

FIJI

**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY
2015-2016
(EUS 2015-2016)**

**FIJI BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(FBOS)**

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION
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1.3. Foreword

The Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUS) is a five-yearly household survey that gathers information on various Labour Force indicators at the National level and Subnational level. The principal objective of the survey is to obtain comprehensive statistical data on;

- The economically active population, comprising of the employed and unemployed persons,
- The size and structure of the country's workforce,
- Changes in the labour market through comparisons to previous years, and
- The inactive population of working age

The estimates of Employment, Unemployment and other Work Related particulars provided in this report are based on information reported by a representative sample of 5,000 Households covered in the 2015-16 Employment and Unemployment Survey.

The details represent the situation in the estimated 186,236 conventional households in Fiji where 856,325 persons live. Persons living in Non-Private Dwellings such as Boarding Schools, Hospitals, Prisons, Work Site Accommodation and Single Officers Barracks were not covered in the survey.

Information gathered from the survey is important in the design and evaluation of overall government policies aimed at promoting and creating employment. These include training programmes, schemes to help people start or return to work, assistance in setting up an enterprise and other incentives for employment promotion. The department is also in a better position to monitor trends in the labour force.

With assistance from ILO, I am particularly grateful to the HSU team for carrying out the detailed analysis and putting together this report. Users of the report should find the tables and analysis in this report useful.



Epeli Waqavonovono
Government Statistician

2. Key findings

Table 2.1: Key figures, 2004-2005, 2010-2011 and 2015-2016

	2004-2005	2010-2011	2015-2016
Working-age population (000)	576,882	586,437	593,620
Labour force (000)	334,204	380,583	346,214
Employment (000)	305,817	353,460	327,065
Labour force participation rate (%)	57.9	64.9	58.3
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	7.1	5.5
Composite rate of labour underutilization (%)	n/a	n/a	31.9
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (%)	15.9	17.9	18.1
Share of wage workers in total employment (%)	0.59	0.50	0.61
Average gross weekly wages, employees (Fijian dollar)	145	213	232

Note: Preliminary estimates for 2015-2016; aged 15+, except youth (aged 15-24).

Sources: EUS 2004/2005, EUS 2010-2011, EUS 2015-2016

- The working-age population (aged 15+) was recorded at 593,620 in 2015-2016, equivalent to 69.3 per cent of the total population and representing an increase of 1.3 per cent in five years.
- The labour force participation rate was recorded at 58.3 per cent, however the rate for women was significantly lower than that for men by 39.1 percentage points.
- Employment was recorded at 327,065 reflecting a contraction of 6.6 per cent since 2010-2011. Men accounted for two-thirds of all employment.
- Wage employment accounted for 64 per cent of all workers. The share of wage employment was considerably higher in urban areas (82.3 per cent) than rural areas (45 per cent).
- Two-thirds of jobs are in the services sector, with 15.3 per cent in industry (manufacturing accounts for 6.7 per cent) and 14.4 per cent in agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- The overall unemployment rate was recorded at 5.5 per cent, with unemployment higher for women (6.9 per cent) and urban jobseekers (7.2 per cent). The unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 was 18.1 per cent.
- The composite rate of labour underutilization was 31.9 per cent, and was highest for female (39.7 per cent) compared to 60.2 per cent for male.
- Average weekly wages for paid employees were FJ\$ 232, with earnings for men 8.4 per cent higher than for women and a sizeable urban-rural pay gap of 33.4 per cent.

3. Methodology

Section 3 provides an overview of the methodology used in the Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUS) 2015-2016. This covers the sampling and weighting process (Section 3.1), survey design and processing (Section 3.2), unit of analysis (Section 3.3), coverage (Section 3.4), sampling and weighting (Section 3.5) and definitions (Section 3.7).

3.1. Overview

The EUS 2015-2016 will be the third EUS household survey to be undertaken by the Household Survey unit of the Fiji Bureau of Statistics. Previous surveys were the EUS 2004-2005 and the EUS 2010-2011. The EUS 2015-2016 is a nationwide sample survey spread conducted in rounds throughout the year, between October 2015 and November 2016 to capture the seasonal effects on the economic activity of the people of Fiji.

3.2. Questionnaire design

The EUS 2015-2016 questionnaire consists of two schedules, and eight blocks as follows:

- **Schedule 1 - Listing**
- **Schedule 2 - Block 1:** Demographic particulars and economic status
- **Schedule 2 - Block 2:** Economic activity, last 12 months [usual activity]
- **Schedule 2 - Block 3:** Economic activity, last 7 days [current activity]
- **Schedule 2 - Block 4:** Unemployment, job search and availability
- **Schedule 2 - Block 5:** In-house migration particulars
- **Schedule 2 - Block 6:** Emigration particulars
- **Schedule 2 - Block 7:** Education attainment
- **Schedule 2 - Block 8:** Own account activity

3.3. Unit of analysis

- Individual (person)
- Household
- Strata of sample selection:
 1. Central/Eastern urban
 2. Central rural
 3. Eastern rural
 4. Northern urban
 5. Northern rural
 6. Western urban
 7. Western rural

3.4. Coverage

3.4.1. Geographical coverage

The nationwide EUS 2015-2016 provides estimates at the following levels:

- National
- Administrative division
 - Central
 - Eastern
 - Northern
 - Western
- Locality
 - Urban
 - Rural

3.4.2. Universe

The survey covered all usual residents in private households. Institutions dwellings are not included.

3.5. Sampling and weighting

The Sampling Methodology, Data Processing and Estimation Procedures

This section explains the sampling methodology and provide an indication of how information gathered from the Employment/ Unemployment Survey of 2015 – 2016 was captured and processed prior to the output of the final data set for analysis.

3.5.1. Sampling Design

The survey included all householders in conventional dwellings distributed in localities within the urban and rural sectors of the four administrative divisions namely Central, Eastern, Western and Northern.

The target population were Fiji Citizens and permit holders in conventional dwelling excluding those found in households of non-Fiji Citizens, hospitals, prisons, hotels, temporary construction sites, boarding schools and similar institutions.

A sampling frame was constructed using the count of conventional households gathered from the listing stage for EUS 2015-2016 and information gathered from updates to EAs identified to have had significant changes in household numbers. In previous surveys the sample was drawn from a sampling frame taken from the immediate past census. This would not have been suitable for this survey, as the last census was taken almost 8 years ago. Since then, there has been considerable rural: urban drift, while the urban boundaries have extended significantly in many areas, for example, along the Nadi and Lautoka corridor.

A sample of 5000 households was targeted using a two stage stratified systematic sampling. The first stage involved the selection of 500 EAs in proportion to the number of households in each stratum. The table below lists the distribution of the selected EAs and Households per stratum and frame count.

Strata	No. EAs In Frame	HH in Frame	EA Selected	HH Selected
Central Eastern Urban	503	51322	148	1480
Central Rural	150	18278	53	530
Eastern Rural	79	7553	22	220
Northern Rural	186	20597	59	590
Northern Urban	68	7905	23	230
Western Rural	351	38577	111	1110
Western Urban	265	29225	84	840
Total	1602	173457	500	5000

In the second stage, a random samples of 10 households within each identified EA was selected.

This sample, including a reserve pool, was drawn from a list of households in the EA stratified by household size and ethnicity.

3.5.2. Estimation Procedure

Based on the sampling design and the stratified two stage systematic sampling procedure, the Weights were calculated as follows. Let

N_i = Total number of Households in i^{th} stratum in EUS Frame 2015-16
 N_{ij} = Total number of Households in i^{th} stratum/ j^{th} EA in EUS Frame 2015-16
 H_{ij} = Total number of Households in i^{th} stratum/ j^{th} EA during listing
 h_{ij}^1 = Actual number of households surveyed in i^{th} stratum/ j^{th} EA
 n_{ij} = Number of EAs selected in i^{th} stratum

The probability of selection of the j^{th} EA in the i^{th} stratum is given by:

$$\frac{N_{ij} \times n_i}{N_i} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

The probability for any household to be selected is given by:

$$\frac{h_{ij}}{H_{ij}} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Then the probability of selection of any household is obtained by multiplying (1) and (2):

$$\frac{N_{ij} \times n_i \times h_{ij}}{N_i \times H_{ij}} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

The ‘weight’ is then given by the inverse of (3)

i.e.
$$W_{ij} = \frac{N_i \times H_{ij}}{N_{ij} \times n_i \times h_{ij}}$$

Or

$$\frac{(\text{No of Hhlds in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ Stratum } j^{\text{th}} \text{ EA - Frame}) \times (\text{No. of Hhlds in EA @ Listing})}{(\text{No of Hhlds in EA - Frame}) \times (\text{No. of Hhlds Surveyed}) \times (\text{No.of EAs in Stratum})}$$

Thus the Total Population Estimate becomes

$$\hat{Y} = \sum W_{ij} (y)$$

where W_{ij} = weight at i^{th} stratum/ j^{th} EA for population (y)

Conduct of the Survey

The listing at the second stage of the sample selection involved enumerators visiting all households in the selected PSU (primary Sampling Unit) gathering information on household demographics and some housing particulars.

3.6. Definitions and classifications

Working age: Total population aged 15+.

Employed: Those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

Unemployed: Those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

Labour force: Total employed and unemployed population of working age.

Population outside of the labour force: Economically inactive population, such as full-time students, the retired elderly and the incapacitated.

Time-related underemployment: Those in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.

Potential labour force (marginal attachment): Those not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.

Labour underutilization: The composite measure of all those who are unemployed, in time-related employment or in the potential labour force (marginal attachment).

Status in employment: The position of the employed person at his/her place of work with regard to its employment characteristics is classified according to International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE), namely:

- Wage and salaried employees: A person who works in government department, private business enterprises or organizations, including family business, and receives regular pay;
- Employers: A person who runs a business on his own or in partnership and engages at least one paid employee on a continuous basis in operating the business;
- Own account workers: A person who runs a business on his own or in partnership but does not engage any paid employee;
- Contributing family workers: A person who works in his/her family business without receiving any regular pay.

Employment by industry: The kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed is classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economics Activities (ISIC).

Employment by occupation: The kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed is classified according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

Informal employment: the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households, during a given reference period.

4. Demographic characteristics

Section 4 provides data and analysis for the demographic profile of Fiji, beginning with the spatial distribution of the population by regional division (Section 4.1), followed by the age-structure of the population (Section 4.2), the child and elderly dependency ratios (Section 4.3) and the educational profile of the working-age population (Section 4.4).

4.1. Spatial distribution

For the period 2015-2016, the total population (aged 0+) was estimated at 856,300 people, of which 50.1 per cent were male and 49.8 per cent were female (Table 4.1). Just over half the population (51.9 per cent) were living in urban areas.

The majority of the population resided in the Central and Western divisions of Fiji, accounting for 43.9 per cent and 37.1 per cent of the population, respectively. The Northern and Eastern divisions accounted for around 14.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent of the total population, respectively.

Table 4.1: Total population (0+), by division, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Division	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Central	376,604	186,523	190,081	269,376	131,451	137,925	107,228	55,072	52,156
Eastern	36,477	18,811	17,666	3,142	1,528	1,614	33,335	17,283	16,052
Northern	125,510	61,929	63,581	34,042	16,612	17,430	91,468	45,317	46,151
Western	317,735	162,323	155,412	137,459	69,800	67,660	180,276	92,523	87,753
Fiji	856,325	429,586	426,740	444,019	219,390	224,629	412,307	210,195	202,111

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

A total of 269,376 people resided in the urban Central division, accounting for 60.7 per cent of the urban population of the country. A further 31 per cent resided in Western division, with 7.7 per cent in the Northern division and 0.7 per cent in the Eastern division.

The Central division - where the capital city Suva is located - also recorded the highest urban concentration of the four regions, with 71.5 per cent of the division's population living in urban areas. For the Western division, 43.3 per cent of the population resided in urban areas, compared to 27.1 per cent in the Northern division and 8.6 per cent in the Eastern division.

Table 4.2 shows the total working-age population, that is the population aged 15+, was estimated at around 593,620 people, representing 69.3 per cent of the total population aged 0+ (Table 4.2). The urban- rural distribution for the working-age population was fairly similar to the total population aged 0+, with a slightly higher proportion living in urban areas to rural areas, at 53.7 per cent for those aged 15+ compared to 51.9 per cent for the population aged 0+.

Table 4.2: Total working-age population (15+), by division, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Division	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Central	260,680	126,184	134,496	194,264	92,972	101,292	66,416	33,212	33,204
Eastern	22,144	11,702	10,442	1,751	879	871	20,393	10,823	9,570
Northern	84,443	41,451	42,993	23,906	11,195	12,712	60,537	30,256	30,281
Western	226,353	114,566	111,788	98,862	49,010	49,851	127,492	65,555	61,936
Fiji	593,620	293,902	299,718	318,782	154,056	164,726	274,838	139,846	134,992

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

4.2. Age structure

As reflected in Table 4.3, Fiji has a relatively young population and shows signs of continuing to grow. Nearly a third (30.7 per cent) of the total population or 262,705 persons, were below the age of 15. Rural areas had a relatively younger population, with 33.4 per cent below the age of 15 in rural areas compared to 28.2 per cent in urban areas. However, this urban-rural balance reverses for the youth cohort (aged 15-24) with youth accounting for 14 per cent of the total population in rural areas, compared to 18.2 per cent in urban areas.

Table 4.3: Distribution of the total population (0+), by age-group, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Age-group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-4	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.0	10.5	9.5	11.3	11.1	11.5
5-9	10.2	10.6	9.8	9.2	10.2	8.2	11.3	11.0	11.5
10-14	9.9	10.2	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.9	10.8	11.3	10.2
15-19	8.1	8.3	7.9	9.1	9.4	8.8	7.1	7.3	6.9
20-24	8.0	8.0	8.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
25-29	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.3	6.9	7.2	6.7
30-34	7.8	8.0	7.6	8.1	8.8	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.7
35-39	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.0	7.1
40-44	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
45-49	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
50-54	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
55-59	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.4
60-64	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.8
65+	5.5	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.0	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.3
Total (0+)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016

4.3. Dependency ratios

Given Fiji's relatively young population, dependency ratio (i.e. the ratios of either children (aged 0-14), or elderly (aged 65+) to the core working-age population (aged-15-64)) are also relatively low. The total dependency ratio (child plus elderly) is estimated at around 57 per cent for the country as a whole. This was higher in rural areas than urban areas, at 65.1 per cent to 49.5 per cent, respectively. The dependency ratio was highest in the Eastern division, at 84.2 per cent, driven largely by the child dependency ratio (72.4 per cent), while it was lowest in the Western division at 52.6 per cent.

Table 4.4: Dependency ratios, by division and locality, 2015-2016

Division	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Child	Elderly	Total	Child	Elderly	Total	Child	Elderly
Central	55.8	48.0	7.9	48.2	41.3	6.9	78.9	68.1	10.8
Eastern	84.2	72.4	11.8	*	90.1	13.4	82.5	70.9	11.7
Northern	63.0	53.3	9.7	56.2	46.5	9.7	65.7	56.0	9.7
Western	52.6	43.9	8.7	49.6	42.0	7.6	54.9	45.4	9.6
Fiji	56.6	48.1	8.6	49.5	42.2	7.4	65.1	55.0	10.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

4.4. Educational profile of the population

The majority (95.5 per cent) of the working-age population had attained primary levels of education or above, and 25.5 per cent had attained secondary or above. A total of 70 per cent of the population had primary education as the highest level of educational attainment, 8.0 per cent had secondary education and 17.5 per cent had tertiary level.

Table 4.5: Distribution of working-age population, by educational attainment, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Level	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Less than primary	3.9	3.4	4.5	3.1	2.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3
Primary	70.0	70.1	69.8	62.3	61.7	62.9	78.8	79.4	78.2
Secondary	8.0	7.2	8.7	10.6	10.2	11.0	4.9	3.9	6.0
Tertiary	17.5	18.4	16.7	23.0	24.4	21.7	11.2	11.9	10.5
Other	0.6	0.9	*	1.0	1.4	*	*	*	*
Fiji	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

Men had marginally higher rates of tertiary education at 18.4 per cent to 16.7 per cent for women, while women had higher rates of secondary education, at 8.7 per cent, to 7.2 per cent for men. At the same time, women had a higher rates with less than primary education, at 4.5 per cent, to 3.4 per cent for men.

Levels of educational attainment were relatively higher in urban areas than rural, with 33.6 per cent of those in urban areas with secondary levels of education or above, compared to 16.1 per cent in rural areas. Accordingly, rural areas had higher levels of primary or less, than urban.

5. Economic activity

Section 5 looks at economic activity, beginning with the Fiji labour force status classification (Section 5.1), the labour force and its participation rate (Section 5.2) to the educational profile of the labour force (Section 5.3). The section also provides an overview of the inactive population (Section 5.4). Questions regarding economic activity were asked to all members of the household aged 10+, however for the purpose of this report, tabulations and analysis are provided for those of working-age (aged 15+).

5.1. Fiji labour force status classification

The labour force is made up of the total employed and the total unemployed persons, captured during the reference period. Between the 2010-2011 and 2015-2016 rounds of the EUS, the total labour force population decreased by 34,334 persons, equivalent to a decrease of 1.8 per cent per annum over this period. The female labour force decreased by a greater degree than the male labour force, at 2.5 per cent per annum, to 1.4 per cent per annum respectively.

Table 5.1: Fiji labour force status classification, by sex, 2010-2011 and 2015-2016

Status	2010-2011			2015-2016			Absolute change		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
A - Wages	129,412	93,074	36,339	130,580	91,275	39,304	1,167	-1,798	2,966
B - Salary	48,201	29,685	18,515	68,935	40,144	28,791	20,734	10,459	10,276
C - Employer	4,106	3,057	*	5,645	3,703	1,942	1,539	646	893
D - Self-employed	82,269	59,861	22,408	44,863	33,420	11,442	-37,406	-26,441	-10,965
E - Family/pay	3,106	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-
F - Family/no pay	2,580	*	*	2,518	*	*	-62	-	-
G - Community worker	2,563	*	*	3,059	*	*	495	-	-
H - Subsistence	74,716	35,679	39,037	58,026	37,739	20,287	-16,690	2,060	-18,750
I - Job but not at work	6,507	3,782	2,725	11,772	7,620	4,152	5,265	3,838	1,427
Total employed (A:I)	353,460	229,339	124,121	327,065	217,923	109,142	-26,395	-11,416	-14,980
J - Should be working soon	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-
K - Available for work but no work available	23,711	14,991	8,720	4,061	2,439	*	-19,650	-12,552	-
L - Looking for paid employment	2,177	*	*	13,590	7,628	5,962	11,413	-	-
Total unemployed (J:L)	27,123	17,098	10,025	19,185	11,087	8,097	-7,938	-6,010	-1,928
Total labour force (A:L)	380,583	246,437	134,146	346,250	229,011	117,239	-34,334	-17,426	-16,908

Source: EUS 2010-2011 and EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

Total employment decreased by 1.5 per cent per annum over this period, corresponding to a total decrease in employment of 26,395 over the five year period. Despite this, there was an increase in wage employment, and salaried employment, by 0.2 per cent per annum and 8.6 per

cent per annum, respectively. Self-employment decreased by 9.1 per cent per annum over the same period, as well as those in subsistence (4.5 per cent per annum).

5.2. Labour force

The labour force is made up of all persons aged 15+ either reporting to be employed or unemployed during the reference period. The labour force participation rate is the labour force expressed as a share of the working-age population (aged 15+). This stood at 58.3 per cent in 2015-16 (Table 5.2), equivalent to a labour force of 346,250 people. The labour force participation rate was slightly higher in rural areas than urban areas at 60.6 per cent and 56.3 per cent, respectively.

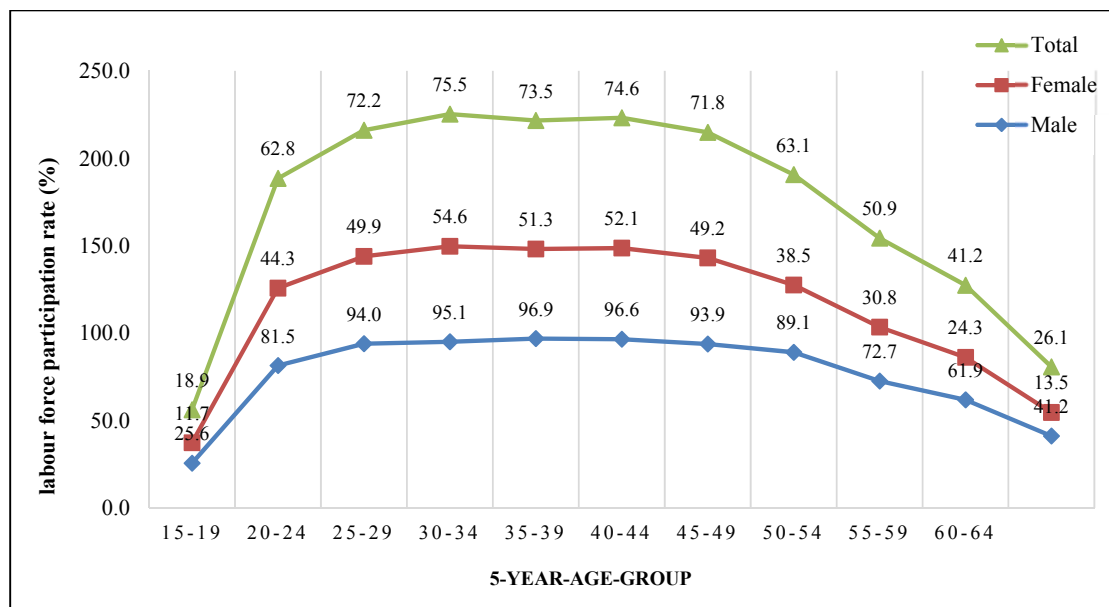
Table 5.2: Labour force participation rate, by age-group, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Age-group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
15-19	18.9	25.6	11.7	15.1	18.8	11.1	24.2	34.8	12.5
20-24	62.8	81.5	44.3	61.2	75.2	47.8	65.0	90.1	39.0
25-29	72.2	94.0	49.9	73.3	92.0	55.7	70.7	96.3	41.8
30-34	75.5	95.1	54.6	78.3	94.3	59.9	72.3	96.1	48.9
35-39	73.5	96.9	51.3	72.9	96.8	51.9	74.1	97.1	50.4
40-44	74.6	96.6	52.1	76.8	96.4	57.4	72.2	96.7	46.1
45-49	71.8	93.9	49.2	71.0	92.3	49.5	72.6	95.6	48.9
50-54	63.1	89.1	38.5	59.7	86.4	37.4	66.6	91.4	39.7
55-59	50.9	72.7	30.8	43.3	62.7	27.0	59.9	83.3	35.7
60-64	41.2	61.9	24.3	27.9	45.4	*	54.2	76.7	34.4
65+	26.1	41.4	13.5	18.9	32.1	*	32.4	48.0	17.2
Youth (15-24)	40.7	52.9	28.3	38.2	46.4	30.0	44.4	61.7	25.8
Adult (25+)	63.7	85.7	42.3	62.5	83.4	43.3	64.9	88.1	41.1
Total (15+)	58.3	77.9	39.1	56.3	73.7	40.1	60.6	82.5	38.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

Figure 5.1 plots the labour force participation rate by five-year age-bands. The shape of the curves represent the increase in participation that occurs as youths transition from education to the labour market, as well as the decrease in participation as the population ages. It reflects the lower labour force participation rate for youth (15-24) at 40.7 per cent to adults (25+) at 63.7 per cent.

Figure 5.1: Labour force participation rate, by age-group and sex, 2015-2016



Source: EUS 2015-2016

Figure 5.1 also shows that women consistently exhibit a lower labour force participation rate than men. For all those of working-age, the male labour force participation rate at 77.9 per cent was 38.8 percentage points higher than for women at 39.1 per cent in 2015-2016.

In Table 5.3, the labour force participation rate was highest in the Eastern division, at 78.9 per cent, driven by high rates of participation in the predominantly rural division. The Central division recorded a participation rate of 60.0 per cent, followed by Northern at 57.6 per cent and Western at 54.6 per cent. Overall, the rural rate was higher than the urban rate, which held for males, however in Northern and Western divisions, the participation rate was lower for rural females than urban.

Table 5.3: Labour force participation rate, by division, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Division	%	Total			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Central	60.0	76.4	44.6	57.9	74.0	43.2	66.3	83.4	49.1	
Eastern	78.9	91.3	64.9	*	*	*	79.8	91.9	66.0	
Northern	57.6	81.6	34.5	55.2	77.4	35.6	58.7	83.3	34.0	
Western	54.6	76.8	31.8	53.3	72.3	34.7	55.6	80.2	29.6	
Fiji	58.3	77.9	39.1	56.3	73.7	40.1	60.6	82.5	38.0	

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

5.3. Labour force by educational attainment

Labour force participation rates are highest (81.2 per cent) for persons with tertiary levels of educational attainment, excluding those with ‘other’ types of education (Table 5.4). The rate was the same for both urban and rural areas, but tended to be higher for men (90.8 per cent) than women (70.8 per cent). Labour force participation rates were second-highest for those with Secondary levels (54.5 per cent) – again this was higher for rural areas (59.4 per cent) than urban (50 per cent).

Table 5.4: Labour force participation rate, by educational attainment, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Level	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Less than primary	21.5	37.9	13.8	19.9	40.2	10.7	23.0	36.0	16.5
Primary	50.2	72.2	25.2	39.6	63.0	19.4	56.9	76.9	29.9
Secondary	54.5	75.9	34.2	50.0	68.8	32.8	59.4	83.1	35.8
Tertiary	81.2	90.8	70.8	81.2	90.3	71.7	81.2	91.9	68.7
Other	94.6	96.3	89.9	95.2	97.4	89.9	88.9	88.9	*
Fiji	58.3	77.9	39.1	56.3	73.7	40.1	60.6	82.5	38.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

The majority (65.9 per cent) of the labour force have secondary levels of educational attainment, equivalent to 228,158 people (Table 5.5). The next highest was for tertiary education, accounting for 24.4 per cent (84,569 people), this was higher than those reporting primary as the highest level of attainment, accounting for 7.9 per cent (27,408 people). Rural areas had a higher share of the total population with secondary as the highest level, at 72.5 per cent compared to 59.7 per cent in urban areas, with a lower share of tertiary, at 15 per cent, to 33.2 per cent in urban areas.

Table 5.5: Labour force, by educational attainment, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Level	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Less than primary	2,807	1,589	1,218	1,203	756	447	1,604	833	771
Primary	27,408	20,961	6,446	8,478	6,256	2,222	18,930	14,706	4,224
Secondary	228,158	154,797	73,361	107,340	70,505	36,835	120,818	84,292	36,526
Tertiary	84,569	49,179	35,390	59,582	33,914	25,668	24,987	15,265	9,722
Other	3,272	2,449	823	2,990	2,168	823	282	282	*
Fiji	346,214	228,975	117,239	179,593	113,598	65,995	166,620	115,377	51,244

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

5.4. Population outside the labour force

Population outside the labour force accounts for those persons aged 15+ who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period. Survey findings show the majority (53.5 per cent) of the population outside the labour force cited household work as the main reason for being inactive (Table 5.6). This was driven by women, 71 percent of whom reporting household work as the main reason, compared to 4.6 percent of men. The rates citing household work were higher in rural areas than urban, at 76.1 per cent for rural women, to 66.5 per cent for urban women.

Table 5.6: Distribution of the population outside the labour force by reason, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Category	%	Total			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Household work	53.5	4.6	71.0	48.4	4.3	66.5	60.1	5.2	76.1	
Retired / Pensioner	7.4	20.8	2.7	9.8	24.1	3.9	4.4	15.5	1.2	
Disabled	1.7	3.9	0.9	1.3	2.5	0.8	2.1	6.1	0.9	
Other	10.3	22.0	6.1	9.6	17.9	6.1	11.2	28.8	6.1	
<i>Old age</i>	5.8	10.9	3.9	4.5	6.7	3.6	7.4	17.8	4.4	
<i>Sick</i>	2.4	6.5	1.0	2.6	5.6	1.4	2.2	8.1	0.5	
<i>No intention to work</i>	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.1	*	0.2	*	
<i>Other</i>	1.8	3.8	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.2	
Full-time student	26.3	47.3	18.7	30.5	50.8	22.2	20.8	41.6	14.6	
Unclassified	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	2.8	1.1	
Total inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

For men, the primary reason for not being in the labour force was full-time study. This accounted for 47.3 per cent of inactive men, compared to 18.7 per cent of inactive women. A substantial share of men (20.8 per cent) cited retired/pensioner as the main reason, compared to 2.7 per cent of women. A further 10.9 per cent of men cited old age, compared to 3.9 per cent of women. In urban areas, men were more likely to cite retired/pensioner (24.1 per cent) than old age (6.7 per cent), whereas in rural areas, only 15.5 per cent of men cited retired/pensioner compared to 17.8 per cent for old age.

6. Employment

Section 6 covers the employed population of the labour force and provides an overview by age-group and division (Section 6.1), employment status (Section 6.2), employment by industry (Section 6.3), employment by occupation (Section 6.4) and informal employment (Section 6.5). Questions on economic activity were asked to all those aged 10+, however, for the purposes of this report only those aged 15+ are included.

It should also be noted that this analysis of the EUS data adapts the use of FSIC 2010. This is reflected in this chapter and has caused major shifts in certain employment categories.

6.1. Employed population

A total of 327,065 persons were employed in 2015-2016 (Table 6.1). This represents around 55.1 per cent of the total working-age population. Overall, two-thirds of those employed were men while women accounted for the remaining third. In rural areas men accounted for around 70 per cent of employment, compared to 63.5 percent in urban areas.

Table 6.1: Employed population, by age-group, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Age-group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
15-19	9,826	7,364	2,463	4,054	2,727	1,327	5,772	4,636	1,136
20-24	36,279	24,465	11,814	20,119	12,383	7,736	16,160	12,082	4,078
25-29	43,894	28,917	14,976	24,708	15,055	9,653	19,186	13,862	5,323
30-34	48,415	31,692	16,723	26,650	17,313	9,337	21,765	14,379	7,386
35-39	43,999	28,120	15,879	22,887	14,064	8,823	21,112	14,056	7,056
40-44	36,593	23,944	12,649	19,345	12,000	7,345	17,248	11,945	5,303
45-49	36,045	23,835	12,210	18,424	12,015	6,410	17,621	11,820	5,800
50-54	28,382	19,401	8,981	13,354	8,709	4,645	15,028	10,692	4,336
55-59	19,821	13,590	6,232	9,099	6,007	3,092	10,722	7,583	3,140
60-64	11,588	7,831	3,758	3,825	2,697	1,128	7,763	5,134	2,629
65+	12,222	8,765	3,457	4,122	2,841	1,282	8,100	5,925	2,175
Youth (15-24)	46,106	31,828	14,277	24,173	15,111	9,063	21,932	16,718	5,215
Adult (25+)	280,959	186,095	94,864	142,415	90,700	51,715	138,544	95,395	43,149
Total (15+)	327,065	217,923	109,141	166,588	105,811	60,778	160,476	112,113	48,364

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

Youth accounted for around 14.1 per cent of the total employed population overall, which was marginally higher in urban areas (14.5 per cent) than rural areas (13.7 per cent). In urban areas female youth accounted for a higher share of the total employed female population (14.9 per cent) than male youth (14.3 per cent), whereas the opposite was true in rural areas, with female youth accounting for 10.8 per cent of the employed female population, compared to 14.9 per cent for male youth.

Consistent with the spatial distribution of the working-age population, the majority of the employed population were located in the Central division (44.8 per cent), followed by the

Western division (35.4 per cent). This remains true for the urban employed population at 62.4 percent and 29.2 percent respectively (Table 6.2). However, the largest share of the rural employed population were located in the Western division (41.8 per cent), followed by the Central division (26.5 per cent) and the Northern division (21.6 per cent).

Table 6.2: Distribution of the employed population, by division, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Division	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Central	44.8	41.7	50.9	62.4	60.3	66.1	26.5	24.2	31.8
Eastern	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern	14.5	15.2	13.1	7.6	7.9	7.1	21.6	22.1	20.5
Western	35.4	38.1	30.0	29.2	31.0	26.1	41.8	44.8	34.8
Fiji	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

6.2. Status in employment

This section refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment. In this report, an economically active person can either be an employee, employer, own-account worker or contributing family worker.

Table 6.3 shows the majority of the employed population were employees (64 percent), however, this was substantially higher in urban areas (82.3 per cent) compared to rural areas (45.0 per cent). Women were slightly more likely to be employees (66.1 per cent) than men (63 per cent), driven largely by urban characteristics, in which 84 per cent of women workers were employees, compared to 81.4 per cent of men. However, in rural areas, men were more likely to be employees (45.6 per cent) than women (43.5 per cent).

Table 6.3: Distribution of employment, by status, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Status	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Employees	64.0	63.0	66.1	82.3	81.4	84.0	45.0	45.6	43.5
Employers	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.6	*	*	*	*
Own-account workers	20.7	22.3	17.5	9.7	9.8	9.5	32.2	34.2	27.5
Contributing family workers	13.5	13.0	14.6	5.5	6.3	4.1	21.9	19.4	27.9
Total (15+)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

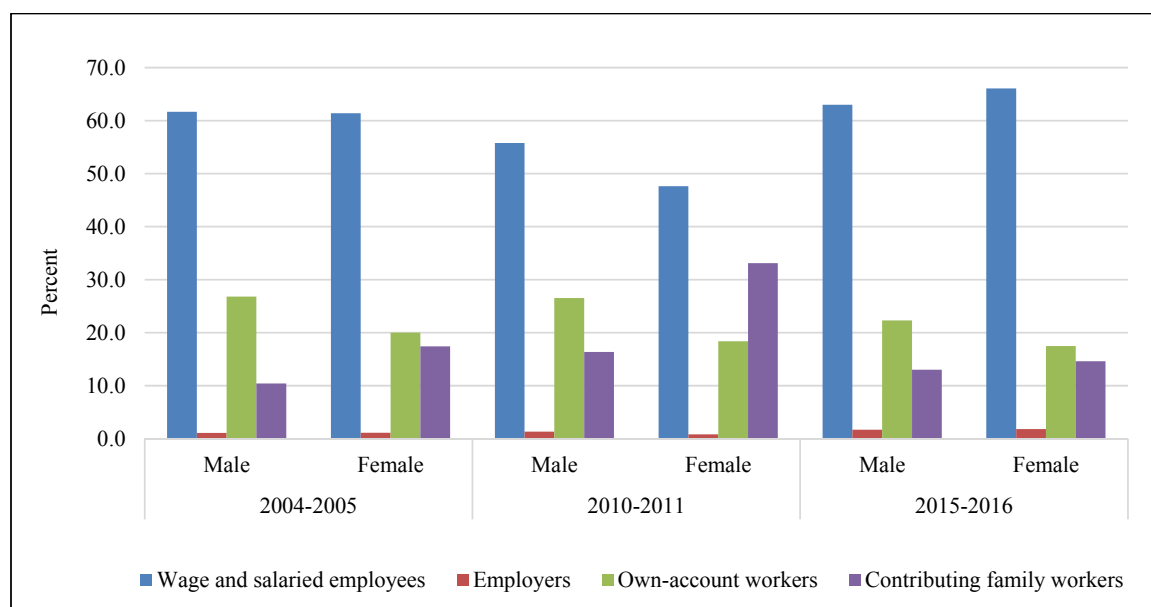
Own-account workers accounted for 20.7 per cent of the employed population, driven largely by the higher share of own-account workers in rural areas (32.2 per cent) to urban areas (9.7

per cent). Employers accounted for 1.7 per cent of employment, and was only marginally different by sex.

Women were more likely to be contributing family workers (14.6 per cent) than men (13.0 per cent). A disparity that was most marked in rural areas in which 27.9 per cent of women were contributing family workers, compared to 19.4 per cent of men. In urban areas, while the overall share of contributing family workers was lower for both sexes (5.5 per cent) than rural (21.9 per cent), men had a higher share at 6.3 per cent, to women at 4.1 per cent.

The share in wage and salaried employment between the different rounds of the EUS decreased between 2004-2005 and 2010-2011, before increasing again in 2015-2016 (Figure 6-1). These changes were offset by increases in the share of employment in contributing family work and own-account work in 2010-2011, before decreasing in 2015-2016.

Figure 6-1: Status in employment, by sex, 2004-2005, 2010-2011, 2015-2016



Source: EUS 2004-2005, EUS 2010-2011 and EUS 2015-2016

6.3. Employment by industry

Accounting for 68,650 persons (Table 6.4), the largest share of workers were engaged in “Activities of households as employers, and activities for own use” (21 per cent), which accounted for a quarter (25.6 per cent) of female employment and 18.7 per cent of male employment. In rural areas the share was considerably higher, at 31.6 per cent overall, compared to 10.7 per cent for urban areas and in both cases women were more likely to be in this industry especially in rural areas at 40.5 per cent, to 27.8 per cent for men.

Both “agriculture, forestry and fishing” and “wholesale and retail trade” industries accounted around 14 per cent of all employment respectively. Women were more likely to be working in the “wholesale and retail” industry (17 per cent) than men (12.9 per cent) – a characteristic that held in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas 19.8 percent of women were working in this

industry compared to 17.3 per cent of men, while in rural areas 13.4 per cent of women were working in this industry compared to 8.8 per cent of men.

The “agriculture, forestry and fisheries” industry, however, was dominated by male employment in both sectors at 5.7 percent urban and 30.6 percent rural, in comparison to females at 2.3 percent and 11.1 percent respectively.

Construction accounted for 7.2 per cent of the employed population; 10.2 per cent of employed men and 1.3 per cent of employed women. The rates were higher in urban areas, at 8.8 per cent to 5.6 per cent in rural areas.

Manufacturing accounted for around 6.7 per cent of all employed but was more prevalent for women (8.6 per cent) compared to men (5.7 per cent).

Women were more likely to be working in industries such as education (9.2 per cent, compared to 2.8 per cent for men) as well as accommodation and food services (8.1 per cent, compared to 4.8 per cent for men), human health and social work (4.2 per cent, compared to 0.8 per cent for men), and professional, scientific and technical activities (2.3 per cent, compared to 1.8 per cent for men).

Whereas men were more likely to be working in industries such as transportation and storage (8.8 per cent, compared to 1.9 per cent for women), public administration and defense (5.6 per cent, compared to 4.9 per cent for women) and other service activities (2.3 per cent, compared to 2.1 per cent for women).

Table 6.4: Employment, by industry, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Industry	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47094	40357	6737	7394	6020	1373	39700	34336	5364
Mining and quarrying	2137	2019	118	1392	1274	118	745	745	0
Manufacturing	21888	12495	9393	15160	9380	5781	6728	3115	3612
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	904	792	111	782	670	111	122	122	0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1541	1368	174	976	803	174	565	565	0
Construction	23697	22323	1374	14703	13712	991	8994	8611	382
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	46754	28200	18554	30363	18280	12083	16391	9920	6471
Transportation and storage	21298	19199	2098	14204	12375	1829	7093	6824	269
Accommodation and food service activities	19356	10514	8842	10200	5028	5172	9156	5486	3670
Information and communication	1664	1057	608	1456	888	567	209	168	40
Financial and insurance activities	4559	2297	2262	4069	2031	2037	490	265	225
Real estate activities	1633	1091	542	1214	886	328	419	206	214
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6349	3843	2506	5549	3249	2300	801	594	206
Administrative and support service activities	9366	5728	3638	6323	3853	2470	3043	1875	1168
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	17405	12015	5391	13640	9409	4231	3766	2606	1160
Education	16116	6038	10078	9712	3510	6202	6405	2529	3876
Human health and social work activities	6400	1776	4624	4968	1304	3664	1432	472	960
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1606	688	918	844	427	416	762	260	502
Other service activities	7302	4976	2326	4440	2787	1653	2862	2189	673
Activities of households as employers, and activities for own use	68650	40710	27940	17892	9524	8368	50758	31187	19572
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1346	438	908	1309	401	908	37	37	0
Total (15+)	327,065	217,923	109,141	166,589	105,811	60,778	160,476	112,113	48,364

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

Table 6.5: Distribution of employment, by industry, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Industry	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.4	18.5	6.2	4.4	5.7	2.3	24.7	30.6	11.1
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0
Manufacturing	6.7	5.7	8.6	9.1	8.9	9.5	4.2	2.8	7.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0
Construction	7.2	10.2	1.3	8.8	13.0	1.6	5.6	7.7	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.3	12.9	17.0	18.2	17.3	19.9	10.2	8.8	13.4
Transportation and storage	6.5	8.8	1.9	8.5	11.7	3.0	4.4	6.1	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	5.9	4.8	8.1	6.1	4.8	8.5	5.7	4.9	7.6
Information and communication	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	1.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Real estate activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.6	4.1	1.9	1.7	2.4
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	5.3	5.5	4.9	8.2	8.9	7.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
Education	4.9	2.8	9.2	5.8	3.3	10.2	4.0	2.3	8.0
Human health and social work activities	2.0	0.8	4.2	3.0	1.2	6.0	0.9	0.4	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0
Other service activities	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.4
Activities of households as employers, and activities for own use	21.0	18.7	25.6	10.7	9.0	13.8	31.6	27.8	40.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (15+)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

6.4. Employment by occupation

This section looks at a person's usual or principal work reported during the reference period. Survey findings show overall, the highest share of the employed population were engaged as "Skilled agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers" (26.8 per cent). The distribution in this occupation was higher for males (30.8 per cent) than females (19 per cent). It was also predominantly a rural located occupation, with 45.7 per cent of the employed rural population in this occupation, compared to 8.7 per cent in urban areas.

The most common occupation for urban areas was the category of "Services and Sales workers", which accounted for 18.5 per cent of all workers in urban areas, compared to 9.9 per cent in rural (and 14.3 per cent for both areas combined). Women were more likely to be in this occupation (18.9 per cent) than men (12 per cent), which held for both urban and rural areas.

Female urban workers employed as clerical support workers compared accounted for 18.2 per cent with 5.9 per cent of urban men. The rate was also higher for females in rural areas (6.1 per cent) compared to men (1.7 per cent).

Urban men employed as craft and related trades accounted for 18.5 per cent, compared to 6.2 per cent of urban women. Although lower, men were also more likely to be working in this industry in rural areas (11.2 per cent) than women (10.6 per cent).

Accounting for 5.8 per cent of all workers, those classified as managers were more prevalent in urban areas (8.3 per cent) than rural areas (3.1 per cent). Notably, women were more likely to be working as managers in rural (4.9 per cent, compared to 2.3 per cent for men) than in urban areas (8.2 per cent) for female than 8.3 per cent for men.

A substantial gender difference was observed for those classified as professionals, for which 13.5 per cent of women overall were classified in this category, compared to 6.3 per cent of men. This held for both rural areas (8.7 per cent, compared to 3.6 per cent for men) and urban areas (17.2 per cent, compared to 9.2 per cent for men).

Table 6.6: Distribution of employment, by occupational group, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Managers	5.8	5.2	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.1	2.3	4.9
Professionals	8.7	6.3	13.5	12.1	9.2	17.2	5.1	3.6	8.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	5.1	4.7	6.0	7.7	7.2	8.6	2.4	2.3	2.8
Clerical Support Workers	6.8	3.7	12.9	10.4	5.9	18.2	3.1	1.7	6.1
Services and Sales Workers	14.3	12.0	18.9	18.5	16.8	21.4	9.9	7.4	15.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	26.8	30.8	19.0	8.7	10.1	6.1	45.7	50.2	35.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12.6	14.8	8.2	14.0	18.5	6.2	11.0	11.2	10.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7.8	10.6	2.2	9.8	13.6	3.1	5.8	7.8	1.1
Elementary occupations	12.1	11.9	12.6	10.5	10.3	11.0	13.8	13.4	14.7
Total (15+)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.7: Employment, by occupational group, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Occupation	Freq.	Total			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Managers	18,816	11,439	7,377	13,808	8,823	4,985	5,008	2,616	2,392	
Professionals	28,429	13,744	14,685	20,170	9,708	10,462	8,260	4,036	4,224	
Technicians and Associate Professionals	16,796	10,262	6,534	12,867	7,668	5,198	3,929	2,594	1,335	
Clerical Support Workers	22,186	8,127	14,058	17,288	6,201	11,087	4,897	1,926	2,971	
Services and Sales Workers	46,691	26,092	20,599	30,819	17,811	13,008	15,872	8,280	7,592	
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	87,806	67,034	20,772	14,423	10,732	3,691	73,384	56,303	17,081	
Craft and Related Trades Workers	41,098	32,187	8,911	23,369	19,580	3,789	17,729	12,607	5,122	
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	25,605	23,157	2,448	16,327	14,425	1,902	9,278	8,732	546	
Elementary occupations	39,639	25,882	13,757	17,518	10,863	6,656	22,121	15,020	7,101	
Total (15+)	327,065	217,924	109,141	166,589	105,811	60,778	160,476	112,113	48,364	

6.5. Informal employment

Informal employment refers to all informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or households. A total of 156,941 people were in informal employment in 2015-16 (Table 6.8), equivalent to 48 per cent of the employed population (Table 6.9). The

informal employment rate was higher for men at 49.4 per cent than for women at 45.1 per cent and higher in rural areas (67.8 per cent) than urban areas (28.9 per cent).

Informal employment rates remained higher for men than women in both the urban and rural areas, with a reported 29.9 percent for urban men to 27.1 for urban females, as well as 67.8 for rural males and 67.7 rural females.

Table 6.8: Informal employment, by age-group, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Age-group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
15-19	5,834	5,049	785	1,606	1,251	354	4,228	3,798	430
20-24	13,134	10,617	2,518	4,010	3,276	734	9,124	7,340	1,784
25-29	13,252	9,662	3,590	3,710	2,544	1,166	9,543	7,119	2,424
30-34	18,279	12,705	5,574	4,848	3,501	1,347	13,430	9,204	4,226
35-39	18,528	12,135	6,393	5,185	3,272	1,913	13,343	8,863	4,480
40-44	17,013	11,068	5,945	5,517	3,572	1,946	11,496	7,497	4,000
45-49	18,053	11,346	6,707	6,110	3,919	2,191	11,943	7,427	4,516
50-54	17,240	11,337	5,903	6,015	3,399	2,616	11,225	7,937	3,287
55-59	14,901	9,710	5,191	5,432	3,178	2,254	9,469	6,532	2,937
60-64	9,858	6,374	3,484	2,729	1,805	924	7,129	4,569	2,560
65+	10,848	7,713	3,135	2,981	1,952	1,029	7,866	5,761	2,106
Youth (15-24)	18,968	15,666	3,302	5,616	4,528	1,088	13,352	11,138	2,214
Adult (25+)	137,973	92,051	45,922	42,528	27,142	15,386	95,445	64,909	30,535
Total (15+)	156,941	107,717	49,224	48,144	31,670	16,474	108,797	76,047	32,750

Source: EUS 2015-2016.

Overall, adults were more likely to be in informal employment than youths, at 49.1 per cent to 41.1 per cent respectively, however, the difference between males and females was far greater for youths than adults 49.2 percent of male youth were in informal employment, compared to 23.1 per cent of female youth. This relates to 49.5 per cent of male adults and 48.4 per cent of female adults and held true for the urban areas. The rural areas however, captured 70.8 per cent of female adults in informal employment, compared to 68 per cent of male adults.

Table 6.9: Informal employment rate, by age-group, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Age_group	%	Total			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
15-19		59.4	68.6	31.9	39.6	45.9	26.7	73.3	81.9	37.9
20-24		36.2	43.4	21.3	19.9	26.5	9.5	56.5	60.8	43.7
25-29		30.2	33.4	24.0	15.0	16.9	12.1	49.7	51.4	45.5
30-34		37.8	40.1	33.3	18.2	20.2	14.4	61.7	64.0	57.2
35-39		42.1	43.2	40.3	22.7	23.3	21.7	63.2	63.1	63.5
40-44		46.5	46.2	47.0	28.5	29.8	26.5	66.7	62.8	75.4
45-49		50.1	47.6	54.9	33.2	32.6	34.2	67.8	62.8	77.9
50-54		60.7	58.4	65.7	45.0	39.0	56.3	74.7	74.2	75.8
55-59		75.2	71.4	83.3	59.7	52.9	72.9	88.3	86.1	93.5
60-64		85.1	81.4	92.7	71.3	66.9	81.9	91.8	89.0	97.4
65+		87.6	87.3	88.1	71.9	69.0	76.3	95.1	95.0	95.3
Youth (15-24)		41.1	49.2	23.1	23.2	30.0	12.0	60.9	66.6	42.5
Adult (25+)		49.1	49.5	48.4	29.9	29.9	29.8	68.9	68.0	70.8
Total (15+)		48.0	49.4	45.1	28.9	29.9	27.1	67.8	67.8	67.7

Source: EUS 2015-2016.

Table 6.10 shows the informal employment rate was highest in the Eastern division (84.5 per cent), largely reflective of the predominantly rural concentration of the population and the higher rates of informality associated with rural areas, as detailed above. Accordingly, the second highest was the Northern division (67.7 per cent), followed by the Western division (45.9 per cent) and lowest in the Central division (39 per cent) – a predominantly urban division.

Table 6.10: Informal employment rate, by division, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Division	%	Total			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Central		39.0	39.8	37.6	26.4	27.5	24.7	69.6	68.7	71.2
Eastern		84.5	84.1	85.1	39.0	42.2	33.3	87.7	87.2	88.5
Northern		67.7	67.8	67.5	43.0	41.5	45.9	76.8	76.7	76.9
Western		45.9	48.2	39.9	30.2	31.4	27.8	57.2	59.2	51.4
Fiji		48.0	49.4	45.1	28.9	29.9	27.1	67.8	67.8	67.7

Source: EUS 2015-2016.

7. Wages and other working conditions

Section 7 looks at wages and conditions of work, namely gross weekly income for employees (Section 7.1), contract types (Section 7.2), work for money or subsistence (Section 7.3), hours of work (Section 7.4) and excessive hours of work (Section 7.5).

7.1. Gross weekly income

Average gross weekly income for all employed persons was estimated at FJ\$ 232 a level that was higher in urban areas (\$296) than rural areas (\$164) – representing an urban-rural gap of 44.5 per cent. Males tended to be paid more than females on average, equivalent to an unadjusted gender wage gap of around 14.3 per cent (\$208 for women, to \$243 for men). The median gross weekly was within the (\$150-\$199) category for the urban areas wage and within the (\$120-\$149) category for the rural areas.

Table 7.1: Gross weekly income for employed persons, by, sex and locality [area], 2015-2016

<i>Freq.</i>	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
\$0-\$29	42,839	24,536	18,303	10,955	7,054	3,901	31,883	17,481	14,402
\$30-\$59	22,744	14,305	8,439	4,516	2,183	2,332	18,228	12,121	6,107
\$60-\$89	22,015	13,321	8,693	6,965	3,305	3,660	15,050	10,017	5,034
\$90-\$119	24,340	14,777	9,564	10,646	5,480	5,166	13,694	9,297	4,398
\$120-\$149	33,822	22,167	11,655	18,540	10,746	7,794	15,282	11,421	3,861
\$150-\$199	56,026	42,106	13,919	32,375	22,872	9,503	23,651	19,234	4,417
\$200-\$249	35,064	25,899	9,165	21,254	14,721	6,532	13,810	11,178	2,632
\$250-\$299	22,282	15,630	6,652	13,854	8,878	4,975	8,428	6,751	1,677
\$300-\$399	27,439	17,944	9,495	17,306	11,177	6,129	10,133	6,767	3,365
\$400-\$499	14,300	8,798	5,502	9,999	5,782	4,217	4,301	3,016	1,285
\$500-\$599	8,883	5,752	3,131	6,221	3,767	2,453	2,663	1,985	678
\$600-\$699	4,437	3,009	1,428	3,495	2,240	1,255	942	769	173
\$700-\$799	2,814	2,229	586	2,393	1,841	553	421	388	33
\$800-\$899	2,146	1,405	741	1,531	891	640	615	514	101
\$900-\$999	1,075	878	197	854	693	161	220	185	36
\$1000-\$1499	3,857	2,943	914	3,314	2,463	852	543	480	63
\$1500-\$1999	1,267	824	444	1,053	649	404	215	175	40
\$2000-\$2499	500	295	205	320	138	182	180	157	23
\$2500-\$2999	262	262	0	232	232	0	30	30	0
\$3000+	953	844	109	766	697	69	187	147	40
Total	327,065	217,923	109,142	166,589	105,811	60,778	160,476	112,113	48,364
Weighted average income (FJS)	232	243	208	296	312	268	164	178	133

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

7.2. Contract types

In terms of contract type, more than two thirds (67.7 per cent) were written, with the remainder oral (Table 7.2). The share of written were higher in urban areas (71.2 per cent) than rural (61.0 per cent), while also higher for women (71.8 per cent) than men (28.9 per cent).

Table 7.2: Contract type for paid employees, by, sex and locality [area], 2015-2016

Contract type	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Written	67.7	65.7	71.8	71.2	69.6	74.0	61.0	59.0	66.1
Oral	32.3	34.3	28.2	28.8	30.4	26.0	39.0	41.0	33.9
Permanent	68.5	69.7	66.3	68.3	69.7	66.0	69.0	69.7	67.1
Temporary	31.5	30.3	33.7	31.7	30.3	34.0	31.0	30.3	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016

The share of paid employees with permanent contracts was around 68.5 per cent, with 31.5 per cent only on temporary contracts. The share on permanent contracts was slightly higher for males (69.7 per cent) than females (66.3 per cent) but only marginally different between rural and urban areas, at 69 per cent and 68.3 per cent, respectively.

7.3. Hours of work

The average approximate weekly hours of work for paid employees was 36.4 hours for both urban and rural areas. Men recorded a slightly higher number of hours work at 38 hours for both urban and rural areas, while women were estimated to work less at 34 hours per week. For women, it was found to be longer in urban areas (38.6 hours) than rural (28.3 hours).

Table 7.3: Approximate weekly hours of work for paid employees, by, sex and locality [area], 2015-2016

<i>Freq.</i> Weekly hours	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Less than 10 hours	24,651	11,686	12,966	7,211	3,746	3,465	17,440	7,939	9,501
11-20 hours	32,337	20,634	11,703	6,729	4,581	2,148	25,608	16,053	9,555
21-30 hours	27,657	20,520	7,137	7,265	5,025	2,241	20,392	15,495	4,896
31-40 hours	96,868	58,006	38,863	55,898	30,461	25,437	40,970	27,544	13,426
41-45 hours	41,139	29,339	11,800	26,743	17,442	9,301	14,396	11,897	2,499
46-50 hours	56,810	40,738	16,073	33,739	22,696	11,043	23,071	18,042	5,030
51+ hours	47,602	37,002	10,601	29,002	21,859	7,143	18,600	15,142	3,458
Total	327,065	217,923	109,142	166,589	105,811	60,778	160,476	112,113	48,364
Weighted average hours	36.4	38.0	34.0	40.1	41.2	38.6	32.8	35.0	28.3

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

7.4. Excessive hours of work

Excessive working hours, defined here as those working more than 40 hours per week, the majority (55.0 per cent) suggested this was the usual hours for work. Only 7.9 per cent suggested this was an exceptionally high workload, with a further 11.0 per cent stating it was for the purpose of higher income. Less than a quarter (23.7 per cent) suggested these were the contractually agreed hours.

Men were more likely to state a slightly higher income as the main reason for excessive hours (11.9 per cent) than women (11.8 per cent). Whereas, women were more likely to state that these hours were contractual hours (37 per cent) than men (22.7 per cent). This gender difference in contractual hours as the reason was largest in urban areas, where 26.9 per cent of women stated this reason compared to 24.8 per cent of men.

Table 7.4 Distribution of reasons for working 40+ hours for paid employees, by sex and locality, 2015-2016

Reason	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Contractual hours	23.7	22.7	37.0	25.4	24.8	26.9	21.0	20.0	25.5
Usual hours	55.0	54.2	80.3	56.6	55.3	59.5	52.6	52.6	52.3
To have higher income	11.0	11.9	11.8	8.3	9.2	6.4	15.3	15.7	13.5
Exceptionally high workload	7.9	8.4	9.0	8.9	9.8	6.9	6.3	6.5	5.5
Seasonal work	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.4	4.1	0.4
Others	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

8. Labour underutilization

Section 8 looks at labour underutilization and its components, namely time-related underemployment, unemployment and the potential labour force, for the working-age population (Section 8.1) and the youth population (Section 8.2).

Note: These are preliminary estimations. Due to definitions used in the survey, unemployment encompasses both the potential labour force as well as the unemployed.

8.1. Labour underutilization

A total of 32,096 working-age people were classified within labour underutilization (Table 8.1), of these the majority (59.7 per cent) were classified as unemployed, with the remainder as time-related underemployment. Due to definitions used in the survey, those who would otherwise be classified as the potential labour force were instead encompassed within unemployment resulting in no observations for potential labour force and an overestimation of the unemployed.

Table 8.1: Labour underutilization, by, sex and locality, 2015-2016

<i>Freq.</i> Component	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Time-related underemployment	12,911	8,264	4,647	5,981	3,880	2,101	6,930	4,383	2,546
Unemployment	19149	11052	8097	13005	7788	5217	6144	3264	2880
Potential labour force (marginal attachment)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Labour underutilization	32,096	19,351	12,745	18,986	11,668	7,318	13,109	7,683	5,427

*Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.*

Nearly 4 per cent of the the employed population were classified within time-related underemployment (Table 8.2), equivalent to nearly 13,000 people. The rate of time-related underemployment was highest for women (4.3 per cent) than men (3.8 per cent) and higher in rural areas (4.3 per cent) than urban areas (3.6 per cent).

The unemployment rate was estimated at 5.5 per cent and slightly higher for women (6.9 per cent) than men (4.8 per cent). Urban areas recorded the highest unemployment rate at 7.2 per cent, compared to 3.7 per cent in rural areas and was highest for women in urban areas at 7.9 per cent, compared to men in urban areas at 6.9 per cent.

Table 8.2: Labour underutilization rates, by, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Component	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Time-related underemployment rate	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.9	5.3
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.8	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.9	3.7	2.8	5.6
Potential labour force (marginal attachment) rate	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Labour underutilization rate	5.4	6.6	4.3	6.0	7.6	4.4	4.8	5.5	4.0

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

8.2. Youth labour underutilization

A total of 13,151 youth were classified within labour underutilization (Table 8.3), of these 77.7 per cent were classified as unemployed, with the remainder as time-related underemployment. Alike the working-age population, due to definitions used in the survey, those who would otherwise be classified as the potential labour force were instead encompassed within unemployment, resulting in no observations for potential youth labour force.

Table 8.3: Youth labour underutilization (15-24), by, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Component	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Time-related underemployment	2,936	2,037	*	1,591	1,159	*	1,346	*	*
Unemployment	10,215	5,220	4,994	6,657	3,604	3,053	3,558	*	1,941
Potential labour force (marginal attachment)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Labour underutilization	13,151	7,258	5,893	8,248	4,763	3,485	4,903	2,495	2,408

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

The share of the youth employed population classified as time-related underemployment was higher than the working-age population, at 6.4 per cent. The youth unemployment rate, recorded at 18.1 per cent, for which it was 25.9 per cent for women and 14.1 per cent for men. The youth unemployment rate was also higher in urban areas (21.6 per cent) than rural (14.0 per cent) with the gender-gap being largest in rural areas at 18.3 percentage points (27.1 per cent for women to 8.8 per cent for men), compared to a gap of 5.9 percentage points in urban areas (25.2 per cent for women compared to 19.3 per cent for men).

Table 8.4: Youth labour underutilization rates (15-24), by, sex and locality, 2015-2016

Component	%	Total			Urban			Rural		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Time-related underemployment rate		6.4	6.4	*	6.6	7.7	*	6.1	*	*
Unemployment rate		18.1	14.1	25.9	21.6	19.3	25.2	14.0	*	27.1
Potential labour force (marginal attachment) rate		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Labour underutilization rate		9.5	10.4	8.6	10.2	11.8	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.7

Source: EUS 2015-2016. *Denotes high relative standard error from too few observations.

Annex: Selected statistical tables

Table 1: Population Estimate from EUS weights

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	91,022	46,383	44,639	44,484	23,036	21,448	46,538	23,347	23,191
5-9	87,295	45,618	41,678	40,762	22,394	18,368	46,533	23,223	23,310
10-14	84,389	43,683	40,706	39,991	19,904	20,087	44,397	23,779	20,619
15-19	69,407	35,840	33,567	40,292	20,599	19,693	29,115	15,241	13,874
20-24	68,827	34,191	34,636	40,472	19,735	20,738	28,355	14,456	13,899
25-29	65,089	32,846	32,243	36,442	17,692	18,750	28,646	15,154	13,493
30-34	66,797	34,512	32,285	35,886	19,200	16,686	30,912	15,312	15,599
35-39	62,246	30,272	31,975	33,107	15,483	17,624	29,139	14,789	14,351
40-44	50,466	25,498	24,968	26,167	12,993	13,174	24,299	12,505	11,794
45-49	50,950	25,796	25,154	26,558	13,391	13,167	24,392	12,406	11,986
50-54	45,607	22,202	23,405	22,927	10,431	12,496	22,680	11,771	10,909
55-59	39,118	18,758	20,360	21,220	9,660	11,560	17,898	9,098	8,800
60-64	28,199	12,710	15,489	13,869	6,019	7,851	14,330	6,691	7,638
65-69	21,284	9,553	11,731	10,257	4,110	6,147	11,027	5,443	5,584
70-74	12,868	6,176	6,692	5,999	2,783	3,216	6,869	3,393	3,476
75+	12,763	5,549	7,214	5,586	1,962	3,624	7,177	3,587	3,589
Total	856,326	429,585	426,740	444,019	219,390	224,629	412,307	210,195	202,111

Table 2: Population by Province, Sex and Area

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ba	232,199	118,538	113,661	121,587	62,019	59,568	110,612	56,519	54,093
Bua	11,721	5,526	6,195	0	0	0	11,721	5,526	6,195
Cakaudrove	44,525	23,222	21,303	5,791	2,931	2,860	38,734	20,291	18,443
Kadavu	11,088	5,744	5,344	0	0	0	11,088	5,744	5,344
Lau	8,927	4,792	4,134	0	0	0	8,927	4,792	4,134
Lomaiviti	14,732	7,532	7,199	3,142	1,528	1,614	11,589	6,004	5,585
Macuata	69,264	33,181	36,083	28,251	13,681	14,570	41,013	19,501	21,513
Nadroga/Navosa	56,595	29,051	27,545	10,810	5,288	5,522	45,785	23,762	22,023
Naitasiri	172,964	84,717	88,248	144,338	70,548	73,790	28,626	14,169	14,458
Namosi	7,557	4,092	3,465	0	0	0	7,557	4,092	3,465
Ra	28,941	14,734	14,207	5,062	2,492	2,570	23,879	12,242	11,637
Rewa	109,833	52,816	57,017	95,811	45,878	49,933	14,022	6,938	7,084
Serua	19,593	9,435	10,158	7,119	3,235	3,884	12,474	6,200	6,274
Tailevu	66,657	35,463	31,194	22,107	11,789	10,318	44,550	23,674	20,876
Rotuma	1,731	742	989	0	0	0	1,731	742	989
Total	856,326	429,586	426,740	444,019	219,390	224,629	412,307	210,195	202,111

Table 3: Population by Division, Sex and Area

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Central	376,604	186,523	190,081	269,376	131,451	137,925	107,228	55,072	52,156
Eastern	36,477	18,811	17,666	3,142	1,528	1,614	33,335	17,283	16,052
Northern	125,510	61,929	63,581	34,042	16,612	17,430	91,468	45,317	46,151
Western	317,735	162,323	155,412	137,459	69,800	67,660	180,276	92,523	87,753
Total	856,326	429,586	426,740	444,019	219,390	224,629	412,307	210,195	202,111

Table 4: School Attendance - Full-time

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No formal schooling	5,298	2,624	2,675	2,845	1,493	1,352	2,453	1,131	1,323
Class 1 to Class 2	28,467	15,125	13,342	13,492	7,461	6,031	14,975	7,664	7,311
Class 3	16,735	8,845	7,890	7,179	3,855	3,324	9,556	4,991	4,566
Class 4 to Class 7 or Form 1	64,668	34,550	30,119	29,714	16,071	13,643	34,954	18,479	16,475
Form 2 or Class 8 to below Form 4	30,442	15,959	14,482	15,190	7,561	7,629	15,252	8,398	6,854
Fiji Junior	14,828	7,563	7,265	8,125	4,322	3,803	6,703	3,241	3,462
NZ School Certificate	15,179	6,503	8,676	8,722	4,019	4,703	6,457	2,484	3,973
Fiji School Leaving Certificate	13,101	7,006	6,096	8,473	4,194	4,279	4,629	2,812	1,817
NZUE/Form VII/Foundation	18,303	8,277	10,026	14,701	6,990	7,710	3,602	1,286	2,316
Certificate/Diploma (Local)	3,722	2,136	1,586	2,373	1,383	990	1,349	753	596
Certificate/Diploma (Overseas)	329	73	256	248	73	176	81	0	81
Degree	1,469	544	925	1,061	345	716	408	199	208
Post Graduate	153	61	92	153	61	92	0	0	0
Other qualification, n.e.s.	85	85	0	85	85	0	0	0	0
Total	212,781	109,351	103,429	112,362	57,912	54,449	100,419	51,439	48,980

Table 5: Gross weekly earnings for Wages and Salary Workers over the previous 7 days, by area

Earnings	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
\$0-29	1,368	941	427	598	378	220	770	563	207
\$30-59	5,456	2,775	2,681	2,228	774	1,453	3,228	2,001	1,227
\$60-89	9,936	4,582	5,353	4,875	1,992	2,883	5,060	2,590	2,470
\$90-119	16,051	8,833	7,219	9,230	4,671	4,559	6,821	4,162	2,660
\$120-149	27,537	17,175	10,362	17,095	9,735	7,360	10,442	7,440	3,001
\$150-199	47,063	35,299	11,764	29,601	20,964	8,636	17,463	14,335	3,128
\$200-249	26,886	19,941	6,945	18,398	12,857	5,541	8,488	7,084	1,404
\$250-299	18,202	12,515	5,688	12,121	7,820	4,301	6,081	4,695	1,386
\$300-399	19,980	12,517	7,463	14,335	9,267	5,068	5,645	3,250	2,395
\$400-499	10,896	6,295	4,601	8,651	4,922	3,729	2,245	1,373	872
\$500-599	5,645	3,342	2,302	4,783	2,759	2,025	862	584	278
\$600-699	3,404	2,169	1,236	2,918	1,797	1,121	486	371	115
\$700-799	1,667	1,269	398	1,565	1,167	398	102	102	0
\$800-899	1,193	627	566	1,048	522	525	145	104	41
\$900-999	722	588	134	682	548	134	40	40	0
\$1000-1499	2,048	1,385	663	2,048	1,385	663	0	0	0
\$1500-1999	827	533	294	827	533	294	0	0	0
\$2000-2499	131	131	0	108	108	0	23	23	0
\$2500-2999	38	38	0	38	38	0	0	0	0
\$3000+	465	465	0	465	465	0	0	0	0
Total	199,515	131,420	68,095	131,613	82,702	48,911	67,902	48,718	19,184

Table 6: Gross weekly earnings for Wages and Salary Workers over the previous 7 days, by strata

Weekly Earnings	Total	Central Eastern Urban	Central Rural	Eastern Rural	Northern Rural	Northern Urban	Western Rural	Western Urban
\$0-29	1368	394	158	59	226	109	327	94
\$30-59	5456	1196	533	30	1026	353	1640	679
\$60-89	9936	2647	1289	192	1018	539	2562	1689
\$90-119	16051	5785	1540	280	1371	634	3631	2811
\$120-149	27537	9722	1882	270	1779	1598	6511	5774
\$150-199	47063	17890	4434	433	2118	2207	10478	9504
\$200-249	26886	11743	2429	242	1142	1013	4675	5643
\$250-299	18202	8186	1769	219	756	631	3336	3304
\$300-399	19980	10047	1751	270	1029	513	2596	3774
\$400-499	10896	6402	704	260	379	373	901	1876
\$500-599	5645	3646	372	89	135	317	266	821
\$600-699	3404	2135	116	31	71	36	269	746
\$700-799	1667	1101	37	0	0	0	65	464
\$800-899	1193	968	77	27	41	0	0	79
\$900-999	722	451	40	0	0	33	0	198
\$1000-1499	2048	1730	0	0	0	0	0	319
\$1500-1999	827	746	0	0	0	0	0	82
\$2000-2499	131	108	0	0	23	0	0	0
\$2500-2999	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000+	465	385	0	0	0	0	0	80
Total	199515	85319	17133	2401	11111	8357	37257	37937

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