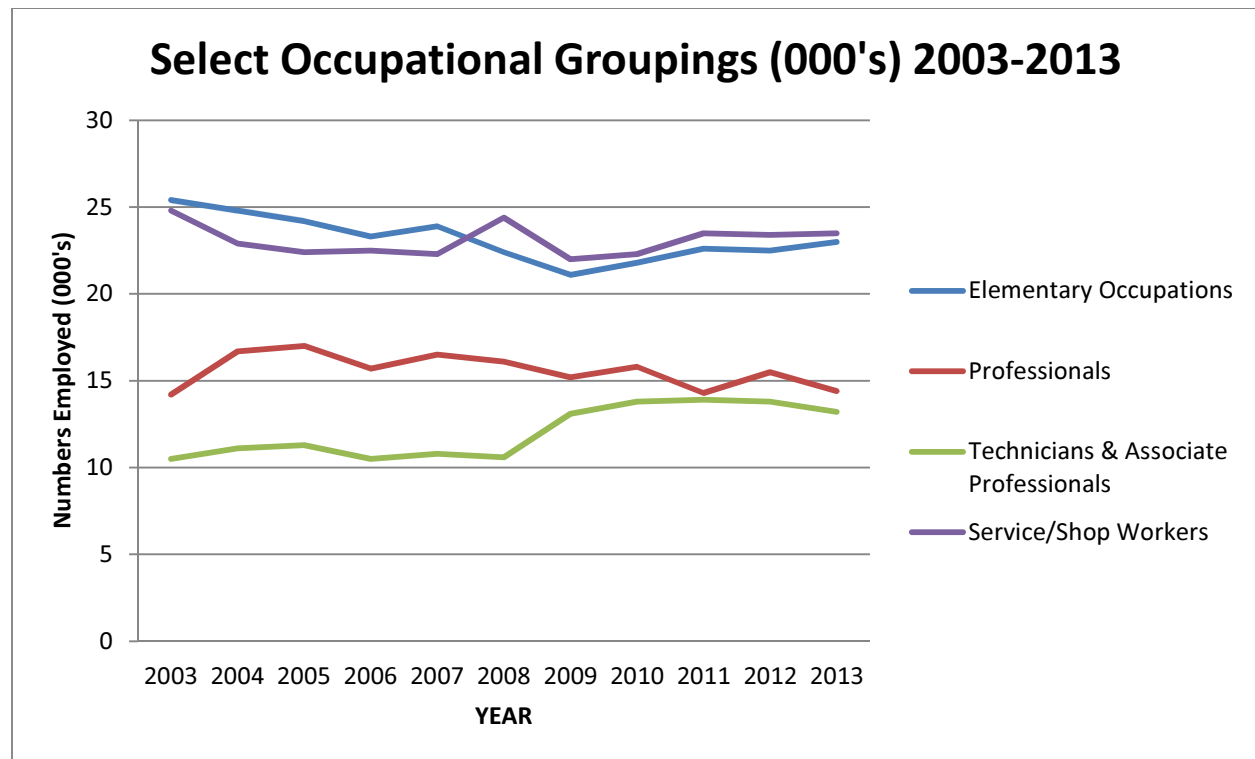


Employment by Occupational Grouping (000's): 2003-2013



Source: Barbados Statistical Service

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING: (000's) 2003-2013

| OCCUPATIONAL GROUP | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Legislators, Senior Officials | 9.8 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 11 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 11.4 |
| Professionals | 14.2 | 16.7 | 17 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 14.4 |
| Technicians & Assoc. Profs | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.2 |
| Clerks | 15.2 | 15.7 | 16 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 16 | 16.9 | 17 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 15 |
| Service Workers/ Shop Workers | 24.8 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 24.4 | 22 | 22.3 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.5 |
| Skilled Agricultural Workers | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Craft & Related | 17.4 | 17.3 | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.8 | 18.5 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 14.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers | 8 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Elementary Occupations | 25.4 | 24.8 | 24.2 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 23 |
| Not Stated | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 129.5 | 132 | 132.6 | 131 | 133.1 | 132.1 | 128.5 | 127 | 128.4 | 125.3 | 126.2 |

The “*Employment by Occupational Groupings*” category seeks to allow the reader to dissect the total employed labour force into broad occupational groupings. Similar to the Industrial Division table, specific occupational groupings can be analysed over time and the size of those groups relative to the employed labour force can be assessed. These groups include, inter alia:

- (i) Professionals
- (ii) Technicians & Associate Professionals
- (iii) Craft & Related Workers
- (iv) Service/Shop Workers
- (v) Elementary Occupations

The major point of reference for this table is the “*International Standard Classification of Occupations*”, the latest version⁷ of which is called ISCO 08’.

Throughout the review period, the “*Elementary Occupations*” and the “*Service/Shop Workers*” categories were the two largest occupational groupings observed, and collectively accounted for nearly 37% of the employed labour force as at 2013. As shown in the graph, Elementary Occupations was the larger grouping of the two up to 2007, with this trend being reversed from 2008 onwards.

In contrast, the “*Professionals*” and “*Technicians and Associate Professionals*,” in aggregate accounted for just under 22% of the total employed

⁷ For more detailed information on the definition of these occupational groupings, please see http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_172572.pdf

labour force. The size of those two occupational groupings combined is highly significant, as they both are reflective of a country’s cadre of highly skilled and qualified workers. Furthermore, these two groupings tend to be critical to a country’s ability to raise its national productivity and competitiveness levels. As a result, programmes and activities aimed at workforce development are often designed with the intention of increasing the size of these two occupational groupings.

The “*Professionals*” grouping recorded slight fluctuations in numbers employed over the review period, but remained relatively constant at just over fourteen thousand persons, when 2003 and 2013 annual statistics were compared with one another.

The “*Technicians and Associate Professionals*” grouping was relatively constant over the first half of the review period, though significant increases in persons employed were recorded from 2009, reaching a peak of nearly fourteen thousand workers in 2011.

Please see the below table for examples of **select** occupations that fall within each of the four above-mentioned occupational groupings.

| Major Occupational Groupings (Select) - Examples of Occupations | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Professionals | Technicians & Assoc. Professionals | Service/Shop Workers | Elementary Occupations |
| Systems Analysts & I.T Programmers | Mechanical & Electrical Engineers | Shop Assistants & Gas Attendants | Street Vendors Domestics & Hotel |
| Architects & Engineers Doctors, Dentists & Pharmacists | Laboratory Technicians Nursing & Dental Assistants Insurance & Sales Representatives | Security Guards Hair Dressers & Beauticians Child Care & Nursery Assistants Cooks, Waiters & Bartenders | Maids Messengers & Porters |
| Biologists & Agronomists | Real Estate Agents | Home Help Workers | Labourers |
| Teaching Professionals Attorneys, Judges & Magistrates | Draughtsmen Authors, Journalists & Musicians | Tour Guides & Conductors | Sanitation Workers Watchmen |
| Accountants & Auditors | | | Window Cleaners |