

THE BERMUDA JOB MARKET *Employment Briefs*



Introduction

The 2013 edition of the Bermuda Job Market Employment Brief is based on data collected from the 2012 Employment Survey. The Annual Employment Survey is a census of all businesses on the island. The Employment Brief is used to illustrate and highlight the main findings of this survey. The purpose of the Employment Survey is to provide a broad count of all jobs in the Bermuda labour market by selected demographics, industry and occupation group. The information collected from the Employment Survey is the primary source used for analyzing employment trends in Bermuda and is disseminated as an objective source of employment information for use by government, commerce and the general public. This edition examines the employment changes between the years 2011 and 2012. Additional and more detailed information on Bermuda’s labour market can be obtained from the 2012 Employment Survey Tabulation Set. The 2013 Employment Brief and the Tabulation Set are available on the Department’s website at www.statistics.gov.bm. The reference week for the 2012 Employment Survey was 26 August to 1 September 2012.

The survey results reveal that persons between 25 and 39 years of age were the most likely to lose employment, down by 1,030 jobs compared to one year ago. Additionally, filled jobs for persons between ages 40–54 decreased by 575 jobs while filled jobs amongst youth (under 25) fell by 308 jobs.

2012 Highlights

- Total jobs filled by Bermudians dropped 4%.
- Total jobs filled by non-Bermudians fell 10%
- Construction industry fell by 11%, losing 292 filled jobs between 2011 and 2012
- The Retail Trade and Business Services sector lost 276 jobs and 268 jobs, respectively in 2012
- The number of filled jobs in the International Business sector declined from 4,077 in 2011 to 3,867 in 2012, down 210 jobs or 5%.
- The median gross annual income for all jobs rose 1%, to \$59,985.

Aggregate Employment

Aggregate employment dipped sharply as the Bermudian economy continues to feel the effects of the global recession. According to Table 1 there were 1,956 fewer filled jobs in Bermuda between 2011 and 2012. Total filled jobs dropped from 37,399 in 2011 to 35,443 in 2012, which equates to a 5.2% decrease year-over-year. This marks the fourth consecutive year that the job market has declined. The level of jobs filled at 35,443 is the lowest on record since 1998 when there was a reported 35,323 filled jobs in the economy. Bermudians accounted for just over half (54% or 1,055) of the job losses in 2012. Guest workers accounted for 873, while non-Bermudian spouses of Bermudians lost 41 jobs and permanent residents gained 13 jobs, respectively. The breakdown of jobs by sex showed 1,121 less filled jobs amongst males and 835 less filled jobs amongst females.

Chart 1: Total Filled Jobs by Bermudian Status, 2012



Chart 2: Total Filled Jobs by Major Occupational Groups and Age Groups, 2012

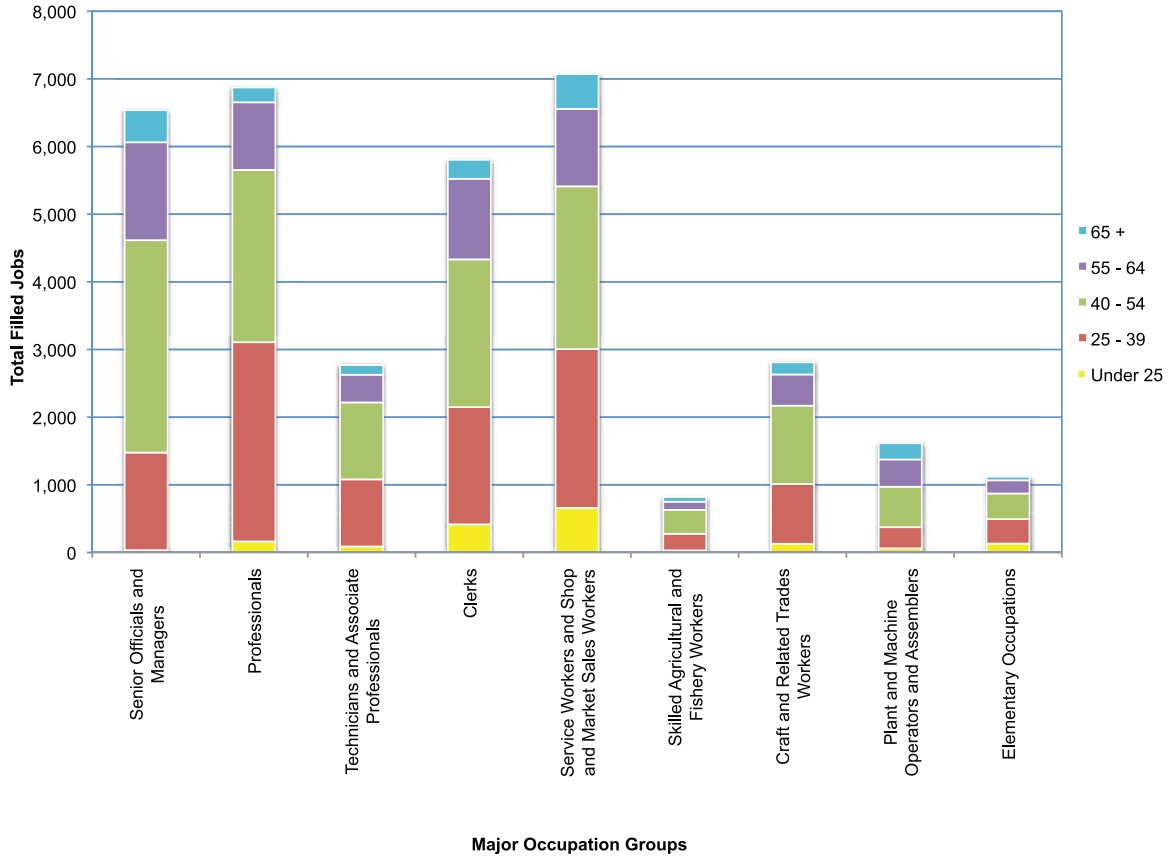


Chart 3: Total Filled Jobs and Average Weekly Hours Worked, 2011 and 2012



Employment Income Rises Slightly

Table 2 presents the median gross annual income by sex, age, Bermudian status and race. The table also outlines estimates of median annual income by the major divisions of economic activity and the major occupation groups.

Employment income includes all forms of monetary compensation received by employees and self-employed persons before voluntary and mandatory payroll deductions. Only companies with ten or more employees are required to provide income data on behalf of their employees. Median gross annual income is the gross annual income figure that half of all job holders earn more than and the other half earn less than.

The 2012 median income earned by all job holders in establishments with 10 or more employees was \$59,985. This level of income represented a 1% increase in earnings compared to the 2011 estimate of \$59,364. However, the corresponding inflation rate for the twelve month period was measured at 1.9% indicating no real gains in employment earnings.

The profile of median annual income by sex shows that females continue to earn more than males. On average, in 2012 women earned \$60,759 compared to \$59,465 for men.

In terms of age and income, jobs holders 40 to 54 years old received the highest pay package of \$66,539. This age group was followed by workers 25 to 39 years whose median income was \$61,727. Job holders who fell within the age groups of: 55 to 64 years (\$59,321); 65 years and older (\$44,679); and, under 25 years (\$34,792) reported median incomes below the overall median annual income for 2012.

As outlined below there was a significant amount of variation in the median annual income of jobholders when highlighted by Bermudian status

- Bermudian - \$57,144
- Permanent Resident - \$59,700
- Spouse of Bermudian - \$72,119
- Other non-Bermudian - \$78,881

Within the major occupational groups, persons employed as senior officials and managers earned the highest salaries with a median annual income of \$97,977. Job holders in professional positions earned the second highest incomes with a median of \$87,245. The median annual income for technicians and associate professionals was \$81,628, while craft and related trade workers, clerks, and plant and machine operators earned \$55,989, \$54,273 and \$49,958, respectively. Persons who work as service, shop and market sales workers earned the least among all occupation groups with a median annual income of \$35,898.

With respect to the major groups of economic activity, workers in the international business sector earned a

median annual income of \$121,688, more than double the overall median of \$59,985. The median income for workers in the other industry sectors include: the electricity, gas & water sector (\$77,576), financial intermediation (\$73,970) and the public administration sector with \$70,416. Workers in the agriculture & fishery sector, the hotel sector and restaurant sector were among the lowest paid with median annual incomes of \$37,368, \$35,631 and \$34,900 respectively, in 2012.

Employment Plummetts

Since the inception of the Employment Survey in 1978, the single largest decline in the number of jobs in the workplace occurred between 2011 and 2012. Employers reported an overall decrease of 1,956 jobs as the job market contracted for the fourth year in succession. There were no notable employment increases in any of the major sectors of the economy.

Table 4 shows that the number of jobs filled by Bermudians fell by over 4% from 26,187 in 2011 to 25,132 in 2012. This represented 1,055 fewer jobs filled by Bermudians. Job losses held by Bermudians were higher than any other Bermudian status group. The construction industry lost 292 jobs, 165 of which were held by Bermudians. The retail trade & repair services sector reported 276 job losses; Bermudians occupied 231 of these positions. Other industries in which there were substantial declines in the number of jobs held by Bermudian workers included: the business services sector, down 145 positions; financial intermediation (banking, investment & insurance) down by 140 jobs; and, the transport & communication sector, down by 118 jobs.

A substantial number of jobs were lost by Bermudians working as clerks, senior officials and managers, craft and trades persons and service, shop and market sales workers (See Table 5). In 2012, Bermudians lost jobs as retail sales clerks/salespersons and sales assistants (-96), senior clerks (-79) and cashiers (-74). Additionally, there were fewer Bermudians working as security officers (-54), masons (-41), junior clerks (-32) and general painters (-19).

Job losses for non-Bermudians stood at 873 in 2012. Table 4 shows that guest workers filled 7,501 jobs in 2012 and 8,374 positions in 2011. The restaurant industry and the International business sector registered the highest number of job losses for foreign workers, down 135 and 130 jobs, respectively. According to Table 5, non-Bermudians lost 265 jobs in the service, shop and market sales worker occupation group and 184 positions in the professional occupations group. The reduction was felt most heavily by guest workers who were employed as professional accountants (-98), waiters/waitresses (-59), chef de partie/cooks (-58), housepersons/cleaners (-29), kitchen assistants (-29) computer programmers (-20), and registered nurses (-16).

Table 1**Filled Jobs by Sex, Age, Status, Race, Major Division of Economic Activity and Major Occupation Group, 2008 to 2012**

Age, Bermudian Status and Race of Job Holder	Number					Percentage Distribution				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Total Filled Jobs	35,443	37,399	38,097	39,520	40,213	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Males	17,851	18,972	19,597	20,614	21,027	50%	51%	51%	52%	52%
Females	17,592	18,427	18,500	18,906	19,186	50%	49%	49%	48%	48%
Under 25	1,716	2,024	2,039	2,277	2,508	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%
25 - 39	11,275	12,305	12,947	13,901	14,405	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%
40 - 54	13,908	14,483	14,796	15,159	15,371	39%	39%	39%	38%	38%
55 - 64	6,373	6,379	6,143	6,089	5,927	18%	17%	16%	15%	15%
65 +	2,171	2,208	2,172	2,094	2,002	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
Bermudians	25,132	26,187	26,247	26,789	27,180	71%	70%	69%	68%	68%
Spouses of Bermudians	1,968	2,009	1,979	1,992	1,956	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Other Non-Bermudians	7,501	8,374	9,065	9,932	10,367	21%	22%	24%	25%	26%
Permanent Residents	842	829	806	807	710	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Black	19,219	20,189	20,190	20,785	21,034	54%	54%	53%	53%	52%
White	11,345	11,904	12,291	12,961	13,488	32%	32%	32%	33%	34%
Mixed/Other Races	4,879	5,306	5,616	5,774	5,691	14%	14%	15%	15%	14%
Major Division of Economic Activity										
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining & quarrying	599	639	692	710	717	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Manufacturing	753	792	841	907	915	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Electricity, gas & water	386	389	426	409	412	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Construction	2,257	2,549	3,042	3,488	3,649	6%	7%	8%	9%	9%
Wholesale trade & motor vehicles	1,348	1,467	1,529	1,568	1,502	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Retail trade & repair services	2,786	3,062	3,129	3,184	3,264	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Hotels	2,428	2,563	2,432	2,719	2,942	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%
Rest., cafes & bars	1,957	1,970	1,917	1,955	1,927	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Transport & communications	2,176	2,293	2,322	2,471	2,602	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Financial Intermediation	2,508	2,747	2,741	2,781	2,907	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Real estate & rent.	490	491	574	606	625	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Business services	3,708	3,976	4,033	4,197	4,326	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Public administration	4,298	4,284	4,296	4,318	4,223	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Education, health & social work	3,750	3,895	3,625	3,624	3,279	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%
Other community, social & personal	2,132	2,205	2,211	2,152	2,162	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
International business activity	3,867	4,077	4,287	4,431	4,761	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%
Major Occupation Group										
Armed Forces	25	29	28	29	27	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Senior Officials and Managers	6,537	6,819	6,860	7,009	7,133	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Professionals	6,873	7,127	7,181	7,507	7,565	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,769	2,802	2,874	2,941	2,933	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%
Clerks	5,804	6,285	6,416	6,531	6,706	16%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	7,070	7,440	7,241	7,472	7,571	20%	20%	19%	19%	19%
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	819	883	944	972	968	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Craft and Related Trade Workers	2,811	3,103	3,459	3,758	3,878	8%	8%	9%	10%	10%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,615	1,718	1,804	1,904	2,011	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Elementary Occupations	1,120	1,193	1,290	1,397	1,421	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%

Table 2

Median Gross Annual Income for Establishments with Ten or more Employees, 2012 and 2011

	2012		2011		Increase/ Decrease 2011 – 2012 Percent
	Median Gross Annual Income	% of Median	Median Gross Annual Income	% of Median	
Total	\$59,985	100%	\$59,364	100%	1%
Male	\$59,465	99%	\$59,081	100%	1%
Female	\$60,759	101%	\$59,677	101%	2%
Under 25	\$34,792	58%	\$35,262	59%	-1%
25 - 39	\$61,727	103%	\$61,699	104%	0%
40 - 54	\$66,539	111%	\$65,025	110%	2%
55 - 64	\$59,321	99%	\$58,324	98%	2%
65 +	\$44,679	74%	\$43,967	74%	2%
Bermudians	\$57,144	95%	\$56,479	95%	1%
Spouses of Bermudians	\$72,119	120%	\$69,508	117%	4%
Other non- Bermudians	\$78,881	132%	\$74,766	126%	6%
Permanent Residents	\$59,700	100%	\$59,908	101%	0%
Black	\$55,517	93%	\$54,792	92%	1%
White	\$83,444	139%	\$80,763	136%	3%
Mixed/other races	\$54,419	91%	\$53,907	91%	1%
Major Division of Economic Activity					
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining & quarrying	\$37,368	62%	\$39,559	67%	-6%
Manufacturing	\$49,120	82%	\$52,375	88%	-6%
Electricity, gas & water	\$77,576	129%	\$77,400	130%	0%
Construction	\$57,641	96%	\$57,802	97%	0%
Wholesale Trade & Motor Vehicles	\$46,386	77%	\$44,939	76%	3%
Retail Trade & Repair Services	\$44,060	73%	\$42,000	71%	5%
Hotels	\$35,631	59%	\$35,898	60%	-1%
Restaurants, Cafes & Bars	\$34,900	58%	\$35,664	60%	-2%
Transport & Communications	\$55,472	92%	\$56,704	96%	-2%
Financial Intermediation	\$73,970	123%	\$70,471	119%	5%
Real Estate & Renting Services	\$58,533	98%	\$60,714	102%	-4%
Business Services	\$69,957	117%	\$69,082	116%	1%
Public Administration	\$70,416	117%	\$65,564	110%	7%
Education, health & social work	\$62,049	103%	\$61,600	104%	1%
Other Community, Social & Personal Services	\$49,111	82%	\$50,774	86%	-3%
International Business Activity	\$121,688	203%	\$111,938	189%	9%
Major Occupation Group					
Senior Officials and Managers	\$97,977	163%	\$95,899	162%	2%
Professionals	\$87,245	145%	\$82,370	139%	6%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	\$81,628	136%	\$80,820	136%	1%
Clerks	\$54,273	90%	\$53,666	90%	1%
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	\$35,898	60%	\$35,945	61%	0%
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	\$45,429	76%	\$46,694	79%	-3%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	\$55,989	93%	\$55,316	93%	1%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	\$49,958	83%	\$49,558	83%	1%
Elementary Occupations	\$48,697	81%	\$48,690	82%	0%
Armed Forces	\$90,000	150%	\$91,091	153%	-1%

Employment Opportunities for Bermudians

In 2012, the total number of jobs filled by guest workers declined by ten per cent or 873 positions (Table 1). With the continued decline in employment of foreign workers since 2008, 21 per cent of all jobs were filled by non-Bermudians compared to 26% measured five years ago. This share represents 7,501 positions in the local job market.

Table 3 details counts of jobs for selected occupations by Bermudians and guest workers. It also presents the percentage share of jobs held non-Bermudian workers. As such, potential career opportunities can be identified for those occupations in which there is shortage of Bermudian labour.

Within the agricultural and fishery occupational group, non-Bermudian workers were reported in occupations such as landscape gardeners (193) and general gardeners (47). More than half of all landscape gardeners (51%) were foreign workers. Bermudians accounted for 120 jobs or 31%.

Non-Bermudian workers filled a significant number of positions in the occupational group categorized as Professionals, accounting for 2,317 jobs, a 34 per cent share of all job holders in this occupation group. These include certified accountants (392), registered nurses (323), junior accountants (171), secondary school teachers (150), and actuaries (125). Bermudian workers on the other hand held 161 certified accountant positions and 145 jobs as registered nurses. There were fewer Bermudian senior school teachers (136) and actuaries (23) compared to the respective counts for guest workers.

Within the service workers shop and market sales workers occupational group, contract workers accounted for 27 per cent of the total jobs filled. Some 1,892 service positions such as nanny, cook, waiter/waitresses, private housekeeper and beautician were filled by guest workers.

Non-Bermudian workers filled 24 per cent of jobs within the craft and related trade occupations. In 2012, work permit holders filled positions such as masons (169), butchers (48), and motor vehicle mechanics (47). In comparison, there were Bermudians who filled 163 mason positions, 12 butcher positions and 77 jobs as motor vehicle mechanics.

Among the senior officials and managerial occupational group, contract workers accounted for twenty three per cent of all jobs. The leading occupations for non-Bermudians were finance managers (300) and sub-managers (168). Jobs filled by Bermudians in these two managerial levels totalled 270 and 261, respectively. There were 284 directors and chief executives officers (CEO) at the helm of many businesses across the island. Nearly half (131 jobs) or 46% of these positions were held by non-Bermudians. A total of 116 Bermudians worked as directors and chief executives.

Fractional Rise in Weekly Work Hours

Despite the sharp decline in overall employment, the number of hours worked per week for employed persons rose fractionally in 2012 by 0.3 hours. This equated to an increase in weekly work time of approximately 18 minutes for employees who reported to work during the 2012 reference week of 26th August to 1st September. Chart 3 above, contrasts the annual decline in employment with the fractional rise in average hours worked.

Across the major divisions of economic activity, the hotel sector reported the highest increase in average hours worked of 2.1 hours. Conversely, in the electricity, gas & water sector, average hours worked dipped by 1.9 hours. Figure 1 below presents the average number of hours worked per week for specific occupations that fall within these sectors and contributed to the change in hours worked during 2012.

Figure 1. Selected Occupations by Change in Average Hours Worked Per Week, 2011 - 2012

Occupation Title	2012 Average Hours Worked	2011 Average Hours Worked	Absolute Change in Hours (+/-)
Social Director/ Hostess	25.7	18.8	+6.9
General machinery engine fitter	41.9	48.3	-6.4
Overhead linesperson	36.4	42.4	-5.9
Pool/Beach attendant	37.7	31.9	+5.7
Assistant cook	47.7	43.3	+4.4
Head Waiter/ Captain	42.7	39.0	+3.8

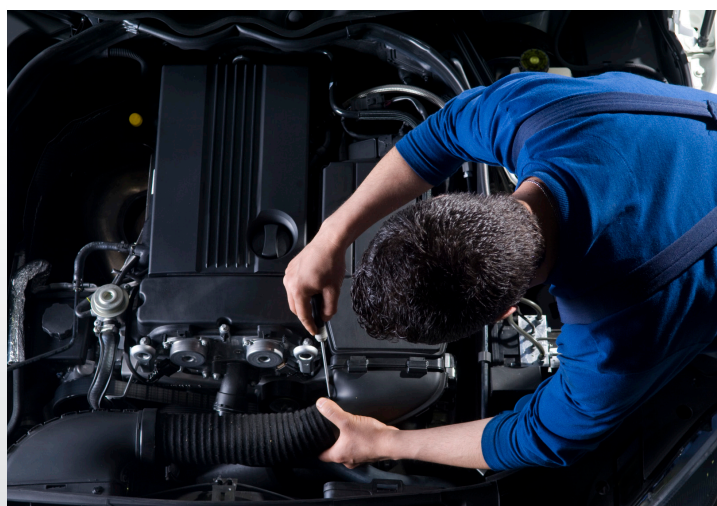


Table 3
Shortages of Bermudians in Selected Occupations, 2012

	TOTAL JOBS	BERMUDIANS	OTHER NON- BERMUDIANS ¹	% JOBS FILLED BY OTHER NON- BERMUDIAN
	2012	2012	2012	2012
Senior Officials and Managers				
Finance (Ins. Banking Accounting) - Manager	642	270	300	47
Director and chief executive	284	116	131	46
Finance (Ins. Banking Accounting) - Gen. Manager	144	52	66	46
Corporate / Legal - Manager	13	8	5	38
Finance (Ins. Banking Accounting) - Sub-Manager	465	261	168	36
Engineering (Incl. maintenance) - Gen. Manager	9	5	3	33
Food and beverage (Catering) - Gen. Manager	18	8	6	33
General Managers nec	229	130	73	32
Data processing / Information Technology - Gen. Manager	50	29	15	30
Professionals				
Radiologist	8	0	7	88
Actuary	152	23	125	82
Floral arranger	21	2	15	71
Accountant I	600	161	392	65
Pharmacist	42	13	27	64
Nurse Registered	516	145	323	63
Telecommunications engineer	16	6	10	63
Market controller analyst	15	5	9	60
Meteorologist	7	2	4	57
Radiological technologist	62	22	34	55
Estate surveyor	15	5	8	53
Accountant II	329	140	171	52
Auditor internal	67	31	34	51
Biological technician/Public health analyst	50	21	25	50
Physician	187	72	92	49
Town planner / Traffic planner	21	9	10	48
Software engineer / computer science designer	15	6	7	47
Surgeon	15	6	7	47
Secondary education teaching professional	328	136	150	46
Biologist botanist zoologist and related professional	16	8	7	44
Accountant III	301	160	129	43
Other teaching professionals not elsewhere classified	24	11	10	42
Medical laboratory technologist	42	22	17	40
Specialist economist/Securities analyst	67	33	27	40
Veterinarian	15	8	6	40
Performing arts director/Producer (General) actor film/stage director	23	14	9	39
Journalist/Reporter	31	19	12	39
Computer professional nec	138	75	53	38
Quantity surveyor	19	9	7	37
Occupational therapist	42	24	15	36
Physiotherapist	45	24	16	36
Computer programmer / analyst	153	92	50	33
Minister of religion/Chaplain/Nun/Priest/Pastor	79	50	25	32
Sub-editor/Editor	13	7	4	31
Lawyer	312	195	94	30
Technicians and Associate Professionals				
Ship surveyor	3	1	2	67
Dietician	10	4	5	50
Appraiser valuer and auctioneer	12	6	6	50
Dental hygienist (Oral)	41	18	20	49
Broker	78	31	38	49
Underwriter	379	184	169	45
Architectural assistant/technician	25	13	10	40
Police officer/Detective	320	181	121	38
Investment officer	115	60	41	36
Fitness instructor/Physical trainer	59	31	18	31
Sports coach	46	31	14	30

Table 3 - Continued
Shortages of Bermudians in Selected Occupations, 2012

	TOTAL JOBS	BERMUDIANS	OTHER NON-BERMUDIANS ¹	% JOBS FILLED BY OTHER NON-BERMUDIAN
Clerks				
Telegrapher	9	5	4	44
Services Workers				
Nursemaid/Nanny	162	11	138	85
Sous chef/Second chef	82	11	65	79
Waiter/Chef de Rang	188	46	139	74
Chef de partie/Cook	627	135	458	73
Companion	21	4	13	62
Beautician	178	54	102	57
Waiter/Waitress general	595	244	319	54
Commis de cuisine/Assistant cook	132	53	70	53
Executive Chef/Head cook	87	29	46	53
Home-based personal care worker	27	11	14	52
Housekeeper (Private Service)	252	79	120	48
Executive housekeeper	42	19	18	43
Captain Head/Waiter	52	27	20	38
Child-care worker	32	19	12	38
Maitre D'/Room manager	38	17	14	37
Lifeguard	17	11	6	35
Barber Hairdresser	181	95	58	32
Agricultural and fishery workers				
Farm worker (General)	28	3	24	86
Landscape gardener	377	120	193	51
Farmer	31	18	12	39
Gardener (General)	163	81	47	29
Craft and related trades workers				
Tailor/Dressmaker	7	0	6	86
Upholsterer	10	1	8	80
Butcher/Fish butcher	66	12	48	73
Baker/Mixer	53	11	37	70
Wood furniture finisher	6	2	4	67
Shoe repairer	3	1	2	67
Tiler	36	13	19	53
Stonecutter	2	1	1	50
Mason	376	163	169	45
Underwater worker/Diver	36	15	16	44
Dairy products processor	7	3	3	43
Sail tent and awning maker	7	3	3	43
Autobody worker	44	22	18	41
Motorcycle mechanic	45	27	17	38
Machine tool operator	8	5	3	38
Offset press operator	8	4	3	38
Motor vehicle mechanic	141	77	47	33
Refrigeration and air conditioning plant installer and mechanic	124	80	40	32
Optical mechanic/Technician	10	6	3	30
Baker helper	10	7	3	30
Plant and machine operators and assemblers				
Boiler fireperson Watch engineer Watch keeper	21	15	5	24
Elementary occupations				
Char worker cleaner and related worker N.E.C.	32	20	10	31
Swimming pool service person	22	15	5	23

¹ Excludes workers who are Permanent Residents and Non-Bermudian Spouses

Table 4
Filled Jobs by Major Division of Economic Activity and Status, 2012 and 2011

Major Division of Economic Activity	2012				
	Total	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Spouse of Bermudian	Permanent Res.
Total	35,443	25,132	7,501	1,968	842
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining & quarrying	599	295	231	35	38
Manufacturing	753	563	127	51	12
Electricity, gas & water	386	344	28	13	1
Construction	2,257	1,564	486	151	56
Wholesale trade & motor vehicles	1,348	1,157	98	69	24
Retail trade & repair services	2,786	2,234	323	172	57
Hotels	2,428	1,677	566	130	55
Rest., cafes & bars	1,957	978	862	79	38
Transport & communications	2,176	2,010	104	46	16
Financial Intermediation	2,508	1,979	352	145	32
Real estate & rent	490	412	39	25	14
Business services	3,708	2,327	988	209	184
Public admin.	4,298	3,734	441	101	22
Education, health & social work	3,750	2,510	824	339	77
Other community, social & personal	2,132	1,258	643	123	108
International business activity	3,867	2,090	1,389	280	108
	2011				
	Total	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Spouse of Bermudian	Permanent Res.
Total	37,399	26,187	8,374	2,009	829
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining & quarrying	639	311	256	34	38
Manufacturing	792	599	134	48	11
Electricity, gas & water	389	348	28	12	1
Construction	2,549	1,729	596	162	62
Wholesale trade & motor vehicles	1,467	1,264	118	65	20
Retail trade & repair services	3,062	2,465	352	193	52
Hotels	2,563	1,719	658	133	53
Rest., cafes & bars	1,970	850	997	77	46
Transport & communications	2,293	2,128	92	59	14
Financial Intermediation	2,747	2,119	452	143	33
Real estate & rent	491	414	39	28	10
Business services	3,976	2,472	1,107	219	178
Public admin.	4,284	3,708	449	104	23
Education, health & social work	3,895	2,616	873	335	71
Other community, social & personal	2,205	1,276	704	117	108
International business activity	4,077	2,169	1,519	280	109
	Increase/Decrease(-) 2011-2012				
Total	-1,956	-1,055	-873	-41	13
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining & quarrying	-40	-16	-25	1	0
Manufacturing	-39	-36	-7	3	1
Electricity, gas & water	-3	-4	0	1	0
Construction	-292	-165	-110	-11	-6
Wholesale trade & motor vehicles	-119	-107	-20	4	4
Retail trade & repair services	-276	-231	-29	-21	5
Hotels	-135	-42	-92	-3	2
Rest., cafes & bars	-13	128	-135	2	-8
Transport & communications	-117	-118	12	-13	2
Financial Intermediation	-239	-140	-100	2	-1
Real estate & rent	-1	-2	0	-3	4
Business services	-268	-145	-119	-10	6
Public admin.	14	26	-8	-3	-1
Education, health & social work	-145	-106	-49	4	6
Other community, social & personal	-73	-18	-61	6	0
International business activity	-210	-79	-130	0	-1

Table 5
Filled Jobs by Major Occupation Group and Status, 2012 and 2011

Major Occupation Group	2012				
	Total	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Spouse of Bermudian	Permanent Resident
Total	35,443	25,132	7,501	1,968	842
Armed Forces	25	20	5	-	-
Senior Officials and Managers	6,537	4,402	1,474	474	187
Professionals	6,873	3,998	2,317	443	115
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,769	1,989	590	153	37
Clerks	5,804	5,287	166	274	77
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	7,070	4,573	1,892	358	247
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	819	418	283	40	78
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,811	1,926	679	149	57
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,615	1,550	23	32	10
Elementary Occupations	1,120	969	72	45	34
	2011				
	Total	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Spouse of Bermudian	Permanent Resident
Total	37,399	26,187	8,374	2,009	829
Armed Forces	29	23	6	-	-
Senior Officials and Managers	6,819	4,572	1,590	481	176
Professionals	7,127	4,064	2,501	443	119
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,802	1,986	635	150	31
Clerks	6,285	5,675	246	288	76
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	7,440	4,678	2,157	368	237
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	883	437	323	38	85
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3,103	2,078	810	154	61
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,718	1,646	27	35	10
Elementary Occupations	1,193	1,028	79	52	34
	Increase/Decrease (-)				
	2011 – 2012				
	Total	Bermudian	Non-Bermudian	Spouse of Bermudian	Permanent Resident
Total	-1,956	-1,055	-873	-41	13
Armed Forces	-4	-3	-1	-	-
Senior Officials and Managers	-282	-170	-116	-7	11
Professionals	-254	-66	-184	0	-4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	-33	3	-45	3	6
Clerks	-481	-388	-80	-14	1
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	-370	-105	-265	-10	10
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	-64	-19	-40	2	-7
Craft and Related Trades Workers	-292	-152	-131	-5	-4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	-103	-96	-4	-3	0
Elementary Occupations	-73	-59	-7	-7	0

Table 6

Filled Jobs by Major Occupation Group, Major Division of Economic Activity and Average Hours Worked Per Week, 2012 and 2011

Major Occupation Group	2012 Total	2011 Total	Increase/ Decrease (-)
			2011 – 2012 Hours
Total	36.1	35.8	0.3
Senior Officials and Managers	36.9	36.7	0.2
Professionals	34.5	34.4	0.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	35.2	34.6	0.6
Clerks	33.7	33.5	0.2
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	36.8	36.1	0.7
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	39.7	39.6	0.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	38.6	39.1	-0.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	38.7	38.2	0.4
Elementary Occupations	37.6	36.9	0.6

Major Division of Economic Activity	2012 Total	2011 Total	Increase/ Decrease (-)
			2011 – 2012 Hours
Total	36.1	35.8	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining & quarrying	39.4	39.3	0.2
Manufacturing	36.7	37.2	-0.5
Electricity, gas & water	39.3	41.2	-1.9
Construction	39.7	40.1	-0.3
Wholesale trade & repair services	36.9	36.0	0.9
Retail trade & repair services	36.3	35.6	0.7
Hotels	38.3	36.2	2.1
Restaurants	41.8	42.1	-0.3
Transport & Communications	36.9	37.1	-0.2
Financial Intermediation	35.2	34.8	0.4
Real estate & rent	34.7	34.4	0.2
Business services	33.9	34.1	-0.2
Public Administration	35.3	34.8	0.6
Education, health & social work	32.7	32.0	0.7
Other community social & personal	33.3	33.7	-0.4
International business activity	36.0	35.8	0.2

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