

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CARICOM Secretariat wishes to acknowledge and thank those Organisations and persons for their invaluable contribution in supplying the data either by means of printed publications or through direct contact. Among these are the National Statistical Offices of Member States. The Secretariat looks forward to the continued support of these Organisations in the preparation of future editions of this report.

The Secretariat also would like to thank the International Labour Organisation for its valuable support through its website.

Sincere thanks and appreciation are also extended to the Staff of the Statistics Sub-Programme for compiling and preparing this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Table of Contents

List of Tables, Charts and Boxes

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Notes

CHAPTER 1: POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

PHF1: Total Population, 1998 – 2005.....	<i>1</i>
PHF2: Women per 100 Men by Five Year Age Groups, 1998 – 2005.....	<i>10</i>
PHF3: Percentage of Population by Broad Age Groups, 1998 –2005.....	<i>17</i>
PHF4: Population by Marital Status, 2000 Round of Census.....	<i>25</i>
PHF5: Female Population by Union Status, 2000 Round of Census.....	<i>30</i>
PHF6: Age Specific Birth Rates, 1998 – 2004.....	<i>35</i>
PHF7: Total Fertility Rate, 1998 – 2004.....	<i>45</i>
PHF8: Contraceptive Use among Women, 1998 – 2003.....	<i>49</i>
PHF9: Population by Size of Household and Head of Household, 2000 Round of Census.....	<i>55</i>
Appendices.....	<i>64</i>

TABLES

Chapter 1

- 1.1 Total Population: 2000 Round of Censuses
- 1.1(a) Total Population: 1990 and 2000 Rounds of Censuses
- 1.2 Total Population: 1998-2005
- 1.3 Women per 100 Men by Five Year Age Groups: 1998-2005
- 1.4 Percent of Total Population in Broad Age Groups: 1998-2005
- 1.5 Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.6 Female Population by Union Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.6(a) Percent of Female Population by Union Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.7 Number of Births to Women 15-49 years by Age Group and Age
Specific Birth Rate per 1000 Women: 1998-2004
- 1.8 Total Fertility Rate: 1998-2004
- 1.9 Female Contraceptive Use by Type of Contraceptive Method Used: 1998-2003
- 1.10 Population by Head of Household and Household Size: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.11 Percentage Distribution of Population by Head of Household and
Household Size: 2000 Round of Census

CHARTS

- 1.1(a) Total Population: 1990 Round of Censuses
- 1.1(b) Total Population: 2000 Round of Censuses
- 1.2 Total Population: 1990 and 2000 Round of Censuses
- 1.3 Women per 100 Men-All Age Groups: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.4 Proportion of Total Population by Broad Age Groups: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.4(a) Proportion of Total Population approaching Youth / Ageing: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Women by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.6 Percentage Distribution of Men by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Women by Union Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.8 Age Specific Birth Rates, 15-19 Age Group: 1998 and 2001
- 1.9 Age Specific Birth Rates, 20-24 Age Group: 1998 and 2001
- 1.10 Age Specific Birth Rates, 25-29 Age Group: 1998 and 2001
- 1.11 Age Specific Birth Rates, 30-34 Age Group: 1998 and 2001
- 1.12 Age Specific Birth Rates, 35-39 Age Group: 1998 and 2001
- 1.13 Age Specific Birth Rates, 40-44 Age Group: 1998 and 2001
- 1.14 Total Fertility Rates: 1998 and 2001
- 1.15 Female Population by Method of Contraceptive Used, Belize: 1999
- 1.16 Female Population by Method of Contraceptive Used, Dominica: 2001
- 1.17 Female Population by Method of Contraceptive Used, Jamaica: 2003
- 1.18 Female Population by Method of Contraceptive Used, St. Kitts and Nevis: 2002
- 1.19 Female Population by Method of Contraceptive Used, Saint Lucia: 2002
- 1.20 Head of Household, One-person households: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.21 Head of Household, Two-person households: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.22 Head of Household, Three-person households: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.23 Head of Household, Four-person households: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.24 Head of Household, Five-person households: 2000 Round of Census

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
AG	Antigua and Barbuda
BS	The Bahamas
BB	Barbados
BZ	Belize
DM	Dominica
GD	Grenada
GY	Guyana
JM	Jamaica
MS	Montserrat
KN	St. Kitts and Nevis
LC	Saint Lucia
VC	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
SR	Suriname
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
AI	Anguilla
BM	Bermuda
TC	Turks and Caicos Islands
VG	British Virgin Islands

NOTES

Efforts were made to assess the degree of harmonization of the indicators.

Indicators that are fully harmonized represented by “**H**” imply that the conceptual and methodological differences among Member States / Associate Members are negligible.

Indicators that are partially harmonized represented by “**PH**”, imply there is harmonization among some Member States/ Associate Members, but also substantive differences among some of those same states or others.

“**NH**”, there is an absence of harmonization with regards to concepts and methodologies among Member States/ Associate Members

PHF1: TOTAL POPULATION, 1998 - 2005

PH

Concept and Definition

The total population can be defined as the total number of persons present in a country at a particular point in time (census day) or all usual residents of a country at the time of the Census. (*Please refer to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Rev 1. Rev 2 of these Principles would be available in the future*).

Method of Computation

Population and Housing Censuses are usually characterised as *de jure* or *de facto*. These methods of counting the population underscore difficulties in the ability to compare the results. Essentially in the *de jure* census all *usual* residents of a country including those temporarily abroad are counted while in the *de facto* census all persons *present in the country on census day* even those who are not residents are counted. Usual residents who are temporarily abroad on census day are not counted in the *de facto* census. In addition, within a country, in the *de facto* count a person is enumerated at the place where they spent census night, while for the *de jure*, the normal place of resident is used. The total population also distinguishes between the *institutional* population, those living in *collective* living quarters from those that are not in institutions, the *non-institutional* population. The UN recommends that countries actually describe in detail the figure that is officially accepted as the total population count rather than indicate *de jure* or *de facto*. **Appendix 1, Table 1.1(b)** provides information on the type of population count for the Population and Housing Censuses in the CARICOM Region for the 2000 Census Round.

Indicator Relevance

Generally, information on the size, growth, age and sex composition of the population are vital inputs in the work of government policy-makers, planners, researchers/academicians and the private sector. Population data are used in the distribution of services and material wealth in areas such as education (location of schools), health (location of hospitals/health centres) and national security (location of police and fire stations); the allocation of resources within regions of a country; the formulation/delineation of electoral boundaries and related processes; the conduct of feasibility studies for private sector development of businesses; and as benchmark in statistical data collection, in the calculation of annual rates and measures and in research. Additionally the population by five year age groups measures the target population in these five-year age groups through specific development programmes such as: the economically active population, the aging population and the school-age population.

The Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Caribbean Community including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy has as an objective of the Community improvements in the standards of living and work, reflected in *Article 6*. The promotion of human and social development in the Community is reflected in *Article 17*, which can be monitored through the measurement of characteristics of the population of the countries of the Region.

At the international level several United Nations Conferences of the 1990s focused on the significance of the information on the total population and its characteristics, and its use in planning and monitoring the achievements of goals emanating from these conferences. These conferences included: The International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD), (Cairo, Egypt, 1994); the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995); The Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) discussed a variety of population issues, including

immigration, infant mortality, birth control, family planning, the education of women and issues surrounding sexual and reproductive rights and health of women. The Conference endorsed a strategy which emphasized the numerous linkages between population and development and focused on meeting the needs of individual women and men.

These conferences were superseded by the Millennium Summit (New York, 2000). A commitment to the Millennium Declaration was made in this summit by countries including those from the CARICOM Region, giving rise to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the corresponding indicators. The total population, its composition – women and men, and the other core characteristics are critical inputs in the computation of the indicators of the MDGs.

Data Assessment

Comparability of population data is affected by the differences in the concepts, scope and coverage used by Member States in deriving population counts. These issues affect the population counts mainly through inclusions and exclusions of individuals or groups of persons from the total population, some of which are highlighted under *Method of Computation*. Coverage errors often affect the quality of the total population count and can be due to the failure to enumerate persons or groups of persons. The quality of reporting on age and other individual characteristics of the population also affects the degree of comparability of the data. In addition, population figures can be derived from the preparation of mid-year estimates produced in inter-censal years or by computation of population projections.

The population count from the census, the population estimates and the population projections are in a strict sense not comparable. Population estimates are produced using the population census counts as benchmarks, adjusting for births, deaths and net migration. Population projections are estimates of the total size or composition of a population at future dates and are based on varying assumptions. They are usually used as *guides* to the size of the population and are not actual counts.

In this report, the population figures for the inter-censal years are mid-year or end-of-year population estimates as well as population projections, some of which are derived by the United Nations. Because of the underlying differences in the population values, there will be minimal efforts relative to comparing the data of the 2000 Census Round with the population estimates and projections.

Gender Dimension

The concept of gender refers to the socially constructed differences and attributes and opportunities in being female or male and to the social interactions and relationships between women and men (UN, *The World's Women 2005*).

The international conferences of the 1990s emphasised the linkages between population and development through focusing on the needs, problems and issues of women and men. The total population disaggregated by sex is basic to the derivation of indicators that can monitor and evaluate progress with regard to the conditions of women and men. The ICPD conference of 1994 adopted a Programme for the empowering of women and providing them with more choices through expanded access to education and health services and promoting skill development and employment. The Programme advocated making family planning universally available by 2015 or sooner, as part of a broadened approach to reproductive health and rights and underscored the resources that should be provided by governments in achieving this goal. The Programme of Action included goals pertaining to education, especially for girls, and for the further reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality levels. It also addressed issues relating to population, the environment and consumption patterns; the family; internal and international migration; prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; information,

education and communication; and technology, research and development. With reference to the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, the Forty-Ninth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women which was held in New York in 2005 adopted a declaration that reaffirmed its commitment to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment and to ensuring acceleration of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for action.

In the CARICOM Region, national and regional reviews have been undertaken in the context of the Beijing Declaration and a CARICOM Action Plan was established identifying activities, progress and challenges in Education, Health/HIV/AIDS and Labour/Trade. ICPD +10 reviews have also been undertaken in the Caribbean. The importance of continued commitment to the Programme of Action was recognised including the protection and promotion of reproductive rights, the provision of information on sexual and reproductive health, and education services, the attention to adolescents' challenges, the promotion of the responsibilities of men in their own reproductive health and that of their partners. All of the above have implications on the total population of the region and in turn requires statistics on the age, sex composition and other characteristics of the total population to enable an assessment of the achievements of these commitments.

Data Sources

Please refer to **Appendix 2** for the sources of data on the population of Member States and Associate Members.

Evaluation

Table 1.1 presents population data for the 2000 Round of Census in Member States and Associate Members. The total population for the fourteen Member States shown, amounted to **6,468,870** comprising **3,263,170** women and **3,205,700** men, reflecting percentages of 50.4 percent women and 49.6 percent men. Therefore, women exceeded men in the 2000 Census Round with the exception of Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Montserrat, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. However further examination of each of these cases where there were more men than women in absolute terms showed that the percentages were almost equivalent. Jamaica accounted for approximately 40.3 percent of the Region's population for the 2000 Census Round followed by Trinidad and Tobago with 19.5 percent, Guyana with 11.6 percent and Suriname with 7.6 percent. The remaining Member States accounted for 20.9 percent of the region's population. Data were submitted for three Associate Members. The total population for these three Associate Members combined was 93,375 consisting of 48,048 women and 45,327 men. Bermuda with a total of 62,059, accounted for 66 percent of the total of the three Associate Members. The population of Bermuda is almost as large as Antigua and Barbuda and individually larger than St Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat.

Table 1.1(a) presents information on the 1990 and 2000 Rounds with approximate growth rates. Montserrat reflected a large decline in population from the 1990 to the 2000 Round, while Belize and Grenada reflected the largest increases in the growth rates with 2.5 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. For the Associate Members, Turks and Caicos Islands and Anguilla reflected increases of 5.1 and 2.7 respectively. Table 1.2 provides information on inter-censal years comprising a mix of population estimates and projections along with the Census data. Charts 1.1(a) and 1.1(b) present the total population, women and men for the 1990 and 2000 Census Rounds respectively. Chart 1.2 gives a combined view of the population of women and men in the 1990 and 2000 Census Rounds.

Table 1.1 Total Population: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	Total Population			Percent of Total Population		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	33,870	29,993	63,863	53	47	100
BS	2000	155,896	147,715	303,611	51	49	100
BB	2000	139,551	129,241	268,792	52	48	100
BZ	2000	115,405	116,706	232,111	50	50	100
DM	2001	34,552	35,073	69,625	50	50	100
GD	2001	52,151	50,447	102,598	51	49	100
GY	2002	375,189	376,034	751,223	50	50	100
JM	2001	1,324,085	1,283,547	2,607,632	51	49	100
MS	2001	2,087	2,430	4,517	46	54	100
KN	2001	23,352	22,973	46,325	50	50	100
LC	2001	80,472	77,018	157,490	51	49	100
VC	2001	52,627	53,626	106,253	50	50	100
SR	2004	244,618	247,846	492,464	50	50	100
TT	2000	629,315	633,051	1,262,366	50	50	100
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		3,263,170	3,205,700	6,468,870	50	50	100
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS							
AI	2001	5,802	5,628	11,430	51	49	100
BM	2000	32,257	29,802	62,059	52	48	100
TC	2001	9,989	9,897	19,886	50	50	100
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		48,048	45,327	93,375	51	49	100
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		3,311,218	3,251,027	6,562,245	50	50	100

Table 1.1 (a) Total Population: 1990 and 2000 Rounds of Censuses

Country	1990			2000			Annual Growth Rates, inter-censal period 1990 - 2000		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	30,743	28,612	59,355	33,870	29,993	63,863	1.0	0.5	0.7
BS	130,091	124,958	255,049	155,896	147,715	303,611	1.8	1.7	1.8
BB	135,920	124,571	260,491	139,551	129,241	268,792	0.3	0.4	0.3
BZ	92,002	93,968	185,970	115,405	116,706	232,111	2.6	2.4	2.5
DM	35,712	35,471	71,183	34,552	35,073	69,625	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
GD	43,230	41,893	85,123	52,151	50,447	102,598	1.9	1.9	1.9
GY	367,133	356,540	723,673	375,189	376,034	751,223	0.2	0.5	0.3
JM	1,213,170	1,167,496	2,380,666	1,324,085	1,283,547	2,607,632	0.9	1.0	0.9
MS	5,349	5,290	10,639	2,087	2,430	4,517	-9.0	-7.5	-8.2
KN	20,685	19,933	40,618	23,352	22,973	46,325	1.2	1.4	1.3
LC	68,663	64,645	133,308	80,472	77,018	157,490	1.6	1.8	1.7
VC	53,328	53,152	106,480	52,627	53,626	106,253	-0.1	0.1	0.0
SR	200,854	200,811	401,665	244,618	247,846	492,464	1.4	1.5	1.5
TT	607,345	606,388	1,213,733	629,315	633,051	1,262,366	0.4	0.4	0.4
TOTAL MEMBER STATES	3,004,225	2,923,728	5,927,953	3,263,170	3,205,700	6,468,870	0.8	0.9	0.9
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI	4,487	4,473	8,960	5,802	5,628	11,430	2.9	2.6	2.7
BM	30,115	28,345	58,460	32,257	29,802	62,059	0.8	0.6	0.7
TC	5,628	5,837	11,465	9,989	9,897	19,886	5.4	4.9	5.1
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	40,230	38,655	78,885	48,048	45,327	93,375	1.8	1.6	1.7
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	3,044,455	2,962,383	6,006,838	3,311,218	3,251,027	6,562,245	0.8	0.9	0.9

Table 1.2 Total Population: 1998 – 2005

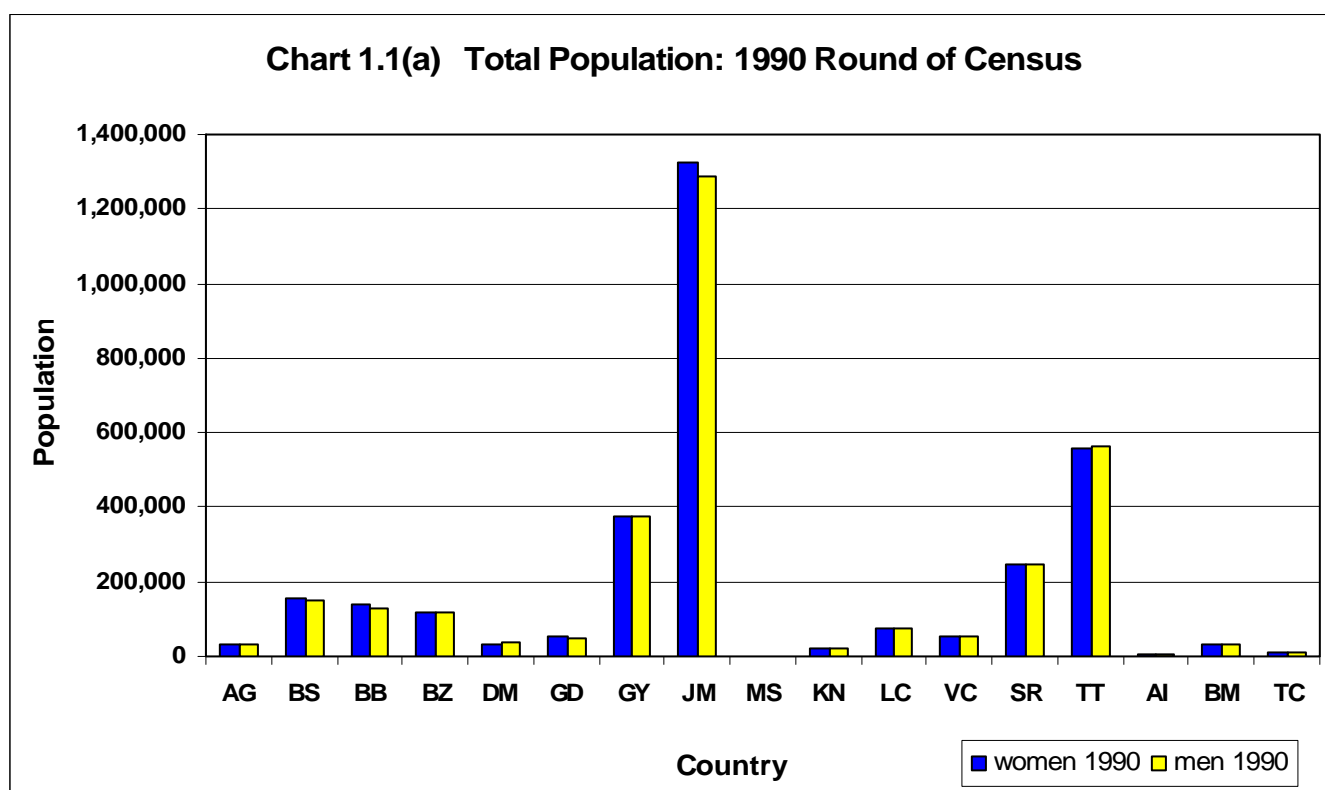
Country	Year	Total Population		
		Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	33,870	29,993	63,863
BS	1998	148,475	144,786	293,261
	1999	150,809	147,241	298,050
	2000	155,896	147,715	303,611
	2001	158,200	149,700	307,900
	2002	160,500	151,700	312,200
	2003	162,800	153,800	316,600
	2004	165,000	155,900	320,900
	2005	167,300	157,900	325,200
BB	1998	139,047	128,212	267,259
	1999	139,305	128,549	267,854
	2000	139,551	129,241	268,792
	2001	146,323	136,724	283,047
	2002	140,368	130,401	270,769
	2003	140,979	131,250	272,229
BZ	1998	120,000	118,500	238,500
	1999	120,310	122,745	243,055
	2000	115,405	116,706	232,111
	2001	127,420	129,890	257,310
	2002	131,300	133,900	265,200
DM	1998	35,351	36,633	71,984
	1999	35,155	36,489	71,644
	2000	35,046	36,397	71,443
	2001	34,919	35,482	70,401
	2002	34,889	35,474	70,363
	2003	34,931	35,409	70,340
GD	1998	50,501	49,599	100,100
	1999	50,803	49,849	100,652
	2000	51,108	50,200	101,308
	2001	52,151	50,447	102,598
GY	2002	375,189	376,034	751,223
JM	1998	1,304,537	1,262,380	2,566,917
	1999	1,311,629	1,270,080	2,581,709
	2000	1,319,017	1,278,067	2,597,084
	2001	1,324,085	1,283,547	2,607,632
	2002	1,330,652	1,291,812	2,622,464

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

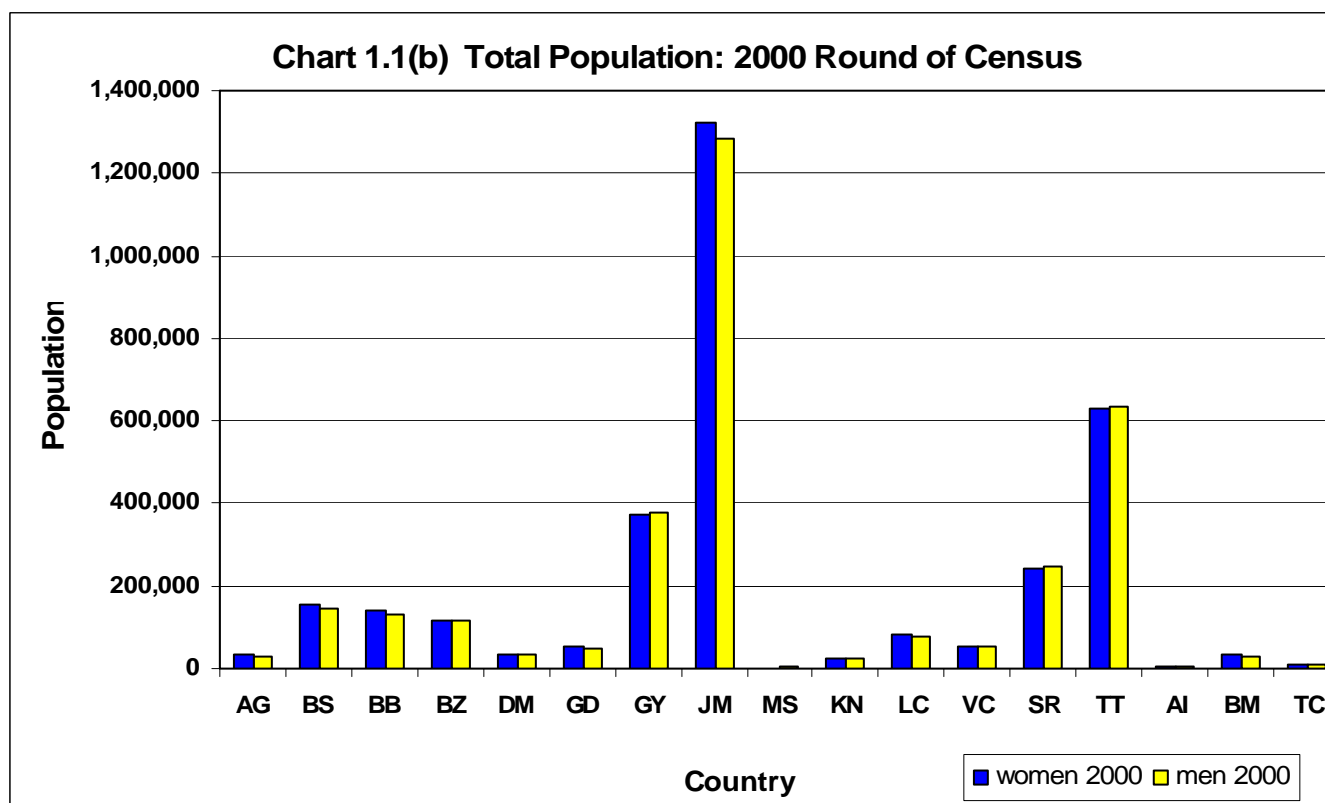
Table 1.2 Cont'd Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	Total Population		
		Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	1,199	1,527	2,726
	1999	1,560	1,835	3,395
	2000	1,790	2,104	3,894
	2001	2,087	2,430	4,517
	2002	2,097	2,464	4,561
	2003	2,061	2,421	4,482
	2004	2,201	2,480	4,681
KN	1998	19,900	20,230	40,130
	1999	21,100	21,360	42,460
	2000	20,010	20,400	40,410
	2001	23,352	22,973	46,325
	2002	23,820	23,460	47,280
	2003	24,185	23,850	48,035
	2004	24,475	24,245	48,720
LC	1998	77,632	74,320	151,952
	1999	78,437	75,266	153,703
	2000	79,502	76,494	155,996
	2001	80,472	77,018	157,490
	2002	76,859	74,206	151,065
	2003	81,991	78,629	160,620
	2004	83,027	79,407	162,434
	2005	84,196	80,595	164,791
VC	2001	52,627	53,626	106,253
SR	2004	244,618	247,846	492,464
TT	2000	629,315	633,051	1,262,366
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS				
AI	2001	5,802	5,628	11,430
BM	1998	31,784	29,426	61,210
	1999	31,796	29,564	61,360
	2000	32,257	29,802	62,059
	2001	32,109	29,827	61,936
	2002	32,184	29,601	61,785
TC	2001	9,989	9,897	19,886

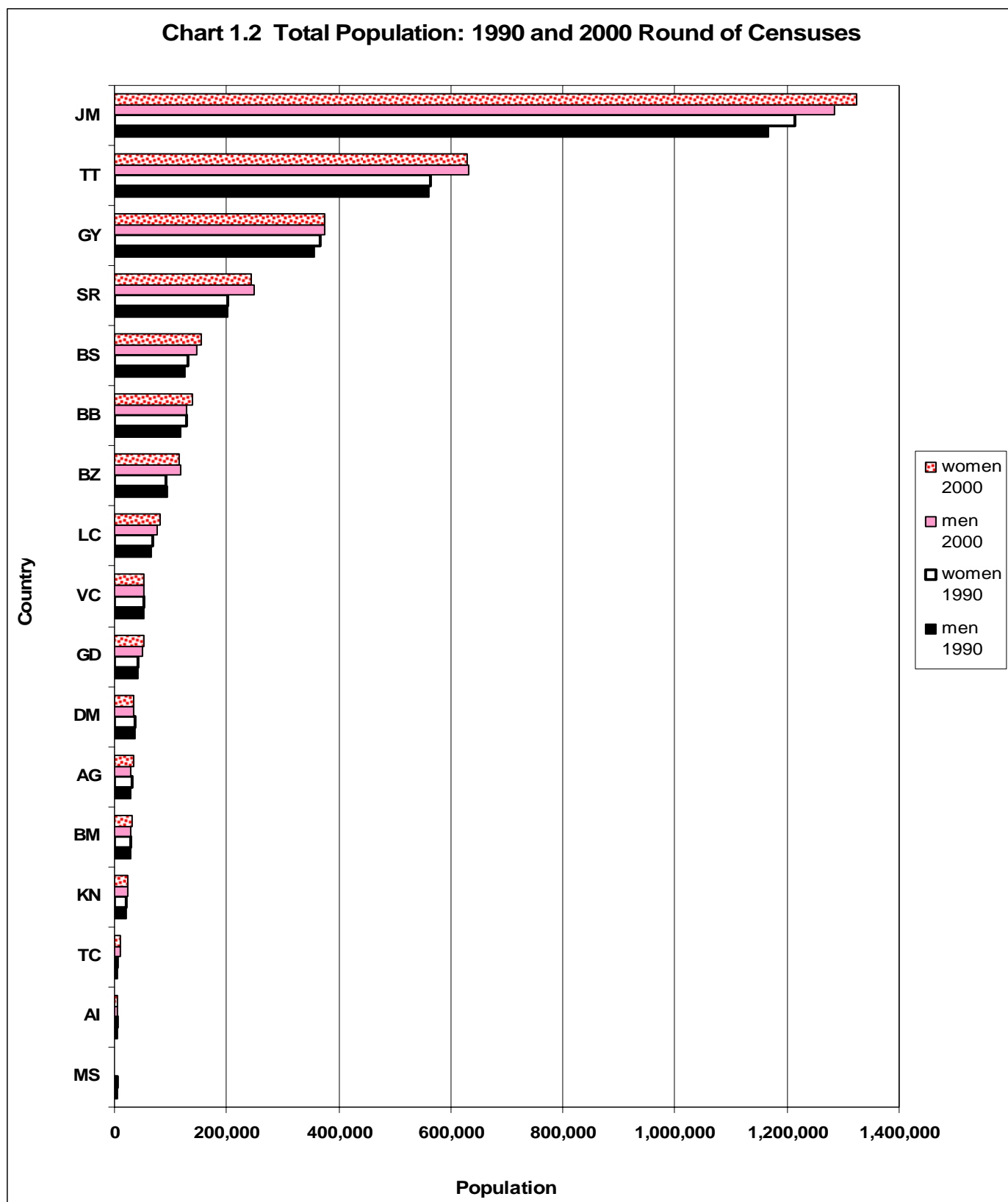
Census Years are in *Bold Italics*



Source: Based on Table 1.1(a)



Source: Based on Table 1.1(a)



Source: Based on Table 1.1 (a)

PHF2: WOMEN PER 100 MEN BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP, 1998 - 2005**PH****Concept and Definition**

The indicator, women per 100 men by five year age groups is the number of females for every 100 males categorized in each five year age group.

Method of Computation

$$\frac{\text{Number of Females in Age Group (i)}}{\text{Number of Males in Age Group (i)}} * 100$$

This indicator was calculated by the CARICOM Secretariat from data in **Appendix 1, Table 1.1(A)**, Population by Five Year Age Groups, which was submitted by Member States.

Indicator Relevance

The ratio, women per 100 men by five year age groups, is a summary measure that allows the user to see at a glance in which age groups males and females dominate. A ratio that is greater than 100 indicates that there are more females than males in that particular age group. This ratio is a basic tool for analysing the sex composition of the population. Traditionally men tend to outnumber women at the earlier age groups and women outnumber men at the older age groups. A population with low women to men ratio at the early age may be indicative of high birth rates (boys outnumbering girls at these ages). The ratio of *women per 100 men*, also underscores the differentials in mortality rates of women and men at different age groups. International migration is another factor that would affect this ratio, relative to the outward/inward mobility of women and men of different age groups for various reasons such as work or retirement. The conventional way of representing this ratio is men per 100 women.

Data Assessment

The effect on data comparability is the same as for the indicator PHF1, on the Total Population. Comparability is also affected by age reporting quality, the extent of errors of under or over coverage in the most recent census and by the methodologies used in producing population estimates and projections.

Gender Dimension

The ratio of women per 100 men reflects the result of patterns in mortality and migration among the age and sex groups as well as the sex ratio at birth. While less females are born or survive to age 4, they tend to have longer life expectancies than men and are expected to outlive men hence the predominance of males at birth and females at older ages.. The fact that men are outlived by women needs to be addressed, relative to issues pertaining to health and HIV/AIDS, education and labour and poverty and causes of mortality at the higher age groups. The feminisation of later life also has implications for women's status and quality of life and for the access to resources with advancing age. These patterns have significant implications for the provision of social services and protection and for improving the status of women and men as they approach the extremes of life.

Data Sources

Data for this table was computed based on Appendix 1, Table 1.1(a) which was sourced from the 2000 Round of Census and Population Estimates.

Evaluation

An examination of the data for the 2000 Census Round shows that, generally men outnumbered women in some Member States such as in *Belize* (99), *Dominica* (99), *Montserrat* (86), *St Vincent and the Grenadines* (98) and *Suriname* (99). (See Table 1.3). In Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago this ratio was 100. In the remaining countries, women outnumbered men. These countries are: *Antigua and Barbuda* (113), *The Bahamas* (106), *Barbados* (108), *Jamaica* (103), *St Kitts and Nevis* (102) and *Saint Lucia* (104). In all of the Associate Members the women to men ratio reflected more women than men for the 2000 Census Round, with ratio's of Bermuda (108), Anguilla (103) and Turks and Caicos Islands (101).

In the age group 0-4, there are more men than women in most Member States with the exception of Grenada (106) Montserrat (103), Saint Lucia (102) and the Associate Members, Anguilla (104), Bermuda (102) and Turks and Caicos Islands (121).

There are some interesting trends in this ratio across Member States/ Associate Members for the remaining age groups (excluding the 0-4) for the 2000 Census Round:

- *Antigua and Barbuda*, women dominated in *all* of the remaining age groups;
- *The Bahamas*, the women per 100 men ratios were higher for all of the remaining age groups with the exception of the 5-9 and 15-19. Infact this country exhibited very high women to men ratios in the 70+ age groups.
- *Barbados* showed more women than men in the remaining age groups except for the 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. Similar to The Bahamas, the 70+ age groups women to men ratios were very high.
- *Belize*, women outnumbered men in the five year age groups, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 80 years and over with the 15-19 and 35-39 age groups being even. The lower women to men ratios in the older age groups with the exception of the 80+ age group, was a deviation from the pattern in most Member States.
- *Dominica* showed higher women per 100 men ratios in the 10-14, and in the 60+ age groups, with the ratio for 55-59 being 100.
- *Montserrat*, women outnumbering men only in the 80+ age group. In the older age groups, the women to men ratios followed the same pattern as Belize.
- *Suriname*, men outnumbered women in all the age groups up to 40-44, with the reverse occurring from 45-49 onwards.
- *Trinidad and Tobago* showed higher women per 100 men ratios in the 60+ age group, with 30-34, 35-39 and 55-59 age groups being even. From the 5-9 to the 25-29 age groups, there are more men than women.
- *Anguilla*, for the 5-9 and the 25-29 age groups there are more men than women. In the age groups 10-24, 30-44, women exceed men. Of the 45+ age groups, women exceed men in the 60-64, 70-74 and 75-79 age groups.
- *Bermuda* showed higher women per 100 men ratio in all of the remaining age groups with the exception of the 15-19 age group;
- *Turks and Caicos Islands* showed higher women to men ratio in all of the remaining age groups except for the 10-14, 30-34, and 35-39 to the 60-64 age groups.

Table 1.3 Women Per 100 Men by Five year Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	Age Groups							
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
AG	2001	95	101	106	111	109	117	125	121
BS	1998	95	97	97	96	100	102	103	105
	1999	96	97	97	96	99	102	103	104
	2000	99	98	102	98	103	105	107	107
	2001	99	98	102	99	102	105	108	107
	2002	98	98	101	100	102	106	108	108
	2003	97	98	100	102	101	106	108	109
	2004	96	99	99	103	101	106	108	109
	2005	96	99	99	104	100	105	108	109
BB	1998	98	99	98	99	591	100	105	109
	1999	98	99	97	100	98	100	104	109
	2000	97	98	97	98	99	100	103	107
	2001	96	97	97	98	98	100	103	107
	2002	96	97	97	98	98	100	103	107
	2003	96	97	97	98	98	100	103	107
BZ	1998	96	97	95	100	104	120	116	110
	1999	98	98	95	98	105	103	103	98
	2000	98	99	96	100	106	104	103	100
	2001	97	98	96	99	105	104	103	99
	2002	97	98	96	99	105	104	103	99
DM	1998	96	98	99	93	97	87	84	85
	1999	97	97	98	94	97	87	84	86
	2000	99	93	102	100	90	99	98	88
	2001	96	93	102	99	90	99	98	88
	2002	99	94	101	99	86	99	99	87
	2003	96	94	102	100	86	101	97	81
GD	1998	97	99	97	98	95	88	102	102
	1999	97	99	98	96	98	88	101	101
	2000	97	99	98	96	98	88	99	99
	2001	106	106	106	105	100	96	95	88
GY	2002	96	97	98	100	102	102	99	99
JM	1998	97	97	98	100	106	109	110	110
	1999	96	97	98	100	106	109	110	110
	2000	96	97	98	99	106	109	110	111
	2001	96	97	98	99	105	109	110	111
	2002	98	98	98	100	104	110	107	110

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

Table 1.3 Cont'd Women Per 100 Men by Five year Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	Age Groups									All Age Groups
		40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	
AG	2001	122	114	112	121	118	119	128	117	156	113
BS	1998	108	104	104	111	115	119	138	154	180	103
	1999	107	105	104	110	115	118	137	155	181	102
	2000	110	108	109	113	113	119	141	160	175	106
	2001	109	109	108	112	115	118	139	160	182	106
	2002	110	109	108	112	112	117	132	160	200	106
	2003	108	109	107	112	114	116	130	155	190	106
	2004	109	111	107	111	116	119	129	164	200	106
	2005	108	111	107	111	116	118	127	158	200	106
BB	1998	110	107	109	121	126	135	143	148	167	108
	1999	111	108	107	120	125	134	144	148	166	108
	2000	109	109	107	118	124	128	138	146	182	108
	2001	107	108	108	107	118	124	127	138	181	107
	2002	108	108	107	118	124	127	137	146	181	108
	2003	108	108	107	118	124	127	137	146	181	107
BZ	1998	102	95	94	94	101	109	71	119	126	101
	1999	94	93	91	88	82	92	98	86	140	98
	2000	94	94	91	89	82	97	99	94	125	99
	2001	93	93	91	89	81	96	99	92	126	98
	2002	93	93	91	89	81	96	100	92	126	98
DM	1998	92	93	106	114	119	105	112	108	120	97
	1999	91	96	101	111	116	108	106	113	118	96
	2000	87	85	94	100	123	115	117	126	170	99
	2001	87	85	94	100	123	115	114	126	173	98
	2002	87	84	94	99	124	117	116	125	163	98
	2003	89	86	97	104	121	113	115	132	193	99
GD	1998	101	94	110	119	118	131	164	...	...	102
	1999	104	93	112	113	121	133	161	...	...	102
	2000	104	93	112	113	121	133	161	...	...	102
	2001	92	98	106	100	110	131	163	...	...	103
GY	2002	99	99	98	102	109	111	115	133	...	100
JM	1998	103	102	97	98	106	109	111	135	...	103
	1999	103	103	97	97	106	108	110	135	...	103
	2000	104	103	96	96	105	108	110	135	...	103
	2001	104	104	96	96	105	107	110	118	...	103
	2002	105	101	95	96	102	108	110	134	...	103

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics******Note:*** ... Not available

Table 1.3 Cont'd Women Per 100 Men by Five year Age Groups: 1998 - 2005

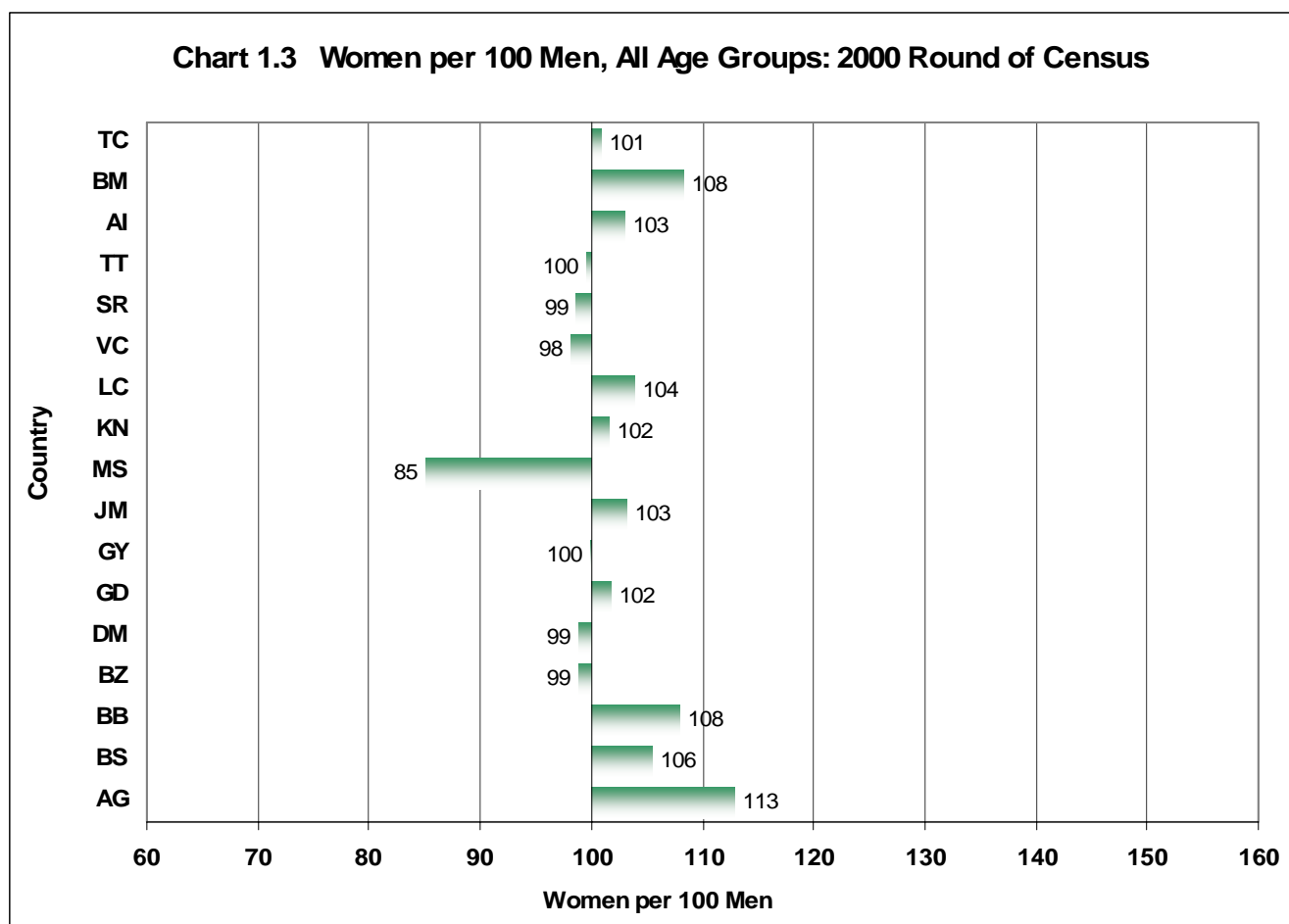
Country	Year	Age Groups							
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
MS	1998	173	122	116	105	63	61	68	55
	1999	108	81	89	82	89	75	79	64
	2000	108	81	90	81	88	74	78	64
	2001	103	81	90	83	83	89	96	82
	2002	77	81	90	83	90	77	81	64
	2003	97	81	90	83	97	69	80	64
	2004	100	81	90	84	117	75	80	64
KN	1998	101	92	91	97	103	97	103	101
	1999	100	92	92	101	97	91	103	106
	2000	100	92	91	94	93	98	100	103
	2001	100	101	95	104	99	103	95	96
LC	1998	93	100	102	99	101	104	103	112
	1999	92	99	102	100	101	104	103	110
	2000	91	97	102	100	100	103	102	109
	2001	102	98	100	103	101	107	107	107
	2002	103	98	100	104	103	108	106	107
	2003	103	99	99	104	103	106	107	107
	2004	104	99	99	103	103	106	107	107
VC	2001	95	100	97	99	95	96	91	92
SR	2004	97	96	97	98	95	99	97	94
TT	2000	87	98	98	99	98	99	102	102
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI	2001	104	98	102	103	110	98	102	105
BM	1998	105	103	99	100	98	103	110	102
	1999	105	104	100	99	100	101	108	100
	2000	102	100	101	99	107	107	102	103
	2001	105	104	103	98	101	102	109	97
	2002	105	104	100	100	101	102	110	98
TC	2001	121	104	97	103	117	102	97	93

Census Years are in *Bold Italics*

Table 1.3 Cont'd Women Per 100 Men by Five year Age Groups: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year	Age Groups									All Age Groups
		40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	
MS	1998	69	83	165	72	54	53	71	74	39	79
	1999	75	57	58	74	93	120	95	123	181	85
	2000	75	57	58	75	94	122	98	129	179	85
	2001	90	71	65	77	87	95	79	93	112	86
	2002	77	58	60	76	97	127	99	132	193	85
	2003	84	38	67	82	101	113	92	140	186	85
	2004	84	49	66	82	102	112	108	140	185	89
KN	1998	99	94	92	77	98	109	110	109	128	98
	1999	100	101	90	93	100	107	110	106	125	99
	2000	98	109	96	96	105	105	113	112	122	98
	2001	102	92	96	101	118	120	133	115	175	102
LC	1998	110	109	103	115	127	128	135	140	150	104
	1999	111	109	104	113	127	132	135	143	151	104
	2000	111	111	104	112	126	134	137	145	152	104
	2001	104	99	105	113	108	108	...	...	...	104
	2002	105	97	101	113	110	109	107	109	143	104
	2003	106	99	99	112	113	110	109	106	141	104
	2004	106	100	98	110	115	112	112	112	142	105
	2005	107	102	98	107	117	113	114	114	141	104
VC	2001	94	96	93	100	109	108	119	139	169	98
SR	2004	92	103	106	115	114	106	111	113	144	99
TT	2000	101	98	96	101	105	111	113	116	143	100
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS											
AI	2001	105	96	98	95	111	80	157	138	96	103
BM	1998	111	107	107	108	113	115	141	158	180	108
	1999	109	107	106	107	116	118	140	158	179	108
	2000	108	103	108	112	113	121	132	170	200	108
	2001	109	109	107	104	121	111	136	158	178	108
	2002	111	109	111	109	115	122	133	170	178	109
TC	2001	92	91	84	79	99	110	164	143	105	101

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics*****Note:** ... Not available



Source: Based on Table 1.3

PHF3: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 1998 - 2005

PH

Concept and Definition

The percentage of population by broad Age Groups is self explanatory and is based on the following functional age groups: 0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65 years and over.

Method of Computation

$$\frac{\text{Male (Female) Population in Age Group (i)}}{\text{Total Population in Age Group (i)}} * 100$$

Indicator Relevance

This indicator was compiled by the CARICOM Secretariat from data provided in **Appendix 1; Table 1.1(A)**, Total Population 1998-2005, which was submitted by Member States.

The classification of the population into broad functional age groups enables a description of the age composition and distribution of men and women and boys and girls and allows for more direct interventions to be targeted in the relevant age-sex groupings. For example, the age group 0-14 represents the children of school age and early teens while the age group 15-24 is indicative of the later teens and young adults. The majority of women of reproductive years are found in the age group 25-44 years, as well as a proportion of the working age population. The more “stable section” of the working population and recent retirees are covered in the 45-64 age group. The elderly population is represented in the 65 years and over age group.

The proportion of the population that is under 15 years is used as an indicator of a youthful or ageing population. A population in which 25 per cent or less of the population is under 15 years is considered an ‘old’ or ageing population while one in which 35 per cent or more is less than 15 years is considered a ‘young’ or a youthful population (*pp. 159, Methods and Materials of Demography, J. Siegel and D. Swanson, Second Edition*). There are definite implications in terms of policies relative to fertility, mortality, health care and the provision of social services that can be derived from the distribution of the population by broad age groups.

Data Assessment

The main source of data for this indicator is the 2000 Round of Census. In the intercensal years, estimates of population, mid-year or end of year estimates and projections are presented. The comparability of data among Member States and Associate Members is affected by age misreporting.

Gender Dimension

The predominance of males at birth was discussed under the indicator, PHF: 2. The increasing proportion of women at older ages is evidence of the feminisation of later life, and a result of women having greater life expectancy throughout the life course. This phenomenon has implications for the quality of life of women in later years. Even though women are more likely to outlive men at older ages they are probably less likely to have access to the resources for an improved quality of life.

Data Sources

The data in this table was computed by the CARICOM Secretariat based on **Appendix 1, Table 1.1(A)**.

Evaluation

For the 2000 Round of Census, in the functional age group 0-14 years, boys outnumbered girls in the majority of Member States and Associate Members. (See Table 1.4). In fact only in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Anguilla, Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands were there slightly more girls than boys in this broad age group. In The Bahamas and Saint Lucia the percentages of boys and girls in this age group were even for the 2000 Census Round. The populations of Barbados, Montserrat and Bermuda reflect ageing populations. In Barbados about 21.5 per cent of the population was under 15 years while the proportions were approximately 19 per cent in Montserrat and Bermuda for the 2000 Census Round. The estimates for these countries for the latest year of data available also reflect this same trend. Trinidad and Tobago may be approaching an ageing population since in 2000, 25.3 per cent of its population was under 15 years.

Belize and Guyana can be considered young populations with the under 15 population being approximately 41 per cent and 36 per cent respectively. The latest estimate for Belize also reflects a young population.

Among young adults 15-24 years, in the 2000 Round of Census there were less women than men in Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, St.Vincent and The Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. For the latest available post-Census estimate, there was a similar trend for all countries except for Montserrat and Bermuda with the percentages of women and men in this age group being equal. For Belize, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St.Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago, almost 20 per cent of the population of these countries falls in this age group of late teens/ young adults. This distribution has implications for employment opportunities, tertiary education and health.

Women outnumbered men in the age group 25-44 years for the 2000 Round with the exception of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Essentially this trend held for the latest available estimate in this age group. In Guyana the percentage of women was the same as that of men in this age group for the census year.

In the age group 45-64, the following countries reflected higher percentages of women than men: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana Saint Lucia, Suriname and Bermuda. In Dominica there was a change in this trend for the latest year of data (2003), reflecting equal percentages of women and men for the latest year. For the Census year, Jamaica reflected equal percentages pf women and men.

For the age group, 65 years and over, which reflects the elderly population, women outnumbered men in all countries except for Montserrat for the 2000 Census Round. However for most of the inter-censal years, women outnumbered men in this age group in Montserrat. Strong evidence of the feminisation of later life is reflected in these trends.

Table 1.4 Per cent of Total Population in Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	% of population in age group 0-14			% of population in age group 15-24			% of population in age group 25-44		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	14.2	14.1	28.2	8.4	7.7	16.1	18.3	15.0	33.3
BS	1998	14.8	15.3	30.0	8.7	8.9	17.7	16.8	16.2	33.0
	1999	14.6	15.1	29.7	8.6	8.8	17.4	16.9	16.3	33.2
	2000	14.7	14.7	29.4	8.5	8.4	16.9	17.2	16.0	33.2
	2001	14.5	14.6	29.0	8.4	8.3	16.8	17.2	16.0	33.2
	2002	14.3	14.4	28.7	8.4	8.3	16.7	17.2	16.0	33.2
	2003	14.1	14.3	28.3	8.4	8.2	16.6	17.1	15.9	33.0
	2004	13.8	14.1	27.9	8.4	8.3	16.6	17.0	15.8	32.7
	2005	13.6	13.9	27.5	8.4	8.3	16.7	16.8	15.7	32.5
BB	1998	10.9	11.1	22.0	7.9	8.0	15.9	16.6	15.6	32.2
	1999	10.8	11.0	21.8	7.8	7.9	15.6	16.5	15.6	32.1
	2000	10.6	10.9	21.5	7.3	7.4	14.7	16.5	15.7	32.2
	2001	10.1	10.4	20.5	6.9	7.1	14.0	16.0	15.3	31.2
	2002	10.6	10.9	21.5	7.3	7.4	14.7	16.5	15.7	32.2
	2003	10.6	11.0	21.5	7.3	7.4	14.7	16.5	15.8	32.2
BZ	1998	20.2	21.0	41.2	10.0	9.8	19.9	12.4	11.0	23.4
	1999	20.2	20.8	41.0	10.0	9.9	19.9	12.6	12.6	25.2
	2000	20.2	20.7	40.8	10.1	9.8	19.9	12.7	12.5	25.2
	2001	20.2	20.8	41.0	10.0	9.9	19.9	12.6	12.6	25.2
	2002	20.2	20.8	41.0	10.0	9.9	19.9	12.6	12.6	25.2
DM	1998	16.5	16.9	33.5	9.7	10.3	20.1	11.4	13.2	24.6
	1999	16.0	16.5	32.5	9.9	10.4	20.2	11.7	13.5	25.2
	2000	14.5	14.8	29.3	7.8	8.2	15.9	13.9	14.9	28.7
	2001	14.3	14.8	29.1	7.7	8.1	15.8	13.7	14.8	28.5
	2002	14.7	15.0	29.7	7.7	8.2	15.9	14.0	15.0	29.0
	2003	14.4	14.7	29.1	7.8	8.2	16.0	13.8	15.1	28.9
GD	1998	17.8	18.3	36.1	9.9	10.2	20.1	12.0	12.4	24.4
	1999	17.4	17.7	35.1	10.3	10.6	20.9	12.2	12.6	24.8
	2000	17.4	17.7	35.0	10.3	10.6	20.9	12.2	12.6	24.8
	2001	15.1	14.3	29.3	10.2	9.9	20.1	13.2	14.1	27.2
GY	2002	17.5	18.1	35.6	8.8	8.7	17.5	14.5	14.5	29.1
JM	1998	16.3	16.7	33.0	9.4	9.2	18.6	14.4	13.3	27.8
	1999	16.1	16.6	32.7	9.3	9.1	18.3	14.6	13.5	28.1
	2000	16.0	16.5	32.5	9.2	9.0	18.1	14.8	13.6	28.4
	2001	15.9	16.4	32.3	9.1	8.9	17.9	14.9	13.7	28.6
	2002	15.7	16.0	31.7	9.1	8.9	18.0	14.9	13.8	28.7

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

Table 1.4 Cont'd Per cent of Total Population in Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	% of population in age group 45-64			% of population in age group 65+		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	8.3	7.2	15.4	3.9	3.0	6.9
BS	1998	7.5	7.0	14.5	2.8	2.0	4.8
	1999	7.7	7.2	14.8	2.8	2.1	4.9
	2000	8.0	7.3	15.3	3.1	2.2	5.2
	2001	8.2	7.5	15.7	3.1	2.2	5.2
	2002	8.5	7.7	16.2	3.1	2.2	5.3
	2003	8.8	8.0	16.7	3.1	2.2	5.4
	2004	9.1	8.2	17.3	3.1	2.3	5.4
	2005	9.4	8.5	17.9	3.1	2.3	5.5
BB	1998	9.8	8.6	18.4	6.9	4.7	11.6
	1999	10.1	8.9	19.1	6.9	4.6	11.5
	2000	10.3	9.1	19.4	7.2	4.9	12.1
	2001	11.2	10.3	21.5	7.4	5.3	12.7
	2002	10.3	9.2	19.4	7.2	4.9	12.1
	2003	10.3	9.2	19.4	7.2	4.9	12.1
BZ	1998	5.3	5.6	10.9	2.4	2.3	4.7
	1999	4.6	5.1	9.8	2.1	2.1	4.1
	2000	4.6	5.1	9.8	2.2	2.1	4.3
	2001	4.6	5.1	9.7	2.1	2.1	4.2
	2002	4.6	5.1	9.7	2.1	2.1	4.2
DM	1998	6.4	6.0	12.4	4.8	4.4	9.2
	1999	6.4	6.0	12.4	4.8	4.4	9.2
	2000	7.6	7.8	15.4	5.7	4.4	10.2
	2001	7.5	7.8	15.3	5.7	4.4	10.1
	2002	7.7	7.9	15.6	5.5	4.3	9.9
	2003	7.8	7.8	15.6	5.9	4.5	10.4
GD	1998	5.9	5.4	11.3	4.9	3.2	8.1
	1999	5.9	5.5	11.4	4.7	3.1	7.8
	2000	5.9	5.5	11.4	4.7	3.1	7.8
	2001	8.6	8.4	17.0	3.8	2.5	6.3
GY	2002	6.5	6.4	12.9	2.6	2.3	4.2
JM	1998	6.6	6.5	13.1	4.1	3.4	7.6
	1999	6.6	6.6	13.3	4.1	3.5	7.6
	2000	6.7	6.7	13.4	4.2	3.5	7.6
	2001	6.8	6.8	13.6	4.2	3.5	7.6
	2002	6.9	7.0	13.9	4.2	3.5	7.7

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

Table 1.4 Cont'd Per cent of Total Population in Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

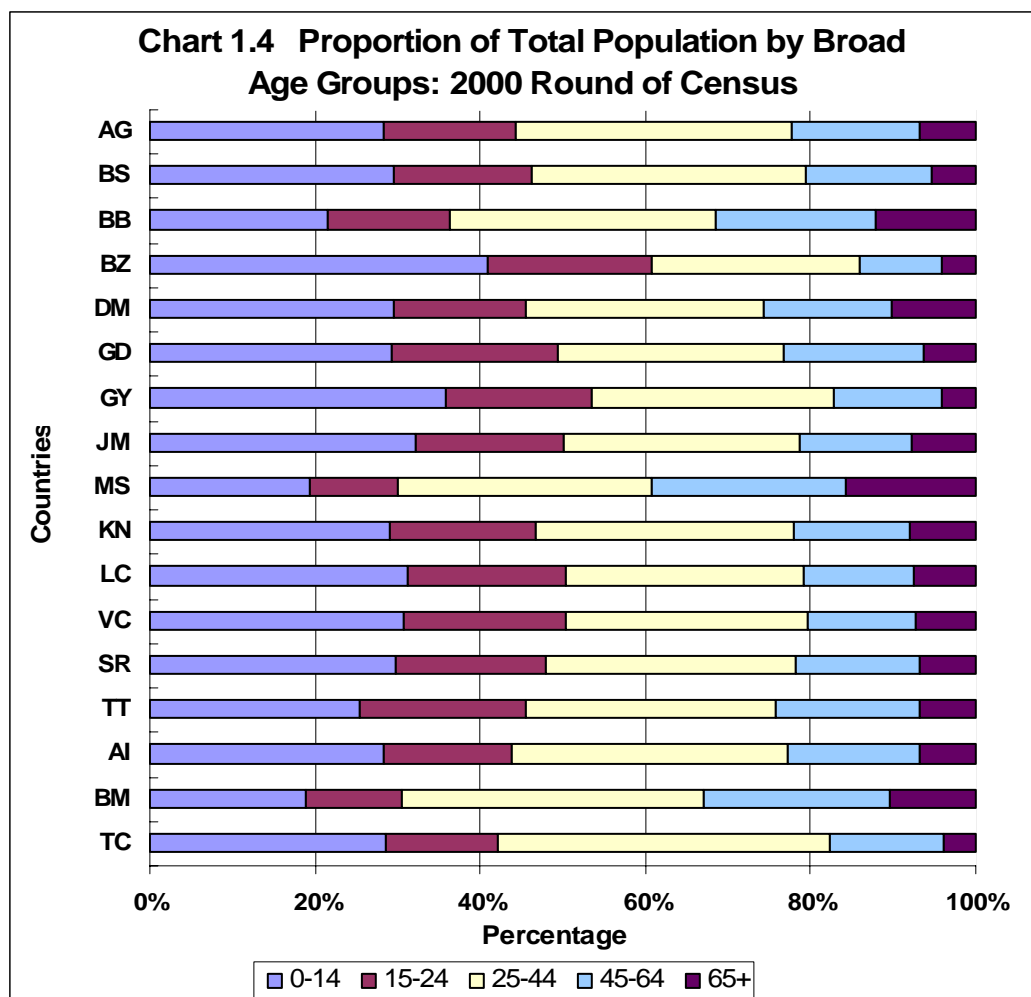
Country	Year	% of population in age group 0-14			% of population in age group 15-24			% of population in age group 25-44		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	11.7	8.6	20.3	5.1	6.6	11.7	10.4	16.6	27.0
	1999	9.5	10.3	19.8	4.6	5.4	10.0	12.0	16.5	28.5
	2000	9.5	10.4	19.8	4.6	5.4	10.0	12.0	16.5	28.5
	2001	9.2	10.1	19.3	4.8	5.8	10.7	14.5	16.3	30.8
	2002	8.8	10.7	19.5	4.8	5.5	10.3	12.1	16.4	28.5
	2003	9.2	10.4	19.6	4.9	5.5	10.5	12.1	16.5	28.6
	2004	9.1	10.1	19.3	5.6	5.6	11.2	11.8	15.6	27.4
KN	1998	14.5	15.3	29.8	9.2	9.2	18.5	14.6	14.6	29.2
	1999	14.2	15.0	29.3	9.1	9.1	18.2	15.0	15.0	30.1
	2000	14.8	15.8	30.7	8.9	9.6	18.5	14.6	14.6	29.1
	2001	14.4	14.6	29.0	8.9	8.7	17.6	15.6	15.8	31.4
LC	1998	16.5	16.8	33.3	10.4	10.4	20.7	14.6	13.7	28.4
	1999	16.1	16.5	32.6	10.3	10.3	20.7	14.9	14.0	28.9
	2000	15.8	16.3	32.1	10.3	10.3	20.6	15.1	14.3	29.4
	2001	15.6	15.6	31.2	9.8	9.4	19.2	14.9	14.0	28.9
	2002	15.2	15.2	30.4	10.0	9.6	19.6	15.1	14.1	29.2
	2003	14.8	14.8	29.5	10.1	9.8	19.9	15.2	14.4	29.5
	2004	14.5	14.4	28.9	10.2	9.9	20.1	15.3	14.3	29.6
	2005	14.2	14.2	28.4	10.3	10.0	20.3	15.3	14.4	29.6
VC	2001	15.1	15.5	30.7	9.7	10.0	19.8	14.1	15.1	29.1
SR	2004	14.6	15.1	29.7	9.0	9.3	18.3	14.7	15.4	30.1
TT	2000	12.5	12.8	25.3	9.8	10.0	19.8	15.0	15.2	30.2
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	14.1	13.9	28.0	7.9	7.5	15.4	16.8	16.4	33.2
BM	1998	9.7	9.5	19.3	5.8	5.9	11.7	19.2	18.1	37.3
	1999	9.7	9.5	19.2	5.8	5.9	11.7	18.8	18.1	36.9
	2000	9.6	9.5	19.1	5.5	5.4	10.9	18.1	17.3	35.4
	2001	9.6	9.3	18.9	5.8	5.9	11.7	18.6	17.9	36.5
	2002	9.6	9.4	19.0	5.8	5.8	11.5	18.7	17.8	36.6
TC	2001	14.9	13.8	28.6	7.0	6.4	13.4	19.7	20.5	40.2

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

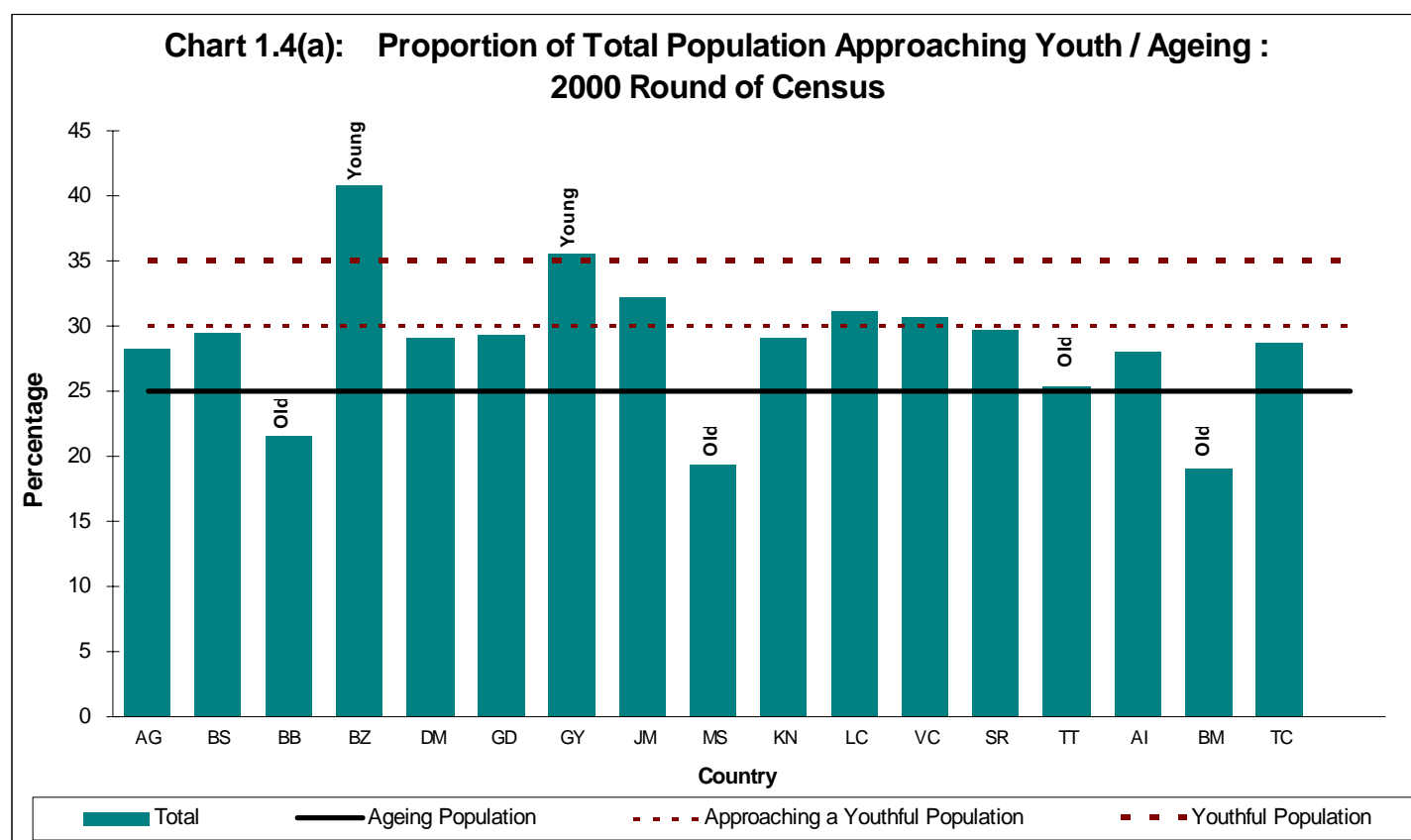
Total 1.4 Cont'd Per cent of Total Population in Broad Age Group: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	% of population in age group 45-64			% of population in age group 65+		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	9.1	10.6	19.8	7.7	13.6	21.3
	1999	9.4	13.9	23.3	10.5	7.9	18.4
	2000	9.4	13.8	23.3	10.5	7.9	18.4
	2001	10.0	13.6	23.6	7.7	8.0	15.7
	2002	9.5	13.7	23.3	10.7	7.7	18.4
	2003	9.2	13.8	23.1	10.5	7.8	18.3
	2004	9.6	13.7	23.3	10.9	7.9	18.8
KN	1998	6.3	7.0	13.3	4.9	4.3	9.2
	1999	6.7	7.0	13.7	4.6	4.1	8.8
	2000	6.5	6.4	12.8	4.7	4.1	8.8
	2001	6.9	7.0	14.0	4.6	3.4	7.9
LC	1998	6.2	5.5	11.7	3.4	2.5	5.9
	1999	6.3	5.7	12.0	3.4	2.4	5.8
	2000	6.4	5.8	12.2	3.3	2.4	5.7
	2001	6.7	6.4	13.2	4.1	3.5	7.6
	2002	6.9	6.6	13.5	4.0	3.4	7.4
	2003	7.1	6.8	13.9	3.9	3.3	7.2
	2004	7.3	7.0	14.3	3.8	3.2	7.1
VC	2005	7.5	7.2	14.7	3.8	3.2	7.0
	2001	6.5	6.6	13.2	4.1	3.2	7.3
SR	2004	7.8	7.3	15.1	3.5	3.3	6.8
TT	2000	8.7	8.8	17.5	3.8	3.3	7.1
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS							
AI	2001	7.9	8.0	15.8	3.5	3.1	6.6
BM	1998	11.3	10.4	21.7	5.8	4.2	10.0
	1999	11.4	10.5	21.9	6.0	4.3	10.3
	2000	12.4	11.4	23.8	6.4	4.4	10.8
	2001	11.7	10.7	22.5	6.0	4.4	10.4
	2002	11.8	10.7	22.5	6.1	4.3	10.4
TC	2001	6.5	7.4	13.9	2.1	1.7	3.8

Census Years are in *Bold Italics*



Source: Based on Table 1.4



Source: Based on Table 1.4

PHF4: POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS**PH****Concept and Definition**

The Marital Status of a person is defined as the personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of a country. The categories for marital status are traditionally: married, single/never married, divorced (and not remarried), widowed (and not remarried) and married but legally separated (*See UN Principles and Recommendations Rev 1*).

Method of Computation

In the region typically these categories are defined as follows: *Married* - a person who has a contracted legal matrimony/or married according to customary rites and is not widowed, divorced or legally separated; *Never Married* - a person who has never been married in accordance with the marriage laws of the country or through customary marriage ceremonies; *Divorced* - a person who has formally dissolved his/her marriage; *Widowed* are those that are married legally or customary, whose married partner has died and who has not remarried; *Legally separated* describes the marital status of a person who is not living with his/her spouse and has obtained a separation by means of legal proceedings. The population 15 years and over or 16 years and over classified according to the respective marital status categories by sex are presented in this report.

Indicator Relevance

Marital status is one of the proximate determinants of fertility. It is usually the first step towards family formation and therefore has implications for population change. The ICPD recognized the family in diverse formations as the basic unit of society and stated that the process of rapid demographic and socio-economic change has influenced patterns of family formation resulting in changes in the composition and structure of families. *Marital Status* is linked to other indicators such as age specific birth rates, total fertility rate and contraceptive use as changes in family formation trends have been identified as structural determinants of delayed childbearing.

Data Assessment

Data on *Marital Status* was sourced mainly from the 2000 Round of Census conducted in Member States/ Associate Members. *Marital Status* was included in the Census questionnaire in all except one Member State and covered both women and men. In Trinidad and Tobago data on marital status are collected from all persons 14 years old and over while Jamaica asks the question for persons 16 years and over. Most of the other Member States and Associate Members use 15 years as the lower limit. There is some semblance of harmonisation since data can be compared for most Member States and Associate Members for all persons 15 years old and over. Classification into the categories above provides a good basis for comparability of the data on marital status since similar concepts and definitions of marital status categories were used in Member States/ Associate Members. Categories used for marital status are harmonised across seven Member States. For example, even though Trinidad and Tobago collects data on *Marital Status* for persons 14 years old and over, it is possible to obtain information on *Marital Status* for those persons 15 years old and over.

Gender Dimension

Marriages and divorces are key events affecting changes in the structure of families and therefore impact the lives of women and men. The numbers and relative proportions of women reporting never married, divorced, widowed and legally separated have implications for women's status and access to resources. Women are at a particular disadvantage in widowhood as they may experience diminished access to resources and lower quality of life on the death of their spouses particularly if they are not likely to remarry. As a consequence of the disparity arising from the

Marital Status of women and men there are implications for the allocation of resources, programmes and services to be provided.

Data Sources

Data on *Marital Status* was sourced from the 2000 Round of Census.

Evaluation

More women than men reported their *Marital Status* as *Married* in Barbados (28,799 women versus 28,647 men), Belize (41,588 women versus 40,119 men), Jamaica (233,130 women versus 230,421 men), and Trinidad and Tobago (164,425 women versus 160,946 men) (See *Table 1.5*). The highest percentage of women reporting *Married* as compared with the other categories was found in Belize (61%) while Jamaica showed the lowest percentage of women who were reported as being married (26%).

The highest proportions of women who were reported as never married were found in Jamaica (64%) with 63 per cent of men reporting *Never Married* for this Member State. In Dominica, 59 per cent of women reported the category, *Never Married* as their *Marital Status* as compared with 64 per cent for men.

In the other categories, *Divorced*, *Widowed* and *Legally Separated*, some of the countries that stand out were: The Bahamas, with almost three times as many women (4,616) as men (1,795) reported being *Divorced*. For the category *Widowhood* in Jamaica 53, 749 women as compared to 17, 642 men reported being *Widowed* while in Bermuda 2,195 women as compared to 460 men reported being widowed. In Trinidad and Tobago 34,230 women as compared with 10,199 women reported being widowed while for *Legally Separated* there were 5,890 women as compared to 4,708 men.

Table 1.5 Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	Married		Never Married		Divorced		Widowed	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG	2001	6,555	6,602	9,405	7,595	550	336	1,266	332
BS	2000	45,659	46,907	47,868	46,815	4,616	1,795	7,669	1,795
BB	2000	28,799	28,647	59,151	55,139	4,522	3,280	8,017	2,297
BZ	1999	41,588	40,119	22,854	26,854	506	285	2,879	867
DM	2001	7,474	7,604	14,223	15,415	287	251	1,643	544
JM	2001	233,130	230,421	562,755	544,134	12,091	11,443	53,749	17,642
MS	2001	426	509	447	559	35	31	99	54
KN	2001	4,356	4,468	7,083	7,296	313	224	955	302
LC	2001	12,731	12,757	19,784	20,364	628	391	2,740	391
TT	2000	164,425	160,946	202,867	222,936	12,014	9,467	34,230	10,199
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		545,143	538,980	954,337	954,625	38,361	30,682	113,413	34,677
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI	2000	1,535	1,577	2,111	2,136	145	111	246	87
BM	2000	12,244	12,550	8,488	8,599	3,198	2,112	2,195	460
TC	2001	3,962	4,403	2,483	2,416	188	156	305	97
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		17,741	18,530	13,082	13,151	3,531	2,379	2,746	644
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		562,884	557,510	967,419	967,776	41,892	33,061	116,159	35,321

Table 1.5 Cont'd Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	Legally Separated		Not Stated		TOTAL	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG	2001	142	106	391	464	18,309	15,435
BS	2000	4,869	3,388	165	426	110,846	101,126
BB	2000	1,738	1,390	923	1,506	103,150	92,259
BZ	1999	411	189	188	269	68,426	68,583
DM	2001	116	82	356	429	24,099	24,325
JM	2001	5,652	5,418	13,201	14,597	880,578	823,655
MS	2001	13	14	52	67	1,072	1,234
KN	2001	88	65	461	677	13,256	13,032
LC	2001	1,023	760	343	355	37,249	35,018
TT	2000	5,890	4,708	10,778	16,635	430,204	424,891
TOTAL MEMBER STATES		19,942	16,120	26,864	35,430	1,700,127	1,612,498
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS							
AI	2000	134	107	19	20	4,190	4,038
BM	2000	171	148	15	32	26,311	23,901
TC	2001	94	88	0	0	7,032	7,160
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		399	343	34	52	37,533	35,099
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		20,341	16,463	26,898	35,482	1,737,660	1,647,597

Chart 1.5 Percentage Distribution of Women by Marital Status: 2000

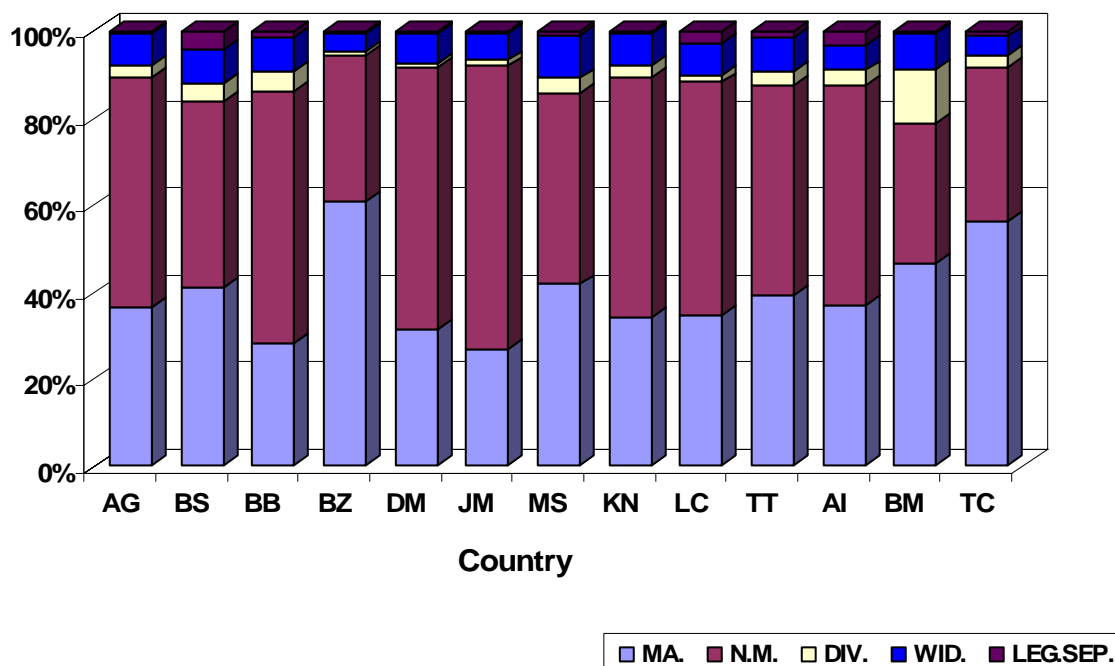
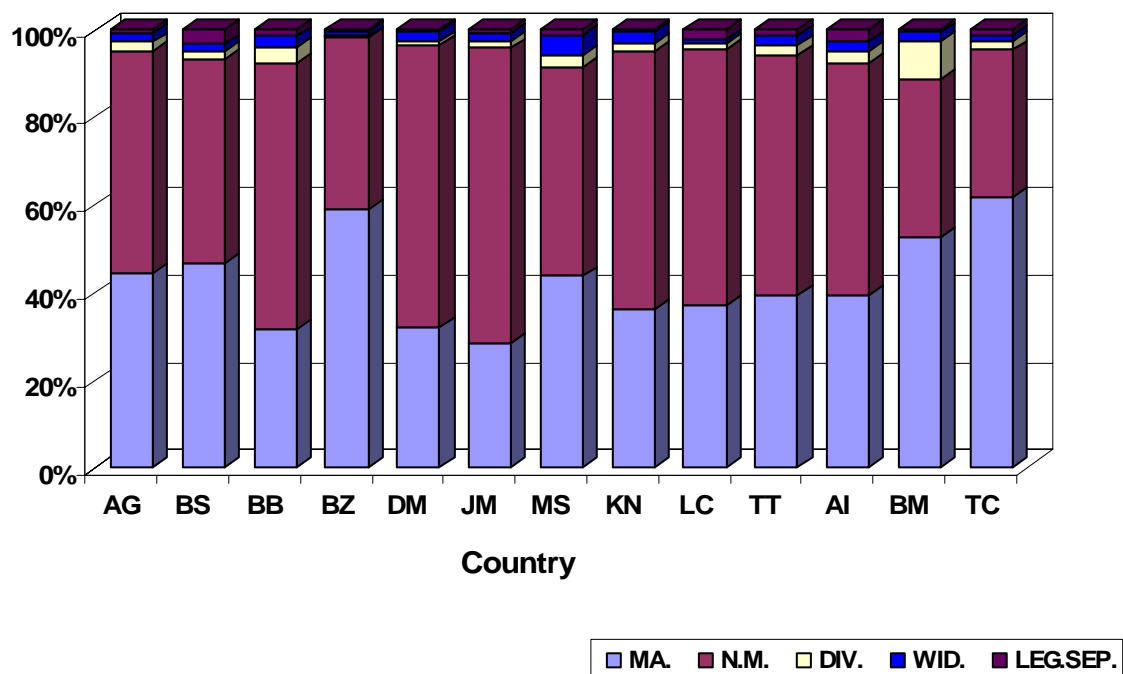


Chart 1.6 Percentage Distribution of Men by Marital Status: 2000



Source: Based on Table 1.5

Key: MA - Married	N.M - Never Married	DIV - Divorced
WID - Widowed	LEG. SEP - Legally Separated	

PHF5: FEMALE POPULATION BY UNION STATUS, 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS

PH

Concept and Definition

The concept of Union Status describes the familiar status of individuals including consensual arrangements that are not legally sanctioned. The categories of Union Status shown in the table are *Married*, *Common-law*, *Visiting*, *No longer living with husband/wife or common-law partner*, *Never had a husband or common-law partner/not in a union*. The category *Married* is as defined under Marital Status except that legally married persons that are no longer living with their partners are included in the category, *No longer living with husband/wife or common-law partner*. *Common Law* describes the Union Status in which the partners share a common household though the union has not been established by legal process or customs. *Visiting* refers to a status in which a child is born to a woman during the year preceding the Census and who at the time of birth, was not married or in a common law union. *No longer living with husband* describes a woman who has been married but who at Census time or at age 45 was no longer living with her husband. This union status category would apply to women who were widowed, divorced, or separated. *No longer living with Common Law partner*, describes a woman who has been in a common law union but who at the time of the Census or at age 45 was no longer sharing a household with a partner or had undergone a dissolution of the relationship. *Never had a husband or Common Law Partner*, a woman who has never been in a married or common law relationship and includes those who were never in a union of any type.

Method of Computation

Information on Union Status was measured based on data collected from the 2000 Round of Census according to the categories mentioned above.

Indicator Relevance

In the CARICOM Region the concept of Union Status dates back to the Censuses of the 1940s. It was traditionally used to capture the familiar status of women ages 15-49 and was initially linked to the issue of fertility but later on it was found useful in the description of West Indian family organization. Information on union status can be used as an approximate determinant of fertility levels.

Data Assessment

While this concept traditionally only relates to women, data were collected for both women and men in some countries which is a departure from the origins of this concept and its use in analysing fertility. This concept is recommended for review in the future. Current data are of dubious quality and would not be analysed.

Gender Dimension

Informal, consensual unions are increasingly being entered into as an alternative to legal marital unions. In most member states they are not legally recognized and as such women who enter into such arrangements as well as their offspring may be at a disadvantage when it comes to inheritance and legal rights as well as access to certain resources of their partners.

Data Sources

Data for this table was sourced from the 2000 Census Round.

Notes: to Table 1.6

1. The data on Union Status pertains to the female population 15 years and older in all member states except Jamaica, where it refers the population 16 years and older and Barbados where this question is asked of persons 15 – 64 years.
2. In Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago only women were asked about their union status in the Census.
3. In Bermuda, the category *Married* refers to the sum of “Married” and “Live-in-partner”. The remaining categories were not listed as response options in the Census Questionnaire.

Table 1.6 Female Population by Union Status: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	Married	Common-Law	Visiting	No Longer Living with Husband/ Common-Law Partner	Never Had Husband/ Common-Law Partner/ Not in Union	Not Stated	TOTAL
AG	2001	6,560	2,818	3,183	2,469	9,483	397	24,910
BS	2000	39,742	7,834	2,418	15,313	45,232	857	111,396
BB	2000	19,643	9,500	1,714	10,696	33,202	10,950	85,705
BZ	2000	26,321	14,093	2,035	4,970	20,819	188	68,426
DM	2001	6,836	3,086	2,444	3,985	7,363	385	24,099
JM	2001	199,364	144,093	...	495,655	...	41,467	880,579
MS	2001	426	191	108	171	447	52	1,395
KN	2001	4,027	1,519	1,900	1,685	7,083	461	16,675
LC	2001	12,731	10,336	6,597	1,020	19,782	344	50,810
TT	2000	160,790	44,093	1,703	46,296	127,479	49,843	430,204
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
AI	2001	1,535	344	135	525	1,633	18	4,190
BM	2000	12,244	717	...	...	...	...	12,961

Note: ... Not available

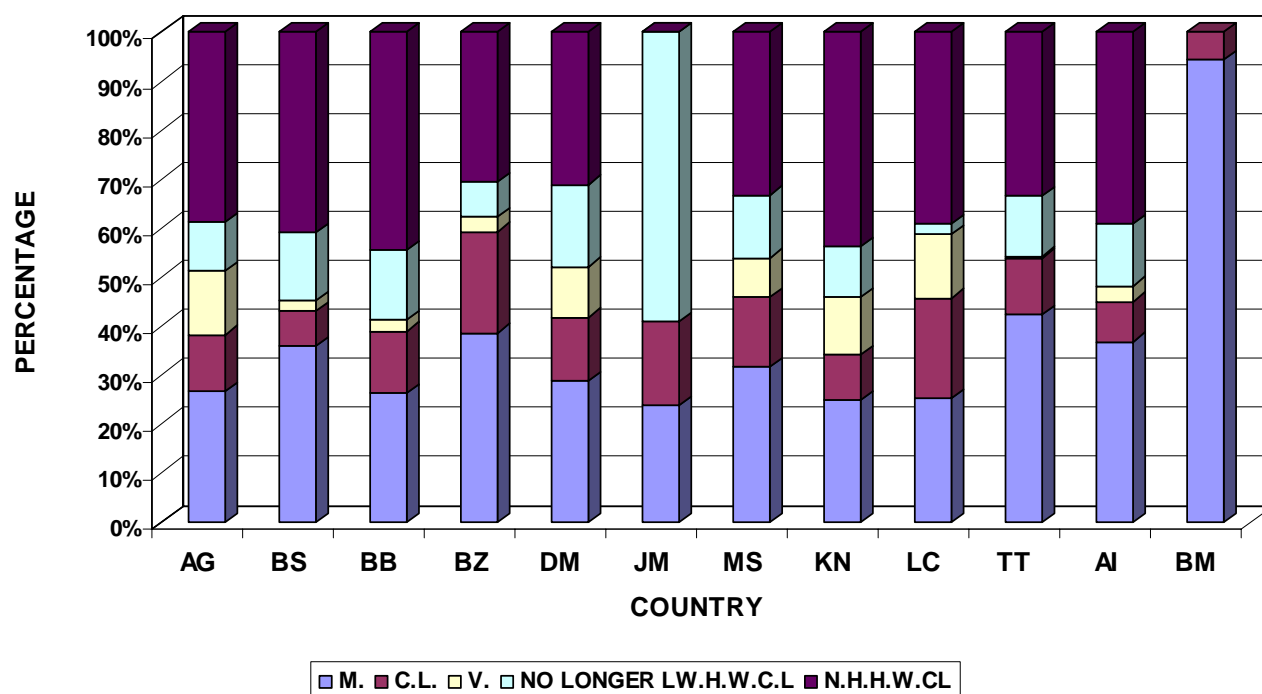
Table 1.6 (a) Per cent of Female Population by Union Status: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	Married	Common-Law	Visiting	No Longer Living with Husband/ Common-Law Partner	Never Had Husband/ Common-Law Partner/ Not in Union	Not Stated	TOTAL
AG	2001	26.3	11.3	12.8	9.9	38.1	1.6	100.0
BS	2000	35.7	7.0	2.2	13.7	40.6	0.8	100.0
BB	2000	22.9	11.1	2.0	12.5	38.7	12.8	100.0
BZ	2000	38.5	20.6	3.0	7.3	30.4	0.3	100.0
DM	2001	28.4	12.8	10.1	16.5	30.6	1.6	100.0
JM	2001	22.6	16.4	...	56.3	...	4.7	100.0
MS	2001	30.5	13.7	7.7	12.3	32.0	3.7	100.0
KN	2001	24.1	9.1	11.4	10.1	42.5	2.8	100.0
LC	2001	25.1	20.3	13.0	2.0	38.9	0.7	100.0
TT	2000	37.4	10.2	0.4	10.8	29.6	11.6	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
AI	2001	36.6	8.2	3.2	12.5	39.0	0.4	100.0
BM	2000	94.5	5.5	...	...	...	...	100.0

Source: Based on Table 1.6

Note: ... Not available

**Chart 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Females by Union Status:
2000 Round of Census**



Source: Based on Table 1.6

Key: M – Married

C.L. – Common Law

No Longer L.W.H.W.C.L – No Longer Living with Husband/Wife/Common-Law Partner

N.H.H.W.C.L – Never Had Husband/Wife/Common-Law Partner

V. – Visiting

PHF6: AGE SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES: 1998 -2004**PH****Concept and Definition**

The Age Specific Birth Rate (ASBR) is defined as the number of live births to women of a specified age group per 1000 women in that age group.

Method of Computation

The ASBR is computed by dividing the number of live births to women of each age group by the number of women in that age group in the population. These rates are usually expressed as births per 1000 women of that age.

ASBR =

$$\frac{\text{No. of live births to females in Age Group (i) in Year (x)}}{\text{Female population in Age Group (i) in Year (x)}} * 1,000$$

A *live birth* is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles regardless of gestational age.

Indicator Relevance

The ASBR is a measure of the probability or risk of giving birth to a child by women in a particular age group. Age specific birth rates are useful for examining differences in fertility behaviour at different age groups and for making comparisons over time since they are not affected by differences in the age-sex composition of a population. The age classifications used in this table are the five year groups from 15-19 to 45-49. The age specific birth rate has the advantage of removing distortions produced by variations in the age composition of the population.

Data Assessment

The ASBR is computed from information collected from the vital registration systems. Incomplete birth registration affects the usefulness of the information on births and on birth rates and hence limits inter-country comparisons.

Gender Dimension

Early childbearing and inadequate spacing of births affect the health of women. These conditions also impact access to resources and participation in the labour force as well as the educational sector. Adolescent mothers are more likely to have higher maternal mortality and morbidity resulting in impediments to the economic and social well-being of women and leading to reduction in life opportunities.

Data Sources

Age specific birth rates were obtained from information derived on the number of births by age of mother extracted from birth certificates which are issued by the civil registration system in Member States and from estimates or counts of the female Census population by age group.

Evaluation

Of particular concern among Member States is the adolescent fertility rate. (See Table 1.7). The age specific birth rate for the age group **15-19** can be used as a proxy indicator of teenage fertility. The highest rates were in Belize with figures of 92.3, 96.7 and 90.4 in 1998, 2001 and 2002 respectively. In Antigua and Barbuda there was an increase in the ASBR in the latest year, 2001 (66.8) as compared with 1998 (59.2). There were fluctuating patterns in most of the other Member States with the figure for the latest year being lower as compared to 1998. Trinidad and Tobago has the lowest ASBR for the Member States for the latest year for which information is available with a rate of 34.6.

In the age cohort **20-24**, fertility rates showed fluctuating patterns for most Member States for the years shown. Comparing the rate for 1998 to the latest year available, there were decreases in the ASBR in Antigua and Barbuda (from 100.1 to 93.6); the Bahamas (from 117 to 97.6); Belize (from 215.3 to 192.6); Jamaica (from 121.6 to 115.6); Montserrat (from 68.5 to 46.4); St Kitts and Nevis (from 127.6 to 127); Saint Lucia (from 110 to 96.1) and Bermuda (74.6 to 70). Jamaica showed a steady downward trend in fertility in this age cohort. Increases in the ASBR for this age group from 1998 to the latest year were evident in the Member States of Barbados (from 86.4 to 98.2); Dominica (from 83.8 to 111.4) and Trinidad and Tobago (from 94.1 to 95.7).

In the age group **25-29 years**, three Member States exhibited increases in their ASBR (comparing earliest and latest years)-Barbados (from 76 to 86.6), Trinidad and Tobago (from 84.4 to 90.8) and Bermuda (from 67 to 72.5). Declines were evident in the other Member States.

In the **30-34** age cohort, Barbados (65.9 to 76), Belize (126.2 to 127.1) and Bermuda (83.2 to 85.1) experienced increases in the ASBR from the earliest to the latest year of data..

Among Member States Dominica showed an increase in the age group **35-39 years** from 64.9 in 1998 to 70 in 2003 as well as Trinidad and Tobago with 31.5 to 32.2 in 2002. There were however fluctuations in the intervening years. Bermuda showed an increase in the ASBR in this age group from 47.3 in 1998 to 551.9 in 2002.

There were increases from 1998 to the latest year shown for a few Member States in the age group **40-44 years**, which maybe an indicator of delayed childbearing and incomplete desired fertility levels. In the Member States of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat and Bermuda there were increases in the ASBR.

Belize was earlier described as having a youthful population and this is reflected in the ASBRs for the peak childbearing age groups (25-29 and 30-34).

Barbados reflected an ageing population, but their ASBRs were higher than a few of the Member States, such as Dominica, Saint Lucia and Bermuda. The ASBR for the 25-29 age group in the census year (95.9) was only higher than Antigua (87.9), while for the 30-34 age group it was one of the lowest (74.6). This is consistent with the profile of an ageing population.

Analysis of a longer period may shed new light on the ASBR and its link to the demographic transition occurring in the Region.

Note: The number of births and female population for Montserrat were small, therefore they may not follow the indicated trend.

Table 1.7 Number of Births to Women 15–49 Years by Age Group and Age Specific Birth Rates per 1000 Women: 1998 – 2004

Country / Year	15-19			20-24			25-29		
	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate
AG									
1998	183	3,093	59.2	342	3,418	100.1	376	3,412	110.2
1999	186	3,137	59.3	333	3,466	96.1	365	3,461	105.5
2000	190	3,201	59.4	406	3,538	114.8	395	3,532	111.8
2001	224	3,353	66.8	347	3,705	93.6	325	3,699	87.9
BS									
1998	737	12,843	57.4	1,496	12,790	117.0	1,510	13,283	113.7
1999	669	12,993	51.5	1,352	12,570	107.6	1,390	13,389	103.8
2000	652	13,084	49.8	1,302	12,703	102.5	1,415	13,872	102.0
2001	677	13,330	50.8	1,335	12,600	106.0	1,377	13,800	99.8
2002	633	13,500	46.9	1,271	12,600	100.9	1,293	13,550	95.4
2003	627	13,760	45.6	1,239	12,700	97.6	1,268	13,280	95.5
BB									
1998	546	10,496	52.0	912	10,550	86.4	814	10,717	76.0
1999	530	10,518	50.4	999	10,262	97.3	980	10,804	90.7
2000	572	9,202	62.2	949	8,891	106.7	957	9,980	95.9
2001	633	10,076	62.8	992	9,567	103.7	1,023	10,706	95.6
2002	544	9,830	55.3	952	9,793	97.2	915	10,100	90.6
2003	512	10,144	50.5	945	9,628	98.2	933	10,778	86.6
BZ									
1998	1,305	14,140	92.3	2,110	9,800	215.3	1,685	8,625	195.4
2001	1,361	14,080	96.7	2,272	11,725	193.8	1,699	10,235	166.0
2002	1,312	14,510	90.4	2,327	12,085	192.6	1,784	10,545	169.2
DM									
1998	180	3,627	49.6	284	3,391	83.8	353	2,710	130.3
1999	201	3,580	56.1	285	3,487	81.7	344	2,710	126.9
2000	174	3,373	51.6	235	2,145	109.6	329	2,525	130.3
2001	167	3,361	49.7	268	2,137	125.4	292	2,516	116.1
2002	160	3,327	48.1	224	2,064	108.5	251	2,530	99.2
2003	163	3,368	48.4	233	2,092	111.4	196	2,599	75.4
JM									
1998	10,394	127,280	81.7	13,832	113,725	121.6	11,748	108,710	108.1
1999	10,495	126,601	82.9	13,498	112,653	119.8	11,067	108,364	102.1
2000	9,650	125,956	76.6	13,109	111,614	117.4	11,474	108,045	106.2
2001	9,479	125,585	75.5	12,828	110,947	115.6	10,871	107,370	101.2

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

Table 1.7 Cont'd Number of Births to Women 15 - 49 Years by Age Group and Age Specific Birth Rates per 1000 Women: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
		Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate
AG	1998	282	3,090	91.3	143	2,472	57.9	27	2,022	13.4	1	1,507	0.7
	1999	285	3,134	90.9	123	2,507	49.1	29	2,051	14.1	1	1,529	0.7
	2000	323	3,198	101.0	166	2,558	64.9	35	2,093	16.7	4	1,560	2.6
	2001	264	3,350	78.8	149	2,680	55.6	41	2,192	18.7	2	1,634	1.2
BS	1998	1,315	13,303	98.8	672	12,848	52.3	130	9,973	13.0	4	7,194	0.6
	1999	1,213	13,192	91.9	599	13,237	45.3	111	10,566	10.5	6	7,622	0.8
	2000	1,148	13,592	84.5	588	13,525	43.5	148	11,105	13.3	11	8,256	1.3
	2001	1,078	13,800	78.1	717	13,700	52.3	149	11,697	12.7	12	8,800	1.4
	2002	1,143	13,970	81.8	665	13,830	48.1	172	12,260	14.0	5	9,350	0.5
	2003	1,115	14,180	78.6	623	13,860	44.9	157	12,800	12.3	8	9,910	0.8
BB	1998	709	10,762	65.9	370	11,833	59.9	75	10,932	6.9	6	8,918	0.7
	1999	716	10,417	68.7	416	11,728	35.5	106	11,219	9.4	7	9,296	0.8
	2000	747	10,014	74.6	427	11,102	38.5	113	10,511	10.8	2	8,767	0.2
	2001	800	10,740	74.5	462	11,853	39.0	123	11,218	11.0	3	9,366	0.0
	2002	774	9,587	80.7	455	10,732	42.4	139	10,768	12.9	11	11,884	0.9
	2003	822	10,814	76.0	459	11,937	38.5	108	11,297	9.6	5	9,431	0.5
BZ	1998	1,034	8,195	126.2	562	7,405	75.9	127	5,295	24.0	21	4,075	5.2
	2001	1,108	8,805	125.8	571	7,570	75.4	185	5,830	31.7	18	4,435	4.1
	2002	1,153	9,075	127.1	590	7,800	75.6	172	6,005	28.6	18	4,570	3.9
DM	1998	269	2,303	116.8	116	1,786	64.9	27	1,414	19.1	..	..	..
	1999	277	2,322	119.3	137	1,854	73.9	37	1,504	24.6	6	1,268	4.7
	2000	258	2,783	92.7	156	2,460	63.4	39	2,063	18.9	...	1,617	...
	2001	290	2,773	104.6	148	2,451	60.4	42	2,056	20.4	1	1,611	0.6
	2002	255	2,795	91.2	140	2,451	57.1	42	2,050	20.5	5	1,622	3.1
	2003	243	2,744	88.6	161	2,301	70.0	52	2,073	25.1	2	1,633	1.2
JM	1998	8,676	100,282	86.5	4,655	89,692	51.9	1,186	72,280	16.4	76	54,086	1.4
	1999	7,844	101,433	77.3	4,195	92,515	45.3	1,020	74,826	13.6	61	55,467	1.1
	2000	8,261	102,606	80.5	4,654	95,354	48.8	1,110	77,386	14.3	75	56,857	1.3
	2001	8,327	103,538	80.4	4,752	97,385	48.8	1,325	80,214	16.5	66	58,369	1.1

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

Table 1.7 Cont'd Number of Births to Women 15- 49 Years by Age Group and Age Specific Birth Rates per 1000 Women: 1998 - 2004

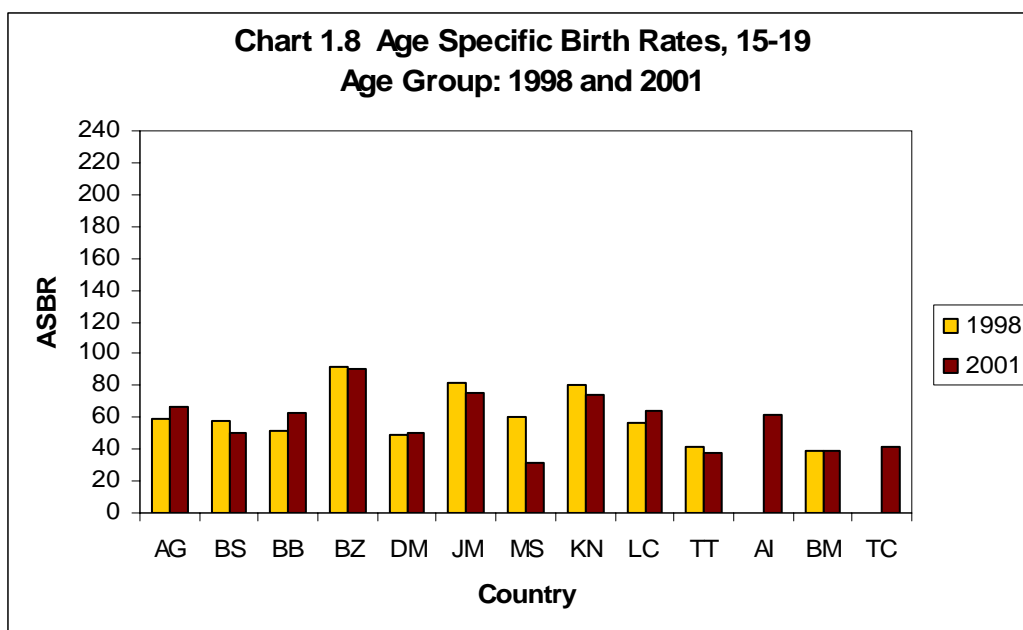
Country	Year	15-19			20-24			25-29		
		Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate
MS	1998	4	66	60.6	5	73	68.5	7	73	95.9
	1999	7	80	87.5	10	77	129.9	11	98	112.2
	2000	6	90	66.7	11	88	125.0	14	112	125.0
	2001	4	125	32.0	4	94	42.6	22	152	144.7
	2002	1	113	8.8	10	104	96.2	21	134	156.7
	2003	5	110	45.5	7	111	63.1	12	118	101.7
	2004	6	112	53.6	7	151	46.4	12	127	94.5
KN	1998	152	1,900	80.0	231	1,810	127.6	168	1,590	105.7
	1999	153	2,000	76.5	225	1,850	121.6	196	1,610	121.7
	2000	160	1,870	85.6	244	1,740	140.2	197	1,600	123.1
	2001	164	2,212	74.1	241	1,897	127.0	166	1,896	87.6
LC	1998	461	8,156	56.5	839	7,630	110.0	758	6,840	110.8
	1999	459	8,181	56.1	861	7,721	111.5	724	6,970	103.9
	2000	476	8,229	57.8	801	7,839	102.2	679	7,107	95.5
	2001	547	8,540	64.1	685	6,890	99.4	649	6,747	96.2
	2002	447	8,704	51.4	686	7,135	96.1	569	6,783	83.9
SR	2004	1,607	23,035	69.8	2,696	21,399	126.0	2,409	18,874	127.6
TT	1998	2,549	60,984	41.8	5,235	55,648	94.1	4,460	52,847	84.4
	1999	2,696	61,016	44.2	5,427	56,597	95.9	4,497	53,235	84.5
	2000	2,654	68,703	38.6	5,430	55,099	98.5	4,656	47,648	97.7
	2001	2,629	68,703	38.3	5,478	55,099	99.4	4,522	47,648	94.9
	2002	2,377	68,703	34.6	5,275	55,099	95.7	4,328	47,648	90.8
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	30	489	61.3	56	413	135.6	44	433	101.6
BM	1998	66	1,672	39.5	142	1,904	74.6	187	2,792	67.0
	1999	53	1,713	30.9	153	1,865	82.0	186	2,732	68.1
	2000	45	1,766	25.5	135	1,665	81.1	201	2,411	83.4
	2001	69	1,785	38.7	132	1,826	72.3	193	2,705	71.3
	2002	57	1,717	33.2	130	1,856	70.0	197	2,718	72.5
TC	2001	27	652	41.4	48	741	64.8	66	1,023	64.5

Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***

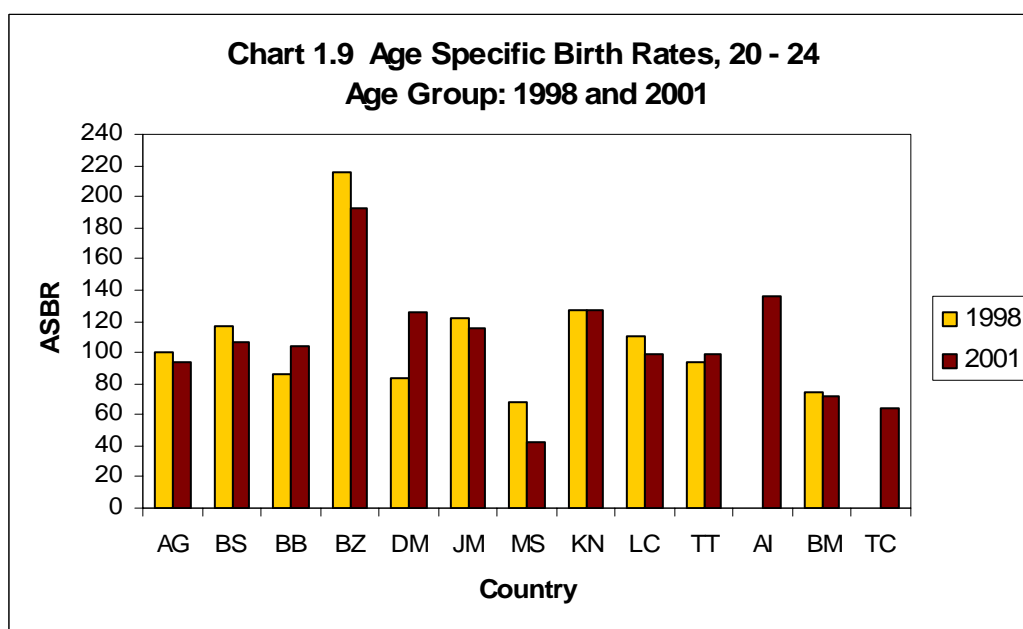
Table 1.7 Cont'd Number of Births to Women 15- 49 Years by Age Group and Age Specific Birth Rates per 1000 Women: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
		Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate
MS	1998	11	79	139.2	5	65	76.9	1	67	14.9	...	...	...
	1999	12	108	111.1	5	103	48.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	11	123	89.4	6	118	50.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	8	172	46.5	8	174	46.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2002	9	146	61.6	9	139	64.7	2	135	14.8	1	118	8.5
	2003	12	144	83.3	3	136	22.1	1	146	6.8	...	...	...
	2004	11	141	78.0	7	134	52.2	4	149	26.8	...	...	...
KN	1998	182	1,620	112.3	102	1,420	71.8	26	1,230	21.1	...	...	...
	1999	168	1,720	97.7	97	1,660	58.4	21	1,400	15.0	...	...	...
	2000	124	1,550	80.0	85	1,480	57.4	25	1,250	20.0	1	980	1.0
	2001	148	1,780	83.1	67	1,835	36.5	14	1,728	8.1	...	...	...
LC	1998	528	6,171	85.6	275	5,208	52.8	73	3,999	18.3	2	3,114	0.6
	1999	550	6,310	87.2	301	5,405	55.7	85	4,217	20.2	2	3,251	0.6
	2000	569	6,441	88.3	284	5,599	50.7	84	4,441	18.9	4	3,415	1.2
	2001	523	6,054	86.4	288	5,961	48.3	74	4,748	15.6	5	3,397	1.5
	2002	469	6,136	76.4	277	6,031	45.9	71	5,027	14.1	2	3,604	0.6
SR	2004	1,872	19,156	97.7	1,063	18,083	58.8	402	16,327	24.6	23	12,992	1.8
TT	1998	3,495	51,199	68.3	1,641	52,178	31.5	401	45,153	8.9	22	38,763	0.6
	1999	3,324	50,974	65.2	1,820	52,434	34.7	411	46,650	8.8	31	40,401	0.8
	2000	3,062	46,126	66.4	1,805	51,270	35.2	434	44,889	9.7	31	36,785	0.8
	2001	3,120	46,126	67.6	1,805	51,270	35.2	424	44,889	9.4	22	36,785	0.6
	2002	2,919	46,126	63.3	1,652	51,270	32.2	364	44,889	8.1	11	36,785	0.3
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS													
AI	2001	25	505	49.5	20	533	37.5	7	452	15.5	6.0	...	2.9
BM	1998	265	3,187	83.2	141	2,983	47.3	24	2,805	8.6	37	2,816	13.1
	1999	246	3,075	80.0	148	2,939	50.4	37	2,816	13.1	26	2,912	8.9
	2000	267	2,754	96.9	162	3,157	51.3	26	2,912	8.9	37	2,921	12.7
	2001	244	3,024	80.7	156	2,879	54.2	37	2,921	12.7	39	2,975	13.1
	2002	261	3,067	85.1	146	2,815	51.9	39	2,975	13.1	...	...	...
TC	2001	82	1,139	72.0	26	998	26.1	10	763	13.1	1	5	3.6

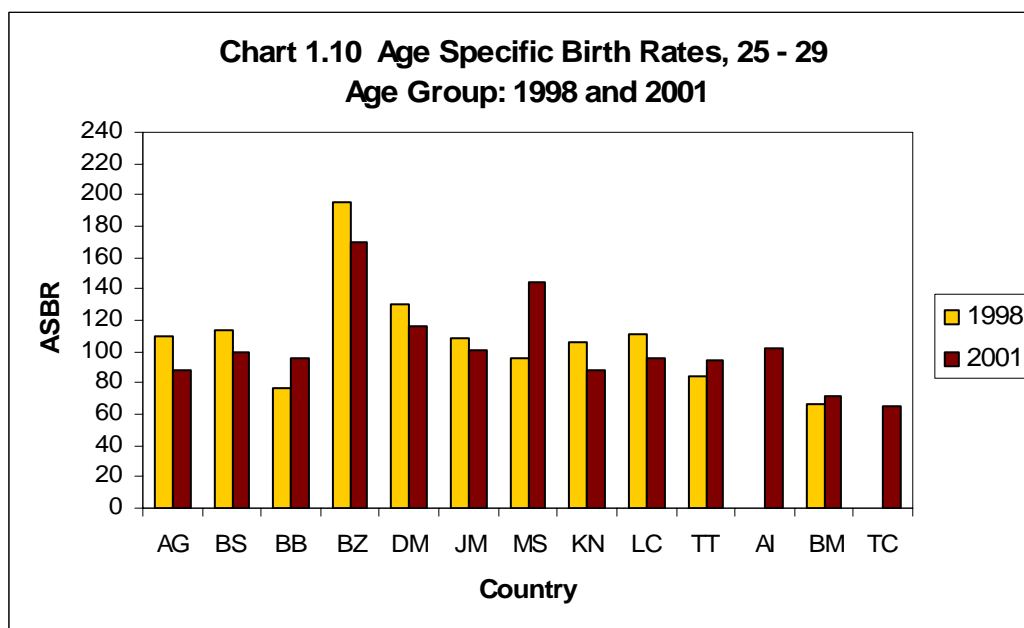
Census Years are in ***Bold Italics***



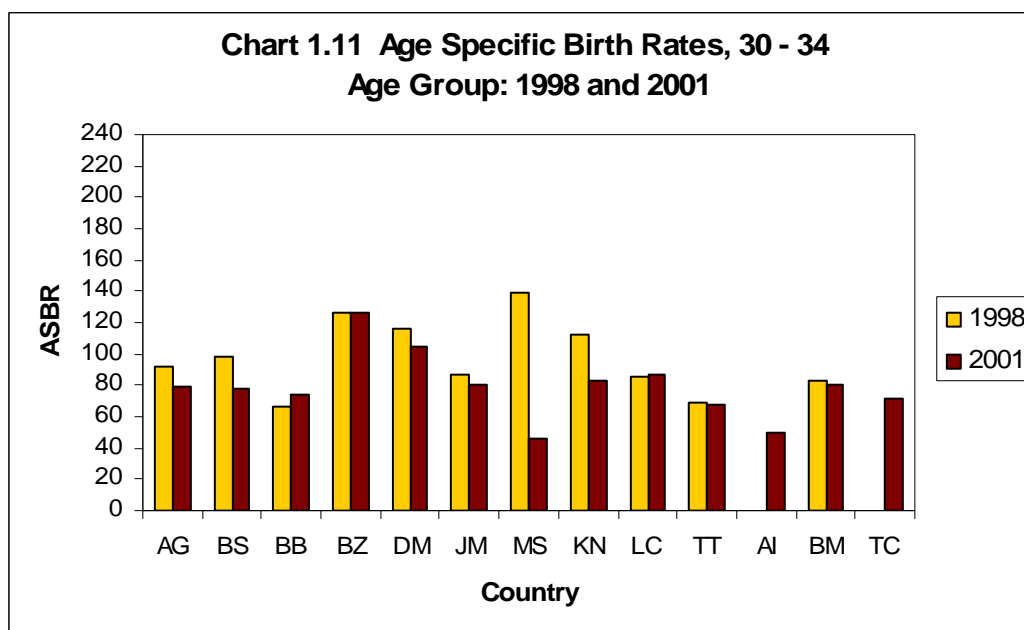
Source: Based on Table 1.7



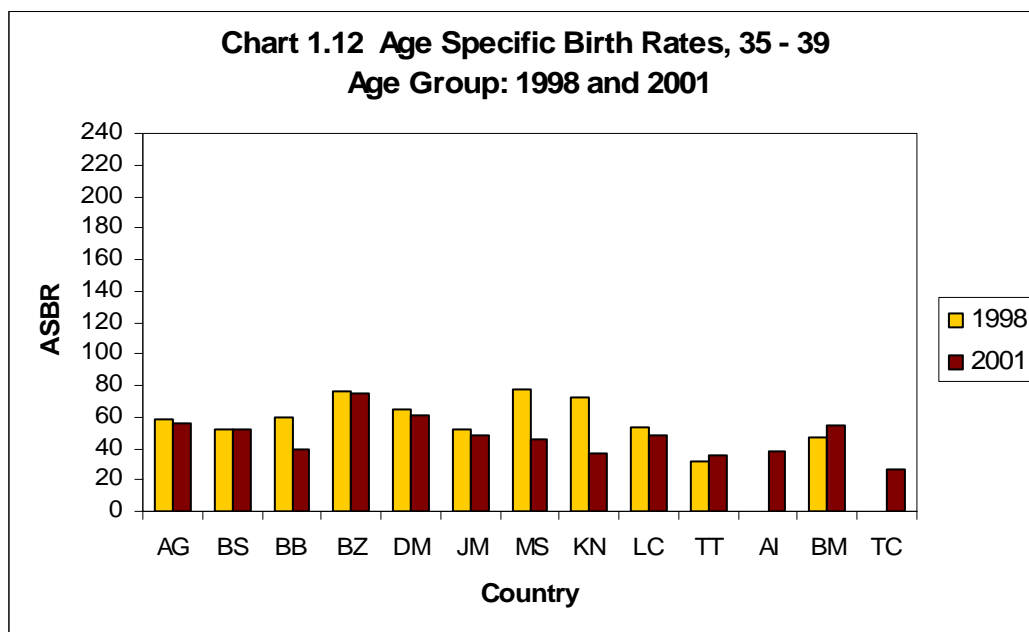
Source: Based on Table 1.7



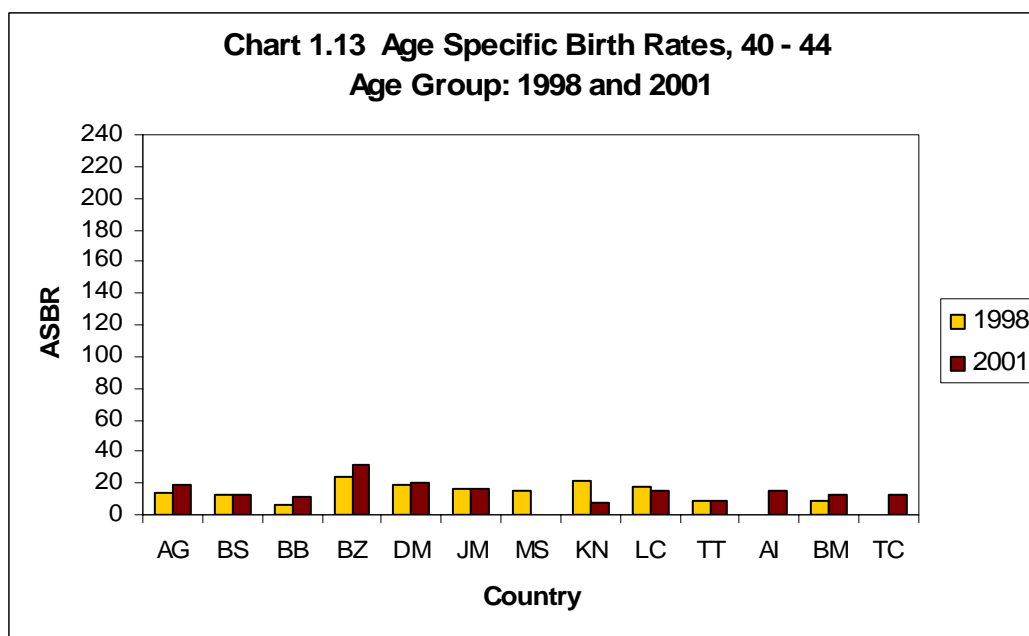
Source: Based on Table 1.7



Source: Based on Table 1.7



Source: Based on Table 1.7



Source: Based on Table 1.7

Sources:

AG -Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Health, Health Information Unit
BB - Registration Department
BS - Vital Registration Records
BZ - National Health Information Surveillance Unit
DM - Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Health
JM - Demographic Statistics 2003, Statistical Institute of Jamaica
MS - Department of Statistics, Montserrat
KN - Statistics Office
LC - Registrar of Civil Status and Government Statistics Department
TT - Central Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics
AI - Department Of Statistics, Anguilla
BM - Department of Statistics, Bermuda
TC - Department of Statistics, Turks and Calicos

PHF7: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, 1998 - 2004**PH****Concept and Definition**

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a hypothetical cohort of women if, throughout their reproductive years, the Age Specific Birth Rates for the specified year remained unchanged (UN definition). It is a hypothetical, synthetic cohort measure since no woman actually experiences the fertility rates in reality.

Method of Computation

The TFR is an estimate of the average number of children that would be born to each woman if current birth rates remain constant and therefore gives the best picture of trends in the numbers of children women are having.

$$\text{TFR} = \sum (\text{Age Specific Birth Rates} * 5)$$

This indicator was computed from information in Table 1.7 Age Specific Birth Rates for all member states except for Grenada and the Associate Member, British Virgin Islands that provided data for this indicator.

Indicator Relevance

The TFR is an estimate of the average number of children that would be born to each woman if current birth rates remain constant. i.e. the expected number of children a woman who survives to the end of the reproductive age span will have during her lifetime if she experiences the same age specific birth rates. The TFR therefore gives an estimate of fertility trends. It is also indicative of the replacement level fertility. The TFR reflects the degree to which women have been able to access reproductive health services in order to control their childbearing activities and is therefore an indicator of reproductive health and access to reproductive health care. It measures also the degree to which policies designed to change reproductive behaviour have been successful.

Lower fertility results in slower population growth and creates opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction as the dependency ratio declines in the less than 15 category. The ICPD Programme of Action affirmed that *'persistent widespread poverty and serious social and gender inequities have significant influences on and are in turn influenced by demographic factors such as population growth, structure and distribution'*. It is expected that countries should make accessible through the primary health care system reproductive health to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015. In an effort to make the MDG goals and targets more relevant to the Caribbean context and in keeping with the recommendation by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a new target on reproductive health was recommended to enable the achievement of *Universal Access to Reproductive and Sexual Health Services* through primary health care systems, *to be achieved by 2015*.

Data Assessment

The total fertility rate was calculated from data submitted by most Member States on live births and population by age group from which the ASBRS were calculated, followed by the TFRS. All reporting Member States/ Associate Members followed the internationally recommended definition for the age specific birth rate. This indicator is therefore

conceptually harmonized among these countries. This indicator is derived from information on the registration of births, supplemented by sample surveys and censuses. It is affected by the coverage of births in the registration systems.

Gender Dimension

The Total Fertility Rates are based on births to women in specific age groups and reflect the degree to which women have been able to access reproductive health services in order to control their childbearing activities. Fertility rates impact the productive and reproductive roles of women and could be an area in which unequal power relations between men and women can affect outcomes. Given the decline in fertility levels in the reporting Member States women have been able to access these services with some degree of success and have therefore been able to exert control over their reproductive behaviour. Factors that may have contributed to the decline in fertility levels include the availability and use of contraceptives, education and women's increased participation in the labour force.

Data Sources

CARICOM Secretariat work sheets and data supplied by Member States/ Associate Members.

Evaluation

Generally comparing 1998 with the latest year available, there were decreases in the TFR with moderate fluctuations in the intervening years for all Member States except Barbados where there was a slight increase from 1.7 in 1998 to 1.8 births per woman in 2003. Across Member States, in 1998 the TFR ranged from a low of 1.0 birth per woman in Grenada to a high of 4.3 in Belize. Dominica remained constant at 3.0 throughout the period. Among the countries that reported in 2001, the Turks and Caicos Islands showed the lowest rate of 1.4 and again the highest fertility rate was found in Belize. (4.0). In 2001, the Member States of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Montserrat and Trinidad and Tobago and all of the Associate Members experienced low replacement fertility levels of 2 births per woman or less. A TFR of 2.0 is the level of fertility required for a society to exactly replace itself.

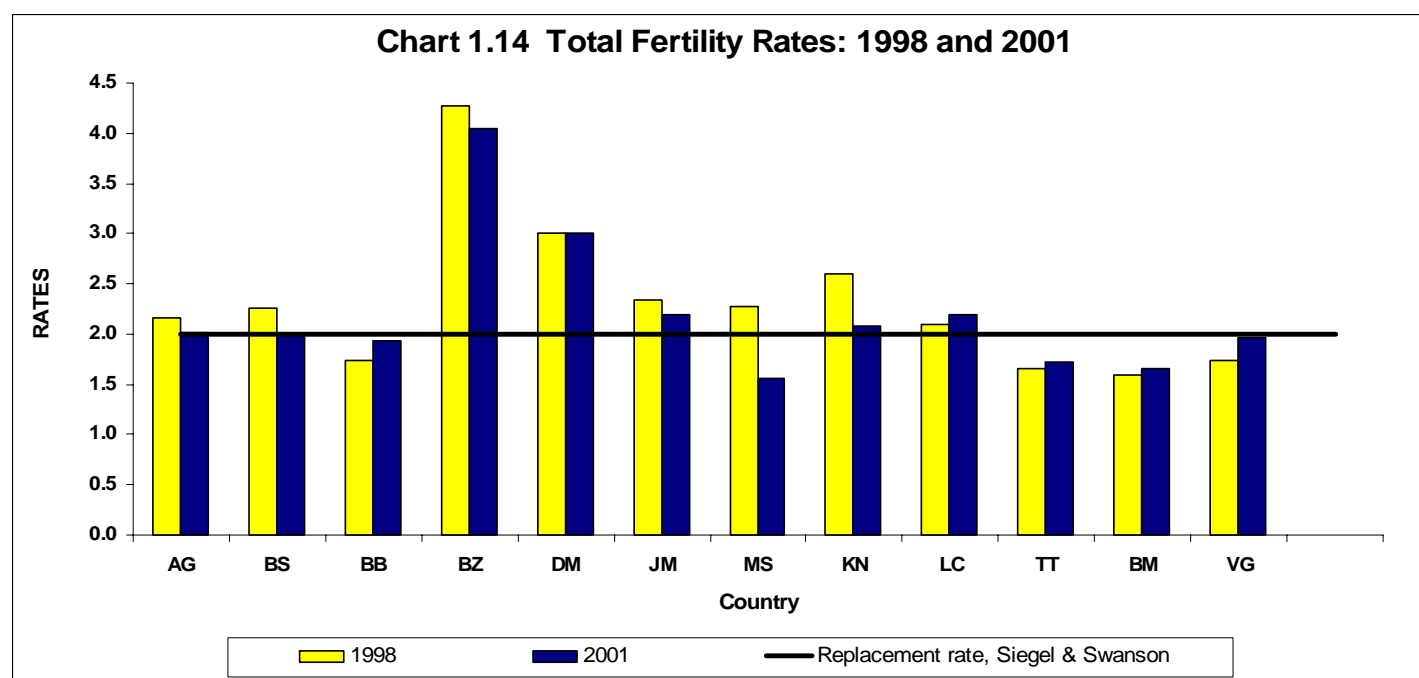
The TFR for Belize is in accordance with the trends in the ASBRs and the reflection of a youthful population. For Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Bermuda the TFRs reflect the trends in the ASBRs and the ageing population for these Member States and Associate Members. While the TFR for Barbados increased from 1998 to 2000, it still remained among the lowest along with Trinidad and Tobago and Bermuda. This is consistent with the ASBRs with improvement from 1998-1999 for the age groups 25-29 and 30-34.

Table 1.8 Total Fertility Rate: 1998 - 2004

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
AG	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.0	...	...	...
BS	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
BB	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	...
BZ	4.3	...	...	4.0	4.0	...	...
DM	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
GD	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...
JM	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	...	...	...
MS	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.8
KN	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	...	...	...
LC	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.6
SR	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
TT	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	...	...
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS							
AI	...	...	...	2.0	...	...	...
BM	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	...	...
VG	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	...
TC	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...

Sources: Calculated by the CARICOM Secretariat based on Table 1.7 except for:
 Central Statistics Office, Grenada
 Demographic Profile of the British Virgin Islands

Note: ... Means Nil or Negligible



Source: Based on Table 1.8

PHF8: CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG WOMEN, 1998 – 2003**NH****Concept and Definition**

The United Nations defines contraception in its narrow usage as measures that are taken to prevent sexual intercourse from resulting in conception. Contraceptive methods are also referred to as birth control methods, including intentional abortion, sterilization, and complete abstinence.

Method of Computation

The female population reporting contraceptive use is categorized according to the method of contraception used. Efforts were made to obtain a crude estimate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (as defined under the MDGs indicators) and the condom use rate. It is to be noted that these are rough estimates.

Contraceptive Prevalence is defined as the number of women, aged 15-49, in marital or consensual unions who are practising (or whose sexual partners are practising) contraception, expressed as a percentage of the total number of women of the same age group (and same marital status if applicable) in the survey. *(Please refer to Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Development Group).*

The Condom Use Rate of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is the number of women aged 15-49, who are in marital or consensual unions, who are practising contraception by using condoms, as a proportion of all those who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising any form of contraception of the same age group and marital status. *(Please refer to Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, United Nations Development Group).*

Indicator Relevance

These indicators reflect the access to reproductive health services and to measure the success of health and population programmes in responding to women's reproductive needs. ICPD goals articulated that countries should make reproductive health accessible through the primary health care system to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than 2015. Included in such care inter alia is family planning communication, services, counselling, education and information.

Data Assessment

In Member States data on contraceptive use are derived from various sources using different methodologies, which affect data comparability. Other factors which impact comparability are issues such as coverage. Contraceptive use is generally under-reported since most of the sources of data that are not from surveys, use reported data from public family planning clinics and do not capture the private sector. Also in terms of coverage it is assumed that women who are currently in a union are canvassed for this information. In reproductive health surveys the concepts of contraceptive use varies and may include ever used, current use, consistent use or some alternative concept of contraceptive use.

Gender Dimension

Data on contraceptive use have been collected primarily on women principally to facilitate ease of measurement. Access to quality family planning allows women to bear children in a relatively risk free manner by empowering women to control the number and spacing of their children. This data needs to be complemented with statistics on unmet need for contraceptives.

Data Sources

In Member States, data for this table were sourced from community health clinics and family planning clinics. Data on contraceptive usage can also be derived from administrative sources from family planning clinics or from reproductive health and fertility surveys. In at least one member state there is a regular survey that captures information on aspects of reproductive health behaviour such as contraceptive use. However in other member states sources range from family planning providers to ad hoc surveys thus hindering comparability among countries.

Evaluation

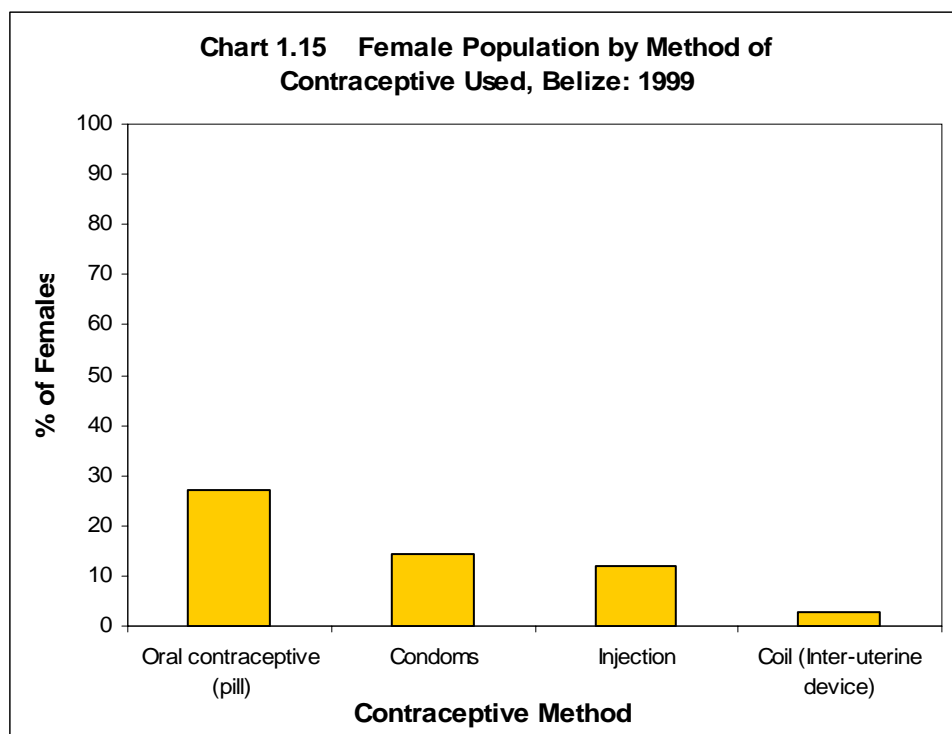
Due to the quality of this data no analysis would be presented.

Table 1.9 Female Contraceptive Use by Type of Contraceptive Method Used: 1998-2003

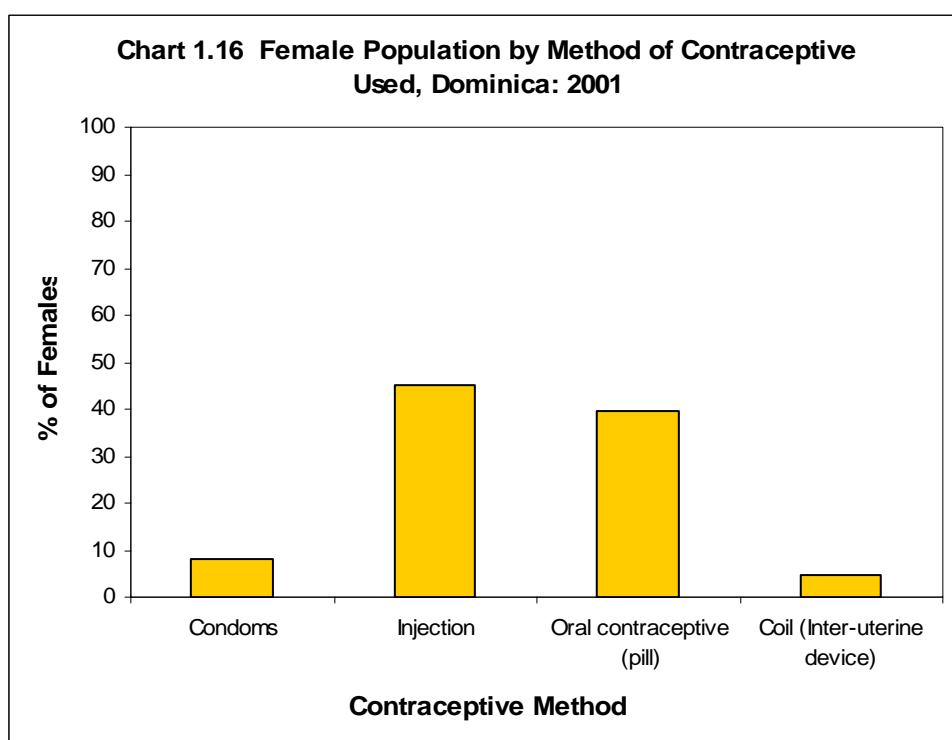
Country	Year	Oral contraceptive (pill)	Injection	Coil (Intra- uterine device)	Condoms	Other	TOTAL	Condom Use Rate	Female Population 15-49 years	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
BZ	1999	9241	4005	932	4925	14962	34065	0.14	59190	0.58
DM	1998	1206	1951	35	446	72	3710	0.12	16448	0.23
	1999	1247	1839	184	376	38	3684	0.10	16725	0.22
	2000	1321	1963	78	392	13	3767	0.10	16966	0.22
	2001	1335	1530	163	276	80	3384	0.08	16905	0.20
	2002	1389	1628	42	260	66	3385	0.08	16839	0.20
	2003	1380	1404	38	283	32	3137	0.09	16810	0.19
JM	2001	12662	18332	645	8697	26	40362	0.22	683408	0.06
	2002	10520	16812	519	7184	513	35548	0.20	689049	0.05
KN	2000	1684	841	352	2183	...	5060	0.43	10470	0.48
	2001	1602	871	337	3109	...	5919	0.53	12611	0.47
LC	1998	3231	751	199	...	22	4203	...	41118	0.10
	1999	3978	1076	311	...	1	5366	...	42055	0.13
	2000	4709	1363	440	...	34	6546	...	43071	0.15
	2001	5449	1619	569	...	53	7690	...	42337	0.18
	2002	6203	1868	636	...	28	8735	...	43420	0.20

Sources: Belize Family Health Survey 1999 – Females, Central Statistical Office, Belize
Central Statistical Office and Dominica Planned Parenthood, Dominica
Statistical Institute of Jamaica and National Family Planning Board, Jamaica
Central Statistics Office and Saint Lucia Planned Parenthood Association, Saint Lucia
Central Statistics Office, St. Kitts and Nevis

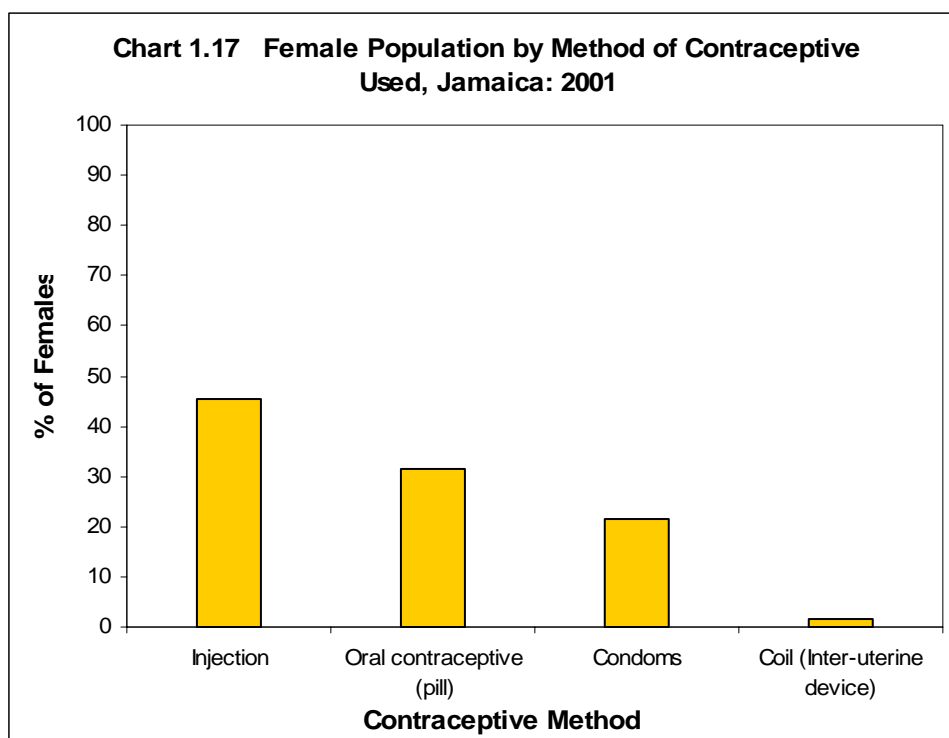
Notes: The category, *Other* refers to Diaphragms, Sterilization and Periodic Abstinence
Female Population 15-49 years, is based on Appendix 1, Table 1.1(a)
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate = Total number of females using contraceptives / Total female population 15-49 years



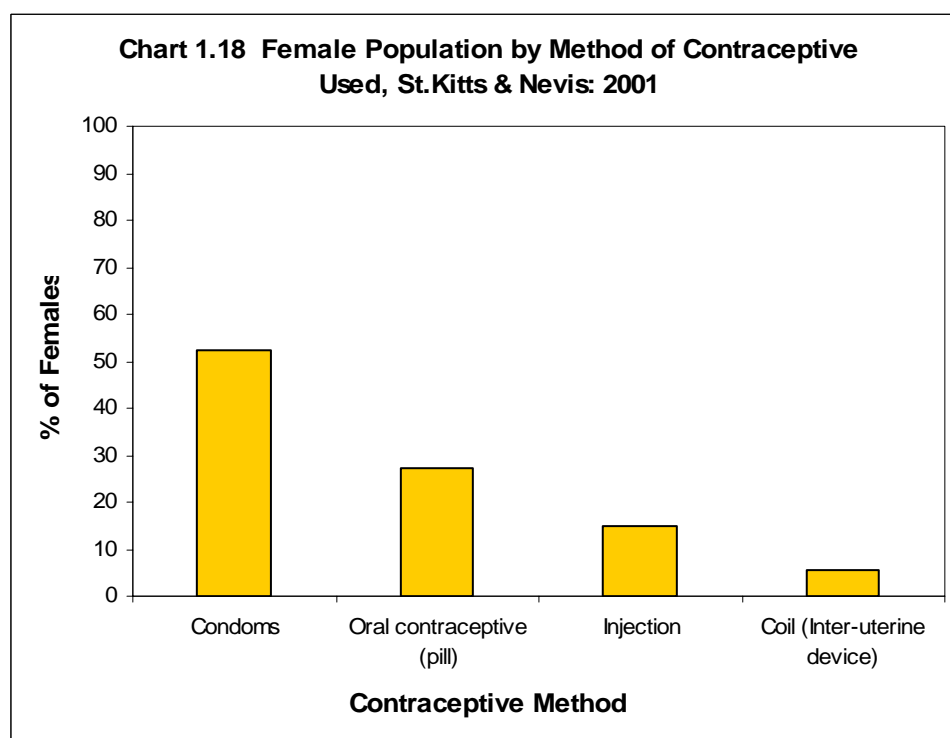
Source: Based on Table 1.9



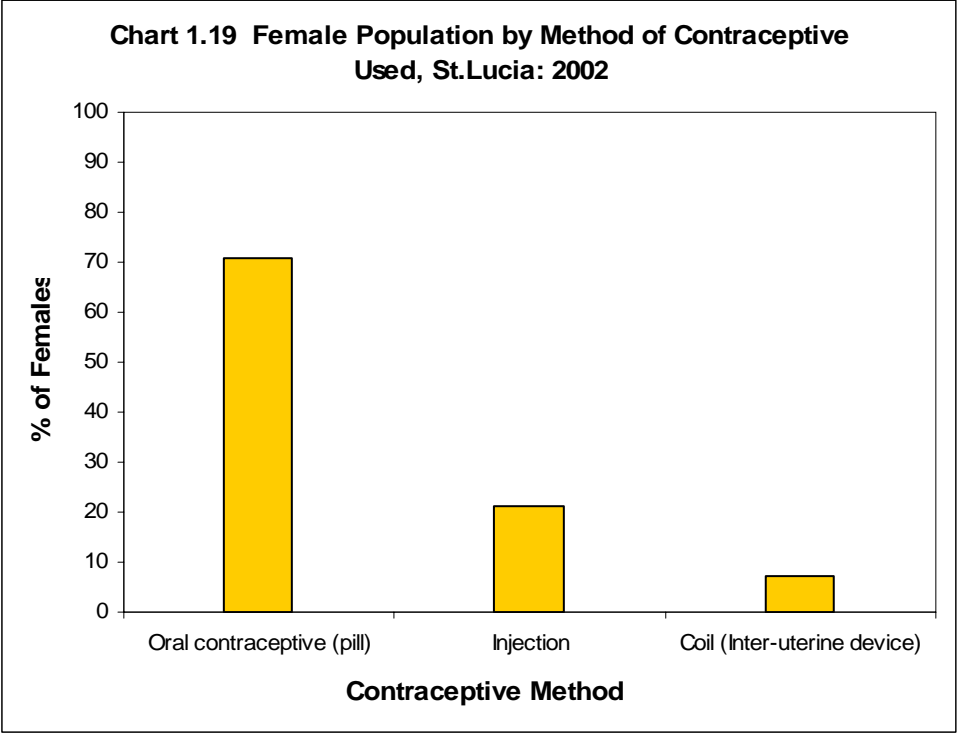
Source: Based on Table 1.9



Source: Based on Table 1.9



Source: Based on Table 1.9



Source: Based on Table 1.9

PHF9: POPULATION BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD AND HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS

NH

Concept and Definition

The Household is defined as follows: (a) a one-person household, defined as an arrangement in which one person makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of multi-person household; and (b) a multi-person household, defined as a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget. They may be related or unrelated or a combination of both related and unrelated. The head of household is defined as that person in the household who is acknowledged as such by the other members. In some cases the term ‘reference person’ is used to avoid controversial issues surrounding headship that is often reported as being male rather than female.

Method of Computation

The population by head of household is classified according to the size of the household from census and survey data.

Indicator Relevance

Data on household headship facilitate the examination of patterns and changes in the family structure and in economic well-being. Statistics on household headship therefore provide useful information on the living arrangements, economic earners and the economic aspects relative to the provision of the needs of the household. Additionally, these statistics provide a useful indication of the number of households in which women have sole responsibility.

Data Assessment

The concept of head of household is not harmonized among Member States and Associate Members. Some countries follow the UN definition while others use the concept of the person who carries the main responsibility for the household. The source of the information on headship is primarily derived from the census and also to a lesser extent from household surveys.

Gender Dimension

It is argued that Households headed by women have a lower standard of living than those headed by men. There are also issues concerning relationships within households that are headed by men, such that women may not have access to the required financial resources or participate in decision making. Households can constitute a site for gender inequality and of vulnerability to poverty. Statistics on headship provide an indication of the number of households where women have sole responsibility for supporting the household. These statistics reflect the fact that while women may be de facto heads of households they are not reported as such and hence their headship roles and responsibilities are under-reported.

Data Sources

Data for this table was sourced from the 2000 Census Round.

Evaluation

Tables: 1.10 and 1.11 provide data on Population by Head of Household and Household Size. In all but two countries, households were headed by men across all household size groups. The exceptions were Saint Lucia in which more women than men were reported as heads across all household size groups and Bermuda in which more women than men were reported as heads in the three-person household size group.

**Table 1.10 Households by Head of Household and Household Size:
2000 Round of Census**

Country	Census Year	Size of Households								
		One person hh.			Two person hh.			Three person hh.		
		Heads of Households								
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	1,868	3,159	5,027	1,907	2,162	4,069	1,837	1,957	3,794
BS	2000	6,412	11,995	18,407	6,548	10,995	17,543	5,813	8,956	14,769
BB	2000	...	...	20,512	...	...	19,065	...	...	15,375
BZ	2000	1,701	4,556	6,257	2,106	4,632	6,738	2,101	5,576	7,677
DM	2001	1,696	4,787	6,483	1,897	2,491	4,388	1,542	1,856	3,398
JM	2001	...	...	169,226	...	...	136,069	...	...	125,221
MS	2001	280	744	1,024	181	283	464	107	165	272
LC	2001	5,442	5,173	10,615	4,574	4,313	8,887	4,555	4,126	8,681
SR	2004	7,695	10,784	18,479	7,076	12,956	20,032	6,502	13,927	20,429
TT	2000	...	...	46,259	...	...	52,478	...	...	54,734
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	311	696	1,007	295	496	791	255	343	598
BM	2000	3,553	3,805	7,358	3,443	4,096	7,539	2,270	2,219	4,489
TC	2001	736	1,416	2,152	547	1,307	1,854	404	875	1,279

Note: ... Not available
hh refers to households.

Table 1.10 Cont'd. Households by Head of Household and Household Size:
2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	Size of Households						Total All Households / All Heads of Households		
		Four person hh.			Five or more persons					
		Heads of Households								
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	1,325	1,816	3,141	1,918	2,430	4,348	8,855	11,524	20,379
BS	2000	4,448	9,398	13,846	8,754	14,423	23,177	31,975	55,767	87,742
BB	2000	...	...	13,104	...	...	14,970	...	...	83,026
BZ	2000	1,923	6,476	8,399	4,613	18,261	22,874	12,444	39,501	51,945
DM	2001	1,263	1,782	3,045	1,862	3,183	5,045	8,260	14,099	22,359
JM	2001	...	...	111,766	...	...	201,995	...	...	744,277
MS	2001	73	103	176	50	96	146	691	1,391	2,082
LC	2001	3,644	3,308	6,952	6,282	5,757	12,039	24,497	22,677	47,174
SR	2004	5,134	17,219	22,353	11,811	30,359	42,170	38,218	85,245	123,463
TT	2000	...	...	59,495	...	...	90,905	...	...	303,871
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	184	362	546	284	499	783	1,329	2,396	3,725
BM	2000	1,542	2,141	3,683	989	1,090	2,079	11,797	13,351	25,148
TC	2001	230	589	819	319	830	1,149	2,236	5,017	7,253

Note: ... Not available
hh refers to households.

The total households for Jamaica in the 2000 Census Round is **748,326**. The difference of 4,049 represents households for which no matching person records were found.

Table 1.11 Percentage Distribution of Households by Head of Household and Household Size: 2000 Round of Census

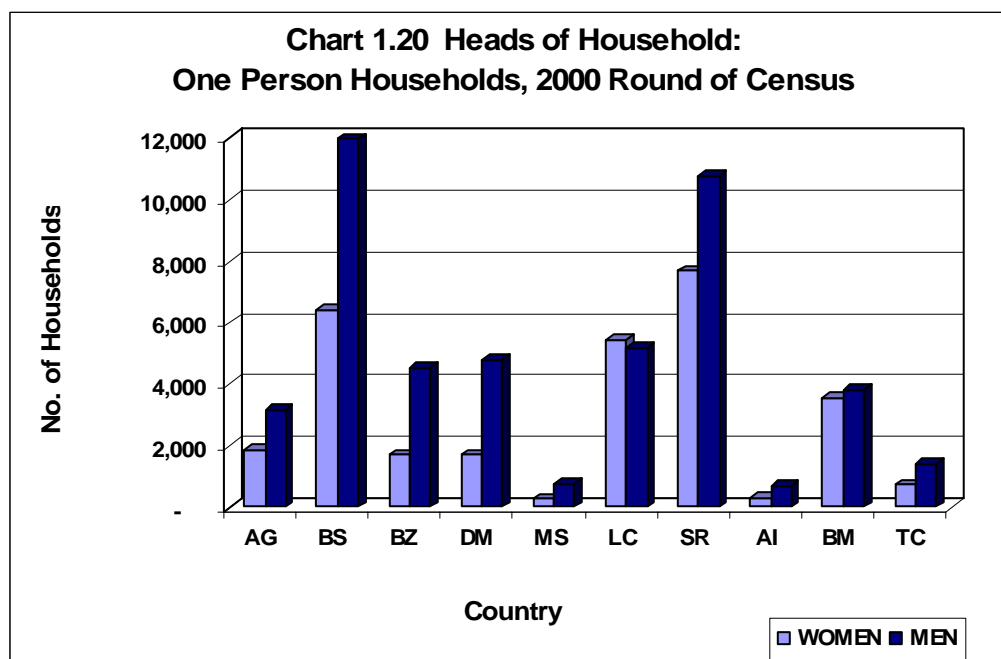
Country	Census Year	Size of Households								
		One person hh.			Two person hh.			Three person hh.		
		Heads of Households								
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	9.2	15.5	24.7	9.4	10.6	20.0	9.0	9.6	18.6
BS	2000	7.3	13.7	21.0	7.5	12.5	20.0	6.6	10.2	16.8
BB	2000	...	...	24.7	...	...	23.0	...	...	18.5
BZ	2000	3.3	8.8	12.0	4.1	8.9	13.0	4.0	10.7	14.8
DM	2001	7.6	21.4	29.0	8.5	11.1	19.6	6.9	8.3	15.2
JM	2001	...	...	22.7	...	...	18.3	...	...	16.8
MS	2001	13.4	35.7	49.2	8.7	13.6	22.3	5.1	7.9	13.1
LC	2001	11.5	11.0	22.5	9.7	9.1	18.8	9.7	8.7	18.4
SR	2004	6.2	8.7	15.0	5.7	10.5	16.2	5.3	11.3	16.5
TT	2000	...	...	15.2	...	...	17.3	...	...	18.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	8.3	18.7	27.0	7.9	13.3	21.2	6.8	9.2	16.1
BM	2000	14.1	15.1	29.3	13.7	16.3	30.0	9.0	8.8	17.9
TC	2001	10.1	19.5	29.7	7.5	18.0	25.6	5.6	12.1	17.6

Note: ... Not available
hh refers to households.

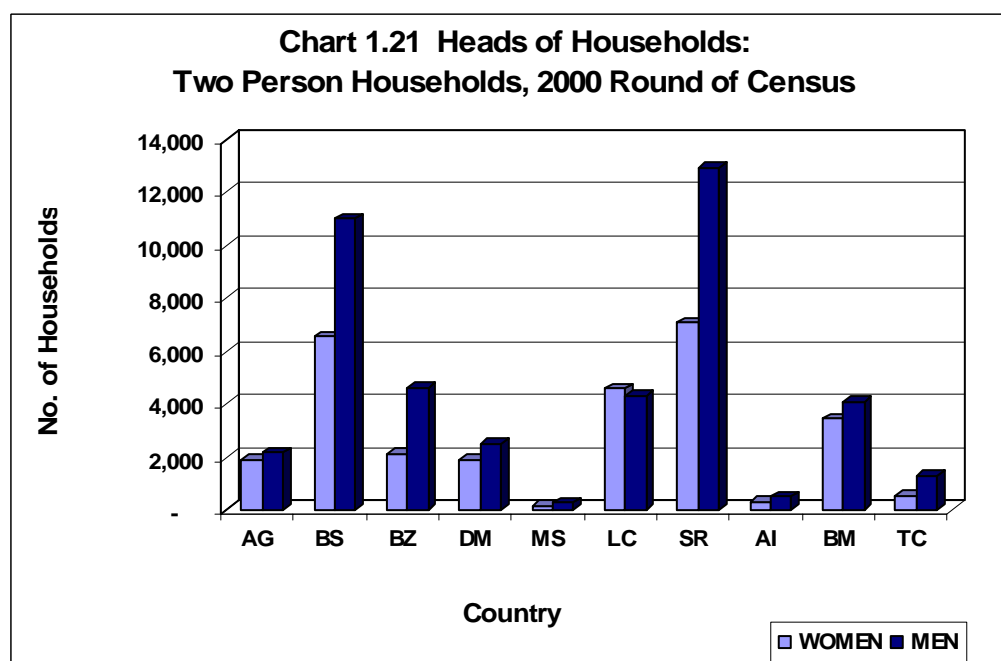
Table 1.11 Percentage Distribution of Households by Head of Household and Household Size: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	Size of Households								
		Four person hh.			Five or more persons			All Households / All Heads of Households		
		Heads of Households								
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	6.5	8.9	15.4	9.4	11.9	21.3	43.5	56.5	100.0
BS	2000	5.1	10.7	15.8	10.0	16.4	26.4	36.4	63.6	100.0
BB	2000	...	...	15.8	...	...	18.0	...	...	100.0
BZ	2000	3.7	12.5	16.2	8.9	35.2	44.0	24.0	76.0	100.0
DM	2001	5.6	8.0	13.6	8.3	14.2	22.6	36.9	63.1	100.0
JM	2001	...	...	15.0	...	...	27.1	...	...	100.0
MS	2001	3.5	4.9	8.5	2.4	4.6	7.0	33.2	66.8	100.0
LC	2001	7.7	7.0	14.7	13.3	12.2	25.5	51.9	48.1	100.0
SR	2004	4.2	13.9	18.1	9.6	24.6	34.2	31.0	69.0	100.0
TT	2000	...	...	19.6	...	...	29.9	...	...	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	4.9	9.7	14.7	7.6	13.4	21.0	35.7	64.3	100.0
BM	2000	6.1	8.5	14.6	3.9	4.3	8.3	46.9	53.1	100.0
TC	2001	3.2	8.1	11.3	4.4	11.4	15.8	30.8	69.2	100.0

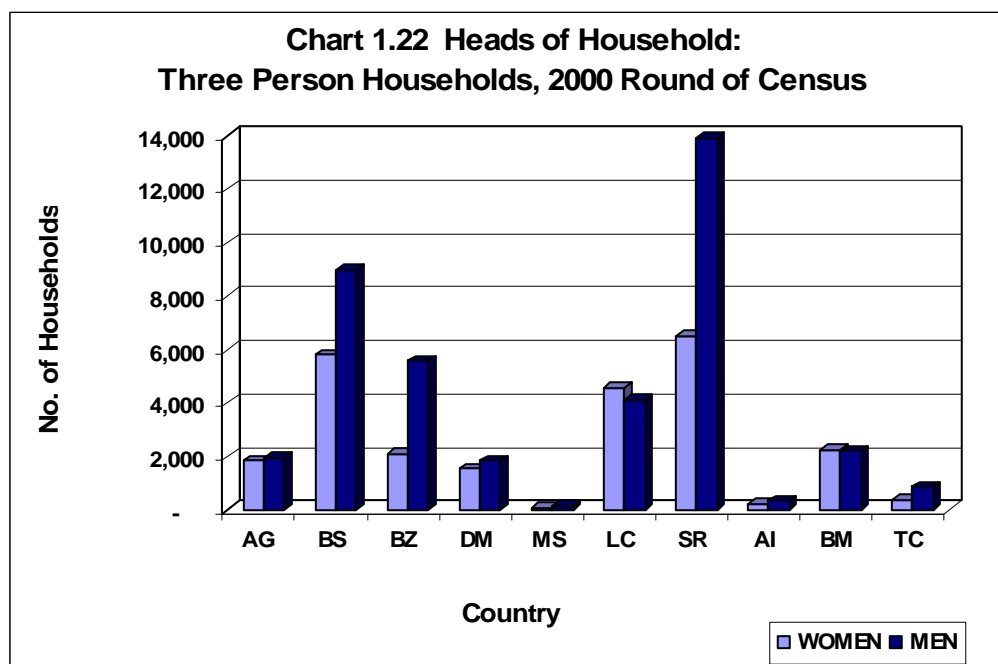
Note: ... Not available
hh refers to households.



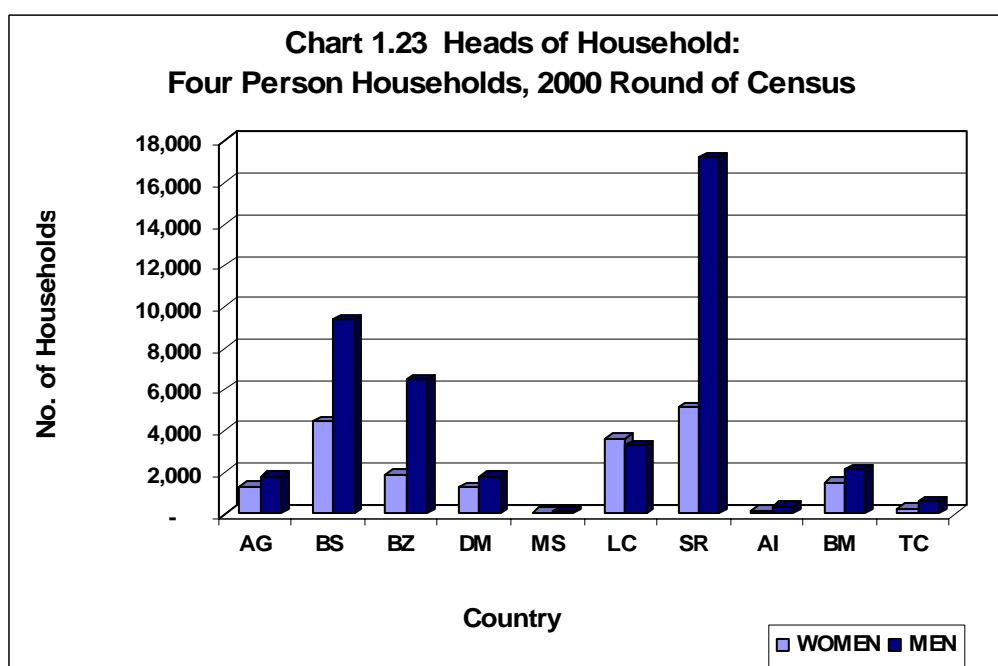
Source: Based on Table 1.10



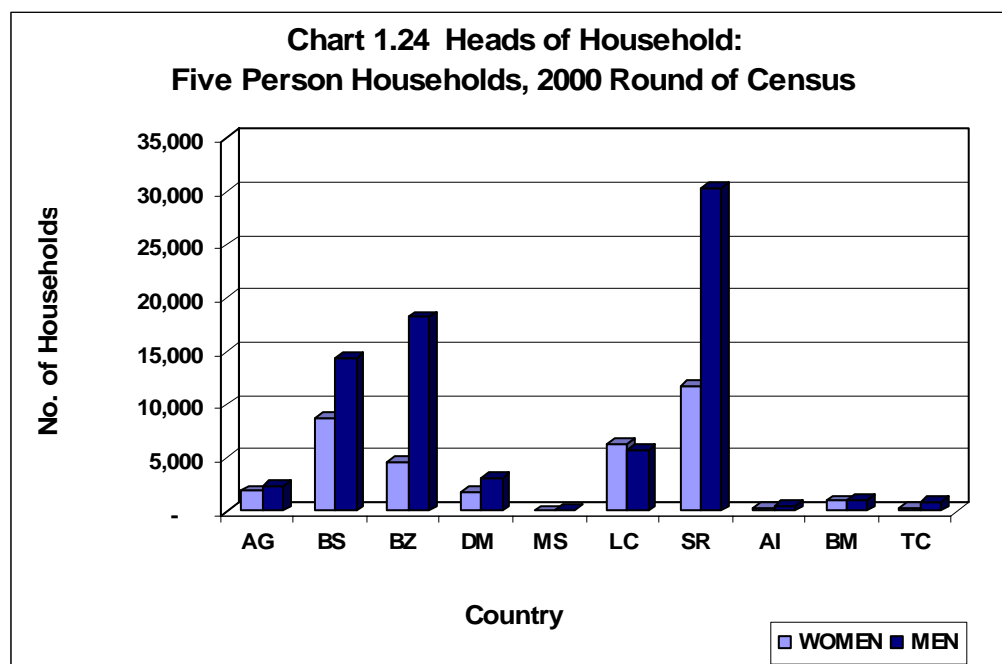
Source: Based on Table 1.10



Source: Based on Table 1.10



Source: Based on Table 1.10



Source: Based on Table 1.10

Appendix 1
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	0 - 4			5 - 9			10-14		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
AG	2001	2,938	3,078	6,016	3,074	3,057	6,131	3,034	2,851	5,885
BS	1998	15,271	16,012	31,283	14,385	14,793	29,178	13,605	14,039	27,644
	1999	15,248	15,943	31,191	14,536	15,023	29,559	13,719	14,108	27,827
	2000	14,454	14,666	29,120	15,634	16,014	31,648	14,412	14,149	28,561
	2001	14,200	14,400	28,600	15,600	16,000	31,600	14,700	14,400	29,100
	2002	14,000	14,300	28,300	15,500	15,900	31,400	15,000	14,800	29,800
	2003	13,900	14,300	28,200	15,300	15,600	30,900	15,300	15,300	30,600
	2004	13,800	14,400	28,200	15,000	15,200	30,200	15,500	15,600	31,100
	2005	14,000	14,600	28,600	14,600	14,700	29,300	15,600	15,800	31,400
BB	1998	9,397	9,607	19,004	9,955	10,009	19,964	9,844	10,094	19,938
	1999	9,253	9,465	18,718	9,993	10,045	20,038	9,617	9,907	19,524
	2000	9,033	9,345	18,378	9,773	10,007	19,780	9,738	10,010	19,748
	2001	9,060	9,391	18,451	9,804	10,056	19,860	9,769	10,059	19,828
	2002	9,085	9,427	18,512	9,830	10,094	19,924	9,793	10,099	19,892
	2003	9,123	9,490	18,613	9,870	10,163	20,033	9,835	10,166	20,001
BZ	1998	17,645	18,310	35,955	16,365	16,840	33,205	14,160	14,890	29,050
	1999	17,360	17,780	35,140	16,520	16,925	33,445	15,190	15,940	31,130
	2000	16,520	16,804	33,324	15,779	16,018	31,797	14,560	15,128	29,688
	2001	18,310	18,795	37,105	17,470	17,870	35,340	16,120	16,870	32,990
	2002	18,870	19,375	38,245	18,000	18,425	36,425	16,610	17,390	34,000
DM	1998	3,780	3,922	7,702	4,081	4,181	8,262	4,036	4,090	8,126
	1999	3,464	3,564	7,028	4,031	4,143	8,174	4,001	4,101	8,102
	2000	3,165	3,264	6,429	3,610	3,967	7,577	3,789	3,572	7,361
	2001	3,062	3,182	6,244	3,597	3,867	7,464	3,541	3,482	7,023
	2002	3,169	3,186	6,355	3,626	3,868	7,494	3,518	3,480	6,998
	2003	3,010	3,120	6,130	3,593	3,809	7,402	3,515	3,438	6,953
GD	1998	5,215	5,391	10,606	5,804	5,873	11,677	6,817	7,045	13,862
	1999	5,089	5,260	10,349	5,715	5,763	11,478	6,669	6,796	13,465
	2000	5,120	5,292	10,412	5,749	5,798	11,547	6,709	6,837	13,546
	2001	5,108	4,804	9,912	5,166	4,895	10,061	5,201	4,927	10,128
GY	2002	43,698	45,291	88,989	47,546	49,120	96,666	40,274	41,218	81,492
JM	1998	135,182	140,046	275,228	145,269	149,189	294,458	137,138	139,487	276,625
	1999	134,685	139,605	274,290	145,230	149,339	294,569	136,884	139,424	276,308
	2000	134,223	139,197	273,420	145,224	149,526	294,750	136,660	139,394	276,054
	2001	133,904	138,914	272,818	145,219	149,653	294,872	136,506	139,372	275,878
	2002	128,995	132,099	261,094	145,009	148,245	293,254	137,438	140,111	277,549

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year	15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	2,761	2,490	5,251	2,627	2,404	5,031	2,867	2,443	5,310
BS	1998	12,843	13,310	26,153	12,790	12,829	25,619	13,283	12,990	26,273
	1999	12,993	13,514	26,507	12,570	12,679	25,249	13,389	13,117	26,506
	2000	13,084	13,356	26,440	12,703	12,258	24,961	13,872	13,238	27,110
	2001	13,300	13,400	26,700	12,600	12,300	24,900	13,800	13,100	26,900
	2002	13,500	13,500	27,000	12,600	12,400	25,000	13,600	12,800	26,400
	2003	13,800	13,200	27,000	12,700	12,600	25,300	13,300	12,500	25,800
	2004	14,000	13,700	27,700	12,900	12,800	25,700	13,000	12,300	25,300
	2005	14,400	13,900	28,300	13,000	13,000	26,000	12,800	12,200	25,000
BB	1998	10,496	10,605	21,101	10,550	10,785	21,335	10,717	10,679	21,396
	1999	10,518	10,567	21,085	10,262	10,506	20,768	10,804	10,761	21,565
	2000	10,043	10,220	20,263	9,533	9,666	19,199	10,671	10,618	21,289
	2001	10,076	10,270	20,346	9,567	9,713	19,280	10,706	10,670	21,376
	2002	10,100	10,311	20,411	9,587	9,752	19,339	10,732	10,712	21,444
	2003	10,144	10,379	20,523	9,628	9,816	19,444	10,778	10,783	21,561
BZ	1998	14,140	14,095	28,235	9,800	9,385	19,185	8,625	7,185	15,810
	1999	13,260	13,485	26,745	11,090	10,545	21,635	9,645	9,320	18,965
	2000	12,802	12,798	25,600	10,594	10,030	20,624	9,269	8,893	18,162
	2001	14,080	14,220	28,300	11,725	11,195	22,920	10,235	9,870	20,105
	2002	14,510	14,660	29,170	12,085	11,540	23,625	10,545	10,175	20,720
DM	1998	3,627	3,915	7,542	3,391	3,500	6,891	2,710	3,113	5,823
	1999	3,580	3,806	7,386	3,487	3,612	7,099	2,710	3,101	5,811
	2000	3,373	3,465	6,838	2,145	2,448	4,593	2,525	2,611	5,136
	2001	3,361	3,378	6,739	2,137	2,386	4,523	2,516	2,545	5,061
	2002	3,327	3,362	6,689	2,064	2,396	4,460	2,530	2,564	5,094
	2003	3,368	3,359	6,727	2,092	2,435	4,527	2,599	2,572	5,171
GD	1998	5,491	5,605	11,096	4,387	4,625	9,012	3,238	3,690	6,928
	1999	5,799	6,041	11,840	4,554	4,658	9,212	3,387	3,860	7,247
	2000	5,834	6,077	11,911	4,581	4,686	9,267	3,407	3,883	7,290
	2001	5,228	4,993	10,221	5,206	5,197	10,403	4,952	5,147	10,099
GY	2002	33,425	33,497	66,922	32,505	31,910	64,415	30,858	30,232	61,090
JM	1998	127,272	127,655	254,927	114,054	107,885	221,939	108,120	99,177	207,297
	1999	126,597	127,192	253,789	112,861	106,789	219,650	107,994	99,139	207,133
	2000	125,955	126,762	252,717	111,698	105,721	217,419	107,895	99,124	207,019
	2001	125,512	126,464	251,976	110,896	104,985	215,881	107,825	99,113	206,938
	2002	126,200	126,056	252,256	111,478	107,669	219,147	106,761	96,739	203,500

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	3,217	2,578	5,795	3,043	2,506	5,549	2,529	2,080	4,609
BS	1998	13,303	12,914	26,217	12,848	12,279	25,127	9,973	9,274	19,247
	1999	13,192	12,784	25,976	13,237	12,765	26,002	10,566	9,844	20,410
	2000	13,592	12,724	26,316	13,525	12,559	26,084	11,105	10,068	21,173
	2001	13,800	12,800	26,600	13,700	12,800	26,500	11,700	10,700	22,400
	2002	14,000	13,000	27,000	13,800	12,800	26,600	12,300	11,200	23,500
	2003	14,200	13,200	27,400	13,900	12,800	26,700	12,800	11,800	24,600
	2004	14,300	13,300	27,600	13,900	12,800	26,700	13,300	12,200	25,500
	2005	14,300	13,300	27,600	14,000	12,800	26,800	13,600	12,600	26,200
BB	1998	10,762	10,276	21,038	11,833	10,817	22,650	10,932	9,909	20,841
	1999	10,417	10,012	20,429	11,728	10,768	22,496	11,219	10,146	21,365
	2000	10,706	10,355	21,061	11,816	11,005	22,821	11,182	10,290	21,472
	2001	10,740	10,405	21,145	11,853	11,059	22,912	11,853	11,059	22,912
	2002	10,768	10,446	21,214	11,884	11,103	22,987	11,246	10,382	21,628
	2003	10,814	10,516	21,330	11,937	11,176	23,113	11,297	10,450	21,747
BZ	1998	8,195	7,065	15,260	7,405	6,715	14,120	5,295	5,205	10,500
	1999	8,315	8,090	16,405	7,115	7,235	14,350	5,545	5,885	11,430
	2000	7,960	7,693	15,653	6,888	6,901	13,789	5,275	5,606	10,881
	2001	8,805	8,575	17,380	7,570	7,665	15,235	5,830	6,255	12,085
	2002	9,075	8,840	17,915	7,800	7,900	15,700	6,005	6,450	12,455
DM	1998	2,303	2,728	5,031	1,786	2,101	3,887	1,414	1,530	2,944
	1999	2,322	2,772	5,094	1,854	2,158	4,012	1,504	1,648	3,152
	2000	2,783	2,897	5,680	2,460	2,852	5,312	2,063	2,426	4,489
	2001	2,773	2,824	5,597	2,451	2,780	5,231	2,056	2,365	4,421
	2002	2,795	2,821	5,616	2,451	2,802	5,253	2,050	2,366	4,416
	2003	2,744	2,836	5,580	2,301	2,852	5,153	2,073	2,331	4,404
GD	1998	3,076	3,021	6,097	3,200	3,235	6,435	2,510	2,479	4,989
	1999	2,959	2,931	5,890	3,224	3,274	6,498	2,720	2,612	5,332
	2000	2,978	2,999	5,977	3,243	3,294	6,537	2,736	2,628	5,364
	2001	3,528	3,698	7,226	2,675	3,034	5,709	2,345	2,559	4,904
GY	2002	28,857	29,086	57,943	26,297	26,438	52,735	23,153	23,337	46,490
JM	1998	100,526	91,346	191,872	89,688	81,426	171,114	72,275	70,057	142,332
	1999	101,587	92,368	193,955	92,513	83,724	176,237	74,824	72,375	147,199
	2000	102,669	93,411	196,080	95,353	86,035	181,388	77,385	74,702	152,087
	2001	103,413	94,127	197,540	97,307	87,626	184,933	79,146	76,304	155,450
	2002	104,210	97,414	201,624	97,887	89,157	187,044	82,766	78,962	161,728

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	45 - 49			50 - 54			55 - 59		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	1,914	1,677	3,591	1,433	1,279	2,712	1,088	896	1,984
BS	1998	7,194	6,899	14,093	5,811	5,565	11,376	5,093	4,603	9,696
	1999	7,622	7,282	14,904	5,919	5,704	11,623	5,258	4,799	10,057
	2000	8,256	7,691	15,947	6,264	5,805	12,069	5,404	4,814	10,218
	2001	8,800	8,100	16,900	6,600	6,100	12,700	5,500	4,900	10,400
	2002	9,400	8,600	18,000	6,900	6,400	13,300	5,600	5,000	10,600
	2003	9,900	9,100	19,000	7,300	6,800	14,100	5,800	5,200	11,000
	2004	10,500	9,500	20,000	7,700	7,200	14,900	5,900	5,300	11,200
	2005	11,100	10,000	21,100	8,200	7,600	15,800	6,100	5,500	11,600
BB	1998	8,918	8,341	17,259	6,802	6,245	13,047	5,428	4,488	9,916
	1999	9,296	8,601	17,897	7,212	6,743	13,955	5,515	4,592	10,107
	2000	9,336	8,598	17,934	7,527	7,024	14,551	5,525	4,677	10,202
	2001	9,382	8,660	18,042	9,366	8,640	18,006	7,550	7,058	14,608
	2002	9,391	8,674	18,065	7,571	7,086	14,657	5,557	4,719	10,276
	2003	9,431	8,732	18,163	7,604	7,133	14,737	5,582	4,750	10,332
BZ	1998	4,075	4,275	8,350	3,365	3,575	6,940	2,775	2,950	5,725
	1999	4,220	4,535	8,755	3,015	3,310	6,325	2,170	2,455	4,625
	2000	4,036	4,299	8,335	2,872	3,142	6,014	2,113	2,368	4,481
	2001	4,435	4,765	9,200	3,175	3,500	6,675	2,310	2,595	4,905
	2002	4,570	4,910	9,480	3,270	3,610	6,880	2,380	2,675	5,055
DM	1998	1,217	1,302	2,519	1,106	1,046	2,152	1,066	939	2,005
	1999	1,268	1,319	2,587	1,081	1,068	2,149	1,093	984	2,077
	2000	1,617	1,954	3,571	1,356	1,473	2,829	1,184	1,214	2,398
	2001	1,611	1,905	3,516	1,351	1,436	2,787	1,180	1,183	2,363
	2002	1,622	1,934	3,556	1,359	1,439	2,798	1,184	1,195	2,379
	2003	1,633	1,898	3,531	1,373	1,414	2,787	1,203	1,162	2,365
GD	1998	1,778	1,898	3,676	1,448	1,318	2,766	1,353	1,134	2,487
	1999	1,814	1,943	3,757	1,524	1,363	2,887	1,304	1,153	2,457
	2000	1,825	1,955	3,780	1,533	1,371	2,904	1,312	1,160	2,472
	2001	2,770	2,824	5,594	2,750	2,595	5,345	1,940	1,942	3,882
GY	2002	17,862	17,952	35,814	13,943	14,208	28,151	9,150	8,980	18,130
JM	1998	54,084	52,785	106,869	44,979	46,343	91,322	36,149	36,860	73,009
	1999	55,466	53,921	109,387	45,948	47,576	93,524	36,457	37,519	73,976
	2000	56,857	55,067	111,924	46,927	48,817	95,744	36,774	38,186	74,960
	2001	57,815	55,856	113,671	47,599	49,670	97,269	36,990	38,645	75,635
	2002	59,747	59,178	118,925	49,199	51,699	100,898	37,860	39,635	77,495

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	847	716	1,563	711	600	1,311	624	488	1,112
BS	1998	3,896	3,396	7,292	2,926	2,450	5,376	2,243	1,625	3,868
	1999	4,091	3,549	7,640	3,035	2,569	5,604	2,341	1,714	4,055
	2000	4,285	3,787	8,072	3,173	2,677	5,850	2,396	1,705	4,101
	2001	4,500	3,900	8,400	3,300	2,800	6,100	2,500	1,800	4,300
	2002	4,600	4,100	8,700	3,500	3,000	6,500	2,500	1,900	4,400
	2003	4,800	4,200	9,000	3,600	3,100	6,700	2,600	2,000	4,600
	2004	5,000	4,300	9,300	3,800	3,200	7,000	2,700	2,100	4,800
	2005	5,100	4,400	9,500	3,900	3,300	7,200	2,800	2,200	5,000
BB	1998	4,937	3,921	8,858	4,524	3,339	7,863	4,356	3,055	7,411
	1999	5,044	4,029	9,073	4,451	3,319	7,770	4,359	3,031	7,390
	2000	5,303	4,270	9,573	5,008	3,926	8,934	4,794	3,478	8,272
	2001	5,542	4,700	10,242	5,319	4,291	9,610	5,026	3,945	8,971
	2002	5,335	4,308	9,643	5,036	3,963	8,999	4,823	3,509	8,332
	2003	5,359	4,336	9,695	5,061	3,987	9,048	4,846	3,532	8,378
BZ	1998	2,500	2,475	4,975	2,075	1,910	3,985	1,205	1,695	2,900
	1999	1,810	2,210	4,020	1,690	1,840	3,530	1,325	1,350	2,675
	2000	1,741	2,131	3,872	1,696	1,745	3,441	1,321	1,338	2,659
	2001	1,915	2,355	4,270	1,845	1,920	3,765	1,455	1,470	2,925
	2002	1,975	2,425	4,400	1,900	1,980	3,880	1,500	1,515	3,015
DM	1998	1,206	1,010	2,216	1,031	984	2,015	912	815	1,727
	1999	1,116	962	2,078	1,045	964	2,009	886	835	1,721
	2000	1,143	1,026	2,169	1,121	1,096	2,217	975	874	1,849
	2001	1,231	1,000	2,231	1,231	1,068	2,299	971	852	1,823
	2002	1,243	1,001	2,244	1,228	1,054	2,282	967	837	1,804
	2003	1,254	1,036	2,290	1,253	1,105	2,358	994	865	1,859
GD	1998	1,277	1,079	2,356	1,405	1,075	2,480	3,502	2,131	5,633
	1999	1,297	1,072	2,369	1,338	1,004	2,342	3,410	2,119	5,529
	2000	1,305	1,078	2,383	1,346	1,010	2,356	3,430	2,132	5,562
	2001	1,395	1,271	2,666	1,155	884	2,039	2,732	1,677	4,409
GY	2002	7,814	7,191	15,005	6,167	5,575	11,742	4,578	3,965	8,543
JM	1998	33,544	31,624	65,168	30,833	28,373	59,206	26,550	23,993	50,543
	1999	33,510	31,696	65,206	30,880	28,564	59,444	26,804	24,311	51,115
	2000	33,483	31,775	65,258	30,933	28,764	59,697	27,067	24,634	51,701
	2001	33,465	31,828	65,293	30,969	28,901	59,870	27,246	24,856	52,102
	2002	33,840	33,337	67,177	30,990	28,693	59,683	26,976	24,561	51,537

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	75 - 79			80 & over			Not stated		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	457	391	848	682	436	1,118	24	23	47
BS	1998	1,440	935	2,375	1,571	873	2,444	...	...	...
	1999	1,482	955	2,437	1,611	892	2,503	...	...	...
	2000	1,585	1,049	2,634	2,152	1,155	3,307	...	...	...
	2001	1,600	1,000	2,600	2,000	1,200	3,200	...	...	...
	2002	1,600	1,100	2,700	2,100	900	3,000	...	...	...
	2003	1,700	1,100	2,800	1,900	1,000	2,900	...	...	...
	2004	1,800	1,100	2,900	1,900	900	2,800	...	...	...
	2005	1,900	1,100	3,000	1,900	900	2,800	...	...	...
BB	1998	3,776	2,556	6,332	5,820	3,486	9,306	...	...	...
	1999	3,714	2,506	6,220	5,903	3,551	9,454	...	...	...
	2000	3,683	2,514	6,197	5,880	3,238	9,118	...	...	...
	2001	4,809	3,495	8,304	5,901	3,253	9,154	...	...	...
	2002	3,705	2,537	6,242	5,925	3,279	9,204	...	...	...
	2003	3,723	2,553	6,276	5,947	3,288	9,235	...	...	...
BZ	1998	980	825	1,805	1,395	1,105	2,500	...	...	...
	1999	840	980	1,820	1,200	860	2,060	...	...	...
	2000	864	922	1,786	1,115	890	2,005	...	...	...
	2001	930	1,010	1,940	1,210	960	2,170	...	...	...
	2002	960	1,040	2,000	1,245	990	2,235	...	...	...
DM	1998	705	654	1,359	814	681	1,495	166	122	288
	1999	724	638	1,362	812	691	1,503	177	123	300
	2000	738	598	1,336	999	660	1,659	...	...	...
	2001	735	583	1,318	1,115	646	1,761	...	...	...
	2002	699	557	1,256	997	610	1,607	60	2	62
	2003	760	574	1,334	1,166	603	1,769	...	...	...
GD	1998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GY	2002	6,375	4,807	11,182	...	...	...	2,687	3,227	5,914
JM	1998	48,874	36,134	85,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1999	49,389	36,538	85,927	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	49,914	36,952	86,866	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2001	20,877	17,711	38,588	29,396	19,522	48,918	...	...	...
	2002	51,296	38,257	89,553	...	...	...	...	...	...

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Note: ... Not available

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	0 - 4			5 - 9			10-14		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
MS	1998	121	70	191	105	86	191	92	79	171
	1999	113	105	218	109	134	243	99	111	210
	2000	120	111	231	128	159	287	120	134	254
	2001	157	153	310	125	154	279	134	149	283
	2002	134	174	308	142	175	317	126	140	266
	2003	144	149	293	145	179	324	124	138	262
	2004	154	154	308	144	177	321	130	144	274
KN	1998	2,100	2,080	4,180	1,870	2,030	3,900	1,850	2,030	3,880
	1999	2,130	2,130	4,260	1,980	2,160	4,140	1,930	2,090	4,020
	2000	2,120	2,130	4,250	1,960	2,140	4,100	1,920	2,120	4,040
	2001	2,171	2,171	4,342	2,184	2,159	4,343	2,322	2,435	4,757
	2002	2,540	2,515	5,055	2,170	2,130	4,300	2,330	2,450	4,780
	2003	2,905	2,880	5,785	2,140	2,095	4,235	2,325	2,455	4,780
	2004	3,210	3,230	6,440	2,115	2,060	4,175	2,320	2,495	4,815
LC	1998	8,867	9,513	18,380	7,750	7,742	15,492	8,419	8,249	16,668
	1999	8,707	9,448	18,155	7,769	7,868	15,637	8,266	8,082	16,348
	2000	8,617	9,443	18,060	7,796	7,999	15,795	8,168	7,994	16,162
	2001	7,238	7,097	14,335	8,286	8,468	16,754	8,473	8,477	16,950
	2002	7,064	6,839	13,903	8,389	8,563	16,952	8,739	8,742	17,481
	2003	6,835	6,667	13,502	8,177	8,289	16,466	8,729	8,800	17,529
	2004	6,886	6,628	13,514	7,939	8,000	15,939	8,667	8,783	17,450
VC	2005	7,169	7,054	14,223	7,607	7,551	15,158	8,632	8,797	17,429
	2001	4,847	5,128	9,975	5,718	5,739	11,457	5,493	5,650	11,143
SR	2004	25,567	26,233	51,800	24,206	25,195	49,401	22,246	22,880	45,126
TT	2000	42,431	43,595	86,026	51,594	52,913	104,507	64,037	65,367	129,404
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	548	525	1,073	491	502	993	573	563	1,136
BM	1998	1,978	1,892	3,870	2,068	2,005	4,073	1,916	1,945	3,861
	1999	1,966	1,876	3,842	2,067	1,994	4,061	1,943	1,946	3,889
	2000	2,011	1,978	3,989	2,015	2,016	4,031	1,920	1,907	3,827
	2001	1,938	1,845	3,783	2,016	1,942	3,958	2,004	1,955	3,959
	2002	1,920	1,829	3,749	2,077	1,998	4,075	1,954	1,963	3,917
TC	2001	1,271	1,053	2,324	882	850	1,732	804	833	1,637

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	66	63	129	73	116	189	73	119	192
	1999	80	97	177	77	87	164	98	131	229
	2000	90	111	201	88	100	188	112	151	263
	2001	125	150	275	94	113	207	152	171	323
	2002	113	136	249	104	116	220	134	174	308
	2003	110	133	243	111	115	226	118	172	290
	2004	112	134	246	151	129	280	127	169	296
KN	1998	1,900	1,950	3,850	1,810	1,760	3,570	1,590	1,640	3,230
	1999	2,000	1,980	3,980	1,850	1,900	3,750	1,610	1,760	3,370
	2000	1,870	2,000	3,870	1,740	1,880	3,620	1,600	1,640	3,240
	2001	2,212	2,124	4,336	1,897	1,924	3,821	1,896	1,843	3,739
	2002	2,235	2,135	4,370	1,910	1,940	3,850	1,905	1,850	3,755
	2003	2,255	2,145	4,400	1,925	1,950	3,875	1,915	1,850	3,765
	2004	2,280	2,150	4,430	1,940	1,965	3,905	1,920	1,855	3,775
LC	1998	8,156	8,207	16,363	7,630	7,527	15,157	6,840	6,587	13,427
	1999	8,181	8,203	16,384	7,721	7,666	15,387	6,970	6,707	13,677
	2000	8,229	8,228	16,457	7,839	7,810	15,649	7,107	6,867	13,974
	2001	8,402	8,180	16,582	6,777	6,691	13,468	6,600	6,195	12,795
	2002	8,704	8,335	17,039	7,135	6,949	14,084	6,783	6,301	13,084
	2003	8,771	8,451	17,222	7,489	7,244	14,733	6,754	6,358	13,112
	2004	8,873	8,598	17,471	7,733	7,475	15,208	6,875	6,493	13,368
	2005	8,835	8,648	17,483	8,113	7,787	15,900	6,883	6,585	13,468
VC	2001	5,617	5,676	11,293	4,740	4,975	9,715	4,165	4,350	8,515
SR	2004	23,035	23,456	46,491	21,399	22,430	43,829	18,874	18,984	37,858
TT	2000	68,703	69,774	138,477	55,099	56,881	111,980	47,648	48,957	96,605
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	491	477	968	413	375	788	433	440	873
BM	1998	1,672	1,680	3,352	1,904	1,936	3,840	2,792	2,720	5,512
	1999	1,713	1,732	3,445	1,865	1,872	3,737	2,732	2,706	5,438
	2000	1,766	1,776	3,542	1,665	1,557	3,222	2,411	2,250	4,661
	2001	1,785	1,825	3,610	1,826	1,805	3,631	2,705	2,656	5,361
	2002	1,717	1,712	3,429	1,856	1,844	3,700	2,718	2,676	5,394
TC	2001	652	636	1,288	741	634	1,375	1,023	1,001	2,024

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	79	117	196	65	119	184	67	97	164
	1999	108	136	244	103	162	265	99	132	231
	2000	123	157	280	118	185	303	114	151	265
	2001	172	179	351	174	213	387	155	173	328
	2002	146	181	327	139	216	355	135	176	311
	2003	144	179	323	136	213	349	146	174	320
	2004	141	176	317	134	210	344	149	177	326
KN	1998	1,620	1,570	3,190	1,420	1,400	2,820	1,230	1,240	2,470
	1999	1,720	1,670	3,390	1,660	1,560	3,220	1,400	1,400	2,800
	2000	1,550	1,550	3,100	1,480	1,430	2,910	1,250	1,270	2,520
	2001	1,780	1,870	3,650	1,835	1,915	3,750	1,728	1,697	3,425
	2002	1,790	1,895	3,685	1,890	1,970	3,860	1,820	1,785	3,605
	2003	1,785	1,910	3,695	1,920	2,005	3,925	1,890	1,845	3,735
	2004	1,780	1,920	3,700	1,960	2,040	4,000	1,955	1,900	3,855
LC	1998	6,171	5,981	12,152	5,208	4,654	9,862	3,999	3,648	7,647
	1999	6,310	6,137	12,447	5,405	4,894	10,299	4,217	3,814	8,031
	2000	6,441	6,291	12,732	5,599	5,140	10,739	4,441	4,007	8,448
	2001	6,213	5,806	12,019	5,801	5,425	11,226	4,658	4,462	9,120
	2002	6,136	5,767	11,903	6,031	5,629	11,660	5,027	4,807	9,834
	2003	6,292	5,864	12,156	6,035	5,645	11,680	5,306	5,017	10,323
	2004	6,353	5,919	12,272	6,090	5,693	11,783	5,506	5,176	10,682
	2005	6,519	6,037	12,556	6,068	5,687	11,755	5,710	5,340	11,050
VC	2001	3,654	4,018	7,672	3,875	4,194	8,069	3,248	3,447	6,695
SR	2004	19,156	19,818	38,974	18,083	19,161	37,244	16,327	17,655	33,982
TT	2000	46,126	46,067	92,193	51,270	51,303	102,573	44,889	45,482	90,371
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	505	494	999	533	507	1,040	452	429	881
BM	1998	3,187	2,892	6,079	2,983	2,922	5,905	2,805	2,519	5,324
	1999	3,075	2,852	5,927	2,939	2,949	5,888	2,816	2,576	5,392
	2000	2,754	2,707	5,461	3,157	3,071	6,228	2,912	2,706	5,618
	2001	3,024	2,783	5,807	2,879	2,967	5,846	2,921	2,688	5,609
	2002	3,067	2,799	5,866	2,815	2,867	5,682	2,975	2,673	5,648
TC	2001	1,139	1,177	2,316	998	1,073	2,071	763	827	1,590

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	45 - 49			50 - 54			55 - 59		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	58	70	128	86	52	138	57	79	136
	1999	87	152	239	76	130	206	78	105	183
	2000	100	174	274	87	149	236	90	120	210
	2001	142	199	341	111	170	281	105	136	241
	2002	118	203	321	103	173	276	106	139	245
	2003	75	200	275	114	171	285	113	138	251
	2004	105	216	321	113	170	283	116	142	258
KN	1998	930	990	1,920	660	720	1,380	470	610	1,080
	1999	1,080	1,070	2,150	730	810	1,540	560	600	1,160
	2000	980	900	1,880	680	710	1,390	540	560	1,100
	2001	1,263	1,368	2,631	788	822	1,610	593	586	1,179
	2002	1,325	1,440	2,765	805	850	1,655	590	590	1,180
	2003	1,370	1,485	2,855	820	865	1,685	590	585	1,175
	2004	1,415	1,540	2,955	830	870	1,700	580	585	1,165
LC	1998	3,114	2,863	5,977	2,471	2,393	4,864	2,052	1,779	3,831
	1999	3,251	2,970	6,221	2,558	2,468	5,026	2,103	1,861	3,964
	2000	3,415	3,090	6,505	2,661	2,551	5,212	2,166	1,939	4,105
	2001	3,417	3,453	6,870	2,896	2,751	5,647	2,417	2,141	4,558
	2002	3,604	3,698	7,302	2,864	2,829	5,693	2,405	2,121	4,526
	2003	3,850	3,899	7,749	2,945	2,963	5,908	2,474	2,215	4,689
	2004	4,110	4,098	8,208	3,064	3,117	6,181	2,538	2,305	4,843
VC	2005	4,410	4,314	8,724	3,188	3,258	6,446	2,610	2,431	5,041
	2001	2,314	2,415	4,729	1,795	1,938	3,733	1,390	1,393	2,783
SR	2004	12,992	12,643	25,635	10,485	9,931	20,416	8,027	6,954	14,981
TT	2000	36,785	38,037	74,822	30,533	31,900	62,433	23,268	23,230	46,498
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	350	364	714	232	236	468	157	166	323
BM	1998	2,335	2,174	4,509	1,760	1,652	3,412	1,448	1,341	2,789
	1999	2,366	2,210	4,576	1,794	1,689	3,483	1,483	1,385	2,868
	2000	2,408	2,327	4,735	2,152	1,994	4,146	1,722	1,538	3,260
	2001	2,507	2,291	4,798	1,875	1,747	3,622	1,537	1,479	3,016
	2002	2,549	2,331	4,880	1,845	1,657	3,502	1,576	1,446	3,022
TC	2001	557	610	1,167	370	440	810	224	283	507

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	48	89	137	46	86	132	60	84	144
	1999	78	84	162	72	60	132	69	73	142
	2000	90	96	186	83	68	151	81	83	164
	2001	95	109	204	73	77	150	75	95	170
	2002	108	111	219	99	78	177	95	96	191
	2003	112	111	223	88	78	166	88	96	184
	2004	115	113	228	94	84	178	110	102	212
KN	1998	480	490	970	490	450	940	460	420	880
	1999	480	480	960	490	460	950	460	420	880
	2000	420	400	820	430	410	840	430	380	810
	2001	575	487	1,062	553	462	1,015	546	412	958
	2002	560	475	1,035	530	440	970	525	385	910
	2003	545	465	1,010	510	415	925	500	350	850
	2004	530	455	985	485	390	875	490	320	810
LC	1998	1,751	1,379	3,130	1,508	1,178	2,686	1,416	1,048	2,464
	1999	1,777	1,403	3,180	1,512	1,148	2,660	1,372	1,018	2,390
	2000	1,818	1,444	3,262	1,516	1,130	2,646	1,342	983	2,325
	2001	2,115	1,845	3,960	6,757	5,504	12,261	...	...	...
	2002	2,073	1,880	3,953	1,905	1,746	3,651	...	...	...
	2003	2,101	1,865	3,966	1,900	1,733	3,633	1,517	1,391	2,908
	2004	2,144	1,865	4,009	1,914	1,708	3,622	1,561	1,399	2,960
VC	2005	2,194	1,883	4,077	1,913	1,693	3,606	1,620	1,423	3,043
	2001	1,424	1,310	2,734	1,325	1,226	2,551	1,060	891	1,951
SR	2004	7,059	6,200	13,259	5,452	5,148	10,600	4,554	4,101	8,655
TT	2000	18,902	18,207	37,109	15,868	14,553	30,421	12,289	11,110	23,399
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	160	144	304	127	159	286	129	82	211
BM	1998	1,357	1,202	2,559	1,123	977	2,100	996	705	1,701
	1999	1,353	1,165	2,518	1,191	1,012	2,203	1,000	712	1,712
	2000	1,388	1,229	2,617	1,276	1,056	2,332	1,051	794	1,845
	2001	1,353	1,119	2,472	1,155	1,045	2,200	1,014	743	1,757
	2002	1,345	1,166	2,511	1,199	983	2,182	1,015	764	1,779
TC	2001	143	145	288	125	114	239	123	75	198

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Note: ... Not available

Appendix 1 Contd.
Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	75 - 79			80 & over			Not stated		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	1998	52	70	122	51	131	182	...	...	...
	1999	69	56	125	145	80	225	...	...	...
	2000	81	63	144	165	92	257	...	...	...
	2001	67	72	139	131	117	248	...	...	...
	2002	96	73	169	199	103	302	...	...	...
	2003	101	72	173	192	103	295	...	...	...
	2004	102	73	175	204	110	314	...	...	...
KN	1998	380	350	730	640	500	1,140	...	...	...
	1999	370	350	720	650	520	1,170	...	...	...
	2000	370	330	700	670	550	1,220	...	...	...
	2001	406	353	759	603	345	948	...	...	...
	2002	375	320	695	520	290	810	...	...	...
	2003	350	295	645	440	255	695	...	...	...
	2004	320	275	595	345	195	540	...	...	...
LC	1998	1,107	790	1,897	1,173	782	1,955	...	...	...
	1999	1,121	784	1,905	1,197	795	1,992	...	...	...
	2000	1,125	774	1,899	1,222	804	2,026	...	...	...
	2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	523	945
	2002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2003	999	939	1,938	1,817	1,289	3,106	...	...	...
	2004	1,025	915	1,940	1,749	1,235	2,984	...	...	...
	2005	1,040	914	1,954	1,685	1,193	2,878	...	...	...
VC	2001	880	634	1,514	1,082	642	1,724	...	...	...
SR	2004	2,732	2,418	5,150	2,666	1,845	4,511	1,758	2,794	4,552
TT	2000	9,062	7,938	17,000	10,811	7,737	18,548	...	...	...
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS										
AI	2001	90	65	155	50	52	102	68	48	116
BM	1998	689	436	1,125	771	428	1,199	...	...	...
	1999	723	458	1,181	770	430	1,200	...	...	...
	2000	802	473	1,275	847	423	1,270	...	...	...
	2001	781	494	1,275	789	443	1,232	...	...	...
	2002	763	448	1,211	793	445	1,238	...	...	...
TC	2001	76	53	129	98	93	191	...	...	...

Census years are in ***Bold Italics***

Note: ... Not available

Appendix 1
Table 1.1 (b) Type of Population Count

Country	Type of Population Count
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	De facto , which included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crew on board ships in harbour - hotel and guest house visitors - private households - open institutions - restricted institutions, such as prisons - vagrants - hotels (long-term visitors)
THE BAHAMAS	De jure (modified) , which included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons in their usual place of residence on Census Day - persons who were temporarily absent from their usual place of residence in Census Day - New born babies in hospital - persons in hospitals or other institutions - persons with no fixed place of abode - Bahamians servicing in the diplomatic corps who were resident abroad
BARBADOS	De jure
BELIZE	De facto
DOMINICA	De facto
GRENADA	De facto
GUYANA	De facto
JAMAICA	De jure
MONTSERRAT	De facto and De jure
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	De facto
SAINT LUCIA	De facto , which included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons living in private households - persons living in non-private dwellings, group dwellings and institutions - persons with no fixed place of abode - persons including visitors and crew on vessels in port at the time of the census - foreign military, naval, diplomatic personnel and their respective families present in the country at the time of census - persons living on offshore islands which are geographically part of Saint Lucia
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	De jure
SURINAME	De jure
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	De facto , which included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons living in private dwellings - persons living in non-private dwellings, group dwellings and institutions - persons of no fixed place of abode (socially-displaced or homeless) - persons, including crew on ships in port at the time of the census - foreign military, naval, diplomatic personnel and their respective families present in the country at the time of the census - persons living on offshore islands which are geographically part of Trinidad & Tobago
ANGUILLA	De jure , which included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons living 6 months and over on the island
BERMUDA	De facto and De jure
TCI	De facto

Appendix 2 Sources of Data on Population from National Statistical Offices

Country	Year	Data Source
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2001	Census Data
THE BAHAMAS	1998	Population Projection based on the 1990 Census
	1999	Population Projection based on the 1990 Census
	2000	Census Data
	2001	Population Projection based on the 2000 Census
	2002	Population Projection based on the 2000 Census
	2003	Population Projection based on the 2000 Census
	2004	Population Projection based on the 2000 Census
	2005	Population Projection based on the 2000 Census
BARBADOS	1998	Population Projection based on the 1990 Census
	1999	Population Projection based on the 1990 Census
	2000	Census Data
	2001	Population Projection based on the 2000 Census
	2002	Population Projection based on the 2000 Census
BELIZE	1998	Mid-Year Estimate
	1999	Mid-Year Estimate
	2000	Census Data
	2001	Mid-Year Estimate
	2002	Mid-Year Estimate
DOMINICA	1998	End of Year Estimate
	1999	End of Year Estimate
	2000	Census Data
	2001	End of Year Estimate
	2002	End of Year Estimate
	2003	End of Year Estimate
GRENADA	1998	Estimate
	1999	Estimate
	2000	Estimate
	2001	Census Data
GUYANA	2002	Census Data
JAMAICA	1998	End of Year Estimate
	1999	End of Year Estimate
	2000	End of Year Estimate
	2001	Census Data
	2002	End of Year Estimate

Appendix 2 Sources of Data on Population from National Statistical Offices

Country	Year	Data Source
MONTSERRAT	1998	1991 and 2001 Population Censuses
	1999	1992 and 2001 Population Censuses
	2000	1993 and 2001 Population Censuses
	2001	Census Data
	2002	Population Projection based on the 2001 Census
	2003	Population Projection based on the 2001 Census
	2004	Population Projection based on the 2001 Census
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	1998	Population Estimate
	1999	Population Estimate
	2000	Population Estimate
	2001	Census Data
	2002	Mid-Year Estimate
	2003	Mid-Year Estimate
	2004	Mid-Year Estimate
SAINT LUCIA	1998	Mid-Year Estimate
	1999	Mid-Year Estimate
	2000	Mid-Year Estimate
	2001	Census Data
	2002	Mid-Year Estimate
	2003	Mid-Year Estimate
	2004	Mid-Year Estimate
	2005	Population Estimate
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Census Data
SURINAME	2004	Census Data
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	2000	Census Data
ANGUILLA	2001	Census Data
BERMUDA	1998	Population Projection based on the 1991 Census
	1999	Population Projection based on the 1991 Census
	2000	Census Data
	2001	Population Projection based on the 1991 Census
	2002	Population Projection based on the 1991 Census
TCI	2001	Census Data



**Caribbean Community Secretariat
The Statistics Sub-Programme
Turkeyen
Greater Georgetown
P.O. Box 10827
Guyana**

Tel: (592) 222-0001-75

Fax: (592) 222-0098

E-mail: stats1@caricom.org

Website: <http://www.caricomstats.org>