



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE
SURVEY
1995**

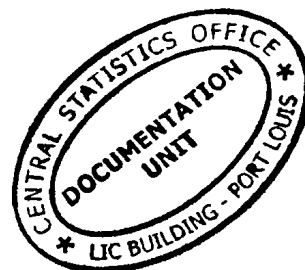
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CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY

1995



FOREWORD

The Central Statistical Office carried out a Labour Force Sample Survey in June and July 1995. The main findings of the survey were published in a preliminary report in January this year. The detailed results and the survey methodology are given in this report.

Part I of the report describes how the survey was organised and conducted. Concepts and definitions used as well as data processing procedures are also covered. Analysis of the results including the most important tables are presented in Part II. A more complete series of tables is given in the Appendix. It is to be noted that all figures shown here are national estimates computed from the sample results.

I would like here to extend my thanks to all selected households for their co operation and valuable information provided to us.

S. Basant Rai

Director of Statistics

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SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I

METHODOLOGY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the survey

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) carried out a Labour Force Sample Survey during the months of June and July 1995, in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

The principal objective of the survey was to obtain comprehensive statistical data on the economically active population, comprising employed and unemployed persons, as well as on the inactive population of working age. Statistics compiled from labour force sample surveys data are useful not only for government planners, but for businessmen and research workers as well.

From data collected at the 1995 survey, the size and structure of the country's workforce have been determined so as to assess changes in the labour market and in the employment situation by comparing with figures for previous years, obtained from past censuses and surveys. These data also enable a review of previously made projections for the coming years.

Another objective in collecting data on the economically active population is to measure labour supply and the extent to which available human resources are being utilised in the different sectors of the economy. Such information is essential for planning and formulating policies on the development of human resources.

Concepts and definitions used were those recommended by the International Labour Office so as to obtain internationally comparable data.

Data such as educational attainment, training level and field, availability for work, etc., are important in the design and evaluation of overall government policies aimed at promoting and creating employment. These include training programmes, schemes to help people start or return to work, assistance in setting up an enterprise and other incentives for employment promotion.

Labour force data can also serve a variety of analytical purposes and business planning. For example, statistics by geographical areas are extremely useful for a company proposing to extend or set up operations in a given region of the country.

1.2 Background

Comprehensive information on the economically active population had up to 1995 been collected at population censuses, carried out every ten years. From this source, it has been possible to determine the size and basic characteristics of the population of working age. The number of persons employed by industry, occupation, status in employment, region etc., have thus been obtained as well the number of unemployed persons, for these specific years. However, the efficient planning and management of the rapid changes in the labour market, economic growth and development calls for similar data at shorter intervals of time. Hence the decision to carry out labour force sample surveys midway between the two census years, 1990 and 2000 (projected).

Statistical data on employment in 'large' establishments are also collected from annual surveys of these establishments but these refer only to those employing 10 or more persons. In the past, figures obtained from these annual surveys have been the only indicator of the evolution of employment level in the different economic sectors. Recent year figures, however, show that these are no longer sufficient in monitoring current trends. In fact, a higher and higher proportion of the net annual increase in the labour force is being absorbed elsewhere, for example, by small enterprises. Because of the difficulties which arise in incorporating small economic units in current establishment surveys, it was deemed more practical to obtain the required information from household surveys as often as possible to work out estimates for the years between two survey periods.

With the exception of census years, the number of persons registered as unemployed with the Employment Service is the only indicator of the unemployment level in the country. In the absence of more direct sources of information, the trend observed in the total number of registered unemployed over time is used in making current estimates of unemployment level. The extent to which these estimates differ from measures of unemployment obtained at households surveys depends on the current economic situation. For example, when there is a shortage of jobs, people rely more on the Employment Service to find work whereas in periods of labour shortage (when jobs are more easily available), job seekers have less recourse to registration with the Employment Service, which then becomes an unreliable source of employment/unemployment statistics and trends.

1.3 Scope and Coverage

The aim of the survey was to cover the entire resident Mauritian population, irrespective of activity status, sex, marital status, region living in, etc. It was hence designed to represent resident households of the whole of the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues. For obvious reasons, foreign households such as staff of embassies and foreigners working on contract in Mauritius were not covered, nor were the institutional household population, that is, those persons who were not members of private households.

The actual inquiry on economic activity was however limited to persons aged 12 years or more. The main criteria for setting age limits were national legislation on the minimum age for admission to employment and compulsory schooling. Though the legal minimum age for employment is 15 years in Mauritius, children aged 12 to 14 years were also covered as it is a known fact that some children leaving school at primary level (end of compulsory schooling), do engage in remunerated or other activities such as helping in family enterprises or as learners of trades and crafts, which according to international recommendations are economic activities.

1.4 Legal Basis

The 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey, like all previous censuses and surveys carried out by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), was conducted according to the provisions laid down in the Statistics Act of April 1951. The appropriate regulations were made by the President on 3 April 1995 and published in the Government Gazette as Government Notice No. 54 of 1995.

The Statistics Act authorises the Director of Statistics to collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, agricultural, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people of Mauritius. It also provides for the Director of Statistics to appoint field staff as required to collect the primary data on his behalf.

At the same time, however, it puts an obligation on the CSO and its employees (including temporary ones) to treat in strict confidence, all individual particulars obtained in the course of the field work. All persons employed for the survey had to make an oath of office to this effect before a magistrate. Furthermore, each of these officers was provided with an identity card duly signed by the Director of Statistics which authorised

him/her to collect the required data. To safeguard the public against unauthorised persons, CSO appointed officers had to have their identity cards ready to be shown on demand during field work.

2. ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY

2.1 Office Organisation

The planning, organisation and execution of the survey was entrusted to the Labour Statistics Section of the CSO, normally responsible for the collection and compilation of all labour statistics published by the Central Statistical Office.

The permanent staff of the section which usually consists of a Statistician, a Senior Statistical Assistant and six Statistical Assistants was therefore temporarily reinforced with one Senior Statistical Assistant and one Statistical Assistant. Fifteen trainee clerical officers were also recruited for a period of 6 months to perform editing and coding of the survey data in preparation for their computer capture and processing.

Sketch maps of regions selected for the survey were prepared by the Cartographic Unit of the Central Statistical Office while data capture and processing were carried out in collaboration with the Central Information Systems Division.

2.2 Field Organisation

Fieldwork was carried out after office hours and especially during week-ends when working members of households were deemed more conveniently available for the rather involved interviews required from them for eliciting the required information. In addition, this contributed to a reduction of travelling requirements for interviewers, as well as the inconvenience caused to respondents by multiple callbacks. At the same time, it ensured better control over the fieldwork due to the simultaneous presence of interviewers and supervisors on the workplace - to promptly solve problems and queries.

The field force comprised one Chief Supervisor, one Assistant Chief Supervisor, 10 Senior Supervisors, 50 Supervisors and 495 Interviewers. These included 1 Senior Supervisor, 5 Supervisors and 45 Interviewers for Rodrigues.

The Chief Supervisor and the Assistant Chief Supervisor were responsible for the whole field operation, both in Mauritius and Rodrigues. Senior Supervisors worked directly under their supervision and in turn, each Senior Supervisor was in charge of 5 Supervisors. A Supervisor had to control the work of a team of 9 to 11 Interviewers.

2.3 Calendar of activities

The various activities involved in the survey were organised as follows:-

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Contact with main users and preparation of project document | July - Aug. 1994 |
| 2. | Tabulation plans and questionnaire design | Sept.- Oct. 1994 |
| 3. | Preparation of instruction manuals for fieldworkers | Nov. - Dec.1994 |
| 4. | Sample design and selection of enumeration areas to be surveyed | Jan. - Feb. 1995 |
| 5. | Preparation of sketch maps | Mar. - Apr. 1995 |
| 6. | Preparation of regulations and approval by the President | Jan. - Apr. 1995 |
| 7. | Printing of questionnaires and instruction manuals | Feb. - Apr. 1995 |
| 8. | Recruitment and training of temporary office staff | Apr. - June 1995 |
| 9. | Recruitment and training of fieldstaff | May - June 1995 |
| 10. | Publicity | June - July 1995 |
| 11. | Fieldwork - interviewing and data collection | June - July 1995 |
| 12. | Office editing and coding of survey data | Aug. - Oct. 1995 |
| 13. | Computer data input and tabulation | Sep.. - Nov. 1995 |
| 14. | Publication of preliminary results | December 1995 |
| 15. | Analysis of results and publication of find report | Jan. - June 1996 |

2.4 Survey Cost

The Central Statistical Office's additional requirements for realisation of the survey project was estimated at Rs 4.5 million. However, given the availability of the existing infrastructure and services, including staff, the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs 4.2 million.

The major items of expenses were as follows:-

	<u>Project Value (Rs)</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure (Rs)</u>
1. Personnel Expenses	3,746,500	3,613,400
Temporary Office Staff	594,000	433,500
Fieldworkers	3,192,500	3,179,900
2. Non - Personnel Expenses	515,000	538,300
Travelling and transport	150,000	169,000
Office supplies and expenses	80,000	179,200
Furniture and equipment	20,000	17,000
Printing	100,000	40,000
Publicity	15,000	55,100
Data processing	100,000	10,000
Missions to Rodrigues	50,000	68,000
3 Contingencies	238,500	
Total	4,500,000	4,151,700

2.5 Publicity

The Labour Force Sample Survey being carried out on a sample basis, it was essential that members of all households selected, respond fully so as to enable accurate estimates for the whole population. The data collection required rather lengthy interviews where the interviewee was given ample time to fully understand the questions before answering. A publicity campaign was therefore organised at the start of the data collection exercise to ensure full awareness and invite co-operation from the prospective respondents.

This campaign was officially launched on 18 May 1995, by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Economic Planning and Development at a Press Conference. The population at large hence learnt of the nature and usefulness of the data to be collected through the survey. The Director of Statistics also made an intervention on radio in creole where he stressed on the confidential aspects of the survey and appealed for the co-operation of the public.

A press communiqué was issued on Friday 2 June 1995, as field work was starting on the following day. Radio and television spots in creole, believed to have more impact and appeal on the public, were broadcast at regular intervals during the whole period of data collection and in particular during the first few days.

Heads of households selected for interviews were addressed personal letters from the Director of Statistics where again explanations on various aspects of the survey were given and collaboration of the members of the household was invited.

3. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

3.1 Practical considerations

Ideally, all members of working age from all households in the country would need to be contacted and their responses aggregated to obtain the required information. Because of the prohibitively huge resources which would have been involved in such a procedure and because scientific and statistical methods made it possible, only a sample (a fraction of the total number) of households was surveyed. From the data thus collected, estimates have been worked out for the whole population. Further, by virtue of its smaller size, the sample permitted huge savings in resources and time. The data could be collected in a short span of time, with the easier recruitment and more in-depth training of a smaller number of fieldstaff; as well as better control and supervision at all stages of the survey.

Accordingly, a sample of 9900 private households (9000 in Mauritius and 900 in Rodrigues) was therefore appropriately selected by a stratified two stage sampling process. Stratification of the country into regional strata was followed by selection at the first stage of enumeration areas with probability proportional to their size. Within selected E.As. households were selected after their stratification by size of households and average expenditure of the household at the second stage.

3.2 Sampling frame

At the first stage, a complete list of enumeration areas identified and demarcated at the 1990 Housing and Population Census served as the sampling frame for the selection of the E.As. The sizes of the E.As, i.e. the number of households they contained, were updated with information collected by the Cartographic Unit of the CSO. From a total of 3246 E.As, 495 were thus selected with probability proportional to the number of households they contained.

In these selected E.As, a complete listing of households was made, from which, at the second stage, from each of these E.As, 20 households were chosen for interview.

Table 3.1 - Distribution of households and enumeration areas by stratum

District and stratum	Total number of households	Total number of EA's	Number of EAs selected
Port Louis	31,010	381	59
Urban	30,869	379	59
Rural	141	2	0
Pamplemousses	22,716	320	43
Semi urban	10,531	114	20
Rural	12,185	206	23
Riviere du Rempart	18,887	254	36
Semi urban	7,373	83	14
Rural	11,514	171	22
Flacq	23,864	359	46
Semi urban	10,213	108	20
Rural	13,651	251	26
Grand Port	21,371	338	41
Semi urban	5,580	76	11
Rural	15,791	262	30
Savanne	13,563	206	26
Semi urban	5,998	64	11
Rural	7,565	142	15
Plaines Wilhems	77,690	875	149
Urban	66,563	718	128
Rural	11,127	157	21
Moka	14,875	260	28
Semi urban	5,893	73	11
Rural	8,982	187	17
Black River	11,525	166	22
Urban	681	10	1
Semi urban	1,704	18	3
Rural	9,140	138	18
Island of Mauritius	235,501	3,159	450
Urban	98,113	1,107	188
Semi urban	47,292	536	90
Rural	90,096	1,516	172
Rodrigues	7,289	87	45
Rural	7,289	87	45
Republic of Mauritius	242,790	3,246	495
Urban	98,113	1,107	188
Semi urban	47,292	536	90
Rural	97,385	1,603	217

3.3 Selection of enumeration areas

In the island of Mauritius, E.As were cross-stratified by region (urban, semi-urban and rural) and geographical district before selection. The number of strata was 18 and the number of E.As selected from each of these strata was in proportion to the stratum sizes, that is, to the number of households in each of them. No stratification was performed for Rodrigues. Out of the total of 87 E.As, 45 were selected.

Selection of E.As was made with probability proportional to their sizes, i.e., the number of households contained both in Mauritius and Rodrigues. The number of E.As selected as well the total number of E.As and households in each of the strata are given in table 3.1 .

3.4 Selection of households

These selected E.As were then completely canvassed and an exhaustive list of private households therein drawn. Information on the size (i.e. the number of persons) and average monthly expenditure for each household was also collected. In each E.A, the listed households were then stratified by size and expenditure class, after which 20 households were chosen by circular systematic sampling, covering all the strata.

3.5 Sample weighting and estimation

Estimates of population totals were made for each stratum. These individual estimates were then summed to obtain country estimates. Within each stratum, the sample figures were weighted by a factor equal to the number of households in the stratum divided by the number of households selected from the stratum. Number of households in each stratum was firstly updated, to take account of changes between 1990 and 1995, on the basis of the listings of households made during the first phase of the survey fieldwork.

3.6 Reliability of the estimates

Sampling error

Estimates worked from survey data are inevitably subject to sampling error since they are based on information collected from only a selection of households, i.e. they may differ from the results that would have been obtained if all households in the country were surveyed.

The **standard error** (S.E.), is one of the measures indicating the extent to which a sample estimate might differ from the actual value being measured by chance simply because only a sample of households was surveyed. There are about 5 chances in a hundred that the sample estimate differs by two or more S.Es from the value that would have been obtained if all households had been surveyed. Each such estimate from a given sample has its own S.E. However, it is only practical to compute S.Es for the most important variables. These standard errors have been calculated in the CENVAR module of IMPS (Integrated Microcomputer Processing System) which is the software used for tabulation of the survey results.

Non sampling error

Inaccuracies may also occur due to imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in recording, coding and processing of data. Such errors, collectively termed non-sampling error occur in any type of enumeration, whether a full count or a sample and are non-quantifiable. Every effort has therefore been made to reduce these errors to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and close supervision of the field and office work at all stages.

4. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

4.1 Listing of households

The survey was carried out in two phases. Firstly, a systematic and complete listing of all private households was made within each of the enumeration areas selected.

A **listing schedule (LFSS1)** was used to record names of heads of households and various details pertaining to them. Information asked for comprised:-

- name of head of household
- address of the household
- household size (number of persons in the household)
- number of household members aged 12 years or more
- number of working members
- total monthly expenditure of the household

Household size and monthly expenditure (a proxy for income) were the two criteria used for grouping households into strata before selection of the sample of households for follow-up and interview.

4.2 Interviewing of members of selected households

At the second stage, households were selected from the listings and all members aged 12 years or more were interviewed.

The **questionnaire (LFSS2)** for interviewing household members was designed according to ILO recommendations, adapted to the local context.

In the first section entitled "Household Characteristics", names and demographic details such as age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, etc were entered for each member of the household.

Section II was applicable only to members aged 12 years or more. This section comprised five parts:-

A - Usual Activity during last year (1 July 1994 - 30 June 1995)

The questions here were meant to determine the dominant pattern of activities of the population of working age during a whole year. From their replies, individuals were firstly classified as either **usually active** or **not usually active**. Those found to be active were further categorised as employed or unemployed. The main activity status of a person, that is, whether active, employed, unemployed or not active was determined from the number of weeks the person reported as having been working or looking for work during the reference year. Employed persons were also asked to furnish information on the nature of their main occupations as well as on secondary ones.

B - Current Activity during week 26 June to 2 July 1995

Measurement of current activity of the population, that is, activity during a short reference period, is necessary for the assessment of the employment and unemployment situation at a point in time. For the 1995 LFSS, the reference period was the week 26 June to 2 July 1995. From the answers to parts B and E of the questionnaire, it was possible to estimate the sizes of the employed and unemployed populations as at mid 1995. Persons who were temporarily absent from work were also queried about their reasons for being away from work during that particular week.

C - Current Employment

Questions in part C were put to persons found to be employed in part B. Data were collected on the three major employment characteristics, that is, branch of economic activity, occupation and status in employment for main and secondary occupations. Branch of economic activity was based on the nature of business/activity carried out at the place where the respondent worked. Occupation referred to the actual type of work carried out by the person. Employment status was defined in relation to the person's position at his/her place of work and his/her mode of remuneration.

Additionally, information on the address of the place of work, size of the establishment at which person worked, length of service, training obtained and monthly salary was also collected in respect of main occupations.

D - Hours of work during week 26 June to 2 July 1995

In part D, respondents were asked to report on the number of hours that they had actually worked during the reference week. Persons with more than one job had to report on the total number of hours worked. The normal or usual working hours, that is, the number of hours of a typical week, were also collected, together with information on reasons for working less than normal duration of work and availability for more. These data enabled the assessment of the extent of visible underemployment in the country.

E - Unemployment

The last part of the questionnaire, Section E, dealt with unemployment. Persons who were reported to be without jobs in part B were further assessed in Section E to find out whether they should be considered as unemployed or inactive.

Two major questions were intended to determine whether the person without work was in search of a job and was also available for work. A probing question on steps taken to look for work was also included to assess whether the person had been actively looking for work. Questions on duration of unemployment, means of support, previous employment and reasons for not seeking work in the case of those not interested to work, were also asked.

A copy of the questionnaire is annexed in this report.

5. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

5.1 Household

The unit of enquiry for the survey was the household.

Within the household, all members aged 12 years or more were interviewed.

The **household** was defined as either a person living on his/her own, or a group of two or more persons, who may or may not be related, but who live together and make common provision for food and other essentials for living.

Two or more families living together constitute one household if they have common housekeeping arrangements but are considered as separate households if they have separate housekeeping arrangements.

5.2 Employed population

The **employed population** comprised all persons aged 12 years or more, who had performed some work (for at least one hour) for pay, profit or family gain during the period under reference. Persons temporarily absent from their jobs, because of illness, vacation, lack of work, industrial dispute, etc, were also considered to be employed.

In the context of the survey, work implied production of goods and services normally intended for sale on the market. However, certain types of non-market production were also included. In general, these are production of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction and production of other fixed assets for own use. Domestic activities and voluntary community services were excluded.

5.3 Unemployed population

Unemployed persons are those persons aged 12 years or more, who were not working but were available for work at the time of the survey and had taken specific steps to seek work at any time during the two months preceding the survey week. All three criteria, that is, "without work", "seeking work" and "available for work" need to be satisfied

simultaneously for qualifying as unemployed, otherwise the person is considered to be inactive. Exception is however made for a person without work and available for work but not seeking work because of arrangements already made to start work at a date subsequent to the reference period. Such persons were classified as unemployed at the time of the survey. It is to be noted that "seeking work" does not imply only looking for a paid job but it also covers steps taken to start a business of one's own (self employment).

Workers laid off by their employers, and self employed persons out of work because of shortage of work were also considered as being unemployed if they were available and looking for work at any time during the period abovementioned.

5.4 Economically active population

The employed and unemployed populations as defined above, together constitute the **economically active population**.

The economically active population measured in relation to a short reference period such as a week is known as the **currently active population** or the **labour force**. It gives a measure of the number of persons constituting the supply of labour at a given point in time.

Another measure of the economically active population is the **usually active population**, measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year. A person is said to be usually active if he/she has been economically active (employed or unemployed as above defined) for a total of 26 or more weeks during the reference year.

5.5 Population not economically active

The **population not economically active** or more commonly known as the **inactive population** comprises all persons, including persons below 12 years of age, who are neither employed nor unemployed as defined above. Categories of persons included are: children below 12 years, students, homemakers, retired or old persons and persons permanently unable to work.

5.6 Underemployment

A person is said to be **underemployed** if his or her employment is inadequate in terms of hours of work (visible underemployment), or occupational skill (training and work experience) and income (invisible underemployment). Of the two principal forms of underemployment, only visible underemployment can be measured easily by labour force surveys.

A **visibly underemployed person** is an employed person who during the reference week, has worked involuntarily for less than the normal duration of work in his or her particular activity, while being available for additional work.

6. SURVEY OPERATIONS

6.1 Recruitment of fieldstaff

The Director of Statistics, through powers delegated to him by the Public Service Commission, appointed the Principal Statistician, under whose responsibility is the Labour Section, as Chief Supervisor. The Statistician of the Labour Section was appointed Assistant Chief Supervisor.

For the recruitment of other grades of field workers, a selection board, was set up by the Public Service Commission, and consisted of the Director of Statistics and the three Principal Statisticians of the Central Statistical Office.

The two Senior Statistical Assistants of the Labour Section who were directly involved in the preparatory work of the survey as well as in the editing, coding and processing of the data, were appointed as Senior Supervisors. In Rodrigues, the head of the Planning Cell, also responsible for the statistical unit there, was appointed Senior Supervisor. The remaining other Senior Supervisors were recruited from the C.S.O. Statisticians who were interested to work for the survey.

Supervisors were mostly employees of the Central Statistical Office. Among those who had applied to work in this capacity, priority was given to officers in higher grades.

All C.S.O. officers willing to work as interviewers were given priority considerations in the selection. The other interviewers were recruited among staff of other government departments according to the nearness of their places of residence to the selected regions so that that they would not have to incur travelling expenses for their work. Preference was given to those who had previously worked in Central Statistical Office censuses and surveys, specially the latest 1991-92 Household Budget Survey.

Terms of appointment

All fieldstaff were remunerated on a fee basis according to the grade and number of hours of work involved. Those performing in supervisory grades were also

granted commuted allowances to cover travelling expenses incurred in connection with the fieldwork.

Duties of fieldworkers

The main duties of each grade of the fieldstaff was as listed below. All staff were required to put in between 100 and 110 outside office hours of work for the whole job.

Chief and Assistant Chief Supervisor

- (i) Overall planning, supervision and control of fieldwork
- (ii) Coordination of office and field activities
- (iii) Training of Senior Supervisors and Supervisors
- (iv) Dealing with unforeseen problems and issues

Senior Supervisors

- (i) Training Interviewers
- (ii) Reconnoitering with Supervisors, the regions allocated to them
- (iii) Supervision and direct control of fieldwork within their regions
- (iv) Ensuring regular flow of information and documents between office and fieldstaff

Supervisors

- (i) Assisting Senior Supervisors in training Interviewers
- (ii) Reconnoitering with interviewers, canvassing and listing of regions allocated to each of them
- (iii) Accompanying interviewers during first interviews and in cases of difficulties
- (iv) Checking completed questionnaires before submission to Senior Supervisors

Interviewers

- (i) Making a complete list of all private households in region allocated
- (ii) Interviewing relevant members of selected households and filling in questionnaires
- (iii) Ensuring completeness and accuracy of data collected

6.2 Training of Staff

The quality of the data obtained through a survey being largely dependent on the performance of the involved field workers, an elaborate training programme was established. The background and experience of the field staff as well as the complexity of the survey concepts were duly considered in preparing the programme.

Though it is generally desirable to centralise training sessions to maximise chances for uniformity among the trainees, the main briefing sessions were carried out in two stages because of the large number of persons involved. Senior Supervisors and Supervisors were first briefed by the Chief Supervisors at the C.S.O. headquarters. Senior Supervisors assisted by their teams of Supervisors then trained Interviewers working for them, at centres selected as near the regions to be canvassed as possible.

Instruction manuals

The following documents were used as reference manuals for fieldstaff throughout the field work period.

- (i) Instructions for fieldwork
- (ii) Instructions for supervisory staff
- (iii) Briefing instructions for Senior Supervisors

An "Instructions for fieldwork" manual contained general background information on the survey, including organisational and design aspects, interviewing techniques and detailed explanations of the questionnaire contents. This was meant for all staff involved in the LFSS fieldwork.

The second document outlined the responsibilities of Supervisors and provided specific instructions for monitoring Interviewers' work and behaviour during the field work, control and flow of documents, etc.

"Briefing instructions for Senior Supervisors" was a documentation of the recommended procedures for Senior Supervisors for carrying out training sessions to ensure uniformity in the survey procedures and methods among all field staff in the different parts of the country.

Training of Senior Supervisors and Supervisors

The first training sessions were carried out in May 1995 for Senior Supervisors and Supervisors. At the first session, the Chief Supervisor explained the importance of the various instruction manuals, which therefore needed to be carefully studied by all those concerned. General survey procedures with emphasis on ways and means that make for successful interviews were discussed, followed by explanations on the listing exercise. A second session was carried out by the Assistant Chief Supervisor on the next day. That session dealt exclusively with the questionnaire to be used for interviewing of household members. Each question, together with the related instructions, was tackled in details.

Training of Interviewers

Training of Interviewers was carried out by Senior Supervisors assisted by their Supervisors, in various locations near the regions to be surveyed, on 27 May 1995 and 17 June 1995. The first session dealt with general aspects of the survey and listing procedures. On completion of the listing exercise, a second training session was held to explain the questionnaire to be used for interviewing. This was followed by other sessions in smaller groups for further clarifications and practical exercises.

Training for Rodrigues

As in mainland Mauritius, all fieldworkers had to attend the two main training sessions carried out by the Chief and Assistant Chief supervisors. The first session was in relation to the listing exercise and the second one concerned the second phase of the

survey, that is, interviewing of household members for completion of the main questionnaire. The Senior Supervisors and their Supervisors carried out further small sessions to ensure full understanding of procedures, methods and concepts used for the survey.

6.3 Data Collection

The data collection exercise was carried out in two stages. Firstly, a listing of all private households was made in each of the selected enumeration areas during the month of June 1995. At the second stage, 20 households appropriately selected from the list in each enumeration area were contacted and interviewed. The reference period of the survey being the week ending 2 July 1995, interviewing of household members was carried out as from Monday 3 July 1995 and lasted till the end of July 1995.

Listing of households

Listing of households was made using **LFSS1 : Listing Schedule**. Each Supervisor accompanied his/her interviewers to make a reconnaissance of the areas allocated to him/her. To ensure a complete listing of all households within an E.A. and also to avoid double counting, the E.A. was first clearly demarcated into blocks, and enumeration of buildings, then households therein, was carried out block by block. All buildings and households were appropriately numbered and these numbers were written on the enumerated buildings for clear-cut identification of households to be interviewed at the second stage of the survey. From the information collected during the listing, households within an E.A. were then stratified into size (number of persons in the household) and average monthly expenditure class. Households were then selected from these strata for interviewing of their members.

Interviewing of households

Each interviewer was allocated 20 households duly selected from the list which he/she had previously submitted. These households were to be contacted and all members aged 12 years and above interviewed using **LFSS2 : interviewing of households**.

Names and demographic details (age, sex, educational attainment, etc.) of all members of the household were recorded in the first part of the questionnaire. All members aged 12 years or more were then interviewed individually to obtain information on their usual activities during the twelve months period ending 30 June 1995 as well as their current activities during the week 26 June to 2 July 1995. In exceptional cases such as sick persons, members away from the household during the whole survey period or minors (12 to 17 18 years) information regarding those persons was collected from other adult members of the households.

On completing the interview of each member concerned, the interviewer had to ensure that all required information had been obtained and noted accurately on the questionnaire.

Supervision and Control

Supervisory staff was required to exercise close and continuous control over the data collection exercise. They had to ensure that Interviewers adhered to instructions and standard procedures prescribed all along the survey period.

Supervisors had to accompany their Interviewers during the first few interviews to consolidate the Interviewer's understanding of the instructions. Less competent ones were spotted out early and given special attention and assistance. Completed questionnaires were examined, as far as possible in the presence of the Interviewer, with as little delay as possible so that any mistake/misunderstanding could be cleared promptly and effectively.

Any difficulties met with by the Interviewer were to be reported immediately to the Supervisor who was responsible to deal with such cases as quickly as possible.

7. DATA PROCESSING AND REPORTING OF RESULTS

7.1 Editing and Coding

The information on the completed questionnaire had to be converted to a form for capture and processing by computer. A team of fifteen trainee clerical officers was recruited and trained to perform editing and coding of the survey questionnaires. Training of these officers comprised a close study of the questionnaire contents and ways and means to detect inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the answers to the different questions. A set of 5 different coding manuals was provided and explained in detail, specially the industry and occupation codes, which are more complex and also very difficult to check once the data have been input. Thorough monitoring of the work done by these officers was essential, particularly during the first days of the editing and coding exercise. Early verification and control also enabled us to detect in time the errors being made and to intensify the training accordingly. In fact, this was a continuous process, as new types of errors had to be watched for.

Computer editing of the data entered was also provided for at planning stage. By this process, errors and inconsistencies that had gone undetected at the manual stage were discovered. These errors were then corrected by reference to the relevant original questionnaire data again.

7.2 Data Entry

Edited and coded questionnaires were sent in batches to the Central Information Systems Division (CISD) of the Ministry of Finance for data capture. This latter operation was carried out by staff of the CISD. Some of the officers engaged in editing and coding were also trained for entering data. A check program was run on data entered from around each thousand questionnaires. Check lists were received at the CSO for correction of errors, and resubmission of corrected data.

7.3 Tabulation

The survey data was tabulated using the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS). The first few tabulation formats and programs were prepared

by CISD staff. CSO staff from the Labour Section were then trained to carry on with the task. Whenever difficulties arose, help was sought from the CISD. Originally a set of around fifty tables, which were the ones most needed currently, were prepared. As the analysis of the data proceeded, other tables were prepared.

7.4 Reporting of survey results

Initially, a preliminary report containing an outline of the survey methodology and a short analysis of the main findings was published. A few of the basic tables which are more commonly used were also included.

This present report describes in more details the survey methodology and procedures. The data have been analysed more elaborately and a wider series of tables have been given.

The estimates at the national level have been compared with the 1990 census which is the next most recent source of comprehensive data on the labour force. These comparisons between the 1990 census and 1995 survey were made on the actual unadjusted data; it was assumed that any response errors such as under reporting in employment and over reporting in unemployment would be similar at the two rounds and would not unduly undermine the underlying trends. As regards levels of activity, employment and unemployment, an evaluation exercise has been carried out, and the results are given in chapter 14.

8. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Measurement of economic activity

The concept of economic activity is quite straightforward and easily understood among persons working in regular full time work. But in the case of persons engaged in part time work, casual work, home-based or unpaid family work, particularly among women, some underreporting may have occurred. In spite of all explanations and probing, some people engaged in these latter types of activities may still not have considered themselves as employed, but have rather reported themselves as unemployed. The situation becomes more complicated when a particular activity is considered as economic if done for others but not so if produced for the household itself. Some examples are own-house painting, backyard-gardening, own-dressmaking, care of own children and household cooking and other chores.

In the absence of general unemployment benefit schemes for the unemployed, many people have recourse to various forms of casual and temporary work to earn their living while at the same time looking for better remunerated jobs. These people would have been rightly classified as underemployed if their true situations had been reported. For many of them, however, the survey, being carried out by Government was interpreted as a "registration of the unemployed", and so it seemed an advantage to report themselves as unemployed and hide the real fact that they were underemployed. This fact should be remembered when arranging for publicity in future surveys. A more subtly-worded publicity may be needed.

8.2 Supervision of fieldwork

Supervisors were recruited from staff within CSO who had more experience in the technical aspects of survey taking and fieldwork. Their training was aimed at providing them with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter of the survey so that they in turn could ensure that interviewers would be able to correctly grasp all necessary concepts and procedures and perform in the spirit of 'doing things right the first time'. They were also required to be able to closely monitor interviewers' performances right from the start of the fieldwork and to provide prompt help when necessary. All completed questionnaires had to be scrutinised early and errors immediately corrected. Very often, they themselves had to go back to respondents to clear up doubtful answers.

In the present survey, the interviewer to supervisor ratio was 10 to 1. This was clearly too high for efficient monitoring. It is proposed that a lower ratio of 8 to 1 be used in future surveys.

8.3 Editing and coding

Staff involved in the editing and coding of the survey data were all newly recruited trainee clerical officers with no experience in any form of statistical work. Making them realise the seriousness of work and consequences of carelessness proved to be a difficult task. They required a more intensive training and much closer supervision, specially at the start.

Errors left out at the editing stage could still be detected by computer edits but implied going back to the questionnaires for verification before corrections made. Coding of responses to most of the questions could be easily tackled by referring to the instruction manuals but allocating codes to descriptions of industry and occupation was more error prone. These errors could only be detected by a 100 percent verification by more experienced officers. Unfortunately, shortage of staff at this level allowed only sample checks to be performed. It is only when the first cross tabulations were produced that errors left out were detected. Correction of errors at that stage proved to be extremely difficult and time consuming.

A more thorough supervision of the editing and coding exercise is therefore to be recommended.

8.4 Data processing

Data capture was performed by the Central Information Systems Division of the Ministry of Finance. Shortage of staff and machine problems somewhat disturbed the smooth flow of this exercise. To avoid serious delays, CSO coding staff had to be trained to perform data entry.

Given the ad hoc nature of the survey and the additional amount of work involved, it would be more practical if in future the CSO builds up the necessary data processing capability in terms of equipment and know-how so as to be less dependent on the staff of the CISD who are already taken up by other priority tasks.

9. POPULATION OF WORKING AGE

The population of Mauritius (including Rodrigues) was estimated at 1,107,000 as at mid 1995 from the 1995 Labour Force Survey data. An increase of around 50,300 was therefore noted over the 1990 census total of 1,056,700. The number of persons aged 12 years and over was estimated at 874,800 compared to 808,300 in 1990. Hence, between 1990 and 1995, the population of working age (considered to be 12 years and above) had increased at a faster rate (8.2%) than the population as a whole (4.8%). The proportion of the country's population which is of working age has consequently risen from 76.5% in 1990 to 79% in 1995.

9.1 Demographic characteristics

There was a slightly higher number of females than males in the population of working age both in 1990 and 1995, i.e. 406,100 females and 402,200 males in 1990 and 440,400 females and 434,400 males in 1995.

The proportion of the population in the young working ages, 12 - 24 years, has declined from 33% in 1990 to 31% in 1995 while in the prime working age group, i.e. 25 to 44 years, an increase of one percentage point (from 42% in 1990 to 43% in 1995) is noted. A similar change is noted in the older age group 45 years and over, which comprised 25% of the population of working age in 1990 and 26% in 1995.

The working population in 1995 was better off than in 1990 in terms of educational attainment. The proportion aged 12 years and over and having hardly any schooling dropped from 13% in 1990 to 10% in 1995. The percentage of those having only primary level education also declined from 44% in 1990 to 42% in 1995. At the same time, an increase of 5 percentage points was observed in the proportion having studied up to secondary level: from 41% to 46%, while some 2% of the population aged 12 years and over had had tertiary level education in 1990 as well as in 1995.

Table 9.1 - Changes in economic activity of the population aged 12 years and above by sex, 1990 to 1995

	1990 Census	1995 Survey estimates	Change
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Total population	<u>1,056,700</u>	<u>1,107,000</u>	<u>50,300</u>
Population 12 years and above	<u>808,300</u>	<u>874,800</u>	<u>66,500</u>
Economically active	<u>432,000</u>	<u>484,000</u>	<u>52,000</u>
Employed	407,600	436,300	28,700
Unemployed	24,400	47,700	23,300
Not economically active (Inactive)	<u>376,300</u>	<u>390,800</u>	<u>14,500</u>
Household duties only	218,400	180,700	-37,700
Studies	86,000	111,500	25,500
Health problems	17,600	15,400	-2,200
Retired/old age	40,800	62,500	21,700
Other and not stated	13,500	20,700	7,200
<u>Male</u>			
Total population	<u>527,800</u>	<u>549,800</u>	<u>22,000</u>
Population 12 years and above	<u>402,200</u>	<u>434,400</u>	<u>32,200</u>
Economically active	<u>301,400</u>	<u>324,800</u>	<u>23,400</u>
Employed	283,600	299,300	15,700
Unemployed	17,800	25,500	7,700
Not economically active (Inactive)	<u>100,800</u>	<u>109,600</u>	<u>8,800</u>
Household duties only	5,900	3,200	-2,700
Studies	45,100	57,300	12,200
Health problems	9,800	7,900	-1,900
Retired/old age	30,500	30,800	300
Other and not stated	9,500	10,400	900
<u>Female</u>			
Total population	<u>528,900</u>	<u>557,200</u>	<u>28,300</u>
Population 12 years and above	<u>406,100</u>	<u>440,400</u>	<u>34,300</u>
Economically active	<u>130,600</u>	<u>159,200</u>	<u>28,600</u>
Employed	124,000	137,000	13,000
Unemployed	6,600	22,200	15,600
Not economically active (Inactive)	<u>275,500</u>	<u>281,200</u>	<u>5,700</u>
Household duties only	212,500	177,500	-35,000
Studies	40,900	54,200	13,300
Health problems	7,800	7,500	-300
Retired/old age	10,300	31,700	21,400
Other and not stated	4,000	10,300	6,300

PART II

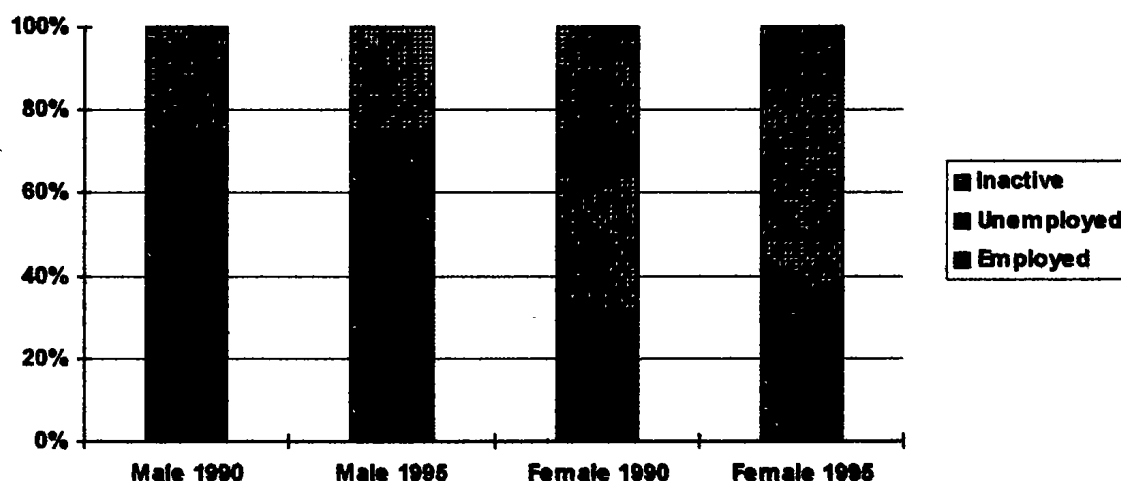
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

9.2 Activity status

Changes between 1990 and 1995 in the activity status of the population aged 12 years and above are summarised in table 9.1

The population aged 12 years and above is estimated to have increased from 808,300 in June 1990 to 874,800 in June 1995 (Table 9.1). This shows an increase of 66,500 out of which 52,000 represents net additions to the labour force (i.e persons who either have a job or who are looking for a job), and the remaining 14,500 are additions to the inactive population (i.e persons who are neither working nor looking for work). Thus the average annual addition to the labour force is estimated at about 10,400 and the addition to the inactive population at about 2,900.

Fig 9.1 - Population of working age by activity status, 1990 and 1995



The male population aged 12 years and above is estimated to have increased from 402,200 in June 1990 to 434,400 in June 1995. The increase of 32,200 is made up of net additions of 23,400 to the male labour force and 8,800 to the inactive male population. Thus, the annual average addition is estimated at about 4,700 to the male labour force and about 1,800 to the inactive male population.

It is estimated that the female population aged 12 years and above has risen from 406,100 in June 1990 to 440,400 in June 1995. The net increase of 34,300 is made

up of additions of 28,600 to the female labour force and 5,700 to the inactive female population. The annual average addition is therefore estimated to be 5,700 for the female labour force and 1,100 for the inactive group.

Table 9.2 - Standard errors (S.E.) ^{1/} of the 1995 Survey estimates

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.	Estimate	S.E.
Population aged 12 years and above	434,400	2,803	440,400	2,562	874,800	4,098
Economically active population (labour force)	324,800	2,481	159,200	2,367	484,000	3,470
Employed population	299,300	2,196	137,000	2,165	436,300	3,052
Unemployed population	25,500	1,064	22,200	986	47,400	1,568
Inactive population aged 12 years and above	109,600	1,838	281,200	2,889	390,800	3,563

^{1/} Refer to section 3.6 for interpretation of standard errors.

10. LABOUR FORCE

The labour force or economically active population represents the country's supply of labour available for the production of goods and services. Hence, it includes all persons in the workforce as well as those not currently working but looking for work. From the 1995 survey data, the size of the labour force was estimated to be about 484,000; showing thus an increase of 12% for the 1990 census total of 432,000. The male labour force has increased by 23,400 (8%) from 301,400 to 324,800 while the female labour force has increased by 28,600 (22%) from 130,600 to 159,200.

10.1 Composition of the labour force

It is estimated that the employed population, i.e. the number of persons with jobs has increased from 407,600 to 436,300 between 1990 and 1995, i.e. a net increase of 28,700 giving a yearly average of 5,700. The unemployed population (those looking for jobs) is estimated to have increased from 24,400 to 47,700 during the same period, which represents a net increase of 23,300 and a yearly average of about 4,700.

Table 10.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1990 and 1995

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	1990 Census	1995 Survey estimates	1990 Census	1995 Survey estimates	1990 Census	1995 Survey estimates
Labour force	301,400	324,800	130,600	159,200	432,000	484,000
Employment	283,600	299,300	124,000	137,000	407,600	436,300
Unemployment	17,800	25,500	6,600	22,200	24,400	47,700

The number of employed males is estimated to have increased from 283,600 in June 1990 to 299,300 in June 1995, i.e. a net increase of 15,700 for the five-year period and a yearly average addition of 3,100. During the same period, the number of

unemployed males is estimated to have risen by 7,700, from 17,800 to 25,500 giving an average of 1,500 additions per annum.

The number of women at work is estimated to have grown from 124,000 in June 1990 to 137,000 in June 1995; this represents a total increase of 13,000 or a yearly average increase of 2,600. The unemployed female population is estimated to have risen by 15,600 from 6,600 in June 1990 to 22,200 in June 1995, giving an average of 3,100 additions per year.

10.2 Labour Force by age

Table 10.2 - Labour force by age group and sex, 1990 and 1995

Age last birthday	1990 Census		1995 Survey estimates	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
12 - 14	3,700	1,100	2,500	800
15 - 19	25,000	12,300	24,600	14,100
20 - 24	47,400	21,900	42,900	22,100
25 - 29	51,200	21,700	46,500	22,300
30 - 34	46,200	20,900	49,200	25,100
35 - 39	40,100	18,300	46,300	25,300
40 - 44	29,100	12,700	40,400	20,100
45 - 49	20,700	8,500	29,100	12,900
50 - 54	16,800	6,300	18,600	8,100
55 - 59	12,800	4,100	14,400	5,300
60 - 64	4,400	1,500	5,000	1,600
65 - 69	2,400	800	3,300	1,100
70 - 74	1,000	300	1,200	300
75 and above	600	200	800	100
12 and above	301,400	130,600	324,800	159,200
15 and above	297,700	129,500	322,300	158,400

Table 10.2 gives comparative figures of the labour force by age group and sex for 1990 and 1995. It is observed that the male labour force has decreased at all ages under 30 years. This is probably because more and more young males continue with education and training for a longer period after leaving school. At the same time increases are noted in all age groups from 30 years and above. As regards females, with the exception of the very young ones (12 - 14 years) and the very old ones (75+ years), the size of the labour force has increased in all age groups probably because of an increasing number of women joining the labour market.

Fig 10.1 - Male labour force by age group, 1990 and 1995

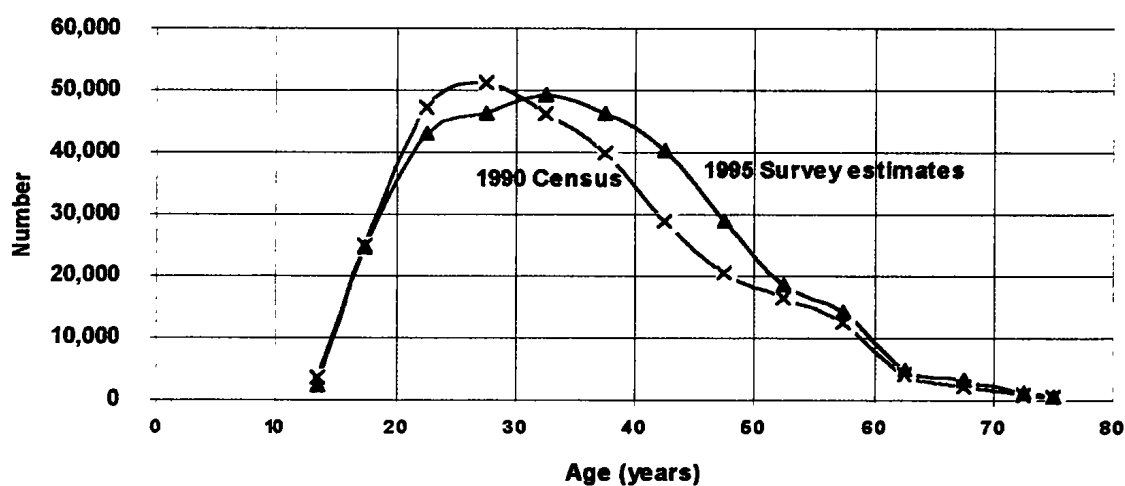


Fig 10.2 - Female labour force by age group, 1990 and 1995

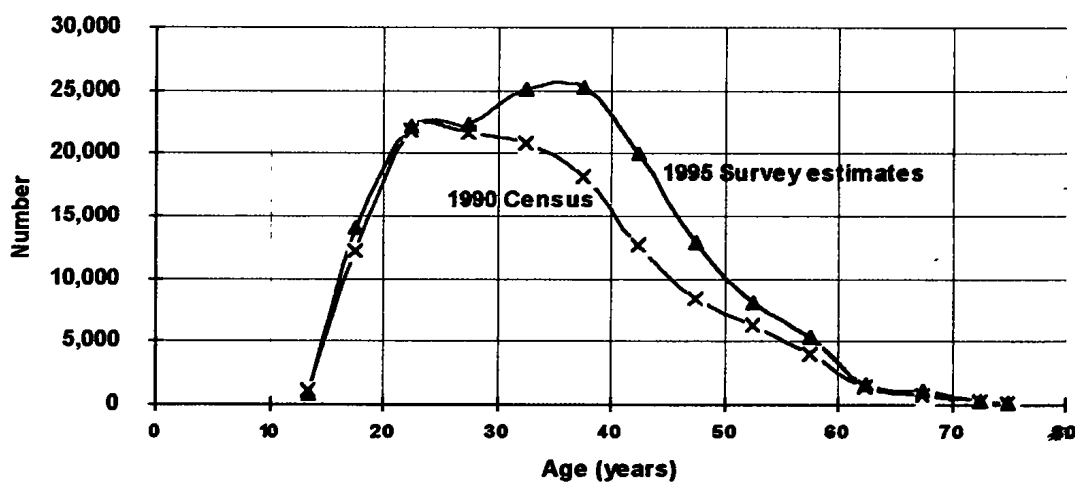


Table 10.3 shows the percentage distribution of the labour force in 1990 and 1995 by broad age group and sex. It is noted that the labour force in the younger age group 12 - 24 years has decreased from 25.8% in 1990 to 22.2% in 1995 while increases were noted in the higher age brackets. In the 25 - 44 years age group, an increase of 1.2 percentage points was noted while in the 45+ years age group, a larger increase of 2.4 percentage points was noted during the same five year period.

Table 10.3 - Percentage distribution of the labour force by age group and sex, 1990 and 1995

Age last birthday	1990 Census			1995 Survey		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)
12 - 14	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7
15 - 24	24.0	26.2	24.7	20.9	22.6	21.5
25 - 44	55.3	56.5	55.6	56.0	58.5	56.8
45 - 59	16.7	14.4	16.0	19.1	16.5	18.3
60 and above	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.7
12 and above	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above figures indicate an aging of the labour force arising mainly from aging of the population itself but also because of the later entry of young people into the labour force preferring to take advantage of the increased opportunities in further education and training becoming available to them. The pattern of changes in age distribution is similar for the two sexes as shown in table 10.3 .

10.3 Activity rate

Activity rate is a measure of the size of the labour force in proportion to the size of the population, that is, the percentage of the total population which is economically active. The crude activity rate for 1995 works out to 43.7%. The separate rates for males and females were 59.1% and 28.6% respectively compared to 57.1% and 24.7% in 1990.

A more meaningful measure of economic activity would be the proportion of the population of working age which is economically active. Since questions relating to economic activity were asked in respect of all persons aged twelve years and above, activity rate can therefore be calculated for the population aged 12 years and above and is found to be 74.8% among males and 36.1% among females in 1995. The rate obtained from the 1990 census data was 74.9% for males and 32.2% for females. However, the rate for the population aged 15 years and above is considered to be a more realistic indicator of economic activity in the country given the fact that a relatively small and decreasing number of people aged 12 to 14 years are in the labour force. This 15+ years activity rate is found to have decreased from 80.6% in 1990 to 80.1% in 1995 for males while the rate for females rose from 34.7% to 38.8% during the same period.

10.3.1 Activity rate by age

The overall activity rate and changes in it over time depend on the distribution of the number of economically actives at different ages. This age effect can be analysed by calculating activity rates (or labour force participation rates as they are sometimes called) by age groups. These are shown in table 10.4 .

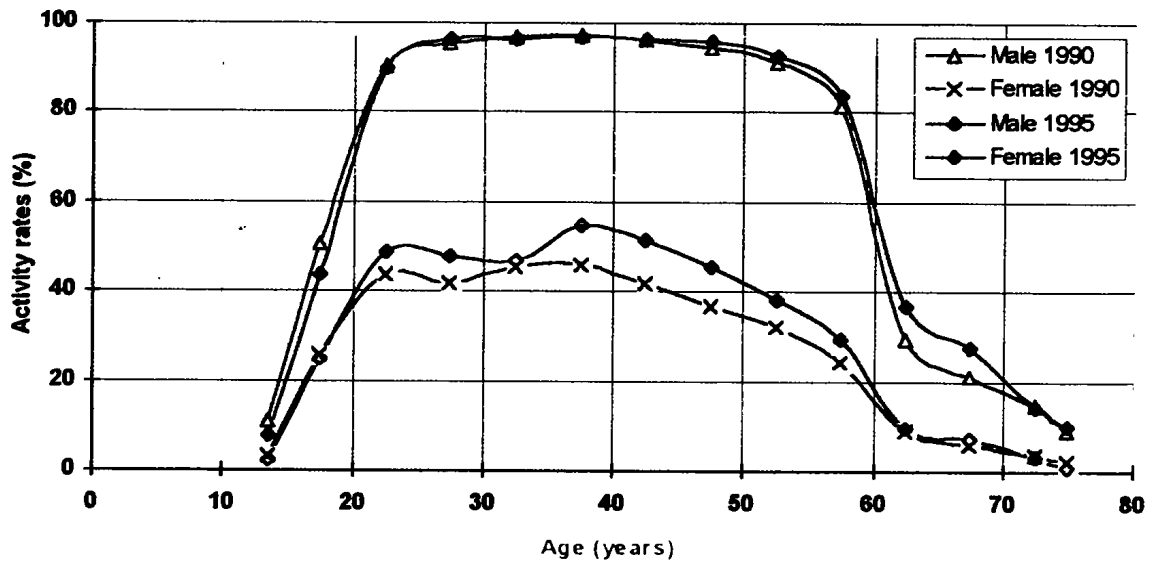
Activity rates of males aged 12 to 25 years dropped from 56.5% as measured at the 1990 census to 51.5% at the 1995 survey. This change was mainly due to increased educational and vocational training opportunities, particularly in the 12 - 19 years age bracket. Among males in the prime working age (25 to 44 years) activity rate has remained at the 1990 level, i.e. at 96.4%, while in the 45-59 years age bracket, the rate has risen from 89.9% in 1990 to 91.7% in 1995. An important rise in activity level is also noted among males aged 60 years and more, i.e. from 16.4% to 24.7% over the same five year period.

Table 10.4 - Activity rates by age group and sex, 1990 and 1995

Age last birthday	1990 Census		1995 Survey	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
12 - 14	11.2	3.4	7.8	2.5
15 - 19	50.7	25.7	44.0	24.6
20 - 24	90.4	43.6	89.8	49.0
25 - 29	95.5	41.9	96.2	47.7
30 - 34	96.8	45.6	96.5	47.1
35 - 39	97.1	45.9	96.8	54.7
40 - 44	96.6	41.8	96.2	51.7
45 - 49	94.6	37.0	95.6	45.5
50 - 54	91.2	32.4	92.4	38.2
55 - 59	81.7	24.6	83.7	29.3
60 - 64	29.7	9.0	37.0	9.7
65 - 69	21.3	6.0	27.6	7.4
70 - 74	14.7	3.8	14.4	3.1
75 and above	9.1	2.1	10.3	0.8
12 and above	74.9	32.2	74.8	36.1
15 and above	80.6	34.7	80.1	38.8

During the same period 1990 to 1995, female activity rates have gone up at almost all ages except for those below 20 years and the very old ones (70 years and above). The five year age group activity rates in table 10.4 show that the most important rises occurred in the 35 to 49 years age group.

Fig 10.3 - Activity rates by age and sex, 1990 and 1995



10.3.2 Age-standardised activity rates

Variations in the pattern of economic activity at different ages, i.e. activity rates in the different age brackets, is one of the two factors which affect the overall activity rate: the other factor being the age composition of the population itself. Age-standardised activity rates are computed to assess separately the effect of each of these two factors. For example, such rates can be calculated to estimate the extent to which the overall activity rate would change as a result of changes in the rate of economic activity among the population of working age during a given time period by assuming a constant population structure during that time interval.

Standardised activity rates for 1995 have been worked out by applying 1995 five-year age group activity rates to the 1990 population figures of these age groups. The rates thus obtained for the population aged twelve years and above were 74.8% for males and 36.1% for females, which coincide with the 1995 unstandardised rates. Hence, we may conclude that the age composition of the 1990 and 1995 populations aged 12 years and above were almost similar. The increase of 3.9 percentage points noted in the overall activity rate of women aged 12 years and above between 1990 to 1995 was almost entirely attributable to increasing economic activity among women, i.e. an increasing number of women being interested to join the labour market. On the other hand, among males aged

12 years and above, the proportion of active ones has decreased slightly from 74.9% to 74.8% during the same five year period mainly as a result of a fall in economic activity among young males below 20 years of age.

10.3.3 Activity rates by marital status and sex

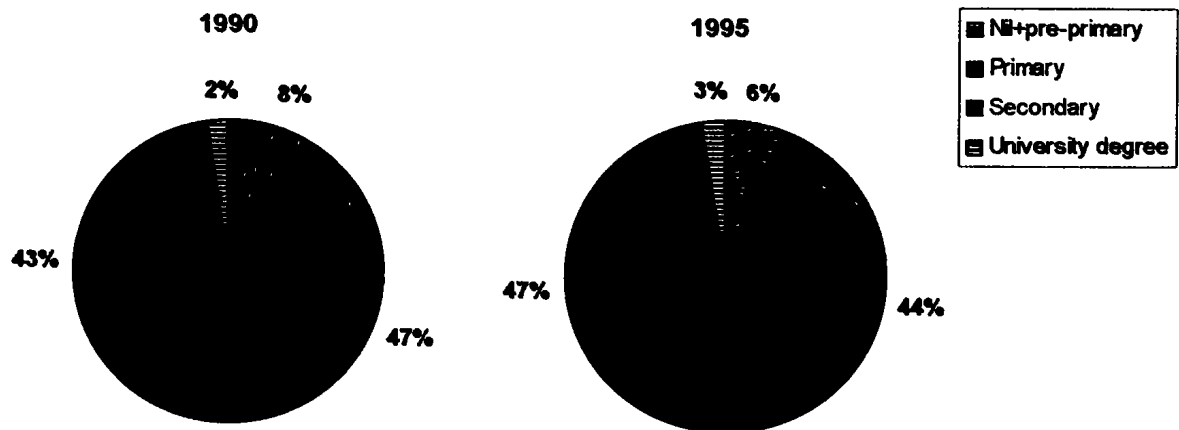
As regards, activity rates by marital status, it was noted that the activity rates of married men and those classified as 'Widowed, divorced and separated' showed important increases between 1990 and 1995. From 85.9% and 49.4% respectively noted at the 1990 census, the corresponding rates worked out for the 1995 Labour Force Survey were 87.3% and 53.1%. However, among single men, a decline of 4.5 percentage points was noted, due to the higher proportion of young males postponing their entry into the Labour Market in order to pursue their studies and training a little further first.

Table 10.5 - Activity rates of persons aged 12 years and above by marital status and sex, 1990 and 1995

Marital Status	1990 Census		1995 Survey	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Single	64.0	34.2	59.5	33.5
Married	85.9	31.6	87.3	38.7
Widowed, divorced & separated	49.4	30.1	53.1	32.1
All marital states	74.9	32.2	74.8	36.1

Among women, a marked rise in economic activity is noted in the category 'Married'. From 31.6% in 1990, the 1995 rate worked out to 38.7%, i.e. an increase of 7.1 percentage points. Those in the category 'Widowed, divorced and separated' also showed increased economic activity (from 30.1% to 32.1%) while among single females, a lower rate of economic activity was noted in 1995 mainly due to the increasing number of young females preferring to extend their studies and training before joining the labour market in

Fig 10.4 - Educational attainment of the labour force, 1990 and 1995



10.5 Labour force by vocational or technical training

A significant increase is noted in the number of economically active persons with vocational or technical training between 1990 and 1995. From 33,000 in 1990, the number of trained persons at work or looking for work was estimated at 63,700 in 1995. The proportion of the trained female labour force which was already higher than among males in 1990 (9% against 7.1%), increased to above 16% in 1995, compared to 11.7% among males. (table 10.7)

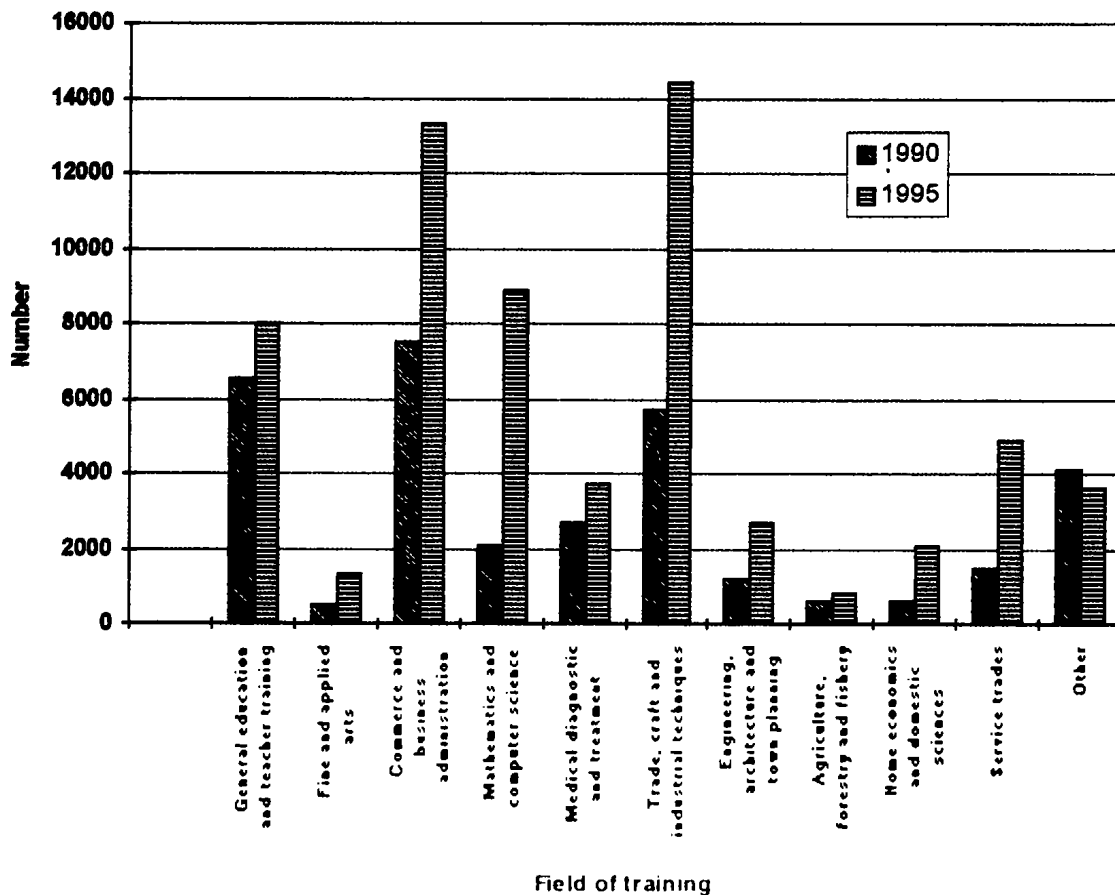
Table 10.7 - Economically active persons having vocational or technical training by sex, 1990 and 1995

Sex	1990 Census		1995 Survey estimates	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Male	21,300	7.1	38,000	11.7
Female	11,700	9.0	25,700	16.1
Both sexes	33,000	7.6	63,700	13.2

From the 1995 Survey data, the number of persons having elementary or preliminary level training, that is for jobs requiring relatively elementary skills, was estimated

at around 12,000 (7,700 males and 4,300 females). The number of those having lower intermediate level training was around 40,800 (23,100 males and 17,700 females). Lower intermediate level training comprises training for semi-skilled and skilled jobs, primary school teacher training, training for nurses, secretarial training, etc. The third and highest level of vocational/technical training is 'higher intermediate level' training which leads to awards of levels between the Higher School Certificate and just below a first university degree. The number of persons having been trained at this level was estimated at 10,900 (7,200 males and 3,700 females).

Fig 10.5 - Vocationally or technically trained labour force by field of training, 1990 and 1995



Analysis of the 1995 labour force data by field of training shows that the two main fields in which persons forming part of the labour force were trained are 'Trade, craft and industrial techniques' (14,400) and 'Commerce and business administration' (13,300). Males formed 82% of those having been trained in 'Trade, craft and industrial techniques' while among those having been trained in 'Commerce and business administration', there was a higher proportion of females (56%). Important numbers of persons forming part of

Table 10.8 - Economically active persons having vocational or technical training by field of training and sex, 1990 and 1995

Field of training	1990 Census			1995 Survey estimates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
General education and teacher training	3,700	2,800	6,500	3,600	4,400	8,000
Fine and applied arts	300	200	500	1,000	300	1,300
Commerce and business administration	3,100	4,400	7,500	5,900	7,400	13,300
Mathematics and computer science	1,100	1,000	2,100	3,300	5,600	8,900
Medical diagnostic and treatment	1,400	1,300	2,700	2,100	1,600	3,700
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	5,400	300	5,700	11,800	2,600	14,400
Engineering, architecture and town planning	1,200	-	1,200	2,600	100	2,700
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	600	-	600	800	-	800
Home economics and domestic sciences	100	500	600	100	2,000	2,100
Service trades	1,200	300	1,500	3,900	1,000	4,900
Other	3,200	900	4,100	2,900	700	3,600
All fields	21,300	11,700	33,000	38,000	25,700	63,700

the labour force were trained in the fields of 'Mathematics and computer science' and 'General education and teacher training' as well. The estimated figures for these two categories are 8,900 and 8,000 respectively. The estimates for major fields of training are given in table 10.8 compared with 1990 figures.

10.6 Labour force by geographical district

Persons forming part of the labour force (i.e. those who had jobs or who were looking for one) in 1995 formed 55.3% of the total number of persons aged 12 years or more in the island of Mauritius. This proportion (the activity rate) ranged from 52.6% in the district of Port Louis to 59.2% in the district of Black River. Among men, activity rate was lowest in Plaines Wilhems (72.9%) while the highest rates were noted in Riviere du Rempart (76.9%) and Black River (76.5%). Black River also recorded the highest rate of female activity with 42.1% of women aged 12 years or more being active in 1995. The lowest female activity rate was in Port Louis (30.3%).

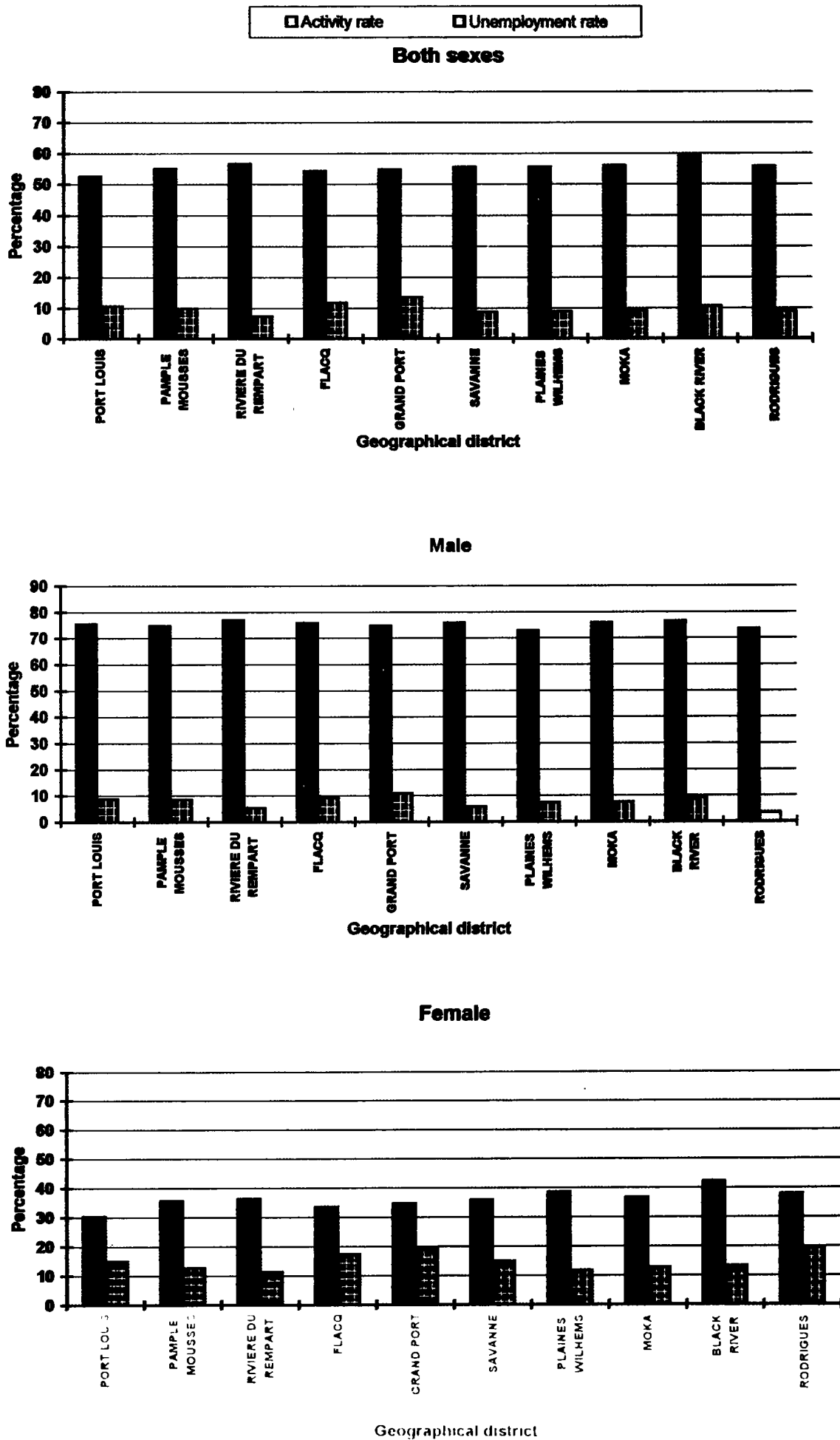
Employment rate (i.e. the number of persons with jobs as a percentage of the labour force) was lowest in the district of Grand Port (86.5%) and hence, Grand Port had the highest unemployment rate (13.5%). Employment rates for males and females for Grand Port were 89.1% and 80.8% respectively and the corresponding unemployment rates were 10.9% and 19.2%. Employment rate was highest in Riviere du Rempart (92.7%) and consequently unemployment rate was lowest, at 7.3% only. Male and female employment rates for Riviere du Rempart were 94.6% and 88.6% respectively and unemployment rates were 5.4% for males and 11.4% for females.

In Rodrigues, 73.4% of males aged 12 years and above were active compared to 37.9% of females of the same age. The combined activity rate for both sexes was 55.8%. Among the economically active persons, 91.1% were employed and 8.9% unemployed. Male employment rate was 96.6% compared to 80.4% for females. Hence, the unemployment rate worked out for females was higher (19.6%) while for males a rate of 3.5% only was obtained.

Table 10.9 - Estimated population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical District and Sex	Population 12 years and over	Population economically active	Activity rate (%)	Total employed (No.)	Employment rate (%)	Total unemployed (No.)	Unemployment rate (%)
MAURITIUS							
Both sexes	874,800	484,000	55.3	436,300	90.2	47,700	9.8
Male	434,400	324,800	74.8	299,300	92.2	25,500	7.8
Female	440,400	159,200	36.1	137,000	86.1	22,200	13.9
ISLAND OF MAURITIUS							
Both sexes	850,100	470,200	55.3	423,700	90.1	46,500	9.9
Male	422,000	315,700	74.8	290,500	92.0	25,200	8.0
Female	428,100	154,500	36.1	133,200	86.3	21,300	13.7
PORT LOUIS							
Both sexes	98,000	51,600	52.6	46,100	89.4	5,500	10.6
Male	48,500	36,600	75.4	33,400	91.2	3,200	8.8
Female	49,500	15,000	30.3	12,700	85.0	2,300	15.0
PAMPLEMOUSSES							
Both sexes	80,800	44,600	55.2	40,200	90.1	4,400	9.9
Male	40,200	30,100	74.8	27,500	91.5	2,600	8.5
Female	40,600	14,500	35.7	12,700	87.3	1,800	12.7
RIVIERE DU REMPART							
Both sexes	74,700	42,400	56.7	39,300	92.7	3,100	7.3
Male	37,500	28,900	76.9	27,300	94.6	1,600	5.4
Female	37,200	13,500	36.4	12,000	88.6	1,500	11.4
FLACQ							
Both sexes	94,800	51,500	54.3	45,500	88.3	6,000	11.7
Male	46,600	35,300	75.8	32,100	90.9	3,200	9.1
Female	48,200	16,200	33.6	13,400	82.6	2,800	17.4
GRAND PORT							
Both sexes	83,900	46,000	54.9	39,800	86.5	6,200	13.5
Male	42,200	31,600	74.8	28,200	89.1	3,400	10.9
Female	41,700	14,400	34.6	11,600	80.8	2,800	19.2
SAVANNE							
Both sexes	53,300	29,700	55.6	27,100	91.3	2,600	8.7
Male	26,400	20,000	75.8	18,900	94.3	1,100	5.7
Female	26,900	9,700	35.9	8,200	85.1	1,500	14.9
PLAINES WILHEMS							
Both sexes	266,000	147,700	55.5	134,600	91.2	13,100	8.8
Male	131,700	96,000	72.9	89,000	92.7	7,000	7.3
Female	134,300	51,700	38.5	45,600	88.3	6,100	11.7
MOKA							
Both sexes	54,000	30,300	56.0	27,500	90.8	2,800	9.2
Male	26,700	20,200	75.9	18,700	92.5	1,500	7.5
Female	27,300	10,100	36.7	8,800	87.4	1,300	12.6
BLACK RIVER							
Both sexes	44,600	26,400	59.2	23,600	89.4	2,800	10.6
Male	22,200	17,000	76.5	15,400	90.8	1,600	9.2
Female	22,400	9,400	42.1	8,200	86.9	1,200	13.1
RODRIGUES							
Both sexes	24,700	13,800	55.8	12,600	91.1	1,200	8.9
Male	12,400	9,100	73.4	8,800	96.6	300	3.5
Female	12,300	4,700	37.9	3,800	80.4	900	19.6

Fig 10.6 - Activity rate and unemployment rate by geographical district and sex 1995



10.7 Household level of economic activity, employment and unemployment

The average number of persons aged 12 years and above per household was found to be around 3.2 in 1995 compared to 3.4 in 1990. In spite of this fall in the average number of persons of working age, the average number of active persons per household has only slightly decreased to 1.78 from 1.82 in 1990. The effect of the decrease in the number of persons of working age has been offset by increased economic activity, i.e., a higher proportion of the population being at work or looking for work in 1995. Although household level economic activity has remained almost the same during the period 1990 to 1995, the average number of employed persons per household has gone down to 1.6 in 1995 from 1.7 in 1990 and hence the average number of unemployed persons per household has risen from 0.1 in 1990 to 0.2 in 1995. Table 10.11 analyses economic activity, employment and unemployment as well as inactivity by household size for 1995.

Table 10.10 - Average number of persons aged 12 years and above per household by activity status, 1990 and 1995

Year	Average number of persons aged 12 years and above per household	Average number of economically active persons per household	Average number of employed persons per household	Average number of unemployed persons per household	Average number of inactive persons aged 12 years and above per household
1990	3.41	1.82	1.72	0.10	1.59
1995	3.22	1.78	1.61	0.17	1.44

Table 10.11- Average number of persons aged 12 years and above by activity status and household size, 1995

Household size	Average number of persons aged 12 years and above per household	Average number of economically active persons per household	Average number of employed persons per household	Average number of unemployed persons per household	Average number of inactive persons aged 12 years and above per household
1	1.00	0.40	0.37	0.03	0.59
2	1.96	1.04	0.97	0.07	0.93
3	2.47	1.48	1.35	0.13	1.00
4	2.96	1.70	1.55	0.15	1.26
5	3.82	2.05	1.84	0.21	1.76
6	4.71	2.47	2.18	0.29	2.25
7	5.47	3.01	2.65	0.36	2.51
8	6.39	3.64	3.21	0.43	2.81
9	6.96	3.82	3.37	0.45	3.20
10 and above	8.27	4.87	4.43	0.44	3.45

11. EMPLOYMENT

The number of persons with jobs in 1995, estimated from the sample survey data, was 436,300. Out of this total, 299,300 were male and 137,000 female. On comparison with data from the 1990 census, the proportion of women in total employment is found to have gone up by one percentage point in 1995, i.e. from 30.4% in 1990 to 31.4% in 1995 (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1 - Employed population by sex, 1990 and 1995

Sex	1990 Census		1995 Survey estimates	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	283,600	69.6	299,300	68.6
Female	124,000	30.4	137,000	31.4
Both sexes	407,600	100.0	436,300	100.0

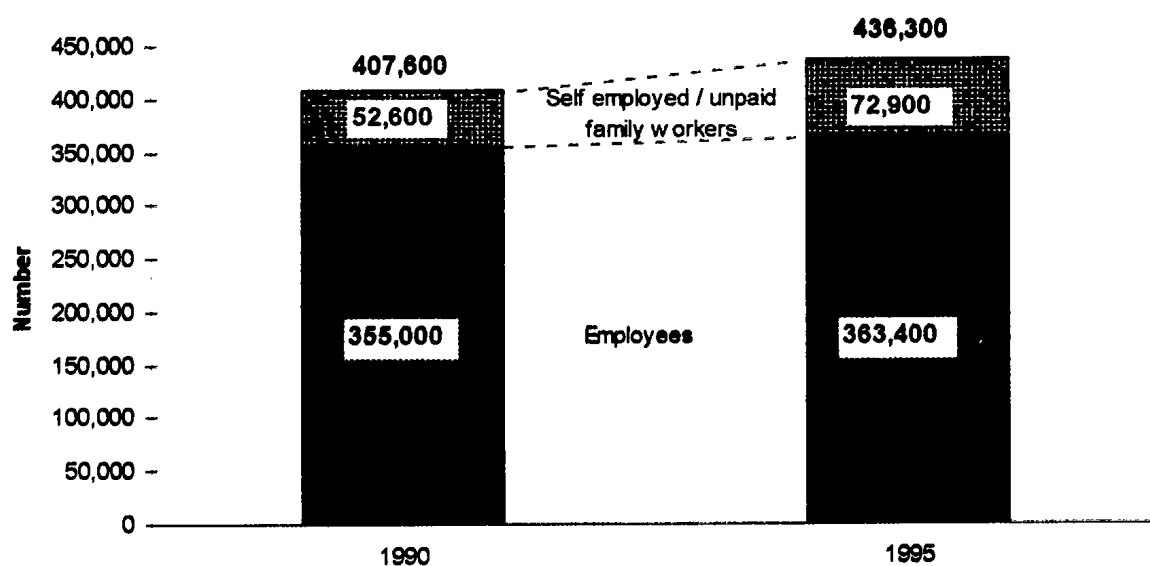
11.1 Employed population by employment status

Table 11.2 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by employment status and sex, 1990 and 1995

Employment Status	1990 Census			1995 Survey		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)
Self-employed	16	6	12	20	10	17
Employees	82	91	85	78	86	81
Unpaid family workers	2	3	3	2	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Comparison of the 1990 and 1995 data indicates a marked increase in the proportion of persons being engaged in enterprises of their own. From 12% in 1990, the percentage of self-employed workers has risen to 17% in 1995, while the proportion classified as employees has gone down to 81% from 85% in 1990. This phenomenon of increasing interest in running businesses of one's own is noted among both male and female workers, as shown by the figures of table 11.2.

Fig 11.1 - Employed population by employment status, 1990 and 1995



11.2 Employed population by industry

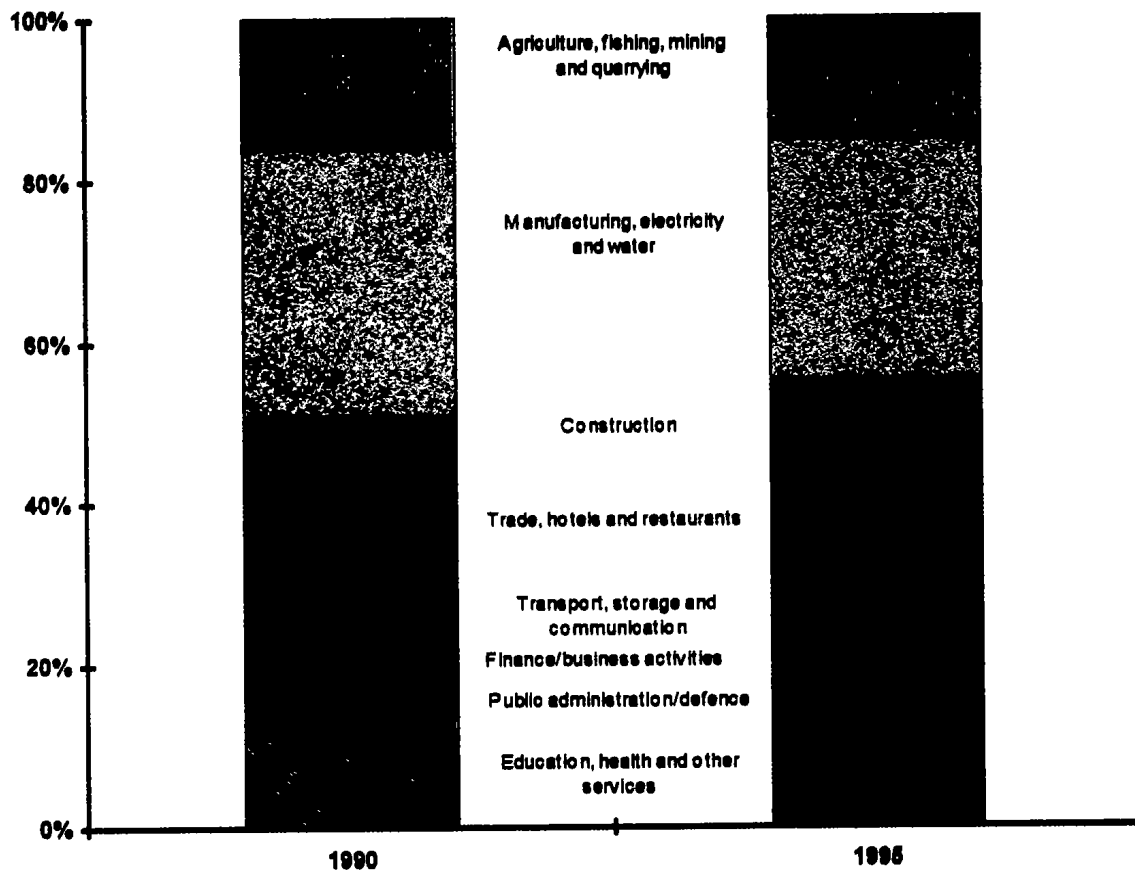
In 1995, 'manufacturing' industries, with 29% of total employment, were employing the largest number of persons, followed by 'Agriculture & fishing' and 'Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods' with 14% and 13% respectively (table 11.3).

Analysis of the data by sex shows that the largest absorber of male labour was the manufacturing sector with 23% of total male employment. The other sectors employing important numbers of men were 'Agriculture and fishing' with 15% of the total of male workers and the sectors 'Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods' and 'Construction', each of which accounting for around 14% of total male employment.

Table 11.3 - Employed population by industry and sex, 1990 and 1995

Occupation	1990 Census						1995 Survey estimates					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%
Agriculture and fishing	64.5	15.8	47.3	16.7	17.2	13.9	63.2	14.5	45.9	15.3	17.3	12.6
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	130.9	32.1	69.4	24.5	61.5	49.6	125.5	28.8	68.1	22.8	57.4	41.9
Electricity and water	3.5	0.9	3.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	4.4	1.0	4.1	1.4	0.3	0.2
Construction	39.1	9.6	38.8	13.7	0.3	0.2	41.9	9.6	41.4	13.8	0.5	0.4
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	43.9	10.8	35.2	12.4	8.7	7.0	57.3	13.1	41.9	14.0	15.4	11.2
Hotels and restaurants	10.6	2.6	8.6	3.0	2.0	1.6	14.5	3.3	11.2	3.7	3.3	2.4
Transport, storage and communication	24.3	6.0	22.5	7.9	1.8	1.5	27.6	6.3	24.9	8.3	2.7	2.0
Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	11.6	2.8	8.2	2.9	3.4	2.7	13.2	3.0	8.6	2.9	4.6	3.4
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	28.3	6.9	23.4	8.3	4.9	4.0	26.6	6.1	21.2	7.1	5.4	3.9
Education, health and social work	26.2	6.4	14.6	5.1	11.6	9.4	34.1	7.8	18.0	6.0	16.1	11.8
Other services	24.0	5.9	11.6	4.1	12.4	10.0	26.0	6.0	12.1	4.0	13.9	10.1
Total	407.6	100.0	283.6	100.0	124.0	100.0	436.3	100.0	299.3	100.0	137.0	100.0

Fig 11.2 - Employment by industry, 1990 and 1995



Manufacturing enterprises employ a large proportion of female workers as well. In fact, 42% of the total number of women employed in 1995, were engaged in manufacturing industries. Other branches of the economy where relatively large numbers of women were employed in 1995 are 'Agriculture & fishing' (13%), 'Education, health and social work' (12%), 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods' (11%) and 'Other services' (10%).

A shift from primary industries (Agriculture & fishing and Mining & Quarrying) and secondary industries (Manufacturing, Electricity & Water and Construction) to the tertiary sector (all the other service industries) during the period 1990 to 1995 is noted, as shown by the proportions of persons employed in each of these three sectors in 1990 and 1995 (table 11.4). From 16% in 1990, the primary sector's share in total employment has gone down to 14.9% in 1995. Similarly, the secondary sector's share has declined to 39.4% from 42.6% in 1990. On the other hand, the tertiary sector has gained 4.3

percentage points, i.e. from 41.4% in 1990, it accounted for 45.7% of total employment in 1995.

Table 11.4 - Percentage distribution of the currently employed population by sector, 1990 and 1995

Sector	1990 Census		1995 Survey estimates	
	Number (000)	(%)	Number (000)	(%)
Primary	65.2	6.0	65.2	14.9
Secondary	173.5	42.6	171.3	39.4
Tertiary	168.9	41.4	199.3	45.7
All sectors	407.6	100.0	436.3	100.0

11.3 Employed population by occupation

The 1995 survey data shows that people employed in the higher occupational groups, i.e. 'Administrators & managers', 'Professionals', 'Technicians and associate professionals' and 'Clerks' formed 21% of the total employed population. 18% of employed males were in these categories compared to 28% of employed females. 'Sales and service workers' made up for a further 12% of the employed population with the proportions among males and females being 13 and 11 percent respectively. Hence, two thirds of the total number of employed persons were working in manual jobs, that is as agricultural workers, factory workers, craft and trades workers, etc. Males engaged in these occupations formed 69% of the total male workforce compared to 61% among females.

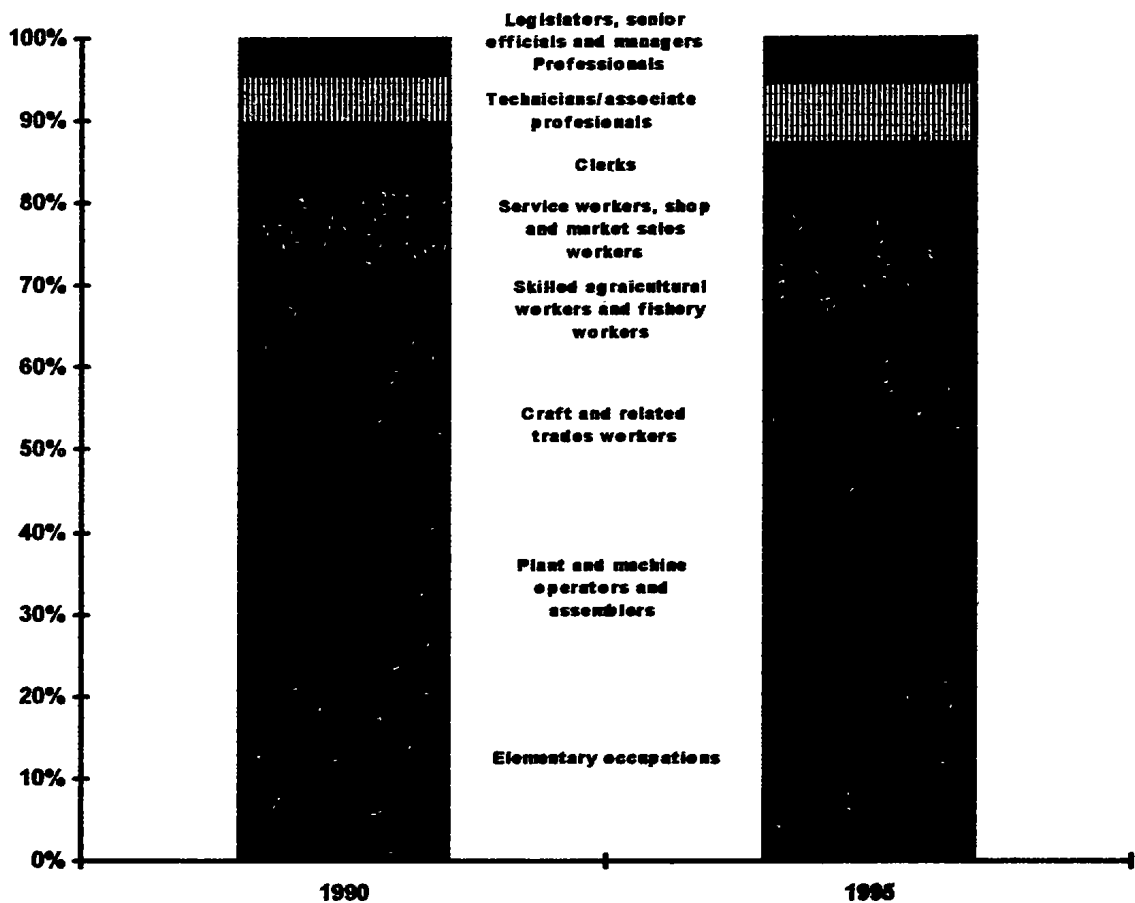
From table 11.5, it is also observed that the proportion of the employed population engaged as 'Professionals' and 'Technicians and associate professionals', that is, occupations requiring high levels of professional and technical knowledge, has risen to 10.2% in 1995 from 8.0% in 1990. The proportions of those working as clerks, service workers and skilled agricultural workers also increased between 1990 and 1995 while in the

Table 11.5 - Employed population by occupation and sex, 1990 and 1995

Occupation	1990 Census						1995 Survey estimates					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%	No. (000)	%
Legislators and senior officials and managers	8.8	2.1	7.2	2.5	1.6	1.3	11.5	2.6	8.9	3.0	2.6	1.9
Professionals	9.5	2.3	6.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	13.0	3.0	8.7	2.9	4.3	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	23.4	5.7	14.6	5.2	8.8	7.1	31.5	7.2	18.7	6.2	12.8	9.3
Clerks	31.7	7.8	16.7	5.9	15.0	12.1	36.8	8.4	18.6	6.2	18.2	13.3
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	40.3	9.9	31.9	11.2	8.4	6.8	54.1	12.4	38.8	13.0	15.3	11.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	17.4	4.3	15.0	5.3	2.4	2.0	19.6	4.5	16.1	5.4	3.5	2.6
Craft and related trades workers	81.7	20.1	71.6	25.2	10.2	8.2	83.6	19.2	77.5	25.9	6.1	4.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	83.8	20.6	43.7	15.4	40.1	32.3	77.2	17.7	41.8	14.0	35.4	25.8
Elementary occupations	111.0	27.2	76.2	26.9	34.8	28.1	109.0	25.0	70.2	23.4	38.8	28.3
Total	407.6	100.0	283.6	100.0	124.0	100.0	436.3	100.0	299.3	100.0	137.0	100.0

groups 'Craft and trades workers', 'Plant & machine operators' and 'Elementary occupations', decreases were noted. The decreases of 2.9 and 2.2 percentage points in the categories 'Plant & machine operators' and 'Elementary occupations' respectively were mainly due to important falls in the employment level of the EPZ and agricultural sectors.

A distinct upgrading of the occupational distribution of the employed population is therefore noted, in line with improvements in education and training opportunities during recent years.



11.4 Employed population by occupation and training

The proportion of the working population having formal vocational or technical training reached 13% in 1995 from 8% in 1990. The total number of employed

persons with training is estimated to have increased by 25,500, i.e. from 31,600 in 1990 to 57,100 in 1995. Increases are noted across all occupational groups, with more important ones in the categories 'Legislators, senior officials and managers', 'Professionals' and 'Clerks' as shown in table 11.6. Among the senior officials and managers, around 4,000, or 36% of the total number of persons in these occupations, reported themselves as having been vocationally or technically trained. Some 1500 had followed courses in 'Commerce and business administration' while the others had been trained in various other fields such as 'Trade, craft and industrial techniques', 'Service trades', etc. depending on the nature of their businesses.

The number of professionals in post as at mid 1995 was estimated to be around 13,100. Among them, 6,300 or 48% were holders of university degrees or equivalent qualifications. 42% (including 5% who also possessed university degrees) had had some vocational or technical training. The major fields in which these persons were trained are 'Teacher training' and 'Commerce and business administration'. The qualifications of these trained persons include diplomas (of a level just below a university degree) and partly completed professional courses in accounting, auditing, statistics, etc.

The highest proportion of trained personnel was noted among technicians and associate professionals with over 50% of the total in 1995. This category of employees include primary school teachers who were all trained for their jobs, as well as a large number of secondary school teachers whose qualifications are considered as vocational or technical. Also included among 'Technicians and associate professionals' are nurses, the majority of whom, being employees of government health institutions, are provided with in service vocational training relevant to their jobs.

In the occupational group 'Clerks' which include office and customer service clerks, 10,300 out of the total of 36,800 had undergone vocational or technical training. 80% of these trained employees had followed courses in 'Commerce and business administration' or 'Mathematics and computer science'.

Among manual workers, i.e. agricultural, craft, trades and factory workers, though some increase is noted over the period 1990 to 1995, the proportion of those having been trained for their jobs is still low as noted from the figures of table 11.6.

Table 11.6 - Percentage distribution of the employed population having vocational or technical training by occupation and sex, 1990 and 1995

Occupation	1990 Census			1995 Survey estimates		
	Both sexes (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Legislators and senior officials and managers	15.6	15.5	15.8	35.7	35.4	36.6
Professionals	32.4	31.7	34.2	41.7	41.5	42.2
Technicians and associate professionals	47.4	47.6	47.2	51.3	47.9	56.1
Clerks	20.3	13.9	27.4	28.1	18.8	37.6
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	7.3	7.5	6.5	11.3	12.3	8.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.4	1.6	0.3	3.6	3.9	2.0
Craft and related trades workers	4.4	4.7	2.9	9.9	9.4	16.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.7	2.2	1.0	4.9	5.6	4.2
Elementary occupations	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
All occupations	7.7	7.3	8.8	13.1	11.9	15.6

11.5 Employed population by length of service with present employer and sector of employment

The total number of persons employed in government services was estimated at 55,500 in mid 1995, of which some 36% count 20 or more years of service. A further 29% had between 10 and 19 years of service in government. The remaining 36% had joined the service some time during the past ten years. In public enterprises as well, quite a large number i.e. some 54% of the employees had been working for their current employers for at least 10 years. In fact, those with 10 to 19 years of service with their present employers made up 30% of the total number of employees in that sector while those with 20 or more years of service represented nearly a quarter of the total. The sugar sector is also characterised by a high proportion of its workers having long years of service with their current employers. This sector has the highest proportion of employees with 20 or more years of service, i.e. 41%. In the EPZ and 'Other private enterprises' sector, a reverse tendency is noted, that is the majority of workers of these two sectors had less than 10 years of service as shown by the figures of table 11.7. This is probably because of the high mobility of the workers in these sectors, some 64% of EPZ employees had less than 5 years of service while only 2.2% had been there for more than 20 years. Similarly in the other private enterprises, 52% had less than 5 years service while slightly over 10% had 20 years of service.

Table 11.7 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by length of service and sector of employment, 1995

Length of service	Government services	Public enterprises	Sugar industry	EPZ	Other private enterprises
Less than 1 year	2.8	4.6	3.7	14.4	13.3
1 - 4 years	18.0	20.7	11.1	49.3	38.9
5 -9 years	15.1	20.7	19.0	24.0	19.7
10 - 19 years	28.6	30.2	25.3	10.1	17.6
20 years and above	35.5	23.8	40.9	2.2	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11.8 - Employed population by place of work, place of residence and sex, 1990

Both sexes

District of residence	Place of work (geographical district)									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
Port Louis	39,400	3,900	500	300	300	-	2,900	500	1,900	49,700
Pamplemousses	9,400	23,900	2,100	200	100	-	1,200	400	400	37,700
Riv. du Rempart	3,500	4,300	22,000	800	100	-	600	200	200	31,700
Flacq	2,600	1,200	900	31,600	200	-	1,700	2,500	100	40,800
Grand Port	1,200	100	-	800	28,300	1,300	4,600	300	100	36,700
Savanne	700	100	-	100	1,100	19,100	3,200	100	500	24,900
Plaines Wilhems	27,500	2,300	800	1,200	2,700	900	84,300	4,400	6,400	130,500
Moka	4,100	300	100	1,200	100	-	3,800	15,600	400	25,600
Black River	3,900	400	100	100	-	100	2,600	100	10,900	18,200
Total	92,300	36,500	26,500	36,300	32,900	21,400	104,900	24,100	20,900	395,800

Male

District of residence	Place of work (geographical district)									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
Port Louis	28,800	2,300	400	200	200	-	2,300	400	1,100	35,700
Pamplemousses	7,200	16,200	1,400	200	100	-	1,000	300	300	26,700
Riv. du Rempart	3,000	3,300	14,800	700	100	-	500	200	200	22,800
Flacq	2,200	1,000	600	22,100	200	-	1,500	1,800	100	29,500
Grand Port	1,000	100	-	500	18,800	1,000	3,600	200	100	25,300
Savanne	600	100	-	100	800	12,000	2,500	100	400	16,600
Plaines Wilhems	20,100	1,900	700	1,000	2,100	700	54,300	3,100	4,800	88,700
Moka	3,100	300	100	900	100	-	2,900	9,900	300	17,600
Black River	2,700	300	100	100	-	100	1,800	100	6,800	12,000
Total	68,700	25,500	18,100	25,800	22,400	13,800	70,400	16,100	14,100	274,900

Female

District of residence	Place of work (geographical district)									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
Port Louis	10,600	1,600	100	100	100	-	600	100	800	14,000
Pamplemousses	2,200	7,700	700	-	-	-	200	100	100	11,000
Riv. du Rempart	500	1,000	7,200	100	-	-	100	-	-	8,900
Flacq	400	200	300	9,500	-	-	200	700	-	11,300
Grand Port	200	-	-	300	9,500	300	1,000	100	-	11,400
Savanne	100	-	-	-	300	7,100	700	-	100	8,300
Plaines Wilhems	7,400	400	100	200	600	200	30,000	1,300	1,600	41,800
Moka	1,000	-	-	300	-	-	900	5,700	100	8,000
Black River	1,200	100	-	-	-	-	800	-	4,100	6,200
Total	23,600	11,000	8,400	10,500	10,500	7,600	34,500	8,000	6,800	120,900

Table 11.9 - Estimated employed population by place of work, place of residence and sex, 1995

Both sexes

District of residence	Place of work (geographical district)									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
Port Louis	36,300	3,700	500	200	100	-	3,900	700	800	46,200
Pamplemousses	10,700	24,800	1,900	600	100	-	1,400	300	300	40,100
Riv du Rempart	4,500	5,100	27,600	900	200	-	700	200	200	39,400
Flacq	3,200	1,000	1,200	35,100	300	100	2,100	2,200	300	45,500
Grand Port	1,200	200	200	1,900	29,100	1,300	5,200	300	300	39,700
Savanne	900	100	-	100	2,300	19,100	3,700	100	900	27,200
Plaines Wilhems	29,400	2,900	900	1,400	3,200	1,300	86,100	4,700	4,700	134,600
Moka	5,300	400	100	1,200	100	100	4,800	14,900	500	27,400
Black River	6,300	500	100	300	200	100	5,100	900	10,100	23,600
Total	97,800	38,700	32,500	41,700	35,600	22,000	113,000	24,300	18,100	423,700

Male

District of residence	Place of work (geographical district)									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
Port Louis	26,600	2,300	400	200	100	-	2,800	500	500	33,400
Pamplemousses	8,000	16,200	1,200	400	100	-	1,100	200	300	27,500
Riv du Rempart	3,800	3,900	17,700	800	200	-	600	200	200	27,400
Flacq	2,400	700	700	24,400	200	100	1,700	1,600	300	32,100
Grand Port	900	200	200	1,000	19,800	1,100	4,300	300	300	28,100
Savanne	700	100	-	100	1,500	12,900	2,800	100	700	18,900
Plaines Wilhems	20,600	2,400	700	900	2,300	1,100	53,900	3,100	4,000	89,000
Moka	4,200	300	100	800	100	100	3,400	9,300	400	18,700
Black River	4,400	400	100	200	200	-	2,900	900	6,300	15,400
Total	71,600	26,500	21,100	28,800	24,500	15,300	73,500	16,200	13,000	290,500

Female

District of residence	Place of work (geographical district)									Total
	Port-Louis	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
Port Louis	9,700	1,400	100	-	-	-	1,100	200	300	12,800
Pamplemousses	2,700	8,600	700	200	-	-	300	100	-	12,600
Riv du Rempart	700	1,200	9,900	100	-	-	100	-	-	12,000
Flacq	800	300	500	10,700	100	-	400	600	-	13,400
Grand Port	300	-	-	900	9,300	200	900	-	-	11,600
Savanne	200	-	-	-	800	6,200	900	-	200	8,300
Plaines Wilhems	8,800	500	200	500	900	200	32,200	1,600	700	45,600
Moka	1,100	100	-	400	-	-	1,400	5,600	100	8,700
Black River	1,900	100	-	100	-	100	2,200	-	3,800	8,200
Total	26,200	12,200	11,400	12,900	11,100	6,700	39,500	8,100	5,100	133,200

11.6 Employed population by place of work and place of residence

Half of the total number of persons with jobs in 1995 were working in the districts of Plaines Wilhems and Port Louis. 113,000 or 27% were working in Plaines Wilhems and 98,000 or 23% were working in Port Louis. One out of 4 persons working in Plaines Wilhems lived in other districts while two out of three persons working in Port Louis came from other districts.

Data from the Population Census shows that there were already around 52,900 persons coming to work in the district of Port Louis from other districts in 1990. Hence, during the five year period 1990 to 1995, there has been an increase of around 8,600 persons travelling to Port Louis for work purposes. The number of persons going to work in Plaines Wilhems from other districts has increased by some 6300 between 1990 and 1995. Important rises were also noted in the number of persons working in Riviere du Rempart (+6,000) and Flacq (+5,400). In Riviere du Rempart, almost all (5,600) of the 6,000 additional workers were inhabitants of that district while in Flacq, 1,900 out of the additional 5,300 were people residing in other districts.

Moka and Black River are the only two districts where the number of workers has not increased between 1990 and 1995. The estimated number of persons working in Moka in 1995 was 24,300, almost the same as in 1990. The 1995 estimate for Black River was 18,100, indicating a decrease of 2,800 from the total of 20,900 persons working there in 1990.

11.7 Employed wage and salary earners

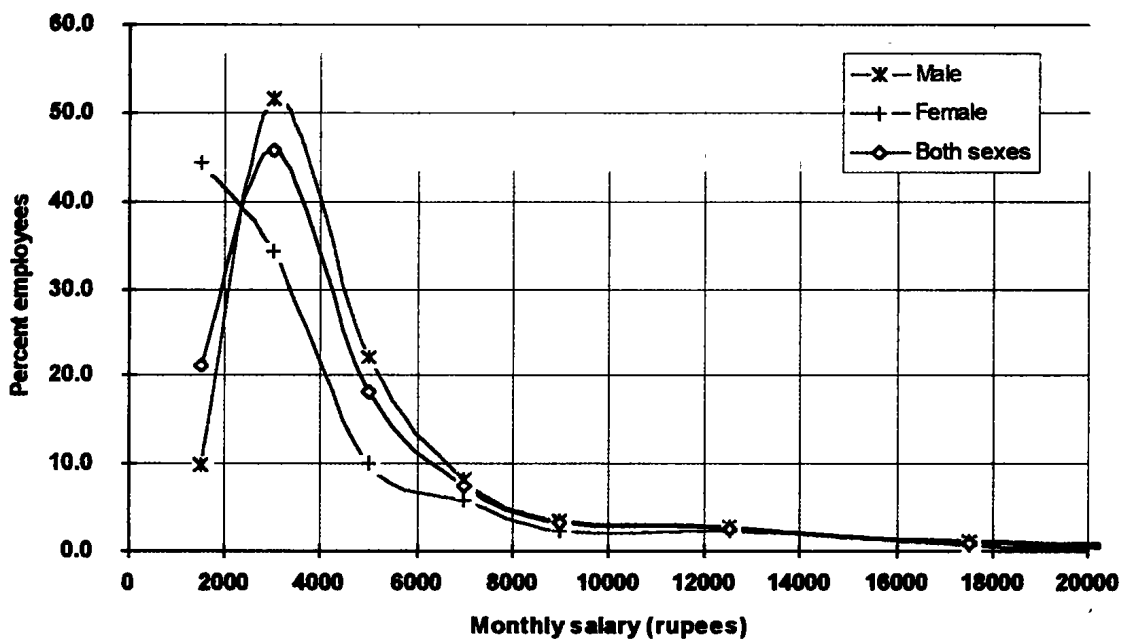
Data on monthly pay drawn from main occupation was also collected at the 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey. These figures exclude payments for overtime work.

The distribution of these wage and salary earners in the different salary brackets is given in table 11.10. From the table, it appears that the majority (85%) of paid employees were drawing salaries ranging up to Rs 6,000 per month.

Table 11.10 - Percentage distribution of paid employees by salary range and sex, 1995

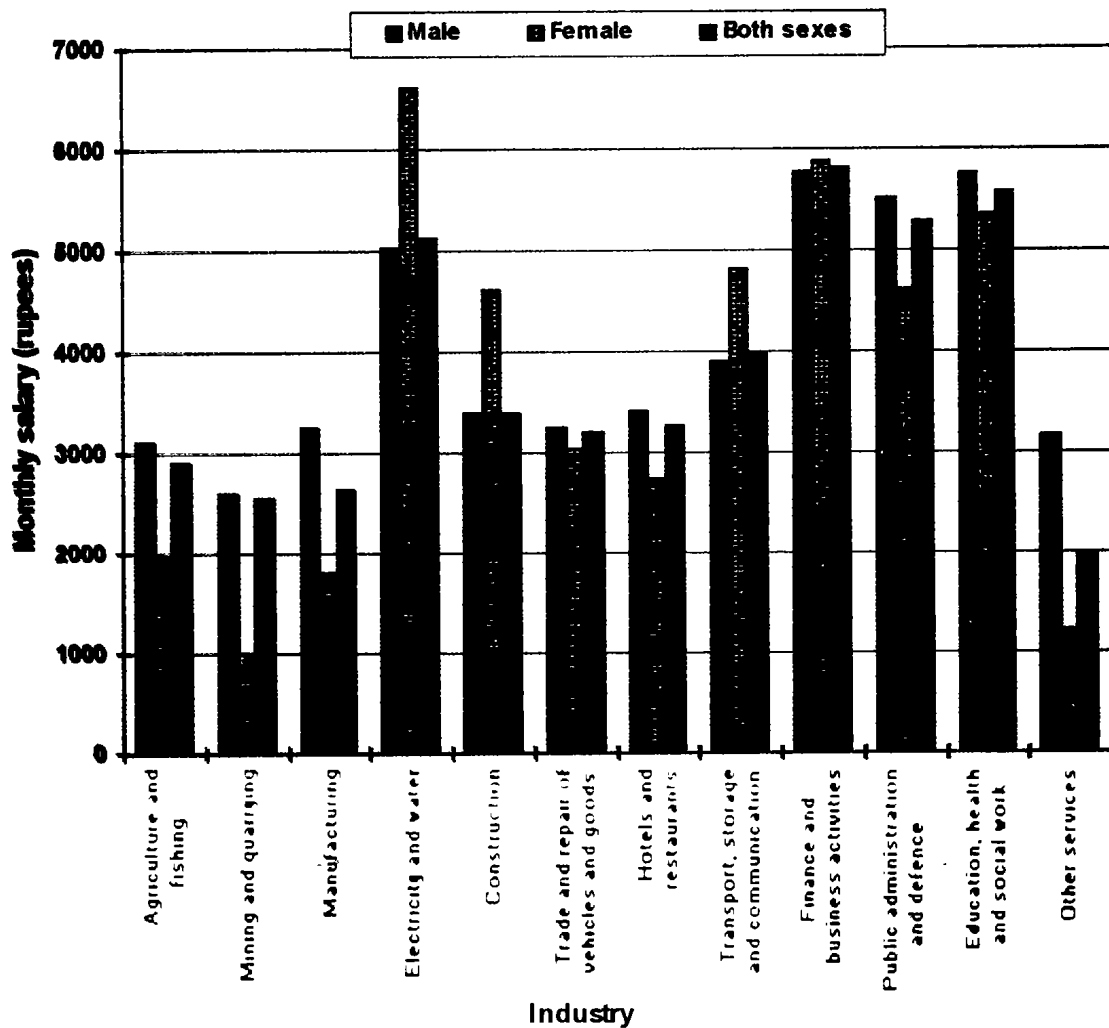
Wage/salary per month (Rs)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both Sexes (%)
Under 2,000	9.9	44.3	21.3
2,001 - 4,000	51.6	34.3	45.8
4,001 - 6,000	22.1	10.1	18.1
6,001 - 8,000	8.2	5.9	7.4
8,001 - 10,000	3.5	2.4	3.2
10,001 - 15,000	2.7	2.3	2.6
15,001 - 20,000	1.2	0.6	1.0
20,001 and above	0.8	0.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fig 11.4 - Percentage distribution of paid employees by salary range, 1995



Analysis by sex shows that about half of the total number of male workers were earning between Rs 2,000 and Rs 4,000. Among females an even more skewed distribution is noted, with over 75% of them earning up to Rs 4,000 only. The median salary for males was estimated at Rs 3,500, i.e. 50% of male workers were earning salaries below Rs 3,500. The female median salary was Rs 2,300.

Fig 11.5 - Median salary of paid employees by industry, 1995



11.8 Employed population having more than one job

The survey data also revealed that there were around 16,100 persons engaged in more than one job during the week 26 June to 2 July 1995. Of these, 88%

were male and only 12% female. 83% of them, in majority males, were married. Persons with more than one job were mostly those aged 30 to 49 years (78%). Among the males, (39%) were in the 30 - 39 years age bracket and 30% in the 40 - 49 years age bracket. On the other hand, among females, the proportion in the 30 - 39 years age bracket was only 16% while 45% were aged 40 to 49 years.

Persons with more than one job were mostly self-employed or unpaid family workers in their second job, i.e. three quarters among them were in addition to their main occupation also engaged in businesses of their own or belonging to a family member.

Up to 30% of the males with more than one job were engaged in agricultural enterprises as the second activity. Another 22% were in the industry group 'Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household appliances'. Among women with more than one job, 42% had a second job in agricultural establishments and 21% in manufacturing activities. The estimated numbers of persons having a secondary job by the industrial group of the second job are shown in table 11.11.

Analysis of secondary activities by occupation shows that 24% of the males having more than one job worked as 'Craft and related trades workers' in their second job, 23% were engaged in 'Elementary occupations' mainly as agricultural labourers and 22% were skilled agricultural and fishery workers. Among women, those working as skilled agricultural workers in their second job made up 30% of the total number of women having more than one job and 20% were in each of the occupational groups 'Crafts and related trades workers' and 'Elementary occupations'.

11.9 Hours of work

Current statistics on weekly hours of work corresponding to hours paid for as published by the Central Statistical Office are compiled from data collected at the annual Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours of Work among a sample of large establishments. At the 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey, information was collected on the number of hours actually worked during the survey reference week 26 June to 2 July 1995. Hours actually worked comprise hours worked during normal periods of work as well as overtime hours and exclude hours paid for but not worked such as lunch time, leaves

Table 11.11 - Employed population having a secondary job by employment status of second job, industry and sex, 1995

Industry	Self-employed			Employee			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Agriculture and fishing	3,700	700	4,400	500	100	600	4,200	800	5,000
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	100	-	100	100	-	100
Manufacturing	1,100	400	1,500	300	-	300	1,400	400	1,800
Electricity and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	800	-	800	800	-	39	1,600	-	1,600
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	2,600	300	2,900	500	-	500	3,100	300	3,100
Hotels and restaurants	100	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
Transport, storage and communication	500	-	500	300	-	300	800	-	800
Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	300	-	300	100	-	100	400	-	400
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education, health and social work	600	100	700	300	100	400	900	200	1,100
Other services	700	100	800	900	100	1,000	1,600	200	1,800
Total	10,400	1,600	12,000	3,800	300	4,100	14,200	1,900	16,100

and absences and public holidays. Respondents were also asked to state the 'normal hours' of work that they are required to work during a week as prescribed by legislation or awards. Where normal hours did not exist (e.g. in the case of self-employed persons), the number of hours that the person usually works during a week was reported. Hence, in the sections below, the terms 'usual hours' and 'normal hours' are being used synonymously.

11.9.1 Hours actually worked on all occupations

The distribution of the employed population by hours actually worked on all occupations during the survey reference week 26 June to 2 July 1995 is given in table 11.12 and is also illustrated in figure 11.6. The average number of hours worked per person during that week (taking into consideration all jobs performed in the case of those performing more than one job) was 38.8 hours. The corresponding averages for males and females were 39.8 hours and 36.8 hours respectively. Median hours were also calculated and were found to be 35.0 for males and 32.2 for females.

Table 11.12 - Estimated employed population by hours actually worked on all occupations and sex, 1995

Hours worked on all occupations during the survey reference week	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
0	13,200	4.4	4,200	3.1	17,400	4.0
1 - 30	49,200	16.4	37,600	27.4	86,800	19.9
31 - 40	96,100	32.1	37,800	27.6	133,900	30.7
41 - 50	91,800	30.7	42,800	31.2	134,600	30.8
51+	49,000	16.4	14,600	10.7	63,600	14.6
Total	299,300	100.0	137,000	100.0	436,300	100.0

The number of persons away from work during the whole week 26 June to 2 July 1995 was estimated at 17,400 or 4% of total employment, and comprised 13,200

males and 4,200 females. The number of those who did not work for personal reasons such as sickness, injury, vacation leave or other non-economic reasons was around 9,700 (6,400 males and 3,300 females). The remaining 7,700 did not work for involuntary reasons such as bad weather, mechanical breakdown at the establishment, temporary shortage of materials and other economic reasons. In this latter category, men were in majority, i.e. 6,800 compared to only 900 females. This high figure for males is largely attributable to the temporary disorganisation of work in the construction industry in 1995 due to cement shortage. In fact, nearly half of the number of males being on temporary 'lay-off' were those working on construction sites.

The number of persons having jobs and who actually worked 1 to 30 hours during the survey week was estimated at 86,800 or 20% of total employment. This total of 86,800 includes 15,700 who were absent from work for part of the week because of illness, vacation and other personal reasons. Those who involuntarily worked between 1 and 30 hours because of lack of work, bad weather, breakdown, etc., was found to be around 19,900. Hence, some 51,200 persons (23,500 males and 27,700 females) worked between 1 and 30 hours during the survey week because their usual hours of work were also less than or equal to 30 hours.

The majority of the employed population (62%) worked 30 to 50 hours while those who performed over 50 hours formed 15% of total employment. This last category of workers comprised mainly employees who performed overtime hours during the reference week but also included some 4,500 persons who had more than one job.

Comparison of hours actually worked during the survey week at all occupations with the hours usually worked for these occupations, shows that around 85,000 or 19% of the total employed population actually worked less than their usual hours. Three out of 4 of these persons were male.

The number of those who involuntarily worked less than their usual hours of work because of bad weather, breakdown, insufficient work, etc. and who were willing to work for more hours was estimated at 16,200 (14,200 males and 2,000 females). This total of 16,200 included 4,600 persons, in majority males, who did not work at all during the survey week. It also included around 900 males who, although having actually performed

more than 40 hours, were ready to work for more hours as their usual hours of work per week were above 40 hours.

11.9.2 Usual and actual hours of work for main occupation

The average normal or usual hours of work per week for main occupation only was 42.6 hours among males and 38.5 hours among females, giving thus an overall of 41.3 hours for both sexes. Average actual number of hours performed on main occupation during the survey week was 39.6 hours among males, 36.8 hours among females and 38.7 hours for both sexes. In spite of overtime hours being comprised in actual hours of work and not in normal/usual hours of work, average actual hours were lower than average usual hours across all industry groups as shown in table 11.13. The most important differences were in 'Mining and quarrying' where average actual hours were lower than usual hours by nearly 8 hours, in construction and agricultural enterprises, differences of 7 and 5 hours respectively were noted. Actual hours were lower mainly because of absences (voluntary and involuntary) during the reference week and also because at some establishments (particularly in agriculture), hours practised are lower than normal hours fixed by legislation.

Although average actual hours were in general lower than usual hours of work, it is estimated that there were around 49,500 persons (11% of total employment) who worked more than their normal/usual hours of work on their main occupation. Out of this total, the number of males was 33,800 and females 15,700. Nearly three quarters of these women were engaged in the manufacturing sector. Among the males, one out of three were employees of manufacturing enterprises and the others were working in the various other sectors.

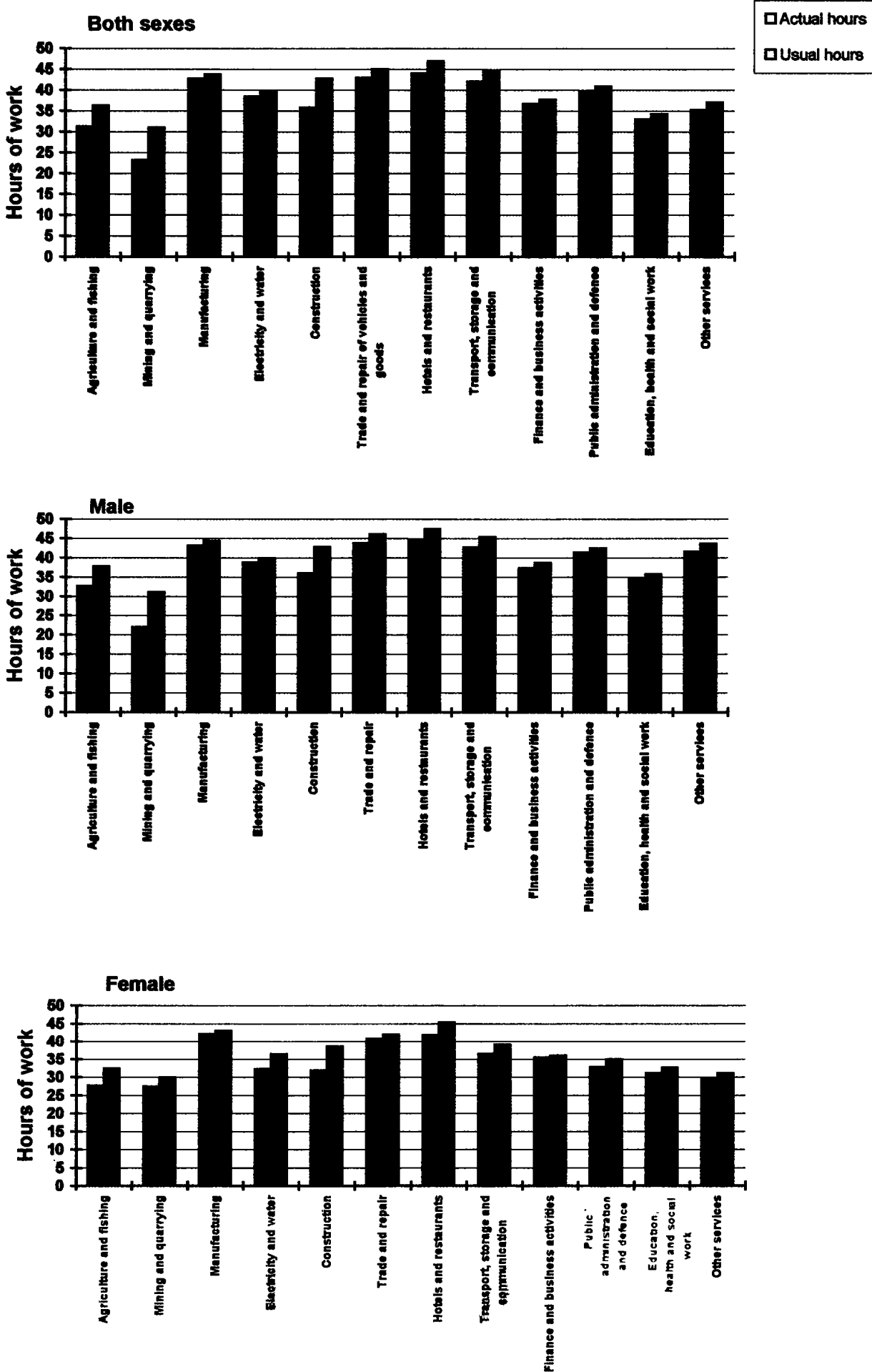
The average number of overtime hours performed at main occupation only by males who were involved in extra duties during the survey week ranged from 7 hours in 'Financial intermediation, real estate and business services' to 12 hours in 'Agriculture and fishing'. In the manufacturing sector where average normal hours was 44 hours for those who performed overtime duties, the average number of hours that they actually worked during the survey week was 53 hours. Among women who worked beyond normal periods of time, an average of 7 hours of overtime work was performed during the above reference week. The highest number of overtime hours was in 'Health services' and manufacturing enterprises where an additional 8 hours per week was performed.

Table 11.13 - Average actual¹ and normal/usual hours of work on main occupation for all employed persons by industry and sex, 1995

Industry	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Actual hours	Normal/usual hours	Actual hours	Normal/usual hours	Actual hours	Normal/usual hours
Agriculture and fishing	32.7	37.8	27.6	32.4	31.3	36.3
Mining and quarrying	22.0	31.0	27.4	29.9	23.2	31.0
Manufacturing	43.2	44.4	42.1	43.0	42.7	43.7
Electricity and water	38.8	39.8	32.2	36.4	38.4	39.5
Construction	35.9	42.8	31.8	38.6	35.8	42.7
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	43.8	46.1	40.8	42.0	42.9	45.0
Hotels and restaurants	44.7	47.4	41.8	45.3	44.0	46.9
Transport, storage and communication	42.7	45.4	36.5	39.1	42.1	44.8
Financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities	37.3	38.6	35.5	36.0	36.7	37.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	41.3	42.4	32.7	34.9	39.5	40.9
Education, health and social work	34.7	35.7	31.0	32.6	32.9	34.2
Other services	41.6	43.7	29.7	31.1	35.2	37.0
All industries	39.6	42.6	36.8	38.5	38.7	41.3

¹ - Number of hours worked during the week 26 June to 2 July 1995

Fig 11.6 - Average weekly actual and usual hours of work by industry and sex, 1995



12. UNEMPLOYMENT

The term "Unemployment" can mean different things to different people and in different contexts. Thus, while in day-to-day transactions, a person is considered unemployed even if he has worked for a few hours during a given week, this is not the case according to international definitions where a person is 'employed' if he/she has performed 'some work' for a wage/salary in cash or kind, or for profit or family gain for at least one hour during the survey reference work.

It is also to be noted that there are two common sources for measuring unemployment level. One makes use of the administrative register kept by the Employment Services, where people register when they are unemployed or looking for a more convenient or remunerative job than they already have. Also, the tendency for unemployed persons to register at employment services depends on administrative rules that govern unemployed people's eligibility for benefits as well as on the current economic situation. When there is a shortage of jobs, people rely more on the Employment Service to find work whereas in periods of labour shortage, that is, jobs can be more easily obtained, people do not need the Employment Service to find work.

In consequence, a person registered with the Employment Services is treated as unemployed even if he/she only wants to take another job or has meanwhile secured a job independently, neglecting to have his/her name struck off the register. Thus this source of statistics of unemployment is not completely reliable. Nevertheless, due to lack of better data, this source of information has been the main indicator used in the estimation of the unemployment level during the period between two censuses.

Another, and a more consistent and reliable source is more direct measurement through a survey of households/families using standard concepts and definitions, which set a definite meaning to the term and avoids double counting. In such surveys, individuals of working age are asked whether or not they have a job, and if not, whether they are available for work and what steps they have taken to find work. Persons who report to be without a job, are available for and are looking for work are considered as being unemployed.

12.1 Unemployed population by sex and marital status

On the basis of the 1995 Labour Force Survey data, the unemployed population (persons aged 12 years and above who were looking for work) was estimated at 47,700, comprising 25,500 males and 22,200 females. Around 23,100 of these unemployed persons, 10,500 males and 12,600 females, were first job seekers.

The number of reported cases of 'unemployed' at the 1990 census was around 24,400 (17,800 males and 6,600 females). First job seekers at that time numbered 14,800 among males and 5,700 among females.

Table 12.1 - Unemployed population by sex, 1990 and 1995

Category of unemployed	1990 Census			1995 Survey estimates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total	17,800	6,600	24,400	25,500	22,200	47,700
Married	1,800	1,800	3,600	6,200	9,600	15,800
Not married	16,000	4,800	20,800	19,300	12,600	31,900
First job seekers	14,800	5,700	20,500	10,500	12,600	23,100
Married	600	1,400	2,000	300	3,900	4,200
Not married	14,200	4,300	18,500	10,200	8,700	18,900
Job seekers with work experience	3,000	900	3,900	15,000	9,600	24,600
Married	1,200	400	1,600	5,900	5,700	11,600
Not married	1,800	500	2,300	9,100	3,900	13,000

A marked increase is noted between 1990 and 1995 in the number of persons with previous work experience, that is those out of work and a search of new jobs at the time of the data collection exercise. From 3,900 (16% of total unemployment) at the

1990 census, the number of unemployed persons having worked in the past was estimated at 24,600 or 52% of total unemployment in 1995.

A much larger proportion of the unemployed population was married in 1995 (33%) on comparison with the situation prevailing five years earlier when only 15% of the total number of unemployed persons were married. Analysis by sex shows that in 1990, only 10% of the unemployed males were married whereas in 1995 24% were married. A similar rise is noted among women as well, that is married unemployed women formed 43% of the total female unemployed population in 1995 compared to 27% in 1990.

12.2 Unemployed population by age

Unemployment has gone up across all age groups between 1990 and 1995 (Table 12.2). The rate of increase is however more important in the upper age brackets. For example, the proportion of the unemployed population aged 25 years and above has gone up from 30% in 1990 to 46% in 1995.

Table 12.2 - Unemployed population by age and sex, 1990 and 1995

Age last birthday	1990 Census			1995 Survey estimates		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
12 - 19	7,200	2,000	9,200	7,800	5,200	13,000
20 - 24	5,700	2,100	7,800	7,300	5,300	12,600
25 - 34	3,700	1,900	5,600	5,600	6,900	12,500
35 - 44	800	500	1,300	2,800	3,400	6,200
45 - 54	300	100	400	1,100	1,000	2,100
55 and above	100	-	100	900	400	1,300
12 and above	17,800	6,600	24,400	25,500	22,200	47,700

Unemployed persons aged 12 to 24 years were mostly new entrants (92%) into the labour market in 1990 whereas in 1995 first job seekers comprised only 68% of the estimated total number of unemployed persons in this younger age bracket and the remaining 32% were those who had left their previous jobs for voluntary or involuntary reasons. In 1990, first job seekers made up quite a high proportion of the unemployed population in the higher age brackets also. But between 1990 and 1995, the increase in the number of unemployed persons aged 25 years and above was almost entirely among persons having past work experience, i.e. an increase of 14,000 in this category of unemployed compared to an increase of only 700 among first job seekers. Hence, the ratio of first job seekers to those with work experience has become 1:4 in 1995 compared to 2:1 in 1990.

Females made up 41% of the unemployed population aged 12-24 years in 1995 compared to only 24% in 1990. In the higher age groups as well, the proportion of females looking for jobs has substantially increased. In fact, the 1995 figures show that females were in majority, that is, 53% in these higher age groups compared to only 34% in 1990.

12.3 Unemployed population by educational attainment and training

Unemployed persons having studied beyond primary level formed 55% of the total unemployed population in 1995 compared to 52% in 1990. Analysis by sex shows that the proportion of the unemployed population having secondary or tertiary education is higher among females than among males both in 1990 and in 1995 as shown by the figures of table 12.3.

Unemployed persons with vocational or technical training formed 14% of the total number of unemployed persons in 1995.. Among these trained persons without jobs, the estimated figures show that females were in larger numbers, i.e. 4,300 compared to 2,300 males. The majority (53%) of the males were trained in 'Trade, craft and industrial techniques' while among the females, the two main fields of training were 'Mathematics and Computer Science' and 'Commerce and Business Administration' with 34% and 28% of the total unemployed females respectively.

Table 12.3 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by educational attainment and sex, 1990 and 1995

Educational attainment	1990 Census			1995 Survey estimates		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)
Nil + preprimary	3	4	3	2	4	3
Primary	48	35	45	47	36	42
Secondary	48	60	51	50	59	54
University	1	1	1	1	1	1
All levels	100	100	100	100	100	100

12.4 Unemployed population by duration of unemployment

Table 12.4 - Estimated unemployed population by duration of unemployment and sex, 1995

Duration of current unemployment	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total unemployed	25,500	22,200	47,700
Unemployed for less than one year	13,000	9,800	22,800
Unemployed for one year or more	12,500	12,400	24,900
First job seekers	10,500	12,600	23,100
Unemployed for less than one year	3,100	4,600	7,700
Unemployed for one year or more	7,400	8,000	15,400
Job seekers with work experience	15,000	9,600	24,600
Unemployed for less than one year	9,900	5,200	15,100
Unemployed for one year or more	5,100	4,400	9,500

From the estimated total of 47,700 unemployed persons in 1995, around 24,900 or 52% had been looking for work for a year or more. Males and females with duration of job search of one year or more were estimated more or less equal in number while among those with shorter job search periods (less than one year), males were estimated at 13,000 and females at 9,800 (Table 12.4).

Two out of three first job seekers had already been trying to find work for a period of one year or more at the time of the survey. On the other hand, 39% of the 24,600 unemployed persons with work experience, had been in search of new jobs for a duration of one year or more, compared to 61% for those who had been looking for work for less than one year.

12.5 Methods of job search of unemployed persons

Table 12.5 - Estimated unemployed population by job search method and sex, 1995

Job search method	All unemployed persons			First job seekers			Unemployed persons with work experience		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Both sexes (%)
Applied to prospective employers	55	47	52	56	49	52	56	48	52
Checked at factories, worksites, etc.	53	48	51	43	34	38	49	40	45
Sought assistance or advice from friends or relatives	35	35	35	28	31	30	32	33	32
Placed or answered advertisements	13	22	16	23	26	25	17	25	21
Registration with Employment Service	13	16	14	15	28	22	14	22	18
Steps taken to set up own business	5	2	4	3	1	2	4	2	3

At the 1995 Survey, persons who reported themselves to be without work and interested to work, were also questioned about the steps they had taken to find work. From the data obtained, it is noted that those who have had recourse to the Employment Service as a means of getting a job numbered around 8,500 or only 18% of the total number of unemployed persons at that time. The proportion of registered persons was 14% among males and 22% among females. An even smaller proportion of registered, 13% of males and 16% of females, is noted among unemployed persons with past work experience.

The methods of job search more widely used were 'applying to prospective employers' (52%), 'checking at factories and worksites' (45%), 'seeking assistance or advice from friends and relatives' (32%), 'placing or answering advertisements' (21%) and 'registration with the Employment Services' (18%). The first two methods mentioned above were mostly adopted by males while the last three ones were preferred by female candidates). The above percentages are, however, not mutually exclusive as a person looking for work may have had recourse to more than one job search method.

12.6 Unemployed population having work experience

Table 12.6 - Estimated unemployed population having worked in the past by industry and sex, 1995

Industry	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Agriculture	1600	11	500	5	2100	9
Manufacturing	4600	31	5600	58	10200	42
Construction	4500	30	-	-	4500	18
Trade (incl. hotels and restaurants)	2500	16	1500	16	4000	16
Other	1800	12	2000	21	3800	15
Total	15000	100	9600	100	24600	100

The number of unemployed persons having worked in the past was estimated at 24,600, made up of 15,000 males and 9,600 females. 61% of the unemployed males having work experience, reported to have worked in the manufacturing or construction sector. Among females, 58% of the unemployed with work experience, were previously employed in the manufacturing sector (Table 12.6).

These unemployed persons with work experience were mostly manual workers engaged as 'Craft and related trades workers' (7,700), 'Plant and machine operators' (5,700) and those engaged in elementary occupations (5,100).

Among unemployed persons having worked in the past, it is estimated that 7,200 (3,100 males and 4,100 females) had left their last jobs of their own free will. A further 1,900, mostly men, had stopped working because of illness or retirement and were in search of new jobs at the time of the survey. Those who had been laid off was estimated at around 13,500 (9,800 males and 3,700 females) while an estimated 2,000 persons did not give any specific reason for leaving their jobs.

Table 12.7 - Estimated unemployed population having worked in the past by reason for leaving last job and sex, 1995

Reason for leaving last job	Male	Female	Both sexes
Resignation	3,100	4,100	7,200
Illness/injury	800	600	1,400
Retirement	500	-	500
Lay-off	9,800	3,700	13,500
No specific reason	800	1,200	2,000
Total	15,000	9,600	24,600

13. POPULATION NOT IN LABOUR FORCE

The number of persons not forming part of the labour force (inactive population) was estimated at around 623,000 in 1995 compared to 624,700 at the 1990 Census. This decrease, coupled with an increase in the labour force during the same period, has caused the dependency ratio to decline from 144.6 in 1990 to 128.7 in 1995. It is to be noted that dependency ratio is defined as the number of inactive persons per 100 active persons.

The 1990 inactive population comprised 248,400 children below 12 years and 376,300 persons aged 12 years or more. In 1995, the number of children below 12 years was estimated at 232,200 while the inactive population aged 12 years and above was estimated at 390,800. Hence between 1990 and 1995, there has been a decrease of 16,200 at ages below 12 years while among inactives of working age, an increase of 14,500 is noted. However, the proportion of inactives of working age in the total population of working age has dropped to 45% in 1995 from 47% in 1990.

Both in 1990 and in 1995, females were in majority among persons aged 12 years and above not forming part of the labour force. The figures noted were 275,500 women and 100,800 men in 1990 and 281,200 women and 109,600 men in 1995. However, during this five year period, the proportion of males has gone up slightly, from 27% in 1990 to 28% in 1995.

13.1 Population aged 12 years and above not in the labour force by age and sex

The figures in table 13.1 show that in 1995, around 136,000 or 35% of the population of working age not in the labour force were in the age bracket 12 to 19 years. Most of these young inactives were students. At the other end, those no longer forming part of the labour force because of old age (60 years and over) formed 21% of the total inactive population of working age. In consequence, 44% of all inactives of working age came from the age group 20 to 60 years.

However, while nearly 56% of male inactives were in the age bracket 12 to 19 years, and 28% were aged 60 years or more, these proportions only attained 27% and 18% for females. Between 19 and 60 years, a reverse tendency was observed, with women consistently showing higher proportions at all ages.

Table 13.1 - Estimated population aged 12 years and above not in the labour force by age and sex, 1995

Age last birthday	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
12 - 19	61,100	55.8	74,800	26.6	135,900	34.8
20 - 29	6,700	6.1	47,400	16.9	54,100	13.8
30 - 39	3,300	3.0	49,300	17.5	52,600	13.5
40 - 49	2,900	2.6	34,200	12.2	37,100	9.5
50 - 59	4,400	4.0	25,900	9.2	30,300	7.7
60 and above	31,200	28.5	49,600	17.6	80,800	20.7
Total	109,600	100.0	281,200	100.0	390,800	100.0

13.2 Population aged 12 years and above not in the labour force by reason for not being available for work

The largest group of people of working age and not forming part of the labour force comprises those engaged exclusively in household duties in their own homes. In 1995, this category of persons, in absolute majority women, accounted for 46% of the total inactive population of working age. Students and retired persons made up 28 and 16 percent respectively. The remaining 10% included people unable to work because of illness or disability and those who did not specify the nature of their activities.

The estimated increase of 14,500 among the inactive population aged 12 years and above between 1990 and 1995 is the net result of substantial increases mainly in the student population (25,500) and the retired (21,700) coupled with a big decrease of 37,700 in the number of persons engaged in household activities.

Among males, a net increase of 8,800 was noted, mainly due to an increase of 12,200 among students coupled with a decrease of 2,700 among males engaged only in homemaking and a decrease of 1900 males not active because of health problems.

Table 13.2 - Population aged 12 years and above not in the labour force by reason for not being available for work and sex, 1990 and 1995

Reason for not being available for work	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	1990 Census	1995 Survey estimates	1990 Census	1995 Survey estimates	1990 Census	1995 Survey estimates
Household duties	5,900	3,200	212,500	177,500	218,400	180,700
Studies	45,100	57,300	40,900	54,200	86,000	111,500
Retired/old age	30,500	30,800	10,300	31,700	40,800	62,500
Health problems	9,800	7,900	7,800	7,500	17,600	15,400
Other	9,500	10,400	4,000	10,300	13,500	20,700
Total	100,800	109,600	275,500	281,200	376,300	390,800

As noted from the figures of table 13.2, the female inactive population has increased by 5,700 from 275,500 in 1990 to 281,200 in 1995 while the total female population has increased by 28,300, that is, from 528,900 to 557,200. This relatively small increase is mainly the result of the offsetting effect of a substantial decrease of 35,000 in the number of women engaged exclusively in household activities in their own homes. In fact, all the other categories of inactive women and girls aged 12 years and above (students, retired, sick, disabled, etc.) together showed an increase of 40,700.

Fig 13.1 - Persons aged 12 years and above, not in the labour force, by reason for not being available for work, and by sex, 1995

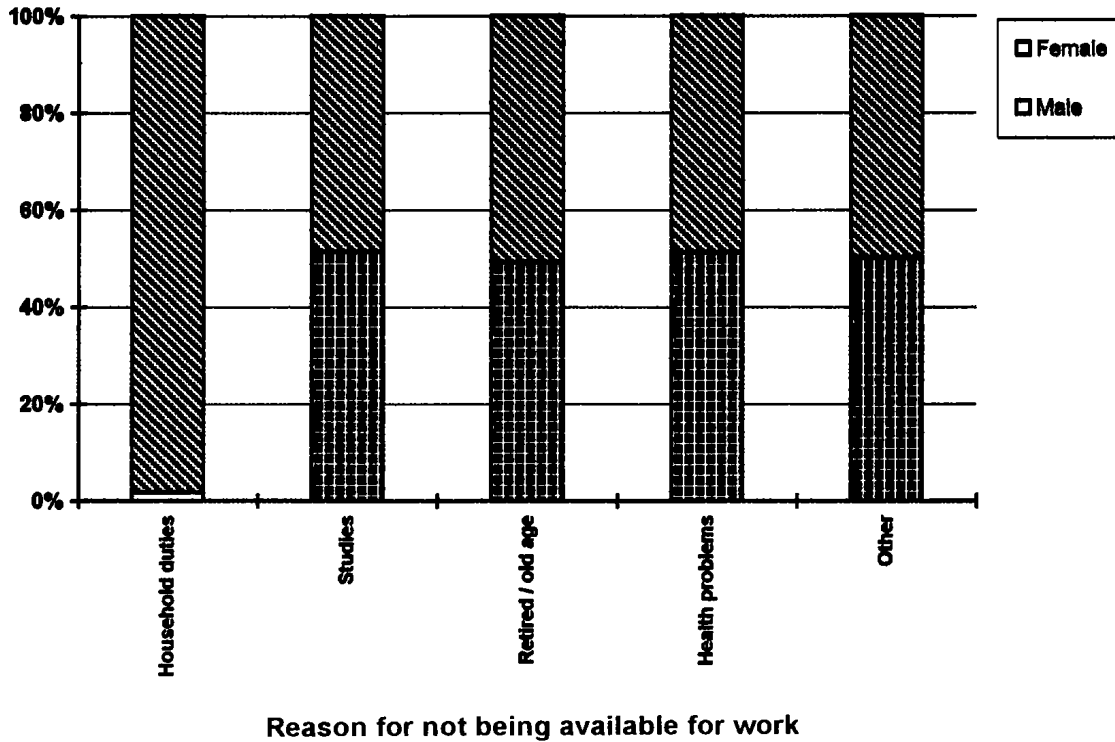
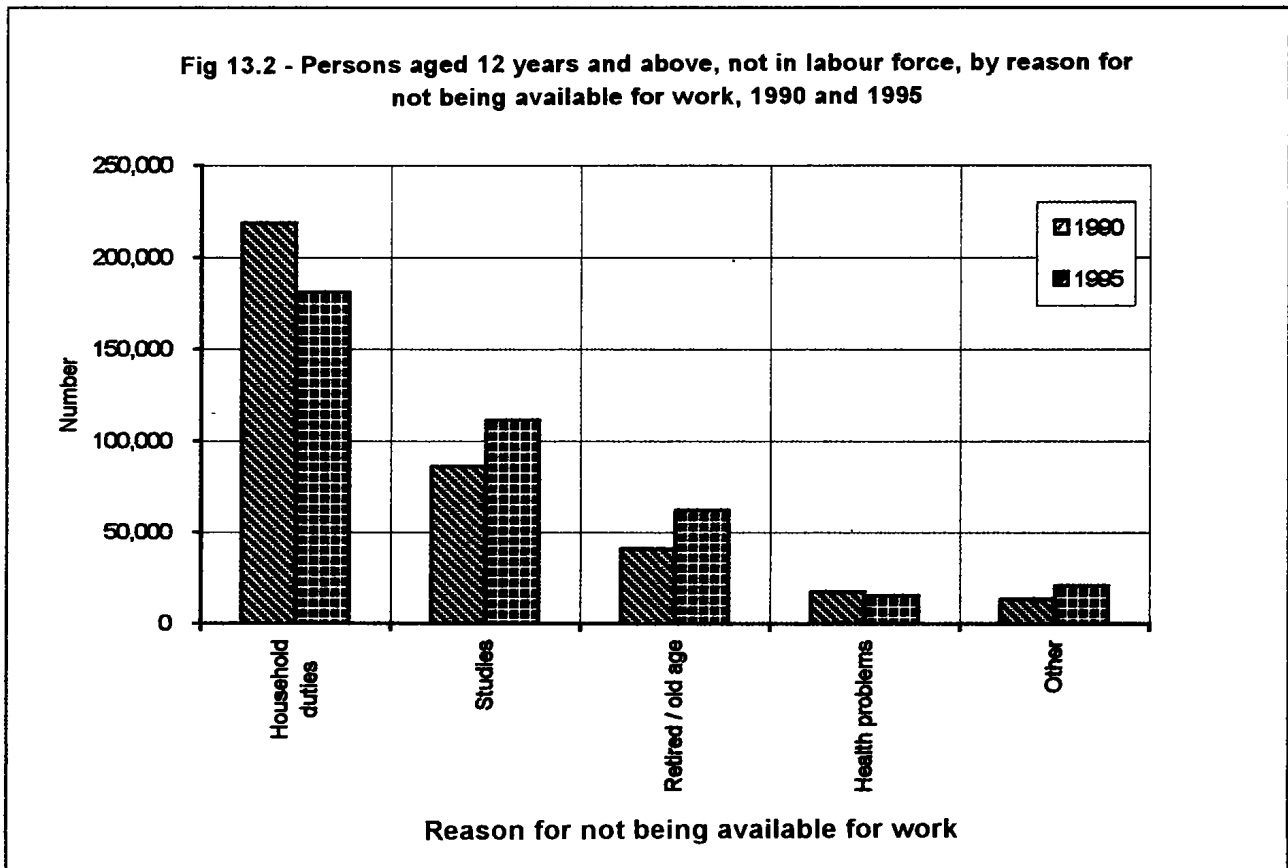


Fig 13.2 - Persons aged 12 years and above, not in labour force, by reason for not being available for work, 1990 and 1995



13.3 Population not in the labour force having work experience

Estimates from the 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey show that there were 390,800 persons aged 12 years and above who were not in the labour force. Among them, 95,200 (40,200 males and 55,000 females) had worked in the past. Around 41,500 were not active at the time of the survey because they had retired from work. A further 13,600 persons having worked before were out of the labour force because of sickness or injury. It is also to be noted that some 26,800 persons, mostly women, had left their previous jobs of their own free will and were not available for work at the time of the survey.

Table 13.3 - Estimated population aged 12 years and above not in the labour force and having worked in the past by reason for leaving last job and sex, 1995

Reason for leaving last job	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Retirement	27,500	68.4	14,000	25.5	41,500	43.6
Resignation	1,700	4.2	25,100	45.6	26,800	28.1
Sickness / injury	7,100	17.7	6,500	11.8	13,600	14.3
Other	3,900	9.7	9,400	17.1	13,300	14.0
Total	40,200	100.0	55,000	100.0	95,200	100.0

14. EVALUATION OF THE 1995 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

14.1 Current estimates

National estimates of employment and unemployment are worked out every year using data from the Population Census as well as other sources such as

- (i) the Survey of Employment, Earnings and Job vacancies in large establishments carried out by the Central Statistical Office;
- (ii) licences and operation permits issued by various government departments;
- (iii) persons registered as unemployed with the Employment Service Division of the Ministry for Human Resources, Development and Reform Institutions;
- (iv) the number of work permits issued for recruitment of foreign workers.

The labour market situation of the early eighties was characterised by a high level of unemployment. A labour-intensive export-oriented development strategy succeeded in changing this picture to one of almost full employment within a few years.

Thus, in 1990, employment in large establishments was on the increase while registered unemployment was low and decreasing, reported job vacancies in large establishments were at their highest and recruitment of foreign workers was felt to be a necessity. All indicators pointed to a relatively tight labour market situation (Table 14.1).

By 1993, registered unemployment continued to decline, the number of foreign workers was still rising and there was a 17% increase between 1992 and 1993 in the number of licences and operation permits issued. But, employment in large establishments as well as job vacancies reported by these establishments started declining.

Table 14.1 - Indicators of labour market situation 1983 - 1995

Year	Employment in large establishments 1/	Registered unemployed	Job vacancies in large establishments	Permits issued to foreign workers	Licences and operation permits
1983	196,000	75,000	505	N/A	N/A
1984	200,000	73,000	819	N/A	N/A
1985	214,000	67,000	762	N/A	N/A
1986	235,000	55,000	1,696	N/A	N/A
1987	257,000	48,000	1,665	N/A	N/A
1988	273,000	29,000	3,182	N/A	N/A
1989	276,000	18,000	4,913	1,554	N/A
1990	284,000	14,000	7,285	1,555	N/A
1991	287,000	12,000	7,052	2,667	N/A
1992	287,000	9,000	5,735	2,013	28,600
1993	284,000	8,000	4,359	6,290	33,500
1994	285,000	8,000	3,657	10,463	37,000
1995	282,000	10,000	3,238	8,045	40,000

1/ Employment figures are from establishments having 10 or more employees and exclude foreigners.

It was only in 1995 that all the indicators in table 14.1 showed a definite turning point. Therefore, with hindsight, the 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey is considered vital for assessing the exact labour market situation and for obtaining up-to-date comprehensive data for effective planning.

14.2 Analysis of employment data

Although there are clear indications that the downward trend in unemployment was reversed in 1995, preliminary analysis of the data collected at the 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey indicates that there may be some over reporting of unemployment and/or under reporting of employment. Data on employment are examined

in this chapter to see if some light can be thrown on possible adjustments that could be made to the national estimates obtained from the survey. The figures for employment in large establishments used here for the evaluation exercise exclude expatriates since this category of workers was not included at the 1995 survey.

Table 14.2 shows employment data for 1990 and 1995 obtained from different sources. Total employment is from the 1990 census and the 1995 survey. Employment in large establishments is from the annual survey of these establishments. Employment in 'other than large establishments' is obtained by subtraction, but a separate independent estimate is also shown. This estimate was worked out on the basis of surveys of small establishments as well as administrative data such as changes in the number of licence and permit holders (e.g. hawkers, retailers, operators of taxis, buses, vans and lorries, insurance and real estate agents, etc.) and registration information on professionals and semi-professionals providing services such as medical and dental care, legal services, pre-primary education, hair dressing, etc.

Table 14.2 - Changes in employment between 1990 and 1995 in large establishments and 'other than large establishments'

	1990	1995	Change
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Total employed	408,000	436,000	28,000
Large establishments	284,000	282,000	- 2,000
Other: by subtraction	124,000	154,000	30,000
Estimated	(161,000)	(223,000)	(62,000)
<u>Male</u>			
Total employed	284,000	299,000	15,000
Large establishments	185,000	182,000	- 3,000
Other: by subtraction	99,000	117,000	18,000
Estimated	(112,000)	(146,000)	(34,000)
<u>Female</u>			
Total employed	124,000	137,000	13,000
Large establishments	99,000	100,000	1,000
Other: by subtraction	25,000	37,000	12,000
Estimated	(49,000)	(77,000)	(28,000)

The data presented in table 14.2 also show that employment in large establishments declined by some 2,000 between 1990 and 1995 while employment outside large establishments increased. This increase works out at around 30,000 on the basis of data obtained at the 1990 census, the 1995 survey and the annual survey of large establishments. Estimates based on other sources indicate an increase of 62,000. Although the latter estimated increase may appear too high, it is not unreasonable to assume that the 'true' increase lies between the 'observed' 30,000 and the estimated 62,000. The reason is that people, particularly those engaged in the informal sector, have a tendency to under report employment, either by saying that they are inactive (i.e. not working and not looking for work) or unemployed (i.e. not working but looking for work).

14.3 Evaluation of unemployment data

It is very difficult to estimate the number of persons who are employed but who reported themselves as inactive. As regards the unemployed, it is possible to look at their various characteristics and cross-tabulations of these characteristics, to determine whether there has been any over reporting in the light of ancillary information about the labour market situation. Such an analysis of the 1995 survey data has been done and the main findings are as follows:

- (i) The 5,700 (3,600 males and 2,100 females) unemployed first job seekers aged 12 to 19 years having been looking for a job for one year or more were probably not among the hard core unemployed. Active job search for more than 12 months would probably have landed these teenagers with a job, but possibly not commensurate with their expectations.
- (ii) The 4,100 (800 males and 3,300 females) unemployed first job seekers aged 25 years and over having been looking for a job for one year or more were also probably not among the hard core unemployed, particularly since the majority were married women. Such women cannot be regarded as being 'active job seekers', i.e. they look for, and take up a particular job according to whether or not it can be accommodated into their normal 'private' life, their own 'prestige' considerations, available alternatives, etc.. For example, jobs demanding long hours of work may not be suitable for many of these married

women and hence though they claim to be interested to work, they would not accept such jobs, specially if these would require them to work late into the evening. Similarly, high academic educational attainment may be another reason for some women interested in working, to be still unemployed though jobs are available. Females with parents' or spouse's support who do not desperately need to work for a living, tend to be more choosy in the kind of jobs they would take up.

- (iii) The 9,800 persons (4,500 males and 5,300 females) who had worked before but had left their jobs because of resignation, retirement, marriage, etc. were probably not unemployed for the same reasons as described in (ii). Furthermore, many of these persons could be engaged in home based economic activities such as dressmaking, preparation of food items for sale, backyard production of vegetables and livestock.
- (iv) The 3,500 married males who lost their jobs because of reduction in workforce, cessation of business and completion of contract/job were most probably working at another job particularly since very few (about 200) persons were receiving unemployment benefits under the Unemployment Hardship Relief Scheme in 1995. It is highly probable that many of the married men who claimed to be unemployed were already engaged in some form of minor or not so remunerative work, so as to cater for the needs of their families, while at the same time being on the look out for a better paid, a less tiresome or a more 'prestigious' job.

14.4 Adjustment to employment and unemployment data

The total number of persons identified in the four categories of section 14.4 and who may be considered as not forming part of the 'hard core unemployed', is around 23,100 of whom 12,400 males and 10,700 females. It is not easy to decide whether these persons should be considered as inactive (not working and not looking for work) or employed. It is proposed that, except for the 3,500 married men in category (iv) who are all to be considered as employed, the remaining 19,600 be allocated equally to the inactive

and employed groups. If this is acceptable then adjusted estimates of employment, unemployment and inactives are as shown in table 14.3.

Table 14.3 - Adjusted estimates of labour force, employment, unemployment and inactives from 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey

	Male	Female	Both sexes
Population 12+ years	<u>434,400</u>	<u>440,400</u>	<u>874,800</u>
Labour force	<u>320,400</u>	<u>153,800</u>	<u>474,200</u>
Employed	307,200	142,400	449,600
Unemployed	13,200	11,400	24,600
Inactive	<u>114,000</u>	<u>286,600</u>	<u>400,600</u>

The labour force (economically active population) has been revised downwards from 484,000 to 474,200 (an adjustment of -9,800), while the inactive population has been revised upwards by the same number from 390,800 to 400,600.

The employed population is revised upwards from 436,300 to 449,600 (an adjustment of 13,300) and the unemployed population is revised downwards from 47,700 to 24,600 (an adjustment of -23,100). The adjusted unemployment rate is therefore 5.2% .

14.5 Adjustment to employment data in 'other than large establishments'

From the revised estimate of total employment and the actual employment in large establishments (obtained from the annual survey of these establishments), a revised estimate of employment in 'other than large establishments' can be obtained by subtraction. This is done in table 14.4 which shows that in 1995, out of the estimated 449,600 employed persons, 282,000 were in large establishments and an estimated 167,600 were working 'outside large establishments'.

Table 14.4 - Adjusted estimates of employment in large establishments and 'other than large establishments', 1995

	Male	Female	Both sexes
Total Employment	307,200	142,400	449,600
Large establishments	182,000	100,000	282,000
Other than large establishments	125,200	42,400	167,600

14.6 Comparison of aggregate data from the Labour Force Sample Survey with data from the annual survey of large establishments

From the labour force survey data, the number of persons working in establishments employing 10 or more persons was estimated at around 274,200, of whom 183,600 were males and 90,600 were females. These figures are as at mid-1995 and exclude foreigners working on contract in Mauritius. The March 1995 Survey of Employment and Earnings showed that there were 279,390 Mauritians working in large establishments (defined to be those employing 10 or more persons) among whom 179,798 were males and 99,592 were females.

The discrepancies noted in the data from these two sources may be due to the 'relaxed' definition of a 'large establishment' adopted for the annual establishment surveys. For ease of data collection, even if they have less than 10 employees, all government departments, sub-offices of some public enterprises, branches of commercial banks and few private establishments are considered as large establishments. It has also been noted that some confusion in the concept of 'place of work' has caused some misreporting of establishment size at the labour force survey. Furthermore, in the case of non-response at the annual surveys, the usual practice is to maintain the figures obtained at the preceding round of the survey. This also contributes to the discrepancy.

Figures by sector (given in tables A18, A22 and A31 of the Appendix) have also been compared with those obtained at the March 1995 establishment survey and have

been found to be more or less consistent after allowing for sampling error at the labour force survey. But the total number of females engaged in the EPZ, estimated from the labour force data was around 45,300 while at the March 1995 Survey, a total of 53,000 (exclusive of foreign workers) was obtained. This may be explained by the fact that some persons working in EPZ firms may have been classified in private enterprises because of incomplete and vague establishment names they have reported. Furthermore, as explained in section 14.3, it is believed that there has been some under reporting in economic activity, specially in cases where women and young girls, not happy with their current jobs, were on the look out for more satisfactory ones.

APPENDIX

- (1) Tables presented in the appendix are more detailed and the figures have therefore not been rounded off.
- (2) Small discrepancies in the table totals are due to the calculation procedure of the software in blowing up the sample data to population estimates.

Table A1 - Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical district and sex	Total	Current activity status													
		Currently active			Current activity status				Not currently active						
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Household responsibilities	Studies/training	Poor health/disabled	Retired/too old	Other					
			Total	First job seekers	Worked before										
Republic of Mauritius															
Both sexes	874,902	483,958	436,312	47,646	23,065	24,581	390,944	180,679	111,533	15,469	62,495	20,768			
Male	434,533	324,823	299,325	25,498	10,489	15,009	109,710	3,191	57,317	7,936	30,832	10,434			
Female	440,369	159,135	136,986	22,149	12,577	9,572	281,234	177,488	54,216	7,533	31,663	10,334			
Island of Mauritius															
Both sexes	850,149	470,157	423,739	46,418	21,897	24,521	379,991	176,200	108,565	15,093	61,130	19,002			
Male	422,088	315,688	290,506	25,182	10,216	14,966	106,400	3,003	55,748	7,808	30,115	9,726			
Female	428,060	154,469	133,233	21,236	11,681	9,555	273,591	173,197	52,817	7,285	31,015	9,276			
Port Louis															
Both sexes	98,057	51,596	46,120	5,477	2,358	3,118	46,460	24,632	11,242	1,782	6,944	1,861			
Male	48,557	36,608	33,384	3,223	1,310	1,913	11,949	262	5,582	996	4,140	970			
Female	49,500	14,989	12,735	2,254	1,048	1,205	34,511	24,370	5,660	786	2,804	891			
Pamplemousses															
Both sexes	80,839	44,605	40,207	4,398	2,131	2,267	36,235	16,659	10,557	1,843	4,935	2,240			
Male	40,213	30,098	27,545	2,553	1,003	1,550	10,116	259	5,477	891	2,308	1,180			
Female	40,626	14,507	12,662	1,845	1,128	717	26,119	16,400	5,080	952	2,627	1,060			
Riviere du Rempart															
Both sexes	74,760	42,425	39,340	3,085	1,543	1,543	32,334	15,663	8,819	1,264	4,864	1,724			
Male	37,567	28,888	27,341	1,546	583	964	8,679	342	4,766	431	2,150	990			
Female	37,192	13,537	11,998	1,539	960	579	23,655	15,321	4,053	833	2,714	734			
Flacq															
Both sexes	94,782	51,508	45,462	6,046	3,355	2,691	43,274	19,875	13,439	2,014	5,740	2,205			
Male	46,605	35,332	32,102	3,230	1,541	1,689	11,273	314	6,777	879	2,197	1,105			
Female	48,177	16,176	13,359	2,816	1,814	1,002	32,001	19,561	6,662	1,135	3,543	1,100			

Table A1 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical district and sex	Total	Current activity status												
		Currently active			Not currently active				Other					
		Employed	Unemployed		Total	Household responsibilities	Studies/training	Poor health/disabled	Retired/too old	Other				
	Total	First job seekers	Worked before											
Grand Port														
Both sexes	83,864	39,795	6,209	3,283	2,927	17,279	37,859	10,884	1,588	6,654	1,453			
Male	42,234	28,147	3,435	1,549	1,886	248	10,652	5,579	894	3,222	709			
Female	41,629	11,648	2,774	1,734	1,041	17,031	27,207	5,305	694	3,432	744			
Savanne														
Both sexes	53,313	27,079	2,580	1,401	1,180	11,368	23,654	5,757	1,055	4,566	907			
Male	26,406	18,865	1,143	498	645	129	6,398	3,140	594	2,062	472			
Female	26,908	8,214	1,438	903	535	11,239	17,256	2,617	461	2,504	435			
Plaines Wilhems														
Both sexes	265,957	134,656	13,046	5,786	7,259	51,562	118,256	35,508	3,923	21,280	5,983			
Male	131,678	89,013	6,981	2,789	4,192	1,080	35,684	18,532	2,099	10,934	3,039			
Female	134,280	45,642	6,065	2,997	3,068	50,482	82,572	16,976	1,824	10,346	2,944			
Moka														
Both sexes	53,980	27,482	2,772	1,195	1,577	11,123	23,726	7,077	798	3,366	1,361			
Male	26,654	18,714	1,507	550	957	121	6,433	3,359	553	1,777	622			
Female	27,326	8,768	1,264	645	620	11,002	17,293	3,718	245	1,589	739			
Black River														
Both sexes	44,597	23,600	2,805	846	1,959	8,040	18,192	5,280	826	2,781	1,266			
Male	22,174	15,394	1,564	393	1,171	248	5,216	2,535	471	1,325	637			
Female	22,423	8,205	1,241	452	788	7,792	12,976	2,745	355	1,456	629			
Island of Rodrigues														
Both sexes	24,753	12,573	1,228	1,169	60	4,478	10,953	2,968	375	1,364	1,766			
Male	12,445	8,820	316	273	43	188	3,310	1,569	128	716	708			
Female	12,308	3,753	913	896	17	4,290	7,643	1,399	247	648	1,058			

Table A2 - Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, marital status, age and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Current activity status												
	Total	Economically active			Not Economically active			Total	Household responsibi- lities only	Studies/ training	Poor health/ disabled	Retired/ too old	Other
		Employed	Unemployed	Worked before	Total	First job seekers	Total						
All marital states													
Both sexes													
Total (12 +)	874,902	483,958	436,312	24,581	23,065	24,581	390,944	180,678	111,533	15,469	62,495	20,768	
12 - 14	64,500	3,316	2,335	116	864	116	61,184	4,686	52,129	357	-	4,013	
15 - 19	113,761	38,889	26,776	2,954	9,159	2,954	74,873	16,044	52,717	1,341	-	4,770	
20 - 24	92,822	64,992	52,411	5,004	7,576	5,004	27,830	19,192	5,630	969	-	2,038	
25 - 29	95,027	68,758	61,277	4,884	2,598	4,884	26,269	22,821	628	1,001	-	1,818	
30 - 34	104,344	74,277	69,242	3,719	1,316	3,719	30,067	26,424	268	1,905	-	1,469	
35 - 39	94,110	71,593	67,797	2,915	880	2,915	22,518	19,653	67	1,585	-	1,214	
40 - 44	80,798	60,438	58,056	2,081	301	2,081	20,360	17,343	61	1,854	-	1,101	
45 - 49	58,727	41,977	40,604	1,113	260	1,113	16,751	14,346	32	1,815	-	558	
50 - 54	41,258	26,673	26,008	648	17	648	14,586	11,820	-	1,948	251	567	
55 - 59	35,423	19,780	19,253	465	62	465	15,643	10,680	-	2,695	1,713	555	
60 - 64	29,911	6,565	6,113	421	32	421	23,345	7,817	-	-	14,765	763	
65 - 69	25,409	4,256	4,027	229	-	229	21,153	5,028	-	-	15,645	480	
70 - 74	19,168	1,555	1,523	32	-	32	17,613	2,652	-	-	14,320	641	
75+	19,642	890	890	-	-	-	18,752	2,171	-	-	15,802	779	
Male													
Total (12 +)	434,533	324,823	299,325	15,009	10,489	15,009	109,710	3,191	57,317	7,936	30,832	10,434	
12 - 14	32,222	2,510	1,888	116	507	116	29,711	1,081	25,891	112	-	2,627	
15 - 19	56,186	24,704	17,448	2,046	5,210	2,046	31,482	823	27,227	854	-	2,579	
20 - 24	47,747	42,888	35,654	3,471	3,763	3,471	4,859	212	3,284	529	-	835	
25 - 29	48,293	46,473	42,783	2,918	772	2,918	1,820	97	488	527	-	708	
30 - 34	50,954	49,146	47,270	1,673	202	1,673	1,808	111	268	906	-	523	
35 - 39	47,860	46,314	44,588	1,700	26	1,700	1,546	58	67	816	-	606	
40 - 44	41,992	40,381	39,270	1,111	-	1,111	1,611	201	61	851	-	498	
45 - 49	30,461	29,130	28,386	735	9	735	1,331	83	32	984	-	233	
50 - 54	20,113	18,584	18,222	362	-	362	1,528	84	-	993	185	266	
55 - 59	17,286	14,463	14,117	346	-	346	2,823	180	-	1,364	1,047	232	
60 - 64	13,414	4,961	4,600	362	-	362	8,453	30	-	-	8,006	417	
65 - 69	11,750	3,242	3,073	168	-	168	8,508	115	-	-	8,096	298	
70 - 74	8,554	1,231	1,231	-	-	-	7,323	58	-	-	6,942	323	
75+	7,699	794	794	-	-	-	6,905	60	-	-	6,556	289	

Table A2 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age last birthday and above by current activity status, marital status, age last birthday and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Current activity status																				
	Total	Economically active				Not Economically active															
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Worked before	Total	Household responsibi- lities only	Studies/ training	Poor health/ disabled	Retired/ too old	Other										
Female																					
Total (12+)	440,369	159,135	136,986	22,149	12,577	9,572	281,234	177,488	54,216	7,533	31,663	10,334									
12-14	32,278	805	448	358	358	-	31,473	3,605	26,238	244	-	1,386									
15-19	57,575	14,185	9,328	4,857	3,949	907	43,391	15,222	25,491	487	-	2,191									
20-24	45,074	22,104	16,757	5,346	3,813	1,534	22,971	18,981	2,347	440	-	1,204									
25-29	46,734	22,285	18,493	3,792	1,825	1,966	24,449	22,724	141	473	-	1,111									
30-34	53,390	25,131	21,971	3,160	1,114	2,046	28,259	26,313	-	999	-	947									
35-39	46,250	25,278	23,210	2,069	854	1,215	20,972	19,595	-	768	-	608									
40-44	38,806	20,057	18,786	1,271	301	970	18,749	17,142	-	1,004	-	603									
45-49	28,266	12,847	12,217	629	252	378	15,419	14,263	-	831	-	326									
50-54	21,146	8,088	7,786	303	17	286	13,058	11,737	-	955	66	300									
55-59	18,137	5,317	5,136	181	62	119	12,820	10,500	-	1,331	666	323									
60-64	16,496	1,604	1,513	91	32	59	14,892	7,787	-	-	6,759	346									
65-69	13,659	1,014	953	60	-	60	12,645	4,913	-	-	7,549	182									
70-74	10,614	324	292	32	-	32	10,290	2,595	-	-	7,378	317									
75+	11,943	96	96	-	-	-	11,847	2,111	-	-	9,246	490									
Married																					
Both sexes																					
Total (12+)	482,327	304,139	288,386	15,753	4,202	11,552	178,188	134,924	353	5,605	31,251	6,056									
12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
15-19	5,934	1,302	998	304	215	89	4,632	4,402	32	28	-	170									
20-24	29,300	13,036	11,290	1,747	708	1,039	16,263	15,364	147	130	-	622									
25-29	58,709	37,111	33,258	3,853	1,416	2,438	21,598	20,481	28	207	-	882									
30-34	81,599	56,613	53,503	3,110	799	2,311	24,987	23,874	26	290	-	796									
35-39	80,439	60,739	58,064	2,675	662	2,012	19,701	18,384	26	578	-	712									
40-44	68,785	52,076	50,397	1,679	208	1,471	16,709	15,124	61	832	-	692									
45-49	48,697	35,389	34,358	1,032	195	837	13,308	11,957	32	988	-	331									
50-54	32,992	22,124	21,619	505	-	505	10,868	9,336	-	1,104	151	277									
55-59	25,733	16,062	15,742	320	-	320	9,671	6,861	-	1,447	1,127	236									
60-64	19,441	4,944	4,582	362	-	362	14,497	4,775	-	-	9,301	420									
65-69	14,791	2,945	2,776	168	-	168	11,847	2,619	-	-	8,892	335									
70-74	9,395	1,066	1,066	-	-	-	8,329	1,259	-	-	6,747	323									
75+	6,512	733	733	-	-	-	5,779	487	-	-	5,031	261									

Table A2 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, marital status, age and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Current activity status											
	Total	Economically active					Not Economically active					
		Employed	Unemployed		Worked before	Total	Household responsibi- lities only	Studies/ training	Poor health/ disabled	Retired/ too old	Other	
	Total	First job seekers										
Male												
Total (12 +)	241,920	211,136	204,935	6,202	281	5,920	30,784	592	174	3,343	24,153	2,522
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	215	215	183	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	5,866	5,686	5,248	438	72	366	180	32	28	28	-	91
25 - 29	22,987	22,811	21,643	1,168	151	1,016	176	69	-	55	-	52
30 - 34	37,781	37,382	36,528	854	26	828	399	56	26	115	-	202
35 - 39	41,811	41,234	40,089	1,145	-	1,145	578	58	26	237	-	257
40 - 44	38,247	37,414	36,615	799	-	799	833	83	61	445	-	244
45 - 49	27,739	26,818	26,207	611	-	611	922	54	32	666	-	170
50 - 54	18,354	17,375	17,041	334	-	334	979	-	-	711	86	182
55 - 59	15,587	13,242	12,922	320	-	320	2,345	122	-	1,086	959	178
60 - 64	11,638	4,442	4,108	333	-	333	7,196	-	-	-	6,867	329
65 - 69	9,948	2,826	2,658	168	-	168	7,122	60	-	-	6,763	298
70 - 74	6,528	990	990	-	-	-	5,538	29	-	-	5,214	294
75+	5,217	702	702	-	-	-	4,516	28	-	-	4,263	224
Female												
Total (12 +)	240,407	93,003	83,451	9,552	3,920	5,631	147,404	134,332	179	2,262	7,098	3,534
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	5,719	1,087	815	272	183	89	4,632	4,402	32	28	-	170
20 - 24	23,434	7,351	6,042	1,309	636	673	16,084	15,331	119	102	-	531
25 - 29	35,722	14,300	11,614	2,686	1,264	1,421	21,422	20,412	28	152	-	830
30 - 34	43,818	19,231	16,975	2,255	772	1,483	24,587	23,818	-	175	-	594
35 - 39	38,628	19,505	17,975	1,530	662	868	19,123	18,327	-	341	-	455
40 - 44	30,537	14,662	13,782	880	208	672	15,876	15,041	-	387	-	448
45 - 49	20,958	8,572	8,151	421	195	226	12,386	11,903	-	322	-	161
50 - 54	14,638	4,749	4,578	171	-	171	9,889	9,336	-	393	66	95
55 - 59	10,146	2,820	2,820	-	-	-	7,326	6,739	-	361	168	58
60 - 64	7,803	502	474	28	-	28	7,301	4,775	-	-	2,435	91
65 - 69	4,843	119	119	-	-	-	4,725	2,559	-	-	2,129	37
70 - 74	2,867	76	76	-	-	-	2,791	1,230	-	-	1,533	28
75+	1,295	31	31	-	-	-	1,264	459	-	-	768	37

Table A2 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, marital status, age and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Current activity status										
	Total	Economically active			Not Economically active						
		Employed	Total	Unemployed	Total	Household responsibi- lities only	Studies/ training	Poor health/ disabled	Retired/ too old	Other	
			First job seekers	Worked before							
Female											
Total (12 +)	133,813	44,883	8,084	2,677	10,761	88,929	24,961	54,037	3,280	1,605	5,046
12 - 14	32,278	805	358	-	358	31,473	3,605	26,238	244	-	1,386
15 - 19	51,856	13,097	3,766	818	4,584	38,759	10,820	25,459	459	-	2,021
20 - 24	20,750	14,230	3,091	802	3,893	6,520	3,352	2,228	306	-	634
25 - 29	9,030	6,661	457	402	859	2,368	1,782	113	259	-	214
30 - 34	6,703	3,897	248	415	663	2,807	1,736	-	815	-	255
35 - 39	4,083	2,844	99	86	186	1,239	826	-	286	-	127
40 - 44	3,184	1,629	28	87	116	1,555	995	-	436	-	123
45 - 49	1,738	766	28	33	61	973	676	-	240	-	56
50 - 54	1,007	348	9	-	9	659	394	-	180	-	84
55 - 59	581	186	-	-	-	395	244	-	54	65	32
60 - 64	824	228	-	-	-	596	87	-	-	454	54
65 - 69	788	155	-	32	32	633	176	-	-	457	-
70 - 74	359	28	-	-	-	331	107	-	-	196	28
75+	631	9	-	-	-	622	160	-	-	433	30
Widowed, divorced or separated											
Total (12 +)	80,410	28,822	581	1,746	2,327	51,588	18,655	-	2,430	28,492	2,010
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1,165	797	86	84	170	367	297	-	32	-	38
25 - 29	2,552	1,865	104	199	303	687	558	-	62	-	66
30 - 34	3,732	2,744	93	174	268	987	788	-	64	-	136
35 - 39	4,780	4,106	92	404	496	674	442	-	142	-	91
40 - 44	6,604	5,106	65	359	424	1,498	1,196	-	241	-	62
45 - 49	6,676	4,502	37	119	156	2,174	1,712	-	353	-	108
50 - 54	6,474	3,710	9	143	151	2,764	2,090	-	497	29	148
55 - 59	8,436	3,096	62	145	207	5,340	3,575	-	1,040	492	233
60 - 64	9,213	1,308	32	59	91	7,904	2,954	-	-	4,717	233
65 - 69	9,566	1,091	-	28	28	8,475	2,232	-	-	6,097	145
70 - 74	8,976	375	-	32	32	8,601	1,286	-	-	7,026	290
75+	12,236	121	-	-	-	12,116	1,524	-	-	10,132	460
Both sexes											
Total (12 +)	80,410	28,822	581	1,746	2,327	51,588	18,655	-	2,430	28,492	2,010

Table A2 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, marital status, age and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Total	Current activity status										
		Economically active					Not Economically active					
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Household responsibi- lities only	Studies/ training	Poor health/ disabled	Retired/ too old	Other
			First job seekers	Worked before	First job seekers	Worked before						
Male												
Total (12+)	14,261	7,573	7,082	491	9	482	6,688	461	-	439	5,532	256
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	274	274	248	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	569	541	485	56	-	56	28	28	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	862	740	714	26	-	26	122	28	-	56	-	38
35 - 39	1,241	1,176	1,033	143	-	143	64	-	-	-	-	64
40 - 44	1,520	1,340	1,192	148	-	148	180	90	-	60	-	30
45 - 49	1,106	993	984	9	9	-	113	28	-	85	-	-
50 - 54	973	719	691	28	-	28	254	84	-	115	29	26
55 - 59	1,026	785	759	26	-	26	241	58	-	124	59	-
60 - 64	1,343	435	406	28	-	28	909	30	-	-	847	32
65 - 69	1,538	350	350	-	-	-	1,188	54	-	-	1,134	-
70 - 74	1,589	155	155	-	-	-	1,434	28	-	-	1,377	29
75+	2,219	64	64	-	-	-	2,155	32	-	-	2,086	37
Female												
Total (12+)	66,149	21,249	19,413	1,836	572	1,264	44,900	18,195	-	1,990	22,961	1,754
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	891	523	379	144	86	58	367	297	-	32	-	38
25 - 29	1,983	1,324	1,077	247	104	143	659	530	-	62	-	66
30 - 34	2,869	2,004	1,762	241	93	148	865	760	-	9	-	97
35 - 39	3,539	2,929	2,577	353	92	260	610	442	-	142	-	26
40 - 44	5,085	3,766	3,490	276	65	211	1,318	1,106	-	181	-	32
45 - 49	5,570	3,509	3,362	148	29	119	2,061	1,684	-	269	-	108
50 - 54	5,501	2,991	2,868	123	9	115	2,510	2,007	-	382	-	122
55 - 59	7,410	2,311	2,130	181	62	119	5,099	3,517	-	916	433	233
60 - 64	7,869	874	811	63	32	31	6,996	2,924	-	-	3,870	201
65 - 69	8,027	740	712	28	-	28	7,287	2,178	-	-	4,963	145
70 - 74	7,387	220	188	32	-	32	7,168	1,258	-	-	5,649	261
75+	10,017	56	56	-	-	-	9,961	1,492	-	-	8,045	423

Table A3 - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status and sex, 1995

Current activity status and sex	Total	Educational attainment							University degree or equivalent
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Forms I - IV	Secondary		HSC or equivalent	
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent		SC or equivalent			
Both sexes	874,902	89,217	206,063	162,626	217,584	134,443	49,645	15,325	
Currently active	483,958	29,345	118,442	93,454	105,604	90,441	34,625	12,046	
Employed	436,312	27,873	107,071	84,736	93,051	80,925	30,954	11,701	
Unemployed	47,646	1,472	11,370	8,717	12,553	9,517	3,672	345	
First job seekers	23,065	288	4,692	3,684	5,511	5,857	2,803	231	
Worked before	24,581	1,184	6,678	5,034	7,042	3,660	869	115	
Not currently active	390,944	59,872	87,621	69,172	111,979	44,002	15,019	3,278	
Household duties	180,678	23,402	49,251	46,750	39,086	19,401	2,388	401	
Studies	111,533	240	4,022	8,531	65,807	19,040	11,637	2,255	
Disability	15,469	4,969	5,711	2,049	1,689	822	116	112	
Other	83,263	31,261	28,637	11,842	5,398	4,739	878	510	
Male	434,533	25,617	105,763	78,436	116,302	71,526	26,437	10,452	
Currently active	324,823	12,704	81,825	64,290	79,452	58,315	19,561	8,676	
Employed	299,325	12,103	74,707	59,396	71,876	54,736	18,060	8,447	
Unemployed	25,498	601	7,118	4,894	7,576	3,578	1,500	230	
First job seekers	10,489	43	2,478	1,770	3,108	1,886	1,061	143	
Worked before	15,009	558	4,640	3,125	4,468	1,693	439	86	
Not currently active	109,710	12,913	23,938	14,146	36,850	13,211	6,876	1,776	
Household duties	3,191	193	1,377	630	626	279	85	-	
Studies	57,317	240	2,254	5,329	32,497	9,644	5,971	1,382	
Disability	7,936	1,927	3,042	1,235	1,091	527	88	26	
Other	41,266	10,553	17,264	6,953	2,636	2,761	732	368	

Table A3 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status and sex, 1995

Current activity status and sex	Total	Educational attainment						
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Secondary			University degree or equivalent
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent	Forms I - IV	SC or equivalent	HSC or equivalent	
Female	440,369	63,600	100,300	84,190	101,282	62,917	23,208	4,872
Currently active	159,135	16,641	36,616	29,164	26,153	32,127	15,065	3,370
Employed	136,986	15,771	32,364	25,341	21,175	26,188	12,893	3,254
Unemployed	22,149	870	4,252	3,823	4,977	5,938	2,171	116
First job seekers	12,577	245	2,214	1,914	2,404	3,971	1,742	87
Worked before	9,572	625	2,039	1,909	2,574	1,967	430	28
Not currently active	281,234	46,959	63,683	55,026	75,129	30,790	8,144	1,502
Household duties	177,488	23,209	47,874	46,120	38,459	19,121	2,303	401
Studies	54,216	-	1,768	3,203	33,310	9,396	5,667	873
Disability	7,533	3,042	2,669	814	598	295	28	86
Other	41,997	20,708	11,373	4,889	2,762	1,978	146	143

**Table A4 - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995**

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment							University degree or equivalent	
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Forms I - IV	Secondary		HSC or equivalent		
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent		SC or equivalent	HSC or equivalent			
Employed										
Both sexes	436,312	27,873	107,071	84,736	93,051	80,925	30,954	11,701		
No training	379,246	27,844	104,977	81,200	84,392	55,702	14,825	10,305		
With training	57,066	30	2,095	3,536	8,659	25,222	16,128	1,396		
General education	66	-	-	28	38	-	-	-		
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Teacher training	7,688	-	-	241	710	4,271	2,089	378		
Fine and applied arts	1,241	-	58	104	290	528	233	28		
Humanities	492	-	-	30	119	233	110	-		
Religion and theology	269	-	-	-	32	88	120	28		
Social and behavioural sciences	84	-	-	-	-	-	84	-		
Commerce and business administration	11,975	-	29	141	556	5,996	4,990	264		
Law and jurisprudence	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	-		
Natural science	56	-	-	-	-	-	56	-		
Mathematics and computer science	6,969	-	28	32	319	2,737	3,702	150		
Medical diagnostic and treatment	3,676	-	62	-	139	2,049	1,317	109		
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	12,683	-	1,233	1,879	4,248	4,014	1,189	120		
Engineering	2,349	-	-	-	320	1,141	796	92		
Architecture and town planning	168	-	-	-	-	57	111	-		
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	818	-	28	9	100	563	90	28		
Home economics and domestic science	1,524	30	349	524	117	327	123	54		
Transport and communications	692	-	60	145	52	264	85	86		
Service trades	4,275	-	191	396	1,455	1,772	405	58		
Mass communication and documentation	549	-	28	-	94	310	117	-		
Other certificates	1,466	-	29	9	71	872	485	-		

**Table A4 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995**

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment							University degree or equivalent
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Forms I - IV	Secondary		HSC or equivalent	
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent		SC or equivalent	HSC or equivalent		
Male	299,325	12,103	74,707	59,396	71,876	54,736	18,060	8,447	
No training	263,686	12,103	73,623	57,136	64,945	39,872	8,667	7,340	
With training	35,640	-	1,085	2,260	6,931	14,864	9,393	1,106	
General education	66	-	-	28	38	-	-	-	
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teacher training	3,467	-	-	87	154	1,956	955	316	
Fine and applied arts	955	-	58	58	290	405	117	28	
Humanities	322	-	-	30	89	149	54	-	
Religion and theology	212	-	-	-	32	60	92	28	
Social and behavioural sciences	84	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	
Commerce and business administration	5,788	-	29	83	344	2,218	2,910	205	
Law and jurisprudence	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	
Natural science	56	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	
Mathematics and computer science	2,836	-	28	32	115	1,040	1,499	122	
Medical diagnostic and treatment	2,058	-	-	-	111	942	896	109	
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	10,525	-	665	1,363	3,836	3,638	931	92	
Engineering	2,320	-	-	-	320	1,141	767	92	
Architecture and town planning	142	-	-	-	-	57	85	-	
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	818	-	28	9	100	563	90	28	
Home economics and domestic science	91	-	-	30	29	-	32	-	
Transport and communications	548	-	60	145	52	206	56	28	
Service trades	3,644	-	160	396	1,257	1,455	320	58	
Mass communication and documentation	402	-	28	-	94	252	28	-	
Other certificates	1,279	-	29	-	71	784	395	-	

**Table A4 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995**

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment							University degree or equivalent
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Forms I - IV	Secondary		HSC or equivalent	
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent		SC or equivalent	HSC or equivalent		
Female	136,986	15,771	32,364	25,341	21,175	26,188	12,893	3,254	
No training	115,560	15,741	31,354	24,065	19,447	15,830	6,158	2,964	
With training	21,426	30	1,010	1,276	1,728	10,358	6,735	290	
General education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teacher training	4,221	-	-	154	556	2,315	1,134	62	
Fine and applied arts	286	-	-	46	-	123	117	-	
Humanities	171	-	-	-	30	85	56	-	
Religion and theology	56	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	
Social and behavioural sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commerce and business administration	6,187	-	-	58	212	3,779	2,080	59	
Law and jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mathematics and computer science	4,133	-	-	-	204	1,697	2,203	28	
Medical diagnostic and treatment	1,618	-	62	-	28	1,107	421	-	
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	2,159	-	568	516	411	376	259	28	
Engineering	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	
Architecture and town planning	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Home economics and domestic science	1,433	30	349	494	88	327	91	54	
Transport and communications	145	-	-	-	-	58	28	58	
Service trades	631	-	31	-	198	317	85	-	
Mass communication and documentation	147	-	-	-	-	58	89	-	
Other certificates	186	-	-	9	-	88	90	-	

**Table A4 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years or age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995**

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment						University degree or equivalent
		Primary		Secondary		HSC or equivalent		
		Nil + pre-primary	Std I - V	CPE or equivalent	Forms I - IV		SC or equivalent	
Unemployed								
Both sexes	47,646	1,472	11,370	8,717	12,553	9,517	3,672	345
No training	41,006	1,472	10,869	8,177	11,128	6,878	2,196	286
With training	6,641	-	501	540	1,426	2,639	1,475	59
General education	60	-	28	32	-	-	-	-
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher training	147	-	-	-	-	89	58	-
Fine and applied arts	85	-	28	-	-	28	28	-
Humanities	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Religion and theology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social and behavioural sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social and business administration	1,335	-	-	-	205	894	205	31
Commerce and business administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law and jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics and computer science	1,863	-	32	-	56	870	876	28
Medical diagnostic and treatment	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	1,666	-	301	291	639	296	140	-
Engineering	116	-	-	-	32	28	56	-
Architecture and town planning	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Home economics and domestic science	544	-	56	189	212	86	-	-
Transport and communications	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Service trades	568	-	29	-	221	262	56	-
Mass communication and documentation	26	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
Other certificates	89	-	-	29	60	-	-	-

**Table A4 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995**

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment							University degree or equivalent
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Forms I - IV	Secondary		HSC or equivalent	
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent		SC or equivalent	HSC or equivalent		
Male	25,498	601	7,118	4,894	7,576	3,578	1,500	230	
No training	23,160	601	6,800	4,662	6,921	2,956	1,018	201	
With training	2,338	-	318	232	655	622	482	28	
General education	60	-	28	32	-	-	-	-	
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Teacher training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fine and applied arts	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	
Humanities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Religion and theology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Social and behavioural sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commerce and business administration	146	-	-	-	-	116	30	-	
Law and jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mathematics and computer science	418	-	-	-	-	190	200	-	
Medical diagnostic and treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	1,241	-	235	171	462	233	140	-	
Engineering	88	-	-	-	32	28	28	-	
Architecture and town planning	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	
Home economics and domestic science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transport and communications	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	
Service trades	244	-	29	-	160	26	28	-	
Mass communication and documentation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other certificates	29	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	

**Table A4 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995**

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment						University degree or equivalent
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Secondary		HSC or equivalent	
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent	Forms I - IV	SC or equivalent		
Female	22,149	870	4,252	3,823	4,977	5,938	2,171	116
No training	17,846	870	4,070	3,515	4,206	3,921	1,178	85
With training	4,303	-	183	308	771	2,017	993	31
General education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher training	147	-	-	-	-	89	58	-
Fine and applied arts	56	-	28	-	-	-	28	-
Humanities	29	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Religion and theology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social and behavioural sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce and business administration	1,188	-	-	-	205	778	175	31
Law and jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics and computer science	1,445	-	32	-	56	680	676	-
Medical diagnostic and treatment	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	424	-	66	119	176	63	-	-
Engineering	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Architecture and town planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home economics and domestic science	544	-	56	189	212	86	-	-
Transport and communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service trades	325	-	-	-	61	236	28	-
Mass communication and documentation	26	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
Other certificates	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-

Table A4 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment						University degree or equivalent
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Forms I - IV	Secondary		
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent		SC or equivalent	HSC or equivalent	
Inactive								
Both sexes	390,944	59,872	87,621	69,172	111,979	44,002	15,019	3,278
No training	372,074	59,760	84,398	65,496	108,198	39,026	12,177	3,019
With training	18,870	112	3,223	3,676	3,782	4,976	2,843	259
General education	310	26	114	161	9	-	-	-
Literacy	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher training	514	-	-	60	143	223	60	28
Fine and applied arts	540	26	106	120	143	28	117	-
Humanities	233	-	28	28	28	58	90	-
Religion and theology	146	-	30	-	32	85	-	-
Social and behavioural sciences	142	-	-	-	-	28	114	-
Commerce and business administration	2,706	-	-	28	254	1,644	750	30
Law and jurisprudence	93	-	-	-	-	-	93	-
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics and computer science	1,877	-	-	-	253	780	844	-
Medical diagnostic and treatment	610	-	-	28	30	355	198	-
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	7,464	-	1,953	2,301	1,872	1,107	146	85
Engineering	353	-	-	-	-	119	205	28
Architecture and town planning	55	-	-	-	26	29	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	229	-	31	-	-	85	113	-
Home economics and domestic science	2,779	30	932	940	609	267	-	-
Transport and communications	85	-	-	-	28	29	28	-
Service trades	581	-	-	-	355	139	56	30
Mass communication and documentation	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Other certificates	65	-	28	9	-	-	28	-

**Table A4 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above by educational attainment, current activity status
broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995**

Current activity status and broad field of vocational or technical training	Total	Educational attainment								University degree or equivalent
		Nil + pre-primary	Primary		Forms I - IV	Secondary		HSC or equivalent		
			Std I - V	CPE or equivalent		SC or equivalent	HSC or equivalent			
Male	109,710	12,913	23,938	14,146	36,850	13,211	6,876	1,776		
No training	102 241	12,913	22,703	12,600	35,632	11,491	5,241	1,660		
With training	7,469	-	1,235	1,546	1,218	1,721	1,634	116		
General education	216	-	74	133	9	-	-	-		
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Teacher training	125	-	-	32	-	37	-	28		
Fine and applied arts	237	-	89	63	58	-	28	28		
Humanities	60	-	28	-	-	-	32	-		
Religion and theology	60	-	-	-	32	28	-	-		
Social and behavioural sciences	54	-	-	-	-	-	54	-		
Commerce and business administration	599	-	-	28	-	202	369	-		
Law and jurisprudence	85	-	-	-	-	-	85	-		
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mathematics and computer science	605	-	-	-	58	140	407	-		
Medical diagnostic and treatment	378	-	-	-	-	237	141	-		
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	3,996	-	925	1,251	858	816	146	-		
Engineering	322	-	-	-	-	119	174	28		
Architecture and town planning	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-		
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	201	-	31	-	-	85	-	-		
Home economics and domestic science	120	-	60	30	30	-	-	-		
Transport and communications	85	-	-	-	28	29	28	-		
Service trades	206	-	-	-	120	28	28	30		
Mass communication and documentation	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30		
Other certificates	65	-	28	9	-	-	28	-		

Table A5 - Population 12 years of age and above having vocational or technical training by current activity status, level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Broad field of vocational or technical training and sex	Current activity status											
	Total			Employed			Unemployed			Inactive		
	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level
Both sexes	21,361	48,725	12,491	10,171	36,737	10,158	1,869	4,083	688	9,320	7,905	1,645
General education	437	-	-	66	-	-	60	-	-	310	-	-
Literacy	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Teacher training	-	7,462	886	-	6,918	770	-	90	56	-	454	60
Fine and applied arts	608	999	259	305	734	201	56	-	28	246	265	30
Humanities	149	404	201	92	290	110	-	29	-	56	86	90
Religion and theology	61	321	32	-	237	32	-	-	-	61	85	-
Social and behavioural sciences	-	85	141	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	85	56
Commerce and business administration	761	11,629	3,626	394	8,448	3,132	141	1,107	87	225	2,074	406
Law and jurisprudence	-	28	91	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	28	65
Natural science	-	-	56	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics and computer science	375	7,514	2,819	203	4,609	2,156	-	1,568	294	172	1,337	368
Medical diagnostic and treatment	178	3,241	897	120	2,743	813	-	30	-	58	468	85
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	12,447	8,382	984	5,927	6,107	650	917	611	138	5,603	1,664	197
Engineering	-	1,905	913	-	1,523	826	-	88	28	-	295	58
Architecture and town planning	-	138	113	-	83	85	-	-	28	-	55	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	164	736	176	133	566	120	-	28	-	31	142	56
Home economics and domestic science	3,997	675	174	1,140	237	146	487	28	28	2,369	409	-
Transport and communications	260	460	85	205	431	56	26	-	-	28	29	28
Service trades	1,659	3,328	437	1,474	2,422	379	92	476	-	93	430	58
Mass communication and documentation	-	370	263	-	344	205	-	26	-	-	-	58
Other certificates	237	1,047	337	111	1,047	308	89	-	-	37	-	28

Table A5 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above having vocational or technical training by current activity status, level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Broad field of vocational or technical training and sex	Total				Current activity status											
					Employed				Unemployed				Inactive			
	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level		Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level		Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level		Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level	
Male	11,230	26,015	8,202	6,932	21,783	6,924	819	1,273	246	3,479	2,959	1,031				
General education	342	-	-	66	-	-	60	-	-	216	-	-				
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Teacher training	-	3,133	459	-	3,036	431	-	-	-	-	-	28				
Fine and applied arts	379	726	116	259	579	116	28	-	-	91	146	-				
Humanities	90	205	86	62	205	54	-	-	-	28	-	32				
Religion and theology	32	208	32	-	180	32	-	-	-	32	28	-				
Social and behavioural sciences	-	26	112	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	26	28				
Commerce and business administration	253	3,766	2,515	196	3,277	2,315	-	146	-	56	343	200				
Law and jurisprudence	-	28	83	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	28	56				
Natural science	-	-	56	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Mathematics and computer science	177	2,512	1,170	89	1,860	887	-	337	81	88	314	203				
Medical diagnostic and treatment	58	1,711	666	58	1,390	610	-	-	-	-	321	56				
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	7,789	7,219	754	4,456	5,622	447	614	490	138	2,720	1,107	169				
Engineering	-	1,845	884	-	1,494	826	-	88	-	-	264	58				
Architecture and town planning	-	83	113	-	57	85	-	-	28	-	26	-				
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	164	707	176	133	566	120	-	28	-	31	114	56				
Home economics and domestic science	149	30	32	59	-	32	-	-	-	90	30	-				
Transport and communications	260	315	85	205	286	56	26	-	-	28	29	28				
Service trades	1,400	2,257	437	1,276	1,989	379	61	183	-	63	85	58				
Mass communication and documentation	-	315	116	-	315	86	-	-	-	-	-	30				
Other certificates	138	927	308	72	927	280	29	-	-	37	-	28				

Table A5 (Cont'd) - Population 12 years of age and above having vocational or technical training by current activity status, level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Broad field of vocational or technical training and sex	Total						Current activity status					
	Employed			Unemployed			Employed			Unemployed		
	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level	Elementary & preliminary level	Lower intermediate level	Higher intermediate level
Female	10,131	22,710	4,289	3,239	14,954	3,233	1,050	2,810	442	5,841	4,946	613
General education	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Literacy	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Teacher training	-	4,330	427	-	3,882	339	-	90	56	-	357	32
Fine and applied arts	229	273	143	46	155	85	28	-	28	155	118	30
Humanities	58	199	115	30	85	56	-	29	-	28	86	59
Religion and theology	30	113	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	30	56	-
Social and behavioural sciences	-	59	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	28
Commerce and business administration	508	7,863	1,110	198	5,172	817	141	961	87	169	1,731	206
Law and jurisprudence	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics and computer science	198	5,002	1,649	114	2,749	1,270	-	1,231	214	84	1,023	165
Medical diagnostic and treatment	120	1,529	231	62	1,353	203	-	30	-	58	146	28
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	4,657	1,164	230	1,471	485	202	303	122	-	2,883	557	28
Engineering	-	60	28	-	29	-	-	-	28	-	31	-
Architecture and town planning	-	55	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
Home economics and domestic science	3,848	645	143	1,081	237	114	487	28	28	2,280	379	-
Transport and communications	-	145	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service trades	259	1,071	-	198	433	-	31	294	-	-	-	-
Mass communication and documentation	-	54	147	-	28	119	-	26	-	-	344	-
Other certificates	99	120	28	38	120	28	60	-	-	-	-	28

Table A6 - Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, size of household and sex, 1995

Household size	Total	Current activity status																			
		Currently active					Not currently active														
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total	Household responsibilities	Studying/training	Poor health/disabled	Retired/old age	Other										
		Total	First job seekers	Worked before	Total																
Both sexes																					
Total	874,902	483,958	436,312	47,646	23,065	24,581	390,944	180,678	111,533	15,469	62,495	20,768									
1	13,021	5,229	4,852	377	32	345	7,792	1,552	-	595	5,225	421									
2	68,360	36,033	33,649	2,384	478	1,906	32,327	15,365	1,348	1,663	12,467	1,483									
3	129,476	77,220	70,249	6,970	2,499	4,471	52,256	29,961	7,396	2,817	9,014	3,068									
4	225,211	129,156	117,470	11,687	5,477	6,209	96,055	46,284	35,088	2,810	8,489	3,383									
5	189,007	101,542	91,027	10,516	5,766	4,749	87,464	36,114	33,594	2,912	10,259	4,585									
6	118,084	61,580	54,218	7,362	4,475	2,887	56,504	23,226	19,619	2,017	8,048	3,593									
7	56,632	30,877	27,166	3,711	2,020	1,692	25,755	11,523	6,982	1,421	3,762	2,068									
8	35,255	19,863	17,516	2,347	1,130	1,217	15,393	7,221	3,959	647	2,356	1,210									
9	18,919	10,280	9,077	1,203	596	606	8,639	4,240	2,131	273	1,394	600									
10+	20,937	12,179	11,088	1,091	592	499	8,759	5,192	1,416	313	1,481	356									
Male																					
Total	434,533	324,823	299,325	25,498	10,489	15,009	109,710	3,191	57,317	7,936	30,832	10,434									
1	4,435	2,937	2,735	202	-	202	1,497	28	-	210	1,146	113									
2	31,524	22,497	21,270	1,227	149	1,078	9,027	85	730	919	6,752	540									
3	64,051	51,620	47,917	3,703	1,075	2,627	12,431	338	4,276	1,207	5,185	1,425									
4	113,484	86,633	80,967	5,666	2,327	3,338	26,851	598	18,051	1,616	4,845	1,740									
5	95,373	68,996	63,742	5,254	2,543	2,711	26,377	762	17,358	1,540	4,362	2,354									
6	58,371	41,546	37,375	4,171	2,142	2,029	16,825	718	9,587	1,091	3,707	1,723									
7	28,849	21,217	18,835	2,382	1,064	1,318	7,632	140	3,470	794	1,918	1,310									
8	18,413	13,619	12,056	1,562	557	1,005	4,795	184	2,070	330	1,428	784									
9	9,550	7,303	6,584	719	314	405	2,247	122	1,167	98	661	199									
10+	10,484	8,456	7,844	611	316	295	2,028	215	608	132	828	246									
Female																					
Total	440,369	159,135	136,986	22,149	12,577	9,572	281,234	177,488	54,216	7,533	31,663	10,334									
1	8,587	2,291	2,117	175	32	143	6,295	1,524	-	385	4,079	308									
2	36,836	13,536	12,379	1,157	329	828	23,300	15,280	617	744	5,715	944									
3	65,425	25,600	22,332	3,268	1,424	1,844	39,825	29,623	3,119	1,610	3,829	1,643									
4	111,727	42,523	36,502	6,021	3,150	2,871	69,204	45,686	17,037	1,194	3,643	1,643									
5	93,634	32,547	27,285	5,261	3,223	2,038	61,087	35,352	16,236	1,371	5,897	2,231									
6	59,713	20,034	16,843	3,191	2,333	859	39,679	22,508	10,033	926	4,342	1,870									
7	27,783	9,660	8,331	1,329	955	374	18,123	11,383	3,512	627	1,843	758									
8	16,842	6,244	5,460	784	573	212	10,598	7,037	1,889	317	929	427									
9	9,369	2,977	2,493	483	282	201	6,392	4,118	964	175	733	401									
10+	10,454	3,723	3,244	480	276	204	6,731	4,977	808	182	654	110									

Table A7- Population 12 years of age and above by current activity status, usual activity status and sex, 1995

Usual activity status and sex	Total	Current activity status																			
		Currently active					Not currently active														
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total	Household responsibilities	Studies/training	Poor health/disabled	Retired/ too old	Other										
			First job seekers	Worked before																	
Both sexes																					
Total	874,902	483,958	436,312	47,646	23,065	24,581	390,944	180,678	111,533	15,469	62,495	20,768									
Usually active	478,336	469,896	428,076	41,820	18,707	23,113	8,440	1,639	152	750	919	4,980									
Employed	426,179	422,064	414,813	7,251	85	7,167	4,115	1,356	123	541	919	1,176									
Unemployed	52,158	47,832	13,263	34,569	18,622	15,947	4,326	283	29	209	-	3,804									
Not usually active	396,565	14,062	8,236	5,826	4,359	1,468	382,503	179,040	111,381	14,719	61,577	15,787									
Studies/training	115,265	3,676	2,106	1,570	1,514	56	111,589	1,518	109,504	32	-	534									
Household duties	177,321	7,371	4,105	3,266	2,165	1,102	169,950	160,990	1,187	1,725	581	5,466									
Retired/pensioner/rentier	80,895	564	508	56	-	56	80,332	16,099	32	1,144	60,535	2,523									
Permanently unable to work	14,557	29	-	29	-	29	14,528	358	352	11,101	395	2,322									
Other	8,527	2,422	1,517	905	680	225	6,105	75	306	716	66	4,942									
Male																					
Total	434,533	324,823	299,325	25,498	10,489	15,009	109,710	3,191	57,317	7,936	30,832	10,434									
Usually active	323,013	319,509	296,029	23,480	8,871	14,610	3,503	67	120	439	720	2,156									
Employed	294,389	292,632	287,475	5,157	26	5,130	1,757	29	91	291	720	626									
Unemployed	28,624	26,878	8,554	18,324	8,845	9,479	1,746	38	29	148	-	1,530									
Not usually active	111,520	5,314	3,296	2,017	1,618	399	106,207	3,123	57,197	7,497	30,112	8,278									
Studies/training	59,532	2,251	1,485	766	738	28	57,281	544	56,269	32	-	436									
Household duties	4,925	730	246	483	393	91	4,196	2,400	269	57	268	1,201									
Retired/pensioner/rentier	32,008	359	304	56	-	56	31,649	180	32	625	29,612	1,201									
Permanently unable to work	8,290	-	-	-	-	-	8,290	-	352	6,411	165	1,362									
Other	6,765	1,974	1,262	712	487	225	4,791	-	276	372	66	4,077									

Table A8 - Currently employed population by industry, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical district and sex	Total	Industry											Other services				
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services					
Rep. of Mauritius																	
Both sexes	436,312	63,212	2,030	125,493	4,357	41,826	57,316	14,464	27,610	13,180	26,708	34,100	26,016				
Male	299,325	45,917	1,973	68,042	4,069	41,372	41,939	11,187	24,899	8,595	21,223	18,016	12,092				
Female	136,986	17,294	58	57,451	287	454	15,377	3,277	2,711	4,584	5,485	16,084	13,924				
Isl. of Mauritius																	
Both sexes	423,739	58,444	1,928	124,137	4,016	40,188	56,225	14,216	26,971	13,069	26,103	33,026	25,419				
Male	290,506	42,855	1,870	67,249	3,728	39,734	41,282	11,008	24,268	8,510	20,712	17,393	11,896				
Female	133,233	15,588	58	56,888	287	454	14,942	3,208	2,703	4,559	5,391	15,632	13,523				
Port Louis																	
Both sexes	46,120	1,232	-	15,880	236	3,433	11,635	629	3,564	1,310	2,882	2,594	2,725				
Male	33,384	1,074	-	9,617	236	3,407	9,303	393	3,354	917	2,201	1,284	1,598				
Female	12,735	157	-	6,263	-	26	2,332	236	210	393	681	1,310	1,127				
Pamplemousses																	
Both sexes	40,207	5,831	-	11,844	461	3,859	5,253	1,729	2,902	638	2,107	3,245	2,339				
Male	27,545	4,262	-	5,801	403	3,859	3,700	1,383	2,700	434	1,847	1,970	1,186				
Female	12,662	1,569	-	6,043	58	-	1,553	346	202	204	260	1,275	1,153				
Riv. du Rempart																	
Both sexes	39,340	7,675	676	11,432	374	4,496	3,410	1,918	2,120	467	2,271	2,516	1,985				
Male	27,341	5,469	676	5,686	374	4,464	2,392	1,606	2,056	374	2,055	1,360	831				
Female	11,998	2,206	-	5,747	-	32	1,018	312	64	93	217	1,156	1,154				
Flacq																	
Both sexes	45,462	10,297	714	11,809	312	3,765	4,577	3,125	1,916	689	2,856	3,272	2,129				
Male	32,102	7,636	714	6,232	312	3,765	3,249	2,283	1,760	500	2,354	2,079	1,219				
Female	13,359	2,661	-	5,577	-	-	1,328	842	156	190	502	1,193	911				

Table A8 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by industry, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical District and Sex	Total	Industry											
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial, intermediate real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services
Grand Port													
Both sexes	39,795	10,239	306	11,642	519	3,256	3,488	1,136	2,624	461	2,237	2,269	1,619
Male	28,147	7,629	306	5,886	458	3,256	2,527	954	2,376	372	2,015	1,343	1,024
Female	11,648	2,610	-	5,756	60	-	961	181	248	89	222	926	595
Savanne													
Both sexes	27,079	7,100	-	9,446	279	2,382	2,103	405	1,523	92	919	1,767	1,062
Male	18,865	5,266	-	4,827	279	2,382	1,824	313	1,433	30	737	1,055	719
Female	8,214	1,834	-	4,620	-	-	279	92	90	62	182	712	343
Plaines Wilhems													
Both sexes	134,656	6,496	-	36,426	1,595	13,861	20,333	3,549	9,101	8,301	10,108	14,244	10,641
Male	89,013	5,043	-	21,025	1,425	13,494	14,199	2,838	7,794	5,101	7,295	6,758	4,042
Female	45,642	1,454	-	15,401	169	367	6,134	711	1,307	3,200	2,814	7,486	6,599
Moka													
Both sexes	27,482	5,686	30	8,134	183	2,707	3,305	221	1,772	580	1,829	1,941	1,094
Male	18,714	3,676	30	4,354	183	2,707	2,529	159	1,581	426	1,465	1,011	593
Female	8,768	2,010	-	3,780	-	-	776	62	191	154	364	930	501
Black River													
Both sexes	23,600	3,889	202	7,523	58	2,430	2,122	1,504	1,449	530	892	1,177	1,825
Male	15,394	2,801	144	3,822	58	2,401	1,559	1,077	1,213	356	743	533	685
Female	8,205	1,087	58	3,702	-	29	563	427	235	173	149	644	1,139
Isl. of Rodrigues													
Both sexes	12,573	4,768	102	1,356	341	1,638	1,092	247	640	111	606	1,075	597
Male	8,820	3,062	102	793	341	1,638	657	179	631	85	512	623	196
Female	3,753	1,706	-	563	-	-	435	68	9	26	94	452	401

Table A9 - Currently employed population by occupation, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical district and sex	Total	Occupation								Elementary occupations		
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers & shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers			
Rep. of Mauritius												
Both sexes	436,312	11,570	13,121	31,485	36,758	54,061	19,604	83,547	77,181	108,985		
Male	299,325	8,898	8,779	18,688	18,599	38,753	16,100	77,474	41,782	70,253		
Female	136,986	2,671	4,342	12,797	18,159	15,308	3,504	6,073	35,399	38,732		
Isl. of Mauritius												
Both sexes	423,739	11,450	12,985	30,837	36,366	52,824	16,226	80,980	76,430	105,641		
Male	290,506	8,813	8,668	18,364	18,369	38,011	14,104	75,333	41,142	67,702		
Female	133,233	2,637	4,316	12,473	17,997	14,814	2,122	5,647	35,289	37,939		
Port Louis												
Both sexes	46,120	1,258	1,153	2,804	5,110	7,966	970	9,958	8,019	8,883		
Male	33,384	1,022	865	1,703	2,647	5,948	917	9,224	4,507	6,551		
Female	12,735	236	288	1,101	2,463	2,018	52	734	3,511	2,332		
Pamplemousses												
Both sexes	40,207	945	727	2,750	2,889	4,981	1,991	7,488	7,469	10,967		
Male	27,545	687	554	1,740	1,646	3,394	1,553	6,653	4,071	7,246		
Female	12,662	258	173	1,011	1,242	1,587	438	835	3,398	3,721		
Riv. du Rempart												
Both sexes	39,340	398	620	2,150	2,327	3,991	3,280	8,907	6,774	10,893		
Male	27,341	304	465	1,274	1,304	2,876	2,912	8,076	3,494	6,636		
Female	11,998	93	155	876	1,024	1,115	368	831	3,280	4,257		
Flacq												
Both sexes	45,462	690	821	2,568	2,422	5,121	2,005	8,227	8,562	15,046		
Male	32,102	534	727	1,438	1,350	3,737	1,659	7,914	4,552	10,190		
Female	13,359	156	94	1,130	1,072	1,384	346	313	4,009	4,856		

Table A9 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by occupation, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical district and sex	Total	Occupation											
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers & shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations			
Grand Port													
Both sexes	39,795	245	576	1,687	2,218	4,913	1,622	6,193	9,155	13,187			
Male	28,147	216	274	1,032	1,473	3,857	1,434	5,910	4,715	9,236			
Female	11,648	29	302	655	744	1,056	188	283	4,440	3,951			
Savanne													
Both sexes	27,079	124	495	1,440	1,154	1,984	1,152	5,269	6,903	8,558			
Male	18,865	94	403	887	841	1,735	1,092	4,750	3,454	5,608			
Female	8,214	30	92	553	313	249	60	518	3,449	2,949			
Plaines Wilhems													
Both sexes	134,656	6,728	8,008	14,267	17,003	18,690	2,558	25,601	19,563	22,236			
Male	89,013	5,255	5,013	8,485	7,300	12,682	2,212	24,044	11,201	12,822			
Female	45,642	1,473	2,995	5,782	9,704	6,009	346	1,558	8,362	9,414			
Moka													
Both sexes	27,482	600	439	1,817	1,877	2,806	1,702	4,931	5,186	8,123			
Male	18,714	382	280	922	1,049	2,187	1,465	4,624	2,975	4,831			
Female	8,768	218	159	895	828	620	238	307	2,211	3,292			
Black River													
Both sexes	23,600	462	144	1,354	1,366	2,372	946	4,406	4,799	7,748			
Male	15,394	318	87	884	760	1,595	859	4,138	2,173	4,581			
Female	8,205	144	58	471	607	777	87	268	2,627	3,166			
Isl. of Rodrigues													
Both sexes	12,573	119	136	648	392	1,237	3,378	2,567	751	3,344			
Male	8,820	85	111	324	230	742	1,996	2,141	640	2,550			
Female	3,753	34	26	324	162	495	1,382	426	111	793			

Table A10 - Currently employed population by employment status, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical district and sex	Total	Employment status							Other
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker		
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker		Apprentice	
Rep. of Mauritius									
Both sexes	436,312	25,710	47,222	328,473	19,489	38	4,929	10,334	116
Male	299,325	22,364	36,357	220,532	10,457	9	4,763	4,729	116
Female	136,986	3,346	10,864	107,942	9,032	30	166	5,605	-
Isl. of Mauritius									
Both sexes	423,739	24,661	43,912	321,641	18,935	30	4,793	9,652	116
Male	290,506	21,724	34,711	214,928	9,979	-	4,644	4,405	116
Female	133,233	2,937	9,201	106,713	8,956	30	149	5,247	-
Port Louis									
Both sexes	46,120	3,931	6,079	33,122	996	-	708	1,284	-
Male	33,384	3,590	5,084	22,667	708	-	681	655	-
Female	12,735	341	996	10,456	288	-	26	629	-
Pamplemousses									
Both sexes	40,207	2,247	4,021	30,847	1,644	-	547	900	-
Male	27,545	1,930	3,271	20,609	753	-	517	464	-
Female	12,662	317	750	10,238	891	-	29	436	-
Riv. du Rempart									
Both sexes	39,340	2,374	4,428	28,894	2,013	-	839	792	-
Male	27,341	2,187	3,313	19,146	1,397	-	809	489	-
Female	11,998	187	1,115	9,748	616	-	30	302	-
Flacq									
Both sexes	45,462	2,329	4,850	33,728	2,164	-	786	1,574	31
Male	32,102	2,016	3,684	23,666	1,161	-	755	789	31
Female	13,359	313	1,166	10,062	1,003	-	31	785	-

Table A10 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by employment status, geographical district and sex, 1995

Geographical district and sex	Total	Employment status											
		Self-employed		Employee				Unpaid family worker	Other				
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker	Apprentice						
Grand Port													
Both sexes	39,795	1,817	3,658	29,407	3,803	-	375	735	-	-	-	-	-
Male	28,147	1,572	2,904	21,181	1,838	-	375	277	-	-	-	-	-
Female	11,648	245	753	8,226	1,965	-	-	458	-	-	-	-	-
Savanne													
Both sexes	27,079	1,055	2,552	20,036	2,560	30	413	433	-	-	-	-	-
Male	18,865	1,055	2,002	14,243	935	-	413	217	-	-	-	-	-
Female	8,214	-	550	5,793	1,624	30	-	217	-	-	-	-	-
Plaines Wilhems													
Both sexes	134,656	8,386	13,430	105,495	3,819	-	690	2,750	-	-	85	-	85
Male	89,013	7,250	10,850	66,782	2,364	-	690	993	-	-	85	-	85
Female	45,642	1,136	2,581	38,713	1,455	-	-	1,757	-	-	-	-	-
Moka													
Both sexes	27,482	1,815	3,131	20,655	779	-	307	796	-	-	-	-	-
Male	18,714	1,445	2,427	13,800	369	-	275	397	-	-	-	-	-
Female	8,768	369	704	6,854	409	-	32	399	-	-	-	-	-
Black River													
Both sexes	23,600	707	1,762	19,456	1,157	-	129	388	-	-	-	-	-
Male	15,394	679	1,176	12,832	454	-	129	124	-	-	-	-	-
Female	8,205	29	586	6,623	703	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-
Ist. of Rodrigues													
Both sexes	12,573	1,049	3,310	6,832	554	9	136	682	-	-	-	-	-
Male	8,820	640	1,646	5,604	478	9	119	324	-	-	-	-	-
Female	3,753	409	1,663	1,228	77	-	17	358	-	-	-	-	-

Table A11 - Currently employed population by age, industry and sex, 1995

Industry	Total	Age group (years)							
		12 - 24	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 & over
Both sexes	436,312	2,335	26,776	52,411	130,518	125,853	66,611	25,366	6,440
Agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing	63,212	380	1,933	3,417	13,176	18,838	16,429	7,048	1,990
Mining and quarrying	2,030	9	247	460	940	253	63	59	-
Manufacturing	125,493	771	14,692	19,405	42,979	32,073	11,372	3,341	860
Electricity, gas and water	4,357	-	-	220	944	1,861	1,102	230	-
Construction	41,826	143	2,437	6,338	13,933	11,027	5,551	2,194	205
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	57,316	810	4,766	7,526	17,380	14,708	6,324	3,894	1,909
Hotels and restaurants	14,464	74	945	3,102	5,212	3,345	1,152	482	153
Transport, storage and communication	27,610	54	498	2,606	9,781	8,431	4,321	1,685	234
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	13,180	-	332	1,996	4,864	3,883	1,196	710	199
Public administration and defence	26,708	-	105	2,500	7,406	10,053	5,293	1,324	28
Education and health services	34,100	-	260	2,970	7,324	13,003	8,367	2,091	85
Other services	26,016	95	561	1,872	6,579	8,380	5,442	2,310	777
Male	299,325	1,888	17,448	35,654	90,054	83,858	46,608	18,717	5,099
Agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing	45,917	239	1,679	2,954	11,573	13,299	10,136	4,460	1,578
Mining and quarrying	1,973	9	247	460	882	253	63	59	-
Manufacturing	68,042	715	7,756	10,874	23,495	15,543	6,407	2,572	680
Electricity, gas and water	4,069	-	-	220	858	1,800	989	202	-
Construction	41,372	143	2,409	6,249	13,791	10,942	5,468	2,166	205
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	41,939	651	3,661	5,259	12,971	10,328	4,159	3,172	1,738
Hotels and restaurants	11,187	45	759	2,665	4,133	2,226	851	384	123
Transport, storage and communication	24,899	54	431	2,148	8,515	7,664	4,288	1,565	234
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	8,595	-	184	1,095	2,742	2,729	937	710	199
Public administration and defence	21,223	-	29	1,578	5,297	8,107	4,948	1,235	28
Education and health services	18,016	-	103	1,192	2,937	6,889	5,658	1,237	-
Other services	12,092	32	190	958	2,860	4,079	2,706	955	314

Table A11 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by age, industry and sex, 1995

Industry	Total	Age group (years)							
		12 - 24	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 & over
Female	136,986	448	9,328	16,757	40,465	41,995	20,003	6,649	1,341
Agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing	17,294	141	254	463	1,603	5,539	6,294	2,588	412
Mining and quarrying	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	57,451	56	6,936	8,531	19,484	16,530	4,964	768	180
Electricity, gas and water	287	-	-	86	86	60	113	28	-
Construction	454	-	28	88	141	85	83	28	-
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	15,377	159	1,105	2,267	4,409	4,380	2,165	721	171
Hotels and restaurants	3,277	28	186	437	1,079	1,119	301	97	30
Transport, storage and communication	2,711	-	68	458	1,266	767	33	120	-
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	4,584	-	147	901	2,123	1,154	259	-	-
Public administration and defence	5,485	-	76	921	2,109	1,945	345	88	-
Education and health services	16,084	-	156	1,777	4,388	6,114	2,709	855	85
Other services	13,924	63	371	914	3,720	4,301	2,736	1,355	463

Table A12 - Currently employed population by age, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and sex	Total	Age group (years)											
		12 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 & over				
Both sexes													
All occupations	436,295	2,335	26,776	52,404	130,514	125,850	66,611	25,366	6,440				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11,570	-	38	312	2,727	4,186	2,401	1,333	571				
Professionals	13,121	-	86	1,127	3,548	5,241	2,368	637	113				
Technicians and associate professionals	31,482	-	248	3,210	9,957	11,335	5,190	1,425	117				
Clerks	36,753	28	1,215	7,120	13,426	10,438	3,745	672	109				
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	54,061	342	3,360	8,026	17,159	14,015	6,591	3,177	1,391				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	19,604	282	961	1,549	4,720	4,624	4,130	2,004	1,333				
Craft and related trades workers	83,547	1,164	8,765	13,059	28,186	20,100	8,556	2,968	750				
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	77,177	59	6,373	10,381	27,029	21,890	8,611	2,459	376				
Elementary occupations	108,981	460	5,730	7,619	23,761	34,021	25,019	10,692	1,680				
Male													
All occupations	299,310	1,888	17,448	35,647	90,050	83,854	46,608	18,717	5,099				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,898	-	30	256	1,943	3,175	1,948	975	571				
Professionals	8,779	-	58	639	1,978	3,641	1,801	577	85				
Technicians and associate professionals	18,685	-	45	1,345	5,583	6,938	3,575	1,082	117				
Clerks	18,594	-	369	2,944	5,811	5,895	2,942	580	52				
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	38,753	215	1,982	6,033	12,996	9,622	4,452	2,432	1,022				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	16,100	149	827	1,301	4,135	3,821	3,171	1,624	1,072				
Craft and related trades workers	77,474	1,136	8,083	12,196	26,401	18,206	7,847	2,864	741				
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41,777	59	2,321	5,076	14,286	11,659	5,888	2,198	290				
Elementary occupations	70,249	328	3,733	5,857	16,916	20,897	14,984	6,385	1,149				
Female													
All occupations	136,985	448	9,328	16,757	40,464	41,995	20,003	6,649	1,341				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,671	-	9	56	784	1,011	453	358	-				
Professionals	4,342	-	28	488	1,570	1,600	567	60	28				
Technicians and associate professionals	12,796	-	203	1,865	4,374	4,397	1,615	343	-				
Clerks	18,159	28	846	4,176	7,615	4,543	802	92	56				
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	15,308	127	1,378	1,993	4,163	4,393	2,139	746	370				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3,504	133	134	248	585	804	960	380	261				
Craft and related trades workers	6,073	28	682	863	1,786	1,894	709	103	9				
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35,399	-	4,052	5,305	12,743	10,231	2,722	260	86				
Elementary occupations	38,732	132	1,997	1,763	6,845	13,124	10,035	4,307	531				

Table A13 - Currently employed population by employment status, age and sex, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Employment status											
		Self-employed		Employee				Unpaid family worker	Other				
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker	Apprentice						
Both sexes													
Total (12 +)	436,312	25,710	47,222	328,473	19,489	38	4,929	10,334	116				
12 - 14	2,335	-	109	767	34	9	769	648	-				
15 - 19	26,776	204	1,413	18,662	1,754	-	2,936	1,807	-				
20 - 24	52,411	1,221	3,721	40,755	3,777	-	747	2,161	28				
25 - 29	61,277	2,820	5,304	48,408	3,555	-	247	912	31				
30 - 34	69,242	4,631	8,068	51,968	3,321	30	136	1,059	28				
35 - 39	67,797	5,217	7,326	52,172	2,077	-	-	1,006	-				
40 - 44	58,056	3,442	6,997	44,588	2,127	-	64	838	-				
45 - 49	40,604	2,307	4,442	31,907	1,183	-	31	734	-				
50 - 54	26,008	1,663	3,082	20,089	739	-	-	407	28				
55 - 59	19,253	1,659	2,701	14,156	443	-	-	295	-				
60 - 64	6,113	1,025	1,736	2,862	242	-	-	248	-				
65 - 69	4,027	769	1,322	1,676	116	-	-	144	-				
70 - 74	1,523	329	687	370	89	-	-	47	-				
75+	890	423	314	94	31	-	-	28	-				

Table A13 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by employment status, age and sex, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Employment status											
		Self-employed		Employee				Unpaid family worker	Other				
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker	Apprentice						
Male													
Total (12 +)	299,325	22,364	36,357	220,532	10,457	9	4,763	4,729	116				
12 - 14	1,888	-	43	616	34	9	769	417	-				
15 - 19	17,448	196	1,123	10,863	1,005	-	2,839	1,422	-				
20 - 24	35,654	1,096	3,077	26,762	2,364	-	717	1,611	28				
25 - 29	42,783	2,648	4,595	32,887	1,999	-	238	386	31				
30 - 34	47,270	4,172	6,279	34,631	1,733	-	136	291	28				
35 - 39	44,588	4,234	5,706	33,659	788	-	-	201	-				
40 - 44	39,270	2,911	5,062	30,227	950	-	64	56	-				
45 - 49	28,386	1,926	3,141	22,638	598	-	-	84	-				
50 - 54	18,222	1,384	1,861	14,589	334	-	-	26	28				
55 - 59	14,117	1,425	2,077	10,351	264	-	-	-	-				
60 - 64	4,600	950	1,429	1,892	210	-	-	119	-				
65 - 69	3,073	669	1,069	1,104	116	-	-	115	-				
70 - 74	1,231	329	584	257	61	-	-	-	-				
75+	794	423	314	57	-	-	-	-	-				

Table A13 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by employment status, age and sex, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Employment status											
		Self-employed		Employee				Unpaid family worker	Other				
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker	Apprentice						
Female													
Total (12 +)	136,986	3,346	10,864	107,942	9,032	30	166	5,605	-	-	-	-	-
12 - 14	448	-	66	151	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	9,328	9	291	7,799	749	-	96	385	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	16,757	126	645	13,993	1,413	-	30	550	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	18,493	173	710	15,522	1,555	-	9	526	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	21,971	459	1,789	17,337	1,588	30	-	768	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	23,210	982	1,620	18,513	1,290	-	-	805	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	18,786	531	1,935	14,361	1,177	-	-	782	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	12,217	380	1,301	9,269	585	-	31	650	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	7,786	278	1,221	5,500	405	-	-	381	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	5,136	233	624	3,805	179	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	1,513	75	307	970	32	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	953	100	253	572	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	292	-	103	114	28	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
75+	96	-	-	37	31	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-

Table A14 - Currently employed population by employment status, marital status and sex, 1995

Marital status and sex	Total	Employment status							Unpaid family worker	Other
		Self-employed		Employee			Apprentice			
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker				
Both sexes										
All marital states	436,312	25,710	47,222	328,473	19,489	38	4,929	10,334	116	
Married	288,386	20,761	34,369	217,018	10,680	30	348	5,121	59	
Widowed	13,822	831	1,723	10,095	887	-	-	287	-	
Divorced	2,665	81	255	2,151	178	-	-	-	-	
Separated	10,008	320	1,088	7,548	910	-	-	114	28	
Single	121,403	3,718	9,787	91,634	6,834	9	4,581	4,812	28	
Other	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	
Male										
All marital states	299,325	22,364	36,357	220,532	10,457	9	4,763	4,729	116	
Married	204,935	18,167	26,775	152,902	5,960	-	309	763	59	
Widowed	2,760	347	384	1,694	221	-	-	114	-	
Divorced	1,105	73	138	866	28	-	-	-	-	
Separated	3,217	234	679	1,986	204	-	-	85	28	
Single	87,309	3,543	8,382	63,083	4,043	9	4,455	3,766	28	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Female										
All marital states	136,986	3,346	10,864	107,942	9,032	30	166	5,605	-	
Married	83,451	2,594	7,594	64,116	4,720	30	40	4,358	-	
Widowed	11,062	484	1,339	8,401	666	-	-	173	-	
Divorced	1,559	9	117	1,284	150	-	-	-	-	
Separated	6,791	86	410	5,562	706	-	-	28	-	
Single	34,094	174	1,406	28,551	2,791	-	126	1,046	-	
Other	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	

Table A15 - Currently employed population by employment status, industry and sex, 1995

Industry and sex	Total	Employment status							Unpaid family worker	Other
		Self-employed		Employee			Apprentice			
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker				
Both sexes	436,312	25,710	47,222	328,473	19,489	38	4,929	10,334	116	
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	63,212	4,327	10,480	42,181	3,447	-	49	2,728	-	
Mining and quarrying	2,030	210	61	995	755	9	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	125,493	4,199	8,617	98,466	10,547	30	2,365	1,269	-	
Electricity, gas and water	4,357	-	-	4,357	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction	41,826	4,767	4,786	28,207	3,005	-	850	183	28	
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	57,316	8,419	15,283	26,204	375	-	1,345	5,633	59	
Hotels and restaurants	14,464	604	411	13,023	144	-	61	221	-	
Transport, storage & communication	27,610	1,439	4,558	20,743	631	-	28	183	28	
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	13,180	650	522	11,684	296	-	28	-	-	
Public administration and defence	26,708	28	35	26,617	28	-	-	-	-	
Education and health services	34,100	652	1,119	32,245	-	-	84	-	-	
Other services	26,016	416	1,351	23,751	261	-	119	118	-	
Male	299,325	22,364	36,357	220,532	10,457	9	4,763	4,729	116	
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	45,917	3,595	7,141	31,137	2,477	-	49	1,519	-	
Mining and quarrying	1,973	210	61	938	755	9	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	68,042	3,927	5,251	53,109	2,838	-	2,295	623	-	
Electricity, gas and water	4,069	-	-	4,069	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction	41,372	4,767	4,786	27,754	3,005	-	850	183	28	
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	41,939	6,991	12,077	19,017	317	-	1,336	2,140	59	
Hotels and restaurants	11,187	428	376	10,219	106	-	30	28	-	
Transport, storage & communication	24,899	1,439	4,558	18,092	603	-	28	150	28	
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	8,595	507	522	7,275	264	-	28	-	-	
Public administration and defence	21,223	28	35	21,161	-	-	-	-	-	
Education and health services	18,016	144	446	17,398	-	-	28	-	-	
Other services	12,092	328	1,104	10,363	92	-	119	86	-	

Table A15 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by employment status, industry and sex, 1995

Industry and sex	Total	Employment status							
		Self-employed		Employee				Unpaid family worker	Other
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker	Apprentice		
Female	136,986	3,346	10,864	107,942	9,032	30	166	5,605	-
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	17,294	732	3,339	11,044	970	-	-	1,209	-
Mining and quarrying	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	57,451	272	3,366	45,357	7,709	30	71	646	-
Electricity, gas and water	287	-	-	287	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	454	-	-	454	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	15,377	1,428	3,205	7,186	57	-	9	3,493	-
Hotels and restaurants	3,277	176	35	2,803	38	-	31	193	-
Transport, storage & communication	2,711	-	-	2,651	28	-	-	32	-
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	4,584	143	-	4,409	32	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence	5,485	-	-	5,457	28	-	-	-	-
Education and health services	16,084	509	673	14,847	-	-	56	-	-
Other services	13,924	87	247	13,388	170	-	-	32	-

Table A16 - Currently employed population by employment status, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and sex	Total	Employment status																	
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker	Other											
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker			Apprentice										
Both sexes																			
All occupations	436,295	25,710	47,222	328,460	19,485	38	4,929	10,334	116										
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11,570	3,313	556	7,479	28	-	-	193	-										
Professionals	13,121	649	728	11,716	28	-	-	-	-										
Technicians and associate professionals	31,482	575	1,469	29,144	237	-	-	56	-										
Clerks	36,753	429	154	35,725	143	-	-	273	28										
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	54,061	4,922	9,320	34,455	261	-	242	4,834	28										
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	19,604	2,834	7,275	6,894	1,122	-	9	1,470	-										
Craft and related trades workers	83,547	9,007	14,296	49,880	5,026	9	4,393	878	59										
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	77,177	1,872	5,762	60,458	8,436	30	158	460	-										
Elementary occupations	108,981	2,108	7,661	92,708	4,205	-	128	2,170	-										
Male																			
All occupations	299,310	22,364	36,357	220,519	10,453	9	4,763	4,729	116										
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,898	2,686	456	5,697	28	-	-	31	-										
Professionals	8,779	508	525	7,718	28	-	-	-	-										
Technicians and associate professionals	18,685	149	968	17,335	205	-	-	-	-										
Clerks	18,594	253	122	18,136	28	-	-	26	28										
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	38,753	3,850	6,571	26,107	167	-	178	1,852	28										
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	16,100	2,381	4,883	6,798	1,122	-	9	908	-										
Craft and related trades workers	77,474	8,965	11,969	46,862	4,642	9	4,384	585	59										
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41,777	1,814	4,956	32,834	1,770	-	96	306	-										
Elementary occupations	70,249	1,759	5,906	59,032	2,463	-	97	992	-										
Female																			
All occupations	136,985	3,346	10,864	107,941	9,032	30	166	5,605	-										
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,671	627	100	1,782	-	-	-	162	-										
Professionals	4,342	141	203	3,998	-	-	-	-	-										
Technicians and associate professionals	12,796	426	501	11,809	32	-	-	28	-										
Clerks	18,159	177	32	17,589	115	-	-	246	-										
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	15,308	1,072	2,749	8,347	94	-	64	2,982	-										
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3,504	453	2,393	97	-	-	-	561	-										
Craft and related trades workers	6,073	43	2,327	3,019	384	-	9	293	-										
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35,399	58	805	27,624	6,666	30	62	154	-										
Elementary occupations	38,732	350	1,755	33,676	1,742	-	31	1,178	-										

Table A17 - Currently employed population by industry, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and sex	Total	Industry																
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services					
Both sexes																		
All occupations	436,295	63,212	2,030	125,485	4,357	41,825	57,316	14,464	27,610	13,177	26,706	34,099	26,014					
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11,570	321	-	2,632	28	141	2,875	1,154	305	1,645	573	1,429	465					
Professionals	13,121	180	-	951	178	340	479	419	429	1,437	1,281	6,958	468					
Technicians and associate professionals	31,482	359	31	2,962	571	868	1,645	209	1,934	2,312	4,764	15,281	544					
Clerks	36,753	404	-	8,715	965	1,318	5,371	1,144	4,328	4,828	5,785	2,530	1,366					
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	54,061	321	58	2,962	26	116	26,665	6,525	3,862	227	8,137	703	4,459					
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	19,604	17,171	-	303	31	-	-	274	89	88	472	226	949					
Craft and related trades workers	83,547	1,051	1,706	32,378	1,284	33,237	9,868	584	1,681	497	865	218	180					
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	77,177	2,005	60	57,976	419	1,726	1,204	739	10,274	493	865	377	1,039					
Elementary occupations	108,981	41,399	176	16,605	855	4,078	9,209	3,415	4,710	1,649	3,963	6,377	16,544					

Table A17 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by industry, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and sex	Total	Industry															
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services				
Male																	
All occupations	299,310	45,917	1,973	68,034	4,069	41,371	41,939	11,187	24,899	8,593	21,222	18,015	12,090				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,898	293	-	2,119	28	141	2,435	848	244	1,213	489	767	322				
Professionals	8,779	148	-	718	150	312	312	302	282	1,013	1,016	4,144	382				
Technicians and associate professionals	18,685	359	31	2,213	515	814	1,309	151	1,492	1,662	3,598	6,176	366				
Clerks	18,594	321	-	4,144	790	975	2,370	729	2,864	1,920	2,633	1,212	636				
Service workers and shop and market sales work	38,753	321	58	1,876	26	116	16,938	5,586	3,538	227	7,687	184	2,196				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	16,100	13,667	-	303	31	-	-	274	89	88	472	226	949				
Craft and related trades workers	77,474	1,051	1,706	26,305	1,284	33,237	9,868	584	1,681	497	865	218	180				
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41,777	2,005	60	22,605	419	1,726	1,204	739	10,274	493	865	377	1,011				
Elementary occupations	70,249	27,753	118	7,752	826	4,050	7,503	1,973	4,437	1,479	3,596	4,710	6,050				

Table A17 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by industry, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and sex	Total	Industry															
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services				
Female																	
All occupations	136,985	17,294	58	57,451	287	454	15,377	3,277	2,711	4,584	5,485	16,084	13,924				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,671	28	-	514	-	-	440	306	60	433	85	662	144				
Professionals	4,342	32	-	233	28	28	167	116	147	424	265	2,814	86				
Technicians and associate professionals	12,796	-	-	749	56	54	336	58	442	650	1,166	9,105	178				
Clerks	18,159	83	-	4,572	174	343	3,001	415	1,463	2,908	3,152	1,318	730				
Service workers and shop and market sales work	15,308	-	-	1,086	-	-	9,727	939	324	-	451	518	2,263				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3,504	3,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Craft and related trades workers	6,073	-	-	6,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35,399	-	-	35,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28				
Elementary occupations	38,732	13,647	58	8,853	28	28	1,706	1,442	273	169	367	1,667	10,494				

Table A18 - Currently employed population by sector of employment, industry and sex, 1995

Industry and sex	Total	Sector of employment										
		Central Government		Local Government		Public enterprises		Private enterprises			Household services	Co-operative enterprises
		Municipal Councils	District Councils	Sugar	EPZ ¹	Other						
Both sexes	436,312	55,496	4,243	1,624	21,663	41,155	67,205	231,284	13,219	422		
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	63,212	4,418	-	-	848	34,836	58	22,951	-	100		
Mining and quarrying	2,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,935	-	95		
Manufacturing	125,493	629	86	-	343	6,319	66,953	51,127	-	35		
Electricity, gas and water	4,357	316	-	-	3,816	-	-	225	-	-		
Construction	41,826	3,546	570	61	2,561	-	54	35,033	-	-		
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	57,316	230	175	-	895	-	84	55,829	29	74		
Hotels and restaurants	14,464	37	-	-	28	-	-	14,398	-	-		
Transport, storage & communication	27,610	1,327	28	-	7,592	-	28	18,546	-	89		
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	13,180	461	29	-	2,090	-	-	10,571	-	28		
Public administration and defence	26,708	24,312	1,247	331	762	-	-	56	-	-		
Education and health services	34,100	19,308	58	186	2,173	-	-	12,375	-	-		
Other services	26,016	911	2,049	1,047	555	-	26	8,237	13,191	-		
Male	299,325	42,958	3,817	1,356	18,363	30,928	21,947	178,021	1,515	422		
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	45,917	4,107	-	-	790	24,818	58	16,045	-	100		
Mining and quarrying	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877	-	95		
Manufacturing	68,042	603	86	-	315	6,110	21,724	39,169	-	35		
Electricity, gas and water	4,069	316	-	-	3,529	-	-	225	-	-		
Construction	41,372	3,546	570	61	2,533	-	54	34,607	-	-		
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	41,939	221	146	-	776	-	56	40,637	29	74		
Hotels and restaurants	11,187	29	-	-	28	-	-	11,130	-	-		
Transport, storage & communication	24,899	1,115	28	-	6,803	-	28	16,836	-	89		
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	8,595	433	29	-	1,335	-	-	6,771	-	28		
Public administration and defence	21,223	19,454	964	248	500	-	-	56	-	-		
Education and health services	18,016	12,223	-	-	1,366	-	-	4,426	-	-		
Other services	12,092	911	1,993	1,047	388	-	26	6,241	1,487	-		

¹ - Figures for EPZ too low, refer to section 14.6 for explanation

Table A18 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by sector of employment, industry and sex, 1995

Industry and sex	Total	Sector of employment									
		Central Government	Local Government		Public enterprises	Private enterprises			Household services	Co-operative enterprises	
			Municipal Councils	District Councils		Sugar	EPZ ¹	Other			
Female	136,986	12,538	426	268	3,300	10,227	45,258	53,264	11,704	-	
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	17,294	312	-	-	58	10,018	-	6,907	-	-	
Mining and quarrying	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	
Manufacturing	57,451	26	-	-	28	209	45,230	11,958	-	-	
Electricity, gas and water	287	-	-	-	287	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction	454	-	-	-	28	-	-	426	-	-	
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	15,377	9	30	-	118	-	28	15,192	-	-	
Hotels and restaurants	3,277	9	-	-	-	-	-	3,268	-	-	
Transport, storage & communication	2,711	212	-	-	789	-	-	1,710	-	-	
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	4,584	28	-	-	755	-	-	3,801	-	-	
Public administration and defence	5,485	4,858	282	83	262	-	-	-	-	-	
Education and health services	16,084	7,085	58	186	807	-	-	7,949	-	-	
Other services	13,924	-	56	-	167	-	-	1,996	11,704	-	

¹ - Figures for EPZ too low, refer to section 14.6 for explanation

Table A19 - Currently employed population by size of establishment, industry and sex, 1995

Industry	Size of establishment											
	Total			1 - 4 persons			5 - 9 persons			10 or more persons ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	436,312	299,325	136,986	119,646	82,727	36,919	42,441	33,017	9,424	274,225	183,581	90,644
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	63,212	45,917	17,294	21,316	14,554	6,762	5,038	3,457	1,581	36,857	27,906	8,951
Mining and quarrying	2,030	1,973	58	554	554	-	572	572	-	904	846	58
Manufacturing	125,493	68,042	57,451	17,625	12,571	5,054	8,590	6,758	1,833	99,277	48,714	50,564
Electricity, gas and water	4,357	4,069	287	29	-	29	63	63	-	4,264	4,006	258
Construction	41,826	41,372	454	14,062	14,002	60	8,077	8,020	56	19,687	19,350	337
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	57,316	41,939	15,377	31,960	23,173	8,787	8,678	6,355	2,323	16,679	12,411	4,267
Hotels and restaurants	14,464	11,187	3,277	2,111	1,424	686	1,109	752	357	11,244	9,010	2,234
Transport, storage & communication	27,610	24,899	2,711	9,522	9,316	206	2,405	2,047	358	15,682	13,536	2,147
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	13,180	8,595	4,584	1,736	1,326	409	1,532	1,120	412	9,912	6,149	3,763
Public administration and defence	26,708	21,223	5,485	1,160	918	242	1,715	1,266	449	23,832	19,039	4,794
Education and health services	34,100	18,016	16,084	3,914	1,149	2,765	2,251	976	1,275	27,935	15,891	12,044
Other services	26,016	12,092	13,924	15,656	3,739	11,917	2,410	1,631	779	7,950	6,723	1,227

¹ - Figures are not strictly comparable to March 1995 figures published in the Digest of Labour Statistics for reasons specified in section 14.6

Table A20 - Currently employed population by educational attainment, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and sex	Total	Educational attainment							University degree or equivalent
		Primary		Secondary			HSC or equivalent		
		Nil + pre-primary	Std I - V	CPE or equivalent	Forms I - IV	SC or equivalent			
Both sexes									
All occupations	436,312	27,873	107,071	84,736	93,051	80,925	30,954	11,701	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11,570	116	259	784	828	4,524	2,661	2,397	
Professionals	13,121	26	28	143	395	2,479	3,734	6,316	
Technicians and associate professionals	31,485	96	571	1,037	3,475	15,280	9,536	1,491	
Clerks	36,758	26	860	1,719	5,012	18,683	9,595	864	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	54,061	1,554	7,263	8,747	15,794	16,831	3,529	343	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	19,604	2,790	8,536	3,742	2,993	1,276	239	28	
Craft and related trades workers	83,547	2,156	27,209	22,180	23,935	7,504	474	89	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	77,181	2,330	22,104	20,828	22,550	8,451	864	54	
Elementary occupations	108,985	18,780	40,241	25,557	18,069	5,897	323	119	
Male									
All occupations	299,325	12,103	74,707	59,396	71,876	54,736	18,060	8,447	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,898	116	229	498	721	3,246	2,169	1,919	
Professionals	8,779	26	28	115	395	1,637	2,322	4,256	
Technicians and associate professionals	18,688	96	390	655	2,050	8,992	5,499	1,006	
Clerks	18,599	26	545	1,234	3,204	9,064	3,811	717	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	38,753	573	4,952	5,813	11,331	13,179	2,646	259	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	16,100	1,666	6,877	3,234	2,842	1,214	239	28	
Craft and related trades workers	77,474	1,767	25,469	20,347	22,714	6,616	474	89	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41,782	737	10,356	9,776	14,373	5,819	665	54	
Elementary occupations	70,253	7,097	25,860	17,726	14,246	4,969	235	119	
Female									
All occupations	136,986	15,771	32,364	25,341	21,175	26,188	12,893	3,254	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,671	-	30	286	107	1,278	492	478	
Professionals	4,342	-	-	28	-	842	1,411	2,060	
Technicians and associate professionals	12,797	-	180	382	1,425	6,288	4,037	485	
Clerks	18,159	-	315	485	1,808	9,619	5,784	147	
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	15,308	981	2,311	2,934	4,464	3,652	883	84	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3,504	1,124	1,660	508	151	61	-	-	
Craft and related trades workers	6,073	389	1,740	1,834	1,222	888	-	-	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35,399	1,593	11,748	11,052	8,176	2,632	199	-	
Elementary occupations	38,732	11,683	14,381	7,831	3,823	927	87	-	

Table A21 - Currently employed population with training by occupation, level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex	Total	Occupation													
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations					
All levels															
Both sexes	57,066	4,131	5,478	16,142	10,335	6,103	699	8,247	3,804	2,127					
General education	66	-	-	-	-	28	-	29	-	9					
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Teacher training	7,688	589	1,151	5,775	-	54	30	56	-	31					
Fine and applied arts	1,241	-	316	291	126	26	28	277	147	29					
Humanities	492	-	139	121	86	60	-	85	-	-					
Religion and theology	269	-	209	28	-	-	-	-	-	32					
Social and behavioural sciences	84	28	-	26	30	-	-	-	-	-					
Commerce and business administration	11,975	1,495	1,321	2,032	5,072	1,078	90	259	420	207					
Law and jurisprudence	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Natural science	56	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mathematics and computer science	6,969	203	728	1,465	3,577	629	28	60	209	70					
Medical diagnostic and treatment	3,676	142	267	2,928	111	114	86	28	-	-					
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	12,683	433	373	1,068	586	969	183	6,034	1,813	1,224					
Engineering	2,349	252	284	871	198	93	-	558	92	-					
Architecture and town planning	168	28	56	83	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	818	180	86	176	62	30	157	28	60	38					
Home economics and domestic science	1,524	88	28	119	-	185	38	423	554	88					
Transport and communications	692	-	58	114	85	150	-	112	148	26					
Service trades	4,275	552	115	203	289	2,121	58	264	361	312					
Mass communication and documentation	549	29	257	115	58	57	-	33	-	-					
Other certificates	1,466	111	60	671	54	507	-	-	-	62					

Table A21 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population with training by occupation, level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex	Total	Occupation									
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations	
All levels	35,640	3,152	3,647	8,958	3,500	4,772	632	7,268	2,330	1,381	
Male	66	-	-	-	-	28	-	29	-	9	
General education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Literacy	3,467	352	753	2,304	-	-	30	28	-	-	
Teacher training	955	-	232	259	32	26	28	260	-	-	
Fine and applied arts	322	-	85	63	28	60	-	85	-	-	
Humanities	212	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
Religion and theology	84	28	-	26	30	-	-	-	-	-	
Social and behavioural sciences	5,788	1,206	723	1,128	1,380	640	90	203	243	175	
Commerce and business administration	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Law and jurisprudence	56	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Natural science	2,836	116	353	744	1,008	397	28	-	119	70	
Mathematics and computer science	2,058	113	174	1,546	28	83	86	28	-	-	
Medical diagnostic and treatment	10,525	290	345	833	472	854	154	5,609	1,250	716	
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	2,320	252	284	871	169	93	-	558	92	-	
Engineering	142	28	56	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Architecture and town planning	818	180	86	176	62	30	157	28	60	38	
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	91	32	-	-	-	-	-	30	29	-	
Home economics and domestic science	548	-	-	114	28	120	-	112	148	26	
Transport and communications	3,644	469	86	118	207	1,917	58	264	271	254	
Service trades	402	-	228	83	-	57	-	33	-	-	
Mass communication and documentation	1,279	85	32	579	54	467	-	-	-	62	

Table A21 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population with training by occupation, level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex	Total	Occupation												
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations				
All levels														
Female	21,426	979	1,831	7,184	6,836	1,332	67	979	1,474	746				
General education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher training	4,221	238	398	3,471	-	54	-	28	-	31				
Fine and applied arts	286	-	85	32	94	-	-	17	29					
Humanities	171	-	54	58	58	-	-	-	-	-				
Religion and theology	56	-	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Social and behavioural sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Social and business administration	6,187	289	599	904	3,692	438	-	56	177	32				
Law and jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Mathematics and computer science	4,133	86	374	721	2,569	232	-	60	90	-				
Medical diagnostic and treatment	1,618	29	93	1,382	83	32	-	-	-	-				
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	2,159	143	28	235	114	115	29	425	563	508				
Engineering	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-				
Architecture and town planning	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Home economics and domestic science	1,433	56	28	119	-	185	38	393	526	88				
Transport and communications	145	-	58	-	56	30	-	-	-	-				
Service trades	631	83	29	85	83	204	-	-	89	58				
Mass communication and documentation	147	29	28	32	58	-	-	-	-	-				
Other certificates	186	26	28	92	-	40	-	-	-	-				

Table A21 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population with training by occupation, level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex, 1995

Level and broad field of vocational or technical training and sex	Total	Occupation												
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations				
Lower intermediate level														
Male	21,783	1,949	1,972	6,371	2,261	2,809	355	3,820	1,524	723				
General education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teacher training	3,036	293	467	2,218	-	-	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fine and applied arts	579	-	86	259	32	26	-	90	86	-	-	-	-	-
Humanities	205	-	56	63	28	28	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religion and theology	180	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Social and behavioural sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce and business administration	3,277	603	196	641	824	330	90	175	243	175	-	-	-	175
Law and jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics and computer science	1,860	56	147	483	712	276	28	-	119	-	-	-	-	38
Medical diagnostic and treatment	1,390	85	121	1,046	28	54	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade, craft and industrial techniques	5,622	209	265	513	321	507	31	2,766	744	266	-	-	-	266
Engineering	1,494	170	172	410	85	9	-	558	92	-	-	-	-	-
Architecture and town planning	57	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	566	152	58	144	-	30	92	-	60	29	-	-	-	29
Home economics and domestic science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and communications	286	-	-	86	28	92	-	54	-	26	-	-	-	26
Service trades	1,989	295	58	60	149	1,038	28	86	180	95	-	-	-	95
Mass communication and documentation	315	-	199	26	-	57	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other certificates	927	85	-	364	54	362	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	62

Table A22 - Currently employed population by sector of employment, length of service with present employer and sex, 1995

Length of service and sex	Total	Sector of employment											
		Central Government	Local Government		Public enterprises	Private enterprises			Household services	Co-operative enterprises			
			Municipal Councils	District Councils		Sugar	EPZ ¹	Other					
Both sexes													
Total	436,312	55,496	4,243	1,624	21,663	41,155	67,205	231,284	13,219	422			
1 month	8,911	77	-	-	123	327	1,866	6,126	391	-			
2 months	6,584	164	28	-	178	400	1,531	4,059	225	-			
3 months	5,864	121	26	-	115	126	1,370	3,705	402	-			
4 months	3,398	122	-	-	91	32	683	2,091	378	-			
5 months	3,244	63	-	-	31	152	814	1,858	327	-			
6 - 11 months	18,578	984	143	-	458	496	3,444	12,370	653	-	29		
1 to < 2 years	41,574	1,685	173	96	902	685	10,440	25,963	1,569	61			
2 to < 3 years	46,158	3,063	151	32	1,223	1,295	9,500	28,607	2,255	32			
3 to < 4 years	35,776	2,982	207	62	1,221	1,541	7,858	20,545	1,329	32			
4 to < 5 years	24,937	2,452	114	58	1,145	1,048	5,258	13,970	852	40			
5 to < 10 years	86,107	8,451	546	271	4,480	7,820	16,159	46,002	2,338	40			
10 to < 15 years	43,389	5,385	549	275	2,431	4,825	4,951	23,460	1,385	128			
15 to < 20 years	40,858	10,253	739	279	4,110	5,588	1,845	17,440	573	32			
20 to < 25 years	32,526	9,137	517	151	3,182	6,219	1,093	11,799	400	28			
25 to < 30 years	17,376	6,271	813	244	1,006	3,715	144	5,155	28	-			
30 to < 35 years	12,828	3,368	236	156	605	3,928	111	4,366	58	-			
35 to < 40 years	3,864	661	-	-	251	1,588	54	1,252	56	-			
40 to < 45 years	2,868	259	-	-	31	1,073	28	1,477	-	-			
45 to < 50 years	437	-	-	-	81	121	28	207	-	-			
50 years & over	1,035	-	-	-	-	175	28	832	-	-			

¹ - Figures for EPZ too low, refer to section 14.6 for explanation

Table A22 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by sector of employment, length of service with present employer and sex, 1995

Length of service and sex	Total	Sector of employment																
		Central Government	Local Government		Public enterprises	Private enterprises			Household services	Co-operative enterprises								
			Municipal Councils	District Councils		Sugar	EPZ ¹	Other										
Male																		
Total	299,325	42,958	3,817	1,356	18,363	30,928	21,947	178,021	1,515	422								
1 month	6,257	32	-	-	62	145	752	5,235	30	-								
2 months	4,048	96	28	-	149	186	388	3,202	-	-								
3 months	3,416	89	26	-	58	63	266	2,877	37	-								
4 months	2,171	88	-	-	59	32	238	1,725	29	-								
5 months	1,962	63	-	-	31	91	237	1,509	30	-								
6 - 11 months	12,255	608	115	-	369	306	1,299	9,415	115	29								
1 to < 2 years	25,412	1,106	145	96	734	498	2,965	19,660	147	61								
2 to < 3 years	28,935	2,014	122	-	1,023	829	3,179	21,592	145	32								
3 to < 4 years	22,429	2,185	121	31	984	1,175	2,330	15,453	118	32								
4 to < 5 years	15,971	1,661	56	30	882	803	1,879	10,559	60	40								
5 to < 10 years	56,924	6,412	489	213	3,661	5,530	5,469	34,769	341	40								
10 to < 15 years	30,551	3,927	493	275	1,946	3,342	1,837	18,400	202	128								
15 to < 20 years	31,231	7,875	683	219	3,677	4,175	435	13,991	143	32								
20 to < 25 years	25,482	7,533	489	123	2,955	4,827	367	9,101	59	28								
25 to < 30 years	14,431	5,467	813	244	861	3,025	84	3,908	28	-								
30 to < 35 years	10,645	3,051	236	125	549	3,215	111	3,329	30	-								
35 to < 40 years	3,297	520	-	-	251	1,437	54	1,033	-	-								
40 to < 45 years	2,546	230	-	-	31	952	28	1,305	-	-								
45 to < 50 years	437	-	-	-	81	121	28	207	-	-								
50 years & over	924	-	-	-	-	175	-	749	-	-								

¹ - Figures for EPZ too low, refer to section 14.6 for explanation

Table A22 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by sector of employment, length of service with present employer and sex, 1995

Length of service and sex	Total	Sector of employment																		
		Central Government		Local Government		Public enterprises	Private enterprises		Household services	Co-operative enterprises										
		Government	Municipal Councils	District Councils	Public enterprises	Sugar	EPZ	Other	Household services	Co-operative enterprises										
Female																				
Total	136,986	12,538	426	268	3,300	10,227	45,258	53,264	11,704	-										
1 month	2,655	45	-	-	62	181	1,114	891	362	-										
2 months	2,536	68	-	-	28	214	1,143	857	225	-										
3 months	2,448	32	-	-	56	63	1,103	828	366	-										
4 months	1,227	35	-	-	32	-	445	366	349	-										
5 months	1,283	-	-	-	-	61	576	349	297	-										
6 - 11 months	6,322	375	29	-	89	191	2,145	2,955	538	-										
1 to < 2 years	16,162	579	28	-	168	187	7,475	6,303	1,422	-										
2 to < 3 years	17,222	1,049	29	32	200	466	6,321	7,015	2,110	-										
3 to < 4 years	13,347	796	85	31	236	366	5,528	5,092	1,211	-										
4 to < 5 years	8,966	790	58	28	263	245	3,378	3,411	791	-										
5 to < 10 years	29,183	2,039	56	58	819	2,290	10,690	11,233	1,997	-										
10 to < 15 years	12,839	1,457	56	-	485	1,483	3,114	5,059	1,183	-										
15 to < 20 years	9,627	2,378	56	60	432	1,413	1,410	3,450	429	-										
20 to < 25 years	7,044	1,604	28	28	227	1,392	726	2,698	340	-										
25 to < 30 years	2,944	804	-	-	145	689	60	1,247	-	-										
30 to < 35 years	2,163	318	-	31	56	713	-	1,037	28	-										
35 to < 40 years	567	141	-	-	-	151	-	219	56	-										
40 to < 45 years	322	29	-	-	-	121	-	172	-	-										
45 to < 50 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-										
50 years & over	111	-	-	-	-	-	28	83	-	-										

1 - Figures for EPZ too low, refer to section 14.6 for explanation

Table A23 - Currently employed population by occupation, length of service and sex, 1995

Length of service and sex	Total	Occupation												
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations				
Both sexes														
Total	436,312	11,570	13,121	31,485	36,758	54,061	19,604	83,547	77,181	108,985				
1 month	8,911	57	99	63	500	719	153	3,651	1,423	2,248				
2 months	6,584	32	223	182	374	617	243	1,984	1,335	1,594				
3 months	5,864	-	116	173	353	734	130	1,887	1,310	1,161				
4 months	3,398	28	89	86	239	225	66	1,154	691	820				
5 months	3,244	87	69	75	198	354	139	600	743	980				
6 - 11 months	18,578	142	698	723	1,562	2,694	555	5 174	3,093	3,939				
1 to < 2 years	41,574	673	816	1,752	3,418	5,700	1,291	8 564	10,053	9,306				
2 to < 3 years	46,158	796	1,000	2,702	3,630	6,166	1,828	9,829	9,388	10,818				
3 to < 4 years	35,776	792	836	1,993	3,161	4 722	1,049	7,666	8,021	7,536				
4 to < 5 years	24,937	547	452	1,858	2,271	3,114	933	4,740	5,468	5,553				
5 to < 10 years	86,107	2,813	2,274	5,693	8,691	11,671	3,154	14,995	17,341	19,476				
10 to < 15 years	43,389	1,461	1,706	3,465	3,458	6,056	2,509	7,070	6,826	10,839				
15 to < 20 years	40,858	965	2,215	4,965	4,273	4,341	2,016	6,365	4,740	10,978				
20 to < 25 years	32,526	1,063	1,435	4,233	2,633	3,291	1,810	4,527	3,674	9,860				
25 to < 30 years	17,376	604	572	1,845	1,228	1,307	1,024	2,619	1,405	6,771				
30 to < 35 years	12,828	935	381	1,417	478	1,244	1,297	1,607	915	4,554				
35 to < 40 years	3,864	379	85	170	111	403	616	345	512	1,244				
40 to < 45 years	2,868	168	56	89	98	446	355	481	213	960				
45 to < 50 years	437	28	-	-	54	37	29	118	-	171				
50 years & over	1,035	-	-	-	28	221	405	173	32	175				

Table A23 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by occupation, length of service and sex, 1995

Length of service and sex	Occupation									
	Total	Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations
Male										
Total	299,325	8,898	8,779	18,688	18,599	38,753	16,100	77,474	41,782	70,253
1 month	6,257	57	70	28	143	480	144	3,586	698	1,050
2 months	4,048	32	84	126	91	406	214	1,885	457	754
3 months	3,416	-	28	32	90	530	130	1,728	448	430
4 months	2,171	-	89	58	84	67	66	1,025	303	479
5 months	1,962	87	69	39	54	271	139	572	304	428
6 - 11 months	12,255	114	414	169	692	1,672	462	4,888	1,401	2,443
1 to < 2 years	25,412	434	631	954	1,624	3,422	971	7,818	4,274	5,284
2 to < 3 years	28,935	671	658	1,412	1,536	3,941	1,478	8,842	4,594	5,802
3 to < 4 years	22,429	626	461	1,172	1,224	3,121	897	6,878	3,641	4,409
4 to < 5 years	15,971	342	224	825	1,187	2,081	657	4,437	2,993	3,225
5 to < 10 years	56,924	2,241	1,544	3,439	3,793	8,590	2,646	13,695	8,928	12,049
10 to < 15 years	30,551	1,200	1,196	1,839	2,043	4,659	2,026	6,655	4,252	6,680
15 to < 20 years	31,231	708	1,417	3,300	2,685	3,685	1,706	6,137	3,425	8,168
20 to < 25 years	25,482	748	1,026	2,785	1,632	2,865	1,376	4,244	3,178	7,627
25 to < 30 years	14,431	432	460	1,236	1,090	1,075	789	2,415	1,279	5,656
30 to < 35 years	10,645	724	268	1,134	367	967	1,132	1,561	849	3,642
35 to < 40 years	3,297	286	85	113	111	281	564	345	512	1,000
40 to < 45 years	2,546	168	56	28	98	410	321	473	213	779
45 to < 50 years	437	28	-	-	54	37	29	118	-	171
50 years & over	924	-	-	-	-	193	351	173	32	175

Table A24 - Currently employed population by number of hours worked during the last week of June 1995, age and sex

Age last birthday and sex	Number of hours worked during the last week of June 1995												
	0	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	71 - 80	81 - 90	91+
Both sexes													
Total (12 +)	17,372	1,627	5,061	7,468	12,634	59,945	133,876	134,685	38,028	14,253	7,156	3,049	1,159
12 - 14	43	73	70	209	105	252	543	542	443	26	29	-	-
15 - 19	655	88	450	374	743	2,086	5,716	11,794	3,399	1,198	209	64	-
20 - 24	2,104	153	519	668	1,236	5,192	14,526	20,166	5,293	1,624	509	307	115
25 - 29	2,786	112	406	991	1,249	6,468	18,123	22,904	5,610	1,344	851	368	64
30 - 34	3,127	189	870	924	2,211	8,639	20,007	23,046	6,293	2,198	955	506	276
35 - 39	2,417	211	630	1,004	1,977	9,172	23,720	19,008	5,551	2,394	1,222	369	123
40 - 44	1,950	238	787	1,032	1,468	9,643	18,585	16,149	4,651	2,154	878	363	159
45 - 49	1,431	151	534	504	1,282	7,399	13,944	9,378	3,143	1,488	900	336	113
50 - 54	1,004	56	231	564	850	5,267	9,458	5,158	1,688	613	734	234	149
55 - 59	1,144	60	146	558	512	3,039	7,056	4,017	1,306	651	311	323	131
60 - 64	345	32	248	270	495	1,269	1,096	1,383	345	173	366	92	-
65 - 69	242	205	65	67	323	857	728	822	219	276	165	58	-
70 - 74	124	30	37	179	77	411	264	202	29	113	28	-	30
75+	-	28	67	123	107	252	111	116	58	-	-	29	-

Table A24 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by number of hours worked during the last week of June 1995, age and sex

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Number of hours worked during the last week of June 1995																
		0	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	71 - 80	81 - 90	91+				
Male																		
Total (12 +)	299,325	13,201	787	2,238	3,911	7,445	34,780	96,111	91,842	27,562	11,532	6,058	2,765	1,093				
12 - 14	1,888	43	65	29	149	77	198	407	482	383	26	29	-	-				
15 - 19	17,448	481	63	225	308	513	1,554	3,765	7,303	2,107	892	174	64	-				
20 - 24	35,654	1,640	62	308	495	882	3,300	9,574	13,351	3,881	1,358	411	277	115				
25 - 29	42,783	2,164	37	270	570	985	3,822	12,196	16,429	4,022	1,151	706	368	64				
30 - 34	47,270	2,256	60	449	535	1,070	4,985	14,028	15,829	4,664	1,819	860	477	238				
35 - 39	44,588	1,914	97	264	446	1,021	4,860	16,425	12,278	3,927	1,807	1,098	329	123				
40 - 44	39,270	1,444	177	207	377	793	5,129	14,116	10,767	3,256	1,848	642	354	159				
45 - 49	28,386	1,041	-	90	89	735	4,326	10,919	6,363	2,487	1,210	798	244	85				
50 - 54	18,222	855	28	89	187	406	3,058	7,261	3,746	1,232	423	608	179	149				
55 - 59	14,117	780	-	28	210	334	1,762	5,554	3,246	1,040	473	267	293	131				
60 - 64	4,600	224	32	176	207	252	749	971	1,115	316	137	329	92	-				
65 - 69	3,073	242	109	37	67	232	562	548	674	160	276	109	58	-				
70 - 74	1,231	116	30	9	150	38	281	235	173	29	113	28	-	30				
75+	794	-	28	59	123	107	195	111	85	58	-	-	29	-				

Table A24 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population by number of hours worked during the last week of June 1995, age and sex

Age last birthday and sex	Number of hours worked during the last week of June 1995													
	Total	0	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	71 - 80	81 - 90	91+
Female														
Total (12+)	136,986	4,171	840	2,823	3,556	5,190	25,165	37,765	42,843	10,466	2,721	1,098	284	66
12 - 14	448	-	9	40	60	28	54	136	60	60	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	9,328	173	26	224	66	230	533	1,951	4,492	1,292	306	34	-	-
20 - 24	16,757	464	92	211	173	354	1,892	4,952	6,815	1,412	265	99	29	-
25 - 29	18,493	622	75	137	421	264	2,646	5,926	6,475	1,588	194	145	-	-
30 - 34	21,971	870	129	422	389	1,140	3,654	5,979	7,217	1,629	380	95	30	37
35 - 39	23,210	503	114	367	559	957	4,312	7,295	6,729	1,624	587	124	40	-
40 - 44	18,786	506	61	580	655	675	4,513	4,469	5,382	1,396	306	235	9	-
45 - 49	12,217	390	151	444	415	547	3,072	3,025	3,015	657	279	103	92	28
50 - 54	7,786	149	28	142	378	444	2,209	2,197	1,412	456	190	127	54	-
55 - 59	5,136	364	60	118	348	179	1,277	1,503	771	266	178	43	30	-
60 - 64	1,513	121	-	72	63	243	520	124	268	28	37	37	-	-
65 - 69	953	-	96	28	-	91	296	179	148	59	-	56	-	-
70 - 74	292	9	-	28	29	38	130	29	28	-	-	-	-	-
75+	96	-	-	9	-	-	56	-	31	-	-	-	-	-

Table A25 - Average number of hours worked on main occupation during the last week of June 1995 by industry, occupation and sex

Occupation and Sex	Total	Industry															
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale/retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services				
Both sexes																	
All occupations	38.71	31.28	23.16	42.71	38.36	35.82	42.94	44.01	42.12	36.69	39.51	32.93	35.22				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	41.84	44.81	-	44.13	35.29	45.64	43.12	55.66	43.86	37.44	34.21	29.23	46.31				
Professionals	34.83	38.42	-	43.47	36.08	38.55	40.74	38.41	42.13	37.54	34.68	31.33	40.93				
Technicians and associate professionals	34.07	41.48	36.03	42.69	35.50	37.07	39.18	24.32	39.46	33.65	36.34	30.30	33.01				
Clerks	38.23	40.23	-	42.55	36.61	37.45	41.38	40.71	38.11	35.26	33.48	34.53	35.38				
Service, shop and market sales workers	46.24	43.09	36.86	45.08	43.35	84.97	47.03	44.62	44.96	37.22	47.50	45.49	43.46				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	29.61	28.63	-	41.10	40.03	-	-	40.15	39.90	46.02	33.64	39.54	33.52				
Craft and related trades workers	37.58	39.62	22.73	39.70	38.91	34.98	40.96	41.35	40.54	35.26	38.53	37.40	34.63				
Plant & machine operators and assemblers	43.65	43.07	12.45	43.82	41.30	38.48	44.05	40.87	44.59	44.62	40.27	40.32	42.52				
Elementary occupations	35.59	31.19	24.13	44.13	40.35	38.77	34.73	43.38	39.66	41.14	38.78	38.96	32.22				
Male																	
All occupations	39.60	32.66	23.03	43.25	38.80	35.86	43.75	44.66	42.73	37.34	41.27	34.67	41.58				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	43.01	44.75	-	45.33	35.29	45.64	43.28	57.02	42.96	38.17	33.86	29.92	49.92				
Professionals	35.82	36.91	-	44.72	36.23	42.01	43.06	31.73	43.65	37.20	34.79	32.24	42.83				
Technicians and associate professionals	36.15	41.48	36.03	42.81	34.97	36.98	38.19	24.34	40.18	33.60	37.95	31.87	37.68				
Clerks	39.26	40.64	-	43.25	37.13	39.19	43.00	39.97	39.23	35.27	35.68	34.90	35.86				
Service, shop and market sales workers	48.09	43.09	36.86	48.33	43.35	84.97	49.11	44.78	46.27	37.22	47.80	53.52	52.20				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	30.94	29.94	-	41.10	40.03	-	-	40.15	39.90	46.02	33.64	39.54	33.52				
Craft and related trades workers	37.94	39.62	22.73	41.24	38.91	34.98	40.96	41.35	40.54	35.26	38.53	37.40	34.63				
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	43.88	43.07	12.45	44.49	41.30	38.48	44.05	40.87	44.59	44.62	40.27	40.32	43.03				
Elementary occupations	37.22	32.51	22.53	44.76	41.76	38.73	36.64	47.31	39.52	41.44	39.47	39.67	39.26				
Female																	
All occupations	36.76	27.61	27.40	42.07	32.21	31.85	40.75	41.82	36.52	35.46	32.67	30.97	29.69				
Legislators, senior officials and managers	37.94	45.36	-	39.07	-	-	42.27	51.89	48.27	35.31	35.86	28.44	37.90				
Professionals	32.83	45.38	-	39.62	35.29	-	36.42	56.13	39.22	38.36	34.29	29.98	32.48				
Technicians and associate professionals	31.03	-	-	42.32	40.32	38.37	43.03	24.24	37.02	33.76	31.35	29.23	23.39				
Clerks	37.18	38.61	-	41.92	34.47	32.50	40.10	42.03	35.95	35.25	31.65	34.19	34.97				
Service, shop and market sales workers	41.57	-	-	39.47	-	-	43.41	43.63	30.69	-	42.16	42.72	34.98				
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	23.51	23.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Craft and related trades workers	33.02	-	-	33.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	43.38	-	-	43.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.21				
Elementary occupations	32.65	28.51	27.40	43.58	-	44.36	26.31	38.02	41.86	38.75	31.99	36.97	28.17				

Table A26 - Average number of hours worked on main occupation during last week of June 1995 by sector of employment, occupation and sex

Occupation and sex	Total	Sector of employment											
		Central Government	Local Government		Public enterprises	Private enterprises			Household services	Co-operative enterprises			
			Municipal Councils	District Councils		Sugar	EPZ	Other					
Both sexes													
All occupations	38.71	37.02	34.07	33.36	39.24	33.92	44.63	38.83	29.76	33.95			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	41.84	29.53	30.25	-	35.63	39.51	46.26	43.80	-	-			
Professionals	34.83	34.19	37.99	-	36.76	40.60	36.35	34.44	-	-			
Technicians and associate professionals	34.07	33.10	33.64	24.96	35.06	42.75	45.23	33.80	-	-			
Clerks	38.23	33.68	34.43	40.05	35.94	40.51	44.79	38.82	-	-	43.94		
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	46.24	47.21	62.34	-	45.36	-	53.96	46.40	35.51	41.08			
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	29.61	36.57	31.02	-	44.46	32.86	42.15	27.95	32.74	35.63			
Craft and related trades workers	37.58	36.80	37.47	29.92	39.51	40.46	42.58	37.07	-	10.03			
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	43.65	40.34	32.24	37.60	43.80	41.94	44.54	42.75	45.09	-			
Elementary occupations	35.59	37.78	33.03	33.52	41.46	32.21	45.12	36.56	28.18	35.29			
Male													
All occupations	39.60	38.36	34.27	34.61	40.19	35.30	45.62	40.01	39.04	33.95			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	43.01	31.08	30.25	-	35.85	39.51	48.54	44.82	-	-			
Professionals	35.82	34.62	37.66	-	36.77	40.60	37.53	36.00	-	-			
Technicians and associate professionals	36.15	34.62	34.76	39.90	36.30	43.02	46.18	36.75	-	-	43.94		
Clerks	39.26	35.18	39.21	48.81	37.32	41.22	45.44	40.36	-	-	41.08		
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	48.09	47.65	62.34	-	45.78	-	56.60	48.16	49.16	41.08			
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	30.94	36.62	31.02	-	44.46	33.64	42.15	29.25	32.74	35.63			
Craft and related trades workers	37.94	36.80	37.47	29.92	39.51	40.46	43.70	37.55	-	10.03			
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	43.88	40.34	32.24	37.60	43.80	41.94	45.52	43.85	45.09	-			
Elementary occupations	37.22	37.78	33.21	33.52	41.95	33.39	45.81	38.69	41.92	35.29			
Female													
All occupations	36.76	32.45	32.35	27.02	33.96	29.74	44.15	34.90	28.56	-			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	37.94	25.28	-	-	34.94	-	36.69	40.55	-	-			
Professionals	32.83	33.12	40.32	-	36.73	-	30.25	31.80	-	-			
Technicians and associate professionals	31.03	30.69	29.97	22.54	30.45	40.45	43.60	30.66	-	-			
Clerks	37.18	31.63	33.37	36.67	33.30	38.01	44.41	37.48	-	-			
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	41.57	41.13	-	-	41.15	-	48.87	42.42	34.63	-			
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	23.51	33.12	-	-	-	17.58	-	23.73	-	-			
Craft and related trades workers	33.02	-	-	-	-	-	40.31	29.98	-	-			
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	43.38	-	-	-	-	-	44.20	35.35	-	-			
Elementary occupations	32.65	37.83	28.35	-	35.32	29.74	44.85	30.38	27.45	-			

Table A27 - Currently employed population working less than weekly normal duration of work by number of hours worked per week, reasons for working less hours and sex

Number of hours worked during the week	Total	Reason for working less than weekly normal duration of work											Total						
		Non-Economic reasons						Economic reasons						Other reasons					
		Illness/injury	Holiday, vacation, leave of absence	Studies/training	Household responsibilities	Did not want full-time work	Total	Full time work is less than that fixed by legislation	Bad weather/breakdown	Insufficient work									
Both sexes																			
Total	84,944	16,033	22,788	598	1,742	1,521	42,682	12,632	8,210	17,520	3,901	42,262							
0 hours	17,372	4,628	4,857	146	-	30	9,660	32	2,105	4,142	1,434	7,712							
1 - 5 hours	855	187	58	-	28	30	303	-	144	347	61	552							
6 - 10 hours	2,807	453	379	32	107	150	1,122	30	506	1,061	89	1,686							
11 - 15 hours	3,983	727	500	-	185	28	1,440	-	729	1,612	201	2,542							
16 - 20 hours	7,033	1,408	1,136	93	225	147	3,010	240	967	2,552	265	4,024							
21 - 30 hours	20,912	3,625	5,131	178	466	395	9,796	5,084	1,702	3,701	629	11,116							
31 - 40 hours	23,509	4,008	7,945	90	460	364	12,867	5,770	1,477	2,596	800	10,642							
41+ hours	8,473	998	2,782	58	271	376	4,485	1,477	581	1,508	423	3,988							
Male																			
Total	63,168	11,163	15,390	446	408	1,221	28,629	8,420	7,779	15,008	3,332	34,539							
0 hours	13,201	3,233	3,006	116	-	30	6,384	-	2,037	3,612	1,168	6,817							
1 - 5 hours	515	88	28	-	-	30	146	-	107	230	32	369							
6 - 10 hours	1,815	329	206	-	-	61	596	30	457	643	89	1,219							
11 - 15 hours	2,762	417	315	-	29	28	789	-	672	1,100	201	1,973							
16 - 20 hours	5,373	962	757	64	-	147	1,930	89	896	2,194	265	3,443							
21 - 30 hours	15,223	2,481	3,378	178	85	272	6,395	3,297	1,610	3,441	479	8,828							
31 - 40 hours	17,561	2,935	5,690	62	146	305	9,138	3,908	1,468	2,310	737	8,423							
41+ hours	6,717	718	2,010	26	148	348	3,250	1,095	532	1,479	361	3,467							
Female																			
Total	21,776	4,870	7,398	152	1,333	300	14,053	4,212	431	2,511	569	7,723							
0 hours	4,171	1,395	1,851	30	-	-	3,276	32	67	530	266	895							
1 - 5 hours	339	99	30	-	28	-	157	-	37	117	29	183							
6 - 10 hours	992	124	173	32	107	89	525	-	49	418	-	466							
11 - 15 hours	1,221	310	186	-	156	-	651	-	57	512	-	570							
16 - 20 hours	1,660	446	380	29	225	-	1,080	151	71	358	-	580							
21 - 30 hours	5,689	1,144	1,753	-	381	123	3,401	1,787	92	260	150	2,288							
31 - 40 hours	5,949	1,073	2,254	29	314	59	3,729	1,861	9	286	63	2,219							
41+ hours	1,756	280	772	32	122	29	1,234	381	49	29	62	521							

Table A28 - Currently employed population not at work during last week of June 1995 by reason of absence from work, industry and sex

Industry and Sex	Total	Reason of absence from work						Other reasons
		Illness or injury	Study/training leave	Other leaves of absence	Temporary lay-off with assurance to return to work	Temporary disorganisation of work		
Both sexes	17,530	4,841	155	4,748	451	6,773	563	
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	3,166	1,069	-	396	26	1,647	28	
Mining and quarrying	196	32	-	-	17	147	-	
Manufacturing	3,596	1,466	-	1,302	61	675	93	
Electricity, gas and water	209	58	-	151	-	-	-	
Construction	4,064	852	9	200	259	2,708	37	
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	1,318	427	59	294	28	402	109	
Hotels and restaurants	889	118	29	292	-	421	29	
Transport, storage & communication	1,117	176	-	375	28	538	-	
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	345	86	-	201	-	58	-	
Public administration and defence	907	179	-	633	32	-	63	
Education and health services	989	177	58	667	-	30	58	
Other services	733	202	-	238	-	147	146	
Male	13,359	3,310	125	3,057	451	6,029	387	
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	2,372	657	-	364	26	1,297	28	
Mining and quarrying	196	32	-	-	17	147	-	
Manufacturing	1,886	612	-	625	61	527	61	
Electricity, gas and water	181	30	-	151	-	-	-	
Construction	4,036	852	9	172	259	2,708	37	
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	1,133	371	59	202	28	365	109	
Hotels and restaurants	737	87	29	261	-	331	29	
Transport, storage & communication	1,005	176	-	291	28	509	-	
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	259	56	-	145	-	58	-	
Public administration and defence	622	148	-	380	32	-	63	
Education and health services	518	119	28	343	-	-	28	
Other services	414	170	-	125	-	87	32	

Table A28 (Cont'd) - Currently employed population not at work during last week of June 1995 by reason of absence from work, industry and sex

Industry and Sex	Total	Reason of absence from work					
		Illness or injury	Study/training leave	Other leaves of absence	Temporary lay-off with assurance to return to work	Temporary disorganisation of work	Other reasons
Female	4,171	1,531	30	1,690	-	744	176
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	793	411	-	32	-	350	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,711	853	-	678	-	148	32
Electricity, gas and water	28	28	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	28	-	-	28	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	186	56	-	92	-	37	-
Hotels and restaurants	152	31	-	31	-	90	-
Transport, storage & communication	112	-	-	83	-	28	-
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	86	30	-	56	-	-	-
Public administration and defence	284	31	-	253	-	-	-
Education and health services	471	58	30	324	-	30	29
Other services	319	32	-	113	-	60	115

Table A29 - Wage and salary earners by sector of employment, wage/salary per month and sex, 1995

Wage/salary per month and sex	Total	Sector of employment										
		Central Government		Local Government		Public enterprises		Private enterprises			Household services	Co-operative enterprises
		Municipal Councils	District Councils	Municipal Councils	District Councils	Public enterprises	Sugar	EPZ	Other			
Both sexes	353,046	55,211	4,186	1,624	21,547	37,816	65,981	153,188	13,072	422		
Under 2,000	75,422	346	30	59	277	5,564	29,536	28,697	10,885	28		
2,001 - 4,000	161,746	17,505	2,616	985	7,335	25,557	30,211	75,101	2,133	304		
4,001 - 6,000	63,871	18,372	1,128	518	6,679	4,978	4,366	27,741	28	61		
6,001 - 8,000	26,151	11,475	192	62	2,604	582	804	10,406	26	-		
8,001 - 10,000	11,222	3,742	81	-	1,944	260	471	4,725	-	-		
10,001 - 15,000	9,104	2,506	112	-	1,775	510	316	3,858	-	28		
15,001 - 20,000	3,478	723	28	-	737	208	167	1,614	-	-		
20,001 and over	2,052	543	-	-	196	157	111	1,046	-	-		
<i>Median salary (Rs.)</i>	<i>3,251</i>	<i>5,063</i>	<i>3,579</i>	<i>3,530</i>	<i>4,948</i>	<i>3,045</i>	<i>2,230</i>	<i>3,277</i>	<i>1,202</i>	<i>3,202</i>		
Male	235,876	42,763	3,759	1,356	18,246	28,108	21,201	118,563	1,458	422		
Under 2,000	23,599	196	30	-	217	1,237	3,734	17,805	352	28		
2,001 - 4,000	121,604	14,013	2,386	830	6,632	20,446	12,785	63,155	1,052	304		
4,001 - 6,000	52,007	13,975	959	464	5,708	4,858	3,218	22,736	28	61		
6,001 - 8,000	19,211	8,631	192	62	2,153	551	687	6,909	26	-		
8,001 - 10,000	8,310	3,020	81	-	1,570	234	299	3,107	-	-		
10,001 - 15,000	6,442	1,898	83	-	1,259	416	201	2,555	-	28		
15,001 - 20,000	2,792	571	28	-	539	208	167	1,278	-	-		
20,001 and over	1,911	458	-	-	167	157	111	1,017	-	-		
<i>Median salary (Rs.)</i>	<i>3,553</i>	<i>5,027</i>	<i>3,551</i>	<i>3,635</i>	<i>4,798</i>	<i>3,255</i>	<i>3,075</i>	<i>3,314</i>	<i>2,718</i>	<i>3,202</i>		
Female	117,170	12,448	426	268	3,300	9,708	44,780	34,625	11,614	-		
Under 2,000	51,823	150	-	59	60	4,326	25,802	10,892	10,533	-		
2,001 - 4,000	40,142	3,492	230	155	703	5,110	17,426	11,945	1,081	-		
4,001 - 6,000	11,864	4,396	168	54	971	120	1,148	5,006	-	-		
6,001 - 8,000	6,940	2,844	-	-	451	32	117	3,496	-	-		
8,001 - 10,000	2,912	722	-	-	374	26	171	1,618	-	-		
10,001 - 15,000	2,662	608	28	-	516	93	114	1,303	-	-		
15,001 - 20,000	685	151	-	-	198	-	-	337	-	-		
20,001 and over	141	85	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	-		
<i>Median salary (Rs.)</i>	<i>2,338</i>	<i>5,176</i>	<i>3,853</i>	<i>2,969</i>	<i>5,829</i>	<i>2,207</i>	<i>1,736</i>	<i>3,076</i>	<i>1,103</i>	<i>-</i>		

1 - Totals by sector in this table are lower because only paid employees are included here and also because of some missing information on salary

Table A30 - Wage and salary earners by occupation, wage/salary per month and sex, 1995

Wage/salary per month and sex	Total	Major occupational group									
		Legislators, senior officials and managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service workers and shop and market sales	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators & assemblers	Elementary occupations	
Both sexes	353,078	7,507	11,744	29,385	35,902	34,985	8,024	59,398	69,087	97,045	
Under 2000	75,422	-	210	1,079	1,605	5,698	524	11,930	23,167	31,420	
2001 - 4000	161,746	37	1,550	4,885	13,900	15,191	4,973	30,775	35,160	56,616	
4001 - 6000	63,903	427	2,461	7,445	12,100	8,243	2,090	13,938	9,554	8,555	
6001 - 8000	26,151	765	1,692	9,176	5,225	4,117	384	2,445	1,178	401	
8001 - 10000	11,222	1,873	3,623	4,015	1,746	1,503	54	257	28	52	
10001 - 15000	9,104	1,780	1,669	2,146	1,270	232	-	54	-	-	
15001 - 20000	3,478	1,203	539	548	57	-	-	-	-	-	
20001 and over	2,052	1,421	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median salary	3,251	11,830	9,953	6,281	4,405	3,554	3,404	3,156	2,648	2,605	
Male	235,908	5,725	7,746	17,543	18,198	26,480	7,928	55,987	34,705	61,596	
Under 2000	23,599	-	-	-	356	1,956	524	9,808	3,025	7,931	
2001 - 4000	121,604	37	182	2,057	5,904	11,796	4,876	29,577	21,583	45,592	
4001 - 6000	52,039	259	985	4,302	6,626	7,364	2,090	13,874	8,919	7,620	
6001 - 8000	19,211	476	1,340	5,778	3,377	3,889	384	2,417	1,150	401	
8001 - 10000	8,310	1,322	1,121	3,097	1,072	1,305	54	257	28	52	
10001 - 15000	6,442	1,234	2,425	1,753	805	170	-	54	-	-	
15001 - 20000	2,792	1,005	1,266	464	57	-	-	-	-	-	
20001 and over	1,911	1,393	426	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median salary	3,553	13,117	10,505	6,836	4,858	3,914	3,412	3,231	3,329	3,004	
Female	117,170	1,782	3,998	11,842	17,704	8,505	97	3,411	34,382	35,449	
Under 2000	51,823	-	-	1,079	1,248	3,743	-	2,122	20,142	23,489	
2001 - 4000	40,142	-	28	2,828	7,995	3,395	97	1,198	13,577	11,024	
4001 - 6000	11,864	169	565	3,144	5,474	879	-	63	635	936	
6001 - 8000	6,940	288	1,120	3,398	1,848	229	-	28	28	-	
8001 - 10000	2,912	552	571	918	674	198	-	-	-	-	
10001 - 15000	2,662	546	1,197	393	465	62	-	-	-	-	
15001 - 20000	685	199	403	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20001 and over	141	28	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median salary	2,338	9,573	9,001	5,282	3,903	2,301	3,001	1,628	1,722	1,534	

Table A31 - Currently employed population by sector of employment, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and sex	Total	Sector of employment															
		Central Government	Local Government		Public enterprises	Private enterprises			Household services	Co-operative enterprises							
			Municipal Councils	District Councils	Sugar	EPZ ¹	Other										
Both sexes																	
All occupations	436,295	55,495	4,242	1,623	21,661	41,155	67,203	231,274	13,219	422							
Legislators, senior officials and managers	11,570	1,349	28	-	490	367	1,027	8,309	-	-							
Professionals	13,121	3,852	112	-	1,730	201	197	7,029	-	-							
Technicians and associate professionals	31,482	14,812	247	215	2,822	272	1,297	11,816	-	-							
Clerks	36,753	7,101	310	115	4,520	815	4,532	19,234	-	127							
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	54,061	8,715	58	-	1,595	-	881	40,761	1,921	131							
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	19,604	1,232	198	-	117	3,083	62	14,221	650	40							
Craft and related trades workers	83,547	3,193	516	62	3,600	2,313	5,404	68,365	-	95							
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	77,177	1,431	352	250	2,711	3,625	43,360	25,223	226	-							
Elementary occupations	108,981	13,811	2,422	982	4,076	30,479	10,444	36,317	10,423	28							
Male																	
All occupations	299,310	42,957	3,815	1,356	18,361	30,928	21,945	178,010	1,515	422							
Legislators, senior officials and managers	8,898	988	28	-	370	367	826	6,321	-	-							
Professionals	8,779	2,753	83	-	1,154	201	165	4,423	-	-							
Technicians and associate professionals	18,685	9,070	189	30	2,223	243	836	6,094	-	-							
Clerks	18,594	4,105	56	32	2,956	635	1,688	8,995	-	127							
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	38,753	8,134	58	-	1,452	-	586	28,275	116	131							
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	16,100	1,215	198	-	117	2,934	62	10,884	650	40							
Craft and related trades workers	77,474	3,193	516	62	3,600	2,313	3,619	64,077	-	95							
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	41,777	1,431	352	250	2,711	3,625	11,233	21,951	226	-							
Elementary occupations	70,249	12,069	2,336	982	3,778	20,610	2,930	26,991	524	28							
Female																	
All occupations	136,985	12,538	426	267	3,300	10,227	45,258	53,264	11,704	-							
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,671	361	-	-	120	-	202	1,988	-	-							
Professionals	4,342	1,099	28	-	576	-	32	2,606	-	-							
Technicians and associate professionals	12,796	5,743	58	185	599	29	460	5,722	-	-							
Clerks	18,159	2,996	254	83	1,565	180	2,844	10,238	-	-							
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	15,308	581	-	-	143	-	294	12,485	1,805	-							
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3,504	17	-	-	-	149	-	3,338	-	-							
Craft and related trades workers	6,073	-	-	-	-	-	1,785	4,288	-	-							
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35,399	-	-	-	-	-	32,127	3,272	-	-							
Elementary occupations	38,732	1,741	86	-	297	9,869	7,514	9,326	9,899	-							

¹ - Figures for EPZ too low, refer to section 14.6 for explanation

Table A33 - Currently unemployed population by marital status, duration of current unemployment, age and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Total	Duration of current unemployment							
		Up to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 11 months	1 to less than 2 years	2 to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 years or more	
All marital states									
Both sexes									
Total (12 +)	47,646	7,734	9,109	5,897	14,489	4,971	2,609	2,837	
12 - 14	980	173	254	168	343	43	-	-	
15 - 19	12,113	1,766	2,404	1,827	4,642	1,210	232	32	
20 - 24	12,580	1,820	2,520	1,275	3,946	1,604	833	581	
25 - 34	12,517	2,161	2,287	1,386	3,287	1,137	962	1,297	
35 - 44	6,178	943	1,268	778	1,517	684	403	584	
45 - 54	2,038	641	261	316	350	172	122	176	
55 - 64	979	174	86	83	375	122	56	83	
65+	261	56	28	65	28	-	-	84	
Male									
Total (12 +)	25,498	4,462	4,864	3,655	7,133	2,859	1,294	1,231	
12 - 14	623	116	130	142	218	17	-	-	
15 - 19	7,256	989	1,181	1,202	2,901	796	186	-	
20 - 24	7,234	1,074	1,436	889	1,756	1,106	514	458	
25 - 34	5,565	1,213	1,274	679	1,134	529	339	398	
35 - 44	2,838	493	673	510	610	262	142	147	
45 - 54	1,106	407	111	151	231	89	56	61	
55 - 64	707	113	58	83	254	60	56	83	
65+	168	56	-	-	28	-	-	84	
Female									
Total (12 +)	22,149	3,272	4,245	2,242	7,356	2,112	1,315	1,606	
12 - 14	358	56	124	26	125	26	-	-	
15 - 19	4,857	777	1,223	624	1,741	413	46	32	
20 - 24	5,346	746	1,084	386	2,190	498	319	123	
25 - 34	6,951	948	1,013	708	2,153	608	623	899	
35 - 44	3,340	450	595	267	907	422	262	437	
45 - 54	932	234	150	165	119	83	66	115	
55 - 64	272	61	28	-	121	62	-	-	
65+	93	-	28	65	-	-	-	-	

Table A33 (Cont'd) - Currently unemployed population by marital status, duration of current unemployment, age and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Total	Duration of current unemployment							
		Up to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 11 months	1 to less than 2 years	2 to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 years or more	
Single									
Both sexes									
Total (12 +)	29,566	4,166	5,960	3,751	9,676	3,236	1,483	1,295	
12 - 14	980	173	254	168	343	43			
15 - 19	11,809	1,694	2,344	1,801	4,570	1,143	223	32	
20 - 24	10,663	1,332	2,086	1,088	3,389	1,492	755	521	
25 - 34	4,983	821	1,008	541	1,141	443	441	589	
35 - 44	904	85	234	56	232	116	64	116	
45 - 54	194	60	33	64	-	-	-	37	
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65+	32	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	
Male									
Total (12 +)	18,805	2,613	3,632	2,733	5,717	2,319	1,033	759	
12 - 14	623	116	130	142	218	17	-	-	
15 - 19	7,224	989	1,181	1,202	2,901	765	186	-	
20 - 24	6,770	859	1,377	826	1,702	1,097	483	426	
25 - 34	3,461	562	738	443	781	352	309	276	
35 - 44	603	26	206	56	115	87	56	56	
45 - 54	124	60	-	64	-	-	-	-	
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Female									
Total (12 +)	10,761	1,553	2,328	1,018	3,959	917	450	536	
12 - 14	358	56	124	26	125	26			
15 - 19	4,584	705	1,163	599	1,670	379	38	32	
20 - 24	3,893	473	709	263	1,687	394	272	95	
25 - 34	1,522	259	270	98	359	90	132	313	
35 - 44	302	59	28	-	117	28	9	60	
45 - 54	70	-	33	-	-	-	-	37	
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
65+	32	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	

Table A33 (Cont'd) - Currently unemployed population by marital status, duration of current unemployment, age and sex, 1995

Marital status, age last birthday and sex	Total	Duration of current unemployment							
		Up to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 11 months	1 to less than 2 years	2 to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 years or more	
Widowed, divorced or separated									
Both sexes									
Total (12+)	2,327	388	454	175	852	232	109	117	
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	170	32	52	26	60	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	571	30	171	56	208	56	40	9	
35 - 44	920	176	146	60	349	56	40	92	
45 - 54	308	90	56	-	87	57	-	17	
55 - 64	298	61	-	-	147	62	28	-	
65+	60	-	28	32	-	-	-	-	-
Male									
Total (12+)	491	58	82	54	203	28	28	37	
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	82	-	52	-	30	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	291	58	30	28	119	28	-	28	
45 - 54	37	-	-	-	28	-	-	9	
55 - 64	54	-	-	-	26	-	28	-	
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female									
Total (12+)	1,836	331	371	121	649	203	81	81	
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	144	32	52	-	60	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	488	30	119	56	179	56	40	9	
35 - 44	628	118	116	32	231	28	40	63	
45 - 54	271	90	56	-	59	57	-	9	
55 - 64	244	61	-	-	121	62	-	-	
65+	60	-	28	32	-	-	-	-	-

Table A34 - Currently unemployed population having worked before by previous employment status, industry and sex, 1995

Industry and sex	Total	Employment status							
		Self-employed		Employee				Unpaid family worker	Other
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker	Apprentice		
Both sexes	24,581	412	1,589	18,508	3,602	32	237	174	28
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	2,134	31	118	1,536	331	-	-	118	-
Mining and quarrying	60	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10,241	57	444	7,869	1,782	32	58	-	-
Electricity, gas and water	88	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	4,504	175	574	2,705	988	-	61	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	2,369	-	310	1,718	198	-	86	56	-
Hotels and restaurants	1,528	26	-	1,348	123	-	31	-	-
Transport, storage & communication	1,070	123	56	773	118	-	-	-	-
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	456	-	-	428	-	-	-	-	28
Public administration and defence	256	-	-	225	31	-	-	-	-
Education and health services	587	-	31	556	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	1,287	-	55	1,232	-	-	-	-	-

Table A34 (Cont'd) - Currently unemployed population having worked before by previous employment status, industry and sex, 1995

Industry and sex	Total	Employment status							
		Self-employed		Employee				Unpaid family worker	Other
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker	Apprentice		
Male	15,009	412	1,430	10,616	2,226	32	206	59	28
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	1,613	31	118	1,191	242	-	-	31	-
Mining and quarrying	30	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,625	57	317	3,581	580	32	58	-	-
Electricity, gas and water	88	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	4,475	175	574	2,676	988	-	61	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	1,448	-	310	882	141	-	86	28	-
Hotels and restaurants	999	26	-	878	95	-	-	-	-
Transport, storage & communication	985	123	56	688	118	-	-	-	-
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	113	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	28
Public administration and defence	229	-	-	198	31	-	-	-	-
Education and health services	83	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	321	-	55	266	-	-	-	-	-

Table A34 (Cont'd) - Currently unemployed population having worked before by previous employment status, industry and sex, 1995

Industry and sex	Total	Employment status							Other
		Self-employed		Employee			Unpaid family worker		
		With employees	Without employees	Time rate	Piece rate	Outworker		Apprentice	
Female	9,572	-	158	7,892	1,376	-	31	115	-
Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	521	-	-	345	89	-	-	87	-
Mining and quarrying	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	5,616	-	127	4,288	1,201	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods	921	-	-	836	57	-	-	28	-
Hotels and restaurants	529	-	-	470	28	-	31	-	-
Transport, storage & communication	85	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
Financial intermediation, real estate and business services	343	-	-	343	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration and defence	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Education and health services	505	-	31	473	-	-	-	-	-
Other services	966	-	-	966	-	-	-	-	-

Table A37 - Currently unemployed population having worked before by industry, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and Sex	Total	Industry											
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services
Both sexes	24,581	2,134	60	10,241	88	4,504	2,369	1,528	1,070	456	256	587	1,287
Legislators, senior officials and managers	224	28	-	28	-	28	28	55	28	-	28	-	-
Professionals	430	-	-	141	-	28	-	58	-	58	26	119	-
Technicians and associate professionals	835	-	-	115	-	86	85	56	-	112	-	354	26
Clerks	1,607	-	30	753	-	-	265	151	89	201	31	28	60
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	2,349	26	-	147	-	30	841	830	85	28	58	31	272
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	582	487	-	32	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Craft and related trades workers	7,709	56	30	2,888	28	3,967	565	117	-	-	28	-	29
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,717	122	-	4,815	28	28	85	-	612	-	-	26	-
Elementary occupations	5,126	1,415	-	1,321	32	305	499	262	255	56	84	29	867

Table A37 (Cont'd) - Currently unemployed population having worked before by industry, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and Sex	Total	Industry											
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services
Male	15,009	1,613	30	4,625	88	4,475	1,448	999	985	113	229	83	321
Legislators, senior officials and managers	167	28	-	28	-	28	-	26	28	-	28	-	-
Professionals	198	-	-	113	-	28	-	28	-	28	-	-	-
Technicians and associate professionals	340	-	-	87	-	86	28	-	-	56	-	56	26
Clerks	420	-	-	173	-	-	93	59	32	-	31	-	32
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	1,259	-	-	89	-	30	322	621	57	-	58	-	81
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	457	394	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Craft and related trades workers	6,444	56	30	1,711	28	3,938	507	117	-	-	28	-	29
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,579	90	-	1,709	28	28	85	-	612	-	-	26	-
Elementary occupations	3,145	1,044	-	716	32	305	412	147	255	28	84	-	122

Table A37 (Cont'd) - Currently unemployed population having worked before by industry, occupation and sex, 1995

Occupation and Sex	Total	Industry											
		Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade, repair of vehicles and household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Financial intermediation real estate & business services	Public administration and defence	Education and health services	Other services
Female	9,572	521	30	5,616	-	30	921	529	85	343	26	505	966
Legislators, senior officials and managers	57	-	-	-	-	-	28	29	-	-	-	-	-
Professionals	233	-	-	28	-	-	-	29	-	30	26	119	-
Technicians and associate professionals	495	-	-	28	-	-	57	56	-	56	-	297	-
Clerks	1,188	-	30	580	-	-	172	92	56	201	-	28	28
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	1,090	26	-	58	-	-	519	208	28	28	-	31	192
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	125	93	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trades workers	1,265	-	-	1,177	-	30	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3,139	32	-	3,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary occupations	1,981	371	-	606	-	-	87	115	-	28	-	29	746

Table A38 - Currently unemployed population having worked before by duration of current unemployment, reason for leaving previous job and sex, 1995

Reasons for leaving previous job and sex	Total	Duration of current unemployment						
		Up to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 11 months	1 to less than 2 years	2 to less than 3 years	3 to less than 5 years	5 years or more
Both sexes	24,581	4,867	4,776	3,408	3,704	2,729	2,636	2,461
Reduction in workforce	2,695	619	737	521	292	315	150	61
Cessation of business	4,859	755	960	749	611	674	675	434
Completion of contract/job	3,991	1,135	1,195	917	499	96	62	88
Physical disablement caused by sickness or accident	1,376	205	59	88	290	233	268	233
Resignation	6,184	1,118	1,137	652	1,245	598	740	695
Retirement	504	56	56	26	166	28	56	114
Marriage	1,033	-	-	-	55	235	202	541
Dismissal	3,939	977	632	454	547	551	483	295
Male	15,009	3,612	3,288	2,578	2,137	1,286	1,085	1,023
Reduction in workforce	1,918	560	410	457	169	144	150	29
Cessation of business	3,016	547	632	530	281	380	324	321
Completion of contract/job	3,346	899	1,024	803	412	59	62	88
Physical disablement caused by sickness or accident	792	92	30	28	168	150	176	148
Resignation	3,124	741	753	336	594	261	175	263
Retirement	476	56	28	26	166	28	56	114
Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dismissal	2,338	717	410	398	346	264	142	61
Female	9,572	1,255	1,488	830	1,567	1,443	1,552	1,437
Reduction in workforce	776	59	327	64	124	171	-	32
Cessation of business	1,843	208	328	219	329	294	352	113
Completion of contract/job	645	237	171	114	86	37	-	-
Physical disablement caused by sickness or accident	584	114	29	60	121	83	92	85
Resignation	3,061	377	384	316	650	337	566	432
Retirement	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
Marriage	1,033	-	-	-	55	235	202	541
Dismissal	1,601	261	221	56	201	286	340	234

Table A39 - Currently unemployed population by method of job search, age and sex, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Method of job search ¹							
	Registration with Employment Exchange	Applied to prospective employers	Checked at factories, work sites	Placed or answered advertisements	Sought assistance or advice from friends or relatives	Steps taken to set up own business	Applied for permit to set up own business	
Both sexes								
Total (12 +)	8,506	24,873	21,332	9,842	15,509	782	704	
12 - 14	9	468	620	29	528	-	-	
15 - 19	1,757	6,061	6,129	2,232	3,968	153	60	
20 - 24	2,626	7,750	4,641	3,982	3,350	113	150	
25 - 29	1,960	3,822	3,662	1,476	2,271	145	86	
30 - 34	956	2,241	2,335	728	1,723	86	171	
35 - 39	570	1,881	1,656	709	1,411	81	61	
40 - 44	363	1,240	1,091	398	674	117	58	
45 - 49	201	513	641	89	638	59	28	
50 - 54	9	322	214	58	400	28	-	
55 - 59	28	173	117	28	208	-	90	
60 - 64	28	256	196	85	199	-	-	
65 - 69	-	115	29	28	139	-	-	
70 - 74	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ - An unemployed person may have had recourse to more than one method of job search

Table A39 (Cont'd) - Currently unemployed population by method of job search, age and sex, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Method of job search							
	Registration with Employment Exchange	Applied to prospective employers	Checked at factories, work sites	Placed or answered advertisements	Sought assistance or advice from friends or relatives	Steps taken to set up own business	Applied for permit to set up own business	
Male								
Total (12 +)	3,517	14,194	12,503	4,387	8,178	577	500	
12 - 14	-	348	389	-	340	-	-	
15 - 19	857	3,820	3,870	1,017	2,265	153	32	
20 - 24	1,149	4,271	3,194	1,924	2,002	113	150	
25 - 29	732	2,055	1,925	519	1,121	87	58	
30 - 34	377	1,140	953	320	524	26	84	
35 - 39	176	888	789	266	749	81	61	
40 - 44	84	789	577	142	260	30	58	
45 - 49	84	288	356	30	298	59	28	
50 - 54	-	171	171	28	194	28	-	
55 - 59	28	147	54	28	147	-	28	
60 - 64	28	196	196	85	168	-	-	
65 - 69	-	83	29	28	111	-	-	
70 - 74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table A40 - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
All marital states													
Both sexes													
Total (12 +)	390,944	111,315	9,260	8,147	157,556	456	80,763	16,666	6,781				
12 - 14	61,184	52,251	6,039	278	2,018	-	-	416	182				
15 - 19	74,873	52,651	3,221	2,079	13,551	46	-	1,566	1,759				
20 - 24	27,830	5,675	-	1,822	17,858	116	-	1,259	1,099				
25 - 29	26,269	569	-	1,358	22,165	26	-	1,284	866				
30 - 34	30,067	169	-	1,140	25,492	143	-	2,221	903				
35 - 39	22,518	-	-	446	19,738	28	-	1,745	560				
40 - 44	20,360	-	-	356	17,505	32	32	1,743	691				
45 - 49	16,751	-	-	315	14,280	26	90	1,740	300				
50 - 54	14,586	-	-	239	11,804	38	349	1,998	157				
55 - 59	15,643	-	-	114	11,114	-	1,738	2,415	263				
60 - 64	23,345	-	-	-	2,031	-	21,065	249	-				
65 - 69	21,153	-	-	-	-	-	21,125	28	-				
70 - 74	17,613	-	-	-	-	-	17,613	-	-				
75+	18,752	-	-	-	-	-	18,752	-	-				

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Male													
Total (12 +)	109,710	57,092	5,300	76	1,364	304	32,549	9,385	3,639				
12 - 14	29,711	25,914	3,472	-	-	-	-	198	127				
15 - 19	31,482	27,196	1,828	76	407	46	-	947	981				
20 - 24	4,859	3,357	-	-	99	87	-	694	622				
25 - 29	1,820	456	-	-	115	26	-	831	392				
30 - 34	1,808	169	-	-	111	58	-	1,123	348				
35 - 39	1,546	-	-	-	58	28	-	1,116	345				
40 - 44	1,611	-	-	-	201	32	32	933	414				
45 - 49	1,331	-	-	-	111	26	58	929	207				
50 - 54	1,528	-	-	-	84	-	260	1,074	111				
55 - 59	2,823	-	-	-	180	-	1,010	1,541	92				
60 - 64	8,453	-	-	-	-	-	8,453	-	-				
65 - 69	8,508	-	-	-	-	-	8,508	-	-				
70 - 74	7,323	-	-	-	-	-	7,323	-	-				
75+	6,905	-	-	-	-	-	6,905	-	-				

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Female													
Total (12 +)	281,234	54,222	3,960	8,071	156,192	153	48,214	7,280	3,142				
12 - 14	31,473	26,337	2,568	278	2,018	-	-	218	54				
15 - 19	43,391	25,455	1,392	2,003	13,144	-	-	619	778				
20 - 24	22,971	2,318	-	1,822	17,759	29	-	565	478				
25 - 29	24,449	113	-	1,358	22,051	-	-	454	474				
30 - 34	28,259	-	-	1,140	25,381	85	-	1,098	555				
35 - 39	20,972	-	-	446	19,681	-	-	630	216				
40 - 44	18,749	-	-	356	17,305	-	-	810	278				
45 - 49	15,419	-	-	315	14,169	-	32	811	93				
50 - 54	13,058	-	-	239	11,721	38	89	924	46				
55 - 59	12,820	-	-	114	10,934	-	728	874	171				
60 - 64	14,892	-	-	-	2,031	-	12,612	249	-				
65 - 69	12,645	-	-	-	-	-	12,616	28	-				
70 - 74	10,290	-	-	-	-	-	10,290	-	-				
75+	11,847	-	-	-	-	-	11,847	-	-				

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Married													
Both sexes													
Total (12+)	178,188	144	-	5,030	124,499	206	40,570	5,165	2,573				
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	4,632	-	-	336	4,127	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	16,263	118	-	1,166	14,601	31	-	69	279	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	21,598	-	-	1,156	19,948	-	-	147	347	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	24,987	26	-	1,076	23,029	115	-	201	540	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	19,701	-	-	391	18,410	28	-	548	324	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	16,709	-	-	356	15,206	32	-	625	458	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	13,308	-	-	255	11,770	-	32	1,050	207	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	10,868	-	-	209	9,257	-	26	1,071	101	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	9,671	-	-	84	6,928	-	228	1,388	149	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	14,497	-	-	-	1,223	-	1,122	67	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	11,847	-	-	-	-	-	13,207	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	8,329	-	-	-	-	-	11,847	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	5,779	-	-	-	-	-	8,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
							5,779	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Male													
Total (12+)	30,784	54	-	-	492	120	25,519	3,602	996				
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
20 - 24	180	28	-	32	31	-	-	28	60				
25 - 29	176	-	-	86	-	-	-	55	35				
30 - 34	399	26	-	56	29	-	-	145	143				
35 - 39	578	-	-	58	28	-	-	321	171				
40 - 44	833	-	-	83	32	-	32	446	241				
45 - 49	922	-	-	54	-	-	26	671	170				
50 - 54	979	-	-	-	-	-	139	756	84				
55 - 59	2,345	-	-	-	122	-	951	1,180	92				
60 - 64	7,196	-	-	-	-	-	7,196	-	-				
65 - 69	7,122	-	-	-	-	-	7,122	-	-				
70 - 74	5,538	-	-	-	-	-	5,538	-	-				
75+	4,516	-	-	-	-	-	4,516	-	-				

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Single													
Both sexes													
Total (12 +)	161,168	111,170	9,260	2,940	21,022	212	3,361	9,449	3,753				
12 - 14	61,184	52,251	6,039	278	2,018	-	-	416	182				
15 - 19	70,241	52,651	3,221	1,742	9,423	46	-	1,566	1,591				
20 - 24	11,199	5,557	-	629	2,979	85	-	1,159	791				
25 - 29	3,984	569	-	142	1,660	26	-	1,105	482				
30 - 34	4,093	143	-	64	1,675	28	-	1,924	259				
35 - 39	2,143	-	-	54	856	-	-	1,086	146				
40 - 44	2,153	-	-	-	1,072	-	-	878	203				
45 - 49	1,269	-	-	31	615	26	32	498	67				
50 - 54	954	-	-	-	394	-	62	498	-				
55 - 59	632	-	-	-	244	-	37	319	32				
60 - 64	944	-	-	-	85	-	860	-	-				
65 - 69	832	-	-	-	-	-	832	-	-				
70 - 74	683	-	-	-	-	-	683	-	-				
75+	857	-	-	-	-	-	857	-	-				

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Male													
Total (12 +)	72,239	57,038	5,300	76	528	183	1,227	5,402	2,484				
12 - 14	29,711	25,914	3,472	-	-	-	-	198	127				
15 - 19	31,482	27,196	1,828	76	407	46	-	947	981				
20 - 24	4,679	3,329	-	-	67	56	-	665	562				
25 - 29	1,616	456	-	-	-	26	-	776	358				
30 - 34	1,287	143	-	-	26	28	-	923	167				
35 - 39	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	795	109				
40 - 44	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	143				
45 - 49	297	-	-	-	-	26	32	201	37				
50 - 54	295	-	-	-	-	-	62	233	-				
55 - 59	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	-				
60 - 64	349	-	-	-	-	-	349	-	-				
65 - 69	199	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-				
70 - 74	351	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	-				
75+	234	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	-				

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Female													
Total (12 +)	88,929	54,132	3,960	2,864	20,494	29	2,134	4,047	1,269				
12 - 14	31,473	26,337	2,568	278	2,018	-	-	218	54				
15 - 19	38,759	25,455	1,392	1,666	9,017	-	-	619	610				
20 - 24	6,520	2,228	-	629	2,912	29	-	493	229				
25 - 29	2,368	113	-	142	1,660	-	-	330	125				
30 - 34	2,807	-	-	64	1,649	-	-	1,001	92				
35 - 39	1,239	-	-	54	856	-	-	291	37				
40 - 44	1,555	-	-	-	1,043	-	-	451	60				
45 - 49	973	-	-	31	615	-	-	296	30				
50 - 54	659	-	-	-	394	-	-	264	-				
55 - 59	395	-	-	-	244	-	-	83	-				
60 - 64	596	-	-	-	85	-	37	-	-				
65 - 69	633	-	-	-	-	-	511	-	-				
70 - 74	331	-	-	-	-	-	633	-	-				
75+	622	-	-	-	-	-	331	-	-				
							622						

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work												
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other					
Widowed, divorced or separated														
Both sexes														
Total (12 +)	51,588	-	-	177	12,035	38	36,832	2,051	455					
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	367	-	-	28	278	-	-	32	30	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	687	-	-	61	557	-	-	32	37	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	987	-	-	-	788	-	-	96	104	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	674	-	-	-	472	-	-	112	91	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	1,498	-	-	-	1,228	-	-	241	30	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	2,174	-	-	28	1,894	-	32	193	26	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	2,764	-	-	30	2,153	38	59	429	55	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	5,340	-	-	30	3,941	-	579	707	83	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	7,904	-	-	-	724	-	6,998	182	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	8,475	-	-	-	-	-	8,447	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	8,601	-	-	-	-	-	8,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	12,116	-	-	-	-	-	12,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work												
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other					
Male														
Total (12 +)	6,688	-	-	-	344	-	5,803	381	159					
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	122	-	-	-	28	-	-	56	38	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	180	-	-	-	90	-	-	60	30	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	113	-	-	-	56	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	254	-	-	-	84	-	-	85	26	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	241	-	-	-	58	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	909	-	-	-	-	-	909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	1,188	-	-	-	-	-	1,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	1,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A40 (Cont'd) - Population not currently active by reason for not looking for work, age, sex and marital status, 1995

Age last birthday and sex	Total	Reason for not looking for work											
		Studying/ training	Too young	Husband/ parents unwilling	Household responsibi- lities	New job to start soon	Retired/ too old	Poor health/ disabled	Other				
Female.													
Total (12 +)	44,900	-	-	177	11,690	38	31,028	1,670	296				
12 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
20 - 24	367	-	-	28	278	-	-	32	30				
25 - 29	659	-	-	61	529	-	-	32	37				
30 - 34	865	-	-	-	760	-	-	40	65				
35 - 39	610	-	-	-	472	-	-	112	26				
40 - 44	1,318	-	-	-	1,138	-	-	181	-				
45 - 49	2,061	-	-	28	1,838	-	32	136	26				
50 - 54	2,510	-	-	30	2,069	38	-	344	29				
55 - 59	5,099	-	-	30	3,883	-	520	583	83				
60 - 64	6,996	-	-	-	724	-	6,090	182	-				
65 - 69	7,287	-	-	-	-	-	7,258	28	-				
70 - 74	7,168	-	-	-	-	-	7,168	-	-				
75+	9,961	-	-	-	-	-	9,961	-	-				



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

LABOUR FORCE SAMPLE SURVEY - 1995

INTERVIEWING OF HOUSEHOLDS

Geographical District 1

Regional Stratum 2

Enumeration Area 3 7

Household Serial No..... 8 10

Name of Head of Household

Address of Household

Telephone No. (if any)

Name of Interviewer

Name of Supervisor

Signature of Supervisor if present at interview Date.....

For office use

Edited and coded by	Date
Checked by	Date

1 11

I. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Please do not write in the boxes . If there are more than 12 persons in the household, use an additional questionnaire and change the serial numbers accordingly.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Name of household member (see note below)	Relationship to head (e.g. spouse, son, daughter-in-law, etc.)	Age Last birthday	Sex Male - M Female - F	Marital status Married - M in a union - M Widowed - W Divorced - D Separated - SFP Single - S Other - O	Disability Does the person have any disability which limits his activities? Yes No	School attendance Now Never Past	Educational attainment If 'Never' in col (8), write 'NII'. If 'Past' in col (8), insert highest level completed. If 'Now' in col (8), insert level being attended	Vocational/technical training Insert highest qualification obtained and major field of training. Write 'None' for no training
12		14	15 16	17	18	19	20	21 23	24 26
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

Column (2) Do not forget to include married children and their families, other relatives and persons not related to the head but who are members of the household

SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (as per page 2 )		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Q.4(b) What kind of work (occupation) were you doing there most of the time?	Record main occupation 27-30							
(c) What was your employment status at your main occupation? Self employed with employees .. SEE Self employed without employees .. SEW Time rate employee TE Piece rate paid employee PE Outworker OW Apprentice (paid/unpaid) A Unpaid family worker UFW Other (specify) O	31							
Q.5 Nature of secondary occupation (if any) during the past twelve months (a) Kind of business/activity	If none, go to Q 7 32-36							
(b) Kind of work (occupation)	37-40							
(c) Employment status (categories as in Q.4(c))	41							
Q.6 What was your main activity during the past twelve months? Studies training ST Household duties HD Retired,pensioner,rentier RP Permanently unable to work UW Other (specify) O	For the econ inactive in Q 3(a) only. 42							

B. CURRENT ACTIVITY DURING WEEK 26 JUNE TO 2 JULY 1995

SERIAL NO OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (as per page 2 )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Q 7	During the week (Monday 26 June to Sunday 2 July 1995), did you do any work for pay, profit or family gain, even for one hour ?	Yes	No						
		43							
Q 8	Check again whether you carried out any of the following activities for pay profit or family gain	A person may be engaged in several activities. List appropriate codes							
	Growing/attending								
	11 Vegetables								
	12 Fruits								
	13 Flowers								
	14 Other crops								
	15 Production of livestock and products including milk								
	16 Poultry production including eggs								
	17 Fishing and repair of fishing equipment								
	31 Curing and preserving fish and octopus								
	32 Preparation of food products for sale								
	33 Making baskets, hats, etc								
	34 Handicrafts								
	35 Dressmaking, tailoring, etc								
	36 Other manufacturing activities								
	51 Construction of own dwelling								
	61 Working in own or family member's shop								
	62 Selling goods on streets or at fairs								
	71 Transport activities (school children, etc)								
	91 Giving private tuition								
	92 Repair services (shoes, household appliances, etc)								
	93 Gardening for private households								
	94 Household worker cook (private households)								
	95 Care of children or elderly people								
	99 Did no work								
		44-45							
		46-47							
		48-49							
		50-51							
		52-53							

SERIAL NO OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (as per page 2 )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Q 9 If you did not work last week, was it because of absence? Yes No	If no go to Q 17 'No' should be entered for unpaid family workers, casual workers & persons whose businesses cease to exist during their absences (e.g street vendors) 54																			
Q 10 Why were you absent from work last week?	I HWI MPI SF SI TI O TDW O 55																			

C . CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

Q 11 Nature of main occupation (a) What is the name of the establishment, firm, government institution, etc for which you work most ?	Applicable to all persons who have jobs, even if absent last week. If there is no trade name, record name of employer 56																			
(b) What kind of business/ activity is carried out at the place where you work ?	Record major activity carried out where person works 57-61																			
(c) How many persons (including yourself) work there?	62																			

SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (as per page 2 )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Q 11 (d) What is the address of your place of work?	If a person has no fixed place of work, record the address at which he/she worked most during the past week 63-65	Record main occupation 66-69			70	71-73	74	75-76
(e) What kind of work do you do there, most of the time?	(f) What is your employment status? Self employed with employees SH1 Self employed without employees SH2 Time rate employee TL Piece rate employee PF Outworker OW Apprentice (paid/unpaid) A Unpaid family worker U1W Other (specify) O							
(g) How long have you been working for your present employer?	(h) Have you been trained for your job? Yes, at an institution Y1 Yes, on site Y2 No N							
(i) How long did the training (mentioned in Q 11(h) above) last?	Record number of months							

SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER																																			
	<p>Q.11(j) What is your gross wage/salary for a month ?</p> <p>Rspees</p> <p>Under 2000</p> <p>2001 - 4000</p> <p>4001 - 6000</p> <p>6001 - 8000</p> <p>8001 - 10 000</p> <p>10,001 - 15,000</p> <p>15,001 - 20,000</p> <p>20,001 and over</p>	For workers with pay only	77																																
	<p>Q.12(a) In addition to your main occupation, do you have any other job?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	If no, go to Q.13	78																																
	<p>(b) What kind of business/ activity is carried out at your second place of work ?</p>	Record major activity carried out there	79-83																																
	<p>(c) What kind of work do you do there ?</p>		84-87																																

SERIAL NO OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (as per page 2 )	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<p>Q 15 Actual hours worked(AH) 13(a) + 13(b) Normal hours (NH) 14(a) + 14(b) If AH < NH, what was the reason for working less than normal hours during the past week ?</p> <p>Illness or injury I Holiday, vacation, leave of absence HVT Studies training ST Household responsibilities HR Did not want full-time work NFW Full-time work week is less than that fixed by legislation or award LFW Strike, lockout, lay-off SL Bad weather breakdown BB Insufficient work IW Job started ended during reference period ISJ Other reasons specify O</p>	<p>Enter totals as follows AH NH</p> <p>If AH < NH stop here, otherwise record the main reason and proceed to Q 16</p>	<p>97-98</p>	<p>99</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>101-102</p>	
<p>Q 16 (a) Were you available for additional work during the past week ?</p> <p>Yes No</p>	<p>If no, stop here</p>	<p>99</p>				
<p>(b) Have you been looking for additional or alternative work ?</p> <p>Yes No</p>	<p>If no, stop here</p>	<p>100</p>				
<p>(c) How many additional hours were you prepared to work last week if work had been available ?</p>	<p>Stop here</p>	<p>101-102</p>				

E. UNEMPLOYMENT

SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (as per page 2)																
Q 17	Have you been looking for work or trying to start your own business during the past 2 months ? Yes No	If no, go to Q20	103													
Q 18	How long have you been looking for work ? 1. up to 3 months 2. 4 to 6 months 3. 7 to 11 months 4. 1 to less than 2 years 5. 2 to less than 3 years 6. 3 to less than 5 years 7. 5 years or more		104													
Q 19	What have you done during the past 2 months to find work ? Registration with Employment Exchange Applied to prospective employers Checked at factories, work sites etc Placed or answered advertisements Sought assistance or advice from friends/relatives Looked for land/building machinery/equipment or finance to set up own business Applied for permit to set up own business Other steps, specify No specific steps	Record all steps taken and go to Q 21		105												
Q 20	Why were you not looking for work during the past 2 months ? Studying/training Too young Husband/Parents unwilling Household responsibilities New job to start soon Retired too old Poor health, disabled Other reasons (specify)	For persons who answered 'No' in Q 17, ask main reason for not seeking work	113													

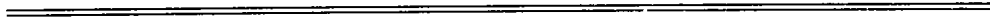
SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Q 21	Were you available for work during the past week ? Yes No	Does go to Q 23	114						
Q 22	Why were you not available for work during the past week ? HD Household duties SF Studying I Illness or injury O Other reasons (Specify)	115							
Q 23	What are your present means of support ? PS Personal savings P Parents SP Spouse or partner OR Other relatives G.A Government assistance O Other (specify)	More than one answer is possible	114 116 124						
Q 24	Have you ever worked in the past ? Yes No	If no stop here	122						
Q 25	Nature of last occupation (a) What kind of business/ activity was carried out at the place where you worked ?	Record major activity carried out where person worked	123-127						

SERIAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER (as per page 2)	Record main occupation 128-131																												
<p>Q.25(b) What kind of work were you doing there most of the time?</p>																													
<p>(c) What was your employment status at your last occupation?</p> <p>Self employed with employees SEE Self employed without employees SEW Time rate employee TE Piece rate employee PE Outworker OW Apprentice (paid unpaid) A Unpaid family worker UFW Other (specify) O</p>																													
<p>Q.26 How long ago did you leave your last occupation ?</p>	<p>Enter duration in months 133-134</p>																												
<p>Q.27 Why did you leave your last occupation ?</p> <p>Reduction in workforce RDF Cessation of business CB Completion of contract job CCJ Physical disablement caused by sickness or accident PDS Resignation RES Retirement RET Marriage MAR Dismissal DIS Other(specify) O</p>																													

Checked for completeness and inconsistencies.

Interviewer signature.

Supervisor signature.



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