

# INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

## Chapter 13. Industry and Occupation

Industry and occupation data were collected for the first time in 1970 for the CNMI, so the series is very short. Data collected in 1973 were not strictly comparable with data from the decennial censuses.

The questions in the 1980 census for occupation and industry (as well as for class of worker) were used to obtain information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous 5 years (before the census). All three items related to one specific job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Census Bureau's processing office in California converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3).

In addition to the regular codes, special codes were included for subsistence. "Subsistence activities" included activities such as cutting and selling copra, making or selling handicrafts, fishing for one's own food, and growing food for one's own use. As we have already discussed, the 1980 Census questionnaire for the Outlying Areas did not elicit very accurate data on subsistence. Only 6 people were reported as having done subsistence in the occupation and industry items.

### INDUSTRY

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consisted on 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, in the United States, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC and a 1977 supplement.

Altogether, there were 5,941 employed persons 16 years and over in 1980, which was 62 percent of all persons in the age group (Table 13.1). The largest industry category in 1980 was public administration, which were also the largest category in 1970, but while in 1970 3 of every 10 workers were in this category, only 2 of every 10 were in the category in 1980. The second largest category - professional and related services - also decreased, from 20 percent of the employed adults in 1970 to 15 percent in 1980. In fact, in 1980, construction had moved into second place among industry categories, at 17 percent, up from 13 percent in 1970. That is, 1 of every 6 workers in 1980 was in construction. The construction boom had to do with the formation of the Commonwealth government, and increased tourism and related activities.

The increase in tourism also was seen in two other categories - retail trade and personal, entertainment, and recreational services. The percent of the population involved in retail trade doubled between 1970 and 1980, from 7 to 14 percent. Similarly, the percent in personal, entertainment, and recreational services increased from 7 percent of the workers in 1970 to 13 percent in 1980.

These real changes in the work force are representative of a changing economy in the CNMI, from one that was primarily government based before Commonwealth, to one that is more and more oriented to the private sector. Mostly the great increase in the private sector has caused the recorded changes in the distribution of industry categories.

For example, the number of persons in public administration actually increased from 654 to 1264 (610 persons or 93.3 percent), but this was more than offset just by the increase of the 725 more construction workers (264 percent). Also, even with dramatic increases in the educational services (119 percent), and health services (95 percent), these areas still provided smaller proportions of the total labor force.

Table 13.1. Industry: 1970 and 1980

Industry	Numbers		Percents	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	2149	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, mining.....	126	142	2.1	6.6
Construction.....	1000	275	16.8	12.8
Manufacturing.....	110	34	1.9	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	79	24	1.3	1.1
Durable goods.....	31	10	.5	.5
Transportation.....	352	150	5.9	7.0
Communications.....	165	80	2.8	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	101	14	1.7	.7
Retail trade.....	818	148	13.8	6.9
Finance, insurance & real estate....	163	44	2.7	2.0
Business and repair.....	181	43	3.0	2.0
Personal entertainment and recreation services.....	760	142	12.8	6.6
Professional and related services...	895	423	15.1	19.7
Health.....	234	120	3.9	5.6
Educational services.....	491	224	8.3	10.4
Other professional services.....	170	79	2.9	3.7
Public Administration.....	1264	654	21.3	30.4
Subsistence.....	6	(NA)	.1	(NA)

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 23, and PC(1)-B58, Table 14

The industry data do not bode well for economic development in the Commonwealth. Only 110 persons in 1980 were involved in manufacturing, up

from 34 in 1970, but still less than 2 percent of all employed workers. Business and repair services constituted another 3 percent of the work force. And, for all practical purposes, agriculture and fishing are now effectively dead in the CNMI. While 7 percent of the population was engaged in these activities in 1970, the percentage had dropped to 2 percent in 1980, and the number of persons had actually decreased - from 142 to 126 (and the data for 1970 are generally assumed to be low in any case.)

The 3902 employed males 16 years and over in 1980 made up 66 percent of the total work force (Table 13.2). The largest proportion of these males were in construction, 25 percent. That is, 1 in every 4 employed males in 1980 was working in construction, a phenomenal proportion considering that construction work tends to be cyclical at best, and the CNMI must consider the implications of this skewing of the labor force over the longer term. The number of males in construction increased from 265 to 972 (267 percent) during the decade.

Table 13.2. Industry for Males: 1970 and 1980

Industry	Numbers		Percents	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Employed males, 16 + yrs.....	3902	1579	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, mining.....	119	117	3.0	7.4
Construction.....	972	265	24.9	16.8
Manufacturing.....	82	26	2.1	1.6
Nondurable goods.....	54	16	1.4	1.0
Durable goods.....	28	10	.7	.6
Transportation.....	290	132	7.4	8.4
Communications.....	128	73	3.3	4.6
Wholesale trade.....	78	11	2.0	.7
Retail trade.....	353	88	9.0	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate....	67	19	1.7	1.2
Business and repair.....	153	39	3.9	2.5
Personal entertainment and recreation services.....	336	54	8.6	3.4
Professional and related services...	412	237	10.6	15.0
Health.....	104	63	2.7	4.0
Educational services.....	222	116	5.7	7.3
Other professional services.....	86	58	2.2	3.7
Public Administration.....	907	518	23.2	32.8
Subsistence.....	5	(NA)	.1	(NA)

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 23, and PC(1)-B58, Table 14

The second largest industry category for males was public administration, also containing about 1 in every 4 males, but down from about 1 in 3 in 1970. Decreases were also seen in the proportion of professionals in health and educational services as well (although the numbers increased). Besides

construction, large increases were also seen in personal, entertainment, and recreation, and in retail trade.

As we have discussed throughout the monograph, the large increase in the female labor force was one of the most important findings of the 1980 census. The number of employed females in 1980 was 2,039, up from 570 in 1970 (258 percent increase) (Table 13.3). About 1 in every 3 females in 1970 was in professional and related services, most of them in health services (as nurses and nurse's aides) and educational services (as teachers and teacher's aides) - "traditional" industries for women. Although the number of women in these sub-categories increased from 186 to 483 (160 percent) between 1970 and 1980, the proportion decreased from about 1 in 3 to 1 in 4. The percentage of women in health services decreased from 10 to 6 percent, and for educational services from 19 to 13 percent.

Table 13.3. Industry for Females: 1970 and 1980

Industry	Numbers		Percents	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Employed females, 16 + yrs.....	2039	570	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, mining.....	7	25	.3	4.4
Construction.....	28	10	1.4	1.8
Manufacturing.....	28	8	1.4	1.4
Nondurable goods.....	25	8	1.2	1.4
Durable goods.....	3	0	.1	0.0
Transportation.....	62	18	3.0	3.2
Communications.....	37	7	1.8	1.2
Wholesale trade.....	23	3	1.1	.5
Retail trade.....	465	60	22.8	10.5
Finance, insurance & real estate....	96	25	4.7	4.4
Business and repair.....	28	4	1.4	.7
Personal entertainment and recreation services.....	424	88	20.8	15.4
Professional and related services...	483	186	23.7	32.6
Health.....	130	57	6.4	10.0
Educational services.....	269	108	13.2	18.9
Other professional services.....	84	21	4.1	3.7
Public Administration.....	357	136	17.5	23.9
Subsistence.....	1	(NA)	.0	(NA)

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 23, and PC(1)-B58, Table 14

On the other hand, the percentage of women in retail trade more than doubled, from more than 10 percent to 23 percent. More than 400 more women were engaged in retail activities in 1980 than in 1970. There were also large increases in personal, entertainment, and recreational services, increasing from 15 percent to 21 percent during the decade. Very few women entered the

"traditional" male activities as construction workers (1 percent), or transportation (3 percent compared to 7 percent for the males).

The male-female differences can be seen even more starkly in Table 13.4. Here we have presented the 1980 industry data by sex, giving the percentages by industry, but have also included the percent female for each of the industry categories, and sub-categories included.

Altogether, females made up 34 percent of the work force (about 1 in every 3 employed workers). As would be expected, females constituted larger proportions of the "traditional" female industries, and smaller proportions of the "male" industries. Females constituted more than half of the workers in retail trade, finance, personal, entertainment, and recreational services, and health and educational services.

Table 13.4. Industry by Sex: 1980

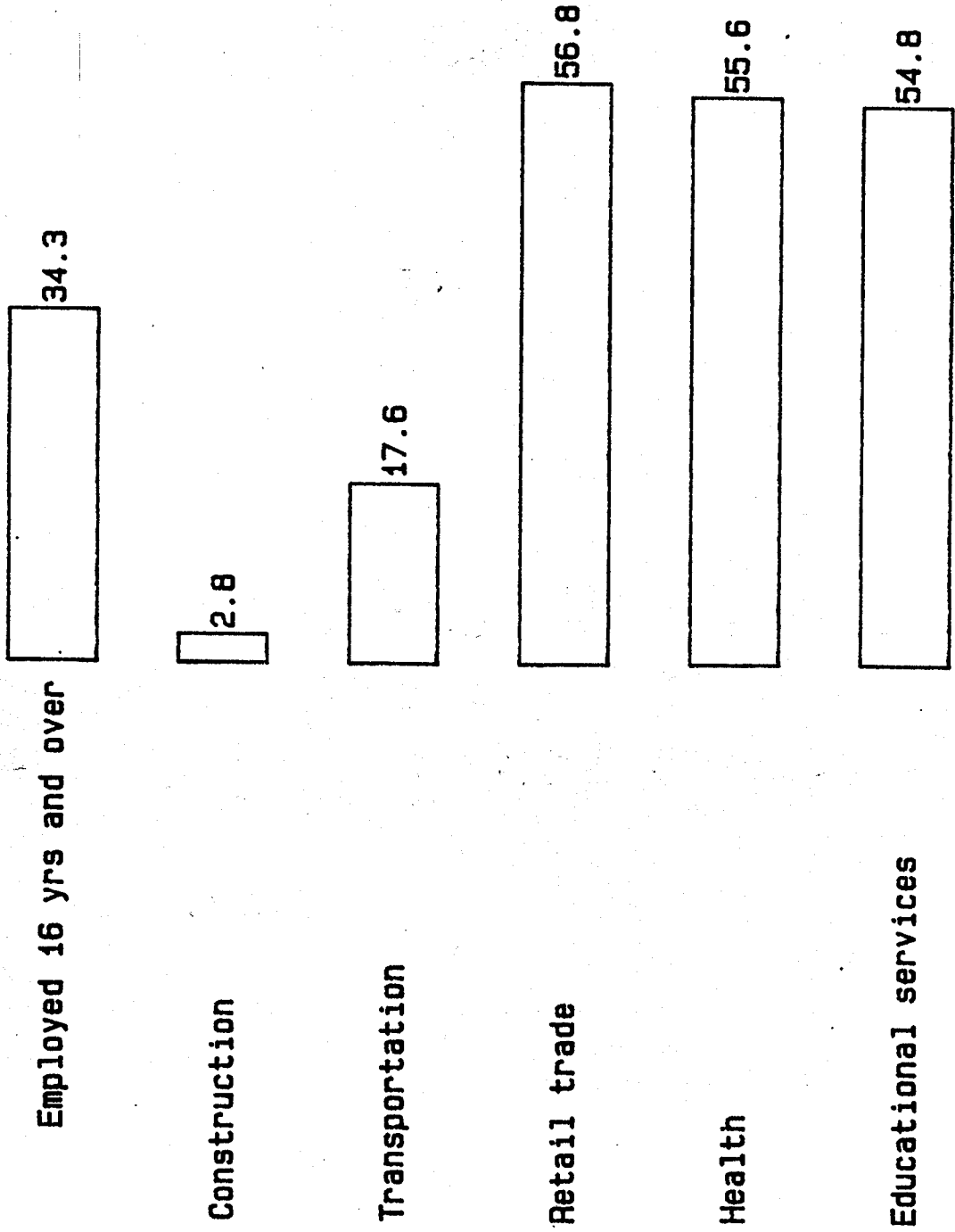
Industry	Numbers			Percent			Per- cent Fmle
	Total	Male	Fmle	Total	Male	Fmle	
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	3902	2039	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.3
Agriculture, fishing, mining.....	126	119	7	2.1	3.0	.3	5.6
Construction.....	1000	972	28	16.8	24.9	1.4	2.8
Manufacturing.....	110	82	28	1.9	2.1	1.4	25.5
Nondurable goods.....	79	54	25	1.3	1.4	1.2	31.6
Durable goods.....	31	28	3	.5	.7	.1	9.7
Transportation.....	352	290	62	5.9	7.4	3.0	17.6
Communications.....	165	128	37	2.8	3.3	1.8	22.4
Wholesale trade.....	101	78	23	1.7	2.0	1.1	22.8
Retail trade.....	818	353	465	13.8	9.0	22.8	56.8
Finance, insurance & real estate....	163	67	96	2.7	1.7	4.7	58.9
Business and repair.....	181	153	28	3.0	3.9	1.4	15.5
Personal entertainment and recreation services.....	760	336	424	12.8	8.6	20.8	55.8
Professional and related services...	895	412	483	15.1	10.6	23.7	54.0
Health.....	234	104	130	3.9	2.7	6.4	55.6
Educational services.....	491	222	269	8.3	5.7	13.2	54.8
Other professional services.....	170	86	84	2.9	2.2	4.1	49.4
Public Administration.....	1264	907	357	21.3	23.2	17.5	28.2
Subsistence.....	6	5	1	.1	.1	.0	16.7

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 23

Without crossing the industry data by occupation data, it is difficult to really assess the in-roads females are making in the labor force. For example, although 59 percent of the category finance, insurance, and real estate were women, most of these women may have been bank clerks rather than in administrative positions.

FIGURE 13.1

# Females in Industry: 1980 (Percent)



On the other hand, females made up only 3 percent of the construction workers (and secretaries in companies would be included in this category), 5 percent of persons doing agriculture and fishing, and 15 percent of business and repair workers.

Because Saipan is the industrial as well as political capital of the Commonwealth, it is not surprising that it skews the distribution of persons working in various industries (Table 13.5). For example, although public administration is the largest category on Saipan, with 1 in every 5 workers, the percentage is still smaller than for either of the other two of the large islands. More than 1 in 3 workers on Tinian were in public administration, as were 22 percent of those on Rota.

Table 13.5. Industry by Island: 1980

Industry	Total	Northern			
		Saipan	Rota	Tinian	Islands
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	5215	453	262	11
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, fishing, mining.....	2.1	1.5	1.3	15.6	27.3
Construction.....	16.8	15.2	32.0	23.7	0.0
Manufacturing.....	1.9	2.1	.4	0.0	0.0
Nondurable goods.....	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Durable goods.....	.5	.6	.4	0.0	0.0
Transportation.....	5.9	6.2	4.9	2.7	0.0
Communications.....	2.8	2.9	1.3	2.7	0.0
Wholesale trade.....	1.7	1.9	.4	0.0	0.0
Retail trade.....	13.8	14.8	6.8	6.5	0.0
Finance, insurance & real estate....	2.7	3.0	.7	0.0	9.1
Business and repair.....	3.0	3.3	2.2	.4	0.0
Personal entertainment and recreation services.....	12.8	13.4	12.4	1.5	0.0
Professional and related services...	15.1	15.1	15.5	11.8	36.4
Health.....	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.4	9.1
Educational services.....	8.3	8.2	9.9	6.5	27.3
Other professional services.....	2.9	3.0	1.8	1.9	0.0
Public Administration.....	21.3	20.5	21.9	34.7	27.3
Subsistence.....	.1	.1	.2	.4	0.0

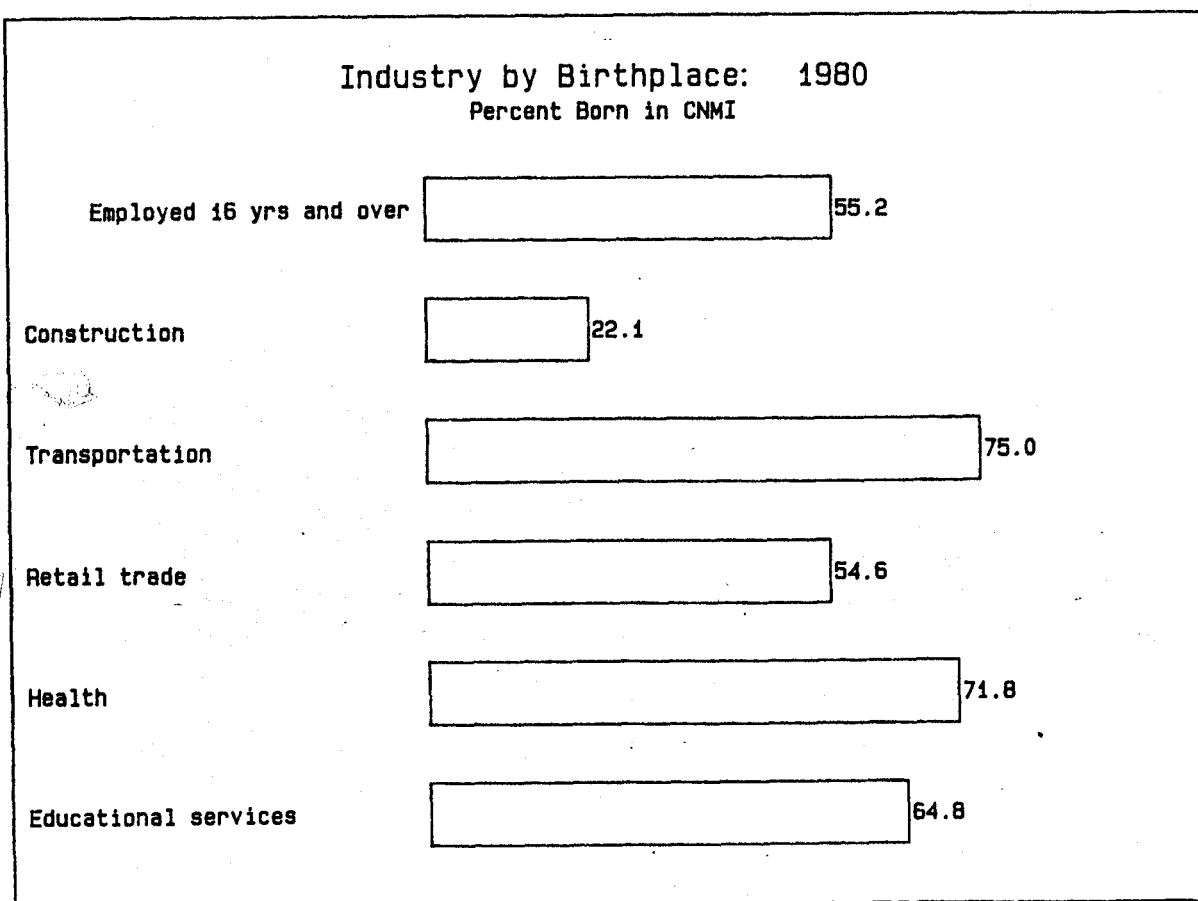
Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 65

Although all three large islands were experiencing building booms in 1980, the effects were stronger on Rota and Tinian than on Saipan. Almost 1 in every 3 workers on Rota were in construction in 1980, and almost 1 in 4 on Tinian (compared to the 15 percent - less than 1 in 6 - on Saipan). On the other hand, while 15 percent of the workers on Saipan were in retail trade, this was true for only about 7 percent of the workers on Rota and Tinian.

Almost 88 percent of all employed persons were working on Saipan in 1980; another 8 percent were on Rota, 4 percent were on Tinian, and less than 1 percent were on the Northern Islands. As would be expected, the largest percentages of persons working in each industry worked on Saipan. Although more than 95 percent of employees in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance and real estate were on Saipan, about one-third of all persons working in agriculture and fishing were on Tinian, and 14 percent of all CNMI construction workers were on Rota, with another 6 percent being on Tinian.

About 55 percent of all employed persons in the Commonwealth in 1980 were born in the Northern Mariana Islands (Table 13.6). The distribution for native born was different from those born outside the CNMI. For example, the largest percent of native persons were working in public administration - twice the percentage of the non-natives in that industry. The second largest percentage of native born were working in professional and related services, followed by those working at retail trades.

FIGURE 13.2



The largest percentage of non-natives worked in construction, with 3 of every 10 non-natives working at that activity (compared to less than 7 percent of the natives). The second largest percentage of non-natives were working in personal, entertainment and recreation services, and the third largest were working at retail trades, about the same percentage as for the native born.

Table 13.6 also shows the percentage of each industry that was native born employees. Although the average for all industries was 55 percent, there were wide divergences. As expected, construction was most skewed toward non-natives; only 22 percent of all construction workers in the CNMI in 1980 were native born. The other industry with a low proportion of native born was manufacturing (both durable and nondurable goods). At the other extreme, 79 percent of persons working in finance, insurance and real estate were natives, as were 75 percent of those in transportation, 73 percent in wholesale trade, and 72 percent in public administration, and health services.

Table 13.6. Industry by Birthplace: 1980

Industry	Birthplace			Percent			Per- cent CNMI Born
	Total	Not CNMI	Not CNMI	Total	Not CNMI	Not CNMI	
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	3279	2662	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.2
Agriculture, fishing, mining.....	126	64	62	2.1	2.0	2.3	50.8
Construction.....	1000	221	779	16.8	6.7	29.3	22.1
Manufacturing.....	110	36	74	1.9	1.1	2.8	32.7
Nondurable goods.....	79	28	51	1.3	.9	1.9	35.4
Durable goods.....	31	8	23	.5	.2	.9	25.8
Transportation.....	352	264	88	5.9	8.1	3.3	75.0
Communications.....	165	97	68	2.8	3.0	2.6	58.8
Wholesale trade.....	101	74	27	1.7	2.3	1.0	73.3
Retail trade.....	818	447	371	13.8	13.6	13.9	54.6
Finance, insurance & real estate....	163	129	34	2.7	3.9	1.3	79.1
Business and repair.....	181	86	95	3.0	2.6	3.6	47.5
Personal entertainment and recreation services.....	760	360	400	12.8	11.0	15.0	47.4
Professional and related services... Health.....	895	589	306	15.1	18.0	11.5	65.8
Educational services.....	234	168	66	3.9	5.1	2.5	71.8
Other professional services.....	491	318	173	8.3	9.7	6.5	64.8
Public Administration.....	170	103	67	2.9	3.1	2.5	60.6
Subsistence.....	1264	907	357	21.3	27.7	13.4	71.8
	6	5	1	.1	.2	.0	83.3

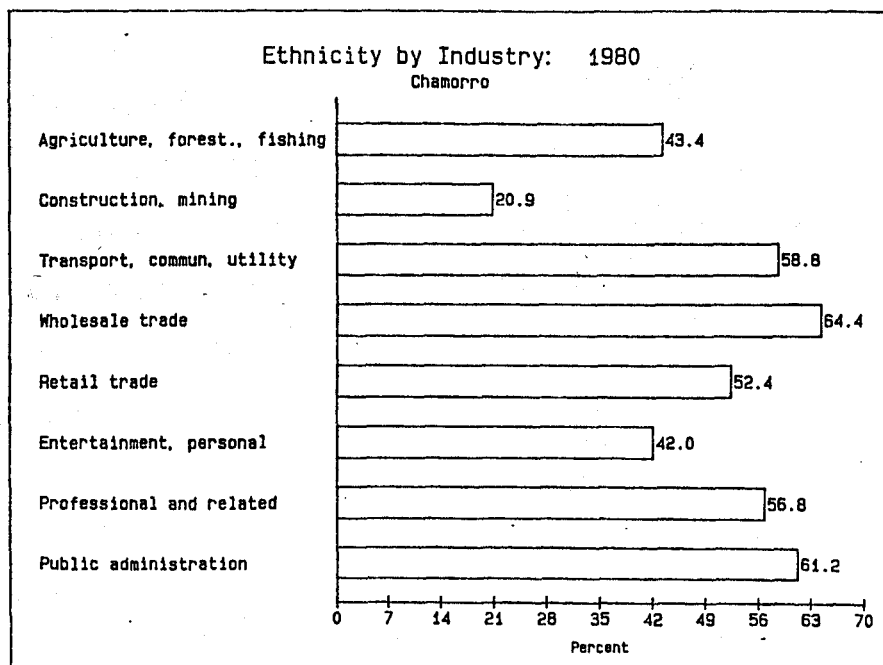
Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 23

In Chapter 1 the history of the relationships between the Chamorros and the Carolinians was traced, and Chapter 10 described current characteristics of these two groups. There were also differences in participation in the various industries on the basis of ethnicity. The data presented in Table 13.7 show the distribution of industry for Chamorros and Carolinians. In obtaining these data, persons who responded as Chamorro only or Carolinian only were combined with those responding "Chamorro and another group" or "Carolinian and some other group." Persons who indicated they were Chamorro-Carolinian were therefore counted as both Chamorro and Carolinian. There were an unknown number of these persons in 1980, but the number is probably very small, and unlikely to affect the discussion of ethnicity presented here.

There were 2881 Chamorro workers and 634 Carolinian workers in 1980. The Chamorros made up almost half of all of the workers in the commonwealth. The largest percentage of Chamorros were in public administration (27 percent) and in professional and related services - health and education (18 percent). Another 15 percent of the Chamorros were in retail trade, and 11 percent were in communications and transportation. Only 7 percent were in construction compared to 17 percent for the total population of the CNMI.

On the other hand, more than half of all the Carolinian workers were in just two industries - 3 in 10 were in public administration and 2 in 10 were in professional and related services. Another one-fourth of the Carolinians were in only two other industries, 12 percent in personal, entertainment and recreational activities, and 14 percent in communications and transportation (compared to 9 percent for the Commonwealth's total population). Only 5 percent were in construction.

FIGURE 13.3



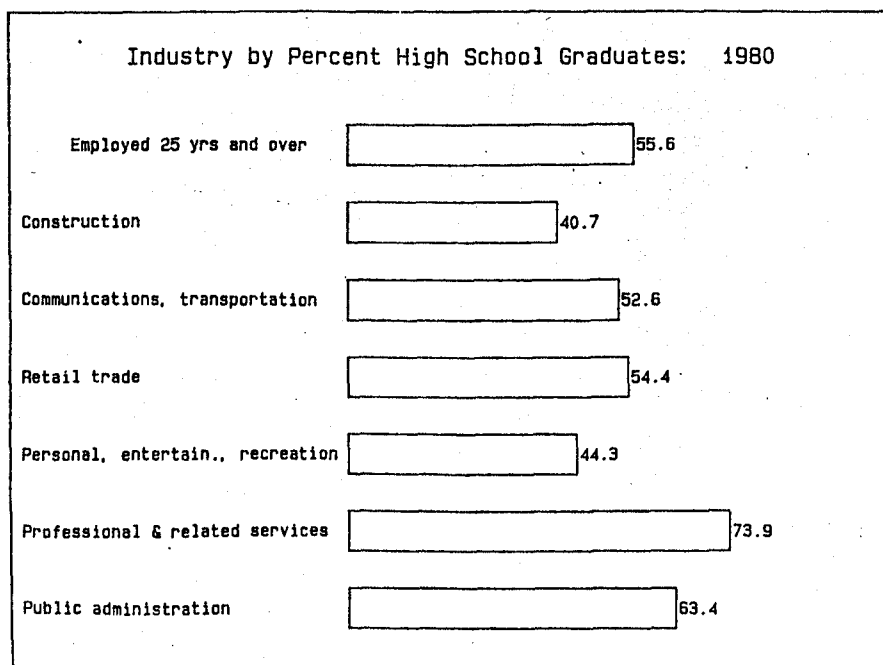
The last column in Table 13.7 shows the proportion of each industry that was Chamorro in 1980. Although slightly less than half of all workers were Chamorro, fully 71 percent of all persons in finance, insurance, and real estate were Chamorro, as were 64 percent of those in wholesale trade, and 61 percent of persons in public administration. At the other end, only 20 percent of employed persons in manufacturing were Chamorro, and only 21 percent of those in construction.

Table 13.7. Industry by Ethnicity: 1980

Industry	Ethnicity			Percent			Per- cent
	Cham- Total	Caro- orro lin.	Total	Cham- orro	Caro- lin.	Cham- orro	
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	2881	634	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.5
Agriculture, fishing, forestry.....	122	53	14	2.1	1.8	2.2	43.4
Construction.....	1004	210	32	16.9	7.3	5.0	20.9
Manufacturing.....	110	22	12	1.9	.8	1.9	20.0
Communications, transportation.....	517	304	87	8.7	10.6	13.7	58.8
Wholesale trade.....	101	65	15	1.7	2.3	2.4	64.4
Retail trade.....	818	429	50	13.8	14.9	7.9	52.4
Finance, insurance & real estate....	163	116	18	2.7	4.0	2.8	71.2
Business and repair services.....	181	77	11	3.0	2.7	1.7	42.5
Personal, entertaint, recreation... 760	319	75	12.8	11.1	11.8	42.0	
Professional and related services... 895	508	127	15.1	17.6	20.0	56.8	
Public Administration.....	1264	774	192	21.3	26.9	30.3	61.2
Subsistence.....	6	4	1	.1	.1	.2	66.7

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 43

FIGURE 13.4



There was also a relationship between education and industry (Table 13.8). Altogether 56 percent of employed persons 25 years and over were high school graduates, as were 55 percent of the males and 57 percent of the females. The skewing in favor of females may be due to younger females being more likely than males to take entry level jobs as secretaries and professional aides.

About 3 in every 4 persons working in professional and related services and in finance, insurance and real estate were high school graduates. Also, 63 percent of the public administrators had graduated from high school as did about 62 percent of those in manufacturing. Conversely, only 4 in every 10 persons in agriculture and fishing activities had graduated from high school, and 44 percent of persons in personal, entertainment, and recreational services.

There were differences in educational attainment by sex. Almost 84 percent of males working in finance, insurance and real estate were high school graduates (compared to 64 percent of the females), and the 39 males in wholesale trade were much more highly educated than the 8 women. On the other hand, 12 of the 17 women (71 percent) in construction were high school graduates compared to only 40 percent of the 906 men, and 70 percent of the females in communications and transportation completed high school compared to 49 percent of the men in those industries.

Table 13.8. Industry by Percent High School Graduates by Sex: 1980

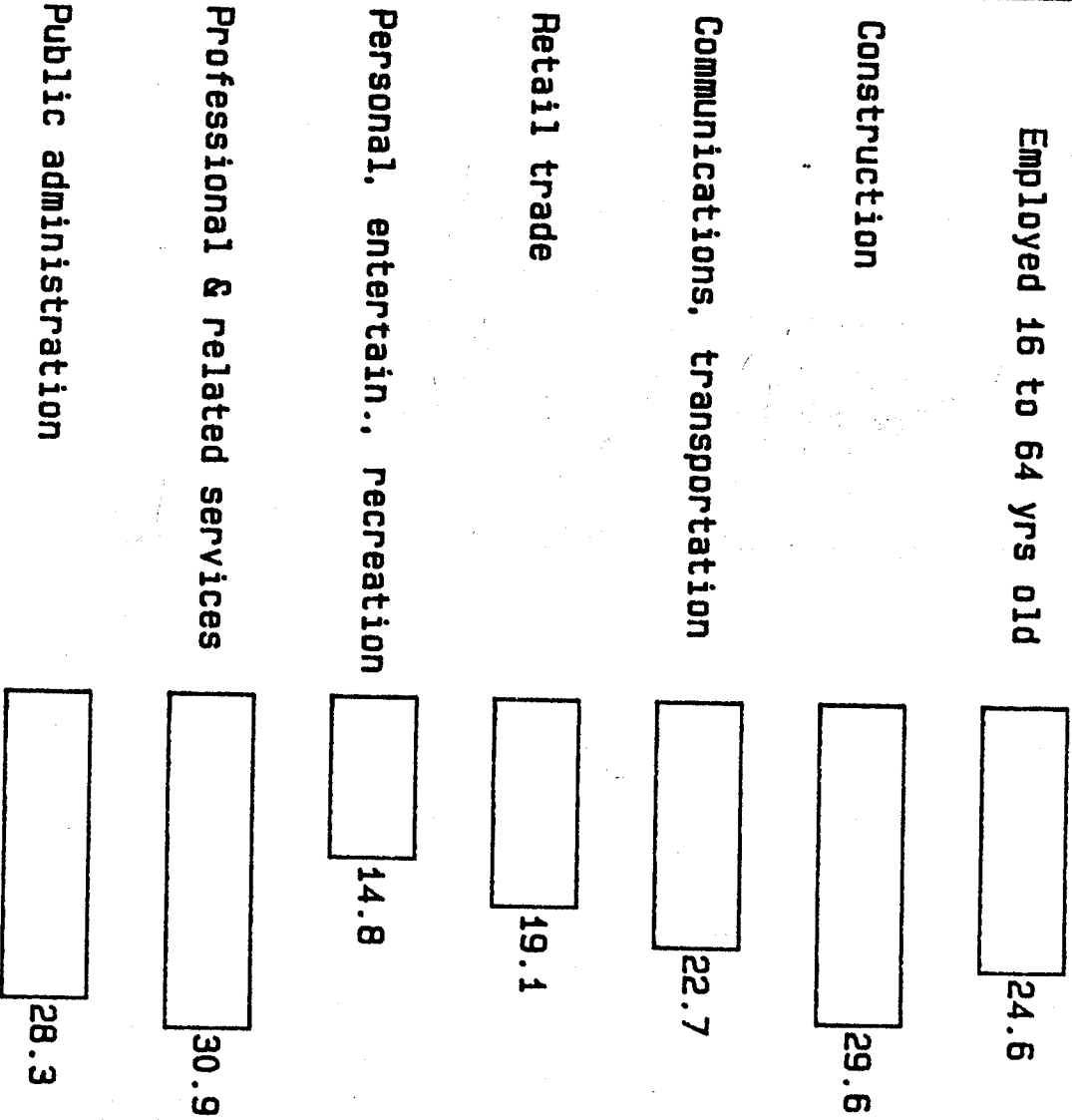
Industry	Numbers			Percent H.S. Graduate		
	Total	Male	Fmle	Total	Male	Fmle
Employed 25 yrs and over.....	4580	3213	1367	55.6	54.8	57.4
Agriculture, fishing, forestry.....	94	89	5	39.4	38.2	60.0
Construction.....	923	906	17	40.7	40.1	70.6
Manufacturing.....	91	71	20	61.5	61.9	60.0
Communications, transportation.....	401	340	61	52.6	49.4	70.5
Wholesale trade.....	47	39	8	51.1	59.0	12.5
Retail trade.....	526	241	285	54.4	66.0	44.6
Finance, insurance & real estate....	102	50	52	73.5	83.9	63.5
Business and repair services.....	131	118	13	55.7	54.2	69.2
Personal, entertainmt, recreation...	530	233	297	44.3	55.3	35.7
Professional and related services...	709	348	361	73.9	75.2	72.6
Public Administration.....	1020	773	247	63.4	60.9	71.3
Subsistence.....	6	5	1	33.3	40.0	0.0

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 44

The 1980 census asked a question about vocational education. Of the 5867 employed persons 16 to 64, 1444 had had vocational training (almost 1 in 4)

FIGURE 13.5

Industry by Persons Completing Vocational Training: 1980  
(Percent)



(Table 13.9). About 3 in 10 of those in construction and in professional and related services had had this training, but only 15 percent of those in personal, entertainment, and recreation services, and 17 percent of those in wholesale trades.

Of all persons who were trained in some kind of vocational education program, 21 percent were in public administration in 1980, and another 17 percent were in construction.

Table 13.9. Industry by Persons Completing Vocational Training: 1980

Industry	Total	With Vocational Training	Percent of all trained	Percent of this Industry
Employed 16 to 64 years old....	5867	1444	100.0	24.6
Agriculture, fishing, forestry.....	120	23	2.0	19.2
Construction.....	999	296	17.0	29.6
Manufacturing.....	110	20	1.9	18.2
Communications, transportation.....	507	115	8.6	22.7
Wholesale trade.....	101	17	1.7	16.8
Retail trade.....	817	156	13.9	19.1
Finance, insurance & real estate....	163	44	2.8	27.0
Business and repair services.....	179	39	3.1	21.8
Personal, entertainmt, recreation...	751	111	12.8	14.8
Professional and related services...	874	270	14.9	30.9
Public Administration.....	1241	351	21.2	28.3
Subsistence.....	5	2	.1	40.0

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 44

## OCCUPATION

The system developed for the 1980 census for occupation classification consisted of 503 specific occupation categories arranged in 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. The 1980 Census of Population: Classification Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R4) provides information on the composition of the detailed categories in the census system. The classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The 1980 census was the first to use a United States standard in developing the census occupational classification. However, the conversion to the SOC caused the 1980 census data not to be comparable with previous data, so comparable data for 1970 cannot be shown. Of course, the 1973 Census of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands used yet another classification scheme, so those data also cannot be compared with the 1980 census data.

Slightly more than 1 in 4 of all the employed persons 16 years and over in the CNMI in 1980 were in technical, sales, and administrative support positions, and another one-fourth were in managerial and professional

specialities. Another one-fifth were in precision production crafts, and repair, and yet another 1 in 5 were in service occupations. The remaining persons were either doing farming, forestry and fishing (2 percent) or were operators, fabricators, and laborers (10 percent).

The percentage distributions by island were similar to those for the whole commonwealth, with a few exceptions. Because of the construction on Rota, a larger percentage of the employed population were operators, fabricators, and laborers, and precision craftsmen, while a smaller proportion were managers and technical, sales, and administrative support personnel. Because of the peculiar mix of industries on Tinian, a larger proportion of the population were operators, particularly transportation and material movers, while smaller proportions were in service and technical occupations, and managers. The numbers for the Northern Islands were too small for comparison purposes.

Table 13.10. Occupation by Island: 1980

Occupation	Northern				
	Total	Saipan	Rota	Tinian	Islands
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	5215	453	262	11
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional special.	23.2	23.9	18.3	17.9	36.4
Executive, administrative.....	13.1	13.4	9.5	11.8	9.1
Professional.....	10.2	10.5	8.8	6.1	27.3
Technical, sales and admin. support..	25.6	26.5	19.6	19.1	9.1
Technicians.....	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.6	0.0
Sales.....	6.5	7.1	3.1	2.3	0.0
Administrative support.....	15.9	16.3	13.0	12.2	9.1
Service.....	19.4	19.4	20.3	16.8	18.2
Private household.....	1.8	1.9	.7	.4	0.0
Protective service.....	3.1	2.9	4.2	4.6	9.1
Other service.....	14.5	14.6	15.5	11.8	9.1
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	2.1	1.6	1.8	9.5	27.3
Precision production craft & repair.	19.8	19.2	26.7	20.6	9.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborer.	9.8	9.3	13.0	15.6	0.0
Machine operator, assembler.....	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.3	0.0
Transportation and material move..	3.9	3.5	5.7	9.5	0.0
Handlers, equip cleaners, laborer.	3.9	3.8	6.0	3.8	0.0
Subsistence activity.....	.1	.1	.2	.4	0.0

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 66

In 1980, 45 percent of employed females were in technical, sales, and administrative (secretarial) occupations (Table 13.11). Another 31 percent were in service occupations, so almost 3 in every 4 employed women were in these two occupational categories. In the service area, every one of the 105 persons working in private households was female. On the other hand, only 2 percent on the women were operators, fabricators, and laborers, and another 2

percent were in precision production craft and repair (compared to 29 percent of the males), while 20 percent were in managerial and professional specialities (compared to 25 percent of the males).

The largest category for males was precision production craft and repair at 29 percent, followed by managerial and professional specialities. Only 16 percent of the males were in technical, sales, and administrative support (compared to 45 percent of the females), and 13 percent were in service occupations.

The females made up about one-third of the employed workers. As noted before, they were all of the private household workers. They were also 70 percent of sales people, and 63 percent of those persons working in administrative support. Females made up only 20 percent of executives and administrators, 5 percent of those working in farming and fishing, and in precision production crafts and repair, 4 percent of those in protective services, and less than 1 percent of the transportation and material movers.

Table 13.11. Occupation by Sex: 1980

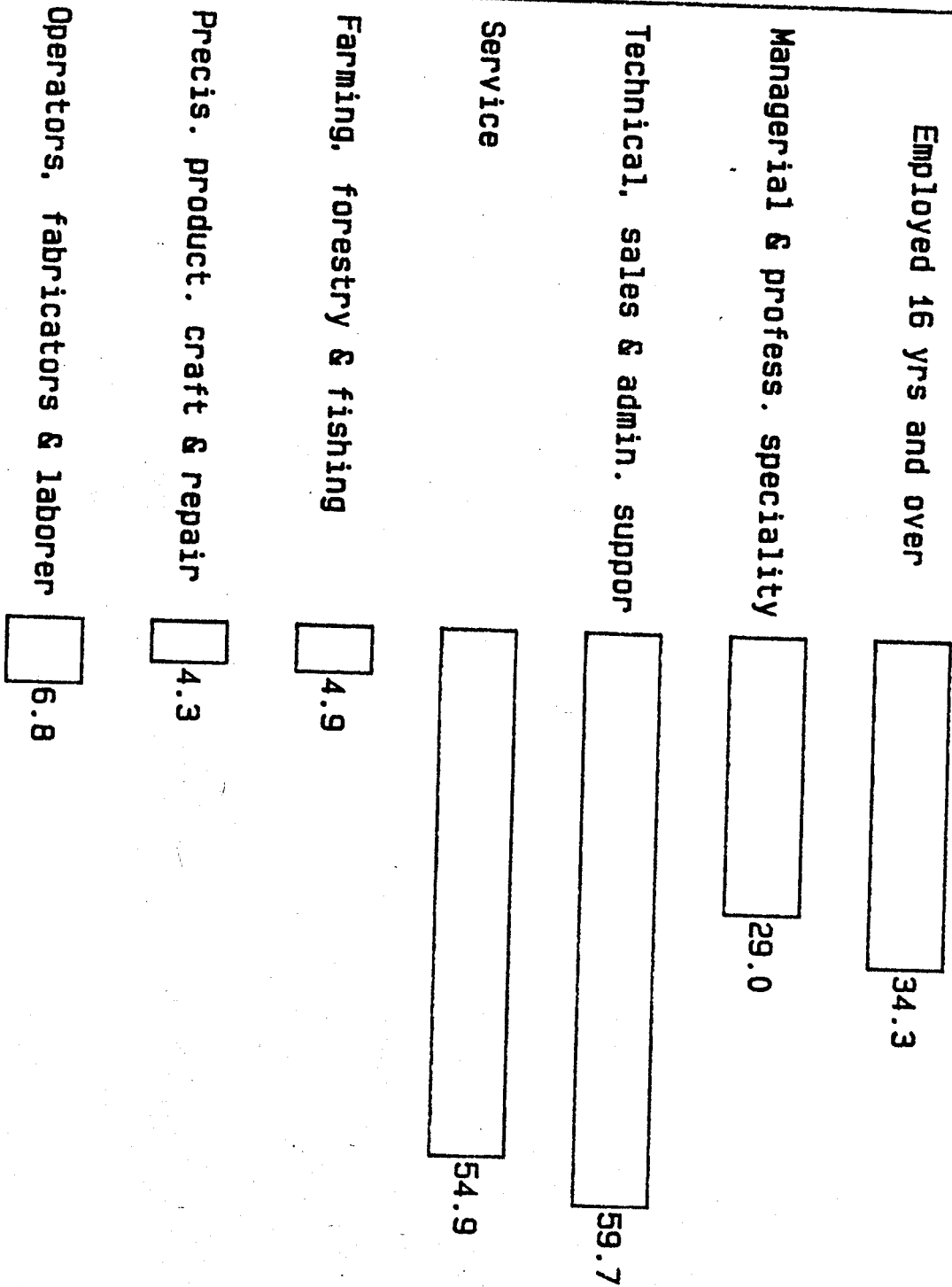
Occupation	Numbers			Percent			Per- cent Fmle
	Total	Male	Fmle	Total	Male	Fmle	
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	3902	2039	100.0	100.0	100.0	34.3
Managerial and professional special.	1381	980	401	23.2	25.1	19.7	29.0
Executive, administrative.....	776	618	158	13.1	15.8	7.7	20.4
Professional.....	605	362	243	10.2	9.3	11.9	40.2
Technical, sales and admin. support..	1523	614	909	25.6	15.7	44.6	59.7
Technicians.....	193	141	52	3.2	3.6	2.6	26.9
Sales.....	388	117	271	6.5	3.0	13.3	69.8
Administrative support.....	942	356	586	15.9	9.1	28.7	62.2
Service.....	1150	519	631	19.4	13.3	30.9	54.9
Private household.....	105	0	105	1.8	0.0	5.1	100.0
Protective service.....	182	175	7	3.1	4.5	.3	3.8
Other service.....	863	344	519	14.5	8.8	25.5	60.1
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	122	116	6	2.1	3.0	.3	4.9
Precision production craft & repair.	1175	1124	51	19.8	28.8	2.5	4.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborer.	584	544	40	9.8	13.9	2.0	6.8
Machine operator, assembler.....	118	95	23	2.0	2.4	1.1	19.5
Transportation and material move..	232	230	2	3.9	5.9	.1	.9
Handlers, equip cleaners, laborer.	234	219	15	3.9	5.6	.7	6.4
Subsistence activity.....	6	5	1	.1	.1	.0	16.7

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 23

Of the 55 percent of the employed persons born in the CNMI, one in three were working in technical, sales and administrative support occupations, compared to only 1 in 6 of those born outside the CNMI. These included 1 in every 5 CNMI born who were in administrative support positions (compared to 1

FIGURE 13.6

Females by Occupation: 1980  
(Percent)



in 10 for those born outside). On the other hand, 3 in every 10 persons born outside the CNMI were in precision production crafts and repair, compared to only 1 in 10 of those born inside.

Almost 80 percent of all the persons working in protective service were born in the CNMI, as were 72 percent of the handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, and administrative support personnel, and 71 percent of sales people. At the other extreme, only 4 percent of private household workers were born in the CNMI, as were 30 percent of the precision production crafts and repair persons.

Table 13.12. Occupation by Birthplace: 1980

Occupation	Numbers			Percent			Per- cent CNMI Born
	Total	CNMI	Not CNMI	Total	CNMI	Not CNMI	
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	5941	3279	2662	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.2
Managerial and professional special.	1381	730	651	23.2	22.3	24.5	52.9
Executive, administrative.....	776	430	346	13.1	13.1	13.0	55.4
Professional.....	605	300	305	10.2	9.1	11.5	49.6
Technical, sales and admin. support..	1523	1083	440	25.6	33.0	16.5	71.1
Technicians.....	193	127	66	3.2	3.9	2.5	65.8
Sales.....	388	277	111	6.5	8.4	4.2	71.4
Administrative support.....	942	679	263	15.9	20.7	9.9	72.1
Service.....	1150	662	488	19.4	20.2	18.3	57.6
Private household.....	105	4	101	1.8	.1	3.8	3.8
Protective service.....	182	145	37	3.1	4.4	1.4	79.7
Other service.....	863	513	350	14.5	15.6	13.1	59.4
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	122	81	41	2.1	2.5	1.5	66.4
Precision production craft & repair.	1175	350	825	19.8	10.7	31.0	29.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborer.	584	368	216	9.8	11.2	8.1	63.0
Machine operator, assembler.....	118	46	72	2.0	1.4	2.7	39.0
Transportation and material move..	232	154	78	3.9	4.7	2.9	66.4
Handlers, equip cleaners, laborer.	234	168	66	3.9	5.1	2.5	71.8
Subsistence activity.....	6	5	1	.1	.2	.0	83.3

Source: PC80-1-C/D57A, Table 28

The 1980 census data for occupation and industry show an active economy with large numbers of persons working in construction, building the economic base, and in tourism as well as the general infrastructure. We have shown various aspects of the labor force to highlight the differences in the labor force, and to show the general strength of the labor force.

FIGURE 13.7

Occupation by Birthplace: 1980  
Percent Born in CNMI

