

LABOUR FORCE

The economic boom of the 1980's was evidenced by the expansion in Bermuda's labour force during the intercensal period. In fact, the rate of growth in the labour force outstripped that of the overall population: 12% to 8%. Most of this growth in the work force was attributable to the marked increase in the presence of women in the labour market. While the number of males grew by 8%, the number of females increased twice as fast, by 17%. (See Table 1)

Table 1
Labour Force by Sex

Labour Force	1991	1980	Percentage Change
Total	35,222	31,436	+12%
Male	18,644	17,232	+8%
Female	16,578	14,204	+17%

Following the economically healthy times of the 1980's, Bermuda's economy descended into a recession that has been characterised by an unemployment level that is unprecedented in recent times. At 6% of the labour force, Bermuda's unemployment rate in 1991 was triple the frictional unemployment level of 2% in 1980 (Table 2).

Table 2
Labour Force by Participation Status

Labour Force	1991	1980	Percentage Change
Total	35,222	31,436	+12%
Employed	33,120	30,809	+8%
Unemployed	2,102	627	+235%
% Unemployed	6%	2%	

A profile of the unemployed in 1991 is set out in Table 3. It reveals that Bermuda's unemployed were predominantly male, black, Bermudian and young adult to middle-aged. Two-thirds were male, four-fifths were black, more than half were black males and 88% were Bermudian. Those aged between 25 and 34 years were the largest single age group at 28%.

Table 3
Profile of the Unemployed 1991

	Number	% of Unemployed
Total	2,102	100
Sex		
Male	1,394	66
Female	708	34
Race		
Black	1,654	79
White & Other	448	21
Sex & Race		
Black Male	1,130	54
Black Female	524	25
White & Other Male	264	13
White & Other Female	184	9
Bermudian Status		
Bermudian	1,857	88
Non-Bermudian	244	12
Age		
16 - 19	291	14
20 - 24	405	19
25 - 34	585	28
35 - 44	359	17
45 - 64	408	19
65 & over	54	3

Employment by Industry Sector

The analysis that follows applies to the 33,120 persons who were employed during the week preceding Census Day. This group is referred to as the working population.

As shown in Table 4 the economic expansion during the intercensal period occurred primarily in the construction and financial sectors of the economy. In fact, construction, banks, insurance and real estate, and international companies contributed to 87% of the growth in the labour force. Moreover, these three industries along with business services accounted for 30% of all workers in 1991, up from 25% in 1980.

One of the fastest growing industries was banks, insurance and real estate in which employment increased by 43%. Coupled with this was the 38% rise in employment in business services and the 30% growth in the number of persons working in the international companies sector. These trends indicate the very significant role that the international sector played in the 1980's.

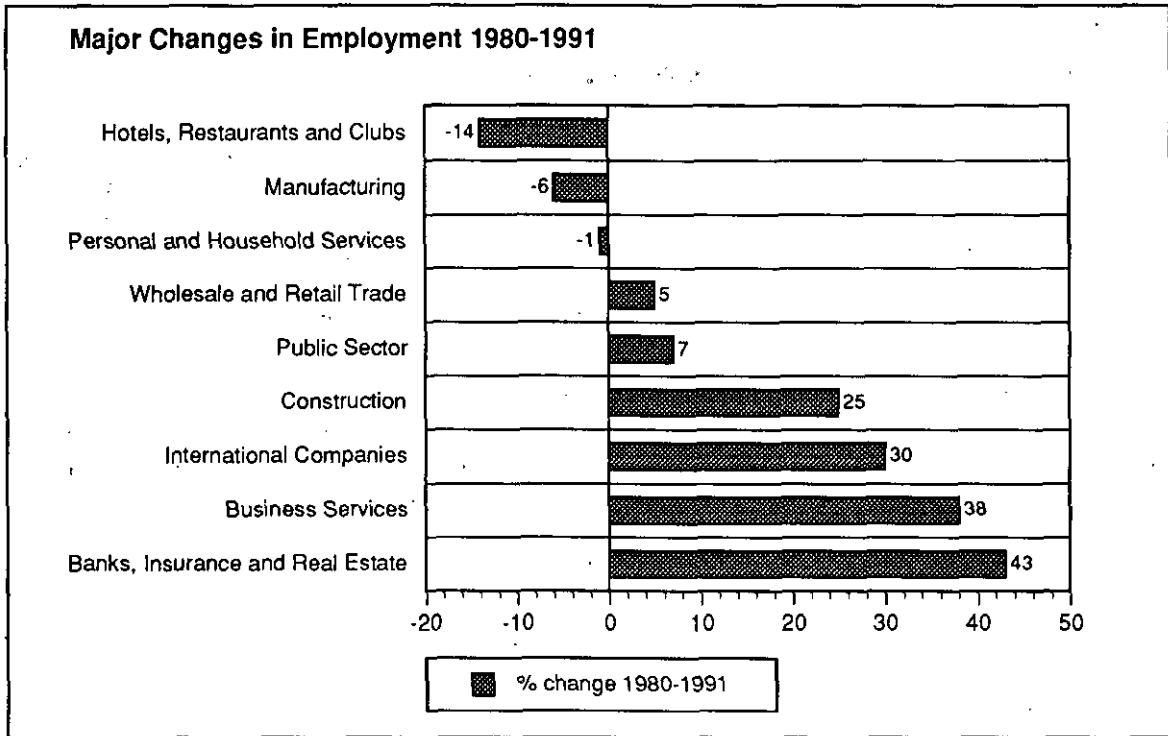
The credit expansion policies of the lending institutions during the latter part of the 1980's generated tremendous growth in the construction industry in the form of new homes and additions to dwelling units, condominium developments, additional office space and other capital projects. Employment in construction therefore grew by 25%, a complete reversal of the trend experienced during the seventies.

The largest employing sector was wholesale and retail trade, which accounted for 15% of the working population and experienced a moderate growth rate of 5%. This industry took over first place position from the hospitality industry as the closures of some larger hotels reduced significantly employment opportunities in the hospitality industry.

Other sectors of the economy experienced growth as well. In fact, the largest percentage increase, 49%, was recorded in agriculture, fishing and quarrying; however, this industrial group accounted for only 2% of the economy. Education, health and welfare grew by 19%; communications, 13%; and recreational and cultural services, 7%. Declining employment was registered also in manufacturing, 6%; and public administration and defence, 6%. Defence includes those jobs held by Bermuda residents at military bases, and there has been an on-going reduction in jobs at the bases as a result of scaled-down military activities.

Table 4
Working Population by Major Industrial Groups

Major Industrial Groups	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change
	1991	1980	1991	1980	1980 - 1991
Total	33,120	30,809	100	100	+8%
Agriculture, Fishing and Quarrying	599	402	2	1	+49%
Manufacturing	869	929	3	3	-6%
Electricity, Gas and Water	521	385	2	1	+35%
Construction	3,426	2,730	10	9	+25%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,842	4,596	15	15	+5%
Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs	4,702	5,450	14	18	-14%
Transport and Storage	1,913	1,885	6	6	+1%
Communications	768	679	2	2	+13%
Banks, Insurance and Real Estate	2,885	2,012	9	7	+43%
Business Services	1,692	1,223	5	4	+38%
Public Administration and Defence	2,382	2,533	7	7	-6%
Education, Health & Community Services	3,375	2,831	10	9	+19%
Recreational and Cultural Services	672	628	2	2	+7%
Personal and Household Services	2,310	2,329	7	8	-1%
International Companies	1,914	1,471	6	5	+30%
Other and Not Stated	250	726	1	2	



Occupations

The trends observed in occupations over the decade corresponded with the observed industrial shifts in the economy. The intercensal period witnessed a very significant surge in the creation of higher echelon posts. (See Table 5)

As the financial sector expanded, administrative and managerial job opportunities increased, as did professional and technical, and clerical positions. The number of administrators and managers increased tremendously, by 72%, and accounted for 13% of the working population in 1991 as opposed to 8% in 1980. The number of professional and technical workers grew by 17% and clerical workers increased in number by 9%. The relative significance of the latter occupational group remained unchanged at 20% while that of professional and technical workers increased just barely by one percentage point to 16%. The construction boom produced a rise in the demand for production and transport workers and labourers. These workers increased by 15% in absolute numbers and grew marginally from 20% of the work force in 1980 to 21% in 1991.

The declines in the hospitality industry translated into an eight-per cent drop in the number of service workers. This group in 1991 accounted for 20% of all workers, compared with 22% in 1980. Also declining was the number of sales workers (by 2%); however, this group maintained its relative share in the work force at 6%.

Table 5
Labour Force by Major Occupational Groups

Major Occupational Groups	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change
	1991	1980	1991	1980	1980 - 1991
Total	33,120	30,809	100	100	+8%
Professional & technical	5,440	4,640	16	15	+17%
Administrative & managerial	4,460	2,586	13	8	+72%
Clerical	6,774	6,214	20	20	+9%
Sales	1,959	1,997	6	6	-2%
Service	6,485	7,018	20	23	-8%
Production, transport & related	7,003	6,087	21	20	+15%
Other and not stated	999	2,267	3	7	-56%

Occupations by Sex

Table 6 points out that not only did women increase numerically in the labour force, but they also increased relatively to their male counterparts. Overall, women workers increased their representation from 45% to 48% of all workers whilst the proportion of males declined correspondingly from 55% to 52%. Women made strides in higher echelon jobs especially. In professional and technical positions the male-female ratio in 1991 was exactly the reverse of what it was in 1980; the proportion of males declined six percentage points from 53% to 47% whilst that of females increased from 47% to 53%. Within administrative and managerial positions, the proportion held by women increased from 28% to 37%; thus, while males still outnumbered females in these jobs, they registered a corresponding decline from 72% to 63% of administrative and managerial positions.

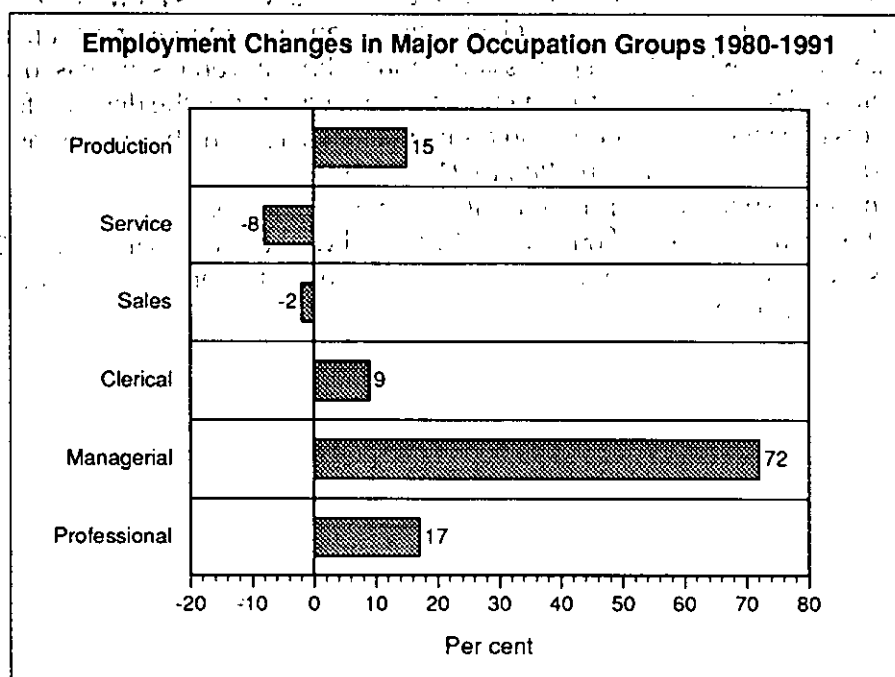


Table 6
Working Population by Major Occupational Groups and Sex

Major Occupational Groups	1991			1980		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Occupational Groups	33,120	17,250	15,870	30,809	16,891	13,918
Professional, Technical & Related	5,440	2,335	2,905	4,640	2,480	2,160
Administrative & Managerial	4,460	2,813	1,647	2,586	1,850	736
Clerical Workers	6,774	987	5,787	6,214	1,115	5,099
Sales Workers	1,959	664	1,295	1,997	787	1,210
Service Workers	6,485	2,993	3,492	7,018	3,323	3,695
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	7,003	6,396	607	6,087	5,586	501
Other & Not Stated	999	862	137	2,267	1,750	517

Percentage Distribution by Sex

All Occupational Groups	100	52	48	100	55	45
Professional, Technical & Related	100	47	53	100	53	47
Administrative & Managerial	100	63	37	100	72	28
Clerical Workers	100	15	85	100	18	82
Sales Workers	100	34	66	100	39	61
Service Workers	100	46	54	100	47	53
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	100	91	9	100	92	8
Other & Not Stated	100	86	14	100	77	23

Race

During the intercensal period, the racial composition of the working population shifted marginally as the proportion of black workers declined from 61% in 1980 to 59% in 1991. Correspondingly, the proportion of white and other races increased from 39% to 41% over the same period. The influx of contract workers, predominantly from North America and Europe, was the major factor underlying this change.

Amongst the major occupation groups, black workers made the most significant gains in professional and technical posts, and in administrative and managerial positions, increasing their numbers by 36% in the former category and by 102% in the latter group. However, white and other racial groups continued to hold the majority of the positions in this segment of the job market.

Blacks continued to be predominant in clerical and production jobs. In the particular case of clerical jobs, black workers figured even more prominently in 1991, partly as a result of a decrease in

the number of white and other races in this category; in effect, blacks held 68% of such jobs in 1991 compared to 60% in 1980.

Within the broad group of service workers, the majority of whom were employed in the hotel and restaurant sector, white workers increased by 34% during the intercensal period, in sharp contrast to the 21% decline in the number of black workers. As more blacks have attained university degrees and vocational qualifications, there has been a marked movement away from service jobs to clerical, administrative, professional and technical positions, and the demand in the service sector has increasingly been filled by contract workers from overseas as shown in Tables 8 and 9.

Table 7
Working Population by Major Occupational Group and Race

Major Occupational Groups	1991			1980			Percentage Change 1980 to 1991		
	Total	Black ¹	White & Other	Total	Black & Other	White	Total	Black	White & Other
All Occupational Groups	33,120*	19,606	13,424	30,809	18,656	12,153	+8%	+5%	+10%
Professional, Technical & Related	5,440	2,399	3,033	4,640	1,767	2,873	+17%	+36%	+6%
Administrative & Managerial	4,460	1,608	2,836	2,586	795	1,791	+72%	+102%	+58%
Clerical Workers	6,774	4,579	2,186	6,214	3,758	2,456	+9%	+22%	-11%
Sales Workers	1,959	1,083	872	1,997	1,028	969	-2%	+5%	-10%
Service Workers	6,485	4,271	2,192	7,018	5,379	1,639	-8%	-21%	+34%
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment									
Operators & Labourers	7,003	5,270	1,704	6,087	4,716	1,371	+15%	+12%	+24%
Other and Not Stated	999	396	601	2,267	1,213	1,054	-56%	-67%	-43%

Percentage Distribution by Race

All Occupational Groups	100	59	41	100	61	39
Professional, Technical & Related	100	44	56	100	38	62
Administrative & Managerial	100	36	64	100	31	69
Clerical Workers	100	68	32	100	60	39
Sales Workers	100	55	45	100	51	48
Service Workers	100	66	34	100	77	23
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment						
Operators & Labourers	100	75	25	100	77	22
Other and Not Stated	100	40	60	100	53	46

* Includes 90 workers whose race is unknown.

¹ Includes persons of mixed racial background for consistent comparison with 1980 data. Totals in this table for 1991 will differ from main tabulations showing race profile of the labour force where persons of mixed racial background are shown separately (see Table 5.15). Users are referred to the main tabulations for analytic uses of the 1991 census data.

Nativity

The Bermuda-born segment of the working population declined slightly from 71% to 69% between 1980 and 1991; however, across the occupational categories there was much variation in the composition of workers by nativity. (See Table 8.) The Bermuda-born experienced significant gains in upper level posts, increasing by 32% in number and by six percentage points from 45% to 51% of professional workers. Again, the shrinkage in the participation of the Bermuda-born in service jobs was in keeping with the declines experienced in the hospitality industry. The proportion of Bermuda-born in the service workers group fell quite considerably from 75% to 63%.

Table 8
Working Population by Major Occupational Group and Nativity

Major Occupational Groups	1991			1980			Percentage Change 1980 to 1991		
	Total	Bermuda Born	Foreign Born	Total	Bermuda Born	Foreign Born	Total	Bermuda Born	Foreign Born
All Occupational Groups	33,120	22,729	10,391	30,809	21,846	8,963	+8%	+4%	+16%
Professional, Technical & Related	5,440	2,754	2,686	4,460	2,089	2,551	+17%	+32%	+5%
Administrative & Managerial	4,460	2,717	1,743	2,586	1,519	1,067	+72%	+79%	+63%
Clerical Workers	6,774	5,379	1,395	6,214	4,714	1,500	+9%	+14%	-7%
Sales Workers	1,959	1,478	481	1,997	1,520	477	-2%	-3%	+1%
Service Workers	6,485	4,099	2,386	7,018	5,257	1,761	-8%	-22%	+35%
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	7,003	5,853	1,150	6,087	5,297	790	+15%	+10%	+46%
Other and Not Stated	999	449	550	2,267	1,450	817	-56%	-69%	-33%

Percentage Distribution by Nativity						
All Occupational Groups	100	69	31	100	71	29
Professional, Technical & Related	100	51	49	100	45	55
Administrative & Managerial	100	61	39	100	59	41
Clerical Workers	100	79	21	100	76	24
Sales Workers	100	75	25	100	76	24
Service Workers	100	63	37	100	75	25
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	100	84	16	100	87	13
Other and Not Stated	100	45	55	100	64	36

Bermudian Status

The 1980's saw the continued inflow of foreign workers to meet the labour demand generated by economic expansion. Consequently, in 1991 the working population was 77% Bermudian, down three percentage points from 1980. (See Table 9.) Nevertheless, Bermudians made modest strides in professional positions increasing from 59% to 62% of such workers. Their participation at this level, however, was still far below that which their representation in the overall working population would imply. In 1991 Bermudians were playing a far less significant role in service jobs than in 1980. Their share of this category fell sharply from 80% to 68%. The proportion of Bermudian sales workers also declined - from 89% to 86% - as did the representation of Bermudians in the production and related workers category - from 91% to 88%.

Table 9
Working Population by Major Occupational Group and Bermudian Status

	1991			1980			Percentage Change 1980 to 1991		
	Total	Bdian	Non-Bdian	Total	Bdian	Non-Bdian	Total	Bdian	Non-Bdian
All Occupational Groups	33,120	25,388	7,732	30,809	24,641	6,168	+8%	+3%	+25%
Professional, Technical & Related	5,440	3,351	2,089	4,640	2,754	1,886	+17%	+22%	+11%
Administrative & Managerial	4,460	3,383	1,077	2,586	2,001	585	+72%	+69%	+84%
Clerical Workers	6,774	5,893	881	6,214	5,345	869	+9%	+10%	+1%
Sales Workers	1,959	1,695	264	1,997	1,781	216	-2%	-5%	+22%
Service Workers	6,485	4,414	2,071	7,018	5,633	1,385	-8%	-22%	+50%
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	7,003	6,153	850	6,087	5,516	571	+15%	+11%	+49%
All Other Occupations	999	499	500	2,267	1,611	656	-56%	-69%	-24%

Percentage Distribution by Bermudian Status

All Occupational Groups	100	77	23	100	80	20
Professional, Technical & Related	100	62	38	100	59	41
Administrative & Managerial	100	76	24	100	77	23
Clerical Workers	100	87	13	100	86	14
Sales Workers	100	86	13	100	89	11
Service Workers	100	68	32	100	80	20
Production & Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	100	88	12	100	91	9
All Other Occupations	100	50	50	100	71	29

Number of Jobs

The question on number of paid jobs was asked in order that we might measure the extent to which multiple-job holding exists in Bermuda's labour force. For census purposes, 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.

Generally speaking, a person with more than one job worked at more than one occupation; for example, a sales clerk by day and a waitress 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 10 reveals that multiple-job holding was not dominant among labour force participants in 1991; 92% of the working population worked at one job only. Another 7% held two jobs and the remaining 1%, 214 persons, held 3 or more jobs. Women were just slightly more likely than men to hold two jobs - 8% compared to 7%.

Further analysis of the number of multiple-job holders by other variables such as number of hours worked, age, sex and education level, will shed light on the extent to which people are holding down more than one job to make ends meet or to enhance their standard of living.

It should also be noted that Bermuda's economy was in recession at the time of the Census and this would have affected the incidence of multiple-job holding.

Table 10
Workers by Number of Jobs Held

Number of Jobs	Workers		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	32,018 ¹	16,669	15,349
1	29,462	15,453	14,009
2	2,325	1,105	1,220
3 or More	214	101	113
Not Stated	17	10	7
Percentage Distribution			
Total	100	100	100
1	92	93	91
2	7	7	8
3 or More	1	1	1
Not Stated	**	**	**

**Less than 1%

¹Excludes 1,102 persons who had a job but were not at work because of either vacation or illness during the week preceding Census Day.

Number of Hours Worked

The number of hours that an individual usually works in a week gives a clearer picture of the extent to which he or she is participating in the labour force than does the number of jobs that he or she has. Table 11 sets out the number of hours worked in a typical week by those persons who reported having only one job. If we consider part-time work to be employment for less than 35 hours per week and full-time work to involve a workweek of between 35 and 40 hours, then the majority of Bermuda's work force was employed full time at the time of the Census. In addition to two-thirds of single-job holders who were working 35 to 40 hours a week, another 23% of this group worked even longer hours; 90% of single-job holders were therefore working full time. Women were more likely to have part-time employment than were men - 16% compared with 5% - and men, in turn, were more than twice as likely as women to work overtime.

When we consider the length of the workweek for those who held more than one job (Table 12), persons working full time in their main jobs tended to work more hours a week in their additional jobs than those working part-time in their main job. Twenty-nine per cent of full-time workers worked at least 20 hours a week in their additional jobs compared to 24% of part-time workers.

Table 11
Persons With One Job by Number of Hours Worked in a Week 1991

Number of Hours Worked	Number			Percentage Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29,462	15,453	14,009	100	100	100
0 - 34	3,049	769	2,280	10	5	16
35 - 40	19,218	9,465	9,753	65	61	69
41 - 49	2,671	1,723	948	9	11	7
50 - 59	2,386	1,805	581	8	12	4
60+	1,814	1,509	305	6	10	2
Not Stated	324	182	142	1	1	1

Table 12
Multiple-Job Holders by Number of Hours Worked in Their Main Jobs and in Their Additional Jobs 1991

Hours Worked in Additional Jobs	Hours Worked in Main Job			
	Total	0 - 34	35 - 40	41 & over
Total	2,385	374	1,625	371
1 - 9	785	144	516	121
10 - 19	928	141	640	140
20 - 29	438	66	301	68
30+	234	23	168	42
Median Additional Hours	14.4	13.0	14.6	14.6
	Percentage Distribution			
	Total	0 - 34	35 - 40	41 & over
Total	100	100	100	100
1 - 9	33	39	32	33
10 - 19	39	38	39	38
20 - 29	18	18	19	18
30+	10	6	10	11

Work Starting Times

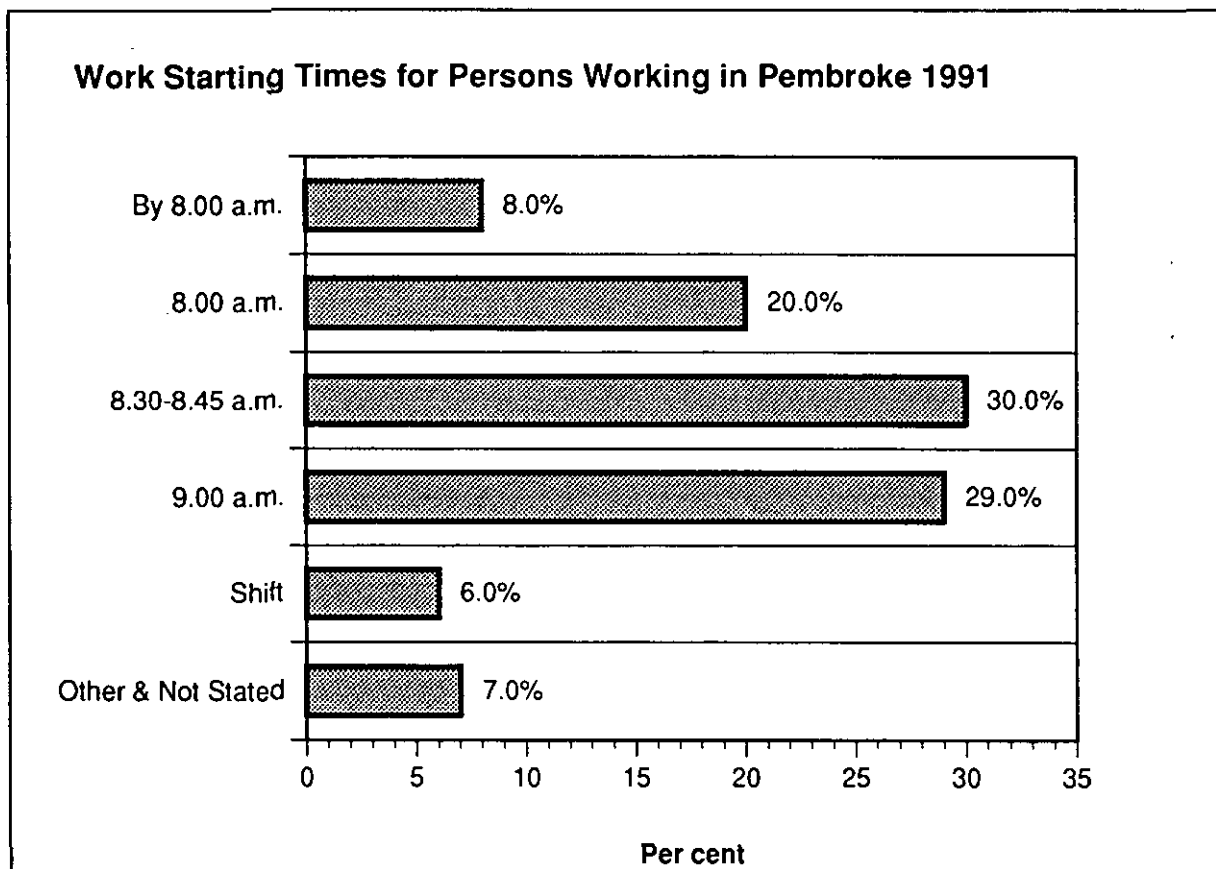
An analysis of work starting times reveals that most workers who were not shift workers reported to work no later than 8:45 a.m.; in fact, three-fifths of the work force were due at work by this time and another fifth started at 9:00 a.m. (See Table 13.) Shift workers accounted for one-tenth of the working population.

Men tended to have earlier start times than women. This is to be expected since the kinds of jobs which normally require early-morning reporting times tend to be held by males, for example construction jobs. Thus, whilst 16% of all workers reported to work before 8:00 a.m., 26% of males did so, compared to 6% of women. Just over half of all males were on the job by eight in the morning compared with only one-fifth of females. Similarly, one-third of females and one-tenth of males started at 9:00 a.m. Males were also more likely (12%) than females (9%) to work shifts.

Table 13
Work Starting Times by Sex of Worker 1991

Starting Time	Number			Percentage Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	33,120	17,250	15,870	100	100	100
Before 8:00 a.m.	5,439	4,558	881	16	26	6
8:00 a.m.	6,845	4,578	2,267	21	26	14
8:30 - 8:45 a.m.	7,123	2,562	4,561	22	15	29
9:00 a.m.	6,988	1,970	5,018	21	11	32
Shift Work	3,397	2,008	1,389	10	12	9
Other	3,249	1,527	1,722	10	9	11
Not Stated	79	47	32	**	**	**

**less than 1%



The issue of work starting times and how they relate to traffic flow is especially significant with respect to that segment of the working population who are employed in the City of Hamilton and the surrounding areas of Pembroke. Table 14 sets out work starting times for those employed anywhere in Pembroke parish including the City of Hamilton. This group of workers are more likely to be required to report to work between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m., i.e. the rush-hour period, than all other workers combined; 80% of Pembroke workers are due on the job at this time compared with 64% of all workers. Similarly, Pembroke workers were only half as likely as all workers to start work before eight in the morning.

Table 14
Work Starting Times for Persons Working in Pembroke by Sex of Worker 1991

Starting Time	Sex of Worker					
	Number			Percentage Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,722	7,483	9,239	100	100	100
Before 8:00 a.m.	1,395	1,092	303	8	15	3
8:00 a.m.	3,324	2,229	1,095	20	30	12
8:30 - 8:45 a.m.	5,050	1,789	3,261	30	24	35
9:00 a.m.	4,787	1,296	3,491	29	17	38
Shift Work	929	581	348	6	8	4
Other & Not Stated	1,237	496	741	7	7	8

Mode of Travel to Work

Table 15 shows that the majority of workers, 71%, used some form of motorized private transport to get to work. This comprised 43% travelling by car of whom three-fifths were alone in the car, and 28% who rode on a motorbike. Workers were equally as likely to travel by bus as on foot (8%). Commercial van users accounted for 7%.

Women were more likely to travel by car (55%) than men (32%); 37% of men and 19% of women used a motorbike to get to work. This is in keeping with the observed trend in which the male partner who perhaps makes an earlier time to work in the morning opts to ride the motorbike to work, leaving the car for his female partner and perhaps children to get to work and school. Women were also more likely to catch the bus (13%) than men (4%). Commercial vehicle users were predominantly male - 12% compared to 1% for women which is indicative of the different occupational profiles of males and females.

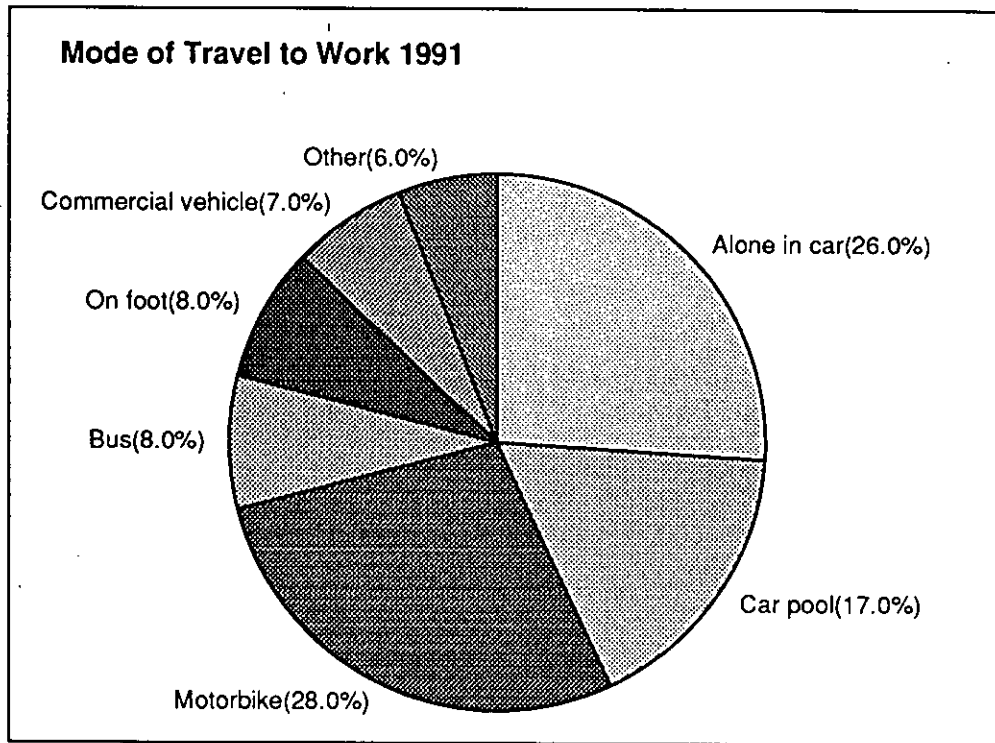


Table 15
Mode of Travel to Work by Sex of Worker 1991

Mode of Travel	Number			Percentage Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	33,120	17,250	15,870	100	100	100
Alone in car	8,469	3,458	5,011	26	20	32
In car with others	5,701	2,033	3,668	17	12	23
Motorbike	9,381	6,397	2,984	28	37	19
Bus	2,710	688	2,022	8	4	13
On foot	2,549	1,443	1,106	8	8	7
Commercial vehicle	2,312	2,141	171	7	12	1
Other	1,906	1,045	861	6	6	5
Not Stated	92	45	47	**	**	**

**less than 1%

Work Location

As expected, a large portion of the work force (40%) reported to work in the City of Hamilton, the hub of commercial activity in Bermuda. (See Table 16.) Another 10% worked elsewhere in Pembroke, the location of a number of industrial development areas and schools; therefore, one-half of the working population descended upon the central parish daily for work. Another 8% and 6% reported to work in Paget and Devonshire, respectively. The Town of St. George accounted for only 2% of workers and the remainder of St. George's parish hosted 6% of the work force. Nine per cent reported no fixed reporting location; this group would include persons such as taxi-drivers and construction workers.

There was some variation on work location by sex. Women were more likely to report to work in the City of Hamilton than were men - 50% compared to 32%. This, like the variation by sex in work commencement times, is linked to the difference in occupational profiles, for males and females; for example, women comprised 85% of clerical workers, an occupation for which there was a proliferation of jobs in the City of Hamilton. Similarly, males were eight times more likely than females (16% to 2%) to have no fixed work location.

Table 16
Working Population by Job Location and Sex 1991

Job Location	Sex of Worker					
	Number			Percentage Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	33,120	17,250	15,870	100	100	100
City of Hamilton	13,340	5,459	7,881	40	32	50
Elsewhere in Pembroke	3,382	2,024	1,358	10	12	9
Town of St. George	645	323	322	2	2	2
Elsewhere in St. George's	1,896	1,056	840	6	6	5
Hamilton	958	571	387	3	3	2
Smiths	770	379	391	2	2	2
Devonshire	1,898	1,129	769	6	6	5
Paget	2,630	1,049	1,581	8	6	10
Warwick	1,017	494	523	3	3	3
Southampton	1,976	1,158	818	6	7	5
Sandys	1,497	845	652	5	5	4
No Fixed Location	3,041	2,726	315	9	16	2
Not Stated	70	37	33	**	**	**

**less than 1%