

The term labour force refers to those persons of working age, i.e. sixteen years or older, who, during the week preceding Census Day, were either gainfully employed or looking for work. In accordance with United Nations guidelines, information was collected for the first time on full- and part-time students who were seeking employment. The inclusion of these students in the labour force count produced a figure of 38,259. In order to compare the 2000 results with the 1991 findings, however, the 380 students are excluded in the analysis that follows. Accordingly, this places the labour force count at 37,879, an 8% increase over the 1991 level. (See Table 1.)

The number of persons who were employed, i.e. the working population, was 36,878, a rise of 3,758 or 11% over the decade. In 1991 Bermuda's economy was in recession and the country recorded a level of unemployment that was unprecedented, at least in recent times. The employment situation in 2000 was a major improvement over the experience of the early nineties. The number of unemployed persons had declined to 1,001 and the unemployment rate had halved to 3%. The Bermuda economy thus was at



full employment, the small segment that was seeking work representing frictional unemployment, which consists primarily of the continuous flow of persons between jobs.

Bermuda's level of labour force participation is among the highest in the world. Table 2 displays labour force participation rates (LFPR's) by sex for the two census dates. The LFPR is the number of persons in the labour force aged 16-64 years expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Again, students looking for work are

TABLE 1
LABOUR FORCE BY PARTICIPATION STATUS, 2000 AND 1991

Labour Force	Number		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	
Total	37,879	35,222	+8%
Employed	36,878	33,120	+11%
Unemployed	1,001	2,102	-52%
Unemployment Rate	3%	6%	

excluded for comparison purposes. In 2000 eighty-five percent of Bermuda's working age population were gainfully employed or self-employed. This was up three percentage points from 1991. Already strong contributors to the work force in 1991 with a 76% participation rate, Bermuda's females made even more strides in the nineties to reach an 80% rate, compared with 90% for males.

Table 2
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, 2000 AND 1991

Labour Force Participation Rate	2000	1991
Total	85%	82%
Male	90%	89%
Female	80%	76%

In 1998 Bermuda's classification of economic activities was updated according to the guidelines set down in the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activity, Revision 3. Consequently, some of the industry categories used in the 2000 Census do not coincide with those applied in 1991. Where there is a departure, the relevant 1991 classifications have been combined or dis-aggregated as appropriate.

Type of Economic Activity

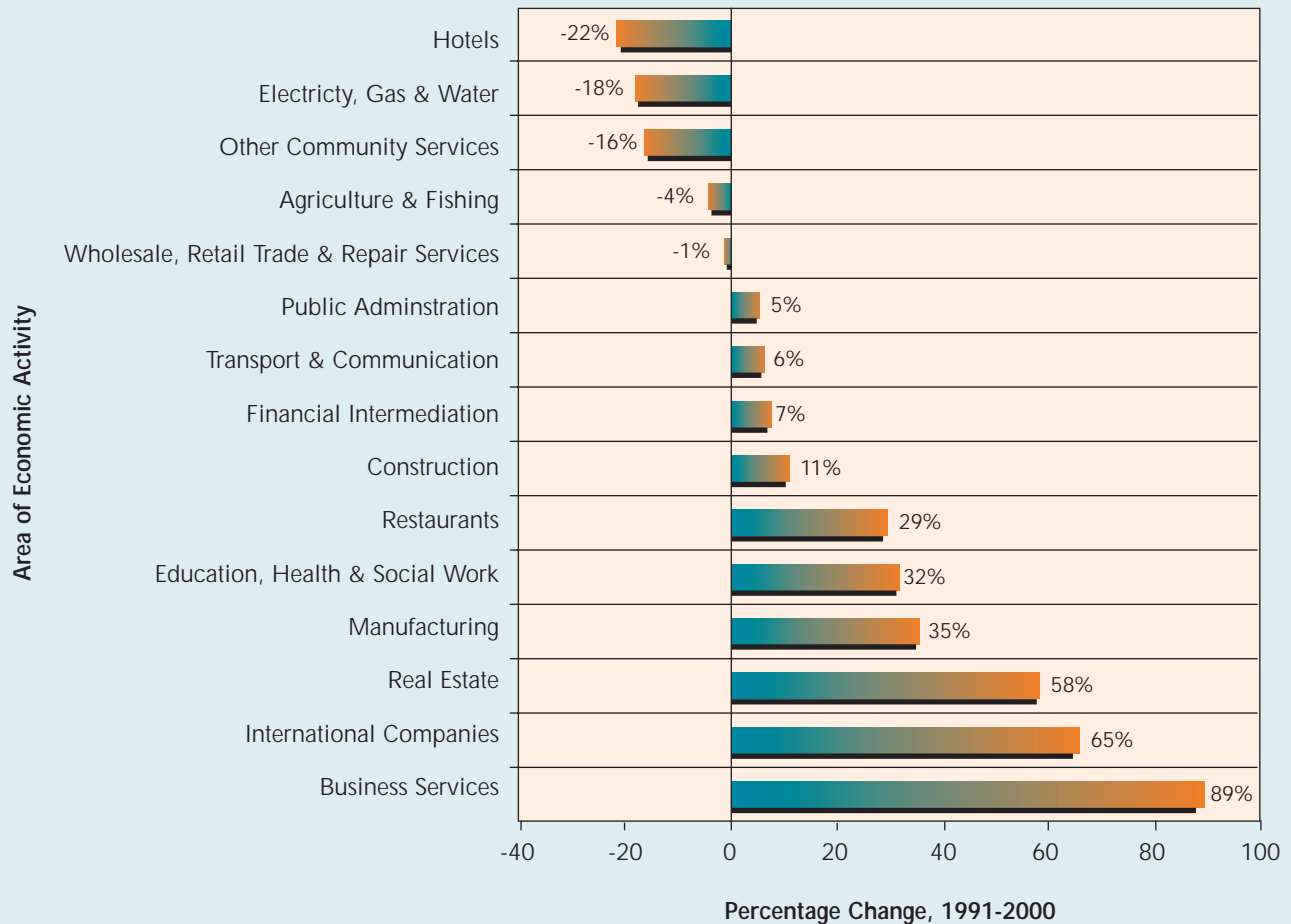
Table 3 and Figure 1 show the varying fortunes experienced across the major areas of industrial activity. These ranged from the advances made in the international companies and related sectors to the heightened

TABLE 3
WORKING POPULATION BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2000 AND 1991

Type of Economic Activity	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Total	36,878	33,120	100	100	+11%
Agriculture & Fishing	573	599	2	2	-4%
Manufacturing	1,176	869	3	3	+35%
Electricity, Gas & Water	425	521	1	2	-18%
Construction	3,792	3,426	10	10	+11%
Wholesale & Retail Trade & Repair Services	4,773	4,842	13	15	-1%
Hotels	2,738	3,496	7	11	-22%
Restaurants	1,559	1,206	4	4	+29%
Transport & Communication	2,843	2,681	8	8	+6%
Financial Intermediation	2,791	2,598	8	8	+7%
Real Estate	454	287	1	1	+58%
Business Services	3,198	1,692	9	5	+89%
Public Administration	2,510	2,382	7	7	+5%
Education, Health & Social Work	4,026	3,055	11	9	+32%
Other Community Services	2,762	3,302	7	10	-16%
International Companies	3,167	1,914	9	6	+65%
Not Stated	91	250	**	1	

** Less than 1%

FIGURE 1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY AREA OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1991-2000



activity in construction and the declines in the hotel industry. The international company sector grew substantially over the decade from accounting for 6% of the working population in 1991 to employing 9% in 2000. In actual numbers, that industry's work force went from 1,914 to 3,167, a surge of 65% employment in this sector. As the activities of international companies expanded, so did those businesses that provided their support services. Consequently, the business services sector, which, for example, includes accounting and legal firms, gained four percentage points as its share of workers improved from 5% to 9%. The number of persons employed in this sector swelled by 89% to 3,198.

The construction industry maintained the position held in 1991. It continued to account for 10% of the working population; however, the number of persons working in construction climbed 11% to 3,792. While that industry thrived, the hotel sector endured shrinking tourist arrivals. Hotel employment fell by 22% from 3,496 workers to 2,738. The decline experienced in the hotel sector was not replicated in the remainder of the hospitality industry. Restaurants, cafes and bars advanced by 29% to 1,559 workers, and maintained their 4% share of the working population. Employment in wholesale and retail trade slipped by one percent to 4,773 workers.

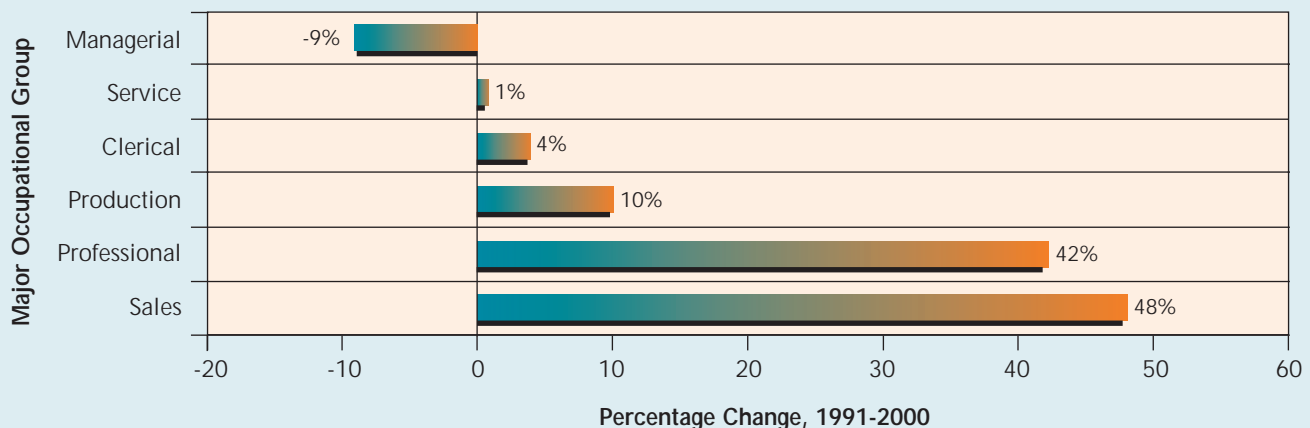
Occupations

The occupational profile of the working population in 2000 reflected the shift over the decade toward increased opportunities in the professional and technical sphere. The burgeoning international companies sector propelled growth in the business services sector. The international sector provided jobs for 759 additional professional and technical workers, whilst the business services sector employed 680 more persons in that occupational category – a 158% increase. The proportion of professional and technical workers thus climbed five percentage points from 16% of the working population in 1991 to 21% in 2000. (See Table 4 and Figure 2.) In absolute terms, the number of professional and technical workers grew by 2,300 to 7,740 becoming the largest block of workers, just surpassing production and transport. Other relative movements in the occupational distribution of the working population were less dramatic and saw at most two-percentage-point changes within the remaining major occupational groups.

TABLE 4
WORKING POPULATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 2000 AND 1991

Major Occupational Group	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991 - 2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Total	36,878	33,120	100	100	+11%
Professional, Technical & Related	7,740	5,440	21	16	+42%
Administrative & Managerial	4,055	4,460	11	13	-9%
Clerical	7,049	6,774	19	20	+4%
Sales	2,898	1,959	8	6	+48%
Service	6,532	6,485	18	20	+1%
Production, Transport & Related	7,721	7,003	21	21	+10%
Other and Not Stated	883	999	2	3	-12%

FIGURE 2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1991-2000



The number of administrative and managerial workers was 405 persons or 9% lower at 4,055. This reflected primarily the re-categorisation of self-employed persons without employees from being captured as managers to the occupation in which they were engaged. A carpenter, for example, who owned his own business and had no employees, was classified as a carpenter rather than as a manager as previously. The rationale, in keeping with the United Nations guidelines, is that as the only person working in his carpentry business, a carpenter would have spent most of his working day plying his trade rather than performing a managerial function.

Occupations by Sex of Worker

The distribution of occupations by sex of worker was characterised by a general continuation of trends, with the exception of the rise in the portion of professional and technical positions for both male and female workers. (See Table 5.) Also evident in the case of males were the absolute and relative declines in the portion of administrators and managers. This was a result, as described earlier, of the re-categorisation of sole proprietors according to the occupational category for the type of work in which they were engaged, rather than according to a managerial classification as in 1991.

Production, transport and related jobs continued to form a substantial source of male employment at 38% of all positions held by persons of that gender. Moreover, male workers accounted for 93% of that job category. Professional and technical work along with service jobs were also significant areas of economic activity for males at 18% and 16% of their employment, respectively.

TABLE 5
WORKING POPULATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX OF WORKER, 2000 AND 1991

Major Occupational Group	2000					
	Total	Sex		Total	Percentage Distribution	
		Number Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	36,878	19,007	17,871	100	100	100
Professional, Technical & Related	7,740	3,481	4,259	21	18	24
Administrative & Managerial	4,055	2,389	1,666	11	13	9
Clerical	7,049	1,014	6,035	19	5	34
Sales	2,898	1,111	1,787	8	6	10
Service	6,532	2,996	3,536	18	16	20
Production, Transport & Related	7,721	7,201	520	21	38	3
Other & Not Stated	883	815	68	2	4	**
1991						
Total	33,120	17,250	15,870	100	100	100
Professional, Technical & Related	5,440	2,535	2,905	16	15	18
Administrative & Managerial	4,460	2,813	1,647	13	16	10
Clerical	6,774	987	5,787	20	6	36
Sales	1,959	664	1,295	6	4	8
Service	6,485	2,993	3,492	20	17	22
Production, Transport & Related	7,003	6,396	607	21	37	4
Other & Not Stated	999	862	137	3	5	1

** Less than 1%

The largest single body of female workers held clerical positions and comprised a third of all economically active women. At 86% of all clerical workers, women predominated in this group as males did in the production and transport category. Between the two census dates, however, women's share of clerical posts dropped slightly by two percentage points to 34% as women as a group enjoyed higher levels of achievement in their careers. The second largest occupational category of female workers was engaged in professional and technical posts and accounted for 24% of female workers. The next major block of female workers was in the service occupations group, which formed 20% of the female working population. This group had slipped from 22%, undoubtedly a result of the declines in the hotel industry.

Occupations by Race of Worker

The differences in the occupational profiles of the races endured over the decade as whites enjoyed twice the likelihood than blacks of holding upper-level positions, and blacks had twice the probability of whites of working at lower-tier jobs. (See Table 6.)

Nevertheless, the observations made at the national level in career advancement were evident across all racial groups. For each group there was significant movement in the proportion holding professional and technical posts. There was a four-percentage-point rise to 16% of blacks holding these upper level positions. For whites, the improvement was even faster paced, with a seven-percentage-point climb to 31%. This widened the racial disparity in the incidence of persons occupying positions of authority and influence in the work place.

TABLE 6
WORKING POPULATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND RACE OF WORKER, 2000 AND 1991

Major Occupational Group	Race							
	2000				1991			
	Total	Black	White	Mixed & Other	Total	Black	White	Mixed & Other
Total	36,878	20,350	12,551	3,827	33,120	18,858	12,481	1,691
Professional, Technical & Related	7,740	3,185	3,857	663	5,440	2,301	2,936	195
Administrative & Managerial	4,055	1,331	2,357	341	4,460	1,536	2,740	168
Clerical	7,049	4,618	1,828	587	6,774	4,411	2,092	262
Sales	2,898	1,481	1,122	275	1,959	1,041	827	87
Service	6,532	3,940	1,410	1,159	6,485	4,122	1,778	563
Production, Transport & Related	7,721	5,415	1,611	666	7,003	5,074	1,566	334
Other & Not Stated	883	380	366	136	999	373	542	82
Percentage Distribution								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional, Technical & Related	21	16	31	17	16	12	24	12
Administrative & Managerial	11	7	19	9	13	8	22	10
Clerical	19	23	15	15	20	23	17	15
Sales	8	7	9	7	6	6	7	5
Service	18	19	11	30	20	22	14	33
Production, Transport & Related	21	27	13	17	21	27	13	20
Other & Not Stated	2	2	3	4	3	2	4	5

Blacks held 70% of production and transport jobs. Persons of mixed and other races bettered their position as their probability of working in professional and technical posts increased by five percentage points to 17%. Across all racial groups there was a three-percentage-point drop in the proportion engaged in service work. Persons of mixed and other races were most highly concentrated in this occupational category at 30%, compared with 19% and 11% for blacks and whites, respectively.

Bermudian Status of Worker

The distribution of occupations by Bermudian status indicates Bermuda's continued strong reliance on imported labour. The Bermudian working population numbered 28,203 or 76%. (See Table 7.) A small segment of the remainder of the work force consisted of foreign spouses of Bermudians, who accounted for 5% of workers. The bulk of the foreign component of the work force was non-Bermudians with no spousal ties to Bermuda. They comprised 19% and will be referred to as other non-Bermudians in the remainder of this report.

Bermudian workers held more than four of every five jobs in the clerical, sales and production and transport categories. The job areas in which there were substantial proportions of other non-Bermudians were professional and technical, and service. Sectors heavily dependent on foreign labour for jobs in those

TABLE 7
WORKING POPULATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND BERMUDIEN STATUS, 2000 AND 1991

Major Occupational Group	Bermudian							
	Total	2000			1991			Other
		Bdn	Non-Bdn Spouse of Bdn	Other	Total	Bdn	Non-Bdn Spouse of Bdn	
Total	36,878 ¹	28,203	1,767	6,881	33,120 ²	25,388	1,454	6,140
Professional, Technical & Related	7,740	4,817	460	2,460	5,440	3,351	358	1,690
Administrative & Managerial	4,055	2,871	264	920	4,460	3,383	284	778
Clerical	7,049	6,273	278	497	6,774	5,893	261	602
Sales	2,898	2,452	153	291	1,959	1,695	114	147
Service	6,532	4,439	296	1,780	6,485	4,414	215	1,819
Production, Transport & Related	7,721	6,826	285	607	7,003	6,153	197	639
Other & Not Stated	883	525	31	326	999	499	25	465
Percentage Distribution								
Total	100	76	5	19	100	77	4	19
Professional, Technical & Related	100	62	6	32	100	62	7	31
Administrative & Managerial	100	71	7	23	100	76	6	17
Clerical	100	89	4	7	100	87	4	9
Sales	100	85	5	10	100	87	6	8
Service	100	68	5	27	100	68	3	28
Production, Transport & Related	100	88	4	8	100	88	3	9
Other & Not Stated	100	59	4	37	100	50	3	47

¹ Includes 27 persons for whom Bermudian status was not stated.

² Includes 138 persons for whom either marital status or whether they were married to a Bermudian was not stated.

categories were hospitality, international companies and business services, which comprises such areas of economic activity as those that support the international companies with legal and accounting services.

Since foreign labour was imported primarily for the three major job categories mentioned above, the occupational profiles of Bermudians and other non-Bermudians were decidedly different. (See Table 8.) Other non-Bermudians were more than twice as likely as Bermudians to hold professional and technical jobs, as was the case in 1991. For Bermudians the proportion in professional and technical posts had improved four percentage points from 13% to 17%. Since the international sector's demand for labour outpaced the local job market's capacity to supply it, other non-Bermudians fared even better, with a rise from 28% to 36% in professional and technical positions. Other non-Bermudians held 32% of such jobs, about a quarter of the administrative and managerial posts and 27% of service positions.

TABLE 8
WORKING POPULATION BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN CATEGORIES OF
BERMUDIAN STATUS – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, 2000 AND 1991

Major Occupational Group	Bermudian Status							
	Total	2000			Total	1991		
		Bdn	Non-Bdn Spouse of Bdn	Other		Bdn	Non-Bdn Spouse of Bdn	Other
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional, Technical & Related	21	17	26	36	16	13	25	28
Administrative & Managerial	11	10	15	13	13	13	20	13
Clerical	19	22	16	7	20	23	18	10
Sales	8	9	9	4	6	7	8	2
Service	18	16	17	26	20	17	15	30
Production, Transport & Related	21	24	16	9	21	24	14	10
Other & Not Stated	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	8

Number of Paid Jobs

There is a general concern in Bermuda about the necessity for some to hold more than one job in order to make ends meet. Concrete data on the extent to which multiple-job holding exists is therefore useful; and, the number of hours worked is an important factor to be considered in the analysis. A person who holds two jobs but works a total of only twenty hours a week, for example, must be distinguished from another who holds two jobs and works for fifty hours a week.

For census purposes, therefore, the concept of "one job" needed to be defined specifically to clarify the concept of multiple-job holding. Persons who in the reference week reported to more than one job site, for example construction workers and other trades people, were recorded as having one job. Similarly, managers and entrepreneurs who spent time between different businesses were counted as having only one job. The same criteria applied to self-employed persons who freelanced and to persons such as domestic cleaners who cleaned different homes or offices on different days of the reference week.

TABLE 9
PERSONS AT WORK DURING THE WEEK PRECEDING CENSUS DAY
BY THE NUMBER OF PAID JOBS, 2000 AND 1991

Number of Paid Jobs	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	2000	1991	2000	1991
Total	36,252	32,018	100	100
One	32,919	29,462	91	92
Two	3,015	2,325	8	7
Three or More	278	214	1	1
Not Stated	40	17	**	**

** Less than 1%

As a rule, a person with more than one job worked at more than one occupation; for example, a secretary by day and a cashier by night. Even in those cases where the occupation varied but the employer remained the same, the respondent was classified as having more than one job. An example would be an individual who worked in a hotel laundry during the day, and in that same hotel's restaurant at night as a bartender. This individual would have been classified as having two jobs.

Table 9 discloses that multiple job holding was not a prominent feature of Bermuda's work force. The vast majority of workers reported holding only one job during the week preceding Census Day. They accounted for 91% of the working population. Another 8% reported working at two jobs and a small group of 1% held three or more positions. Multiple job holding had increased by only one percentage point since 1991, despite the fact that Bermuda's economy was in a recession at that time and since has re-bounded. This is probably attributable to the fact that the recovery has been concentrated in the international companies and related sectors such as business services and financial intermediation. Employment opportunities in the hotel sector, which would have been a key source for seekers of second jobs, have declined over the intercensal period.

Hours Worked

The number of hours worked in a week speaks to the level of participation in the work force and is a stronger indicator of the extent of economic activity than the number of jobs held. Table 10 displays the working population by the number of hours they worked in their main job. Persons working thirty-five to forty hours per week are considered to be employed on a full-time basis. Any amount less than thirty-five hours is part time, and hours in excess of the full-time mark constitute overtime.

There was a general lengthening in the amount of time spent at work between the two census dates as the average number of hours that people were putting in on the job rose from 37 to 40. While the proportion of part-time workers grew slightly, the proportion of those working overtime increased by eight percentage points

TABLE 10
WORKING POPULATION BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED
IN MAIN JOB, 2000 AND 1991

Hours Worked	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	2000	1991	2000	1991
Total	36,878	33,120	100	100
Less than 35	4,098	3,453	11	10
35-40	20,992	20,933	57	63
41-49	3,917	2,858	11	9
50-59	4,608	2,518	12	8
60 or more	2,930	1,900	8	6
Not Stated	333	1,458	1	4
Average Number of Hours	40	37		

TABLE 11
MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED IN THEIR MAIN JOBS AND IN THEIR ADDITIONAL JOBS, 2000 AND 1991

Hours Worked in Additional Jobs	Hours Worked in Main Job			
	Total	0-34	35-40	41+
Total	3,333	455	2,143	695
1-9	1,127	190	714	222
10-19	1,224	148	847	229
20-29	542	62	336	42
30+	272	31	174	67
Not Stated	168	24	72	35
Average Number of Additional Hours	14	12	14	15
Percentage Distribution				
Total	100	100	100	100
1-9	34	42	33	32
10-19	37	33	40	33
20-29	16	14	16	20
30+	8	7	8	10
Not Stated	5	5	3	5

from 23% to 31%. The elimination from the analysis of those persons for whom the data was missing, increases the proportion working a full work-week without overtime from 63% to 66%. This compares with 57% in 2000 and extends the differential between the two census dates from six percentage points to nine.

In Table 11 it is seen that multiple job holders worked an average of 14 hours per week over and above the time they put into their main jobs. The table also reveals that the longer the work week in the main job, the greater was the time spent in secondary employment. Persons who worked more than forty hours on their main job spent an additional fifteen hours moonlighting on the average, compared with an extra twelve hours for those who worked

less than a thirty-five hour week.

Work Starting Times

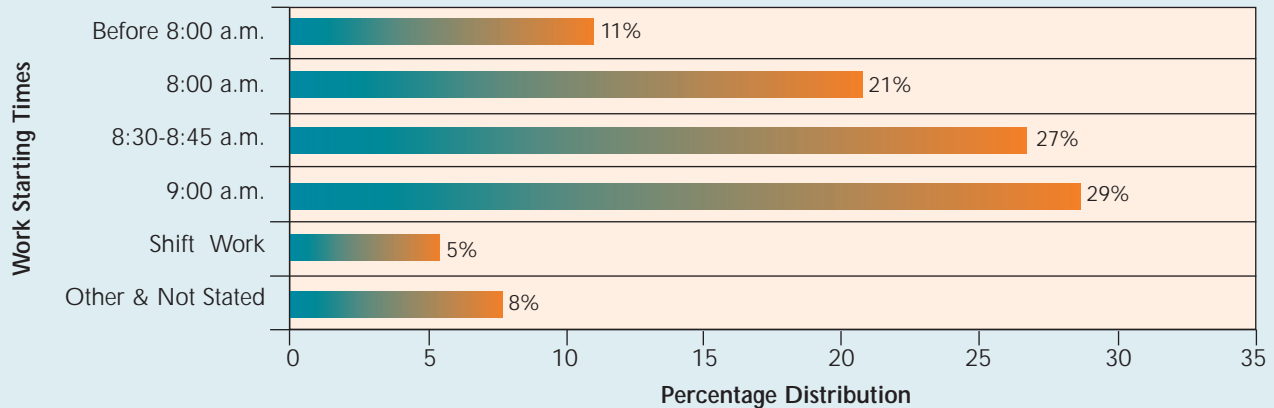
Between the two census dates there was a slight shift in work starting times to an earlier commencement of the workday for some. The proportion of persons reporting that they began work before 8:00 a.m. moved up three percentage points to 19%. This offset the collective decline in the proportion of workers who made between 8:30 and 8:45 and others who reported in at 9:00 in the morning from 43% to 40%. (See Table 12 and Figure 3.) Shift workers still accounted for 10% in 2000.

Examining work starting times for persons working in Pembroke sheds light on the implications for traffic flow. Three distinct waves were evident—8:00, 8:30-8:45 and 9:00 in

TABLE 12
WORK STARTING TIMES, 2000 AND 1991

Work Starting Times	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	2000	1991	2000	1991
Total	36,878	33,120	100	100
Before 8:00 a.m.	6,940	5,439	19	16
8:00 a.m.	7,665	6,845	21	21
8:30-8:45 a.m.	7,257	7,123	20	22
9:00 a.m.	7,509	6,988	20	21
Shift Work	3,773	3,397	10	10
Other & Not Stated	3,734	3,328	10	10

FIGURE 3
WORK STARTING TIMES FOR PERSONS WORKING IN PEMBROKE, 2000



the morning. (See Table 13.) The largest was the nine o'clock start for some 5,500 workers—a shift from 1991 when 8:30-8:45 was the most frequently reported start time. A comparison of the distributions for the two census dates suggests very little movement toward the practice of flexible work hours—a helpful factor in the alleviation of rush-hour traffic congestion.

Mode of Travel to Work

Information on mode of travel to work assists in the determination of strategies for easing rush-hour traffic congestion. The most common means of getting to work was the motorcycle, which accounted for 11,483 or 31%. (See Table 14.) This was up from 28% in 1991. Similarly, the proportion of persons travelling by car with passengers inched up a percentage point to 18%. These two shifts offset declines in the relative usage of other modes of travel. The proportion of car drivers without passengers dropped two percentage points to 24%. The number travelling to work on foot fell

TABLE 13
WORK STARTING TIMES FOR PERSONS WORKING IN PEMBROKE, 2000 AND 1991

Work Starting Times	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	2000	1991	2000	1991
Total	19,328	16,722	100	100
Before 8:00 a.m.	2,117	1,395	11	9
8:00 a.m.	4,008	3,324	21	20
8:30-8:45 a.m.	5,133	5,050	27	30
9:00 a.m.	5,527	4,787	29	29
Shift Work	1,051	929	5	6
Other & Not Stated	1,492	1,237	8	7

TABLE 14
WORKING POPULATION BY MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK, 2000 AND 1991

Mode of Travel	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	2000	1991	2000	1991
Total	36,878	33,120	100	100
Alone in Car	8,948	8,469	24	26
In Car with Others	6,740	5,701	18	17
Motorcycle	11,483	9,381	31	28
Commercial Vehicle	2,222	2,312	6	7
Bus	2,821	2,710	8	8
On Foot	2,186	2,549	6	8
Home	767	505	2	2
Other	1,612	1,401	4	4
Not Stated	99	92	**	**

** Less than 1%

in both relative and absolute terms—from 2,549 to 2,186 or from 8% to 6%.

Job Location

Bermuda's hub of economic activity continued to accommodate about 40% of all workers. In fact, there was a three-percentage-point rise in the proportion of the work force hosted within the City of Hamilton and its environs, amounting to 2,600 more workers. (See Table 15 and Map 4.) The number of persons reporting no

TABLE 15
WORKING POPULATION BY JOB LOCATION, 2000 AND 1991

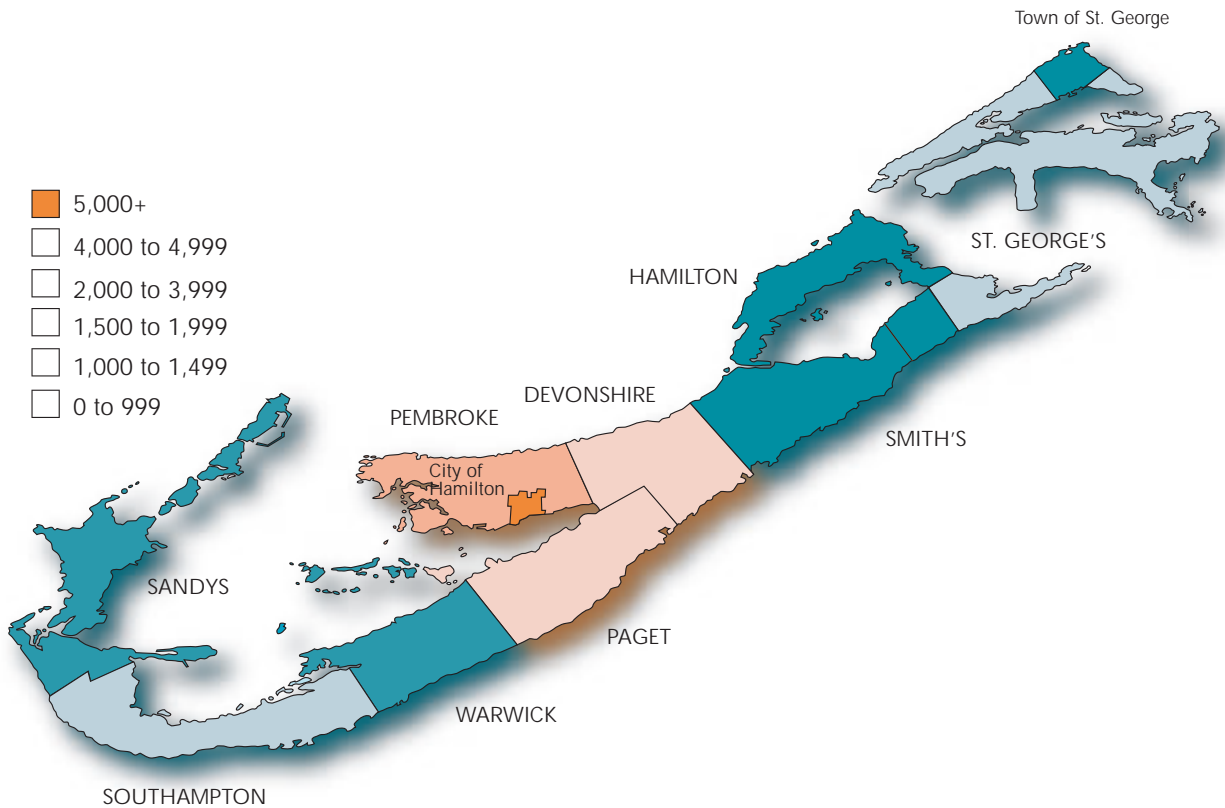
Job Location	Number		Percentage Distribution	
	2000	1991	2000	1991
Total	36,878	33,120	100	100
City of Hamilton	14,995	13,340	41	40
Elsewhere in Pembroke	4,333	3,382	12	10
Town of St. George	633	645	2	2
South Side, St. George's	289	..	1	..
Elsewhere in St. George's	1,310	1,896	4	6
Hamilton	868	958	2	3
Smith's	870	770	2	2
Devonshire	2,194	1,898	6	6
Paget	2,907	2,630	8	8
Warwick	1,056	1,017	3	3
Southampton	1,996	1,976	5	6
Sandys	1,414	1,497	4	5
No fixed location	3,931	3,041	11	9
Not Stated	8	70	**	**

.. Not applicable because South Side was occupied by the United States of America military base in 1991.

** Less than 1%

fixed location grew by some 900 from 9% to 11%. Paget was second only to Pembroke in the 8% share of the working population for which it accounted. Also of note was the addition during the intercensal period of South Side, St. George's as an area of commercial activity. Local businesses took advantage of the opportunity to set up operation there after the return of the baselands to the Bermuda Government during the nineties. Nearly 300 persons were working at South Side in 2000.

MAP 4
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES REPORTING TO WORK BY JOB LOCATION, 2000



Work Activity of Children Aged between 12 and 15 Years

For the first time in a Bermuda census, information was gathered on the economic activity of children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years. Reporting to have had a job during the week preceding the Census were 370 children of that age group who, of course, also were attending school. Half were boys and half were girls. Table 16 shows the number of hours they normally worked by race and sex of the child. Nearly three of every five of this group of children worked fewer than ten hours per week, while 13% reported working at least 20 hours.

Two of every three students, or 64%, were black while 21% were white and 15% were of mixed and other races. Black children also worked more hours than children of other races. Twenty-eight percent of black children worked between 10 and 19 hours per week, compared with 21% of children of white and other races.

TABLE 16
WORKING CHILDREN AGED 12 TO 15 YEARS BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED, SEX AND RACE OF CHILDREN, 2000

Number of Hours Worked	Sex					
	Number			Percentage Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Races						
Total	370	190	180	100	100	100
Less than 10	215	108	107	58	57	59
10 to 19	95	47	48	26	25	27
20 or more	49	30	19	13	16	11
Not stated	11	5	6	3	3	3
Black						
Total	238	117	121	100	100	100
Less than 10	133	67	66	56	57	55
10 to 19	67	30	37	28	26	31
20 or more	32	18	14	13	15	12
Not stated	6	2	4	3	2	3
White						
Total	77	46	31	100	100	100
Less than 10	48	25	23	62	54	74
10 to 19	16	13	3	21	28	10
20 or more	10	7	3	13	15	10
Not stated	3	1	2	4	2	6
Mixed & Other						
Total	55	27	28	100	100	100
Less than 10	34	16	18	62	59	64
10 to 19	12	4	8	22	15	29
20 or more	7	5	2	13	19	7
Not stated	2	2	0	4	7	0