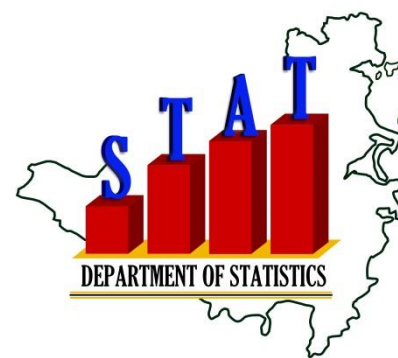


Results Labour Force Survey 2013



The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey conducted every two years. The last Labour Force Survey was performed in 2009 by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). In 2011, the Department of Statistics (STAT) of St. Maarten conducted the Population and Housing Census, which included a section on Labour & Income statistics. Therefore, the LFS was repeated in 2013 and not 2011.

The Labour Force Survey addresses principally the education and employment issues on St. Maarten. As the first LFS performed under country St. Maarten, questions were added after consultations with relevant stakeholders. The results of these consultations, were added questions regarding the person's legal status and their expenses.

The sample for the Labour Force Survey was drawn from the population of private households. The sample was stratified based on the 8 official districts (zones) of St. Maarten and the population density as resulted from the 2011 Census. According to the 2011 Census, the population was distributed as follows:

| Zone (District) | Population density |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Simpson Bay | 2.1% |
| Lower Princess Quarter | 25.7% |
| Cul-de-Sac | 24.4% |
| Cole Bay | 21.3% |
| Little Bay | 9.0% |
| Upper Princess Quarter | 11.4% |
| Lowlands | 1.4% |
| Philipsburg | 4.8% |

With this sample of 1,038 households, we achieve an error margin of 2.96%. Approximately 15 interviewers, took 2 months to complete the fieldwork for the Labour Force Survey. Each member of the household was interviewed including children older than 5. At the end of the fieldwork, a total of 2,776 people were interviewed.

As the LFS was a sample, the results have been grossed up to the total population estimate of 2013 attributing a weight to each participant according to the age and gender distribution.

Definitions

Employed persons:

All persons 15 years and older with a job or their own business or who during the week prior to the survey, worked 4 hours or more for a remuneration.

Unemployed persons:

All persons 15 years and older who during the survey were unemployed, were actively looking for work the month prior to the survey and who can start working within 2 weeks, should there be a job available.

Labor Force (also called the economically active population):

The number of employed and unemployed added together.

Economically not active:

All persons 15 years and older who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment rate:

The number of unemployed divided by the labor force multiplied by 100.

Youth unemployment rate:

The unemployment rate of persons in the age group 15 to 24.

Participation rate:

The labor force divided by the total population multiplied by 100. It indicates what proportion of the total population is economically active.

Employment to population rate:

The number of employed persons, divided by the population 15 years and older.

Education levels:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Pre-school | Playschool, Crèche, Early stimulation |
| Elementary | Kindergarten and Primary (FBE) |
| Kindergarten | Kindergarten |
| Primary | Primary (FBE) |
| Secondary 1 | SBO, LBO, VSBO, LTS, BVO, MAVO, HAVO 1&2, VWO 2, CXC 1&2 |
| Secondary 2 | HAVO 3+, VWO 3+, CXC 3+, IB, MBO, MTS, SBO, Associates degree, Propedeuse phase |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Tertiary 1 | HBO, WO/HBO/College: Bachelor and HTS |
| Tertiary 2 | WO / University: Masters and PhD |
| Certificate | Trainings or workshops (certificates) – not attached to a school or degree |

Labour Force developments

The positive trend of St. Maarten's unemployment rate can be attributed to the increase in employed people and decrease in the unemployed population. Table 1 shows that between 2011 and 2013, the size of the 2013 Labour Force increased 9% to 21,071. This is a larger increase than the 7.6% growth of the population in that same time period.

| | 2007 | 2009 | 2011 ¹ | 2013 | % difference 2011-2013 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| Employed | 20,720 | 21,378 | 17,108 | 19,137 | 11.9% |
| Unemployed | 2,446 | 2,966 | 2,229 | 1,934 | -13.2% |
| Economically Inactive | 6,601 | 7,323 | 6,867 | 7,482 | 9.0% |
| Labour Force | 23,166 | 24,344 | 19,337 | 21,071 | 9.0% |
| Population | 39,011 | 40,898 | 33,609 | 36,175 | 7.6% |
| Unemployment Rate | 10.6% | 12.2% | 11.5% | 9.2% | -2.3% |
| Participation Rate | 59.4% | 59.5% | 57.5% | 58.2% | 0.7% |

Table 1. Labour force development 2007-2013

The unemployed population decreased by 13.2% while the employed increased by 11.9%. This increase is mostly under the female population aged 25-44 while nearly half of that same population is now employed. There is a decrease of 45.7% under the unemployed 25-44 age category (Table 2).

| Employment Status | Economically Inactive | | Employed | | Unemployed | | Labour Force | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------|--------|------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | 2011 | 2013 | 2011 | 2013 | 2011 | 2013 | 2011 | 2013 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2,226 | 2,493 | 1,504 | 1,601 | 575 | 559 | 2,079 | 2,160 |
| 25-44 | 1,363 | 1,321 | 8,415 | 9,670 | 947 | 722 | 9,362 | 10,392 |
| 45+ | 3,146 | 3,668 | 7,151 | 7,866 | 706 | 653 | 7,857 | 8,519 |
| <i>Total</i> | 6,735 | 7,482 | 17,070 | 19,137 | 2,228 | 1,934 | 19,928 | 21,071 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1,094 | 1,255 | 726 | 792 | 281 | 311 | 1,007 | 1,103 |
| 25-44 | 419 | 400 | 4,145 | 4,675 | 349 | 397 | 4,494 | 5,072 |
| 45+ | 1,090 | 1,371 | 3,790 | 4,262 | 348 | 360 | 4,138 | 4,622 |
| <i>Total Male</i> | 2,603 | 3,026 | 8,661 | 9,729 | 978 | 1,068 | 9,639 | 10,797 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1,132 | 1,238 | 778 | 809 | 294 | 249 | 1,072 | 1,058 |
| 25-44 | 944 | 921 | 4,270 | 4,995 | 598 | 325 | 4,868 | 5,320 |
| 45+ | 2,056 | 2,297 | 3,361 | 3,605 | 358 | 293 | 3,719 | 3,898 |
| <i>Total Female</i> | 4,132 | 4,456 | 8,409 | 9,409 | 1,250 | 867 | 9,659 | 10,276 |

Table 2. Employment status 2011-2013 by age and gender

¹ Based on the Population and Housing Census, all other years are population estimates

| | Economically Inactive | Employed | Unemployed |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|
| Total | | | |
| 15-24 | 12.0% | 6.5% | -2.8% |
| 25-44 | -3.1% | 14.9% | -23.8% |
| 45+ | 16.6% | 10.0% | -7.5% |
| Male | | | |
| 15-24 | 14.7% | 9.1% | 10.7% |
| 25-44 | -4.5% | 12.8% | 13.8% |
| 45+ | 25.8% | 12.5% | 3.4% |
| Female | | | |
| 15-24 | 9.4% | 4.0% | -15.3% |
| 25-44 | -2.4% | 17.0% | -45.7% |
| 45+ | 11.7% | 7.3% | -18.2% |

Table 3. Percentage change in employment status 2011 - 2013

Unemployment Rate

The overall unemployment rate for 2013 is 9.2%. The group with the highest unemployment rate of 28.2% are male 15-24 year olds. This particular group records a higher unemployment rate than in 2011 (27.9%) as opposed to the female counterparts who have a lower unemployment rate (23.5%) than in 2011 (27.4%).

| | Unemployment rate 2011 | | | Unemployment rate 2013 | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 15-24 | 27.7% | 27.9% | 27.4% | 25.9% | 28.2% | 23.5% |
| 25-44 | 10.1% | 7.8% | 12.3% | 6.9% | 7.8% | 6.1% |
| 45+ | 9.0% | 8.4% | 9.6% | 7.7% | 7.8% | 7.5% |
| Total | 11.5% | 10.1% | 12.9% | 9.2% | 9.9% | 8.4% |

Table 4. Unemployment rate by age category 2011 - 2013

For this Labour Force Survey, we posed the question whether the person was registered at the Civil Registry. This just indicates whether a person has the legal right to live and work on the island. In 2013, the unemployment rate under those registered is 9.1% as opposed to 11.0% of those not registered.

The area with the highest unemployment rate is Lower Princess Quarter although Little Bay has the highest youth unemployment rate.

| Zone | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45+ | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cole Bay | 17.7% | 5.8% | 7.2% | 7.2% |
| Cul-de-Sac | 18.5% | 9.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% |
| Little Bay | 44.7% | 6.4% | 6.2% | 11.8% |
| Lowlands | | | | |
| Lower Princess Quarter | 30.7% | 7.7% | 12.6% | 12.1% |
| Philipsburg | 37.4% | 5.4% | | 4.6% |
| Simpson Bay | 32.5% | | | 3.5% |
| Upper Princess Quarter | 18.5% | 5.0% | 2.2% | 5.4% |

Table 5. Unemployment rate by Zone

Economic activity

Employed population by economic activity based on ISIC4

| | 2011 | 2013 | % change 2011/2013 |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| <i>Activities of extra-territorial organizations</i> | | 2 | - |
| <i>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use</i> | 417 | 214 | -48.7% |
| <i>Administrative and support service activities</i> | 1,025 | 1,041 | 1.6% |
| <i>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</i> | 6 | 28 | 366.7% |
| <i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i> | 796 | 1,005 | 26.3% |
| <i>Construction (excluding construction companies)</i> | 1,339 | 1,370 | 2.3% |
| <i>Education</i> | 761 | 1,185 | 55.7% |
| <i>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</i> | 182 | 424 | 133.0% |
| <i>Financial and insurance activities</i> | 620 | 837 | 35.0% |
| <i>Hotels and Restaurants</i> | 2,648 | 3,029 | 14.4% |
| <i>Human health and social work activities</i> | 505 | 676 | 33.9% |
| <i>Information and communication</i> | 368 | 394 | 7.1% |
| <i>Manufacturing</i> | 229 | 161 | -29.7% |
| <i>Mining and quarrying</i> | 2 | - | |
| <i>Professional, scientific and technical activities</i> | 318 | 293 | -7.9% |
| <i>Public administration and defense; compulsory social security</i> | 1,379 | 1,679 | 21.8% |
| <i>Real estate activities</i> | 87 | 122 | 40.2% |
| <i>Transportation and storage</i> | 715 | 1,420 | 98.6% |
| <i>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</i> | 53 | 64 | 20.8% |
| <i>Wholesale and Retail</i> | 3,356 | 3,594 | 7.1% |
| <i>Other service activities</i> | 984 | 358 | -63.6% |

Table 6. Industry employment

Employment in the Transportation and Storage industry nearly doubled from 2011 to 2013. This includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. Included in this industry is the renting of transport equipment with driver or operator. Also included are postal and courier activities. However, excluded are maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, railroads, harbours, airfields, as well as the renting of transport equipment without driver or operator. The industry with the highest loss is the domestic industry, losing nearly half of its employees.

| Occupation | |
|--|-------|
| Clerks | 5.9% |
| Craft & related trades workers | 5.7% |
| Elementary occupations | 12.3% |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 7.6% |
| Plant & machine operators and assemblers | 3.8% |
| Professionals | 8.5% |
| Service workers & shop and market sales workers | 19.8% |
| Skilled agricultural & fishery workers | 0.1% |
| Technicians & associate professionals | 9.8% |

Table 7. Major occupational groups

The employed are mostly Service workers, with Elementary occupations and Technicians & associate professionals as second and third most occurred occupation.

Service and sales workers provide personal and protective services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, or protection against fire and unlawful acts, or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments, as well as at stalls and on markets. Most occupations in this major group require skills at the second ISCO skill level. Tasks performed by service and sales workers usually include: organizing and providing services during travel; housekeeping; preparing and serving of food and beverages; caring for children; providing personal and basic health care at homes or in institutions, as well as hairdressing, beauty treatment and companionship; telling fortunes; embalming and arranging funerals; providing security services and protecting individuals and property against fire and unlawful acts; enforcing of law and order; posing as models for advertising, artistic creation and display of goods; selling goods in wholesale or

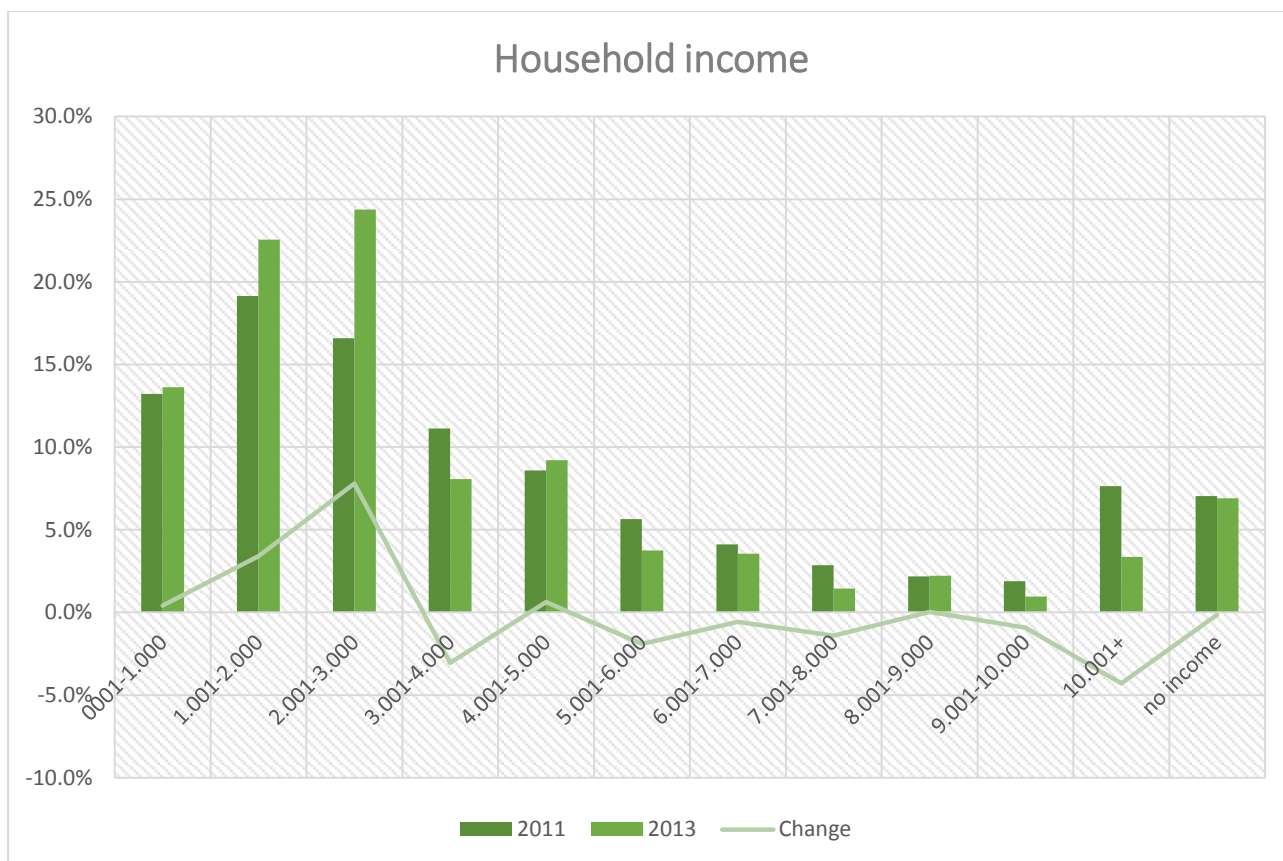
retail establishments, as well as at stalls and on markets; demonstrating goods to potential customers. Supervision of other workers may be included.

Income distribution

Between 2011 and 2013, households with an income between 2001 and 3000 Antillean Guilders (net) have increased with 7.8%. Higher income households have decreased. No income households have remained stable.

| Household Income (ANG) | 2011 | 2013 | Change |
|------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 0001-1.000 | 13.2% | 13.6% | 0.4% |
| 1.001-2.000 | 19.1% | 22.6% | 3.4% |
| 2.001-3.000 | 16.6% | 24.4% | 7.8% |
| 3.001-4.000 | 11.1% | 8.1% | -3.1% |
| 4.001-5.000 | 8.6% | 9.2% | 0.6% |
| 5.001-6.000 | 5.6% | 3.7% | -1.9% |
| 6.001-7.000 | 4.1% | 3.6% | -0.6% |
| 7.001-8.000 | 2.8% | 1.4% | -1.4% |
| 8.001-9.000 | 2.2% | 2.2% | 0.0% |
| 9.001-10.000 | 1.9% | 1.0% | -0.9% |
| 10.001+ | 7.6% | 3.4% | -4.3% |
| no income | 7.0% | 6.9% | -0.1% |

Table 8. Household income



Education

People with an education level of primary (11.4%) and secondary 1 (11.9%) have a higher unemployment rate than those with an education level of secondary 2 or higher. The higher a person’s education, the bigger the likelihood that they are employed. Unemployed and economically inactive people have a lower education level than those employed.

| | Employed | Unemployed | Economically Inactive | Unemployment rate |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Elementary | 60.1% | 7.7% | 32.2% | 11.4% |
| Secondary 1 | 69.4% | 9.4% | 21.2% | 11.9% |
| Secondary 2 | 78.2% | 3.6% | 18.2% | 4.4% |
| Special Education | | 100.0% | | |
| Tertiary 1 | 83.5% | 2.2% | 14.3% | 2.6% |
| Tertiary 2 | 84.0% | 2.4% | 13.6% | 2.7% |
| Total | 72.6% | 6.9% | 20.5% | 9.2% |

Table 9. Unemployment rate by education levels

Underemployment refers to an employment situation that is insufficient in some important way for the worker, relative to a standard. Examples include holding a part-time job despite desiring full-

time work, and over qualification, where the employee has education, experience, or skills beyond the requirements of the job. Table 10 below, shows the education level per occupation group.

| | Elementary | Secondary 1 | Secondary 2 | Special | Tertiary 1 | Tertiary 2 |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|---------|------------|------------|
| | Education | | | | | |
| Clerks | 1.1% | 49.1% | 34.7% | 0.7% | 12.0% | 2.3% |
| Craft & related trades workers | 8.4% | 66.7% | 20.0% | | 4.9% | |
| Elementary occupations | 16.2% | 70.7% | 12.5% | | 0.6% | |
| Legislators, senior officials & managers | 0.9% | 35.2% | 30.7% | | 23.1% | 10.1% |
| Plant & machine operators and assemblers | 21.8% | 66.3% | 10.3% | | 1.6% | |
| Professionals | 1.1% | 20.3% | 23.3% | | 44.3% | 11.0% |
| Service workers & shop and market sales workers | 5.1% | 62.9% | 24.9% | 0.0% | 6.1% | 0.9% |
| Skilled agricultural & fishery workers | 57.6% | 42.4% | | | | |
| Technicians & associate professionals | 2.1% | 47.5% | 34.1% | | 15.3% | 1.0% |

Table 10. Occupation by education level

The above table shows that 14.3% of clerks have a tertiary education level. On the other hand, there are 66.8% legislators, senior officials and managers with a secondary or lower education level.