



Saint Lucia 2025 Annual Labour Force Survey Report



Website:
<https://stats.gov.lc/>

Cautionary Note:

2025 Annual Labour Force

In accordance with our commitment to providing accurate and comprehensive statistical information, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) wishes to inform all stakeholders, including the general public and data users, about the scope of the forthcoming Labour Force Report for the period January to December 2025 (2025 Annual).

Information contained in this report is the result of a Household Labour Force Survey, conducted during the year 2025, from January to December. It aims to provide information on the level of participation of household members in the labour force and the size of the labour force aged 15 years and above engaged in economic activities.

It must be noted that the Central Statistical Office (CSO) always strives to ensure that our procedures and processes for implementing the Labour Force Survey align with established methodologies. Users are advised that these findings are derived from the aggregated responses of a sample of households interviewed during the reference period and do not represent the views or opinions of the Central Statistical Office. As with all sample surveys, the figures presented are estimates and should not be interpreted as exact values.

We appreciate your understanding and patience as we diligently compile accurate and comprehensive labour market statistics. To assure the reliability and international alignment of our data, we collaborate closely with the International Labour Organization (ILO). As part of the quality assurance process, the Labour Force Survey results are reviewed in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, which includes auditing both the datasets and the resulting outputs to support their accuracy and reliability. In addition, relevant administrative data sources are utilized to validate observed trends in the survey results.

The CSO remains committed to transparency and quality in our data reporting practices.

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STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ANNUAL 2025

Table 1: Main Indicators Labour Force Survey

Labour Force Indicators	Annual 2025
Estimated Household Population	185287
Population 15 years and over	158132
Labour Force	114708
of which - Male	57680
of which- Female	57028
Employed Labour Force	100210
of which -Male	52831
of which -Female	47378
Employment Rate	87.4%
People who want to work	
(i) The Unemployed	14498
of which - Male	4849
of which- Female	9650
(ii) Non-Seekers	1541
Unemployment Rate %	12.6%
of which - Male	8.4%
of which- Female	16.9%
Youth Unemployment Rate %	20.0%
Relaxed Unemployment Rate %	14.0%
Non-Job Seeking Rate %	1.3%
Population under 15 years (%)	14.7%
Labour Force as a Percentage of Total Population	61.9%
Labour Force as a Percentage of Population 15 years and over OR Labour Force Participation Rate	72.5%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia, Labour Force Survey

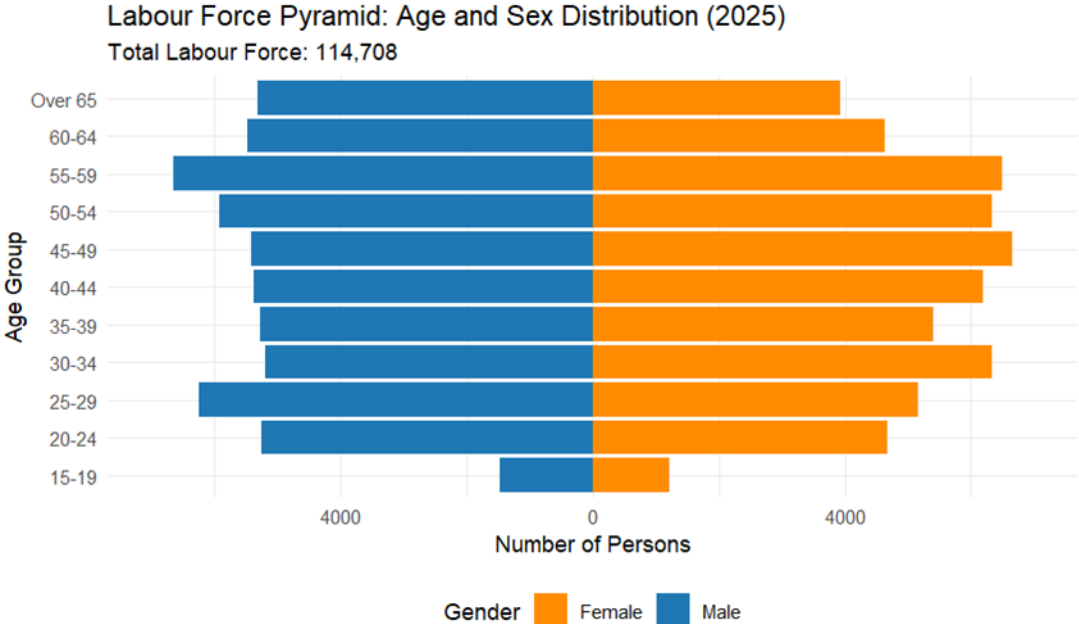
In 2025, Saint Lucia's labour market is characterized by a total labour force of approximately 114,708 persons and an overall unemployment rate of 12.6%. While the national employment rate

reached 87.4%. The overall labour force participation rate stood at 72.5%. Participation peaked for those aged 25–29 at 97.2%, but was lowest among youth aged 15–19 at 28.3%. While the labour force was nearly evenly split between males (57,680) and females (57,028), the female unemployment rate (16.9%) was double that of males (8.4%). Females accounted for 9,650 of the 14,498 total unemployed individuals. Youth unemployment was high at 20.0%. For the youngest cohort (15–19 years), the unemployment rate reached 44.5%.

LABOUR FORCE

The 2025 labour force statistics show a total workforce of 114,708 people, with a 76.5% participation rate and an overall unemployment rate of 8.4%. Despite a relatively equal total labour force of 57,680 men and 57,028 women, occupational roles are evident: men mainly work in Construction and Agriculture, while women are mostly in Professional roles and in the Health and Social Work sectors.

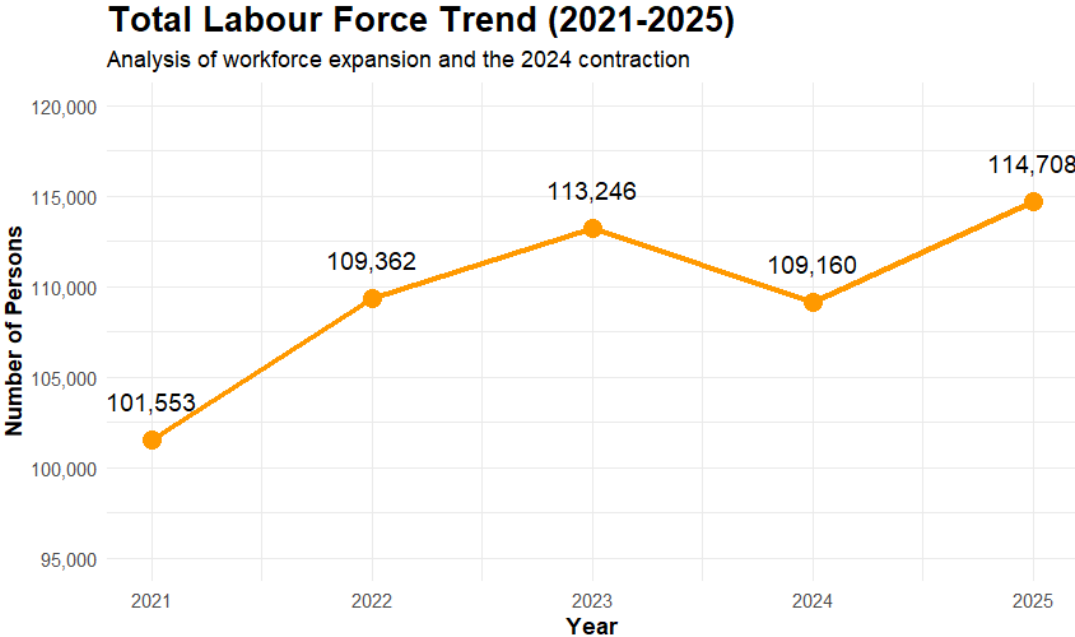
Figure 1: Labour Force by Age and Sex 2025



This demographic dataset shows a highly balanced overall population, with males representing 50.28% and females 49.72%. The age distribution is relatively stable across working-age groups, with the largest concentration found in the 55–59 age group (11.48%). A slight gender shift is

observable across the lifespan: males are more prevalent in younger age groups (15–29 years) and older age brackets (60+ years), while females dominate the core middle-age groups, specifically ages 30-54. This suggests a "bulge" in the female population during the primary years of labour force participation, contrasted by a male-leaning distribution at the polar ends of the age spectrum. The total labour force expanded by 12.9% between 2021 and 2025. There was a significant contraction of approximately 4,000 people in 2024 before the market rebounded. 2025 represents the highest recorded labour force size in the five-year period, surpassing 114,000 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Labour Force Trend (2021-2025)

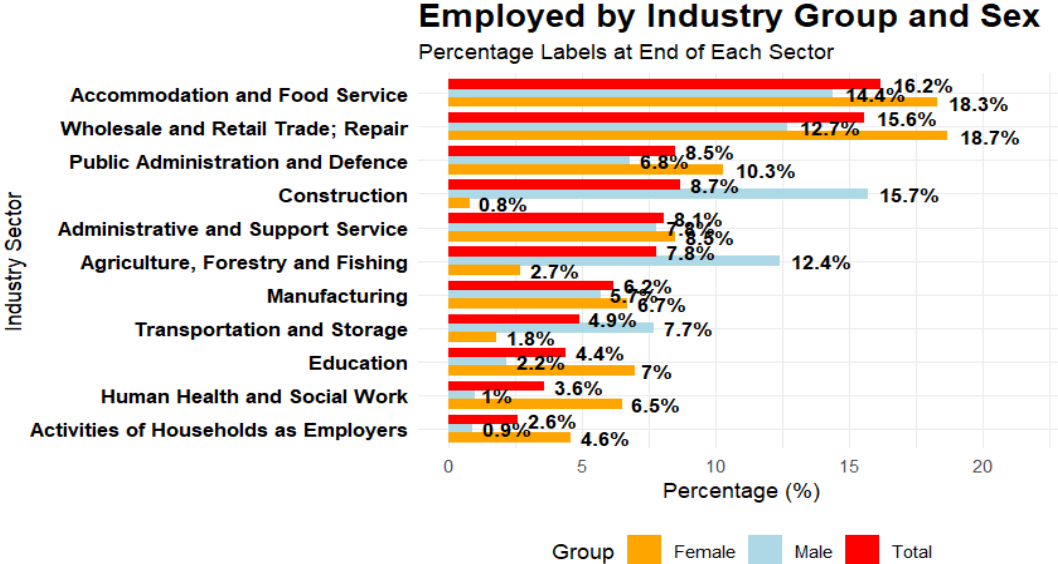


EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY GROUP (2021-2025)

The 2025 industrial distribution portrays a highly diversified but gender-segregated labour market. The Accommodation and Food Service and Wholesale and Retail Trade sectors remain the primary drivers of employment, collectively employing 31.8% of all employed persons (16.2% and 15.6% respectively). A clear contrast exists between technical and social industries: Construction and Agriculture continue to represent significant portions of the market at 8.7% and 7.8%, while social services like Education and Health account for a combined 8.0% of total employment. Smaller specialized sectors, such as Financial & Insurance (2.1%) and Professional & Technical (1.5%),

show stable but smaller concentrations, whereas utility-based industries like Water and Electricity remain among the smallest contributors at 1.0% and 0.6%.

Figure 3: Employed by Industry Group and Sex



Data on employment by industry (Table 2) shows a significant shift towards service-oriented sectors, particularly in Accommodation and Food Services, which increased by 5.6 percentage points from 2021 (10.6%) to 2025 (16.2%). This growth has fundamentally changed the employment landscape, as this sector has now overtaken Wholesale and Retail Trade for the top position, with the latter experiencing a gradual decline from 16.8% in 2021 to 15.6% in 2025.

Meanwhile, Manufacturing saw a notable growth to 6.2% in 2025, while traditional sectors such as Public Administration and Agriculture saw their relative shares decline over the five-year period (Figure 4). Public Administration, for instance, dropped from 11.0% in 2021 to 8.5% in 2025. This trend indicates a labor market that is increasingly dependent on tourism and services, while technical and information-based industries, such as Information & Communication (1.0%), contribute a relatively small and slightly diminishing share of the overall total.

Figure 4: Employment Trend by Industry (2021-2025)

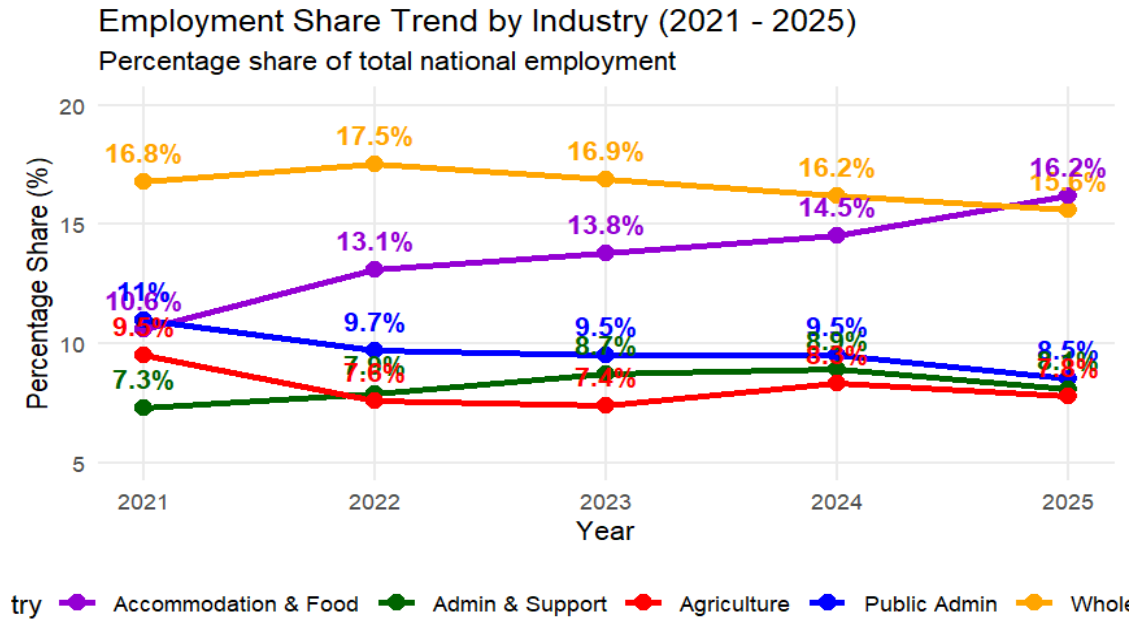


Table 2: Employed Labour Force by Industry Group - Annual 2021-2025

Wholesale & Retail; Motor Repair	16.80%	17.50%	16.90%	16.20%	15.60%
Accommodation & Food Services	10.60%	13.10%	13.80%	14.50%	16.20%
Public Administration & Defence	11.00%	9.70%	9.50%	9.50%	8.50%
Admin & Support Services	7.30%	7.90%	8.70%	8.90%	8.10%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	9.50%	7.60%	7.40%	8.30%	7.80%
Construction	7.20%	7.90%	7.20%	7.00%	8.70%
Education	6.40%	5.70%	5.60%	5.40%	4.40%
Transportation & Storage	5.60%	4.90%	5.10%	4.90%	4.90%
Manufacturing	4.80%	5.70%	5.30%	5.10%	6.20%
Health & Social Work	5.30%	4.80%	4.60%	4.40%	3.60%
Household Employers	3.90%	3.50%	3.60%	3.10%	2.60%
Other Service Activities	2.80%	2.50%	2.80%	2.80%	3.10%
Financial & Insurance	2.50%	3.00%	2.60%	2.60%	2.10%
Professional & Technical	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.70%	1.50%
Information & Communication	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.40%	1.00%
Arts & Entertainment	1.00%	1.10%	1.10%	1.20%	1.50%
Energy & Utilities	0.90%	0.70%	0.80%	0.90%	0.60%
Water & Waste Management	0.70%	0.70%	0.60%	0.60%	1.00%
Real Estate Activities	0.40%	0.20%	0.40%	0.40%	0.30%
Extraterritorial Orgs	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%
Mining & Quarrying	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Not Stated	0.30%	0.30%	0.80%	0.90%	2.10%
Total	79272	91270	97394	97354	100210

EMPLOYED OCCUPATION GROUP

The occupational landscape in 2025 is defined by a strong concentration in the Service and Sales sector, which employs 28.5% of the total workforce and nearly 40% of all working women. Gender segregation is highly visible across technical and administrative roles; women are significantly more represented than men in Service and Sales Workers (39.4%), Professional (13.6%), and Clerical Support (11.3%) positions. Conversely, men dominate the industrial and primary sectors, with 17.0% working in Craft and Related Trades, and 10.3% in Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries, compared to just 3.6% and 2.4% for women, respectively. While the managerial group shows the greatest gender balance, with both sexes hovering around 6-7%, the overall data indicate a workforce in which women are concentrated in service and high-level professional roles. At the same time, men provide the bulk of the labour for machine operation and elementary occupations.

Figure 5: Employment by Occupation and Sex (2025)

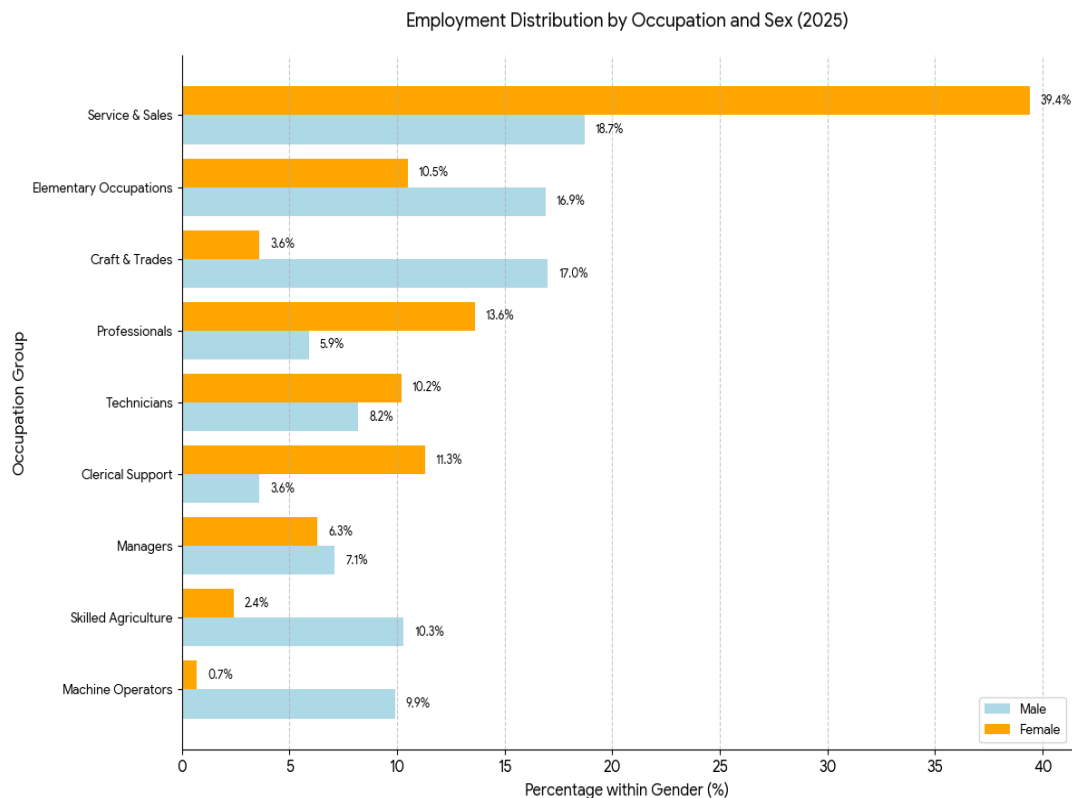
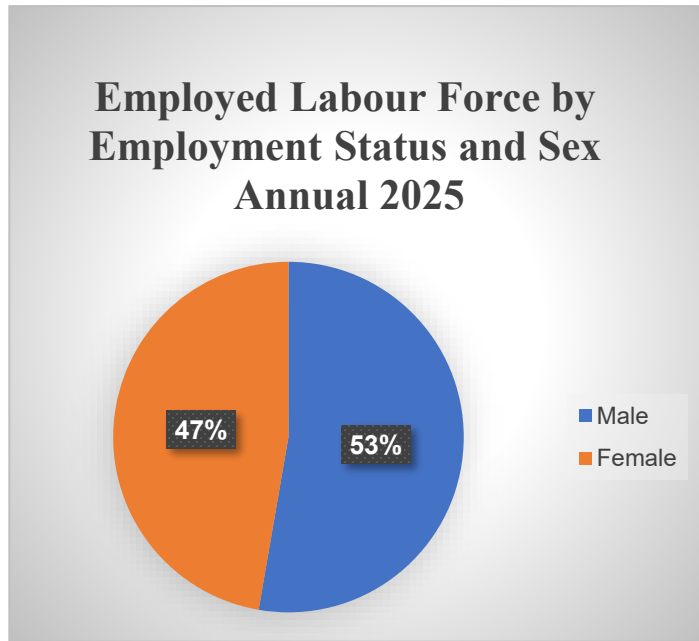


Figure 6: Employed by Employment Status and Sex

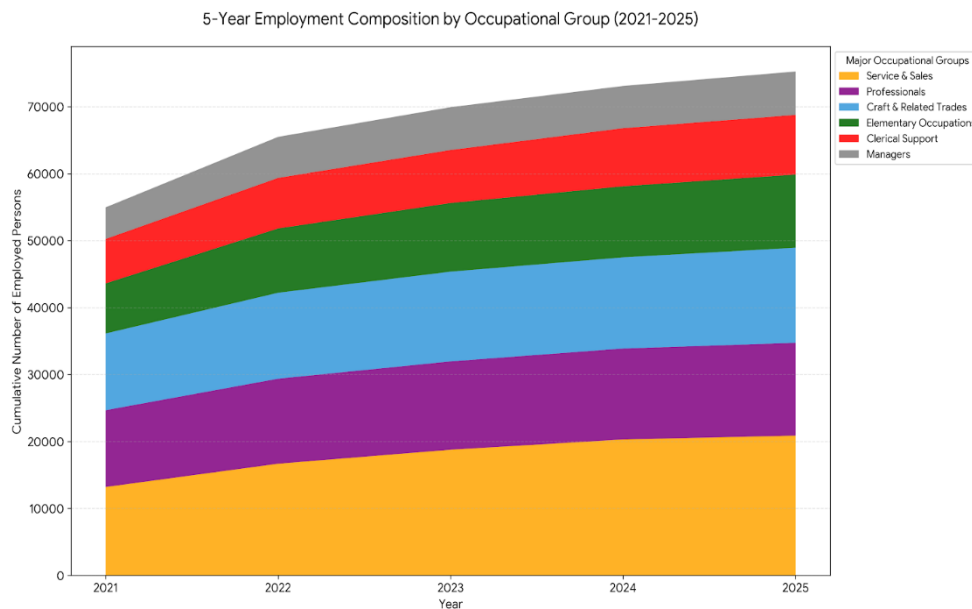
The employment data reveal that the Private Sector (Table 3) is the primary driver of employment, accounting for 52.4% of all employed persons, with a slightly higher concentration among females (53.7%) than among males (51.2%). Substantial gender differences appear in public service and entrepreneurship: women are nearly twice as likely to be Central Government Employees (19.6%) as men (10.9%), while men dominate the self-employment categories. Specifically, 22.3% of men are self-employed without employees compared to 16.0% of women, and men are more than twice as likely to run businesses with employees (9.7% vs 4.5%). Overall, males dominated the employment status, at 53%, while their counterparts followed at 47% (Figure 6).



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5-Year Comparative Analysis: Employment by Occupational Groups (2021–2025)

Figure 7: Employment by Occupational Group (2021–2025)



Over the past five years (as displayed in Figure 7), the labour force has undergone a significant transformation, with a notable increase in the total number of employed

individuals each year. Service and Sales Workers exhibited the most pronounced growth, increasing from 13,197 individuals (19.3%) in 2021 to 20,875 (23.1%) by 2025. This represents a nearly 4-percentage-point rise in their market share.

On the other hand, while the number of Professionals grew by over 2,300 workers during this period, their relative share of the workforce decreased slightly from 16.8% to 15.3%. This indicates that job creation has been faster in other sectors. Craft and Related Trades also showed resilience, increasing to 14,213 employees (15.7%). Additionally, Elementary Occupations experienced substantial growth, expanding by approximately 46% to reach 10,925 workers by 2025.

Occupational roles, such as Clerical Support and Managers, remained stable in their share of employment, collectively accounting for around 16.6% of total employment in the final year. This overall trend suggests that while the labor market is rapidly expanding its service and sales sectors, it is also maintaining a steady, albeit smaller, proportion of high-level professional and technical staff.

Table 3: Employed Lf By Employment Status And Sex- Annual 2025

Employment Status	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Central Government Employee	10.9%	19.6%	15.0%
Employee of the Statutory Board	3.1%	4.0%	3.5%
Private Employee	51.2%	53.7%	52.4%
Apprentice	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Self-Employed with Employees	9.7%	4.5%	7.2%
Self-Employed without Employees	22.3%	16.0%	19.3%
Unpaid Family Worker	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Member of Production Cooperative	0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
Other / Not Stated	2.3%	1.4%	1.9%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia, Labour Force Survey, Annual 2025

UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 8 shows a downward trend in total unemployment and the unemployment rate from 2021 to 2024, followed by a noticeable increase in 2025. Total unemployment decreased significantly from 22,280 in 2021 to 11,806 in 2024, while the unemployment rate fell from 21.9% to 10.8% over the same period. However, in 2025, the total number of unemployed persons rose to 14,498, pushing the rate back up to 12.6%. A gender-based breakdown reveals a significant difference in

the most recent year: while the male unemployment rate continued its steady decline to 8.4% in 2025, the female unemployment rate jumped from 12.0% in 2024 to 16.9% in 2025. Additionally, the number of non-seekers has consistently declined throughout the five-year period, reaching 1,541 by 2025.

Figure 8: Unemployment Rates (2021 to 2025)

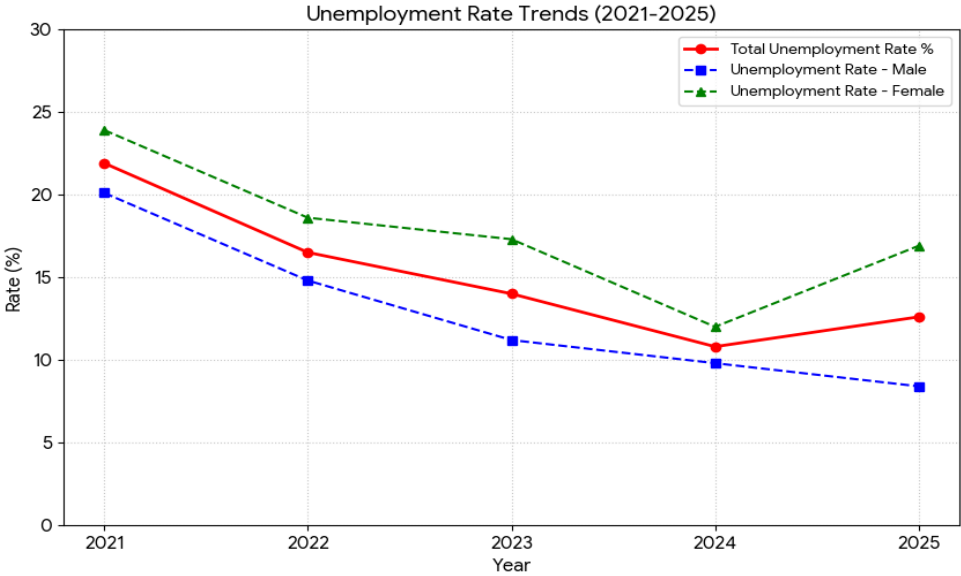
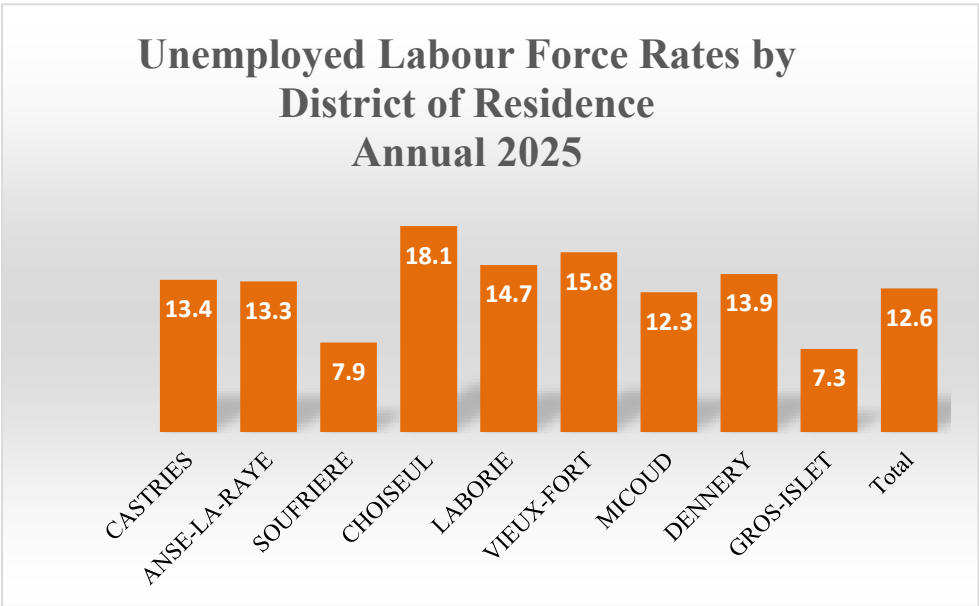


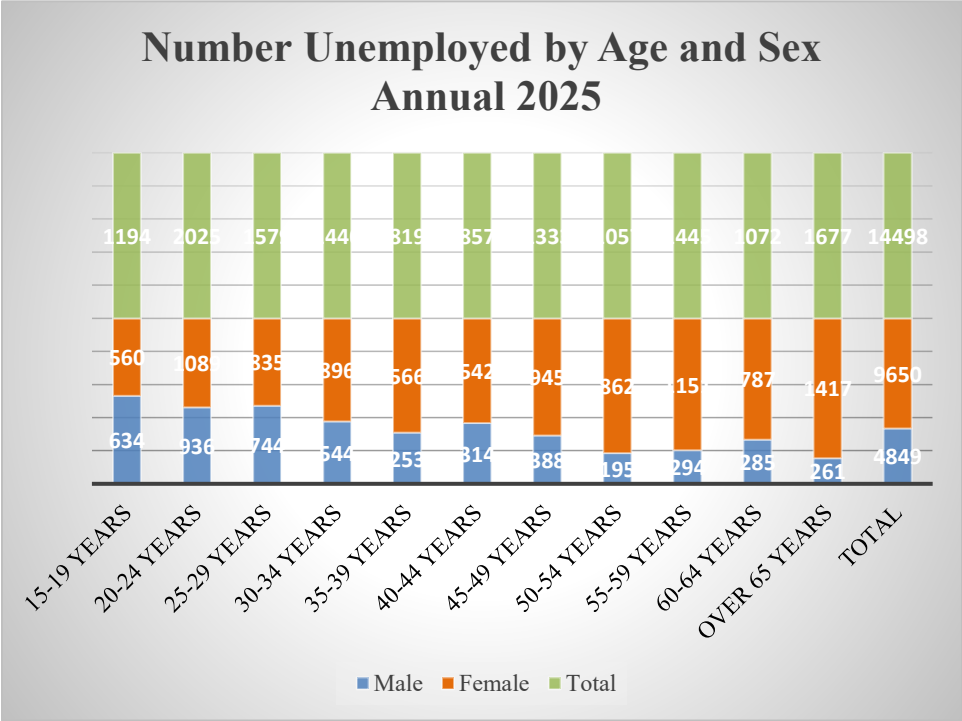
Figure 9: Unemployed Labour Force Rates by District 2025

The national unemployment rate for 2025 is recorded at 12.6% (see Figure 9). The district of Choiseul faces the highest economic challenge with an unemployment rate of 18.1%, followed by Vieux-Fort (15.8%) and Labourie (14.7%).



The national unemployment rate for 2025 is recorded at 12.6% (see Figure 9). The district of Choiseul faces the highest economic challenge with an unemployment rate of 18.1%, followed by Vieux-Fort (15.8%) and Labourie (14.7%). In contrast, Gros-Islet and Soufriere demonstrate the strongest labour market resilience, maintaining lower rates of 7.3% and 7.9%, respectively. This nearly 11-point gap between the highest and lowest districts suggests that economic recovery or job availability remains heavily concentrated in specific geographic corridors. This demographic dataset shows that females account for approximately 66.6% of the total unemployed (9,650 of 14,498), while males account for 33.4% (4,849). The employed population is relatively evenly distributed in the youngest age bracket (15-19 years), but a massive divergence occurs in the older age group (over 65 years). Females outnumber males by more than five to one. This disparity is noticeable across nearly all age groups, peaking in the 20–24 and 65+ categories, where female unemployment rates are significantly higher than those of their male counterparts.

The 2025 annual labour market data for Saint Lucia shows the state of educational achievement. Of the 14,498 unemployed people, those with a Standard 6 education (2,960) and those with no formal qualifications (2,567) make up the largest groups, while those holding a diploma or degree total 834. Gender disparities remain significant, especially among those with no qualifications,



where females outnumber males nearly five to one (2,137 vs 430). These trends, along with a national youth unemployment rate of 12.6%, suggest that although overall participation is high at 72.8%, joblessness disproportionately

affects females and individuals with lower education levels in certain southern districts.

The analysis shows a national unemployment rate of 12.6% when broken down by education, gender, and location. Education level remains a key factor in employment stability; the highest unemployment rates are among those with Upper Secondary education (6,661) and only Pre-Primary or Primary schooling (5,007), while university graduates make up the smallest group of unemployed individuals (371).

Gender disparities are clearly evident, as females account for 66.6% of all unemployment, outnumbering males in every educational category, especially in the primary education group, where female unemployment (3,844) is more than three times that of males (1,162).

Figure 11: Unemployed by Educational qualification and Sex (2025)

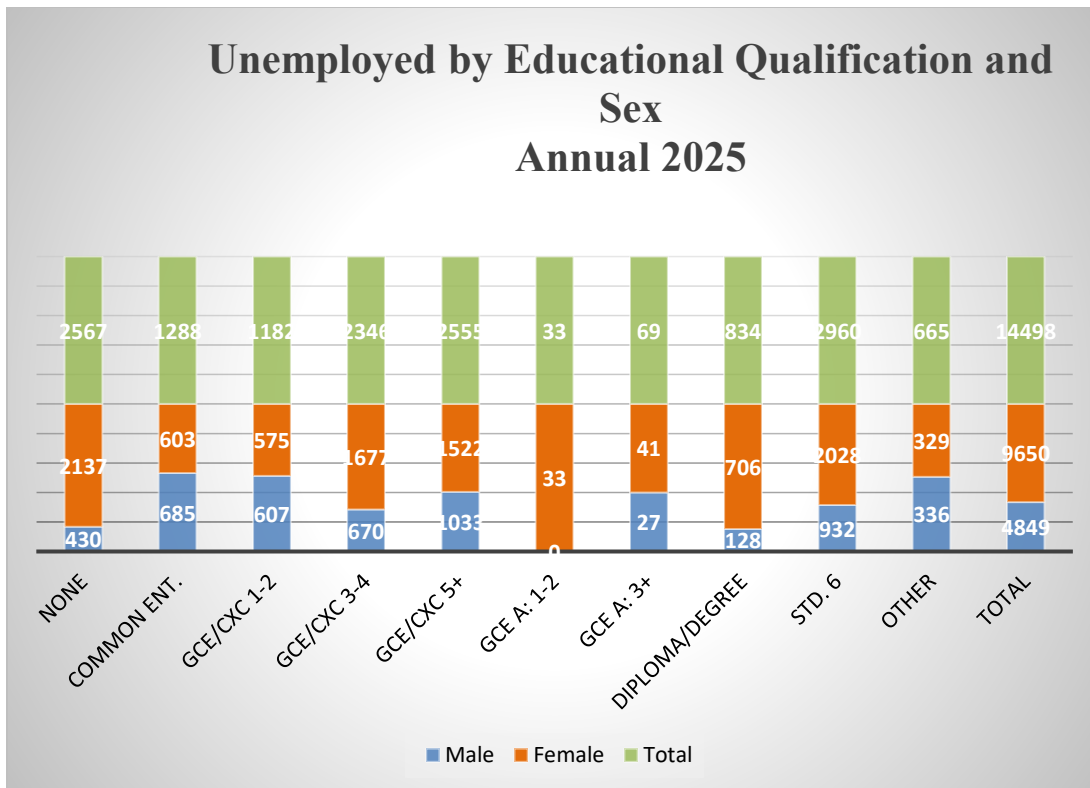
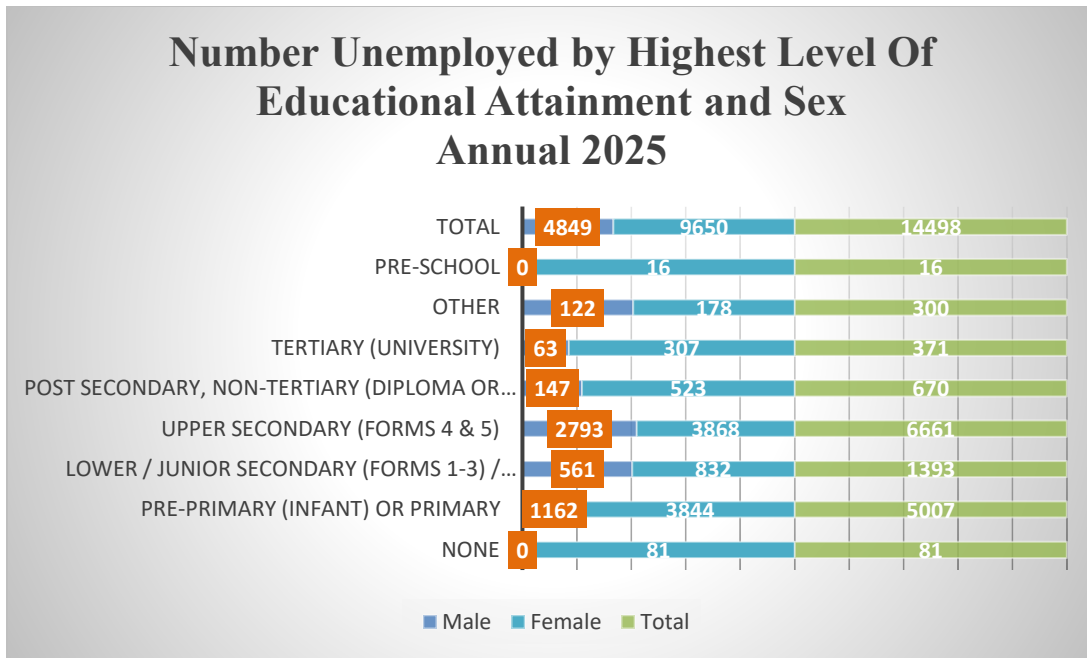


Figure 12: Unemployed by Highest Level Of Educational Attainment and Sex (2025)



YOUTH STATISTICS

The youth unemployment statistics reveal a period of significant improvement followed by a recent sharp increase. Between 2021 and 2024, the youth unemployment rate more than halved, dropping from a high of 37.0% to a low of 17.8%. This steady downward trend saw a 10.2-percent-point drop in 2022 alone. However, the 2025 data show a substantial reversal of this progress, with the rate climbing back to 20.0%, 2.2 points higher than in 2024.

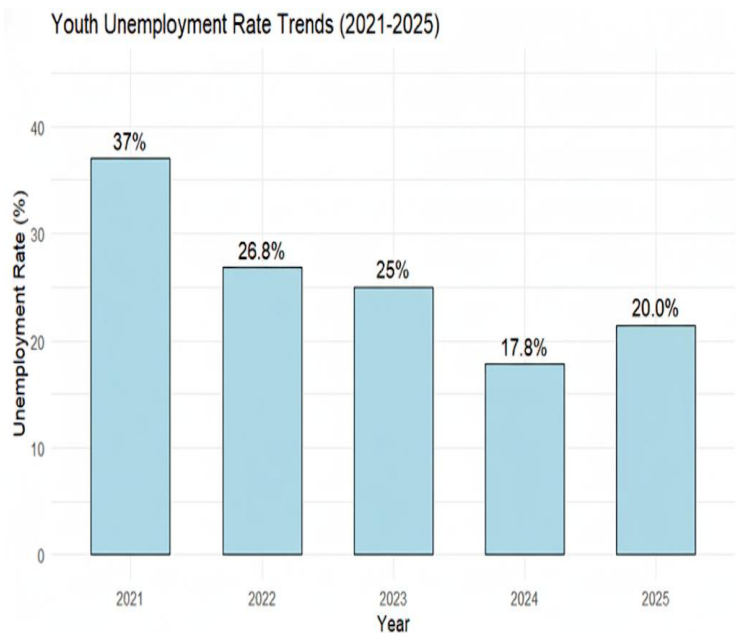


Figure 13 Youth Unemployment Rate (2021-2025)

The youth labour market comprises a total youth labour force of 24,036 individuals (as outlined in Table 4), with an overall participation rate of 61.9% and a youth employment rate of 87.4%. Data across age cohorts indicate a sharp increase in engagement as youth transition into adulthood: the 15–19 age group has a relatively low participation rate of 28.3%, whereas the 25–29 age group reaches a near-universal participation rate of 97.2%. This older youth demographic also represents the largest share of the active youth labour force, totaling 11,414 individuals.

While the total youth unemployment rate stands at 12.6%, there is a significant disparity between age groups. The youngest seekers (15–19 years) face the highest level of joblessness at 44.5%, more than double that of the 20–24 group (20.4%) and more than triple that of the 25–29 group (13.8%). Despite these initial hurdles for teenagers, the overall trend shows steady improvement in employment outcomes, with the employment rate rising from 55.5% in the youngest bracket to 86.2% by their late twenties.

Table 4: Statistical Summary

Age Group	Youth Labour Force - Total	Youth Unemployed - Total	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) - Total	Employment Rate (UR) - Total
15-19 Years	2684	44.5%	28.3%	55.5%
20-24 Years	9938	20.4%	89.1%	79.6%
25-29 Years	11414	13.8%	97.2%	86.2%
Total Youth	24036	12.6%	61.9%	87.4%

Source: Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia, Labour Force Survey

From a demographic perspective, while overall participation stands at 76.5%, the youth population (ages 15–24) continues to face challenges entering the workforce, especially the 15–19 age group, which has a 44.5% unemployment rate.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Between 2021 and 2025, the labor force participation rate, depicted in Figure 14, remained relatively stable, with a slight upward trend, peaking at 72.8% in 2025. The data indicate that individuals aged 25 to 54 consistently exhibited the highest participation rates, often exceeding 90%. In contrast, the youngest group (ages 15–19) and the oldest group (over 65) showed the lowest participation rates, averaging approximately 29% and 24%, respectively. A notable dip occurred in 2024, when the total participation rate fell to a five-year low of 69.4%, driven by broad declines across nearly every age group. However, there was a strong recovery in 2025.

Figure 14: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group (2021-2025)

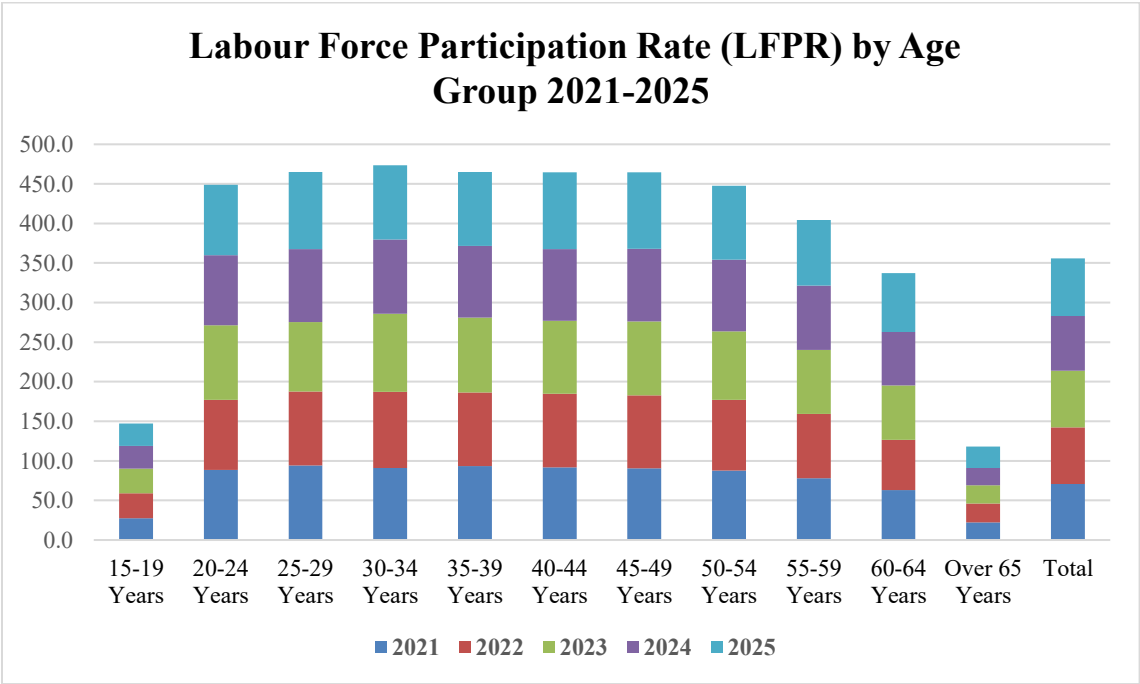


Figure 15 illustrates the dynamic five-year development of the labor force participation rate, moving from a stable baseline of 70.8% in 2021 to a record high of 72.8% by 2025. While the initial years showed incremental growth, the contrast between 2023 and 2024 highlights a pivotal shift. Specifically, it demonstrates a significant decline in 2024 (69.4%), followed by a robust recovery that surpassed all previous levels by 2025.

Figure 15: Labour Force Participation Rate Time Series 2021-2025

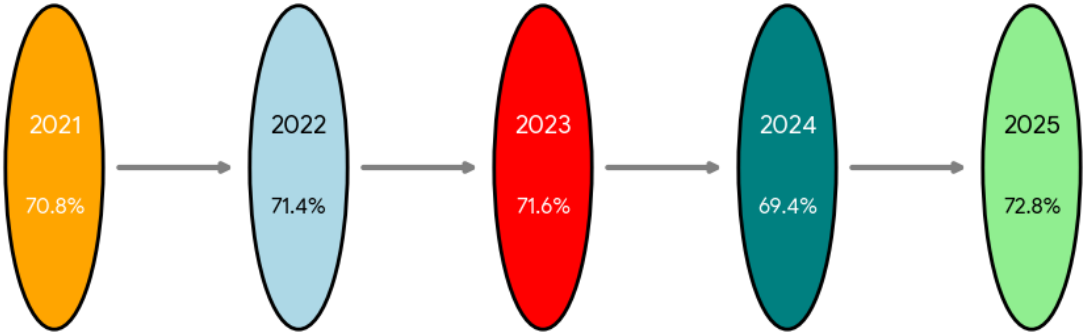


Table 5 presents labour force statistics, with a total participation rate of 72.8%. The data follow a typical bell-shaped curve, with the highest labour-market involvement among the "prime-age" workforce. Participation begins at 28.3% for the 15–19 age group and increases sharply to 89.1% in the early twenties. The peak occurs in the 25–29 and 40–44 age groups, where participation rates reach 97.2% and 97.0%, respectively, indicating nearly full labour engagement in these age ranges. As the population ages, a gradual decline appears in the data. Participation remains high through the late fifties but begins to decline noticeably, to 74.0% among those aged 60–64, approaching retirement. For individuals aged 65 and older, the rate drops significantly to 26.9%, representing the final stage of workforce withdrawal.

Table 5: Statistical Summary- Labour Force Participation Rate

Age Group	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) - Total	Unemployment Rate (UR) - Total	Employment Rate (ER) - Total	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) - Male	Unemployment Rate (UR) - Male	Employment Rate (ER) - Male	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) - Female	Unemployment Rate (UR) - Female	Employment Rate (ER) - Female
15-19 Years	35.5	43.0	57.0	35.5	43.0	57.0	35.5	43.0	57.0
20-24 Years	86.7	17.8	82.2	86.7	17.8	82.2	86.7	17.8	82.2
25-29 Years	98.1	11.9	88.1	98.1	11.9	88.1	98.1	11.9	88.1
30-34 Years	93.6	10.5	89.5	93.6	10.5	89.5	93.6	10.5	89.5
35-39 Years	91.5	4.8	95.2	91.5	4.8	95.2	91.5	4.8	95.2
40-44 Years	96.2	5.8	94.2	96.2	5.8	94.2	96.2	5.8	94.2
45-49 Years	95.6	7.2	92.8	95.6	7.2	92.8	95.6	7.2	92.8
50-54 Years	93.6	3.3	96.7	93.6	3.3	96.7	93.6	3.3	96.7
55-59 Years	81.9	4.4	95.6	81.9	4.4	95.6	81.9	4.4	95.6
60-64 Years	79.4	5.2	94.8	79.4	5.2	94.8	79.4	5.2	94.8
Over 65 Years	35.9	4.9	95.1	35.9	4.9	95.1	35.9	4.9	95.1

OTHER INDICATORS

Figure 16: Labour Force by District of Residence & Sex- Annual 2025

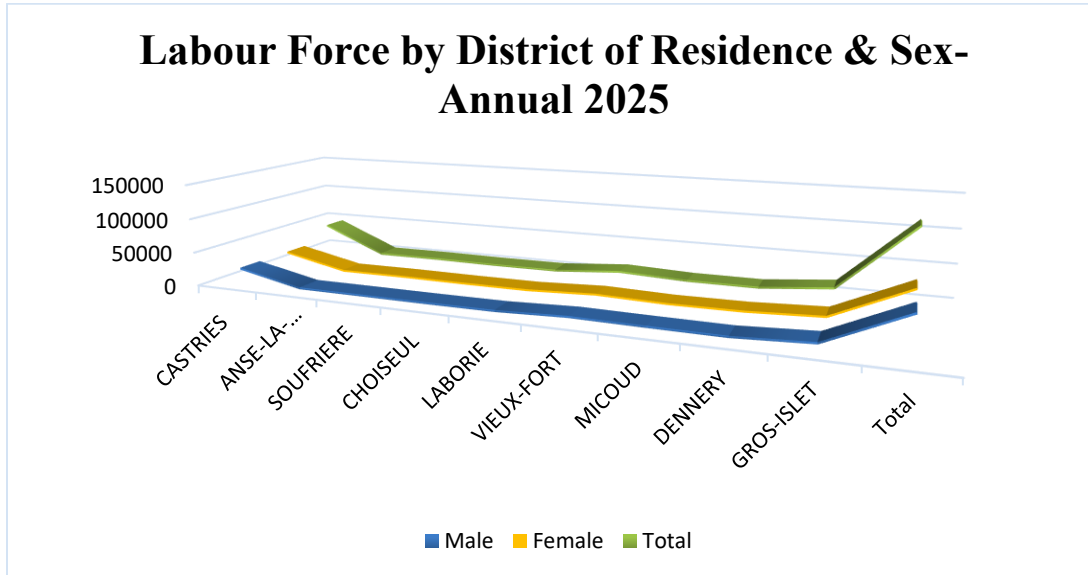


Figure 17: Labour Force by Age and Sex

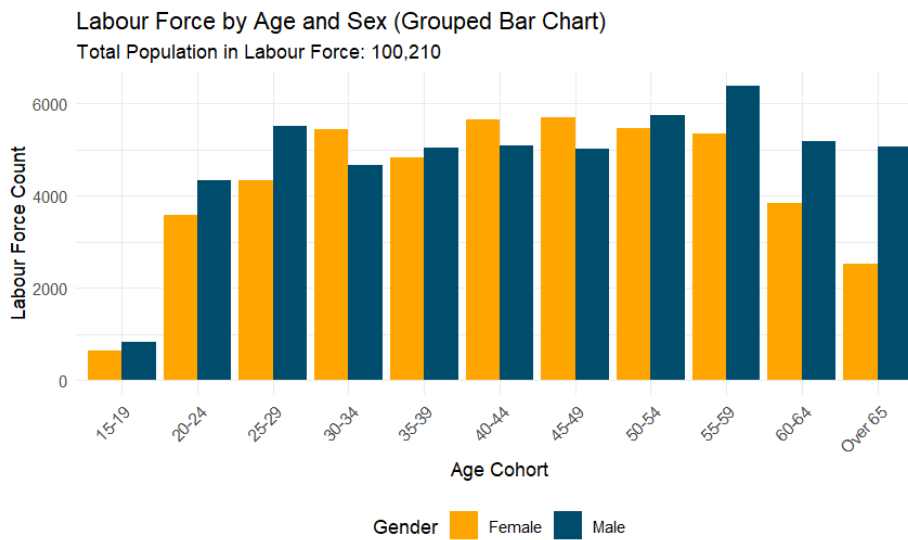


Figure 18: Employed Labour Force by Educational Qualification and Sex (2025)

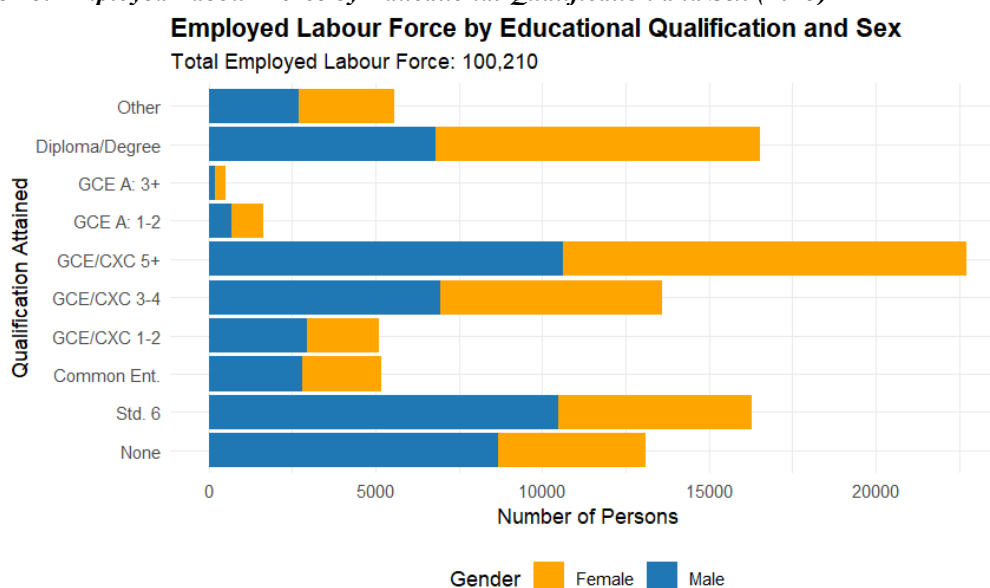


Table 6: Employed Labour Force by Industry Group and Sex - Annual 2025

Industry Group	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male	Female	Total
Accommodation and Food Service	14.4%	18.3%	16.2%	7590	8685	16274
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	12.4%	2.7%	7.8%	6528	1302	7829
Activities of Households as Employers	0.9%	4.6%	2.6%	463	2176	2639
Administrative and Support Service	7.8%	8.5%	8.1%	4107	4048	8155
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	49	231	280
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.7%	1.2%	1.5%	912	550	1462
Construction	15.7%	0.8%	8.7%	8305	393	8698
Education	2.2%	7.0%	4.4%	1147	3306	4452
Electricity, Gas, and Air Conditioning	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	419	178	597
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.1%	3.1%	2.1%	607	1461	2068
Human Health and Social Work	1.0%	6.5%	3.6%	502	3075	3577
Information and Communication	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	584	397	981
Manufacturing	5.7%	6.7%	6.2%	3004	3157	6162
Mining and Quarrying	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	58	**	58
Not Stated	2.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1249	893	2142
Other Service Activities	2.7%	3.5%	3.1%	1432	1666	3098
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	572	905	1477
Public Administration and Defence	6.8%	10.3%	8.5%	3579	4902	8480
Real Estate Activities	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	167	164	331
Transportation and Storage	7.7%	1.8%	4.9%	4047	837	4884
Water Supply and Waste Management	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	787	189	976
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair	12.7%	18.7%	15.6%	6724	8865	15589
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	52,831.45	47,378.12	100,209.57

Source: Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia, Labour Force Survey

Table 7: Employed Labour Force by Occupation Group 2021-2025

Occupation Groups	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Managers	5,010	5,681	6,756	6094	6758
Professionals	7,528	7,391	9,588	9380	9561
Technicians and associate professionals	5,649	6,235	6,861	7948	9176
Clerical support workers	5,345	5,852	6,853	7607	7236
Service and sales workers	23,738	25,168	26,181	28812	28558
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	6,971	8,045	8,019	6923	6608
Craft and related trades workers	9,114	10,399	9,655	11367	10681
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	4,440	4,594	4,966	5976	5578
Elementary occupations	10,166	13,619	15,973	11951	13883
Not Stated	..	4,287	2,541	1297	2171
Total	77,962	91,270	97,394	97354	100210

Figure 19: Labour Force Participation Rates Annual (2021-2025)

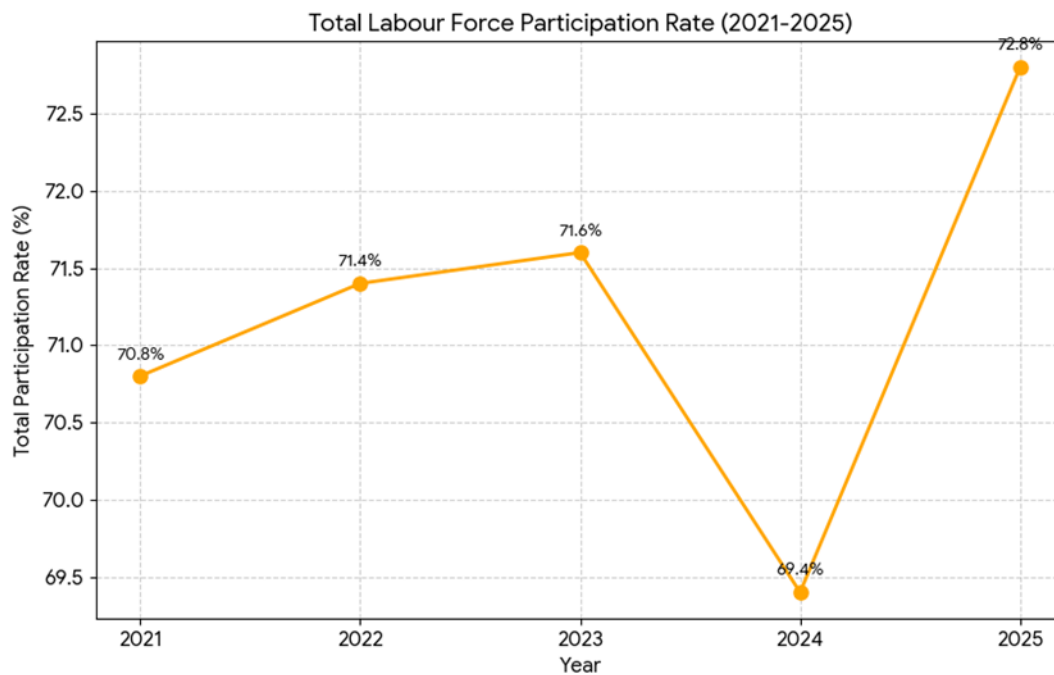


Table 8: Main Indicators (2021-2025)

Labour Force Indicators	Annual 2021	Annual 2022	Annual 2023	Annual 2024	Annual 2025
Estimated Household Population	170403	181017	183744	184,153	185287
Population 15 years and over	143968	153419	158163	157,541	158132
Labour Force	101553	109362	113246	109,160	114708
of which - Male	51640	58823	61237	58,490	57680
of which- Female	49913	50539	52010	50,670	57028
Employed Labour Force	79272	91270	97394	97,354	100210
of which -Male	41267	50126	54387	52,709	52831
of which -Female	38005	41144	43007	44,645	47378
Employment Rate	78.1%	83.5%	86.0%	89.2%	87.4%
Persons who want work					
(I) The Unemployed	22280	18092	15852	11,806	14498
of which - Male	10373	8696	6850	5,702	4849
of which- Female	11908	9395	9003	6,104	9650
(ii) Non-Seekers	4061	2675	1937	1,558	1541
Unemployment Rate %	21.9%	16.5%	14.0%	10.8%	12.6%
of which - Male	20.1%	14.8%	11.2%	9.8%	8.4%
of which- Female	23.9%	18.6%	17.3%	12.0%	16.9%
Youth Unemployment Rate %	37.0%	26.8%	25.0%	17.8%	20.0%
Relaxed Unemployment Rate %	25.9%	19.0%	15.7%	12.2%	14.0%
Non-Job Seeking Rate %	4.0%	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Population under 15 years (%)	15.5%	15.2%	13.9%	14.4%	14.7%
Labour Force as a Percentage of Total					
Population	59.6%	60.4%	61.6%	59.3%	61.9%
Labour Force as a Percentage of					
Population 15 years and over OR					
Labour Force Participation Rate	70.5%	71.3%	71.6%	69.3%	72.5%



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