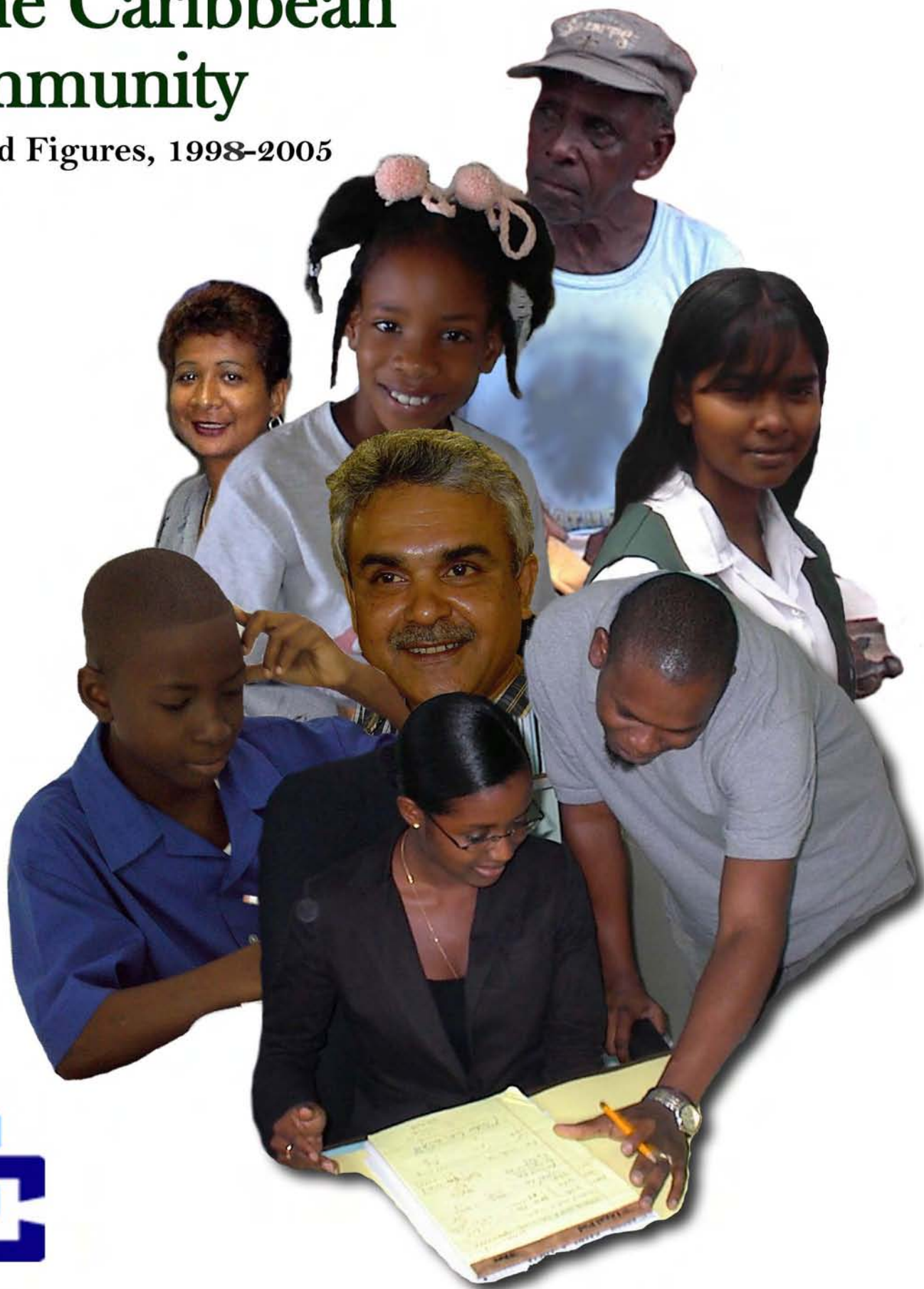


Women and Men in the Caribbean Community

Facts and Figures, 1998-2005



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Facts and Figures, 1998 - 2005



Caribbean Community Secretariat
Statistics Sub-Programme
May 2008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CARICOM Secretariat wishes to acknowledge and thank those Organisations and persons for their invaluable contribution in supplying the data either by means of printed publications or through direct contact. Among these are the National Statistical Offices of Member States. The Secretariat looks forward to the continued support of these Organisations in the preparation of future editions of this report.

The Secretariat also would like to thank the International Labour Organisation for its valuable support through its website.

Sincere thanks and appreciation are also extended to the Staff of the Statistics Sub-Programme for compiling and preparing this report.

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
AG	Antigua and Barbuda
BS	The Bahamas
BB	Barbados
BZ	Belize
DM	Dominica
GD	Grenada
GY	Guyana
JM	Jamaica
MS	Montserrat
KN	St. Kitts and Nevis
LC	Saint Lucia
VC	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
SR	Suriname
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
AI	Anguilla
BM	Bermuda
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
VG	British Virgin Islands

NOTES

Efforts were made to assess the degree of harmonization of the indicators.

Indicators that are fully harmonized represented by “**H**” imply that the conceptual and methodological differences among Member States / Associate Members are negligible.

Indicators that are partially harmonized represented by “**PH**”, imply there is harmonization among some Member States/ Associate Members, but also substantive differences among some of those same states or others.

“**NH**”, there is an absence of harmonization with regards to concepts and methodologies among Member States/ Associate Members

WE1: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, 1998 - 2005**PH****Concept and Definition**

The Economically Active Population comprises all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA), during a specified reference period. (*ILO 1982, 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*)

The Economically Active Population is also referred to as the following: "usually active" or "currently active" or "the labour force". The Economically Inactive Population on the other hand refers to the proportion of the population not in the labour force.

Note: The "Not Stated" category (Table 1.1) refers to those cases where it could not be determined whether a person should be placed in the Economically Active or Inactive Population.

Method of Computation

The Economically Active Population is equal to those persons who are employed plus the unemployed during the specified reference period.

Indicator Relevance

The Labour Force can be used to determine the size and composition of a country's human resources that are available for the production of goods and services and in making projections of potential labour availability and requirements as well as labour force participation of the population in the future. It is therefore a key factor in the pursuance and achievement of economic growth of a country. The data gathered under this theme can be used in formulating policies relating to employment and training needs as well as social security systems. Labour force participation is to some extent dependent on the opportunities for employment that exist and the wages and salaries that are offered. This indicator is useful in assessing job creation and for the identification of employment opportunities as well as in determining the areas of skills that are required relative to the Human Resource Development strategies at the individual or country level.

The economically active population is compared to the total population for the derivation of various rates and measures of economic activity such as the crude participation rate, or, more specifically, to the population above the age prescribed for the measurement of the economically active population.

Data Assessment

At the national level there are differences with regard to the concept of the economically active population (see **Appendix 1**). Similarly there are differences in the activity status of the unemployed and employed based on the extended definition used by some countries to measure the unemployed. For example there are differences in age groups across countries for inclusion in the labour force. There are also data quality issues depending on the source of the data, a survey versus a census. There is generally greater confidence in the quality of data derived from the regular labour force surveys than for the censuses. In Table 1.1 the *Not Stated* category is omitted.

Gender Dimension

Access to economic resources by women and men is reflected in their participation in the workforce, the types of jobs they have, their working hours, the pay they receive and related social security. It has been observed that although the entry of women into the

labour force has been increasing, their participation rates are still lower than that of men. An area of concern is the issue of access to education and training of women and men and the implications for economic activity. Also it is noted that although women are primarily engaged in the care of family dependents, household/home-based work, part-time jobs, self employment and working in micro-enterprises, some of these activities may not be reflected in economic activity.

The level of education and qualification of women and men can also be correlated with the actual employment levels by occupation and industry, to gauge if there are any differentials among women and men.

Data Sources

Please refer to **Appendix 3** for the sources of data on the economically active population of Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

Tables 4.1 and **4.1(a)** present the total population 15 years and over for the 2000 Round of Censuses in Member States¹. The total economically active population for the fourteen Member States shown, amounted to **1.07 million** women and **1.55 million** men with a percentage composition of 41 per cent women to 59 per cent men. The total economically active population of the three Associate Members was **26.1** thousand women and **29.2** thousand men. More men are economically active than women in all the Member States, with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda where the percentages of women and men are equal. On the other hand 67 per cent of the Economically Inactive Population was women and 33 per cent was men for Member States and Associate Members. Therefore for the 2000 Round the bias towards men in being economically active was reflected in the data.

In looking at the composition of the Labour Force in these Member States (**Table 4.1a**), the smallest gaps between women and men that are economically active were observed in the case of The Bahamas and Barbados (Women at 48 per cent and Men at 52 per cent) while the largest gaps was observed in Guyana (Women at 31 per cent and Men at 69 per cent) where more than twice as many men were in the labour force than women. Noticeable differences were noted in the cases of Belize (Women at 35 per cent and Men at 65 per cent) while for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago the composition of men exceed that of women by 26 per cent (Women at 37 per cent and Men at 63 per cent).

Table 4.2 shows the trends in the economic activity of the population 15 years and over during the period 1998-2005 based on available data. Only in four Member States, The Bahamas(2004), Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago were data available for this period while Barbados, Belize and Bermuda had data for the period 1998-2002. All of the countries stated above recorded increases in the number of persons in the labour force except for Bermuda from 1999 and 2002 with a slight decline. Increases in the number of persons in the labour market were seen in The Bahamas in 1998 with the number of women and men in the labour force moving from 55,310 and 56,060 respectively to 86,055 and 90,275 in 2004. Other increases in the labour force were noted in the case of: Jamaica from 514,700 women (46 per cent) and 614,000 men (54 per cent) in 1998 to 529,150 women (44 per cent) and 661,900 men (56 per cent) in 2005; Saint Lucia from 32,850 women (45 per cent) and 39,350 men (55 per cent) in 1998 to 36,572 women (46 per cent) and 42,220 men (54 per cent) in 2004 and Trinidad and Tobago 213,900 women (38 per cent) and 344,700 men (62 per cent) in 1998 to 261,700 women (41 per cent) and 371,000 men (59 per cent) in 2005.

¹ For Jamaica and The Bahamas data from the Labour Force Surveys are presented.

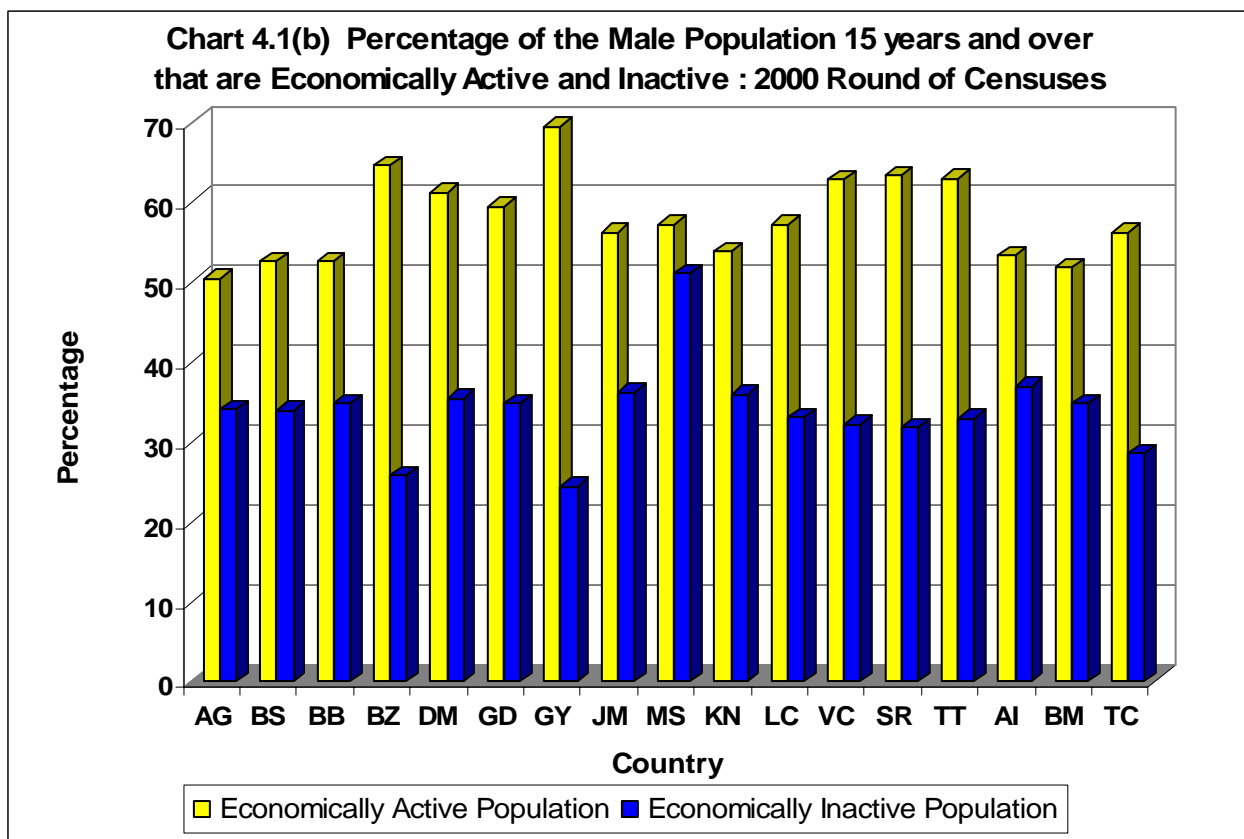
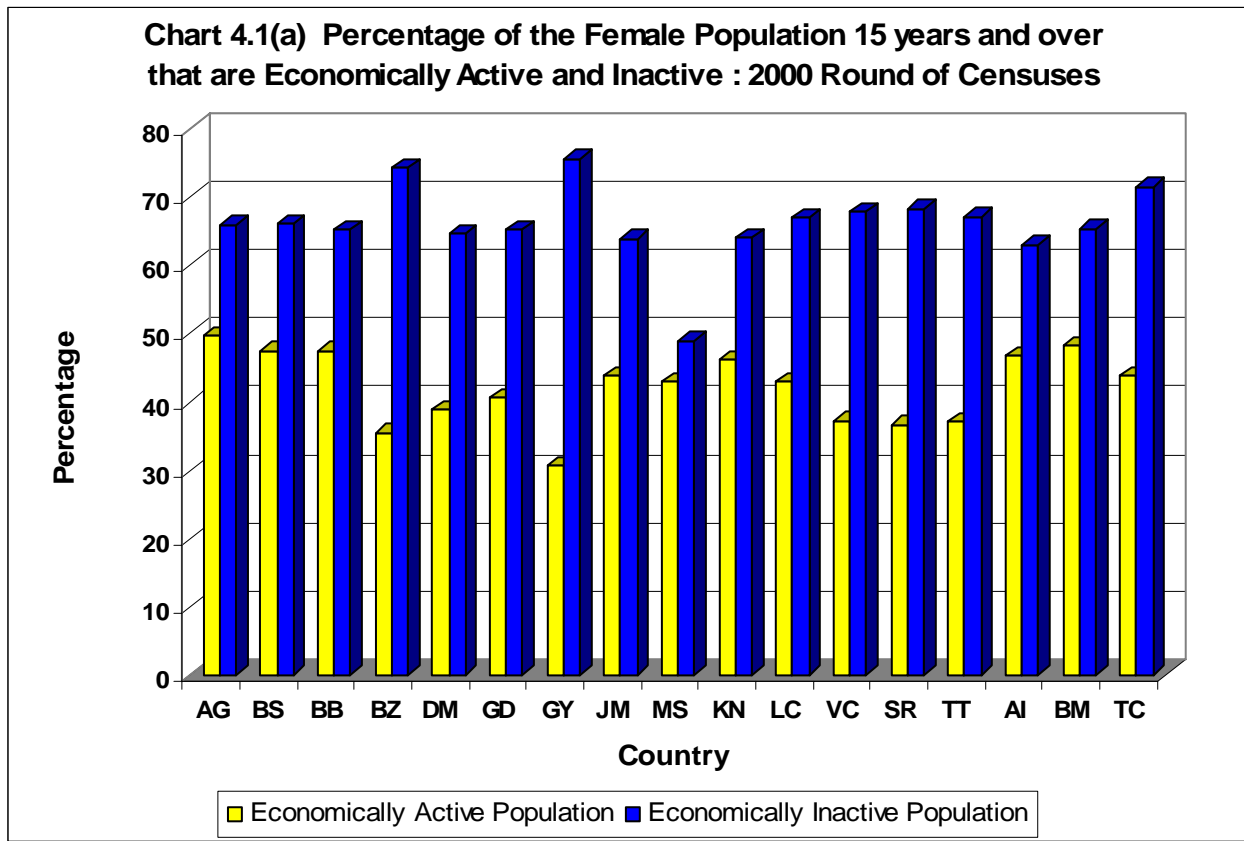


Table 4.1 Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 2000 Round of Census

MEMBER STATES	Total Population 15+			Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	24,810	21,000	45,810	16,432	16,665	33,097	7,940	4,092	12,032
BS	2001	113,700	104,800	218,500	79,870	84,805	164,675	33,810	20,145	53,955
BB	2000	103,150	92,259	195,409	62,047	68,487	130,534	37,774	20,115	57,889
BZ	2000	71,105	71,431	142,536	31,797	57,822	89,619	39,308	13,609	52,917
DM	2001	24,027	24,260	48,287	10,832	17,033	27,865	13,195	7,227	20,422
GD	2001	29,412	28,918	58,330	14,256	20,846	35,102	15,156	8,072	23,228
GY	2002	243,696	240,341	484,037	83,073	188,653	271,726	160,623	51,688	212,311
JM	2001	894,450	852,650	1,747,100	486,700	618,100	1,104,800	407,750	234,550	642,300
MS	2001	1,560	1,875	3,435	861	1,146	2,007	698	727	1,425
KN	2001	16,682	16,213	32,895	10,644	12,391	23,035	5,679	3,178	8,857
LC	2001	56,637	53,295	109,932	29,735	39,592	69,327	26,724	13,202	39,926
VC	2001	36,569	37,109	73,678	16,276	27,503	43,779	20,293	9,606	29,899
SR	2004	154,179	154,836	309,014	63,485	109,627	173,111	84,168	39,166	123,334
TT	2000	417,699	411,957	829,656	170,210	288,189	458,399	243,376	119,139	362,515
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		2,185,372	2,109,030	4,294,402	1,069,739	1,547,058	2,616,797	1,099,315	543,165	1,642,480
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	4,182	4,015	8,197	2,827	3,222	6,049	1,355	793	2,148
BM	2000	26,311	23,901	50,212	18,321	19,657	37,978	7,990	4,244	12,234
TC	2001	7,033	7,160	14,193	4,946	6,329	11,275	2,087	831	2,918
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		37,526	35,076	72,602	26,094	29,208	55,302	11,432	5,868	17,300
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		2,222,898	2,144,106	4,367,004	1,095,833	1,576,266	2,672,099	1,110,747	549,033	1,659,780

Notes: For some countries the components do not add up to the Total Population 15+ due to the omission of the "Not Stated" category.

The Bahamas' and Jamaica's data was sourced from Labour Force Surveys.

Table 4.1(a) Percentage Composition of the Total Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 2000 Round of Census

MEMBER STATES	Total Population 15+			Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	54	46	100	50	50	100	66	34	100
BS	2001	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100
BB	2000	53	47	100	48	52	100	65	35	100
BZ	2000	50	50	100	35	65	100	74	26	100
DM	2001	50	50	100	39	61	100	65	35	100
GD	2001	50	50	100	41	59	100	65	35	100
GY	2002	50	50	100	31	69	100	76	24	100
JM	2001	51	49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100
MS	2001	45	55	100	43	57	100	49	51	100
KN	2001	51	49	100	46	54	100	64	36	100
LC	2001	52	48	100	43	57	100	67	33	100
VC	2001	50	50	100	37	63	100	68	32	100
SR	2004	50	50	100	37	63	100	68	32	100
TT	2000	50	50	100	37	63	100	67	33	100
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		51	49	100	41	59	100	67	33	100
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	51	49	100	47	53	100	63	37	100
BM	2000	52	48	100	48	52	100	65	35	100
TC	2001	50	50	100	44	56	100	72	28	100
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		52	48	100	47	53	100	66	34	100
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		51	49	100	41	59	100	67	33	100

Table 4.2 Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year	Total Population 15+			Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	24,810	21,000	45,810	16,432	16,665	33,097	7,940	4,092	12,032
BS	1998	105,214	99,943	205,157	55,310	56,060	111,370	49,904	43,883	93,787
	1999	107,306	102,167	209,473	75,440	82,200	157,640	31,866	19,967	51,833
	2001	113,700	104,800	218,500	79,870	84,805	164,675	33,830	19,995	53,825
	2002	115,900	106,700	222,600	82,005	85,975	167,980	33,895	20,725	54,620
	2003	118,300	108,900	227,200	85,875	87,920	173,795	32,425	20,980	53,405
	2004	120,600	110,700	231,300	86,055	90,275	176,330	34,545	20,425	54,970
BB	1998	107,900	96,700	204,600	66,900	71,700	138,600	40,900	25,000	65,900
	1999	108,500	97,400	205,900	66,800	72,900	139,700	41,500	24,300	65,800
	2000	103,150	92,259	195,409	62,047	68,487	130,534	37,774	20,115	57,889
	2001	110,100	98,700	208,800	70,300	75,000	145,300	39,700	23,800	63,500
	2002	110,400	99,000	209,400	69,300	74,100	143,400	41,100	24,900	66,000
BZ	1998	75,695	71,310	147,005	30,670	56,035	86,705	45,025	15,275	60,300
	1999	76,330	74,025	150,355	30,220	58,990	89,210	46,110	15,035	61,145
	2000	71,105	71,431	142,536	31,797	57,822	89,619	39,308	13,609	52,917
	2001	80,452	78,798	159,250	32,286	62,146	94,432	48,166	16,652	64,818
	2002	83,784	80,568	164,352	30,862	63,310	94,172	52,922	17,258	70,180
DM	1999	24,958	25,980	50,938	13,604	19,624	33,228	11,354	6,356	17,710
	2001	24,027	24,260	48,287	10,832	17,033	27,865	13,195	7,227	20,422
GD	1998	32,443	30,621	63,064	17,844	23,171	41,015	14,599	7,450	22,049
	2001	29,412	28,918	58,330	14,256	20,846	35,102	15,156	8,072	23,228
GY	2002	243,696	240,341	484,037	83,073	188,653	271,726	160,623	51,688	212,311
JM	1998	893,330	833,996	1,727,326	514,700	614,000	1,128,700	378,630	219,996	598,626
	1999	899,986	841,027	1,741,013	498,900	616,700	1,115,600	401,086	224,327	625,413
	2000	862,767	867,624	1,730,391	493,700	615,200	1,108,900	369,067	252,424	621,491
	2001	907,700	847,200	1,754,900	486,700	618,100	1,104,800	421,000	229,100	650,100
	2002	942,750	895,500	1,838,250	540,250	668,350	1,208,600	402,500	227,150	629,650
	2003	947,350	899,550	1,846,900	524,500	662,500	1,187,000	422,850	237,050	659,900
	2004	952,900	904,967	1,857,867	531,333	663,467	1,194,800	421,567	241,500	663,067
	2005	956,500	908,200	1,864,700	529,150	661,900	1,191,050	427,350	246,300	673,650

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

Table 4.2 (a) Percentage Composition of the Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	Total Population 15+			Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	54	46	100	50	50	100	66	34	100
BS	1998	51	49	100	50	50	100	53	47	100
	1999	51	49	100	48	52	100	61	39	100
	2001	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100
	2002	52	48	100	49	51	100	62	38	100
	2003	52	48	100	49	51	100	61	39	100
	2004	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100
BB	1998	53	47	100	48	52	100	62	38	100
	1999	53	47	100	48	52	100	63	37	100
	2000	53	47	100	48	52	100	65	35	100
	2001	53	47	100	48	52	100	63	37	100
	2002	53	47	100	48	52	100	62	38	100
BZ	1998	51	49	100	35	65	100	75	25	100
	1999	51	49	100	34	66	100	75	25	100
	2000	50	50	100	35	65	100	74	26	100
	2001	51	49	100	34	66	100	74	26	100
	2002	51	49	100	33	67	100	75	25	100
DM	1999	49	51	100	41	59	100	64	36	100
	2001	50	50	100	39	61	100	65	35	100
GD	1998	51	49	100	44	56	100	66	34	100
	2001	50	50	100	41	59	100	65	35	100
GY	2002	50	50	100	31	69	100	76	24	100
JM	1998	52	48	100	46	54	100	63	37	100
	1999	52	48	100	45	55	100	64	36	100
	2000	50	50	100	45	55	100	59	41	100
	2001	51	49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100
	2002	51	49	100	45	55	100	64	36	100
	2003	51	49	100	44	56	100	64	36	100
	2004	51	49	100	44	56	100	64	36	100
	2005	51	49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100

Census Years are in *Bold Italics*

Table 4.2 Cont'd Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year	Total Population 15+			Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	1,560	1,875	3,435	861	1,146	2,007	698	727	1,425
KN	2001	16,682	16,213	32,895	10,644	12,391	23,035	5,679	3,178	8,857
LC	1998	54,795	51,040	105,835	32,580	39,350	71,930	22,215	11,690	33,905
	1999	56,500	49,035	105,535	35,175	37,895	73,070	21,325	11,140	32,465
	2000	57,475	53,235	110,710	35,900	40,105	76,005	21,575	13,130	34,705
	2001	56,637	53,295	109,932	29,735	39,592	69,327	26,724	13,202	39,926
	2002	59,785	54,320	114,105	34,700	38,815	73,515	25,085	15,505	40,590
	2003	60,957	58,573	119,530	38,037	44,035	82,072	22,920	14,538	37,458
	2004	59,950	57,241	117,191	36,572	42,220	78,792	23,378	15,021	38,399
VC	2001	36,569	37,109	73,678	16,276	27,503	43,779	20,293	9,606	29,899
SR	2004	154,179	154,836	309,014	63,485	109,627	173,111	84,168	39,166	123,334
TT	1998	455,500	457,800	913,300	213,900	344,700	558,600	241,600	113,100	354,700
	1999	462,100	464,000	926,100	215,400	348,000	563,400	246,700	116,000	362,700
	2000	417,699	411,957	829,656	170,210	288,189	458,399	243,376	119,139	362,515
	2001	470,500	471,200	941,700	216,400	352,100	568,500	254,100	119,100	373,200
	2002	483,300	478,200	961,500	229,400	356,600	586,000	253,900	121,600	375,500
	2003	480,300	490,000	970,300	237,900	365,200	603,100	242,400	124,800	367,200
	2004	490,200	485,500	975,700	258,400	371,100	629,500	231,800	114,400	346,200
	2005	495,700	484,800	980,500	261,700	371,000	632,700	234,000	113,800	347,800
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	4,182	4,015	8,197	2,827	3,222	6,049	1,355	793	2,148
BM	1998	25,822	23,584	49,406	17,568	17,755	35,323	...	...	...
	1999	25,820	23,748	49,568	18,652	19,197	37,849	...	...	...
	2000	26,311	23,901	50,212	18,321	19,657	37,978	7,990	4,244	12,234
	2001	26,210	24,085	50,295	18,296	19,301	37,597	...	...	...
	2002	26,233	23,811	50,044	18,404	19,411	37,815	...	...	...
TC	2001	7,033	7,160	14,193	4,946	6,329	11,275	2,087	831	2,918

Census Years are in *Bold Italics*

Table 4.2 (a) Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	Total Population 15+			Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	<i>2001</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>100</i>
KN	<i>2001</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>100</i>
LC	1998	52	48	100	45	55	100	66	34	100
	1999	54	46	100	48	52	100	66	34	100
	2000	52	48	100	47	53	100	62	38	100
	<i>2001</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>100</i>
	2002	52	48	100	47	53	100	62	38	100
	2003	51	49	100	46	54	100	61	39	100
	2004	51	49	100	46	54	100	61	39	100
VC	<i>2001</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>100</i>
SR	<i>2004</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>100</i>
TT	1998	50	50	100	38	62	100	68	32	100
	1999	50	50	100	38	62	100	68	32	100
	<i>2000</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>100</i>
	2001	50	50	100	38	62	100	68	32	100
	2002	50	50	100	39	61	100	68	32	100
	2003	50	50	100	39	61	100	66	34	100
	2004	50	50	100	41	59	100	67	33	100
	2005	51	49	100	41	59	100	67	33	100
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	<i>2001</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>100</i>
BM	1998	52	48	100	50	50	100	...	...	...
	1999	52	48	100	49	51	100	...	...	...
	<i>2000</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>100</i>
	2001	52	48	100	49	51	100	...	...	...
	2002	52	48	100	49	51	100	...	...	...
TC	<i>2001</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>100</i>

Census Years are in *Bold Italics*

Source: Based on Table 4.1(a)

WE2: COMPONENTS OF THE LABOUR FORCE: EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1998 – 2005

PH

Concept and Definition

The Unemployed Labour Force is defined as all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work and were currently available for work and seeking work. Unemployed persons must have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self employment. A key indicator derived from the data is the unemployment rate. (ILO, 1982 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians ICLS and International Labour Office, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-2002, Geneva, 2002).

The Employed Labour Force comprises all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

- paid employment:
- at work- persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
- with a job but not at work- persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job.

Method of Computation

The total employed and unemployed are measured as defined above. Data for *Table 4.4* and *Table 4.5* were computed based on **Appendix 1, Table 4.9A- Unemployed Population.**

In **Table 4.4** the unemployment rate by age group is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Unemployed (x) in Age Group (i)}}{\text{Total Number of Economically Active Population}} * 100$$

The unemployment rate is the ratio of unemployed persons (numerator) in a specified age group to the total economically active population or labour force (denominator), expressed as a percentage. The age-specific unemployment rates is the unemployed persons of a specific age group to the economically active population or labour force of that same age group.

In **Table 4.5** the unemployment rate by age group is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Unemployed (x) in Age Group (i)}}{\text{Number of Economically Active Population (x) in Age Group (i)}} * 100$$

