



CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SUB-PROJECT

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT BARBADOS



**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)**

**2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
DATA ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT**

**NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT
BARBADOS**

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(CCDP)
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SUB-PROJECT**

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT, BARBADOS

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FOREWORD

The Caribbean Community Council of Ministers, acting on the advice and recommendations of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), in February 2000, approved the use of a regionally coordinated approach for the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. The strategy included an activity on the **Analysis and Dissemination of Census Data and Results**, which comprised the preparation of National Census Reports (NCRs) and Regional Special Topic Monographs (RSTMs).

Fourteen Member States and four Associate Members participated in the programme. The participation of these countries in the Regional Census programme was in recognition of the value and economy of regional co-operation and coordination in executing the Censuses and for the production of comparable, high quality socio-economic data, useful in planning, and improving the quality of life and in achieving overall progress of the peoples of the Region.

The NCRs were undertaken by writers from the Region with experience in Demography, with two reviewers from the University of the West Indies (UWI) ensuring the soundness of the quality of the publications. On the basis of the review and comments by the respective National Statistical Offices and consultation with the writers and reviewers, the Reports were finalised by the CARICOM Secretariat.

The first and final drafts of this publication, “**2000 Round of Population and Housing Census of the Caribbean Community: National Census Report, Barbados**” were prepared by Ms Valerie E. Nam of Jamaica and reviewed by Professor Chukwudum Uche of UWI, Mona, Jamaica. The tables for the Report were generated by Mr. Wendell Thomas, Data Processing Consultant of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat, specifically with respect to the RSTMs. The final draft was extensively reviewed by the Secretariat, including technical and language review and general formatting.

The analysis of the Census was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP). **The CCDP was designed as a strategic response to key trends and emerging priorities in the CARICOM environment with the objective of promoting the economic and social development of CARICOM through the deepening of the regional integration process. The overall aim of the CCDP was the strengthening of the institutional capacity of CARICOM to provide leadership in the regional integration process, and the enhancing of the implementation capacity of the CARICOM Secretariat to achieve clear results in core programme areas.**

Specifically, the outputs of the Census Statistics Sub-Project under the CCDP were to lead to improved development planning in Member Countries and in the Region through the use of the

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

census data and information. The deliverables anticipated are eighteen (18) National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs; a volume of Basic Tables; training of personnel in demographic analysis through a seven-week workshop facilitated by UWI; and the establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

The Census Data Analysis project was aimed at filling the gap existing in the Region and specifically within the national statistical systems in the area of demographic and population analysis, thereby enabling its use in policy and decision-making. Statisticians are in short supply in the Region and the area of demography is even more severely affected. The Census Data Analysis project provided a *common framework* for enabling comparability of the demographic transition and population characteristics across Member States based on the elements outlined in the content of the National Census Report. Additionally the reports are able to highlight trends in the demographic transition of the population of Member Countries from youthful to ageing populations; to make significant linkages with respect to education, training and economic activity; or economic activity with gender and fertility. The process of preparing the reports also allowed for quality checks on data, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

A major challenge that persists is that of having clean data sets for analysis. To mitigate these data challenges, a series of four training courses is being undertaken to train personnel in the Region, with the first one funded out of the CCDP and the remaining three from a multi-programme technical assistance project, with funds received from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In addition, a short course for senior officials from statistical officers was also undertaken with CDB funding.

It is hoped that these Reports will benefit the countries through providing the analysis with regard to their age, sex, education, occupation, economic activity and other critical characteristics that are important to aid the formulation of policy and decision-making, both public and private, such as government officials, researchers, academics, members of the business community and civil society. Furthermore, the experience gained, together with the efforts to strengthen capacity, will equip the Region to analyse the results of the 2010 Census.

The CARICOM Secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all persons and organisations who have been associated with this Statistics project.

**EDWIN W. CARRINGTON
SECRETARY-GENERAL
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY**

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Appreciation is also expressed to the Director and to the other Staff of the Barbados Statistical Service who provided invaluable support in the preparation of this report. The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the tremendous support provided by a number of persons including government officials from Barbados who provided critical assistance in enabling the preparation of the First and Final Drafts of the publication by Ms. Nam.

The support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in contributing to the printing of the publication is highly appreciated.

The CARICOM Secretariat acknowledges the hard work and commitment displayed by the Staff of the Regional Statistics, Programme, past and present as well as by other staff of the Secretariat, throughout the preparation of this publication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgement	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	ix
Acronyms	xvii
Intorduction	1
0.1 Census Activities in Barbados	1
0.2 Justification for the Conduct of Censuses of Population and Housing.....	1
0.3 Historical Perspective of Demographic Growth in Barbados.....	2
0.4 The Conduct of the 2000 Population and Housing Census	7
0.5 Geographic Division of Barbados for Census Purposes.....	9
0.6 Main Census Findings.....	9
Chapter 1 National Population Trends: Size, Distribution, Growth, Sex and Age Composition	12
1.1 Geographic Distribution.....	12
1.2 Sex Composition.....	14
1.3 Age Structure	17
Chapter 2 National Population Trends: Social and Economic Characteristics.....	26
2.1 Nativity	26
2.2 The Local Born Population.....	29
2.3 Ethnicity	30
2.4 Religion	31
2.5 Martial Status.....	32
2.6 Education	35
2.7 Training	38
2.8 Economic Activity	39
2.9 Household Relationships and Family Composition	47
2.10 Household Composition and Relationships	48
Chapter 3 Population Redistribution and Patterns of Migration	52
3.1 Introduction	52

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

3.2 Inter-parish Movements and Internal Migration.....	52
3.3 Life-Time Migration	53
3.4 Current Migration	56
3.5 International Migration	59
Chapter 4 Education and Training.....	64
4.1 Introduction	64
4.2 Current Attendance	64
4.3 Educational Attainment	69
4.4 Qualifications	72
4.5 Training	77
Chapter 5 Economic Activity	83
5.1 Introduction	83
5.2 The Parishes	84
5.3 Occupation	88
5.4 Industry	89
5.5 Status in Employment.....	91
Chapter 6 Housing.....	93
6.1 Introduction	93
6.2 Housing Stock.....	95
6.3 Type of Dwelling	98
6.4 Year of Construction	99
6.5 Material of Outer Walls.....	101
6.6 Type of Roofing Material	103
6.7 Type of Tenure of Dwelling.....	105
6.8 Number of Rooms Occupied.....	107
6.9 Main Source of Water Supply.....	109
6.10 Type of Toilet Facilities.....	111
6.11 Main Source of Lighting.....	113
6.12 Type of Fuel used for Cooking.....	114
Chapter 7 Disability.....	117
7.1 Introduction	117
7.2 Characteristics of the Disabled	120
Chapter 8 Children.....	126
8.1 Introduction	126
8.2 Characteristics of the Children.....	126
8.3 Characteristics of Household Heads	130

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Chapter 9	The Youth	138
9.1	Introduction	138
9.2	Characteristics of the Youth.....	139
Chapter 10	The Elderly.....	160
10.1	Introduction	160
10.2	Characteristics of the Elderly.....	161
Chapter 11	Gender Indications from the Census.....	171
11.1	Introduction	171
11.2	Activity Status.....	172
11.3	The Economically Active	174
11.4	Status in Employment.....	176
11.5	Educational Attainment of the Economically Active	177
11.6	Occupation	179
11.7	Industry	181
11.8	The Economically Inactive	183
Chapter 12	Union Status and Fertility.....	185
12.1	Introduction	185
12.2	Type of Union.....	186
12.3	Fertility	188
12.4	Age	188
12.5	Union Status	190
12.6	Educational Attainment	192
Chapter 13	Household Heads	195
13.1	Introduction	195
13.2	Relationships.....	195
13.3	Age	198
13.4	Educational Attainment	199
13.5	Economic Activity.....	202
References	210
Technical Notes	211
Appendix Tables	213

LIST OF TABLES

- Table (i): Population Size and Growth: 1844-2000
- Table (ii): Components of Population Change: 1960-2000
- Table (iii): Components of Population Change: 1990-2000
- Table (iv): Summary of Population Count for Barbados: 2000
- Table (v): Summary of Population Count for Parishes: 2000
- Table 1.1: Population by Sex and Parish: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.2: Distribution of the Total Population and Changes between 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.3: Sex Composition of the Population: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.4: Sex Ratio by Specified Age Groups: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.5: Analysis of Sex Distribution by Parish: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.6: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Sex and Specific Age Groups: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.7: Median Age (in years) of the Population by Sex: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.8: Median Age (in years) of the Population by Parish: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.9: Percentage Distribution of the Total Population by Broad Age Groups and Dependency Ratios by Parish: 1990 and 2000
- Table 1.10: Percentage Change in Total Dependency Ratios by Parish: 1990- 2000
- Table 2.1: The Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth: 2000
- Table 2.2: Population by Sex and Nativity: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.3: Population by Sex and Nativity-Changes between 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.4: Parish Distribution and Change in the Foreign Born Population: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.5: Total Local Born Population by Parish of Birth: 2000
- Table 2.6: Population by Ethnic Origin: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.7: Population by Religious Affiliation/Denomination: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.8: Population 16 years and over by Sex and Marital Status: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.9: Population 16 years and over by Sex and Marital Status: Changes between 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.10: Population 15 Years and over by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.11: Population 15 Years and over with Training by Sex and Age Group: 2000

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

- Table 2.12: Population 15 Years and over by Sex and Activity Status: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.13: Population 15 Years and over by Sex and Activity Status: Changes between 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.14: Main Economic Activity Indicators: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.15: Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment: 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.16: Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment: Changes between 1990 and 2000
- Table 2.17: Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Relationship to Head of Household, Sex Ratio: 2000
- Table 2.18: Heads of Households by Sex and Age Group: 2000
- Table 2.19: Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Size of Household: 2000
- Table 2.20: Distribution of Households by Family Type: 2000
-
- Table 3.1: Summary of Birthplace and Place of Residence of Local-born Population: 1990 and 2000
- Table 3.2a: Summary of Birthplace and Residence of Local-born Population by Parish: 2000
- Table 3.2b: Summary of Birthplace and Residence of Local-born Population by Out-migration Rate, Sex and Parish: 2000
- Table 3.3: Local-born Population 5 Years and Older by Type of Move: 1985-1990 and 1995- 2000
- Table 3.4: Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) to Parishes as a result of Internal Migration: 1995-2000
- Table 3.5: Movement between St. Michael and Other Parishes: 1995-2000
- Table 3.6: Returning Overseas Migrants by Age Group and Sex: 2000
- Table 3.7: Returning Overseas Residents by Country of Origin: 2000
- Table 3.8: Returning Overseas Migrants in the period 1990-2000 by Parish
- Table 3.9: The Foreign Born Population entering Barbados between 1990 and 2000 by Country of Origin
- Table 3.10: The Foreign Born Population Entering in the period 1990-2000 by Parish of Residence In 2000
-
- Table 4.1: Population Under 5 Years Old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2000
- Table 4.2: Population 5-14 Years Old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2000
- Table 4.3: Percentage of Population 5-14 Years old Attending School Full-Time by Sex Single Years of Age

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

and Type Of School Being Attended: 2000

Table 4.4a: Population 15 Years Old and Older by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2000

Table 4.4b: Population 15 Years and Older by Sex, School Attendance Rate and Parish: 2000

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Parish and Sex : 2000

Table 4.6: Percent Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 4.7: Population 15 Years and Over with No Examination Passed by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 4.8: Population 15 Years and Over with No Examination Passed by Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over with no Examination Passed by Age Group 2000

Table 4.10: Population 15 Years and Over not Attending School by Sex and Examinations Passed: 2000

Table 4.11: Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Status of Training: 2000

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Status of Training: 2000

Table 4.13: Population 15 Years and Over with Completed Training by Duration of Training: 2000

Table 4.14: Population 15 Years and Over with Completed Training by Occupational Group for which Trained: 2000

Table 5.1: Economically Active Population and Participation Rate by Sex and Parish: 2000

Table 5.2: Employment Rates and Job Seeking Rates by Sex and Parish: 2000

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Activity Status: 2000

Table 5.4: Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate by Sex and Age Group: 2000

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Occupational Group: 2000

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Industrial Group: 2000

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex, Age Group and Employment Status: 2000

Table 6.1: Number of Dwelling Units by parish: change between 1990 and 2000

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 6.2: Occupancy Rates by Parish: 2000

Table 6.3: Average Household Size by Parish: 2000

Table 6.4: Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type and Parish: 2000

Table 6.6: Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Year of Construction and Parish: 2000

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Year of Construction and Parish: 2000

Table 6.8: Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Walls: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Walls and Parish: 2000

Table 6.10: Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material: Changes between: 1990 & 2000

Table 6.11: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by type of Roofing Material and Parish: 2000

Table 6.12: Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Tenure: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.13: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Tenure and Parish: 2000

Table 6.14: Number of Dwelling Units by Number of Rooms Occupied: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.15: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Number of Rooms and Parish: 2000

Table 6.16: Number of Dwellings by Source of Water Supply: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.17: Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by Main Source of Water Supply and Parish: 2000

Table 6.18: Number of Dwellings by Type of Toilet Facilities: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.19: Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by Type of Toilet Facilities and Parish: 2000

Table 6.20: Number of Households by Main Source of Lighting: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.21: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Lighting and parish: 2000

Table 6.22: Number of Households by type of Fuel Used for Cooking: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 6.23: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Parish: 2000

Table 7.1: Population Reporting Disability by Sex and Age Group: 2000

Table 7.2: Type of Disability Reported by Sex: 2000

Table 7.3: Type of Disability Reported by Age: 2000 (Number of Valid Responses)

Table 7.4: Type of Disability Reported by Use of Aid: 2000 (Number of Valid Responses)

Table 7.5: Type of Disability Reported- Status of Diagnosis: 2000 (Number of Valid Responses)

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

- Table 7.6: Population Reporting Disability by Diagnosis Status and Age Group: 2000
- Table 8.1: Population 0-14 Years by Age Group and Sex: 1990 and 2000
- Table 8.2: Population 0-14 Years by Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000
- Table 8.3: Population 0-14 Years by Relationship to Head of Household: 2000
- Table 8.4: Population 0-14 Years by Household Size: 2000
- Table 8.5a: Population 0-14 Years Old Reporting Disability: 2000
- Table 8.5b: Population 0-14 Years Old by Type of Disability: 2000
- Table 8.6: Population 0-14 Years Old by Age Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2000
- Table 8.7: Population 0-14 Years Old by Age Group and Sex of Head: 2000
- Table 8.8: Population 0-14 Years Old by Marital Status and Sex of Head of Household: 2000
- Table 8.9: Population 3-14 Years Old by School Attendance and Sex of Head: 2000
- Table 8.10: Population 3-14 Years Old by School Attendance by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex of Head of Household
- Table 8.11: Population 3-14 Years Old by School Attendance by Economic Activity Status and Sex of head of Household: 2000
- Table 8.12: Population 3-14 Years Old by School Attendance and Occupation of Head of Household :2000
- Table 9.1: Youth Population and Sex Ratio of the Youth: 2000
- Table 9.2: Youth Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: 1990 and 2000
- Table 9.3: Youth Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000
- Table 9.4: Youth Population by Sex and Relationship to Head of Household: 2000
- Table 9.5: Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Marital Status: 2000
- Table 9.6: Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000
- Table 9.7: Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Number of Years of School Completed: 2000
- Table 9.8: Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Training Status: 2000
- Table 9.9: Youth Population Exposed to Training by Sex and Age Group: 2000
- Table 9.10: Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and School Attendance: 2000
- Table 9.11: Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Economic Activity: 2000
- Table 9.12: Youth Population by Sex, Age Group, Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate: 2000

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.13: Employed Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 9.14: Employed Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Employment Status: 2000

Table 9.15: Employed Youth Population by Sex and Main Occupational Group: 2000

Table 9.16: Employed Youth Population by Sex and Main Industrial Group: 2000

Table 9.17: Female Youth by Age Group and Union Status: 2000

Table 9.18: Female Youth by Age Group and Number of Children Ever Born: 2000

Table 9.19: Youth Population by Sex of head of Household: 2000

Table 9.20: Youth Population by Age and Age Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Table 9.21: Youth Heads of Households by Sex and of Household Size: 2000

Table 9.22: Youth Heads of Households by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 9.23: Youth Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status in the Twelve Months Preceding the Census by Sex: 2000

Table 10.1. Total Elderly Population by Sex and Age Group: 1990 and 2000

Table 10.2: The Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Table 10.3: Sex Ratio of the Elderly by Age Group: 2000

Table 10.4: The Elderly Population by Marital Status, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 10.5: The Elderly Population by Relationship to head of Household, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 10.6: The Elderly Population by Household Size, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 10.7: The Elderly Population by Tenure of Dwelling, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 10.8: The Elderly Population by Economic Activity Status, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 10.9: Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate for the Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 10.10: Sources of Livelihood for the Elderly (60 years and over) Population: 2000 (Number of Valid Responses)

Table 11.1: Population by Sex: 2001

Table 11.2: Population 15 Years and over by Sex: 2000

Table 11.3: Sex Ratio of Population 15 Years and Over by Activity Status: 2000

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 11.4: Economically Active Population by Activity Status and Sex: 2000

Table 11.5: Employed Population by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2000

Table 11.6: Population Looking for Work by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2000

Table 11.7: Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment: 2000

Table 11.8: The Economically Active Population 15-44 Years Old by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 11.9: Employed Population 15-44 Years Old by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 11.10: Population 15-44 years Old Looking for Work by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 11.11: Employed Population by Sex and Occupational Group: 2000

Table 11.12: Employed Population by Sex and Industrial Group: 2000

Table 11.13: Inactive Population by Type of Activity and Sex: 2000

Table 11.14: Population Engaged in Home Duties by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 12.1: Females 15- 64 Years Old by Union Status: 2000

Table 12.2: Females 15-64 Years Old by Age Group and Union Status: 2000

Table 12.3: Proportion of Mothers 15-64 Years Old by Age Group: 2000

Table 12.4: Average Number of Children Per Woman/Mother by Age Group of Women: 2000

Table 12.5: Proportion of Mothers 15-64 Years Old by Union Status: 2000

Table 12.6: Average Number of Children per Woman/Mother by Union Status of Women: 2000

Table 12.7: Proportion of Mothers 15-64 Years Old by Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 12.8: Average Number of Children per Woman/Mother by Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Women: 2000

Table 13.1: Population by Relationship to Head and Sex: 2000

Table 13.2: Population (excluding head) by Relationship to Head and Sex of Head: 2000

Table 13.3: Female Heads 15-64 Years Old by Union Status: 2000

Table 13.4: Heads of Household by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Table 13.5: Heads of Households by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000

Table 13.6: Male Heads of Households by Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment:

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

2000

Table 13.7: Female Heads of Households by Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment:

2000

Table 13.8: Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Sex: 2000

Table 13.9: Male Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Age Group: 2000

Table 13.10: Female Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Age Group: 2000

Table 13.11: Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate for Heads of Households by Age Group and Sex:

2000

Table 13.12: Employed Heads of Household by occupational Group and Sex: 2000

Table 13.13: Employed Heads of Household by Industrial Group and Sex: 2000

Table 13.14: Employed Heads of Household by Status in Employment and Sex: 2000

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council
EC	Eastern Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
GCE 'O' Level	General Certificate of Education Ordinary level (Examination)
GCE 'A' Level	General Certificate of Education Advanced level (Examination)
HIV / AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
RCCC	Regional Census Coordinating Committee
UWI	University of the West Indies
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. Census Activities in Barbados

Like all former British Caribbean colonies, Barbados has a long history of census taking dating back to the nineteenth century. The first systematic attempts to estimate the size of the populations were made in the early nineteenth century through the system of Slave Registration. Established partly to prevent the clandestine movements of slaves between colonies and partly in the interest of securing better treatment for them, the system produced triennial estimates beginning in 1817 and continuing until the abolition of slavery. The first census was taken in 1844. Beginning in 1851, there were five decennial censuses conducted between 1851 and 1891. The earliest twentieth century census was conducted in 1911. The census of 2000 was the fourteenth for Barbados in over 150 years since 1844.

2. Justification for the Conduct of Censuses of Population and Housing

Periodically conducted population and housing censuses, by providing comparable information for the country as a whole and for each administrative area therein, are among the primary sources of data needed for effective development planning and for the sound administration of national and local activities. Data derived from censuses are also indispensable to scientific analysis and appraisal of the composition, distribution and past and prospective growth of the population.

Consideration of issues of employment and manpower programmes, migration, housing, education, public health, social services and welfare, economic and social planning and several other aspects of life are facilitated if accurate information about the characteristics of the population is available for administrative divisions of the country. The changing patterns of urban-rural concentration, the development of urbanized areas, the geographic distribution of the population according to such variables as occupation and education, the evolution of the sex and age structure of the population, the mortality and fertility differentials of various population groups, as well as the economic and social characteristics of the population and labour force are

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

not only of interest to academic scientists, but are of importance to planners and researchers into economic and social problems including those related to industrial and commercial growth and management.

The importance of census data to individuals and institutions in business and industry should also be recognized. The development of a healthy and efficient business community is dependent to a large extent on reliable estimates of consumer demand including indicators of the ability to pay, as well as on the local availability of labour. Thus, accurate information, at the desired level of disaggregation, is required on the size of the population and its distribution, at least by age and sex, since these characteristics heavily influence the demand for housing, household furnishings, food, clothing, recreational facilities, medical supplies and the like. Data on labour force characteristics are also required since this may be important in the location and organization of business enterprises and for the determination of products to be considered for production.

Data from the housing census provide the only statement on the stock of housing in the country. When cross classified with data from the population census, they may be used to provide estimates of present and future housing needs. Housing census data are useful in the formulation and/or evaluation of housing policy and programmes and provide objective criteria on which they may be based. They also provide some of the statistical inputs required for the computation of the indicators for the housing component in the measurement of levels of living.

3. Historical Perspective of Demographic Growth in Barbados

Like all New World societies, the English-speaking societies of the Caribbean including Barbados, owe their origin to migration. (Roberts, 1974). Almost at every stage of its history, external migration of some sort has dominated the demographic, economic and social position of the island. Roberts (no date) identifies three waves of migration extending from the fifteenth to the early twentieth century as follows:

- (i) The introduction of the Europeans;

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

- (ii) The slave trade which surpassed in scale all other movements into the island and which has provided the majority of its present population;
- (iii) The introduction of indentured workers which, although small in scale when compared to the slave trade, had important cultural, social and economic consequences for the country.

Barbados was not affected by this third wave and was, in fact, the only territory which did not participate in the indenture movement as a means of sustaining an adequate supply of plantation workers. Instead, the island became involved in migration schemes which were designed to rid itself of an excess supply of labour. Population movements for the intercensal intervals since 1844 are shown in Table (i). The first broad period of historical growth since the inception of censuses, can be considered as extending from 1844–1891. During this period the population moved from 122,198 in 1844 to 182,867 in 1891, an overall increase of 60,669 and an average annual rate of growth of 0.9 per cent.

The dominant feature of the next broad interval, covering the period 1891–1921 was migration. This period was a particularly significant one for Caribbean history because it marked the first period in which there was large-scale emigration from the region. One factor causing this was the depressed economic conditions in most territories. Another important stimulus to the outflow witnessed during this period was the demand for labour in Central America on the construction of the Panama Canal, and on the banana industry in Costa Rica. In addition, labour was also needed in the sugar industry in Cuba. All of these projects required substantial numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. There was easy communication between these areas and Barbados, and the attraction of relatively high level of wages in addition to freedom of entry into the country up to 1921. The easy access made possible by existing shipping links, unfavourable economic conditions in the island associated with disastrous hurricanes, World War I and the severe depression in the sugar industry, all resulted in considerable exodus to various destinations.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table (i) Population Size and Growth: 1844–2000

Census Year	Total	Population		Sex Ratio	Population Growth	
		Male	Female		Total Increase	Average Annual Rate of Growth (%)
1844	122,198					
1851	135,939	62,272	73,667	84.5	13,741	1.53
1861	152,727	70,799	81,928	86.4	16,788	1.17
1871	162,042	73,452	88,590	82.9	9,315	0.59
1881	171,860	77,253	94,607	81.7	9,818	0.59
1891	182,867	81,657	101,210	80.7	11,007	0.62
1911	172,337	70,577	101,760	69.4	-10,530	-0.30
1921	156,774	63,421	93,353	67.9	-15,563	-0.94
1946	192,800	85,727	107,073	80.1	36,026	0.83
1960	232,327	105,519	126,808	83.2	39,527	1.34
1970	236,891	111,427	125,464	88.8	4,564	0.19
1980	247,129	117,233	129,896	90.3	10,238	0.42
1990	260,491	124,571	135,920	91.7	13,362	0.53
2000	268,792	129,241	139,551	92.6	8,301	0.31

* adjusted

Source: 1844-1980: 1980-81 Population Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean, Barbados, Volume 3 CARICOM Secretariat

It is estimated that between 1881 and 1921, 46,000 persons emigrated from Barbados to the United States of America. The result of the total outflow of approximately 80,000 persons or about 2,000 a year between 1881 and 1921, together with the prevailing high mortality of the

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

period, was a reduction of growth rates from 1.3 per cent between 1861 and 1881, to 0.6 per cent between 1881 and 1891 and then to an almost 1 per cent decline (0.9 per cent) between 1911 and 1921.

Much of the period after 1921 is covered by the longest intercensal interval since the establishment of census taking in the islands, as it was twenty-five years before another census was conducted in 1946. The year 1921 signalled two important changes in the demographic history of Barbados. In the first place, it marked the end of the era of unrestricted emigration to the United States and Latin America. The passing of the Quota Acts in the United States in 1921 and 1924 severely restricted migration from Barbados. In the case of Latin America, the movement was halted by the completion of major construction and agricultural expansion programmes, which had previously attracted large numbers of Barbadian workers.

In the second place, the year 1921 marked the emergence of an era of mortality control in Barbados and many Caribbean territories. Measures to improve public health, sanitation, housing and medical facilities to control specific important diseases, led to the end of a long period of high and stationary mortality and the opening of an era of declining mortality. Between 1921 and 1946, population growth in Barbados was 0.8 per cent, the highest increase since 1871. The addition of just over 36,000 to the population during these twenty-five years came after two successive intercensal periods of decline. High fertility and the continued decline in mortality resulted in a high growth rate of 1.3 per cent between 1946 and 1960, despite the resurgence of emigration after World War II. Average annual natural increase for the period was 4,170, compared to average annual emigration of 1,350.

The low rates of growth which have been observed for Barbados since 1960 are mainly indicative of the decreasing levels of fertility and continued emigration. Decreasing fertility itself may be attributed to new, large scale emigration after 1960, following restrictions imposed by the receiving countries. Growing knowledge about contraceptives and much greater availability of contraceptive supplies have also had its impact. Table (ii) which presents the components of

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

growth for the period since 1960, shows intercensal birth rates falling by 50 per cent in the thirty years since 1970, from 27.6 per 1000 in that year to 13.8 per 1000 in 2000.

Table (ii) Components of Population Change: 1960-2000

Census Year	Census Population	Births, Deaths and Migration in Intercensal Period			Crude Rates a/	
		Births	Deaths	Migration	Births	Deaths
1960	232,300					
1970	236,900 ¹	64,700	21,400	-37,200	27.58	9.12
1980	247,100	47,400	21,300	-15,800	19.59	8.80
1990	260,500*	41,600	21,100	-7,100	16.39	8.31
2000	268,800*	36,400	22,200	-5,900	13.75	8.39

* adjusted,

a/ : Crude rates are average annual rates calculated on the intercensal data for each 10 year period.

Source: 1960-1980: 1980-81 Population Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean, Barbados, Volume 3 CARICOM Secretariat 1990-2000 Barbados Statistical Services

Table (iii) Components of Population Change: 1990-2000

Item	Total	Male	Female
Population* at Census 1990	260,491	124,571	135,920
Population* at Census 2000	268,792	129,241	139,551
Intercensal Increase	8,301	4,670	3,631
Births 1990-2000	36,400	18,492	17,908
Deaths 1990-2000	22,229	11,094	11,135
Natural Increase 1990-2000	14,171	7,398	6,773
Implied Net Migration 1990-2000	-5,870	-2,728	-3,142

¹ Note: Based on the total population Census 1960 (i.e. 232,300) and the data for intercensal period 1970: births, deaths and migration, the estimated 1970 census population should be 238,400 persons. There is a difference of 1500.

Source: Barbados Statistical Services, * adjusted,

Changes for the most recent intercensal period, 1990-2000 for males and females respectively, are presented in Table (iii).

4. The Conduct of the 2000 Population and Housing Census

4.1 Coverage, Design and Methodology

Censuses of population are generally conducted on either a ‘*de facto*’ or ‘*de jure*’ basis. A ‘*de facto*’ census seeks to determine the number and characteristics of the population present in an area at the time of the census. The ‘*de jure*’ census identifies the population usually resident in the area whether physically present or not, at the time of the census. The 2000 census was conducted on a ‘*de jure*’ basis. The ‘*de jure*’ count includes all persons, Barbadians and non-Barbadian residents who were present in the country on census day May 1, 2000 and also persons who were abroad but who were expected to return to Barbados within six months of their departure. Foreign diplomats resident in Barbados were excluded. Information was also collected for the following groups who were expected to be away for a period exceeding six months:

- (i) Diplomatic personnel who were stationed in Barbados Missions abroad;
- (ii) Barbadian workers on contract in foreign countries;
- (iii) Foreign students studying or expected to be studying in Barbados for periods in excess of six months

4.2 The Institutional Population

For purposes of the census, persons resident in the institutions listed were regarded as the institutional population and were canvassed for age and sex data only:

- Children’s Homes
- Nursing Homes or Homes for the Aged
- Correctional Facilities
- District Hospitals

4.3 *The Scope of the Census*

The topics included on the census questionnaire were as follows:

a. Individual Questionnaire

- Age
- Sex
- Relationship to Head of Household
- Religious Affiliation
- Ethnic Origin
- Marital Status
- Fertility and Union Status
- Educational Attainment
- Disability
- Birthplace and Residence
- Technical and Vocational Training
- Economic Activity

b. Household questionnaire

- Type of Dwelling Unit
- Material of Outer Walls
- Roofing Material
- Year of Construction
- Occupancy Status
- Number of Rooms
- Number of Bedrooms

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

- Land Tenure
- Type of Toilet Facilities
- Source of Water
- Type of Lighting
- Source of Energy for cooking
- Availability of specific appliances/household equipment
- Availability of Internet Access
- Availability of Motor Vehicles

5. Geographic Division of Barbados for Census Purposes

Barbados was divided into geographic units called Enumeration Districts (EDs) for the purpose of data collection during the 2000 Population Census. Each ED is an independent unit which shares common boundaries with contiguous EDs. Enumeration Districts or EDs were grouped into parishes.

The parish is an established legal division and there are a total of eleven parishes. These eleven parish boundaries were established in 1645, an improvement from the six boundaries which existed from 1629 to 1645, and remained unchanged until 1990. Until 1990, the boundaries followed straight imaginary lines, which in some cases cut across houses. The 1990 Boundaries Act established identifiable features, in most cases, roads, on the ground, to demarcate parishes.

6. Main Census Findings

The 2000 census of Barbados counted 252,620 persons as usual residents. This comprised 250,010 in private households and 2,610 in the institutions as defined for the census. Evaluation of the census count based on pre-census listings identified an undercount of 6 per cent, showing the total population therefore, as 268,792.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table (iv) Summary of Population Count for Barbados: 2000

Item	Total	Male	Female
Resident Population of which:	268,792	129,241	139,551
Non-Institutional Enumerated	250,010	119,926	130,084
Institutional	2,610	1,542	1,068
Non-Enumerated	16,172	7,773	8,399
Estimated Undercount (%)	6.02	6.01	6.02

Table (v) Summary of Population Count for Parishes: 2000

Parish	Resident Population	Enumerated Population			Estimated Undercount (%)
		Total	Non Institutional	Institutional	
Total	268,792	252,620	250,010	2,610	6.02
St. Michael	91,025	85,618	83,684	1,934	5.94
Christ Church	52,922	49,705	49,497	208	6.08
St. George	19,048	17,890	17,868	22	6.08
St. Philip	24,566	23,090	22,864	226	6.01
St. John	9,448	8,873	8,873	0	6.09
St. James	24,270	22,802	22,741	61	6.05
St. Thomas	13,260	12,460	12,397	63	6.03
St. Joseph	7,244	6,805	6,805	0	6.06
St. Andrew	5,613	5,274	5,254	20	6.04
St. Peter	11,405	10,714	10,699	15	6.06
St. Lucy	9,991	9,389	9,328	61	6.03

Note: The enumerated non-institutional population of 250,010 represents the total population on which the census tabulations and analyses are based.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Tables (iv) and (v) show the distribution of the population and identify the enumerated and non-enumerated institutional and non-institutional population for the country as a whole, and for the parishes. The level of undercount is fairly consistent between the parishes.

Only one parish, St. Michael, showed an undercount which is less than 6 percent.

CHAPTER 1

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SIZE, DISTRIBUTION, GROWTH, SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

1.1 Geographic Distribution

Based on the enumerated non-institutional population of 250,010 at census 2000 and 247,288 at 1990, the numerical increase in the population of Barbados in the ten years since the 1990 census was 2,722. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 present the distribution of the population by parish for the two censuses and show the changes and the rates of growth for the ten year period.

More than 50 per cent of the population of Barbados lives in the contiguous parishes of St Michael and Christ Church. Historically, these two parishes have been the most populous. What is now evident however is a declining rate of growth for the most populous parish of St Michael. St Michael, in which the capital Bridgetown is located, has been the focus of urban and commercial activity since its development in the eighteenth century. By 1921, this parish (including Bridgetown) contained 34.7 per cent of the total population of Barbados, a proportion which increased to 41.5 per cent in 1970. In 1990, 36.3 per cent of the population of Barbados was to be found in the parish of St Michael, but by 2000, this had declined to 33.5 per cent. (Table 1.2).

Overall, the population of St Michael declined at a rate of 0.7 per cent annually for the ten years between 1990 and 2000. For Christ Church which contained one fifth of the population of Barbados in 2000, the annual rate of growth in the most recent intercensal period was 0.5 per cent. Occurring simultaneously with these declines in the traditionally most populous parishes were marked increases in the parishes of St Thomas (1.5 per cent per annum) and St Philip (1.08 per cent per annum). Growth in these parishes far exceeded the annual rate of 0.11 per cent growth for the country (Table 1.2).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 1.1 Population by Sex and Parish: 1990 and 2000

Parish	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	250,010	119,926	130,084	247,288	118,556	128,732
St Michael	83,684	40,153	43,531	89,840	42,892	46,948
Christ Church	49,497	23,213	26,284	46,943	22,065	24,878
St George	17,868	8,628	9,240	16,718	8,140	8,578
St Philip	22,864	11,063	11,801	20,540	10,052	10,488
St John	8,873	4,424	4,449	9,640	4,754	4,886
St James	22,741	10,669	12,072	20,771	9,798	10,973
St Thomas	12,397	6,013	6,384	10,676	5,124	5,552
St Joseph	6,805	3,385	3,420	7,204	3,581	3,623
St Andrew	5,254	2,646	2,608	5,624	2,792	2,832
St Peter	10,699	5,175	5,524	10,055	4,874	5,181
St Lucy	9,328	4,557	4,771	9,277	4,484	4,793

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 1.2 Distribution of the Total Population and Changes between 1990 and 2000

Parish	2000		1990		Change 1990-2000		
	No.	%	No.	%	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
Total	250,010	100.0	247,288	100.0	2,722	1.10	0.11
St Michael	83,684	33.47	89,840	36.33	-6,156	-6.85	-0.71
Christ Church	49,497	19.80	46,943	18.98	2,554	5.44	0.53
St George	17,868	7.15	16,718	6.76	1,150	6.88	0.67
St Philip	22,864	9.15	20,540	8.31	2,324	11.31	1.07
St John	8,873	3.55	9,640	3.90	-767	-7.96	-0.83
St James	22,741	9.10	20,771	8.40	1,970	9.48	0.91
St Thomas	12,397	4.96	10,676	4.32	1,721	16.12	1.49
St Joseph	6,805	2.72	7,204	2.91	-399	-5.54	-0.57
St Andrew	5,254	2.10	5,624	2.27	-370	-6.58	-0.68
St Peter	10,699	4.28	10,055	4.07	644	6.40	0.62
St Lucy	9,328	3.73	9,277	3.75	51	0.55	0.05

1.2 Sex Composition

Age and sex are the most basic and most important of all demographic variables. Separate data for males and females and for different age groups, are important in themselves for the analysis of other variables, and for the evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of census counts. The sex composition of a population is generally determined by the sex ratio at birth and the different patterns in mortality and migration of men and women. The sex ratio, which is the measure of the sex composition of a population, is also referred to as the male to female ratio, and is usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. The sex ratio at birth is biologically stable and ranges between 103 and 106 male births to every 100 female births. Whereas in European societies sex ratios at birth are normally about 106, in the case of West Indian

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

populations these are usually about 103 or less. (Roberts, 1974). The low sex ratio coupled with the lower death rates among women produces an excess of females, especially at the older ages.

The severe limitations of data for the early slave period makes it impossible to estimate the extent of any imbalance between the sexes for that period, but the preponderance of males among the European colonisers and the African slaves would suggest the existence of a high sex ratio. With the end of the slave trade and the ensuing policy of stimulating reproduction as the only means of maintaining the labour force, a reduction in the preponderance of males was inevitable. The decline was steady, with females gradually outnumbering men. The excess of females that emerged in the last days of slavery has distinguished the Barbadian population ever since.

The 2000 census results show that of the enumerated population of 250,010, females numbered 130,084 and males, 119,926. Between 1990 and 2000, the male population grew slightly faster (1.2 per cent) than the female population (1.1 per cent). The excess of females over males dropped only slightly to 10,158 in 2000, compared to 10,176 in 1990. This resulted in a small increase in the sex ratio, from 92.1 in 1990 to 92.2 in 2000.

Table 1.3 Sex Composition of the Population: 1990 and 2000

Item	2000		1990	
	No of Persons	% of Total	No of Persons	% of Total
Total	250,010	100.0	247,288	100.0
Male	119,926	47.97	118,556	47.94
Female	130,084	52.03	128,732	52.06
Excess of Females/Males	10,158		10,176	
Sex Ratio	92.19		92.10	

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Item	Change between 1990 and 2000		
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
Total	2,722	1.10	0.11
Male	1,370	1.16	0.11
Female	1,352	1.05	0.10

The sex ratios presented for broad age groups in Table 1.4 below show the preponderance of males below age 30. The ratio drops fairly significantly after age 29 and at the higher ages the considerable excess of females is evident.

Table 1.4 Sex Ratio by Specified Age Groups: 1990 and 2000

Age Group	Sex Ratio	
	2000	1990
Total	92.19	92.10
0-4	103.39	102.16
5-14	102.42	102.26
15-29	100.11	100.13
30-44	92.56	93.89
45-59	90.01	83.53

(Contd.) Table 1.4

Age Group	Sex Ratio	
	2000	1990
60+	71.14	70.19
65+	68.59	68.68
75+	61.32	61.41

At the parish level, the female population outnumbered the male population in all but one parish in 2000. The parish of Christ Church had the largest excess of females (6.2 per cent) and consequently showed the lowest sex ratio, 88.3. St. James (88.4) was the only other parish with a ratio lower than the national ratio. On the other hand, the largest excess of males over females was seen for St. Andrew (0.7 per cent), with a sex ratio of 101.5.

Table 1.5 Analysis of Sex Distribution by Parish: 1990 and 2000

Parish	2000			1990		
	Masculinity Prop.	% Excess/ Deficit of Males over Females	Sex Ratio	Masculinity Prop.	% Excess/ Deficit of Males over Females	Sex Ratio
Total	47.97	-4.06	92.19	47.94	-4.12	92.10
St Michael	47.98	-4.04	92.24	47.74	-4.51	91.36
Christ Church	46.90	-6.20	88.32	47.00	-5.99	88.69
St George	48.29	-3.43	93.38	48.69	-2.62	94.89
St Philip	48.39	-3.23	93.75	48.94	-2.12	95.84
St John	49.86	-0.28	99.44	49.32	-1.37	97.30
St James	46.92	-6.17	88.38	47.17	-5.66	89.29
St Thomas	48.50	-2.99	94.19	48.00	-4.01	92.29
St Joseph	49.74	-0.51	98.98	49.71	-0.58	98.84
St Andrew	50.36	0.72	101.46	49.64	-0.71	98.59
St Peter	48.37	-3.26	93.68	48.47	-3.05	94.07
St Lucy	48.85	-2.29	95.51	48.33	-3.33	93.55

Note: see Technical Notes

1.3 Age Structure

The age structure, like the sex structure of the population, has been largely determined by the high fertility patterns of the past. Patterns of migration have also had an impact, as not only were past migratory practices sex selective, but they were also age selective. The distribution of the population by age and sex is presented in Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6. Table 1.6 below summarises the data for broad age groups and presents the comparative proportions for 1990 and 2000.

The evidence of the continued declining fertility is clearly seen with the decreased proportions in the youngest age groups among males and females. In 1990, just about a quarter of the male

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

population was less than 15 years old. By 2000 this had declined to 23 per cent. Declining proportions are also evident for the 15-29 years group. While more than one quarter of both the male and female populations was between the ages of 15 and 29 years in 1990, the proportion declined by 4 percentage points for women in the 10 years, from 26 per cent to 22 per cent. For men, the fall was by 5 percentage points from 28 per cent to 23 per cent. Occurring simultaneously with this decline in the proportion of the younger age groups has been the increasing proportion in the older groups. In 1990, more than one third, (34 per cent) of the total population was between the ages of 30 and 59 years old. By 2000, this proportion had increased to 40 per cent. Overall, the proportion of the population 60 years and older remained almost unchanged between 1990 and 2000 at 15 per cent, while the 65 years and older group declined minimally from 11.9 per cent to 11.7 per cent.

An effective way of showing the age structure of the population, and any shifts between periods, is by means of age pyramids, as depicted in Figure (i). By showing numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group, the pyramid gives a vivid “picture” of the age and sex structure of the population. The pyramid at Figure (i) shows the age sex structure of the Barbadian population at 2000. Each horizontal bar represents the size of an age-sex group. The bottom bar shows the number of males and females who were under five years of age at the census; that is, persons born in the five years preceding the census. The bar located at ages 40–44 represents persons born between 1956 and 1960 and so forth. At the top of the pyramid, very brief bars show the small number of surviving members of the birth cohorts of 1915 and earlier. Each year, a new cohort is born and is placed at the bottom of the pyramid while those above move up. As the cohorts age, they inevitably lose members because of death and migration.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 1.6 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Sex and Specific Age Groups: 1990 and 2000

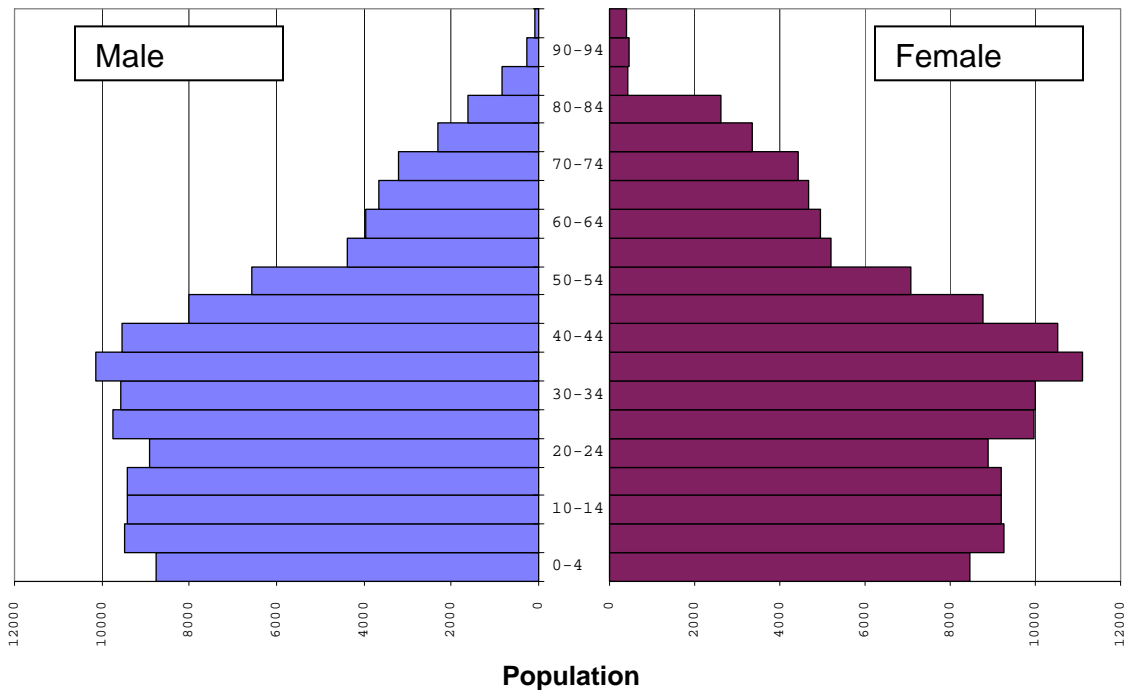
Age Group	2000					
	Total		Male		Female	
Total	250,010		119,926		130,084	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	17 239	6.90	8 763	7.31	8 476	6.52
5-14	37 362	14.94	18 904	15.76	18 458	14.19
15-29	56 178	22.47	28 105	23.44	28 073	21.58
30-44	60 900	24.36	29 273	24.41	31 627	24.31
45-59	39 995	16.00	18 946	15.80	21 049	16.18
60-64	8 925	3.57	3 969	3.31	4 956	3.81
65+	29 411	11.76	11 966	9.98	17 445	13.41
	1990					
	Total		Male		Female	
Total	247,288		118,556		128,732	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	18 625	7.53	9 412	7.94	9 213	7.16
5-14	40 962	16.57	20 710	17.47	20 252	15.74
15-29	66 895	27.06	33 470	28.24	33 425	25.97
30-44	54 686	22.12	26 482	22.34	28 204	21.91
45-59	28 227	11.42	12 847	10.84	15 380	11.95
60-64	8 571	3.47	3 696	3.12	4 875	3.79
65+	29 322	11.86	11 939	10.01	17 383	13.50

Most countries fall into one of three general types of pyramids: (i) **Expansive** – a broad base, indicating a high proportion of children and a rapid rate of population growth; (ii) **Constrictive** – a base that is narrower than the middle of the pyramid, usually the result of a recent rapid decline in fertility; (iii) **Stationary** – a narrow base and roughly equal numbers in each age group, tapering off at the older ages, indicating a moderate proportion of children and a slow or zero rate of growth.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The pyramid for Barbados shows a narrowing base and obvious narrowing in the lower age ranges as fertility decline takes effect. The increases in the middle age ranges are very evident as the pyramid takes on a more rectangular appearance.

Figure (i) Population Pyramid for Barbados: 2000



Declines in fertility and improvements in levels of mortality, has led to an ageing of the population. The decline in the proportion under 15 years old, previously discussed, is evidence of this. Further evidence of ageing is seen when changes in the median age over time are observed.

The median age is that age which divides a population into numerically equal parts of younger and older persons. Populations with medians under 20 years may be described as “young” while those with medians 30 or over, as “old”. Median ages of between 20–29 years reflect a population of intermediate age.

The median ages shown in Table 1.7 below depict an ageing population; with the median age increasing by 4 years between 1990 and 2000 from approximately 29 years to 33 years. Of note,

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

is the difference of about 3 years between the age for men and women. The higher proportions of women in the older age groups, discussed earlier, have resulted in a higher average age for women. It should be noted that the Median age is one of the approaches in accessing whether a population is ageing or not.

Table 1.7 Median Age (in years) of the Population by Sex: 1990 and 2000

Sex	2000	1990	Years Added 1990-2000
Total	33.13	28.88	4.25
Male	31.69	27.58	4.11
Female	34.49	30.15	4.34

An examination of the median ages by parish for 2000 (Table 1.8) shows Christ Church (34.5 years) and St James (34 years) as the parishes with the oldest populations, both with average ages exceeding the country total, and St. Andrew (31 years) as the parish with the youngest.

Table 1.8 Median Age (in Years) of the Population by Parish: 1990 and 2000

Parish	Median Age		Years Added 1990-2000
	2000	1990	
Total	33.13	28.88	4.25
St Michael	32.55	28.88	3.67
Christ Church	34.45	30.05	4.40
St George	32.55	28.43	4.12

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Parish	Median Age		Years Added 1990-2000
	2000	1990	
St. Philip	33.57	28.88	4.69
St. John	32.31	28.00	4.31
St James	34.31	28.95	5.36
St Thomas	31.87	27.89	3.98
St Joseph	32.38	27.50	4.88
St Andrew	30.87	26.33	4.54
St Peter	33.20	28.00	5.20
St Lucy	33.27	28.29	4.98

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 1.9 Percentage Distribution of the Total Population by Broad Age Groups and Dependency Ratios by Parish: 1990 and 2000

Parish	Percentage of Total Population					
	Under 15 Years		15-64 Years		65+ Years	
	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990
Total	21.84	24.10	66.40	64.06	11.76	11.84
St Michael	22.35	24.19	65.35	63.34	12.30	12.47
Christ Church	20.88	23.37	66.68	65.21	12.45	11.42
St George	22.10	23.70	66.81	64.47	11.09	11.83
St. Philip	22.16	24.55	67.02	64.19	10.82	11.26
St. John	22.25	23.89	65.66	63.80	12.09	12.31
St James	20.86	24.18	68.96	66.27	10.18	9.55
St Thomas	23.67	24.78	66.06	63.75	10.27	11.47
St Joseph	21.59	24.46	65.55	62.27	12.86	13.27
St Andrew	22.48	25.23	66.90	62.66	10.62	12.11
St. Peter	21.24	24.47	66.74	63.48	12.02	12.05
St. Lucy	21.16	24.64	66.81	62.73	12.03	12.63
	Dependency Ratios: 1990 and 2000					
	Total		Youth		Aged	
	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990
Total	50.61	56.10	32.89	37.62	17.72	18.48
St Michael	53.02	57.87	34.20	38.18	18.82	19.69
Christ Church	49.98	53.35	31.31	35.83	18.66	17.51
St George	49.69	55.10	33.08	36.76	16.60	18.35
St. Philip	49.21	55.79	33.07	38.25	16.15	17.54
St. John	52.30	56.73	33.88	37.45	18.42	19.28
St James	45.01	50.90	30.25	36.49	14.76	14.41
St Thomas	51.37	56.87	35.82	38.88	15.54	17.99
St Joseph	52.54	60.59	32.93	39.28	19.61	21.31
St Andrew	49.47	59.59	33.60	40.27	15.87	19.32
St. Peter	49.85	57.52	31.83	38.55	18.01	18.98
St. Lucy	49.68	59.41	31.68	39.29	18.00	20.12

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The variations in the proportions of children, aged persons and persons of “working age” are both taken account of in the age dependency ratio. The age dependency ratio represents the ratio of the combined child population and aged population, the “dependent ages” (under 15 and 65 years and over) to the population of the “economically productive” ages (15–64 years). Where more detailed data are lacking, the age-dependency ratio is often used, as an indicator of the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry, even though some persons defined as “dependent” are producers and some persons in the “productive” ages are economically dependent.

Table 1.9 shows the percentage distribution of each of the three age groups identified for Barbados and the eleven parishes and the dependency ratios for 1990 and 2000. Movements in the age groups between the two periods, which declined in the younger groups and increased among the older cohorts, have already been discussed.

In 1990, for every 100 persons of working age, there were approximately 56 in the “dependent” groups. By 2000, this ratio had fallen to 51. The youth dependency ratio which relates the under 15 years to the 15–64 years, fell from 38 per 100 in 1990 to 33 per 100 in 2000. The smallest movement is observed for the old age ratio, which moved by a relatively small 1 per cent from 18.5 per 100 to 17.7 per 100 in the ten years.

An examination of the data for the parishes shows St Thomas as the parish with the highest youth dependency ratio in 2000 (36 per 100). However, the parishes of St. Michael and St. Joseph have the highest overall dependency ratio, 53 per 100. The table shows St James as the parish with the lowest dependency ratios in 2000, 30 per 100 and 15 per 100 for the youth and aged respectively, with an overall ratio of 45 per 100. Table 1.10 which presents the changes over the ten years, shows decline in all parishes. The parishes of St Andrew and St Lucy experienced decreases in total dependency ratios of more than 15 per cent. The ratio for St.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Andrew moved by 17 per cent from 60 per 100 in 1990 to 50 per 100 in 2000. For St. Lucy, the fall was by 16 per cent from 59 per 100 in 1990 to 50 per 100 in 2000.

**Table 1.10 Percentage Change in Total Dependency Ratios by Parish:
1990 and 2000**

Parish	2000	1990	Percentage Change
Total	50.6	56.1	-9.80
St Michael	53.0	57.9	-8.38
Christ Church	50.0	53.3	-6.31
St. George	49.7	55.1	-9.83
St. Philip	49.2	55.8	-11.80
St John	52.3	56.7	-7.81
St James	45.0	50.9	-11.57
St Thomas	51.4	56.9	-9.68
St Joseph	52.5	60.6	-13.28
St. Andrew	49.5	59.6	-16.98
St. Peter	49.8	57.5	-13.34
St. Lucy	49.7	59.4	-16.38

CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Nativity

2.1.1 *The Foreign Born Population*

The 2000 census found that 23,485 or 9 per cent of the total population of Barbados, reported the place of birth as a foreign country. Over 15,000 of these persons were from other CARICOM states, representing more than 60 per cent of the total foreign born. The main countries of origin were Guyana, with 4,349 or 19 per cent of all foreign born and St Vincent and the Grenadines with 3,791 or 16 per cent of all foreign born. The largest single group from a country outside the region came from the United Kingdom. A total of 3,109 persons or 13 per cent of the foreign born came from the United Kingdom while 4 per cent originated in Canada.

Table 2.1 The Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth: 2000

	Number	Per cent of Total
Total	23,485	100.0
CARICOM	15,190	64.68
Guyana	4,349	18.52
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	3,791	16.14
Other CARICOM	7,050	30.02
Other Countries	7,429	31.63
United Kingdom	3,109	13.24
United States of America	1,272	5.42
Canada	853	3.63
India	507	2.16
Other Countries	1,688	7.19
Not Stated	866	3.69

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The 23,485 persons represented an increase of 2,141 or 10 per cent over the 1990 total of 21,344. The annual rate of growth of 0.96 per cent of the foreign born exceeded the 0.06 per cent growth rate for the local born and the 0.11 per cent for the total population over the same period. As stated in Chapter 1, the total population of Barbados increased by 2,722 between 1990 and 2000. This means that the foreign born population accounted for more than three quarters of this increase. Table 2.2 presents a summary of the population of Barbados by sex and birthplace at the 1990 and 2000 censuses. The table shows that there was an excess of females over males among the foreign and local born. The sex ratio for this foreign born group was 73 per 100, compared to 94 per 100 among the local born in 2000.

Table 2.2 Population by Sex and Nativity: 1990 and 2000

Type	2000	1990
Total Population	250,010	247,288
Male	119,926	118,556
Female	130,084	128,732
Local Born	224,960	223,531
Male	109,172	108,284
Female	115,788	115,247
Foreign Born	23,485	21,344
Male	9,886	8,946
Female	13,599	12,398
Not Stated	1,565	2,413
Male	868	1,326
Female	697	1,087
	Per cent of Total	
Local Born	89.98	90.39
Foreign Born	9.39	8.63
Not Stated	0.63	0.98
	Sex Ratio	
Total Population	92.19	92.10
Local Born	94.29	93.96
Foreign Born	72.70	72.16

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 2.3 Population by Sex and Nativity- Changes between 1990 and 2000

Type	Changes between 1990 and 2000		Annual Rate of Growth (%)
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	
Total Population	2,722	1.10	0.11
Male	1,370	1.16	0.11
Female	1,352	1.05	0.11
Local Born	1,429	0.64	0.06
Male	888	0.82	0.08
Female	541	0.47	0.05
Foreign Born	2,141	10.03	0.96
Male	940	10.51	1.00
Female	1,201	9.69	0.92

Table 2.4 Parish Distribution and Change in the Foreign Born Population: 1990 and 2000

Parish of Residence	Per cent Distribution		Annual Rate of Growth (%)
	2000	1990	
Total	100.0	100.0	0.96
St Michael	36.62	40.78	-0.12
Christ Church	26.49	27.47	0.59
St George	5.14	3.95	3.59
St Philip	6.99	6.15	2.24
St John	1.96	1.80	1.81
St James	11.56	11.11	1.35
St Thomas	3.47	2.64	3.70
St Joseph	1.21	1.04	2.42
St Andrew	0.74	0.88	-0.77
St Peter	3.58	2.64	4.01
St Lucy	2.23	1.53	4.72

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

In considering the parish distribution of the foreign born as shown in Table 2.4, 37 per cent of the total foreign born population was resident in St Michael in 2000, 26 per cent was resident in Christ Church and 12 per cent in St James. Less than 1 per cent resided in St Andrew. In terms of rates of growth, between 1990 and 2000, however, the parishes of St Lucy and St Peter experienced the highest rates. The annual rates of growth for these parishes were 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. St Andrew and St Michael were the only two parishes which saw declining rates of growth; 0.77 per cent and 0.12 per cent respectively.

Table 2.5 Total Local Born Population by Parish of Birth: 2000

Parish of Birth	Total Population	Per cent of Total
Total	224,960	100.00
St Michael	85,427	37.97
Christ Church	28,982	12.88
St George	17,266	7.68
St Philip	18,276	8.12
St John	11,327	5.04
St James	13,146	5.84
St Thomas	10,332	4.59
St Joseph	7,892	3.51
St Andrew	7,280	3.24
St Peter	11,050	4.91
St Lucy	9,849	4.38
Not Stated	4,133	1.84

2.2 The Local Born Population

The local-born population numbered 224,960. Of these, 220,827 persons (98 per cent) reported their parish of birth. The largest percentage of the total local born reporting was born in the parish of St Michael. The total of 85,427 (38 per cent) was almost three times the number for the second largest parish 28,982 (13 per cent) persons who reported Christ Church as their parish of birth. St Philip completed the top three parishes. Table 2.5 presents a summary of the local born in relation to parish of birth.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

2.3 Ethnicity

The racial, cultural and religious diversity of West Indian populations dictates the inclusion of related questions in the census. The main categories included for ethnicity in the Barbadian census are typical for most Caribbean countries with a history of plantation slavery; Black, White, Mixed, East Indian and Others. For census 2000, the question asked was “What is your ethnic origin?” The answer scored was the one given by the respondent. While this was accepted for adults, offspring of parents who responded “Mixed” were automatically scored “Mixed”.

Table 2.6 Population by Ethnic Origin: 1990 and 2000

Ethnic Origin	2000		1990		Change: 1990-2000	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	250,010	100.0	247,288	100.0	2,722	1.10
Black	232,507	93.00	228,683	92.48	3,824	1.67
White	7,982	3.19	8,022	3.24	-40	-0.50
Chinese	118	0.05	105	0.04	13	12.38
East Indian	2,581	1.03	1,879	0.76	702	37.36
Arab	66	0.03	105	0.04	-39	-37.14
Mixed	6,561	2.62	5,886	2.38	675	11.47
Other	195	0.08	200	0.08	-5	-2.50
Not Stated	-	-	2,408	0.97	-	-

As Barbados never participated in indenture migration, the basic Black dominance established by the slave regime has never been disturbed. Approximately 93 per cent responded “Black”, a small increase of 0.5 per cent over 1990. In absolute numbers, the persons who responded “White”, just under 8,000, were three times the number classified as “East Indian”. A total of 6,561 persons representing 3 per cent of the population were classified as “Mixed”.

2.4 Religion

The long history of British colonization and the lack of penetration by a variety of racial groups in Barbados have meant that the Anglican religion has been the dominant one for centuries. Anglican clergymen were prominent among the plantocracy, thereby providing the opportunity for the strengthening of this denomination.

Anglicans comprised the largest group in 2000, with more than a quarter of the population, (28 per cent), stating this denomination in response to the question which asked, “To which denomination do you belong?” Table 2.7 below presents the population by religion/denomination for 1990 and 2000, and the changes in absolute and percentage terms of each group, during the period. What is evident from the table is that despite the numerical prominence of the Anglicans, there has been a decline both in absolute numbers and proportions, of this group. All the traditional groups, namely, Anglicans, Methodists, Moravians and Roman Catholics have lost prominence in their memberships to the Pentecostals who have increased membership significantly. The largest declines observed from the table are for the Brethren, 28 per cent, followed by the Methodists and Anglicans, 13 per cent each.

The largest increases are evident for the Pentecostals which grew by 15,350 or 49 per cent from 31,376 to 46,726. Other religious groups showing increases in the ten years between 1990 and 2000 were Seventh Day Adventists (2,592), Rastafarians (1,733), Muslims (610) and Jehovah’s Witnesses (517). In percentage terms, the largest increases occurred among the Rastafarians which increased by over 150 per cent, the Muslims, the Pentecostal, the Hindus and the Adventist which increased by 58, 49, 39 and 23 per cent respectively. Of note, is the decline which took place among the population stating that they had no religion. In 1990, 49,829 persons representing 20 per cent of the population gave this response compared to 43,245 or 17 per cent in 2000.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 2.7 Population by Religious Affiliation/Denomination: 1990 and 2000

Religious Affiliation	2000		1990		Change: 1990-2000	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Change	% Change
Total	250,010	100.0	247,288	100.0	2,722	1.10
Adventist	13,726	5.49	11,134	4.50	2,592	23.28
Anglican	70,705	28.28	81,500	32.96	-10,795	-13.25
Baptist	4,689	1.88	4,415	1.79	274	6.21
Brethren	1,600	0.64	2,219	0.90	-619	-27.90
Church of God	4,966	1.99	5,432	2.20	-466	-8.58
Hindu	840	0.34	603	0.24	237	39.30
Jehovah's Witness	4,902	1.96	4,385	1.77	517	11.79
Methodist	12,665	5.07	14,637	5.92	-1,972	-13.47
Moravian	3,352	1.34	3,553	1.44	-201	-5.66
Muslim	1,657	0.66	1,047	0.42	610	58.26
Pentecostal	46,726	18.69	31,376	12.69	15,350	48.92
Rastafarian	2,859	1.14	1,126	0.46	1,733	153.91
Roman Catholic	10,443	4.18	10,797	4.37	-354	-3.28
Salvation Army	1,057	0.42	987	0.40	70	7.09
Other	18,390	7.36	17,596	7.12	794	4.51
None	43,245	17.30	49,829	20.15	-6,584	-13.21
Not Stated	8,188	3.28	6,652	2.69	1,536	23.09

2.5 Marital Status

The recognition that West Indian family formations cannot be studied within the traditional marital status types has long been noted in the censuses and demographic sample surveys conducted in the region. Only legal categories are required in fixing marital status. The definition of marriage adopted for the census was proposed by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations for statistical purposes, “The act, ceremony, or process by which the legal relationship of husband or wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

other means as recognised by the laws of each country.” Marriage therefore signifies that a man or woman is in a union established in accordance with existing marriage laws. Marriages of East Indians conducted according to the Hindu custom are included. Marriages may be broken only by procedures laid down in divorce laws or by the death of a partner. A legally married person is therefore still regarded as married whether or not living with the person to whom he or she is married. In general, there is no impediment to re-marriage of divorced or widowed persons. The marital status categories identified for the census were; never married, married, legally separated, divorced and widowed. For the 2000 census of Barbados, all persons less than 16 years old were automatically classified as never married. Table 2.8 shows that in 2000, 57.7 per cent of the population 16 years and over had never been married. The proportion among men was 58.9 per cent exceeding the proportion for women by about 2 per cent. A total of 57,446 persons or 30 per cent of the population in this age group were classified as married. There were 28,647 married men and 28,799 married women. The result is a sex ratio of 99.5 for the married population.

Table 2.8 Population 16 years and over by Sex and Marital Status: 1990 and 2000

Marital Status	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
Total	191,555	90,319	101,236	183,215	86,124	97,091
Married	57,446	28,647	28,799	54,981	27,189	27,792
Legally Separated	3,128	1,390	1,738	2,554	1,102	1,452
Divorced	7,802	3,280	4,522	4,572	1,887	2,685
Widowed	10,314	2,297	8,017	10,379	2,480	7,899
Never Married	110,436	53,199	57,237	105,858	50,706	55,152
Not Stated	2,429	1,506	923	4,871	2,760	2,111
	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	29.99	31.72	28.45	30.01	31.57	28.62
Legally Separated	1.63	1.54	1.72	1.39	1.28	1.50
Divorced	4.07	3.63	4.47	2.50	2.19	2.77
Widowed	5.38	2.54	7.92	5.66	2.88	8.14
Never Married	57.65	58.90	56.54	57.78	58.88	56.80
Not Stated	1.27	1.67	0.91	2.66	3.20	2.17

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

In a monogamous society the number of married men should be approximately equal to the number of married women. Allowance has to be made however, for husbands and or wives who are not resident in the country. An important point to note also is the fact that in reporting marital and/or other relationships, respondents frequently introduce several types of biases which may result from conscious efforts on their part to conceal unpleasant facts about difficulties in their relationships. Of course, also, these questions are some of the more personal ones and there is some amount of resistance to responding to them. More than 2,400 persons representing 1.3 per cent of the target population did not respond to the question.

The sex differential for these persons should be noted, 1506 men compared to 923 women. The 28,647 married men represented 32 per cent of all men 16 years and over, while the 28,799 married women represented a lower proportion, 28.5 per cent of all women. Just over 21,000 persons, representing 11 per cent were classified as divorced, legally separated and widowed. There were twice as many women as men in this combined group. The result is a very low sex ratio of 49. The sex differential is especially striking among the widowed as the number of women reporting this status more than tripled the number of men. A total of 8,017 women were widowed compared to 2,297 men. This situation is no doubt reflective of the higher levels of mortality for older men.

Comparisons with 1990 presented in Table 2.9 revealed a marked increase in the number of divorced persons. From 4,572 the number moved by 3,230 or 70.6 per cent to 7,802. Numerically, the increase was greater for women, from 2,685 to 4,522, an addition of 1837. This compares to the addition of 1,393 for men from 1,887 to 3,280. The number of persons classified as legally separated increased by over 22 per cent in the ten years from 2,554 to 3,128, while much smaller increases are observed for the never married and married categories. The latter group rose by about 5 per cent from 54,981 in 1990, to 57,446 in 2000, while the never married moved by 4.3 per cent over the ten year period from 105,858 to 110,436. The only decline in the marital status categories occurred for the widowed group by a minimal 0.6 per cent. This was actually caused by the decrease in the number of widowed men as the number of widowed women actually increased. The number of widowed men fell by 7.4 per cent from 2,480 in 1990

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

to 2,297 in 2000, while the number of widowed women increased by 1.5 per cent during the period, from 7,899 to 8,017 between 1990 and 2000.

Table 2.9 Population 16 years and over by Sex and Marital Status: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Marital Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change
Total	8,340	4.55	4,195	4.87	4,145	4.27
Married	2,465	4.48	1,458	5.36	1,007	3.62
Legally Separated	574	22.47	288	26.13	286	19.70
Divorced	3,230	70.65	1,393	73.82	1,837	68.42
Widowed	-65	-0.63	-183	-7.38	118	1.49
Never Married	4,578	4.32	2,493	4.92	2,085	3.78
Not Stated	-2,442	-0.13	-1,254	-5.43	-1,188	-56.28

2.6 Education

The central role played by education in the social and economic development of the country makes it a highly recommended topic for inclusion in the census. Prior to the 1970 census, the assessment of educational status in Caribbean censuses was done in terms of the literacy-illiteracy dichotomy. The 1970 census saw the introduction of questions designed to collect information regarded as providing more meaningful data on this crucial aspect of socio-economic development and these questions have been repeated for all censuses since that time.

The census questions make it possible to assess levels of educational attainment, school attendance and qualifications in terms of examinations passed.

The Barbados education system has undergone substantial transformations since the earliest attempts at formal education were introduced in the seventeenth century. The modern education system which had its genesis in the 1930s is structured into tiers with some overlapping at each

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

one. At the pre-Primary level, children between the ages of 3-4 years are taught in nursery classes in some primary (5-11) and composite (5-16+) schools while at the primary level children between the ages of 5-12+ are taught at primary and composite schools. At the secondary level, children between the ages of 10+ to 16+ are taught in secondary schools and senior schools (11-16+).

As the country with one of the highest levels of educational attainment in the Caribbean, Barbados has consistently shown small numbers of the adult population with no formal schooling.

Perhaps the most critical measure of the educational status of a country is the proportion of the population without schooling. Attention is therefore focused on the highest level of educational attainment of the population, and more specifically, the group 15 years and over, regarded as the adult population. Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended. Table 2.10 shows the proportional distribution of the population 15 years old and over, by highest level of education attained. It should be noted that approximately 2 per cent of the population in this age group did not respond to the question. The table shows that almost 100 per cent of the population 15 years and over had received some form of schooling, as in 2000 only 0.22 per cent had indicated that they had received no schooling. The proportion for men was slightly higher at 0.24 per cent, compared to 0.20 per cent of the women. An even smaller proportion, 0.01 per cent, had attended up to the pre-primary level only. While less than 20 per cent (17.2 per cent) of the population 15 years and over had attained primary level only, 59.3 per cent had attained secondary level as the highest. It is the proportion of the population with university level training that emphasises the high educational status of the island. Approximately 7 per cent of the population had attained this level. The proportion attaining other tertiary level education was 13 per cent.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 2.10 Population 15 years and over by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 1990 and 2000

Level of Education	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
Total	195,409	92,259	103,150	187,642	88,402	99,240
Pre-Primary	24	10	14	30	15	15
Primary	33,636	14,605	19,031	35,253	15,551	19,702
Secondary	115,857	56,645	59,212	121,827	57,996	63,831
University	13,921	6,648	7,273	9,087	4,796	4,291
Other Tertiary	25,355	11,022	14,333	13,491	6,070	7,421
Other Institution	2,266	964	1,302	2,185	899	1,286
None	429	219	210	568	266	302
Not Stated	3,921	2,146	1,775	5,201	2,809	2,392
	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Primary	17.21	15.83	18.45	18.79	17.59	19.85
Secondary*	59.29	61.40	57.40	64.93	65.60	64.32
University	7.12	7.21	7.05	4.84	5.43	4.32
Other Tertiary	12.98	11.95	13.90	7.19	6.87	7.48
Other Institution	1.16	1.04	1.26	1.16	1.02	1.30
None	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30
Not Stated	2.01	2.33	1.72	2.77	3.18	2.41

* includes composite schools

An examination of the differential by gender reveals a higher proportion of women attaining primary level while a higher proportion of men attained secondary level, in 2000. The proportion of men attaining primary level was 16 per cent, compared to 18 per cent of females. The comparative proportions for secondary level attainment were 61 per cent and 57 per cent for men and women respectively. At the tertiary level, men and women were equal at the university level, while women dominated at other tertiary levels. While 7 per cent of each sex, 15 years and over had attained university level education, for the other tertiary levels, there was a difference of almost two percentage points between the sexes; 14 per cent for women compared to 12 per cent for men.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

2.7 Training

Questions on training in the 2000 census were asked of persons 15 years and over to ascertain information about specialized vocational training, providing skills necessary for a particular occupation. Such training could have been achieved through the following methods: an institution established for the purpose of providing such training, on the job training which is formalized by the establishment or private study leading to formal qualifications.

Table 2.11: Population 15 years and over with Training by Sex and Age Group: 2000

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	72,875	38,292	34,583
15-24	10,261	5,474	4,787
25-44	35,665	18,228	17,437
45-64	20,263	10,776	9,487
65+	6,686	3,814	2,872
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	14.08	14.30	13.84
25-44	48.94	47.60	50.42
45-64	27.81	28.14	27.43
65+	9.17	9.96	8.30

The census identified 72,875 persons or 37 per cent of the population 15 years and over, who indicated that they had received vocational training. More males than females had been exposed to training; 52.5 per cent of the total trained were men.

The age distribution reflected in Table 2.11 shows that the proportions of both males and females with training, increase with age up to 44 years and then decline steadily thereafter. Less than 15 per cent of the youngest group, the under 25 years, had been exposed to training. The proportion peaked at 49 per cent between ages 25 and 44 years and by the oldest age group, was less than 10

per cent. The changes among the females were more pronounced than among the males. The proportion of females exposed to training in the 15-24 years group was 14 per cent and this moved to 50 per cent in the 25-44 years group. For men, the comparative proportions were 14 per cent for 15-24 years and 48 per cent for the 25-44 years group.

2.8 Economic Activity

The “activity status” classifies the population into persons “economically active” and “not economically active”. It is the current or usual relationship of each person to economic activity during a specified period of time.

The census topic relating to economic characteristics concentrates on the economically active population as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) where the concept of economic production is established with respect to the System of National Accounts.

The economically active population comprises all persons, men and women who provide or were available to provide the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the SNA, during a specified time period.

Domestic or personal services provided by unpaid household members for final consumption within the same household are not considered economic activities. Examples of this type of activity are housekeeping, care of children, the sick and the elderly.

The economically active population can be measured in different ways and the ILO recommends two ways. One approach uses the *usually active* population measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year and the other uses the *currently active* population or the labour force, measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week.

The focus of the 2000 Census of Barbados was the usual activity. The reference period for measurement of the usually active was the 12 months preceding May 1, 2000. For the 2000 census a person was classified as working, if he or she were engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services for sale. These included employers, employees, self-employed

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

persons and others receiving a wage or salary, or other form of remuneration. It also included trainees and apprentices whether paid or not and unpaid helpers working on farms and in other enterprises.

Generally speaking, work done outside of Barbados was not included, but contractual work done by Barbadians on farms in the United States of America and Canada, on ships by Barbadian seamen, and on aircraft by Barbadian personnel were treated as exceptions and were therefore included. Barbadian diplomats and their families living in other countries were also included by special enumeration.

The usual activity approach aimed at classifying persons according to their main activity during the 12 months preceding census day, based upon what each person had been engaged in for most of that period.

An important instruction to interviewers in the 2000 census was that for persons 65 years and over, 'looked for work' should not be scored.

When classifying the population by activity status, precedence is given to being economically active; in other words, a student who is looking for work would be classified as looking for work rather than as student. Probing is especially important for persons and for women in particular who are doing house work most of the time but who might have been engaged in economic activity during the reference period.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 2.12 Population 15 years and over by Sex and Activity Status: 1990 and 2000

Activity Status	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
Total	195,409	92,259	103,150	187,642	88,402	99,240
Economically Active	130,534	68,487	62,047	118,976	64,987	53,989
Worked/Had a Job	122,475	64,987	57,488	106,122	58,830	47,292
Looked for Work	8,059	3,500	4,559	12,854	6,157	6,697
Inactive	57,889	20,115	37,774	63,262	20,071	43,191
Home Duties	11,543	419	11,124	20,621	663	19,958
Student	14,306	6,482	7,824	14,292	6,724	7,568
Retired	29,111	11,805	17,306	25,000	11,127	13,873
Incapacitated	2,929	1,409	1,520	3,349	1,557	1,792
Other and Not Stated	6,986	3,657	3,329	5,404	3,344	2,060
	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	66.80	74.23	60.15	63.41	73.51	54.40
Worked/Had a Job	62.68	70.44	55.73	56.56	66.55	47.65
Looked for Work	4.12	3.79	4.42	6.85	6.96	6.75
Inactive	29.62	21.81	36.62	33.71	22.71	43.52
Home Duties	5.90	0.45	10.78	10.99	0.75	20.11
Student	7.32	7.03	7.59	7.62	7.61	7.62
Retired	14.90	12.80	16.78	13.32	12.59	13.98
Incapacitated	1.50	1.53	1.47	1.78	1.76	1.81
Other and Not Stated	3.58	3.96	3.23	2.88	3.78	2.08

The 2000 census found that over two thirds, 66.8 per cent of the 195,409 people aged 15 years and over were usually economically active. Table 2.12 which presents the population 15 years and over by activity status and sex shows that of the 130,534 persons who were economically active, 68,487 were men. The table shows a higher participation by men than women in 2000.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Just about 74 of every 100 men 15 years and over were economically active compared to 60 out of every 100 women. However, the changes between 1990 and 2000 reflected a higher rate of increase in the participation of women.

The participation rates for women and men in 1990 were 54 percent and 74 percent respectively with the number of women and men economically active increased by 14.93 percent and 5.35 percent respectively.

More than 6 out of ten (62.7 per cent) or 122,475 of the economically active, were employed and 8,059 or 4 per cent were seeking work, in 2000.

**Table 2.13: Population 15 Years and over by Sex and Activity Status:
Changes between 1990 and 2000**

Activity Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change
Total	7,767	4.14	3,857	4.36	3,910	3.94
Economically Active	11,558	9.71	3,500	5.39	8,058	14.93
Worked / Had a Job	16,353	15.41	6,157	10.47	10,196	21.56
Looked for Work	-4,795	-37.30	-2,657	-43.15	-2,138	-31.92
Inactive	-5,373	-8.49	44	0.22	-5,417	-12.54
Home Duties	-9,078	-44.02	-244	-36.80	-8,834	-44.26
Student	14	0.10	-242	-3.60	256	3.38
Retired	4,111	16.44	678	6.09	3,433	24.75
Incapacitated	-420	-12.54	-148	-9.51	-272	-15.18
Other/ Not Stated	1,582	29.27	313	9.36	1,269	61.60

Employed persons include those 15 years and over who were either at work or were with a job but not at work. Job seekers are those persons who did not have a job during the reference period of the past twelve months but who were actively looking for work.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 2.13 which presents the changes in absolute and percentage terms between 1990 and 2000, is derived from Table 2.12. The increase in the number of employed men between 1990 and 2000 was 6,157 or 10.5 per cent. For the women, the increase was over 10,000 or 21.56 percent which would have contributed to the almost 15 per cent increase in the number of economically active women.

The job seeking rate relates job seekers to the economically active population. It is calculated by dividing the number of job seekers by the number of economically active persons. The rate for 2000 was 6.17 per cent in 2000; a very impressive decline from the 10.8 per cent in 1990. (Table 2.14)

The decline of job seeking rate was more substantial for men, from 9.47 per cent to 5.11 per cent between 1990 and 2000, a fall of 43.15 per cent in absolute numbers. For women, the downward move was by 31.92 per cent in absolute numbers from 12.4 per cent to 7.35 per cent over the same period. Indications are also that the gap between the two sexes narrowed in the ten years, from a 3 percentage point differential in 1990, to a differential of 2 percentage points in 2000.

Table 2.14 Main Economic Activity Indicators: 1990 and 2000

Sex	Participation Rate	Job Seeking Rate
2000		
Total	66.80	6.17
Male	74.23	5.11
Female	60.15	7.35
1990		
Total	63.41	10.80
Male	73.51	9.47
Female	54.40	12.40

The data on the activity status presented in Table 2.12 shows that the total number of inactive women was 37,774 or 65 per cent of the total inactive population of 57,889 in 2000. Retired

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

persons represented the principal category for persons not economically active. In 2000, just over 29,000 persons representing 15 per cent of the population 15 years and over, fell into this category. This was approximately 4,000 or 16 per cent more than the number in 1990. The increase in numbers and proportions of retired persons is an indication of the ageing of the population, previously considered. The number of men classified as retired in 2000 was 11,805, representing 13 per cent of all males 15 years and over. This compared to 11,127 or 13 per cent in 1990. For the females, the number increased from 13,873 in 1990, to 17,306 in 2000, with the proportions being 14 per cent and 17 per cent in 1990 and 2000 respectively. The larger increase among the females and the resulting low sex ratio of 68.2 per 100 persons among the retired should also be seen within the context of the low sex ratio of the population at the older ages, another indication of the higher mortality rates for men.

Changes in the involvement in Home Duties especially among women should be noted. The number of women in this category fell from 19,958 in 1990 to 11,124 in 2000. This decline would have contributed to the overall decline in inactivity or increase in the participation rate for women over the ten years.

Table 2.15 presents data on the status in employment for the employed members of the economically active population. Employment status refers to the status of the person with respect to his/her employment, which is the contract of employment with other persons or organizations. The major employer in 2000 was private enterprise which employed 70,587 persons, more than a half (58 per cent) of the total employed. The next major employer was the government, which employed 26,092, less than a half of the total in private enterprise and just over one fifth (21 per cent) of the total employed. The numbers employed by the top major employer, private enterprises, represented an increase of approximately 21,600 or 44 per cent in the ten years since 1990. The increase in government employees was much smaller at 4,148 or 19 per cent. The number of persons employed in private households in 2000 was a small total of 4,195 representing 3.4 per cent of all employed. When compared with the 3,571 recorded for 1990 however, the increase in percentage terms was a fairly impressive 17.5 per cent.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 2.15 Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment: 1990 and 2000 ²

Employment Status	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
Total	122,475	64,987	57,488	106,123	58,831	47,292
Worked for Employer	100,910	50,997	49,913	74,523	40,153	34,270
Government	26,092	13,064	13,028	21,944	12,143	9,801
Private Enterprise	70,587	36,993	33,594	48,954	27,108	21,846
Private Household	4,195	933	3,262	3,571	877	2,594
Unpaid	36	7	29	54	25	29
Self Employed	16,224	11,169	5,055	9,113	6,460	2,653
With paid help	5,198	3,712	1,486	2,822	2,096	726
Without paid help	11,026	7,457	3,569	6,291	4,364	1,927
Not Stated / Did not work	5,341	2,821	2,520	22,587	12,218	10,369
	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked for Employer	82.40	78.47	86.82	70.13	68.25	72.46
Government	21.31	20.10	22.66	20.68	20.64	20.72
Private Enterprise	57.63	56.92	58.44	46.13	46.08	46.19
Private Household	3.43	1.44	5.67	3.27	1.49	5.49
Unpaid	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Self Employed	13.24	17.19	8.80	8.59	10.98	5.61
With paid help	4.24	5.71	2.59	2.66	3.56	1.54
Without paid help	9.00	11.48	6.21	5.93	7.42	4.07
Not Stated / Did not work	4.36	4.34	4.38	20.28	20.77	21.93

² In 1990, employed categories do not add up to the totals. There are 314 males and 178 females short below the respective males and females totals (i.e. 58,830 males and 47,292 females).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The self employed in 2000 was 16,224, 13.3 per cent of the total employed. In terms of change in absolute numbers and percentage, this was 7,111, a significantly large increase of 78 per cent more than in 1990. What is very noticeable from Table 2.16 which shows the changes over the ten year period is the extent to which the changes for the women surpass those for the men.

The total number of employed persons working for an employer, private enterprise and government, was 74,523 in 1990. Table 2.16 shows that this group increased by 26,387 in 2000. More than one half (59 per cent) of this increase was due to the increase in the number of women. In all categories of employees, the increase among women far exceeded the increase for men. Overall increases in percentage terms for female employees of private enterprises, government and private households were 54 per cent, 33 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. The comparative changes for men were 36 per cent, 8 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. For the self employed the change for women was 91 per cent, 18 percentage points more than the figure of 73 per cent for men.

**Table 2.16 Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment:
Changes between 1990 and 2000**

Employment Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change
Total	16,252	15.41	6,156	10.46	10,196	21.56
Worked for Employer	26,387	35.41	10,844	27.01	15,643	45.65
Government	4,148	18.90	921	7.58	3,227	32.93
Private Enterprise	21,633	44.19	9,885	36.47	11,748	53.78
Private Household	624	17.47	56	6.39	668	25.75
Unpaid	-18	-33.33	-18	-72.0	-	-
Self Employed	7,111	78.03	4,709	72.89	2,402	90.54
With paid help	2,376	84.20	1,616	77.10	760	104.68
Without paid help	4,735	75.27	3,093	70.88	1,642	85.21

2.9 Household Relationships and Family Composition

For the purpose of the 2000 census of Barbados, a household was defined as a person or a group of persons living together in a dwelling unit. Where there are several persons living together as a household these persons may comprise a single family, but there are also households where the members were not members of one family.

For purposes of investigating household and family relationships and structure from census information, each household was asked to identify a 'head'. The head of the household is the person, man or woman, whom that household acknowledges to be the head. He or she may or may not be the chief breadwinner.

For the census, a family type is defined as those members of a household who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. Couples living in consensual unions are regarded as married couples. Based on this definition, a family comprises at least two persons. Hence a single person living alone or a group of unrelated persons living together does not constitute a family.

Households comprising families are categorized as nuclear, extended and composite. A nuclear family (household) comprises the head of household, his/her legal spouse or common law partner and the natural or adopted children of the head or spouse.

An extended family (household) comprises the head of household, his/her legal spouse or common law partner, the natural or adopted children of the head or spouse and one or more other relatives of the head or spouse.

A composite family (household) contains members who are related by blood, marriage or adoption, plus one or more non-relatives. These non-relatives are usually boarders or live-in employees.

2.10 Household Composition and Relationships

The 2000 census identified 83,026 households. With a population of 250,010, the average household size was approximately 3. Household heads therefore comprised one third of the household members, while spouses (wives/husbands) and or common-law partners accounted for 13 per cent (Table 2.17). More than one third, 35 per cent of household members comprised of children of the head and/or the spouse or partner. It is important to note that these represented children of all ages. Grandchildren accounted for 9 per cent of household members and all other relatives, including parents of the head and or the spouse/partner accounted for 7 per cent. The remaining members, non-relatives, accounted for a small 2 per cent of the total.

Table 2.17 presents these findings and includes data on the sex ratio. A sex ratio of more than 100 indicates an excess of men while a ratio of less than 100 is indicative of an excess of women in a particular category.

The table shows a very low sex ratio for spouses and common-law partners. This means that more wives and female partners were present in households than husbands and male partners. To elaborate, a greater proportion of the male-headed households had spouses and partners present, than the female headed ones. The low sex ratio seen for other relatives is an indication of the higher proportion of female relatives in households.

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Relationship to Head of Household, Sex Ratio: 2000

Relationship to Head	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
Total	250,010		119,926		130,084		92.19
Head	83,026	33.21	46,098	38.44	36,928	28.39	124.83
Spouse / Partner	33,516	13.41	5,655	4.71	27,862	21.42	20.29
Child of Head /Spouse	86,350	34.54	44,216	36.87	42,134	32.39	104.94
Grandchild of Head / Spouse	22,944	9.18	11,792	9.83	11,152	8.57	105.74
Other Relatives	18,524	7.41	9,083	7.57	9,441	7.26	96.21
Non-Relatives	5,649	2.26	3,083	2.57	2,566	1.97	120.15

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 2.18 Heads of Households by Sex and Age Group: 2000

Age Group	Total	Male Headed Households	Female Headed Households
Total	83,026	46,098	36,928
Under 25	1,420	769	651
25-44	29,443	17,481	11,962
45-64	30,817	17,607	13,210
65+	21,346	10,241	11,105
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25	1.71	1.67	1.76
25-44	35.46	37.92	32.39
45-64	37.12	38.19	35.77
65+	25.71	22.22	30.07

Of the 83,026 households identified, those headed by men numbered 46,098, representing 55.52 per cent while female heads numbered 36,928 (Table 2.18). Female heads were slightly older than male heads. The average age of the former was 47.3 years compared to 47.0 years for the latter.

About a quarter of all households was single person households (Table 2.19). Male single person households outnumbered female single person households, as 12,234 of the 20,512 single person households comprised men. On average, female headed households were larger than male headed households.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

**Table 2.19 Distribution of Household Heads by
Sex and Size of Household: 2000**

Household Size	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
	Number of Persons		
Total	83,026	46,098	36,928
1 person	20,512	12,234	8,278
2 persons	19,065	10,486	8,579
3 persons	15,375	8,163	7,212
4 persons	13,104	7,985	5,119
5 persons	7,095	3,913	3,182
6 persons	3,610	1,761	1,849
7 persons	1,869	758	1,111
8 persons	1,018	365	653
9 persons	549	174	375
10+ persons	829	259	570
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person	24.71	26.54	22.42
2 persons	22.96	22.75	23.23
3 persons	18.52	17.71	19.53
4 persons	15.78	17.32	13.86
5 persons	8.55	8.49	8.62
6 persons	4.35	3.82	5.01
7 persons	2.25	1.64	3.01
8 persons	1.23	0.79	1.77
9 persons	0.66	0.38	1.02
10+ persons	1.00	0.56	1.54

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The average size of the female headed households was 3.2 compared to 2.9 for the male headed households.

Based on the classification of family types described above, it is possible to identify these types from the data. Table 2.20 shows that of the 83,026 households, 61,439, almost three quarters (74 per cent) were family households. They comprised members who were related by blood, marriage or adoption. Approximately, forty-seven per cent of all households, 38,613, were of the nuclear family type comprising: the head of household, his/her legal spouse or common law partner and the natural or adopted children of the head or spouse. Extended and composite families accounted for almost 24 per cent and 4 per cent respectively of all households.

Table 2.20 Distribution of Households by Family Type: 2000

Family Type	Total	Per cent of Total
Total Households	83,026	100.0
Family Households	61,439	74.00
Nuclear	38,613	46.51
Extended	19,780	23.82
Composite	3,046	3.67
Non Family Households	21,587	26.00

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

3.1 Introduction

Migration is one of the three components of population change, the others being births and deaths. In demographic literature, two broad types of migration are identified: international and internal migration. While international migration is a movement across national boundaries, internal migration represents movement across defined administrative boundaries within the national borders. For most Caribbean countries, these defined administrative boundaries are known as parishes.

Of the three components of change, migration is the most difficult to measure and there are serious limitations in this regard. Population censuses have provided an invaluable source for many years. Census data on place of birth, year of immigration (for the foreign born) and place of residence have provided some of the data required for analysis of migration patterns. Migration has played a very important role in the demographic history of the Caribbean, and the inclusion of relevant questions in Caribbean censuses over time is an indication that this importance has been recognized.

3.2 Inter-parish Movements and Internal Migration

As internal migration represents a redistribution of population over the parishes, it has no direct effect on the size of the population of the entire country as the sum of the net losses and gains experienced by all parishes amount to zero. The specific census questions used as the basis for the study of inter-parish movements and internal migration relate to parish of birth, current parish of residence, parish of residence at some time in the past, previous parish of residence and duration of residence in current parish of residence. In the 2000 census of Barbados, the questions included parish of birth, current parish of residence and parish of residence 5 years before. The concept of migration involves a change of parish of residence and a migration is

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

operationally defined as a change of residence from one parish to another. The study of internal migration focuses therefore on the local born population, only. The level of internal mobility of the population is shown by the extent to which people move out of their parish of birth.

3.3 Lifetime Migration

Table 3.1 presents a summary of the local born population of Barbados in relation to the parish of birth and the parish of residence at the time of the 2000 census. Just over three out of ten of the local born residents of Barbados were living outside of their parish of birth in 2000. This represented an increase of 5.4 per cent or 3,517 persons in the ten years since the 1990 census. The slightly higher proportion for females at both dates is evident from the table.

Table 3.1 Summary of Birthplace and Place of Residence of Local-born Population* 1990 and 2000

Item	2000	1990
Total Local Born Population	220,827	218,321
Male	107,046	105,637
Female	113,781	112,684
Resident in Parish of Birth	152,142	153,153
Male	74,499	74,513
Female	77,643	78,640
Resident Outside Parish of Birth	68,685	65,168
Male	32,547	31,124
Female	36,138	34,044
Proportion(%) of Lifetime Migrants	31.10	29.85
Male	30.40	29.46
Female	31.76	30.21

***Excludes population not reporting parish of birth.**

In the study of internal migration, a person who at the time of the enquiry (census or survey) is a local born resident who is not living in the place of birth is classified as a lifetime migrant. The parish distribution presented in Table 3.2 shows St Andrew as the parish with the highest

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

proportion of its population living in other parishes. Of the 7,280 persons reporting their parish of birth as St Andrew, 3,802 or 52 per cent lived in other parishes. Three other parishes, St Andrew, St. Joseph and St John showed proportions of lifetime migrants in excess of 40 per cent; 52 per cent, 43 per cent and 41 per cent respectively. The parishes of Christ Church (20 per cent) and St. Philip (22 per cent) showed the lowest proportions of lifetime migrants.

Table 3.2a Summary of Birthplace and Residence of Local-born Population by Parish: 2000

Parish of Birth	Total Born in Parish	Resident Outside	
		Number	Per cent
Total	220,827	68,685	31.10
St Michael	85,427	26,762	31.33
Christ Church	28,982	5,732	19.78
St George	17,266	5,851	33.89
St Philip	18,276	4,011	21.95
St John	11,327	4,595	40.57
St James	13,146	3,640	27.69
St Thomas	10,332	3,980	38.52
St Joseph	7,892	3,429	43.45
St Andrew	7,280	3,802	52.23
St Peter	11,050	4,158	37.63
St Lucy	9,849	2,725	27.67

Note: Excludes persons not reporting parish of birth

Migration rates represent a useful summary to demonstrate the extent of the movement between parishes. The out-migration rate is an indication of the number of persons born in the parish who have left to reside in another parish. Table 3.2b presents out migration rates for the parishes by sex. St Andrew is the parish with the highest rates for men (504 per 1,000) and women (540 per 1,000). For every 1000 person born in this parish more than 500 for each sex resided in another

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

parish in 2000. Christ Church shows the lowest rates, 194 per 1,000 for men and 201 per 1,000 for women.

The only other parishes with rates of less than 300 were St. Philip, 212 per 1000 and 227 per 1,000, for men and women respectively, St. Lucy, with 262 per 1,000 for men and 290 per 1,000 for women and St James, 272 per 1,000 and 281 per 1,000 for men and women respectively. In all parishes, the rates for women exceeded those for men, indicating a higher level of mobility among women.

Table 3.2b Summary of Birthplace and Residence of Local Born Population by Out-migration Rate, Sex and Parish: 2000

Parish	Born in Parish		Resident in Parish		Out-migration Rate* Per 1000	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	107,046	113,781	32,547	36,138	304.05	317.61
St Michael	41,694	43,733	12,819	13,943	307.45	318.82
Christ Church	14,070	14,912	2,732	3,000	194.17	201.18
St George	8,370	8,896	2,818	3,033	336.68	340.94
St Philip	8,939	9,337	1,896	2,115	212.10	226.52
St John	5,450	5,877	2,099	2,496	385.14	424.71
St James	6,206	6,940	1,691	1,949	272.48	280.84
St Thomas	4,941	5,391	1,868	2,112	378.06	391.76
St Joseph	3,811	4,081	1,612	1,817	422.99	445.23
St Andrew	3,550	3,730	1,788	2,014	503.66	539.95
St Peter	5,352	5,698	2,004	2,154	374.44	378.03
St Lucy	4,663	5,186	1,220	1,505	261.63	290.20

* (Male/Females Population resident outside parish of birth/Male/Female parish of birth) x1000

3.4 Current Migration

Patterns of current migration are generally studied on the basis of movement within a specified time. This time period may be fixed as one, five or ten years. If the period is made to coincide with the intercensal period, the data provided may be used in measuring population change due to internal migration, during the period. The 2000 census of Barbados included a question which asked the person to indicate the place of residence five years before the census; this question of course, being restricted to the population 5 years and older. The response categories were; at present address, elsewhere in same parish, in another parish or abroad. Of the total population 5 years and older of 208,635, 18,175 (9 per cent) were not living in the same residence as in 1995 (Table 3.3): Approximately 7 per cent lived in a different parish and 2 per cent was living outside of the country.

Table 3.3 Local Born Population 5 years and older by Type of Move: 1985-1990 and 1995-2000

Type of Movement	2000		1990	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total	208,635	100.0	205,743	100.0
Resident in same parish (non-mover)	190,084	91.11	185,837	90.32
Resident in another parish (mover)	14,907	7.15	15,126	7.35
Resident Abroad	3,268	1.56	2,180	1.06
Not Stated	376	0.18	2,600	1.26

Table 3.4 Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) to Parishes as a result of Internal Migration: 1995-2000

Parish	Movements Into (+)	Movements Out of (-)	Net Movement
Total	14,907	14,907	0
St Michael	3,529	4,584	-1,055
Christ Church	3,058	2,324	734
St George	1,396	998	398
St Philip	1,573	788	785
St John	424	562	-138
St James	1,928	1,288	640
St Thomas	1,306	696	610
St Joseph	297	340	-43
St Andrew	319	433	-114
St Peter	689	502	187
St Lucy	388	355	33
Not Stated	-	2,037	-2,037

Note: The 2,037 are movers who did not indicate their parish of residence in 1995.

The focus of the analysis of internal migration is the 7 per cent who changed parish of residence in the 5 years. The number of persons who changed parish of residence, the internal mover between 1995 and 2000 was 14,907, reflecting an annual movement of about 2,980. The volume of movement was lower by 1.4 per cent than for the 1985-1990 period as reported in the 1990 census, when the number of movers was 15,126.

Table 3.4 presents estimates of net gain or loss to parishes for 1995-2000 for both men and women combined. Only four parishes showed net losses to other parishes; St Michael, St John, St Andrew and St Joseph.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

By far the greatest loss was from St Michael which showed a net loss of 1,055 persons to other parishes in the five years. St John, St Andrew and St Joseph lost 138, 114 and 43 respectively, during the same period. The parishes showing the largest net gains, in excess of 100 persons annually for the five years were St Philip (785), Christ Church (734), St James (640) and St Thomas (610).

Table 3.5 Movement between St. Michael and Other Parishes: 1995-2000

Parish	From St Michael To (-)	To St Michael From (+)	Net Gain/Loss
Total	4,584	3,529	-1,055
Christ Church	1,382	960	-422
St George	581	318	-263
St Philip	471	224	-247
St John	118	125	+7
St James	809	485	-324
St Thomas	546	241	-305
St Joseph	95	106	+11
St Andrew	89	58	-31
St Peter	175	105	-70
St Lucy	67	66	-1
Not Stated	251	841	+590

The movement between St Michael and the other parishes is shown in Table 3.5 .The heaviest net losses from St Michael were to the adjoining parishes of Christ Church (422), St James (324), St Thomas (305) and St George (263) while the loss to St Philip was 247.

3.5 International Migration

3.5.1 Returning Residents

The migration of Barbadians to other countries within and outside of the region, from as far back as the nineteenth century, has already been described in the Introduction. The Barbadian population has experienced the type of mobility which has always been a feature of the Caribbean demographic history. One aspect of the mobility of the Barbadian population, which has attained prominence over the past ten years, is that related to returning migrants. Table 3.3 shows an appreciable increase in the number of Barbadians who returned to reside in Barbados from overseas in the five year period preceding the censuses of 1990 and 2000. At the 1990, census a total of 2,180 persons indicated that they were resident abroad 5 years before the census. At the 2000 census the number of persons reporting residence overseas 5 years prior, had moved approximately 50 per cent to 3,268.

Table 3.6 Returning Overseas Migrants by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,049	5,501	5,548
5-9	72	37	35
10-14	91	56	35
15-19	138	61	77
20-24	206	99	107
25-29	383	196	187
30-34	424	214	210
35-39	547	278	269
40-44	652	301	351
45-49	803	385	418
50-54	931	420	511
55-59	1239	609	630
60-64	1493	716	777
65-69	1528	773	755
70-74	1245	672	573
75-79	665	364	301
80-84	390	209	181
85 and over	242	111	131

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

For purposes of the census, a returning migrant was determined on the basis of a question which asked, “Did you ever leave Barbados for a continuous period of 5 years or more to reside abroad?” A total of 11,049 persons responded in the affirmative. Table 3.6 below shows that just over one half of returning migrants were women and that the number of migrants increased with age, with 70 per cent being 50 years old and over. The average age of the migrants of both sexes was about 57 years.

Table 3.7 Returning Overseas Residents by Country of Origin: 2000

Country	Number	Per cent
Total	11,049	100.0
United Kingdom	4,888	44.24
United States of America	2,557	23.14
Canada	1,167	10.56
Caribbean Country	1,011	9.15
Latin America	36	0.33
Rest of the World	431	3.90
Not stated	959	8.68

The country of origin for the majority of returning residents was the United Kingdom. Nearly 5,000 persons representing 44 per cent of these persons came from the UK. The United States of America, Canada and the Caribbean accounted for 23 per cent, 11 per cent and 9 per cent respectively as the country of origin of migrants (Table 3.7).

In the ten years between the censuses of 1990 and 2000, there was on average, 469 returning residents each year. Table 3.8 shows the parishes to which these residents returned. The four parishes of St Michael, Christ Church, St Philip and St James received more than three quarters (78 per cent) of returning migrants for the period 1990-2000.

**Table 3.8 Returning Overseas Migrants in the period 1990-2000
by Parish**

Parish of Residence	Number	Per Cent of Total
Total	4,689	100.0
St Michael	1,052	22.44
Christ Church	1,383	29.49
St George	267	5.69
St Philip	659	14.05
St John	105	2.24
St James	549	11.71
St Thomas	196	4.18
St Joseph	69	1.47
St Andrew	51	1.09
St Peter	220	4.69
St Lucy	138	2.94

3.5.2 Foreign Born Population

Census data on the foreign born provided by population census are an invaluable source of migration statistics for many countries. The characteristics of the foreign born population of Barbados derived from the 2000 census have already been described in Chapter 2 as part of the discussion on nativity.

Table 3.9 The Foreign Born Population entering Barbados between 1990 and 2000 by Country of Origin

Country	Number	Per Cent
Total	7112	100.0
Guyana	2,061	28.98
St Vincent and the Grenadines	628	8.83
Trinidad and Tobago	541	7.61
Jamaica	390	5.48
St Lucia	281	3.95
Other CARICOM Countries	292	4.1
United Kingdom	960	13.49
United States of America	693	9.74
Canada	415	5.84
All other countries	851	11.98

As an important aspect of migration within a specific time period, this discussion will focus on the immigration of the foreign born into Barbados between 1990 and 2000.

Just over 7,200 of the approximately 23,485 foreign born residents of Barbados at the time of the 2000 census (Table 2.2) went to live there between 1990 and 2000.

The country of origin for more than a quarter (29 per cent) of these immigrants was Guyana. More than 8 per cent (8.83 per cent) came from St Vincent and the Grenadines. Table 3.9 shows that the other countries providing the immigrants during that period were; The United Kingdom (14 per cent), Trinidad and Tobago (7.6 per cent), United States of America (9.7 per cent), Canada (5.8 per cent) and St Lucia (3.9 per cent) (Table 3.9). Just as for the returning overseas migrants, the three parishes of St Michael, Christ Church

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 3.10 The Foreign Born Population Entering in the Period 1990-2000 by Parish of Residence in 2000

Parish	Number	Per Cent
Total	7,112	100.0
St Michael	2,223	31.26
Christ Church	1,934	27.19
St George	336	4.72
St Philip	514	7.23
St John	129	1.81
St James	1,058	14.88
St Thomas	274	3.85
St Joseph	97	1.36
St Andrew	49	0.69
St Peter	308	4.33
St Lucy	190	2.67

and St James received the majority of the foreign born entering Barbados between 1990 and 2000. Of the over 5, 000 persons representing 73 per cent of the total that migrated to the three parishes, 2,223 or 31 per cent went to St. Michael, while 1,934 (27 per cent) and 1,058 (15 per cent) went to Christ Church and St James respectively.

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4.1 Introduction

The Education System of Barbados has been previously described in Chapter 2 as being structured into tiers with some overlapping in each tier. It begins at age 3 years at the pre-primary level. At the pre-primary level, children are usually between the ages of 3-4 years and they are taught in nursery classes in some primary and composite schools while at the primary level children between the ages of 5-12+ are taught at primary and composite schools. At the secondary level, children between the ages of 10+ to 16+ are taught in secondary schools and senior schools (11-16+). Due to the overlapping, it is not always possible to adequately assign, especially, the older members of the population who have completed schooling, to the correct level. The primary and secondary levels are the most affected as attendance at composite schools qualifies as either of these, depending on the grades completed. The challenge of the census for this very important topic, is always to satisfactorily make provisions for all members of the population, including those who would have been educated at a time when the educational system was much different than it is now.

For purposes of discussing the educational status of the Barbadian population based on the findings of the 2000 census, three age groups may be identified; 3-4 years, 5-14 years and 15 years and over. The discussion will focus on current attendance and the highest level of educational attainment.

4.2 Current Attendance

An important aspect of education relates to the numbers of children attend in school. This does not however reflect the true degree of attendance at the school. Table 4.1 below presents attendance at school for children between 3 and 4 years for the parishes. The table shows that a total of 4,367 children out of the total of 6,659 in the age group, were attended in school, resulting in an attendance rate of 66 per cent. The rate was slightly higher for girls at 66 per cent

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

compared to 65 per cent for boys. Among the parishes, the highest rate for boys is seen for St James, 72 per cent, and for girls, St James St Thomas and St Peter (74 per cent).

Table 4.1 Population Under 5 Years Old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total (3-4) Years			Number Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,659	3,332	3,327	4,367	2,170	2,197
St Michael	2,256	1,114	1,142	1,458	725	733
Christ Church	1,244	630	614	822	419	403
St George	554	267	287	348	168	180
St Philip	618	317	301	419	214	205
St John	262	146	116	141	73	68
St James	576	281	295	421	202	219
St Thomas	347	186	161	248	129	119
St Joseph	165	80	85	97	43	54
St Andrew	141	72	69	87	47	40
St Peter	268	136	132	180	82	98
St Lucy	228	103	125	146	68	78
	Attendance Rates					
	Total	Male	Female			
Total	65.58	65.13	66.04			
St Michael	64.63	65.08	64.19			
Christ Church	66.08	66.51	65.64			
St George	62.82	62.92	62.72			
St Philip	67.80	67.51	68.11			
St John	53.82	50.00	58.62			
St James	73.09	71.89	74.24			
St Thomas	71.47	69.35	73.91			
St Joseph	58.79	53.75	63.53			
St Andrew	61.70	65.28	57.97			
St Peter	67.16	60.29	74.24			
St Lucy	64.04	66.02	62.40			

Enrollment among the 5-14 years old is especially important as this age group is regarded as the school age population. Shown in Table 4.2 are the numbers of male and female students between the ages of 5 and 14 years and the proportions which they represent of the total in this age group,

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

for all parishes. The total number of children in this age group in 2000 was 37,362 and of these 36,261 or 97 per cent were attending school.

Table 4.2 Population 5-14 Years old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total 5-14 Years			Number Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	37,362	18,904	18,458	36,261	18,323	17,938
St Michael	12,747	6,421	6,326	12,346	6,229	6,117
Christ Church	7,068	3,574	3,494	6,876	3,481	3,395
St George	2,614	1,306	1,308	2,535	1,263	1,272
St Philip	3,497	1,820	1,677	3,400	1,762	1,638
St John	1,347	702	645	1,296	671	625
St James	3,296	1,619	1,677	3,208	1,571	1,637
St Thomas	2,050	1,034	1,016	2,018	1,015	1,003
St Joseph	1,000	537	463	966	515	451
St Andrew	797	401	396	770	389	381
St Peter	1,598	823	775	1,545	783	762
St Lucy	1,348	667	681	1,301	644	657
Attendance Rates						
	Total	Male	Female			
Total	97.05	96.93	97.18			
St Michael	96.85	97.01	96.70			
Christ Church	97.28	97.40	97.17			
St George	96.98	96.71	97.25			
St Philip	97.23	96.81	97.67			
St John	96.21	95.58	96.90			
St James	97.33	97.04	97.61			
St Thomas	98.44	98.16	98.72			
St Joseph	96.60	95.90	97.41			
St Andrew	96.61	97.01	96.21			
St Peter	96.68	95.14	98.32			
St Lucy	96.51	96.55	96.48			

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

St Thomas was the parish with the highest attendance rate for the 5-14 years old, for both sexes; 99 per cent for girls and 98 per cent for boys. There is not much variation among the parishes in relation to the rates and there is no consistent pattern to the sex differential. In terms of absolute numbers, the largest number of children in this age group attending school, 12,346, was found in St Michael. The next largest number, just over a half of that amount (6,876) was to be found in Christ Church.

Table 4.3 Percentage of Population 5-14 Years Old Attending School Full-Time By Sex, Single Years of Age and Type of School Being Attended: 2000

Age	Total Attending Full-time	% Total	Nursery/ Infants	Primary	Secondary	Not Stated
Total	17,041	100.0	1.77	68.96	28.20	1.07
5	1,618	100.0	11.93	86.22	-	1.85
6	1,563	100.0	5.18	93.35	-	1.47
7	1,764	100.0	1.53	97.39	-	1.08
8	1,826	100.0	-	98.90	-	1.10
9	1,774	100.0	-	99.38	-	0.62
10	1,876	100.0	-	99.04	-	0.96
11	1,672	100.0	-	98.21	1.20	0.60
12	1,623	100.0	-	6.84	91.81	1.36
13	1,625	100.0	-	0.00	98.89	1.11
14	1,700	100.0	-	0.00	99.29	0.71
Female						
Total	16,628	100.0	1.56	68.38	29.05	1.01
5	1,517	100.0	10.68	87.41	-	1.91
6	1,541	100.0	4.35	94.55	-	1.10
7	1,724	100.0	1.74	97.04	-	1.22
8	1,745	100.0	-	99.54	-	0.46
9	1,807	100.0	-	98.84	-	1.16
10	1,771	100.0	-	99.15	-	0.85
11	1,592	100.0	-	98.24	1.07	0.69
12	1,538	100.0	-	4.62	94.41	0.98
13	1,686	100.0	-	0.00	99.29	0.71
14	1,707	100.0	-	0.00	98.89	1.11

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 4.3 presents attendance at infant, primary and secondary schools by single years of age for the 5-14 years' group by the type of school attended.

The proportion of children attending infant school was highest for the 5 year olds; 12 per cent of boys at this age were in infant schools compared to 11 per cent of girls. For primary schools, the proportion was highest at age 9 years for boys and 8 years for girls.

Table 4.4a Population 15 Years Old and Older by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total (15 Years & over)			Number Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	195,400	92,257	103,143	21,432	9,010	12,422
St Michael	64,982	30,693	34,289	6,882	2,842	4,040
Christ Church	39,163	18,000	21,163	4,388	1,881	2,507
St George	13,918	6,655	7,263	1,506	629	877
St Philip	17,795	8,411	9,384	2,146	894	1,252
St John	6,898	3,407	3,491	555	256	299
St James	17,996	8,309	9,687	2,538	1,044	1,494
St Thomas	9,462	4,525	4,937	1,025	400	625
St Joseph	5,336	2,609	2,727	461	204	257
St Andrew	4,072	2,039	2,033	404	177	227
St Peter	8,424	4,017	4,407	851	388	463
St Lucy	7,354	3,592	3,762	676	295	381

For secondary schools, the proportion was highest at age 14 years for boys and age 13 years for girls. The boys dominate slightly at age 14 level with a 99.3 per cent attendance at secondary school full-time compared to the 98.9 per cent attendance for girls.

Table 4.4a shows that among the third group, the adult population, defined as the population 15 years and over, just over 21,400 persons were attending an educational institution. The resulting rate of attendance was 11 per cent. Attendance was higher for women, 12 per cent, compared to

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

10 per cent for men. In relation to the parishes, attendance rates were highest for St James, for men and women, 13 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

Table 4.4b Population 15 Years and Old by Sex, School Attendance Rate and Parish: 2000

Parish	Attendance Rate		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	10.97	9.77	12.04
St Michael	10.59	9.26	11.78
Christ Church	11.20	10.45	11.85
St George	10.82	9.45	12.07
St Philip	12.06	10.63	13.34
St John	8.05	7.51	8.56
St James	14.10	12.56	15.42
St Thomas	10.83	8.84	12.66
St Joseph	8.64	7.82	9.42
St Andrew	9.92	8.68	11.17
St Peter	10.10	9.66	10.51
St Lucy	9.19	8.21	10.13

4.3 Educational Attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for the population 15 years and over for the country as a whole and for all persons, attending and not attending school, has already been described in chapter two. With respect to the parishes, the Table (4.5) shows St James and Christ Church as the parishes with the highest proportion of the population of both sexes with the highest level of attainment.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Parish and Sex: 2000

Parish	Total	Level of Education							
		% Total	None	Primary	Composite	Sec'dary	Univ'sity	Other Tertiary	Not Stated
Male									
Total	92,257	100	0.25	15.83	9.12	52.28	7.21	11.95	3.36
St Michael	30,693	100	0.34	12.64	7.72	59.59	5.18	9.8	4.73
Christ Church	18,000	100	0.13	15.68	9.51	47.14	10.36	14.36	2.82
St George	6,655	100	0.32	15.46	10.02	52.23	7.05	11.8	3.12
St Philip	8,411	100	0.21	12.75	8.07	53.43	7.98	14.62	2.94
St John	3,407	100	0.23	27.18	9.19	49.72	3.29	7.98	2.41
St James	8,309	100	0.17	12.38	11.11	42.99	13.14	17.2	3.01
St Thomas	4,525	100	0.15	22.96	9.55	45.68	7.29	11.91	2.46
St Joseph	2,609	100	0.23	20.54	7.17	60.02	3.72	6.86	1.46
St Andrew	2,039	100	0.39	23.79	16.14	47.57	3.29	7.45	1.37
St Peter	4,017	100	0.32	26.31	10.41	41.6	5.28	13.72	2.36
St Lucy	3,592	100	0.17	20.32	10.77	54.06	4.04	8.18	2.46
Female									
Total	103,143	100	0.22	18.45	8.78	48.62	7.05	13.9	2.98
St Michael	34,289	100	0.3	16.1	8.04	54.07	5.32	12.11	4.06
Christ Church	21,163	100	0.15	16.72	9.72	45.77	9.17	16.14	2.33
St George	7,263	100	0.28	19.76	9.43	46.54	6.17	15.04	2.78
St Philip	9,384	100	0.1	15.61	6.82	51.14	7.74	15.8	2.79
St John	3,491	100	0.17	30.42	5.7	48.12	3.84	9.57	2.18
St James	9,687	100	0.18	13.41	10.69	40.11	13.39	19.27	2.95
St Thomas	4,937	100	0.26	25.3	9.11	43.53	6.97	12.94	1.89
St Joseph	2,727	100	0.4	26.33	5.87	54.82	3.45	7.81	1.32
St Andrew	2,033	100	0.1	27.94	13.08	45.79	3.25	8.21	1.63
St Peter	4,407	100	0.09	27.37	9.44	40.66	5.47	14.23	2.74
St Lucy	3,762	100	0.19	25.76	10.53	48.22	4.25	9.12	1.93

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Age Group	Total	Level of Education							
		% Total	None	Primary	Composite	Sec'dary	Univ'sity	Other Tertiary	Not Stated
Male									
Total	92,257	100.0	0.25	15.83	9.12	52.28	7.21	11.95	3.36
15-19	9,433	100.0	0.08	0.56	1.49	84.17	1.36	9.89	2.45
20-24	8,913	100.0	0.1	1.55	3.35	67.63	7.37	17.01	2.99
25-29	9,758	100.0	0.13	2.84	6.15	65.55	7.86	14.31	3.16
30-34	9,574	100.0	0.19	5.39	6.06	61.61	8.06	15.51	3.18
35-39	10,155	100.0	0.18	7.57	5.62	61.3	7.67	14.79	2.87
40-44	9,544	100.0	0.18	11.58	7.4	55.02	8.83	14.18	2.81
45-49	8,007	100.0	0.06	15.39	9.25	49.03	10.03	12.53	3.71
50-54	6,563	100.0	0.24	21.97	11.76	41.35	10.18	10.79	3.71
55-59	4,376	100.0	0.41	29.52	14.85	33.14	9.69	8.52	3.87
60-64	3,969	100.0	0.35	38.95	18.01	21.79	8.57	7.36	4.97
65+	11,965	100.0	0.78	52.11	22.08	12.82	3.9	3.85	4.46
Female									
Total	103,143	100.0	0.22	18.45	8.78	48.62	7.05	13.9	2.98
15-19	9,202	100.0	0.05	0.22	0.53	83.71	2.16	11.43	1.90
20-24	8,889	100.0	0.07	0.66	0.98	62.16	12.63	21.14	2.36
25-29	9,980	100.0	0.08	1.68	2.91	62.04	10.95	19.73	2.61
30-34	10,013	100.0	0.11	3.23	3.6	61.07	9.68	20.02	2.29
35-39	11,101	100.0	0.14	5.49	4.01	60.49	8.54	18.54	2.79
40-44	10,510	100.0	0.1	9.93	5.77	55.78	9.51	16.4	2.51
45-49	8,767	100.0	0.11	15.43	8.46	49.78	8.63	15.18	2.41
50-54	7,074	100.0	0.2	22.36	11.8	43.06	7.04	12.5	3.04
55-59	5,206	100.0	0.31	32.06	15.06	33.6	5.36	10.3	3.31
60-64	4,956	100.0	0.24	44.31	20.24	20.62	3.47	7.55	3.57
65+	17,445	100.0	0.67	57.37	22.13	10.65	1.35	2.99	4.84

The proportion attaining tertiary (university and other tertiary) level education for St James was 33 per cent for females and 30 per cent for males, while for Christ Church it was 25 per cent for both males and females. On the other hand, St Andrew reflected the lowest proportion of tertiary educational attainment for males (11 per cent), while St Joseph showed the lowest proportion of tertiary educational attainment for females (11 per cent). The highest proportion of the

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

population in any age group, attaining secondary level education was to be found among the 15-19 years' group. More than 8 out of 10 (84 per cent for men and women) of the persons in this age group had attained this level as the highest.

The lowest levels of attainment were shown for the five year cohorts over 50 years old. The proportions attaining primary level as the highest level of education attained, exceeded the 16 per cent for the primary level group as a whole among men and the 18 per cent among women. Among men, the proportions ranged from 22 per cent for the 50-54 years' group to 52 per cent for the 65 years and over and among women, from 22 per cent to 57 per cent among the two age groups, respectively.

4.4 Qualifications

For the 2000 census, qualification was measured in terms of generally acceptable and recognizable public examinations passed. Respondents were asked to indicate all general acceptable public examinations passed and not just the highest level. The interviewer's manual explained that the intention was to make it possible to develop an 'educational history and pattern'. That level of analysis is beyond the scope of this report. For purposes of the analysis the population reporting that they had passed no exams will be examined separately while those not responding to the question will be excluded. Due to the fact that multiple responses were accepted for persons who had passed examinations, the data shown in the tables represent total per category responses. The data described for the population passing examinations relate to the population 15 years and over who *were not currently attending* an educational institution.

The most significant aspect of the data as revealed in Table 4.7 is the substantial number of the population who failed to attain any qualification at any of the levels of formal education. About 109,000 persons, more than a half of the population 15 years and over had passed no public examinations.

Table 4.7 Population 15 Years and Over *with* No Examinations Passed by Age Group and Sex*: 2000

Age Group	Population			No Examination Passed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	195,400	92,257	103,143	108,959	54,792	54,167
15-19	18,635	9,433	9,202	10,059	5,690	4,369
20-24	17,802	8,913	8,889	6,876	4,334	2,542
25-29	19,738	9,758	9,980	7,989	4,861	3,128
30-34	19,587	9,574	10,013	8,178	4,774	3,404
35-39	21,256	10,155	11,101	9,906	5,351	4,555
40-44	20,054	9,544	10,510	10,605	5,531	5,074
45-49	16,774	8,007	8,767	9,423	4,714	4,709
50-54	13,637	6,563	7,074	8,514	4,114	4,400
55-59	9,582	4,376	5,206	6,429	2,910	3,519
60-64	8,925	3,969	4,956	6,517	2,800	3,717
65+	29,410	11,965	17,445	24,463	9,713	14,750

***Excludes persons not responding to the question**

Women have fared better than men over the ten years since 1990 (see Table 4.8). In numerical terms, the number of men 15 years and over who had no examination passes increased by just over 1,700 in the ten years, while the number of women in the same position, declined by over 2,700. In percentage terms, 59 per cent of males indicated that no examinations were passed, in the 2000 census, a decline by 1 percentage point since 1990. For women, the proportions moved from 57 per cent to 53 per cent, a fall by 4 percentage points.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 4.8 Population 15 Years and Over with No Examination Passed by Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Item	Total (15 yrs. & over)	No Examination Passed	
		Number	Percent
2000			
Total	195,400	108,959	55.76
Male	92,257	54,792	59.39
Female	103,143	54,167	52.52
1990			
Total	187,642	110,043	58.65
Male	88,402	53,090	60.06
Female	99,240	56,953	57.39
Change Between 1990-2000			
		No Examinations Passed	
		Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total		-1,804	-0.99
Male		1,702	3.21
Female		-2,786	-4.89

A close look at the age data in Table 4.9 shows the highest proportions with no exams among the youngest and the oldest age groups. About 54 per cent of the population aged 15-19 years, which would include persons still in school, had passed no examinations. By age 65 years, eight out of ten persons were in this category. The position of the women is more favourable for all ages up to age 54 years. In fact, the differential between the sexes in terms of the proportions with no examination passed, declines with age. This differential is most marked at ages 20-24 years, where the table shows the proportion for men as 49 per cent compared to 29 per cent for women, a difference of 20 percentage points. By ages 65 years and over, the position is reversed with the

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

proportion for women being 85 per cent, 4 percentage points more than the 81 per cent for men.

**Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over
with No Examination Passed by Age Group and Sex: 2000**

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	55.76	59.39	52.52
15-19	53.98	60.32	47.48
20-24	38.62	48.63	28.60
25-29	40.48	49.82	31.34
30-34	41.75	49.86	34.00
35-39	46.60	52.69	41.03
40-44	52.88	57.95	48.28
45-49	56.18	58.87	53.71
50-54	62.43	62.68	62.20
55-59	67.09	66.50	67.60
60-64	73.02	70.55	75.00
65+	83.18	81.18	84.55

Source: Table 4.7

It is possible to assess persons who have successfully completed secondary schooling in a number of ways based on the examinations which are relevant to that level. In the first group are persons who have passed the CXC Basic and General Examinations and/or the General Certificate of Education (GCE). Table 4.10 shows that over 60,000 responses representing 64.3 per cent of the responses from the population 15 years and over, not currently attending school, had attained passes in one or more subjects at this level. In absolute terms there were more female responses for this level, than men. The female responses numbered 35,002 compared to 27,450 for men, a difference of 7,552. In percentage terms, the differential was less pronounced as the females with this level represented 65 per cent of the female population while for males the corresponding proportion was 63 per cent.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 4.10 Population ³ 15 Years and Over Not Attending School by Sex and Examinations Passed: 2000

Type of Examination	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Responses		
Total Responses	97,117	43,371	53,746
CXC Basic, CXC General /GCE 'O' less than 5 subjects	32,217	14,823	17,394
CXC General Grades 1-3/GCE 'O' 5 + Subjects / Senior Cambridge	30,235	12,627	17,608
CXC 'A' / Higher Cambridge	10,153	4,692	5,461
Undergraduate Diploma / Certificate	1,887	814	1,073
Associate Degree	2,821	1,042	1,779
Bachelor's Degree	8,037	3,888	4,149
Master's Degree	1,898	1,081	817
Doctoral Degree	482	337	145
Postgraduate Diploma / Certificate	1,067	520	547
Professional Diploma / Certificate	8,320	3,547	4,773
Total Persons Reporting	70,956	29,471	41,485
Average No. of Exams Passed	1.37	1.47	1.30
Percentage of Responses	Percent of Total		
	100.0	100.0	100.0
CXC Basic, CXC General /GCE 'O' less than 5 subjects	33.17	34.18	32.36
CXC General Grades 1-3 / GCE 'O' 5+ Subjects/Senior Cambridge	31.13	29.11	32.76
CXC 'A' / Higher Cambridge	10.45	10.82	10.16
Undergraduate Diploma / Certificate	1.94	1.88	2.00
Associate Degree	2.90	2.40	3.31
Bachelor's Degree	8.28	8.96	7.72
Master's Degree	1.95	2.49	1.52
Doctoral Degree	0.50	0.78	0.27
Postgraduate Diploma / Certificate	1.10	1.20	1.02
Professional Diploma / Certificate	8.57	8.18	8.88

³ Excludes persons who reported 'None', persons who did not report and persons obtaining the Secondary School Leaving Certificate

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

In the second group of qualifications of secondary education are persons with the GCE Advanced Level or the Higher Cambridge examinations. There were just over 10,000 responses for this category. In absolute terms the female responses exceeded those for men; 5,461 compared to 4,692.

There was a total of 24,512 responses representing a quarter of the responses from the population 15 years and over, not currently attending school, indicating attainment of university undergraduate and postgraduate certificates, diplomas and degree. This may be interpreted as an indication of the country's success in educational achievements.

4.5 Training

As discussed in chapter 2 the census identified a total of 72,875 persons aged 15 years and over who reported exposure to vocational and/or technical training.

Table 4.11 Population 15 years and over by sex and Status of Training: 2000

Status of Training	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total Exposed	72,875	38,292	34,583
Completed Training	56,544	29,928	26,616
Did not Complete Training	2,471	1,410	1,061
Currently Being Trained	7,089	3,313	3,776
Not Stated	6,771	3,641	3,130
	Percentage Distribution		
Total Exposed	100.0	100.0	100.0
Completed Training	77.59	78.16	76.96
Did Not Complete Training	3.39	3.68	3.07
Currently Being Trained	9.73	8.65	10.92
Not Stated	9.29	9.51	9.05

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Of this number, more than three quarters, 56,544 or 78 per cent had completed the training while 10 per cent was currently being trained. A look at the percentage distribution by sex as shown in Table 4.11 shows that while a slightly higher proportion of men had completed training 78 per cent, compared to 77 per cent of women, more women were currently being trained.

A total of 3,776 women 15 years and over reported that they were undergoing training at that time. This represented 11 per cent of all women compared to 3,313 men, 9 per cent of all men exposed to training.

In relation to age, it is the oldest age groups which show the highest proportion of completed training, while the youngest groups reflect the highest proportion of current training. More than eight out of ten (86 per cent) of the population 65 years and over had completed training (Table 4.12).

The proportions for men and women were 87 per cent and 86 per cent respectively. With respect to current training 30 per cent of males and females, 15-24 years was undergoing training at the time of the census.

Questions on period of training and occupation for which trained were directed to those persons who had completed training. Tables 4.13 and 4.14 present the findings from the responses. Just about one fifth of all the persons had been trained for less than six months. More than one half, 59 per cent had been trained for less than two years.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 4.12 Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Sex and Status of Training: 2000

Age Group	Total Population	Completed Training		Currently Trained	
		Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes					
Total	72,875	56,544	77.59	7,089	9.73
15-24	10,261	5,616	54.73	3,054	29.76
25-44	35,665	27,848	78.08	3,360	9.42
45-64	20,263	17,302	85.39	655	3.23
65+	6,686	5,778	86.42	20	0.30
Male					
Total	38,292	29,928	78.16	3,313	8.65
15-24	5,474	2,922	53.38	1,622	29.63
25-44	18,228	14,435	79.19	1,370	7.52
45-64	10,776	9,249	85.83	310	2.88
65+	3,814	3,322	87.10	11	0.29
Female					
Total	34,583	26,616	76.96	3,776	10.92
15-24	4,787	2,694	56.28	1,432	29.91
25-44	17,437	13,413	76.92	1,990	11.41
45-64	9,487	8,053	84.88	345	3.64
65+	2,872	2,456	85.52	9	0.31

Table 4.13 Population 15 Years and Over with Completed Training by Duration of Training: 2000

Duration of Training (in months)	Number of Persons	Per cent of Total
Total	56,545	100.0
Under 6	11,323	20.02
6-11	10,774	19.05
12-17	3,446	6.09
18-23	7,739	13.69
24-29	2,540	4.49
30-35	4,143	7.33
36-47	3,263	5.77
48-59	2,290	4.05
60 and over	4,500	7.96
Not stated	6,527	11.54

Women outnumber men in being in the clerical, sales and service occupations by about seven to one, as 6,053 women had completed training in these occupations compared to 915 men. For the Life Science and Health Associates and Professions, 4,603 persons had completed training, of which 3,695 or 80.27 per cent were women.

The training completed by 76.96 per cent of all women was concentrated in six of the sixteen groups listed.

Clerical, Sales and Service Occupations (23 per cent), Personal and Protective Service Workers (17 per cent), Life Science and Health Associate Technicians and Professionals (14 per cent), Associate Technicians and Professionals, other than Life Science and Health (10 per cent), Teaching Professionals (9 per cent) and the group called Other Craft and Related Trades Workers which includes food processing, textile and garment manufacturing (8 per cent).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 4.14 Population 15 Years and Over with Completed Training by Occupational Group For Which Trained: 2000

Occupational Group	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	29,929	100.0	26,616	100.0
Senior Officials and Managers	1,925	6.43	1,653	6.21
Physical, Computing and Engineering Science Technicians and Professionals	3,414	11.41	931	3.50
Life Science and Health Associate Technicians and Professionals	908	3.03	3,695	13.88
Teaching Professionals	1,105	3.69	2,435	9.15
Other Associate Technicians and Professionals	2,626	8.77	2,705	10.16
Clerical Workers, Sales and Service Occupations	915	3.06	6,053	22.74
Personal and Protective Service Workers	2,905	9.71	4,412	16.58
Shop Assistants and Market Traders	46	0.15	238	0.89
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	240	0.80	56	0.21
Extraction and Building Trades Workers	7,901	26.40	207	0.78
Metal, Machinery and Electricity Trades Workers	4,482	14.98	135	0.51
Precision, Handicraft, Printing and Other Related Trades Workers	386	1.29	334	1.25
Other Craft and Related Trades Workers	641	2.14	2,105	7.91
Industrial Plant Operators	29	0.10	9	0.03
Stationary Machinery Operators and Assemblers	452	1.51	412	1.55
Drivers and Mobile Machinery Operators	382	1.28	20	0.08
Labourers	96	0.32	43	0.16
Not Stated	1,476	4.93	1,173	4.41

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

There were only three groups which showed male dominance of having being formed to any great extent; Extraction and Building Trades Workers (26 per cent), Metal, Machinery and Electricity Trades Workers (15 per cent), and Physical, Computing and Engineering Science Technicians and Professionals (11 per cent), all accounted for 52 per cent of all males with completed training.

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

5.1 Introduction

The basic concepts related to economic activity have already been outlined in chapter 2. The census topic relating to economic characteristics concentrate on the economically active population as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) where the concept of economic production is established with respect to the System of National Accounts.

The economically active population comprises all persons, men and women who provide or were available to provide the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the Systems of National Accounts (SNA), during a specified time period. Domestic or personal services provided by unpaid household members for final consumption within the same household are not considered economic activities.

The economically active population can be measured in different ways and the ILO recommends two ways. One approach uses the *usually active* population measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year and the other uses the *currently active* population or the labour force, measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week.

The focus of the 2000 census of Barbados was the usual activity. The reference week for measurement of the usually active was the 12 months proceeding May 1, 2000. For Barbados, classification of activity was confined to the population 15 years and over.

The discussion in chapter 2 reviewed the activity status of the Barbadian population at a country level and examined changes in the ten years since 1990. In this chapter, the discussion will focus on the parishes, age and sex distribution in more detail as well as occupation and industry at 2000.

5.2 The Parishes

5.2.1 Economic Activity

The parishes with the largest number of economically active persons, in 2000, were St Michael, with 42,735 and Christ Church with 26,014 (Table 5.1). In percentage terms however, as indicated by the participation rate which relates the numbers employed to the total population in the relevant age group, there were little differences between the parishes.

Table 5.1 Economically Active Population and Participation Rate by Sex and Parish: 2000

Parish	Economically Active Population					
	Number of Persons			Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	130,534	68,487	62,047	66.80	74.23	60.15
St Michael	42,735	22,516	20,219	65.76	73.35	58.97
Christ Church	26,014	13,224	12,790	66.42	73.47	60.44
St George	9,450	5,012	4,438	67.89	75.32	61.09
St Philip	11,864	6,150	5,714	66.66	73.10	60.89
St John	4,594	2,553	2,041	66.59	74.93	58.45
St James	12,431	6,307	6,124	69.07	75.91	63.21
St Thomas	6,567	3,491	3,076	69.40	77.15	62.29
St Joseph	3,544	1,976	1,568	66.42	75.74	57.50
St Andrew	2,710	1,539	1,171	66.54	75.48	57.57
St Peter	5,693	3,022	2,671	67.56	75.23	60.58
St Lucy	4,932	2,697	2,235	67.07	75.08	59.41

For males, participation rates range from 77.2 per cent for St Thomas to 73.1 per cent for St Philip, a difference of only 4 percentage points. For the females, the difference was a slightly higher 5 percentage points where in St James 63.2 out of every 100 females 15 years old and over, were economically active, while at the lower end, at St Joseph, 57.5 out of every 100 females were economically active.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

In all parishes, participation was higher for men than for women. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the economically active ranged from a high of 131 per 100 for St Andrew, to a low of 103 for St James. As described above, the highest male participation rate was 77 per cent (seen for St Thomas); the highest female participation rate was 63 per cent seen for St James. The largest number of economically active women was to be found in St Michael - the 20,219 women almost one third (33 per cent) of the total economically active women.

**Table 5.2 Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate by Sex
and Parish: 2000**

Parish	Employment Rate			Job Seeking Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	93.83	94.89	92.65	6.17	5.11	7.35
St Michael	92.80	93.64	91.85	7.20	6.36	8.15
Christ Church	94.38	95.20	93.54	5.62	4.80	6.46
St George	94.38	96.31	92.20	5.62	3.69	7.80
St Philip	94.39	95.51	93.17	5.61	4.49	6.83
St John	91.99	93.89	89.61	8.01	6.11	10.39
St James	95.89	96.46	95.30	4.11	3.54	4.70
St Thomas	94.85	96.36	93.14	5.15	3.64	6.86
St Joseph	92.75	94.23	90.88	7.25	5.77	9.12
St Andrew	93.43	95.78	90.35	6.57	4.22	9.65
St Peter	93.96	95.17	92.59	6.04	4.83	7.41
St Lucy	93.39	94.73	91.77	6.61	5.27	8.23

The parish with the highest employment rate for men and women combined was St James (Table 5.2). The 96 per cent rate was 4 per cent higher than the lowest rate of 92 for St John. St James had the highest rate for men and women, 96 per cent and 95 per cent, respectively.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 5.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Activity Status: 2000

Activity Status	Age Group									
	15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65+	
	Male									
Total	18,348	100.0	39,031	100.0	14,570	100.0	8,345	100.0	11,966	100.0
Economically Active	11052	60.24	36726	94.10	13440	92.24	5961	71.43	1308	10.93
Employed	9423	51.36	35380	90.65	13087	89.82	5801	69.51	1296	10.83
Seeking Work	1629	8.88	1346	3.45	353	2.42	160	1.92	12	0.1
Inactive	6682	36.41	1430	3.66	827	5.68	2191	26.26	10612	88.68
Student	6120	33.35	309	0.79	44	0.30	7	0.08	3	0.03
Home Duties	78	0.42	136	0.35	85	0.58	76	0.91	44	0.37
Retired	-	0.00	-	0.00	72	0.49	1450	17.38	10283	85.94
Incapacitated	90	0.49	460	1.18	375	2.57	331	3.97	153	1.28
Other	394	2.15	525	1.35	251	1.72	327	3.92	129	1.08
Not Reported	614	3.35	875	2.24	303	2.08	193	2.31	46	0.39
	Female									
Total	18,092	100.0	41,607	100.0	15,842	100.0	10,163	100.0	17,445	100.0
Economically Active	9260	51.18	35231	84.67	12263	77.41	4654	45.79	639	3.66
Employed	7526	41.60	33032	79.39	11783	74.38	4519	44.47	628	3.60
Seeking Work	1734	9.58	2199	5.28	480	3.03	135	1.33	11	0.06
Inactive	8375	46.29	5683	13.66	3342	21.09	5330	52.45	16764	96.10
Student	7142	39.48	570	1.37	68	0.43	27	0.27	16	0.09
Home Duties	929	5.13	4258	10.23	2480	15.65	2354	23.16	1103	6.32
Retired	-	0.00	-	0.00	88	0.56	2039	20.06	15179	87.01
Incapacitated	45	0.25	410	0.99	414	2.61	395	3.89	256	1.47
Other	259	1.43	445	1.07	292	1.84	515	5.07	210	1.20
Not Reported	457	2.53	693	1.67	237	1.50	179	1.76	42	0.24

Economic Activity by age as presented in Table 5.3 shows participation in economic activity as indicated by the proportion of the population which is economically active, to be highest for the 25-44 year age group for both men and women.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Among the men participation rates move from 60 per cent for ages between 15 and 24 to the peak of 94 per cent among the 25-44 years group, before steadily declining to only 11 per cent among the group 65 years and over. A similar pattern existed for women but at lower levels. The rates for females were 51 per cent, 85 per cent and 4 per cent for the 15-24 years, 25-44 years and 65 years and over, respectively. The table shows the largest differential between the sexes to be in the 55-64 years age group where the participation rate for women was 26 percentage points less than the rate for the men.

In relation to employment, a similar pattern with respect to age existed, with employment being lowest for the oldest age group. The pattern of employment may be examined in relation to proportion of the total population classified and in terms of rates, which relate the numbers employed to the economically active.

In terms of employment rates, however, which relate the employed to the economically active only, rates were highest for the oldest age groups. For men, rates start at 85 per cent for the under 25 years age group and increase thereafter and at 65 years and over was 99 per cent (Table 5.4). The pattern for the females was similar although the rates were lower, from 81 per cent to 98 per cent for the same age groups. Job seeking rates moved in the opposite direction.

These rates were highest for the youngest age groups and higher for women, and declined with age from 19 per cent for women and 15 per cent for men between the ages of 15 and 24 to 1 per cent for males and about 2 per cent for females in the 65 years aged 65 years and over.

The 65 years and over group, not surprisingly, was the most likely to be inactive. Women were more likely to be inactive than men; approximately 96 per cent of women in this age group was classified as inactive compared to 89 per cent of men (Table 5.3).

Table 5.4 Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate by Sex and Age Group: 2000

Age Group	Employment Rate	Job Seeking Rate
	Both Sexes	
Total	93.83	6.17
15-24	83.44	16.56
25-44	95.07	4.93
45-54	96.76	3.24
55-64	97.22	2.78
65+	98.82	1.18
	Male	
Total	94.89	5.11
15-24	85.26	14.74
25-44	96.34	3.66
45-54	97.37	2.63
55-64	97.32	2.68
65+	99.08	0.92
	Female	
Total	92.65	7.35
15-24	81.27	18.73
25-44	93.76	6.24
45-54	96.09	3.91
55-64	97.10	2.90
65+	98.28	1.72

5.3 Occupation

The characteristics of the employed population may be examined in terms of employment status, occupation and industry. Data on occupation (Table 5.5) show a dominance of males in craft and related trades occupations while women dominate the service workers group. More than a third (35 per cent) of employed females was engaged as service workers and shop and market sales

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

workers compared to 18 per cent of men. While 24 per cent of the male employed was involved as craft workers only 4 per cent of women was engaged in this activity. Involvement in the professional group was higher for women with one fifth of employed women in this group compared to 17 per cent of men. The traditionally male dominated occupations in agriculture and production reflected the sex differential.

Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Occupational Group: 2000

Occupational Group	Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent of Total	Number	Per cent of Total
Total	64,987	100.0	57,488	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	5,459	8.40	3,891	6.77
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	11,017	16.95	11,513	20.03
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	3,108	4.78	12,477	21.70
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	11,697	18.00	20,347	35.39
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	2,809	4.32	489	0.85
Craft and Related Trades Workers	15,661	24.10	2,035	3.54
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,523	10.04	1,927	3.35
Elementary Occupations	7,308	11.25	3,549	6.17
Not Stated	1,405	2.16	1,260	2.19

The proportion of employed men in agriculture and plant and machine operating and assembling was 4 per cent and 10 per cent compared to 1 per cent and 3 per cent respectively for women.

5.4 Industry

In relation to industry, the largest number of persons, about 36,000 comprising 29 per cent of the employed, was engaged in Community, Social and Personal Services (Table 5.6). This group

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

comprises Public Administration, Education, Health and Personal and Household Services. The sex differential of employment in this industry group was quite marked. The 37 per cent of women involved was 15 percentage points more than the 22 per cent of men.

Table 5.6 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex and Industrial Group: 2000

Industrial Group	Male		Female	
	Number	Per cent of Total	Number	Per cent of Total
Total	64,987	100.0	57,488	100.0
Agricultural Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	3,184	4.90	1,277	2.22
Mining and Quarrying	287	0.44	52	0.09
Manufacturing	6,778	10.43	5,534	9.63
Electricity Gas and Water	1,040	1.60	240	0.42
Construction	12,057	18.55	725	1.26
Wholesale and Retail	14,319	22.03	17,289	30.07
Transport, Storage and Communication	5,644	8.68	2,098	3.65
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	5,623	8.65	7,738	13.46
Community, Social and Personal Services	14,470	22.27	21,213	36.90
Not Stated	1,585	2.44	1,322	2.30

The second largest industrial group was Wholesale and Retail Trade with 31, 608 or just over one quarter of the employed population. The dominance of women was again evident as 30 per cent of the females employed were engaged in this industry compared to 22 per cent of the male population. The third most important industry for women was Financial Services which employed 13 per cent of women compared to 9 per cent of men.

Industries in which the men dominated were Construction (19 per cent) and Transport Storage and Communication (9 per cent). The comparative proportions for women in these industries were about 1 per cent and 4 per cent respectively for Construction and Transport Storage and

Communication.

5.5 Status in Employment

The employment status of the employed population was introduced in Chapter 2. As explained previously, employment status refers to the status of the person with respect to his/her employment, which is the contract of employment with other persons or organizations.

Private enterprise and the government were the major employers in 2000, employing over 70,587 and 26,092 persons respectively. The self employed, the third major category, amounted to 16,224 or 13 per cent of the employed. Table 5.7 below presents the percentage distribution of the employed by age, sex and employment status (unpaid workers excluded).

The previous discussion in this chapter, on the age distribution of the employed, identified the 25-44 years age group as containing the highest proportion of the employed. Table 5.7 reflects this pattern as more than 50 per cent of each group is between 25 and 44 years with the average age of employees being 37 years. Private employees were younger than government employees and the self employed. The average age of these employees was 35 years compared to 42 years for both government workers and the self employed

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 5.7 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population by Sex, Age Group and Employment Status: 2000

Employment Status	Age Group					Average Age
	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Total	122,475	13.84	55.86	28.73	1.57	38.22
Total Employees	100,910	14.95	56.33	27.66	1.06	36.96
Male	50,997	16.27	54.78	27.60	1.35	36.61
Female	49,913	13.60	57.91	27.73	0.77	37.28
Private Enterprise	70,587	18.60	58.04	22.23	1.13	34.60
Male	36,993	19.47	55.98	23.04	1.51	34.65
Female	33,594	17.63	60.31	21.34	0.72	34.62
Government	26,092	6.40	53.14	39.92	0.55	41.80
Male	13,064	6.97	51.84	40.40	0.80	41.80
Female	13,028	5.83	54.44	39.44	0.30	41.81
Private Households	4195	6.72	47.51	42.79	2.98	43.23
Male	933	19.4	48.45	29.26	2.89	38.11
Female	3262	3.10	47.24	46.66	3.00	44.82
Unpaid Worker	36	16.67	41.66	25.00	16.67	42.00
Male	7	14.29	57.14	0.00	28.57	42.71
Female	29	17.24	37.93	31.04	13.79	41.83
Total Self Employed	16,224	5.26	53.75	36.44	4.54	41.77
Male	11,169	5.28	53.42	36.59	4.70	41.54
Female	5,055	5.22	54.48	36.10	4.19	41.70
Not Stated	5,341	18.95	53.38	25.52	2.15	36.92
Male	2,821	19.04	52.39	25.70	2.87	37.15
Female	2,520	18.85	54.48	25.32	1.35	36.66

CHAPTER 6

HOUSING

6.1 Introduction

One of the aims of the population census is to relate the population to its living quarters, thus the inclusion of a housing census becomes a necessary part of the programme. The housing census covers all structures and buildings, residential and non-residential. Such a complete listing is necessary in order that, for the purposes of the population census, occupied buildings may be identified and all living quarters located.

For a proper interpretation and analysis of the census results as they relate to housing, it is important to understand and apply the concepts and definitions employed in the 2000 census of housing for Barbados. The census identified buildings, dwelling units and households and these are defined below:

Building – a permanent physical structure, separate and independent from any other. A building may comprise one or more rooms, or other space, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls. A building may be used for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial or cultural purposes or for the provision of services. Detached rooms *relating to the main building* are treated as part of that building.

Dwelling Unit – a separate building or an independent part of a building used or intended for use as living quarters. The key factors in identifying a dwelling were *separateness and independence*. Occupiers of a dwelling unit must have free access to the street by their own separate and independent entrances without having to pass through the living quarters of another household. Examples of different types of dwelling units:

- (a) A single detached house.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

- (b) An apartment which comprises part of a building, with a separate and independent entrance. A building may contain several apartments, each with its own separate and independent entrance. Duplexes, flats and condominiums were treated as types of apartments.
- (c) Part of a commercial or other non-residential building, for example, part of a church or shop which serves as a dwelling.
- (d) Natural shelters such as caves, and other non-conventional shelters such as tree houses or other improvised dwellings.

Institutions, for the purpose of the census were defined as living quarters in which the occupants live collectively for disciplinary, health, educational, religious or other reasons. Such institutions include prisons, reform schools, homes for the aged/district hospitals, convents, monasteries, hotels and guest houses (with six (6) or more separate flats/apartments).

Unoccupied / Vacant Dwelling Unit – a dwelling unit in which no one was living at the time of enumeration. Newly constructed vacant units were included in the listing of units, if construction had reached the point where all windows and exterior doors and roof were installed, and the final usable floors were in place. If unoccupied dwellings had not reached this point, the unit should be listed as ‘under active construction’. Vacant units were to be listed as ‘dilapidated’ if there were positive evidence that the units were to be demolished or if they were condemned for reasons of health or safety. If construction had been discontinued and it had the appearance of an abandoned unit, it was listed as ‘under inactive construction’.

Household – For the purpose of the census, a household consisted of a person or group of persons living together in a dwelling unit. *As such each dwelling unit contains only one household.* A household may consist of one person or a group of persons, related or unrelated. A group of unrelated persons living together was regarded as a group dwelling.

Specific questions directed to the household rather than to individuals, related to the type of unit, type of roofing and the material of outer walls. Questions to determine the arrangements, under

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

which a household occupied its living quarters and the availability of specific facilities for household use, were asked in relation to tenure, number of rooms occupied, availability and type of bathroom, kitchen and toilet facilities, source of water, type of lighting and type of fuel used for cooking. Such information, in combination with the relevant population parameters, will be useful for evaluating housing conditions, estimating housing stock and formulating housing policies.

6.2 Housing Stock

Table 6.1 Number of Dwelling Units by Parish: Changes between: 1990 and 2000

Parish	2000		1990		Change 1990-2000	
	No. of Dwellings	% of Total	No. of Dwellings	% of Total	Absolute Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
Total	91,406	100.0	82,204	100.0	9,202	1.067
St Michael	29,859	32.67	29,928	36.41	-69	-0.023
Christ Church	18,815	20.58	16,702	20.32	2,113	1.198
St George	6,053	6.62	4,934	6.00	1,119	2.065
St Philip	8,422	9.21	6,664	8.11	1,758	2.369
St John	3,076	3.37	2,878	3.50	198	0.668
St James	9,261	10.13	7,676	9.34	1,585	1.895
St Thomas	4,352	4.76	3,256	3.96	1,096	2.944
St Joseph	2,417	2.64	2,244	2.73	173	0.745
St Andrew	1,780	1.95	1,622	1.97	158	0.934
St Peter	3,937	4.31	3,289	4.00	648	1.815
St Lucy	3,434	3.76	3,011	3.66	423	1.323

The 2000 census of Barbados reported 91,406 dwelling units. The total number of dwelling units reported in 1990 was 82,204, which means that the housing stock increased by 9,202 units at an annual rate of 1 per cent over the ten years (Table 6.1).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

All parishes, with the exception of St Michael, saw growth in the housing stock. In absolute terms, growth was highest for Christ Church. A total of 2,113 units were added between 1990 and 2000. Growth rates were highest for St Thomas, St Philip and

St George. The number of units in St Thomas increased by a third in the ten years, from 3,256 in 1990 to 4,352 in 2000, increasing annually at a rate of 3 per cent while the numerical increase for St Philip was 1,758, with an annual growth rate of 2 per cent. St George recorded an annual rate of growth of 2 per cent with the number of units increasing from 4934 in 1990 to 6,053 in 2000.

Table 6.2 Occupancy Rate by Parish: 2000

Parish	No. of Dwellings	Per Cent Occupied
Total	91,406	90.83
St Michael	29,859	93.38
Christ Church	18,815	90.49
St George	6,053	91.89
St Philip	8,422	89.31
St John	3,076	88.65
St James	9,261	86.01
St Thomas	4,352	92.28
St Joseph	2,417	88.21
St Andrew	1,780	90.84
St Peter	3,937	89.08
St Lucy	3,434	89.40

Occupied units numbered 83,026 resulting in a rate of occupancy of 91 per cent (Table 6.2). A dwelling was considered occupied when it is being occupied by a household of one or more persons. Generally, where a dwelling is occupied while being advertised for rent or sale or is

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

under construction, occupied was given precedence. As by definition, each dwelling unit contained one household only, the number of households was also 83,026.

The parish of St Michael showed the highest occupancy rate for 2000. Percentage occupancy ranged from 86 for St James to 93 for St Michael. In keeping with the concentration of the population, as discussed in chapter 1, more than a half (53 per cent) of the dwelling units was located in the parishes of St Michael and Christ Church where the majority of the population resides.

Table 6.3 Average Household Size by Parish: 2000

Parish	Total Population	Total Occupied Households	Average Household Size
Total	250,010	83,026	3.01
St Michael	83,684	27,883	3.00
Christ Church	49,497	17,025	2.91
St George	17,868	5,562	3.21
St Philip	22,864	7,522	3.04
St John	8,873	2,727	3.25
St James	22,741	7,965	2.86
St Thomas	12,397	4,016	3.09
St Joseph	6,805	2,132	3.19
St Andrew	5,254	1,617	3.25
St Peter	10,699	3,507	3.05
St Lucy	9,328	3,070	3.04

The one per cent increase in dwellings occurring simultaneously with the one per cent population growth over the ten years, resulted in a small decline in the average number of persons per dwelling (and average household size) from 3.3 in 1990 to 3.0 in 2000 (Table 6.3). Average household size for the parishes ranged from a lower than national average, 2.9 for the parish of St James to a higher than national average of 3.3 for St John and St Andrew

6.3 Type of Dwelling

The most common types of occupied units in 2000 were, as for 1990, the separate house and the flat/apartment, which comprised 88 per cent and 11 per cent respectively of all units. This compares with 90 per cent and 9 per cent respectively for 1990, indicating the increasing development of the flat/apartment (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4 Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Type of Unit	2000		1990		Absolute Number	% Change
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total		
Total	83,026	100.0	75,213	100.0	7,813	10.39
Separate House	73,031	87.96	67,890	90.26	5,141	7.57
Flat/Apartment	9,319	11.22	6,415	8.53	2,904	45.27
Part Commercial Building	486	0.59	696	0.93	-210	-30.17
Group Dwelling	122	0.15	142	0.19	-20	-14.08
Other Type	68	0.08	67	0.09	1	1.49
Not Stated	-	-	3	0.00	-3	-

As shown in Table 6.5 which presents the parish distribution of units by type, separate house was the dominant type of structure in all parishes in Barbados, accounting for more than 80 per cent in all instances.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 6.5 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Type of Unit				
		Separate House	Flat / Apartment	Part	Group	Other
				Commercial		
Total	83,026	87.96	11.22	0.59	0.15	0.08
St Michael	27,883	84.30	14.52	0.79	0.34	0.05
Christ Church	17,025	81.87	17.46	0.48	0.04	0.16
St George	5,562	94.14	4.94	0.79	0.07	0.05
St Philip	7,522	95.57	3.75	0.49	0.08	0.11
St John	2,727	96.88	2.38	0.66	0.04	0.04
St James	7,965	84.63	14.88	0.39	0.06	0.04
St Thomas	4,016	94.20	5.38	0.40	0.02	0.00
St Joseph	2,132	96.15	3.19	0.61	0.00	0.05
St Andrew	1,617	98.02	0.99	0.68	0.00	0.31
St Peter	3,507	95.21	4.53	0.17	0.06	0.03
St Lucy	3,070	98.47	1.01	0.33	0.07	0.13

The highest proportion of the flat/apartment type was found in Christ Church (17 per cent), St James and St Michael (15 per cent). A total of 5,141 units of the separate house type were added between 1990 and 2000, while the increase in flats/apartments amounted to about 2,900 (Table 6.4).

6.4 Year of Construction

Year of construction is not only an indicator of the level of construction activity which has taken place over the years, but it is also an indicator of the age of the housing stock. This information allows for an assessment of the expected rate of replacement of units.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

From the data shown in Table 6.6, established patterns of construction activity are observed. Of the total stock of units existing in 2000, 58 per cent was built before and including 1980, indicating that more than a half of the existing units were over 20 years old. Another 19 per cent of units were built in the 1980s with more than one fifth, 22 per cent being built in the 1990s.

Table 6.6 Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Year of Construction and Parish: 2000

Year of Construction	2000	
	Number	Per Cent of Total
Total	83,026	100.0
2000	1,069	1.29
1999	2,279	2.74
1998	2,058	2.48
1994-1997	6,612	7.96
1990-1993	7,164	8.63
1981-1989	15,627	18.82
1980 and Before	48,217	58.07

The parish with the highest proportion of oldest structures was St Michael. More than two thirds (69 per cent) of the units in this parish were built in 1980 or earlier. St Joseph also had a high proportion of the older homes with 63 per cent built twenty years earlier. The newest structures were found in St Philip and St Thomas where, in each case, more than 30 per cent of the units were built in the ten years between 1990 and 2000.

Table 6.7 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Year of Construction and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Year of Construction			
		% of Total	1990-2000	1981-1989	1980 and Before
Total	83,026	100.0	23.10	18.83	58.07
St Michael	27,883	100.0	16.49	14.44	69.07
Christ Church	17,025	100.0	23.44	20.35	56.21
St George	5,562	100.0	28.98	19.40	51.62
St Philip	7,522	100.0	31.99	22.66	45.35
St John	2,727	100.0	27.61	17.79	54.60
St James	7,965	100.0	25.15	25.83	49.02
St Thomas	4,016	100.0	31.15	18.68	50.17
St Joseph	2,132	100.0	19.56	17.40	63.04
St Andrew	1,617	100.0	26.65	19.54	53.81
St Peter	3,507	100.0	26.35	20.87	52.78
St Lucy	3,070	100.0	25.96	20.91	53.13

6.5 Material of Outer Walls

The response categories in the 2000 census may be ranked in descending order of durability as follows: concrete block, concrete, stone, wood and concrete block and wood. The dominant material used in construction of the outer walls of dwelling units in 2000 was concrete blocks (Table 6.8).

A total of 36,819 units representing 44 per cent of the total number were made of concrete blocks. Wooden structures accounted for more than a quarter, with 27 per cent. Comparisons with 1990 show marked changes as then it was the wooden structures which were predominant, accounting for the majority of units, 30,004 or 40 per cent. In numerical terms, the number of occupied wooden structures declined by over 7,600 and in 2000, numbered 22,358.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 6.8 Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Walls: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Type of Material	2000		1990		Percentage Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Number	%
Total	83,026	100.0	75,211	100.0	7,815	10.39
Wood	22,358	26.93	30,004	39.89	-7,646	-25.48
Concrete Block	36,819	44.35	25,529	33.94	11,290	44.22
Wood and Concrete Block	18,842	22.69	15,090	20.06	3,752	24.86
Stone	1,518	1.83	2,401	3.19	-883	-36.78
Concrete	1,554	1.87	1,150	1.53	404	35.13
Wood and Concrete	1,797	2.16	907	1.21	890	98.13
Other Material	138	0.17	115	0.15	23	20.00
Not Stated	-	-	15	0.02	-	-

On the other hand, structures made of concrete blocks increased by over 11,000. More than half of the occupied dwellings in the three parishes of Christ Church, St James and St Philip were made from concrete blocks (Table 6.9). The proportions constructed with this material in these parishes were 58 per cent, 56 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. The use of wood and concrete was highest for St Andrew and St Joseph. Approximately 37 per cent and 31 per cent of dwelling units in these parishes respectively, were made of wood and concrete.

Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Walls and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Material of Outer Walls						
		Wood	Concrete Blocks	Wood and Concrete Blocks	Stone	Concrete	Wood and Concrete	Other Material
Total	83,026	26.93	44.35	22.69	1.83	1.87	2.16	0.17
St Michael	27,883	28.78	37.94	27.55	1.48	2.35	1.76	0.14
Christ Church	17,025	20.02	58.38	14.00	3.52	1.91	2.03	0.13
St George	5,562	29.61	42.07	25.62	1.40	0.52	0.41	0.36
St Philip	7,522	28.58	50.97	16.60	1.14	1.30	1.22	0.17
St John	2,727	35.83	32.56	26.95	2.24	1.43	0.73	0.26
St James	7,965	16.60	56.40	17.31	1.34	1.77	6.47	0.11
St Thomas	4,016	31.70	36.45	22.19	1.07	2.74	5.70	0.15
St Joseph	2,132	37.90	29.22	30.96	0.94	0.61	0.05	0.33
St Andrew	1,617	39.52	22.26	36.92	0.56	0.25	0.12	0.37
St Peter	3,507	31.74	36.70	26.75	1.17	2.48	1.08	0.09
St Lucy	3,070	32.44	33.03	29.41	1.95	1.69	1.27	0.20

6.6 Type of Roofing Material

The dominant type of roofing material as reflected in the 2000 Census used was corrugated metal sheeting or Galvanized Zinc, which was utilized in 77 per cent of all cases. As the main type in 1990 also, corrugated metal sheeting accounted for 80 per cent of the total then, indicating a decline of 3 percentage points in the ten years (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10 Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Type of Roofing Material	2000		1990		Percentage Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Number	%
Total	83,026	100.0	82,204	100.0	822	1.00
Wooden Shingles	464	0.56	667	0.81	-203	30.43
Asphalt Shingles	4,997	6.02	4,344	5.28	653	15.03
Roofing Tiles	1,124	1.35	1,678	2.04	-554	33.02
Corrugated Metal Sheets	63,628	76.64	65,554	79.75	-1,926	-2.94
Other Corrugated Sheets	9,911	11.94	6,752	8.21	3,159	46.79
Concrete	1,121	1.35	1,231	1.50	-110	-8.94
Other Material	1,781	2.15	1,458	1.77	323	22.15
Not Stated	-	-	520	0.63	-	-

Note: Total number of occupied dwellings units for 1990 (82,204) does not tally with corresponding figure for the same year in all other Tables (75,211) under Housing.

The largest increase was in the use of other corrugated material. The number of units using this material for roofing, increased by just less than 50 per cent (47 per cent) from 6,752 to 9,911 between 1990 and 2000. It was the parish of St John that had the highest proportion of roofs made of other corrugated material (Table 6.11).

One fifth of all the roofs in that parish were made from this material. St Andrew (89 per cent) followed by St Joseph (85 per cent) were the parishes with the highest proportions of roofs made of corrugated metal sheeting. St. James had the lowest proportion of roofs made of corrugated metal sheeting, 58 per cent, followed by St. Philip (64 per cent). In these parishes, asphalt

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

shingle was utilised to a greater extent than in the other parishes. Approximately 17 per cent of units in St. James and 13 per cent in St. Philip had roofs made of asphalt shingle.

Table 6.11 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Type of Roofing Material						
		Wooden Shingles	Asphalt Shingles	Roofing Tiles	Corrugated Metal Sheets	Other Corrugated Sheets	Concrete	Other Material
Total	83,026	0.56	6.02	1.35	76.64	11.94	1.35	2.15
St Michael	27,883	0.40	2.20	0.68	83.64	9.96	0.88	2.25
Christ Church	17,025	0.63	6.93	3.04	73.59	11.25	1.30	3.27
St George	5,562	0.65	4.84	1.10	80.20	11.56	1.04	0.61
St Philip	7,522	1.06	13.08	1.58	63.85	16.31	0.72	3.39
St John	2,727	0.26	2.09	0.70	73.41	20.94	1.25	1.36
St James	7,965	0.60	16.56	1.69	58.29	16.30	5.03	1.52
St Thomas	4,016	0.42	5.58	0.87	84.09	7.05	1.17	0.82
St Joseph	2,132	0.66	1.83	0.23	84.99	10.65	0.89	0.75
St Andrew	1,617	0.06	1.18	0.31	89.30	7.79	0.25	1.11
St Peter	3,507	0.51	5.85	0.66	80.04	11.78	0.71	0.46
St Lucy	3,070	0.78	2.90	0.49	79.19	14.07	0.39	2.18

6.7 Type of Tenure of Dwelling

The 2000 census showed that almost three quarters of the dwellings were owner-occupied (Table 6.12). Owner-occupied units included those with mortgages as well as those owned free and clear. The majority of the remaining occupied units (22 per cent) were rented. Comparisons with

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

1990 show a decline in the proportion of units owned, occurring simultaneously with an increase in rentals. In 2000, 75 per cent of all dwelling units were owner-occupied, representing a decline of just less than 2 percentage points since 1990 when the proportion was 76 per cent.

The proportion of dwellings occupied under rental arrangements moved from 20 per cent to 22 per cent during the period with private rental arrangements moved from 16 per cent to 18 per cent from 1990 to 2000.

**Table 6.12 Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Tenure:
Changes between 1990 and 2000**

Type of Tenure	2000		1990		Percentage Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Numbers	%
Total	83,026	100.0	75,211	100.0	7,815	10.39
Owned	61,904	74.56	57,252	76.12	4,652	8.13
Private Rented	14,535	17.51	11,693	15.55	2,842	24.31
Government Rented	3,751	4.52	3,665	4.87	86	2.35
Rent Free	2,203	2.65	1,937	2.58	266	13.73
Other	633	0.76	339	0.45	294	86.73
Not Stated	-	-	325	0.43	-	-

Table 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Tenure and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Type of Tenure			
		Owned	Rented	Rent Free	Other
Total	83,026	74.56	22.02	2.65	0.76
St Michael	27,883	64.99	31.36	2.89	0.76
Christ Church	17,025	70.06	27.14	2.16	0.65
St George	5,562	87.09	9.44	2.75	0.72
St Philip	7,522	85.71	10.89	2.73	0.68
St John	2,727	89.00	6.67	3.48	0.84
St James	7,965	73.03	24.42	2.05	0.50
St Thomas	4,016	84.71	11.40	2.76	1.12
St Joseph	2,132	87.15	8.82	3.19	0.84
St Andrew	1,617	90.23	4.89	3.34	1.55
St Peter	3,507	83.75	12.95	2.91	0.40
St Lucy	3,070	86.84	8.86	2.54	1.76

For the parishes, in 2000, ownership was highest for St Andrews with 90 per cent of dwelling units being owner-occupied and lowest for St Michael with less than two thirds (65 per cent) of the units being in this category. Private rental arrangements were highest for St Michael (31 per cent), Christ Church (27 per cent) and St James (24 per cent) (Table 6.13).

6.8 Number of Rooms Occupied

A room as defined for the census was taken to include those used for general living purposes such as living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, sewing rooms, libraries, servant rooms- attached to or detached from the main building. Excluded were bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, pantries, galleries, porches and laundry rooms.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 6.14 Number of Dwelling Units by Number of Rooms Occupied: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Number of Rooms	2000		1990		Percentage Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Number	%
Total	83,026	100.0	75,211	100.0	7,815	10.39
1	1,954	2.35	1,107	1.47	847	76.51
2	6,013	7.24	5,960	7.92	53	0.89
3	11,538	13.90	9,200	12.23	2,338	25.41
4	27,839	33.53	24,821	33.00	3,018	12.16
5	24,910	30.00	23,798	31.64	1,112	4.67
6	6,976	8.40	6,555	8.72	421	6.42
7+	3,796	4.57	3,492	4.64	304	8.71
Not Stated	-	-	278	0.37	-	-

Units with four and five rooms comprised more than 60 per cent of all units in 2000 (Table 6.14). Four room units comprised 34 per cent of the total while 30 per cent were five room structures. This was not much different from the situation in 1990. The average number of rooms occupied by a household in 2000 was only a slightly lower percentage of 4.25 compared to 4.29 ten years earlier.

One and two room units were more likely to be found in St Lucy, accounting for 5 per cent (1 room) and 17 per cent (2 rooms) respectively of all the dwellings in that parish (Table 6.15). On the other hand, units of seven and more rooms were more likely to be found in St George making up 8 per cent of the units in that parish.

Table 6.15 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Number of Rooms and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Number of Rooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	83,026	2.35	7.24	13.90	33.53	30.00	8.40	4.57
St Michael	27,883	1.65	7.04	14.63	36.92	29.95	6.74	3.08
Christ Church	17,025	4.03	8.01	13.79	31.65	28.75	8.62	5.15
St George	5,562	1.31	6.04	12.39	31.68	30.35	10.16	8.07
St Philip	7,522	2.84	5.40	12.26	29.71	33.58	10.72	5.49
St John	2,727	0.99	6.75	16.06	35.02	29.23	8.36	3.59
St James	7,965	2.35	7.04	13.45	32.59	29.49	9.30	5.78
St Thomas	4,016	0.95	5.80	14.82	33.52	29.66	8.79	6.47
St Joseph	2,132	0.61	6.75	17.50	35.60	25.14	10.27	4.13
St Andrew	1,617	4.39	6.62	18.61	32.47	26.84	8.16	2.91
St Peter	3,507	0.60	5.45	11.80	33.50	34.87	9.78	3.99
St Lucy	3,070	5.37	17.04	10.03	26.12	30.03	7.95	3.45

6.9 Main Source of Water Supply

Questions on water supply in the census related to the main source for domestic purposes. In instances where the household obtained water from more than one source, the main source was required. In general, precedence was given to the source for cooking and drinking over the source for bathing, washing and other uses.

In 2000, about 97 per cent of households had access to piped water (Table 6.16). An estimated 91 per cent of all dwellings had water piped into the unit, while 6 per cent had it piped into the yard, and an additional 1 per cent was receiving water from the standpipe.

Table 6.16 Number of Occupied Dwellings by Source of Water Supply: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Source of Water Supply	2000		1990		Percentage Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Number	%
Total	83,026	100.0	75,211	100.0	7,815	10.39
Piped into Dwelling	75,494	90.93	60,392	80.29	15,102	25.01
Piped into Yard	4,636	5.58	10,301	13.70	-5,665	54.99
Public Standpipe	614	0.74	1,383	1.84	-769	55.60
Stream/Spring / Well	8	0.01	-	-	-	-
Other	1,711	2.06	2,142	2.85	-431	20.12
Not stated	563	0.68	993	1.32	-430	43.30

An examination of the changes which have occurred since 1990 reveals that an increase in the proportion with access to water piped into the dwelling occurred simultaneously with a decline in the proportions obtaining water from pipes in the yard and from the standpipe. In 1990, water piped into the dwelling unit was the main source for 80 per cent of dwellings and by 2000 this had risen to 91 per cent. The proportions receiving water from pipes in the yard and from standpipes fell quite dramatically from 14 per cent to 6 per cent and from 2 per cent to 1 per cent respectively from these two sources.

Of note also, are the proportions of dwellings in the parishes of St John (13 per cent) and St Joseph (10 per cent) which reported in 2000, that water piped into the yard was the main source (Table 6.17).

Table 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwellings Units by Main Source of Water Supply and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Source of Water Supply					
		Piped into Dwelling	Piped into Yard	Public Standpipe	Stream/Spring/Well	Other	Not Stated
Total	83,026	90.93	5.58	0.74	0.01	2.06	0.68
St Michael	27,883	92.06	4.52	0.99	0.01	1.62	0.81
Christ Church	17,025	94.37	3.58	0.15	0.00	1.37	0.53
St George	5,562	86.80	7.96	1.06	0.00	3.56	0.61
St Philip	7,522	88.71	7.59	0.33	0.00	2.88	0.48
St John	2,727	81.88	12.80	0.99	0.00	3.23	1.10
St James	7,965	95.18	2.85	0.30	0.00	1.08	0.59
St Thomas	4,016	89.02	6.97	0.77	0.02	2.61	0.60
St Joseph	2,132	83.54	10.32	1.97	0.05	3.80	0.33
St Andrew	1,617	83.06	9.34	3.15	0.25	3.77	0.43
St Peter	3,507	89.02	6.70	0.63	0.00	2.85	0.80
St Lucy	3,070	85.44	9.48	1.04	0.00	2.90	1.14

6.10 Type of Toilet Facilities

Table 6.18 presents the data as it relates to type of facilities and reflects the changes since 1990. Eighty-two per cent of all dwellings had access to water closets. This reflects an increase in proportion by 16 percentage points since 1990. Use of the pit was reduced by about 50 per cent, from use by 32 per cent of households in 1990, to 16 per cent of households in 2000. There was a very small rise of 0.2 per cent in the proportion of households with no access to facilities which moved from 0.4 per cent in 1990 to 0.6 per cent in 2000.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 6.18 Number of Occupied Dwellings by Type of Toilet Facilities: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Type of Toilet Facilities	2000		1990		Percentage Change
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	83,026	100.0	75,211	100.0	10.39
Water Closet	67,939	81.83	49,833	66.26	36.33
Pit	13,684	16.48	24,138	32.09	-43.31
Other	453	0.54	288	0.38	57.29
None	487	0.59	271	0.36	79.70
Not Stated	463	0.56	681	0.91	-32.01

The importance of the pit in 2000 was reflected in six parishes; St Andrew (33 per cent), St. Joseph (27 per cent), St. John (25 per cent), St George (22 per cent) St Thomas (21 per cent) and St Lucy (20 per cent) (Table 6.19).

Table 6.19 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwellings by Type of Toilet Facilities and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Type of Toilet Facilities				
		Water Closet	Pit	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	83,026	81.83	16.48	0.55	0.59	0.56
St Michael	27,883	79.92	18.32	0.67	0.42	0.67
Christ Church	17,025	89.42	9.44	0.22	0.46	0.46
St George	5,562	76.00	21.54	0.90	1.10	0.47
St Philip	7,522	81.47	16.64	0.68	0.86	0.35
St John	2,727	71.54	25.49	1.06	0.88	1.03
St James	7,965	91.20	7.67	0.19	0.41	0.53
St Thomas	4,016	77.42	20.89	0.60	0.72	0.37
St Joseph	2,132	71.20	27.16	0.70	0.70	0.23
St Andrew	1,617	65.86	32.65	0.74	0.56	0.19
St Peter	3,507	80.01	18.45	0.26	0.63	0.66
St Lucy	3,070	76.97	20.20	0.78	1.14	0.91

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Usage of the pit was lowest in St James (8 per cent) and Christ Church, (9 per cent). Slightly more than 1 per cent of households in St. Lucy and St. George and slightly less than 1 percent of households in St. John had no toilet facilities.

6.11 Main Source of Lighting

Ninety-seven percent of occupied dwelling units were receiving electricity in 2000, compared to 93 per cent in 1990. Use of kerosene for lighting on the other hand dropped by one third, from 7 per cent of households in 1990 to 2 per cent in 2000 (Table 6.20).

**Table 6.20 Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Main Source of Lighting:
Changes between 1990 and 2000**

Type of Lighting	2000		1990		Percentage Change
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	83,026	100.0	75,211	100.0	10.39
Electric	80,126	96.51	69,630	92.58	15.07
Kerosene	1,807	2.18	5,210	6.93	-65.32
Other	534	0.64	241	0.32	121.58
Not Stated	559	0.67	130	0.17	-

Table 6.21 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Lighting and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Type of Lighting			
		Electric	Kerosene	Other	Not Stated
Total	83,026	96.51	2.18	0.64	0.67
St Michael	27,883	96.87	1.84	0.55	0.74
Christ Church	17,025	97.65	1.47	0.41	0.47
St George	5,562	95.33	2.77	1.15	0.76
St Philip	7,522	95.91	2.59	0.90	0.60
St John	2,727	93.73	4.03	1.17	1.06
St James	7,965	97.88	1.19	0.31	0.62
St Thomas	4,016	96.02	2.76	0.75	0.47
St Joseph	2,132	93.95	4.60	0.89	0.56
St Andrew	1,617	94.43	4.14	0.62	0.80
St Peter	3,507	95.58	2.91	0.71	0.80
St Lucy	3,070	94.01	3.58	1.27	1.14

From Table 6.21, it can be observed that 94 per cent or more of occupied dwelling units in all parishes used electricity for lighting in 2000.

6.12 Type of Fuel used for Cooking

The 2000 census reported that the majority of Barbadian households were using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking (Table 6.22). Over 65,000 households, more than three quarters of the total used this type of fuel. This compares with 55,279 households reporting usage of LPG in 1990. At the same time there was a marked decline among users of kerosene as the main source of fuel for cooking from 8 per cent of households in 1990 to 2 per cent in 2000. About 13 per cent of occupied dwelling units in 2000 used Natural gas for cooking compared 11 percent in 1990.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 6.22 Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Type of Fuel	2000		1990		Percentage Change
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	83,026	100.0	75,211	100.0	10.39
Natural Gas	10,697	12.88	8,286	11.02	29.10
LPG	65,172	78.50	55,279	73.50	17.90
Electricity	2,491	3.00	1,526	2.03	63.24
Wood/Charcoal	72	0.09	111	0.15	-35.14
Kerosene	1,883	2.27	6,008	7.99	-68.66
Other/NA	454	0.55	504	0.67	-9.92
Not Stated	2,257	2.72	3,497	4.65	-35.46

Table 6.23 Percentage Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Parish: 2000

Parish	Total	Type of Fuel used for Cooking						
		Natural Gas	LPG	Electricity	Wood/Charcoal	Kerosene	Other	Not Stated
Total	83,026	12.88	78.50	3.00	0.09	2.27	0.55	2.72
St Michael	27,883	22.48	69.77	1.62	0.07	2.60	0.57	2.90
Christ Church	17,025	17.57	73.65	4.80	0.09	1.33	0.24	2.31
St George	5,562	0.23	89.95	3.40	0.09	2.98	0.88	2.46
St Philip	7,522	1.99	89.30	2.98	0.16	2.02	0.69	2.86
St John	2,727	0.07	90.76	1.43	0.00	2.31	0.66	4.77
St James	7,965	12.69	77.19	6.06	0.05	1.33	0.31	2.36
St Thomas	4,016	2.54	88.72	2.99	0.12	2.64	0.90	2.09
St Joseph	2,132	0.19	90.57	0.89	0.09	4.78	0.94	2.53
St Andrew	1,617	6.86	86.33	0.93	0.12	2.78	0.74	2.23
St Peter	3,507	0.91	90.33	2.59	0.00	2.71	0.46	2.99
St Lucy	3,070	0.42	90.49	1.37	0.26	3.16	0.81	3.49

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

There was a small increase in the use of electricity from 2 per cent of occupied dwelling units in 1990 to 3 per cent in 2000. The occupied dwelling units used natural gas for cooking purposes increased by 29 per cent from 8,286 in 1990 to 10,697 in 2000.

It was the parishes of St Michael (22 per cent), Christ Church (18 per cent) and St James (13 per cent) that reported the highest usage of natural gas (Table 6.23).

CHAPTER 7

DISABILITY

7.1 Introduction

In keeping with the growing international recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities as highlighted by the United Nations, 'Decade of Disabled Persons' (1983-1992), many countries have been including in their censuses, questions aimed at collecting information on the disabled.

Although the census is a valuable source of information on the disabled, the limitations should be recognized. Census results are intended to provide baseline data on prevalence only. The medical issues and considerations, which can arise, are best left to detailed sample surveys using specially trained interviewers. Data users have sought to use the census to obtain information regarding levels (mild, moderate, severe, profound) and detailed breakdowns on each disability type. It may not be possible to collect such details in a census.

In addressing issues of definitions which present difficulties as they relate to standardization and cross country comparisons, the UN is guided by the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH) which promotes a common framework and definitions of disability-related issues.

The ICIDH distinguishes three dimensions that can be studied to monitor the situation of people with disability: impairment (organ and body dimension), disability (individual dimension) and handicap (social dimension). Impairment refers to any loss or deviation of physiological, neurological or anatomical structure or function of an organ or body part. Disability reflects any limitation in learning, speaking, walking or some other activity. Handicap concerns constraints on the relationship between the person with a disability and the social and physical environment, for example in the areas of education, occupation or communication.

The UN recommends that for the census, owing to the limited capacity available, the focus should be on only one of the three ICIDH dimensions with the other dimensions left to a

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

household survey. For the census, a disability-oriented approach is recommended. By focusing on people's experiences in participating in daily life activities, this approach is considered as more relevant for determining and guiding policy.

In order to measure the disability dimension, a person with disability is defined as a person who is limited in the kind or amount of activities that he or she can do because of ongoing difficulties due to a long-term physical or mental condition or health problem. Only disabilities lasting for more than six months should be included.

For the 2000 census of Barbados, the approach adopted was a combination of disability/impairment and the question asked was "Do you have any of the following disabilities or major impairments? The response categories were as follows: hearing, speech, sight, upper limb, lower limb, neck/spine, intellectual, mental, other and none. The interviewers were instructed to indicate as many as are applicable. Respondents were then asked to indicate the aid (wheelchair, cane etc) required and if the condition had been diagnosed by a doctor.

Barbados defined disability or major impairment as a condition characterised by the complete or almost complete (75 % or more) absence of a body function. For example, *complete blindness* or *near blindness* was classified as disability/major impairment but the condition *short-sightedness* was classified as a minor impairment and excluded from the scope of the definition.

The enumeration manual elaborated that "disability/major impairment may be congenital or may result from trauma (e.g. accident), disease or other factors. It is manifested by the individual's inability to function normally. In cases where medical diagnosis has been made, the classification of the condition should not present any difficulty. In other cases, some difficulty may be encountered in determining whether the extent of the disability/impairment is enough to warrant its inclusion". In general, the instructions concluded, "a disability is a permanent condition which is not usually correctable."

The response categories are described below:

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

- **Hearing** – deafness and near deafness. Wearing of hearing aid was not considered an indication if worn well.
- **Speech** – included dumbness and near dumbness. Conditions such as ‘tied tongue’ lisp in speech or stuttering were excluded from the classification.
- **Sight** – included blindness, near blindness and the loss of one eye. Short-sightedness and other minor impairments evidenced by the wearing of spectacles were excluded.
- **Disability of the Upper limb** – included was absence of arm or hand. Loss of one or more fingers was however excluded.
- **Disability of the Lower Limb** – this category included the absence of an entire leg or foot but not one or more toes.
- **Neck/spine Impairment** – included deformity or damage to the spine which renders the individual immobile or unable to stand and or/walk without an aid. Temporary injury resulting from an accident was excluded.
- **Intellectual Disability** – this included mental retardation, the learning disabled, dyslexia and minimal brain injury. Mental ill-health was not included.
- **Mental, Psychiatric impairments or mentally ill-health** – included schizophrenia, mental derangement and manic depressive.
- **Other** – referred to any other disability or major impairment.
- **None** – referred to no known disability or major impairment.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

7.2 Characteristics of the Disabled

7.2.1 Age and Sex

A total of 13,142 persons, 6,182 males and 6,960 females, responded 'yes' to the question on whether there was a disability or major impairment. More than one third of these persons were 65 years and over while 13 per cent were less than 15 years old. (See Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Population Reporting Disability by Sex and Age Group: 2000

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	13,142	6,182	6,960
Under 15	1,664	904	760
15-24	1,069	603	466
25-44	2,806	1,459	1,347
45-64	2,889	1,370	1,519
65+	4,714	1,846	2,868
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15	12.66	14.62	10.92
15-24	8.13	9.75	6.70
25-44	21.35	23.60	19.35
45-64	21.98	22.16	21.82
65+	35.87	29.86	41.21

From this 13 per cent the proportion falls to 8 per cent for the 15-24 years group before rising to 21 per cent and 22 per cent for the 25-44 years and 45-64 years group respectively and to 36 per cent for the 65 years and over group. More females reported the presence of a disability than males: 6,960 verses 6,182.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

7.2.2 Type of Disability

The question on the type of disability allowed for multiple responses and the data presented in Table 7.2 showing the type of disability by sex reflects responses. In the first place, 3,149 persons representing 6 per cent of persons reporting disability did not indicate the type. The table shows that there were 11,595 responses from the 9,993 respondents indicating an average of 1.2 disabilities.

Table 7.2 Type of Disability Reported by Sex: 2000

Type of Disability	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Valid Responses		
Total	11,595	5,223	6,372
Sight	2,446	1,027	1,419
Hearing	1,220	510	710
Speech	559	285	274
Upper Limb	654	273	381
Lower Limb	2,098	867	1,231
Neck/Spine	534	218	316
Intellectual	857	505	352
Mental	1,096	588	508
Other	2,131	950	1,181
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sight	21.10	19.66	22.27
Hearing	10.52	9.76	11.14
Speech	4.82	5.46	4.30
Upper Limb	5.64	5.23	5.98
Lower Limb	18.09	16.60	19.32
Neck/Spine	4.61	4.17	4.96
Intellectual	7.39	9.67	5.52
Mental	9.45	11.26	7.97
Other	18.38	18.19	18.53

The largest number of responses, 2,446, more than one fifth (21 per cent), reported sight. Impairment of the lower limb, 2,098 (18 per cent), hearing, 1,220 (11 per cent) and mental

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

disability, 1096 (10 per cent) were the next largest named single types. A total of 2,131 responses or 18 per cent of the total reported ‘other types’ of disabilities.

Table 7.3 presents the age distribution of the responses by types of disability. Impairments of sight, lower limb and hearing were most prevalent among the oldest group, the 65 years and over. Sight, lower limb and hearing were responses reported by 31 per cent, 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively of the 65 years and over age group. Disabilities related to intellect and speech were most prevalent in the youngest age group. Approximately 23 per cent and 12 per cent of the less than 15 years old group reporting the type of disability, indicated intellect and speech.

**Table 7.3 Type of Disability Reported by Age Group: 2000
(Number of Valid Responses)**

Type of Disability	Age Group					
	Total	Under 15	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+
Total	11,595	840	729	2,239	2,645	5,142
Sight	21.10	5.83	9.88	10.54	19.05	30.82
Hearing	10.52	9.88	8.78	6.88	5.37	15.11
Speech	4.82	11.55	9.60	7.64	3.55	2.47
Upper Limb	5.64	2.50	5.08	7.19	7.94	4.38
Lower Limb	18.09	6.67	7.00	10.85	17.28	25.11
Neck/Spine	4.61	3.69	2.74	7.32	8.02	2.08
Intellectual	7.39	23.45	22.91	12.24	4.57	1.91
Mental	9.45	5.36	8.92	18.62	12.29	4.75
Other	18.38	31.07	25.10	18.71	21.93	13.38

The incidence of mental illness was highest among the 25–44 years old persons (19 per cent), followed by the 45-64 years group (12 per cent). Just about 5 per cent of the 65 years and over reported mental disability. The prevalence of disabilities related to the lower and upper limbs

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

combined, increased with age from 9 per cent for the under 15 years, rising to 18 per cent in the 25-44 years group and reaching the peak of 29.5 per cent for the 65 years and over. The combinations of other types of disability are most prevalent at the younger ages; 31 per cent for the under 15 years and 25 per cent for the 15–24 years.

7.2.3 Use of Aids

Persons who reported that they had a disability were asked if they were required to use any aids and if the disability or impairment had ever been diagnosed by a doctor. Thirty one per cent of all the 11,595 valid responses for disability type indicated use of aids.

**Table 7.4 Type of Disability Reported by Use of Aid: 2000
(Number of Valid Responses)**

Type of Disability	Total Responses	Number Reporting Use	Per cent Reporting Use	Number Reporting No Use	Per cent Reporting No Use	Not stated
Total	11,595	3,547	30.59	4,211	36.32	3,837
Sight	2,446	665	27.19	1,011	41.33	770
Hearing	1,220	328	26.89	471	38.61	421
Speech	559	125	22.36	231	41.32	203
Upper Limb	654	224	34.25	220	33.64	210
Lower Limb	2,098	1,358	64.73	423	20.16	317
Neck/Spine	534	204	38.20	213	39.89	117
Intellectual	857	65	7.58	439	51.23	353
Mental	1,096	65	5.93	488	44.53	543
Other	2,131	513	24.07	715	33.55	903

Note: Excludes ‘not stated’ type

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 7.4 presents the responses for the use of aids by disability type. The largest proportions of persons using aids had physical impairments; the lower limbs (64.7 per cent), the neck/spine (38.2 per cent) and the upper limb (34.3 per cent).

7.2.4 Diagnosis

Approximately 84 per cent or 9,718 of the 11,595 responses indicated that the impairment had been diagnosed (Table 7.5). The highest proportions of diagnoses were to be found for impairments related to the neck/spine (93 per cent), sight (92 per cent) and lower limb (91 per cent). Of all the stated types, diagnosis was lowest for those related to intellect which was 74 per cent while the ‘other’ types reflected the lowest of all, 68 per cent.

**Table 7.5 Type of Disability Reported – Status of Diagnosis: 2000
(Number of Valid Responses)**

Type of Disability	Total Responses	Number Reporting Diagnosis	Per cent Reporting Diagnosis
Total	11,595	9,718	83.81
Sight	2,446	2,254	92.15
Hearing	1,220	1,029	84.34
Speech	559	499	89.27
Upper Limb	654	558	85.32
Lower Limb	2,098	1,908	90.94
Neck/Spine	534	497	93.07
Intellectual	857	636	74.10
Mental	1,096	894	81.57
Other	2,131	1,443	67.71

Note: Excludes ‘not stated’ type

Data on diagnosis by age are based on the 13,142 reporting disability. Table 7.6 shows that the proportion diagnosed increased steadily with age, being lowest for the youngest and highest for

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

the oldest. Less than one third, (32 per cent) of the persons under 15 years old who reported a disability had been diagnosed. This proportion increased to 54 per cent between the ages of 25 and 44 years and for ages 65 years and over, 80 per cent of the persons reporting had been diagnosed.

Table 7.6 Population Reporting Disability by Diagnosis Status and Age Group: 2000

Age Group	Total Reporting	Number Reporting Diagnosis	Per cent Reporting Diagnosis
Total	13,142	8,228	62.61
Under 15	1,664	525	31.55
15–24	1,069	463	43.31
25–44	2,806	1,513	53.92
45–64	2,889	1,951	67.53
65+	4,714	3,776	80.10

CHAPTER 8

CHILDREN

8.1 Introduction

This Chapter will focus on the population of children defined by the United Nations to be between the ages of 0 and 14 years. The analysis will examine to the extent that is possible with the 2000 census data, the demographic and social characteristics of the children and the adults responsible for them. Childhood is a period of dependence, as children must rely on others for the provision of the essentials of life. Additionally, emotional and social and psychological guidance is required for the nurturing of their bodies and minds. Vulnerability to disease for children under five years stresses the need for clinics, public health and immunization programmes. School attendance for the 5-14 year olds, determines the need for schools, teachers and educational equipment.

Global policies and population development plans are very conscious of the fact that children, adolescents and youth represent the world's future human resources. Accordingly, the stated objectives of these policies and plans are generally to promote to the fullest extent, the health, well-being and potential of these groups.

Declining mortality levels and persistent high fertility levels mean that a large number of developing countries continue to have larger proportions of children and young people in their populations. For the less developed regions, as a whole, about 30 per cent of the population is under age 15.

8.2 Characteristics of the Children

8.2.1 *Age and Sex*

Children numbered 54,601 and represented 21.84 per cent of the total population of Barbados in 2000. In 1990 the population 0–14 years old was 59,587. The decline of 4,986 or 8.37 per cent is

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

evidence of the falling fertility levels previously discussed. Tables 8.1 and 8.2 present the 0–14 years age group by five-year groups for 1990 and 2000, with the changes which have taken place during the period. The largest change occurred among the 10-14 years group which declined by 9.7 per cent.

Table 8.1 Population 0–14 Years by Age Group and Sex: 1990 and 2000

Age Group	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	54,601	27,667	26,934	59,587	30,122	29,465
0–4	17,239	8,763	8,476	18,625	9,412	9,213
5–9	18,749	9,479	9,270	20,350	10,229	10,121
10–14	18,613	9,425	9,188	20,612	10,481	10,131
	Per cent of Total Population					
Total	21.84	23.07	20.71	24.10	25.41	22.89
0–4	6.90	7.31	6.52	7.53	7.94	7.16
5–9	7.50	7.90	7.13	8.23	8.63	7.86
10–14	7.44	7.86	7.06	8.34	8.84	7.87

Table 8.2 Population 0–14 Years by Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	-4,986	-8.37	-2,455	-8.15	-2,531	-8.59
0–4	-1,386	-7.44	-649	-6.90	-737	-8.00
5–9	-1,601	-7.87	-750	-7.33	-851	-8.41
10–14	-1,999	-9.70	-1,056	-10.08	-943	-9.31

8.2.2 Relationship to Head by Household

Approximately 61 per cent of all children were living with at least one parent, 29.2 per cent were in households where a grandparent was head while 7.6 per cent were other relatives of the head. Only 2.4 per cent of all children were living in households where they were not related to the head (Table 8.3). Data on household size as indicated by the number of persons in the household presented in Table 8.4 show that more than a quarter (25.8 per cent) of all children numbering 14,056, lived in 4 person households. Another 20 per cent lived in households of 5 persons while approximately 3,700 children, an estimated 7 per cent, were in large households of 10 and more persons.

Table 8.3 Population 0–14 Years by Relationship to Head of Household: 2000

Relationship to Head	Number of Children	Per cent of Total
Total	54,601	100.0
Child	33,179	60.76
Grandchild	15,941	29.20
Other Relatives	4,155	7.61
Non-Relative	1,326	2.43

Table 8.4 Population 0–14 Years by Household Size: 2000

Size of Household	Number of Children	Per cent of Total
Total	54,590*	100.0
1 Person	3	0.01
2 Persons	2,205	4.04
3 Persons	8,501	15.57
4 Persons	14,056	25.75
5 Persons	10,682	19.57
6 Persons	6,737	12.34
7 Persons	4,211	7.71
8 Persons	2,780	5.09
9 Persons	1,744	3.19
10+ Persons	3,671	6.73

***Excludes 11 persons not accounted for.**

8.2.3 Disability

A total of 1,664 children representing 3 per cent of all children were reported as being disabled. Five hundred and twenty five of these cases, representing 32 per cent, had actually been diagnosed. In relation to the type of disability, reported as responses to a question that allowed for multiple answers, there were 840 valid responses. These are shown in Tables 8.5a and 8.5b below. The majority of responses, 261, representing 31 per cent, reported the combined ‘other’ types, while 23 per cent of responses related to intellectual disability. Speech, hearing and disability of the lower limb accounted for about 12 per cent, 10 per cent and 7 per cent respectively, the top five types of disability.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 8.5a Population 0–14 Years Old Reporting Disability: 2000

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total (0–14) years	54,601	-
Reporting Disability	1,664	3.05*
Of which Diagnosed	525	31.55**

*% of all children

**% of children reporting disability

Table 8.5b Population 0-14 Years Old by Type of Disability: 2000

Type of Disability	Number of Responses	Per cent of Total
All Types	840	100.0
Sight	49	5.83
Hearing	83	9.88
Speech	97	11.55
Upper Limb	21	2.50
Lower Limb	56	6.67
Neck/Spine	31	3.69
Intellectual	197	23.45
Mental	45	5.36
Other	261	31.07

8.3 Characteristics of Household Heads

8.3.1 Age and Sex

Tables 8.6-8.12 relate the children to the characteristics of the head of households in which they live. Just slightly more children (51 per cent), lived in female-headed households than male-headed ones (Table 8.6). In relation to age, as seen from Table 8.7, more than one half, i.e. 54 per cent of children lived in households with heads between 25 and 44 years old. This pattern was evident for both male and female headed households, but the proportion among male headed

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

households was 57 per cent, 7 percentage points more than the 50 per cent for female headed households. More children lived in households headed by the oldest women than those headed by the oldest men. In absolute terms, there were just over 4,000 children living in households headed by females 65 years and over, compared to about 2,700 living in households headed by men of similar age.

In percentage terms, the proportion in households headed by the oldest females was approximately 15 per cent compared to 10 per cent in households headed by the oldest men.

Table 8.6 Population 0–14 Years Old by Age Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Age Group of Children	Total Children	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
		Number of Persons	
Total (0–14)	54,601	26,938	27,663
0–4	17,239	8,645	8,594
5–9	18,749	9,223	9,526
10–14	18,613	9,070	9,543
		Per cent of Total	
Total (0–14)	100.0	49.34	50.66
0–4	100.0	50.15	49.85
5–9	100.0	49.19	50.81
10–14	100.0	48.73	51.27

Table 8.7 Population 0–14 Years Old by (Age Group and Sex) of Head: 2000

Age Group of Head	Total Children	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
Number of Persons			
Total	54,601	26,938	27,663
Under 25	830	321	509
25–44	29,314	15,477	13,837
45–64	17,605	8,426	9,179
65+	6,852	2,714	4,138
Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25	1.52	1.19	1.84
25–44	53.69	57.45	50.02
45–64	32.24	31.28	33.18
65+	12.55	10.07	14.96

8.3.2 Marital Status

Data on marital status of the head (Table 8.8) show that 67 per cent (18,062) of the children living in households headed by men were in households where the male head was married, while 27 per cent lived with male heads who were never married. On the other hand, 63 per cent (17,347) of the children living with female heads were in households where the female head was not married. Only 15 per cent of children lived with female heads who were married. Ten per cent of children lived with widowed female heads compared to 2 per cent who lived in households headed by widowed males. The comparative proportions for children living in households headed by divorcees were 8 per cent and 2 per cent for female heads and male heads respectively.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 8.8 Population 0–14 Years Old by Marital Status and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Marital Status of Head	Total Children	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
		Number of Persons	
Total	54,601	26,938	27,663
Never married	24,512	7,165	17,347
Married	22,187	18,062	4,125
Legally separated	1,447	293	1,154
Divorced	2,726	630	2,096
Widowed	3,357	641	2,716
Not stated	372	147	225
		Percent of Total	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	44.89	26.60	62.71
Married	40.63	67.05	14.91
Legally separated	2.65	1.09	4.17
Divorced	4.99	2.34	7.58
Widowed	6.15	2.38	9.82
Not stated	0.68	0.55	0.81

8.3.3 School Attendance

The analysis of attendance at school from Chapter 4 showed high attendance rates for Barbadian children of school age. More than 90 per cent of the children 3-14 years old were attending school. The Tables 8.9-8.11 present data on background characteristics of the heads of households for the children of ages 3-14 years who were not attending school.

Table 8.9 shows that more than 2,400 children or 5.6 per cent of the approximately 44,000 children of school age were not attending school. The non-responses to the question, 922, or 2.1

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

per cent should be noted. More than one half, 1308, or 53 per cent of the 2,471 children reported not attending school were in female headed households with 47 per cent (1,163) in male headed households.

Table 8.9 Population 3–14 Years Old by School Attendance and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

School Attendance	Total Children 3–14 Years	Sex of Head of Household	
		Male	Female
Number of Persons			
Total 3–14	44,019	21,621	22,398
Attending	40,626	20,041	20,585
Not attending	2,471	1,163	1,308
Not stated	922	417	505
Per cent of Total			
Total 3–14	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attending	92.29	92.69	91.91
Not attending	5.61	5.38	5.84
Not stated	2.09	1.93	2.25

Table 8.10 presents data on school attendance in relation to the highest level of educational attainment of the heads.

Non-attendance rates were lowest among children in households headed by persons with tertiary level education, an estimated 4 per cent for both male and female heads. Whereas among male headed households non-attendance rates were highest for heads with secondary level education (6 per cent), among female headed households the highest rates were observed for those with primary level education (7 per cent).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 8.10 Population (3–14) Years by School Attendance by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Sex and Educational Level of Head	Total Children 3–14 Years	Per cent of Total			
		Attending School		Not Attending School	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total Heads		(3–14) years			
Total (3-14)	41,840	39,473	94.34	2,367	5.66
Primary	9,054	8,464	93.48	590	6.52
Secondary	24,588	23,114	94.01	1,474	5.99
Tertiary	8,198	7,895	96.30	303	3.70
Male Heads		(3–14) years			
Total (3-14)	20,596	19,493	94.64	1,103	5.36
Primary	3,534	3,328	94.17	206	5.83
Secondary	11,605	10,907	93.99	698	6.01
Tertiary	5,457	5,258	96.35	199	3.65
Female Heads		(3–14) years			
Total (3-14)	21,244	19,980	94.05	1,264	5.95
Primary	5,520	5,136	93.04	384	6.96
Secondary	12,983	12,207	94.02	776	5.98
Tertiary	2,741	2,637	96.21	104	3.79

Note: Excludes number of persons reporting no education (68) and the 1,189 persons not reporting information.

In relation to economic activity, in terms of absolute numbers, the majority of children not attending school, 1,707, were from households with working heads (Table 8.11). In percentage terms, non-attendance was highest among children of heads who were either seeking work or were inactive (7 percent each). About 7 per cent of the children in households headed by job seeking females and 8 per cent of those in households headed by inactive female heads were not attending school. The comparative percentage for male heads of similar economic activity status (job seeking and inactive) was 6 per cent.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 8.11 Population 3–14 Years Old by School Attendance by Economic Activity Status* and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Sex and Economic Activity of Head	Total Children 3–14 Years	Per cent of Total			
		Attending School		Not Attending School	
		Number	%	Number	%
<i>Total Heads</i>		(3–14) years			
Total 3-14	43,099	40,628	94.27	2,471	5.73
Worked	32,564	30,857	94.76	1,707	5.24
Looked for Work	1,148	1,066	92.86	82	7.14
Inactive	8,922	8,284	92.85	638	7.15
Not Stated	465	421	80.54	44	9.46
<i>Male Heads</i>		(3–14) years			
Total 3-14 years	21,205	20,042	94.52	1,163	5.48
Worked	18,268	17,290	94.65	978	5.35
Looked for Work	221	207	93.67	14	6.33
Inactive	2,554	2,399	93.93	155	6.07
Not Stated	162	146	90.12	16	9.88
<i>Female Heads</i>		(3–14) years			
Total 3-14 years	21,894	20,586	94.03	1,308	5.97
Worked	14,296	13,567	94.90	729	5.10
Looked for Work	927	859	92.66	68	7.34
Inactive	6,368	5,885	92.42	483	7.58
Not Stated	303	275	90.76	28	9.24

*Activity Status in the 12 months preceding the census.

Data on occupational groups of heads are presented in Table 8.12. The pattern seen is the same for both male and female headed households. The highest proportions of non-attendance by children of school age were to be found in households headed by persons in elementary occupations; 7 per cent among male heads and a lower 6 per cent among female heads. At the other end, the lowest percentages can be seen among professionals; 3 per cent for both men and women.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

**Table 8.12 Population 3–14 Years Old by School Attendance and Occupational Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2000
(Based on Working Heads Reporting Occupation)**

Sex and Occupational Group of Head	Total Children (3–14)	Per cent of Total			
		Attending School		Not Attending School	
		Number	%	Number	%
Total Heads		(3–14) years			
Total Children (3–14) years	32,037	30,357	94.76	1,680	5.24
Legislator/Managers	3,103	2,978	95.97	125	4.03
Professionals	3,215	3,111	96.77	104	3.23
Technical Occupations	2,510	2,392	95.30	118	4.70
Clerical Occupations	2,596	2,491	95.96	105	4.04
Services and Sales Occupations	5,132	4,836	94.23	296	5.77
Skilled Agricultural Workers	878	823	93.74	55	6.26
Craft Workers	4,928	4,641	94.18	287	5.82
Machine Operators	2,477	2,347	94.75	130	5.25
Elementary Occupations	7,198	6,738	93.61	460	6.39
Male Heads		(3–14) years			
Total Children (3–14) years	18,012	17,046	94.64	966	5.36
Legislators/Managers	2,379	2,283	95.96	96	4.04
Professionals	2,122	2,051	96.65	71	3.35
Technical Occupations	1,837	1,749	95.21	88	4.79
Clerical Occupations	750	717	95.60	33	4.40
Services and Sales Occupations	1,705	1,602	93.96	103	6.04
Skilled Agricultural Workers	689	642	93.18	47	6.82
Craft Workers	4,340	4,087	94.17	253	5.83
Machine Operators	1,981	1,868	94.30	113	5.70
Elementary Occupations	2,209	2,047	92.67	162	7.33
Female Heads		(3–14) years			
Total Children (3–14) years	14,025	13,311	94.91	714	5.09
Legislators/Managers	724	695	95.99	29	4.01
Professionals	1,093	1,060	96.98	33	3.02
Technical Occupations	673	643	95.54	30	4.46
Clerical Occupations	1,846	1,774	96.10	72	3.90
Services and Sales Occupations	3,427	3,234	94.37	193	5.63
Skilled Agricultural Workers	189	181	95.77	8	4.23
Craft Workers	588	554	94.22	34	5.78
Machine Operators	496	479	96.57	17	3.43
Elementary Occupations	4,989	4,691	94.03	298	5.97

CHAPTER 9

THE YOUTH

9.1 Introduction

As young people age and mature they are expected to move from a position of dependence to one of independence. The provision of educational and skills training and employment opportunities for them should be guaranteed. There are also special needs for health care, particularly as it relates to sexual and reproductive health.

The youth is defined as the population between the ages of 15 and 24 years. The 15-19 years period is referred to as 'adolescents' while the 20-24 years group is regarded as 'young adults'. At the 2000 census, the youth population was an estimated 36,440, or 15 per cent of the total population. There were 18,093 women and 18,347 men, showing a sex ratio of 101.4 (Table 9.1). This sex ratio was above the 92.2 ratio for the total population of all ages. Both adolescence and young adults had an excess of males over females, with the former group showing a higher sex ratio.

Table 9.1 Youth Population and Sex Ratio , 2000

Age Group	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total All Ages	119,926	130,084	92.19
Youth Population	18,347	18,093	101.40
15-19	9,434	9,202	102.52
20-24	8,913	8,891	100.25

***Sex Ratio: Number of Males per 100 females**

9.2 Characteristics of the Youth

9.2.1 Comparison of Age and Sex: 1990 and 2000 Censuses

The pattern of movement between 1990 and 2000 in the age cohorts were discussed in chapter 2. Tables 9.2 and 9.3 present the 15-24 years age group by five-year groups for 1990 and 2000, with the changes which have taken place during the period. Continued fertility declines have led to declining proportions for the younger age groups of the Barbadian population. In 2000, 15 per cent of the population was between 15 and 24 years; with the proportion of males being 15 per cent compared to 14 per cent for females. This represented an overall decline of 17 per cent in the ten years since 1990. The extent of the decline was the same (17 per cent) for both males and females.

Table 9.2 Youth Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: 1990 and 2000

Age Group	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
All Ages	250,010	119,926	130,084	247,188	118,524	130,084
Total Youth	36,440	18,347	18,093	43,922	22,184	21,738
15-19	18,636	9,434	9,202	22,651	11,458	11,193
20-24	17,804	8,913	8,891	21,271	10,726	10,545
	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
Total Youth	14.58	15.30	13.91	17.77	18.72	16.71
15-19	7.45	7.87	7.07	9.16	9.67	8.60
20-24	7.12	7.43	6.83	8.61	9.05	8.11

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.3 Youth Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	-7,482	-17.03	-3,837	-17.30	-3,645	-16.77
15-19	-4,015	-17.73	-2,024	-17.66	-1,991	-17.79
20-24	-3,467	-16.30	-1,813	-16.90	-1,654	-15.69

9.2.2 Relationship to Household Head

Table 9.4 presents data on relationship to heads of households. Just over 1,400 persons aged 15-24 years, representing 3.9 per cent of all youths were heads of households. About 4 per cent of the male youths were heads, compared to a slightly lower 3.6 per cent of the females. The differential between the sexes for proportions as spouses was greater. While 5.1 per cent of female youths were spouses, only 1 per cent of male youths were.

Table 9.4 Youth Population by Sex and Relationship to Head of Household: 2000

Relationship to Head of Household	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	36,440	18,347	18,093
Head	1,420	769	651
Spouse/Partner	1,095	178	917
Child	24,268	12,393	11,875
Grandchild	5,013	2,659	2,354
Other Relative	2,961	1,605	1,356
Non Relative	1,683	743	940
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	3.90	4.19	3.60
Spouse/Partner	3.00	0.97	5.07
Child	66.60	67.55	65.63
Grandchild	13.76	14.49	13.01
Other Relative	8.13	8.75	7.49
Non Relative	4.62	4.05	5.20

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The majority, 67 per cent of the population, 15-24 years old, lived in households headed by a parent; 14 per cent lived with grandparents and 8 per cent lived in households headed by another relative. The proportion living with unrelated heads was 5 per cent.

Tables 9.5 to 9.16 present data on the youth by selected characteristics: marital and union status, educational attainment, exposure to training, economic activity, occupational and industrial group.

9.2.3 Marital Status

Not surprisingly perhaps, the vast majority of the youths had never been married. (Table 9.5) Approximately 98 per cent and 96 per cent of the male and female youths respectively have never been married.

Table 9.5 Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Marital Status: 2000

Sex and Marital Status	Total Youth		Age Group of Youth			
			15-19		20-24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youth	36,068	100.0	18,510	100.0	17,558	100.0
Never Married	35,055	97.19	18,385	99.32	16,670	94.94
Married	830	2.30	63	0.34	767	4.37
No longer with Husband	183	0.51	62	0.33	121	0.69
Male Youth	18,069	100.0	9,345	100.0	8,724	100.0
Never Married	17,782	98.41	9,313	99.66	8,469	97.08
Married	260	1.44	28	0.30	232	2.66
No longer with Husband	27	0.15	4	0.04	23	0.26
Female Youth	17,947	100.0	9,110	100.0	8,837	100.0
Never Married	17,273	96.24	9,072	99.58	8,201	92.80
Married	570	3.18	35	0.38	535	6.05
No longer with Husband	104	0.58	3	0.03	101	1.14

Note: Excludes persons not reporting marital status.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The incidence of marriage was greater for young adults as 4 per cent of this group was married compared to 0.3 per cent for the adolescent group. Interestingly, the proportion of married female youth, at 3 per cent, tripled the 1 per cent seen for married men.

9.2.4 Educational Attainment

Table 9.6 is based on a total of 35,557 youths, representing 98 per cent of all youths. Excluded are those who either did not report educational level or did not report in a way to make it classifiable. More than three quarters, 78 per cent of the youth, had attained secondary level education and 21 per cent had attained tertiary level. Secondary level attainment was higher among adolescents and tertiary level attainment was higher for young adults.

Approximately 87 per cent of the younger group had attained secondary level compared to 69 per cent of the older group. On the other hand the proportion of the 15-19 years attaining tertiary level was 13 per cent, 17 percentage points lower than the 30 per cent for the young adults.

Secondary level attainment was higher among male youths, 81 per cent compared to 75 per cent for female youths. On the other hand, tertiary level attainment was higher for female youth. Approximately 24 per cent of females 15-24 years had attained tertiary level compared to 18 per cent of males.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.6 Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Sex and Level of Educational	Total Youth		Age of Youth			
			15–19		20–24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youth	35,557	100.0	18,231	100.0	17,326	100.0
None	28	0.08	13	0.07	15	0.09
Primary	270	0.76	73	0.40	197	1.14
Secondary	27,772	78.11	15,833	86.85	11,939	68.91
Tertiary	7,487	21.06	2,312	12.68	5,175	29.87
Male Youth	17,850	100.0	9,203	100.0	8,647	100.0
None	17	0.10	8	0.09	9	0.10
Primary	191	1.07	53	0.58	138	1.60
Secondary	14,408	80.72	8,081	87.81	6,327	73.17
Tertiary	3,234	18.12	1,061	11.53	2,173	25.13
Female Youth	17,707	100.0	9,028	100.0	8,679	100.0
None	11	0.06	5	0.06	6	0.07
Primary	79	0.45	20	0.22	59	0.68
Secondary	13,364	75.47	7,752	85.87	5,612	64.66
Tertiary	4,253	24.02	1,251	13.86	3,002	34.59

Note: Excludes persons not reporting and persons reporting ‘other institution’ which is not classifiable by level.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.7 Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Years of School Completed: 2000

Sex and Years of School Completed	Total Youth		Age of Youth			
	Number	%	15-19		20-24	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total Youth	35,940	100.0	18,384	100.0	17,556	100.0
None	27	0.08	12	0.07	15	0.09
1-4	59	0.16	23	0.13	36	0.21
5-7	287	0.80	121	0.66	166	0.95
8-11	12,825	35.68	8,285	45.07	4,540	25.86
12+	22,742	63.28	9,943	54.09	12,799	72.90
Male Youth	18,036	100.0	9,280	100.0	8,756	100.0
None	16	0.09	7	0.08	9	0.10
1-4	46	0.26	18	0.19	28	0.32
5-7	173	0.96	64	0.69	109	1.24
8-11	6,946	38.51	4,376	47.16	2,570	29.35
12+	10,855	60.19	4,815	51.89	6,040	68.98
Female Youth	17,904	100.0	9,104	100.0	8,800	100.0
None	11	0.06	5	0.05	6	0.07
1-4	13	0.07	5	0.05	8	0.09
5-7	114	0.64	57	0.63	57	0.65
8-11	5,879	32.84	3,909	42.94	1,970	22.39
12+	11,887	66.39	5,128	56.33	6,759	76.81

Note: Excludes persons not reporting.

Years of schooling completed provides another indicator of educational attainment. Almost all (99 per cent) of the 35,940 youths reporting years of schooling, had completed at least 8 years. Approximately 12,800, or 36 per cent had completed 8-11 years, while about 22,700 or 63 per cent had completed 12 years and over.

This pattern is evident for both sexes (Table 9.7), with a higher proportion of females completing 12 years and over, compared to males. Approximately 11,900 females, 66 per cent of the number reporting, had completed 12 years and over, compared to about 10,900 males, 60 per cent of the total males reporting.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

9.2.5 Training

Tables 9.8 and 9.9 present data on training. Table 9.8 shows the status of training while Table 9.9 is based on persons who had reported being exposed to training. About 10, 300 persons representing about 28 per cent of the youth population reported that they had received vocational training. More males than females had been exposed. The data show that approximately 5, 500 males representative of 30 per cent of male youths had been exposed to training compared to 4,800 females, representing 26 per cent of the total female youth population.

Table 9.8 Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Training Status: 2000

Sex and Training Status	Total Youth		Age of Youth			
	Number	%	15-19		20-24	
			Number	%	Number	%
All Youth	36,437	100.0	18,635	100.0	17,802	100.0
Exposed to Training	10,261	28.16	3,234	17.35	7,027	39.47
Completed Training	5,616	15.41	1,189	6.38	4,427	24.87
Incomplete Training	624	1.71	220	1.18	404	2.27
Currently Being Trained	3,054	8.38	1,505	8.08	1,549	8.70
Not Stated	967	2.65	320	1.72	647	3.63
Not Exposed to Training	26,176	71.84	15,401	82.65	10,775	60.53
Male Youth	18,346	100.0	9,433	100.0	8,913	100.0
Exposed to Training	5,474	29.84	1,844	19.55	3,630	40.73
Completed Training	2,922	15.93	633	6.71	2,289	25.68
Incomplete Training	392	2.14	154	1.63	238	2.67
Currently Being Trained	1,622	8.84	887	9.40	735	8.25
Not Stated	538	2.93	170	1.80	368	4.13
Not Exposed to Training	12,872	70.16	7,589	80.45	5,283	59.27
Female Youth	18,091	100.0	9,202	100.0	8,889	100.0
Exposed to Training	4,787	26.46	1,390	15.11	3,397	38.22
Completed Training	2,694	14.89	556	6.04	2,138	24.05
Incomplete Training	232	1.28	66	0.72	166	1.87
Currently Being Trained	1,432	7.92	618	6.72	814	9.16
Not Stated	429	2.37	150	1.63	279	3.14
Not Exposed to Training	13,304	73.54	7,812	84.89	5,492	61.78

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Not all persons who were exposed, had completed the training; 2,922 men or 59 per cent of the total who were exposed, completed, while an additional 1,622 or 33 per cent were still in training. Although in absolute terms, the number of women completing training was lower than the number of men, the completion rate was higher for the women. A total of 2,694 women representing 62 per cent of the number exposed completed, while an additional 33 per cent were still in training. The number of young adults who had completed training was more than three and one half times the number of adolescents, 4,427 compared to 1,189. The resulting completion rates were 69 per cent and 41 per cent respectively. Almost an equal number of adolescents and young adults 1,505 and 1,549 respectively, were currently in training.

Table 9.9 Youth Population Exposed to Training by Sex and Age Group: 2000

Sex and Training Status	Total Youth (15-24) years		Age Group of Youth			
			15-19		20-24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>All Youths</i>						
Total Exposed to Training	9,294	100.0	2,914	100.0	6,380	100.0
Completed Training	5,616	60.43	1,189	40.80	4,427	69.39
Incomplete Training	624	6.71	220	7.55	404	6.33
Currently Being Trained	3,054	32.86	1,505	51.65	1,549	24.28
<i>Male Youths</i>						
Total Exposed to Training	4,936	100.0	1,674	100.0	3,262	100.0
Completed Training	2,922	59.20	633	37.81	2,289	70.17
Incomplete Training	392	7.94	154	9.20	238	7.30
Currently Being Trained	1,622	32.86	887	52.99	735	22.53
<i>Female Youths</i>						
Total Exposed to Training	4,358	100.0	1,240	100.0	3,118	100.0
Completed Training	2,694	61.82	556	44.84	2,138	68.57
Incomplete Training	232	5.32	66	5.32	166	5.32
Currently Being Trained	1,432	32.86	618	49.84	814	26.11

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

9.2.6 Current School Attendance

Continuing youth participation in education as indicated by current attendance, shows that in excess of one third of all youths (39 per cent), were attending school at the time of the 2000 census (Table 9.10). In absolute terms, this represented an estimated 14, 300 persons. The attendance rate was higher for the adolescent group at 61 per cent compared to only 16 per cent for the young adults. The sex differential showed greater participation among women in education; the rate for the total youth population was 43 per cent for women compared to 35 per cent for men.

Table 9.10 Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and School Attendance: 2000

Sex and Status of Attendance	Total Youth (15-24)		Age Group of Youth			
			15-19		20-24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youths	36,440	100.0	18,636	100.0	17,804	100.0
Attending	14,302	39.25	11,376	61.04	2,926	16.43
Not Attending	21,922	60.16	7,153	38.38	14,769	82.95
Not Stated	216	0.59	107	0.57	109	0.61
Male Youths	18,347	100.0	9,434	100.0	8,913	100.0
Attending	6,499	35.42	5,360	56.82	1,139	12.78
Not Attending	11,717	63.86	4,014	42.55	7,703	86.42
Not Stated	131	0.71	60	0.64	71	0.80
Female Youths	18,093	100.0	9,202	100.0	8,891	100.0
Attending	7,803	43.13	6,016	65.38	1,787	20.10
Not Attending	10,205	56.40	3,139	34.11	7,066	79.47
Not Stated	85	0.47	47	0.51	38	0.43

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

9.2.7 Economic Activity

Data on economic activity as presented in Table 9.11 show that more than a half (57 per cent) of the youth were economically active in the twelve months preceding the census. Around 17,000 youths were employed. Male employed numbered an estimated 9,400, representing more than one half (53 per cent) of the male youth, and women numbered about 7,500 or 43 per cent of the total female youth population. Inactivity was higher among women, with 47 per cent of the female youth being inactive, compared to 38 per cent of the male youth. Employment among young adults was 3 times that for the adolescents. Out of a total of about 12,500 young adults, 72 per cent was employed compared to approximately 4,400 adolescents or 24 per cent of the same group.

Table 9.11 Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Economic Activity: 2000

Sex and Economic Activity	Total Youth		Age Group of Youth			
			15–19		20–24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youths	35,369	100.0	18,091	100.0	17,278	100.0
Economically Active	20,312	57.43	5,996	33.14	14,316	82.86
Employed	16,949	47.92	4,426	24.47	12,523	72.48
Looked for Work	3,363	9.51	1,570	8.68	1,793	10.38
Inactive	15,057	42.57	12,095	66.86	2,962	17.14
Male Youths	17,733	100.0	9,127	100.0	8,606	100.0
Economically Active	11,052	62.32	3,481	38.14	7,571	87.97
Employed	9,423	53.14	2,661	29.16	6,762	78.57
Looked for Work	1,629	9.19	820	8.98	809	9.40
Inactive	6,681	37.68	5,646	61.86	1,035	12.03
Female Youths	17,636	100.0	8,964	100.0	8,672	100.0
Economically Active	9,260	52.51	2,515	28.06	6,745	77.78
Employed	7,526	42.67	1,765	19.69	5,761	66.43
Looked for Work	1,734	9.83	750	8.37	984	11.35
Inactive	8,376	47.49	6,449	71.94	1,927	22.22

Note: Excludes persons not reporting economic activity

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.12 shows employment and job seeking rates. The youth employment rate was 83 per cent and the job seeking rate was 17 per cent. The number of young adults seeking work was about 1800, 200 persons in excess of the number of adolescent job seekers. In terms of rates however, the rate for adolescents was 26 per cent, twice the rate of 13 per cent for the young adults. The number of male youth job seekers was 1,629 compared to the 1,734 female youths classified as job seekers. The rate for men was a lower 15 per cent compared to the 19 per cent for the females.

Table 9.12 Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate: 2000

Sex and Type of Rate	Total Youth	Age Group of Youth	
		15–19	20–24
<i>Total Youth</i>			
Employment Rate	83.44	73.82	87.48
Job Seeking Rate	16.56	26.18	12.52
<i>Male Youth</i>			
Employment Rate	85.26	76.44	89.31
Job Seeking Rate	14.74	23.56	10.69
<i>Female Youth</i>			
Employment Rate	81.27	70.18	85.41
Job Seeking Rate	18.73	29.82	14.59

9.2.8 The Employed Youth

Tables 9.13-9.16 represent characteristics of the employed population; educational level, employment status and occupation and industry. In relation to educational level, the majority of the employed youth (78 per cent) had attained secondary level education. Approximately 26 per cent of the female employed youth had attained tertiary level education compared to 17 per cent of the male employed youth (Table 9.13).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

As expected, the differential between adolescents and young adults as it related to the completion of tertiary level education was even greater: a quarter of young adults had attained this level compared to only 9 per cent of the younger group.

Table 9.13 Employed Youth by Sex, Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Sex and Level of Education	Total Employed		Age Group of Youth			
			15–19		20–24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Total Youths</i>	16,606	100.0	4,299	100.0	12,307	100.0
None	9	0.05	2	0.05	7	0.06
Primary	151	0.91	33	0.77	118	0.96
Secondary	12,940	77.92	3,864	89.88	9,076	73.75
Tertiary	3,506	21.11	400	9.30	3,106	25.24
<i>Male Youths</i>	9,221	100.0	2,575	100.0	6,646	100.0
None	6	0.07	2	0.08	4	0.06
Primary	123	1.33	30	1.17	93	1.40
Secondary	7,496	81.29	2,336	90.72	5,160	77.64
Tertiary	1,596	17.31	207	8.04	1,389	20.90
<i>Female Youths</i>	7,385	100.0	1,724	100.0	5,661	100.0
None	3	0.04	0	0.00	3	0.05
Primary	28	0.38	3	0.17	25	0.44
Secondary	5,444	73.72	1,528	88.63	3,916	69.18
Tertiary	1,910	25.86	193	11.19	1,717	30.33

Note: Excludes persons not reporting and not classifiable by level

More than 82 per cent of the employed youth reporting employment status, 13,132 of the 15,937, were employed in private enterprise (Table 9.14). In percentage terms, more than 80 per cent of the employed of each sex worked in this sector (84 per cent of females, 81 percent of males). Government employed about 10 per cent of the working youth and 5 per cent were self employed. There were twice as many self employed males as females: 590 compared to 264.

Table 9.14 Employed Youth Population by Sex, Age Group and Employment Status: 2000

Sex and Employment Status	Total Youth		Age Group of Youth			
	Number	%	15-19		20-24	
			Number	%	Number	%
<i>Total Employed</i>	15,937	100.0	4,057	100.0	11,880	100.0
<i>Employees</i>	15,083	94.64	3,890	95.88	11,193	94.22
Government	1,669	10.47	246	6.06	1,423	11.98
Private Enterprise	13,132	82.40	3,569	87.97	9,563	80.50
Private Household	282	1.77	75	1.85	207	1.74
<i>Self Employed</i>	854	5.36	167	4.12	687	5.78
<i>Male Youth</i>	8,886	100.0	2,447	100.0	6,439	100.0
<i>Employees</i>	8,296	93.36	2,322	94.89	5,974	92.78
Government	910	10.24	141	5.76	769	11.94
Private Enterprise	7,205	81.08	2,126	86.88	5,079	78.88
Private Household	181	2.04	55	2.25	126	1.96
<i>Self Employed</i>	590	6.64	125	5.11	465	7.22
<i>Female Youth</i>	7,051	100.0	1,610	100.0	5,441	100.0
<i>Employees</i>	6,787	92.26	1,568	97.39	5,219	95.92
Government	759	10.76	105	6.52	654	12.02
Private Enterprise	5,927	84.06	1,443	89.63	4,484	82.41
Private Household	101	1.43	20	1.24	81	1.49
<i>Self Employed</i>	264	3.74	42	2.61	222	4.08

Note: Excludes persons not reporting employment status.

In relation to occupation status, Table 9.15 shows that the largest proportions of male employed youths were engaged as workers in craft and related trades, service, shop and market sales workers and elementary occupations; 24 per cent, 21 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. The occupations of choice for the female employed youths were service, shop and market sales (36 per cent) and clerical and secretarial (32 per cent). Approximately 13 per cent of male youths and 15 per cent of female employed youths worked as professionals, technicians and associate professionals.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.15 Employed Youth Population by Sex and Main Occupational Group: 2000

Occupational Group	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Employed Youth	9,423	100.0	7,526	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	186	1.97	184	2.44
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,219	12.94	1,157	15.37
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	608	6.45	2,432	32.31
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	1,996	21.18	2,685	35.68
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	390	4.14	26	0.35
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,288	24.28	192	2.55
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	602	6.39	284	3.77
Elementary Occupations	1,880	19.95	359	4.77
Not Stated	254	2.70	207	2.75

Table 9.16 Employed Youth Population by Sex and Main Industrial Group: 2000

Industrial Group	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Employed Youth	9,423	100.0	7,526	100.0
Agricultural Hunting, forestry and fishing	434	4.61	58	0.77
Mining and Quarrying	35	0.37	5	0.07
Manufacturing	1,094	11.61	748	9.94
Electricity, Gas and Water	87	0.92	28	0.37
Construction	2,143	22.74	130	1.73
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotel/ Restaurants	2,682	28.46	3,157	41.95
Transport, Storage and Communication	581	6.17	281	3.73
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	785	8.32	1,372	18.23
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,320	14.01	1,553	20.64
Not Stated	262	2.78	194	2.58

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

With regard to industry (Table 9.16), the largest employers of the male youth were the Wholesale and Retail Trading and Construction sectors which employed 28 per cent and 23 per cent of the male youth, respectively. The employers of the largest proportions of the female youth were Wholesale and Retail Trade (42 per cent) and Community, Social and Personal Services (21 per cent).

9.2.9 *Union Status*

Tables 9.17 and 9.18 present data on female youths on their union status and the number of live children born to these women. A total of 14,538 women reported union status and consistent with the observations regarding marital status, previously discussed, the majority, 80 per cent, never had a husband or common law partner. The proportion for adolescents was 91 per cent compared to 71 per cent for the young adults. There were 16,934 women who reported on live children born and of these 4,136, representing 24 per cent, were mothers. The average number of children ever born to a *mother* in the 15-24 age group was 1.13. Sixty two women of 20-24 age group had 4 or more children.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.17 Female Youth Population by Age Group and Union Status: 2000

Union Status	Total	15–19	20–24
	Number of Persons		
Total	14,538	6,915	7,623
Living with Husband	429	16	413
Living with Common law Partner	1,164	192	972
No Longer with Husband/Partner	397	132	265
Never had Husband/Partner	11,690	6,283	5,407
Visiting Union	858	292	566
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with Husband	2.95	0.23	5.42
Living with Common law Partner	8.01	2.78	12.75
No Longer with Husband/Partner	2.73	1.91	3.48
Never had Husband/Partner	80.41	90.86	70.93
Visiting Union	5.90	4.22	7.42

Table 9.18 Female Youth Population by Age Group and Number of Children Ever Born: 2000

Children Ever Born	Total Female Youth		Age Group of Female Youth			
			15–19		20–24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	16,934	100.0	8,335	100.0	8,599	100.0
0	12,798	75.58	7,607	91.27	5,191	60.37
1	3,036	17.93	645	7.74	2,391	27.81
2	848	5.01	74	0.89	774	9.00
3	190	1.12	9	0.11	181	2.10
4	45	0.27	-	-	45	0.52
5+	17	0.10	-	-	17	0.20

Note: Tables 9.17 and 9.18 exclude persons not reporting.

9.2.10 Heads of Households

The analysis which follows examines the characteristics of the heads of households in which the youth lived as well as the characteristics of the youth heads. Table 9.19 shows that more than one half, (54.5 per cent), of the youth, lived in female headed households. There was a slight difference in the proportions between adolescents and youths in female headed households.

Table 9.19 Youth Population by Age Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Sex of Head	Age Group of Youth		
	Total Youth	15–19	20–24
	Number of Persons		
Both Sexes	36,440	18,636	17,804
Male	16,564	8,477	8,087
Female	19,876	10,159	9,717
	Per cent of Total		
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	45.46	45.49	45.42
Female	54.54	54.51	54.58

The majority of youths (46 per cent) were residents of households with heads between 45 and 64 years old. A close look at Table 9.20 which presents data on the age and sex of heads, shows that the proportion of youths found in households headed by men of this age was 52 per cent, twelve percentage points more than the proportion, (40 per cent), found in households headed by females in this age range. Approximately 6 per cent of all youths lived in households headed by youths. The differential between the proportions of adolescents and the proportions of young adults in households headed by youths was quite marked; approximately 2 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Table 9.20 Youth Population by Age and Age Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Age Group and Sex of Head	Total Youth (15-24)		Age Group of Youth			
			15-19		20-24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Both Sexes</i>	36,440	100.0	18,636	100.0	17,804	100.0
Under 25	2,091	5.74	349	1.87	1,742	9.78
25-44	12,745	34.98	7,766	41.67	4,979	27.97
45-64	16,614	45.59	7,915	42.47	8,699	48.86
65+	4,990	13.69	2,606	13.98	2,384	13.39
<i>Male Heads</i>	16,564	100.0	8,477	100.0	8,087	100.0
Under 25	1,160	7.00	191	2.25	969	11.98
25-44	4,769	28.79	2,905	34.27	1,864	23.05
45-64	8,675	52.37	4,409	52.01	4,266	52.75
65+	1,960	11.83	972	11.47	988	12.22
<i>Female Heads</i>	19,876	100.0	10,159	100.0	9,717	100.0
Under 25	931	4.68	158	1.56	773	7.96
25-44	7,976	40.13	4,861	47.85	3,115	32.06
45-64	7,939	39.94	3,506	34.51	4,433	45.62
65+	3,030	15.24	1,634	16.08	1,396	14.37

9.2.11 Youth Heads

Of the 1423 youth heads, 461 or 32.4 per cent lived alone (Table 9.21). Men accounted for 291 and women 170 of this total. The average size of households headed by persons 15-24 years old was 2.4; for men the average was 2.3 and for women 2.7.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.21 Youth Heads of Households by Sex and Household Size: 2000

Size of Household (No of Persons)	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	1,423	772	651
1	461	291	170
2	403	222	181
3	260	120	140
4	171	80	91
5	69	31	38
6	31	18	13
7	15	7	8
8	8	3	5
9	1	0	1
10+	4	0	4
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	32.40	37.69	26.11
2	28.32	28.76	27.80
3	18.27	15.54	21.51
4	12.02	10.36	13.98
5	4.85	4.02	5.84
6	2.18	2.33	2.00
7	1.05	0.91	1.23
8	0.56	0.39	0.77
9	0.07	0.00	0.15
10+	0.28	0.00	0.61
Average hh size	2.44	2.27	2.66

* excludes persons not reporting.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 9.22 Youth Heads of Households by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Level of Education	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	1,388	751	637
Primary	19	14	5
Secondary	969	554	415
Tertiary	400	183	217
	Percent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	1.37	1.86	0.78
Secondary	69.81	73.77	65.15
Tertiary	28.82	24.37	34.07

Note: Based on responses for the categories stated, only.

Table 9.23 Youth Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status in the Twelve Months preceding the Census by Sex: 2000

Activity Status	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	1,385	748	637
Economically Active	1,204	693	511
Employed	1,131	661	470
Seeking Work	73	32	41
Inactive	181	55	126
	Percent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	86.93	92.65	80.22
Employed	81.66	88.37	73.78
Seeking Work	5.27	4.28	6.44
Inactive	13.07	7.35	19.78
	Rates		
Employment Rate	93.94	95.38	91.98
Job Seeking Rate	6.06	4.62	8.02

Note: Excludes persons not reporting.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

A profile of the educational level and economic activity status of youth heads is presented in Tables 9.22 and 9.23. About 99 per cent of the youth heads had advanced beyond primary level; 70 per cent had attained a secondary level education while 29 per cent had attained tertiary level (Table 9.22).

In relation to the activity status, (Table 9.23), an estimated 87 per cent of all youth heads were economically active in the twelve months preceding the census. Employment was higher among male heads; the employment rate was 95 per cent compared to 92 per cent for females. This means that the job seeking rate among female heads was higher, 8 per cent, compared to the 5 per cent ratio for men.

CHAPTER 10

THE ELDERLY

10.1 Introduction

One of the most distinctive demographic events of the twentieth century has been population ageing. This is a natural result of the fertility declines and to a large extent, increases in life expectancy, both of which are consequences of the demographic transition. It has been widely recognized and accepted that world population is in the midst of an “unprecedented transformation brought about by the transition from a regime of high mortality and high fertility to one of low mortality and low fertility” (United Nations, 2005).

Three distinct stages of the transition and its effects on population age structures are generally identified. During the first, in a period of high fertility, the proportion of children increases. In the second phase, the fertility reductions which take place result in the reduction in the proportion of children, and the increases in the proportion of adults and older persons. The third stage which comes after lengthy periods of fertility and mortality declines is associated with declines in the proportions of children and adults of working ages. In this period, the only increases seen are for the proportions of older persons.

The United Nations reports that today, the major areas of the world are at different stages of the demographic transition. In an assessment of global trends in population ageing, the Caribbean has been placed in the second stage and the view is that because the region has experienced, on average, fairly rapid fertility declines, the populations are expected to age more rapidly than those of Europe and North America (now in the third stage), did, in the past. (United Nations, 2005).

The elderly represent a special group of the population and the increased proportions in the oldest age groups are a major consequence of the demographic transition. The United Nations Population Fund’s (UNFPA) “State of the World Population 1998”, Report referred to a “new

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

generation” of elderly people who will be healthier, better educated and more productive than its predecessors. The changing numerical importance of these older age groups may be examined from two broad age groups; 60 years and over, and 65 years and over.

10.2 Characteristics of the Elderly

10.2.1 Age and Sex

The discussion on the age distribution of the population of Barbados highlighted the simultaneous decline in the youngest population groups and the increase in the oldest groups. These increases are however quite minimal when viewed within the context of overall global changes in these groups. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 present the composition of and the changes which have occurred in these oldest population groups, 60 years and over and 65 years and over since 1990. In 2000, the count for the population 60 years and over was 38,336 and for the older group, 29,411; representative of 15.3 per cent and 11.8 per cent of the total population respectively. The change in numerical terms over the ten year period was 443 and 89 respectively. In percentage terms these represented movements of 1.2 per cent and a very minimal 0.3 per cent for the 60 years and over and the 65 years and over respectively.

Table 10.1 The Elderly Population by Sex and Age Group: 1990 and 2000

Age Group	2000			1990		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
All Ages	250,010	119,926	130,084	247,288	118,556	128,732
60+ years	38,336	15,935	22,401	37,893	15,635	22,258
65+ years	29,411	11,966	17,445	29,322	11,939	17,383
	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
60+ years	15.33	13.29	17.22	15.32	13.19	17.29
65+ years	11.76	9.98	13.41	11.86	10.07	13.50

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The changes in the male population exceeded changes seen for the females. In 1990, males 60 years and over and 65 years and over, numbered 15,635 and 11,939 respectively. In 2000, the group 60 years and over, increased by 1.9 per cent to 15,935 and the 65 years and over increased by only 0.2 per cent, to 11,966. The comparative changes for the females for the 60 years and over group, was by 0.6 per cent, about one third of the change noted for males in this group from 22,258 to 22,401. The increase for the 65 years and over was however, slightly higher for the women, 0.4 per cent, from 17,383 in 1990 to 17,445 in 2000.

Table 10.2 Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2000

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
All Ages	2,722	1.10	1,370	1.16	1,352	1.05
60+ years	443	1.17	300	1.92	143	0.64
65+ years	89	0.30	27	0.23	62	0.36

Gender differences are a crucial component in the analysis of the elderly for despite recent higher levels of increase among males, women outnumber men at all ages. This pattern is in keeping with the global trends which have seen an increasing “feminization” of the elderly. The sex ratio for the 60 years and over was 71.1 per 100 and for the 65 years and over group there were only 69 men for every 100 women. These ratios are well below the 92.2 per 100 for all ages combined.

Table 10.3 Sex Ratio* of the Elderly by Age Group: 2000

Age Group	Sex Ratio
Total All Age	92.19
60+ years	71.14
65+ years	68.59

*Males per 100 Females

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

10.2.2 Marital Status

The majority of the population of both age cohorts were married; 42 per cent of the 60 years and over and 39 per cent of the older cohort. The pattern was the same for both sexes. More than a half of the men of both cohorts were married. For women, the proportions married were 31.5 per cent and 27.8 per cent of the younger and older age cohorts respectively. A close look at Table 10.4 which presents data on marital status shows that among the elderly, never married and widowed women far outnumbered never married and widowed elderly men. On the other hand, elderly, divorced men far outnumbered elderly divorced women.

Table 10.4 Elderly Population by Marital Status, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Marital Status	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	38,336	15,935	22,401	29,411	11,966	17,445
Never Married	7,625	966	6,659	5,715	629	5,086
Married	15,958	8,906	7,052	11,468	6,611	4,857
Legally Separated	960	470	490	692	340	352
Divorced	4,391	3,278	1,113	2,995	2,281	714
Widowed	8,724	2,007	6,717	7,998	1,878	6,120
Not Stated	678	308	370	543	227	316
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	19.89	6.06	29.73	19.43	5.26	29.15
Married	41.63	55.89	31.48	38.99	55.25	27.84
Legally Separated	2.50	2.95	2.19	2.35	2.84	2.02
Divorced	11.45	20.57	4.97	10.18	19.06	4.09
Widowed	22.76	12.59	29.99	27.19	15.69	35.08
Not Stated	1.77	1.93	1.65	1.85	1.90	1.81

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

There were 6,569 women of 60 years and over, representing 30 per cent of all women in this age cohort who reported that they were never married. The number of never married men in the same age group was less than 1000. In percentage terms this represented 6 per cent of all men in the age group.

The pattern is the same for the older age cohort with 5086 women, 29 per cent of all women 65 years and over, reporting never married compared to 629 men, only 5 per cent of all men of this age. In numerical terms, widows 60 years and over were more than three times the number of widowers of the same age; 6,717 compared to 2007 and for the 65 years and over group, 6,120 compared to 1,878 widowers.

As evidence of a reversed situation for divorcees, the table shows that a total of 3,278 men 60 years and over, representing 21 per cent of all men in the age group were divorced. The number of divorced women of this age was about one third the number of men; 1,113, only 5 per cent of the women in the age group. The pattern was the same for the older cohort, with the number of 2,281 divorced men compared to 714 divorced women. In percentage terms this represented 19 per cent of men and 4 per cent of the women aged 65 years and over.

10.2.3 Relationship to Head of Households

Of the 38,336 persons 60 years and over, 27,371 or 71 per cent were heads of households. They were almost equally divided between the sexes; 13,574 men and 13,797 women.

Table 10.5 which presents data on the relationship to head of household among the elderly population shows however, that in percentage terms, there was a marked differential because while male heads represented 85 per cent of all males aged 60 years and over, female heads represented a much lower 62 per cent of the females of that age.

Table 10.5 The Elderly Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Type of Relationship	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	38,336	15,935	22,401	29,411	11,966	17,445
Head	27,371	13,574	13,797	21,346	10,241	11,105
Spouse/Partner	6,744	1,135	5,609	4,588	811	3,777
Other Relative	3,837	1,021	2,816	3,173	763	2,410
Non Relative	384	205	179	304	151	153
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	71.40	85.18	61.59	72.58	85.58	63.66
Spouse/Partner	17.59	7.12	25.04	15.60	6.78	21.65
Other Relative	10.01	6.41	12.57	10.79	6.38	13.81
Non Relative	1.00	1.29	0.80	1.03	1.26	0.88

The table also shows that among the older cohorts, female heads exceeded male heads by 8.4 per cent. Of the 21,346 heads 65 years and over, 11,105 or 52 per cent were female compared to 10,241 men.

With 85 per cent of all males 60 years and over being heads, only 7 per cent were spouses, 6 per cent were other relatives and 1 per cent was not related to the household head. For women, 25 per cent were spouses, 13 per cent were other relatives, 0.8 per cent was not related and 62 per cent were being heads.

10.2.4 Household Size

Of the total of 38,336 persons, 60 years and over 8,707 or 23 per cent were living alone. The number of elderly women living alone exceeded the number of elderly men; 4,738 were women and 3,969 were men.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 10.6 which presents data on household size, shows that in comparison to two age groups: 60+ and 65+, while in numerical terms there was a drop in single person households for both men and women of the same age, in terms of proportions there was an increase.

Table 10.6 The Elderly Population by Household Size, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Size of Household (Number of Persons)	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	38,336	15,935	22,401	29,411	11,966	17,445
1	8,707	3,969	4,738	7,168	3,101	4,067
2	11,777	5,032	6,745	9,212	3,939	5,273
3	6,390	2,532	3,858	4,750	1,799	2,951
4	4,188	1,661	2,527	3,021	1,145	1,876
5	2,870	1,056	1,814	2,096	738	1,358
6	1,853	727	1,126	1,363	538	825
7	1,063	401	662	782	300	482
8+	1,488	557	931	1,019	406	613
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	22.71	24.91	21.15	24.37	25.92	23.31
2	30.72	31.58	30.11	31.32	32.92	30.23
3	16.67	15.89	17.22	16.15	15.03	16.92
4	10.92	10.42	11.28	10.27	9.57	10.75
5	7.49	6.63	8.10	7.13	6.17	7.78
6	4.83	4.56	5.03	4.63	4.50	4.73
7	2.77	2.52	2.96	2.66	2.51	2.76
8+	3.88	3.50	4.16	3.46	3.39	3.51

The number of men living alone was 3,969 at age 60 years and over and 3,101 for 65 years and over. While the number of women was 4,738 and 4,067 respectively for the same two age groups. In terms of proportion, for men it was 25 per cent and 26 per cent for the same age groups and the change for women was from 21 per cent to 23 per cent for the respective age groups.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

The average size of the households in which most of the elderly lived, was about 3. The pattern was the same for both sexes; 83 per cent of men and 80 per cent of women 60 years and over lived in households of between 1 and 4 persons. For the older cohort, 65 years and over, the proportions for men and women living in households of between 1 and 4 persons, were 83 per cent and 80 per cent respectively

10.2.5 Tenure of Dwelling

Ninety per cent of all the elderly lived in owner-occupied dwellings, while 8 per cent rented or leased (see Table 10.7).

Table 10.7 The Elderly Population by Tenure of Dwelling, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Type of Tenure	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	38,336	15,935	22,401	29,411	11,966	17,445
Owned	34,501	14,305	20,196	26,747	10,891	15,856
Rented/Leased	3,041	1,289	1,752	2,049	828	1,221
Rent Free	610	250	360	477	184	293
Other	184	91	93	138	63	75
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	90.00	89.77	90.16	90.94	91.02	90.89
Rented/Leased	7.93	8.09	7.82	6.97	6.92	7.00
Rent Free	1.59	1.57	1.61	1.62	1.54	1.68
Other	0.48	0.57	0.42	0.47	0.53	0.43

10.2.6 Economic Activity

Table 10.8 presents data on the economic activity status of the elderly in the twelve month period preceding the census. The vast majority of the elderly was not actively engaged in economic

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

activity. While just over 84 per cent of the 60 years and over population was inactive, by 65 years and over the proportion not active were 93.4 per cent.

Table 10.8 The Elderly Population by Economic Activity Status, Age Group and Sex: 2000

Economic Activity Status	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	38,074	15,795	22,279	29,323	11,920	17,403
Economically Active	5,932	3,655	2,277	1,947	1,308	639
Employed	5,812	3,586	2,226	1,924	1,296	628
Looked for Work	120	69	51	23	12	11
Inactive	32,142	12,140	20,002	27,376	10,612	16,764
Home Duties	2,289	86	2,203	1,147	44	1,103
Retired	28,360	11,460	16,900	25,462	10,283	15,179
Incapacitated	772	319	453	409	153	256
Other	721	275	446	358	132	226
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	15.58	23.14	10.22	6.64	10.97	3.67
Employed	15.27	22.70	9.99	6.56	10.87	3.61
Looked for Work	0.32	0.44	0.23	0.08	0.10	0.06
Inactive	84.42	76.86	89.78	93.36	89.03	96.33
Home Duties	6.01	0.54	9.89	3.91	0.37	6.34
Retired	74.49	72.55	75.86	86.83	86.27	87.22
Incapacitated	2.03	2.02	2.03	1.39	1.28	1.47
Other	1.89	1.74	2.00	1.22	1.11	1.30

Note: Excludes persons not reporting.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Women were more likely than men to be inactive; for the 60 years and over group, 90 per cent of women were inactive compared to 77 per cent of men. Among those 65 years and over, the proportions were 96 per cent for women and 89 per cent for men.

Retired persons represented the principal category for the economically inactive. A total of 28,360 of the 32,142 inactive persons, 60 years and over, were retired. By age 65 years and over the number of retired persons had fallen to 25,462. Retired women exceeded retired men in percentage terms in both age groups.

About 5,900 persons 60 years and over were actively engaged in economic activity in 2000. Of these, 5,800 were employed and 120 were actually looking for work. By ages 65 years and over, the number of persons employed was 1924 and less than 25 persons were seeking work. Table 10.9 shows employment and job seeking rates for the population as a whole and for both elderly groups. The employment rate for the elderly was almost 100 per cent, 98 per cent for the 60 years and over and 99 per cent for the older cohort.

Table 10.9 Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate of the Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Age Group / Sex	Employment Rate	Job Seeking Rate
Total Population	93.83	6.17
Male	94.89	5.11
Female	92.65	7.35
Population 60+	97.98	2.02
Male	98.11	1.89
Female	97.76	2.24
Population 65+	98.82	1.18
Male	99.08	.92
Female	98.28	1.72

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

This was 4 percentage points and 5 percentage points respectively, more than the 94 per cent employment rate for the population as a whole. The low job seeking rates of 1.9 per cent for men and 2 per cent for women 60 years and over respectively is indicative of the small number of persons seeking work.

Table 10.10 presents data on the source of livelihood for the elderly. As multiple answers were allowed, the data reflect responses and not persons. Of the majority of the elderly 60 years and over, 64 per cent depended on a local pension. Employment was the main source of livelihood for 12 per cent of the elderly. Public assistance in the form of disability, unemployment benefits and other public assistance represented 2 per cent of the sources of livelihood, while 7 per cent of responses indicated overseas pension.

**Table 10.10 Sources of Livelihood of the Elderly (60 years and over)
Population: 2000 (Number of Valid Responses)**

Source of Livelihood	Total Responses	Per cent of Total
Total	49,725	100.0
Local Pension	31,795	63.94
Overseas Pension	3,459	6.96
Investment	746	1.50
Overseas Remittances	217	0.44
Savings	1,907	3.84
Employment	5,981	12.03
Disability Benefit	373	0.75
Unemployment Benefit	59	0.12
Other Public Assistance	482	0.97
Local Contributions	3,629	7.30
Other Sources	1,077	2.17

CHAPTER 11

GENDER INDICATIONS FROM THE CENSUS

11.1 Introduction

Gender issues have been described as ‘any issue or concern determined by gender based or sex based differences between women and men’ (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, (UNECE). The 1975 World Conference on Women was the first international forum to recognize the importance of producing statistics on women and since that time, there has been an increased demand for disaggregated statistics on the sexes to support effective planning. At the same time however, there has been widespread recognition of the fact that gender statistics are not only statistics disaggregated by sex. Twenty years later, at the Beijing Conference in 1995, the issue of producing and disseminating gender statistics was comprehensively addressed for the first time and governments agreed on a set of important actions to “generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation”.

Gathering data about women and especially about their health, education and political and economic status has become a central part of the effort to monitor progress on the Beijing Plan of Action. In providing guidance for the production of statistics on gender, the UNECE advises that in order to provide meaningful statistics, account must be taken of national gender related issues in the data collection process. Indeed, all data collection, classification, analysis and interpretation must be guided by some conceptual framework. Bearing this in mind therefore, it can be conceded that the censuses as planned so far, are limited in their ability to provide the type of data required for any meaningful analysis of gender issues.

This analysis, based on data from the 2000 census of Barbados, will be confined to Economic Activity. Economic Activity is an area of focus for analysis of gender issues as the changes in the world economy with rapid globalization have impacted greatly on the economic realities faced by women and men in different ways. In their analysis of the 1990 regional census data from the gender perspective, in acknowledging the limitations of the census as a source of data for

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

meaningful analysis of gender issues related to economic activity, Alicia Mondesire and Leith Dunn commented, “ the census does not capture all the details necessary to understand the social relations of gender, areas of discrimination against both males and females, as well as unpaid domestic and reproductive labour of women which is essential to support the remunerated areas of employment” (CARICOM, 1997).

Within the constraints of the data therefore, this discussion will examine to what extent, activity status, employment, job seeking, status in employment, occupation and industry appeared to be gender related. Analysis previously done on Economic Activity in Chapter 5 of this report, examined rates and indicators on the basis of each sex, with women’s and men’s respective totals used as the denominator. In this chapter, the indicators are defined in terms of the proportion within each category, that is, of either sex. Sex ratios are also presented for elaboration in some cases.

As discussed previously, the focus of the 2000 census of Barbados was the usual activity. The usual activity approach to measuring economic activity as proposed by the ILO is in relation to a long reference period such as a year. This is compared to the current activity or labour force approach which measures activity in relation to a short reference period such as one week. The reference period for the 2000 census of Barbados was the 12 months preceding May 1, 2000.

11.2 Activity Status

More than one half (52 per cent) of the population counted in the 2000 census of Barbados was women. Total females were 130,084 compared to 119,926 males (Table 11.1). The population 15 years and over which was the target of the economic activity questions showed a similar differential. Of the 195,409 persons identified for that age group, 53 per cent was females (Table 11.2).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 11.1 Population by Sex: 2000

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	250,010	100.0
Male	119,926	47.97
Female	130,084	52.03

Table 11.2 Population 15 years and over by Sex: 2000

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	195,409	100.0
Male	92,259	47.21
Female	103,150	52.79

Table 11.3 presents the sex ratio of the population 15 years and over by activity status. What is immediately obvious is the high sex ratio (excess males), for the economically active population compared to the inactive population. For every 100 economically active women there were 110 economically active men. The situation is reversed for the inactive group, as for every 100 inactive women there were only 53 inactive men.

Table 11.3 Sex Ratio of Population 15 Years and Over by Activity Status: 2000

Activity Status	Sex Ratio
Economically Active	110.38
Employed	113.04
Looked for Work	76.77
Inactive	53.25
Home Duties	3.77
Retired	68.21

11.3 The Economically Active

Table 11.4 presents data on the categories comprising the economically active population by sex. The economically active population comprises the employed population and the unemployed job seekers. There were 122,500 employed persons of which 65,000 representing 53 per cent of the total employed, were men. On the other hand, women accounted for the majority of job seekers: 4,600 or 57 per cent of job seekers were women.

Table 11.4 Economically Active Population by Activity Status and Sex: 2000

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
	Total Economically Active	
Total	130,534	100.0
Men	68,487	52.47
Women	62,047	47.53
	Employed	
Total	122,475	100.0
Men	64,987	53.06
Women	57,488	46.94
	Looked for Work	
Total	8,059	100.0
Men	3,500	43.43
Women	4,559	56.57

The age distribution of both groups, employed and job seekers is presented in Tables 11.5 and 11.6. For every age group among the employed, the number of men was higher than women. Sex ratios (the number of men per 100 women) range from 107 in the 25-44 years group to 206 in the oldest group, the 65years and over.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 11.5 Employed Population by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2000

Age Group	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	122,475	64,987	57,488	113.04
15-24	16,949	9,423	7,526	125.21
25-44	68,412	35,380	33,032	107.11
45-64	35,190	18,888	16,302	115.86
65+	1,924	1,296	628	206.37
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	53.06	46.94	
15-24	100.0	55.60	44.40	
25-44	100.0	51.72	48.28	
45-64	100.0	53.67	46.33	
65+	100.0	67.36	32.64	

Table 11.6 Population Looking for Work by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2000

Age Group	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	8,059	3,500	4,559	76.77
15-24	3,363	1,629	1,734	93.94
25-44	3,545	1,346	2,199	61.21
45-64	1,128	513	615	83.41
65+	23	12	11	109.09
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	43.43	56.57	
15-24	100.0	48.44	51.56	
25-44	100.0	37.97	62.03	
45-64	100.0	45.48	54.52	
65+	100.0	52.17	47.83	

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Among the job seekers, it was only among the oldest, the 65 years and over that the number of men exceeded the number of women. More than one half of the population in all age groups between 15 and 64 were women. The proportions of women in this group ranged from a high of 62 per cent for ages between 25 and 44 years, to a low of 52 per cent in the youngest group, 15-24 years.

11.4 Status in Employment

Table 11.7 relates to employed persons only and presents data on the status in employment. Employment status, as previously defined in the discussion on economic activity, refers to the status of the person with respect to his or her employment, that is, the contract of employment with other persons or organizations. The table identifies four categories; government employed, employees in private enterprise, employees in private households and unpaid workers.

Table 11.7 Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment: 2000

Employment Status	Total	Men	Women
	Number of Persons		
Total	101,270	50,997	50,273
Government	26,092	13,064	13,028
Private Enterprise	70,947	36,993	33,954
Private Households	4,195	933	3,262
Unpaid Workers	36	7	29
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	50.36	49.64
Government	100.0	50.07	49.93
Private Enterprise	100.0	52.14	47.86
Private Households	100.0	22.24	77.76
Unpaid Workers	100.0	19.44	80.56

The number of workers employed in the government was equally divided between the two sexes, for of the 26,092 persons, 13,064 were men and 13,028 were women. The differential between

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

the sexes was however, more marked for persons in the other categories. The more men employed in private enterprise and the predominance of women employed among the smaller numbers working in private households and also largely engaged as unpaid workers is quite evident from the table. Men accounted for 52 per cent of the 70,947 persons employed in private enterprise. On the other hand, 3,262 or 78 per cent of the 4,195 persons employed in private households and 29 of the 36 persons classified as unpaid workers were women.

11.5 Educational Attainment of the Economically Active

Tables 11.8 present data on the level of educational attainment of the economically active population in the prime working ages of 15-44 years. The table shows that while more than one half of the persons who had attained primary or secondary level education were men, the proportion of women exceeded that for the men among the economically active who had attained tertiary level education. .

Table 11.8 Economically Active Population 15-44 Years Old by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Level of Education	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	90,422	46,755	43,667	107.07
Primary	4,188	2,566	1,622	158.20
Secondary	63,427	33,978	29,449	115.38
Tertiary	22,807	10,211	12,596	81.07
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	51.71	48.29	
Primary	100.0	61.27	38.73	
Secondary	100.0	53.57	46.43	
Tertiary	100.0	44.77	55.23	

Note: Excludes 31 persons with no education and 1,818 persons not reporting or reporting a type

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Women accounted for 55 per cent of the total economically active population between the ages of 15 and 44 years, who had attained tertiary level education. On the other hand, men accounted for 61 per cent and 54 per cent respectively of those attaining primary or secondary level education

This pattern noted above was reflected among those employed. Among those looking for work, females dominated at every educational level. (Tables 11.9 and 11.10).

Table 11.9 Employed Population 15-44 years old by Sex, Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex Ratio: 2000

Level of Education	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	83,658	43,839	39,819	110.10
Primary	3,933	2,461	1,472	167.19
Secondary	57,597	31,421	26,176	120.04
Tertiary	22,128	9,957	12,171	81.81
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	52.40	47.60	
Primary	100.0	62.57	37.43	
Secondary	100.0	54.55	45.45	
Tertiary	100.0	45.00	55.00	

Note: Excludes 27 persons with no education and 1,676 persons not reporting or reporting a type not classifiable by level.

Table 11.10 Population 15-44 years old Looking for Work by Sex, Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex Ratio: 2000

Level of Education	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	6,764	2,916	3,848	75.78
Primary	255	105	150	70.00
Secondary	5,830	2,557	3,273	78.12
Tertiary	679	254	425	59.76
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	43.11	56.89	
Primary	100.0	41.18	58.82	
Secondary	100.0	43.86	56.14	
Tertiary	100.0	37.41	62.59	

Note: Excludes 4 persons with no education and 142 persons not reporting or reporting a type not classifiable by level.

11.6 Occupation

Table 11.11 which presents the sex distribution of the employed within eight main occupation groups shows that women dominated three groups while men dominated five.

There were four times as many women as men who were employed as clerical workers and secretaries; 12,477 compared to 3,108 (80 per cent to 20 per cent) and approximately 64 per cent of the 32,044 persons employed as Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers were women.

In comparison, the male dominated occupations were Craft and Related Trades, Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers in which eight out of ten of the workers employed were men: 89 per cent and 85 per cent respectively and Elementary Occupations which employed twice as many men as women (7,308 or 67 per cent).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 11.11 Employed Population by Sex and Occupational Group: 2000

Occupational Group	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	122,477	64,989	57,488	113.05
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	9,350	5,459	3,891	140.30
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	22,530	11,017	11,513	95.69
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	15,585	3,108	12,477	24.91
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	32,044	11,697	20,347	57.49
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	3,298	2,809	489	574.44
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17,696	15,661	2,035	769.58
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	8,450	6,523	1,927	338.51
Elementary Occupations	10,857	7,308	3,549	205.92
Not Stated	2,667	1,407	1,260	111.67
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	53.06	46.94	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	100.0	58.39	41.61	
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	100.0	48.90	51.10	
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	100.0	19.94	80.06	
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	100.0	36.50	63.50	
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	100.0	85.17	14.83	
Craft and Related Trades Workers	100.0	88.50	11.50	
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	100.0	77.20	22.80	
Elementary Occupations	100.0	67.31	32.69	
Not Stated	100.0	52.76	47.24	

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

There was an excess of males over females in the group Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers as 58 per cent of those employed in this group were men.

This was 12 percentage points more than the proportion of women, a differential which was much less pronounced than observed for the other male dominated groups. The gender differential for the group of Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals was a minimal 2 per cent with women having a slight edge. The number of persons reporting employment in this occupation group was 22,530 of which 11,500 or 51 per cent were women.

11.7 Industry

Table 11.12 presents the sex distribution of the employed population in nine industry groups. More than one half of the employed in six of these groups were men. Women exceeded men in the areas of Community, Social and Personal Services, Financial Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services and Wholesale and Retail Trades. The sex ratio was lowest for the first named group, as for every 100 females employed, there were 68 men.

The largest percentage of men employed in any industry was found in the Construction industry where 94 per cent of the employed were men. Other industries where men comprised more than four fifths of the employed were Mining and Quarrying (85 per cent) and Electricity, Gas and Water (81 per cent). Other male dominated industries were Transport, Storage and Communication, Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing and Manufacturing. Of the 4,461 employed in Agriculture, 3,184 or 71 per cent were men and more than one half (55 per cent) of persons employed in Manufacturing were also men. For the Financial Services and Wholesale and Retail Trade groups there were 73 and 82 men to every 100 women employed, respectively.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 11.12 Employed Population by Sex and Industrial Group: 2000

Industrial Group	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	122,475	64,987	57,488	113.04
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	4,461	3,184	1,277	249.33
Mining and Quarrying	339	287	52	551.92
Manufacturing	12,312	6,778	5,534	122.48
Electricity Gas and Water	1,280	1,040	240	433.33
Construction	12,782	12,057	725	1,663.03
Wholesale and Retail	31,608	14,319	17,289	82.82
Transport, Storage and Communication	7,742	5,644	2,098	269.02
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	13,361	5,623	7,738	72.67
Community, Social and Personal Services	35,683	14,470	21,213	68.21
Not Stated	2,907	1,585	1,322	119.89
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	53.06	46.94	
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	100.0	71.37	28.63	
Mining and Quarrying	100.0	84.66	15.34	
Manufacturing	100.0	55.05	44.95	
Electricity, Gas and Water	100.0	81.25	18.75	
Construction	100.0	94.33	5.67	
Wholesale and Retail	100.0	45.30	54.70	
Transport, Storage and Communication	100.0	72.90	27.10	
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	100.0	42.09	57.91	
Community, Social and Personal Services	100.0	40.55	59.45	
Not Stated	100.0	54.52	45.48	

11.8 The Economically Inactive

The population classified as inactive was 57,889. Women numbered 37,774, almost twice the 20,115 men. The inactive group includes persons involved in home duties, students, retired and incapacitated persons. Table 11.13 presents retired persons and those engaged in home duties which represented the principal categories of the economically inactive, 29,111 and 11,543 respectively.

Table 11.13 Inactive Population by Type of Activity and Sex: 2000

Type of Activity	Total	Men	Women
	Number of Persons		
Total	57,889	20,115	37,774
Retired	29,111	11,805	17,306
Home Duties	11,543	419	11,124
Other Inactive	17,235	7,891	9,344
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	34.75	65.25
Retired	100.0	40.55	59.45
Home Duties	100.0	3.63	96.37
Other Inactive	100.0	45.78	54.22

The imbalance between the sexes among the population classified as being engaged in home duties was very marked, as the overwhelming majority of the 11,543 persons classified were women; 11,124 or 96 per cent.

For every age group among the population engaged in home duties, the predominance of the women can be observed. More than 90 per cent of the inactive population in all age groups, 15 years and over were women (Table 11.14).

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

**Table 11.14 Population Engaged in Home Duties by Age Group,
Sex and Sex Ratio: 2000**

Age Group	Total	Men	Women	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	11,543	419	11,124	3.77
15-24	1,007	78	929	8.40
25-44	4,394	136	4,258	3.19
45-64	4,995	161	4,834	3.33
65+	1,147	44	1,103	3.99
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	3.63	96.37	
15-24	100.0	7.75	92.25	
25-44	100.0	3.10	96.90	
45-64	100.0	3.22	96.78	
65+	100.0	3.84	96.16	

CHAPTER 12

UNION STATUS AND FERTILITY

12.1 Introduction

The discussion on Marital Status in Chapter 2 indicated that the more realistic approach to the study of West Indian family formation is through the study of union status. Union status refers to the actual de facto unions in which couples are involved. The classification of the three recognized union types is made on the basis of two criteria; the presence or absence of legal sanction and whether or not the partners share a common household. The existence of these types of unions have important implications for fertility, as each type is characterized by different levels of stability and consequently varying levels of exposure to the risk of childbearing. Historically, the treatment of union status in the Caribbean was confined to women only and in the context of fertility only. In more recent censuses, the topic has focused on both men and women and is considered also for the study of family forms.

Barbados has retained the historical approach and in the 2001 census, questions on Union Status and Fertility were asked only of women and only of the age group 15-64 years old. Questions related to the number of live born children ever had and the date of birth of the first and last live born. Women 15-49 years old only were asked an additional question on the number of live births had during the past twelve months.

The union status types recognized were as follows: with husband (married and living with husband), with common law partner (living with a common law partner), no longer living with husband or partner (previously had a husband or partner but separated through death or divorce) and never had husband or partner. This last named category refers to women who while they never had a husband or partner, could have been in a visiting relationship). The category visiting describes a non-legal, non-residential sexual relationship. For the census, this was a residual category derived from the question on births in the past twelve months. All women who had a

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

live birth in the past twelve months and who were neither in a married or a common law union, were classified as in a visiting union.

12.2 Type of Union

Table 12.1 presents data showing the number of women, 15-64 years old, by union status at census 2000. The majority of women never had a husband or common law partner. Just about 35,000 women representing 41 per cent of the total were assigned to this category. For women in unions the data show a greater involvement in married unions compared to common law unions. More than one fifth (23 per cent) of all the women were living with husbands compared to 11 per cent who were living with a common law partner. The table shows that about 10,700 women or 12.5 per cent of the total had been in a married or common law union in the past but were currently without a partner or a husband.

Table 12.1 Females 15-64 Years Old by Union Status: 2000

Union Status	Number of Persons	Per Cent of Total
Total	85,705	100.0
With Husband	19,643	22.92
With Common law Partner	9,500	11.08
No longer with Husband/Partner	10,696	12.48
Never Had Husband/Partner	34,916	40.74
Not Stated	10,950	12.78

Table 12.2 which presents the age distribution of the women classified by the union status categories shows that participation in unions those who no longer with the husband increased with age from 2.19 per cent in 15-24 age group to 8.72 per cent in 25-44 age group finally to 25.7 per cent in 45-64 age group. The proportions for women who had never been in a married or in a common law union were highest for the youngest (69.4 per cent) and lowest (19.6 per cent) for the oldest. Conversely, the proportions in these unions were lowest for the youngest and highest for the oldest.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 12.2 Females 15-64 Years Old by Age Group and Union Status: 2000

Union Status	Total	Age Group		
		15-24	25-44	45-64
Total	85,705	18,093	41,607	26,005
With Husband	19,643	429	10,436	8,778
With Common Law Partner	9,500	1,164	6,185	2,151
No longer with Husband/Partner	10,696	397	3,629	6,670
Never Had Husband/Partner	34,916	12,548	17,276	5,092
Not Stated	10,950	3,555	4,081	3,314
		Per Cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With Husband	22.92	2.37	25.08	33.76
With Common Law Partner	11.08	6.43	14.87	8.27
No Longer with Husband/Partner	12.48	2.19	8.72	25.65
Never Had Husband/Partner	40.74	69.35	41.51	19.58
Not Stated	12.78	19.65	9.81	12.74

Approximately 12,500 women representing more than two thirds (69 per cent of women under 25 years old), had never been in a married or common law union. Only about 11 per cent of this age group had been in such unions whether at present or at some time in the past. At ages 45-64 years on the other hand, more than two thirds, (68 per cent of women) had been in married or common law unions at some time and only 20 per cent had never been in such unions.

There were about 10,700 women, representing 12 per cent of women 15-64 years, who had been in married and common law unions previously but at the time of the census, no longer were in that union status. The age group with the highest proportion of these women was the oldest group, the 45-64 years. There were 6,670 women in this age group, representing just over a quarter of all women in the group, who were classified in this way.

12.3 Fertility

The discussion on fertility will be confined to an examination of the data on children ever born. Census data on fertility are not intended for the purpose of analyzing current fertility, as this is most effectively undertaken through the use of vital statistics derived from the Civil Registration System. Census data present a pattern of cumulative fertility. The data on children ever born form the basis for deriving estimates on the proportion of women who are mothers and children ever born to them.

The discussion presented, examines fertility within this context in relation to age, union type and educational status of women.

12.4 Age

Table 12.3 shows the number of females 15-64 years old by five year age groups. The totals are presented for two broad age groups; the 15-49 years, representing women in their reproductive years and the 50-64 years group, women who have completed their childbearing. Of the 85,705 women in the entire group, just over 59,000, representing more than two thirds (69 per cent), were mothers. The table shows that the proportion increased markedly with age, from 17 per cent among the youngest, to 88 per cent among the oldest. The proportion for the 15-49 years group was 64 per cent, a difference of nearly 25 per cent compared to the proportion for the 50-64 years group.

In considering the average number of children, Table 12.4 shows averages for all women and averages for mothers. The number of children born to the 85,705 women and 59,051 mothers was 135,992.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 12.3 Proportion of Mothers 15-64 Years Old by Age Group: 2000

Age Group of woman	Total Women	Women with no Children	Number of Mothers	Per Cent Mothers
Total 15-64	85,705	26,654	59,051	68.90
Total 15-49	68,467	24,508	43,959	64.21
Total 50-64	17,238	2,146	15,092	87.55
15-19	9,202	7,607	1,595	17.33
20-24	8,891	5,191	3,700	41.62
25-29	9,980	4,032	5,948	59.60
30-34	10,014	2,629	7,385	73.75
35-39	11,102	2,154	8,948	80.60
40-44	10,511	1,641	8,870	84.39
45-49	8,767	1,254	7,513	85.70
50-54	7,075	894	6,181	87.36
55-59	5,207	645	4,562	87.61
60-64	4,956	607	4,349	87.75

Table 12.4 Average Number of Children Per Woman/Mother by Age Group of Women: 2000

Age Group of woman	Total Women	Number of Mothers	Number of Children	Average Children	
				Per Woman	Per Mother
Total 15-64	85,705	59,051	135,992	1.59	2.30
Total 15-49	68,467	43,959	87,482	1.28	1.99
Total 50-64	17,238	15,092	48,510	2.81	3.21
15-19	9,202	1,595	820	0.09	0.51
20-24	8,891	3,700	4,752	0.53	1.28
25-29	9,980	5,948	9,526	0.95	1.60
30-34	10,014	7,385	14,150	1.41	1.92
35-39	11,102	8,948	19,210	1.73	2.15
40-44	10,511	8,870	20,498	1.95	2.31
45-49	8,767	7,513	18,526	2.11	2.47
50-54	7,075	6,181	17,824	2.52	2.88
55-59	5,207	4,562	15,191	2.92	3.33
60-64	4,956	4,349	15,495	3.13	3.56

The resulting averages for all women 15-64 years old were 1.6 per woman and 2.3 per mother. The pattern presented by the age distribution was of averages which increased with age. Average children per woman and per mother was 1.3 and 2 respectively for women 15-49 years old compared to 2.8 and 3.2 respectively for women 50-64 years old.

12.5 Union Status

In examining fertility in relation to union status it must be borne in mind that the union status reflected is the type existing at the time of the census. Women pass from one union type to another in the course of the childbearing period and the fertility reflected is actually the product of past union types which may or may not be that prevailing at the census date. Tables 12.5 and 12.6 show the proportion of mothers and the average number of children by union type.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 12.5 Proportion of Mothers 15-64 Years Old by Union Status: 2000

Union Status	Total Women	Women with no Children	Number of Mothers	Per Cent of Mothers
Total 15-64 Reporting	74,755	22,180	52,575	70.33
With Husband	19,643	2,510	17,133	87.22
With Common Law Partner	9,500	1,398	8,102	85.28
No Longer With Husband/ Partner	10,696	1,515	9,181	85.84
Never Had Husband/Partner	34,916	16,757	18,159	52.01

Note:Based on women reporting Union Status and Children only.

Of the 74,755 women reporting, 70 per cent were mothers. The highest proportion of mothers was to be found among women who were in married unions and the lowest proportion was presented by women who had never been in a married or common law union. The proportion of married women who were mothers was 87 per cent. The differential between women who were currently in common law unions and women who were not currently in any union but had been in a married or common law relationship in the past was only minimal with the latter being slightly higher: 85.8 per cent compared to 85.3 per cent. The proportion of mothers among women who had never had a husband or partner, including women currently in visiting unions was 52 per cent.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 12.6 Average Number of Children per Woman/Mother by Union Status of Women: 2000

Union Status	Total Women	Total Mothers	Number of Children	Average Children per	
				Woman	Mother
Total 15-64 Reporting	74,755	52,575	124,450	1.66	2.37
With Husband	19,643	17,133	42,543	2.17	2.48
With Common Law Partner	9,500	8,102	19,990	2.10	2.47
No Longer with Husband/ Partner	10,696	9,181	26,675	2.49	2.91
Never had Husband/Partner	34,916	18,159	35,242	1.01	1.94

Note: Based on Women reporting Union Status and Children only.

With regards to the average number of children by union type, (Table 12.6) the average was highest for women no longer in a married or a common law union, 2.5 per woman and 2.9 per mother. In numerical terms, it was the 17,133 married mothers who recorded the largest number of children, 42, 543. Averages for this group were 2.2 per woman and 2.5 per mother. The approximately 8,100 mothers in common law unions produced 19,990 children, thereby yielding an average of 2.1 and 2.5 per woman and per mother respectively. The lowest averages, 1 per woman and 2 per mother were observed for the 18,159 mothers who had never been in a married or common law union. Interestingly this group recorded the second highest number of children, 35,242.

12.6 Educational Attainment

Categories defined for educational attainment are below secondary, secondary, tertiary and other. Below secondary includes all women with pre-primary and primary level of education as well as the small number of women (97) who reported that they had no education. The ‘other’ category which is included for all variables in the census is not usually clearly identified as being able to be related to any of the clearly stated categories. This makes meaningful comparisons difficult.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 12.7 which presents the proportion of mothers by highest level of educational attainment, shows overall, a declining proportion of mothers as educational level increases. Approximately 90 per cent of the women classified with below secondary level education were mothers. This compared with 70 per cent for women with secondary level and 56 per cent for women with tertiary level education. The proportion for women classified as ‘other’ was 63 per cent.

Table 12.7 Proportion of Mothers 15-64 Years Old by Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Level of Education	Total Women	Women with no Children	Number of Mothers	Per Cent of Mothers
Total 15-64 Reporting	84,434	26,467	57,967	68.65
Below Secondary	9,131	924	8,207	89.88
Secondary	53,494	15,931	37,563	70.22
Tertiary	20,849	9,258	11,591	55.60
Other	960	354	606	63.13

Note: Based on women reporting Educational Attainment and Children only.

Table 12.8 shows that the average number of children declined with increased levels of education. From a high of 3.1 and 3.4 per woman and per mother respectively for women with a level of education classified as below secondary, the averages declined to 1.6 and 2.2 per woman and per mother respectively for women who attained secondary level to the lowest, 1 and 2 per woman and per mother respectively, for women with tertiary level education. For women reported as having a level of education classified as ‘other’ the average per woman was 1.4 and per mother, 2.2.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 12.8 Average Number of Children per Woman/Mother by Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Women: 2000

Level of Education	Total Women	Total Mothers	Number of Children	Average Children	
				Per Woman	Per Mother
Total 15-64 Reporting	84,434	57,967	134,087	1.59	2.31
Below Secondary	9,131	8,207	27,874	3.05	3.40
Secondary	53,494	37,563	84,314	1.58	2.24
Tertiary	20,849	11,591	20,540	0.99	1.77
Other	960	606	1,359	1.42	2.24

Note: Based on Women reporting Educational Attainment and Children only.

CHAPTER 13

HOUSEHOLD HEADS

13.1 Introduction

In Chapter 2, the section on Household Composition and Relationships identified a total of 83,026 household heads. The United Nations states that “it is traditional to identify first the household head or reference person and then the remaining members of the household according to their relationship to the head or reference person”(United Nations, 1998). The United Nations further recommends that countries may use the term they deem most appropriate to identify this person.

For the 2000 census of Barbados, the head was the person, man or woman, whom that household acknowledged to be the head. He or she may or may not have been the chief breadwinner.

This chapter will examine the characteristics of those persons identified as household heads in the 2000 census of Barbados. The characteristics to be described are as follows:

age and sex; union status; educational attainment; economic activity; occupation and industry.

13.2 Relationships

Table 13.1 presents the total population of 250,010, by sex and relationship to head. There were 83,026 heads for each of the households counted in the census. The number of male heads was 46,098 compared to 36,928 female heads.

Table 13.1 Population by Relationship to Head and Sex: 2000

Relationship	Total	Male	Female
Total	250,010	119,927	130,083
Head	83,026	46,098	36,928
Spouse/Partner	33,517	5,655	27,862
Child	86,350	44,216	42,134
Grandchild	22,944	11,792	11,152
Other Relatives	18,524	9,083	9,441
Non-Relatives	5,649	3,083	2,566

Table 13.2 is based on the population excluding the heads and shows the relationships to male and female heads separately. There were more children and grandchildren of the head in the female headed households compared to the male headed ones. The largest group of persons in both male and female headed households was children of the head or spouse. There were 86,350 children indicating on average, one child per household. More than one half (56 per cent) of the members of the female headed households was children. The proportion of children in the male headed households was lower - 48 per cent. Grandchildren formed the next largest group in the female headed households, totaling 16,522: or one in five persons in the female headed households were grandchildren of the head. This number was one and one half times more than the 6,422 grandchildren in the male headed households.

Relationships within households as it relates to head and spouse must be viewed within the context of the marital and union status of the population. Table 2.8 in Chapter 2, showed that there were 28,647 married men and 28,799 married women identified in the 2000 census. Table 13.2 shows that there were 27,862 spouses in households headed by 46,098 men. This compared to only 5,655 male spouses in households headed by 36,928 women. It would appear therefore that the married females are in households headed by their husbands, while female heads are for the most part, are not living with spouses.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.2 Population (excluding head) by Relationship to Head and Sex of Head: 2000

Relationship to Head	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	166,984	86,421	80,563
Spouse/Partner	33,517	27,862	5,655
Child	86,350	41,221	45,129
Grandchild	22,944	6,422	16,522
Other Relatives	18,524	7,596	10,928
Non-Relatives	5,649	3,320	2,329
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse/Partner	20.07	32.24	7.02
Child	51.71	47.70	56.02
Grandchild	13.74	7.43	20.51
Other Relative	11.09	8.79	13.56
Non-Relative	3.38	3.84	2.89
	Sex Distribution		
Total	100.0	51.75	48.25
Spouse/Partner	100.0	83.13	16.87
Child	100.0	47.74	52.26
Grandchild	100.0	27.99	72.01
Other Relative	100.0	41.01	58.99
Non-Relative	100.0	58.77	41.23

Table 13.3 which presents data on the female heads 15-64 years old by union status supports this finding of few spouses in female-headed households, as just under eight out of ten of these females were no longer living with a husband or common law partner (42 per cent) or in a visiting relationship (36 per cent). Only 8 per cent was living with a husband, while 13 per cent was living with a common law partner.

Table 13.3 Female Heads 15-64 Years Old by Union Status: 2000

Union Status	Number of Persons	Per cent of Total
Total	22,702	100.0
Living with Husband	1,733	7.63
Living with Common Law Partner	2,941	12.95
In Visiting Relationship	8,194	36.09
No Longer Living with Husband or Common Law Partner	9,550	42.07
Never Had Husband or Common Law Partner	284	1.25

Note: Excludes 3,121 women who did not report union status

13.3 Age

There is no indication that there was a minimum age limit set for heads in the 2000 census of Barbados. The data in Table 13.4 show a small number of heads, 127 who were under 20 years old. The proportion of heads among both males and females increases with age from 6 per cent in the 20-29 years group and reaches a peak at ages 40-49 years. Approximately 12,000 men representing 26 per cent of all male heads and 8,300 women, 23 per cent of female heads, were in this age group. From age 50 years the numerical and percentage decline begin. Only 5 per cent and 9 per cent of male and female heads respectively were 80 years and over.

The median age, the age which divides the age distribution in one half, was 52 years for men and 50 years for women.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.4 Heads of Households by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Age Group	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	83,026	46,098	36,928
Under 20	127	67	60
20-29	5,114	2,918	2,196
30-39	15,226	9,120	6,106
40-49	20,224	11,879	8,345
50-59	14,964	8,540	6,424
60-69	11,861	6,510	5,351
70-79	9,850	4,751	5,099
80+	5,660	2,313	3,347
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20	0.15	0.15	0.16
20-29	6.16	6.33	5.95
30-39	18.34	19.78	16.53
40-49	24.36	25.77	22.60
50-59	18.02	18.53	17.40
60-69	14.29	14.12	14.49
70-79	11.86	10.31	13.81
80+	6.82	5.02	9.06
Median Age	48.68	51.91	49.97

13.4 Educational Attainment

With the exception of a very small number of heads, all had received some form of schooling, as only 0.25 per cent indicated that they had received none. Table 13.5 shows that the proportion for women was slightly higher at 0.27 per cent, compared with 0.24 per cent for the men. More than one half of all heads (53 per cent) had attained secondary level as the highest - 53 per cent and 52 per cent of male and female heads respectively. Among the heads, more women (32 per

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

cent), than men (24 per cent) had attained primary level education as the highest level, and more male heads (23 per cent) than female heads (16 per cent), had attained tertiary level education.

Table 13.5 Heads of Households by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000

Level of Education	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
		Number of Persons	
Total	80,267	44,588	35,679
None	204	107	97
Primary	21,941	10,604	11,337
Secondary	42,145	23,711	18,434
Tertiary	15,977	10,166	5,811
		Per cent of Total	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	0.25	0.24	0.27
Primary	27.34	23.78	31.77
Secondary	52.51	53.18	51.67
Tertiary	19.90	22.80	16.29

Note: Excludes persons not reporting and persons reporting 'other institution' which is not classifiable by level.

The data by age as shown in Table 13.6, which presents heads of households by ten year age groups, show that the younger heads, both male and female had attained higher levels of education than the older heads. Among the male heads, while just about one half (50 per cent) of the 60 years and over heads had attained primary level only, more than 6 out of ten of all age groups up to age 44 years had attained a secondary level of education, as the highest. The highest proportion, 74 per cent, relates to the group under 25 years group. In relation to tertiary level education, the proportions for all ages up to age 59 years, range between the lowest, 21 per cent for the 50 - 59 years group and the highest, 31 per cent, for the 25-34 years old group. Only 11 per cent of all 60 year old and over male heads had attained tertiary level education.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.6 Male Heads of Households by Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Age Group	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Number of Persons				
Total	44,588	107	10,604	23,711	10,166
Under 25	751	0	14	554	183
25-34	5,831	2	241	3,773	1,815
35-44	11,204	8	969	6,952	3,275
45-49	10,418	6	1,869	5,812	2,731
50-59	3,400	13	989	1,685	713
60+	12,984	78	6,522	4,935	1,449
	Per Cent of Total				
Total	100.0	0.24	23.78	53.18	22.80
Under 25	100.0	0.00	1.86	73.77	24.37
25-34	100.0	0.03	4.13	64.71	31.13
35-44	100.0	0.07	8.65	62.05	29.23
45-49	100.0	0.06	17.94	55.79	26.21
50-59	100.0	0.38	29.09	49.56	20.97
60+	100.0	0.60	50.23	38.01	11.16

Among the female heads (Table 13.7) 6 out of ten heads 60 years and over reported primary education as the highest level attained. Less than 1 per cent of the less than 25 year old group had attained primary level as the highest. On the other hand, 65 per cent of the youngest group had attained secondary level education and 34 per cent had attained tertiary level. Only 5 per cent of all 60 year old and over female heads had attained tertiary level education.

Table 13.7 Female Heads of Households by Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2000

Age Group	Level of Education				
	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Number of Persons				
Total	35,679	97	11,337	18,434	5,811
Under 25	638	1	5	415	217
25-34	3,997	2	131	2,642	1,222
35-44	7,654	4	687	5,086	1,877
45-49	7,533	6	1,592	4,427	1,508
50-59	2,681	7	980	1,340	354
60+	13,176	77	7,942	4,524	633
	Per Cent of Total				
Total	100.00	0.27	31.77	51.67	16.29
Under 25	100.00	0.16	0.78	65.05	34.01
25-34	100.00	0.05	3.28	66.10	30.57
35-44	100.00	0.05	8.98	66.45	24.52
45-49	100.00	0.08	21.13	58.77	20.02
50-59	100.00	0.26	36.55	49.98	13.20
60+	100.00	0.58	60.28	34.34	4.80

13.5 Economic Activity

Data on economic activity as presented in Table 13.8 show that about 55,000 heads, more than two thirds (67 per cent) of all heads were economically active in the twelve months preceding the census. The number of males was 33,720 or 74 per cent of all male heads, compared to 21,006 women or 58 per cent of female heads. Around 53,000 heads were employed. Male employed numbered 33,081 representing about 7 out of 10 (73 per cent) of the male heads reporting, and women numbered 20,061 or 55 per cent of the total female heads. Inactivity was higher among women with 42 per cent of the female heads being inactive compared to 24 per cent of the male heads.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.8 Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Sex: 2000

Economic Activity	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
Number of Persons			
Total	81,915	45,492	36,423
Economically Active	54,726	33,720	21,006
Employed	53,142	33,081	20,061
Seeking Work	1,584	639	945
Inactive	25,905	11,133	14,772
Student	263	108	155
Home Duties	3,189	180	3,009
Retired	21,039	10,157	10,882
Incapacitated	1,414	688	726
Other	1,284	639	645
Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	66.81	74.12	57.67
Employed	64.87	72.72	55.08
Seeking Work	1.93	1.40	2.59
Inactive	31.62	24.48	40.56
Student	0.32	0.24	0.43
Home Duties	3.89	0.40	8.26
Retired	25.68	22.33	29.88
Incapacitated	1.73	1.51	1.99
Other	1.57	1.40	1.77

Note: Excludes 1,111 persons not reporting.

Table 13.9 which presents activity status by age for male heads shows that employment was highest for heads between the ages of 25-44 years. A total of approximately 16,600 male heads or 96 per cent of the persons in that age group were employed. This compares with about 14,700 male heads between 45 and 64 years old equivalent to 85 per cent of all male heads in that age group and to the 1,113 of age 65 years and over as well as to the youngest group, the under 25 years old totalling less than 700. Only 639 male heads were seeking work.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.9 Male Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Age Group: 2000

Activity Status	Total	Age Group			
		15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of Persons					
Total	45,492	748	17,233	17,304	10,207
Economically Active	33,720	693	16,886	15,022	1,119
Employed	33,081	661	16,604	14,703	1,113
Seeking Work	639	32	282	319	6
Inactive	11,133	47	222	1,883	8,981
Student	108	41	53	14	0
Home Duties	180	3	35	104	38
Retired	10,157	0	0	1,325	8,832
Incapacitated	688	3	134	440	111
Other	639	8	125	399	107
Per Cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	74.12	92.65	97.99	86.81	10.96
Employed	72.72	88.37	96.35	84.97	10.90
Seeking Work	1.40	4.28	1.64	1.84	0.06
Inactive	24.48	6.28	1.29	10.88	87.99
Student	0.24	5.48	0.31	0.08	0.00
Home Duties	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.60	0.37
Retired	22.33	0.00	0.00	7.66	86.53
Incapacitated	1.51	0.40	0.78	2.54	1.09
Other	1.40	1.07	0.72	2.31	1.05

Note: Excludes 606 persons not reporting.

The pattern is the same for the female heads, although at lower levels (Table 13.10). As for the men, peak employment was between the ages of 25 and 44 years: 10,234 women, 87 per cent of all female heads. This compares with 8,935 female heads between 45 and 64 years old or 69 per cent of all female heads in that age group. Only 422 female heads of age 65 years and over and 470 of age less than 25 years were employed, while 945 female heads were seeking work.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.10 Female Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Age Group: 2000

Activity Status	Total	Age Group			
		15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of Persons					
Total	36,423	637	11,765	12,942	11,079
Economically Active	21,006	511	10,788	9,280	427
Employed	20,061	470	10,234	8,935	422
Seeking Work	945	41	554	345	5
Inactive	14,772	119	876	3,263	10,514
Student	155	67	70	13	5
Home Duties	3,009	49	700	1,695	565
Retired	10,882	0	0	1,086	9,796
Incapacitated	726	3	106	469	148
Other	645	7	101	399	138
Per Cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	57.67	80.22	91.70	71.70	3.85
Employed	55.08	73.78	86.99	69.04	3.81
Seeking Work	2.59	6.44	4.71	2.67	0.05
Inactive	40.56	18.68	7.44	25.21	94.9
Student	0.43	10.52	0.59	0.10	0.05
Home Duties	8.26	7.69	5.95	13.10	5.10
Retired	29.88	0.00	0.00	8.39	88.42
Incapacitated	1.99	0.47	0.90	3.62	1.34
Other	1.77	1.10	0.86	3.08	1.25

Note: Excludes 505 persons not reporting.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.11 shows employment and job seeking rates. Employment rates are calculated by relating the numbers employed by the total economically active while job seeking rates are derived by relating the number of job seekers to the same (economically active) group. The employment rate for all heads was 97.1 per cent and the job seeking rate was 2.9 per cent. The employment rate was highest for the oldest heads, and lowest for the youngest. Rates for males and females 65 years and over were 99 per cent and for males less than 25 years it was 95 per cent compared to 92 per cent for females of the same age.

Table 13.11 Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate for Heads of Households by Age Group and Sex: 2000

Age Group	Both Sexes	
	Employment Rate	Job Seeking Rate
Total	97.11	2.89
15-24	93.94	6.06
25-44	96.98	3.02
45-64	97.27	2.73
65+	99.29	0.71
Male		
Total	98.10	1.90
15-24	95.38	4.62
25-44	98.33	1.67
45-64	97.88	2.12
65+	99.46	0.54
Female		
Total	95.50	4.50
15-24	91.98	8.02
25-44	94.86	5.14
45-64	96.28	3.72
65+	98.83	1.17

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

In relation to occupation status, Table 13.12 shows that the largest proportions of employed male heads were engaged as workers in craft and related trades, and as Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals: 24 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. The major occupations for the female employed heads were elementary occupations (29 per cent) and service and shop and market sales (22 per cent). Approximately 18 per cent and 15 per cent, of employed female heads worked as Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals and Clerical and Secretarial Workers, respectively.

Table 13.12 Employed Heads of Household by Occupational Group and Sex: 2000

Occupational Group	Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total Employed Reporting	32,550	100.0	19,717	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officers and Managers	4,227	12.99	1,403	7.12
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	6,903	21.21	3,646	18.49
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	1,240	3.81	3,053	15.48
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	3,240	9.95	4,308	21.85
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	1,371	4.21	214	1.09
Craft and Related Trades Workers	7,663	23.54	785	3.98
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3,375	10.37	607	3.08
Elementary Occupations	4,531	13.92	5,701	28.91
Not Stated				

Table 13.13 Employed Heads of Household by Industrial Group and Sex: 2000

Industrial Group	Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total Employed Reporting	32,379	100.0	19,675	100.0
Agricultural Hunting, forestry and fishing	1,588	4.90	661	3.36
Mining and Quarrying	152	0.47	22	0.11
Manufacturing	3,311	10.23	1,834	9.32
Electricity, Gas and Water	620	1.91	73	0.37
Construction	5,576	17.22	236	1.20
Wholesale and Retail Trades	6,670	20.60	5,574	28.33
Transport, Storage	2,978	9.20	699	3.55
Financial	1,195	3.69	976	4.96
Community, Social and Personal Services	10,289	31.78	9,600	48.79

With regard to industry (Table 13.13), the largest employer of heads, both male and female was Community, Social and Personal Services. Approximately 49 per cent of female heads and 32 per cent of male heads were employed in this area. Other industries employing a high proportion of heads were the Wholesale and Retail Trades (28 per cent females and 21 per cent males), and Construction which employed about 5,600 male heads representing 17 per cent of all male heads.

About 60 per cent of the employed male heads and 58 per cent of employed female heads, representing 16,535 men and 10,289 women, were employed in private enterprise (Table 13.14). Government employed about 30 per cent of working female heads, 9 per cent of which were employed in private households, while 28 per cent of the men were employed in Government and only 1 per cent in private households. There were more than five times as many self employed males as females: 2,735 compared to 540.

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Table 13.14 Employed Heads of Household by Status in Employment and Sex: 2000

Employment Status	Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total Employed Reporting	27,411	100.0	17,741	100.0
Employees	24,676	90.02	17,201	96.96
Government	7,756	28.30	5,304	29.90
Private Enterprise	16,535	60.32	10,289	58.00
Private Household	385	1.40	1,608	9.06
Self Employed	2,735	9.98	540	3.04

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TECHNICAL NOTES

Measures of Sex Composition

Sex Ratio – the number of males per 100 females, calculated as:
 $(\text{Males/females}) * 100$

Masculinity Proportion – the percentage of males in the population, calculated as:
 $(\text{Males/Total Population}) * 100$

Excess (or deficit) of males as a percent of the total population:
 $(\text{Males-Females/Total Population}) * 100$

Measures of Age Composition

Adolescents: Population 15-19 years.

Age-Dependency Ratio – the ratio of the combined child (0-14 years) population and aged (65+ years) population to the population of ‘working’ (15-64 years) age group.

Children: Population 0-14 years.

Elderly: Population 65 years and older.

Youth/Child Dependency Ratio:

$(\text{Population 0-14 years/population 15-64years}) * 100$

Old-Age Dependency Ratio:

$(\text{Population 65 years and over/population 15-64years}) * 100$

Total Dependency Ratio = sum of the two ratios

Median Age – the age which divides the population into two equal-size groups, one of which is younger and the other of which is older than the median.

Working Age Population: Population between the ages of 15-64 years of age.

Young Adults: Population between 20 -24 years.

Youth: Population between the ages of 15-24 years of age.

Measures of Internal Migration

Lifetime Migrants- persons not found living in their parish of birth at the time of the census. Lifetime migrants are out-migrants from their parish of birth and in-migrants to their parish of residence.

Percentage of Lifetime Migrants:

$$(\text{Number of lifetime migrants/total local born population}) * 100$$

Other Socio-Demographic Measures

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): indicator of the average number of children per woman

Marital Status: this characterizes legal or religious marital unions in which couples are involved.

Union Status: refers to the actual de facto unions in which couples are involved.

Out migration Rate:

$$(\text{Out migrants from parish of birth/total population born in parish}) * 100$$

In migration Rate:

$$(\text{In migrants to parish of residence/total population resident in parish}) * 100$$

Net Migration: The difference between in-migration and out-migration in an area

Non movers – persons found living in their parish of birth at the time of the census.

Growth Rates

Rates of Growth are calculated using the Exponential growth rate using the formula:

$$r = \frac{\ln(P_0 / P_n)}{n}$$

where P_0 = population at the start

P_n = population at the end

n = number of intervals between P_0 and P_n

r = annual growth rate

\ln = natural logarithm

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

APPENDIX TABLES

Appendix Table 1.1 Total Population by Age Group and Parish: 2000

Age Group	Barbados	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John
Total	250,010	83,684	49,497	17,868	22,864	8,873
0-4	17,239	5,955	3,266	1,335	1,570	627
5-9	18,749	18,749	6,473	3,491	1,334	693
10-14	18,613	6,274	3,577	1,280	1,739	654
15-19	18,636	6,472	3,469	1,322	1,694	651
20-24	17,804	6,213	3,250	1,314	1,544	652
25-29	19,738	6,531	3,828	1,492	1,768	770
30-34	19,588	6,469	3,903	1,403	1,687	692
35-39	21,257	7,094	4,089	1,475	2,010	725
40-44	20,055	6,494	3,961	1,460	1,943	640
45-49	16,774	5,192	3,567	1,162	1,684	577
50-54	13,638	4,282	2,903	998	1,328	481
55-59	9,583	3,032	2,083	671	840	353
60-64	8,925	2,910	1,950	640	825	285
65-69	8,319	2,868	1,811	555	742	268
70-74	7,649	2,651	1,680	481	687	305
75-79	5,670	2,023	1,189	401	457	216
80-84	4,217	1,495	795	295	308	149
85 and over	3,556	1,256	685	250	280	135

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.1 Cont'd Total Population by Age Group and Parish: 2000

Age Group	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	St. Peter	St. Lucy
Total	22,741	12,397	6,805	5,254	10,699	9,328
0-4	1,448	884	469	384	675	626
5-9	1,600	1,038	509	415	787	651
10-14	1,696	1,012	491	382	811	697
15-19	1,679	936	548	415	772	678
20-24	1,554	839	513	435	782	708
25-29	1,709	976	564	469	870	761
30-34	1,750	1,082	535	465	882	720
35-39	1,943	1,111	593	434	955	818
40-44	2,000	994	529	388	863	783
45-49	1,802	732	410	328	683	637
50-54	1,396	677	331	215	575	452
55-59	940	444	242	205	392	381
60-64	899	399	196	161	366	294
65-69	701	354	225	131	359	305
70-74	598	323	188	147	311	278
75-79	432	230	176	99	239	208
80-84	318	192	133	96	229	207
85 and over	266	174	153	85	148	124

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.2 Male Population by Age Group and Parish: 2000

Age Group	Barbados	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John
Total	119,926	40,153	23,213	8,628	11,063	4,424
0-4	8,763	3,039	1,639	667	830	315
5-9	9,479	3,265	1,774	668	909	360
10-14	9,425	3,165	1,800	638	911	342
15-19	9,434	3,277	1,737	681	838	339
20-24	8,913	3,133	1,631	649	715	342
25-29	9,758	3,182	1,814	744	868	409
30-34	9,574	3,145	1,873	694	810	359
35-39	10,155	3,376	1,908	732	988	378
40-44	9,544	3,151	1,802	708	908	326
45-49	8,007	2,549	1,610	564	823	281
50-54	6,563	2,068	1,368	475	638	225
55-59	4,376	1,376	925	309	401	185
60-64	3,969	1,319	832	293	370	138
65-69	3,648	1,248	792	254	322	113
70-74	3,208	1,093	699	205	304	125
75-79	2,310	829	507	151	203	82
80-84	1,612	564	280	114	129	57
85 and over	1,188	395	222	82	96	48

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.2 Cont'd Male Population by Age Group and Parish: 2000

Age Group	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	St. Peter	St. Lucy
Total	10,669	6,013	3,385	2,646	5,175	4,557
0-4	741	454	239	206	335	298
5-9	772	516	267	220	409	328
10-14	847	518	270	181	414	339
15-19	843	453	277	209	411	369
20-24	763	440	270	242	376	352
25-29	857	491	300	244	359	390
30-34	838	545	280	261	410	359
35-39	847	529	312	227	445	413
40-44	900	463	266	211	411	398
45-49	827	341	204	151	340	317
50-54	665	347	165	107	276	229
55-59	438	218	101	93	184	158
60-64	401	173	76	77	164	126
65-69	314	154	103	56	156	136
70-74	252	130	75	66	134	125
75-79	152	92	77	31	98	88
80-84	120	83	45	37	100	83
85 and over	92	66	58	27	53	49

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.3 Female Population by Age Group and Parish: 2000

Age Group	Barbados	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John
Total	130,084	43,531	26,284	9,240	11,801	4,449
0-4	8,476	2,916	1,627	668	740	312
5-9	9,270	3,217	1,717	666	849	333
10-14	9,188	3,109	1,777	642	828	312
15-19	9,202	3,195	1,732	641	856	312
20-24	8,891	3,080	1,619	665	829	310
25-29	9,980	3,349	2,014	748	900	361
30-34	10,014	3,324	2,030	709	877	333
35-39	11,102	3,718	2,181	743	1,022	347
40-44	10,511	3,343	2,159	752	1,035	314
45-49	8,767	2,643	1,957	598	861	296
50-54	7,075	2,214	1,535	523	690	256
55-59	5,207	1,668	1,158	362	439	168
60-64	4,956	1,591	1,118	347	455	147
65-69	4,671	1,620	1,019	301	420	155
70-74	4,441	1,558	981	276	383	180
75-79	3,360	1,194	682	250	254	134
80-84	2,605	931	515	181	179	92
85 and over	2,368	861	463	168	184	87

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.3 Cont'd Female Population by Age Group and Parish: 2000

Age Group	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	St. Peter	St. Lucy
Total	12,072	6,384	3,420	2,608	5,524	4,771
0-4	707	430	230	178	340	328
5-9	828	522	242	195	378	323
10-14	849	494	221	201	397	358
15-19	836	483	271	206	361	309
20-24	791	399	243	193	406	356
25-29	852	485	264	225	411	371
30-34	912	537	255	204	472	361
35-39	1,106	582	281	207	510	405
40-44	1,100	531	263	177	452	385
45-49	975	391	206	177	343	320
50-54	731	330	166	108	299	223
55-59	502	226	141	112	208	223
60-64	498	226	120	84	202	168
65-69	387	200	122	75	203	169
70-74	346	193	113	81	177	153
75-79	280	138	99	68	141	120
80-84	198	109	88	59	129	124
85 and over	174	108	95	58	95	75

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.4 Total Population by Age Group and Parish: 1990

Age Group	Barbados	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John
Total	247,288	89,840	46,943	16,718	20,540	9,640
0-4	18,625	6,768	3,501	1,170	1,573	724
5-9	20,350	7,495	3,734	1,316	1,739	774
10-14	20,612	7,455	3,733	1,475	1,731	805
15-19	22,656	7,900	4,132	1,684	1,942	1,008
20-24	21,271	7,666	3,748	1,505	1,646	865
25-29	22,968	8,496	4,159	1,536	1,870	919
30-34	21,855	8,019	4,191	1,461	1,812	803
35-39	18,274	6,338	3,786	1,190	1,615	641
40-44	14,557	4,949	3,059	1,002	1,360	525
45-49	10,369	3,572	2,176	717	853	408
50-54	9,502	3,488	1,988	620	742	320
55-59	8,356	3,167	1,669	533	680	311
60-64	8,571	3,286	1,703	528	664	350
65-69	8,107	3,173	1,529	527	634	317
70-74	7,842	2,902	1,428	527	589	307
75-79	6,128	2,293	1,145	448	467	265
80-84	4,136	1,616	711	268	362	174
85 and over	3,050	1,215	548	207	261	123
Not Stated	59	42	4	4	0	1

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.4 Cont'd Total Population by Age Group and Parish: 1990

Age Group	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	St. Peter	St. Lucy
Total	20,671	10,676	7,204	5,624	10,055	9,277
0-4	1,616	844	545	435	755	694
5-9	1,696	932	593	471	822	778
10-14	1,710	869	624	513	883	814
15-19	1,836	1,017	707	598	984	848
20-24	1,782	1,000	723	590	923	823
25-29	1,903	1,001	683	559	943	899
30-34	1,947	909	612	446	859	796
35-39	1,661	706	481	371	707	678
40-44	1,434	618	328	246	587	449
45-49	951	435	259	217	405	376
50-54	859	422	226	174	343	320
55-59	662	349	241	140	300	305
60-64	629	346	226	183	331	325
65-69	611	310	243	156	298	309
70-74	565	339	252	211	366	356
75-79	379	272	221	137	273	228
80-84	245	166	139	104	179	172
85 and over	184	137	101	73	95	106
Not stated	1	4	0	0	2	1

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.5 Male Population by Age Group and Parish: 1990

Age Group	Barbados	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John
Total	118,556	42,892	22,065	8,140	10,052	4,754
0-4	9,412	3,396	1,768	589	849	361
5-9	10,229	3,757	1,852	668	877	404
10-14	10,481	3,802	1,899	741	842	425
15-19	11,458	3,964	2,063	859	998	530
20-24	10,726	3,833	1,832	784	859	456
25-29	11,286	4,146	1,977	814	962	475
30-34	10,529	3,917	1,902	719	887	416
35-39	8,813	3,141	1,779	565	759	319
40-44	7,140	2,423	1,478	499	687	248
45-49	4,809	1,643	1,027	321	408	206
50-54	4,325	1,604	880	281	344	157
55-59	3,713	1,414	758	239	288	140
60-64	3,696	1,411	722	233	280	137
65-69	3,522	1,390	661	225	299	141
70-74	3,329	1,213	579	226	267	129
75-79	2,527	890	470	200	203	107
80-84	1,578	577	267	104	153	66
85 and over	951	340	150	73	90	37
Not Stated	32	31	1	0	0	0

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.5 Cont'd Male Population by Age Group and Parish: 1990

Age Group	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	St. Peter	St. Lucy
Total	9,798	5,124	3,581	2,792	4,874	4,484
0-4	796	431	288	208	376	350
5-9	835	458	301	226	436	415
10-14	923	425	326	277	420	401
15-19	904	500	389	293	525	433
20-24	855	515	373	328	464	427
25-29	850	490	346	302	469	455
30-34	887	447	309	248	404	393
35-39	805	338	251	187	339	330
40-44	707	308	166	119	282	223
45-49	445	202	114	96	199	148
50-54	397	193	103	78	153	135
55-59	291	144	108	66	131	134
60-64	289	154	96	72	144	158
65-69	245	140	95	69	132	125
70-74	259	140	111	85	166	154
75-79	162	119	99	57	126	94
80-84	84	66	60	53	78	70
85 and over	64	54	46	28	30	39
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.6 Female Population by Age Group and Parish: 1990

Age Group	Barbados	St. Michael	Christ Church	St. George	St. Philip	St. John
Total	128,732	46,948	24,878	8,578	10,488	4,886
0-4	9,213	3,372	1,733	581	724	363
5-9	10,121	3,738	1,882	648	862	370
10-14	10,131	3,653	1,834	734	889	380
15-19	11,198	3,936	2,069	825	944	478
20-24	10,545	3,833	1,916	721	787	409
25-29	11,682	4,350	2,182	722	908	444
30-34	11,326	4,102	2,289	742	925	387
35-39	9,461	3,197	2,007	625	856	322
40-44	7,417	2,526	1,581	503	673	277
45-49	5,560	1,929	1,149	396	445	202
50-54	5,177	1,884	1,108	339	398	163
55-59	4,643	1,753	910	294	392	171
60-64	4,875	1,875	981	295	384	213
65-69	4,585	1,783	868	302	335	176
70-74	4,513	1,689	849	301	322	178
75-79	3,601	1,403	675	248	264	158
80-84	2,558	1,039	444	164	209	108
85 and over	2,099	875	398	134	171	86
Not Stated	27	11	3	4	0	1

National Census Report 2000, Barbados

Appendix Table 1.6 Cont'd Female Population by Age Group and Parish: 1990

Age Group	St. James	St. Thomas	St. Joseph	St. Andrew	St. Peter	St. Lucy
Total	10,873	5,552	3,623	2,832	5,281	4,793
0-4	820	413	257	227	379	344
5-9	861	474	292	245	386	363
10-14	787	444	298	236	463	413
15-19	932	517	318	305	459	415
20-24	927	485	350	262	459	396
25-29	1,053	511	337	257	474	444
30-34	1,060	462	303	198	455	403
35-39	856	368	230	184	368	348
40-44	727	310	162	127	305	226
45-49	506	233	145	121	206	228
50-54	462	229	123	96	190	185
55-59	371	205	133	74	169	171
60-64	340	192	130	111	187	167
65-69	366	170	148	87	166	184
70-74	306	199	141	126	200	202
75-79	217	153	122	80	147	134
80-84	161	100	79	51	101	102
85 and over	120	83	55	45	65	67
Not stated	1	4	0	0	2	1



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