

# Women and Men in the Caribbean Community

Facts and Figures, 1998 - 2005



Caribbean Community Secretariat Statistics Sub-Programme October 2010



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

Tel: (592) 222-0001-75 Fax: (592) 222-0098 E-mail: <u>stats1@caricom.org</u>

Website: http://www.caricomstats.org

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgementsiii
Table of Contentsv
List of Tables and Chartsviii
Abbreviations and Acronymsxxv
Notesxxvii
CHAPTER 1: POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
PHF1: Total Population, 1998 – 2005
PHF2: Women per 100 Men by Five Year Age Groups, 1998 – 2005
PHF3: Percentage of Population by Broad Age Groups, 1998 –2005
PHF4: Population by Marital Status, 2000 Round of Census
PHF5: Female Population by Union Status, 2000 Round of
Census
PHF6: Age Specific Birth Rates, 1998 – 2004
PHF7: Total Fertility Rate, 1998 – 2004
PHF8: Contraceptive Use among Women, 1998 – 2003
PHF9: Population by Size of Household and Head of Household, 2000 Round
of Census
Appendices (Metadata)
CHAPTER 2: HEALTH
H1: Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages, 1998 – 2005
H2: Crude Birth Rate Per 1000 Persons, 1998-2004
H3: Crude Death Rate Per 1000 Persons, 1998-2004
H4: Number of Infant Deaths and Deaths to Children Under Five Vears 102

H5:	Infant Mortality Rate, 1998 – 2004	108
Н6:	Under Five Mortality Rate, 1998 – 2004	114
Н7:	Proportion of Children Under One Year Immunized, 1998 – 2004 MDG Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	120
H8:	Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1998 – 2004	125
H9:	Number of Deaths by Broad Cause Groups	131
H10:	Number of Disabilities Reported by Type of Disability 2000 Round of Census	143
H11:	Number of Newly Confirmed HIV/ AIDS Cases, 1998-2003	153
H12:	Mortality from HIV/ AIDS as a Percentage of Total Reported Deaths, 1998-2003	156
H13:	Proportion of HIV Cases among Pregnant Women aged 15-24 years, 1998-2003	159
H14:	Number of Children Orphaned by HIV/ AIDS	162
H15:	Number of Physicians and Medical Personnel by Type	164
H16:	Number of Health Institutions by Type	<i>171</i>
H17:	Number of Households/ Dwellings by Type of Water Supply System- 2000 Round of Census	178
H18:	Number of Households by Sanitation Facilities- 2000 Round of Census	182
H19:	Number of Households by Tenure- 2000 Round of Census	186
H20:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, 2000 Round of Census	190
H21:	Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria (WHO)	192
H22:	Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis (WHO) MDG Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	194
Н23:	Proportion of Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source	196

H24:	Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation
H25:	Proportion of Households with Secure Tenure
CH	APTER 3: EDUCATION
E1:	Population 10 years and over by level of Education Attained, 2000 Round of Census
E2:	School Enrolment at the Primary Level by Class, 1998 – 2004
E3:	Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education243
	MDG Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
E4:	Net Enrolment Ratio Primary Education
E5:	Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5
E6:	Progression Rate, Repetition Rate and Drop-Out Rate at Primary Level,
	1998 - 2004 <b>261</b>
E7:	School Enrolment at the Secondary Level by Form, 1998 – 2003
E8:	Progression Rate, Repetition Rate and Drop-Out at Secondary Level,
E9:	1998– 2004
E10:	Percent of Students Registered at University of the West Indies by Faculty – All Campuses, 2001/2002
E11:	Number of Teachers at Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels, 1998 – 2004 306
E12: E13:	Number of Candidates Sitting CXC General Proficiency Examination for Secondary Schools and Grades Attained
	Secondary Schools and Grades Attained
Appe	ndix (Metadata)

### **CHAPTER 4: WORK AND ECONOMY**

WE1:	Economically Active Population, 1998 – 2005	347
WE2:	$Labour\ Force,\ Total\ Unemployed\ and\ Unemployment\ Rate,\ 1998-2005$	358
WE3:	Unemployment Rate of young people aged 15-24 years, 1998 – 2004	. 380
	MDG Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.	
WE4:	Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group, 1998 – 2005	386
WE5:	Employed Population by Status of Employment, 1998 – 2004	<b>402</b>
WE6:	Employed Population by Occupation, 1998-2004	415
WE7:	Employed Population by Industrial Group, 1998 - 2004	442
WE8:	Employed population by Educational Attainment, 1998 - 2004	<b>481</b>
WE9:	Employed population by Martial Status, 1998 - 2004	<b>491</b>
WE10:	Employed population by Number of Hours Worked, 1998 - 2004	<b>496</b>
WE11:	Economically Inactive Population, 1998 – 2004.	501
WE12:	Share of Women in Paid Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector	
	1998 - 2004	508
	MDG Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.	
WE13:	GDP Growth Rate and GDP per Capita, 1998 - 2004.	510
Bibliog	graphy	518
Append	dices (Tables)	520
Append	dices (Metadata)	646

### **TABLES**

- 1.1 Total Population: 2000 Round of Censuses
- 1.1(a) Total Population: 1990 and 2000 Rounds of Censuses
- 1.2 Total Population: 1998-2005
- 1.3 Women per 100 Men by Five Year Age Groups: 1998-2005
- 1.4 Percent of Total Population in Broad Age Groups: 1998-2005

- 1.5 Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.6 Female Population by Union Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.6(a) Percent of Female Population by Union Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.7 Number of Births to Women 15-49 years by Age Group and Age Specific Birth Rate per 1000 Women: 1998-2004
- 1.8 Total Fertility Rate: 1998-2004
- 1.9 Female Contraceptive Use by Type of Contraceptive Method Used: 1998-2003
- 1.10 Population by Head of Household and Household Size: 2000 Round of Census
- 1.11 Percentage Distribution of Population by Head of Household and Household Size: 2000 Round of Census

- 2.1 Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998 2005
- 2.2 Crude Birth Rates: 1998 2005
- 2.3 Crude Death Rates: 1998 2004
- 2.4: Number of Infant Deaths, Deaths to Children Under Five Years
- 2.5 Infant Mortality Rate: 1998-2004
- 2.6 Under Five Mortality Rate: 1998-2004
- 2.7 Proportion of One Year Old Immunized: 1998 -2004
- 2.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio: 1998-2003
- 2.9 Number of Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998-2003
- 2.10 Cause Specific Death Rates: 1998-2003
- 2.11 Number of Disabilities by Type of Disability: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.12 Disability Prevalence Rates by Type of Disability: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.13 Number of Newly Confirmed HIV/AIDS Cases: 1998 2002
- 2.14 Proportion of Deaths due to HIV/AIDS: 1998 2003
- 2.15 HIV Prevalence Among 15-24 Year Old Pregnant Women: 1998 2003
- 2.16 Number of Physicians and Medical Personnel by Type: 1998 2004
- 2.17 Number of Health Institutions by Type: 1998 2004
- 2.18 Number of Households by Type of Water Supply: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.19 Number of Households by Type of Sanitation Facilities: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.20 Number of Households by Type of Tenure: 2000 Round of Census

- 2.21 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.22 Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.23 Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis: 1998 2002
- 2.24: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Water Supply: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.25: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sanitation Facilities: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.26: Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure: 2000 Round of Census

- 3.1 Population 10 years and over by Level of Education Attained, 2000 Round of Census
- 3.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 years and over by Level of Education Attained, 2000 Round of Census
- 3.3 Percentage Composition of the Population 10 years and over by Level of Education Attained, 2000 Round of Census
- 3.4 Enrolment at Primary Level by class, 1998 2004
- 3.5 Percentage Distribution of the Enrolment at Primary Level by class, 1998 2004
- 3.6 Percentage Composition of the Enrolment at Primary Level by class, 1998 2004
- 3.7 Ratio of Girls to Boys Enrolled in Primary Level by Class, 1998 2004
- 3.8 Ratio of Girls to Boys Enrolled in Secondary Level by Class, 1998 2004
- 3.9 Enrolment at Primary and Secondary Levels, Ratio of Girls to 100 Boys, 1998 2002
- 3.10 Ratio of Girls to Boys enrolled in Tertiary Level by Class, 1998 2004
- 3.11 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education, 1998-2004
- 3.12 Proportion of pupils starting grade one that reach grade five
- 3.13 Progression, Repetition and Drop-Out Rates at Primary Level
- 3.14 Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998 2003
- 3.15 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998 2003
- 3.16 Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998 2003
- 3.17 Progression, Repetition and Drop-Out Rates at the Secondary Level, 1998-2004
- 3.18 Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions by Field of Study, 1998 2003
- 3.19 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Tertiary Level by Field of Study, 1998 2003
- 3.20 Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Tertiary Level by Field of Study, 1998 2003
- 3.21 University of the West Indies Student Registration by Faculty, 2001/2002

- 3.22 Number of Teachers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Institutions, 1998 2003
- 3.23 Percentage of Teachers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Institutions, 1998–2003
- 3.24 Analysis of the Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a whole and by Gender, May / June 2001
- 3.25 Analysis of the Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a whole and by Gender, May / June 2002
- 3.26 Analysis of the Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a whole and by Gender, May / June 2003
- 3.27 Analysis of the Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a whole and by Gender, May / June 2005
- 3.28 Analysis of the Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a whole and by Gender, May / June 2006

- 4.1 Population 15 years and over by Economic Activity: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.1(a) Percentage Composition of the Population 15 years and over by Economic Activity, 2000 Round of Census
- 4.2 Population 15 years and over of the Economically Active and Inactive Population: 1998-2005
- 4.2(a) Percentage Composition of the Population 15 years and over of the Economically Active and Inactive Population: 1998-2005
- 4.3 Economically Active Population 15 years and over: 1998-2005
- 4.3(a) Percentage Composition of the Economically Active Population 15 years and over, 1998-2005
- 4.4 Percent of Total Unemployed Population by Broad Age Groups: 1998-2005 (Out of the total women and men by age group)
- 4.5 Unemployment Rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998-2005
- 4.6 Youth and Adult Unemployment rates by Broad Age Groups: 1998-2005
- 4.7 Percent of Total Labour Force by Broad Age Groups: 1998-2005
- 4.8 Labour Force Participation Rates by Broad Age Groups: 1998-2005
- 4.9 Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Status in Employment: 1998-2005

- 4.10 Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Status in Employment: 1998-2005
- 4.11(a) Occupations with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men by Country: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.11(b) Percentage Distribution of Women and Men according to their concentration in their respective Occupations: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.12 Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Occupational Group:1998-2005
- 4.13 Percent of the Employed Labour Force by Occupational Group: 1998-2005
- 4.14 Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Occupational Group: 1998-2005
- 4.15(a) Occupations with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men by Country, 2000 Round of Census
- 4.15(b) Percentage Distribution of Women and Men according to their concentration in their respective Industrial Groups: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.16 Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Group: 1998-2004
- 4.17 Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998-2004
- 4.18 Percentage Composition of the Employed by Industrial Groups: 1998-2004
- 4.19 Employed Labour Force by Industrial Sector: 1998-2004
- 4.19(a) Per cent of the Employed Labour Force in Industrial Sectors: 1998-2004
- 4.20 Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 1998-2002
- 4.20(a) Per cent of the Total Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 1998-2002
- 4.21 Employed Population by Martial Status: 2000 Round of Censuses
- 4.22 Percent of the Total Employed Population by Martial Status: 2000 Round of Censuses
- 4.23 Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Martial Status: 2000 Round of Censuses
- 4.24 Employed Population by Number of Hours Worked: 1998-2004
- 4.25 Economically Inactive Population by Status: 1998-2004
- 4.25(a) Percent of the Total Economically Inactive Population by Status: 1998-2004
- 4.26 Share of Women in Paid Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector: 1998-2004
- 4.27 Selected GDP Indicators: 1998-2005

### **CHARTS**

### Chapter 1

1.24

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

Head of Household, Five-person households: 2000 Round of Census

### **CHAPTER 2**

- 2.1(a) Life Expectancy at Birth, Female: 1998 and 2002
- 2.1(b) Life Expectancy at Birth, Male: 1998 and 2002
- 2.2 Life Expectancy at Birth, Male and Female: Latest Year Available
- 2.3 Crude Birth Rates: 1998 and Latest Year Available
- 2.4 Crude Birth Rates, Antigua and Barbuda: 1998-2002
- 2.5 Crude Birth Rates, The Bahamas: 1998-2003
- 2.6 Crude Birth Rates, Barbados: 1998-2004
- 2.7 Crude Birth Rates, Belize: 1998-2004
- 2.8 Crude Birth Rates, Dominica: 1998-2003
- 2.9 Crude Birth Rates, Grenada: 1998-2002
- 2.10 Crude Birth Rates, Guyana: 1998-2003
- 2.11 Crude Birth Rates, Jamaica: 1998-2005
- 2.12 Crude Birth Rates, Montseraat: 1998-2004
- 2.13 Crude Birth Rates, St. Kitts and Nevis: 1998-2001
- 2.14 Crude Birth Rates, Saint Lucia: 1998-2002
- 2.15 Crude Birth Rates, St. Vincent and the Grenadines: 1998-2001
- 2.16 Crude Birth Rates, Suriname: 1998-2002
- 2.17 Crude Birth Rates, Trinidad and Tobago: 1998-2001
- 2.18 Crude Birth Rates, Anguilla: 1998-2002
- 2.19 Crude Birth Rates, Bermuda: 1998-2002
- 2.20 Crude Birth Rates, British Virgin Islands: 1998-2002
- 2.21 Crude Birth Rates, Turks and Caicos Islands: 1998-2002
- 2.22 Crude Death Rates: 1998 and Latest Year Available
- 2.23 Crude Death Rates, Antigua and Barbuda: 1998-2002
- 2.24 Crude Death Rates, The Bahamas: 1998-2003
- 2.25 Crude Death Rates, Barbados: 1998-2004
- 2.26 Crude Death Rates, Belize: 1998-2004
- 2.27 Crude Death Rates, Dominica: 1998-2003
- 2.28 Crude Death Rates, Grenada: 1998-2002
- 2.29 Crude Death Rates, Guyana: 1998-2003
- 2.30 Crude Death Rates, Jamaica: 1998-2005

- 2.31 Crude Death Rates, Montseraat: 1998-2004
- 2.32 Crude Death Rates, St. Kitts and Nevis: 1998-2001
- 2.33 Crude Death Rates, Saint Lucia: 1998-2002
- 2.34 Crude Death Rates, St. Vincent and the Grenadines: 1998-2001
- 2.35 Crude Birth Rates, Suriname: 1998-2002
- 2.36 Crude Birth Rates, Trinidad and Tobago: 1998-2001
- 2.37 Crude Birth Rates, Anguilla: 1998-2002
- 2.38 Crude Birth Rates, Bermuda: 1998-2002
- 2.39 Crude Birth Rates, British Virgin Islands: 1998-2002
- 2.40 Crude Birth Rates, Turks and Caicos Islands: 1998-2002
- 2.41 Number of Infant Deaths, Male and Female: Latest Year Available
- 2.42 Deaths to Children Under Five Years, Male and Female: Latest Year Available
- 2.43 Number of Live Births, Male and Female: Latest Year Available
- 2.44 Infant Mortality Rate, Male and Female: 1998
- 2.45 Infant Mortality Rate, Male and Female: 2002
- 2.46 Under Five Mortality Rate, Male and Female: 1998
- 2.47 Under Five Mortality Rate, Male and Female: 2002
- 2.48 Proportion of One Year Olds Immunized, Male and Female:1998 and Latest Year Available
- 2.49 Maternal Mortality Ratio 1998 and Latest Year Available
- 2.50(a) Percent of Female Deaths Due to Broad Cause Group: Latest Year Available
- 2.50(b) Percent of Male Deaths Due to Broad Cause Group: Latest Year Available
- 2.51 Prevalence Rate of Affecting Sight: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.52 Prevalence Rate of Affecting Hearing: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.53 Prevalence Rate of Affecting Speech: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.54 Prevalence Rate of Affecting Mobility: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.55 Prevalence Rate of Affecting Mental Retardation: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.56 Proportion of Deaths due to HIV/AIDS: Latest Year Available
- 2.57 Number of Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS: 1998 and 2002
- 2.58 Number of Physicians and Other Medical Personnel: Latest Year Available
- 2.59 Number of Health Institutions: Latest Year Available
- 2.60 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Water Supply: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.61 Percentage Distribution of Households by Sanitation Facilities: 2000 Round of Census

- 2.62 Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure: 2000 Round of Census
- 2.63 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 2000 Round of Census

### **CHAPTER 3**

- 3.1 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years and Over at the Primary Level, 2000 Round of Censuses
- 3.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years and Over at the Secondary Level, 2000 Round of Censuses
- 3.3 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years and Over at the Pre-University Level, 2000 Round of Censuses
- 3.4 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years and Over for Women at the University Level, 2000 Round Censuses
- 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level for Infants 1, 1998-2004
- 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level for Infants 2, 1998-2004
- 3.7 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level for Standard 1, 1998-2004
- 3.8 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level for Standard 2, 1998-2004
- 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level for Standard 3, 1998-2004
- 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level for Standard 4, 1998-2004
- 3.11 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level for Standard 5, 1998-2004
- 3.12 Enrolment at Primary and Secondary Levels, Ratio of Girls to Boys, 1998 and Latest Year Available
- 3.13 Ratio of Women to 100 Men in Tertiary Education, Latest Year Available
- 3.14 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education for Girls, 1998 and Latest Year Available
- 3.15 Net Enrolment Rates and Survival Rates, Primary Level, 1998 and Latest Year Available
- 3.16 Net Enrolment Ratios and Survival Rates, Latest Year Available
- 3.17 Progression Rates at the Primary Level, Latest Year Available
- 3.18 Repetition Rates at the Primary Level, Latest Year Available
- 3.19 Drop-Out Rates at the Primary Level, Latest Year Available
- 3.20 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level, Form 1, Latest Year Available
- 3.21 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level, Form 2, Latest Year Available

3.22 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level, Form 3, Latest Year Available 3.23 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level, Form 4, Latest Year Available 3.24 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level, Form 5, Latest Year Available 3.25 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level, Form 6, Latest Year Available 3.26 Progression Rates at the Primary Level, Latest Year Available 3.27 Repetition Rates at the Primary Level, Latest Year Available 3.28 Drop-Out Rates at the Primary Level, Latest Year Available 3.29 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Agriculture, 1998-2003 3.30 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Humanities, 1998-2003 3.31 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Education, 1998-2003 3.32 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Engineering, 1998-2003 3.33 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Law, 1998-2003 3.34 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Natural Sciences, 1998-2003 3.35 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Medical Sciences, 1998-2003 3.36 Sex Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions for Social Sciences, 1998-2003 3.37 Percent of Women and Men Registered at the University of the West Indies by Faculty 3.38 Percent of Women and Men Enrolled by Programme - 2001/2002 3.39 Women per 100 Men Registered at the University of the West Indies by Faculty, 2001-2002

3.40 Percentage Composition of Teachers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Institutions

3.41 Percentage Composition of Teachers in Secondary Level Institutions

3.42 Percentage Composition of Teachers in Tertiary Level Institutions

xvii

### **CHAPTER 4**

4.1(a)	2000 Round of Census
4.1(b)	Percentage of Men 15 years and over who are Economically Active and Inactive:
` /	2000 Round of Census
4.2	Percentage of Women and Men Unemployment of the Total Unemployed
	Population by Broad Age Groups, The Bahamas: 1998-2002
4.3	Percentage of Women and Men Unemployment of the Total Unemployed
	Population by Broad Age Groups, Barbados: 1998-2002
4.4	Percentage of Women and Men Unemployment of the Total Unemployed
	Population by Broad Age Groups, Belize: 1998-2002
4.5	Percentage of Women and Men Unemployment of the Total Unemployed
	Population by Broad Age Groups, Jamaica: 1998-2002
4.6	Percentage of Women and Men Unemployment of the Total Unemployed
	Population by Broad Age Groups, Saint Lucia: 1998-2002
4.7	Percentage of Women and Men Unemployment of the Total Unemployed
	Population by Broad Age Groups, Trinidad and Tobago: 1998-2002
4.8	Percentage of the Total Unemployed Population
	by Broad Age Groups for Selected Member States, 1998
4.9	Percentage of the Total Unemployed Population
	by Broad Age Groups for Selected Member States, 1999
4.10	Percentage of the Total Unemployed Population
	by Broad Age Groups for Selected Member States, 2001
4.11	Percentage of the Total Unemployed Population
	by Broad Age Groups for Selected Member States, 2002
4.12	Unemployment rates, Youths 15-24 Age Group: 2000 Round of Census
4.13	Unemployment rates, 25-44 Age Group: 2000 Round of Census
4.14	Unemployment rates, 45-64 Age Group: 2000 Round of Census
4.15	Unemployment rates, 65+ Age Group: 2000 Round of Census
4.16	Unemployment rates, Youth 15-24 Age Group: 2000 Round of Census
4.17	Ratio of Youth Unemployment to Adult Unemployment, Barbados: 1998-2001
4.18	Ratio of Youth Unemployment to Adult Unemployment, The Bahamas: 1998-2002

4.19	Ratio of Youth Unemployment to Adult Unemployment, Belize: 1998-2005
4.20	Ratio of Youth Unemployment to Adult Unemployment, Jamaica: 1998-2005
4.21	Ratio of Youth Unemployment to Adult Unemployment, Saint Lucia: 1998-2005
4.22	Ratio of Youth Unemployment to Adult Unemployment,
	Trinidad and Tobago: 1998-2005
4.23	Youth and Adult Unemployment rates, 2000 Round of Census
4.24	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Antigua and Barbuda:
	2000 Round of Census
4.25	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in The Bahamas:
	2000 Round of Census
4.26	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Barbados:
	2000 Round of Census
4.27	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Belize: 2000 Round of Census
4.28	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Dominica:
	2000 Round of Census
4.29	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Grenada:
	2000 Round of Census
4.30	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Guyana: 2000 Round of Census
4.31	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Jamaica: 2000 Round of Census
4.32	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Montserrat:
	2000 Round of Census
4.33	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in St. Kitts and Nevis:
	2000 Round of Census
4.34	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Saint Lucia:
	2000 Round of Census
4.36	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Suriname:
	2000 Round of Census
4.36	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in St. Vincent and the Grenadines:
	2000 Round of Census
4.37	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Trinidad and Tobago:
	2000 Round of Census
4.38	Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Anguilla:
	2000 Round of Census

- 4.39 Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Bermuda: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.40 Age Specific Participation Rates of Women and Men in Turks and Caicos Islands: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.41 Paid Employment as a Percentage of the Employed: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.42(a) Percentage Distribution of Women by Employee Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.42(b) Percentage Distribution of Men by Employee Status: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.43(a) Percentage Composition of Employed persons (Women) by Status in Employment: 1998 and 2002
- 4.43(b) Percentage Composition of Employed persons (Men) by Status in Employment: 1998 and 2002
- 4.44 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in each Country: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.45 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Antigua and Barbuda: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.46 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Barbados: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.47 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in The Bahamas: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.48 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Belize: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.49 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Dominica: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.50 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Grenada: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.51 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Guyana: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.52 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Jamaica: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.53 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Montserrat: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.54 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in St. Kitts and Nevis: 2000 Round of Census

- 4.55 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Saint Lucia: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.56 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in St. Vincent and the Grenadines: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.57 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Suriname: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.58 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Trinidad and Tobago: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.59 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Anguilla: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.60 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Bermuda: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.61 Occupational Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Turks and Caicos Islands: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.62 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in each country: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.63 Highest Concentration of Women and Men in the Service Sector in each country: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.64 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Antigua and Barbuda: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.65 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Barbados: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.66 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in The Bahamas: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.67 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Belize: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.68 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Dominica: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.69 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Grenada: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.69 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Menin Guyana: 2000 Round of Census
- 4.70 Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men

	in Jamaica: 2000 Round of Census
4.71	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men
	in Montserrat: 2000 Round of Census
4.72	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men
	in St. Kitts and Nevis: 2000 Round of Census
4.73	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men
	in Saint Lucia: 2000 Round of Census
4.75	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men
	in St. Vincent and the Grenadines: 2000 Round of Census
4.76	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men
	in Suriname: 2000 Round of Census
4.77	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men
	in Trinidad and Tobago: 2000 Round of Census
4.78	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Anguilla:
	2000 Round of Census
4.79	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men in Bermuda:
	2000 Round of Census
4.80	Industrial Groups with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men
	in Turks and Caicos Islands: 2000 Round of Census
4.81(a)	Percentage Distribution of Women Employed by Industrial Sector:
	2000 Round of Census
4.81(b)	Percentage Distribution of Men Employed by Industrial Sector: 2000 Round of Census
4.82	Per cent of the Total Employed Population by Educational Attainment:
	2000 Round of Census
4.83(a)	Percentage Distribution of Women Employed by Martial Status: 2000 Round of Census
4.83(b)	Percentage Distribution of Men Employed by Martial Status: 2000 Round of Census
4.84	Percentage of Women and Men performing Home Duties: 2000 Round of Census
4.85	Percentage of Students in Inactive Population: 2000 Round of Census
4.86	Percentage of Retired in Inactive Population: 2000 Round of Census
4.87	Percentage of Disabled in Inactive Population: 2000 Round of Census
4.88	GDP of Member States and Associate Member at Constant 2000 Prices: 2000 & 2005
4.89	Real GDP per Capita of Member States and Associate Members:
	at Constant 2000 Prices: 2000 & 2005

### **Appendices – Metadata**

### Chapter 1

- 1.1B Type of Population Count
- 1.2B Sources of Data on Population from National Statistical Offices Population

### **Chapter 3**

3.1 (A) Educational Classifications used in the Report

_	
4.13A	Level of Harmonisation
4.14A	Inventory of Areas Contributing to Harmonisation
4.15A	Classification of Status in Employment used in
	Member States/ Associate Members
4.16A	Occupational Group Classification Systems used in
	Member States/ Associate Members
4.17A	Industrial Group Classification Systems used in
	Member States/ Associate Members
4.18A	Educational Classification Systems used in
	Member States/ Associate Members
4.19A	Classification of Inactivity Status used in
	Member States/ Associate Members
4.20A	Sources of Data on Labour Force for National Statistical Offices
4.21A	Data Availability

### **Appendices - Tables**

### Chapter 1

1.1A Total Population: 1998 – 2005

### Chapter 2

- 2.1A Percent of Total Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 2003
- 2.1B Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death: 1998 2003
- 2.1C Percentage Composition by Cause of Death: 1998 2003

- 4.1A Population 15 years and over: 1998-2005
- 4.2 A Economically Active Population: 1998-2005
- 4.3 A Employed Population: 1998-2005
- 4.4 A Unemployed Population: 1998-2005
- 4.5 A Unemployment Rates: 1998-2005
- 4.6 A Labour Force Participation Rates: 1998-2005
- 4.7 A Employed Population by Status in Employment: 1998-2005
- 4.8 A Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998-2005
- 4.9 A Concentration of Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998-2005
- 4.10 A Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998-2005
- 4.11 A Concentration of Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998-2005
- 4.12 A Economically Inactive Population: 1998-2005

### **ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS**

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CARICOM Caribbean Community

CWIQ Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire

DHS Demographic Health Survey

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICPD International Conference on Population and Development

ILO International Labour Organisation

ISCED International Standard Classification of Education

LSMS Living Standards Measurement Study

MDG Millennium Development Goals

MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

UN United Nations

UNESCO United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

### MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

AG Antigua and Barbuda

BS The Bahamas

BB Barbados

BZ Belize

DM Dominica

GD Grenada

GY Guyana

JM Jamaica

MS Montserrat

KN St. Kitts and Nevis

LC Saint Lucia

VC St. Vincent and the Grenadines

SR Suriname

TT Trinidad and Tobago

AI Anguilla BM Bermuda

TC Turks and Caicos Islands

VG British Virgin Islands

### **NOTES**

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

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

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

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

### **Education**

The year shown is that in which the school or academic year starts, e.g. 1990 refers to the school or academic year 1990 or 1990/91.

## CHAPTER 1

# POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

### PHF1: TOTAL POPULATION, 1998 - 2005

PH

### **Concept and Definition**

The total population can be defined as the total number of persons present in a country at a particular point in time (census day) or all usual residents of a country at the time of the Census. (*Please refer* 

to the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Rev 1. Rev 2 of these Principles would be available in the future).

### **Method of Computation**

Population and Housing Censuses are usually characterised as *de jure* or *de facto*. These methods of counting the population underscore difficulties in the ability to compare the results. Essentially in the *de jure* census all *usual* residents of a country

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

### **Indicator Relevance**

Generally, information on the size, growth, age and sex composition of the population are vital inputs in the work of government policymakers, planners, researchers/academicians and the private sector.

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

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

At the international level several United Nations Conferences of the 1990s focused on the significance of the information on the total population and its characteristics, and its use in planning and monitoring the achievements of goals emanating from these conferences. These conferences included: The International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD), (Cairo, Egypt, 1994); the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995); The Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) discussed a variety of population issues, including immigration, infant mortality, birth control, family planning, the education of women and issues surrounding sexual and reproductive rights and health of women. The Conference endorsed a strategy which emphasized the numerous linkages between population and development and focused on meeting the needs of individual women and men.

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

### **Data Assessment**

Comparability of population data is affected by the differences in the concepts, scope and coverage used by Member States in deriving population counts. These issues affect the population counts mainly

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

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

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

**Gender Dimension** 

The concept of gender refers to the socially constructed differences and attributes and opportunities in being female or male and to the social

interactions and relationships between women and men (UN, The World's Women 2005).

The international conferences of the 1990s emphasised the linkages between population and development through focusing on the needs, problems and issues of women and men. The total population disaggregated by sex is basic to the derivation of indicators that can monitor and evaluate progress with regard to the conditions of women and men. The ICPD conference of 1994 adopted a Programme for the empowering of women and providing them with more choices through expanded access to education and health services and promoting skill development and employment. The Programme advocated making family planning universally available by 2015 or sooner, as part of a broadened approach to reproductive health and rights and underscored the resources that should be provided by governments in achieving this goal. The Programme of Action included goals pertaining to education, especially for girls, and for the further reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality levels. It also addressed issues relating to population, the environment and consumption patterns; the family; internal and international migration; prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS pandemic; information, education and communication; and technology, research and development. With reference to the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, the Forty-Ninth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women which was held in New York in 2005 adopted a declaration that reaffirmed its commitment to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment and to ensuring acceleration of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for action.

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

Data Sources

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

**Evaluation** 

Table 1.1 presents population data for the 2000 Round of Census in Member States and Associate Members. The total population for the fourteen Member States shown, amounted to **6,468,870** comprising **3,263,170** women and

**3,205,700** men, reflecting percentages of 50.4 percent women and 49.6 percent men. Therefore, women exceeded men in the 2000 Census Round with the exception of Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Montserrat, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. However further examination of each of these cases where there were more men than women in absolute terms showed that the percentages were almost equivalent. Jamaica accounted for

approximately 40.3 percent of the Region's population for the 2000 Census Round followed by Trinidad and Tobago with 19.5 percent, Guyana with 11.6 percent and Suriname with 7.6 percent. The remaining Member States accounted for 20.9 percent of the region's population. Data were submitted for three Associate Members. The total population for these three Associate Members combined was 93,375 consisting of 48,048 women and 45,327 men. Bermuda with a total of 62,059, accounted for 66 percent of the total of the three Associate Members. The population of Bermuda is almost as large as Antigua and Barbuda and individually larger than St Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat.

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

**Table 1.1 Total Population: 2000 Round of Census** 

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

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

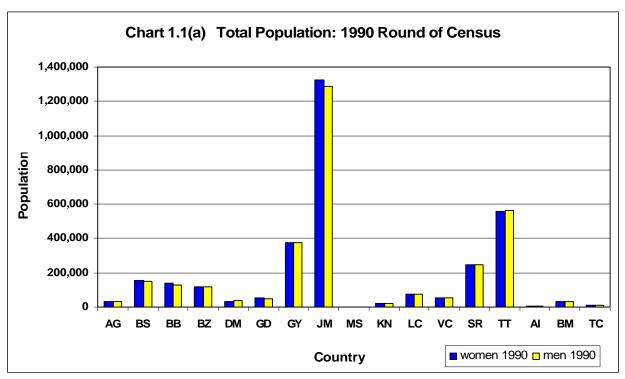
Country		1990			2000		Annual Growth Rates, inter- censal period 1990 - 2000			
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	30,743	28,612	59,355	33,870	29,993	63,863	1.0	0.5	0.7	
BS	130,091	124,958	255,049	155,896	147,715	303,611	1.8	1.7	1.8	
BB	135,920	124,571	260,491	139,551	129,241	268,792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

Table 1.2 Total Population: 1998 – 2005

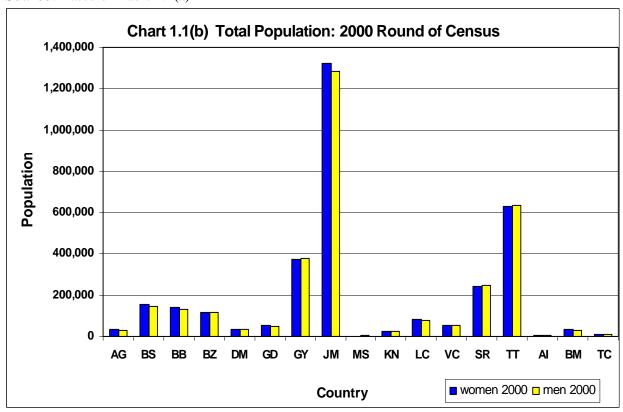
Country	Year	Tot	tal Population	
Country	i cai	Women	Men	Total
4.0				
AG	2001	33,870	29,993	63,863
BS	2001	33,070	29,993	03,003
20	1998	148,475	144,786	293,261
	1999	150,809	147,241	298,050
	2000	155,896	147,715	303,611
	2001	158,200	149,700	307,900
	2002	160,500	151,700	312,200
	2003	162,800	153,800	316,600
	2004	165,000	155,900	320,900
	2005	167,300	157,900	325,200
BB	4000			
	1998	139,047	128,212	267,259
	1999	139,305	128,549	267,854
	2000	139,551	129,241	268,792
	2001 2002	146,323	136,724	283,047
	2002	140,368 140,979	130,401	270,769 272,229
BZ	2003	140,979	131,250	212,229
52	1998	120,000	118,500	238,500
	1999	120,310	122,745	243,055
	2000	115,405	116,706	232,111
	2001	127,420	129,890	257,310
	2002	131,300	133,900	265,200
DM				
	1998	35,351	36,633	71,984
	1999	35,155	36,489	71,644
	2000	35,046	36,397	71,443
	2001	34,919	35,482	70,401
	2002	34,889	35,474	70,363
CD	2003	34,931	35,409	70,340
GD	1998	E0 E01	49,599	100,100
	1999	50,501 50,803	49,849	100,100
	2000	51,108	50,200	101,308
	2001	<b>52,151</b>	<i>50,200 50,447</i>	102,598
GY		<b>02, 10 !</b>	33,117	702,000
	2002	375,189	376,034	751,223
JM				
	1998	1,304,537	1,262,380	2,566,917
	1999	1,311,629	1,270,080	2,581,709
	2000	1,319,017	1,278,067	2,597,084
	2001	1,324,085	1,283,547	2,607,632
	2002	1,330,652	1,291,812	2,622,464

Table 1.2 Cont'd Total Population: 1998 – 2005

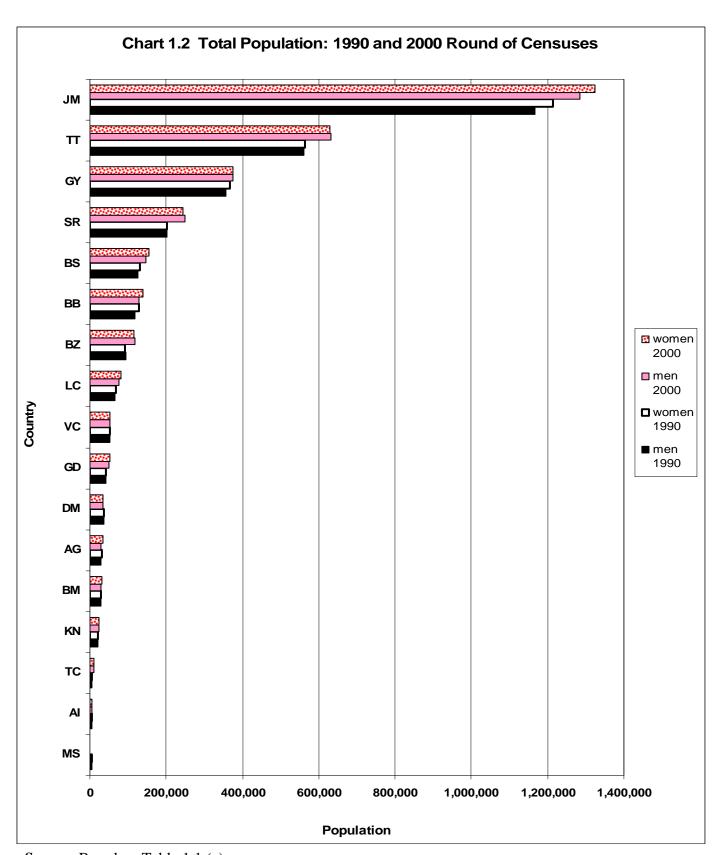
Country	Year	Tota	al Population	
Country	rear	Women	Men	Total
MS				
	1998	1,199	1,527	2,726
	1999	1,560	1,835	3,395
	2000	1,790	2,104	3,894
	2001	2,087	2,430	4,517
	2002	2,097	2,464	4,561
	2003	2,061	2,421	4,482
I/N	2004	2,201	2,480	4,681
KN	1998	19,900	20,230	40,130
	1999	21,100	21,360	42,460
	2000	20,010	20,400	40,410
	2001	<b>23,352</b>	<b>22,973</b>	46,325
	2007	23,820	23,460	47,280
	2003	24,185	23,850	48,035
	2003	24,165 24,475	24,245	48,720
LC	2004	24,473	24,243	40,720
LO	1998	77,632	74,320	151,952
	1999	78,437	75,266	153,703
	2000	79,502	76,494	155,996
	2001	80,472	<b>77,018</b>	157,490
	2002	76,859	74,206	151,065
	2003	81,991	78,629	160,620
	2004	83,027	79,407	162,434
	2005	84,196	80,595	164,791
VC		,	,	,
	2001	52,627	53,626	106,253
SR				
	2004	244,618	247,846	492,464
TT				
	2000	629,315	633,051	1,262,366
ACCOCIATE N	IEMBERO			
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS			
Al				
<b>7</b> .i	2001	5,802	5,628	11,430
ВМ	2007	0,002	0,020	11,100
	1998	31,784	29,426	61,210
	1999	31,796	29,564	61,360
	2000	32,257	29,802	<b>62,059</b>
	2001	32,109	29,827	61,936
	2002	32,184	29,601	61,785
TC		,	2,551	- 1,1 - 0
	2001	9,989	9,897	19,886
		3,000	2,00.	.0,000



Source: Based on Table 1.1(a)



Source: Based on Table 1.1(a)



Source: Based on Table 1.1 (a)

## PHF2: WOMEN PER 100 MEN BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP, 1998 - 2005

PH

**Concept and Definition** 

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

five year age group.

**Method of Computation** 

Number of Females in Age Group (*i*)
-----\* 100
Number of Males in Age Group (*i*)

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

**Indicator Relevance** 

The ratio, women per 100 men by five year age groups, is a summary measure that allows the user to see at a glance in which age groups males and females dominate. A ratio that is greater than

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

**Data Assessment** 

The effect on data comparability is the same as for the indicator PHF1, on the Total Population. Comparability is also affected by age reporting quality, the extent of errors of under or over coverage in the

most recent census and by the methodologies used in producing population estimates and projections.

**Gender Dimension** 

The ratio of women per 100 men reflects the result of patterns in mortality and migration among the age and sex groups as well as the sex ratio at birth. While less females are born or survive to age

4, they tend to have longer life expectancies than men and are expected to outlive men hence the predominance of males at birth and females at older ages.. The fact that men are outlived by women needs to be addressed, relative to issues pertaining to health and HIV/AIDS, education and labour and poverty and causes of mortality at the higher age groups. The feminisation of later life also has implications for women's status and quality of life and for the access to resources with advancing age. These patterns have significant implications for the provision of

social services and protection and for improving the status of women and men as they approach the extremes of life.

**Data Sources** 

Data for this table was computed based on Appendix 1, Table 1.1(a) which was sourced

from the 2000 Round of Census and Population Estimates.

Evaluation

An examination of the data for the 2000 Census Round shows that, generally men outnumbered women in some Member States such as in *Belize* (99), *Dominica* (99), *Montserrat* (86), *St Vincent and the* 

Grenadines (98) and Suriname (99). (See Table 1.3). In Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago this ratio was 100. In the remaining countries, women outnumbered men. These countries are: Antigua and Barbuda (113), The Bahamas (106), Barbados (108), Jamaica (103), St Kitts and Nevis (102) and Saint Lucia (104). In all of the Associate Members the women to men ratio reflected more women than men for the 2000 Census Round, with ratio's of Bermuda (108), Anguilla (103) and Truks and Caicos Islands (101).

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

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

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

- *Bermuda* showed higher women per 100 men ratio in all of the remaining age groups with the exception of the *15-19* age group;
- Turks and Caicos Islands showed higher women to men ratio in all of the remaining age groups except for the 10-14, 30-34, and 35-39 to the 60-64 age groups.

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

					Age G	roups			
Country	Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
AG	2001	95	101	106	111	109	117	125	121
BS	4000	05	07	0.7	00	400	400	400	405
	1998 1999	95 96	97 97	97 97	96 96	100 99	102 102	103 103	105 104
	2000	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	102	<b>98</b>	103	105	107	107
	2001	99	98	102	99	102	105	108	107
	2002	98	98	101	100	102	106	108	108
	2003 2004	97 96	98 99	100 99	102 103	101 101	106 106	108 108	109 109
	2005	96	99	99	104	100	105	108	109
BB									
	1998	98	99	98	99	591	100	105	109
	1999 <b>2000</b>	98 <b>97</b>	99 <b>98</b>	97 <b>97</b>	100 <b>98</b>	98 <b>99</b>	100 <b>100</b>	104 <b>103</b>	109 <b>107</b>
	2001	96	97	97	98	98	100	103	107
	2002	96	97	97	98	98	100	103	107
D.7	2003	96	97	97	98	98	100	103	107
BZ	1998	96	97	95	100	104	120	116	110
	1999	98	98	95	98	105	103	103	98
	2000	98	99	96	100	106	104	103	100
	2001	97	98	96	99	105	104	103	99
DM	2002	97	98	96	99	105	104	103	99
<b>-</b>	1998	96	98	99	93	97	87	84	85
	1999	97	97	98	94	97	87	84	86
	2000	99	93	102	100	90	99	98	88
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>96</b> 99	<b>93</b> 94	<b>102</b> 101	<b>99</b> 99	<b>90</b> 86	<b>99</b> 99	<b>98</b> 99	<b>88</b> 87
	2003	96	94	102	100	86	101	97	81
GD									
	1998	97	99	97	98	95	88	102	102
	1999 2000	97 97	99 99	98 98	96 96	98 98	88 88	101 99	101 99
	2001	106	106	106	105	100	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>88</b>
GY									
184	2002	96	97	98	100	102	102	99	99
JM	1998	97	97	98	100	106	109	110	110
	1999	96	97	98	100	106	109	110	110
	2000	96	97	98	99	106	109	110	111
	2001	96	97	98	99	105	109	110	111
	2002	98	98	98	100	104	110	107	110

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

					Αç	ge Grou	ps				
Country	Year	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	All Age Groups
10											
AG	2001	122	114	112	121	118	119	128	117	156	113
BS											
	1998	108	104	104	111	115	119	138	154	180	103
	1999	107	105	104	110	115	118	137	155	181	102
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>110</b> 109	<b>108</b> 109	<b>109</b> 108	<b>113</b> 112	<b>113</b> 115	<b>119</b> 118	<b>141</b> 139	<b>160</b> 160	<b>175</b> 182	<b>106</b> 106
	2001	110	109	108	112	112	117	132	160	200	106
	2002	108	109	107	112	114	116	130	155	190	106
	2004	109	111	107	111	116	119	129	164	200	106
	2005	108	111	107	111	116	118	127	158	200	106
BB											
	1998	110	107	109	121	126	135	143	148	167	108
	1999	111	108	107	120	125	134	144	148	166	108
	2000	109	109	107	118	124	128	138	146	182	108
	2001	107	108	108	107	118	124	127	138	181	107
	2002	108	108	107	118	124	127	137	146	181	108
BZ	2003	108	108	107	118	124	127	137	146	181	107
BZ.	1998	102	95	94	94	101	109	71	119	126	101
	1999	94	93	91	88	82	92	98	86	140	98
	2000	94	94	91	89	82	97	99	94	125	99
	2001	93	93	91	89	81	96	99	92	126	98
	2002	93	93	91	89	81	96	100	92	126	98
DM											
	1998	92	93	106	114	119	105	112	108	120	97
	1999	91	96	101	111	116	108	106	113	118	96
	2000	87	85 25	94	100	123	115	117	126	170	99
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>87</b> 87	<b>85</b> 84	<b>94</b> 94	<b>100</b> 99	<b>123</b> 124	<b>115</b> 117	<b>114</b> 116	<b>126</b> 125	<b>173</b> 163	<b>98</b> 98
	2002	89	86	9 <del>4</del> 97	104	124	117	115	132	193	99
GD	2000	00	00	51	10-1	121	110	110	102	100	33
<b>5</b> 2	1998	101	94	110	119	118	131	164			102
	1999	104	93	112	113	121	133	161			102
	2000	104	93	112	113	121	133	161			102
	2001	92	98	106	100	110	131	163			103
GY											
	2002	99	99	98	102	109	111	115	133		100
JM	4000	400	400	07	00	100	100	111	105		400
	1998	103	102	97 07	98 07	106	109	111	135	•••	103
	1999 2000	103 104	103 103	97 96	97 96	106 105	108 108	110 110	135 135		103 103
	2000 <b>2001</b>	104 <b>104</b>	103 <b>104</b>	96 <b>96</b>	96 <b>96</b>	105 105	108 <b>107</b>	110 110	135 118		103 103
	2007	105	104	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	102	108	110	134		103

*Note:* ... Not available

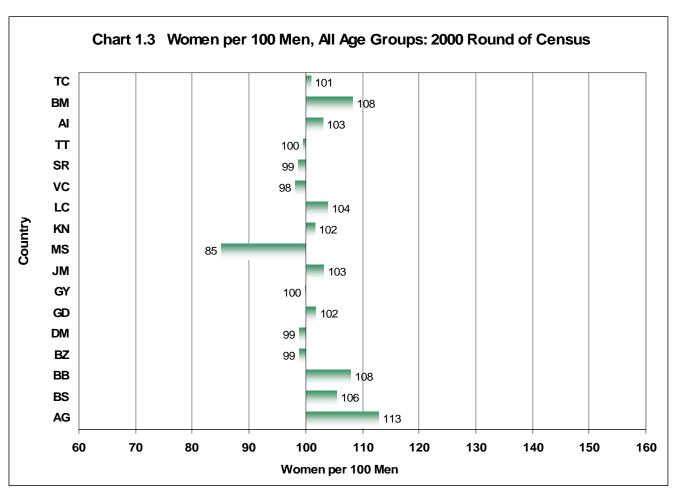
Table 1.3 Cont'd Women Per 100 Men by Five year Age Groups: 1998 - 2005

					Age G	roups			
Country	Year	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
MO									
MS	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002 2003 2004	173 108 108 <b>103</b> 77 97 100	122 81 81 <b>81</b> 81 81	116 89 90 <b>90</b> 90 90	105 82 81 <b>83</b> 83 83 83	63 89 88 <b>83</b> 90 97	61 75 74 <b>89</b> 77 69 75	68 79 78 <b>96</b> 81 80 80	55 64 64 <b>82</b> 64 64
KN	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b>	101 100 100 <b>100</b>	92 92 92 <b>101</b>	91 92 91 <b>95</b>	97 101 94 <b>104</b>	103 97 93 <b>99</b>	97 91 98 <b>103</b>	103 103 100 <b>95</b>	101 106 103 <b>96</b>
LC	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002 2003 2004 2005	93 92 91 <b>102</b> 103 103 104 102	100 99 97 <b>98</b> 98 99 99	102 102 102 <b>100</b> 100 99 99	99 100 100 <b>103</b> 104 104 103 102	101 101 100 <b>101</b> 103 103 103	104 104 103 <b>107</b> 108 106 106	103 103 102 <b>107</b> 106 107 107	112 110 109 <b>107</b> 107 107 107
vc	2001	95	100	97	99	95	96	91	92
SR	2004	97	96	97	98	95	99	97	94
TT	2004	87	98	98	99	98	99	102	102
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS								
AI BM	2001	104	98	102	103	110	98	102	105
	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	105 105 <b>102</b> 105 105	103 104 <b>100</b> 104 104	99 100 <b>101</b> 103 100	100 99 <b>99</b> 98 100	98 100 <b>107</b> 101 101	103 101 <b>107</b> 102 102	110 108 <b>102</b> 109 110	102 100 <b>103</b> 97 98
TC	2001	121	104	97	103	117	102	97	93

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

					Ą	ge Grou	ps				
Country	Year	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	All Age Groups
МО											
MS	1998	69	83	165	72	54	53	71	74	39	79
	1999	75	57	58	74	93	120	95	123	181	85
	2000	75	57	58	75	94	122	98	129	179	85
	2001	90	71	65	77	87	95	<i>7</i> 9	93	112	86
	2002	77	58	60	76	97	127	99	132	193	85
	2003	84	38	67	82	101	113	92	140	186	85
1/1	2004	84	49	66	82	102	112	108	140	185	89
KN	1998	99	94	92	77	98	109	110	109	128	98
	1999	100	9 <del>4</del> 101	90	93	100	109	110	109	125	99
	2000	98	109	96	96	105	107	113	112	122	98
	2001	102	92	96	101	118	120	133	115	175	102
LC											
	1998	110	109	103	115	127	128	135	140	150	104
	1999	111	109	104	113	127	132	135	143	151	104
	2000	111	111	104	112	126	134	137	145	152	104
	2001	104	<b>99</b>	105	113	108	108	407			104
	2002 2003	105 106	97 99	101 99	113 112	110 113	109 110	107 109	109 106	143 141	104 104
	2003	106	100	99 98	112	115	112	112	112	141	104
	2005	107	102	98	107	117	113	114	114	141	104
vc											-
VO	2001	94	96	93	100	109	108	119	139	169	98
SR											
	2004	92	103	106	115	114	106	111	113	144	99
TT											
	2000	101	98	96	101	105	111	113	116	143	100
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS										
A1											
Al	2004	105	06	00	05	444	90	157	120	06	402
вм	2001	105	96	98	95	111	80	157	138	96	103
D.111	1998	111	107	107	108	113	115	141	158	180	108
	1999	109	107	106	107	116	118	140	158	179	108
	2000	108	103	108	112	113	121	132	170	200	108
	2001	109	109	107	104	121	111	136	158	178	108
	2002	111	109	111	109	115	122	133	170	178	109
TC											
	2001	92	91	84	79	99	110	164	143	105	101

*Note:* ... Not available



Source: Based on Table 1.3

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

PH

**Concept and Definition** 

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

## **Method of Computation**

Male (Female) Population in Age Group (*i*)
-----\* \* 100
Total Population in Age Group (*i*)

**Indicator Relevance** 

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

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

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

**Data Assessment** 

The main source of data for this indicator is the 2000 Round of Census. In the inter-censual years, estimates of population, mid-year or end of year estimates and projections are presented. The comparability of data among

Member States and Associate Members is affected by age misreporting.

Gender Dimension The predominance of males at birth was discussed under the indicator, PHF: 2. The increasing proportion of women at older ages is evidence of the feminisation of later life, and a result of women having greater life expectancy throughout the life course. This phenomenon has implications for the quality of life of women in later years.

Even though women are more likely to outlive men at older ages they are probably less likely to have access to the resources for an improved quality of life.

**Data Sources** 

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

Evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

For the age group, 65 years and over, which reflects the elderly population, women outnumbered men in all countries except for Montserrat for the 2000 Census Round. However for most of the

inter-censal years, women outnumbered men in this age group in Montserrat. Strong evidence of the feminisation of later life is reflected in these trends.

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

Country	Year	-	opulation roup 0-14	_	_	pulation oup 15-2	_	_	pulation oup 25-4	_
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	14.2	14.1	28.2	8.4	7.7	16.1	18.3	15.0	33.3
BS	4000	440	4=0					400	400	
	1998 1999	14.8	15.3	30.0	8.7	8.9	17.7	16.8	16.2	33.0
	<b>2000</b>	14.6 <b>14.7</b>	15.1 <b>14.7</b>	29.7 <b>29.4</b>	8.6 <b>8.5</b>	8.8 <b>8.4</b>	17.4 <b>16.9</b>	16.9 <b>17.2</b>	16.3 <b>16.0</b>	33.2 <b>33.2</b>
	2001	14.7 14.5	14.7	29.0	8.4	8.3	16.8	17.2	16.0	33.2
	2002	14.3	14.4	28.7	8.4	8.3	16.7	17.2	16.0	33.2
	2003	14.1	14.3	28.3	8.4	8.2	16.6	17.1	15.9	33.0
	2004	13.8	14.1	27.9	8.4	8.3	16.6	17.0	15.8	32.7
	2005	13.6	13.9	27.5	8.4	8.3	16.7	16.8	15.7	32.5
BB										
	1998	10.9	11.1	22.0	7.9	8.0	15.9	16.6	15.6	32.2
	1999	10.8	11.0	21.8	7.8	7.9	15.6	16.5	15.6	32.1
	2000	10.6	10.9	21.5	7.3	<b>7.4</b>	14.7	16.5	<b>15.7</b>	32.2
	2001 2002	10.1 10.6	10.4 10.9	20.5 21.5	6.9 7.3	7.1 7.4	14.0 14.7	16.0 16.5	15.3 15.7	31.2 32.2
	2002	10.6	11.0	21.5	7.3	7.4	14.7	16.5	15.7	32.2
BZ	2000	10.0	11.0	21.0	7.0	7	17.7	10.0	10.0	02.2
	1998	20.2	21.0	41.2	10.0	9.8	19.9	12.4	11.0	23.4
	1999	20.2	20.8	41.0	10.0	9.9	19.9	12.6	12.6	25.2
	2000	20.2	20.7	40.8	10.1	9.8	19.9	12.7	12.5	25.2
	2001	20.2	20.8	41.0	10.0	9.9	19.9	12.6	12.6	25.2
D14	2002	20.2	20.8	41.0	10.0	9.9	19.9	12.6	12.6	25.2
DM	4000	40 F	10.0	22.5	0.7	40.0	20.4	44.4	40.0	24.0
	1998 1999	16.5 16.0	16.9 16.5	33.5 32.5	9.7 9.9	10.3 10.4	20.1 20.2	11.4 11.7	13.2 13.5	24.6 25.2
	2000	14.5	14.8	29.3	7.8	8.2	15.9	13.9	14.9	28.7
	2001	14.3	14.8	<b>29.1</b>	7.7	8.1	15.8	13.7	14.8	28.5
	2002	14.7	15.0	29.7	7.7	8.2	15.9	14.0	15.0	29.0
	2003	14.4	14.7	29.1	7.8	8.2	16.0	13.8	15.1	28.9
GD										
	1998	17.8	18.3	36.1	9.9	10.2	20.1	12.0	12.4	24.4
	1999	17.4	17.7	35.1	10.3	10.6	20.9	12.2	12.6	24.8
	2000	17.4	17.7	35.0	10.3	10.6	20.9	12.2	12.6	24.8
CV	2001	15.1	14.3	29.3	10.2	9.9	20.1	13.2	14.1	27.2
GY	2002	17.5	18.1	35.6	8.8	8.7	17.5	14.5	14.5	29.1
JM										
	1998	16.3	16.7	33.0	9.4	9.2	18.6	14.4	13.3	27.8
	1999	16.1	16.6	32.7	9.3	9.1	18.3	14.6	13.5	28.1
	2000	16.0	16.5	32.5	9.2	9.0	18.1	14.8	13.6	28.4
	2001	15.9	16.4	32.3	9.1	8.9	17.9	14.9	13.7	28.6
	2002	15.7	16.0	31.7	9.1	8.9	18.0	14.9	13.8	28.7

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

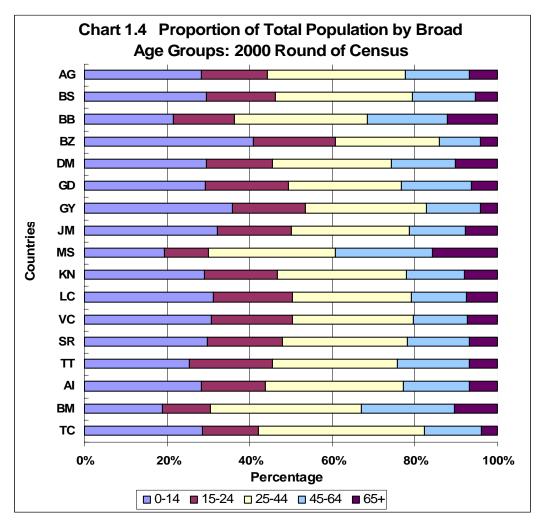
Country	Year	-	pulation oup 45-6	_	•	pulation roup 65+	•
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2004	0.0	7.0	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
BS	2001	8.3	7.2	15.4	3.9	3.0	6.9
ВЗ	1998	7.5	7.0	14.5	2.8	2.0	4.8
	1999	7.7	7.2	14.8	2.8	2.1	4.9
	2000	8.0	7.3	15.3	3.1	2.2	5.2
	2001	8.2	7.5	15.7	3.1	2.2	5.2
	2002	8.5	7.7	16.2	3.1	2.2	5.3
	2003	8.8	8.0	16.7	3.1	2.2	5.4
	2004	9.1	8.2	17.3	3.1	2.3	5.4
D.D.	2005	9.4	8.5	17.9	3.1	2.3	5.5
ВВ	1998	9.8	8.6	18.4	6.9	4.7	11.6
	1999	10.1	8.9	19.1	6.9 6.9	4.7 4.6	11.5
	2000	10.1 10.3	9.1	19.1 19.4	7.2	4.0 <b>4.9</b>	11.3 12.1
	2001	11.2	10.3	21.5	7.4	5.3	12.7
	2002	10.3	9.2	19.4	7.2	4.9	12.1
	2003	10.3	9.2	19.4	7.2	4.9	12.1
BZ							
	1998	5.3	5.6	10.9	2.4	2.3	4.7
	1999	4.6	5.1	9.8	2.1	2.1	4.1
	2000	4.6	5.1	9.8	2.2	2.1	4.3
	2001	4.6	5.1	9.7	2.1	2.1	4.2
DM	2002	4.6	5.1	9.7	2.1	2.1	4.2
DIVI	1998	6.4	6.0	12.4	4.8	4.4	9.2
	1999	6.4	6.0	12.4	4.8	4.4	9.2
	2000	7.6	7.8	15.4	5.7	4.4	10.2
	2001	7.5	7.8	15.3	5.7	4.4	10.1
	2002	7.7	7.9	15.6	5.5	4.3	9.9
	2003	7.8	7.8	15.6	5.9	4.5	10.4
GD							
	1998	5.9	5.4	11.3	4.9	3.2	8.1
	1999	5.9	5.5	11.4	4.7	3.1	7.8
	2000	5.9	5.5	11.4	4.7	3.1	7.8
GY	2001	8.6	8.4	17.0	3.8	2.5	6.3
Gi	2002	6.5	6.4	12.9	2.6	2.3	4.2
JM	2002	0.0		12.3	2.0	2.0	7.6
	1998	6.6	6.5	13.1	4.1	3.4	7.6
	1999	6.6	6.6	13.3	4.1	3.5	7.6
	2000	6.7	6.7	13.4	4.2	3.5	7.6
	2001	6.8	6.8	13.6	4.2	3.5	7.6
	2002	6.9	7.0	13.9	4.2	3.5	7.7

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

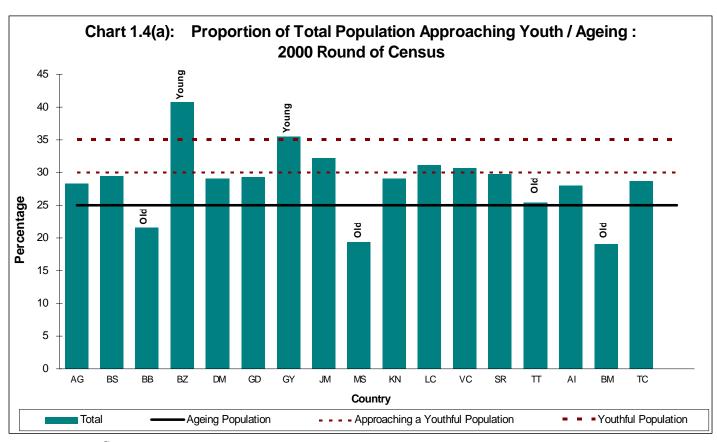
Country	Year	-	pulation roup 0-14	_	_	pulation oup 15-2	_		pulation oup 25-4	_
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b>	11.7 9.5 9.5 <b>9.2</b>	8.6 10.3 10.4 <b>10.1</b>	20.3 19.8 19.8 <b>19.3</b>	5.1 4.6 4.6 <b>4.8</b>	6.6 5.4 5.4 <b>5.8</b>	11.7 10.0 10.0 <b>10.7</b>	10.4 12.0 12.0 <b>14.5</b>	16.6 16.5 16.5 <b>16.3</b>	27.0 28.5 28.5 <b>30.8</b>
	2002 2003 2004	8.8 9.2 9.1	10.7 10.4 10.1	19.5 19.6 19.3	4.8 4.9 5.6	5.5 5.5 5.6	10.3 10.5 11.2	12.1 12.1 11.8	16.4 16.5 15.6	28.5 28.6 27.4
KN	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b>	14.5 14.2 14.8 <b>14.4</b>	15.3 15.0 15.8 <b>14.6</b>	29.8 29.3 30.7 <b>29.0</b>	9.2 9.1 8.9 <b>8.9</b>	9.2 9.1 9.6 <b>8.7</b>	18.5 18.2 18.5 <b>17.6</b>	14.6 15.0 14.6 <b>15.6</b>	14.6 15.0 14.6 <b>15.8</b>	29.2 30.1 29.1 <b>31.4</b>
LC	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002 2003 2004 2005	16.5 16.1 15.8 <b>15.6</b> 15.2 14.8 14.5	16.8 16.5 16.3 <b>15.6</b> 15.2 14.8 14.4	33.3 32.6 32.1 <b>31.2</b> 30.4 29.5 28.9 28.4	10.4 10.3 10.3 <b>9.8</b> 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.3	10.4 10.3 10.3 <b>9.4</b> 9.6 9.8 9.9	20.7 20.7 20.6 <b>19.2</b> 19.6 19.9 20.1 20.3	14.6 14.9 15.1 <b>14.9</b> 15.1 15.2 15.3	13.7 14.0 14.3 <b>14.0</b> 14.1 14.4 14.3	28.4 28.9 29.4 <b>28.9</b> 29.2 29.5 29.6
VC										
SR	2001 2004	15.1 14.6	15.5 15.1	30.7 29.7	9.7 9.0	9.3	19.8 18.3	14.1 14.7	15.1 15.4	29.1 30.1
TT	2000	12.5	12.8	25.3	9.8	10.0	19.8	15.0	15.2	30.2
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al	2001	14.1	13.9	28.0	7.9	7.5	15.4	16.8	16.4	33.2
ВМ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	9.7 9.7 <b>9.6</b> 9.6 9.6	9.5 9.5 <b>9.5</b> 9.3 9.4	19.3 19.2 <b>19.1</b> 18.9 19.0	5.8 5.8 <b>5.5</b> 5.8 5.8	5.9 5.9 <b>5.4</b> 5.9 5.8	11.7 11.7 <b>10.9</b> 11.7 11.5	19.2 18.8 <b>18.1</b> 18.6 18.7	18.1 18.1 <b>17.3</b> 17.9 17.8	37.3 36.9 <b>35.4</b> 36.5 36.6
TC	2001	14.9	13.8	28.6	7.0	6.4	13.4	19.7	20.5	40.2

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

Country	Year	-	pulation oup 45-6	_	-	pulation roup 65+	_
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS							
	1998	9.1	10.6	19.8	7.7	13.6	21.3
	1999	9.4	13.9	23.3	10.5	7.9	18.4
	2000	9.4	13.8	23.3	10.5	7.9	18.4
	2001	10.0	13.6	23.6	7.7	8.0	15.7
	2002	9.5	13.7	23.3	10.7	7.7	18.4
	2003	9.2	13.8	23.1	10.5	7.8	18.3
KN	2004	9.6	13.7	23.3	10.9	7.9	18.8
IXIV	1998	6.3	7.0	13.3	4.9	4.3	9.2
	1999	6.7	7.0 7.0	13.7	4.9	4.3 4.1	8.8
	2000	6.5	6.4	12.8	4.0	4.1	8.8
	2001	6.9	7.0	14.0	4.6	3.4	7.9
LC	2001	0.5	7.0	14.0	4.0	5.7	7.5
	1998	6.2	5.5	11.7	3.4	2.5	5.9
	1999	6.3	5.7	12.0	3.4	2.4	5.8
	2000	6.4	5.8	12.2	3.3	2.4	5.7
	2001	6.7	6.4	13.2	4.1	3.5	7.6
	2002	6.9	6.6	13.5	4.0	3.4	7.4
	2003	7.1	6.8	13.9	3.9	3.3	7.2
	2004	7.3	7.0	14.3	3.8	3.2	7.1
	2005	7.5	7.2	14.7	3.8	3.2	7.0
VC							
SR	2001	6.5	6.6	13.2	4.1	3.2	7.3
Six	2004	7.8	7.3	15.1	3.5	3.3	6.8
TT							
	2000	8.7	8.8	17.5	3.8	3.3	7.1
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS						
Al							
Al	2001	7.9	8.0	15.8	3.5	3.1	6.6
ВМ	2001	7.9	0.0	13.0	3.0	J. I	0.0
Ditti	1998	11.3	10.4	21.7	5.8	4.2	10.0
	1999	11.3	10.4	21.7	6.0	4.3	10.3
	2000	11.4 12.4	10.5 11.4	<b>23.8</b>	6.0 <b>6.4</b>	4.3 <b>4.4</b>	10.3 10.8
	2001	11.7	10.7	22.5	6.0	4.4	10.4
	2002	11.7	10.7	22.5	6.1	4.3	10.4
TC	2002	7 7 7 7			<b>0.</b> .		1011
	2001	6.5	7.4	13.9	2.1	1.7	3.8



Source: Based on Table 1.4



**Source**: Based on Table 1.4

### PHF4: POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS

PH

Concept and Definition

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

Method of Computation

In the region typically these categories are defined as follows:

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

Indicator Relevance

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

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

#### **Gender Dimension**

Marriages and divorces are key events affecting changes in the structure of families and therefore impact the lives of women and men. The numbers and relative proportions of women reporting never married,

divorced, widowed and legally separated have implications for women's status and access to resources. Women are at a particular disadvantage in widowhood as they may experience diminished access to resources and lower quality of life on the death of their spouses particularly if they are not likely to remarry. As a consequence of the disparity arising from the *Marital Status* of women and men there are implications for the allocation of resources, programmes and services to be provided.

**Data Sources** 

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

#### **Evaluation**

More women than men reported their *Marital Status* as *Married* in Barbados (28,799 women versus 28,647 men), Belize (41,588 women versus 40,119 men), Jamaica (233,130 women versus 230,421 men), and Trinidad and Tobago

(164,425 women versus 160,946 men) (See Table 1.5). The highest percentage of women reporting Married as compared with the other categories was found in Belize (61%) while Jamaica showed the lowest percentage of women who were reported as being married (26%).

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

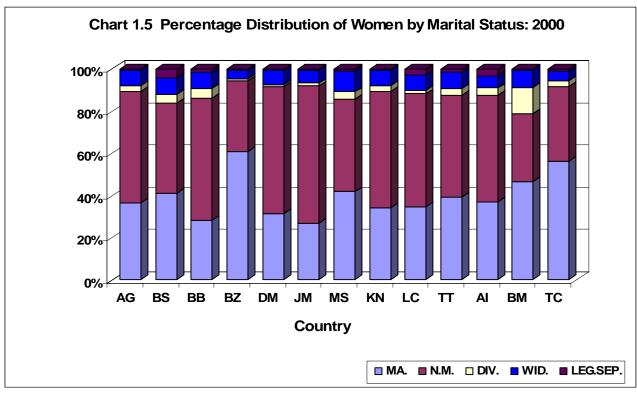
In the other categories, *Divorced, Widowed and Legally Separated*, some of the countries that stand out were: The Bahamas, with almost three times as many women (4,616) as men (1,795) reported being *Divorced. For the category Widowhood in Jamaica 53, 749 women as compared to 17, 642 men reported being*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

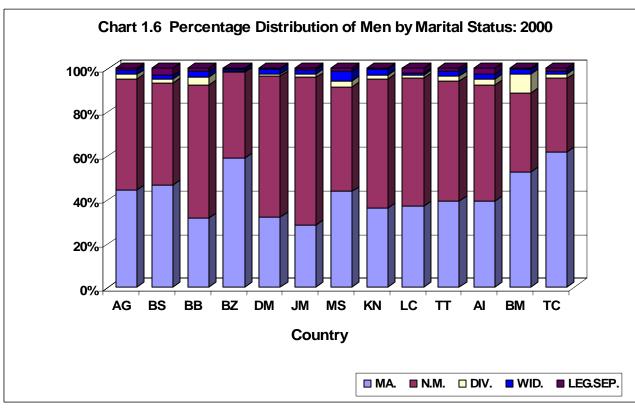
Table 1.5 Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census

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

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

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





**Source:** Based on Table 1.5

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

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

PH

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

**Method of Computation** 

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

categories mentioned above.

**Indicator Relevance** 

In the CARICOM Region the concept of Union Status dates back to the Censuses of the 1940s. It was traditionally used to capture the familiar status of women ages 15-49 and was initially linked to the

issue of fertility but later on it was found useful in the description of West Indian family organization. Information on union status can be used as an approximate determinant of fertility levels.

**Data Assessment** 

While this concept traditionally only relates to women, data were collected for both women and men in some countries which is a departure from the origins of this concept and its use in analysing fertility. This

concept is recommended for review in the future. Current data are of dubious quality and would not be analysed.

**Gender Dimension** 

Informal, consensual unions are increasingly being entered into as an alternative to legal marital unions. In most member states they are

not legally recognized and as such women who enter into such arrangements as well as their

offspring may be at a disadvantage when it comes to inheritance and legal rights as well as access to certain resources of their partners.

**Data Sources** 

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

Notes: to Table 1.6

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

.

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

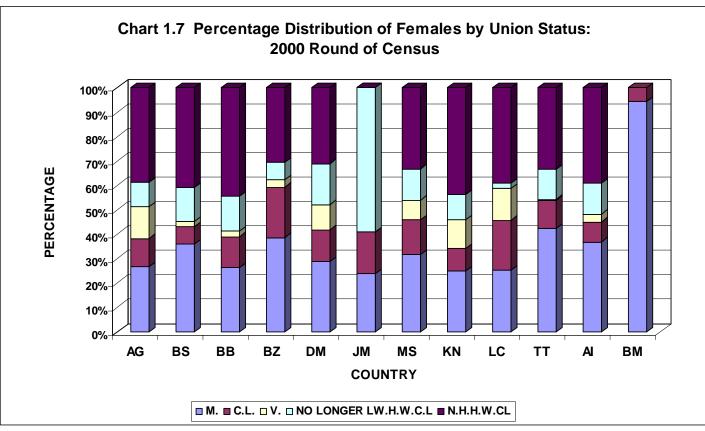
Country	Census Year	Married	Common- Law	Visiting	No Longer Living with Husband/ Common-Law Partner	Never Had Husband/ Common-Law Partner/ Not in Union	Not Stated	TOTAL
AG	2001	6,560	2,818	3,183	2,469	9,483	397	24,910
BS	2000	39,742	7,834	2,418	15,313	45,232	857	111,396
ВВ	2000	19,643	9,500	1,714	10,696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

*Note:* ... Not available

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

Country	Census Year	Married	Common-Law	Visiting	No Longer Living with Husband/ Common-Law Partner	Never Had Husband/ Common-Law Partner/ Not in Union	Not Stated	TOTAL
AG	2001	26.3	11.3	12.8	9.9	38.1	1.6	100.0
BS	2001	20.3	11.3	12.0	3.3	30.1	1.0	100.0
ВЭ	2000	35.7	7.0	2.2	13.7	40.6	0.8	100.0
ВВ	0000	00.0	44.4	0.0	40.5	20.7	40.0	400.0
	2000	22.9	11.1	2.0	12.5	38.7	12.8	100.0
BZ	2000	38.5	20.6	3.0	7.3	30.4	0.3	100.0
DM								
	2001	28.4	12.8	10.1	16.5	30.6	1.6	100.0
JM	2001	22.6	16.4		56.3		4.7	100.0
MS	0004							
	2001	30.5	13.7	7.7	12.3	32.0	3.7	100.0
KN	2001	24.1	9.1	11.4	10.1	42.5	2.8	100.0
LC	2001	25.1	20.3	13.0	2.0	38.9	0.7	100.0
TT			2010	10.0	<u> </u>	00.0	•	
	2000	37.4	10.2	0.4	10.8	29.6	11.6	100.0
ASSOCIA	ATE MEMBERS							
Al	2001	36.6	8.2	3.2	12.5	39.0	0.4	100.0
ВМ	2001	00.0	0.2	U.E	12.0	00.0	V. T	100.0
DIVI	2000	94.5	5.5					100.0

Source: Based on Table 1.6
Note: ... Not available



Source: Based on Table 1.6

*Key:* M – Married C.L. – Common Law

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

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

 $V_{\bullet}$  – Visiting

#### PHF6: AGE SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES: 1998 -2004

PH

**Concept and Definition** 

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

that age group.

**Method of Computation** 

The ASBR is computed by dividing the number of live births to women of each age group by the number of women in that age group in the population.

These rates are usually expressed as births per 1000 women of that age.

#### ASBR =

No. of live births to females in Age Group (i) in Year (x)
-----\* \* 1,000
Female population in Age Group (i) in Year (x)

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

**Indicator Relevance** 

The ASBR is a measure of the probability or risk of giving birth to a child by women in a particular age group. Age specific birth rates are useful for examining differences in fertility behaviour at different age

groups and for making comparisons over time since they are not affected by differences in the age-sex composition of a population. The age classifications used in this table are the five year groups from 15-19 to 45-49. The age specific birth rate has the advantage of removing distortions produced by variations in the age composition of the population.

**Data Assessment** 

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

country comparisons.

**Gender Dimension** 

Early childbearing and inadequate spacing of births affect the health of women. These conditions also impact access to resources and

for the latest year for which information is available with a rate of 34.6.

participation in the labour force as well as the educational sector. Adolescent mothers are more likely to have higher maternal mortality and morbidity resulting in impediments to the economic and social well-being of women and leading to reduction in life opportunities.

**Data Sources** 

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

or counts of the female Census population by age group.

**Evaluation** 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		15-19			20-24			25-29	
Country / Year	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate
AG	98 183	3,093	59.2	342	3,418	100.1	376	3,412	110.2
	99 186	3,137	59.3	333	3,466	96.1	365	3,461	105.5
	00 190	3,201	59.4	406	3,538	114.8	395	3,532	111.8
20	01 224	3,353	66.8	347	3,705	93.6	325	3,699	87.9
BS									
	98 737	12,843	57.4	1,496	12,790	117.0	1,510	13,283	113.7
	99 669	12,993	51.5	1,352	12,570	107.6	1,390	13,389	103.8
20		13,084	49.8	1,302	12,703	102.5	1,415	13,872	102.0
	01 677	13,330	50.8	1,335	12,600	106.0		13,800	99.8
	02 633 03 627	13,500	46.9	1,271	12,600	100.9		13,550	95.4 05.5
20	03 627	13,760	45.6	1,239	12,700	97.6	1,268	13,280	95.5
ВВ									
	98 546	10,496	52.0	912	10,550	86.4	814	10,717	76.0
	99 530	10,518	50.4	999	10,262	97.3	980	10,804	90.7
<b>20</b> 20		<b>9,202</b> 10,076	<b>62.2</b> 62.8	<b>949</b> 992	<b>8,891</b> 9,567	<b>106.7</b> 103.7	<b>957</b> 1,023	<b>9,980</b> 10,706	<b>95.9</b> 95.6
	02 544	9,830	55.3	952	9,793	97.2	915	10,700	90.6
	03 512	10,144	50.5	945	9,628	98.2		10,778	86.6
BZ	4 205	44440	00.0	0.440	0.000	045.0	4.005	0.005	405.4
	98 1,305 01 1,361	14,140 14,080	92.3 96.7	2,110 2,272	9,800 11,725	215.3 193.8		8,625 10,235	195.4 166.0
	02 1,312	14,510	90.4	2,327	12,085	193.6	1,784	10,545	169.2
		,		,	,		, -	-,-	
DIII									
<b>DM</b>	98 180	3,627	49.6	284	3,391	83.8	353	2,710	130.3
	99 201	3,580	56.1	285	3,487	81.7	344	2,710	126.9
	00 174	3,373	51.6	235	2,145	109.6	329	2,525	130.3
20		3,361	49.7	268	2,137	125.4	292	2,516	116.1
	02 160	3,327	48.1	224	2,064	108.5	251	2,530	99.2
20	03 163	3,368	48.4	233	2,092	111.4	196	2,599	75.4
JM									
19	98 10,394	127,280	81.7	13,832	113,725	121.6		108,710	108.1
	99 10,495	126,601	82.9	13,498	112,653	119.8	11,067	108,364	102.1
	9,650	125,956	76.6	13,109	111,614	117.4		108,045	106.2
20	01 9,479	125,585	75.5	12,828	110,947	115.6	10,871	107,370	101.2

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

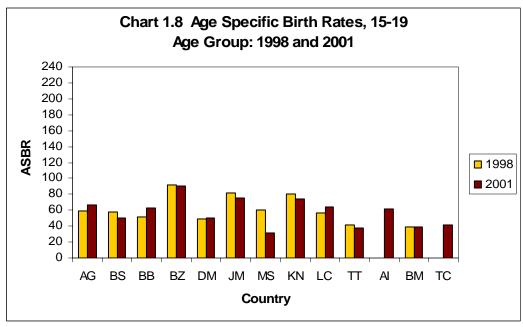
			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49	
Country	Year	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate									
AG	4000	000	0.000	04.0	4.40	0.470	F7.0	07	0.000	40.4		4 507	0.7
	1998 1999	282 285	3,090 3,134	91.3 90.9	143 123	2,472 2,507	57.9 49.1	27 29	2,022 2,051	13.4 14.1	1 1	1,507 1,529	0.7 0.7
	2000	323	3,198	101.0	166	2,558	64.9	35	2,093		4	1,560	2.6
	2001	264	3,350	78.8	149	2,680	<i>5</i> 5.6	41	2,192		2	1,634	1.2
BS	1000	1 215	12 202	00.0	670	10.040	52.3	120	0.072	12.0	4	7104	0.6
	1998 1999	1,315 1,213	13,303 13,192	98.8 91.9	672 599	12,848 13,237	52.3 45.3	130 111	9,973 10,566		6	7,194 7,622	0.6 0.8
	2000	1,148	13,592	84.5	<b>588</b>	13,525	43.5	148	11,105		11	8,256	1.3
	2001	1,078	13,800	78.1	717	13,700	52.3	149	11,697	12.7	12	8,800	1.4
	2002	1,143	13,970	81.8	665	13,830	48.1	172	12,260		5	9,350	0.5
	2003	1,115	14,180	78.6	623	13,860	44.9	157	12,800	12.3	8	9,910	0.8
BB													
	1998	709	10,762	65.9	370	11,833	59.9	75	10,932	6.9	6	8,918	0.7
	1999	716	10,417	68.7	416	11,728	35.5	106	11,219		7	9,296	0.8
	2000	747	10,014	74.6	427	11,102	38.5	113	10,511		2	8,767	0.2
	2001 2002	800 774	10,740 9,587	74.5 80.7	462 455	11,853 10,732	39.0 42.4	123 139	11,218 10,768			9,366 11,884	0.0 0.9
	2003	822	10,814	76.0	459	11,937	38.5	108	11,297			9,431	0.5
			,			,			,			,	
BZ													
	1998	1,034	8,195	126.2	562 571	7,405	75.9	127	5,295 5,830		21 18	4,075	5.2 4.1
	2001 2002	1,108 1,153	8,805 9,075	125.8 127.1	571 590	7,570 7,800	75.4 75.6	185 172	5,005		18	4,435 4,570	3.9
	2002	1,100	0,010		000	1,000	70.0		0,000	20.0	.0	1,070	0.0
DM	4000	~~	2.202	440.0	440	4 700	C4.0	07	4 44 4	40.4			
	1998 1999	269 277	2,303 2,322	116.8 119.3	116 137	1,786 1,854	64.9 73.9	27 37	1,414 1,504		 6	1,268	 4.7
	2000	258	2,783	92.7	156	2,460	63.4	39	2,063			1,617	/
	2001	290	2,773	104.6	148	2,451	60.4	42	2,056		1	1,611	0.6
	2002	255	2,795	91.2	140	2,451	57.1	42	2,050		5	1,622	3.1
	2003	243	2,744	88.6	161	2,301	70.0	52	2,073	25.1	2	1,633	1.2
JM													
<b>4</b>	1998	8,676	100,282	86.5	4,655	89,692	51.9	1,186	72,280	16.4	76	54,086	1.4
	1999	7,844	101,433	77.3	4,195	92,515	45.3	1,020	74,826	13.6		55,467	1.1
	2000	8,261	102,606	80.5	4,654	95,354	48.8	1,110	77,386		75	56,857	1.3
1	2001	8,327	103,538	80.4	<i>4,75</i> 2	97,385	48.8	1,325	80,214	16.5	66	58,369	1.1

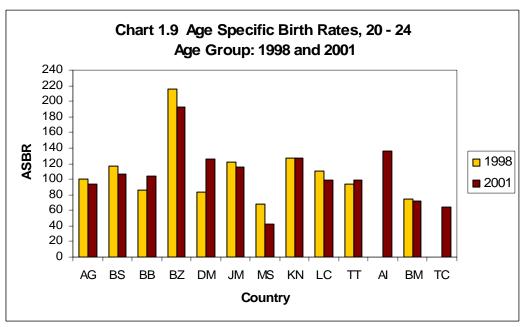
Table 1.7 Cont'd Number of Births to Women 15- 49 Years by Age Group and Age Specific Birth Rates per 1000 Women: 1998 - 2004

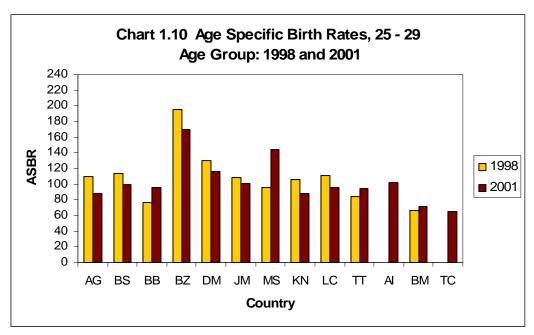
		15-19				20-24		25-29		
Country	Year	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate
MS										
	1998	4	66	60.6		73	68.5	7	73	95.9
	1999	7	80	87.5 66.7		77	129.9	11	98	112.2
	2000 <b>2001</b>	6 <b>4</b>	90 <b>125</b>	32.0		88 <b>94</b>	125.0 <b>42.6</b>	14 <b>22</b>	112 <b>152</b>	125.0 <b>144.7</b>
	2002	1	113	8.8		104	96.2	21	134	156.7
	2003	5	110	45.5	7	111	63.1	12	118	101.7
	2004	6	112	53.6	7	151	46.4	12	127	94.5
KN										
	1998	152	1,900	80.0	231	1,810	127.6	168	1,590	105.7
	1999	153	2,000	76.5	225	1,850	121.6	196	1,610	121.7
	2000	160	1,870	85.6		1,740	140.2	197	1,600	123.1
	2001	164	2,212	74.1	241	1,897	127.0	166	1,896	87.6
LC										
	1998	461	8,156	56.5		7,630	110.0	758	6,840	110.8
	1999 2000	459 476	8,181	56.1 57.8	861	7,721	111.5 102.2	724 679	6,970	103.9
	2000 2001	547	8,229 <b>8,540</b>	64.1	801 <b>685</b>	7,839 <b><i>6,890</i></b>	99.4	649	7,107 <b>6,747</b>	95.5 <b>96.2</b>
	2002	447	8,704	51.4		7,135	96.1	569	6,783	83.9
CD.										
SR	2004	1,607	23,035	69.8	2,696	21,399	126.0	2,409	18,874	127.6
тт										
	1998	2,549	60,984	41.8		55,648	94.1	4,460	52,847	84.4
	1999	2,696	61,016	44.2		56,597	95.9	4,497	53,235	84.5
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>2,654</b> 2,629	<b>68,703</b> 68,703	<b>38.6</b> 38.3		<b>55,099</b>	98.5	<b>4,656</b> 4,522	<b>47,648</b>	<b>97.7</b> 94.9
	2001	2,377	68,703	34.6		55,099 55,099	99.4 95.7	4,328	47,648 47,648	90.8
	2002	2,011	00,100	0 1.0	0,270	00,000	00.1	1,020	11,010	00.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBE	ERS									
Al										
AI.	2001	30	489	61.3	56	413	135.6	44	433	101.6
ВМ										
	1998	66	1,672	39.5		1,904	74.6	187	2,792	67.0
	1999	53	1,713	30.9		1,865	82.0	186	2,732	68.1
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>45</b> 69	<b>1,766</b> 1,785	<b>25.5</b> 38.7		<b>1,665</b> 1,826	<b>81.1</b> 72.3	<b>201</b> 193	<b>2,411</b> 2,705	<b>83.4</b> 71.3
	2002	57	1,703	33.2		1,856	70.0	193	2,703	71.5
TO										
тс	2001	27	652	41.4	48	741	64.8	66	1,023	64.5

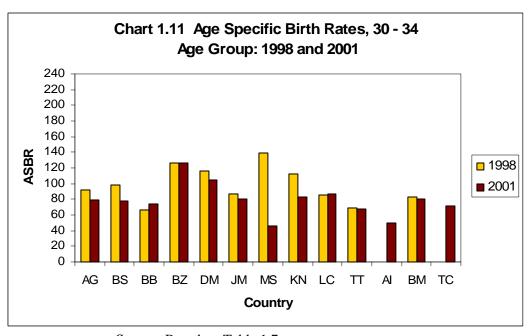
Table 1.7 Cont'd Number of Births to Women 15- 49 Years by Age Group and Age Specific Birth Rates per 1000 Women: 1998 - 2004

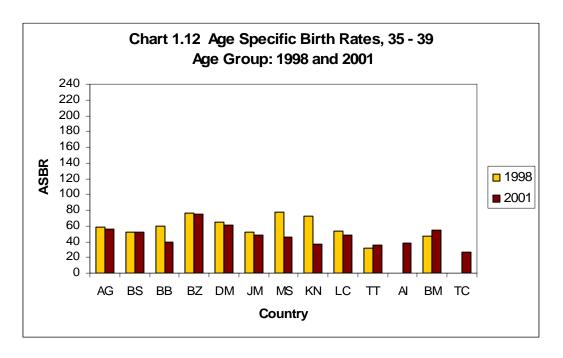
		30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49	
Country Year	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate	Number of Births	Female Population	Age Specific Birth Rate
MS												
1998	11	79	139.2	5	65	76.9	1	67	14.9			
1999 2000	12 11	108 123	111.1 89.4	5 6	103 118	48.5 50.8						
2001	8	172	46.5	8	174	46.0			•••			
2002	9	146	61.6	9	139	64.7	2	135	14.8	1	118	8.5
2003	12	144	83.3	3	136	22.1	1	146	6.8			
2004	11	141	78.0	7	134	52.2	4	149	26.8			
KN												
1998	182	1,620	112.3	102	1,420	71.8	26	1,230	21.1			
1999	168	1,720	97.7	97	1,660	58.4	21	1,400	15.0			
2000	124	1,550	80.0	85	1,480	57.4	25	1,250	20.0	1	980	1.0
2001	148	1,780	83.1	67	1,835	36.5	14	1,728	8.1	•••		•••
LC												
1998	528	6,171	85.6	275	5,208	52.8	73	3,999	18.3	2	3,114	0.6
1999	550	6,310	87.2	301	5,405	55.7	85	4,217	20.2	2	3,251	0.6
2000 <b>2001</b>	569 <b>523</b>	6,441	88.3	284 <b>288</b>	5,599	50.7 <b>48.3</b>	84	4,441	18.9	4	3,415	1.2
2002	469	<b>6,054</b> 6,136	<b>86.4</b> 76.4	<b>200</b> 277	<b>5,961</b> 6,031	<b>46.3</b> 45.9	<b>74</b> 71	<b>4,748</b> 5,027	<b>15.6</b> 14.1	<b>5</b> 2	<b>3,397</b> 3,604	<b>1.5</b> 0.6
		-,			-,			-,-			-,	
<b>S</b> R		40.450			40.000			40.00			40.000	4.5
2004	1,872	19,156	97.7	1,063	18,083	58.8	402	16,327	24.6	23	12,992	1.8
π												
1998	3,495	51,199	68.3	1,641	52,178	31.5	401	45,153	8.9	22	38,763	0.6
1999 <b>2000</b>	3,324 <b>3,062</b>	50,974 <b>46,126</b>	65.2 <b>66.4</b>	1,820 <b>1,805</b>	52,434 <b>51,270</b>	34.7 <b>35.2</b>	411 <b>434</b>	46,650 <b>44,889</b>	8.8 <b>9.7</b>	31 <b>31</b>	40,401 <b>36,785</b>	0.8 <b>0.8</b>
2001	3,120	46,126	67.6	1,805	51,270	35.2	424	44,889	9.4	22	36,785	0.6
2002	2,919	46,126	63.3	1,652	51,270	32.2	364	44,889	8.1	11	36,785	0.3
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS												
A												
2001	25	505	49.5	20	533	37.5	7	452	15.5	6.0		29
						-		_				
BM												
1998		3,187	83.2	141	2,983	47.3	24	2,805	8.6	37		13.1
1999 <b>2000</b>	246 <b>267</b>	3,075 <b>2,754</b>	80.0 <b>96.9</b>	148 <b>162</b>	2,939 <b>3,157</b>	50.4 <b>51.3</b>	37 <b>26</b>	2,816 <b>2,912</b>		26 <b>37</b>		8.9 <b>12.7</b>
2001	244	3,024	80.7	156	2,879	54.2		2,921	12.7	39		
2002	261	3,067	85.1	146	2,815	51.9		2,975				
TO.												
TC 2001	82	1,139	72.0	26	998	26.1	10	763	13.1	1	5	3.6
2001	32	1, 133	120	20	330	20.1	10	700	13.1	,	3	

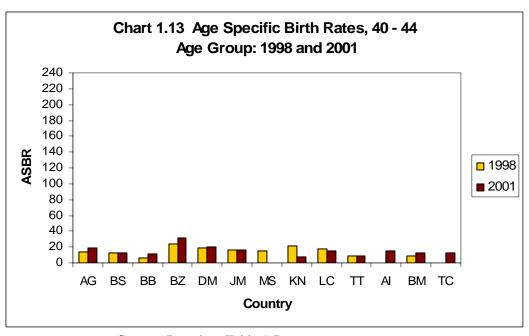












Sources:	AG -Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Health, Health Information Unit
	BB - Registration Department
	BS - Vital Registration Records
	BZ - National Health Information Surveillance Unit
	DM - Central Statistical Office and Ministry of Health
	JM - Demographic Statistics 2003, Statistical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

### PHF7: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, 1998 - 2004

PH

### **Concept and Definition**

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born alive to a hypothetical cohort of women if, throughout their reproductive years, the Age Specific Birth Rates

for the specified year remained unchanged (UN definition). It is a hypothetical, synthetic cohort measure since no woman actually experiences the fertility rates in reality.

# **Method of Computation**

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

numbers of children women are having.

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

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

#### **Indicator Relevance**

The TFR is an estimate of the average number of children that would be born to each woman if current birth rates remain constant. i.e. the expected number of children a woman who survives to the end of the

reproductive age span will have during her lifetime if she experiences the same age specific birth rates. The TFR therefore gives an estimate of fertility trends. It is also indicative of the replacement level fertility. The TFR reflects the degree to which women have been able to access reproductive health services in order to control their childbearing activities and is therefore an indicator of reproductive health and access to reproductive health care. It measures also the degree to which policies designed to change reproductive behaviour have been successful.

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

**Data Assessment** 

The total fertility rate was calculated from data submitted by most Member States on live births and population by age group from which the ASBRS were calculated, followed by the TFRS. All reporting Member States/ Associate Members followed the internationally recommended definition for the age specific birth rate. This indicator is therefore conceptually harmonized among these countries. This indicator is derived from information on the registration of births, supplemented by sample surveys and censuses. It is affected by the coverage of births in the registration systems.

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

**Data Sources** 

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

**Evaluation** 

Generally comparing 1998 with the latest year available, there were decreases in the TFR with moderate fluctuations in the intervening years for all Member States except Barbados where there was a slight increase from 1.7 in 1998 to 1.8

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

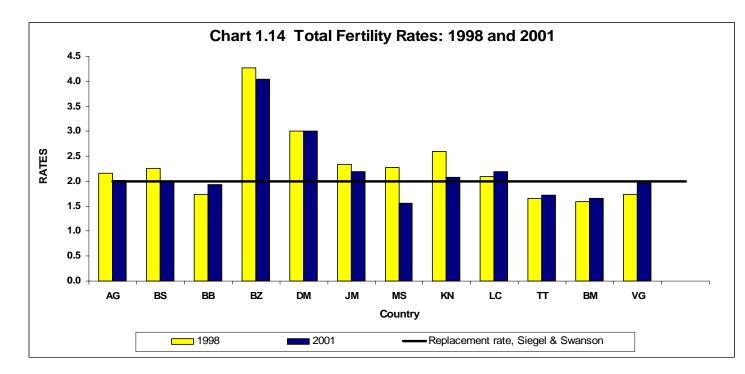
The TFR for Belize is in accordance with the trends in the ASBRs and the reflection of a youthful population. For Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Bermuda the TFRs reflect the trends in the ASBRs and the ageing population for these Member States and Associate Members. While the TFR for Barbados increased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

Table 1.8 Total Fertility Rate: 1998 - 2004

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

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

Note: ... Means Nil or Negligible



# PHF8: CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG WOMEN, 1998 – 2003

NH

# **Concept and Definition**

The United Nations defines contraception in its narrow usage as measures that are taken to prevent sexual intercourse from resulting in conception. Contraceptive methods are also referred

to as birth control methods, including intentional abortion, sterilization, and complete abstinence.

#### **Method of Computation**

The female population reporting contraceptive use is categorized according to the method of contraception used. Efforts were made

to obtain a crude estimate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (as defined under the MDGs indicators) and the condom use rate. It is to be noted that these are rough estimates.

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

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

#### **Indicator Relevance**

These indicators reflect the access to reproductive health services and to measure the success of health and population programmes in responding to women's reproductive needs.

ICPD goals articulated that countries should make reproductive health accessible through the primary health care system to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than 2015. Included in such care inter alia is family planning communication, services, counselling, education and information.

# **Data Assessment**

In Member States data on contraceptive use are derived from various sources using different methodologies, which affect data comparability. Other factors which impact comparability are issues such as coverage.

Contraceptive use is generally under-reported since most of the sources of data that are not from surveys, use reported data from public family planning clinics and do not capture the private sector. Also in terms of coverage it is assumed that women who are currently in a union are canvassed for this information. In reproductive health surveys the concepts of contraceptive use varies and may include ever used, current use, consistent use or some alternative concept of contraceptive use.

#### **Gender Dimension**

Data on contraceptive use have been collected primarily on women principally to facilitate ease of measurement. Access to quality family planning allows women to bear children in a relatively risk free manner

by empowering women to control the number and spacing of their children. This data needs to be complemented with statistics on unmet need for contraceptives.

#### **Data Sources**

In Member States, data for this table were sourced from community health clinics and family planning clinics. Data on contraceptive usage can also be derived from administrative sources from family planning clinics or from

reproductive health and fertility surveys. In at least one member state there is a regular survey that captures information on aspects of reproductive health behaviour such as contraceptive use. However in other member states sources range from family planning providers to ad hoc surveys thus hindering comparability among countries.

**Evaluation** 

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

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

Country	Year	Oral contraceptive (pill)	Injection	Coil (Intra- uterine device)	Condoms	Other	TOTAL	Condom Use Rate	Female Population 15-49 years	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
BZ										
	1999	9241	4005	932	4925	14962	34065	0.14	59190	0.58
DI4										
DM	1998	1206	1951	35	446	72	3710	0.12	16448	0.23
	1999	1247	1839	184	376	38	3684	0.10	16725	0.22
	2000		1963	78	392	13	3767	0.10	16966	0.22
	2001	1335	1530	163	276	80	3384	0.08	16905	0.20
	2002	1389	1628	42	260	66	3385	0.08	16839	0.20
	2003	1380	1404	38	283	32	3137	0.09	16810	0.19
JM	0004	40000	40000	0.45			40000		000.400	
	2001 2002	12662	18332	645 540	8697	26 542	40362	0.22	683408	0.06
	2002	10520	16812	519	7184	513	35548	0.20	689049	0.05
KN										
	2000	1684	841	352	2183		5060	0.43	10470	0.48
	2001	1602	871	337	3109		5919	0.53	12611	0.47
LC										
	1998		751	199		22	4203		41118	0.10
	1999		1076	311	•••	1	5366		42055	0.13
	2000		1363	440	•••	34	6546		43071	0.15
	2001 2002	5449	1619	569	•••	53	7690		42337	0.18
	2002	6203	1868	636		28	8735		43420	0.20

Sources: Belize Family Health Survey 1999 – Females, Central Statistical Office, Belize Central Statistical Office and Dominica Planned Parenthood, Dominica Statistical Institute of Jamaica and National Family Planning Board, Jamaica

Central Statistics Office and Saint Lucia Planned Parenthood Association, Saint

Lucia

Central Statistics Office, St. Kitts and Nevis

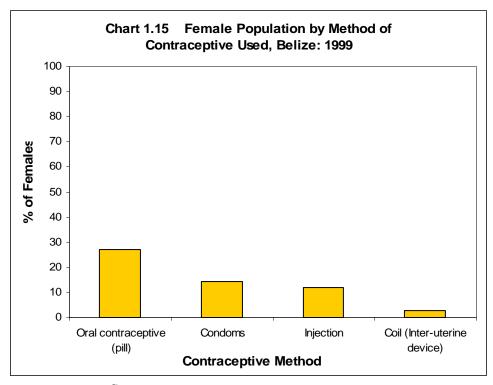
**Notes:** The category, *Other* refers to Diaphragms, Sterilization and Periodic Abstinence

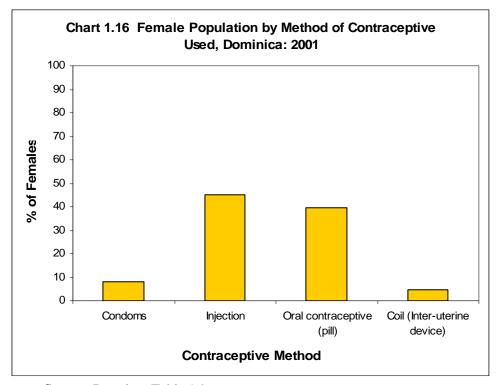
Female Population 15-49 years, is based on Appendix 1, Table 1.1(a)

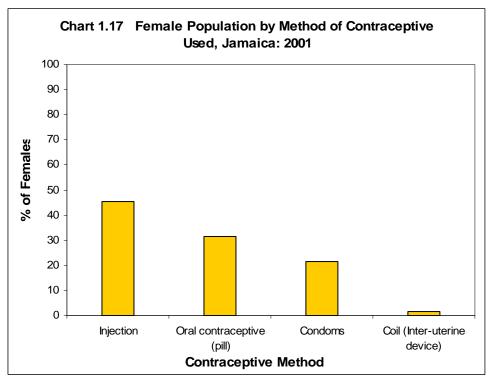
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate = Total number of females using contraceptives /

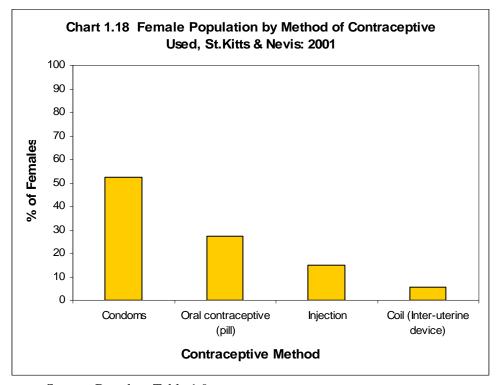
Total female

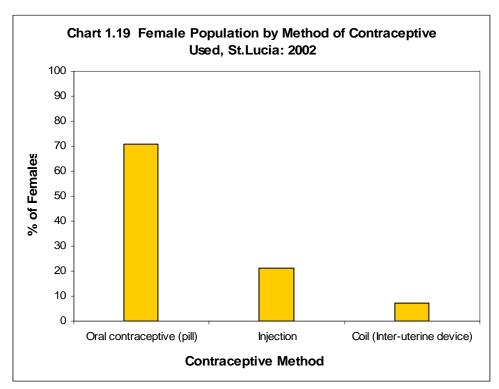
population 15-49 years











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

NH

#### **Concept and Definition**

The Household is defined as follows: (a) a one-person household, defined as an arrangement in which one person

makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of multi-person household; and (b) a multi-person household, defined as a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget. They may be related or unrelated or a combination of both related and unrelated.

The head of household is defined as that person in the household who is acknowledged as such by the other members. In some cases the term 'reference person' is used to avoid controversial issues surrounding headship that is often reported as being male rather than female.

### **Method of Computation**

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

#### **Indicator Relevance**

Data on household headship facilitate the examination of patterns and changes in the family structure and in economic well-being. Statistics on household headship therefore provide useful information on the

living arrangements, economic earners and the economic aspects relative to the provision of the needs of the household. Additionally, these statistics provide a useful indication of the number of households in which women have sole responsibility.

#### **Data Assessment**

The concept of head of household is not harmonized among Member States and Associate Members. Some countries follow the UN definition while others use the concept of the person who carries the main responsibility for the household. The source of the information on

headship is primarily derived from the census and also to a lesser extent from household surveys.

#### **Gender Dimension**

It is argued that Households headed by women have a lower standard of living than those headed by men. There are also issues concerning relationships within households that are headed by men, such that

women may not have access to the required financial resources or participate in decision making. Households can constitute a site for gender inequality and of vulnerability to poverty. Statistics on headship provide an indication of the number of households where women have sole responsibility for supporting the household. These statistics reflect the fact that while women

may be de facto heads of households they are not reported as such and hence their headship roles and responsibilities are under-reported.

**Data Sources** 

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

**Evaluation** 

Tables: 1.10 and 1.11 provide data on Population by Head of Household and Household Size. In all but two countries, households were headed by men across all household size groups. The exceptions were Saint Lucia in which

more women than men were reported as heads across all household size groups and Bermuda in which more women than men were reported as heads in the three-person household size group.

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

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

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

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

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

*Note*: ... Not available

**hh** refers to households.

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

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

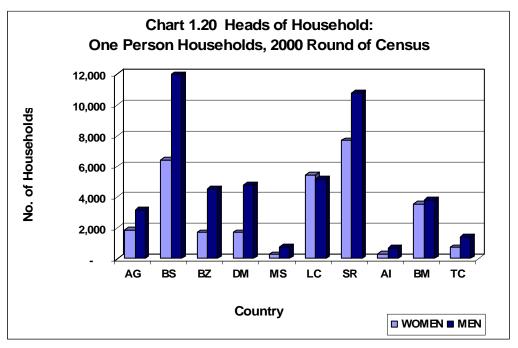
					Size of	Household	ds			
Country	Census Year	One	person hh	-	Two	person hh	-	Three	person l	hh.
					Heads o	f Househo	lds			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	9.2	15.5	24.7	9.4	10.6	20.0	9.0	9.6	18.6
BS	2000	7.3	13.7	21.0	7.5	12.5	20.0	6.6	10.2	16.8
ВВ	2000			24.7			23.0			18.5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

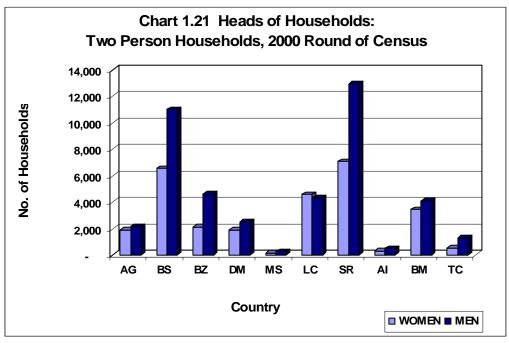
*Note*: ... Not available **hh** refers to households.

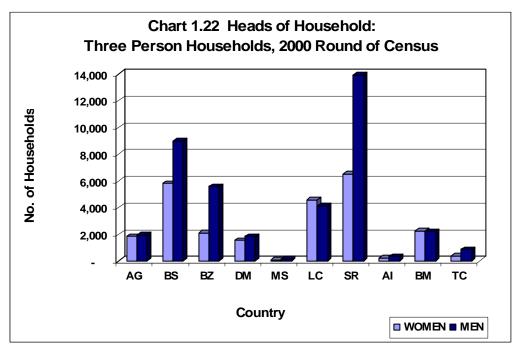
Table 1.11 Percentage Distribution of Households by Head of Household and Household Size: 2000 Round of Census

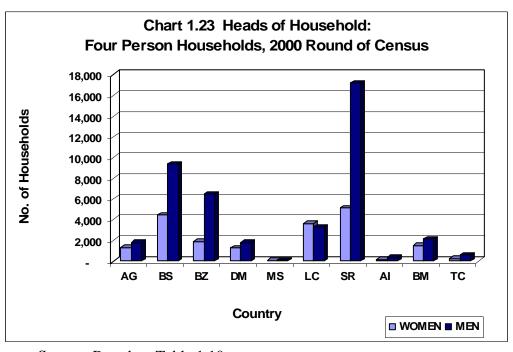
					Size	of House	holds			
Country	Census Year	Four	person l	hh.	Five or	more pers	sons		Household: s of House	
					Head	ls of Hous	eholds			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	6.5	8.9	15.4	9.4	11.9	21.3	43.5	56.5	100.0
BS	2000	5.1	10.7	15.8	10.0	16.4	26.4	36.4	63.6	100.0
BB	2000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

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









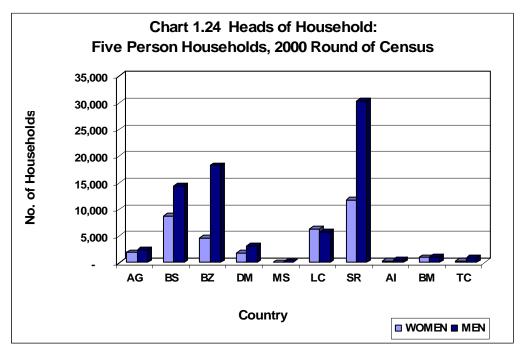


Table 1.1 (b) Type of Population Count

Country	Type of Population Count
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	De facto, which included  - Crew on board ships in harbour  - hotel and guest house visitors  - private households  - open institutions  - restricted institutions, such as prisons  - vagrants  - hotels (long-term visitors)
THE BAHAMAS	De jure (modified), which included - persons in their usual place of residence on Census Day - persons who were temporarily absent from their usual place of residence in Census Day - New born babies in hospital - persons in hospitals or other institutions - persons with no fixed place of abode - Bahamanians servicing in the diplomatic corps who were resident abroad
BARBADOS	De jure
BELIZE	De facto
DOMINCA	De facto
GRENADA	De facto
GUYANA	De facto
JAMAICA	De jure
MONTSERRAT	De facto and De jure
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	De facto
SAINT LUCIA	De facto, which included - persons living in private households - persons living in non-private dwellings, group dwellings and institutions - persons with no fixed place of abode - persons including visitors and crew on vessels in port at the time of the census - foreign military, naval, diplomatic personnel and their respective families present in the country at the time of census - persons living on offshore islands which are geographically part of Saint Lucia
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	De jure
SURINAME	De jure
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	De facto, which included - persons living in private dwellings - persons living in non-private dwellings, group dwellings and institutions - perons of no fixed place of abode (socially-displaced or homeless) - persons, including crew on ships in port at the time of the census - foreign military, naval, diplomatic personnel and their respective families present in the country at the time of the census - persons living on offshore islands which are geographically part of Trinidad & Tobago
ANGUILLA	De jure, which included - persons living 6 months and over on the island
BERMUDA	De facto and De jure
TCI	De facto

# Appendix 2 Sources of Data on Population from National Statistical Offices

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

Appendix 2 Sources of Data on Population from National Statistical Offices

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

# CHAPTER 2

# HEALTH

# H1-LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH AND AT SELECTED AGES, 1998-2004

PH

**Concept and Definition** 

Life Expectancy is the average number of years of life that males and females can be expected to live according to the age

specific death rates prevailing at a given point in time. Usually life expectancy is measured at birth representing the average number of years a newborn baby is expected to live given the prevailing death rates. Life expectancy can also be measured at five-year intervals which would represent the additional number of years on average that an individual who has reached that age can be expected to live at the prevailing mortality levels. It is essentially a hypothetical measure.

**Method of Computation** 

This indicator is compiled from information on births and deaths and is usually derived from a life table, which is a

statistical model designed primarily to measure mortality, survivorship and life expectancy.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

Life expectancy provides an indication of the health status of a country. It is affected by factors such as mortality, fertility,

access to health care etc. Trends in life expectancy of women and men, the gap between the sexes, provide indicators of health and living conditions and the relative status of women and men and can be used to make inter-country comparisons of mortality and of the quality of life. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, Cairo, Egypt, 1994) established a target for Life Expectancy of 65 years by 2005. (1)

Data Assessment

Life expectancy indicators were submitted by Member States and Associate Members. These indicators are affected by incomplete registration of births and deaths, including under-reporting of infant and child mortality statistics. To the extent that these situations exist in countries, the quality and comparability of the data would be affected.

Gender Dimension

Women are known to have an advantage over men in terms of life expectancy. This has been supported by regional and international data on life expectancy. This advantage has been linked to innate genetic and biological differences between women and men. The advantage is also affected by men experiencing higher mortality than women throughout the entire life course. In those countries however, where the life expectancy of women was lower than that of men this occurrence is indicative of cultural, economic, social or environmental factors that are detrimental to women resulting in the natural advantage of women with respect to longer life expectancy being reversed.

**Data Sources** 

The main sources of data that are used as inputs into the computation of life expectancy are derived mainly from information on births and deaths produced by the civil registration systems of countries.

**Evaluation** For every country in the region that is shown in **Table 2.1**, life expectancy at birth among women exceeded that of men except in the British Virgin Islands where in 2003 male life expectancy exceeded female by about 3 years.

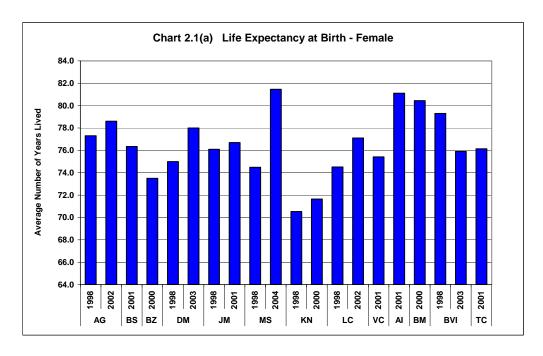
In 1998 life expectancy at birth for women ranged from approximately 69 years in Guyana to 79 years in the British Virgin Islands. The highest life expectancy at birth in 1998 was found in Jamaica where on average men could be expected to live to 73 years. The lowest life expectancy among men in 1998 was in Saint Lucia (68.6 years).

In 2002, Montserrat showed the highest life expectancy among both women and men (89 and 88.2 years respectively). In 2002, the lowest Life Expectancy for women was in the British Virgin Islands with 75.9 years, while for men the lowest life expectancy was in Dominica with 72 years.

Comparing the gap between women and men from 1998 to the latest year of data available for each Member State, the gap widened in the following member countries in favour of women: Dominica from 4 years in 1998 to 6 years, Jamaica (3.4 to 4 years), Montserrat from 4.7 to 5.4, St. Kitts and Nevis (from 3.3 to 4.1). A narrowing of the gap was evident in Antigua and Barbuda (5.2 to 4.7 years); Saint Lucia (5.9 to 3.8 years) and in the British Virgin Islands (from approximately 6.9 years to 3 years).

In terms of age specific life expectancy, on average the estimated remaining number of years women at age 65 could be expected to live in 1998 ranged from a low of 14.2 years in St. Kitts and Nevis to a high of 18.4 years in Jamaica. Among men in 1990, life expectancy at age 65 years was highest in Montserrat (19.6 years) and lowest in St. Kitts/Nevis (12.5 years) in 1998. By 2002, there were increases in life expectancy at age 65 years for both women and men, with Montserrat showing the highest levels for both women (30 years) and men (28 years).

While we do not have data for 2005, CARICOM countries appear to be able to achieve the ICPD target of life expectancy of 65 years by 2005.



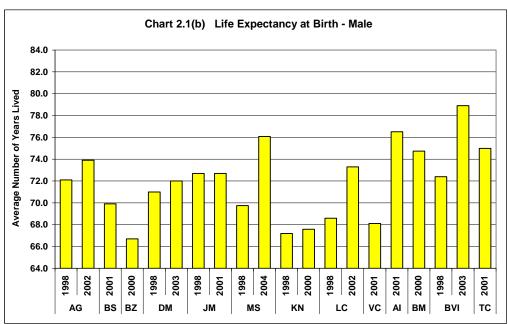


Table 2.1- Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998 – 2005

Carrature		At Birth		5 Years		15 Years		30 Years	
Country	Year	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG									
AU	1998	77.3	72.1	72.9	67.6	63.0	57.7	48.7	44.2
	1999	76.2	70.3	71.9	66.5	61.9	56.8	47.6	42.8
	2000	78.1	72.2	74.2	68.2	64.2	58.4	49.4	44.3
	2001	78.4	72.7	69.3	67.9	59.4	58.2	45.2	44.5
	2002	78.6	73.9	74.5	69.8	64.2	60.0	49.5	45.7
	2002	<b>73.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>						
	2004	74.1	69.3						
	2005	74.4	69.5						
ВВ			00.0	•••		•••			
	1998	78.3	71.7						
	1999	78.4	72.0						
	2000	78.5	72.2						
	2001	78.6	72.7						
	2002	78.8	<i>72.8</i>						
	2003	<i>79.0</i>	73.1						
	2004	79.2	73.4						
	2005	79.4	<i>73.7</i>						
BS									
	1998	72.1	65.9						
	1999	<i>72.5</i>	66.5						
	2000	72.9	67.2						
	2001	76.4	69.9	72.1	65.7	62.2	55.9	48.1	42.5
	2002	73.6	68.5						
	2003	74.2	68.9						
	2004	74.7	69.3						•••
D.7	2005	75.2	69.8	•••		•••		•••	
BZ	4000	77.0	70.0						
	1998	77.3	72.3	• • • •	• • • •	•••	• • • •	•••	•••
	1999	<b>77.7</b>	<b>72.4</b>	•••	• • • •	•••	• • • •	•••	•••
	2000 2001	73.5 <b>78.4</b>	66.7 <b>72.7</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	2001	78.8	72.7 72.8	•••		•••	• • • •	•••	•••
	2002	78.8	72.8 72.9		•••		•••	•••	•••
	2003	78.9	72.9 73.0		•••		•••	•••	•••
	2005	79.0	73.1		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
DM	2000	7 3.0	70.1	•••	•••	•••		•••	
	1998	75.0	71.0	72.0	68.0	62.0	58.0	48.0	44.0
	1999	75.0	71.0	72.0	67.0	62.0	58.0	47.0	44.0
	2000	75.0	71.0	71.0	67.0	62.0	57.0	47.0	43.0
	2001	76.8	73.4	73.4	69.9	63.6	60.0	50.2	46.4
	2002	77.0	72.0	73.0	68.0	63.0	58.0	49.0	44.0
	2003	78.0	72.0	74.0	68.0	64.0	59.0	49.0	45.0
	2004	77.7	71.8						
	2005	77.7	71.7						

**Note**: Data in **bold italics** was sourced from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition

Table 2.1 Cont'd - Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998 – 2005

1998 – 2005												
Country	Year	45 Ye		60 Ye		65 Ye						
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men					
AG												
AO	1998	34.4	30.5	21.9	19.1	18.0	14.9					
	1999		29.4	21.7	14.5	18.0	13.7					
	2000		30.6	23.0	19.7	18.6	16.4					
	2001	31.7	31.7	19.4	20.1	15.1	16.3					
	2002	35.5	32.3	23.2	19.6	19.0	16.0					
	2003		•••		•••		•••					
	2004											
	2005											
BB												
	1998											
	1999											
	2000											
	2001											
	2002			•••								
	2003											
	2004		•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •					
	2005		•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•••					
BS	2003			•••		•••						
ВО	1000											
	1998		•••		•••	•••	•••					
	1999		•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••					
	2000											
	2001	35.0	30.6	22.7	19.7	18.7	16.3					
	2002											
	2003					• • •						
	2004											
	2005											
BZ												
	1998											
	1999											
	2000											
	2001											
	2002											
	2003			•••								
	2004											
	2005											
DM	2000		•••	•••		•••	•••					
	1998	35.0	31.0	22.0	20.0	18.0	16.0					
	1999		31.0	22.0	20.0	18.0	16.0					
	2000			21.0			16.0					
			30.0		19.0	17.0						
	2001	36.0	33.0	22.2	20.1	18.4	16.1					
	2002		31.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	16.0					
	2003		32.0	23.0	19.0	19.0	16.0					
	2004		•••	•••		•••						
	2005		•••	•••	• • •							

Women and Men in the Caribbean Community: Facts and Figures, 1998-2005

Table 2.1 Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998-2005

			Birth		ears	15 Y		Ages: 1998-200 30 Years	
Country	Year								
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
GD									
	1998	68.7	65.5						
	1999	68.8	65.6						
	2000	69.0	65.8						
	2001	69.1	65.9	•••	•••	•••			•••
				•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	2002	69.3	66.1	•••	•••		• • • •		•••
	2003	69.5	66.3	• • • •		• • • •		•••	•••
	2004	69.7	66.5	• • • •					• • • •
	2005	69.9	66.6						
GY									
	1998	65.8	<i>59.0</i>						
	1999	65.9	<i>59.4</i>						
	2000	66.1	59.8						
	2001	66.3	60.2						
	2002	69.0	63.1						
	2003	67.2	61.3						
	2004	67.9	62.0						
	2005	68.6	62.8						•••
JM	2003	00.0	02.0	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
JIVI	1000	76 1	70.7	72.7	60 E	62.0	E0 7	10.1	1E G
	1998	76.1	72.7	72.7	69.5	62.8	59.7	48.4	45.6
	1999	74.5	69.9	• • • •	• • • •	• • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
	2000	74.6	69.7						• • • •
	2001	76.7	72.7	72.9	69.3	63.1	59.2	48.7	45.7
	2002	74.7	69.5						
	2003	74.8	69.6						
	2004	74.9	69.7						
	2005	<i>75.0</i>	69.8						
MS									
	1998	74.5	69.8	69.5	64.8	59.5	54.8	44.5	41.8
	1999	87.5	70.1	82.5	65.1	72.5	55.1	57.5	42.9
	2000	83.1	79.0	78.1	74.0	68.1	64.0	53.1	51.8
	2001	82.0	79.7	77.0	74.7	67.0	64.7	53.9	54.0
	2002	89.0	88.2	84.0	83.2	74.0	73.2	61.3	58.2
	2003	85.0	76.4	80.0	71.4	70.0	61.4	55.0	46.4
	2004	81.5	76.1	76.5	71.1	66.5	61.1	51.5	46.1
121	2005	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••
KN									
	1998	70.5	67.2	67.5	64.0	54.5	54.3	43.4	40.1
	1999	71.8	68.0	68.8	64.6	58.8	55.0	44.7	40.9
	2000	71.7	67.6	68.6	63.8	58.8	54.2	44.4	40.0
	2001	74.0	68.2						
	2002	74.3	68.5						
	2003	74.6	68.8						
	2004	74.9	69.0						
	2005	<i>75.2</i>	69.3						
LC	2000	75.2	03.3					•••	
_0	4000	715	60.6	70.7	64.4	64.0	EAR	46.2	40.0
	1998	74.5	68.6	70.7	64.4	61.0	54.8	46.3	40.9
	1999	74.5	68.9	70.8	65.4	61.0	55.6	46.5	41.9
	2000	77.2	71.0	73.1	67.1	63.3	57.5	48.6	43.6
	2001	78.2	73.2	74.4	69.1	64.6	59.6	49.9	46.2
	2002	77.1	73.3	73.8	69.5	64.0	59.6	49.8	46.0
	2003	74.6	70.9						
	2004	74.9	71.1						
	2005	75.1	71.4						

**Note**: Data in **bold italics** was sourced from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition

Table 2.1 Cont'd - Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998 – 2005

	1998 – 2005										
Country	Year	45 Ye		60 Ye		65 Ye					
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men				
GD											
<b>-</b>	1998										
	1999			•••	•••						
	2000			•••	•••	•••	•••				
	2001		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				
	2001		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				
				•••	•••	•••	•••				
	2003	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••					
	2004	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••					
GY	2005										
Gi	4000										
	1998				•••		•••				
	1999	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				
	2000		•••		•••	•••	•••				
	2001						•••				
	2002						•••				
	2003										
	2004										
	2005										
JM											
	1998	34.6	32.4	22.1	20.2	18.4	16.8				
	1999										
	2000										
	2001	35.1	32.8	22.6	20.8	18.9	17.4				
	2002										
	2003										
	2004										
	2005										
MS											
	1998	32.5	26.8	20.2	22.3	15.2	19.6				
	1999	42.5	27.9	27.5	16.3	24.1	13.1				
	2000	44.0	38.1	35.2	24.2	30.8	19.2				
	2001	38.9	39.0	25.3	25.9	21.5	22.0				
	2002	46.3	43.2	35.0	31.6	30.0	28.0				
	2003	41.8	32.3	31.2	20.4	27.5	19.0				
	2004	39.6	31.1	27.3	17.5	22.3	14.6				
	2005										
KN	2003	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				
1414	1998	29.7	27.6	17.5	15.7	14.2	12.5				
	1999	31.0	28.3	18.3	16.6	14.2	13.5				
	2000	30.8	27.6	18.6	15.9	14.8	13.2				
	2001					•••	•••				
	2002			•••		• • • •	•••				
	2003	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••				
	2004					•••					
1.0	2005										
LC											
	1998	32.8	28.0	20.2	16.9	16.7	14.1				
	1999	32.6	28.7	20.6	16.9	17.1	14.0				
	2000	34.5	30.3	21.6	19.1	18.5	15.3				
	2001	35.7	32.9	23.2	21.4	19.6	18.1				
	2002	35.8	32.7	23.1	22.2	19.5	18.6				
	2003										
	2004										
	2005										

Table 2.1 Cont'd - Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	At B	Birth	5 Ye	ears	15 Ye	ears	30 Ye	ears
Country	rear	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
VC									
	1998	73.0	67.7						
	1999	72.9	67.9						
	2000	72.9	68.1						
	2001	75.4	68.1	71.7	64.9	61.9	55.3	47.6	41.8
	2002	72.8	68.5						
	2003	73.0	68.7						
	2004	73.2	68.9						
	2005	73.4	69.1						
SR									
	1998	71.9	66.2						
	1999	72.1	66.2						
	2000	72.2	66.1						
	2001	72.3	66.0						
	2002	72.5	66.0						
	2003	72.7	66.2						
	2004	72.9	66.4						
	2005	73.1	66.6						
TT									
	1998	71.7	<i>67.0</i>						
	1999	71.6	<i>67.0</i>						
	2000	71.4	66.9						
	2001	71.3	66.9		• • •				
	2002	71.1	66.8				• • •		
	2003		67.0	•••			• • •		
	2004	71.4	67.2	•••			• • •		
	2005	71.5	67.4						

**Note**: Data in **bold italics** was sourced from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition

Table 2.1 Cont'd - Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	45 Ye	ears	60 Ye	ears	65 Years		
Country	rear	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
VC								
	1998							
	1999		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	2000	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
			20.2				440	
	2001	34.2	29.3	21.7	17.5	17.5	14.3	
	2002		•••	•••	•••	•••		
	2003	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
	2004							
	2005							
SR								
	1998							
	1999							
	2000							
	2001							
	2002							
	2003							
	2004							
	2005							
TT								
	1998							
	1999							
	2000							
	2001							
	2002							
	2003	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	2004		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	2004		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	2003		•••	•••		•••	•••	

Table 2.1 Cont'd - Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	At E	Birth	5 Ye	ears	15 Ye		30 Ye	ears
	ı oui	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Women	Men	Women	Men
ASSOCIATE MEN	IBERS								
Al									
	1998	79.6	74.7						
	1999	80.6	<i>75.7</i>						
	2000	79.1	74.2						
	2001	81.1	76.5	76.4	72.1	66.4	62.1	52.7	48.4
	2002		76.8						
	2003		77.1						
	2004		77.4				•••		
D.84	2005	82.7	77.7						
ВМ	4000	75.0	740						
	1998		74.2				•••		•••
	1999	<b>76.1</b> 80.4	<b>74.4</b>	 75 G	 70.0	 GE G		 E0 G	 45 2
	2000 2001	76.6	74.7 <b>74.7</b>	75.6	70.0	65.6	60.0	50.6	45.3
	2001		74.7 74.9		•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••
	2002		74.3 75.1				•••		•••
	2003		75.2						
	2005	77.6	75.4						
VI		1110							
	1998	79.3	72.4						
	1999	78.6	70.2						
	2000	80.1	75.3						
	2001	77.7	73.2						
	2002	75.9	76.6						
	2003		78.9						
	2004		75.2						
	2005	77.6	75.4						
TC									
	1998		70.7						
	1999	75.2	70.9	•••			• • • •	•••	•••
	2000	<b>75.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>		 GE 2	 EG 2	 EE 2		
	2001 2002	76.1 <b>76.1</b>	75.0 <b>71.6</b>	66.3	65.3	56.3	55.3	42.5	41.6
	2002		71.6 71.8	•••	•••	•••		•••	
	2003		71.8 72.1				•••		•••
	2004	76.8	72.1 72.3	•••			•••		•••
	2000	70.0	12.3	•••			•••		•••

**Note**: Data in **bold italics** was sourced from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition

Table 2.1 Cont'd - Life Expectancy at Birth and at Selected Ages:

1998 – 2005

Country	Year	45 Ye	ears	60 Ye	ears	65 Ye	ears
Country	rear	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
ASSOCIATE MEN	IBERS						
Al							
	1998						
	1999						
	2000	•••		•••			
	2001	38.3	34.7	24.0	21.1	19.4	16.5
	2002	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	2003	•••		•••	•••		•••
	2004 2005	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
ВМ	2003	•••	•••	•••		•••	
<b>5</b>	1998						
	1999						
	2000	36.2	31.2	22.7	18.3	18.5	14.6
	2001						
	2002						
	2003						
	2004						
	2005						
VI							
	1998	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
	1999						
	2000 2001	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	2001	•••					
	2002		•••	•••			
	2004						
	2005						
TC							
	1998						
	1999						
	2000						
	2001	31.6	30.7	18.0	17.3	13.0	12.3
	2002						
	2003	•••		•••		•••	
	2004	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	2005			•••			

# H2-CRUDE BIRTH RATE PER 1000 PERSONS, 1998-2004

PH

**Concept and Definition** 

The Crude Birth Rate is defined as the number of live births<sup>1</sup> per 1000 population in a given year usually the mid-year population.

**Method of Computation** 

The formula for computing the Crude Birth Rate is as follows:

Indicator Relevance

The Crude Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility because the denominator contains the total population. Not all of the persons in the population are exposed to the risk of childbearing such as males, children and the elderly as well as sexual inactive and non-fecund women i.e. women who are not able to physiologically bear children. Despite this shortcoming the rate can be used to measure short-term changes in fertility and is therefore useful as a general measure of fertility levels within a particular population. Births are also an important component of population change and hence the Crude Birth Rate indicates the contribution that births make to population growth. The Crude Birth Rate is also an indicator of policies that are aimed at changing reproductive behaviour.

**Data Assessment** 

The quality and coverage of births are affected by national practices for defining and reporting births, which vary between countries. Data on births are derived mainly from the civil registration systems. The tracy of the information produced by these systems vary from country to

completeness and accuracy of the information produced by these systems vary from country to country. As noted earlier the mid-year population is used in computing this measure as an approximate measure of the population exposed to risk. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The United Nations Demographic Yearbook 2002 defined a live birth as: "the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta attached, each product of such a birth is considered live-born regardless of gestation."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A more reliable estimate would be to express the number of births as a percentage of the total person years lived if this data is available.

Gender Dimension

On average more boys are born than girls due to a natural biological advantage among boys. In some parts of the world girls are less likely to be desired and more likely to be the subject of sex selection and infanticide. Therefore the data can point to discriminatory practices against girls.

Data Sources Similar to deaths data on live births used in computing the Crude Birth Rate are derived from information from the administrative records of the civil registration systems. Population mid-year estimates are usually produced by the national statistical agencies. With the exception of St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines for 2002, all countries provided data for the period 1998-2002. In 2003 and 2004, data was available for 7 and 4 countries respectively. Only Jamaica had data for 2005.

**Evaluation**Table 2.2 shows Crude Birth Rates for the period 1998-2003 (with limited data for the period 2004 and 2005) based on available data. Generally for all the countries the Crude Birth rates fluctuated during this period.

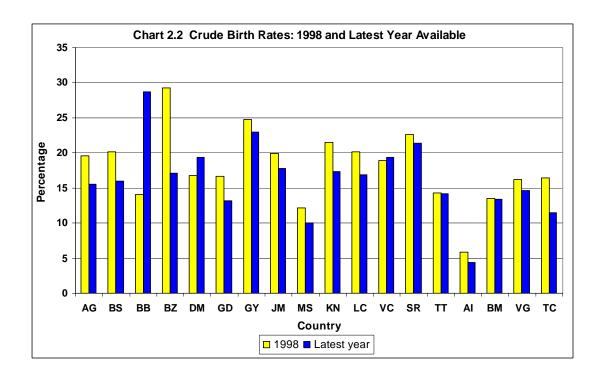
**Belize** recorded the highest birth rates moving from **28.7** births in 1998 **to 29.1** births per 1000 mid year population in 2003. In 2002, high birth rates were also evident in Guyana and Suriname. In these two countries the birth rates declined from 24.7 and 22.9 births per 1000 mid year population) in 1998 to 22.9 and 21.4 births per 1000 mid year population respectively in 2002.

Anguilla, Montserrat, Bermuda and Barbados were the countries that recorded the lowest number of births per 1000 persons of the mid year population with rates of 5.8; 12.1; 13.5; and 13.2 in 1998 respectively and 4.4; 11.8; 13.4 and 14.1 in 2002 for Anguilla and Bermuda and 2004 in Montserrat and Barbados. Montserrat had a crude birth rate of 10.0 in 2004.

The largest decline in the rates were observed in the Turks and Caicos Islands where between 1998-2004 the rates fell from 16.5 to 11.5 a decline of 5 births per 1000 mid year population. In the case of Bermuda, Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines the rates remained relatively constant throughout the period with slight variations during the period.

Table 2.2 Crude Birth Rates: 1998 - 2005

Country				Υe	ar			
Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
AG	19.6	18.8	21.1	18.0	15.6			
BS	20.1	18.0	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.0		
ВВ	13.2	14.4	14.1	15.1	14.1	14.0	13.4	
BZ	28.7	29.3	29.3	28.0	28.1	29.1		
DM	17.2	18.0	16.8	17.1	15.4	15.0		
GD	19.4	18.4	17.6	17.9	16.8			
GY	24.7	22.2	25.3	24.9	22.9			
JM	19.9	19.0	18.8	18.5	16.9	17.9	17.9	17.8
MS	12.1	13.3	12.3	10.4	11.8	8.8	10.0	
KN	21.5	20.3	20.2	17.3				
LC	20.1	20.2	19.1	18.3	16.9			
VC	19.0	19.5	19.2	19.3				
SR	22.6	22.2	21.1	20.7	21.4			
тт	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.2	•••			
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
Al	5.8	5.3	6.4	4.3	4.4			
вм	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4			
VG	16.2	15.4	12.2	12.6	14.7			
тс	16.5	17.0	15.7	13.6	7.3	9.7	11.5	



## H3-CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1000 PERSONS, 1998-2004

PH

**Concept and Definition** 

The Crude Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1000 population, usually the mid-year population.

Number of Deaths (i)

Crude Death Rate (CDR)=

Estimated Mid-Year Population (i)

Note: (i) refers to Female; Male or Total

Indicator Relevance

The Crude Death Rate is the simplest and most common measure of mortality. It is used to describe the general death rate of the total population of an area. It can also be used to describe the general death rate of any population group such as the male or female population, the locally born population or the urban/rural population.

**Data Assessment** 

The number of deaths is derived from the civil registration system. The reliability of statistics on deaths and other vital statistics is affected by factors related to the completeness of registration of deaths including

late registrations, effectiveness of laws governing vital registration and the compliance with these laws. Regional comparability of the data is limited by deviations from the standard definitions of vital events particularly with regard to the recording of live births and infant deaths. For example in some cases an infant must survive for at least 24 hours to be counted as a birth. Infants who die before this period expires may not be recorded as either a birth or a death. This effectively under-counts the number of live births and deaths. Thus the rates presented are limited by the extent to which member countries adhere to accepted standard definitions of the vital events.

**Gender Dimension** 

The higher mortality rates among men are indicative of the higher risk factors among men as compared to women. Men are more likely to have higher total mortality at every stage of the life course generally,

men are more likely to be exposed to the risks of specific forms of violence and preventable factors such as smoking, alcohol and other drugs. Another possible factor could be that preventative medical seeking behaviour is higher among women than men.

#### **Data Sources**

The Crude Death Rate is compiled from information derived from death certificates of the civil registration system. The population used in the denominator is usually sourced from mid-year population estimates produced by statistical agencies. For the period 1998-2001, data were received from 18 countries, 14 Member States and 4 Associate Members.

#### **Evaluation**

In *Table 2.3*, the majority of Member States, showed decreases in the crude death rate from 1998 to the latest year of data available in the 2000 period,. For example, Antigua and Barbuda moved from a Crude Death

Rate of 6.5 in the year 1998 to 5.5 in 2002; The Bahamas from 6.1 percent in 1998 to 5.2 percent in 2003; Belize from 5.7 to 4.8 percent and Dominica from 8.0 to 7.9 percent and Bermuda from 8.3 to 6.5 percent. There were however moderate increases in Guyana 6.5 to 6.7 percent; Suriname 6.2 to 6.6 percent; British Virgin Islands 4.5 to 5.5 percent and in Turks and Caicos 1.5 to 1.8 percent. Most Member States/Associate Members did not display a persistent declining trend, but rather fluctuations for this indicator occurred in the intervening years. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago respectively had the same rate in 1998 and in the latest year available.

The lowest death rates were seen in Turks and Caicos in 1998 with 1.5 deaths per 1000 population and 1.8 in 2004 and the highest rates were evident in Montserrat - 20.9 in 1998 and 13.0 in 2004. This high death rate is indicative of the unprecedented large number of deaths relative to the population size. The second highest death rates were evident in Barbados, which has an ageing population. In 2004 and 2001, the crude death for Barbados stood at 9.1 per 1000 population from 9.5 in 1998. Tate stood at 9.1 per 1000 population from 9.5 in 1998. St Kitts and Nevis had crude death rates ranging from 7.6 (2001) to 9.8 (1999) and Dominica from 7.1 (2000) to 8.6 (1999). The crude death rate was generally higher for men than for women except Barbados 2002; Grenada and Dominica 2000; and Guyana and Montserrat 2000, Anguilla (1999 and 2000) and Turks and Caicos where the crude death rate was higher among women from 1998 to 2000 and 2003.

## For selected Member States and Associate Members the following trends were observed:

- Antigua and Barbuda: Crude Death rates declined from a high in 1999 of 6.2 and 8.2 to its lowest point of 5.3 and 6.3 percent in 2002 for women and men respectively.
- *Belize*: The death rates for women in Belize during the period were on average amongst the lowest in the region second only to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The lowest rates for women of 3.7 and 3.9 were recorded in 1999 and 2001 respectively compared to the lowest for men of 6.1 and 5.9 for men. The lowest for men of 5.6 and 5.9 in 2001 and 2002 respectively. Overall the rates declined in 1998 from 4.7 and 6.6 to 4.0 and 5.6 in 2002 for women and men respectively.

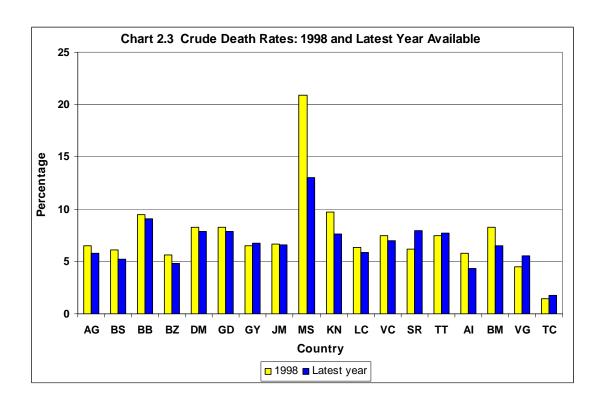
- *Guyana:* During the period 1998 to 2002, this country recorded its highest rates for women 7.7 in 2002 up from 5.5 in 1998, and for men 7.6 at the start of the period in 1998 declining to 5.7 by 2002.
- *Jamaica:* Crude death rates were available for the period 1998 to 2005 but only disaggregated by sex for the period 1998 to 2002. The rates declined steadily between 1998 to 2001 moving from 6.1 and 7.2 to 4.8 and 6.4 for women and men respectively for those years. From 2002 total crude death rates increased from 6.1 to 6.6 by 2005.
- *Montserrat;* Even though the death rates declined appreciably between 1998 and 2004 they still ranked among the highest in the region. In fact the rates declined by 9.7 and 6.6 percentage points moving from 20.0 and 21.6 in 1998 to 10.3 and 15.0 in 2004 for women and men respectively. The rates in 1998 were more than double that of Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis for the same period both countries having the second highest death rates in the region.
- *Saint Lucia:* Crude death rates moved from 5.7 and 7.0 in 1998 to 5.6 and 6.3 in 2002 for women and men respectively.
- *St. Vincent and the Grenadines:* Crude death rates moved from 7.1 and 7.8 in 1998 to 6.3 and 7.7 in 2001 for women and men respectively.
- *Suriname:* Only total crude death rates were available. Between 1998 to 2004 the rates increased steadily only dropping slightly in 2001/2002. By 2004 it had moved up to 8.0 percent from 6.2 in 1998.
- *Trinidad and Tobago:* Only total crude death rates were available. During the period 1998-2001 these rates fluctuated, moving from 7.7 in 1998 to 8.0 in 1999 before declining to 7.5 in 2000 and increasing to 7.7 in 2001.
- *Anguilla*: Crude death rates moved from 5.7 and 5.9 in 1998 to 3.5 and 5.3 in 2002 for women and men respectively.
- *Bermuda:* This country recorded the highest rates among the Associate Members. For the period 1998 to 2002 the rates observed in 1998 was 7.6 and 9.0 moving to 6.5 and 6.6 in 2002 for women and men respectively.
- *Turks and Caicos Islands:* registered the lowest Crude rates amongst the Member States and Associate Members. The rates moved from 1.6 and 1.3 in 1998 to 1.4 and 2.2 in 2004 for women and men respectively.

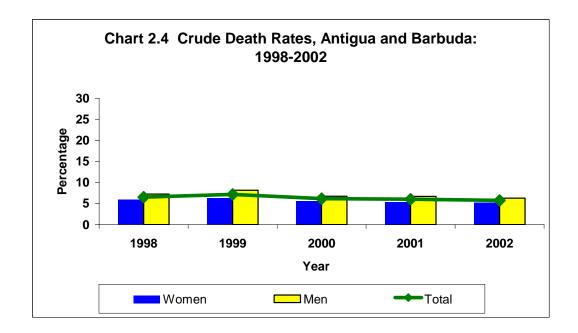
Table 2.3 Crude Death Rates: 1998-2004

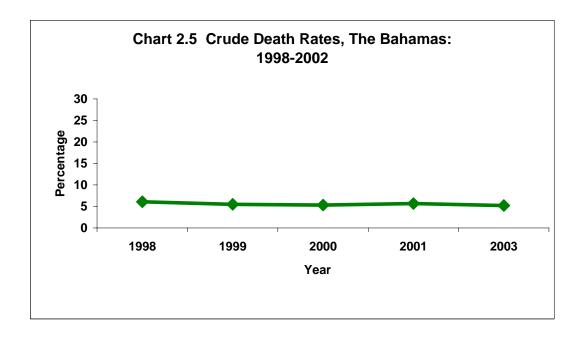
Country	Year	Crude	e Death	Rate	Country	Year	Crude	e Death	Rate
		Women	Men	Total			Women	Men	Total
AG					GY				
	1998		7.2	6.5		1998	5.5	7.6	6.5
	1999		8.2	7.2		1999	4.3	6.6	5.4
	2000	5.7	6.7	6.2		2000	5.5	7.5	6.5
	2001	5.4	6.7	6.0		2001	5.4	7.1	6.2
BS	2002	5.3	6.3	5.8	JM	2002	7.7	5.7	6.7
Б	1998			6.1	JIVI	1998	6.1	7.2	6.6
	1999			5.5		1999	5.6	7.1	6.3
	2000			5.3		2000	5.1	6.7	5.9
	2001			5.7		2001	4.8	6.4	5.6
	2003			5.2		2002	5.4	6.8	6.1
						2003			6.4
						2004			6.4
					140	2005			6.6
ВВ	1000	0.4	0.7	0.5	MS	1000	20.0	04.0	20.0
	1998 1999		9.7 9.1	9.5 9.0		1998 1999	20.0 12.8	21.6 21.3	20.9 13.0
	2000		9.5	9.1		2000	15.6	11.4	17.0
	2001	8.0	9.1	8.7		2001	11.0	11.1	11.0
	2002		8.4	8.5		2002	10.5	8.9	10.0
	2003	8.4	9.3	8.8		2003	12.1	12.1	12.0
	2004	8.9	9.3	9.1		2004	10.3	15.0	13.0
BZ					KN				
	1998		6.6	5.7		1998	9.1	10.3	9.7
	1999	3.7	6.1	4.9		1999	10.0	10.2	9.8
	2000	5.2	7.1 5.9	6.1 4.9		2000	8.7 7.4	9.0	8.8
	2001 2002	3.9 4.0	5.9 5.6	4.8		2001	7.4	7.9	7.6
DM	2002	4.0	5.0	4.0	LC				
	1998	7.5	9.0	8.3		1998	5.7	7.0	6.3
	1999	8.4	8.8	8.6		1999	5.7	6.8	6.3
	2000		7.1	7.1		2000	5.7	6.8	5.6
	2001	7.0	7.4	7.2		2001	5.8	6.8	6.3
	2002		8.7	8.4		2002	5.6	6.3	5.9
GD	2003	7.5	8.4	7.9	VC				
GD	1998	7.5	9.0	8.3	VC	1998	7.1	7.8	7.5
	1998		8.8	8.6		1998	7.1	7.6 7.7	7.5 7.5
	2000		7.1	7.1		2000	5.2	7.3	6.3
	2001	7.0	7.4	7.2		2001	6.3	7.7	7.0
	2002	8.2	8.7	8.4					-
	2003	7.5	8.4	7.9					

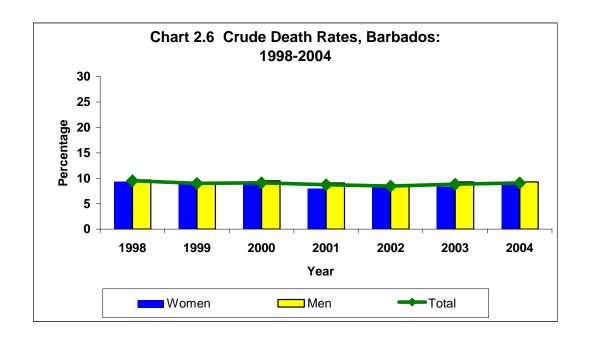
Table 2.3 Cont'd Crude Death Rates: 1998-2004

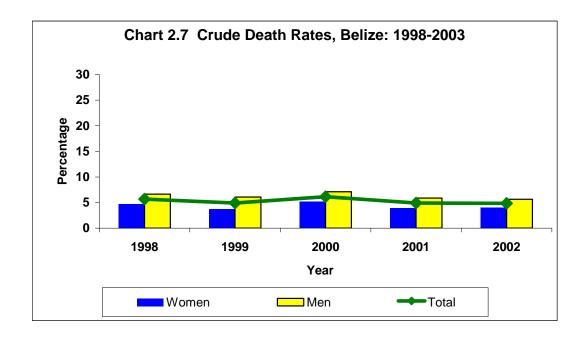
Country	Year	Crude	Death	Rate	Country	Year	Crude	Death	Rate
		Women	Men	Total			Women	Men	Total
SR					TT				
	1998			6.2		1998			7.7
•	1999			6.5		1999			8.0
2	2000			6.7		2000			7.5
2	2001			6.6		2001			7.7
2	2002			6.6					
2	2003			7.7					
	2004			8.0					
ASSOCIATE MEMBI	ERS								
Al					VG				
•	1998	5.7	5.9	5.8		2000			4.5
•	1999	6.5	4.1	5.3		2001			4.9
2	2000	6.7	6.3	6.5		2002			4.6
2	2001	3.4	5.3	4.3		2003			4.9
	2002	3.5	5.3	4.4		2004			5.5
BM					TC				
	1998	7.6	9.0	8.3		1998	_	1.3	1.5
	1999	6.4	8.1	7.3		1999		2.1	2.3
	2000	7.5	7.7	7.6		2000	_	3.3	3.6
	2001	6.1	8.2	7.1		2001	3.3	3.6	3.5
2	2002	6.5	6.6	6.5		2002	_	2.7	2.3
						2003		2.7	2.8
						2004	1.4	2.2	1.8

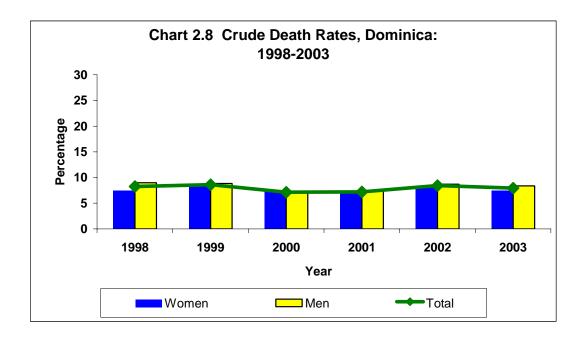


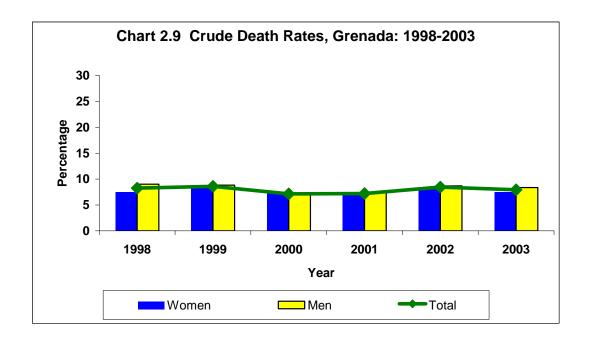


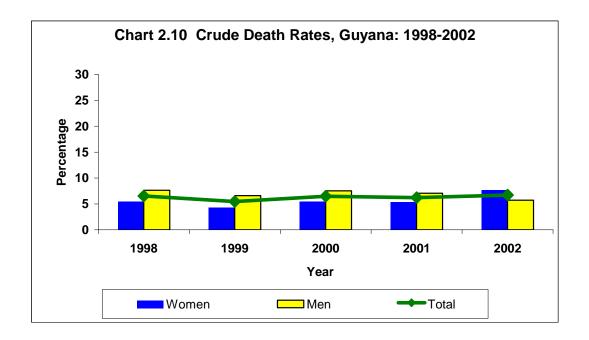


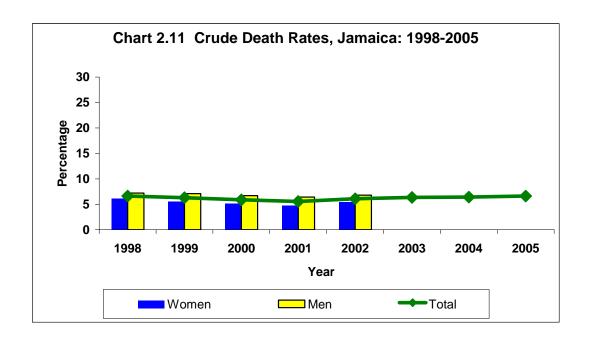


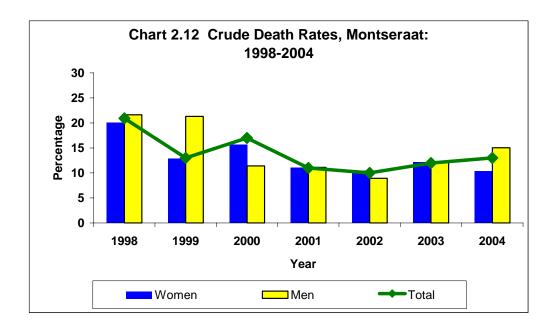


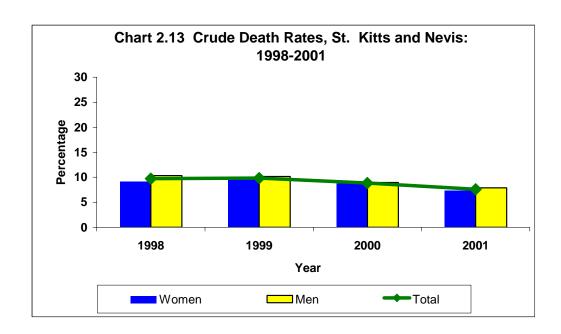


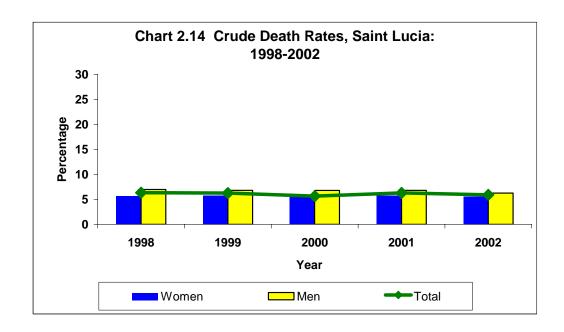


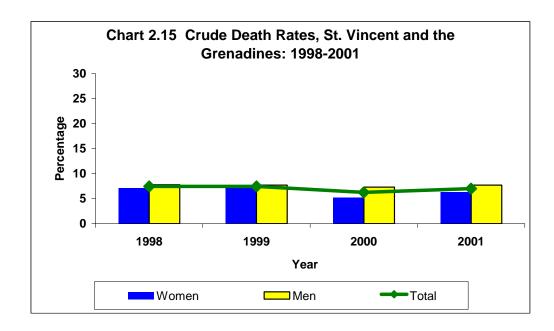


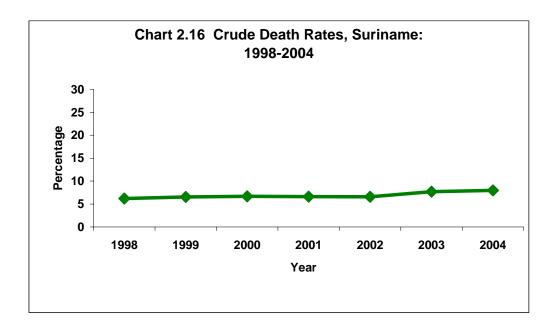


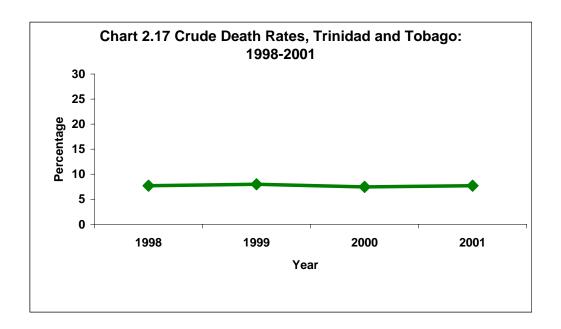


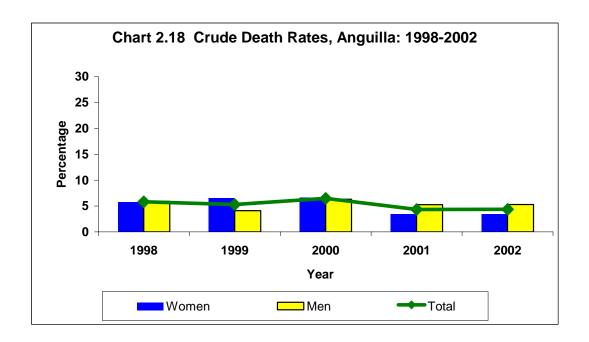


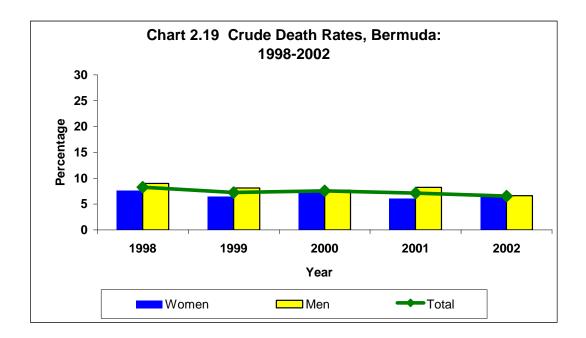


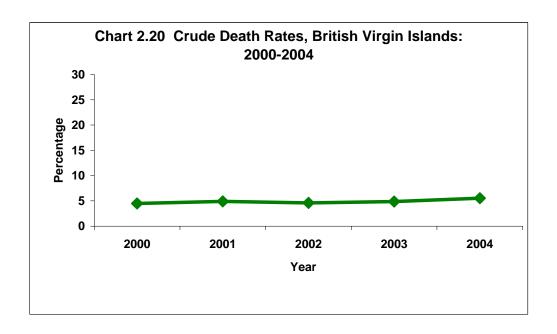


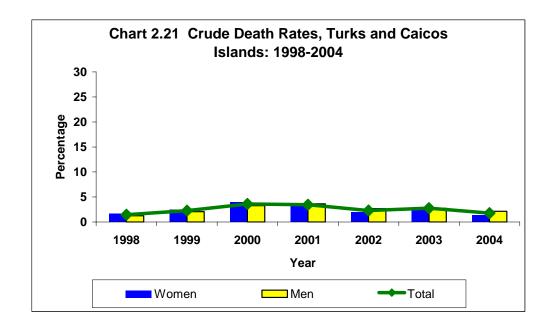












# H4-NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS AND DEATHS TO CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

PH

## **Concept and Definition**

The number of infant deaths is the number of deaths to children under one year of age in a given year reported by the relevant official authorities. Deaths to children under five years are similarly defined.

**Method of Computation** 

The counts of the above defined groups as measured by the appropriate authorities provide the select figures.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

Infant and under five mortality are the critical indicators of the level of child health and the overall development of a country and are used for monitoring the quality and availability of services in the health

care system and specifically perinatal health care and the preventative system. Basic health care for all children is a provision of several international conventions including the Rights of the Child and Agenda 21. Because under five deaths are preventable, relatively high mortality among children under five is an indication of a significant public health problem.

#### **Data Assessment**

Regional comparability of the data is limited by deviations from the standard definitions of vital events. As indicated under the Crude Death rate, in some member countries an infant must survive for at

least 24 hours to be counted as a birth. Infants who die before this period expires are not recorded as either a birth or a death. This practice effectively under-counts the number of live births and deaths and hence the corresponding infant and under five mortality deaths and the death rates are affected. Thus the rates presented are limited by the extent to which member countries adhere to accepted standard definitions of the vital event.

Also affecting the reliability and accuracy of the data are the varying levels of completeness of registration of deaths in member countries. In some member countries coverage of vital events occurring in private institutions is under-reported as well as coverage in all geographic areas, particularly rural areas of some countries where due to the remoteness and/ or legal issues practices of recording live births and infant deaths may not be followed. These factors limit the comparability of the data on under five mortality and highlight the need to harmonize concepts, definitions and methodologies particularly the practical aspects of measurement in these areas. With the exception of Jamaica, data was available for all countries during the period 1998-2002. Six countries had data for 2003 while 2 countries had data for 2004.

**Gender Dimension** 

Girls usually exhibit lower mortality than boys. This is particularly evident in the first month of life where a baby boy is more likely to die

than a baby girl because of the biological disadvantage of boys. A trend where there are more infant deaths among girls than boys may be indicative of sex-selective treatment of boys over girls and can point to discriminatory actions against girls. Thus data on infant deaths can point to unusual occurrences of mortality among girls.

**Data Sources** 

The principal source of data on infant and under five deaths is the civil registration systems, which provide data on deaths by age group.

#### **Evaluation**

#### **Infant Mortality:**

Infant deaths among girls ranged from zero in Montserrat (no live births) to 177 in Guyana which had the highest number of infant deaths among

girls in 1998. (*See Table 2.4*). Trinidad and Tobago had the second highest infant deaths among girls in 1998 with 129 followed by Belize with 75, Suriname with 73, and The Bahamas with 40. Saint Lucia and St Kitts and Nevis had 32 and 28 deaths respectively among infant girls in 1980.

Total infant deaths for Guyana was as high as 422 in 1998 decreasing to 345 in 2002. Trinidad and Tobago had the second highest total number of infant deaths with 332 in 1998 increasing to 412 (the highest for all countries) in 2002. Suriname was third with 163 in 1998 which decreased to 148 in 2002, followed by Belize with 141 in 1998 and 110 in 2002. There was no data for Jamaica in this category.

For 1998, among boys, the lowest values were seen in Montserrat, Bermuda, and Turks and Caicos with zero infant deaths. In 2002 or the latest year of data, Trinidad and Tobago had the highest number of reported deaths for females with 165, followed by Guyana with 152, Belize with 76 and Suriname with 69.

In Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago there were more infant deaths among boys than girls. In the remaining countries with the exception of Montserrat where there were zero infant deaths/, there were mixed results with more countries having more girl deaths than boys or an equal number of girl deaths as boys or zero deaths girls and boys.

Guyana also had the highest number of infant deaths among boys in 1998 with 245, followed by Trinidad and Tobago with 203 and Suriname with 90. In 2002 Trinidad and Tobago had the highest number of deaths amongst boys with 245, followed by Guyana with 193, Suriname with 84 and Belize with 69.

In St. Kitts and Nevis infant deaths among girls were higher than boys for the period 1998 to 2001 with a reversal in 2002. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, female infant deaths exceeded that of males in 1998 and 1999 with 28 reported deaths to girls as compared to 19 boys in 1998 and 23 girls versus 17 boys in 1999. For the latest year of data across countries, in 2002 Guyana reported 152 infant deaths among girls as compared to 133 deaths for boys; Trinidad and

Tobago reported 165 infant deaths for girls and 247 for boys in 2002; Belize 76 for girls and 69 for boys in 2002; The Bahamas 26 girls versus 42 boys and Barbados 35 girls versus 28 boys.

For the Associate Members there were zero infant deaths for girls and boys for some years with the highest figures being 5 infant deaths in Bermuda in 2001 (1 girl and 4 boys) followed by 4 infant deaths in the British Virgin Islands in 2003. The above figures were in the absence of statistics on the number of infant deaths which were not reported by Jamaica.

## **Child Mortality:**

Jamaica had the highest number of under 5 deaths with a total of 1226 in 1998 decreasing to 1096 in 2002. Guyana had the second highest in 1998 with 527, but this reduced to 426 in 2002. Trinidad and Tobago had the third highest number of infant deaths in 1998 with 395 and this increased to 465 in 2002 to the second highest in 2002. Suriname followed with 242 in 1998 to 201 in 2002.

The number of deaths to children under 5 was largely higher among boys as compared to girls across several Member States. However there were the following exceptions: Barbados (2000 & 2002), Belize (1998 & 2002); Dominica (1998), Grenada (2002 with 2001 even), St. Kitts and Nevis (1998, 2000-2002), Saint Lucia (1998, 2001-2002); and St. Vincent/Grenadines (1998) and Trinidad and Tobago (2001) where there were more deaths of girls than boys. For the Associate Members there were significantly fewer number of under five deaths as compared to Member States. With zero deaths for some Associate Members and years.

Overall Jamaica showed the highest number of deaths to children under 5 years in each year in the period 1998 to 2002, with figures such as 579 deaths of girls under 5 and 647 for boys in 1998 and 525 girls and 571 boys in the under 5 deaths in 2002.

Guyana exhibited the second largest number of deaths to children under five years with figures of 223 deaths of girls and 202 of boys in 1998 and 180 and 246 girls and boys deaths respectively in 2002. Trinidad and Tobago had the third highest number of deaths to children under five in 1998 with 151 girls and 244 boys. In 2001 Trinidad and Tobago had 217 deaths to girls under five 214 to boys in the same age category. Suriname reported 114 deaths of boys and 128 girls under five in 1998 and for the latest year of data these figures were 90 and 111 for girls and boys respectively. Belize reported 94 deaths of boys and 88 for girls under five in 1998 with the figures for 2002 being 88 girls and 87 boys. The lowest numbers of deaths to children under five were experienced by Montserrat with zero deaths and by the Associate Members, Anguilla, Bermuda and Turks and Caicos.

Table 2.4 - Number of Infant Deaths, Deaths to Children Under Five Years and Number of Live Births: 1998-2004

Country	Year	No. of	Infant	Deaths		er of De dren un Years	aths to der 5	Number of Live Births		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
AG										
	1998	8	9	17	8	11	19	637	729	1,366
	1999	9	19	28	11	21	32	662	667	1,329
	2000	15	18	33	18	20	38	753	773	1,526
	2001	9	12	21	11	15	26	654	712	1,366
D0	2002	8	13	21	8	16	24	620	580	1,200
BS	1998	40	42	82	43	52	95	2,929	2,951	5,880
	1999	34	51	85	38	52 59	97	2,929	2,595	5,367
	2000	39	39	78	48	49	97	2,674	2,613	5,287
	2001	26	42	68	34	49	83	2,608	2,745	5,353
	2002							2,614	2,600	5,214
	2003	52	35	87	56	41	97	2,521	2,533	5,054
BB										
	1998	18	18	36	19	24	43	1,686	1,826	3,512
	1999	22	33	55	25	40	65	1,889	1,947	3,836
	2000	31	30	61	33 33	31 37	64	1,828	1,949	3,777
	2001 2002	29 35	34 28	63 63	33 37	37 32	70 69	1,984 1,876	2,086 1,940	4,070 3,816
BZ	2002	33	20	03	31	32	09	1,070	1,340	3,010
	1998	75	69	144	94	88	182	3,363	3,481	6,844
	1999	50		123	62	89	151	3,492	3,621	7,113
	2000	68	87	155	88	102	190	3,591	3,722	7,313
	2001	46		120	62	90	152	3,580	3,635	7,215
	2002	76	69	145	88	87	175	3,688	3,865	7,553
D14	2003			110				3,663	3,777	7,440
DM	1000	11	7	18	13	7	20	598	638	1,236
	1998 1999	13	17	30	15	20	35	651	642	1,236
	2000	10	11	21	10	11	21	583	616	1,199
	2001	10	14	24	12	16	28	603	613	1,216
	2002	6	6	12	7	8	15	590	491	1,081
	2003	9	11	20	11	12	23	513	543	1,056
GD										
	1998	13	24	37	15	28	43	940	998	1,938
	1999	13	16	29	15	17	32	902	943	1,845
	2000	17	10	27	17	11	28	841	942	1,783
	2001 2002	13	16	29	18 22	18	36	872 944	967	1,839
	2002	14	20	34		21	43	844	889	1,733

Table 2.4 Cont'd- Number of Infant Deaths, Deaths to Children Under Five Years and Number of Live Births: 1998-2004

Country	Year	No. of	Infant [	Deaths		er of De dren un Years		Number of Live Births		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
GY										
	1998	177	245	422	224	303	527	9,245	9,873	19,118
	1999	125	154	279	175	220	395			17,093
	2000	134	169	303	175	217	392	9,443	9,317	18,760
	2001	117	136	253	235	289	524	9,176	9,361	18,537
	2002	152	193	345	180	246	426			17,081
JM										
	1998				579	647	1,226	25,158	25,882	51,040
	1999				503	555	1,058	24,041	24,946	48,987
	2000				491	554	1,045	24,026	24,691	48,717
	2001				462	529	991	23,641	24,424	48,065
	2002				525	571	1,096	21,629	22,702	44,331
MS	4000	0	•	0	0		0	0	0.4	00
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	33
	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	19	45
	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	18	48
	2001 2002	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	27 30	20 24	47 54
	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	24 24	40
	2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	28	40
KN	2001	J		J		J	Ü	10	20	••
	1998	12	10	22	16	13	29	419	444	863
	1999	7	6	13	9	9	18	436	428	864
	2000	10	5	15	11	5	16	419	419	838
	2001	7	4	11	12	9	21	411	392	803
	2002	10	9	19	15	10	25	380	378	758
	2003	3	10	13	5	10	15	362	376	738
LC										
	1998	22	26	48	24	33	57	1,476	1,532	3,008
	1999	17	25	42	27	33	60	1,506	1,530	3,036
	2000	17	21	38	19	24	43	1,524	1,409	2,933
	2001	21	16	37	23	20	43	1,403	1,433	2,836
1/0	2002	19	17	36	22	19	41	1,290	1,355	2,645
VC	4000	00	40	4-7	24	07	50	4.007	4.005	0.440
	1998	28	19	47	31	27	58	1,027	1,085	2,112
	1999	23	17	40	28	35	63	1,051	1,120	2,171
	2000	11	24 25	35	13	29	42 40	1,045	1,104	2,149
	2001	14 14	25 22	39 36	18	30	48	1,005	1,104	2,109
	2002 2003	15	22 20	36 35	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
	2003	10	20	აე						

Table 2.4 Cont'd- Number of Infant Deaths, Deaths to Children Under Five Years and Number of Live Births: 1998-2004

Country	Year	No. of Infant Deaths			Number of Deaths to Children under 5 Years			Number of Live Births			
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	
SR											
O.K	1998	73	90	163	114	128	242	5,064	5,157	10,221	
	1999	86	141	227	100	153	253	4,958	5,186	10,144	
	2000	73	83	156	110	119	229	4,740	5,064	9,804	
	2001	54	79	133	80	118	198	4,828	4,889	9,717	
	2002	64	84	148	90	111	201	5,028	5,160	10,188	
TT											
	1998	129	203	332	151	244	395	8,769	9,129	17,898	
	1999	150	172	322	179	214	393	8,894	9,427	18,321	
	2000	161	222	383	180	259	439	9,265	8,895	18,160	
	2001	151	184	335	217	214	431	0 277		17,842	
	2002	165	247	412			465	8,377	8,613	16,990	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS											
Al											
	1998			1	0	1	1	82	73	155	
	1999	1	0	1		0	1	80	96	176	
	2000	0	1	1	0	1	1	90	103	193	
	2001 2002	0	0 2	0 2	0	0 2	0 2	90 75	83 94	173 169	
ВМ	2002	U		2	U	2	2	73	94	109	
<b>2</b>	1998	1	0	1	1	0	1	409	416	825	
	1999	1	2	3	1	2	3	409	415	824	
	2000	0	0	0	0	1	1	413	424	837	
	2001	1	4	5	1	4	5	388	443	831	
	2002	1	0	1	1	0	1	407	423	830	
VG											
	1998			5			5			278	
	1999			2			3			315	
	2000	•••	•••	1			4			329	
	2001 2002			2			3 4			318 259	
	2002			4		•••	4			269	
TC	2000	•••	•••	·			-	•••		200	
	1998	1	0	1	1	0	1	141	131	272	
	1999	0	1	1		3	4	134	158	292	
	2000	0	0	0	1	4	5	141	149	290	
	2001	1	1	2	2	2	4	126	145	271	
	2002	0	2	2	0	2	2	74	79	153	
	2003		1	2		1	2		106	213	
	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	138	300	

## **H5-INFANT MORTALITY RATE - MDG**

PH

# **Goal 4.Reduce Child Mortality**

Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

**Concept and Definition** 

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the total number of deaths to children under 1 year old per 1000 live births in a given year. It is the probability of dying within one year of birth.

# 

Note: (i) refers to Girls, Boys or Total

Indicator Relevance

Goal 4 of the Millennium Development Goals is to reduce child mortality rate is a subset of the child mortality rate. Because a significant proportion of under five mortality is caused by deaths within the first year of life, the infant mortality rate is one of the indicators targeted if this goal is to be achieved. Infant mortality rates measure child survival. They also reflect the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care. Since data on the incidence and prevalence of diseases (morbidity data) frequently are unavailable, mortality rates are often used to identify vulnerable populations (Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goal, Defintions, Rationale, Concepts, United Nations, New York 2003).

High infant mortality is indicative of significant public health problems and this indicator can be used to assess the effectiveness of public health and maternal and child health programmes. Infant mortality rates are also used to compare levels of socio-economic development across countries.

Data Assessment

Data on infant mortality are sourced from civil registration statistics, the status of which with respect to coverage and completeness has already been discussed. The trends shown may be the result of improvements in coverage and may not represent a real increase in the level of infant mortality.

Gender Dimension

As already expressed, infant mortality is usually higher among boys due to biological advantages that girls experience resulting in higher survival rates among girls especially in the first year of life. Where girls experience higher infant mortality than boys, this could point to gender-based discrimination.

**Data Sources** 

Data on infant mortality rates are sourced primarily the civil registration systems of member countries. Other sources include surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Demographic and Health

Surveys.

**Evaluation**Generally for most member countries the overall Infant Mortality Rates as well as the individual rates for boys and girls exhibited mixed upward and downward movement. The rates for Montserrat stood at zero since there were no infant deaths/ for the period.

For the two Associate Members for which the rates were available, these countries generally had low rates based on the low occurrence of deaths in absolute terms. However given the very low deaths to live births for some years, the rates per 1000 live births displayed some relatively high rates for these years. These figures therefore experience instability given the very small size of the population and live births.

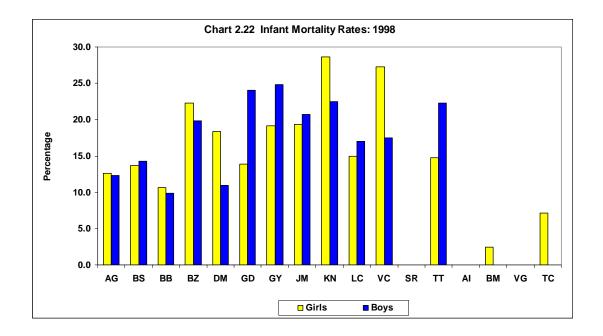
Comparing 1998 and 2002 or the latest year available, the status with respect to Infant Mortality showed the following:

- A. Declining IMR rates overall, girls and boys were exhibited by the following countries for the *overall IMR*, *girls and boys* respectively:
- (i) Belize: with rates in 1998 of 21.5, 22.3 and 19.8 as compared to 19.2, 20.6 and 17.9 in 2002 for the same groups. Data available for 2003 for Belize show that the overall rate was further reduced to 14.8.
- (ii) Guyana: with rates in 1998 of 22.1, 19.1 and 24.8 in 1998 as compared with 13.6, 12.8 and 14.5. The latest available reported IMR for Guyana was 20.2 in 2002 which was higher than for 2001 but lower than 1998.
- (iii) Jamaica: with rates in 1998 of 20.0, 19.3 and 20.7 as compared to 18.2, 17.9 and 18.6 in 2002
- (iv) Saint Lucia: with rates of 16.0, 14.9 and 17.0 and in 1998 as compared to 13.6, 14.7 and 12.5 in 2002.
- B. Combined declining and increasing overall IMR, girls and boys respectively were experienced in the following countries:

- (i) The Bahamas: increases in 2003 as compared to 1998 in the overall IMR (13.9 versus 17.2); girls (20.6 and 13.7) while for boys the IMR declined from 14.2 in 1998 to 13.8 in 2003;
- (ii) Dominica: declines in 2002 as compared to 1998 in the overall rate (11.1 versus 14.6), girls (10.2 versus 18.4) while for boys the IMR increased from 11.0 in 1998 to 12.2 in 2003;
- (iii) Grenada: increases in 2002 as compared to 1998 in the overall rate (19.6 versus 19.0), girls (16.6 versus 13.8) while for boys the IMR declined from 24.0 in 1998 to 22.5 in 2002;
- (iv) St Kitts and Nevis: declines in 2003 as compared to 1998 in the overall rate (17.6 versus 25.5), girls (8.3 versus 28.6) while for boys the IMR increased from 22.5 in 1998 to 26.6 in 2003;
- (v) St Vincent and the Grenadines: declines in 2001 as compared to 1998 in the overall rate (18.5 versus 22.3) girls (13.9 versus 27.3) with an increasing IMR for boys of 22.6 in 2001 as compared to 17.5 in 1998.
- (vi) British Virgin Islands: data available for overall rates only these declined from 18.0 in 1998 to 14.9 in 2003.

## C. Increasing IMR for the *overall rate, girls and boys respectively*:

- (i) Antigua and Barbuda: 17.5; 12.9 and 22.4 in 2002 as compared to 12.4, 12.6 and 12.3 in 1998.
- (ii) Barbados: 16.5, 18.7 and 14.4 in 2002 as compared to 10.3, 10.7 and 9.9 in 1998.
- (iii) Suriname: data available for overall rates only these increased from 9.0 in 1998 to 14.1 in 2002.
- (iv) Trinidad and Tobago: 22.1; 19.1 and 24.8 in 1998 as compared to 13.6, 12.8 and 14.5 in 2001. It was noted that the overall IMR declined in 2001 to 18.7 but was still higher than the rates for 1998.
- (v) Anguilla: in the data that was available overall rates moved from 6.5 in 1998 to 11.8 in 2002, while rates for boys moved from 9.7 in 2000 to 21.3 in 2002.
- (vi) Bermuda: the overall rates declined in 2002 as compared to 1998 (1.2 versus 2.21), while for girls the rates in 2002 remained the same as those in 1998 while the rates for boys moved from 4.8 in 1999 to 9.0 in 2001.
- (vii) Turks and Caicos Islands: 37.6, 37.4 and 37.7 in 2003 as compared to 3.7 and 7.1 in 1998 for the overall rates and girls respectively and 6.3 for boys in 1998.



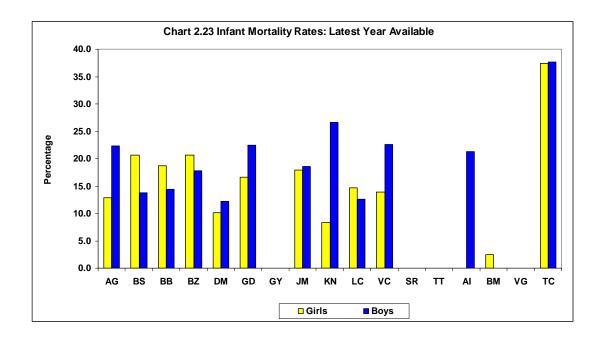


Table 2.5: Infant Mortality Rate, 1998-2002

Country Year	Infant Mortality Rate			Country Y	Year	Infant Mortality Rate		
	Girls	Boys	Total			Girls	Boys	Total
AG				GY				
1998	12.6	12.3	12.4	1	998	19.1	24.8	22.1
1999	13.6	28.5	21.1	1	999			16.3
2000	19.9	23.3	21.6		000	14.2	18.1	16.2
2001	13.8	16.9	15.4		001	12.8	14.5	13.6
2002	12.9	22.4	17.5		002			20.2
BS				JM		400	00 <b>7</b>	00.0
1998	13.7	14.2	13.9		998	19.3	20.7	20.0
1999	12.3	19.7	15.8		999	17.1 17.1	18.2 18.3	17.7 17.7
2000 2001	14.6 10.0	14.9 15.3	14.8 12.7		000	17.1	17.4	17.7
2001					001	17.2	18.6	18.2
2002	20.6	 13.8	 17.2	2	.002	17.5	10.0	10.2
BB	20.0	10.0	17.2	MS				
1998	10.7	9.9	10.3		998			
1999	11.6	16.9	14.3		999			
2000	17.0	15.4	16.2		000			
2001	14.6	16.3	15.5	2	001			
2002	18.7	14.4	16.5		002			
BZ				KN				
1998	22.3	19.8	21.5		998	28.6	22.5	25.5
1999	14.3	20.2	17.3		999	16.1	14.0	15.0
2000	18.9	23.4	21.2		000	23.9	11.9	17.9
2001 2002	12.8 20.6	20.4 17.9	16.6 19.2		001	17.0 26.3	10.2 23.8	13.7 25.1
2002	20.0	17.9	19.2		002	8.3	26.6	17.6
DM				LC	.003	0.3	20.0	17.0
1998	18.4	11.0	14.6		998	14.9	17.0	16.0
1999	20.0	27.2	23.5		999	11.3	16.3	13.8
2000	17.2	17.9	17.5		000	11.2	14.9	13.0
2001	16.3	23.3	19.8	2	001	15.0	11.2	13.0
2002	10.2	12.2	11.1		002	14.7	12.5	13.6
GD				VC				
1998	13.8	24.0	19.1		998	27.3	17.5	22.3
1999	14.4	17.0	15.7		999	21.9	15.2	18.4
2000	20.2	10.6	15.1		000	10.5	21.7	16.3
2001	14.9	16.5	15.8	2	001	13.9	22.6	18.5
2002	16.6	22.5	19.6					

Table 2.5 Cont'd: Infant Mortality Rate, 1998-2002

Country	Year	Infant I	Mortalit	y Rate	Country	Year	Infant	Infant Mortality Rat			
•		Girls	Boys	Total			Girls	Boys	To		
SR					TT						
	1998	14.4	17.5	15.9		1998	14.7	22.2	•		
	1999	17.3	27.2	22.4		1999	16.9	18.2	•		
	2000	15.4	16.4	15.9		2000	18.1	24.0	2		
	2001	11.2	16.2	13.7		2001			1		
	2002	12.7	16.3	14.5		2002					
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS										
Al					VG						
	1998			6.5		1998			1		
	1999		0.0	5.7		1999					
	2000	0.0	9.7	5.2		2000					
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0		2001					
	2002	0.0	21.3	11.8		2002					
						2003			1		
ВМ					TC						
	1998		0.0	1.2		1998		0.0			
	1999		4.8	3.6		1999		6.3			
	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0		2000	0.0	0.0			
	2001	2.6	9.0	6.0		2001	7.9	6.9			
	2002	2.5	0.0	1.2		2002	0.0	25.3	•		
	2003					2003	37.4	37.7	(		

# **H6-UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE - MDG Goal 4.Reduce Child Mortality**

PH

Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Concept and Definition

The Under Five-Mortality Rate is the probability, expressed as a rate per 1000 live births of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates..

## **Method of Computation**

Under Five Mortality Rate = Number of deaths to children under 5 years

------ x 1000

Number of Live Births

Indicator Relevance

The Under Five Mortality Rate measures child survival. Similar to the Infant Mortality Rate this indicator also reflects the socio-economic conditions faced by males/children such as their health status.

At the regional level the Caribbean Co-operation in Health –II (CCH-II) has identified child health as a sub-priority issue within the context of family health. Specifically three priority issues with regard to child health were articulated in the CCH-II:

- (i) not enough progress has been made in breast feeding practices and the management of common childhood diseases e.g. Acute Respiratory Diseases and asthma,
- (ii) the need to pay greater attention to new programmes e.g. prevention of developmental and other disabilities and prevention of child abuse and neglect and
- (iii) the need to strengthen information systems to capture relevant data to facilitate planning and programming.

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COSHOD XIV) which was held in articulated further support for the objective of consolidating gains made in child health by strengthening member states capacity. The Meeting also agreed that attention should be given to disaggregated data which allow monitoring and evaluation of the status of vulnerable and at risk groups as well as the targeting and assessment of the impact of programmes for these groups.

**Data Assessment** 

Data on under five mortality are sourced from vital registration statistics systems, the status of which with respect to coverage and completeness have already been discussed. Comparability is compromised because of

incomplete counts of infant deaths and births across many member countries.

The reliability of the data in some countries is questionable where data submitted as infant deaths were higher than under five deaths. It is believed that the standard accepted definitions and methodologies were not utilized in those Member States.

(Estimates of coverage of vital registers by the UN have found that registers are more than 90% complete in the majority of Member States. In only four Member States was coverage estimated to be less than 90%.

#### **Gender Dimension**

Under five mortality rates are usually higher for boys compared to girls in the absence of parental gender preferences for sons. Where the rates are higher for girls than boys this may be indicative of discriminatory

practices against girls.

#### **Data Sources**

Survey.

Age specific mortality rates among children are usually calculated from data on births and deaths derived from civil registration systems which are recorded annually. Other sources include census and households surveys such as the MICS

In 1998 the total under five mortality rate ranged from 27.6 and 1.2 in **Evaluation** Montserrat and Bermuda respectively to 41.5 and 31.3 per 1000 live births in St. Kitts and Nevis and Guyana respectively. In 2002 the lowest under five mortality ratio was also found in Montserrat (0.0) and Bermuda (0.3) while the highest rates of 37.9 and 24.9 per 1000 live births was observed also in St. Kitts and Nevis and Guyana.

In 1998 seven Member States had rates that were equal to or greater than 20 deaths per 1000 live births. These were: Kitts and Nevis (41.5); Guyana (31.3); St. Vincent and the Grenadines (27.5); Belize (26.6);; Jamaica (24.0); St.;; Suriname (23.7) and Trinidad and Tobago (22.1). In 2002, 7 Member States reported rates that were above this level: St.Kitts and Nevis (37.9); Guyana (24.9); Jamaica (24.7); Belize (23.2); Grenada (21.3); St. Vincent and the Grenadines (22.8) and Antigua and Barbuda (20.0).

In 1998 under five mortality rates were higher among girls in the Member States of the Belize, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

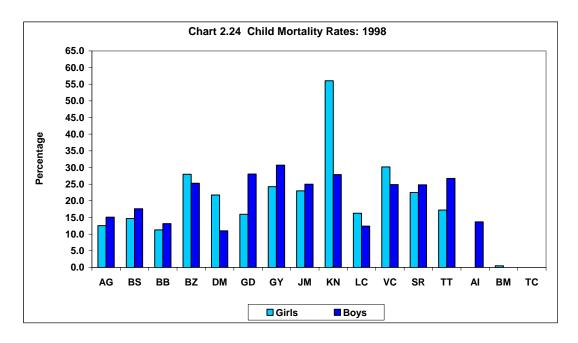
In the latest year for which data are available in Member States, under five mortality was higher among girls in the Member States of the Barbados, Belize, and Saint Lucia. In the remaining Member States for each period, the under five mortality rate for girls was either lower than boys or at equal levels.

In comparing the rates of girls and boys for 1998, the largest disparities were noted in Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis with 21.7 and 56.0 for girls and 11.0 and 27.9 for boys respectively.

Among girls, comparing 1998 and 2002 or the latest year available there were mixed trends. For example in Antigua/Barbuda the rate remained stable at 12.6 and 12.9 in 1998 and 2002

respectively. Increases in the under five mortality rate among girls were evident in the Member States of, Barbados (from 11.3 in 1998 to 19.7 in 2002); Guyana (from 24.2 in 1998 to 25.6 in 2001); Jamaica (from 23.0 in 1998 to 24.3 in 2002); Saint Lucia (from 16.3 in 1998 to 20.2 in 2002) and Trinidad and Tobago (from 17.2 in 1998 to 19.4 in 2000).

Decreases were shown among girls in Belize (28.0 in 1998 to 23.9 in 2002); St. Kitts/Nevis (56.0 in 1998 to 32.5 in 2001); St. Vincent and the Grenadines (30.2 in 1998 to 17.9 in 2001) and Turks and Caicos (7.1 in 1998 to 0.0 in 2002).



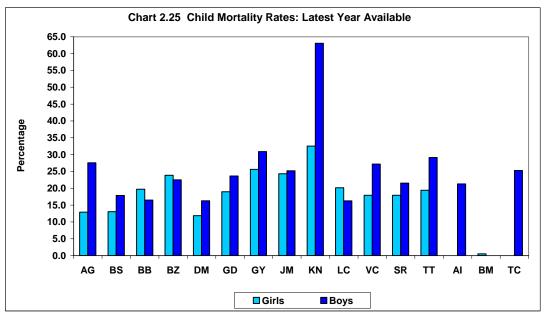


Table 2.6: Under Five Mortality Rate, 1998 - 2002

AG  1998 12.6 15.1 13.9 1999 16.6 31.5 24.1 2000 23.9 25.9 24.9  GY  1998 24.2 1999 2000 18.5	30.7 31. 23. 23.3 20. 30.9 28. 24.
1998     12.6     15.1     13.9     1998     24.2       1999     16.6     31.5     24.1     1999        2000     23.9     25.9     24.9     2000     18.5	23. 23.3 20. 30.9 28.
1999     16.6     31.5     24.1     1999        2000     23.9     25.9     24.9     2000     18.5	23. 23.3 20. 30.9 28.
2000 23.9 25.9 24.9 2000 18.5	23.3 20. 30.9 28.
	30.9 28.
2001 16 8 21 1 10 0 2001 25 6	
	24.
2002 12.9 27.6 20.0 2002 <b>BS</b>	
	25.0 24.
	22.2 21.
	22.4 21.
	21.7 20.
	25.2 24.
2003 22.2 16.2 19.2	
BB	
1998 11.3 13.1 12.2 1998 0.0	0.0 0.
1999 13.2 20.5 16.9 1999 0.0	0.0 0.
2000 18.1 15.9 16.9 2000 0.0	0.0 0.
2001 16.6 17.7 17.2 2001 0.0 2002 19.7 16.5 18.1 2002 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
BZ KN	0.0 0.
	27.9 41.
	17.4 21.
2000 24.5 27.4 26.0 2000 23.8	14.5 19.
	63.1 37.
2002 23.9 22.5 23.2 2002	
DM LC	04.5 40
	21.5 18.
	21.6 19. 17.0 14.
	14.0 15.
	14.0 15.
GD VC	1110
	24.9 27.
1999 16.63 18.03 17.34 1999 26.6	31.3 29.
	26.3 19.
	27.2 22.
2002 18.96 23.62 21.35	

Table 2.6: Cont'd Under Five Mortality Rate, 1998 - 2002

Country	Year	Child I	Mortalit	y Rate	Country	Year	Child I	Mortalit	y Rate
		Girls	Boys	Total			Girls	Boys	Total
SR					TT				
	1998	22.5	24.8	23.7		1998	17.2	26.7	22.1
	1999	20.2	29.5	24.9		1999	20.1	22.7	21.5
	2000	23.2	23.5	23.4		2000	19.4	29.1	24.2
	2001	16.6	24.1	20.4		2001			22.2
	2002	17.9	21.5	19.7		2002			
ASSOCIATE MEMB	ERS								
Al					VG				
	1998	0.0	13.7	6.5		1998			
	1999	12.5	0.0	5.7		1999			
	2000	-	9.7	5.2		2000			
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0		2001			
	2002	0.0	21.3	11.8		2002			
						2003			
ВМ					TC				
	1998		0.00	0.26		1998		0.0	3.7
	1999		1.07	0.78		1999		19.0	13.7
	2000		0.51	0.25		2000		26.8	17.2
	2001 2002	0.52 0.52	2.17 0.00	1.32 0.27		2001 2002	15.9 0.0	13.8 25.3	18.5 13.1

# H7: MDG 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY Proportion of Children Under 1 Year Immunized

 $\mathbf{NH}$ 

# Target 5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Goal 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

## **Concept and Definition**

The proportion of 1-year old children immunised against measles is the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of vaccine against major preventable

diseases in a given year.

## **Method of Computation**

The indicator is estimated as the percentage of children ages 12–23 months who receive at least one dose of vaccine either any time before the survey or before the age of 12 months. Estimates

of immunization coverage are generally based on two sources of empirical data: administrative data and coverage surveys (see "Data sources"). For estimates based on administrative data, immunization coverage is derived by dividing the total number of vaccinations given by the number of children in the target populations. For most vaccines, the target population is the national annual number of births or number of surviving infants (this may vary depending on a country's policies and the specific vaccine). Immunization coverage surveys are frequently used in connection with administrative data. The MDG is the proportion of children immunised against measles. For several Member States this data on coverage of measles was not submitted but rather data on preventable diseases which include several diseases such as MMR, polio, Hepatitis, Pertusus, TB etc.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

Immunization is a critical component in reducing under-five mortality. Among childhood vaccine-preventable diseases, measles is the leading cause of child mortality and hence interventions aimed at targeting

these causes would help to reduce child mortality. To stop the transmission of measles an immunization coverage level of at least 90% is required. At the CARICOM level, the CCH-II set a target of at least 95% EPI coverage that should have been achieved in all Member States by the end of 2003.

#### **Data Assessment**

Data on the MDG indicator was not provided but the information could be used as proxies for this MDG indicator. Precise information on the target population was not provided and hence comparisons are limited. One limitation is that coverage levels may not be complete in some member States since immunizations administered at private institutions

or by private physicians may not be adequately captured. Most Member States have not been able to provide sex disaggregated data on immunization coverage levels.

### **Gender Dimension**

Generally vaccination coverage levels are lower for girls than boys which may be the result of cultural rather than economic factors in settings where the Immunisation programmes are administered free of charge.

Immunization programs are generally free and non-discriminatory by gender in the region.

#### **Data Sources**

Data for this indicator are sourced from administrative data on reports on vaccinations performed by service providers, which include district health centres, vaccination teams and private physicians. These administrative data are collected monthly and annually in some cases. The target population can also be sourced from census populations. Other sources of data include household surveys such as the Expanded Programme on Immunizations, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic and Household Surveys.

#### **Evaluation**

Only one Member State provided data on the MDG indicator-Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles which was Barbados. Three Member States submitted data on the proportion

immunized against major preventative diseases such as (Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica and Turks and Caicos). The remaining Member States (Belize, Guyana, Saint Lucia and Suriname) provided data on proportion immunized against Measles, Mumps and Rubella.

In Antigua/Barbuda there was universal coverage for the major preventable diseases for the four year period 1998- 2001. After 2001 there was a moderate decline of two percentage points to 98% in 2002. In Barbados improvements in immunization coverage against measles were made between 1998 and 1999 when this proportion increased from 84.5% to 92.2%. In Belize there were steady increases in coverage levels against MMR during the period 1999 to 2002 when coverage peaked at 97%. In 2003 however there was a moderate decline to 96%. Dominica was also close to universal coverage for the major preventative diseases for the period 1998 to 2000 with the proportion being stable at approximately 99% representing the achievement of universal coverage. There was a slight decline to 98% in 2001 after which universal coverage levels stabilized at 99.6% in 2002 and 2003.

In Guyana, immunization coverage against MMR fluctuated during the period 1998 to 2001. There was declining coverage levels in each year from 1998 to 2000 from 92.8% to 87% to 85% respectively. In 2001 coverage increased to 91%.

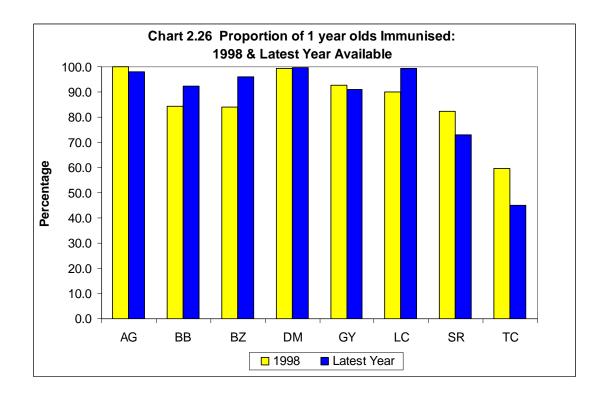
In Saint Lucia, the proportion of 1 year olds immunized against MMR fluctuated throughout the period 1998 to 2001 before peaking at 99.4% in 2002 resulting in universal coverage.

In Suriname vaccination coverage against MMR increased from 70.1% in 2000 to 82% in 2001 but decreased again to 73% in 2002.

The Associate Member of Turks and Caicos was the only country to submit sex disaggregated data. Total coverage levels showed a significant decline from approximately 60% in 2003 to 45% in 2004. Generally coverage levels were lower among girls compared to boys in 2003 and 2004. Approximately half of the target among girls was vaccinated against major preventable diseases in 2003 compared with three-quarters of the boys. In 2004, the levels decreased among both sexes to approximately 40% and 53% respectively.

Table 2.7: Proportion of One Year Old Children Immunized, 1998-2004

Carrate		Vaar		tion of 1 Y	
Countr	У	Year	Girls	ren Immu Boys	Total
AG	Major Preventative Diseas	es	01113	Воуз	Total
	,	1998			100.0
		1999			100.0
		2000			100.0
		2001			100.0
		2002			98.0
BB	Measles				
		1998			84.5
		1999			92.2
BZ	MMR				
		1998			84.0
		1999			82.0
		2000			92.0
		2001			93.2
		2002			97.0
		2003			96.0
DM	Major Preventable Diseas				
		1998			99.5
		1999			99.5
		2000		•••	99.3
		2001	•••		98.3
		2002	•••	•••	99.6
CV	Maian Duayantahla Diasas	2003	•••	•••	99.6
GY	Major Preventable Disease	es 1998			92.8
		1999	•••	•••	92.0 87.0
		2000	•••	•••	85.0
		2000	•••	•••	91.0
LC	MMR	2001		•••	31.0
LC	IVIIVIIX	1998			89.9
		1999		•••	93.9
		2000			88.0
		2001			93.1
		2002			99.4
SR	MMR				
		1998			82.3
		2000			70.1
		2001			82.0
		2002			73.0
ASSOCI	ATE MEMBERS				
TC	Major Preventable Disease	S			
		2003	50.3	74.5	59.6
		2004	39.7	53.1	45.1



# H8: MDG 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH Maternal Mortality Ratio

NH

## Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the Maternal Mortality Ratio

Concept and Definition

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the number of deaths to women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases makes provision for including late maternal deaths occurring between six weeks and one year after childbirth. (UN Group, Indicators for Monitoring the MDG Development Definitions, Research and Concepts, 2003)

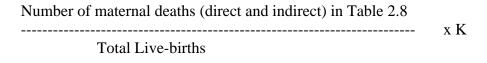
## **Method of Computation**

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by

100,000. The international standard uses a constant of 100,000 live births. However the Member States of the CARICOM are relatively small in population size and therefore do not produce such a large number of births. Therefore the constant can be adjusted if required according to the number of births in the denominator. Eg. 1000; 10,000.

Maternal Deaths should be divided into two categories: direct obstetric deaths and indirect obstetric deaths. Direct obstetric deaths are those resulting from obstetric complications of the pregnant state, ((pregnancy, labour and peurpersim) see line MDG) from interventions, omissions, incorrect treatment or from a chain of events resulting from the above. Indirect obstetric deaths are those resulting from previously existing disease or from disease which developed during pregnancy and which was not due to direct obstetric causes but was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy.

### The Maternal Mortality Ratio is calculated as follows:



K = 1,000; 10,000 or 100,000

Indicator Relevance

The Beijing Platform for Action articulates that complications related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of death and morbidity among women of childbearing age in many developing nations. The MMR is used to monitor progress towards the achievement of maternal health. The MMR is also an MDG indicator which is used to monitor Goal 5 which is to improve maternal health. The specific MDG target is to reduce the MMR by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015. Complications

during pregnancy and childbirth are leading causes of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries. The MMR represents the obstetric risk associated with each pregnancy.

At the CARICOM level, the Caribbean Cooperation in Health, Phase II (CCH-II)<sup>3</sup> has articulated the continued commitment to the health of mothers and children which has been a priority for the regional health services for over 50 years. Specifically the CCH-II goal is to improve the health and quality of life of selected vulnerable groups in the population including mothers. The specific target is that the MMR would be no higher than the Caribbean targets agreed to or defined in 1999 by the end of 2003.

#### **Data Assessment**

Maternal Mortality is difficult to measure and relies on accurate reporting of deaths of pregnant women as well as the causes of death. The data presented in the table is of unknown reliability because of the difficulty of

distinguishing deaths related to pregnancy from other deaths. The MMR is also affected by misclassification and under-reporting of maternal deaths which could lead to under-estimation or over-estimation of the true MMR which affects consistency in the indicator over time. To identify maternal deaths accurately, information about deaths among women of reproductive age, pregnancy status at or near the time of death and the medical cause of death are required. Misclassification of maternal deaths can emanate from wrong attribution of the cause of death, non-coverage of deliveries outside of the health system and from not knowing the pregnancy status of the woman.

This indicator is not harmonized among Member States since the accuracy of maternal deaths data depends largely on the existence and reliability of national civil registration systems. The methodologies used to report and measure maternal deaths are unknown. Developmental work is required to evaluate the reliability and accuracy of maternal mortality in all Member States. Because of the difficulties in accurately measuring maternal mortality it is recommended that process indicators such as skilled attendant at delivery and use of emergency obstetric care facilities be used as proxies to measure progress toward the reduction in maternal mortality.

Gender Dimension

The degree to which complications relating to pregnancy and childbirth pose a threat to women's health is indicative of the need to expand the provision of maternal health services in the context of primary health care. High maternal mortality may also be indicative of the low social and economic status of girls and women which limits access to education, good nutrition and to the economic resources needed to pay for health care or family planning services.

**Data Sources** In most Member States estimates of MMR are derived from death certificates which are issued by civil registration systems. Data on MMR can also be sourced and estimated from demographic and health surveys and from the use of indirect techniques of demographic estimation as well as studies on reproductive age mortality (RAMOS).

\_

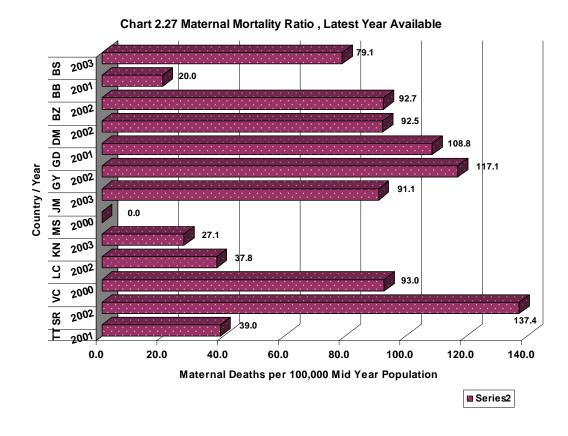
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat Caribbean Cooperation in Health Initiative: Phase 11 (http://www.caricom.org/jsp/community/regional\_issues/health\_initiative.jsp?menu=community&prnf=1

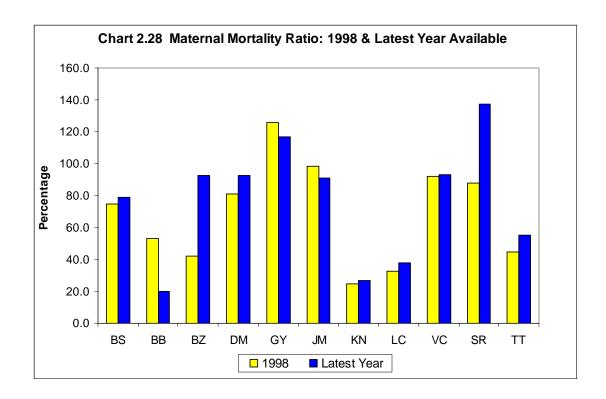
Evaluation Some Member States reported zero maternal deaths. The Member States of Antigua/Barbuda, Barbados, Montserrat and St. Vincent and the Grenadines reported an MMR of 0 in 2002 or for the latest year available. MMRs between 1 and 50 in the latest year available were reported in five Member States the Bahamas (39.6); Grenada (1.1); Guyana (11.7); St. Kitts and Nevis (2.7) and Saint Lucia (37.8). Rates 50 above were reported in Belize (92.7); Dominica (92.5); Suriname (137.4) and Trinidad and Tobago (55.0)

Comparing 1998/1999 and 2002 or the latest year available, increases in the MMR were shown in the Member States of the Bahamas (0.0 vs 39.6); Belize (42.2 vs 92.7); Dominica (80.9 vs 92.5); Saint Lucia (0.0 vs 37.8); Suriname (88.1 vs 137.4) and Trinidad and Tobago (44.7 vs 55.0).

Table 2.8: Maternal Mortality Ratio: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Maternal Morality Ratio	Country	Year	Maternal Morality Ratio
AG			JM		
	1998	0.0		1998	
	1999	0.0		1999	
	2000	0.0		2000	
	2001	0.0		2001	89.6
	2002	0.0		2002	111.1
				2003	91.1
BS			MS		
	1998			1998	
	1999	74.5		1999	
	2000	56.7		2000	
	2001	205.5		2001	0.0
	2002			2002	0.0
	2003	79.1	101	2003	0.0
ВВ			KN		
	1998			1998	•••
	1999			1999	
	2000	53.0		2000	0.0
	2001	20.0		2001	24.9
	2002			2002	
BZ			LC	2003	27.1
BZ.	1998		LO	1998	
	1999	 42.2		1999	 32.7
	2000	68.4		2000	
	2001	55.4		2001	35.3
	2002	92.7		2002	37.8
DM	2002	0211	VC	2002	01.0
	1998	80.9		1998	
	1999			1999	92.0
	2000			2000	
	2001	82.4		2001	0.0
	2002	92.5		2002	
GD			SR		
	1998	0.0		1998	
	1999	0.0		1999	
	2000	0.0		2000	
	2001	108.8		2001	154.4
<b>2</b> 1/	2002			2002	137.4
GY		405.5	тт		
	1998	125.5		1998	
	1999	99.5		1999	
	2000	133.3		2000	55.0
	2001	91.7		2001	39.0
ASSOCIATE MEN	2002	117.1		2002	
ASSOCIATE MEN	パロヒドン				
AI.	2002	60.0			
	2002	00.0			





## H9-NUMBER OF DEATHS BY BROAD CAUSE GROUPS

NH

## **Concept and Definition**

The number of deaths by broad cause group is the number of registered deaths classified by each broad cause of death group as contained in the International Classification of Diseases -ICD-10.

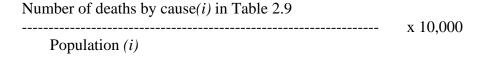
A death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (post-natal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition therefore excludes foetal deaths or still births. Cause of death groups are classified in Member States by employing the World Health Organisation (WHO) International Standard Classification of Diseases (ICD). This classification is currently in its Tenth Revision. The concept of cause of death used in this table is that of the *underlying cause* of death which is defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

## **Method of Computation**

Counts of deaths are derived from death certificates which are coded using the rules of the WHO ICD -10 Classification. The

broad cause of death groups used in the table are communicable diseases including HIV/AIDS; malignant neoplasms; diseases of the circulatory system which includes chronic diseases such as heart diseases and cerebrovascular disease conditions originating in the perinatal period; external causes including accidents, falls, suicides; all other diseases and symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions. The broad group 'all other diseases' include diseases such as diabetes mellitus, diseases of the nervous system, mental disorders and all other diseases that are not categorised in the above mentioned groups.

Table 2.10 the Cause-Specific Death Rate <sup>4</sup> is calculated as follows:



(i) Refers to Female; Male or Total

Indicator Relevance

Mortality statistics are used to analyse the demographic status of the population (i), in developing and evaluating public health into making population projections. Deaths by broad cause groups are

programmes; and as inputs into making population projections. Deaths by broad cause groups are indicators of the quality of health care delivery for prevention and treatment of diseases.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Cause-Specific Death Rate – Refers to the number of deaths attributable to a cause per 1,000 (or per 10,000 or per 100,000) persons of the total population for that group.

Moreover sex disaggregated cause-specific mortality statistics can provide an understanding of issues such as sex discrimination in access to health care and gender differences in health service utilization. Additionally, cause of death data permits the monitoring of the achievement of the MDGs such as reduction of child mortality, combating of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and other diseases.

#### **Data Assessment**

Cause specific mortality rates can be affected by factors such as late registration and under-registration and inaccuracies of the data, completion of death certificates, in the coding, and processing of the

data. All of these factors affect quality, coverage and accuracy of these statistics. It should also be stated that there is substantial under-reporting of certain causes especially perinatal causes as well as deaths from HIV/AIDS in several member states. Another limitation is that the broad cause groups used in this table tend to mask the importance of certain individual causes of death such as heart diseases, HIV/AIDS and homicides etc

Harmonization could be improved by advocating for model civil registration and vital statistics legislation. The change in classification from ICD-9 to ICD-10 also affects the comparability of the series over time and among countries since the data in the two versions of the ICD classifications are not directly comparable and countries would have adopted the use of the ICD-10 at different time periods. One notable change in the ICD-9 to the ICD-10 was that HIV/AIDS was included as a cause of death in the 10<sup>th</sup> revision whereas it was not included in the 9<sup>th</sup> revision. The statistics presented in this table should be used and interpreted with caution.

Gender Dimension The high

The higher cause specific mortality rates for men are indicative of the risky behaviour that men engage in during their lifetime. Men are also

less likely to seek medical attention which could prolong their lives and hence they tend to experience higher mortality levels throughout their life course.

**Data Sources** 

Cause-specific mortality statistics are derived primarily from registered mortality information extracted from death certificates, which form part of the vital statistics systems.

**Evaluation** 

In general reported mortality was higher among men than among women for every year across all member states with the exception of Montserrat where total reported deaths were higher among females than males in 2000 with a

resultant female per male ratio of 131.8 (29/22\*100). (See Table 2.9) The major cause of death (both sexes) in the Region is diseases of the **circulatory system** followed by **malignant neoplasms** thus making **chronic non-communicable diseases** the leading causes of death in the Region. Circulatory diseases include all types of heart disease (e.g. hypertensive heart disease, ischemic). In all Member States; circulatory diseases were the leading cause of death among women, while for men most of deaths were either lumped in the category "All Other Causes" or attributed to diseases of the circulatory system.

The proportion of deaths due to circulatory diseases among women ranged from 30.6% in Suriname in 2000 to 51.4% in Jamaica in 1999. In the majority of Member States deaths due to circulatory diseases were higher for women than for men except in Belize(1999 & 2000), Montserrat and Suriname (2000) and Trinidad and Tobago (1998-2001). Except for The Bahamas, Cancer was the second leading cause of death among women while communicable diseases were the third broad leading cause of death.

Generally in all the member countries the Cause Specific Death Ratios for women, men and the total fluctuated throughout the period 1998-2002 exhibiting mixed upward and downward movement. Based on the data available in *Table 2.10* the following trends as it relates to the three main causes of death for women and men were noted for the period 1998/2000 to the latest year available (2002/2004):

### Diseases of the Circulatory System

The proportion of all deaths attributed to this disease increased in the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Dominica and Turks and Caicos Islands (Men and Total only). Declining ratios for this disease were evident in Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

## Malignant Neoplasms

Deaths caused by cancer related illnesses are on the rise in the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica (women only), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands. Declining ratios were evident in The Bahamas, Belize and Dominica (Men and Total only).

#### Communicable Diseases

Among the countries registering increases in the proportion of deaths due to these diseases were The Bahamas, Dominica, Saint Lucia (men only), Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands (Men), while in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Saint Lucia (women and total) while declining ratios for this disease were evident in The Bahamas, Belize, Saint Lucia (women and total only), St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Turks and Caicos Islands (men and total only). In Montserrat the second leading cause of death was communicable diseases, which accounted for 10% of the deaths among women. This trend was repeated in Turks and Caicos, which reported zero deaths due to cancer among women. A similar pattern was also evident among men where diseases of the circulatory system were also the leading cause of death followed by cancer.

#### External Causes

Deaths due to external causes were heavily dominated by men. The highest number of reported male deaths due to external causes such as accidents, homicide, suicides, etc occurred in Jamaica which reported some 794 deaths and which accounted for 12.6% of reported deaths among men in 1999. This was followed by Trinidad and Tobago with 477 (or 8.6%) in 1999. However large proportions of deaths due external causes among men were evident in Belize in 2000 with 18.5% of deaths among men being due to this cause.

Table 2.9: Number of Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 - 2003

Country	Year				s Maligna			Dise	ases of atory S	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2000 2001	18 20	26 13	44 33	36 27	51 43	87 70	74 81	62 85	136 166
De	2002	11	10	21	36	42	78	82	71	153
BS	1998	9	18	27	115	151	266	147	158	305
	1999 2000	113 113	188 165	301 278	126 114	120 110	246 224	220 237	214 112	434 369
	2000	90	174	264	130	129	259	243	239	482
BZ	1998	79	110	189	90	97	187	173	170	343
	1999	49	104	153	67	94	161	138	163	301
DM	2000	66	101	167	65	72	137	282	340	622
	1998	10	15	25	34	77	111	100	67	167
	1999 2000	20 8	24 12	44 20	46 36	118 73	72 109	113 99	104 51	217 150
	2001	14	32	46	35	48	83	98	80	178
	2002 2003	20 19	17 21	37 40	54 55	85 68	139 123	114 101	84 82	198 183
JM	1999	342	470	812	1281	1488	2769	2731	2375	5106
MS										
LC	2000	3	0	3	2	2	4	9	10	19
	1998		29	53	64	84	148	175	164	339
	1999 2000	30 25	38 20	68 45	63 84	78 89	141 173	172 153	168 149	340 302
	2001	38	33	71	76	81	157	161	137	298
VC	2002	33	35	68	66	104	170	159	137	296
••	1998	39	61	100	46	70	116	168	129	297
	1999 2000	47 34	70 59	117 93	77 55	77 72	154 127	154 108	117 109	271 217
	2000	27	44	93 71	55 51	82	133	128	116	244
SR	2000	90	174	264	127	121	248	327	433	760
тт										
	1998 1999	216 252	394 448	610 700	581 587	635 676	1216 1263	1801 1855	2005 2010	3806 3865
	2000	247	457	704	568	637	1205	1664	1854	3518
	2001	277	432	709	587	682	1269	1644	1920	3564
ASSOCIATE MEM	IBERS									
Al	1998				5			41		
	1999				13			27		
	2000				9			34		
	2001 2002				4 10			21 15		
TC										
	2000 2001	3 0	0 0	3 0	0 2	0 1	0 3	16 11	8 10	24 21
	2002	0	0	0	6	2	8	5	7	12
	2003 2004	1 0	2 2	3 2	4 1	1 4	5 5	17 10	7 11	24 21
	2004				•	-				

Table 2.9: Cont'd - Number of Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Condition in the P			Exter	rnal Ca	uses	All O	ther Ca	uses
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2000 2001 2002	2 7 5	4 12 13	6 19 18	3 4 5	17 34 20	20 38 25	42 52 0	66 74 0	108 126 0
BS	1998 1999 2000 2001		19 14 14 18	40 26 29 27	35 40 51 35	148 134 167 110	183 174 218 145	459 197 98 507	496 197 329 670	955 394 427 1177
BZ	1998 1999 2000	31 22	40 38 38	71 60 72	36 31 44	185 156 166	221 187 210	118 111 129	141 159 165	259 270 294
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	13 7 3 5	4 7 8 10 5 9	11 20 15 13 10	12 11 4 5 4 3	32 19 17 12 22 23	44 30 21 17 26 26	75 75 69 73 66 59	110 75 65 59 63 66	185 150 134 132 129 125
JM	1999				196	794	990			
MS	2000		0	0	0	0	0	6	5	11
LC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	18 17 19	5 30 15 17 15	13 48 32 36 36	20 18 16 14 26	67 67 90 69 104	87 85 106 83 78	122 118 126 122 116	143 109 117 162 99	265 227 243 284 215
VC	1998 1999 2000 2001	14 17	15 13 14 20	29 30 21 25	12 9 7 6	53 37 49 47	65 46 56 53	110 100 79 110	100 101 99 98	210 201 178 208
SR	2000		46	89	61	186	247	250	330	580
π	1998 1999 2000 2001	78 101	137 126 182 124	215 227 293 224	135 148 167 187	487 477 510 610	622 625 677 797	1384 1450 1359 1371	1594 1697 1550 1613	2978 3147 2909 2984
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002				3 2 1 2 2			12 16 28 23 24		
тс	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	0 0 2	1 1 3 5 0	1 1 3 3 0	5 0 4 3 2	3 8 4 5 6	8 8 8 8	7 16 3 7 0	9 10 11 9 0	16 26 14 16 0

Table 2.9: Cont'd - Number of Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Sympto III-Defin				l Numb orted De		Year	Country
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
AG									AC
	2000	0	3	3	175	229	404	2000	
	2001		3	10	198	264	462	2001	
	2002	9	4	13	148	160	308	2002	
BS									B
	1998		13	25	798	1003	1801	1998	
	1999		11	19	716	878	1594	1999	
	2000		15	24	637	912	1549	2000	
BZ	2001	12	19	31	1026	1359	2385	2001	В
BZ	1998	33	36	69	560	779	1339	1998	В
					442	779 744			
	1999 2000		30 17	54 32	635	899	1186 1534	1999 2000	
DM	2000	13	17	52	055	033	1334	2000	DN
	1998	27	25	52	265	330	595	1998	Di
	1999		14	41	305	361	666	1999	
	2000		32	62	253	258	511	2000	
	2001		22	41	247	263	510	2001	
	2002		32	55	286	308	594	2002	
	2003		28	46	260	297	557	2003	
JM									JN
	1999	768	1180	1948	5318	6307	11625	1999	
MS									M
	2000	9	5	14	29	22	51	2000	
LC									LO
	1998		27	56	442	519	961	1998	
	1999		22	53	450	512	962	1999	
	2000		37	65	449	517	966	2000	
	2001		26	58	462	525	987	2001	
	2002	30	18	48	451	512	963	2002	
VC	4000	_	0	40	200	40.4	000	1000	V
	1998 1999		6 9	13 14	396 409	434 424	830 833	1998 1999	
	2000		3	8	409 295	405	700	2000	
	2000		14	31	344	421	765	2000	
SR	2001	17	14	31	344	421	703	2001	SI
O.K	2000	171	172	343	1069	1462	2531	2000	O.
TT				0.0	.000				Т
-	1998	92	96	188	4287	5348	9635	1998	•
	1999		90	187		5524			
	2000		78	172	4210	5268	9478	2000	
	2001	103	101	204	4269	5482	9751	2001	
ASSOCIATE I	MEMBERS							ASSOCIA <sup>*</sup>	TE MEMBERS
Al									A
	1998				62		62	1998	
	1999				58		58	1999	
	2000				73		73	2000	
	2001				50		50	2001	
	2002				52		52	2002	
TC			_						T
	2000		9	15	37	30	67	2000	
	2001		6	10	33	36	69	2001	
	2002		1	3	20	28	48	2002	
	2003		7	12	39	36	75	2003	
	2004	. 5	5	10	18	28	46	2004	

Table 2.10: Cause Specific Death Rates: 1998 – 2003

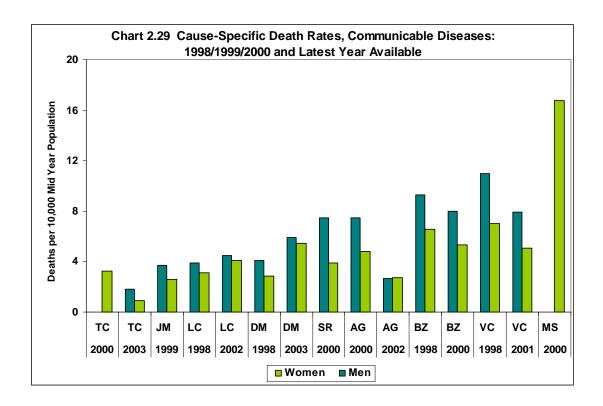
Country	Year	Commu	nicable	Diseases	s Maligna	ınt Neo	plasms		ases of atory S	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2000 2001 2002	5 5 3	7 4 3	6 4 3	10 7 9	15 12 11	12 9 10	20 21 21	18 23 19	19 22 20
BS	1998 1999 2000 2001		  	1 10 9 9			9 8 7 8			10 15 12 16
BZ	1998 1999 2000		9 8 8	8 6 7	8 6 5	8 8 6	8 7 5	14 11 23	14 13 27	14 12 25
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	6 2 4 6	4 7 3 9 5 6	3 6 3 6 5 6	10 13 10 10 15 16	21 32 20 14 24 19	15 10 15 12 20 17	28 32 28 27 33 29	18 28 14 23 24 23	23 30 21 25 28 26
JM	1999	3	4	3	10	12	11	21	19	20
MS	2000		0	8	11	10	10	50	48	49
LC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	3 4 3 5	4 5 3 4 4	3 4 3 4 4	8 8 11 9 8	11 10 12 10 13	10 9 11 10 11	23 22 19 20 20	22 22 19 18 18	22 22 19 19
VC	1998 1999 2000 2001	7 8 6 5	11 13 11 8	9 10 8 7	8 14 10 10	13 14 13 15	10 14 11 12	30 28 19 24	23 21 20 21	27 24 19 22
SR	2000	4	7	6	5	5	5	14	19	16
тт	1998 1999 2000 2001		 	5 6 6 6			10 10 10 10	  		30 31 28 28
ASSOCIATE MEN	<b>IBERS</b>									
Al	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	  		  	9 23 16 7 17			76 49 60 36 25		
тс	2000 2001 2002 2003	3 0 0 1	0 0 0 2	2 0 0 1	0 2 6 4	0 1 2 1	0 2 4 2	17 11 5 15	9 10 7 6	13 11 6 11

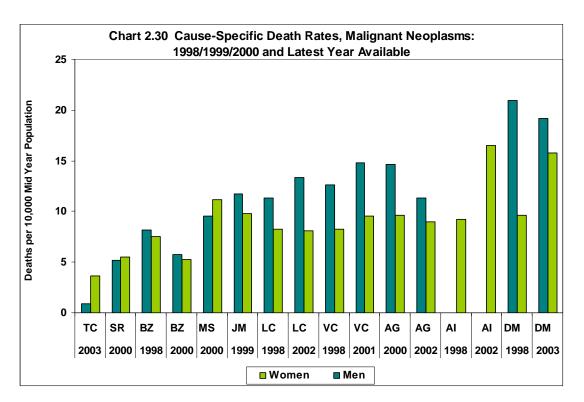
Table 2.10: Cont'd Cause Specific Death Rates: 1998 – 2003

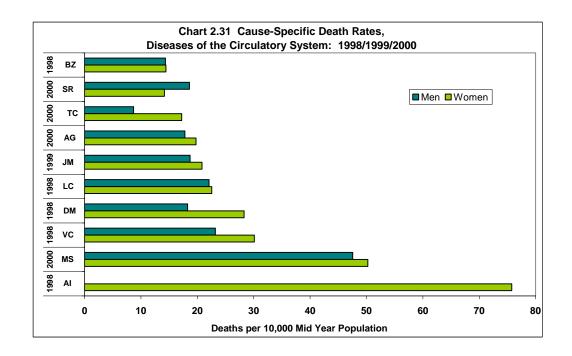
Country	Year	Condition in the P			Exter	nal Cau	uses	All Of	her Ca	uses
Country	i Cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2000 2001 2002	1 2 1	1 3 3	1 3 2	1 1 1	5 9 5	3 5 3	11 13 0	19 20 0	15 17 0
BS	1998 1999 2000 2001			1 1 1			6 6 7 5			33 13 14 38
BZ	1998 1999 2000	2	3 3 3	3 2 3	3 3 4	16 13 13	9 8 8	10 9 10	12 13 13	11 11 12
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	4 2 1 1	1 2 2 3 1	2 3 2 2 1 2	3 3 1 1 1	9 5 5 3 6 6	6 4 3 2 4 4	21 21 19 20 19	30 21 18 17 18 19	26 21 19 19 18 18
JM	1999		0	0	1	6	4	0	0	0
MS	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	24	28
LC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	2	1 4 2 2 2	1 3 2 2 2	3 2 2 2 2 3	9 9 12 9 13	6 6 7 5 5	16 15 16 15 14	19 14 15 21 13	17 15 16 18 14
VC	1998 1999 2000 2001	3	3 2 3 4	3 3 2 2	2 2 1 1	10 7 9 8	6 4 5 5	20 18 14 21	18 18 18 18	19 18 16 19
SR	2000	2	2	2	3	8	5	11	14	13
TT	1998 1999 2000 2001			2 2 2 2			5 5 5 6			24 25 23 24
ASSOCIATE MEN	MBERS									
Al	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002				6 4 2 3 3			22 29 49 39 40		
TC	2000 2001 2002 2003	0 0 0 2	1 1 3 5	1 1 1 1	5 0 4 3	3 8 4 5	4 4 4 4	8 16 3 6	10 10 11 8	9 13 7 7

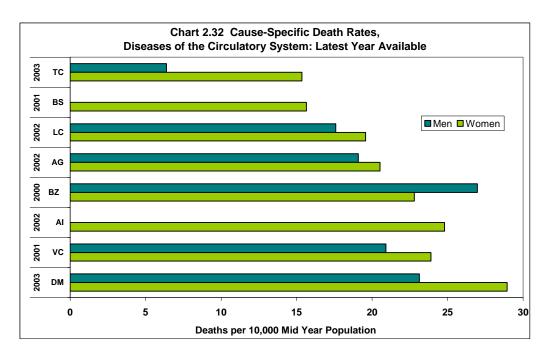
Table 2.10: Cont'd Cause Specific Death Rates: 1998 - 2003

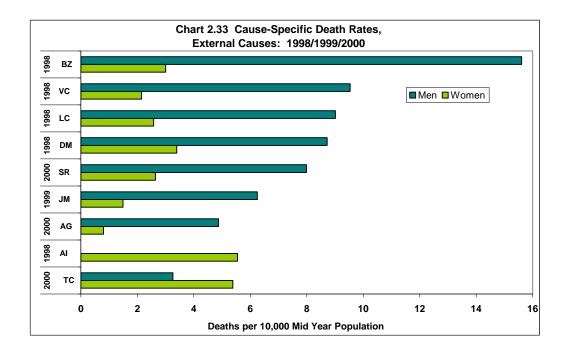
	Table 2.							tates.	1998 – 2003
		Sympto				Numb			
Country	Year	III-Defin				rted De		Year	Country
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
AG									AG
70	2000	0	1	0	47	66	56	2000	Α0
	2000	2	1	1	50	72	61	2001	
	2001	2		2	37	43	40	2001	
BS	2002	2	1	2	31	43	40	2002	BS
ВЭ	4000			4			04	4000	БЭ
	1998		•••	1			61	1998	
	1999		• • • •	1	•••	• • • •	53	1999	
	2000		• • • •	1			51	2000	
	2001			1			77	2001	
BZ									BZ
	1998	3	3	3	47	66	56	1998	
	1999	2	2	2	37	61	49	1999	
	2000	1	1	1	51	71	61	2000	
DM									DM
	1998	8	7	7	75	90	83	1998	
	1999	8	4	6	87	99	93	1999	
	2000		9	9	71	72	71	2000	
	2001		6	6	69	75	72	2001	
	2002		9	8	82	87	84	2002	
	2002	5	8	7	75	84	79	2002	
JM	2003	3	0	,	75	04	19	2003	JM
JIVI	1000		0	0	44	50	45	1000	JIVI
МО	1999	6	9	8	41	50	45	1999	МС
MS	0000		0.4	00	400	405	404		MS
	2000	50	24	36	162	105	131	2000	
LC									LC
	1998		4	4	57	70	63	1998	
	1999	4	3	3	57	68	63	1999	
	2000	4	5	4	56	68	62	2000	
	2001	4	3	4	57	68	63	2001	
	2002	4	2	3	55	66	61	2002	
VC									VC
	1998	1	1	1	71	78	75	1998	
	1999	1	2	1	73	76	75	1999	
	2000		1	1	53	73	63	2000	
	2001	3	3	3	64	76	70	2001	
SR					• •				SR
O.K	2000	7	7	7	46	63	55	2000	<b>0</b>
TT	2000	•	•	•	10	00	00	2000	тт
• •	1998			1			77	1998	11
	1990			1		•••	80	1999	
		•••	•••		•••	•••	75	2000	
	2000	•••	•••	1	•••	• • • •			
	2001			2	•••		77	2001	
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS							ASSOC	IATE MEMBERS
Al									Al
	1998				115		115	1998	
	1999				104		104	1999	
	2000				128		128	2000	
	2001				85		85	2001	
	2002				86		86	2002	
TC									TC
	2000	6	10	8	40	33	36	2000	
	2001	4	6	5	33	36	35	2001	
	2002	2	1	1	19	27	23	2002	
	2002		6	5	35	33	34	2002	
			J	J			J-T		

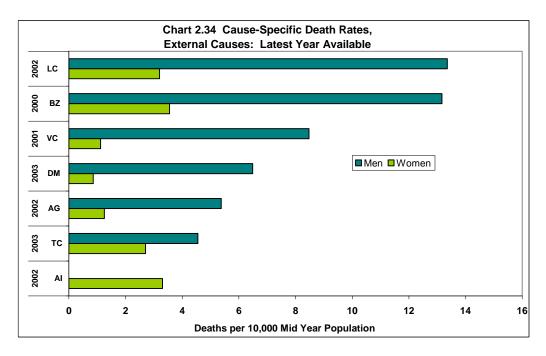












## H10- NUMBER OF DISABILITIES REPORTED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY- 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS

NH

### **Concept and Definition**

The UN defines disability as "any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being". One

definition that has been used by some Member States is that disability refers to a longstanding illness or condition that restricts an individual from participating in daily activities. The WHO taking cognisance of this complex issue has issued a multidimensional framework within which to define the population with disabilities rather than a single clear definition. This framework is called the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and provides standardized concepts and terminology for use in disability measurement. (1) The United Nations Statistics Division has produced Guidelines and Principles for the Development of Disability Statistics which utilizes the conceptual framework of the ICF in the design of questions for Disability measurement. (2)

## **Method of Computation**

## Table 2.12 the Disability Prevalence Rate <sup>5</sup> is calculated as follows:

Number of persons reporting disabilities (i) in Table 2.11
----- x 10,000
Census Population (i)

(i) Refers to Female; Male or Total

#### **Indicator Relevance**

Statistics on disability are critical to the monitoring of the equality of opportunity in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres. Disability statistics are used in the process of planning, implementing,

monitoring and evaluating of policies and programmes for the promotion and protection of rights of persons with disability. Sex disaggregated disability statistics are useful in identifying gender discrepancies regarding disability as well as in access to health care resources.

The ICPD recognized the importance of disability issues and articulated the need for continued action to promote effective measures for prevention and rehabilitation. Governments were encouraged to develop the infrastructure to address the needs of persons with disabilities in particular with regard to their education, training and rehabilitation, to recognize their needs for reproductive health inter alia and to eliminate specific forms of discrimination that persons with disabilities face with regard to reproductive rights, household and family formation, economic participation and international migration.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Disability Prevalence Rate – Refers to the disability status of a population group at some date per 1,000 (or per 10,000 or per 100,000) persons of the total population for that group.

Critical to the improvement of the disability data for development planning in the Region is the ratification by all CARICOM Member States of the Kingston Accord which contains resolutions from the Caribbean Ministerial Conference on Disability which was held on May 11, 2004 in Kingston, Jamaica and which has been used as the framework for moving forward in improving disability data in the region. The second resolution of the Kingston Accord is to develop a common framework for national and regional data collection. (3) At this conference it was further agreed to develop a Plan of Action for Persons with Disabilities for adoption at the CARICOM Heads of Government Summit in 2005.

#### **Data Assessment**

Differences in concepts and methods used to identify persons with disabilities have hindered comparability among Member States. For several member states questions on disability were canvassed for the first time in the 2000 Round of censuses. In the case of Jamaica questions on disability were also asked in the 1991 and 2001 censuses. The difficulties identified in using the census as the data collection tool include inability to correctly identify the disabled population which requires several probing questions, and may not be practical and feasible on a census questionnaire, difficulty in reaching the institutional and geographically spread population. Differences in definitions and questions used to identify the disabled population results in prevalence levels and rates that are not comparable among countries.

The data in this table should therefore be used with caution and no attempt at inter-country comparisons should be made. This is an area where work in development of methods of measurement of disability is continuing internationally. The Washington Group has taken the lead in developing this area of health statistics and is currently developing measures on disability for use in censuses and surveys guided by the ICF Framework.

### **Gender Dimension**

The classification of the data by sex allows for an assessment of whether disability follows specific sex patterns. The sex patterns displayed in the data could be the result of sex differentials in

morbidity and mortality. This would require an examination of age patterns as well. In addition the generally lower levels of reported disability among men could be the result of underenumeration among men due to stigma and other socio-cultural constructs of masculinity which lends itself to non-admittance and under-reporting of disability among men.

**Data Sources** 

Data on disabilities in this table was obtained from the 2000 Round of Censuses. Rates computed by CARICOM Regional Statistics Sub-Programme.

Table 2.11 - Number of Disabilities by Type of Disability – 2000 Round of Census

Country Y	'ear	Aff	ecting Si	ght	Affec	ting He	aring	Affec	ting Sp	eech
Country	Cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG 2	2001	1,168	616	1,784	141	135	276	116	101	217
BS 2	2000	772	637	1,409	377	353	730	444	555	999
BB 2	2000	1,419	1,027	2,446	710	510	1,220	274	285	559
BZ 2	2000	3,608	3,280	6,888	1,161	1,455	2,616	728	972	1,700
DM 2	2001	426	347	773	159	161	320	196	279	475
JM 2	2001	14,770	11,064	25,834	4,877	3,547	8,424	1,176	1,582	2,758
MS 2	2001	22	27	49	5	4	9	6	10	16
KN 2	2001	235	359	594	39	66	105	66	67	133
VC 2	2001	1,058	699	1,757	216	222	438	211	274	485
π 2	2000	10,585	7,998	18,583	2,745	2,574	5,319	1,571	1,962	3,533
ASSOCIATE MEMBE	RS									
Al 2	2001	63	47	110	15	14	29	18	14	32
BM 2	2001	143	95	238	87	77	164	47	55	102
TC 2	2001	47	49	96	36	17	53	13	15	28

Table 2.11 – Cont'd Number of Disabilities by Type of Disability – 2000 Round of Census

Country		Mobility			I Retard	lation			
Country Yea	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Total <sup>1/</sup> Men	Total
AG 200	<b>1</b> 439	355	794				1,952	1,283	3,235
BS 200	<b>0</b> 1,682	1,495	3,177	489	667	1,156	5,302	5,317	10,619
BB 200	0 1,928	1,358	3,286	508	588	1,096	6,020	4,718	10,738
BZ 200	<b>0</b> 4,971	4,220	9,191	1,124	1,322	2,446	12,827	12,449	25,276
DM 200	<b>1</b> 624	507	1,131	213	343	556	2,126	2,175	4,301
JM 200	<b>1</b> 8,111	8,723	16,834	2,195	2,999	5,194	32,805	29,510	62,315
MS 200	<b>1</b> 31	46	77	10	15	25	117	152	269
KN 200	1 257	281	538	67	70	137	899	1,021	1,920
VC 200	<b>1</b> 1,059	931	1,990	299	473	772	2,943	2,727	5,670
TT 200		5,833	12,260				22,248	19,626	41,874
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI 200	1 53	55	108	22	62	40	296	327	623
BM 200	1 246	171	417	29	26	55	3,373	2,511	5,884
TC 200	1 28	35	63	12	18	30	181	188	369

**Note: 1/ Includes Other Category** 

Table 2.12 – Disability Prevalence Rates by Type of Disability – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Affecting Sight			Affect	ing Hea	aring	Affecting Speech			
Country		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	298	169	236	36	37	36	30	28	29	
BS	2000			46			24			33	
BB	2000	362	281	323	181	140	161	70	78	74	
BZ	2000	920	898	909	296	398	345	186	266	224	
DM :	2001	122	98	110	46	45	45	56	79	67	
JM	2001			99			32			11	
MS	2001	105	111	108	24	16	20	29	41	35	
KN :	2001	101	157	129	17	29	23	28	29	29	
VC	2001	198	126	161	40	40	40	39	49	44	
тт :	2000			147			42			28	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS											
Al	2001	107	83	95	26	25	25	31	25	28	
ВМ	2001	44	32	38	27	26	26	15	18	16	
TC ;	2001	47	50	48	36	17	27	13	15	14	

Table 2.12 - Cont'd Disability Prevalence Rates by Type of Disability - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Mobility			Mental	Retard	lation	Other			
	i cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	112	97	105	0	0	0	22	21	22	
BS	2000			105			38			104	
ВВ	2000	491	372	434	129	161	145	301	260	281	
BZ	2000	1,267	1,156	1,213	287	362	323	315	329	321	
DM	2001	179	143	161	61	97	79	145	152	149	
JM	2001			65			20			13	
MS	2001	149	189	170	48	62	55	206	206	206	
KN	2001	111	123	117	29	31	30	101	78	90	
VC	2001	198	168	183	56	85	71	19	23	21	
π	2000			97			0			17	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS											
Al	2001	90	97	93	37	109	35	213	237	225	
ВМ	2001	76	57	67	9	9	9	877	700	792	
ТС	2001	28	35	32	12	18	15	45	55	50	

**Evaluation** Based on the 2000 Round of Censuses (Table 2.10), the leading cause of disability reported among women and men was attributed to conditions Affecting Sight and Mobility. High prevalence rates for disabilities related to Sight were observed in Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts and Nevis, Jamaica and Anguilla. In Antigua and Barbuda approximately 30 and 16 women and men respectively out of every 1000 per mid year population had disabilities affecting their sight. The rates (both sexes) for the other countries were: St. Kitts and Nevis 10.1 and 15.5; Anguilla 10.7 and 8.0 for women and men respectively per 1000 mid year population. Total rates were only available for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago these were 990 and 1472 respectively per 100,000 of the mid year population. Disabilites that restricted Mobility were most prevalent in Belize, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Montserrat, Dominica and Barbados. The highest prevalence rates of mobility were found in Belize where for every 100,000 persons of the mid year population approximately 4018 women and 3347 men had mobility disabilities. The rates for the other countries were: St. Vincent and the Grenadines 19.8 and 17.4; Montserrat 14.9 and 22.0; Dominica 17.9 and 14.5 women and men respectively per 1000 persons of the mid year population while for Barbados 1388 women and 1057 men respectively per 100000 mid year population were likely to experience problems of mobility.

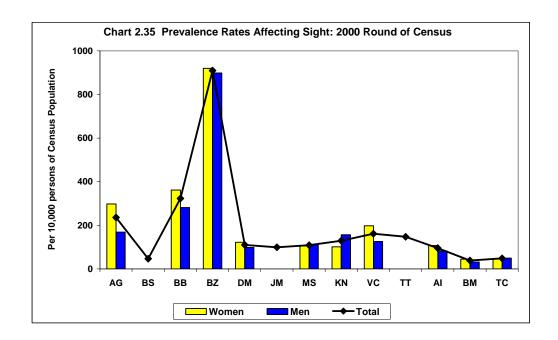
Generally the prevalence of disabilities related to sight, hearing and mobility tended to be higher among women than men in the majority of Member States. However disabilities affecting speech and mental retardation showed a higher prevalence among men than women in the majority of Member States. Only in Antigua/Barbuda and Anguilla was there a higher prevalence of speech related disability among women than men.

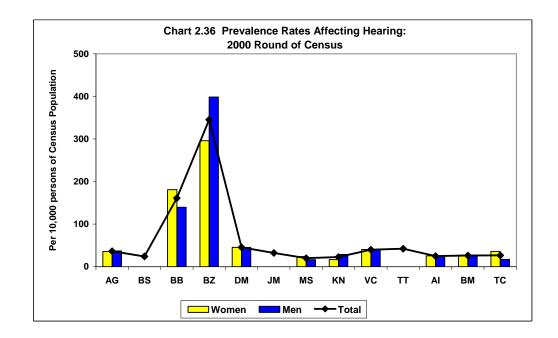
Prevalence of sight related disabilities was generally higher among women than among men in all Member States with the exception of Montserrat – (10.5 vs 12.9) St. Kitts/Nevis (10.1 vs 15.5) and Turks and Caicos (4.7 vs 4.9) where prevalence was higher among men. In Antigua and Barbuda women were almost twice as likely as men to have reported a disability that is sight related.

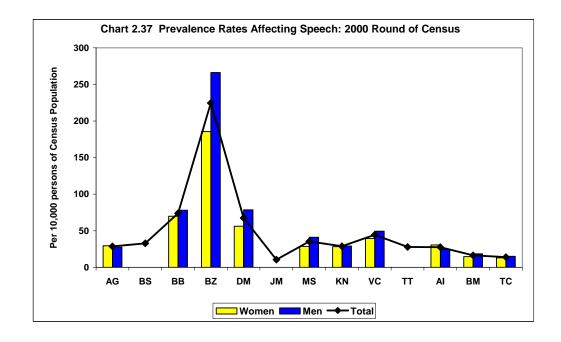
Hearing disabilities were more prevalent among men in Belize, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. In the remaining Member States the prevalence of hearing disabilities was higher among women. In Turks and Caicos, slightly more than twice as many women (3.6) as compared to men (17) reported having a hearing disability.

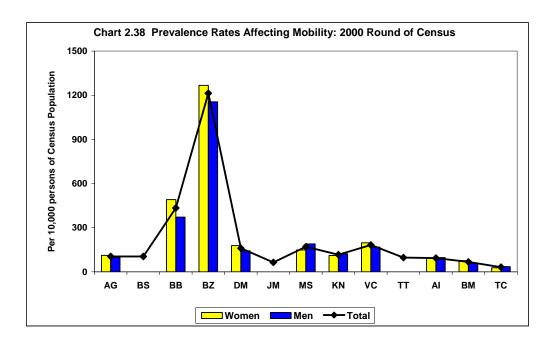
Speech disabilities predominated among men in all but two Member States – Antigua and Barbuda (women 3.6 and 3.4 men) and Anguilla (women 2.6 and 2.4 men).

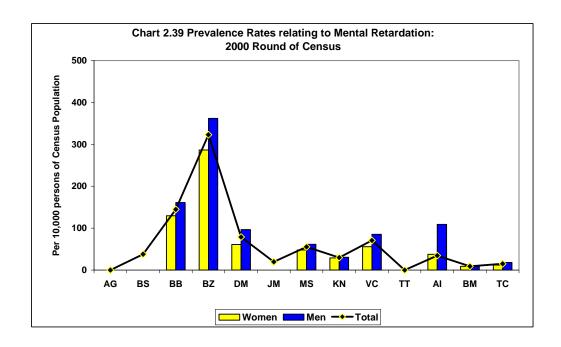
Mental retardation showed a higher prevalence among men than women in all Member States except Bermuda where 29 women and 26 men reported mental retardation disability. The disparity between the number of women and men reporting mental retardation was highest in Anguilla where almost twice as many men (10.6 per 1000 population) compared to women (3.7 per 1000 population) reported having a mental disability.

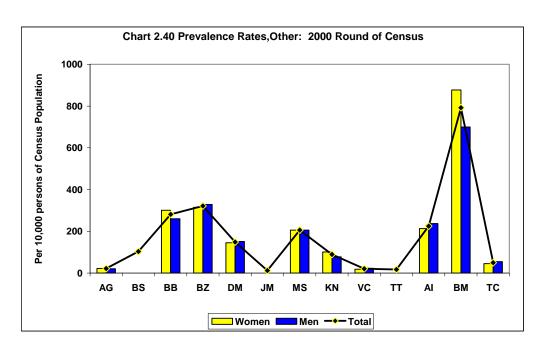












## H11- NUMBER OF NEWLY CONFIRMED HIV/AIDS CASES, 1998-2003

NH

### **Concept and Definition**

The number of newly confirmed HIV/AIDS cases is the number of new HIV/AIDS cases confirmed by the Ministry of Health in a particular year based on a laboratory or clinical testing.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

This indicator reflects the incidence of HIV/AIDS in a country in a specific time period. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is a generalized epidemic in the region and the number of new cases permits the various population sub-groups and highlights the gender differences in

analysis of the disease in various population sub-groups and highlights the gender differences in the spread of the disease.

Data Assessment

The number of new HIV/AIDS cases is subject to under-reporting because of stigma and discrimination and also because several persons are unaware of their HIV status. There is also a paucity of coverage with respect to vulnerable groups such as men who have sex with men, bi-sexuals, commercial sex workers and mobile populations. The data therefore may greatly underestimate the true number of cases of HIV/AIDS and should be interpreted with caution.

Gender Dimension

The increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS among women is indicative of the gender roles women and men assume with regard to their sexuality. Because of biological and physiological factors women are also more susceptible to infection from HIV/AIDS than men in any given heterosexual encounter. Social factors such as community based educational programmes, lack of self-esteem and gender norms, violence and discrimination also are critical factors in the increasing proportion of HIV/AIDS among women.

(I) Ref- WHO, UNFPA)

Data on HIV/AIDS cases are sourced mainly from the AIDS Surveillance systems in ministries of health, which compile data on the incidence of a number of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS. There are special data collection forms for collecting information on this topic.

Evaluation

The number of new cases of HIV/AIDS increased among women and men. Among women in 1998 the number of new cases ranged from 6 in Grenada to 3,110 in the Bahamas. Among men Grenada showed the lowest number of new cases in and the Bahamas the highest incidence. The data showed an increasing number of HIV/AIDS cases among women. In two member states Saint Lucia and Suriname the number of cases of

HIV/AIDS was actually higher among women than men in 2000-2001 and 1999 and 2003 in the case of Suriname.

While the number of new cases among men outnumbered that of women, there was an increasing proportion of new cases among women. In fact with the exception of Saint Lucia, the percentage of HIV/AIDS cases increased in all Member States between 1998 and the latest year available.

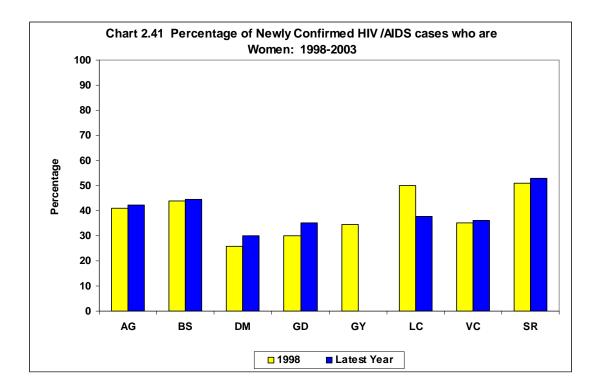


Table 2.13 Number of Newly Confirmed HIV / AIDS Cases: 1998 - 2002

Country	Year	Number of Nev	wly Confirmed H	IIV/AIDS Cases	Percentage C	Composition
Country	i cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
AG						
AG	1998	93	134	227	41.0	59.0
	1999	118	153	271	43.5	56.5
	2000	146	192	338	43.2	56.8
	2001	157	213	370	42.4	57.6
	2002	172	236	408	42.2	57.8
BS						
	1999	3,110	3,965	7,075	44.0	56.0
	2000	3,470	4,380	7,850	44.2	55.8
	2001	3,712	4,635	8,347	44.5	55.5
	2002	3,960	4,902	8,852	44.7	55.4
	2003	4,163	5,167	9,330	44.6	55.4
DM	4000	70	224	202	25.7	72.0
	1998 1999	78 89	224	303	25.7	73.9
	2000	103	248 251	337	26.4 28.4	73.6 69.1
	2000	110	272	363 391	28.1	69.6
	2001	123	280	412	29.9	68.0
GD	2002	123	200	412	29.9	00.0
05	1998	6	14	20	30.0	70.0
	1999	5	15	20	25.0	75.0
	2000	7	15	22	31.8	68.2
	2001	6	15	21	28.6	71.4
	2002	6	11	17	35.3	64.7
GY						
	1998	91	172	263	34.6	65.4
LC	4000	45	4-	22	50.0	<b>50.0</b>
	1998	15	15	30	50.0	50.0
	1999	14	17	31	45.2	54.8
	2000	12 23	9	21	57.1	42.9
	2001 2002	23 14	15 23	38 37	60.5 37.8	39.5 62.2
VC	2002	14	23	31	37.0	02.2
••	1998	187	343	530	35.3	64.7
	1999	216	412	628	34.4	65.6
	2000	251	487	738	34.0	66.0
	2001	292	548	840	34.8	65.2
	2002	338	595	933	36.2	63.8
SR						
	1998	136	131	267	50.9	49.1
	1999	150	159	309	48.5	51.5
	2000	124	131	255	48.6	51.4
	2001	150	162	312	48.1	51.9
	2002	184	164	348	52.9	47.1

# H12-MORTALITY FROM HIV/AIDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REPORTED DEATHS

NH

**Concept and Definition** 

Mortality from HIV/AIDS as a percentage of total reported deaths is the proportion of the total number of reported deaths

that is attributable or due to HIV/AIDS.

## **Method of Computation**

Number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS
-----\*\* \* 100
Total number of reported deaths all causes

It is computed by dividing the number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS derived from coding death certificates or from clinical/pathological confirmation divided by the total number of reported deaths from all causes.

Indicator Relevance

The proportion of all deaths caused by HIV/AIDS is an indicator of the importance of HIV/AIDS as a cause of death. It is also an indicator of the effectiveness of strategies designed to control and reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS incidence and mortality in the population.

This indicator is affected by the process of assigning and coding the underlying cause of death and by practices implemented by medical personnel in reporting HIV/AIDS on death certificates. Due to these factors and the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS, the number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS reported on death certificates tends to be under-reported. The figures in the table represent a lower bound for the true value of the number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS.

**Gender Dimension** 

The incidence, prevalence and mortality of HIV/AIDS is heavily gendered. Women are more likely to die from HIV/AIDS at a greater rate because of their inability to access and afford the treatment.

**Data Sources** 

Data on deaths due to HIV/AIDS are derived mainly from death certificates which record the cause of death of each decedent. Data could also be sourced from confirmed laboratory reports of deaths due to

HIV/AIDS.

Evaluation The proportion of deaths due to HIV/AIDS was generally higher among men compared to women in every Member State. The highest proportion of deaths due to HIV/AIDS among women and men occurred in the Bahamas. Among women the proportion decreased from 5.6 percent in 1998 to 4.5 percent in 2003. Among men the decline for the same period was from 9.4 percent to 6.2 percent. High proportions were also found in Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

In Trinidad and Tobago deaths from HIV/AIDS from 1998 to 1999 moved from 3.3 percent to 4.1 percent for women and 5.5 percent to 6.1 percent for men.

While for Suriname deaths moved from 2000 to 2002 moved from 3.2 percent to 4.5 percent for women and 4.2 percent to 5.6 percent.

Table 2.14 - Proportion of Deaths due to HIV Aids - 1998 - 2003

	V	Proportion of	of Deaths due	to HIV/AIDS
Country	Year	Women	Men	Total
AG				
AG	2001	0.9	2.2	3.0
	2002	0.5	1.6	2.0
BS	2002	0.0	1.0	2.0
	1998	5.6	9.4	15.0
	1999	6.4	11.1	17.5
	2000	5.7	9.4	15.1
	2001	5.5	10.2	15.7
	2003	4.5	6.2	10.7
DM				
	1998	0.8	2.2	1.5
	1999	0.3	1.6	1.0
	2000	0.8	0.8	0.8
	2001	0.4	3.6	2.0
	2002	1.1	2.0	1.5
	2003	0.8	3.5	2.2
GD				
	1998	8.0	1.7	1.3
	1999	0.5	2.8	1.7
	2000	0.3	8.0	0.6
	2001	0.3	1.6	0.9
	2002	0.4	0.7	0.6
KN				
	1998	1.0	1.6	1.3
	1999		1.5	1.2
	2000	1.1	3.4	2.2
	2001	0.6	0.6	0.6
	2002	0.0	1.6	0.9
VC	2003	1.0	0.0	0.6
VC	1998	4.5	6.0	5.3
	1999	3.5	7.2	5.4
	2000	4.1	7.6	6.1
	2001	2.9	7.0 5.4	4.3
SR	2001	2.0	5.4	7.0
<b>3.</b>	2000	3.2	4.2	3.8
	2001	4.1	4.4	4.3
	2002	4.5	5.6	5.1
TT	-			
	1998	3.3	5.6	4.6
	1999	4.1	6.1	5.2

# H13-PROPORTION OF HIV CASES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AGED 15-24 YEARS

NH

**Concept and Definition** 

The proportion of HIV cases among pregnant women can be defined as the number of HIV cases among pregnant women 15-24 years for a given period as a proportion of the total number of

pregnant women years attended to in the same period. (UNECLAC Indicator)

### **Method of Computation**

Number of HIV cases among pregnant women 15- 24 years for a particular period x 100

Total number of pregnant women attended to in the same period

**Indicator Relevance** 

Worldwide it is estimated that half of all new cases of HIV occur at or below age 24. The infection rate of pregnant women is stated to be similar to the rate of the adult population and thus measures the spread

of the epidemic in the general population. Thus in countries where the epidemic is driven heterosexually this indicator gives a good idea of relatively recent trends in HIV infection and in areas where the disease is confined to specific subpopulations it provides a useful measure of the extent to which HIV infection is spreading beyond this subpopulation. This indicator is also an MDG indicator used to monitor Goal 6 of the MDGs, which is to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. The specific target is to have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. The data presented in this indicator could be used as a proxy of the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women 15-24 years.

At the CARICOM level, the CCH-II articulated goals with respect to communicable diseases, which called for the reduction of mortality and morbidity of communicable diseases food. Among the specific targets established were that prevalence of HIV infection among pregnant women 15-19 years be reduced by 30% below the 1997 levels by the end of 2003 and the rate of vertical transmission of HIV reduced by 50% as evidenced by a decrease in the number of HIV positive babies born to infected mothers by the end of 2003.

Data Assessment

The reliability of the data presented in the table is unknown. Coverage levels are questionable since not all pregnant women may be tested for HIV for a number of reasons including stigma and discrimination. Thus HIV prevalence may change for reasons not necessarily associated with the true prevalence of HIV infection among young pregnant women such as improvements in surveillance systems, changes in the number of women becoming pregnant, the numbers of those who seek antenatal care and become tested for HIV. It is also critical to consider the spread of the geographical location of testing clinics and facilities. The resulting prevalence rates may be skewed to one location, which may not be

representative of the entire population and may therefore result in unreliable trends. In addition the methodologies used to derive the prevalence rates are not harmonized among the Member States and therefore do not facilitate inter-country comparisons.

**Gender Dimension** This indicator is restricted to pregnant women since in generalised epidemics it gives a good picture of trends in the disease among the general population. It is recognized that the unequal status of women places them at increased risk of infection from HIV. This increased risk means that the disease is spreading at a more rapid rate among women than among men.

**Data Sources** Data for this indicator is primarily sourced from antenatal clinics during routine sentinel surveillance. Estimates can also be derived by UNAIDS using modelling techniques.

**Evaluation** 

With the exception of Jamaica, all the countries who submitted data experienced increases in prevalence rates for this indicator between 1998 and the latest year available. In 1998 and 1999 the pevalence of HIV cases among pregnant women

15-24 years was highest in Jamaica where for every 1000 women that were pregnant between the ages 15-24 years approximately 15 of them were HIV positive. However by the following year, the prevalence of HIV cases among this group of women had declined to 12 HIV cases for every 1000 pregnant women. This rate remained the same in 2002.

Based on the data available for this indicator, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' rates were among the lowest. In 1998 there was only 1 HIV case for every 1000 women that were pregnant, but by the following year this rate had increased to 2 and then doubled to approximately 4 women by 2000. In Dominica in this same age group the no. of HIV cases per 1000 pregnant women moved from 2 cases in to 5 cases in

For Suriname these rates moved from approximately 1 case in 2001 to 2 cases by 2003 for every 1000 women pregnant between the ages 15-24 years.

Table 2.15 – HIV Prevalence Among 15-24 Year Old Pregnant Women 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old Women (No. of cases per 1000 persons)
DM		
	1998	2.1
	1999	0.0
	2000	0.0
	2001	4.6
	2002	0.0
JM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	1.5 1.5 1.2  1.2
VC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	0.9 1.8 3.5 
SR	2001 2002 2003	1.3  1.7

## H14- NUMBER OF CHILDREN ORPHANED BY HIV/AIDS

NH

**Concept and Definition** 

The number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS is strictly defined as the number of children who have lost their mother, father or both their parents to AIDS.

Indicator Relevance This indicator is used to measure the impact of the AIDS epidemic on children and is usually measured through the ratio of orphans to non-orphans who are in school.

Few Member States have been able to submit data for this indicator since it is not routinely collected as part of the HIV surveillance systems. Data for this indicator even for Member States providing data may be under-reported since the surveillance systems and surveys may miss children who have been orphaned.

Gender Dimension

Girls tend to experience the greater burden when their parents are deceased since they step into the role of primary caretaker and provider of the family. The effect of this is that educational opportunities are effectively curtailed and hence life chances and quality of life are affected. In addition the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS may be felt by girls to a greater extent.

**Data Sources** 

Data on children orphaned by HIV/AIDS were sourced from the Ministries of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Systems and Epidemiology Units in Member States. Data can also be sourced from Demographic and Health

Surveys and MICS as well as from estimates produced by the UNAIDS.

**Evaluation** 

Three Member States submitted sex-disaggregated data for this indicator: the Bahamas, Dominica and Grenada. For these countries the trend indicates that generally more girls are orphaned than boys.

In the Bahamas the reported number of children orphaned by AIDS increased steadily from 21 in 1998 to 124 in 2002 representing a more than 400 percent increase. The number of girls and boys orphaned moved from 14 and 7 in 1998 to 67 and 57 in 2002. In Dominica, two children were reported to be orphaned in 2002 with an equal proportion for girls and boys. In Grenada, there was fluctuation in the reported number of children orphaned by AIDS. In 1998 there were zero cases which increased to four in 1999 and again decreased to 0 before increasing to 1 in 2001 and 3 in 2002.

Table 2.16 – Number of Children Orphaned by HIV / AIDS: 1998 - 2002

Country	Year	Number of Children Orphaned by HIV/AIDS				
		Girls	Boys	Total		
BS						
	1998	14	7	21		
	1999	28	18	46		
	2000	48	38	86		
	2001	56	47	103		
	2002	67	57	124		
DM	2002	1	1	2		
GD						
	1998	0	0	0		
	1999	3	1	4		
	2000	0	0	0		
	2001	1	0	1		
	2002	2	1	3		

## H15-NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL BY TYPE

NH

Concept and Definition

The number of physicians and medical personnel is defined as the total reported number of trained and practising physicians and medical personnel in a country in a particular year.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

The number of physicians and medical personnel is a component of health resources available and the strength of the health workforce. The Caribbean Commission on Health and Development

recommended that health systems need to be supplemented and that there should be a policy for managing human resources and the migration of those in the health sector especially nurses. It was further articulated in the report that human resources especially in the smaller countries were limited in relation to the insufficient personnel, quality of the work force and retention of trained personnel (*I*). At the Fourteenth Meeting of the COHSOD held at the Eastern Caribbean Bank, (ECCB) in St. Kitts and Nevis in April 2006, the value of the human resources in the health sector was viewed as critical. The meeting also mandated that there must be a managed migration of health personnel particularly nurses who were being aggressively recruited by external agencies.

#### **Data Assessment**

The accuracy and completeness of the data in the table may be questionable since the databases are not updated frequently, private sector information is not included and definitions may vary across Member

States. It is also difficult to harmonize this data since countries use their own classifications of types of medical personnel. There is also a notable absence of sex-disaggregated data. Better attempts to monitor trends in health resources and personnel need to be made especially in light of the brain drain of skilled health personnel such as doctors and nurses from the islands.

#### **Gender Dimension**

There is a critical need for sex disaggregated data on medical human resources to ascertain if the numbers of women entering the medical profession are adequate to supplement the strength of the health

workforce or if the field is still male dominated. Also important is to ascertain financial, systemic and other obstacles to women who maybe desirous of entering the medical profession.

#### **Data Sources**

Data on the number of medical personnel are sourced mainly from administrative records of human and other health resources compiled by Ministries of Health.

Table 2.17: Number of Physicians and Medical Personnel by Type: 1998 -2004

Country	Year	Medi	cal Do	ctors		Dentists	3	S	pecialis	st
Country	rear	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
7.0	2001			103			29			
BS		•••	•••	100	•••		20	•••		•
	1998			479			71			
	1999			495			71			
	2000			483			73			
	2001			503			75			
	2002			523			79			
	2003			683			74			
	2004			720			76			
BB										
	1998			401			76			
	1999			306			91			
	2000			315			96			
	2001			313			93			
	2002			432			88			
DM										
	1998				2	5	7			
	1999				3	5	8			
	2000				3	6	9			
	2001				3	6	9	11	15	26
	2002	8	16	24	3	6	9	8	18	26
	2003	8	13	21	3	5	8	7	16	23
MS										
	1998	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
	1999	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
	2000	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
	2001	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
	2002	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	2
	2003	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	2
	2004	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	2
KN										
	1998			46			12			
	1999			46			14			
	2000			46			14			
	2001			49			14			
	2002			35			13			
LC										
	2000			80			8			
	2001			72			7			
	2002			70			7			

Table 2.17 Cont'd - Number of Physicians and Medical Personnel by Type, 1998 - 2004

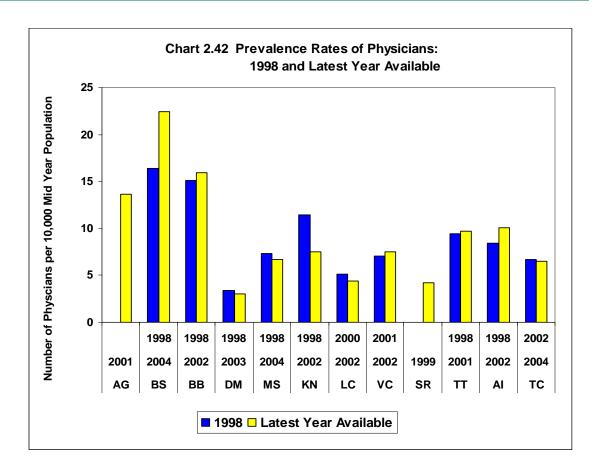
Country	Year	Medi	cal Do	ctors		Dentists	3	Specialist		
Country	i eai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
VC										
	2001	26	51	77	3	7	10			24
	2002	28	53	81	4	7	11	12	17	29
SR										
	1999			194			35			98
TT	4000			4 405			400			
	1998		•••	1,185		•••	160	•••	•••	•••
	1999		•••	1,171		•••	189	•••	•••	•••
	2000		•••	1,275		•••	198	•••	•••	•••
	2001	•••	•••	1,234			216	•••	•••	•••
ASSOCIATE MEME	BERS									
Al										
AI	1000			9			2			
	1998		•••	_		•••			•••	
	1999 2000		•••	10 13		•••	2 2		•••	
	2000			14		•••	1			
	2001		•••	12	•••	•••	2	•••	•••	•••
TC	2002	•••	•••	12	•••	•••	2	•••	***	•••
10	2002	7	7	14	1	1	2			
	2003		7	14	1	1	2			
	2004		9	17	1	1	2			

Table 2.17 Cont'd - Number of Physicians and Medical Personnel by Type, 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		Others			Total		Number 10000 Mid		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001			472			604			14
BS										
	1998			1,152			1,702			16
	1999			1,064			1,630			17
	2000		•••	1,211	•••		1,767	•••	•••	16
	2001			1,144			1,722			16
	2002			1,152			1,754			17
	2003		•••	1,135	•••	• • • •	1,892	•••	• • • •	22
DD	2004			1,159			1,955			22
ВВ	1998			2 560			2.046			15
	1998		•••	2,569 2,433	•••		3,046 2,830	•••		15
	2000		•••	2,433			2,760	•••	•••	12
	2000			2,803			3,209			12
	2001			2,096			2,616			16
DM	2002	•••	•••	2,000		•••	2,010	•••	•••	.0
	1998				2	5	7			
	1999				3	5	8			
	2000				3	6	9			
	2001				14	21	35			
	2002	2	2	4	21	42	63	1	2	3
	2003	2	2	4	20	36	56	1	2	3
MS										
	1998				1	3	4	4	4	7
	1999				1	3	4	3	3	6
	2000				1	3	4	3	3	5
	2001		•••		1	4	5	2	4	7
	2002		•••	•••	2	4	6	2	4	7
	2003				2	4	6	2	4	7
KN	2004	•••	•••	•••	2	4	6	2	4	7
IVIA	1998						58			11
	1990		•••		•••		60	•••	•••	11
	2000						60			11
	2000						63			11
	2001						48			7
LC	2002									,
	2000			548			636			5
	2001			504			583			5
	2002			511			588			4

Table 2.17 Cont'd Number of Physicians and Medical Personnel by Type, 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		Others			Total		Number 10000 Mid		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
VC										
	2001				29	58	111	2	5	7
	2002				44	77	121	3	5	8
SR										
	1999						327			4
TT										_
	1998		•••	689	•••	•••	2,034	•••	•••	9
	1999			671			2,031		•••	9
	2000 2001		•••	733 713	•••	•••	2,206	•••	•••	10
	2001			713			2,163		•••	10
ASSOCIATE MEME	BERS									
Al										
	1998						11			8
	1999						12			9
	2000						15			12
	2001						15			12
TO	2002	•••					14	•••		10
TC	2002				0	0	16	2	2	7
	2002 2003		•••	•••	8 8	8 8	16 16	3 3	3 3	7
	2003			•••	9	8 10	19			6 7
	2004				ð	10	19			'



**Evaluation** 

**Table 2.17** shows that generally there were mixed trends in the number of physicians and other medical personnel in the workforce in Member States. The number of physicians available for every 10000 persons

fluctuated during the period 1998 to 2004. The Bahamas had the largest number of physicians per 10000 of the mid year population. Between 1998 and 2004 the number of physicians available for every 10000 persons moved from approximately 16 to 22 physicians. This represents an increase of 6 physicians overall over a 6 year period. The largest increase during this period was noted between 2002 and 2003 where 5 physicians were added to the pool to serve the needs of 10000 persons. For the data available increases were also noted for St. Vincent and the Grenadines (2001-2002); Trinidad and Tobago (1998-2001) and Anguilla (1998-2002) where the number of physicians moved from 7 to 8; 9 to 10 and 8 to 10 for the respective countries and periods.

Barbados had the second highest ratio of physicians to the population. In 2002 this country had 16 physicians for every 10,000 persons up from 15 in 1998. But by the following year, the rate had declined to 11 physicians and 12 in 2000 and 2001. For St. Kitts and Nevis the number of physicians held constant at 11 between 1998 and 2001 before declining to 7 physicians for every 10,000 residents on the island in 2002. In Saint Lucia the rates also declined moving from 5 to 4 physicians per 10,000 mid year population between 2000 and 2002.

Only 3 countries, Dominica, Montserrat and St. Vincent and the Grenadines submitted data disaggregated by sex. For the years 2002 and 2003, Dominica had 3 physicians to attend to every 1,000 residents, of these 1 was a female and 2 were male.

Between 1998 and 2004 the number of female doctors per 1,000 residents declined from 4 to 2 while the number of males remained at 4 despite dipping slightly to 3 between 1999 and 2000. Like the males the total physicians remained at 7 physicians per 1000 population during the period.

#### H16-NUMBER OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE

NH

Concept and Definition

The number of health institutions is defined as the total number of entities that provide health care services, classified according to the type of institution. The types of institutions include hospitals, private and public; health centres, family planning and other clinics.

Indicator Relevance

The number of health institutions is an indicator of health resources.

The delivery of primary and preventive health care is an important component of health systems.

The number of health institutions is one of the indicators of health service delivery. Article 75 (a) of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas – Development of Social Infrastructure - calls for the establishment and improvement of health, education, sports and social security institutions and facilities; and includes the development and organisation of efficient and affordable health services in the Community as articulated in Article 17 (a).

(Ref Revised)

Treaty Of Chaguaramas Establishing The Caribbean Community Including The Caricom Single Market and Economy; http://www.caricom.org/jsp/community/revised\_treaty-text.pdf)

The inclusion of what is considered a health institution varies from Member State to Member State and therefore limits inter-country comparisons. Also the lack of reliable time series data makes trend analysis difficult.

**Data Sources** 

The statistics presented in this table were sourced mainly from the administrative records of the ministries of health in the region.

According to *Table 2.18*, the number of health institutions as expected did not **Evaluation** show much annual variation. The number of general hospitals ranged from 1 in most Member States to 25 in Guyana. Dominica had the highest number of health institutions per 10000 persons of the mid-year population with 15 health institutions for every 10000 persons per mid year population. Between 1998-2004 Turks and Caicos had between 8 to 10 health institutions per 10000 persons of the mid-year population. The lowest ratios of health institutions to 10000 of the mid year population was observed in Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Bermuda with 1 entity providing health care services for every 10000 persons of the mid year population. Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas and Guyana all had 4 health institutions for every 10000 persons of the mid year population while Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis and Anguilla had an average of 3, 5 and 6 institutions providing health care for every 10000 persons of the mid year population. The number of primary health care centres ranged from 4 in Montserrat to 260 in Guyana in 2001. Of note however is the relatively large increase in the number of primary health centres in the Bahamas from 54 in 1998 to 61 in 2003. There was also an increase in the number of these centres in Antigua and Barbuda from 7 in 1998 to 9 in 2002 showing an increase in the health services resources over time. In the other Member States there was little change accompanying the annual increase in the population.

Table 2.18 Number of Health Institutions by Type: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hospital General/ Public	Private Hospitals	Primary Health Centers	Family Planning Clinics
AG					
	1998	1	1	7	1
	1999	1	1	7	1
	2000	1	1	9	1
	2001	1	1	9	1
	2002	1	1	9	1
BS			_		
	1998	3	3	54	1
	1999	3	3	54	1
	2000	3	3	55 	1
	2001	3	3	55 	1
	2002	3	3	55	1
ВВ	2003	3	3	61	1
ВВ	1998	1	2	21	1
	1998	1	2	21	1
	2000	1	2	21	1
	2000	1	2	21	1
	2001	1	2	21	1
DM	2002	•	2	21	,
DIII	1998	1	0	51	52
	1999	1	0	51	52
	2000	1	0	51	52
	2001	1	0	51	52
	2002	1	0	51	52
	2003	1	1	51	52
GY					
	1999	25	6	260	
	2000	25	6	260	
	2001		6	260	
MS					
	1998	1	0		0
	1999	1	0		0
	2000	1	0		0
	2001	1	0	4	0
	2002	1	0	4	0
	2003	1	0	4	0
	2004	1	0	4	0

Table 2.18 Cont'd Number of Health Institutions by Type: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Others	Total	Mid Year Population	Number of Health Institutions per 10000 Mid Year Population
AG	1998 1999 2000	20 20 20	30 30 32	69,886 70,856 72,310	4 4 4
BS	2001 2002 1998	20 20 59	32 32 120	75,741 77,146 293,000	4 4
	1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	59 59 59 59 59	120 121 121 121 121 104	298,000 304,000 307,000 311,000 316,000	4 4 4 4 3
ВВ	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	3 3 3 3	28 28 28 28 28	265248 267111 268750 269874 270750	1 1 1 1
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	2 2 2 2 2 2	106 106 106 106 106 107	72042 71814 71544 70401 70363 70478	15 15 15 15 15 15
GY	1999 2000 2001	4 4 	295 295 266	770584 772214 774824	4 4 3
MS	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 5 5 5 5	2726 3392 3894 4517 4563 4482 4681	4 3 3 11 11 11

Table 2.18 Cont'd Number of Health Institutions by Type: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hospital General/ Public	Private Hospitals	Primary Health Centers	Family Planning Clinics
KN					
	1998	4		17	
	1999	4		17	
	2000	4		17	
	2001	4		17	
	2002	4		17	
LC					
	1998	2	1	33	
	1999	2	1	33	
	2000	2	1	33	
	2001	2	1	33	
	2002	2	1	33	
VC					
	1998	1	3	43	
	1999	1	3	43	
	2000	1	3	43	• • •
	2001	1	2	43	• • •
SR	2002	1	2	43	• • •
SK	1998	11	2		1
	1990	11	2		1
	2000	11	2	57	1
	2000	11	2	31	1
	2001	10	2		1
	2003	10	2	25	1
TT	2000	10	<u>-</u>	20	,
	1998				
	1999				
	2000				
	2001				

Table 2.18 Cont'd Number of Health Institutions by Type: 1998 – 2004

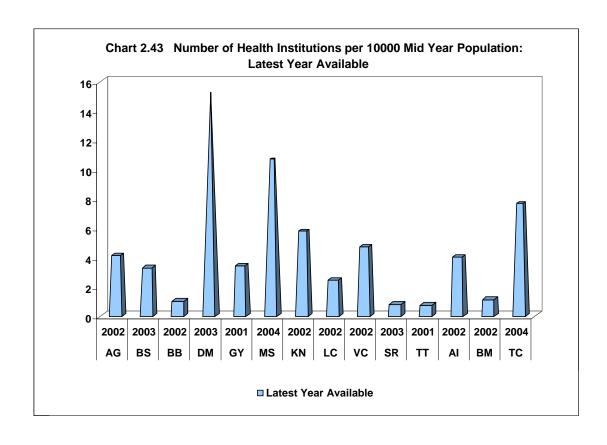
Country	Year	Others	Total	Mid Year Population	Number of Health Institutions per 10000 Mid Year Population
KN					
	1998	6	27	40130	7
	1999	6	27	42460	6
	2000	6	27	40410	7
	2001	6	27	46333	6
	2002	6	27	46710	6
LC					
	1998	3	39	151,972	3
	1999	3	39	153,819	3
	2000	3	39	155,996	3
	2001	3	39	157,898	2
	2002	3	39	159,133	2
VC		_			_
	1998	5	52	111380	5
	1999	5 5	52 53	111638	5 5
	2000 2001	5 5	52 51	111821 109022	5 5
	2001	5 5	51 51	107854	5 5
SR	2002	J	31	107034	3
J.	1998		14	451629	0
	1999		14	457692	0
	2000	213	284	463837	6
	2001	-	14	470064	0
	2002		13	476374	0
	2003		38	481146	1
TT					
	1998		73	1253930	1
	1999		71	1258186	1
	2000		71	1262366	1
	2001		94	1266797	1

Table 2.18 Cont'd Number of Health Institutions by Type: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hospital General/ Public	Private Hospitals	Primary Health Centers	Family Planning Clinics
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS					
Al					
	1998	1		5	1
	1999	1		5	1
	2000	1		5	1
	2001	1		5	1
	2002	1		5	1
ВМ					
	1998			4	1
	1999			4	1
	2000	1		4	1
	2001	1		4	1
	2002	1		4	1
TC	4000			_	_
	1998		•••	7	7
	1999		•••	7	7
	2000		•••	7	7
	2001	2		7	7
	2002		4	7	7
	2003		4	7	7
	2004	2	4	7	7

Table 2.18 Cont'd Number of Health Institutions by Type: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Others	Total	Mid Year Population	Number of Health Institutions per 10000 Mid Year Population
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS				_
Al	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	  	7 7 7 7	10658 10947 11254 11561 11919	7 6 6 6 6
ВМ	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	1 1 1 1	7 7 7 7 7	61,210 61,360 62,059 61,995 61,785	1 1 1 1
тс	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	   	16 16 16 16 20 20	16,515 17,194 18,491 19,886 20,900 22,053 26,023	10 9 9 8 10 9



PH

# H17-NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS/DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM- 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS

### **Concept and Definition**

The type of water supply system of a house or a dwelling refers to the main source of water available to the household and the system used to deliver the water to the housing unit. The categories of water supply include water that is piped into dwelling; water piped into yard, private catchments not piped, public catchments piped, public standpipe, and public well or tank, other and not stated. The unit of analysis is usually the household but in some member states the unit of analysis is the dwelling unit. A household is usually defined as a group of persons or person who as a unit jointly occupy the whole or part of a dwelling unit who have common arrangements for housekeeping and who generally share at least one meal. These persons may be related by blood or unrelated or both.

Indicator Relevance

The number of households by type of water supply can be used as a proxy indicator of the proportion of households with access to water as well as the MDG's indicator which is the proportion of the population with sustainable access to improved water source in urban and rural areas. According to MDG Goal 7, the target is to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. In addition water supply and water quality are critical components in public health campaigns since several the prevalence of diseases is linked to water quality.

According to the Caribbean Cooperation in Health, Phase II (CCH- II), CARICOM governments have agreed to three targets within two objectives with respect to water supply. The first objective is to improve surveillance capacity and efficiency and this has two targets. The first target is that one hundred percent of public and community water supply should be monitored using WHO or national standard and reports disseminated to community health administrations in all countries by the end of 2003. The second target is that 90% of environmental health officers should be trained to monitor water quality. The second objective is to develop and implement a water resources management plan. There is one target within this objective which is that all countries would have developed strategies and protocols for maintaining the quality and quantity of key water resources by the end of 2003.

The data presented in the table was presented for all geographic areas without reference to urban and rural sub-divisions. Thus geographic coverage is limited since most Member States have not yet commenced disaggregation of social data by urban and rural dichotomies. Another coverage issue concerns the source of the water supply whether it is private or public. For some Member States e.g. Jamaica there is a clear dichotomy by the source of the supply whether it is private or public. For other Member States this clear dichotomy is not presented in the data. Time coverage is limited since only cross-sectional data are presented it is not possible to make comparisons over time. The data for this indicator presents some measurement challenges. The periodicity of data collection for this indicator is irregular since most of the data comes from surveys which are primarily ad hoc and

from decennial censuses. There is also no information on water quality which is critical for improved and sustainable access to water supply.

Gender Dimension Women tend to be affected to a greater extent by the lack of access to water and women in rural households face an even greater disadvantage than women in urban areas. In addition women headed households may have levels of access to water supply than their male counterparts.

Data for this indicator was sourced from the 2000 Round of population and housing census conducted in Member States. Additional sources include surveys of living conditions, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) survey and poverty assessment surveys.

Evaluation According to *Table 2.19* for the 2000 Round of Census, the majority of households had access to water inside their dwellings or yards. For example in two Member States – Barbados and St. Kitts and Nevis, the proportion that received water piped into their dwelling or yard was greater than 90 percent (96.5 percent and 91.7 percent respectively). There were variations among the other Member States for example- just about one-third of households in Jamaica had water piped into their dwelling or yard. In the Member State of Belize, and Associate Members of Anguilla and Turks and Caicos the proportion was less than 60 percent. Among the remaining Member States the proportion of households with water piped into dwelling or yard ranged from 63.1 percent in Dominica to 88.5 percent in the Bahamas.

The public standpipe was the second most popular type of water supply system in most Member States. The proportion of households whose type of water supply was the public standpipe ranged from 0.7 percent in Barbados to 18.3 percent in Antigua and Barbada.

Table 2.19: Number of Households by Type of Water Supply - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Piped Into Dwelling	Piped Into Yard	Private Catchments, Not Piped	Public Catchments, Not Piped
AG	2001	12,582	2,035	773	
BS	2000	75,758	1,866	2,877	
ВВ	2000	75,494	4,536		
ВΖ	2000	15,548	8,828		
DM	2001	11,495	2,615	516	338
JM	2001	374,894	122,133	74,445	14,659
MS	2001			1	1,759
KN	2001	9,542	1,326	15	
LC	2001	26,308	8,259	508	
vc	2001	16,486	5,194	874	
TT	2000	197,527	26,777	25,341	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS					
Al	2001	1,965	203	1,251	
тс	2001	1,585		4,928	

Table 2.19: Cont'd Number of Households by Type of Water Supply - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Public Standpipe	Public Well or Tank	Other 1/	Total
AG	2001	3,738	98	1,211	20,437
BS	2000	4,794	589	1,858	87,742
ВВ	2000	614	8	2,274	82,926
BZ	2000			27,569	51,945
DM	2001	6,109	277	1,009	22,359
JM	2001	78,467		83,731	748,329
MS	2001	72	3	37	1,872
KN	2001	687	18	260	11,848
LC	2001	3,636	140	3,847	42,698
VC	2001	4,455	167	3,342	30,518
TT	2000	29,057		20,619	299,321
ASSOCIATE ME	EMBERS				
Al	2001	59	26	226	3,730
TC	2001		434	307	7,254

Notes: 1/ Includes the following:

AG: Private catchments piped

BB: Friend / relative pipe

BZ: Vat/ Drum and Well, Puified Water.

MS: Private piped and private catchment piped.

JM: Spring / river.

VC: Private catchment piped

TT: Truck borne

## H18-NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SANITATION FACILITIES - 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS

PH

### **Concept and Definition**

This indicator is defined as the number of households classified by the type of sanitation facilities which include Water Closet linked to sewer, Water Closet Cesspits/ Septic Tank, Pit

Latrine and none. The UN defines improved sanitation as the following: connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic system, flush or pour-flush latrine (latrines connected to a sewer and simple pit latrine. The excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared but not public and if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Unimproved sanitation facilities are service or bucket latrines, public latrines and latrines with an open pit. (Ref- WHO and UNICEF - Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council. Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment, 2000 Report, Geneva and New York.)

#### **Indicator Relevance**

The level and type of available sanitation is a cross-cutting variable since it contributes to the achievement of the other MDGs and assists in monitoring the causes of certain illnesses. It is therefore a critical

component of primary health care and a basic human right. Access to improved sanitation contributes to reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality and helps prevent water related diseases. It should be recognized that basic sanitation and safe water play critical roles in economic and social development. In addition illnesses caused by inadequate sanitation generate high health costs relative to income for the poor. Sanitation facilities closer to home put women and girls less at risk of assault while searching for privacy and proper facilities. Access to basic sanitation is therefore necessary in winning the battle against poverty, hunger and child mortality and in achieving gender equality. (UNSD- MDG Report).

At the regional level the CARICOM Ministers responsible for Health in 1979 approved the Caribbean Environmental Health Strategy because of the "need to remedy the environmental health hazards that threatened the population of the Caribbean". The goal of the strategy included the supply of safe water and the provision of approved facilities for the sanitary disposal of liquid waste, excreta, and solid waste; standards and criteria for the design of water supply and waste disposal systems and the establishment of agencies to monitor and regulate environmental pollution.

One of the priority areas of the CCH-II relative to environmental health concerns liquid waste and excreta disposal. The specific objective is to develop plans and standards for increasing access to appropriate sanitary facilities. Caribbean specific target indicators include development of plans for achieving targets for sanitary facilities including technical feasibilities and strategies for financing required investment by the end of 2001 and standards for construction of sanitary facilities developed and available at all designated national outlets by the end of 2000.

**Data Assessment** 

It is difficult to measure the characteristics that sanitation facilities should target which include privacy, dignity, cleanliness and a health environment. Also consideration should be given to the fact that not all persons that have access

to improved sanitation actually use them. The MDG indicator which measures population with access to improved sanitation requires methodological refinement and the data presented can be used as a proxy.

Gender Dimension

Female headed households may have lower levels of access to improved sanitation and may therefore be at a disadvantage when compared to male headed households which tend to have higher levels of income and wealth and can access facilities such as sanitation more readily than female headed households. Women in rural households may be at an even greater disadvantage than women and men in urban areas where these and other facilities tend to have a greater concentration

**Data Sources** 

Data for this table were derived from the 2000 Round of population and housing censuses and covers all households or dwellings enumerated in the census. Additional sources include surveys of living conditions, the MICS

survey and poverty assessment surveys.

Table 2.20: Number of Households by Type of Sanitation Facilities - 2000 Round of Census

Country Y	ear/	W.C Linked to Sewer	W.C.Cesspit/ Septic Tank	Pit Latrine
AG	2001	499	14,353	5,176
BS	2001	100	11,000	0,170
	2000	9,978	66,507	5,445
BB	2000	428	67,511	13,684
BZ	2000	7,851	18,049	22,864
DM :	2001	3,010	8,991	6,332
JM	2001	157,851	268,783	273,086
MS	2001	296	1,521	135
KN	2001	88	9,288	1,975
LC :	2001	2,333	20,224	15,072
VC	2001	193	15,691	13,484
π :	2000	65,851	152,713	81,318
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS				
Al	2001	3,354	25	144
TC	2001		4,954	2,000

Table 2.20: Cont'd Number of Households by Type of Sanitation Facilities - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	None	Other 1/	Not Stated	Total All Households
AG	2001	299	110		20,437
BS	2000	1,054	4,703	55	87,742
ВВ	2000	487	453	463	83,026
вz	2000	2,222	847	112	51,945
DM	2001	3,572	454		22,359
JM	2001	18,981	29,628	3,786	752,115
MS	2001	77	53		2,082
KN	2001	474	23		11,848
LC	2001	4,652	417		42,698
vc	2001	1,077	73		30,518
π	2000	1,320	2,669		303,871
ASSOCIATE MEMB	ERS				
Al	2001	78	129		3,730
тс	2001	267	33		7,254

Notes: 1/ Includes the following:

BS - Not stated

BZ: Don't know/ Not Stated

JM: "Availablity and type not reported"

For each category of sanitation facility "shared" and "not shared" were combined

## H19-NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE - 2000 ROUND OF CENSUS

PH

### **Concept and Definition**

The Number of Households by type of tenure can be defined as the arrangement under which the household occupies all or part of the housing unit. The unit of analysis is usually the dwelling

unit. The categories of tenure are owned, rented (private or government) leased, rent free and squatted. Secure tenure refers to households that rent or own or are purchasing their homes. Tenure that is not secure refers to squatters, the homeless and households with no formal agreement.

### **Method of Computation**

Computed as defined above.

Indicator Relevance This data provides information on the extent to which households and individuals are living in poverty and deprivation. It is an indicator of sustainable development and is used to monitor the MDG Goal of ensuring environmental sustainability. The specific target is to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

#### **Data Assessment**

As discussed for indicator PH1, the concept of a household is harmonized both within the Region and with international definition.

Of the seventeen countries that provided data for this indicator, only five provided the definition that was used for the concept of tenure. It was, therefore, assumed that all other countries adhered to the internationally recommended definition for tenure.

### **Gender Dimension**

For women (more than for men), housing beyond basic shelter also often functions as an important place of employment, social interaction, and a place to care for children. It may offer respite from social instability and violence. Discriminatory social and economic practices within and outside the household may result in women being excluded from many aspects of housing, including policy development, control over housing resources, rights of inheritance and ownership, community organizing or the construction of housing. This exclusion can threaten women's security of tenure by preventing women from owning, inheriting, leasing, renting or remaining in housing and land.

Data come mainly from household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Joint Monitoring Programme questionnaires. In countries without such data from surveys, data can be derived from population and housing censuses, which usually include questions about housing tenure.

Evaluation

Some 1,035,124 households in the region reported that they owned their own homes. This represented approximately 73 percent of the total number of reporting households while approximately 145,981 or one in ten households reported that they were renting their homes. Some 11,614 or 0.8% were squatters while 13 percent were living rent free. Thus approximately 83 percent of households in the region may be said to be living in a secure tenure arrangement.

The proportion of households that owned their homes ranged from 38 percent in Montserrat and Turks and Caicos to 88 percent in the Bahamas and 82 percent in Grenada. In Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago just over three-quarters of the households owned their homes.

Rental of homes was most prevalent in Turks and Caicos (62 percent) and lowest in Grenada where just over one in ten households renting.

The incidence of reported squatting was relatively low. This ranged from zero in several Member States such as Barbados, the Bahamas, Grenada, Bermuda and Turks and Caicos to 2.3 percent in Guyana.

Table 2.21: Number of Households by Type of Tenure - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Owned	Squatted	Rented Private / Government	Leased
AG	2001	12,891	34	6,709	42
ВВ	2000	61,904		18,286	
BS	2000	48,660		32,126	
вz	2000	32,519	220	11,161	1,329
DM	2001	15,918	145	4,232	29
GD	2001	27,383		3,779	
GY	2002	116,497	4,218	26,977	965
JM	2001	422,074	5,319	160,992	12,507
MS	2001	783	10	887	11
KN	2001	6,939	85	3,435	11
LC	2001	30,986	83	7,508	41
VC	2001	22,906	131	3,899	27
π	2000	228,997	1,442	45,546	1,745
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS BM	2001	10,863		12,854	
тс	2001	2,523	195	3,731	126

Note: For Trinidad and Tobago Lease includes Lease-Private and Lease-Government.

Table 2.21: Cont'd Number of Households by Type of Tenure - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Rent-Free	Other	Not Stated	Total All Households
AG	2001	556	116	89	20,437
ВВ	2000	2,203	633	-	83,026
BS	2000	6,738	218		87,742
BZ	2000	6,353	257	106	51,945
DM	2001	1,880	109	46	22,359
GD	2001	1,630	142		32,934
GY	2002	31,797	386	1,769	182,609
JM	2001	111,530	2,399	8,215	723,036
MS	2001	257	86	48	2,082
KN	2001	970	103	305	11,848
LC	2001	2,240	622		41,481
VC	2001	2,733	482	84	30,262
т	2000	19,970	1,334	1,810	300,844
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS BM	2001	1,006	-	40	24,763
тс	2001		678		7,253

Note: For Trinidad and Tobago Lease includes Lease-Private and Lease-Government.

### **H20:** MDG 6: COMBAT HIV / AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

NH

**Indicator 19: Condom use rate of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate** (Indicator 19C- Contraceptive Prevalence Rate)

(Indicator 19B- Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS)

(UNAIDS, UNICEF, UN Population Division, WHO)

### Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the Spread of HIV / AIDS

**Concept and Definition** The contraceptive prevalence rate is the percentage of women who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women ages 15-49 in marital or consensual unions.

**Method of Computation** 

Computed as defined above.

**Indicator Relevance** 

The Contraceptive prevalence rate is an indicator of health, population, development and women's empowerment. It also serves as a proxy measure of access to reproductive health services that are essential for meeting many of the Millennium Development Goals, especially those related to child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, and gender equality

**Data Assessment** Contraceptive methods include clinic and supply (modern) methods and non-supply (traditional) methods. Clinic and supply methods include female and male sterilization, intrauterine devices (IUDs), hormonal methods (oral pills, injectables, and hormone-releasing implants, skin patches and vaginal rings), condoms and vaginal barrier methods (diaphragm, cervical cap and spermicidal foams, jellies, creams and sponges). Traditional methods include rhythm, withdrawal, abstinence and lactational amenorrhoea.

Modern contraceptives enable women to limit and space the number of **Gender Dimension** children they have, considerably improving the health of women and children. Yet concern about health complications is by far the most common reasons why women stop using contraceptives. More common than lack of access, husband disapproval, social pressures or religious beliefs. Complications from different contraceptives are mostly recorded from clinical trials, in which only the complications likely to result in serious medical conditions or to affect licensing are given much attention.

Data Sources

Household surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS), and contraceptive-prevalence surveys. Estimates can also be made from health-services statistics using census projections as a denominator. Such estimates, however, are often expressed in terms of couple years of protection and may not always be complete.

Measures of the prevalence of contraceptive use are usually derived from interviews with representative samples of women of reproductive age. In many surveys, questions on current contraceptive use are confined to married women, including those in consensual unions

Table 2.21 shows the percentage of women aged 15-49 in martial or consensual unions or their sexual partners who are using some form of contraception. Amongst the four countries with available data, Dominica had the highest rates with approximately 35 percent of the women or their partners using some form of contraceptive. They were closely followed by St. Vincent and the Grenadines with approximately 34 percent. Antigua and Barbuda had the lowest contraceptive rates with only 5 percent of persons in martial or consensual unions or their usual partners using contraceptives.

Table 2.22: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
AG	2001	4.60
DM	2001	35.43
LC	2001	18.16
vc	2001	33.53

### H21: MDG 6: COMBAT HIV / AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

NH

Indicator 21 Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria (WHO)

Target 8: Halt and begin to reverse the Incidence of Malaria and Other **Major Diseases** 

**Concept and Definition** 

The Prevalence rate of malaria is the number of cases of malaria per 100,000 people. Death rates associated with malaria are number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000

people.

**Method of Computation** 

In cases where the prevalence data are reported through the administration of health services, they are expressed per 100,000 population, using population estimates as the denominator.

Prevalence data on children under five come from household surveys, the data may be reported as percentages of children under five with fever in the last two weeks. The percentage may be multiplied by 1,000 to express the rate per 100,000.

**Indicator Relevance** 

The indicator allows highly endemic countries to monitor disease and death from malaria, which have been increasing over the last two decades due to deteriorating health systems, growing drug and insecticide resistance, periodic changes in weather patterns, civil unrest, human migration and population displacement

Malaria statistics are reported in countries where it is endemic, which **Data Assessment** includes almost all developing countries. But data reported by ministries are often only a fraction of the number of cases in the population. Many report only laboratoryconfirmed cases. In Sub-Saharan Africa, clinically diagnosed cases also tend to be reported.

Differences between male and female prevalence and incidence rates are difficult to measure since malaria in women is more likely to be undetected. The fact that health services focus almost exclusively on women's reproductive function means that opportunities are lost for detection of multiple conditions, including tropical diseases. Moreover, when incidence rates in women and men are similar, there are still significant differences between them in the susceptibility and the impact of tropical diseases.

Potential differences between men and women are a function of the **Gender Dimension** interaction between biological factors and gender roles and relations. Biological factors vary between men and women and influence susceptibility and immunity to tropical diseases. Gender roles and relations influence the degree of exposure to the relevant vectors and also to access and control of resources needed to protect women and men from being infected. Women's immunity is particularly compromised during pregnancy, making pregnant women more likely to become infected and implying differential severity of the consequences.

Malaria during pregnancy is an important cause of maternal mortality.

### **Data Sources**

Data are obtained from administrative sources, household surveys and vital statistics registrations. Administrative data are derived by health ministries from the administration of health services. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

collect information on prevalence of fever in the last two weeks for children under five. The surveys also provide data on all causes of under-five mortality.

The civil registration system collects data on cause of death, including deaths caused by malaria. Good quality information requires that death registration be near universal, that the cause of death be reported routinely on the death record and that it be determined by a qualified observer according to the International Classification of Diseases.

### **Evaluation**

For the data that was available approximately one case of malaria out of every 100,000 persons of the population were reported for women and men in Barbados. While for Montserrat the number of deaths per 100,000 of the population attributed to Malaria was 0.0.

Table 2.23 - Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria

Country	Year	Prevalen associat Mala	ed with	Mortality Rate associated with Malaria	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
BB	2000	0.7	0.8		
MS	2000	:		0.0	0.0

# H22: MDG 6: COMBAT HIV / AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

NH

**Indicator 23 Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis** (WHO)

Target 7: Halt and begin to reverse the Spread of HIV / AIDS

**Concept and Definition** 

Tuberculosis prevalence is the number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 people. Death rates associated with tuberculosis are deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people. A

tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacterialogically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

**Method of Computation** 

In cases where they are data reported through the administration of health services, they are expressed per 100,000 populations,

using population estimates as the denominator.

Data from household surveys, prevalence (and more rarely deaths) is expressed per 100,000 population, using the total population in the survey as the denominator.

Tuberculosis prevalence is sometimes expressed in absolute numbers of cases, while tuberculosis incidence in a given period (usually one year) is per 100,000 people.

**Indicator Relevance** 

Detecting and curing tuberculosis are key interventions for addressing poverty and inequality. Prevalence and deaths are more sensitive markers of the changing burden of tuberculosis than incidence (new

cases), although data on trends in incidence are far more comprehensive and give the best overview of the impact of global tuberculosis control.

Tuberculosis and other diseases prevalence and death rate data reported by ministries in developing countries are usually only a fraction of the number of cases and deaths from tuberculosis in the population.

**Gender Dimension** 

At younger ages, the prevalence of infection is similar in boys and girls. At older ages, a higher prevalence has been found in men; in most of

the world, more men than women are diagnosed with tuberculosis and die from it. However, recent analyses comparing infection and disease rates suggest that the propensity to develop the disease after infection with mycobacterium tuberculosis (the progression rate) may be greater among women of reproductive age than among men of the same age. A recent review of socio-

economic and cultural factors relating to these suggested differences called for further research to clarify such differences in the epidemiology of tuberculosis.

Although more men than women die of tuberculosis, it is still a leading cause of death from infectious disease among women. Because tuberculosis affects women mainly in their economically and reproductively active years, the impact of the disease is also strongly felt by their children and families.

### **Data Sources**

In the absence of direct measures of prevalence and death rates, a variety of techniques can be used to estimate these values. Administrative data are derived from the administration of health services. Data can also be obtained

from household surveys such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys or the Demographic and Health Surveys, although these usually refer only to children under five and do not provide death rates. Population data come directly or indirectly from population censuses.

### **Evaluation**

The data available in Table 2.24 shows that the number of cases of tuberculosis declined for both women and men in the two countries that provided data for this indicator. The prevalence rate of tuberculosis among men was significantly higher than that for women. In Belize the rates moved from 6.7 and 27 in 1998 to 0.8 and 6.3 in 2000 for both women and men respectively. For St. Kitts and Nevis no cases were reported for 1998 for women but for men the rate was 19.8 and this declined to 4.7 in 1999. For 2000 and 2001 no cases of tuberculosis were reported.

Table 2.24: Prevalence and Death Associated with Tuberculosis – 1998-2002

		Prevalenc	e Rate of	Death R	Rate of
Country	Year	Tuberc	ulosis	Tuberculosis	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
BZ					
<b>5</b> 2	1998	6.7	27.0		
	1999	4.2	9.8		
	2000	0.8	6.3		
DM					
	1998			34.0	77.0
	1999			46.0	72.0
	2000			36.0	73.0
	2001			35.0	48.0
	2002			54.0	85.0
KN					
	1998	0.0	19.8		
	1999	4.7	4.7		
	2000	0.0	0.0		
	2001	0.0	0.0		

# H23: MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL STAINABILITY

NH

Proportion of Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source

Target 10: Reduce Half the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water

**Concept and Definition** 

The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural, is the percentage of

the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

**Method of Computation** 

The indicator is computed as the ratio is the number of people who use piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected

well, protected spring or rainwater to the total population, expressed as a percentage. The same method applies for the urban and rural breakdown.

Access to safe water refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate supply of safe water in their dwelling or within a convenient distance of their dwelling. Global Water Supply and Assessment Report 2000 defines reasonable access as the availability of 20 litres per capita per day at a distance no longer than 1,000 metres. However, access and volume of drinking water are difficult to measure and so sources of drinking water that are thought to provide safe water are used as a proxy.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), through the Joint Monitoring Programme, assess trends in access to improved drinking water sources by drawing a regression line through the available household survey and census data for each country. Regional and global estimates are aggregated from these national estimates using population-weighted averages.

**Indicator Relevance** 

The indicator monitors access to improved water sources based on the assumption that improved sources is likely to provide safe water. Unsafe water is the direct cause of many diseases in developing

countries.

**Data Assessment** 

When data from administrative sources are used, they generally refer to existing sources, whether used or not. Despite official WHO definitions, the judgment about whether a water source is safe is often subjective. Also, the existence of a water supply does not necessarily mean that it is safe or that local people use it. For these and other reasons, household survey data are generally better than administrative data, since survey data are based on actual use of sources by the surveyed population rather than the simple existence of the sources. While

access is the most reasonable indicator for water supply, it still involves severe methodological and practical problems among them.

Gender Dimension

Women and men usually have different roles in water and sanitation activities. These differences are particularly pronounced in rural areas. Women are most often the users, providers and managers of water in rural households and the guardians of household hygiene. If a water system breaks down, women are more likely to be affected than men because they have to travel farther for water or use other means to meet the households' water and sanitation needs.

Since the late 1990s, data have routinely been collected at national and subnational governments, often with support from international development agencies. Two data sources are common: administrative or infrastructure data that report on new and existing facilities, and data from household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys and Living Standard Measurement Surveys. Before these population-based data were available, provider-based data were used. Evidence suggests that data from surveys are more reliable than administrative records and provide information on facilities actually used by the population.

With the exception of households in Belize 29.9 percent and Turks and Caicos Islands 21.9 percent, at least 50 percent of the households in the other countries had water piped into their dwellings. The proportion of the population having access to this type of water supply ranged from 50.1 percent, 51.4 percent and 52.7 in the case of Jamaica, Dominica and Anguilla respectively to 91 percent, 86.3 percent and 80.5 percent in Barbados, The Bahamas and St. Kitts and Nevis respectively.

The only other types of water supply that recorded proportions of any significance was Private Catchments, Not Piped with 33.5 and 67.9 percent of the population in Anguilla and Turks and Caicos Islands respectively using this type of water supply.

The proportion of the population that had "Water Piped Into Yard" ranged from 2.1 percent in the Bahamas to 19.3 percent in Saint Lucia. The proportion of the population in the various countries using "Public Stand-pipe" ranged from 0.7 percent in Barbados to 27.3 percent in Dominica.

Table 2.25: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Water Supply - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Piped Into Dwelling	Piped Into Yard	Private Catchments, Not Piped
AG	2001	61.6	10.0	3.8
BS	2000	86.3	2.1	3.3
ВВ	2000	91.0	5.5	
BZ	2000	29.9	17.0	
DM	2001	51.4	11.7	2.3
JM	2001	50.1	16.3	9.9
MS	2001			0.1
KN	2001	80.5	11.2	0.1
LC	2001	61.6	19.3	1.2
VC	2001	54.0	17.0	2.9
TT	2000	66.0	8.9	8.5
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS			
Al	2001	52.7	5.4	33.5
тс	2001	21.9		67.9

Table 2.25 Cont'd: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Water Supply - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Public Standpipe	Public Well or Tank	Other 1/	Total
AG	2001	18.3	0.5	5.9	100.0
BS	2000	5.5	0.7	2.1	100.0
ВВ	2000	0.7	0.0	2.7	100.0
BZ	2000	•••		53.1	100.0
DM	2001	27.3	1.2	4.5	100.0
JM	2001	10.5		11.2	100.0
MS	2001	3.8	0.2	2.0	100.0
KN	2001	5.8	0.2	2.2	100.0
LC	2001	8.5	0.3	9.0	100.0
VC	2001	14.6	0.5	11.0	100.0
TT	2000	9.7		6.9	100.0
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS				
Al	2001	1.6	0.7	6.1	100.0
TC	2001		6.0	4.2	100.0

Notes: 1/ Includes the following:

AG: Private catchments piped

BB: Friend / relative pipe

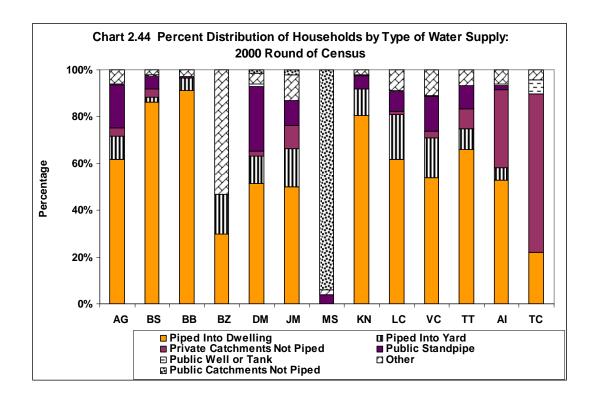
BZ: Vat/ Drum and Well, Puified Water.

MS: Private piped and private catchment piped.

JM: Spring / river.

VC: Private catchment piped

TT: Truck borne



# H24: MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

NH

**Proportion Of Population With Access To Improved Sanitation (WHO / UNICEF)** 

Target 10: Reduce by Half the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water

**Concept and Definition** 

Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population with access to

facilities those hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, poor-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF) Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report<sup>6</sup>. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained

**Method of Computation** 

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of people in urban or rural areas with access to improved excreta-disposal

facilities to the total urban or rural population, expressed as a percentage.

**Indicator Relevance** 

Good sanitation is important for urban and rural populations, but the risks are greater in urban areas where it is more difficult to avoid

contact with waste.

When data are from administrative sources, they generally refer to existing sanitation facilities, whether used or not. Household survey data are therefore generally better than administrative data, since survey data are based on actual use of facilities by the surveyed population rather than the simple existence of the facilities.

While access is the most reasonable indicator for sanitation facilities, it still involves severe methodological and practical problems.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report, World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund (www.who.int/water sanitation health/Globassessment).

Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies, 2001, United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (<a href="www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isd.htm">www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isd.htm</a>).

### **Gender Dimension**

Women and men usually have different roles in water and sanitation activities. These differences are particularly pronounced in rural areas. Women are most often the users, providers and managers of water in

rural households and the guardians of household hygiene. If a water system breaks down, women are more likely to be affected than men because they have to travel further for water or use other means to meet the households' water and sanitation needs.

Data Sources

Since the late 1990s, data have routinely been collected at national and subnational levels in more than 100 countries using censuses and surveys by national governments, often with support from international development agencies. Two data sources are common: administrative or infrastructure data that report on new and existing facilities, and data from household surveys including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys and Living Standard Measurement Surveys. Before these population-based data were available, provider-based data were used.

Evidence suggests that data from surveys are more reliable than the administrative records and provide information on facilities actually used by the population. Rural and urban population statistics come directly from population censuses.

Evaluation According to the data shown in *Table 2.26* the proportion of households with access to sanitation facilities ranged from 82 percent in Dominica to 98.7 percent in Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados and Antigua and Barbuda reported the second highest proportion of households with access to sanitation facilities with 98.3 and 98 percent respectively. Two Member States reported proportions that were over 95 percent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines 96.2 percent, and Turks and Caicos 95.9 percent. Only two Member States reported proportions below 90 percent Dominica- 82 percent and Saint Lucia 88.2 percent while the remaining member states were in the range 90 – 95 percent.

Of those sanitation facilities that were deemed adequate most person had access to Water Closet Cesspits/ Septic Tanks. The highest proportion of users of this facility were observed in Barbados 81.3 percent, St. Kitts and Nevis 78.4 percent and The Bahamas 75.8 percent.

The proportion of households with pit latrines ranged from 4 percent in Anguilla to 44 percent in Belize and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. In Jamaica and Saint Lucia more than one-third of households used pit latrines. Only in Belize 44 percent and Jamaica 36 percent was the percentage of persons using Pit Latrines more than those with access to Water Closet Linked to Sewer and Water Closet Cesspits/ Septic Tanks.

The proportion of households with no sanitation facilities ranged from 0.4 percent in Trinidad and Tobago to 16 percent in Dominica. Approximately one in ten households in Saint Lucia did not have access to sanitation facilities.

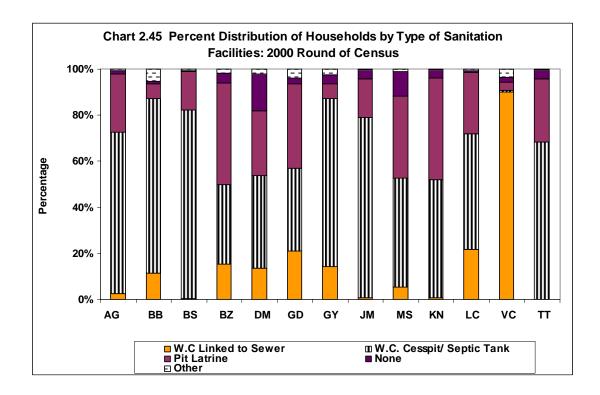


Table 2.26: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sanitation Facilities – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	W.C Linked to Sewer	W.C.Cesspit/ Septic Tank	Pit Latrine
AG	2001	2.4	70.2	25.3
BS	2000	11.4	75.8	6.2
ВВ	2000	0.5	81.3	16.5
BZ	2000	15.1	34.7	44.0
DM	2001	13.5	40.2	28.3
JM	2001	21.0	35.7	36.3
MS	2001	14.2	73.1	6.5
KN	2001	0.7	78.4	16.7
LC	2001	5.5	47.4	35.3
vc	2001	0.6	51.4	44.2
тт	2000	21.7	50.3	26.8
ASSOCIATE MEMB	ERS			
Al	2001	89.9	0.7	3.9
тс	2001		68.3	27.6

Table 2.26: Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Households by Sanitation Facilities
– 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	None	Other 1/	Not Stated	Total All Households
AG	2001	1.5	0.5		100.0
BS	2000	1.2	5.4	0.1	100.0
ВВ	2000	0.6	0.5	0.6	100.0
BZ	2000	4.3	1.6	0.2	100.0
DM	2001	16.0	2.0		100.0
JM	2001	2.5	3.9	0.5	100.0
MS	2001	3.7	2.5		100.0
KN	2001	4.0	0.2		100.0
LC	2001	10.9	1.0		100.0
VC	2001	3.5	0.2		100.0
ТТ	2000	0.4	0.9		100.0
ASSOCIATE MEN	MBERS				
Al	2001	2.1	3.5		100.0
тс	2001	3.7	0.5		100.0

Notes: 1/ Includes the following:

BS - Not stated

BZ: Don't know/ Not Stated

JM: "Availablity and type not reported"

For each category of sanitation facility "shared" and "not shared" were combined

## H25: MDG 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

NH

Proportion of Households with Secure Tenure (Secure Tenure Index-UN Habitat) – Slum Population as a Percentage of Urban Population Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020

### **Concept and Definition**

The proportion of households with access to secure tenure is the percentage of the urban population that lives in slums. In the absence of data on number of slum dwellers, the United Nations

Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)<sup>7</sup> produces estimates based on a definition of slums as agreed by the Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indicators in 2002. These indicators will be adjusted and the definitions of secure tenure and slums will be refined through future consultations with Expert Group Meeting participants and their related networks of professionals.

Secure tenure refers to households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or sub tenancy. Households without secure tenure are defined as squatters (whether or not they pay rent), the homeless and households with no formal agreement.

A slum household is defined by UN-HABITAT as a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following conditions: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwellings, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities and sufficient living area.

**Method of Computation** 

The indicator is computed as the ratio of the number of households in urban areas that lack one or more of the conditions

listed under Definition to the number of urban households, expressed as a percentage.

Resolution 2000/13, "Women's Equal Ownership of, Access to and Control over Land and the Equal Rights to Own Property and to Adequate Housing", Commission on Human Rights (www.unhabitat.org/programmes/landtenure).

Women and Housing Rights, 2000, Center on Housing Rights and Evictions (www.cohre.org/lbframe.htm).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indicators, Secure Tenure, Slums and Global Sample of Cities, 2002, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, <a href="https://www.unhabitat.org/campaigns/tenure">www.unhabitat.org/campaigns/tenure</a>; (<a href="https://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo">www.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo</a>).

**Indicator Relevance** 

The indicator is intended to provide an overview of the share of urban population living in conditions of poverty and physical and environmental deprivation. As discussed for indicator PH1, the

concept of a household is harmonized both within the Region and with international definition.

Of the seventeen countries that provided data for this indicator, only five provided the definition that was used for the concept of tenure. It was, therefore, assumed that all other countries adhered to the internationally recommended definition for tenure.

Gender Dimension

For women (more than for men), housing beyond basic shelter also often functions as an important place of employment, social interaction, and a place to care for children. It may offer respite from social instability and violence. Discriminatory social and economic practices within and outside the household may result in women being excluded from many aspects of housing, including policy development, control over housing resources, rights of inheritance and ownership, community organizing or the construction of housing. This exclusion can threaten women's security of tenure by preventing women from owning, inheriting, leasing, renting or remaining in housing and land.

Data Sources

Data come mainly from household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Joint Monitoring Programme questionnaires. In countries without such data from surveys, data can be derived from population and housing censuses, which usually include questions about housing tenure.

UN-HABITAT produces estimates of slum population based on these national sources for assessing regional and global trends

Evaluation The data presented in Tables 2.27 show that based on the 2000 Round of Census, most persons enjoy secure tenure. In each country most persons either *own* their homes or are living in Rented/ Private Government houses. The highest proportions of persons owning their own homes were observed in Grenada with 83.1 per cent, Trinidad and Tobago, 76.1 per cent, St Vincent and the Grenadines, 75.7 per cent, Saint Lucia 74.7 per cent, and Barbados with 74.6 per cent.

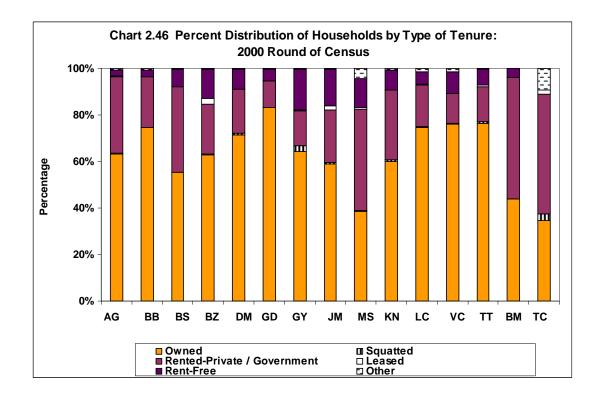
In the category "Rented Private/ Government" both Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands had the highest proportion with 52.0 percent and 51.4 percent respectively, followed by Montserrat with 42.6 percent. Only in these countries was the proportion of persons who owned homes exceeded by those who were living in "Rented, Private or Government houses".

Table 2.27: Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Owned	Squatted	Rented Private / Government	Leased
AG	2001	63.1	0.2	32.8	0.2
ВВ	2000	74.6		22.0	
BS	2000	55.5		36.6	
ВΖ	2000	62.6	0.4	21.5	2.6
DM	2001	71.2	0.6	18.9	0.1
GD	2001	83.1		11.5	
GY	2002	63.8	2.3	14.8	0.5
JM	2001	58.4	0.7	22.3	1.7
MS	2001	37.6	0.5	42.6	0.5
KN	2001	58.6	0.7	29.0	0.1
LC	2001	74.7	0.2	18.1	0.1
VC	2001	75.7	0.4	12.9	0.1
π	2000	76.1	0.5	15.1	0.6
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS BM	2001	43.9		51.9	
тс	2001	34.8	2.7	51.4	1.7

Table 2.27: Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure - 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Rent-Free	Other	Not Stated	Total All Households
AG	2001	2.72	1	0.44	100.00
ВВ	2000	2.7	0.8	-	100.0
BS	2000	7.7	0.2		100.0
BZ	2000	12.2	0.5	0.2	100.0
DM	2001	8.4	0.5	0.2	100.0
GD	2001	4.9	0.4		100.0
GY	2002	17.4	0.2	1.0	100.0
JM	2001	15.4	0.3	1.1	100.0
MS	2001	12.3	4.1	2.3	100.0
KN	2001	8.2	0.9	2.6	100.0
LC	2001	5.4	1.5		100.0
VC	2001	9.0	1.6	0.3	100.0
π	2000	6.6	0.4	0.6	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS BM	2001	4.1	-	0.2	100.0
TC	2001		9.3		100.0



# CHAPTER 3

# **EDUCATION**

### E1: POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, 2000 ROUND OF CENSUSES

### **Concept and Definition**

(1) The level of education attained is the most advanced level attended in the educational system of the country where the education was received, excluding non-vocational areas. (UNESCO). The

population 10 years and over is self explanatory.

### **Method of Computation**

The level of education attained is classified from data from the 2000 Round of Censuses according to the categories *None*, *Pre-*

Primary, Primary, Secondary, Pre-University (college), University and Other.

"None" refers to persons who have completed less than one year of primary education while "Pre-Primary" refers to education provided in kindergartens, nursery schools as well as infant classes attached to primary schools. "Primary" refers to the level at which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education at the primary school level . "Secondary" refers to the education level where general and/or specialized instruction at middle schools, secondary schools and high schools are taught. "Pre-university" refers to education of the type that leads to a level that is not equivalent to a first university degree. that results in the attainment of a first degree. "University" refers to education of a type that leads to a first university degree or equivalent or to a postgraduate degree or equivalent. "Other" refers to education not included in any of the previous categories.

Indicator Relevance

This indicator shows the educational composition of the population aged 10 years and over. Hence, it is an indicator of the potential stock and quality of human capital within a country, to gauge needs and establish policies as required. This indicator also reflects the structure and performance of the education system and its accumulated impact on human capital formation. A relative high concentration of the adult population in a given level of education reflects the capacity of the educational system at that corresponding level of education. Educational attainment is closely related to the skills and competencies of a country's population, and could be seen as a proxy of both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the stock of human capital. (UNESCO: Education Indicators, Technical guidelines)

**Data Assessment** 

There are differences in the ways in which countries define the different levels of education and hence this limits comparability.

Agenda 21 regards the promotion of education, public awareness and training as being essential to enable the population to promote and act towards a more sustainable society. (UNESCO: Education Indicators, Technical guidelines)

Gender Dimension

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

In some countries girls may be encouraged to pursue non-professional courses, and are sometimes overlooked by teachers in classroom discussions. There may be instances of higher female drop-out rates because of competing demands (e.g. work, caring for siblings). Where resources are limited, families may give preference to educating boys reducing even further the opportunities for girls. In the case of the CARICOM region 89,179 women and 78,783 men ages 10 years and over had university as the highest educational level in the years 2000 and 2001. Women therefore outnumbered men at this level of educational attainment.

### **Data Sources**

**Evaluation** 

of 41.8 percent and 44.9 percent respectively.

The data on the highest level of educational attainment are usually collected from National Population Censuses, Household and / or Labour Force Surveys as well as from administrative records from Universities and Ministries of Education.

Of all the levels of educational attainment, Secondary education was reported by both men and women as the highest level of education attained in all Member States and Associate Members with the exception of Belize (51.1 percent men and 49.9 percent women), Dominica (63.3 percent), Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines (65.5 percent men and 55.2 percent women) and Montserrat. The overall percentages for women and men for Member States at the Primary level were 31.2 percent and 34.1 percent respectively while for the Secondary level the overall percentages for women and men were 47.9 percent and 48.2 percent respectively. For the two Associate Members for which data were provided the

For the *University* Level of educational attainment the overall percentage for women and men were **3.8** percent and **3.5** percent respectively. The educational attainment, *None*, showed overall percentages for women and men of **5.6** and **5.2** percent respectively for member states.

highest level of education was the secondary level with overall percentages of women and men

**Primary Level** In absolute terms the highest number of women and men reporting primary education as the highest level was in Jamaica with 211, 8i7 women and 235, 340 men. Montserrat was the country with the lowest number of women and men at this same level, 652 women and 6o6 men. In terms of proportion out of all level of educational attainment the following countries had primary education as the highest level for women: St. Vincent and the Grenadines (55.2 percent), Dominica (54.5 percent), Grenada (51.5 percent), Saint Lucia (51.1 percent) and Belize (49.7 percent) and Montserrat (36.2 percent).

For men the same countries above had this level as the highest: St Vincent and the Grenadines (65.3 percent), Grenada (63.3 percent), Dominica (63.3 percent), Saint Lucia (57.2 percent), Belize (51.1 percent) and Montserrat (33.2 percent). With the exception of Montserrat the percentages for men were higher than that of women at this level of education.

**Secondary Level:** The following countries had Secondary education as the highest level attained for both women and men: The Bahamas (women 68.7 percent and men 71.7 percent), Barbados (

women 60.8 percent and men 66.4 percent), St Kitts and Nevis (women 58.9 percent and men 57.1 percent), Jamaica (women 54.9 percent and men 56.2 percent), Trinidad and Tobago (women 51.5 percent and men 49.9 percent), Guyana (women 43.2 percent and men 45.7 percent), Antigua and Barbuda (women 40.1 percent and men 36.1 percent) and Suriname (women 37.7 percent and men 41.4 percent). In addition Anguilla (women 49.7 percent and men 45.9 percent) and Turks and Caicos Islands (women 41.8 percent and men 44.9 percent) also had Secondary education as the highest level attained for the population 10 years and over. In Trinidad and Tobago, St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda and Anguilla the percentages for women at this highest level of education attained were higher than that for men.

**University Level:** Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat exhibited the highest percentages of the University Level of educational attainment for women and men. For Antigua and Barbuda 7.4 percent women and 8.7 percent men indicated University Level as the highest level of education while for St Kitts and Nevis 6.7 percent women and 6.8 percent men indicated University level attainment. For Montserrat the percentages for women and men at this level of attainment were 6.4 percent and 7.1 percent respectively.

### No education

Belize was amongst the countries with the highest percentages of persons indicating No Education as the highest level attained, with approximately 30 percent for both women and men.

Table 3.1- Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education Attained – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	No	ne	Pre-Pr	imary	Prin	nary	Secondary	
Country	ı cai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG									
BS	2001			1,804	2,068	8,873	7,985	11,178	8,610
ь	2000	1,370	1,431	195	176	14,211	14,370	86,400	83,907
ВВ	2000					2 204	0.044	0.000	0.000
BZ	2000		•••	•••	•••	3,391	2,611	9,083	8,682
	2000	32,097	32,358	1,501	1,402	53,916	55,984	13,482	12,621
DM	2001	702	825	93	96	15,028	17,552	8,621	6,231
GD	2001	702	020	00	00	10,020	17,002	0,021	0,201
GY	2000	2,550	247			19004	21,692	11,734	8,683
Gi	2002	58,981	58,549			124049	116,873	159,678	170,113
JM	2004	4 200	<i>-</i> 077	0.044	0.040	044.047	225 240	407.404	477 440
MS	2001	4,390	5,877	2,614	2,812	211,817	235,340	497,101	477,449
	2001	104	95	75	79	833	651	608	537
KN	2001	201	203	2	3	4,455	4,815	10,008	9,931
LC	2001	201	200		J	1, 100	1,010	10,000	0,001
VC	2001	2,807	2,849	1,946	2,087	31,809	33,584	17,207	12,898
VC	2000	379	431			23,221	27,920	13,720	10,207
SR									
TT	2004	20,022	12,225	7,142	7,415	73,340	80,387	82,591	91,675
	2000	12,184	8,181	284	294	175,104	184,508	244,500	234,721
Total Member	States	135,787	123,271	15,656	16,432	759,051	804,272	1,165,911	1,136,265
Associate Men	nhers								
Al	iibei 5								
Al	2001	67	66			1,208	1,429	2,082	1,853
TC	0004	95	05	4		4 700	4 740	0.070	0.507
Total Associate N	2001 <b>Total Associate Members</b>		85 151	4	4	1,769 2,977	1,742 3,171	3,278 5,360	3,587 5,440
						,	,	,	
Total Member States and Associate States		135,949	123 422	15,660	16,436	762 028	807 443	1,171,271	1 141 705
A3300late 3t	utos	100,543	120,422	13,000	10,430	102,020	007,440	1,111,411	1,141,700

Table 3.1- Cont'd Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education Attained – 2000 Round of Census

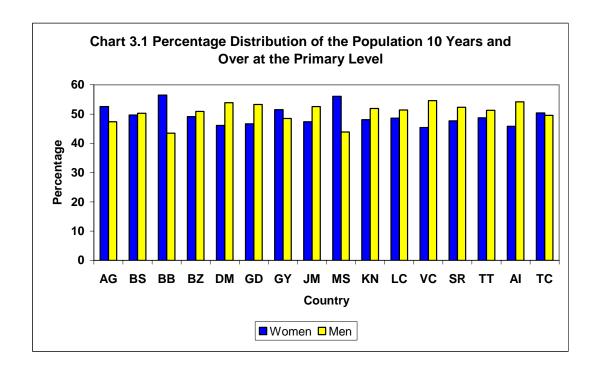
Country	Year	Pre-Uni	iversity	Unive	rsity	Oth	ner	TOTAL	
	ı cai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG									
	2001	3,904	3,079	2,051	2,070	9	13	27,858	23,857
BS	2000	22,490	15,700			354	374	125,808	117,035
BB	2000			876	558	1,484	1,096	14,947	13,076
BZ	2000	5,287	4,404	1,888	2,336	132	147	108,474	109,535
DM	2001			988	1,056	1,787	1,645	27,551	27,720
GD	2000	2,373	1,718	736	990	264	448	36,899	34,253
GY	2002	8,127	9,219	10,945	11,463	1,144	1,204	369,674	372,099
JM	2001			42,347	31,508	129,142	74,471	905,510	848,874
MS	2001	156	208	147	139	335	217	2,299	1,959
KN	2001			1,133	1,191	648	504	16,987	17,407
LC	2001			2,021	2,089	6,093	4,615	62,306	58,693
VC	2000	3,117	2,230	980	1,110	123	142	42,057	42,775
SR	2004	11,275	1,865	8,663	8,330			219,051	221,613
TT	2000			18,875	19,444	13,236	11,525	474,594	469,957
Total Member S	tates	56,729	38,423	91,650	82,284	154,751	96,401	2.434.015	2,358,853
Associate Mem		,	•	•	,	•	,	· · ·	· ·
Al									
	2001			651	513	102	97	4,190	4,038
TC	2004	1 1 4 0	070	GEO	902	o <i>e</i>	60	7 000	7.004
Total Associate Mo	2001 embers	1,142 1,142	870 870	658 1,309	803 1,316	85 187	69 166	7,836 12,026	7,994 12,032
		.,		.,500	.,		. 30	,0_0	. =,002
Total Member State Associate State		57,871	39,293	92,959	83,600	154,938	96,567	2,446,041	2,370,885

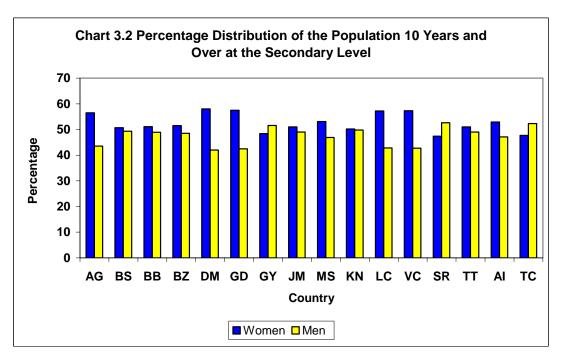
Table 3.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education Attained – 2000 Round of Census

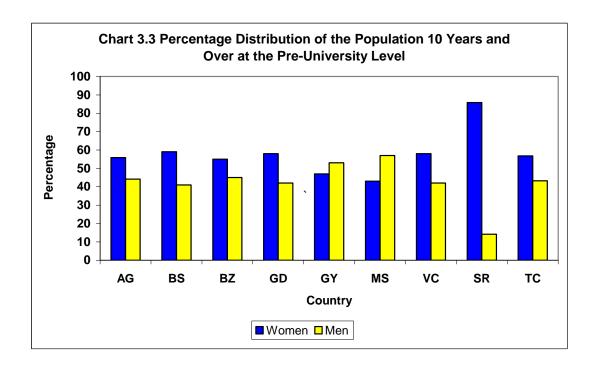
Country	Year	Noi	пе	Pre-Pri	imary	Primary		Secondary	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG					. –				
BS	2001	0.0	0.0	6.5	8.7	31.9	33.5	40.1	36.1
	2000	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	11.3	12.3	68.7	71.7
ВВ	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	20.0	60.8	66.4
BZ	2000	29.6	29.5	1.4	1.3	49.7	51.1	12.4	11.5
DM	2001	2.5	3.0	0.3	0.3	54.5	63.3	31.3	22.5
GD	2000	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	51.5	63.3	31.8	25.3
GY	2002	16.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	33.6	31.4	43.2	45.7
JM	2001	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	23.4	27.7	54.9	56.2
MS	2001	4.5	4.8	3.3	4.0	36.2	33.2	26.4	27.4
KN									
LC	2001	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	26.2	27.7	58.9	57.1
	2001	4.5	4.9	3.1	3.6	51.1	57.2	27.6	22.0
VC	2000	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	55.2	65.3	32.6	23.9
SR	2004	9.1	5.5	3.3	3.3	33.5	36.3	37.7	41.4
TT	2000	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	36.9	39.3	51.5	49.9
Total Member S	States	5.6	5.2	0.6	0.7	31.2	34.1	47.9	48.2
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
Al									
TC	2001	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	28.8	35.4	49.7	45.9
	2001	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	22.6	21.8	41.8	44.9
Total Member Sta Associate Sta		5.6	5.2	0.6	0.7	31.2	34.1	47.9	48.2

Table 3.2 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education Attained – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Pre-Uni	versity	Unive	rsity	Oth	er	TOTAL	
————	- Cai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG	2001	14.0	12.9	7.4	8.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0
BS	2000	17.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0
ВВ	2000	0.0	0.0	5.9	4.3	9.9	8.4	100.0	100.0
BZ	2000	4.9	4.0	1.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0
DM	2001	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.8	6.5	5.9	100.0	100.0
GD	2000	6.4	5.0	2.0	2.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	100.0
GY	2002	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0
JM	2001	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.7	14.3	8.8	100.0	100.0
MS	2001	6.8	10.6	6.4	7.1	14.6	11.1	100.0	100.0
KN	2001	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.8	3.8	2.9	100.0	100.0
LC	2001	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.6	9.8	7.9	100.0	100.0
VC	2000	7.4	5.2	2.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0
SR	2004	5.1	0.8	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
TT	2000	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.1	2.8	2.5	100.0	100.0
Total Member S	States	2.3	1.6	3.8	3.5	6.4	4.1	100.0	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
Al	2001	0.0	0.0	15.5	12.7	2.4	2.4	100.0	100.0
TC	2001	14.6	10.9	8.4	10.0	1.1	0.9	100.0	100.0
Total Member Sta Associate Sta		2.4	1.7	3.8	3.5	6.3	4.1	100.0	100.0







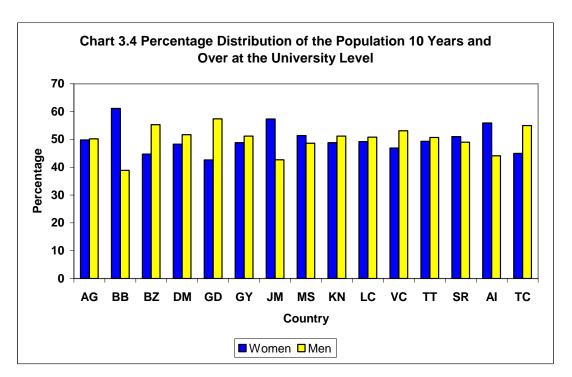


Table 3.3 Percentage Composition of the Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education Attained – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Noi	пе	Pre-Pri	imary	Prim	ary	Secon	dary
Country	i Gai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG	2001			46.6	53.4	52.6	47.4	56.5	43.5
BS	2000	49	51	53	47	49.7	50.3	50.7	49.3
ВВ	2000					56.5	43.5	51.1	48.9
BZ	2000	50	50	52	48	49.1	50.9	51.5	48.5
DM	2001	46.0	54.0	49.2	50.8	46.1	53.9	58.0	42.0
GD	2000	91.2	8.8			46.7	53.3	57.5	42.5
GY	2002	50.2	49.8			51.5	48.5	48.4	51.6
JM	2001	42.8	57.2	48.2	51.8	47.4	52.6	51.0	49.0
MS	2001	52	48	49	51	56.1	43.9	53.1	46.9
KN	2001	49.8	50.2	40.0	60.0	48.1	51.9	50.2	49.8
LC	2001	50	50	48	52	48.6	51.4	57.2	42.8
VC	2001	91.2	8.8			46.7	53.3	57.5	42.5
SR	2001	46.8	53.2	49.1	50.9	45.4	54.6	57.3	42.7
тт	2001	91.2	8.8	49.1	50.9	46.7	53.3	57.5	42.5
Total Member	States	46.8	53.2	48.8	51.2	45.4	54.6	57.3	42.7
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS								
Al	2001	50.4	49.6			45.8	54.2	52.9	47.1
TC	2001	52.8	47.2	50.0	50.0	50.4	49.6	47.7	52.3
Total Member St Associate S		52.4	47.6	48.8	51.2	48.6	51.4	50.6	49.4

Table 3.3 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Population 10 Years and Over by Level of Education Attained – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Pre-Uni	versity	Unive	rsity	Oth	er	TOT	AL
Octility y	i cai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG	2001	55.9	44.1	49.8	50.2	40.9	59.1	53.9	46.1
BS	2000	59	41	44.7	55.3	48.6	51.4	51.9	48.2
BB	2000			61.1	38.9	57.5	42.5	53.3	46.7
BZ	2000	54.6	45.4	44.7	55.3	47.4	52.6	49.8	50.2
DM	2001			48.3	51.7	52.1	47.9	49.8	50.2
GD	2000	58.0	42.0	42.6	57.4	37.1	62.9	58.3	41.7
GY	2002	47	53	48.8	51.2	48.7	51.3	49.8	50.2
JM	2001	54.6	45.4	57.3	42.7	63.4	36.6	51.6	48.4
MS	2001	42.9	57.1	51.4	48.6	60.7	39.3	54.0	46.0
KN	2001			48.8	51.2	56.3	43.8	49.4	50.6
LC	2001			49.2	50.8	56.9	43.1	51.5	48.5
VC	2001	58	42	42.6	57.4	37.1	62.9	58.3	41.7
SR	2001	58	42	46.9	53.1	46.4	53.6	49.6	50.4
TT	2001	58	42	42.6	57.4	37.1	62.9	58.3	41.7
Total Member S	States	58	42	46.9	53.1	46.4	53.6	49.6	50.4
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS								
Al	2001	58.3	41.7	55.9	44.1	51.3	48.7	50.9	49.1
TC	2001	56.8	43.2	45.0	55.0	55.2	44.8	49.5	50.5
Total Member Sta Associate Sta		59.6	40.4	52.7	47.3	61.6	38.4	50.8	49.2

## E2: SCHOOL ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY LEVEL BY CLASS, 1998 - 2004

**Concept and Definition** 

Enrolment in primary level refers to the number of children who are enrolled in primary school (*Indicators for monitoring* 

the Millennium Development Goals, Definitions, Rationale, Concepts and Sources).

**Method of Computation** 

The classes of primary enrolment attained for each sex is classified from data out of the 2000 Round of Censuses, and Surveys according to the categories Infant 1, Infant 2,

Standard 1, Standard 2, Standard 3, Standard 4 and Standard 5 and over.

This indicator is collected as the number of enrolled pupils within the appropriate age cohort, according to school records as reported to the ministries of education.

For international comparison, data from the population census are needed for three levels of education: primary, secondary, and post-secondary. Programmes at level 1 are designed on a unit or project basis to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. In some cases religion if featured. The core at this level consists of education provided for children, the customary or legal age of entrance being not younger than five years or older than seven years. This level covers in principle six years of full-time schooling.

Indicator Relevance

This indicator shows the proportion of children who are enrolled in primary school. It is used as a proxy to monitor the goal of achieving universal primary education identified in both the MDGs and Education For All initiatives of achieving a 100 per cent enrolment of *primary-age-school* children. Net enrolment refers only to children of *official primary school age*, in an attempt to capture more accurately the system's coverage and internal efficiency. (Gross enrolment includes children of any age). The extent to which the net enrolment rate falls below 100% provides a measure of the proportion of school age children that are not enrolled at the primary level of education. This difference does not necessarily indicate the actual percentage of students not enrolled, since some of these children might be enrolled at other levels of education. (*Indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, Definitions, Rationale, Concepts and Sources*).

The apparent simple objective is to determine the percent of a given school-age cohort who are actually enrolled in school in a given year.

Data for this indicator was submitted by Member States and Associate Members. The Member States and Associate Members definition of the indicator did not follow the definition of the internationally recommended definition. The ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary schools indicates slightly more boys enrolled at primary level in all the countries. Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago had the same age group and structure except for Barbados and Trinidad that did not state their grading system. Bahamas and Belize both had different age groups.

Gender Dimension

In some countries where limited resources exisit, families make difficult choices when sending their children to school, as they perceive the value of education differently for their boys and girls. Girls are more likely than boys to suffer from limited access to education, especially in rural areas. In contrast, where basic education is universally acceptable (i.e. overall enrolment is high), girls tend to be equal or outnumber boys in enrolment at primary and secondary levels. The evaluation of the data to follow would give an idea of the gender dimension of enrolment on CARICOM Member States and Associate Members.

Data on school enrolment are usually recorded by the country's ministry of education or compiled from surveys and censuses. Values reported would only be the same as those reported internationally if the same methods and estimates were used. For international comparisons and estimation of regional and global aggregates, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics regularly produces data series on school enrolment, based on data reported by education ministries and / or national statistical agencies and UN population estimates.

For countries for which administrative data are not available, household survey data may be used to assess school attendance rather that enrolment. Among international surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey(MICS), and Demographic Health Surveys(DHS) and sometimes also the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) Household Survey and the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey provide school attendance data.

**Evaluation** 

The percentage of boys enrolled (55.4%) was higher than that of girls (44.6%). This pattern of boys outnumbering girls was evident in all classes of the primary level except in Standard 5

In Barbados, the sex composition of boys and girls were in roughly equal proportions with 49.9% girls and 50.2% boys enrolled in primary education. However an overall downward trend was evident in the infant classes and in Standard 1 among both girls and boys. In Standard 1 for example enrolment of girls decreased from 2,379 in 1998/1999 to 2,163 in 2002/2003. A similar decrease was evident among boys. Upward movements in

enrolment of girls and boys was seen in Standard 2 through Standard 4. Across all classes there was a downward trend in enrolment of girls up to 2001. Among boys there were more fluctuations from year to year.

In Dominica, 48.4% (5,038) of pupils enrolled were girls in 2002/2003. There were downward trends in the number of pupils enrolled across all classes among both girls and boys from 1998 to 2002. In all classes except in Standard 5 in 1998/1999, the number of boys enrolled outnumbered girls. However across all classes except Standard 5 disparity in the proportion of boys outnumbering girls seemed to be narrowing and a move towards greater equality as measured by the ratio of girls per 100 boys.

Table 3.4 - Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Infa	nt 1	Infa	nt 2	Stand	lard 1	Stand	lard 2
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG									
	2001	384	465			364	382	354	375
ВВ									
	1998		2,456	2,347	2,340	2,379	2,380	2,138	2,143
	1999 2000		2,236 2,223	2,357 2,087	2,338 2,207	2,342 2,379	2,346 2,381	2,374 2,338	2,386 2,350
	2001	2,138	2,182	2,148	2,173	2,110	2,257	2,372	2,381
	2002		2,226	2,187	2,206	2,163	2,178	2,284	2,305
DM									
	1998		1,017			846	920	780	857
	1999		927	•••	•••	880	929	824	878
	2000 2001		854 794	•••	•••	786 734	846 785	822 765	880 802
	2001		722			708	734	694	709
GD	2002	0.0		•••	•••	. 00		001	. 00
	1998	1,056	1,014	1,152	1,171	1,184	1,107	1,174	1,247
	1999	-	995	1,109	1,176	1,129	1,167	1,075	1,157
	2000		1,088	1,055	1,131	1,124	1,142	1,130	1,173
	2001 2002		1,019 1,016	1,051 978	1,095 997	1,087 1,069	1,196 1,096	1,149 1,095	1,203
GY	2002	942	1,010	910	991	1,009	1,090	1,095	1,165
	1998	9,499	9,694	8,560	9,105	8,663	9,069	8,690	9,185
	1999		10,041	9,319	9,828	8,443	8,904	8,429	8,806
	2000		10,730	9,737	10,214	9,236	9,563	8,409	8,747
	2001	9,466	10,097	10,173	10,664	9,679	9,937	8,799	9,110
	2002 2003		9,694	9,684	10,096	10,092 10,110	10,622 10,395	9,257 10,114	9,632
	2003		9,753 9,114	9,378 9,633	9,987 9,960	9,442	10,393	9,763	10,560 10,099
JM	200.	0,010	0,111	0,000	0,000	0, 1 12	10,100	0,100	10,000
	1998	19,698	21,006	15,420	15,931	15,754	15,837	15,356	15,598
	1999	15,558	16,145	14,909	15,435	15,426	15,780	16,344	17,650
	2000	16,160	16,941	16,019	16,331	14,845	15,379	16,106	17,549
	2001		25,933	 25 454	 26 004	 26 316	 27 697	 26 /21	28,247
KN	2002	20,304	20,500	20,404	20,334	20,010	21,007	20,721	20,247
	1998	454	503			418	513	490	518
	1999		558			447	487	439	507
	2000		554			473	491	427	454
	2001	492	492			460	474	473	478
	2002	476	507			433	417	458	463

Table 3.4 - Cont'd Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Stand	lard 3	Stand	lard 4	Standar ov		ALL CL	ASSES
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG									
ВВ	2001	370	459	452	437	1,802	2,509	3,726	4,627
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	2,141	2,088 2,174 2,382 2,327 2,390	2,242 2,149 2,152 2,357 2,306	2,257 2,158 2,193 2,425 2,352			13,632 13,580 13,485 13,371 13,521	13,664 13,638 13,736 13,745 13,657
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	762 790 794	816 856 843 847 785	760 755 742 770 742	888 799 836 845 759	1,633 1,605 1,554 1,469 1,480	1,588 1,666 1,649 1,636 1,672	5,662 5,696 5,522 5,275 5,038	6,086 6,055 5,908 5,709 5,381
GD	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	1,175 1,151	1,291 1,220 1,194 1,190 1,118	1,242 1,231 1,187 1,143 1,183	1,310 1,355 1,227 1,281 1,116	1,351 1,330 1,260 1,213 1,143	1,421 1,394 1,343 1,261 1,263	8,334 8,099 7,903 7,729 7,598	8,561 8,464 8,298 8,245 7,771
GY	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	7,996 7,794 7,847 8,476 9,220	8,558 8,537 8,104 8,258 8,866 9,403 9,961	7,872 8,054 7,653 7,479 7,600 8,265 177	8,006 7,994 8,037 7,496 7,754 8,471 196			51,703 51,695 52,916 53,443 54,112 56,603 47,308	53,617 54,110 55,395 55,562 56,664 58,569 49,430
JM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	13,955 14,840 	13,398 12,536 14,549  24,706	13,054 14,486 14,438  24,914	12,334 13,817 13,293  24,243			93,505 90,678 92,408  150,788	94,104 91,363 94,042  157,810
KN	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	488 456 457	535 548 506 448 461	440 497 487 452 444	463 525 519 518 449	899 958 956 1,004 912	948 931 1,007 1,091 1,041	3,196 3,366 3,312 3,338 3,181	3,480 3,556 3,531 3,501 3,338

Table 3.4 - Cont'd Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

Cirls   Boys   Girls   Boys   Girls   Boys   Girls   Boys   Boys   Cirls   Cirls	Country Year	Infant 1	ıntrv Yea	Infa	nt 2	Stand	lard 1	Stand	lard 2
1998 1,819 1,982 1,757 2,050 1,783 1,744 1,772 1,82 1999 1,711 1,808 1,747 1,904 1,802 1,839 1,800 1,71 2000 1,757 1,894 1,719 1,837 1,728 1,879 1,787 1,78 2001 1,680 1,801 1,707 1,891 1,705 1,819 1,716 1,84 2002 1,643 1,631 1,625 1,763 1,707 1,869 1,569 1,66  VC  1998 1,405 1,482 1,287 1,428 1,211 1,324 1,247 1,43 1999 1,287 1,436 1,336 1,416 1,402 1,336 1,213 1,33 2000 1,275 1,484 1,242 1,365 1,305 1,384 1,223 1,35 2001 1,230 1,308 1,288 1,400 1,218 1,407 1,340 1,38 2002 1,169 1,310 1,199 1,282 1,257 1,401 1,254 1,45  TT  1998 10,559 11,349 11,467 11,772 11,336 11,969 11,731 12,00 1999 9,914 11,076 10,527 11,042 11,451 11,756 11,186 11,73 2000 9,693 10,199 9,860 11,416 10,593 11,155 11,078 11,4  ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AI  1998 108 111 100 98 116 109 112 100 1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 103 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 100 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54		Girls Boys		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1998   1,819   1,982   1,757   2,050   1,783   1,744   1,772   1,828   1999   1,711   1,808   1,747   1,904   1,802   1,839   1,800   1,715   1,894   1,719   1,837   1,728   1,879   1,787   1,785   2001   1,680   1,801   1,707   1,891   1,705   1,819   1,716   1,848   2002   1,643   1,631   1,625   1,763   1,707   1,869   1,569   1,660   1,247   1,436   1,336   1,416   1,402   1,336   1,213   1,335   1,248   1,221   1,324   1,247   1,436   1,248   1,241   1,324   1,247   1,436   1,248   1,241   1,324   1,247   1,436   1,248   1,241   1,324   1,247   1,436   1,248   1,241   1,324   1,247   1,436   1,248   1,241   1,324   1,247   1,436   1,248   1,241   1,324   1,247   1,348   1,241   1,242   1,365   1,305   1,384   1,223   1,358   1,2001   1,230   1,308   1,288   1,400   1,218   1,407   1,340   1,358   2002   1,169   1,310   1,199   1,282   1,257   1,401   1,254   1,455	LC								
2000	199	1,819 1,982	199	1,757	2,050	1,783	1,744	1,772	1,829
2001	1999	1,711 1,808	199	1,747	1,904	1,802		1,800	1,715
VC  1998									1,780
VC  1998									1,846
1998		1,643 1,631	200	1,625	1,763	1,707	1,869	1,569	1,664
1999		1 405 1 402	400	1 207	1 420	1 211	1 224	1 247	1 121
2000 1,275 1,484 1,242 1,365 1,305 1,384 1,223 1,355 2001 1,230 1,308 1,288 1,400 1,218 1,407 1,340 1,389 2002 1,169 1,310 1,199 1,282 1,257 1,401 1,254 1,455 1999 9,914 11,076 10,527 11,042 11,451 11,756 11,186 11,776 2000 9,693 10,199 9,860 11,416 10,593 11,155 11,078 11,44									
2001 1,230 1,308 1,288 1,400 1,218 1,407 1,340 1,38 2002 1,169 1,310 1,199 1,282 1,257 1,401 1,254 1,45  TT  1998 10,559 11,349 11,467 11,772 11,336 11,969 11,731 12,00 1999 9,914 11,076 10,527 11,042 11,451 11,756 11,186 11,73 2000 9,693 10,199 9,860 11,416 10,593 11,155 11,078 11,4  ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AI  1998 108 111 100 98 116 109 112 108 1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 108 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54									1,353
TT  1998							•		1,398
TT  1998									1,459
1999 9,914 11,076 10,527 11,042 11,451 11,756 11,186 11,756 2000 9,693 10,199 9,860 11,416 10,593 11,155 11,078 11,4  ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AI  1998 108 111 100 98 116 109 112 108 1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 108 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54	TT								
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AI  1998 108 111 100 98 116 109 112 108 1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 108 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54	199	10,559 11,349	199	11,467	11,772	11,336	11,969		12,095
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AI  1998 108 111 100 98 116 109 112 108 1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 108 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54  TC  1998 274 220 165 154 149 172 149 173									11,755
AI  1998 108 111 100 98 116 109 112 108 1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 108 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54  TC  1998 274 220 165 154 149 172 149 173	200	9,693 10,199	200	9,860	11,416	10,593	11,155	11,078	11,414
1998 108 111 100 98 116 109 112 108 1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 108 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54 TC			SOCIATE MEMBERS						
1999 114 101 104 110 103 107 112 109 2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54  TC  1998 274 220 165 154 149 172 149 173									
2000 81 116 117 103 104 105 100 102 2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54 TC									
2001 98 97 86 117 114 99 97 104 2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54 TC  1998 274 220 165 154 149 172 149 172									
2002 91 73 110 107 83 111 117 103 2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54 TC 1998 274 220 165 154 149 172 149 172									
2003 79 83 73 77 76 81 79 54  TC  1998 274 220 165 154 149 172 149 172									103
TC 1998 274 220 165 154 149 172 149 172									54
4000 204 274 242 467 467 460 445 477	199	274 220	199		154	149	172	149	172
	1999			212	167	167	160	145	170
									162
									194
									123
									176
									189 183
									232

Table 3.4 - Cont'd Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

Country Year	Stand	lard 3	Stand	lard 4	Standar ov		ALL CL	ASSES
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
LC								
1998	1,705	1,697	1,893	1,841	797	992	11,526	12,135
1999	1,854	1,828	1,769	1,787	764	928	11,447	11,809
2000	1,829	1,778	1,882	1,992	655	828	11,357	11,988
2001	1,765	1,760	1,946	1,919	459	669	10,978	11,705
2002	1,609	1,732	1,772	1,909	601	822	10,526	11,390
VC								
1998	1,269	1,407	1,249	1,417	1,437	1,272	9,105	9,764
1999	1,218	1,455	1,259	1,329	1,383	1,302	9,098	9,613
2000	1,211	1,367	1,230	1,348	1,346	1,247	8,832	9,548
2001	1,229	1,339	1,197	1,314	1,291	1,241	8,793	9,407
2002 TT	1,339	1,352	1,239	1,285	1,316	1,268	8,773	9,357
1998	11,622	12,085	12,345	13,084	15,300	14,851	84,360	87,205
1999	11,795	12,218	11,989	15,334	15,439	15,023	82,301	88,204
2000	11,730	11,941	11,661	12,007	11,077	11,013	75,242	79,145
	,=55	,	,	,	,	,	. 0,2 .2	. 0,
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
Al								
1998	120	124	123	109	109	122	788	781
1999	106	115	118	127	117	96	774	765
2000	111	108	102	103	113	108	728	745
2001	94	95	110	103	100	101	699	716
2002	107	101	92	97	108	100	708	692
2003	74	87	77	78	74	67	532	527
TC 1000	150	150	140	155	204	270	1 220	1 240
1998 1999	159 147	158 180	140 167	155 154	284 348	279 348	1,320 1,487	1,310 1,450
2000	138	171	197	188	365	346 427	1,467	1,430
2000	146	159	136	189	352	393	1,415	1,581
2001	152	127	129	148	302	358	1,298	1,337
2003	158	197	184	138	338	397	1,473	1,515
2004	173	190	198	166	375	355	1,639	1,650
2005	201	192	184	196	411	351	1,728	1,744
2006	220	178	205	221	444	411	1,837	1,917

Table 3.5 – Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 – 2004

Country Year	Infa	nt 1	Infa	nt 2	Stand	ard 1	Stand	lard 2
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG								
2001	10	10			10	8	10	8
BB								
1998		18	17	17	17	17	16	16
1999 2000		16 16	17 15	17 16	17 18	17 17	17 17	17 17
2000		16	16	16	16	16	18	17
2002		16	16	16	16	16	17	17
DM								
1998		17			15	15	14	14
1999		15			15	15	14	15
2000		14			14	14	15	15
2001 2002		14 13	•••	•••	14 14	14 14	15 14	14 13
<b>GD</b>	. 13	13	•••	•••	14	14	14	13
1998	13	12	14	14	14	13	14	15
1999		12	14	14	14	14	13	14
2000	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14
2001		12	14	13	14	15	15	15
2002	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15
<b>GY</b> 1998	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17
1996		19	18	18	16	16	16	16
2000		19	18	18	17	17	16	16
2001		18	19	19	18	18	16	16
2002	17	17	18	18	19	19	17	17
2003		17	17	17	18	18	18	18
2004	18	18	20	20	20	20	21	20
<b>JM</b> 1998	21	22	16	17	17	17	16	17
1996		18	16	17	17	17	18	19
2000		18	17	17	16	16	17	19
2001								
2002	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18
KN								
1998		14			13	15	15	15
1999 2000		16 16			13 14	14 14	13 13	14 13
2000		14			14	14	14	14
2002		15			14	12	14	14

Women and Men in the Caribbean Community: Facts and Figures, 1998-2005

Table 3.5 - Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Stand	lard 3	Stand	lard 4		dard 5 over		LL SSES
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG	2001	10	10	12	9	48	54	100	100
ВВ	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	15 16 17 17 18	15 16 17 17 18	16 16 16 18 17	17 16 16 18 17		  	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	13 13 14 15 15	13 14 14 15 15	13 13 13 15 15	15 13 14 15 14	29 28 28 28 29	26 28 28 29 31	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100
GD	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	14 14 14 15 16	15 14 14 14 14	15 15 15 15 16	15 16 15 16 14	16 16 16 16 15	17 16 16 15 16	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100
GY	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	16 15 15 15 16 16 21	16 16 15 15 16 16 20	15 16 14 14 14 15 0	15 15 15 13 14 14			100 100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100 100
JM	1998 1999 2000 2 <i>001</i> 2002	15 15 16  16	14 14 15  16	14 16 16  17	13 15 14  15			100 100 100 	100 100 100 
KN	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	15 14 14 14 14	15 15 14 13 14	14 15 15 14 14	13 15 15 15 15	28 28 29 30 29	27 26 29 31 31	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100

Table 3.5 - Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

Country Year	Infa	nt 1	Infa	nt 2	Stand	ard 1	Stand	ard 2
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
LC								
1998	16	16	15	17	15	14	15	15
1999	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	15
2000	15	16	15	15	15	16	16	15
2001 2002	15 16	15 14	16 15	16 15	16 16	16 16	16 15	16 15
VC	10	17	10	10	10	10	10	13
1998	15	15	14	15	13	14	14	15
1999	14	15	15	15	15	14	13	14
2000	14	16	14	14	15	14	14	14
2001	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15
2002 <b>TT</b>	13	14	14	14	14	15	14	16
1998	13	13	14	13	13	14	14	14
1999	12	13	13	13	14	13	14	13
2000	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	14
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
Al								
1998	14	14	13	13	15	14	14	14
1999	15	13	13	14	13	14	14	14
2000	11	16	16	14	14	14	14	14
2001 2002	14 13	14 11	12 16	16 15	16 12	14 16	14 17	15 15
2002	15	16	14	15	14	15	15	10
TC	. 3			. 3		. 3	. 3	
1998	21	17	13	12	11	13	11	13
1999		19	14	12	11	11	10	12
2000			12				11	10
2001 2002	19 18	19 19	11 14	11 12	15 11	11 13	11 12	12 9
2002		19	12	10	13	11	11	12
2004	17	20	14	15	11	11	12	11
2005	19	21	13	14	11	12	11	10
2006	17	18	12	12	12	15	12	12

Table 3.5 - Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

Country Vo	Stand	dard 3	Stand	ard 4		lard 5	AL	
Country Ye	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	over Boys	CLAS Girls	Boys
LC						- 1 -		
	98 15	5 14	16	15	7	8	100	100
	999 16		15	15	7	8	100	100
	000 16		17	17	6	7	100	100
20	001 16	3 15	18	16	4	6	100	100
	002 15	5 15	17	17	6	7	100	100
VC								
	98 14		14	15	16	13	100	100
	999 13		14	14	15	14	100	100
	000 14		14	14	15	13	100	100
	001 14 002 15		14 14	14 14	15 15	13 14	100 100	100 100
TT	102 13	) 14	14	14	13	14	100	100
	98 14	14	15	15	18	17	100	100
	99 14		15	17	19	17	100	100
	000 15		15	15	15	14	100	100
ASSOCIATE MEMBER	S							
Al	15	10	16	4.4	4.4	16	100	100
	998 15 999 14		16 15	14 17	14 15	16 13	100 100	100 100
	000 15		14	14	16	14	100	100
	001 13		16	14	14	14	100	100
	002 15		13	14	15	14	100	100
	003 14		14	15	14	13	100	100
TC								
	98 12		11	12	22	21	100	100
	999 10		11	11	23	24	100	100
	000		13	11	23	26	100	100
	001 10		10	12	25	25	100	100
	)02 12 )03 11		10 12	11 9	23 23	27	100 100	100 100
	003 11 004 11		12	10	23	26 22	100	100
	005 12		11	11	24	20	100	100
	006 12		11	12	24	21	100	100

Table 3.6 – Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 – 2004

Country Year Girls Boys Girls Boys Girls  AG  2001 45 55 49  BB	51 50 50	<b>Girls</b> 49 50	Boys 51
2001 45 55 49 BB	50		51
2001 45 55 49 BB	50		51
		50	
1000 50 50 50 50		50	
1998 50 50 50 50	50		50
1999 50 50 50 50 50		50	50
2000 50 50 49 51 50 2001 49 51 50 50 48	50	50	50
2001 49 51 50 50 48 2002 50 50 50 50 50	52 50	50 50	50 50
DM	30	30	30
1998 47 53 48	52	48	52
1999 48 52 49	51	48	52
2000 49 51 48	52	48	52
2001 48 52 48	52	49	51
2002 48 52 49	51	49	51
GD	40	40	50
1998 51 49 50 50 52	48	48	52
1999 52 48 49 51 49 2000 49 51 48 52 50	51 50	48 49	52 51
2001 48 52 49 51 48	52	49 49	51
2002 48 52 50 50 49	51	48	52
GY			
1998 49 51 48 52 49	51	49	51
1999 48 52 49 51 49	51	49	51
2000 48 52 49 51 49	51	49	51
2001 48 52 49 51 49	51	49	51
2002 48 52 49 51 49	51	49	51
2003 49 51 48 52 49 2004 48 52 49 51 48	51 52	49 49	51 51
JM	32	43	J1
1998 48 52 49 51 50	50	50	50
1999 49 51 49 51 49	51	48	52
2000 49 51 50 50 49	51	48	52
2001			
2002 48 52 49 51 49	51	48	52
KN 4500 47 50		40	<b>-</b> 4
1998 47 53 45	55 52	49 46	51 54
1999 49 51 48 2000 48 52 49	52 51	46 48	54 52
2001 50 50 40	51 51	48 50	52 50
2001 50 50 49	49	50	50

Table 3.6 - Cont'd Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

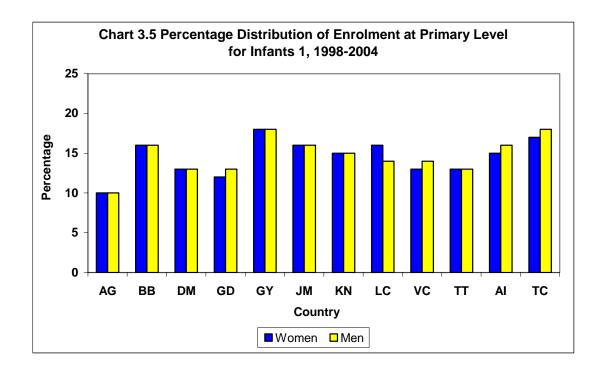
Country Year	Stand	dard 3	Stand	lard 4	Stand and		ALL CL	ASSES
-	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG								
2001	45	55	51	49	42	58	45	55
ВВ								
1998	50	50	50	50			50	50
1999	50	50	50	50			50	50
2000		51	50	50			50	50
2001	49	51	49	51			49	51
2002	50	50	50	50			50	50
DM								
1998		52	46	54	51	49	48	52
1999		53	49	51	49	51	48	52
2000		52 52	47	53	49 47	51 52	48	52 52
2001 2002	48 49	52 51	48 49	52 51	47 47	53 53	48 48	52 52
<b>GD</b>	49	31	49	31	47	55	40	32
1998	48	52	49	51	49	51	49	51
1999		51	48	52	49	51	49	51
2000		52	49	51	48	52	49	51
2001	49	51	47	53	49	51	48	52
2002		48	51	49	48	52	49	51
GY								
1998	50	50	50	50			49	51
1999	48	52	50	50			49	51
2000	49	51	49	51			49	51
2001	49	51	50	50			49	51
2002		51	49	51			49	51
2003		50	49	51			49	51
2004	49	51	47	53			49	51
JM	F.4	40	<b>-</b> 4	40			50	50
1998		49	51	49			50 50	50
1999		47 50	51 52	49 40	•••	•••	50 50	50 50
2000		50	52	48		•••	50	
2001 2002		 51	 51	49	•••	•••	 49	 51
KN	73	31	31	73			70	31
1998	48	52	49	51	49	51	48	52
1999		53	49	51	51	49	49	51
2000		53	48	52	49	51	48	52
2001	50	50	47	53	48	52	49	51
2002		50	50	50	47	53	49	51

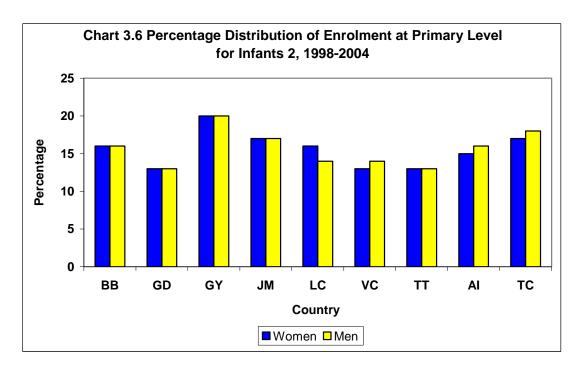
Table 3.6 - Cont'd Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

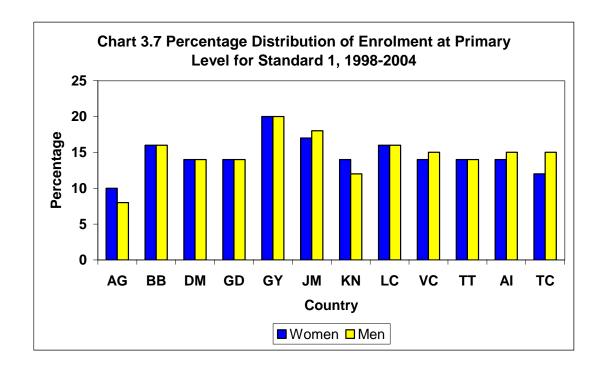
Country Yea	Infa	ant 1	Infa	nt 2	Stand	dard 1	Stand	dard 2
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
LC								
19	8 48	52	46	54	51	49	49	51
19	9 49	51	48	52	49	51	51	49
20		52	48	52	48	52	50	50
20		52	47	53	48	52	48	52
20	)2 50	50	48	52	48	52	49	51
VC	10	<b>5</b> 1	47	52	10	52	47	<b>5</b> 2
19 <sup>-</sup> 19		51 53	47 49	53 51	48 51	52 49	47 48	53 52
20		54	48	52	49	51	47	53
20	_	52	48	52	46	54	49	51
20		53	48	52	47	53	46	54
TT								
19	98 48	52	49	51	49	51	49	51
19	9 47	53	49	51	49	51	49	51
20	00 49	51	46	54	49	51	49	51
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
Al								
19	8 49	51	51	49	52	48	51	49
19	9 53	47	49	51	49	51	51	49
20		59	53	47	50	50	50	50
20		50	42	58	54	46	48	52
20		45	51	49	43	57	53	47
20 <sup>1</sup>	)3 49	51	49	51	48	52	59	41
19	8 55	45	52	48	46	54	46	54
19		45 47	52 56	40 44	<del>40</del> 51	49	46 46	54 54
20		50	56	44	44	<del>49</del> 56	51	49
20		53	45	55	55	45	45	55
20		52	53	47	47	53	55	45
20		51	52	48	53	47	48	52
20	)4 46	54	48	52	52	48	51	49
20		53	48	52	49	51	51	49
20	06 47	53	48	52	44	56	48	52

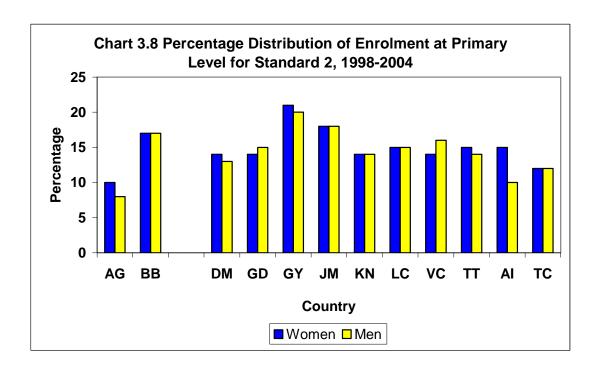
Table 3.6 - Cont'd Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Primary Level by Class, 1998 - 2004

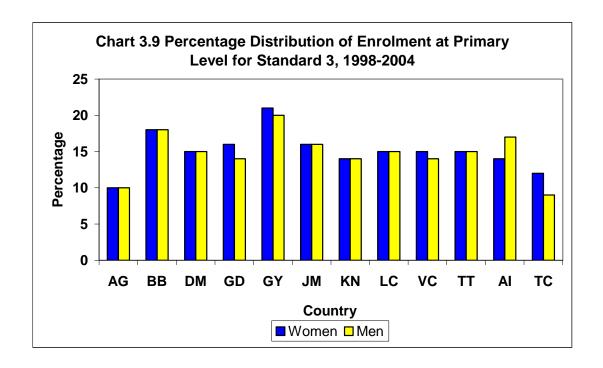
Country Year	Stand	dard 3	Stand	lard 4	Stand	lard 5 over	ALL CL	ASSES
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
LC								
1998	50	50	51	49	45	55	49	51
1999	50	50	50	50	45	55	49	51
2000	51	49	49	51	44	56	49	51
2001	50	50	50	50	41	59	48	52
2002	48	52	48	52	42	58	48	52
VC	47	<b>5</b> 0	47	<b>5</b> 0	<b>5</b> 0	47	40	<b>5</b> 0
1998 1999	47 46	53 54	47 49	53 51	53 52	47 48	48 49	52 51
2000	47	53	48	52	52 52	48	48	52
2001	48	52	48	52	51	49	48	52
2002	50	50	49	51	51	49	48	52
TT								
1998	49	51	49	51	51	49	49	51
1999	49	51	44	56	51	49	48	52
2000	49	51	49	51	50	50	49	51
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
Al								
1998	49	51	53	47	47	53	50	50
1999	48	52	48	52	55	45	50	50
2000	51	49	50	50	51	49	49	51
2001	50	50	52	48	50	50	49	51
2002	51	49	49	51	52	48	51	49
2003	46	54	50	50	52	48	50	50
TC	<b>50</b>	50	47	<b>5</b> 0	50	50	<b>5</b> 0	50
1998 1999	50 45	50 55	47 52	53 48	50 50	50 50	50 51	50 49
2000	45 45	55	52 51	46 49	46	50 54	49	49 51
2000	48	52	42	58	47	53	47	53
2002	54	46	47	53	46	54	49	51
2003	45	55	57	43	46	54	49	51
2004	48	52	54	46	51	49	50	50
2005	51	49	48	52	54	46	50	50
2006	55	45	48	52	52	48	49	51

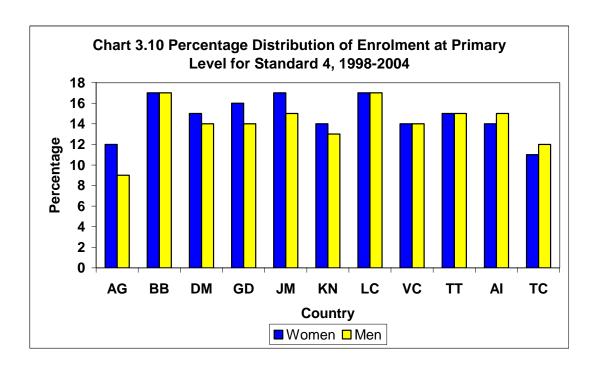


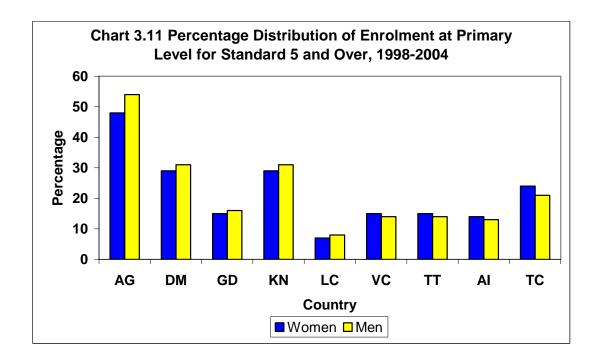












## E3: RATIOS OF GIRLS TO BOYS IN PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION - MDG

# Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality And Empower Women Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary

education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015

### **Concept and Definition**

Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in public

and private schools to the number of male students. The indicator is based on the number of enrolled girls and boys, as reported to ministries of education regardless of their ages, and is obtained by dividing the number of enrolled girls number of enrolled boys expressed as a percentage.

### **Method of Computation**

The indicator is a ratio of the number of enrolled boys, regardless of ages.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

The indicator of equality if educational opportunity, measured in terms of school enrolment, is a measure of

both fairness and efficiency. Education is one of the most important aspects of human development. Eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education would help to increase the status and capabilities of women. Female education is also an important determinant of economic development.

Gender Dimension

In situations of limited resources, families make difficult choices about sending their children to further their education after secondary. They may perceive the value of education differently for men and women. Women are more likely than men to suffer from limited access to education, especially in rural areas. Women tend to outnumber men at the tertiary levels.

#### **Data Assessment**

Where official enrolment data are available, estimates from UNESCO are normally available annually about one year after the reference year. Data from household surveys may be available for selected countries at various intervals. Official data in higher education are not as frequently reported as data on primary and secondary enrolment.

The indicator is an imperfect measure of the accessibility of schooling for girls because it does not allow a determination of whether improvements in the ratio reflect increases in girls' school attendance (desirable) or decreases in boys' attendance (Undesirable). It also does not show whether those enrolled in school complete the relevant education cycles.

Another limitation of the indicator is that the ratio reflects the sex structure of the school age population. When the sex ratio in the school age population deviates significantly from 1, the indicator will not adequately reflect the actual differences between girls and boys' enrolment. This happens in countries where boys outnumber girls at younger ages. A ratio based on net enrolment (indicator 6) or gross enrolment is a better measure for this indicator as it takes into account the population structure of the country.

Data from household surveys may be available for selected countries at various intervals. Official data in higher education are not as frequently reported as data on primary and secondary enrolment.

# **Gender Dimension**

**Data Source** 

For international comparison and estimation of regional and global aggregates, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics data series on school enrolment can be used. The series is based on

data reported by education ministries or national agencies for enrolment.

UNESCO produces ratios of girls to boys at country, regional and global levels for use in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. They are available at the Millennium Indicators web site <a href="http://millenniumindicators.un.org">http://millenniumindicators.un.org</a>

Data on Tertiary enrolment are usually recorded by the ministry of education or delivered from surveys and censuses. UNESCO institute for statistics data series on school enrolment can be used.

Evaluation

Over the years CARICOM Member States and Associate Members have shown from 1998 to 2003, Anguilla had the highest ratio of girls to boys enrolled at the primary level in all classes followed by Turks and Caicos Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda came in the lower bracket. The ratio for all of the countries has been fluctuating over the years but seem to have a similar trend of increasing every other year.

Based on the facts presented, Antigua and Barbuda had the leading ratio of men to women in tertiary education during the period 1998 to 2002. Dominica (1998 – 2003)

followed with a 73.4 lead over St. Vincent and the Grenadines (1998 - 2002). Suriname (2001 - 2004), Guyana (1998 - 1999) and Barbados (1999 - 2002) also showcased a reasonable ratio of men to women at the tertiary level. St. Kitts and Nevis (1998 - 2002) had the lowest ratio out of all the countries.

Table 3.7 - Ratio of Girls to Boys Enrolled at Primary Level by Class

Country	Year	Infants	STD 1	STD 2	STD 3	STD 4	STD 5	ALL CLASSES
AG	2004/00	00	0.5	0.4	0.4	400	27	0.4
ВВ	2001/02	83	95	94	81	103	72	81
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	100 100 97 98 99	100 100 100 93 99	100 99 99 100 99	100 98 97 97 99	99 100 98 97 98		100 100 98 97 99
DM	4000/00	00	00	04	00	00	400	00
	1998/99 1999/00 2000/01 2001/02 2002/03	88 94 97 94 93	92 95 93 94 96	91 94 93 95 98	92 89 94 94 94	86 94 89 91 98	103 96 94 90 89	93 94 93 92 94
GD								
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	101 101 95 95 95	107 97 98 91 98	94 93 96 96 94	91 94 92 95 106	95 91 97 89 106	95 95 94 96 90	97 96 95 94 98
GY	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	96 94 95 95 94 96 95	96 95 97 97 95 97	95 96 96 97 96 96 97	98 94 96 95 96 98	98 101 95 100 98 98 90		96 96 96 96 95 97 96
JM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	96	99 98 97  95	98 93 92  94	106 111 102  96	106 105 109 		99 99 98  96
KN	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	90 96 93 100 94	81 92 96 97 104	95 87 94 99	93 89 90 102 99	95 95 94 87 99	95 103 95 92 88	92 95 94 95 95

Table 3.7 Cont'd - Ratio of Girls to Boys Enrolled at Primary Level by Class

Country Yo	ear	Infants	STD 1	STD 2	STD 3	STD 4	STD 5	ALL CLASSES
LC								
	1998		102	97	100	103	80	95
	1999		98	105	101	99	82	97
	2000	93	92	100	103	94	79	95
	2001 2002	92 96	94 91	93 94	100 93	101 93	69 73	94 92
VC	2002	90	91	94	93	93	13	92
••	1998	93	91	87	90	88	113	93
	1999	92	105	91	84	95	106	95
	2000	88	94	90	89	91	108	93
	2001	93	87	96	92	91	104	93
	2002	91	90	86	99	96	104	94
TT	4000	0.5	0.5	07	00	0.4	400	07
	1998	95 92	95 07	97 05	96 07	94	103 103	97
	1999 2000	92	97 95	95 97	97 94	78 97	103	93 95
	2000	90	93	31	34	31	101	90
ASSOCIATE MEMBE	-RS							
	-110							
Al		400	400	404	07	440	00	404
	1998	100	106	104	97	113	89	101
	1999 2000	103 90	96 99	103 98	92 103	93 99	122 105	101 98
	2000	90 86	115	93	99	107	99	98
	2002	112	75	114	106	95	108	102
	2003	95	94	146	85	99	110	101
TC								
	1998	117	87	87	101	90	102	101
	1999		104	85	82	108	100	103
	2000		79	106	81	105	85	95
	2001	87	123	81	92	72 07	90	90
	2002		87 114	124	120 80	87 133	84 85	97 97
	2003			93	91		85 106	97 99
	2004 2005		106 95	103 103	91 105	119 94	106 117	99 99
	2005		93 78	93	124	93	108	99 96

**Note:** STD refers to Standard

Table 3.8 - Ratio of Girls to Boys Enrolled at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

Country	Year	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	ALL FORMS
AG								
	2000	108	110	139	137	181		130
DM								
	1998	101	98	114	145	151		114
	1999	96	97	102	148	181		112
	2000 2001	91 84	97 102	108 111	127 147	163 133	•••	109 109
	2001	113	117	96	72	71	•••	95
GD	2002	110	,	30	12	- ' '		
	1998	97	121	116	121	107		112
	1999	117	104	92	117	110		107
	2000	141	133	129	132	149		136
	2001	116	116	114	121	112		116
	2002	121	131	133	140	121		129
GY	4000	07	07	400	00	400	405	400
	1998 1999	97 96	97 97	100 100	92 112	133 78	165	100 98
	2000	96 94	97 97	100	107	76 126	 59	101
	2001	93	101	102	106	132	217	
	2002	91	97	104	109	133	155	
	2003	90	99	98	115	133	120	
	2004	92	96	105	108	130	134	
KN								
	1998	97	103	92	103	143		102
	1999	95	100	96	100	169	•••	104
	2000	103	98	86	125	149		107
	2001 2002	88 92	102 109	96 97	99 96	133 148		102 104
LC	2002	92	109	31	90	140	•••	104
	1998	134	139	138	120	127		132
	1999	138	131	136	136	127	164	134
	2000	132	137	123	136	121	102	129
	2001	122	120	116	135	137	251	127
	2002	133	126	127	140	131	262	132

Table 3.8 Cont'd Ratio of Girls to Boys Enrolled at the Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

Country	Year	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	ALL FORMS
VC								
	1998	136	131	150	157	157		144
	1999		145	140	144	165		142
	2000	124	122	147	138	151		135
	2001	124	122	147	138	151		135
	2002	121	127	141	145	169		137
Π	1998 1999 2000		105 105 102	107 107 105	107 107 108	112 113 109	154 161 162	109 110 115
ASSOCIATE MEME	BERS							
Al								
	1998		99	84	132	119	143	104
	1999 2000	92	98	84	141	117	143	106 111
	2000	123 99	94 117	106 92	88 111	146 97	200 158	104
	2001	102	93	117	92	111	280	104
TC	2002	102	00		02		200	107
	1998	100	95	125	108	103	43	104
	1999	140	99	99	118	105	20	110
	2000	112	133	118	95	116	300	114
	2001	63	101	131	105	95	300	96
	2002	83	83	101	131	99	400	97
	2003		84	80	110	126	150	96
	2004	93	99	83	81	106	188	
	2005	102	92	95	86	77	150	
	2006	114	97	96	95	83	122	

Table 3.9 Enrolment at Primary and Secondary Levels, Ratio of Girls to 100 Boys, 1998-2002

Country	Year	Primary	Secondary	Country	Year	Primary	Secondary
AG	0000	0.4	400	LC	1000	0.5	100
BB	2000 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	81 100 100 98 97 99	130		1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	97	132 134 129 127 132
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	93 94 93 92 94	114 112 109 109 95	VC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	95 93 93	144 142 135 135 137
GD	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	97 96 95 94 98	112 107 136 116 129	TT  ASSOCIATE N	1998 1999 2000	97 93 95	109 110 115
GY	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	96 96 96 96 95 97 96	100 98 101  	Al	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	101 101 98 98 102	104 106 111 104 107
JM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	99 99 98  96		TC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	103 95 90 97	104 110 114 96 97
KN	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	92 95 94 95 95	102 104 107 102 104		2003 2004 2005 2006	99	96  

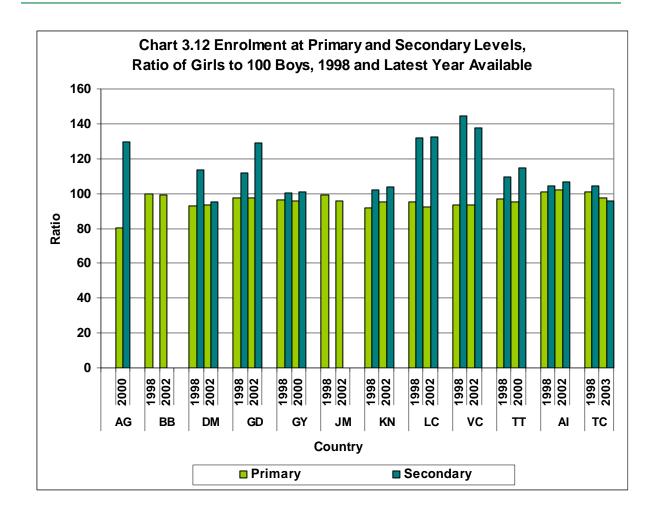
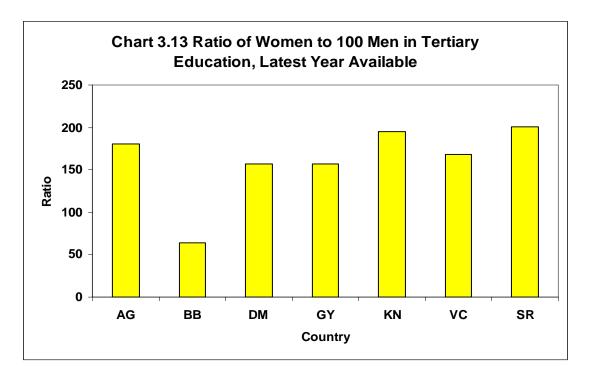


Table 3.10 Ratio of Girls to Boys Enrolled at the Tertiary Level, 1998-2003

		T
Country	Year	Tertiary Education
		Education
AG		
	1998	204.8
	1999	245.5
	2000	218.1
	2001	182.0
	2002	180.8
BB		
	1999	
	2000	
	2001	70.0
	2002	64.0
DM		
	1998/99	156.1
	1999/00	145.6
	2000/01	152.2
	2001/02	155.7
CV	2002/03	156.4
GY	1000	160.2
	1998 1999	169.3 157.2
	1999	107.2

Country	Year	Tertiary Education
KN		
	1998	
	1999	196.0
	2000	197.1
	2001	228.3
	2002	195.2
VC		
	1998	95.3
	1999	177.3
	2000	140.5
	2001	111.4
	2002	168.1
SR		
	2001/02	
	2002/03	197.5
	2003/04	201.2



## E4: NET ENROLMENT RATIO IN PRIMARY EDUCATION (UNESCO) - MDG

**Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education** 

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

**Concept and Definition** 

Enrolment of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

(UNESCO Education Indicators Technical Guidelines)

Method of Computation

Divide the number of pupils enrolled who are of the official age group for a given level of education by the population for the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

Formula:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
t & \underline{E}_{h,a} * & 100 \\
NER_{h} = & t \\
P_{h,a}
\end{array}$$

Where:

NER  $_{h}^{t}$  = Net Enrolment Ratio at level of education **h** in school- year **t** 

 $E_{h,a}^{t}$  = Enrolment of the population of age-group **a** at level of education **h** in school-year **t** 

 $P_{h,a}^{t}$  = Population in age-group **a** which officially corresponds to level of education **h** in school-year **t**.

Indicator Relevance

To show the extent of participation in a given level of education of children and youths belonging to the official age group corresponding to the given level of education.

#### **Data Assessment**

Data on Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) were obtained from Member States and Associate Members. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school-age population. The theoretical

maximum value is 100%. Increasing trends can be considered as reflecting improving participation at the specified level of education. When the NER is compared with the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) the difference between the two ratios highlights the incidence of underaged and over-aged enrolment. If the NER is below 100%, then the complement, i.e. the difference with 100% provides a measure of the proportion of children not enrolled at the specified level of education. However, since some of these children/youth could be enrolled at other levels of education, this difference should in no way be considered as indicating the percentage of students not enrolled. A more precise complementary indicator is the age-specific enrolment ratio (ASER), which shows the participation of the population of a particular age in education. For tertiary education, this indicator is not pertinent because of the difficulties in determining an appropriate age group due to the wide variations in the duration of programmes at this level of education. As regards primary and secondary education, certain difficulties arise when calculating the NER for countries where the net enrolment ratios should be of the order of 100%. Three cases can be mentioned:

- 1. When the reference date for entry to primary education does not coincide with the birthdays of the entire cohort eligible to enrol at this level of education.
- 2. When an important part of the population starts primary school earlier than the prescribed age and consequently finishes earlier as well.
- 3. When there is an increase in the entrance age to primary education with the durations unchanged.

Gender Dimension

In situations of limited resources, families make difficult choices about sending their children to school. They may perceive the value of education differently for boys and girls. Girls are more likely than boys to suffer from limited access to education, especially in rural areas. Nevertheless, where basic education is widely accepted and overall enrolment is high, girls tend to equal or outnumber boys at primary and secondary levels

**Data Source** 

**Evaluation** 

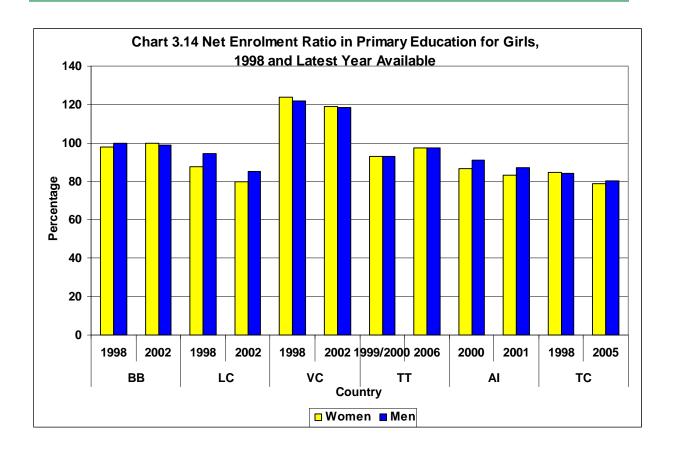
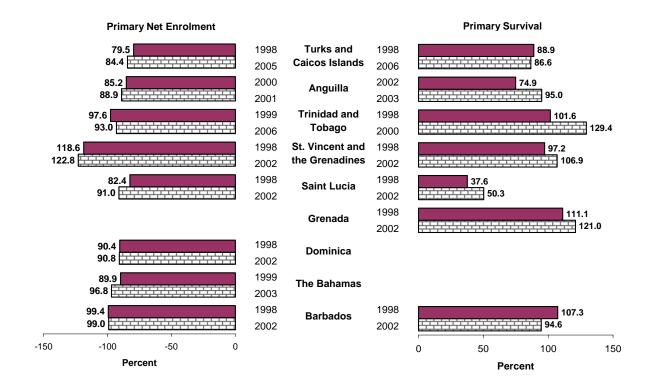


Table 3.11 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education, 1998 - 2004

Country Year	Girls	Boys	Total	c	ountry	Year	Girls	Boys	Total
				_					
BB					VC				
1998	98.1	100.0	99.0			1998	123.6	122.1	122.8
1999	99.8	98.4	99.1			1999	122.8	119.5	121.1
200	99.4	99.3	99.4			2000	117.7	123.5	120.7
200	98.7	99.4	99.1			2001	100.0	150.7	121.0
2002	99.9	98.9	99.4			2002	118.9	118.3	118.6
BS					TT				
1999			96.8			1999/2000	93.0	93.0	93.0
200			96.2			2000/2001	92.0	92.0	92.0
200			95.7			2006	97.6	97.6	97.6
200			97.0						
2003	3		89.9		10000117				
<b>DM</b>			00.0			E MEMBERS			
1998		•••	90.8		Al	2000	00.0	04.4	00.0
1999/0		•••	00.6			2000	86.8 83.3	91.1	88.9
1999 2000		•••	90.6 90.4		TC	2001	83.3	87.2	85.2
200		•••	92.7		10	1998	84.8	84.0	84.4
200		•••	90.4			1999	92.4	90.2	91.3
LC	-	•••	JU. <del>T</del>			2000	89.1	93.8	91.4
1998	87.8	94.3	91.0			2001	75.6	85.2	80.4
1999		90.2	89.4			2002	68.7	70.7	66.7
2000		92.8	89.8			2003	76.7	78.8	77.8
200		89.7	86.7			2004	83.0	83.8	83.4
200		85.1	82.4			2005	78.9	80.1	79.5
									-

Chart 3.15 Net Enrolment Ratios and Survival Rates, Primary Level: 1998 and Latest Year Available



Primary Survival rate refers to the proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5.

# E5: PROPORTION OF PUPILS STARTING GRADE 1 WHO REACH GRADE 5 - MDG

**Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education** 

Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Concept and Definition

The proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5, known as the survival rate to grade 5, is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 5.

Method of Computation

The indicator is typically estimated from data on enrolment and repetition by grade for two consecutive years, in a procedure called the reconstructed cohort method. This method makes three assumptions: dropouts never return to school; promotion, repetition and dropout rates remain constant over the entire period in which the cohort is enrolled in school; and the same rates apply to all pupils enrolled in a given grade, regardless of whether they previously repeated a grade.

The calculation is made by dividing the total number of pupils belonging to a school cohort who reach successive grade of the specified level of education by the number of pupils in the school cohort (in this case study originally enrolled in grade 1 of primary education) and multiplying the result by 100.

When estimated from household survey data, the proportion of transition for each grade up to grade 5. The estimation follows the method of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Indicator Relevance

The Indicator measures an education system's success in retaining students from one grade to the next as well as its internal efficiency. Various factors account for poor performance on this indicator, including low quality of schooling, discouragement over poor performance and the direct and indirect costs of schooling. Students' progress to higher grades may also be limited by the availability of teachers, classrooms and educational materials.

Data Assessment

Data on Proportion of pupils starting grade one that reach grade five were obtained from five Member States and two Associate members.

Only three countries reported and followed the international definition. Those three countries are Belize, Jamaica and Saint Lucia. Rural and urban differences are particularly important in the analysis of education data, owing to significant differences in school facilities, available resources, demand on children's time for work, and dropout patterns. It is also important to consider disaggregating by geographical area and social or ethnic groups. However, showing and

analysing data on specific ethnic groups may be a sensitive issue in the country. Gender differences may also be more pronounced in some social and ethnic groups. The Method of computation has limits in measuring the degree to which school entrants survive through primary education because flows caused by new entrants, re-entrants, grade skipping, migration or transfers during the school year are not considered.

Whenever possible, the indicator should be complemented by the grade 1 intake rate, because together the indicators give a much better sense of the proportion of children in the population who complete primary education.

#### **Gender Dimension**

Frequency and dropout patterns vary between girls and boys.

Reasons for leaving school also

differ for girls and boys and by age. Families' demand on children's time to help in household-based work is an important factor and is often greater for girls. Also important for girls are security, the proximity of school facilities and the availability of adequate sanitation and other services in schools.

Survival rates are derived from the Attendance Registers and School and Administrative Records. These are used to compile Annual Statistical Returns and Questionaires sent to the respective Ministry of Education and Planning Units from

Returns and Questionaires sent to the respective Ministry of Education and Planning Units from schools.

#### **Evaluation**

In the years 1998 – 2000 and 2002, the proportion of boys starting grade one and made it to grade five was slightly higher than that of the girls in

Barbados and Grenada. In 2001 both countries saw the girls in the lead, with the girls from Barbados increasing their proportion by 21.2 while Grenada had a slight decline but their overall proportion for the year was higher than that of the boys. (*Girls: 111.6 and Boys: 105.4*)

The girls dominated this category throughout the years. The trend for Anguilla and Turks and Caicos Islands seem to be fluctuating over the years with both boys and girls showing positive interest in having a sound primary level education.

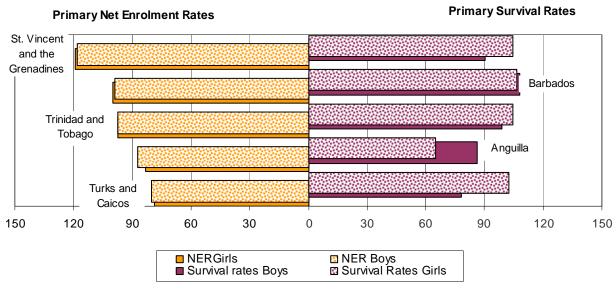
Overall, Grenada and Turks and Caicos Islands recorded high standards of maintaining pupils starting at the grade one level to follow through to the grade five levels. Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines also gave this high priority while Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia and Anguilla follow closely.

Table 3.12 Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5, 1998 – 2004

Country Year	Girls	Boys	Total	•	Country	Year	Girls	Boys	Total
ВВ					VC				
199	94.2	94.8	94.6			1998	118.7	96.1	106.9
199		92.0	91.9			1999	98.6	97.5	98.4
200	90.5	92.1	92.3			2000	103.1	90.1	96.4
200	1 111.7	107.4	109.5			2001	106.0	88.2	96.5
200	2 106.6	108.0	107.3			2002	104.7	90.5	97.2
GD					TT				
199	3 114.1	128.4	121.0			1998	135.0	124.1	129.4
199	9 117.8	119.5	118.6			1999	134.8	127.8	131.3
200	112.1	117.6	114.9			2000	104.6	98.7	101.6
200	1 111.6	105.4	108.4						
200	2 106.9	115.2	111.1			MEMBERS			
LC					TC				
199			50.3			1998		87.8	86.6
199			47.4			1999	92.8	80.0	86.5
200			41.6			2000		80.5	90.2
200			30.8			2001	73.1	97.7	84.1
200	2		37.6			2002	88.5	88.8	88.7
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS						2003	80.8	106.7	92.9
Al						2004	96.8	84.2	90.7
200		91.0	95.0			2005		88.3	98.0
200	3 64.9	86.1	74.9	_		2006	102.7	78.0	88.9

Chart 3.16: Net Enrolment Ratios and Survival rates:

Latest Year Available



# E6: PROGRESSION RATE, REPETITION RATE AND DROP-OUT RATE AT PRIMARY LEVEL, 1998 - 2004

### **Concept and Definition**

The Progression rate at primary level can be defined as the ratio of girls or boys studying at one level to girls or boys respectively who studied at the previous level.

**Repetition Rate** (1) Repeaters are students who do not advance one grade but are retained in the same grade in which they were previously enrolled, due to the inability to fulfil the requirement for promotion to the next higher grade.

(2) Proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school-year who study in the same grade in the following school-year (Education Indicators, Technical Guidelines, UNESCO)

**Drop Out Rate (Primary)**: the number of dropouts as a percentage of the total number of students enrolled in primary school, (*Reference: NSO, Anguilla*).

# 

Indicator Relevance Progression rate: Assessing the progression of pupils through primary schooling provides information of the school system, as well as a first approach to assessing quality.

**The repetition rate** measures the phenomenon of pupils from a cohort repeating a grade, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems. In addition, it is one of the key indicators for analysing and projecting pupil flows from grade to grade within the educational cycle,. Repetition is a sign of a dysfunctional school system often exacerbating dropouts and resulting in overcrowded schools. (*Education Indicators, Technical Guidelines, UNESCO*)

**Drop out rate:** Measures the amount of children that remain in school long enough to complete the curriculum and acquire basic skills. For a variety of school or related reasons, large numbers of children dropout of school or are pushed out.

Data Assessment

Progression rate: Data was collected from four member states and one Associate Member. Jamaica was the only country that provided a definition for progression rate and did not harmonize with the international definition provided

Repetition Rate: Data was collected from Six Member States and one Associate Member. Belize and Jamaica were the only two countries that reported their definition with the international definition from UNESCO.

Drop-Out Rate: Data was collected from six Member State countries and one Associate Member. Belize and Jamaica were the only countries that reported their definition and were partially harmonised with the international definition from UNESCO.

**Gender Dimension** 

by UNESCO.

In designing policy aimed at facilitating girls' participation in education, it may be interesting to examine patterns of school participation for boys and girls, and to access who repeats,

progresses and drops out more.

The lowest overall enrolment and the highest disparities in favour of boys are observed for access and enrolment, that girls found themselves at a disadvantage as regards repetition. A large number of girls drop-out from school. Several factors such as reluctance of parents to send girls to distant schools lack of women teachers and lack of financial resources causes the high incidence of drop-outs among girl students.

**Data Sources** 

School registers, school surveys or censuses for data on enrolment and repeaters by grade UNESCO statistical review, 1990-1998.

**Evaluation** 

#### Progression Rate at Primary Level, 1998 – 2004

Based on the data given for five countries, it can be concluded that both the girls and boys were progressing at an almost equal rate (such as St. Kitts and Nevis in 2002, both boys and girls were at a rate of 95.3 and Grenada in 2001, both boys and girls were at 104) or with a mere difference of 0.1. (Turks and Caicos Islands in 1998 & 2002, boys and girls were at 95.7 & 95.6 respectively)

However, the girls seem to take the very minute lead with Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands having more girls while Dominica and Grenada had more boys progressing at the primary level (1998 to 2004).

### Repetition Rate at Primary Level, 1998 – 2004

The repetition rate in primary schools is significantly high in boys from six out of the seven countries being analysed. The lone country where the girls take the lead by a small amount of 1.3 is St. Lucia. The boys repetition rate ranges from being slightly high (St. Kitts and Nevis in 1999 – 2002: girls – 6.2, boys – 6.5 – a difference of 0.3) to relatively high (Grenada in 1998 – 2002, girls 12.3, boys: 22.7, a difference of 10.4)

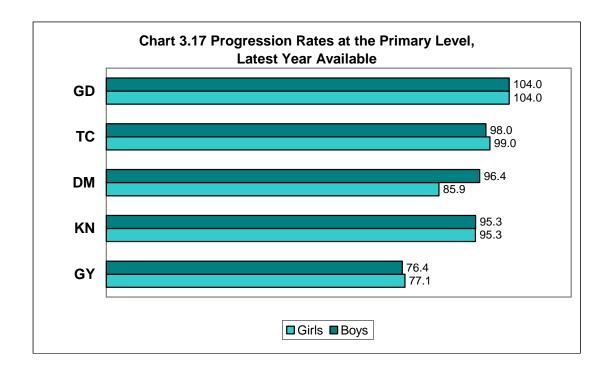
#### Drop – out Rate at Primary Level, 1998 – 2004

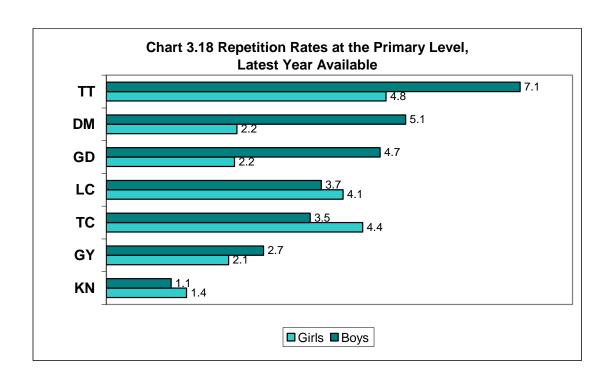
Of the data collected from seven countries, four of them (Dominica, Grenada, Guyana and St. Lucia) had boys having a higher drop – out rate than the girls, the other three countries (Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts and Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands had the girls in the lead. However, St. Kitts and Nevis should be commended for having the lowest rate of drop – outs at the primary level. The rate being 0.1 in 2000 under the category of girls.

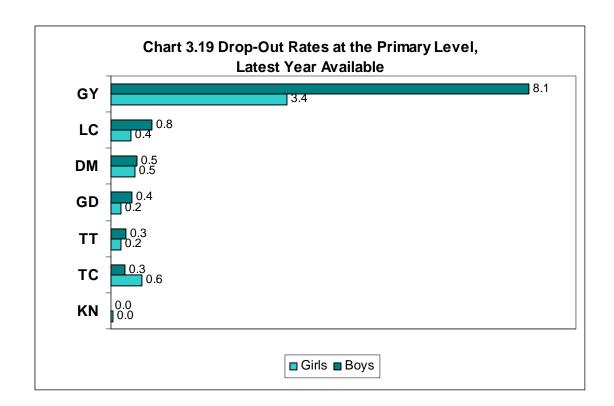
Table 3.13 Progression, Repetition and Drop-Out Rates at Primary Level, 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Progress	sion Rate	Repetiti	on Rate	Drop O	ut Rate
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
DM							
	1998	96.7	96.3	3.2	3.5	0.1	0.3
	1999	97.3	96.9	2.5	2.8	0.2	0.3
	2000	97.7	97.5	1.9	2.1	0.4	0.4
	2001	96.7	94.3	3.0	5.4	0.3	0.3
	2002	85.9	96.4	2.2	5.1	0.5	0.5
GD							
	1998	107.0	105.0	3.0	5.5	0.4	0.7
	1999	102.0	103.0	3.2	5.6	0.4	0.6
	2000	104.0	109.0	2.0	3.3	0.2	0.4
	2001	104.0	104.0	1.9	3.6	0.3	0.5
	2002			2.2	4.7	0.2	0.4
GY							
	1998		73.9	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.4
	1999		76.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	8.1
	2000	49.3				 	
KN	1000	40=0	100.0		0.4		
	1999		102.2	1.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
	2000		99.3	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.0
	2001		99.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
LC	2002	95.3	95.3	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
LC	1998			0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3
	1999		•••	4.6	4.2	0.7	1.3
	2000		•••	3.6	3.3	0.5	0.9
	2000		•••	2.4	2.2	0.5	0.9
	2001		•••	4.1	3.7		
TT	2002		•••	4.1	5.1	•••	
• •	1998			5.0	5.5	0.3	0.4
	1999			8.0	9.0	4.0	0.4
	2000			4.8	7.1	0.2	0.3
ASSOCIATE MEI							
TC							
	1998		96.0	4.3	4.4	•••	
	1999		93.0	5.8	6.8	•••	•••
	2000		92.0	6.6	7.9		
	2001		92.0	4.8	7.9	1.4	1.2
	2002		90.0	9.0	8.2	0.7	1.0
	2003		94.0	4.9	7.0	0.6	0.3
	2004		97.0	4.4	3.5		
	2005		97.0				
	2006	99.0	98.0				

Women and Men in the Caribbean Community: Facts and Figures, 1998-2005







# E7: SCHOOL ENROLMENT AT SECONDARY LEVEL BY FORM, 1998-2003

**Concept and Definition** 

School enrolment at the Secondary level represents:

education.8

(1) Persons enrolled and/or registered in a programme of

(2) Students enrolled in secondary education, according to type of education, i.e. general and vocational / technical education.

The contents of education at level 2 are typically designed to complete the provision of basic education, which began at International Standard ISCED level 1. In many, if not most countries, the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development, on which countries may expand, systematically, further educational opportunities. The programmes at this level are usually on a more subject-oriented pattern using more specialized teachers and more often several teachers conducting classes in their field of specialization. The full implementation of basic skills occurs at this level. The end of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory education where it exists.

Method of Computation

The data on secondary enrolment for each sex is classified from data out of the 2000 Round of Censuses, and Surveys according to the categories Form 1, Form 2, Form 3, Form 4, Form 5, and Form 6.

This proxy indicator is collected as the number of pupils enrolled in each type of secondary education within the age cohort, according to school records as reported to ministries of education.

**Indicator Relevance** 

This indicator gives an idea of the type of secondary education offered, the capacity in each type as well as the potential of skilled workers in different specializations. ()

The relative concentration of students in a particular type of education depicts on one hand high preference and capacity, on the other hand may reflect job opportunities as well as relative earnings across different occupations and industries.

**Data Assessment**The effect on data comparability will be dissimilar as for the indicator enrolment in Secondary level by class since it is affected by the age started and the structure of the grading system. The ratio of girls to boys enrolled in secondary

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics. Paris, 1978. Also contained in UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, chap. 2. Paris, annual

schools indicates slightly more girls enrolled at the secondary. level in all the countries. Data was collected from nine Member State countries and two Associate Members.

**Data Sources** 

Censuses, surveys or records of secondary educational institutions and programmes.

Gender Dimension

There is a striking reversal in the ratio of girls to boys at the secondary level, relative to that observed at the primary level. Girls enrolled in secondary schools outnumbered boys.

From 1998 to 2003 the girls obtained the highest percentage of enrolment at the secondary level in most forms. Some of the exceptional cases where the boys lead includes Dominica (1998 – 2003): form one, Guyana (1998 – 2002): forms one and two, Jamaica (1998 – 2003): forms one and three, Turks and Caicos Islands (1998 – 2003): forms one and two.

Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago showed the highest amount of enrolment at the secondary level with the trends fluctuating and in most cases showing a slight change. Antigua and Barbuda had the smallest percentage with only recorded entries for 2000. Most enrolment was done for the third form girls with the least being the fifth form boys.

A lot of students did not enrol for form six in countries such as Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and in 1998 and 1999, St. Lucia and Guyana respectively. Enrolment was particularly high during the first three forms at the secondary level and has shown consistencies over the years.

Table 3.14 Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	For	m 1	For	m 2	For	m 3	For	m 4
Country	rear	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG									
	2000	286	264	274	250	383	276	273	199
DM									
	1998	911	902	888	904	908	796	629	435
	1999	871	912	895	921	930	909	685	462
	2000	865	950	880	905	883	820	683	536
	2001	880	1,047	817	803	885	795	765	520
OD	2002	910	803	992	848	736	764	554	772
GD	1000	720	75.4	900	667	660	E70	602	EGO
	1998 1999	730 1,017	754 872	809 1,051	667 1,007	668 888	578 965	683 845	563 722
	2000		785	1,206	907	1,091	844	965	731
	2001	815	705	879	757	869	761	817	677
	2002	1,196	990	1,336	1,022	1,206	905	1,135	812
GY		1,100		1,000	.,022	.,200		1,100	0.2
	1998	7,736	8,001	7,250	7,447	6,554	6,559	5,212	5,654
	1999	8,259	8,563	7,025	7,278	6,665	6,661	6,041	5,371
	2000	8,175	8,683	6,854	7,091	6,098	6,019	5,604	5,250
	2001	8,448	9,050	7,678	7,623	6,957	6,788	5,784	5,437
	2002	7,723	8,514	7,540	7,783	6,563	6,333	5,802	5,313
	2003		9,301	7,726	7,782	6,812	6,957	6,186	5,393
	2004	8,743	9,520	7,728	8,015	6,784	6,436	6,017	5,576
JM	4000	04.050	05.444	04.533	05.400	05.004	05.400	04.550	40.754
								21,556	
		-			· ·	· ·	-	20,918 21,680	
	2000	23,002	24,100	22,000	22,312	25,345	25,762	21,000	19,949
	2001		25 599	23 608	24 024	25.063	25 385	20,362	19 543
KN	2002	20,001	20,000	20,000	24,024	20,000	20,000	20,002	10,040
	1998	774	802	450	439	515	557	445	432
	1999	462	484	491	493	555	581	467	466
	2000	510	497	457	465	537	621	484	386
	2001	228	260	480	471	480	502	527	535
	2002	546	592	481	440	485	498	487	508
LC									
	1998	1,396	1,038	1,424	1,025	1,509	1,097	1,248	1,044
	1999	1,463	1,059	1,461	1,112	1,589	1,166	1,461	1,077
	2000	1,395	1,054	1,474	1,077	1,464	1,191	1,556	1,146
	2001 2002	949 1,453	781 1,089	968 1,460	805 1 158	965 1,424	829 1,117	1,028 1,474	763 1.052
	2002	1,455	1,009	1,400	1,158	1,424	1,117	1,4/4	1,052

Table 3.14 Cont'd - Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998 – 2003

Country	Voor	For	m 5	For	m 6	TOTAL AL	L FORMS
Country	Year	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG							
	2000	242	134			1,458	1,123
DM						,	,
	1998	453	300			3,789	3,337
	1999	557	308			3,938	3,512
	2000	579	355			3,890	3,566
	2001	564	424			3,911	3,589
	2002	447	630			3,639	3,817
GD							
	1998	610	571			3,500	3,133
	1999	700	635			4,501	4,201
	2000	872	585			5,244	3,852
	2001	659	591			4,039	3,491
	2002	948	785			5,821	4,514
GY							
	1998	3,721	2,791	119	72	30,592	30,524
	1999	2,629	3,391			30,619	31,264
	2000	3,263	2,581	116	196	30,110	29,820
	2001	3,758	2,840	156	72	32,781	31,810
	2002	3,694	2,786	227	146	31,549	30,875
	2003	3,643	2,738	287	239	32,981	32,410
15.6	2004	3,549	2,725	312	233	33,133	32,505
JM	4000	47.007	40.000	4 700	4.050	440.074	440 E70
	1998	17,627	16,320	1,739	1,052	116,374	112,576
	1999	19,023	17,555	1,716	942	114,975	111,409
	2000 2001	18,642	17,794	1,886	1,272	115,305	112,080
	2001	18,975	18,265	1,898	1,264	116,399	114,850
KN	2002	10,973	10,203	1,030	1,204	110,555	114,000
144	1998	337	235			2,521	2,465
	1999	339	201			2,314	2,225
	2000	408	274			2,396	2,243
	2001	392	295			2,107	2,063
	2002	368	248			2,367	2,286
LC			0			_,55.	_,0
	1998	1,193	938			6,770	5,142
	1999	1,198	944	77	47	7,249	5,405
	2000	1,305	1,076	64	63	7,258	5,607
	2001	1,031	755	103	41	5,044	3,974
	2002	1,375	1,053	118	45	7,304	5,514

Table 3.14 Cont'd - Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998 - 2003

Country Year	Foi	m 1	For	m 2	For	m 3	For	m 4
Country Year	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
VC								
199	933	686	1,001	766	1,069	713	875	559
199	928	738	1,026	707	1,000	716	955	661
200	913	737	996	817	959	653	865	626
200	1 913	737	996	817	959	653	865	626
200	2 985	817	953	750	928	660	891	613
П								
	8 10,827		•		•	· ·	10,864	10,131
	9 10,479		•		•	· ·	· ·	9,943
200	0 17,737	13,634	10,389	10,145	10,570	10,038	10,517	9,747
4000014TE MEMBERO								
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
Al								
199		129	109	110	98	117	121	92
199		127	108	110	97	116	121	86
200		101	120	127	110	104	99	112
200		120	118	101	116	126	110	99
200	2 102	100	113	122	119	102	117	127
TC	100	400	407	440	404	07	00	00
199 199		126 88	107 134	113 136	121 106	97 107	96 426	89 107
200		130	114	86	146	107	126 111	107
200		166	139	138	115	88	131	125
200		166	123	148	124	123	115	88
200		160	144	172	124	161	133	121
200		187	168	169	140	169	139	171
200		178	169	183	175	184	148	172
200		172	186	191	188	196	191	201

Table 3.14 Cont'd - Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998 -

Country	Year	For	m 5	For	m 6	TOTAL AL	L FORMS
Country	i eai	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
VC							
	1998	716	457			4,594	3,181
	1999	789	478			4,698	3,300
	2000	827	546			4,560	3,379
	2001	827	546			4,560	3,379
	2002	801	475			4,558	3,315
TT							
	1998	12,100	10,814	4,472	2,903	60,031	54,824
	1999	12,249	10,793	4,863	3,016	60,303	54,770
	2000	10,800	9,902	5,012	3,101	65,025	56,567
ASSOCIATE MI	EMBERS						
Al							
	1998	119	100	33	23	596	571
	1999	115	98	33	23	591	560
	2000	104	71	32	16	589	531
	2001	93	96	30	19	586	561
	2002	105	95	42	15	598	561
TC					_		
	1998	116	113	3	7	569	545
	1999	83	79	1	5	573	522
	2000	115	99	3	1	635	557
	2001	103	108	12	4	604	629
	2002	119	120	12	3	631	648
	2003	113	90	9 15	6	681 750	710
	2004	124	117 166	15 12	8	759	821
	2005 2006	127 138	166	12 11	8 9	813	891
	2006	130	100	11	Э	910	935

Table 3.15 Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

Country Year Girls Boys Girls Boys Girls Boys	Girls	
		Boys
AG		
2000 19.6 23.5 18.8 22.3 26.3 24.6	18.7	17.7
DM		
1998 24.0 27.0 23.4 27.1 24.0 23.9	16.6	13.0
1999 22.1 26.0 22.7 26.2 23.6 25.9	17.4	13.2
2000 22.2 26.6 22.6 25.4 22.7 23.0	17.6	15.0
2001 22.5 29.2 20.9 22.4 22.6 22.2	19.6	14.5
2002 25.0 21.0 27.3 22.2 20.2 20.0	15.2	20.2
GD 4000 20 0 24 4 22 4 24 2 40 4 48 4	10 F	40.0
1998 20.9 24.1 23.1 21.3 19.1 18.4 1999 22.6 20.8 23.4 24.0 19.7 23.0	19.5 18.8	18.0 17.2
2000 21.2 20.4 23.0 23.5 20.8 21.9	18.4	17.2
2001 20.2 20.2 21.8 21.7 21.5 21.8	20.2	19.4
2002 20.5 21.9 23.0 22.6 20.7 20.0	19.5	18.0
GY 2010 2110 2010 2210 2011 2010	.0.0	10.0
1998 25.3 26.2 23.7 24.4 21.4 21.5	17.0	18.5
1999 27.0 27.4 22.9 23.3 21.8 21.3	19.7	17.2
2000 27.2 29.1 22.8 23.8 20.3 20.2	18.6	17.6
2001 25.8 28.5 23.4 24.0 21.2 21.3	17.6	17.1
2002 24.5 27.6 23.9 25.2 20.8 20.5	18.4	17.2
2003 25.2 28.7 23.4 24.0 20.7 21.5	18.8	16.6
2004 26.4 29.3 23.3 24.7 20.5 19.8	18.2	17.2
JM 1998 20.7 22.3 21.1 22.3 22.1 22.6	10 E	16.7
1998 20.7 22.3 21.1 22.3 22.1 22.6 1999 19.3 20.4 20.9 22.4 22.5 23.4	18.5 18.2	16.7 16.6
2000 20.5 21.6 19.8 20.0 22.0 23.0	18.8	17.8
2001		
2002 21.6 22.3 20.3 20.9 21.5 22.1	 17.5	 17.0
KN		
1998 30.7 32.5 17.9 17.8 20.4 22.6	17.7	17.5
1999 20.0 21.8 21.2 22.2 24.0 26.1	20.2	20.9
2000 21.3 22.2 19.1 20.7 22.4 27.7		17.2
2001 10.8 12.6 22.8 22.8 22.8 24.3	25.0	25.9
2002 23.1 25.9 20.3 19.2 20.5 21.8	20.6	22.2
LC 1998 20.6 20.2 21.0 19.9 22.3 21.3	18.4	20.3
1998 20.6 20.2 21.0 19.9 22.3 21.3	20.2	20.3 19.9
2000 19.2 18.8 20.3 19.2 20.2 21.3	21.4	20.4
2001 18.8 19.7 19.2 20.3 19.1 20.9	20.4	19.2
2002 19.9 19.7 20.0 21.0 19.5 20.3	20.2	19.1

Table 3.15 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

Country	Year	For	m 5	For	m 6	TOTA	L ALL
Country	i Cai	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG							
	2000	16.6	11.9	0.0	0.0	100	100
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	12.0 14.1 14.9 14.4 12.3	9.0 8.8 10.0 11.8 16.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100
GD	4000						
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	17.4 15.6 16.6 16.3 16.3	18.2 15.1 15.2 16.9 17.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100
GY	4000	40.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	400	400
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	12.2 8.6 10.8 11.5 11.7 11.0	9.1 10.8 8.7 8.9 9.0 8.4 8.4	0.4 0.0 0.4 0.5 0.7 0.9	0.2 0.0 0.7 0.2 0.5 0.7	100 100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100 100
JM	1998 1999 2000	15.1 16.5 16.2	14.5 15.8 15.9	1.5 1.5 1.6	0.9 0.8 1.1	99 99 99	100 100 100
	2001 2002	 16.3	 15.9	 1.6	 1.1	 99	 100
KN	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	13.4 14.6	9.5 9.0 12.2 14.3 10.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100
LC	4000	47.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100	400
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	17.6 16.5 18.0 20.4 18.8	18.2 17.5 19.2 19.0 19.1	0.0 1.1 0.9 2.0 1.6	0.0 0.9 1.1 1.0 0.8	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100

Table 3.15 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

Country Ye	or l	For	m 1	For	m 2	For	m 3	For	m 4
Country Ye	aı	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
VC									
19	98	20.3	21.6	21.8	24.1	23.3	22.4	19.0	17.6
19	999	19.8	22.4	21.8	21.4	21.3	21.7	20.3	20.0
20	000	20.0	21.8	21.8	24.2	21.0	19.3	19.0	18.5
	001	20.0	21.8	21.8	24.2	21.0	19.3	19.0	18.5
	002	21.6	24.6	20.9	22.6	20.4	19.9	19.5	18.5
TT									
	998	18.0	19.0	18.4	19.1	17.9	18.3	18.1	18.5
	999	17.4	18.8	18.3	19.1	18.3	18.7	17.7	18.2
20	000	27.3	24.1	16.0	17.9	16.3	17.7	16.2	17.2
ASSOCIATE MEMBE	DC								
ASSOCIATE MEMBE	73								
Al									
19	98	19.5	22.6	18.3	19.3	16.4	20.5	20.3	16.1
19	999	19.8	22.7	18.3	19.6	16.4	20.7	20.5	15.4
20	000	21.1	19.0	20.4	23.9	18.7	19.6	16.8	21.1
	001	20.3	21.4	20.1	18.0	19.8	22.5	18.8	17.6
	002	17.1	17.8	18.9	21.7	19.9	18.2	19.6	22.6
TC	200	00.4	00.4	40.0	00.7	04.0	47.0	40.0	40.0
	998	22.1	23.1	18.8	20.7	21.3	17.8	16.9	16.3
	999	21.5 23.0	16.9 23.3	23.4 18.0	26.1 15.4	18.5 23.0	20.5 22.3	22.0 17.5	20.5 21.0
	000	23.0 17.2	23.3 26.4	23.0	21.9	23.0 19.0	22.3 14.0	21.7	19.9
	001	21.9	25.6	19.5	21.9	19.0	19.0	18.2	13.6
	002	22.6	22.5	21.1	24.2	18.8	22.7	19.5	17.0
	004	22.8	22.8	22.1	20.6	18.4	20.6	18.3	20.8
	005	22.4	20.0	20.8	20.5	21.5	20.7	18.2	19.3
	006	21.5	18.4	20.4	20.4	20.7	21.0	21.0	21.5

Table 3.15 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

Country	Year	For	m 5	For	m 6	TOTA	L ALL
Country	i eai	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
VC							
	1998	15.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	100	100
	1999	16.8	14.5	0.0	0.0	100	100
	2000	18.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	100	100
	2001	18.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	100	100
	2002	17.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	100	100
TT	4000	00.0	40.7	<b>7</b> 4	<b>5</b> 0	400	400
	1998	20.2	19.7	7.4	5.3	100	100
	1999 2000	20.3 16.6	19.7 17.5	8.1 7.7	5.5 5.5	100 100	100 100
	2000	10.0	17.5	1.1	5.5	100	100
ASSOCIATE MEN	IBFRS						
7.0000m.12 m.z.n	.52.10						
Al							
	1998	20.0	17.5	5.5	4.0	100	100
	1999	19.5	17.5	5.6	4.1	100	100
	2000	17.7	13.4	5.4	3.0	100	100
	2001	15.9	17.1	5.1	3.4	100	100
TC	2002	17.6	16.9	7.0	2.7	100	100
10	1998	20.4	20.7	0.5	1.3	100	100
	1999		15.1	0.3	1.0	100	100
	2000	18.1	17.8	0.5	0.2	100	100
	2001	17.1	17.2	2.0	0.6	100	100
	2002	18.9	18.5	1.9	0.5	100	100
	2003	16.6	12.7	1.3	8.0	100	100
	2004	16.3	14.3	2.0	1.0	100	100
	2005	15.6	18.6	1.5	0.9	100	100
	2006	15.2	17.8	1.2	1.0	100	100

Table 3.16 Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

Country	Year	For	m 1	For	m 2	For	m 3	For	m 4
Country	rear	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG									
	2000	52.0	48.0	52.3	47.7	58.1	41.9	57.8	42.2
DM	1000	50.0	40.0	40.0	50.4	50.0	40.7	<b>50.4</b>	40.0
	1998 1999	50.2 48.9	49.8 51.1	49.6 49.3	50.4 50.7	53.3 50.6	46.7 49.4	59.1 59.7	40.9 40.3
	2000		52.3	49.3	50.7	51.8	48.2	56.0	44.0
	2001	45.7	54.3	50.4	49.6	52.7	47.3	59.5	40.5
	2002	53.1	46.9	53.9	46.1	49.1	50.9	41.8	58.2
GD	4000	40.0	50.0	540	45.0	50.0	40.4	540	45.0
	1998 1999	49.2 53.8	50.8 46.2	54.8 51.1	45.2 48.9	53.6 47.9	46.4 52.1	54.8 53.9	45.2 46.1
	2000		41.4	57.1	42.9	56.4	43.6	56.9	43.1
	2001	53.6	46.4	53.7	46.3	53.3	46.7	54.7	45.3
	2002	54.7	45.3	56.7	43.3	57.1	42.9	58.3	41.7
GY	4000	40.0	50.0	40.0	50.7	50.0	50.0	40.0	50.0
	1998 1999		50.8 50.9	49.3 49.1	50.7 50.9	50.0 50.0	50.0 50.0	48.0 52.9	52.0 47.1
	2000		51.5	49.1	50.8	50.3	49.7	51.6	48.4
	2001	48.3	51.7	50.2	49.8	50.6	49.4	51.5	48.5
	2002		52.4	49.2	50.8	50.9	49.1	52.2	47.8
	2003		52.8	49.8	50.2	49.5	50.5	53.4	46.6
JM	2004	47.9	52.1	49.1	50.9	51.3	48.7	51.9	48.1
O.III	1998	48.9	51.1	49.4	50.6	50.2	49.8	53.5	46.5
	1999	49.5	50.5	49.1	50.9	49.8	50.2	53.1	46.9
	2000	49.4	50.6	50.5	49.5	49.6	50.4	52.1	47.9
	2001 2002	 49.5	 50.5	 49.6	 50.4	 49.7	 50.3	 51.0	 49.0
KN	2002	49.5	50.5	49.0	50.4	49.7	50.5	31.0	49.0
	1998	49.1	50.9	50.6	49.4	48.0	52.0	50.7	49.3
	1999		51.2	49.9	50.1	48.9	51.1	50.1	49.9
	2000	50.6	49.4	49.6	50.4	46.4	53.6	55.6	44.4
	2001 2002	46.7 48.0	53.3 52.0	50.5 52.2	49.5 47.8	48.9 49.3	51.1 50.7	49.6 48.9	50.4 51.1
LC	2002	40.0	32.0	52.2	47.0	49.0	30.7	40.9	31.1
	1998	57.4	42.6	58.1	41.9	57.9	42.1	54.5	45.5
	1999	58.0	42.0	56.8	43.2	57.7	42.3	57.6	42.4
	2000	57.0	43.0	57.8	42.2	55.1	44.9	57.6	42.4
	2001 2002	54.9 57.2	45.1 42.8	54.6 55.8	45.4 44.2	53.8 56.0	46.2 44.0	57.4 58.4	42.6 41.6
	2002	37.2	4∠.0	55.0	44.∠	50.0	44.0	56.4	41.0

Table 3.16 Cont'd Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

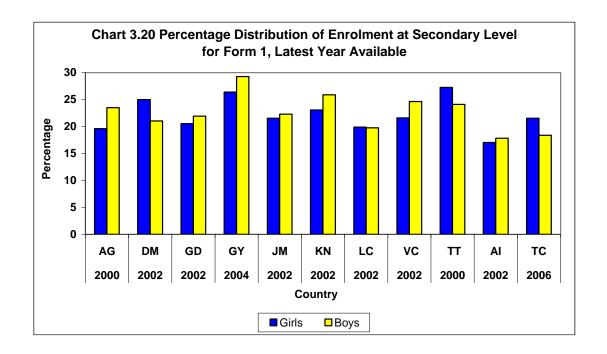
Country	Year	For	m 5	For	m 6	TOTA	L ALL
Country	i eai	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
AG							
	2000	64.4	35.6			56.5	43.5
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	60.2 64.4 62.0 57.1 41.5	39.8 35.6 38.0 42.9 58.5			53.2 52.9 52.2 52.1 48.8	46.8 47.1 47.8 47.9 51.2
GD							
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	51.7 52.4 59.8 52.7 54.7	48.3 47.6 40.2 47.3 45.3			52.8 51.7 57.7 53.6 56.3	47.2 48.3 42.3 46.4 43.7
GY							
	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	57.1 43.7 55.8 57.0 57.0 57.1 56.6	42.9 56.3 44.2 43.0 43.0 42.9 43.4	62.3  37.2 68.4 60.9 54.6 57.2	37.7  62.8 31.6 39.1 45.4 42.8	50.1 49.5 50.2 50.8 50.5 50.4 50.5	49.9 50.5 49.8 49.2 49.5 49.6 49.5
JM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	51.9 52.0 51.2  51.0	48.1 48.0 48.8  49.0	62.3 64.6 59.7  60.0	37.7 35.4 40.3  40.0	50.8 50.8 50.7  50.3	49.2 49.2 49.3  49.7
KN	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	58.9	41.1 37.2 40.2 42.9 40.3			50.6 51.0 51.6 50.5 50.9	49.4 49.0 48.4 49.5 49.1
LC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	56.0 55.9 54.8 57.7 56.6	44.0 44.1 45.2 42.3 43.4	 62.1 50.4 71.5 72.4	37.9 49.6 28.5 27.6	56.8 57.3 56.4 55.9 57.0	43.2 42.7 43.6 44.1 43.0

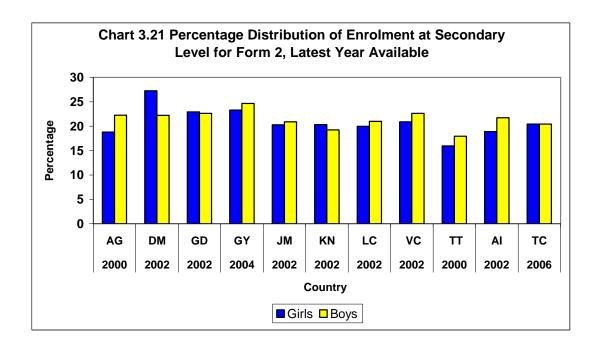
Table 3.16 Cont'd Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

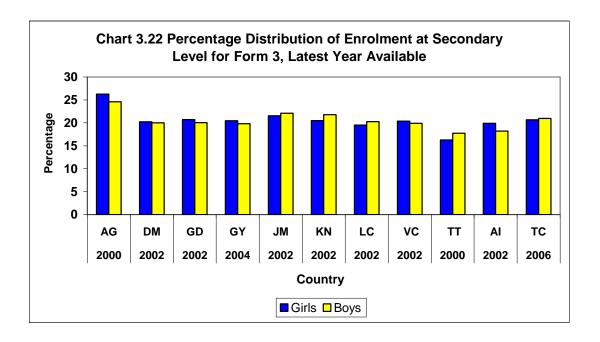
Country	Year	Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4	
Country		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
VC									
	1998	57.6	42.4	56.6	43.4	60.0	40.0	61.0	39.0
	1999	55.7	44.3	59.2	40.8	58.3	41.7	59.1	40.9
	2000	55.3	44.7	54.9	45.1	59.5	40.5	58.0	42.0
	2001	55.3	44.7	54.9	45.1	59.5	40.5	58.0	42.0
	2002	54.7	45.3	56.0	44.0	58.4	41.6	59.2	40.8
TT									
	1998	50.9	49.1	51.3	48.7	51.6	48.4	51.7	48.3
	1999	50.5	49.5	51.3	48.7	51.8	48.2	51.8	48.2
	2000	56.5	43.5	50.6	49.4	51.3	48.7	51.9	48.1
ASSOCIATE MEM	IDEDS								
ASSOCIATE WEW	IDEKS								
Al									
	1998	47.3	52.7	49.8	50.2	45.6	54.4	56.8	43.2
	1999	48.0	52.0	49.5	50.5	45.5	54.5	58.5	41.5
	2000	55.1	44.9	48.6	51.4	51.4	48.6	46.9	53.1
	2001	49.8	50.2	53.9	46.1	47.9	52.1	52.6	47.4
TC	2002	50.5	49.5	48.1	51.9	53.8	46.2	48.0	52.0
10	1998	50.0	50.0	48.6	51.4	55.5	44.5	51.9	48.1
	1999	58.3	41.7	49.6	50.4	49.8	50.2	54.1	45.9
	2000	52.9	47.1	57.0	43.0	54.1	45.9	48.7	51.3
	2001	38.5	61.5	50.2	49.8	56.7	43.3	51.2	48.8
	2002		54.6	45.4	54.6	50.2	49.8	56.7	43.3
	2003	49.0	51.0	45.6	54.4	44.3	55.7	52.4	47.6
	2004	48.1	51.9	49.9	50.1	45.3	54.7	44.8	55.2
	2005	50.6	49.4	48.0	52.0	48.7	51.3	46.3	53.8
	2006	53.3	46.7	49.3	50.7	49.0	51.0	48.7	51.3

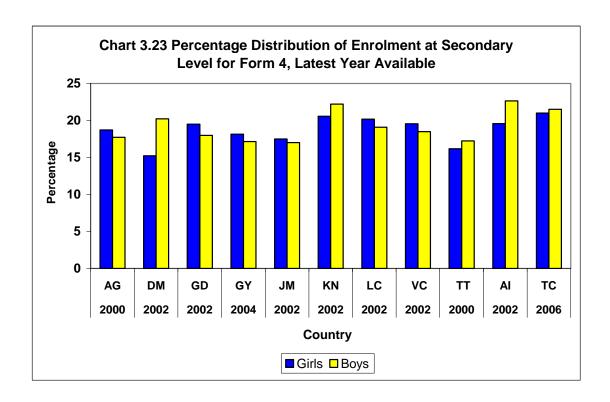
Table 3.16 Cont'd Percentage Composition of Enrolment at Secondary Level by Form, 1998-2003

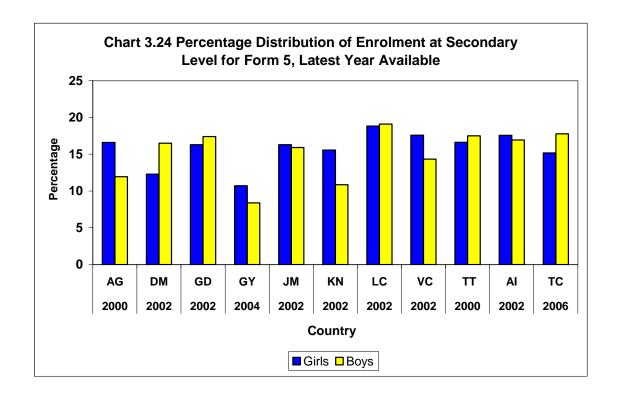
Country	Year	Form 5		Form 6		TOTAL ALL	
Country	i <del>C</del> ai	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
VC							
	1998	61.0	39.0			59.1	40.9
	1999	62.3	37.7			58.7	41.3
	2000	60.2	39.8			57.4	42.6
	2001	60.2	39.8			57.4	42.6
	2002	62.8	37.2			57.9	42.1
TT	4000						
	1998		47.2	60.6	39.4	52.3	47.7
	1999		46.8	61.7	38.3	52.4	47.6
	2000	52.2	47.8	61.8	38.2	53.5	46.5
ASSOCIATE ME	MDEDS						
ASSOCIATE ME	WIDERS						
Al							
	1998	54.3	45.7	58.9	41.1	51.1	48.9
	1999		46.0	58.9	41.1	51.3	48.7
	2000		40.6	66.7	33.3	52.6	47.4
	2001	49.2	50.8	61.2	38.8	51.1	48.9
TC	2002	52.5	47.5	73.7	26.3	51.6	48.4
10	1998	50.7	49.3	30.0	70.0	51.1	48.9
	1999		48.8	16.7	83.3	52.3	46.9 47.7
	2000	_	46.3	75.0	25.0	53.3	46.7
	2001	48.8	51.2	75.0	25.0	49.0	51.0
	2002		50.2	80.0	20.0	49.3	50.7
	2003	55.7	44.3	60.0	40.0	49.0	51.0
	2004	51.5	48.5	65.2	34.8	48.0	52.0
	2005	43.3	56.7	60.0	40.0	47.7	52.3
	2006	45.4	54.6	55.0	45.0	49.3	50.7

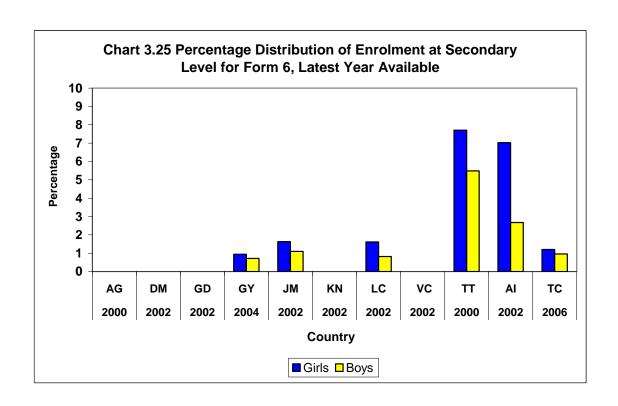












# E8: PROGRESSION RATE, REPETITION RATE AND DROP-OUT RATE AT SECONDARY LEVEL, 1998 - 2004

**The Progression Rate** is the ratio of girls / boys studying at one level to girls / boys who studied at the previous level.

**The Repetition Rate**: (1) is the proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given grade at a given school-year who study in the same grade in the following school-year (*Education Indicators, Technical Guidelines, UNESCO*)

(2) Repeaters are students who do not advance one grade but are retained in the same grade in which they were previously enrolled, due to the inability to fulfil the requirement for promotion to the next higher grade.

**The Drop Out Rate** is the number of student drop-outs expressed as a percentage of the total number of students enrolled in secondary school respectively, (*Reference: NSO, Anguilla*).

### **Method of Computation**

Progression rate: The number of girls / boys studying at one level x 100	
The number of girls / (boys) who studied at the previous level.	
Repetition rate:	
The number of repeaters in a given grade in a school-year (t+1)	100
The number of pupils from the same cohort enrolled in the same grade in the previous school-year ( t).	100
Drop out rate:  Number of girls / boys dropping out of primary school primary x 100	
Total number of girls/ boys attending primary school	

#### **Indicator Relevance**

**Progression rate**: Assessing the progression of pupils through secondary schooling provides information on further quantitative aspects of the school system, as well as a first approach to assessing quality.

**Repetition rate:** It measures the phenomenon of pupils from a cohort repeating a grade, and its effect on the internal efficiency of educational systems. In addition, it is one of the key indicators for analysing and projecting pupil flows from grade to grade within the educational cycle, (*Education Indicators, Technical Guidelines, and UNESCO*). It mirrors the provision of low quality education and suggests a feeble capacity for retaining students in the system.(*UNESCO statistical review 1990-1998*)

**Drop out rate:** Measures the amount of children that remain in school long enough to complete the curriculum and acquire basic skills. For a variety of school or related reasons, large numbers of children dropout of school or are pushed out.

#### **Data Assessment**

Progression rate: Data was collected from five member states and one Associate Member. Jamaica was the only country that provided a definition for progression rate and did not harmonize with the international definition provided by UNESCO.

Repetition Rate: Data was collected from four Member State countries and one Associate Member. Belize and Jamaica were the only two countries that reported their definition and was partially harmonised with the international definition from UNESCO.

Drop-Out Rate: Data was collected from five Member State countries. Belize and Jamaica were the only countries that reported their definition and were partially harmonised with the international definition from UNESCO

**Gender Dimension** 

In designing policy aimed at facilitating girls' participation in education, it may be interesting to examine patterns of school

participation for boys and girls, and to access who repeats, progresses and drops out more.

In the majority of countries under study boys repeat more than girls.

The lowest overall enrolment and the highest disparities in favour of boys are observed for access and enrolment, that girls found themselves at a disadvantage as regards repetition.

#### **Data Sources**

#### **Evaluation**

### Progression Rate at Secondary Level, 1998 – 2004

Over the years the progression rates at secondary level from 1998 to 2004 were higher for girls than boys with a few exceptions.

Being the only associate state to submit data for this category, Turks and Caicos Islands showed the best progression rate at the secondary level, from 1998 to 2003 among both boys and girls. Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis also looks promising followed by Grenada and Guyana.

For Turks and Caicos Islands, the progression rates for both girls and boys were relatively high with the rates for girls exceeding that for boys for all the years except for 2004 97.6 girls was 98.7 boys and 2005, 99.8

In Dominica, the lowest progression rates occurred in 2000, 79.7 per cent for boys as compared to 90.5 per cent for girls. In 2002 the progression rate for boys was higher than that for girls 92.3 verses 91.0. For Grenada the progression rates for 2000 and 2001 were higher for girls than boys, 94 verses 91 for 2000 and 97 verses 94 in 2001 (girls and boys in both cases.

For St. Kitts and Nevis in 1999, the progression rate fot girls was higher than that for boys, 91.8 verses 90.3 while in 2001 the reverse occurred 87.9 for girls verses 92 for boys.

#### Repetition Rate at Secondary Level, 1998 – 2004

Repetition rate at the secondary level seem to be higher for the boys than for the girls. The repetition rates in Dominica were relatively higher for both boys and girls. In 2000 the rate for boys was 18.6 and for girls 7.8. Guyana had rates of 10.7 per cent in 2001, the rate 9-11 percent for boys in 1998 and 1999 respectively was 17.9 for girls versus 8.9 for boys.

The repetition rate for Turks and Caicos Islands has been fluctuating over the years while St. Kitts and Nevis. However, in 2002 the rates for both boys and girls increased significantly to 2.6.

## **Drop – out Rates at Secondary Level, 1998 – 2004**

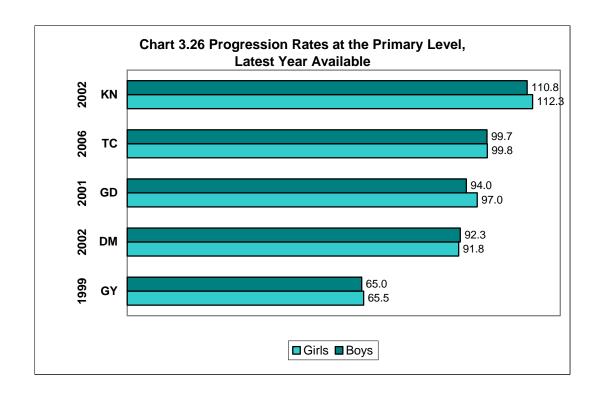
For Dominica, Guyana and Saint Lucia the drop-out rates for boys were largely higher than that for Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis

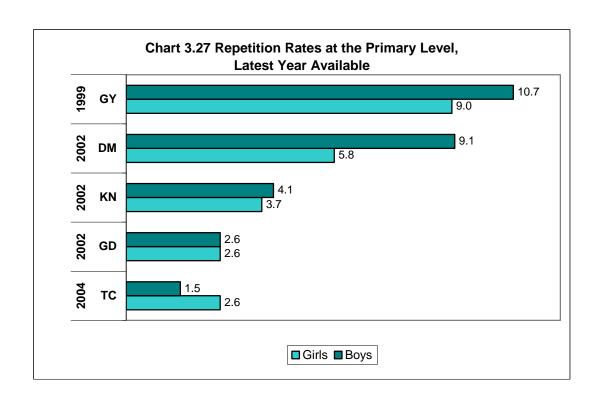
Dominica and St. Lucia also had more boys dropping out of secondary school. Although Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis did not have high drop – out rates, they should be careful since the numbers are fluctuating showing a slight increase every other year. The aim is to keep the numbers decreasing or at a constant for females. While for Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis the

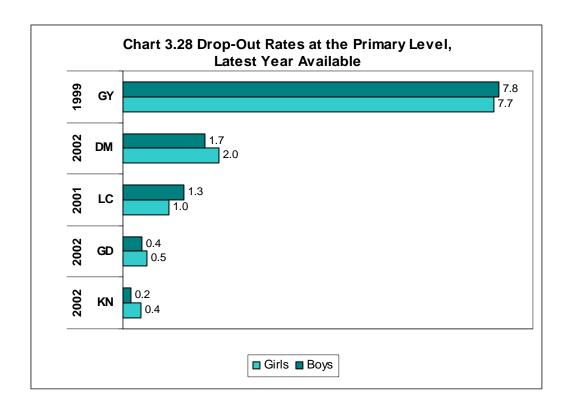
reverse. Exhibited the highest rates. The rates for Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis were among the lowest for all countries.

Table 3.17 – Progression, Repetition and Drop-Out Rates at the Secondary Level, 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Progression Rate		Repetition Rate		Drop-Out Rate	
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
DM							
	1998	90.2	85.0	7.8	13.0	2.0	3.4
	1999	89.5	82.2	8.6	15.9	1.9	3.1
	2000	90.5	79.7	7.8	18.6	1.7	2.5
	2001	89.5	80.5	8.9	17.9	1.6	2.2
	2002	91.8	92.3	5.8	9.1	2.0	1.7
GD	1000	405	0.7	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
	1998 1999	105	87	1.8	2.4	0.4	0.3
	2000	87 94	107 91	1.5 0.7	1.2 1.4	0.3 0.6	0.1 0.5
	2001	97	94	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.3
	2002			2.6	2.6	0.5	0.4
GY						0.0	<b>U</b>
	1998	63.7	62.7	7.9	9.4	7.3	8.4
	1999	65.5	65.0	9.0	10.7	7.7	7.8
KN							
	1999	91.8	90.3	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.1
	2000	103.5	100.8	3.3	3.7	0.3	0.2
	2001	87.9	92.0	3.5	4.3	0.4	0.1
LC	2002	112.3	110.8	3.7	4.1	0.4	0.2
LC	1998					0.8	1.8
	1999			•••		0.6	0.8
	2000					1.0	1.3
	2001					1.0	1.3
ASSOCIATE I	MEMBERS						
TC	4000	00.0	07.0	0.7	0.0		
	1998	99.3	97.2	0.7	2.8	•••	•••
	1999 2000	97.9 97.0	97.7 97.3	2.1 3.0	2.3 2.7	•••	
	2000	97.0 98.5	97.3 98.3	3.0 1.4	2.7	•••	•••
	2001	98.4	97.8	1.7	2.2		
	2003	99.0	98.7	1.1	1.4		
	2004	97.6	98.7	2.6	1.5		
	2005	99.8	100.0				
	2006	99.8	99.7				







# E9: SCHOOL ENROLMENT AT THE TERTIARY LEVEL BY FIELD OF STUDY, 1998- 2002

### **Concept and Definition**

(1) School enrolment at the tertiary level is the number of students enrolled in tertiary education in a given academic-year.<sup>9</sup>

Method of Computation

The data on tertiary enrolment by fields of study for each sex is classified from data from the 2000 Round of Censuses, surveys or according to records of tertiary educational institutions and programmes according to the categories Agriculture, Humanities, Education, Engineering, law, Natural Sciences, Medical Sciences, Social Sciences and other applied Arts. Level 3 of education typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education for those countries that have a system of compulsory education. More specialization may be observed at this level that at ISCED level 2 and often teachers need to be more qualified or specialized than for ISCED level 2. The entrance age to this level is typically 15 or 16 years. The educational programmes included at this level typically require the completion of some 9 years of full-time education (since the beginning of level 1) for admission or a combination of education and vocational or technical experience and with as minimum entrance requirements the completion of level 2 or demonstrable ability to handle programmes at this level. <sup>10</sup>(60)

Indicator Relevance

This indicator shows the general level of participation in tertiary education by indicating the proportion (or density) of students within a country's population.. The relative concentration of students in particular programmes (long / short programmes) or levels is likely to be driven by job opportunities related to those levels. It also reflects capacities and policies for the development of a particular ISCED level. (Education Indicators - Technical Guidelines, UNESCO)

A high number of students indicate a generally high level of participation in tertiary education in relation to a country's population

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics. Paris, 1978. Also contained in UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, chap. 2. Paris, annual.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> United Nations. Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.1). para. 2.156
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics. Paris, 1978. Also contained in UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, chap. 2. Paris, annual.

#### **Data Assessment**

**Gender Dimension** 

Despite better access to higher education, women do not always have access to fields of study traditionally dominated by men.

Gender-based stereotypes survive, and role models that could lead young women to challenging, better-paid careers are scarce. In addition, the traditional view that women should engage in activities that are more suitable to their roles as mothers and caregivers discourage women from enrolling in fields traditionally occupied by men

#### **Data Sources**

Censuses, surveys or records of tertiary educational institutions and programmes, and population censuses. *UNESCO Education Indicators and Technical Guidelines. The World's Women (Trends and Statistics) United Nations.* 

Evaluation

There are more women than men enrolled at tertiary level education for all countries for which data are available with the overall ratio being being 54.6 per cent for women 45.4 percent. The Bahamas in 2000, Barbados had figures of to over 70 per cent for women compared to roughly 27 to 33 percent for men. Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis and

Suriname had percentages close to over 60 percent for women compared to men.

#### By Field of Study

Women dominated in the Humanities, Education (with the exception of Dominica) Law (except for some years for Guyana) Medical Services and Social Sciences. Men dominated in Engineering, Other Applied Sciences and the exceptions indicated.

Table 3.18 - Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions by Field of Study, 1998 - 2003

Country	Year	Agricu	ılture	Huma	nities	Educa	ation	Engine	ering	La	w
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
BS											
	2000	23	76	615	590	2,444	681	126	1,134	300	439
ВВ	4000			400	450	00	40			40	40
	1998 1999		• • • •	486	158	36	16		•••	42	19
	2000		•••	502 505	146 147	71 77	27 27	•••	•••	44 40	19 18
	2000			518	174	78	27			37	17
	2002			535	162	108	30			32	17
DM											
	1998		25			20	93				
	1999		22			18	81				
	2000		20			17	84				
	2001		25		•••	19	78		•••		
GY	2002	0	0		•••		• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••
G1	1998	15	22	38	18	117	27	11	78	15	11
	1999		26	46	13	176	36	13	125	8	13
	2000		65	44	16	164	47	13	125	8	13
	2001	15	19	48	3	194	29	9	119	0	0
	2002		19	48	10	169	52	8	120	0	0
	2003		15	49	15	232	46	10	87	19	18
IZNI	2004	7	33	21	5	197	33	15	132	32	13
KN	1999					47	14	61	84		
	2000					45	17	57	78	44	 16
	2001					46	12	72	114		
	2002			138	58	57	19	14	99	90	14
SR											
	1999			•••	•••	• • • •		164	280		
	2000 2001/2002		•••	•••	•••	• • •		204 252	306 335	•••	•••
	2001/2002			•••		•••	•••	252 244	344		
	2003/2004							267	353		
	2004/2005							288	413		
TT											
	1999	138	76	703	154	275	99	190	735	38	5
	CIATE BERS										
	2001		•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
	2002 2003				•••				•••		
	2003										

Table 3.18 Cont'd- Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions Field of Study, 1998 – 2003

by

		Natu		Med		Soc		Oth		TOT	ΔΙ
Country	Year			Scier		Scier		(Applie			
		Women	wen	Women	wen	Women	wen	Women	wen	Women	Men
BS											
	2000	544	481	783	520	529	384	4,158	3,604	9,522	7,909
ВВ	4000			00	0.5	007	<b>504</b>			4 407	700
	1998 1999		•••	36 42	35	887	504		•••	•	732 646
	2000			42 48	38 31	825 942	416 443			1 040	666
	2000			39	25	980	414			4.050	657
	2002			38	20	1,043	440			4 750	669
DM						1,010				.,	
	1998	81	25			270	84	6	56	395	283
	1999	58	35			246	74	3	51	341	263
	2000	34	67			255	75	8	43	330	289
	2001		71			334	111	5	53		338
	2002					777	333	17	191	794	524
GY	4000			0.4		0.40	450		0.4	740	407
	1998		44	91 60	57 24	313	156		24		437
	1999 2000		61 67	68 68	34 34	348 363	151 151	74 74	37 40		496 550
	2000		30	47	22	386	125		30		558 377
	2001		65	51	39	423	157		33		495
	2002		72	30	24	380	137		28		442
	2004		132	35	18	371	148		12		526
KN											
	1999	159	95	34	0			289	108	590	301
	2000		102	29	1			351	141		355
	2001	154	64	48	1			535	175		366
	2002	78	75	42	2	197	78	22	1	638	346
SR	4000			400	400	4.400	045			4 550	4 004
	1999 2000			193 178	166 139	1,196 1,317	645 601		•••	1,553 1,699	1,091 1,046
	2000		•••	168	166	1,406	622			1,826	1,123
	2002/2003			187	146	1,263	574			1,694	1,064
	2003/2004			189	168	1,447	601			1,903	1,122
	2004/2005			183	144	1,539	634			2,010	1,191
TT											
	1999	453	343	461	380	837	348			3,095	2,140
4660	CIATE										
	IBERS										
TC											
	2001									293	151
	2002									385	187
	2003									405	134

Table 3.19 - Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions by Field of Study, 1998 – 2003

Country Year	Agricu	lture	Human	nities	Educa	tion	Engine	ering	Lav	v
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
BS										
200	0.2	1.0	6.5	7.5	25.7	8.6	1.3	14.3	3.2	5.6
BB										
199	8		32.7	21.6	2.4	2.2			2.8	2.6
199	9		33.8	22.6	4.8	4.2			3.0	2.9
200			31.3	22.1	4.8	4.1			2.5	2.7
200			31.4	26.5	4.7	4.1			2.2	2.6
200	2		30.5	24.2	6.2	4.5			1.8	2.5
DM	4.0	0.0			<b>5</b> 4	20.0				
199 199		8.8 8.4			5.1	32.9 30.8		•••		•••
200		6.9	•••		5.3 5.2	29.1		•••		•••
200		7.4			4.6	23.1			•••	•••
200		0.0			4.0	20.1				
GY	0.0	0.0	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••
199	8 2.1	5.0	5.3	4.1	16.3	6.2	1.5	17.8	2.1	2.5
199		5.2	5.6	2.6	21.6	7.3	1.6	25.2		2.6
200	8.8	11.6	5.0	2.9	18.7	8.4	1.5	22.4	0.9	2.3
200	1.8	5.0	5.8	8.0	23.3	7.7	1.1	31.6	0.0	0.0
200		3.8	5.5	2.0	19.4	10.5	0.9	24.2		0.0
200		3.4	5.8	3.4	27.4	10.4	1.2	19.7		4.1
200	4 0.9	6.3	2.7	1.0	25.5	6.3	1.9	25.1	4.1	2.5
KN					0.0	4 -	40.0	07.0		
199		•••	•••	•••	8.0	4.7	10.3	27.9		
200 200		•••			6.9 5.4	4.8 3.3	8.7 8.4	22.0 31.1	6.7	4.5
200		•••	 21.6	 16.8	8.9	5.5	2.2	28.6	 14.1	4.0
SR		•••	21.0	10.0	0.5	0.0	۷.۷	20.0	17.1	4.0
199	9						10.6	25.7		
200							12.0	29.3		
2001/200							13.8	29.8		
2002/200	3						14.4	32.3		
2003/200	4						14.0	31.5		
2004/200	5						14.3	34.7		
TT										
199	9 4.5	3.6	22.7	7.2	8.9	4.6	6.1	34.3	1.2	0.2
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	3									
тс										
200	1									
200										
200										

Table 3.19 - Percentage Distribution of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions by Field of Study, 1998 – 2003

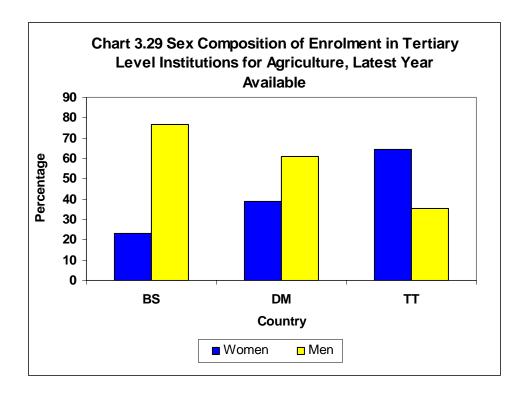
Country	Year	Natu Scien		Medi Scien		Soci Scien		Oth (Appl		тот	AL
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
BS											
DD	2000	5.7	6.1	8.2	6.6	5.6	4.9	43.7	45.6	100.0	100.0
ВВ	1998			2.4	4.8	59.7	68.9			100.0	100.0
	1999			2.8	5.9	55.6	64.4			100.0	100.0
	2000			3.0	4.7	58.4	66.5			100.0	100.0
	2001			2.4	3.8	59.3	63.0			100.0	100.0
DM	2002			2.2	3.0	59.4	65.8			100.0	100.0
DIVI	1998	20.5	8.8			68.4	29.7	1.5	19.8	100.0	100.0
	1999		13.3			72.1	28.1	0.9	19.4		100.0
	2000		23.2			77.3	26.0	2.4	14.9		100.0
	2001	10.1	21.0			80.3	32.8	1.2	15.7		100.0
GY	2002			•••		97.9	63.5	2.1	36.5	100.0	100.0
O1	1998	8.0	10.1	12.7	13.0	43.7	35.7	8.2	5.5	100.0	100.0
	1999		12.3	8.3	6.9	42.6	30.4	9.1	7.5	100.0	100.0
	2000		12.0	7.8	6.1	41.4	27.1	8.4	7.2	100.0	100.0
	2001		8.0	5.6	5.8	46.4	33.2	9.3	8.0	100.0	100.0
	2002		13.1	5.9	7.9	48.6	31.7	8.5	6.7	100.0	100.0
	2003 2004		16.3 25.1	3.5 4.5	5.4 3.4	44.9 48.0	31.0 28.1	6.1 3.1	6.3 2.3	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0
KN	2001	0.2	20.1	1.0	0. 1	10.0	20.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	100.0
	1999	26.9	31.6	5.8	0.0			49.0	35.9	100.0	100.0
	2000		28.7	4.4	0.3			53.6	39.7		100.0
	2001		17.5	5.6	0.3			62.6	47.8		100.0
SR	2002	12.2	21.7	6.6	0.6	30.9	22.5	3.4	0.3	100.0	100.0
	1999			12.4	15.2	77.0	59.1			100.0	100.0
	2000			10.5	13.3	77.5	57.5			100.0	100.0
	2001/2002			9.2	14.8	77.0	55.4			100.0	100.0
	2002/2003			11.0	13.7	74.6	53.9			100.0	100.0
	2003/2004 2004/2005			9.9 9.1	15.0 12.1	76.0 76.6	53.6 53.2			100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0
TT	200 1/2000		•••	0.1	12.1	70.0	00.2	***	•••	100.0	100.0
	1999	14.6	16.0	14.9	17.8	27.0	16.3			100.0	100.0
ASSOCIATE	MEMBERS										
TC											
	2001										
	2002										
	2003		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	

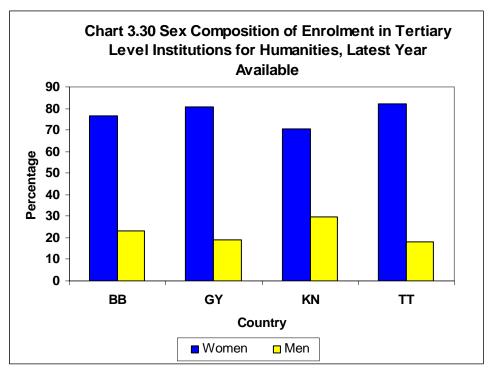
Table 3.20- Percentage Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions by Field of Study, 1998 – 2003

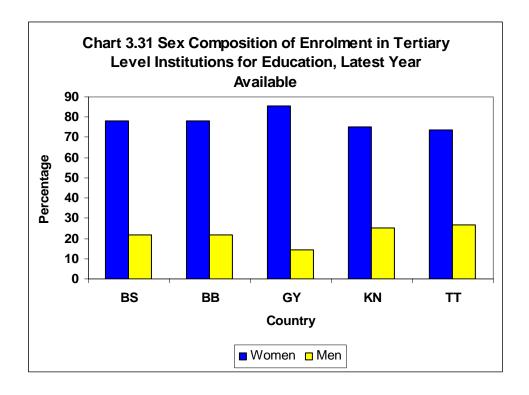
Country	Year	Agricu	lture	Human	ities	Educa	tion	Engine	ering	Lav	N
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
BS											
	2000	23.2	76.8	51.0	49.0	78.2	21.8	10.0	90.0	40.6	59.4
ВВ											
	1998			75.5	24.5	69.2	30.8			68.9	31.1
	1999			77.5	22.5	72.4	27.6			69.8	30.2
	2000			77.5	22.5	74.0	26.0			69.0	31.0
	2001			74.9	25.1	74.3	25.7			68.5	31.5
	2002			76.8	23.2	78.3	21.7			65.3	34.7
DM	4000	44.0	<b>50</b> 4			47.7	00.0				
	1998		58.1	•••	•••	17.7	82.3	•••	•••	•••	•••
	1999 2000		57.9	•••	•••	18.2	81.8			•••	
	2000		55.6	•••	•••	16.8	83.2	•••		•••	
	2001		61.0			19.6	80.4		•••		•••
GY	2002		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
0.	1998	40.5	59.5	67.9	32.1	81.3	18.8	12.4	87.6	57.7	42.3
	1999		59.1	78.0	22.0	83.0	17.0	9.4	90.6	38.1	61.9
	2000		45.8	73.3	26.7	77.7	22.3	9.4	90.6	38.1	61.9
	2001		55.9	94.1	5.9	87.0	13.0	7.0	93.0	0.0	0.0
	2002		52.8	82.8	17.2	76.5	23.5	6.3	93.8	0.0	0.0
	2003		60.0	76.6	23.4	83.5	16.5	10.3	89.7	51.4	48.6
	2004	17.5	82.5	80.8	19.2	85.7	14.3	10.2	89.8	71.1	28.9
KN											
	1999					77.0	23.0	42.1	57.9		
	2000					72.6	27.4	42.2	57.8	73.3	26.7
	2001					79.3	20.7	38.7	61.3		
	2002		•••	70.4	29.6	75.0	25.0	12.4	87.6	86.5	13.5
SR	4000							20.0	00.4		
	1999 2000		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	36.9 40.0	63.1 60.0	•••	
	2000		•••		•••			40.0	57.1	•••	•••
	2001/2002		•••	•••				41.5	58.5		
	2003/2004			•••		•••		43.1	56.9		
	2004/2005							41.1	58.9		
TT											
	1999	64.5	35.5	82.0	18.0	73.5	26.5	20.5	79.5	88.4	11.6
ASSOCIATE	MEMBERS										
TC	2004										
	2001 2002		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
	2002		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
	2003						• • • •		•••		

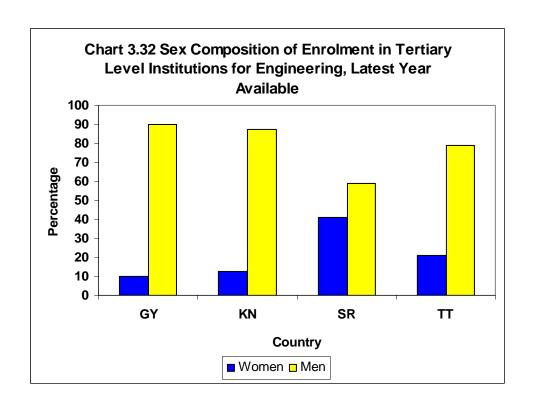
Table 3.20 Cont'd- Percentage Composition of Enrolment in Tertiary Level Institutions by Field of Study, 1998 – 2003

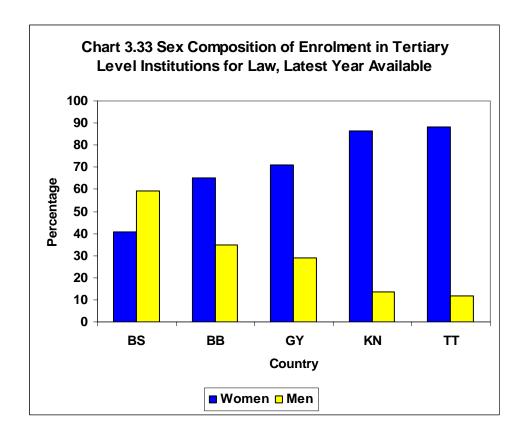
Country	Year	Natu Scien		Medi Scien		Soci Scien		Oth (Appl		тот	AL
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
BS											
	2000	53.1	46.9	60.1	39.9	57.9	42.1	53.6	46.4	54.6	45.4
BB											
	1998			50.7	49.3	63.8	36.2		• • •		33.0
	1999			52.5	47.5	66.5	33.5		• • • •		30.3
	2000		•••	60.8	39.2	68.0	32.0		•••	74 5	29.2
	2001 2002			60.9 65.5	39.1 34.5	70.3 70.3	29.7 29.7		•••	70.4	28.5 27.6
DM	2002			00.0	34.3	70.5	23.1			. 12.4	27.0
	1998	76.4	23.6			76.3	23.7	9.7	90.3	58.3	41.7
	1999		37.6			76.9	23.1	5.6	94.4	56.5	43.5
	2000	33.7	66.3			77.3	22.7	15.7	84.3	53.3	46.7
	2001	37.2	62.8			75.1	24.9	8.6	91.4	55.2	44.8
	2002					70.0	30.0	8.2	91.8	60.2	39.8
GY	4000	50.4	40.0	04.5	20.5	00.7	20.0	74.4	00.0	00.4	07.0
	1998 1999		43.6	61.5	38.5	66.7	33.3	71.1	28.9		37.9
	2000		48.4 50.4	66.7 66.7	33.3 33.3	69.7 70.6	30.3 29.4	66.7 64.9	33.3 35.1	62.2 61.1	37.8 38.9
	2000		34.9	68.1	31.9	75.5	24.5	72.0	28.0	68.8	31.2
	2001		44.8	56.7	43.3	72.9	27.1	69.2	30.8		36.3
	2003		52.6	55.6	44.4	73.5	26.5	65.0	35.0		34.3
	2004		65.0	66.0	34.0	71.5	28.5	66.7	33.3		40.5
KN											
	1999		37.4	100.0	0.0			72.8	27.2		33.8
	2000		44.2	96.7	3.3			71.3	28.7	64.9	35.1
	2001		29.4	98.0	2.0	 74.0		75.4	24.6	70.0	30.0
SR	2002	51.0	49.0	95.5	4.5	71.6	28.4	95.7	4.3	64.8	35.2
Six	1999			53.8	46.2	65.0	35.0			58.7	41.3
	2000			56.2	43.8	68.7	31.3			61.9	38.1
	2001/2002			50.3	49.7	69.3	30.7			61.9	38.1
	2002/2003			56.2	43.8	68.8	31.2			61.4	38.6
	2003/2004			52.9	47.1	70.7	29.3			62.9	37.1
	2004/2005			56.0	44.0	70.8	29.2			62.8	37.2
TT	1000	FC 0	10.4	E 4 0	45.0	70.0	20.4			EO 1	40.0
	1999	56.9	43.1	54.8	45.2	70.6	29.4	•••	•••	59.1	40.9
ASSOCIATE	E MEMBERS										
TC											
	2001			•••				•••		66.0	34.0
	2002									67.3	32.7
	2003									75.1	24.9

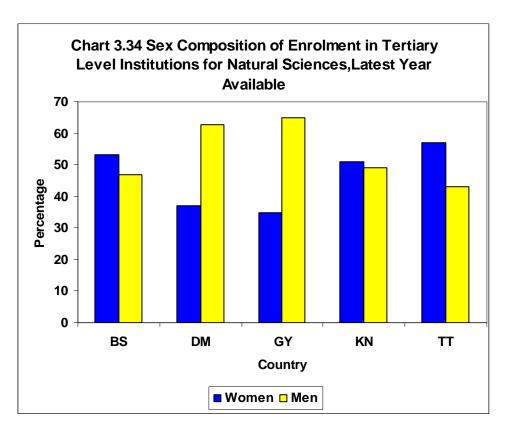


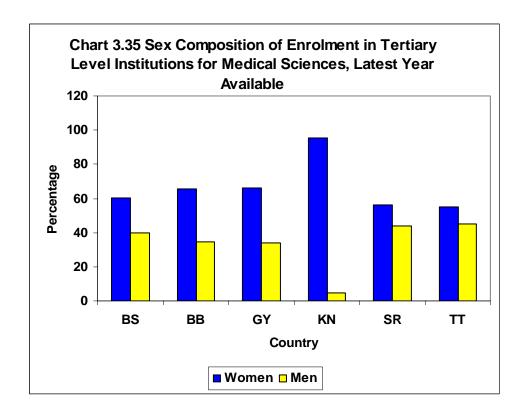


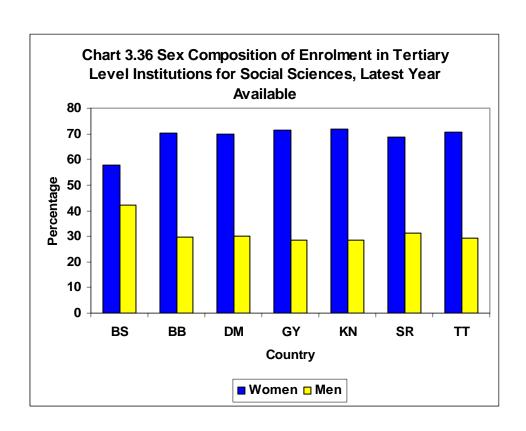












# E10: Percent of Students Registered at University of the West Indies by Faculty – All Campuses, 2001/2002

**Concept and Definition** 

The percentage of students registered at the U.W.I by faculty.

**Method of Computation** 

<u>Female (Male) students Registered in each Faculty</u> X 100 Total number of Students in each faculty

**Indicator Relevance** 

This indicator shows the general level of participation in each faculty for both male and female by indicating the percentage of women and men registered in each faculty at the U.W.I campuses.

It gives a reflection of the type of careers that both sexes are mostly perusing based on the faculty with the highest number of students registered.

**Data Assessment** 

A high percentage of students registered at U.W.I by faculty indicate the level of skills available or for the labour market or

being provided by graduates.

**Gender Dimension** 

Despite better access to higher education, women do not always have access to fields of study traditionally dominated by men.

Gender-based stereotypes survive, and role models that could lead young women to challenging, better-paid careers are scarce. In addition, the traditional view that women should engage in activities that are more suitable to their roles as mothers and caregivers discourage women from enrolling in fields traditionally occupied by men. In the CARICOM region women outnumber men at the tertiary level. The Total percentage of women registered is grater than the percentage of men registered. Most women registered in the faculty of Humanities at U.W.I.

**Data Sources** 

The University of the West Indies- Official Statistics, 2001/2002. Office of planning and Institutional research, MONA campus.

**Evaluation** 

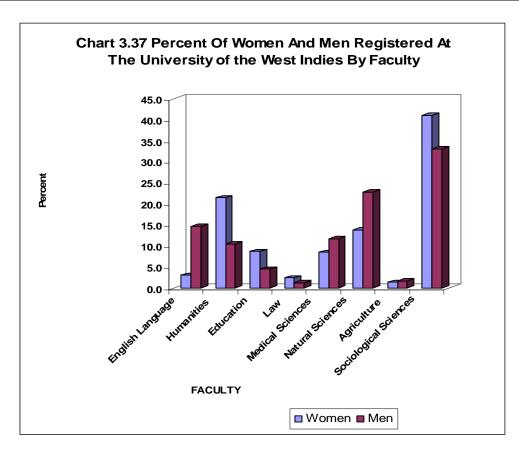
Out of 20, 271 students registered at the University of the West Indies (all campuses), 13, 270 are women and 7, 001 are men. It was found that for every programme the women outnumbered the men except for English

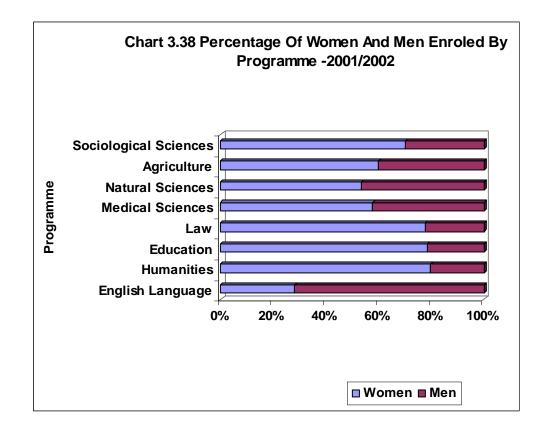
where the men were significantly dominant. There were 71.8 % of men while only 28.2 % of the women were registered in Engineering.

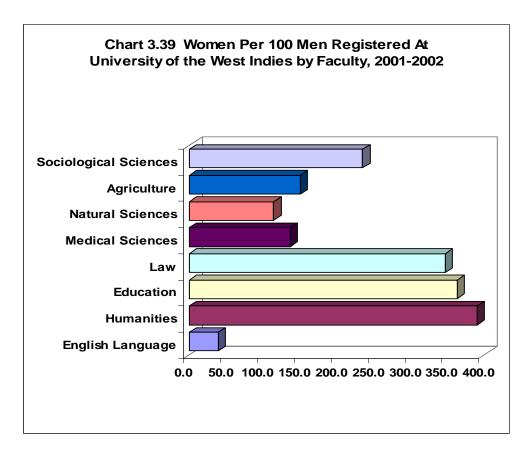
In terms of the percentage of each sex within the faculties, men had the lead over the women in the natural sciences, medical sciences and agriculture by 7.9, 3.2 and 0.4 percent respectively. Women at the U.W.I held their own in the Humanities, Education, Law and Social Sciences programmes.

Table 3.21 - University Student Registration by Faculty, 2001/2002

				WOMEN PER	% OF TOTAL		% OF EA	CH SEX
ALL PROGRAMMES	WOMEN	MEN	TOTAL	100 MEN	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
ENG.	402	1,022	1,424	39.3	28.2	71.8	3.0	14.6
HUM.	2,842	728	3,570	390.4	79.6	20.4	21.4	10.4
EDU.	1,145	315	1,460	363.5	78.4	21.6	8.6	4.5
LAW	309	89	398	347.2	77.6	22.4	2.3	1.3
MED.SCI.	1,122	819	1,941	137.0	57.8	42.2	8.5	11.7
NAT.SCI	1,829	1,596	3,425	114.6	53.4	46.6	13.8	22.8
AGRI.	174	116	290	150.0	60.0	40.0	1.3	1.7
SOC.SCI	5,447	2,316	7,763	235.2	70.2	29.8	41.0	33.1
TOTAL	13,270	7,001	20,271	189.5	65.5	34.5	100.0	100.0







### E11: NUMBER OF TEACHERS AT PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY LEVEL INSTITUTIONS, 1998 – 2004

Concept and Definition Number of Teachers refer to those persons employed in an official capacity for the purpose of guiding and directing the learning experience of pupils and students, irrespective of his/her qualification or the delivery mechanism, i.e. whether face-to-face and/or at distance. This definition excludes educational

mechanism, i.e. whether face-to-face and/or at distance. This definition excludes educational personnel who have no active teaching duties (e.g. headmasters, principals who do not teach) or who work occasionally or in a voluntary capacity in educational institutions (e.g. parents). Data source UIS- Instruction Manual for completing the questionnaires on education statistics-2003. *Number of teachers in primary, secondary and tertiary level of institution* is the total number of teachers (male and female) by primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education.

**Method of Computation** 

The number of teachers at each levels of school for each sex is classified from data of the 2000 Round of censuses, school

registers, teacher records, and surveys to collect data on enrolment and teaching staff according to categories primary, secondary and tertiary.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

This is a proxy indicator used to measure the level of human resources input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the pupil population. It should normally be used to compare

with established national norms on the number of pupils per teacher for each level or type of education. (UNESCO, glossary online)

A high teacher-pupil ratio suggests that each teacher has to be responsible for a large number of pupils. In other words, the higher the teacher-pupil ratio, the lower is the relative access to pupils to teachers. It is generally assumed that a low pupil-teacher ratio signifies smaller classes, which enables the teacher to pay more attention to individual students, which may in the long run result in a better performance of the pupils.

**Data Assessment** 

**Gender Dimension** 

In computing and interpreting this indicator, one should take into account the existence of part-time teachers, school shifts, multi-grade classes and other practices that may affect the precision and

meaningfulness of pupil-teacher ratios. If feasible, the number of part-time teachers is to be converted to 'full-time equivalent' teachers; a double-shift teacher is to be counted twice, etc. Care should be exercised to include all staff involved in teaching. This indicator does not take into account differences in teachers' qualifications, pedagogical training, experiences and status, teaching methods, teaching materials and variations in classroom conditions, factors which could affect the quality of teaching / learning.

A large majority of primary and secondary teachers are women, but at the tertiary levels women are a lower percentage of teachers in the CARICOM region.

Although women represent the majority of the world's teachers, they outnumber men only among the lower-paid primary teachers and often have only primary education themselves. The 1998 UNESCO World Education Report suggest that teachers' salaries would be higher if teaching were a male profession.

**Data Sources** 

This data can be collected from school registers, teacher records, school census or surveys for data on enrolment and teaching staff.

**Evaluation** As the data suggested, there are more female than male teachers at the primary level and in most cases, the secondary level. The females are however outnumbered by the males at the tertiary level.

Throughout the CARICOM region, women have dominated every year during 1998 – 2003 with a significantly higher percentage lead over the men. This trend seems to be fluctuating and in most cases increasing slightly.

At the secondary level, though the women For instance, in Trinidad and Tobago during the years 1998 and 2000 there were more female teachers than males but in 1999 there was a startling change. Female teachers at the secondary level declined to 14% while male teacher increased to 86%.

At the tertiary level both male and female teachers were practically non existent in some countries. These include Barbados, Grenada, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Male teachers were clearly in the lead at the tertiary level. In the year 1998 there were 98% of male teachers while the females were a mere 2% in St. Kitts and Nevis.

Table 3.22 - Number of Teachers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Institutions, 1998- 2003

Country	Year	At Pri	mary L	.evel	At Sec	condary	Level	At Te	rtiary L	_evel
	1001	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
ВВ										
	1998	1,134	334	1,468	1,863	898	2,761			
	1999	1,312	344	1,656	2,115	959	3,074			
	2000	1,388	345	1,733	794	607	1,401			
	2001	1,164	335	1,499						
	2002	1,416	372	1,788	809	580	1,389			
DM	4000/00	400	444	<b>544</b>	004	404	000	47	07	- 4
	1998/99	430	114	544	224	104	328	17	37	54
	1999/00 2000/01	435 442	102 110	537 552	232 252	118 122	350 374	17	37	54 54
	2000/01	442 452	125	577	263	121	384	17 17	37 37	54 54
	2001/02		113	594	269	126	395	41	45	86
GD	2002/00	701	110	004	200	120	000	71	70	00
	1998	726	255	981			380			
	1999	678	224	902			392			
	2000		204	891	244	173	417			
	2001	672	195	867	276	176	452			
	2002	621	196	817	330	198	528			
GY										
	1998	3,375	572	3,947	2,112	1,125	3,237	114	104	218
	1999	3,451	630	4,081	2,201	1,216	3,417	176	121	297
JM	4000/4000	E 404	EEO	E 074	C 505	2 202	0.077	175	101	200
	1998/1999 1999/2000	5,121	553 570	5,674 5,695	6,585 6,617	3,292 3,324	9,877 9,941	175 192	124 136	299 328
	2000/2001	5,125 5,363	570 619	5,982	6,709	3,396	10,105	209	147	356
KN	2000/2001	3,303	019	5,902	0,703	3,390	10,103	209	147	330
	1998			289	6	6	302	0	0	0
	1999	294	57	351	179	139	318	39	38	70
	2000		56	348	219	157	376	39	38	70
	2001	313	42	355	219	157	376	43	68	98
	2002	317	44	361	256	167	423	54	68	112
LC										
	1998		192	1,193	376	264	669			151
	1999	910	171	1,118	392	253	674			140
	2000		180	1,091	422	256	705			127
	2001	892	170	1,107	454	256	734	67 70	54	121
	2002	899	158	1,103	443	263	725	78	51	129

Table 3.22 - Number of Teachers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Institutions, 1998- 2003

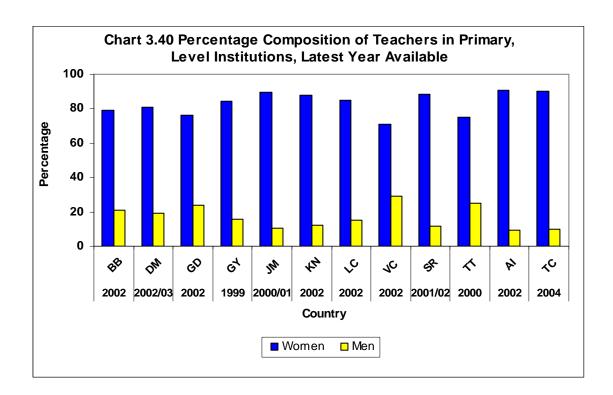
Country	Year	At Pri	mary L	.evel	At Se	condary	Level	At Te	rtiary I	_evel
Country	i <del>c</del> ai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
VC										
-	1998	700	307	1,007	225	168	393	26	16	42
	1999		301	1,004	241	159	400	15	18	33
	2000		287	987	239	180	419	13	20	33
	2001		266	961	239	180	419	13	19	32
SR	2002	706	293	999	261	207	468	18	16	34
SK	2001/02	2,791	368	3,159	1,201	586	1,787			
	2002/03	1		3,240	1,140	457	1,597			
	2003/04				1,283	600	1,883			
TT										
	1998		2,156	7,832	2,170	3,000	5,170			
	1999		2,157	8,549	54,297	51,659	105,956			
	2000	6,316	2,133	8,449	3,546	2,285	5,831	•••		
ASSOCIATE ME	MDEDQ									
AGGGGIATE ME	MIDLING									
Al										
	1998		10	80	51	29	80			
	1999		9	79	46	32	78			
	2000		12	86	53	33	86	•••		•••
	2001 2002	87 87	12 9	99 96	54 59	32 32	86 91	•••		•••
тс	2002	01	Э	90	39	32	91	•••	•••	
. •	1998	86	7	93	68	43	111			
	1999		7	103	81	49	130			
	2000		10	107	83	54	137			
	2001		19	189	86	55	141	16	15	31
	2002		21	193	89	57	146	21	21	42
	2003		17	194	87	61	148	24	24	48
	2004	101	11	112	84	47	112			

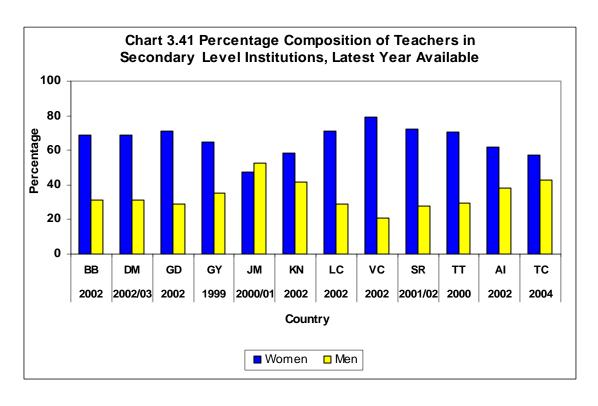
Table 3.23 - Percentage of Teachers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Institutions, 1998 - 2003

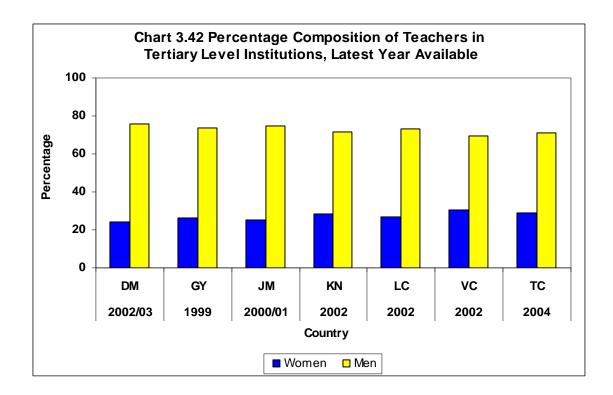
Country	Year	At Prir	nary L	_evel	At Seco	ndary	Level	At Ter	tiary I	_evel
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
BB										
	1998		22.8	100.0	44.1	55.9	100.0			
	1999		20.8	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	•••		
	2000 2001		19.9 22.3	100.0 100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0			•••
	2001		20.8	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0			
DM										
	1998/99		21.0	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	24.1	75.9	100.0
	1999/00		19.0	100.0	69.8	30.2	100.0	25.2	74.8	100.0
	2000/01		19.9	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0
	2001/02 2002/03		21.7 19.0	100.0 100.0	68.7 68.8	31.3 31.2	100.0 100.0	24.0 24.2	76.0 75.8	100.0 100.0
GD	2002/00	01.0	10.0	100.0	00.0	01.2	100.0	2-1.2	70.0	100.0
	1998	74.0	26.0	100.0						
	1999		24.8	100.0						
	2000		22.9	100.0	78.5	21.5	100.0			
	2001		22.5	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0			
GY	2002	76.0	24.0	100.0	71.2	28.8	100.0	•••		•••
0.	1998	85.5	14.5	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	25.8	74.2	100.0
	1999		15.4	100.0	65.0	35.0	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0
JM										
	1998/1999		9.7	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
	1999/2000 2000/2001		10.0 10.3	100.0 100.0	46.3 47.1	53.7 52.9	100.0 100.0	25.1 25.2	74.9 74.8	100.0
KN	2000/2001	09.1	10.3	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	25.2	74.0	100.0
	1998				98.0	2.0	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0
	1999	83.8	16.2	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	30.4	69.6	100.0
	2000		16.1	100.0	61.4	38.6	100.0	29.5	70.5	100.0
	2001		11.8	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0	29.5	70.5	100.0 100.0
LC	2002	87.8	12.2	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	28.3	/ 1./	100.0
	1998	83.3	16.7	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0			
	1999		15.8	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0			
	2000		17.1	100.0	72.1	27.9	100.0			
	2001		16.0	100.0	70.9	29.1	100.0	25.9	74.1	100.0
	2002	85.1	14.9	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0

Table 3.23 – Cont'd Percentage of Teachers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Level Institutions, 1998 - 2003

Country Year	At Prir	nary L	.evel	At Seco	ndary	Level	At Ter	tiary l	_evel
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
VC									
1998	69.5	30.5	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0
1999	70.0	30.0	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0	28.4	71.6	100.0
2000	70.9	29.1	100.0	80.5	19.5	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0
2001	72.3	27.7	100.0	80.1	19.9	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0
2002	70.7	29.3	100.0	79.3	20.7	100.0	30.7	69.3	100.0
SR 2004/02	00.4	11.6	100.0	70 F	27 E	100.0			
2001/02 2002/03			100.0	72.5 74.0	27.5 26.0	100.0	•••	•••	•••
2002/03				0.0		100.0			
TT	•••	•••	•••	0.0	100.0	100.0	•••	•••	•••
1998	72.5	27.5	100.0	78.3	21.7	100.0			
1999	74.8	25.2	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0			
2000	74.8	25.2	100.0	70.4	29.6	100.0			
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
Al									
1998	87.5	12.5	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0			
1999		11.4	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0			
2000	86.0	14.0	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0			
2001	87.9	12.1	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0			
2002	90.6	9.4	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0			
TC									
1998		7.5	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0	•••	• • • •	
1999		6.8	100.0	56.0	44.0	100.0		• • • •	•••
2000 2001	90.7 89.9	9.3 10.1	100.0 100.0	56.3 68.7	43.7 31.3	100.0 100.0	 28.1	 71.9	100.0
2001		10.1	100.0	68.4	31.6	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0
2003		8.8	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0	29.2	70.8	100.0
2004		9.8	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0			







## E12: Number of Candidates Sitting CXC General Proficiency Examination for Secondary Schools and Grades Attained

### **Concept and Definition**

States as follows: The Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) is a regional examination body High school students throughout the Caribbean being tested at a universal level on various subject areas

by the Caribbean Examination Council (CXC), a regional examination body targeting students between the ages of 15 to 17.

Grades Attained: These ranges from grades 1 (distinction) to 6, with grade 1 being the highest. Grades 1 to 4 are considered passes and are acceptable for employment while grades 1-3 being acceptable for entrance and considered passes at the tertiary level.

Note: The CSEC Structure changed in 1998, reporting from grades one to six, with grades one to four being accepted for employment and grades one to three being the entry requirement for the Tertiary Level. Prior to 1998, CSEC reported only from grades one to five, with grades one to three being accepted for employment and grades one and two being the entry requirement for the Tertiary Level.

**Method of Computation** 

This Indicator is collected as the number of persons enrolled and those who sit the examination in schools, sit it privately which is

based on administrative records.

Indicator Relevance

This indicator provides information on the no. of adults in the Caribbean that have a basic secondary school education to prepare them for the future. Having passes at the CXC level allows teenagers to become employed and to further their education at the tertiary level. At most universities throughout the Caribbean, having at least 5 passes at the CXC is an entrance requirement.

**Data Assessment** 

Table 3.24: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2001

				RAL P	ROFICIENC	Υ	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands		GF	RADES	
	JLX	Entry	Writing Exam	-	1		III
			LAdili				
	М	940	852	No.	123	334	275
Agricultural So. S.A. Cromo 9				%	14.44	39.20	32.28
Agricultural Sc. SA - Crops & Soils	F	1090	1012	No.	137	384	350
Solis				%	13.54	37.94	34.58
	Т	2030	1864		260	718	625
				%	13.95	38.52	33.53
	М	864	830	No.	160	364	218
				%	19.28	43.86	26.27
Agricultural Sc. SA - Animal	F	937	893	No.	158	390	274
Science				%	17.69	43.67	30.68
	Т	1801	1723	No.	318	754	492
				%	18.46	43.76	28.55
	M	1118	1031		29	156	539
				%	2.81	15.13	52.28
Agricultural Sc. DA	F	1181	1134	-	35	181	611
Agricultural Sc. DA				%	3.09	15.96	53.88
	Т	2299	2165		64	337	1150
				%	2.96	15.57	53.12
	М	4916	4655	-	177	806	1924
	_			%	3.80	17.31	41.33
Biology	F	7925	7654		312	1135	2943
	_			%	4.08	14.83	38.45
	Т	12841	12309	-	489	1941	4867
				%	3.97	15.77	39.54
	М	910	775	No.	106	308	205
				%	13.68	39.74	26.45
Building Technology	F	113	94	No.	12	35	29
Building reclinology				%	12.77	37.23	30.85
	т	1023	869	No.	118	343	234
		1020		%	13.58	39.47	26.93
	м	4648	4306	No	285	1073	1400
Caribbean History		-5-70	7500	%	6.62	24.92	32.51
	F	8430	8026		930	2276	2373
	「	0430	0020	NO. %	930 11.59	28.36	29.57
	т	13078	12332		11.59 1215	28.36 3349	29.57 3773
	<b>'</b>	13078	12332	-	_		
				%	9.85	27.16	30.60

Table 3.24 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2001

			GENER	RAL P	ROFICIENC	Υ	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands		GF	RADES	
	JLA	Entry	Writing Exam		I	II	III
	М	3911	3679	No.	161	543	1010
				%	4.38	14.76	27.45
Chemistry	F	5038	4836	No.	249	627	1339
Chemistry				%	5.15	12.97	27.69
	Т	8949	8515	No.	410	1170	2349
				%	4.82	13.74	27.59
	М	114	97	No.	1	25	51
				%	1.03	25.77	52.58
Clothing & Textiles	F	2122	1962		119	737	878
				%	6.07	37.56	44.75
	Т	2236	2059	No.	120	762	929
				%	5.83	37.01	45.12
	М	1362	1223	No.	18	285	511
				%	1.47	23.30	41.78
Electrical Technology	F	103	98	No.	3	28	45
Licential reciniology				%	3.06	28.57	45.92
	Т	1465	1321		21	313	556
				%	1.59	23.69	42.09
	М	2031	1793	No.	49	606	700
				%	2.73	33.80	39.04
Electricity/Electronics	F	175	157	No.	4	48	63
Liectricity/Liectroffics				%	2.55	30.57	40.13
	Т	2206	1950	No.	53	654	763
				%	2.72	33.54	39.13
	М	29835	28326	No.	3460	3992	6986
				%	12.21	14.09	24.66
English (A)	F	45545	43512	No.	7925	7203	11727
English (A)				%	18.21	16.55	26.95
	Т	75380	71838	No.	11385	11195	18713
				%	15.85	15.58	26.05
	М	5607	5397	No.	421	1024	899
				%	7.80	18.97	16.66
English (B)	F	12167	11874		1826	2780	2034
English (b)				%	15.38	23.41	17.13
	Т	17774	17271	No.	2247	3804	2933
				%	13.01	22.03	16.98

Table 3.24 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2001

			GENER	RAL P	ROFICIENC	Y			
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands	GRADES					
		Entry	Writing Exam		ı	II	III		
	М	960	861	No.	8	246	388		
				%	0.93	28.57	45.06		
= 10 N 4 W	F	6230	5917	No.	243	2334	2454		
Food & Nutrition				%	4.11	39.45	41.47		
	Т	7190	6778	No.	251	2580	2842		
				%	3.70	38.06	41.93		
	М	850	808	No.	59	219	255		
				%	7.30	27.10	31.56		
French	F	2319	2260		287	677	755		
11011011				%	12.70	29.96	33.41		
	Т	3169	3068	No.	346	896	1010		
				%	11.28	29.20	32.92		
	М	6713	6131	No.	219	1334	2456		
				%	3.57	21.76	40.06		
Geography	F	7022	6662		399	1512	2385		
				%	5.99	22.70	35.80		
	Т	13735	12793		618	2846	4841		
		440	000	%	4.83	22.25	37.84		
	M	449	380		31	147	146		
	F	2020	3412	% No	8.16	38.68	38.42		
Home Econ. Management	-	3639	3412	МО. %	495 14.51	1520 44.55	998 29.25		
	l _	4000	.=		_				
	Т	4088	3792	No. %	526 13.87	1667 43.96	1144 30.17		
	М	268	217		54	82	51		
	"			%	24.88	37.79	23.50		
	F	270	215		53	88	57		
Information Technology			210	%	24.65	40.93	26.51		
	Т	538	432	No.	107	170	108		
	-		.02	%	24.77	39.35	25.00		
	М	5552	5151	No.	348	1679	2422		
		0002	0.0.	%	6.76	32.60	47.02		
	F	8167	7781		427	2315	4021		
Integrated Science SA				%	5.49	29.75	51.68		
	т	13719	12932		775	3994	6443		
				%	5.99	30.88	49.82		

Table 3.24 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2001

			GENER	RAL P	ROFICIENC	Y	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands		GR	ADES	
	JLA	Entry	Writing Exam		1	<u> </u>	III
	М	29327	27007	No.	1268	2576	5369
				%	4.70	9.54	19.88
Madenage	F	46301	42498		1642	3443	7999
Mathematics				%	3.86	8.10	18.82
	Т	75628	69505		2910	6019	13368
				%	4.19	8.66	19.23
	М	575	510	No.	31	105	214
				%	6.08	20.59	41.96
Mech. Eng Technology	F	41	31	No.	1	3	10
Mech. Ling recliniology				%	3.23	9.68	32.26
	Т	616	541	No.	32	108	224
				%	5.91	19.96	41.40
	М	1105	907	No.	96	343	338
				%	10.58	37.82	37.27
Metals	F	53	48	No.	1	19	22
Metals				%	2.08	39.58	45.83
	Т	1158	955	No.	97	362	360
				%	10.16	37.91	37.70
	М	95	74	No.	4	25	17
				%	5.41	33.78	22.97
Music	F	123	98	No.	9	27	27
				%	9.18	27.55	27.55
	Т	218	172	No.	13	52	44
				%	7.56	30.23	25.58
	М	3600	2959	No.	200	689	1408
				%	6.76	23.28	47.58
Office Procedures	F	12556	10885	No.	1074	2977	4807
Office i rocedures				%	9.87	27.35	44.16
	Т	16156	13844	No.	1274	3666	6215
				%	9.20	26.48	44.89
	М	5178	4775	No.	421	1001	859
				%	8.82	20.96	17.99
Physics	F	3468	3329	No.	403	788	655
, 5.00				%	12.11	23.67	19.68
	Т	8646	8104	No.	824	1789	1514
				%	10.17	22.08	18.68

Table 3.24 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2001

			GENER	RAL PI	ROFICIENC	Υ	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands		GF	RADES	
	OLX	Entry	Writing Exam		I	II	III
	М	8786		No.	385	985	2469
				%	5.27	13.49	33.80
Principles of Accounts	F	19905	17329		1001	2469	6029
Finiciples of Accounts				%	5.78	14.25	34.79
	Т	28691	24633		1386	3454	8498
				%	5.63	14.02	34.50
	М	11516	10136	No.	445	2570	4329
				%	4.39	25.36	42.71
Principles of Business	F	23157	21208	No.	1020	5314	8751
i findiples of Business				%	4.81	25.06	41.26
	Т	34673	31344	No.	1465	7884	13080
				%	4.67	25.15	41.73
	М	802	662	No.	37	238	259
				%	5.59	35.95	39.12
Delinious Education	F	1473	1368	No.	213	606	375
Religious Education				%	15.57	44.30	27.41
	Т	2275	2030	No.	250	844	634
				%	12.32	41.58	31.23
	М	5	4	No.	2	0	0
				%	50.00	0.00	0.00
Shorthand	F	272	238	No.	40	16	16
<u> </u>				%	16.81	6.72	6.72
	Т	277	242	No.	42	16	16
				%	17.36	6.61	6.61
	М	11650	10079	No.	269	1742	4757
				%	2.67	17.28	47.20
Social Studies	F	19943	18022	No.	957	4390	8259
				%	5.31	24.36	45.83
	Т	31593	28101	_	1226	6132	13016
				%	4.36	21.82	46.32

Table 3.24 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2001

				RAL PE	ROFICIENC	Υ	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands Writing		GF	RADES	
		Entry	Exam		ı	II	III
	М	3213	2973	No.	616	765	752
				%	20.72	25.73	25.29
Spanish	F	7476	7060	No.	1443	1914	1841
Opamism				%	20.44	27.11	26.08
	Т	10689	10033	No.	2059	2679	2593
				%	20.52	26.70	25.84
	М	7592	6839	No.	641	2130	2341
				%	9.37	31.14	34.23
Technical Drawing	F	1013	929	No.	101	302	314
reclinical brawing				%	10.87	32.51	33.80
	Т	8605	7768	No.	742	2432	2655
				%	9.55	31.31	34.18
	M	697	619	No.	3	51	145
				%	0.48	8.24	23.42
Typewriting	F	5239	4931	No.	120	647	1278
Typewriting				%	2.43	13.12	25.92
	Т	5936	5550		123	698	1423
				%	2.22	12.58	25.64
	М	3155	2549	No.	193	488	1091
				%	7.57	19.14	42.80
Visual Arts	F	2626	2259		224	563	959
Vioudi / i to	_			%	9.92	24.92	42.45
	Т	5781	4808		417	1051	2050
				%	8.67	21.86	42.64
	М	2345	1962		54	616	934
				%	2.75	31.40	47.60
Woods	F	132	117	No.	2	29	52
110000				%	1.71	24.79	44.44
	Т	2477	2079	No.	56	645	986
				%	2.69	31.02	47.43

Table 3.25: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2002

SUBJECT   SEX   Subject   Entry   Exam   I   II   III   II			GENERAL PROFICIENCY									
Agricultural Sc. SA - Crops & Soils  T 2378 2209 No. 112 438 404 % 9.45 36.96 34.09 No. 240 768 765 % 10.86 34.77 35.54  Agricultural Sc. SA - F 1028 965 No. 111 375 349 Animal Science  T 1917 1791 No. 195 702 635 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 Agricultural Sc. DA  T 2524 2404 No. 1047 572 621  Agricultural Sc. DA  M 4979 4645 No. 187 887 1924  Biology  M 4979 4645 No. 187 887 1924  M 975 87 No. 82 331 261  Building Technology: Construction  M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836  Building Technology: T 1114 984 No. 99 434 301  Carribbean History  M 4923 3753 No. 627 30.10 44.41  M 4934 A035 1218 No. 10.06 44.11 30.59  Chemistry  M 4023 3753 No. 627 30.10 44.41  M 4023 3753 No. 627 30.10 44.41  Chemistry  F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 No. 527 741 3114  P 5085 No. 10.00 3500 4490 No. 10.00 3500 44.00 No. 799 2405 2908 No. 617 17.09 31.14 No. 10.00 3500 44.00 No. 799 2405 2908 No. 617 17.09 31.14 No. 10.00 3500 44.00 No. 799 2405 2908 No. 617 17.09 31.14 No. 17.09 31.14 No. 10.00 3500 44.00	SUBJECT	SEX	Subject		GRADES							
Agricultural Sc. SA- Crops & Soils  T  2378  T  2378  200  No.  112  438  404  768  788  780  10.86  34.77  35.54  Agricultural Sc. SA- Animal Science  T  1917  1918  1			Entry	_		I	II	Ш				
Agricultural Sc. SA- Crops & Soils  T  2378  T  2378  200  No.  112  438  404  768  788  780  10.86  34.77  35.54  Agricultural Sc. SA- Animal Science  T  1917  1918  1		м	1113	1024	No	128	330	381				
Crops & Soils         F         1265         1185 No.         112 438         404 768         34.04           T         2378         2209 No.         240         768         34.07         35.54           M         889         826 No.         84         327         286           Agricultural Sc. SA - F         1028         955 No.         1111         375         349           Animal Science         T         1917         1791 No.         195         702         635           M         1166         1107 No.         473         253         277           %         10.89         39.20         35.46           Agricultural Sc. DA         F         1358         1297 No.         574         309         344           Agricultural Sc. DA         T         2524         2404 No.         1047         572         621           W         4979         4645 No.         187         887         1924         404         No.         1047         572         621           W         4979         4645 No.         187         887         1924         No.         1047         572         621           Biology         T	Amminustrumat Co. CA		1113	1024	-							
T   2378   2209   No.   240   768   785   35.54		F	1265	1185	No.	112	438	404				
M	Crops & Soils											
Agricultural Sc. SA - F 1028 965 No. 84 327 286 Apricultural Sc. SA - F 1028 965 No. 111 375 349 % 11.50 38.86 36.17 702 635 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 10.89 39.20 35.46 % 42.73 263 277 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 23.76 25.02 % 42.73 39.37 25.83 % 43.55 23.79 25.83 % 43.55 23.79 25.83 % 43.55 23.79 25.83 % 5.58 16.91 38.12 % 5.58 16.91 38.12 % 5.58 16.91 38.12 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 12273 No. 613 22177 48.32 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 13.39 41.73 31.50 % 13.39 41.73 31.50 % 10.06 44.11 30.59 % 10.06		ı	2378	2209	_							
Agricultural Sc. SA - F 1028 965 No. 111 375 349   Animal Science T 1917 1791 No. 195 702 635   % 10.89 39.20 35.46   M 1166 1107 No. 473 263 277   % 42.73 23.76 25.02   Agricultural Sc. DA F 1358 1297 No. 574 309 344   % 42.73 23.76 25.02   T 2524 2404 No. 1047 572 621   % 43.55 23.79 25.83   M 4979 4645 No. 187 887 1924   % 40.3 96.00 54.00   F 8048 7628 No. 426 1290 2908   F 8048 7628 No. 426 1290 2908   T 13027 12273 No. 613 2177 4832   % 4.99 17.74 39.37   Building Technology: F 139 127 No. 17 53 40   Construction T 1114 984 No. 99 434 301   % 10.06 44.11 30.59    Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 99 434 301   % 10.06 44.11 30.59    M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836   Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70   Woods T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906   % 1.67 30.10 44.41   M 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591   Woods T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906   % 1.67 30.10 44.41   T 13065 12138 No. 227 741 1141   K 5.89 29.90 36.09   M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141   K 6.05 19.74 30.40   M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141   K 7 9108 8586 No. 298 826 1505   % 6.17 17.09 31.14   K 7 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646   K 7 9108 1586 No. 525 1567 2648   K 7 9108 No. 9108 No. 928 826 1505   K 7 9108 1586 No. 525 1567 2648   K 7 9108 No. 928 826 1505   K 7 9108 No. 928 826 1505   K 7 9108 1586 No. 525 1567 2648   K 7 9108 1586 No. 525 1567 2648   K 7 9108 No. 928 826 1505   K 7 9108 No. 928 826												
Agricultural Sc. SA - Animal Science  T 1917   17911   No. 11.50   38.86   36.17   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   635   702   703   703   703   703   703   704   703   703   704   7		M	889	826	_	_	-					
Animal Science  T  1917  1791  No. 195  702  635  10.89  39.20  35.46  M  11.66  1107  No. 473  263  277  25.02  42.73  23.76  25.02  44.26  23.82  26.52  Agricultural Sc. DA  T  2524  2404  No. 1047  572  621  2404  No. 1047  2524  2404  No. 1047  2528  381  261  262  263  263  277  2621  263  263  263  277  2621  264  265  265  265  265  265  265  265	Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1028	965								
T	_	'	1020	303	_							
Agricultural Sc. DA    F	Ammai Science	Т	1917	1791								
Agricultural Sc. DA  F 1358 1297 No. 574 309 344 309 344 44.66 23.82 26.52 26.52 364 44.66 23.82 26.52 26.52 36.52					%	10.89	39.20	35.46				
Agricultural Sc. DA    F		M	1166	1107								
Agricultural Sc. DA  T  2524  2404  No. 1047  572  621  % 43.55  23.79  25.83  M  4979  4645  No. 187  887  1924  % 4.03  96.00  54.00  50.00		_	4050	4007								
T 2524 2404 No. 1047 572 621    W 43.55 23.79 25.83     W 4979 4645 No. 187 887 1924     W 40.03 96.00 54.00     F 8048 7628 No. 426 1290 2908     W 5.58 16.91 38.12     T 13027 12273 No. 613 2177 4832     W 975 857 No. 82 381 261     W 975 857 No. 82 381 261     W 9.57 44.46 30.46     Building Technology: F 139 127 No. 17 53 40     Construction T 1114 984 No. 99 434 301     W 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836     W 2382 1916 No. 17 230.58 43.63     W 10.06 44.11 30.59     Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70     Woods T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906     W 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591     Caribbean History F 8519 8044 No. 799 2405 2903     W 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141     Chemistry F 5085 4833 No. 228 826 1505     Chemistry F 5085 4833 No. 228 826 1505     Chemistry F 5085 4833 No. 228 826 1505     Chemistry T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646     W 4021 2567 2646     W 4023 1567 2646     W 4023 1567 2646     W 4023 1750 No. 227 741 1141     W 4023 1750 No. 228 826 1505     W 4024 No. 298 826 1505     W 4025 1567 1709 31.14     W 4026 1508 No. 298 826 1505     W 4027 1709 31.14     W 4028 1508 No. 298 826 1505     W 4029 No. 298 826     W 4029 No. 298 826	Agricultural Sc. DA	F	1358	1297		-		_				
M	Agricultural Sc. DA	т	2524	2404								
Biology F 8048 7628 No. 426 1290 2908 % 5.58 16.91 38.12 Y 13027 12273 No. 613 2177 4832 % 4.99 17.74 39.37		•	2324	2404	-			_				
Biology F 8048 7628 No. 426 1290 2908 % 5.58 16.91 38.12 T 13027 12273 No. 613 2177 4832 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 % 9.57 44.46 30.46 See See See See See See See See See Se			1070	1815								
Biology   F   8048   7628   No.   426   1290   2908   %   5.58   16.91   38.12		M	4979	4645								
Biology  T 13027 12273 No. 613 2177 4832 % 4.99 17.74 39.37  Building Technology: F 139 127 No. 17 53 40. Construction T 1114 984 No. 99 434 301 % 13.39 41.73 31.50 % 10.06 44.11 30.59  M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836 % 1.72 30.58 43.63 Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70 Woods T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41  M 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 No. 799 2405 2903 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02  M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 Chemistry F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646		F	8048	7628								
T 13027 12273 No. 613 2177 4832 % 4.99 17.74 39.37 No. 82 381 261 % 9.57 44.46 30.46 % 9.57 44.46 30.46 % 13.39 41.73 31.50 % 10.06 44.11 30.59  M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836 % 1.72 30.58 43.63 No. 99 434 301 % 10.06 44.11 30.59  M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836 % 1.72 30.58 43.63 No. 0.81 22.58 56.45 T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41  Caribbean History  M 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02  M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 % 6.05 19.74 30.40 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646	Biology	'	0040	7020								
Building Technology: F 139 127 No. 17 53 40   Construction T 1114 984 No. 99 434 301    M 2382 1916 No. 17 230.58 43.63   Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70   Woods T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906		Т	13027	12273								
Building Technology: Construction  T 1114 984 No. 17 53 40 % 13.39 41.73 31.50 % 10.06 44.11 30.59  M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836 % 1.72 30.58 43.63 Holding Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70 % 0.81 22.58 56.45 % 1.67 30.10 44.41 Mo. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41 Holding Technology: F 8519 8044 No. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 Mo. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41 Holding Technology: F 8519 8044 No. 799 2405 2903 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 Mo. 36.09 Holding Technology: T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02 Mo. 227 741 1141 Molding Technology: F 5085 4833 No. 228 826 15055 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 To 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646					%	4.99	17.74	39.37				
Building Technology: Construction  T 1114 984 No. 13.39 41.73 31.50   No. 99 434 301   % 10.06 44.11 30.59    M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836   % 1.72 30.58 43.63   Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70   % 0.81 22.58 56.45   T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906   % 1.67 30.10 44.41    M 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591   % 5.89 26.75 38.86   Caribbean History  F 8519 8044 No. 799 2405 2903   % 9.93 29.90 36.09   T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494   % 8.57 28.84 37.02    M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141   Chemistry  F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505   % 6.17 17.09 31.14   T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646		M	975	857	No.	82	381	261				
Construction  T 1114 984 No. 99 434 301 % 10.06 44.11 30.59  M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836 % 1.72 30.58 43.63  Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70 % 0.81 22.58 56.45  T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41  M 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 % 9.93 29.90 36.09  T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 No. 227 741 1141 No. 228 70 No. 227 741 1141 No. 228 70 No. 227 741 1141 No. 228 70 No. 228 826 1505 No. 228 826 1505 No. 228 826 1505 No. 228 826 1505 No. 525 1567 2646		_										
Construction  T 1114 984 No. 99 434 301 % 10.06 44.11 30.59  M 2382 1916 No. 33 586 836 % 1.72 30.58 43.63 Woods  F 145 124 No. 1 28 70 % 0.81 22.58 56.45 T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41  M 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 F 8519 8044 No. 799 2405 2903 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02  M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 % 6.05 19.74 30.40 F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646	<b>Building Technology:</b>	F	139	127	-			-				
M   2382   1916   No.   33   586   836	Construction	_	1114	084								
Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1.72 30.58 43.63   Woods T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906		•	1114	304	_		-					
Building Technology: Woods  F 145 124 No. 1 28 70 % 0.81 22.58 56.45 T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41  M 4546 4094 No. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 No. 799 2405 2903 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02  M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 % 6.05 19.74 30.40 Chemistry  F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646					%	10.06	44.11	30.59				
Building Technology: F 145 124 No. 1 28 70 % 0.81 22.58 56.45 T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41 Mo. 1.67 30.10 44.41 Mo. 1.67 30.10 44.41 Mo. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 No. 799 2405 2903 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 Mo. 799 2405 2903 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 Mo. 799 2405 2903 % 8.57 28.84 37.02 Mo. 799 2405 2903 Mo. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02 Mo. 799 2405 2903 Mo. 1040 3500 4494 Mo. 799 2405 2903 Mo. 1040		M	2382	1916	_							
Woods         T         2527         2040         %         0.81         22.58         56.45           No.         34         614         906         %         1.67         30.10         44.41           M         4546         4094         No.         241         1095         1591           %         5.89         26.75         38.86           No.         799         2405         2903           %         9.93         29.90         36.09           %         8.57         28.84         37.02           M         4023         3753         No.         227         741         1141           %         6.05         19.74         30.40           Chemistry         F         5085         4833         No.         298         826         1505           %         6.17         17.09         31.14           No.         525         1567         2646	Building Tooksology	_	4.45	404								
T 2527 2040 No. 34 614 906 % 1.67 30.10 44.41 Mo. 241 1095 1591 % 5.89 26.75 38.86 No. 799 2405 2903 % 9.93 29.90 36.09 T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02 M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 % 6.05 19.74 30.40 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646		F	145	124	_	•		-				
M   4546   4094   No.   241   1095   1591   %   5.89   26.75   38.86	woods	т	2527	2040								
Caribbean History    M		•	2021	2040		_	_					
Caribbean History  F 8519  8044  No. 799 2405 2903  9.93 29.90 36.09  T 13065 12138  No. 1040 3500 4494  8.57 28.84 37.02  M 4023 3753  No. 227 741 1141  % 6.05 19.74 30.40  F 5085 4833  No. 298 826 1505  % 6.17 17.09 31.14  T 9108 8586  No. 525 1567 2646		М	4546	4094								
Caribbean History  F 8519 8044 No. 799 2405 2903   9.93 29.90 36.09   T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494   % 8.57 28.84 37.02    M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141   % 6.05 19.74 30.40   F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505   % 6.17 17.09 31.14   T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646			.0 70	.004								
T 13065 12138 No. 1040 3500 4494 % 8.57 28.84 37.02  M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 % 6.05 19.74 30.40 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646	Caribbaan History	F	8519	8044	No.	799	2405	2903				
M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 % 6.05 19.74 30.40 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646	Caribbean History											
M 4023 3753 No. 227 741 1141 % 6.05 19.74 30.40 F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646		Т	13065	12138								
Chemistry  F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 No. 525 1567 2646		6.4	1000	A7FA								
Chemistry F 5085 4833 No. 298 826 1505 % 6.17 17.09 31.14 T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646		IVI	4023	3/53								
T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646		l <sub>F</sub> l	5085	4833								
T 9108 8586 No. 525 1567 2646	Chemistry			.550								
		Т	9108	8586								
					%	6.11	18.25	30.82				

Table 3.25 Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2002

			GENERA	AL PRO	OFICIENCY		
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands			ADES	
	OLX	Entry	Writing				
		,	Exam		<u> </u>	<u>II</u>	III
	м	1113	1024	No	128	330	381
		1110	1024	%	12.50	32.23	37.21
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1265	1185		112	438	404
Crops & Soils				%	9.45	36.96	34.09
	Т	2378	2209	No.	240	768	785
				%	10.86	34.77	35.54
	М	889	826		84	327	286
	_	4000	205	%	10.17	39.59	34.62
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1028	965	_	111	375	349
Animal Science	т	1917	1791	% No	11.50 195	38.86 702	36.17 635
		1917	1731	%	10.89	39.20	35.46
	М	1166	1107		473	263	277
	IVI	1100	1107	%	42.73	23.76	25.02
	F	1358	1297		574	309	344
Agricultural Sc. DA	_			%	44.26	23.82	26.52
	Т	2524	2404	No.	1047	572	621
				%	43.55	23.79	25.83
	М	4979	4645	_	187	887	1924
	_			%	4.03	96.00	54.00
Biology	F	8048	7628		426	1290	2908
ыоюду	т	42027	12273	% No	5.58	16.91	38.12
	'	13027	12213	-	613	2177	4832
	M	075	857	%	4.99 82	17.74 381	39.37
	IVI	975	007	NO. %	9.57	44.46	261 30.46
<b>Building Technology:</b>	F	139	127		17	53	401
	-	.00		%	13.39	41.73	31.50
Construction	Т	1114	984	No.	99	434	301
				%	10.06	44.11	30.59
		2222	4040				
	М	2382	1916	NO. %	33 1.72	586 30.58	836 43.63
<b>Building Technology:</b>	F	145	124		1.72	28	43.63 701
Woods		143	127	%	0.81	22.58	56.45
110000	Т	2527	2040		34	614	906
				%	1.67	30.10	44.41
	M	4546	4094	KT.	241	1095	1591
				%	5.89	26.75	38.86
Caribbean History	F	8519	8044		799	2405	2903
Caribbean History				%	9.93	29.90	36.09
	Т	13065	12138		1040	3500	4494
				%	8.57	28.84	37.02
	М	4023	3753		227	741	1141
	F	5085	4833	% No	6.05	19.74	30.40
Chemistry	「	5085	4833	NO. %	298 6.17	826 17.09	1505 31.14
•	Т	9108	8586	No.	525	1567	2646
		0.50	5550	%	6.11	18.25	30.82
				/0	0.11	10.23	30.02

Table 3.25 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2002

			GENER	AL PRO	FICIENCY				
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands Writing	GRADES					
		Entry	Exam		ı	II	III		
	M	106	77	No.	2	21	39		
				%	2.60	27.27	50.65		
0.4.	F	2136	1878		134	849	724		
Clothing & Textiles				%	7.14	45.21	38.55		
	Т	2242	1955	No.	136	870	763		
				%	6.96	44.50	39.03		
	M	3363	2848		99	670	1157		
				%	3.48	23.53	40.63		
Electrical and	F	292	261	No.	10	83	96		
Electronic Technology	_			%	3.83	31.80	36.78		
0,	Т	3655	3109		109	753	1253		
				%	3.51	24.22	40.30		
	M	30752	29150		2564	3812	7220		
				%	8.80	13.08	24.77		
English (A)	F	47798	45478	No.	6059	7801	12559		
English (A)	_			%	13.32	17.15	27.62		
	Т	78550	74628	_	8623	11613	19779		
				%	11.55	15.56	26.50		
	M	5733	5514		615	1236	921		
	_			%	11.15	22.42	16.70		
English (R)	F	12319	12014		2483	3305	2032		
English (B)	_	40050	47500	%	20.67	27.51	16.91		
English (B)	Т	18052	17528	-	3098	4541	2953		
-		000		%	17.67	25.91	16.85		
	M	932	812	No.	28	281	330		
	F	6316	5947	% No	3.45	34.61	40.64		
Food & Nutrition	Г	6316	5947	NO. %	426 7.16	2669 44.88	2099 35.30		
	т	7248	6759		454	2950	2429		
	•	7240	0739						
		717	744	%	6.72	43.65	35.94		
	M	747	711	No. %	54 7.50	174	286		
	F	2299	2255		7.59 329	24.47 658	40.23 811		
French	-	2299	2233	%	14.59	29.18	35.96		
	Т	3046	2966		383	832	1097		
	•	3040	2300						
				%	12.91	28.05	36.99		
	M	6678	6094		410	1634	2416		
	_	7000	6607	% No.	6.73	26.81	39.65		
Geography	F	7096	6697		627	1777	2528 37.75		
eccg.upy	т	13774	12701	% No	9.36	26.53			
	•	13//4	12791		1037	3411	4944		
		101	551	%	8.11	26.67	38.65		
	M	431	361	No.	34	139	125		
Hama Faan	F	3866	3558	% No	9.42	38.50 1533	34.63		
Home Econ.	r	3000	3338	NO. %	543 15.26	1533	996 27.99		
Management	Т	4297	3919		15.26 577	43.09 1672	27.99 1121		
	'	4291	3919						
				%	14.72	42.66	28.60		

Table 3.25 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2002

		GENERAL PROFICIENCY									
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands	GRADES							
		Entry	Writing Exam		ı	II .	III				
	M	303	201	No.	12	46	69				
	_	222		%	5.97	22.89	34.33				
Information	F	332	255	No.	17 6 67	74	98				
Technology	т	635	456	% No	6.67 29	29.02 120	38.43 167				
	•	033	730								
		0400	FCOF	%	6.36	26.32	36.62				
	М	6168	5625	MO. %	97 1.72	1458 25.92	2886 51.31				
	F	9115	8589		183	2044	4474				
Integrated Science SA	•	0110	0000	%	2.13	23.80	52.09				
	Т	15283	14214		280	3502	7360				
				%	1.97	24.64	51.78				
	М	30839	28276		1816	3333	6602				
				%	6.42	11.79	23.35				
Barth am attac	F	49317	45044	-	2196	4353	9734				
Mathematics	_			%	4.88	9.66	21.61				
	Т	80156	73320	No.	4012	7686	16336				
				%	5.47	10.48	22.28				
	М	1538	1211	_	40	228	543				
	_			%	3.30	18.83	44.84				
Mech. Eng Technology	F	94	81	No.	5	18	38				
meen. Eng reemiology	т	1632	1292	% No	6.17	22.22 246	46.91				
	'	1032	1292		45		581				
	M	117	70	% No.	3.48	19.04 21	44.97				
	IVI	117	70	%	2.56	26.92	26.92				
	F	150	113	No.	8	49	25				
Music	-	.00		%	7.08	43.36	22.12				
	Т	267	191	No.	10	70	46				
				%	5.24	36.65	24.08				
-	М	3648	2977	No.	255	731	1383				
	_			%	8.57	24.55	46.46				
Office Procedures	F	12477	10864	_	1242	3229	4595				
Office i roccaares	т	46405	42044	% No	11.43	29.72	42.30				
	' '	16125	13841	-	1497	3960	5978				
	NA.	4070	4007	% No	10.82	28.61	43.19				
	M	4970	4337	NO.  %	531 12.24	1172 27.02	818 18.86				
	F	3381	3093		462	867	634				
Physics	_	5551	2000	%	14.94	28.03	20.50				
	Т	8351	7430		993	2039	1452				
				%	13.36	27.44	19.54				
	М	8719	7250		656	1371	2451				
				%	9.05	18.91	33.81				
Dringinles of Associate	F	20023	17380	_	1703	3454	5991				
Principles of Accounts	_	00740	04000	% No	9.80	19.87	34.47				
	Т	28742	24630		2359	4825	8442				
				%	9.58	19.59	34.28				

Table 3.25 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender:

May/June 2002

		GENERAL PROFICIENCY									
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands	GRADES							
		Entry	Writing Exam		ı	II .	III				
	M	11965	10046	No.	731	3152	4002				
				%	7.28	31.38	39.84				
Dain sinks of Desires	F	24180	21073	_	1924	6474	8167				
Principles of Business	_			%	9.13	30.72	38.76				
	Т	36145	31119	No.	2655	9626	12169				
				%	8.53	30.93	39.10				
	M	856	672	No.	7	168	248				
	_			%	1.04	25.00	36.90				
Religious Education	F	1607	1498		133	518	504				
Kengious Education	т	2463	2470	% No	8.88	34.58	33.64				
	'	2463	2170		140	686	752				
				%	6.45	31.61	34.65				
	M	8	4	No.	0	0	0				
	F	205	181	% No	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Shorthand	Г	205	101	No. %	8 4.42	8 4.42	3 1.66				
	т	213	185	No.	8	8	3				
	•	213	103	%	4.32		1.62				
	NA.	12299	10601		4.32 895	4.32 2922	4459				
	M	12299	10001	NO. %	8.44	27.56	42.06				
	F	21004	18924		2361	5588	7608				
Social Studies	•	21004	10324	%	12.48	29.53	40.20				
	Т	33303	29525		3256	8510	12067				
	•	00000	20020	%	11.03	28.82	40.87				
	М	3244	2955		624	698	844				
	IVI	3244	2933	%	21.12	23.62	28.56				
	F	7817	7361		1385	1829	2210				
Spanish	-			%	18.82	24.85	30.02				
	Т	11061	10316		2009	2527	3054				
				%	19.47	24.50	29.60				
	М	7524	6349	No.	421	1352	1761				
				%	6.63	21.29	27.74				
	F	1011	869	No.	83	213	241				
Technical Drawing				%	9.55	24.51	27.73				
	Т	8535	7218	No.	504	1565	2002				
				%	6.98	21.68	27.74				
	M	624	560	No.	15	78	162				
				%	2.68	13.93	28.93				
-	F	4645	4395		261	904	1295				
Typewriting				%	5.94	20.57	29.47				
	Т	5269	4955	No.	276	982	1457				
				%	5.57	19.82	29.40				
	М	3063	2406		68	299	962				
				%	2.83	12.43	39.98				
Marcal Auto	F	2579	2222		107	357	963				
Visual Arts				%	4.82	16.07	43.34				
	Т	5642	4628	No.	175	656	1925				
				%	3.78	14.17	41.59				

Table 3.26: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2003

		GI	ENERAL PI	ROFI	CIENCY	7	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands		GF	RADES	
		Entry	Writing Exam		ı	ıı l	III
		4400			400	400	200
	M	1100	983	No %	169 17.19	402 40.90	290 29.50
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1281	1196		227	482	333
Crops & Soils		1201	1130	%	18.98	40.30	27.84
	Т	2381	2179	No	396	884	623
			•	%	18.17	40.57	28.59
	М	953	858	No	189	388	216
				%	22.03	45.22	25.17
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	971	911		229	421	202
Animal Science				%	25.14	46.21	22.17
	Т	1924	1769		418	809	418
				%	23.63	45.73	23.63
	M	1092	1016	No	63	173	508
				%	6.20	17.03	50.00
Agricultural Sc. DA	F	1197	1161		110	272	538
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	l _			%	9.47	23.43	46.34
	Т	2289	2177		173	445	1046
				%	7.95	20.44	48.05
	M	5141	4797		378	1188	1842
				%	7.88	24.77	38.40
Biology	F	8333	7980	No	683	1764	2852
3,	_			%	8.56	22.11	35.74
	T	13474	12777		1061	2952	4694
				%	8.30	23.10	36.74
	M	1123	974		141	388	237
B " " T ' '	F	175	158	% No	14.48 21	39.84 43	24.33 35
Building Technology:		175	150	%	13.29	43 27.22	22.15
Construction	Т	1298	1132		162	431	272
		.200	02	%	14.31	38.07	24.03
				,,,		00.07	

Table 3.26 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2003

		GI	NERAL PI	ROFI	CIENCY				
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands Writing	GRADES					
		Entry	Exam		1	II	III		
	М	2283	1859	No	89	638	756		
				%	4.79	34.32	40.67		
<b>Building Technology:</b>	F	135	119	No	4	34	51		
Woods				%	3.36	28.57	42.86		
	Т	2418	1978	No	93	672	807		
				%	4.70	33.97	40.80		
	M	4743	4202		298	1203	1583		
				%	7.09	28.63	37.67		
Caribbean History	F	8901	8309		967	2354	2805		
	_	40044	40544	%	11.64	28.33	33.76		
	Т	13644	12511		1265	3557	4388		
	N.4	4047	3876	%	10.11	28.43	35.07		
	M	4217	3876	NO %	266	747	1465		
	F	5292	5054		6.86 352	19.27 971	37.80 1866		
Chemistry	-	3232	3034	%	6.96	19.21	36.92		
	Т	9509	8930		618	1718	3331		
	-			%	6.92	19.24	37.30		
	М	102	77		3	28	35		
				%	3.90	36.36	45.45		
OL 41 ' O. T. 4"	F	2276	2100	No	171	1040	769		
Clothing & Textiles				%	8.14	49.52	36.62		
	Т	2378	2177	No	174	1068	804		
				%	7.99	49.06	36.93		
	М	3449	2954	l	194	735	1155		
				%	6.57	24.88	39.10		
Electrical Technology	F	312	269		14	85	115		
	_			%	5.20	31.60	42.75		
	Т	3761	3223		208	820	1270		
				%	6.45	25.44	39.40		

Table 3.26 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2003

	GENERAL PROFICIENCY						
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject Entry	Cands	GRADES			
			Writing Exam		I	II	III
	M	32616	30845	No	2614	3909	6851
English (A)				%	8.47	12.67	22.21
	F	50947	48725	No	5878	7446	12711
				%	12.06	15.28	26.09
	Т	83563	79570	No	8492	11355	19562
				%	10.67	14.27	24.58
English (B)	M	5846	5587	No	742	1279	1080
				%	13.28	22.89	19.33
	F	12549	12212	No	2986	3296	2281
				%	24.45	26.99	18.68
	T	18395	17799		3728	4575	3361
				%	20.94	25.70	18.88
Food & Nutrition	M	968	836		33	244	356
				%	3.95	29.19	42.58
	F	6472	6056		526	2611	2109
				%	8.69	43.11	34.82
	Т	7440	6892		559	2855	2465
				%	8.11	41.42	35.77
French	M	779	748	No	60	171	305
				%	8.02	22.86	40.78
	F	2318	2248	No	302	625	767
				%	13.43	27.80	34.12
	Т	3097	2996	No	362	796	1072
				%	12.08	26.57	35.78
Geography	M	6893	6148	No	216	1198	2418
				%	3.51	19.49	39.33
	F	7054	6569	No	339	1328	2398
				%	5.16	20.22	36.50
	Т	13947	12717	No	555	2526	4816
				%	4.36	19.86	37.87
Home Econ. Management	М	405	345	No	41	142	105
				%	11.88	41.16	30.43
	F	3846	3593	No	572	1487	1081
				%	15.92	41.39	30.09
	Т	4251	3938	No	613	1629	1186
				%	15.57	41.37	30.12
	-			•			

Table 3.26 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2003

SUBJECT			GI	ENERAL PI	ROFI	CIENCY		
Entry   Exam   I   II   III	SUBJECT	SEX	-			GR	ADES	
Information			Entry	_		I	II	Ш
Information   F   328   235   No   26   68   70     Technology   T   648   467   No   52   119   145     M   6814   6081   No   192   1701   2911     M   6814   6081   No   192   1701   2911     M   3.16   27.97   47.87     M   3.16   27.97   47.87     M   31867   29051   No   482   3831   7568     M   31867   29051   No   1799   3459   7075     M   34786   808   2055   4705   11196     M   1703   1409   No   112   290   589     M   1775   1472   No   112   220   589     M   134   82   No   1   18   27     M   3940   3281   No   386   855   1336     M   3940   3281   No   386   855   3365     M   11.76   26.06   40.72     Office Procedures   F   13098   11478   No   1857   3362   4352     M   5215   4703   No   672   1163   820     M   5216   4703   No   672   1163   820     M   52		М	320	232	No	26	51	75
Technology  T 648 467 No 52 119 145 % 11.13 25.48 31.05 11.15 (25.48 31.05 % 11.13 25.48 31.05 % 11.13 25.48 31.05 % 3.16 27.97 47.8								
T		F	328	235				-
M	Technology	_						
M		Т	648	467				
Integrated Science SA  F 10130 9439 No 290 2130 4657 % 3.07 22.57 49.34   T 16944 15520 No 482 3831 7568   M 31867 29051 No 1799 3459 7075 % 6.19 11.91 24.35   Mathematics  F 51592 47186 No 2295 4705 11196 % 4.86 9.97 23.73   No 4094 8164 18271 % 5.37 10.71 23.97   Mach. Eng Technology  F 72 63 No 7 14 22   M 1703 1409 No 112 290 50.58 41.80   M 1775 1472 No 119 304 611   % 8.08 20.65 41.51   M 134 82 No 1 18 22.22 34.92   M 134 82 No 1 18 20.58   M 134 82 No 1 18 20.58   M 13940 3281 No 36 855 1336   M 3940 3281 No 36 855 1336   M 3940 3281 No 36 855 1336   M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336   M 3940 3281 No 1857 3362 4352   M 1520 28.57 38.54   M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820   M 17.97 29.51 16.45   M 17.97 29.51 16.45   M 17.97 29.51 16.45		NA.	6044	6004				
Integrated Science SA		IVI	0014	0001				
Integrated Science SA		_	10130	0430				
Mathematics    T	Integrated Science SA	F	10130	9439				
Mathematics    M   31867   29051   No   1799   3459   7075   %   6.19   11.91   24.35   %   4.86   9.97   23.73   7   83459   76237   No   4094   8164   18271   %   5.37   10.71   23.97   %   5.37   10.71   23.97   %   7.95   20.58   41.80   %   7.95   20.58   41.80   %   7.95   20.58   41.80   %   7.95   20.58   41.80   %   7.95   20.58   41.80   %   8.08   20.65   41.51   %   8.08   20.65   41.		Ι т	16944	15520				
Mathematics         M         31867         29051         No         1799         3459         7075           Mathematics         F         51592         47186         No         2295         4705         11196           W         4.86         9.97         23.73         10.71         23.97           M         1703         1409         No         4094         8164         18271           W         5.37         10.71         23.97           M         1703         1409         No         112         290         589           %         7.95         20.58         41.80         No         7         14         22           %         7.95         20.58         41.80         No         7         14         22         34.92           T         1775         1472         No         119         304         611         80         90         119         304         611         18         27         46         90         122         21.95         32.93         18         14         18         27         46         90         22.41         34.34         27.71         27         46         90		'	10344	13320				
Mathematics    F		NA	24067	20051				
Mathematics         F         51592         47186 % 4.86 9.97 23.73         11196 % 4.86 9.97 23.73           T         83459         76237 No 4094 8164 18271 % 5.37 10.71 23.97           M         1703         1409 No 112 290 589 % 7.95 20.58 41.80           Mech. Eng Technology         F         72         63 No 7 14 22 % 11.11 22.22 34.92           T         1775         1472 No 119 304 611 % 8.08 20.65 41.51           M         134         82 No 1 18 27 % 1.22 21.95 32.93           Music         F         216 166 No 4 57 46 No 2.41 34.34 27.71           T         350 248 No 5 75 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44           M         3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72           Office Procedures         F         13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92           T         17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54           Physics         F         3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45           T         8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		IVI	31007	29031				
Mathematics  T 83459 76237 No 4094 8164 18271 % 5.37 10.71 23.97  M 1703 1409 No 112 290 589 % 7.95 20.58 41.80 % 11.11 22.22 34.92 % 11.11 22.22 34.92 No 119 304 611 % 8.08 20.65 41.51  M 134 82 No 1 18 27 % 1.22 21.95 32.93  F 216 166 No 4 57 46 % 2.41 34.34 27.71  T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72  Office Procedures  F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92  T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  Physics  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 Physics  T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		_	54500	47400				
Mech. Eng Technology  F 72 63 No 7.95 20.58 41.80  F 72 63 No 7 14 22  % 11.11 22.22 34.92  T 1775 1472 No 119 304 611  % 8.08 20.65 41.51  M 134 82 No 1 18 27  % 1.22 21.95 32.93  Music  F 216 166 No 4 57 46  % 2.41 34.34 27.71  T 350 248 No 5 75 73  % 2.02 30.24 29.44  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336  % 11.76 26.06 40.72  Office Procedures  F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352  % 16.18 29.29 37.92  T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688  % 15.20 28.57 38.54  Physics  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820  % 14.29 24.73 17.44  Physics  T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383	Mathematics	F	51592	4/186	-			
Mech. Eng Technology  F 72 63 No 7 14 22 21 34.92  T 1775 1472 No 119 304 611  M 134 82 No 1 18 27  Music  F 216 166 No 4 57 46  No 5 75 73  248 No 5 75 73  248 No 5 75 73  248 No 1 386 855 1336  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336  % 11.76 26.06 40.72  F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352  M 3940 3281 No 1857 3362 4352  M 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820  M 15215 4703 No 672 1163 820  M 15215 4703 No 672 1163 820  M 15215 4703 No 615 1010 563  M 17.97 29.51 16.45  T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		_	92450	76227				
Mech. Eng Technology  F 72 63 No 7 14 22 % 11.11 22.22 34.92   T 1775 1472 No 119 304 611 % 8.08 20.65 41.51    M 134 82 No 1 18 27 % 1.22 21.95 32.93   F 216 166 No 4 57 46 % 2.41 34.34 27.71   T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44    M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72    Office Procedures  F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92   T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54    Physics  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44   Physics  T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		'	03433	10231				
Mech. Eng Technology  F 72 63 No 7 14 22		M	1702	1400				
Mech. Eng Technology  T 1775 1472 63 No 7 14 22 % 11.11 22.22 34.92 No 11.9 304 611 % 8.08 20.65 41.51  M 134 82 No 1 18 27 % 1.22 21.95 32.93 No 4 57 46 % 2.41 34.34 27.71 T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44 No 11.76 26.06 40.72 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54 Physics  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 Physics  F 3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 No 1287 2173 1383		IVI	1703	1409				
Mech. Eng Technology  T 1775 1472 No 119 304 611    M 134   82   No 1 18 27		F	72	63				
Music  M 134 82 No 1 18 27 % 1.22 21.95 32.93 F 216 166 No 4 57 46 % 2.41 34.34 27.71 T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72 F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  Physics  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 Physics T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383	Mech. Eng Technology	l ' l	12	03		=		
Music  M 134 82 No 1 18 27 % 1.22 21.95 32.93 F 216 166 No 4 57 46 % 2.41 34.34 27.71 T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72 F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  Physics  F 3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		т	1775	1472				
Music    M					%	8.08		41.51
Music  F 216 166 No 4 57 46 % 2.41 34.34 27.71  T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72  F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92  T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  Physics  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44  Physics  F 3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45  T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		М	134	82	No	1	18	27
Music  F 216 166 No 4 57 46 % 2.41 34.34 27.71  T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72  Office Procedures  F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92  T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  Physics  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44  Physics  F 3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45  T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383						1.22	21.95	32.93
T 350 248 No 5 75 73 % 2.02 30.24 29.44  M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72  Office Procedures F 13098 11478 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92  T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  Physics F 3571 3423 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44  Physics T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		F	216	166				
M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54 M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 Physics F 3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383	Music				%	2.41	34.34	27.71
M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54 M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 No 1287 2173 1383		Т	350	248	No	5	75	73
M 3940 3281 No 386 855 1336 % 11.76 26.06 40.72 No 1857 3362 4352 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54 M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 No 1287 2173 1383					%	2.02	30.24	29.44
Office Procedures         F         13098         11478 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 % 16.18 29.29 37.92           T         17038         14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54           M         5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44           Physics         F         3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45           T         8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		М	3940	3281	No			
Office Procedures         F         13098         11478 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 % 16.18 29.29 37.92           T         17038         14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54           M         5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44           Physics         F         3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45           T         8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383					%	11.76	26.06	
T 17038 14759 % 16.18 29.29 37.92 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383	Office Decree Leave	F	13098	11478		_		4352
T 17038 14759 No 2243 4217 5688 % 15.20 28.57 38.54  M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		-						
M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 No 1287 2173 1383		Т	17038	14759	No			
M 5215 4703 No 672 1163 820 % 14.29 24.73 17.44 Physics T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383					%		28.57	
Physics F 3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383		М	5215	4703	No			820
Physics F 3571 3423 No 615 1010 563 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383			02.0					
T 8786 8126 % 17.97 29.51 16.45 No 1287 2173 1383		F	3571	3423				
T 8786 8126 No 1287 2173 1383	Pnysics							
% 15.84 26.74 17.02		Т	8786	8126				
70 1010 1 2011 4 17102					%	15.84	26.74	17.02

Table 3.26 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2003

		GI	ENERAL PR	ROFI	CIENCY		
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands Writing		GR	ADES	
		Entry	Exam		I	II	III
	M	9129	7627	No	871	1713	2574
				%	11.42	22.46	33.75
Principles of Accounts	F	20771	18149	No	2359	4240	6542
i illiciples of Accounts				%	13.00	23.36	36.05
	Т	29900	25776	No	3230	5953	9116
				%	12.53	23.10	35.37
	M	12149	10592	No	670	2859	4467
				%	6.33	26.99	42.17
Principles of Business	F	24514	22283		1601	6226	9103
Filliciples of Busiless				%	7.18	27.94	40.85
	Т	36663	32875	No	2271	9085	13570
				%	6.91	27.63	41.28
	M	936	774	_	22	189	310
				%	2.84	24.42	40.05
Religious Education	F	1546	1410		57	471	549
nongious Ludounon	_	2402	2404	%	4.04	33.40	38.94
	Т	2482	2184		79	660	859
				%	3.62	30.22	39.33
	M	8	5	No	0	0	0
	_	457	404	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shorthand	F	157	134	No %	8 5.97	8 5.97	3 2.24
	т	165	139		3. <i>91</i>	3. <i>91</i>	3
	•	103	100	%	5.76	5.76	2.16
	М	13828	11944		910	3345	5030
	"	.0020		%	7.62	28.01	42.11
a 110. "	F	23597	21483	No	2483	6938	8399
Social Studies				%	11.56	32.30	39.10
	Т	37425	33427	No	3393	10283	13429
				%	10.15	30.76	40.17

Table 3.26 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2003

		GI	ENERAL PR	ROFI	CIENCY		
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands Writing		GR	ADES	
		Entry	Exam		1	II	Ш
	M	3453	3121	No	595	721	840
				%	19.06	23.10	26.91
Cuanish	F	8060	7574	No	1288	1860	2254
Spanish				%	17.01	24.56	29.76
	Т	11513	10695	No	1883	2581	3094
				%	17.61	24.13	28.93
	М	7672	6319		342	1302	1676
				%	5.41	20.60	26.52
Technical Drawing	F	1050	906		72	203	221
	_	0700	7005	%	7.95	22.41	24.39
	Т	8722	7225		414	1505	1897
				%	5.73	20.83	26.26
	M	47	44		0	14	20
				%	0.00	31.82	45.45
Theatre Arts	F	124	106		4	42	43
	_			%	3.77	39.62	40.57
	Т	171	150		4	56	63
				%	2.67	37.33	42.00
	M	563	506		11	66	137
	F	2025	3676	% No	2.17 87	13.04 657	27.08 1075
Typewriting	Г	3935	30/0	NO %	2.37	17.87	29.24
	т	4498	4182		98	723	1212
	•	4400	4102	%	2.34	17.29	28.98
	М	3023	2345		113	339	896
		5525	_540	%	4.82	14.46	38.21
Visual Arts	F	2591	2236		109	386	925
				%	4.87	17.26	41.37
	Т	5614	4581	No	222	725	1821
				%	4.85	15.83	39.75

Table 3.27: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2005

		GEN	ERAL P	ROFICI	ENCY	
SUBJECT		Subject	Cands			
0000201	SEX	Entry	Writing			
			Exam	I	II	III
	M	1389	1291	31	288	459
	l _	4047	4500	2.40	22.31	35.55
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1617	1538	48	322	540
Crops & Soils				3.12	20.94	35.11
	T	3006	2829	79	610	999
				2.79	21.56	35.31
	M	984	920	28	228	388
				3.04	24.78	42.17
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1233	1187	31	322	513
Animal Science				2.61	27.13	43.22
	Т	2217	2107	59	550	901
				2.80	26.10	42.76
	М	1035	962	68	235	459
				7.07	24.43	47.71
	F	1167	1137	89	290	570
Agricultural Sc. DA				7.83	25.51	50.13
	Т	2202	2099	157	525	1029
				7.48	25.01	49.02
	М	5557	5136	560	1092	1704
				10.90	21.26	33.18
Dielem	F	9517	8973	1101	1734	2931
Biology				12.27	19.32	32.66
	Т	15074	14109	1661	2826	4635
				11.77	20.03	32.85
	M	1186	1034	299	422	101
				28.92	40.81	9.77
<b>Building Technology:</b>	F	127	114	39	42	11
Construction				34.21	36.84	9.65
	T	1313	1148	338	464	112
		4000	1000	29.44	40.42	9.76
	M	4888	4382	121	764 17.43	1631
	F	9145	8487	2.76 357	17.43	37.22 3082
Caribbean History	Ι΄	3173	U-101	4.21	20.45	36.31
	Т	14033	12869	478	2500	4713
	Ι΄		. 2003	3.71	19.43	36.62
Chemistry	М	4684	4334	185	683	1674
				4.27	15.76	38.62
	F	6382	6055	270	990	2234
				4.46	16.35	36.90
	Т	11066	10389	455	1673	3908
				4.38	16.10	37.62

Table 3.27 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2005

		GEN	IERAL P	ROFICI	ENCY	
•	SEX		Cands Writing			
		Entry	Exam	ı	II	III
	М	147	128	0	34	59
				0.00	26.56	46.09
Clothing & Textiles	F	2068	1915	98	721	804
Clothing & Textiles				5.12	37.65	41.98
	Т	2215	2043	98	755	863
				4.80	36.96	42.24
	М	3215	2786	230	828	507
Electrical and	l _			8.26	29.72	18.20
Electronic	F	280	250	29	84	38
Technology	Ιт	2405	2020	11.60	33.60	15.20
o,	l '	3495	3036	259 8.53	912 30.04	545 17.95
	м	445	381	96	139	97
	'*'	773	301	25.20	36.48	25.46
<b>Electronic Document</b>	F	1546	1352	377	573	272
Preparation and	'	1340	1332	27.88	42.38	20.12
Management	۱_	4004	4700			_
-	Т	1991	1733	473	712	369
				27.29	41.08	21.29
	М	33689	31754	3872	5131	7615
				12.19	16.16	23.98
English (A)	F	55778	52928	9213	9853	13934
Lingillon (71)				17.41	18.62	26.33
	Т	89467	84682	13085	14984	21549
				15.45	17.69	25.45
	М	6391	6081	705	1431	1273
				11.59	23.53	20.93
E!' - (D)	F	13579	13204	2818	3618	2635
English (B)				21.34	27.40	19.96
	lτ	19970	19285	3523	5049	3908
	-		10200	18.27	26.18	20.26
	м	1060	982	43	317	429
Food & Nutrition		1000	302	4.38	32.28	43.69
	l F	6549	6244	4.30	2583	2416
	'	0545	0244			
	Т	7609	7226	6.76 465	41.37	38.69 2845
	'	7609	1220		2900	
				6.44	40.13	39.37

Table 3.27 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2005

SEX   Subject   Entry   Exam   I			GEN	IERAL P	ROFICI	ENCY	
Entry   Exam	•		Subject				
French    M   906   863   64   186   286   7.42   21.55   33.14   7.42   21.55   33.14   7.42   21.55   33.14   7.42   21.55   33.15   7.42   21.55   33.15   7.42   21.55   33.15   7.42   21.55   33.15   7.42   21.55   33.15   7.42   30.93   31.57   7.42   30.93   31.57   7.42   30.93   31.57   7.42   30.93   31.57   7.42   30.93   31.57   30.94   30.95		SEX		_			
French  Trench  Trench  Trench  Trench  Trench  Trench  Trench  Trench  French  French  French  French  French  French  French  Trench  Mrence  French  French							
French  F		M	906	863			
T   3160   3058   342   865   979   11.18   28.29   32.01   32.52   17.65   38.48   3.99   19.40   34.60   3.09   43.30   18.57   36.44   3.30   18.57   36.44   3.30   18.57   36.44   3.30   3.99   19.40   34.60   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.99   43.64   39.19   3.99   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   37.65   37.47   37.65   37.47   37.65   37.47   37.65		l _					
T   3160   3058   342   865   979   11.18   28.29   32.01   32.52   17.65   38.48   3.99   19.40   34.60   3.99   19.40   34.60   3.99   19.40   34.60   3.30   18.57   36.44   3.30   18.57   36.44   3.30   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   37.65   3.39   43.64   39.19   37.65   3.39   37.65   37.	French	F	2254	2195			
M   6789   6226   157   1099   2396   2.52   17.65   38.48   2.52   17.65   38.48   2.52   17.65   38.48   2.52   17.65   38.48   2.52   17.65   38.48   3.99   19.40   34.60   3.30   18.57   36.44   36.40							
Geography    F   7345   6913   276   1341   2392   3.99   19.40   34.60   4788   3.30   18.57   36.44   39.19   33.99   19.40   34.60   33.99   43.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   34.64   39.19   36.62   37.47   371   37		T	3160	3058			
Geography    F   7345   6913   276   1341   2392   3.99   19.40   34.60   3.30   18.57   36.44   3.30   18.57   36.44   3.30   18.57   36.44   3.39   43.64   39.19   3.39   43.64   39.19   43.60   3.39   43.64   39.19   43.60   3.39   43.64   39.19   43.60   3.39   43.64   39.19   43.60   3.39   43.64   39.19   43.60   37.47   4515   274   2091   1700   6.07   46.31   37.65   37.							
Geography    F		М	6789	6226			
T					2.52		38.48
T 14134 13139 433 2440 4788 3.30 18.57 36.44    M	Geography	F	7345	6913			
M   508   472   16   206   185   3.39   43.64   39.19   43.64   39.19   43.64   39.19   43.64   39.19   46.62   37.47   4515   274   2091   1700   6.07   46.31   37.65   46.62   37.47   4515   274   2091   1700   6.07   46.31   37.65   37.65   46.27   46.31   37.65   46.31   46.22   46.31   37.65   46.31   46.31   37.65   46.31   46.31   37.65   46.31   46.31   46.31   37.65   46.31	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
Home Econ.    F   4263   4043   258   1885   1515     Management		Т	14134	13139			
Home Econ. Management  F			500	470			
Home Econ. Management  F		IVI	508	4/2			
Management         T         4771         4515         274         2091         1700           Human and Social Biology         F         6276         5439         122         601         1431           M         321         269         46         79         77           17.10         29.37         28.62           Information Technology         F         441         371         76         127         102           T         762         640         122         206         179           19.06         32.19         27.97           Integrated Science SA         F         11743         10754         379         2896         5250           T         19763         17797         659         5062         8518	Hama Faan	_ ا	4000	40.40			
T 4771 4515 274 2091 1700 6.07 46.31 37.65    M 1967 1704 48 208 389		-	4263	4043			
Human and Social F 6276 5439 122 601 1431 Biology T 8243 7143 170 809 1820 2.38 11.33 25.48    M 321 269 46 79 77 17.10 29.37 28.62 Information F 441 371 76 127 102 20.49 34.23 27.49 T 762 640 122 206 179 19.06 32.19 27.97	wanagement	۱.	4774	<i>1</i> 515			
Human and Social F 6276 5439 122 601 1431 Biology T 8243 7143 170 809 1820 2.38 11.33 25.48 M 321 269 46 79 77 17.10 29.37 28.62 Information F 441 371 76 127 102 20.49 34.23 27.49 T 762 640 122 206 179 19.06 32.19 27.97 M 8020 7043 280 2166 3268 3.98 30.75 46.40 Integrated Science SA F 11743 10754 379 2896 5250 3.52 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518		l '	4//1	4515			
Human and Social Biology  T 8243 7143 170 809 1820 2.38 11.33 25.48  M 321 269 46 79 77 17.10 29.37 28.62 17.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29.10 29		N/I	4067	1704			
Human and Social Biology		IVI	1967	1704			
Biology  T 8243 7143 170 809 1820 2.38 11.33 25.48  M 321 269 46 79 77 17.10 29.37 28.62  Information F 441 371 76 127 102 20.49 34.23 27.49  T 762 640 122 206 179 19.06 32.19 27.97  M 8020 7043 280 2166 3268 3.98 30.75 46.40 3.98 30.75 46.40 122 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518	Human and Social	_	6276	5420			
T 8243 7143 170 809 1820 2.38 11.33 25.48  M 321 269 46 79 77 17.10 29.37 28.62 17.10 29.37 28.62 20.49 34.23 27.49  T 762 640 122 206 179 19.06 32.19 27.97  M 8020 7043 280 2166 3268 3.98 30.75 46.40 3.98 30.75 46.40 122 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518		١.	0270	3439			
M   321   269   46   79   77   17.10   29.37   28.62   17.10   29.37   28.62   20.49   34.23   27.49   20.49   34.23   27.49   20.49   34.23   27.49   20.65   20.49   32.19   27.97   27.97   28.62   20.65   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   26.93   27.97   28.62   27.97   27.97   28.62   27.97   27.97   28.62   27.97   27.97   28.62	Diology	l _	8243	71/13			
Information Technology F			0243	7143			
Information Technology F		м	321	269	46	79	77
Technology  T 762 640 122 206 179 19.06 32.19 27.97  M 8020 7043 280 2166 3268 3.98 30.75 46.40 3.52 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518					17.10	29.37	28.62
T 762 640 122 206 179 19.06 32.19 27.97  M 8020 7043 280 2166 3268 3.98 30.75 46.40 379 2896 5250 3.52 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518	Information	F	441	371	76	127	102
Integrated Science SA F 11743 10754 379 2896 5250 3.52 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518	Technology				20.49	34.23	27.49
Integrated Science SA F 11743 10754 379 2896 5250 3.52 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518		Т	762	640	122	206	179
Integrated Science SA F 11743 10754 379 2896 5250 3.52 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518						32.19	
Integrated Science SA F 11743 10754 379 2896 5250 3.52 26.93 48.82 T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518		M	8020	7043	280	2166	3268
T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518					3.98		46.40
T 19763 17797 659 5062 8518	Integrated Science SA	F	11743	10754	379	2896	5250
					3.52	26.93	48.82
		Т	19763	17797	659	5062	8518
0 2 25111 11100					3.70	28.44	47.86

Table 3.27 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2005

		GEN	IERAL P	ROFICI	ENCY	
•	CEY	Subject	Cands			
	SEX	Entry	Writing			
	H		Exam	1		
	M	32202	29254	2277	3759	6248
	۱_	E 4004	40270	7.78	12.85 5544	21.36
Mathematics	F	54364	49370	3178 6.44	11.23	10993 22.27
	Ιт.	86566	78624	5455	9303	17241
	Ι'	00300	70024	6.94	11.83	21.93
	М	1707	1339	167	289	234
				12.47	21.58	17.48
Mech. Eng	l F	80	64	7	10	12
Technology				10.94	15.63	18.75
,	lτ	1787	1403	174	299	246
	-			12.40	21.31	17.53
	М	194	126	10	34	53
			1	7.94	26.98	42.06
	F	237	180	19	64	63
Music				10.56	35.56	35.00
	Т	431	306	29	98	116
				9.48	32.03	37.91
	М	4344	3644	423	1019	1596
				11.61	27.96	43.80
Office Dress dures	F	13611	11926	1926	3735	4581
Office Procedures				16.15	31.32	38.41
	Т	17955	15570	2349	4754	6177
				15.09	30.53	39.67
	М	339	243	31	99	89
				12.76	40.74	36.63
Physical Education	F	213	170	23	55	77
and Sports	l_			13.53	32.35	45.29
	T	552	413	54	154	166
	- NA		5000	13.08	37.29	40.19
	M	5575	5000	703 14.06	1304 26.08	875 17.50
	F	4390	4209	780	1171	779
Physics	-	+390	4209	18.53	27.82	18.51
	lτ	9965	9209	1483	2475	1654
		3000	3200	16.10	26.88	17.96
	М	9156	7580	855	1587	2568
	1			11.28	20.94	33.88
Principles of	F	21897	18883	2359	4044	6539
Accounts	1			12.49	21.42	34.63
	Т	31053	26463	3214	5631	9107
				12.15	21.28	34.41

Table 3.27 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2005

		GEN	IERAL P	ROFICI	ENCY	
•		Cubicot	Cands			
	SEX		Writing			
		Entry	Exam	ı	II	Ш
	М	12660	11043	851	3250	4081
				7.71	29.43	36.96
Principles of Business	F	26201	23655	2149	6250	8571
Filliciples of business				9.08	26.42	36.23
	T	38861	34698	3000	9500	12652
				8.65	27.38	36.46
	М	1063	940	67	328	329
				7.13	34.89	35.00
	F	1671	1516	233	601	418
Religious Education				15.37	39.64	27.57
	Т	2734	2456	300	929	747
				12.21	37.83	30.42
	м	15228	12973	1428	4005	5008
	'''	.0220	12010	11.01	30.87	38.60
	l F	27061	24244	4239	8001	8163
Social Studies	_	2.00.		17.48	33.00	33.67
	Т	42289	37217	5667	12006	13171
	١.	42203	3/21/			_
				15.23	32.26	35.39
	М	3831	3401	510	671	930
	l _			15.00	19.73	27.34
Spanish	F	9212	8578	1241	1670	2477
-				14.47	19.47	28.88
	T	13043	11979	1751	2341	3407
				14.62	19.54	28.44
	М	162	117	11	37	46
				9.40	31.62	39.32
Theatre Arts	F	363	318	31	133	111
	_	FOF	425	9.75	41.82	34.91
	Т	525	435	42	170	157
				9.66	39.08	36.09

Table 3.27 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2005

		GEN	IERAL P	ROFICI	ENCY	
•	SEX		Cands Writing			
		Entry	Exam	ı	II	III
	M	7355	5908	458	1285	1528
				7.75	21.75	25.86
Technical Drawing	F	1080	899	97	258	212
reclinical Drawing				10.79	28.70	23.58
	Т	8435	6807	555	1543	1740
				8.15	22.67	25.56
	M	305	270	16	67	71
Toma consisting as				5.93	24.81	26.30
	F	2202	1981	159	521	463
Typewriting				8.03	26.30	23.37
	Т	2507	2251	175	588	534
				7.77	26.12	23.72
	М	2952	2162	47	282	1065
				2.17	13.04	49.26
Visual Arts	F	2651	2140	29	297	1018
VISUAI AILS				1.36	13.88	47.57
	Т	5603	4302	76	579	2083
				1.77	13.46	48.42
	M	2127	1750	39	428	189
				2.23	24.46	10.80
<b>Building Technology:</b>	F	142	108	0	23	7
Woods				0.00	21.30	6.48
	Т	2269	1858	39	451	196
				2.10	24.27	10.55

Table 3.28: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2006

		G	ENERAL PR	ROFICIENC	Y	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands			
		Entry	Writing Exam	I	II	III
	М	1395	1288	87	381	486
				6.75	29.58	37.73
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1612	1531	139	441	597
Crops & Soils				9.08	28.80	38.99
	Т	3007	2819	226	822	1083
	М	963	902	8.02 70	29.16 323	38.42
	IVI	963	902	70 7.76	35.81	36.92
Agricultural Sc. SA -	F	1142	1053	102	455	360
Animal Science				9.69	43.21	34.19
	Т	2105	1955	172	778	693
				8.80	39.80	35.45
	М	937	885	89	224	422
				10.06	25.31	47.68
Agricultural Sc. DA	F	1232	1194	98	318	628
Agricultural Sc. DA				8.21	26.63	52.60
	Т	2169	2079	187	542	1050
				8.99	26.07	50.51
	М	5473	5101	559	1298	1809
				10.96	25.45	35.46
Biology	F	9159	8695	1140	2133	3022
o,	_	4.4000	40700	13.11	24.53	34.76
	Т	14632	13796	1699 12.32	3431 24.87	4831 35.02
	М	1177	1076	247	429	113
	IVI	1177	1076	22.96	39.87	10.50
Building Technology:	F	164	149	22.90	54	10.30
Construction		104	145	16.78	36.24	11.41
	т	1341	1225	272	483	130
	-			22.20	39.43	10.61
	М	4969	4404	212	1067	1666
				4.81	24.23	37.83
Caribbean History	F	8884	8299	765	2248	2835
	_	400.00	4	9.22	27.09	34.16
	Т	13853	12703	977	3315	4501
				7.69	26.10	35.43

Table 3.28 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2006

		G	ENERAL PR	ROFICIENC	Y	
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands Writing			
		Entry	Exam	1	II	Ш
	М	4651	4247	224	717	1690
				5.27	16.88	39.79
Chemistry	F	6558	6128	391	1093	2382
,				6.38	17.84	38.87
	Т	11209	10375	615	1810	4072
				5.93	17.45	39.25
	M	144	123	0	51	57
				0.00	41.46	46.34
Clothing & Textiles	F	2178	2049	174	964	677
Glouining at Toxuloo				8.49	47.05	33.04
	Т	2322	2172	174	1015	734
				8.01	46.73	33.79
	M	3280	2877	67	627	581
Electrical and				2.33	21.79	20.19
Electronic	F	287	264	9	66	38
Technology				3.41	25.00	14.39
0,	Т	3567	3141	76	693	619
				2.42	22.06	19.71
	М	1066	955	495	330	107
Electronic Document	_			51.83	34.55	11.20
Preparation and	F	3117	2844	1559	944	257
Management	_			54.82	33.19	9.04
_	Т	4183	3799	2054	1274	364
				54.07	33.54	9.58
	M	33958	31857	2788	4365	7099
				8.75	13.70	22.28
English (A)	F	54503	51490	6812	8447	12964
Eligion (A)				13.23	16.41	25.18
	Т	88461	83347	9600	12812	20063
				11.52	15.37	24.07
	М	6533	6247	218	981	928
				3.49	15.70	14.86
English (B)	F	13526	13174	1173	3180	2143
g.io.i ( <i>D)</i>				8.90	24.14	16.27
	Т	20059	19421	1391	4161	3071
				7.16	21.43	15.81

Table 3.28 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2006

SUBJECT   SEX   Subject Entry   Cands Writing Exam   I			G	ENERAL PR	ROFICIENC	Y	
French    Food & Nutrition   F   7088   6774   302   2645   2809   4.46   39.05   41.47	SUBJECT	SEX					
French  F			Entry	_	I	II	111
Food & Nutrition  F 7088 6774 302 2645 2809 4.46 33.05 41.47 T 8268 7855 317 2967 3314 4.04 37.77 42.19  M 947 900 102 255 305 11.33 28.33 33.89 French  F 2588 2507 407 785 800 16.23 31.31 31.91 T 3535 3407 509 1040 1105 14.94 30.53 32.43  M 7067 6401 83 819 2453 1.30 12.79 38.35 T 13863 12769 204 1819 4768 1.60 14.25 37.34  Home Econ. F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335 Management  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333 Human and Social Biology  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333 F 1109 34.50 F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014 Biology  M 425 345 18 90 119 F 116050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30 Information F 473 384 60 124 120 Information F 473 384 60 124 239		М	1180	1081	15	322	505
French  T  8268  T  8267  T  8268  T  8267  T  8268  T  8					1.39	29.79	46.72
T 8268 7855 317 2967 3314  M 947 900 102 255 305	Food & Nutrition	F	7088	6774	302	2645	2809
French    M   947   900   102   255   305     11.33   28.33   33.89     T   2588   2507   407   785   800     16.23   31.31   31.91     T   3535   3407   509   1040   1105     14.94   30.53   32.43     M   7067   6401   83   819   2453     1.30   12.79   38.32     1.30   12.79   38.32     1.90   15.70   36.35     T   13863   12769   204   1819   4768     1.60   14.25   37.34     M   578   519   14   209   227     2.70   40.27   43.74     Home Econ.   F   4315   4075   332   2028   1335     Management	Tood a ridiiiioii				4.46	39.05	41.47
French    M		Т	8268	7855	317	2967	3314
French  F					4.04	37.77	42.19
French  F		М	947	900	102	255	305
French  T 3535 3407 509 1040 1105 14.94 30.53 32.43  M 7067 6401 83 819 2453 1.30 12.79 38.32  Geography F 6796 6368 121 1000 2315 1.90 15.70 36.35  T 13863 12769 204 1819 4768 1.60 14.25 37.34  Home Econ. F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335 Management T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562 7.53 48.69 34.00  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333  Human and Social F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014 Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49  Information F 473 384 60 124 120 Technology T 898 729 78 214 239					11.33	28.33	33.89
T   3535   3407   509   1040   1105	French	F	2588	2507	407	785	800
M	riench				16.23	31.31	31.91
Geography  F 6796 6368 121 1000 2315 T 13863 12769 204 1819 4768 T 13863 12769 204 1819 4768  M 578 519 14 209 227 2.70 40.27 43.74  Home Econ. F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335 Management T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562 T.53 48.69 34.00  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333  Human and Social Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49  Information F 473 384 60 124 120 Technology T 898 729 78 214 239		Т	3535	3407	509	1040	1105
Geography  F 6796 6368 121 1000 2315 1.90 15.70 36.35 T 13863 12769 204 1819 4768 1.60 14.25 37.34  M 578 519 14 209 227 2.70 40.27 43.74  Home Econ. F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335 Management T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562 7.53 48.69 34.00  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333 1.11 10.93 34.52  Human and Social Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49  Information F 473 384 60 124 120 Technology T 898 729 78 214 239					14.94	30.53	32.43
Geography  F 6796 6368 121 1000 2315 1.90 15.70 36.35 T 13863 12769 204 1819 4768 1.60 14.25 37.34  M 578 519 14 209 227 2.70 40.27 43.74  Home Econ. F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335 Management T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562 7.53 48.69 34.00  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333		М	7067	6401	83	819	2453
T   13863   12769   204   1819   4768   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.60   14.25   37.34   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.70   1.35   1.28   12.39   37.30   1.28   12.39   37.30   1.28					1.30	12.79	38.32
T 13863 12769 204 1819 4768 1.60 14.25 37.34    M 578 519 14 209 227 2.70 40.27 43.74    Home Econ. F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335 8.15 49.77 32.76    T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562 7.53 48.69 34.00    M 4323 3862 43 422 1333 1.11 10.93 34.52    Human and Social F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014    Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347    1.28 12.39 37.30    M 425 345 18 90 119    5.22 26.09 34.49    Information F 473 384 60 124 120    Technology T 898 729 78 214 239	Geography	F	6796	6368	121	1000	2315
M 578 519 14 209 227 2.70 40.27 43.74  Home Econ. F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335  Management T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562  7.53 48.69 34.00  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333  1.11 10.93 34.52  Human and Social F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014  Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347  1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119  5.22 26.09 34.49  Information F 473 384 60 124 120  Technology T 898 729 78 214 239	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
M   578   519   14   209   227		Т	13863	12769	_		
Home Econ.    F   4315   4075   332   2028   1335     8.15   49.77   32.76     T   4893   4594   346   2237   1562     T   53   48.69   34.00     M   4323   3862   43   422   1333     Human and Social   F   11727   10475   140   1354   4014     Biology   T   16050   14337   183   1776   5347     T   16050   14337   183   1776   5347     T   128   12.39   37.30     M   425   345   18   90   119     5.22   26.09   34.49     Information   F   473   384   60   124   120     Technology   T   898   729   78   214   239     T   898   729   78   214   239				= 10			
Home Econ. Management  F 4315 4075 332 2028 1335 8.15 49.77 32.76 T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562 7.53 48.69 34.00  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333 1.11 10.93 34.52 Human and Social Biology  T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49 Information Technology  T 898 729 78 214 239		M	5/8	519			
Management         8.15         49.77         32.76           T         4893         4594         346         2237         1562           7.53         48.69         34.00           M         4323         3862         43         422         1333           1.11         10.93         34.52           Human and Social Biology         F         11727         10475         140         1354         4014           1.34         12.93         38.32         1776         5347         1.28         12.39         37.30           M         425         345         18         90         119           5.22         26.09         34.49           Information         F         473         384         60         124         120           Technology         T         898         729         78         214         239	Home Econ	F	4315	4075		_	-
T 4893 4594 346 2237 1562 7.53 48.69 34.00  M 4323 3862 43 422 1333 1.11 10.93 34.52  Human and Social F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014 Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49  Information F 473 384 60 124 120 Technology T 898 729 78 214 239					8.15	49.77	32.76
Human and Social F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014 Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30	J	Т	4893	4594	346	2237	1562
Human and Social F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014 Biology T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30 M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49 Information F 473 384 60 124 120 15.63 32.29 31.25 T 898 729 78 214 239					7.53	48.69	34.00
Human and Social F 11727 10475 140 1354 4014 1.34 12.93 38.32 T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30 M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49 Information F 473 384 60 124 120 15.63 32.29 31.25 T 898 729 78 214 239		М	4323	3862	43	422	1333
Biology  T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 1					1.11	10.93	34.52
T 16050 14337 183 1776 5347 1.28 12.39 37.30  M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49 15.63 32.29 31.25 T 898 729 78 214 239		F	11727	10475	140	1354	4014
M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49 Information F 473 384 60 124 120 Technology T 898 729 78 214 239	Biology						
M 425 345 18 90 119 5.22 26.09 34.49 Information F 473 384 60 124 120 Technology T 898 729 78 214 239		Т	16050	14337			
Second		3.0	405	0.45	_		
Information F 473 384 60 124 120 15.63 32.29 31.25 T 898 729 78 214 239		l IVI	425	345	_		_
Technology 15.63 32.29 31.25 T 898 729 78 214 239		_	472	294	-		-
T 898 729 78 214 239			4/3	304			_
		т	898	729			
1 1 1		_			_		

Table 3.28 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2006

		G	ENERAL PR	OFICIENC	Y	
SUBJECT	SEX Subject		Cands			
CODUCOT	SEX	Entry	Writing			
		,	Exam	I	II	III
	M	8396	7221	211	2000	3336
				2.92	27.70	46.20
Into averted Colones CA	F	11847	10776	370	2902	5074
Integrated Science SA				3.43	26.93	47.09
	Т	20243	17997	581	4902	8410
				3.23	27.24	46.73
	М	32492	29544	2018	3155	6067
				6.83	10.68	20.54
	F	54037	49153	2704	4267	9733
Mathematics	-			5.50	8.68	19.80
	Т	86529	78697	4722	7422	15800
				6.00	9.43	20.08
	М	1699	1383	60	237	416
		1000	.000	4.34	17.14	30.08
Mech. Eng	F	83	74	2	11	27
Technology				2.70	14.86	36.49
0,	Т	1782	1457	62	248	443
				4.26	17.02	30.40
	М	229	156	16	24	57
				10.26	15.38	36.54
	F	282	210	18	53	86
Music				8.57	25.24	40.95
	т	511	366	34	77	143
	-			9.29	21.04	39.07
	М	4583	3866	417	1174	1679
		.000	5555	10.79	30.37	43.43
	F	13446	11820	1655	3817	4867
Office Administration	•	13440	11020	14.00	32.29	41.18
	т	18029	15686	2072	4991	6546
		10023	10000	13.21	31.82	41.73
	М	717	606	283	226	81
				46.70	37.29	13.37
Physical Education	F	445	382	126	137	80
and Sports				32.98	35.86	20.94
una oponio	Т	1162	988	409	363	161
				41.40	36.74	16.30
	М	5865	5196	619	1266	874
		0000	0.50	11.91	24.36	16.82
	F	4468	4200	691	1069	729
Physics		4408	4200			
	-	10222	9396	16.45 1310	25.45	17.36
	Т	10333	9396		2335	1603
				13.94	24.85	17.06

Table 3.28 Cont'd: Analysis of Performance of the CSEC Regional Candidate Population in Individual Subjects as a Whole and by Gender: May/June 2006

	GENERAL PROFICIENCY									
SUBJECT	SEX	Subject	Cands Writing							
		Entry	Exam	ı	II	III				
	М	9379	7719	853	1381	2628				
				11.05	17.89	34.05				
Principles of	F	20831	18023	2198	3740	6147				
Accounts				12.20	20.75	34.11				
	Т	30210	25742	3051	5121	8775				
		40000	44055	11.85	19.89	34.09				
	M	13022	11355	443	2632	4615				
				3.90	23.18	40.64				
Principles of Business	F	26108	23522	1086	5335	9025				
				4.62	22.68	38.37				
	ı	39130	34877	1529 4.38	7967	13640 39.11				
	М	1241	1063	4.36 55	22.84 399	351				
	141	1241	1003	5.17	37.54	33.02				
	F	1891	1716	169	751	543				
Religious Education	-			9.85	43.76	31.64				
	T	3132	2779	224	1150	894				
				8.06	41.38	32.17				
	M	15997	13998	471	3025	6674				
				3.36	21.61	47.68				
Social Studies	F	28178	25872	1600	6817	11644				
Social Studies				6.18	26.35	45.01				
	Т	44175	39870	2071	9842	18318				
				5.19	24.69	45.94				
	M	3970	3572	772	868	948				
				21.61	24.30	26.54				
Cnaniah	F	9039	8406	1865	2110	2168				
Spanish				22.19	25.10	25.79				
	Т	13009	11978	2637	2978	3116				
				22.02	24.86	26.01				
	M	138	85	5	17	36				
				5.88	20.00	42.35				
	F	392	284	14	97	138				
Theatre Arts				4.93	34.15	48.59				
	Т	530	369	19	114	174				
	·			5.15	30.89	47.15				
	М	7190	5834	663	1852	1625				
		7 130	3034	11.36	31.74	27.85				
	F	1075	928	150	339	243				
Technical Drawing	•	1075	320	16.16	36.53	26.19				
	Т	8265	6762	813	2191	1868				
				12.02	32.40	27.62				
		l								

## E13: Number of Candidates Sitting CXC Basic Proficiency Examination for Secondary Schools and Grades Attained

#### **Concept and Definition**

States as follows: The Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) is a regional examination body High school students throughout the Caribbean being tested at a universal level on various subject areas

by the Caribbean Examination Council (CXC), a regional examination body targeting students between the ages of 15 to 17.

Grades Attained: These ranges from grades 1 (distinction) to 5, with grade 1 being the highest. Grades 1 to 3 are considered a pass while grades 4 to 5 mean failure.

Note: The CSEC Structure changed in 1998, reporting from grades one to six, with grades one to four being accepted for employment and grades one to three being the entry requirement for the Tertiary Level. Prior to 1998, CSEC reported only from grades one to five, with grades one to three being accepted for employment and grades one and two being the entry requirement for the Tertiary Level.

**Method of Computation** 

This Indicator is collected as the number of persons enrolled and those who sit the examination in schools, sit it privately which is

based on administrative records.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

This indicator ensures that the teenage population or young adults throughout the Caribbean have a basic secondary school education to prepare them for the future. Having passes at the CXC level allows teenagers to become employed and to further their education at the tertiary level. At most universities throughout the Caribbean, having at least 5 passes at the CXC is an entrance requirement.

**Data Assessment** 

### Appendix 1

Table 3.1 (A) Educational Classifications Used In Report

MAJOR EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS (ISCED - 1997)	Description	COUNTRIES NOT CONFORMING TO GROUPS	EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS USED/ COMMENTS
No Schooling	Less than one year of schooling	All Member States	No Education
Level 0 - Pre-Primary Education	Education preceeding the first level	Antigua and Barbuda  The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Trinidad and Tobago; Anguilla, Turks and Caicos Islands Turks and Caicos Islands	Pre-School; Kindergarden Included in the category "No Education" Nursery
Level 1 - Primary Education	First stage of basic education		
Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education	Second stage of basic education	Bermuda	High School-RSA/BSSC; GCE 'O' Level
Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education	Upper Secondary Education		
Level 4 - Post Secondary	Non-Tertiary Education	Antigua and Barbuda Bermuda Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	Pre-University Diploma - Technical; Vocational; Associate Without having a degree/diploma Pre-University
Level 5 - First Stage of Tertiary Education	Not leading directly to an advanced research qualification	Bermuda	Diploma - Technical; Vocational; Associate
Level 6 - Second Stage of Tertiary Education	Leading to an advanced research qualification	Bermuda Belize Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Dominica; Montserrat; Anguilla; Turks and Caicos Islands	University Degree-Bachelors; Masters; Doctorate With Degree, Diploma Other
Not Stated			

## CHAPTER 4

# WORK

#### WE1: ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, 1998 - 2005

PH

#### **Concept and Definition**

The Economically Active Population comprises all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by

the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA), during a specified reference period. (*ILO* 1982, 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians)

The Economically Active Population is also referred to as the following: "usually active" or "currently active" or "the labour force". The Economically Inactive Population on the other hand refers to the proportion of the population not in the labour force.

**Note:** The "Not Stated" category (Table 1.1) refers to those cases where it could not be determined whether a person should be placed in the Economically Active or Inactive Population.

#### **Method of Computation**

The Economically Active Population is equal to those persons who are employed plus the unemployed during the specified reference period.

#### **Indicator Relevance**

The Labour Force can be used to determine the size and composition of a country's human resources that are available for the production of goods and services and in making projections of

potential labour availability and requirements as well as labour force participation of the population in the future. It is therefore a key factor in the pursuance and achievement of economic growth of a country. The data gathered under this theme can be used in formulating policies relating to employment and training needs as well as social security systems. Labour force participation is to some extent dependent on the opportunities for employment that exist and the wages and salaries that are offered. This indicator is useful in assessing job creation and for the identification of employment opportunities as well as in determining the areas of skills that are required relative to the Human Resource Development strategies at the individual or country level.

The economically active population is compared to the total population for the derivation of various rates and measures of economic activity such as the crude participation rate, or, more specifically, to the population above the age prescribed for the measurement of the economically active population.

**Data Assessment** 

At the national level there are differences with regard to the concept of the economically active population (see **Appendix 1**).

Similarly there are differences in the activity status of the unemployed and employed based on the extended definition used by some countries to measure the unemployed. For example there are differences in age groups across countries for inclusion in the labour force. There are also

data quality issues depending on the source of the data, a survey versus a census. There is generally greater confidence in the quality of data derived from the regular labour force surveys than for the censuses. In Table 1.1 the *Not Stated* category is omitted.

**Gender Dimension** 

Access to economic resources by women and men is reflected in their participation in the workforce, the types of jobs they have,

their working hours, the pay they receive and related social security. It has been observed that although the entry of women into the labour force has been increasing, their participation rates are still lower than that of men. An area of concern is the issue of access to education and training of women and men and the implications for economic activity. Also it is noted that although women are primarily engaged in the care of family dependents, household/home-based work, part-time jobs, self employment and working in micro-enterprises, some of these activities may not be reflected in economic activity.

The level of education and qualification of women and men can also be correlated with the actual employment levels by occupation and industry, to gauge if there are any differentials among women and men.

**Data Sources** 

Please refer to **Appendix 3** for the sources of data on the economically active population of Member States and Associate Members.

**Evaluation** 

**Tables 4.1** and **4.1(a)** present the total population 15 years and over for the 2000 Round of Censuses in Member States<sup>11</sup>. The total economically active population for the fourteen Member States shown, amounted to

1.07 million women and 1.55 million men with a percentage composition of 41 per cent women to 59 per cent men. The total economically active population of the three Associate Members was 26.1 thousand women and 29.2 thousand men. More men are economically active than women in all the Member States. with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda where the percentages of women and men are equal. On the other hand 67 per cent of the Economically Inactive Population was women and 33 per cent was men for Member States and Associate Members. Therefore for the 2000 Round the bias towards men in being economically active was reflected in the data.

In looking at the composition of the Labour Force in these Member States (Table 4.1a), the smallest gaps between women and men that are economically active were observed in the case of The Bahamas and Barbados (Women at 48 per cent and Men at 52 per cent) while the largest gaps was observed in Guyana (Women at 31 per cent and Men at 69 per cent) where more than twice as many men were in the labour force than women. Noticeable differences were noted in the cases of Belize (Women at 35 per cent and Men at 65 per cent) while for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago the composition of men exceed that of women by 26 per cent (Women at 37 per cent and Men at 63 per cent).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> For Jamaica and The Bahamas data from the Labour Force Surveys are presented.

Table 4.1 Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 2000 Round of Census

MEMBER STATES	Total	Populatio	•	Econ	omically A Population	ctive	Econor	mically In	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG 2001	24,810	21,000	45,810	16,432	16,665	33,097	7,940	4,092	12,032
<b>BS</b> 200°	113,700	104,800	218,500	79,870	84,805	164,675	33,810	20,145	53,955
BB 2000	103,150	92,259	195,409	62,047	68,487	130,534	37,774	20,115	57,889
BZ 2000	71,105	71,431	142,536	31,797	57,822	89,619	39,308	13,609	52,917
DM 2001	24,027	24,260	48,287	10,832	17,033	27,865	13,195	7,227	20,422
GD 2001	29,412	28,918	58,330	14,256	20,846	35,102	15,156	8,072	23,228
GY 2002	243,696	240,341	484,037	83,073	188,653	271,726	160,623	51,688	212,311
<b>JM</b> 2001	894,450	852,650	1,747,100	486,700	618,100	1,104,800	407,750	234,550	642,300
MS 2001	1,560	1,875	3,435	861	1,146	2,007	698	727	1,425
KN 2001	16,682	16,213	32,895	10,644	12,391	23,035	5,679	3,178	8,857
LC 2001	56,637	53,295	109,932	29,735	39,592	69,327	26,724	13,202	39,926
VC 2001	36,569	37,109	73,678	16,276	27,503	43,779	20,293	9,606	29,899
SR 2004	154,179	154,836	309,014	63,485	109,627	173,111	84,168	39,166	123,334
TT 2000	417,699	411,957	829,656	170,210	288,189	458,399	243,376	119,139	362,515
TOTAL MEMBER STATES	2,185,372	2,109,030	4,294,402	1,069,739	1,547,058	2,616,797	1,099,315	543,165	1,642,480
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI 2001	4,182	4,015	8,197	2,827	3,222	6,049	1,355	793	2,148
BM 2000	26,311	23,901	50,212	18,321	19,657	37,978	7,990	4,244	12,234
TC 2001	7,033	7,160	14,193	4,946	6,329	11,275	2,087	831	2,918
TOTAL ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	37,526	35,076	72,602	26,094	29,208	55,302	11,432	5,868	17,300
TOTAL MEMBER STATES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		2,144,106	4,367,004	1,095,833	1,576,266	2,672,099	1,110,747	549,033	1,659,780

Notes: For some countries the components do not add up to the Total Population 15+ due to the omission of the "Not Stated" category.

The Bahamas' and Jamaica's data was sourced from Labour Force Surveys.

Table 4.1(a) Percentage Composition of the Total Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 2000 Round of Census

MEMBER	R STATES	Total	Populati	on 15+	Econo	Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	54	46	100	50	50	100	66	34	100	
BS	2001	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100	
ВВ	2000	53	47	100	48	52	100	65	35	100	
BZ	2000	50	50	100	35	65	100	74	26	100	
DM	2001	50	50	100	39	61	100	65	35	100	
GD	2001	50	50	100	41	59	100	65	35	100	
GY	2002	50	50	100	31	69	100	76	24	100	
JM	2001	51	49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100	
MS	2001	45	55	100	43	57	100	49	51	100	
KN	2001	51	49	100	46	54	100	64	36	100	
LC	2001	52	48	100	43	57	100	67	33	100	
VC	2001	50	50	100	37	63	100	68	32	100	
SR	2004	50	50	100	37	63	100	68	32	100	
TT	2000	50	50	100	37	63	100	67	33	100	
TOTAL MEM	BER STATES	51	49	100	41	59	100	67	33	100	
	E MEMBERS										
Al	2001	51	49	100	47	53	100	63	37	100	
ВМ	2000	52	48	100	48	52	100	65	35	100	
TC	2001	50	50	100	44	56	100	72	28	100	
	SSOCIATE IBERS	52	48	100	47	53	100	66	34	100	
AND AS	IBER STATES SOCIATE IBERS	51	49	100	41	59	100	67	33	100	

Table 4.2 Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year	Total	Populatio	on 15+		omically A			nically In opulation	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	24,810	21,000	45,810	16,432	16,665	33,097	7,940	4,092	12,032
BS										
	1998	105,214	99,943	205,157	55,310	56,060	111,370	49,904	43,883	93,787
	1999	107,306	102,167	209,473	75,440	82,200	157,640	31,866	19,967	51,833
	2001	113,700	104,800	218,500	79,870	84,805	164,675		19,995	53,825
	2002	115,900	106,700	222,600	82,005	85,975	167,980		20,725	54,620
	2003	118,300	108,900	227,200	85,875	87,920	173,795	32,425	20,980	53,405
	2004	120,600	110,700	231,300	86,055	90,275	176,330	34,545	20,425	54,970
ВВ										
	1998	7	96,700	204,600	1	71,700	138,600		25,000	65,900
	1999	108,500	97,400	205,900	66,800	72,900	139,700		24,300	65,800
	2000	103,150	92,259	195,409	62,047	68,487	130,534	37,774	20,115	57,889
	2001	110,100	98,700	208,800		75,000	145,300		23,800	63,500
BZ	2002	110,400	99,000	209,400	69,300	74,100	143,400	41,100	24,900	66,000
BZ	1998	75,695	71,310	147,005	30,670	56,035	86,705	45,025	15,275	60,300
	1996	· ·	71,310	150,355	30,870	58,990	89,210		15,275	61,145
	<b>2000</b>	70,330 <b>71,105</b>	74,023 <b>71,431</b>	142,536	30,220 <b>31,797</b>	<b>57,822</b>	89,619	39,308	13,609	<b>52,917</b>
	2000	80,452	78,798	159,250	32,286	62,146	94,432	48,166	16,652	64,818
	2001	83,784	80,568	164,352	30,862	63,310	94,172	52,922	17,258	70,180
DM	2002	00,704	00,000	104,002	00,002	00,010	J-1, 17 Z	02,022	17,200	70,100
Diii.	1999	24,958	25,980	50,938	13,604	19,624	33,228	11,354	6,356	17,710
	2001	24,027	24,260	48,287	10,832	17,033	27,865	13,195	7,227	20,422
GD		,	,	10,201	,	,		10,100	-,	,
	1998	32,443	30,621	63,064	17,844	23,171	41,015	14,599	7,450	22,049
	2001	29,412	28,918	58,330	14,256	20,846	35,102	15,156	8,072	23,228
GY										
	2002	243,696	240,341	484,037	83,073	188,653	271,726	160,623	51,688	212,311
JM										
	1998	*		1,727,326	514,700		1,128,700		219,996	598,626
	1999	899,986	841,027		498,900		1,115,600	401,086	224,327	625,413
	2000	862,767		1,730,391	493,700		1,108,900	-	252,424	621,491
	2001	907,700		1,754,900	486,700		1,104,800		229,100	650,100
	2002	942,750	895,500		540,250		1,208,600	· ·	227,150	629,650
	2003	947,350	899,550		524,500		1,187,000	422,850	237,050	659,900
	2004	952,900	904,967	1,857,867	531,333		1,194,800	421,567	241,500	663,067
	2005	956,500	908,200	1,864,700	529,150	661,900	1,191,050	427,350	246,300	673,650

Table 4.2 (a) Percentage Composition of the Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

					Econo	mically A	Active	Econor	nically Ir	nactive
Country	Year	Total F	Population	on 15+		opulatio			opulatio	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
,. <b>.</b>	2001	54	46	100	50	50	100	66	34	100
BS										
	1998	51	49	100	50	50	100	53	47	100
	1999	51	49	100	48	52	100	61	39	100
	2001	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100
	2002	52	48	100	49	51	100	62	38	100
	2003		48	100	49	51	100	61	39	100
	2004	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100
ВВ	4000	50	47	400	40	50	400	00	00	400
	1998		47	100	48	52	100	62	38	100
	1999		47 47	100	48	52 52	100	63	37	100
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b> 47	<b>100</b> 100	48	<b>52</b> 52	<b>100</b> 100	<b>65</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b> 100
	2001	53 53	47 47	100	48 48	52 52	100	63 62	37 38	100
BZ	2002	55	41	100	40	52	100	02	30	100
<b>52</b>	1998	51	49	100	35	65	100	75	25	100
	1999		49	100	34	66	100	75	25	100
	2000	50	50	100	35	<i>65</i>	100	74	26	100
	2001	51	49	100	34	66	100	74	26	100
	2002	51	49	100	33	67	100	75	25	100
DM										
	1999	49	51	100	41	59	100	64	36	100
	2001	50	50	100	39	61	100	65	35	100
GD										
	1998		49	100	44	56	100	66	34	100
	2001	50	50	100	41	59	100	65	35	100
GY										
184	2002	50	50	100	31	69	100	76	24	100
JM	1998	52	48	100	46	54	100	63	37	100
	1990		48	100	45	5 <del>4</del> 55	100	64	36	100
	2000		40 50	100	45 45	55	100	59	36 41	100
	2000	51	49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100
	2001		49	100	45	55	100	64	36	100
	2002		49	100	44	56	100	64	36	100
	2004		49	100	44	56	100	64	36	100
	2005		49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100

Table 4.2 Cont'd Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 - 2005

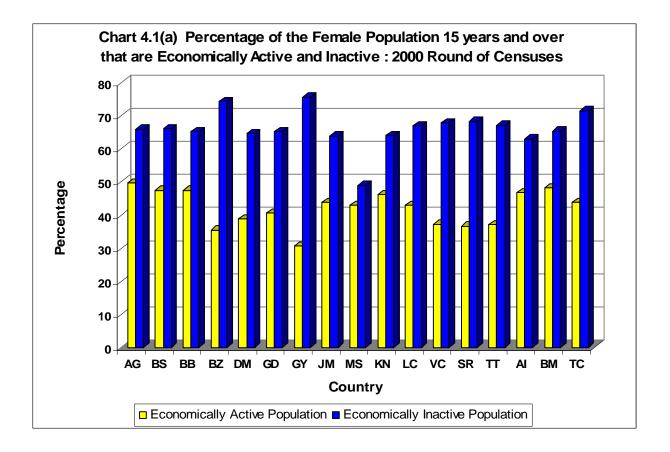
On other Wasse	Total	Populatio	n 15+		omically A			mically In	
Country Year					Population			opulation	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS									
200	1,560	1,875	3,435	861	1,146	2,007	698	727	1,425
KN									
200	16,682	16,213	32,895	10,644	12,391	23,035	5,679	3,178	8,857
LC									
199	54,795	51,040	105,835	32,580	39,350	71,930	22,215	11,690	33,905
199	56,500	49,035	105,535	35,175	37,895	73,070	21,325	11,140	32,465
200	57,475	53,235	110,710	35,900	40,105	76,005	21,575	13,130	34,705
200	56,637	53,295	109,932	29,735	39,592	69,327	26,724	13,202	39,926
200	59,785	54,320	114,105	34,700	38,815	73,515	25,085	15,505	40,590
200	60,957	58,573	119,530	38,037	44,035	82,072	22,920	14,538	37,458
200	59,950	57,241	117,191	36,572	42,220	78,792	23,378	15,021	38,399
VC									
200	36,569	37,109	73,678	16,276	27,503	43,779	20,293	9,606	29,899
SR									
2004	154,179	154,836	309,014	63,485	109,627	173,111	84,168	39,166	123,334
Π									
199	•	457,800	913,300	*	344,700	558,600	*	113,100	354,700
199	The state of the s	464,000	926,100		348,000	563,400	246,700	116,000	362,700
2000	1 '	411,957	829,656	170,210	288,189	458,399	243,376	119,139	362,515
200	•	471,200	941,700		352,100	568,500	*	119,100	373,200
200	The state of the s	478,200	961,500		356,600	586,000		121,600	375,500
200	•	490,000	970,300	237,900	365,200	603,100	242,400	124,800	367,200
200		485,500	975,700		371,100	629,500	-	114,400	346,200
200	495,700	484,800	980,500	261,700	371,000	632,700	234,000	113,800	347,800
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
Al									
200	4,182	4,015	8,197	2,827	3,222	6,049	1,355	793	2,148
ВМ						·			
199	25,822	23,584	49,406	17,568	17,755	35,323			
199	25,820	23,748	49,568	18,652	19,197	37,849			
2000	26,311	23,901	50,212	18,321	19,657	37,978	7,990	4,244	12,234
200	26,210	24,085	50,295	18,296	19,301	37,597			
200	26,233	23,811	50,044	18,404	19,411	37,815			
TC									
200	7,033	7,160	14,193	4,946	6,329	11,275	2,087	831	2,918

Table 4.2 (a) Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Population 15 Years and over of the Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

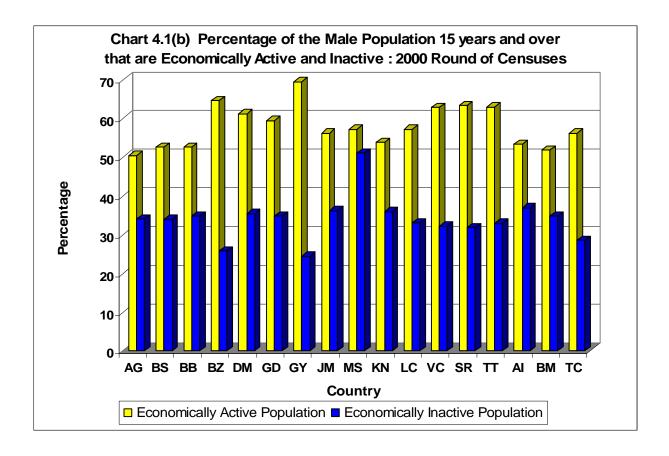
Country	Year	Total F	Populatio	on 15+		mically a			mically li opulatio	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
WIS	2001	45	55	100	43	57	100	49	51	100
KN						-			-	
	2001	51	49	100	46	54	100	64	36	100
LC										
	1998		48	100	45	55	100	66	34	100
	1999		46	100	48	52	100	66	34	100
	2000		48	100	47	53	100	62	38	100
	2001	52	48	100	43	57	100	67	33	100
	2002		48	100	47	53	100	62	38	100
	2003		49	100	46	54	100	61	39	100
	2004	51	49	100	46	54	100	61	39	100
VC	2001	50	50	100	37	63	100	68	32	100
SR					Ų.				<u> </u>	
	2004	50	50	100	37	63	100	68	32	100
TT										
	1998	50	50	100	38	62	100	68	32	100
	1999	50	50	100	38	62	100	68	32	100
	2000	50	50	100	37	63	100	67	33	100
	2001	50	50	100	38	62	100	68	32	100
	2002	50	50	100	39	61	100	68	32	100
	2003	50	50	100	39	61	100	66	34	100
	2004	50	50	100	41	59	100	67	33	100
	2005	51	49	100	41	59	100	67	33	100
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	51	49	100	47	53	100	63	37	100
ВМ										
	1998		48	100	50	50	100			
	1999	52	48	100	49	51	100			
	2000	52	48	100	48	52	100	65	35	100
	2001	52	48	100	49	51	100			
	2002	52	48	100	49	51	100			
тс										
	2001	50	50	100	44	56	100	72	28	100

Census Years are in **Bold Italics** 

**Source**: Based on Table 1.1(a)



PH



## WE2: COMPONENTS OF THE LABOUR FORCE: EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 1998 – 2005

PH

#### **Concept and Definition**

The Unemployed Labour Force is defined as all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work and were currently available for work and seeking work.

Unemployed persons must have taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self employment. A key indicator derived from the data is the unemployment rate.

(ILO, 1982 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians ICLS and International Labour Office, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-2002, Geneva, 2002).

The Employed Labour Force comprises all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

- paid employment:
- at work- persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;
- with a job but not at work- persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job.

#### **Method of Computation**

The total employed and unemployed are measured as defined above. Data for *Table 4.4* and *Table 4.5* were computed based on

**Appendix 1, Table 4.9A-** Unemployed Population.

In **Table 4.4** the unemployment rate by age group is calculated as follows:

Unemployment rate =	Number of Unemployed (x) in Age Group (i)	
		* 100
	<b>Total</b> Number of Economically Active Population	

The unemployment rate is the ratio of unemployed persons (numerator) in a specified age group to the total economically active population or labour force (denominator), expressed as a percentage. The age-specific unemployment rates is the unemployed persons of a specific age group to the economically active population or labour force of that same age group.

In **Table 4.5** the unemployment rate by age group is calculated as follows:

Unemployment rate =	Number of Unemployed (x) in Age Group (i)	
		>
100		
	Number of Economically Active Population (x) in Age Group (i)	

#### **Indicator Relevance**

The unemployment rate is probably the best-known labour market measure, together with the employment-to population ratio (KILM 2), it provides the broadest indicator of the labour market situation

in economies that collect information on the labour force. The unemployment rate is one of the indicators than can be used to gauge the performance of the economy. The overall unemployment rate for a country is a widely used measure of the degree of the under-utilization of its labour supply. Unemployment rates by specific groups, defined by age, sex, occupation or industry, are also useful in identifying groups of workers and sectors most vulnerable with regard to joblessness.

Another useful purpose served by the unemployment rate in an economy, when available on at least an annual basis, is the tracking of business cycles. When the unemployment rate is high, the economy may be in recession, economic conditions may be bad or the economy is unable to provide jobs for the available workers.

Internationally, the unemployment rate is frequently used to compare labour markets in different geopolitical regions of the world. To obtain a perspective on the possible consequence of differences in economic structures and policies, it may be useful to see, for example, how unemployment rates compare among countries in the region such as those built around tourism in contrast to those centered around agriculture and industry. This information is useful both at a particular point in time and for tracking changes over periods of time, such as over the course of economic cycles.

**Data Assessment**Appendix 2 contains information on the degree of harmonisation of the unemployed labour force in the Region. Limitations to comparability of this indicator are centered around the reference period used, differences in age-group and the data sources.

<sup>12</sup>Another factor leading to the exclusion of persons from the unemployment count concerns the criterion that workers be available for work during the short reference period. A short reference period tends to exclude those who would need to make personal arrangements before starting work, such as women who are often responsible for household affairs related to caring of children and elderly relatives. They would probably be excluded from the unemployed category. Various economies have acknowledged this coverage problem and have extended the "availability" period to two (or more) weeks following the reference period. Even then, women – more than men – tend to be excluded from unemployment, probably because this period is still not sufficiently long to compensate for constraints that are more likely to affect them.

Gender Dimension

The unemployment rate has often been higher for women than for men. Some of the possible reasons might be that women are more likely than men to exit and re-enter the labour force for family-related reasons; and there is a general "crowding" of women into fewer occupations than men so that women may find fewer opportunities for employment. Factors outside the labour market such as access to education and

<sup>12</sup> http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/eeo/download/kilm08.pdf

training, may also negatively affect the ability of women to find employment. Due to economic forces and labour market practices some occupations tend to be affected more than others.

**Data Sources** 

Please refer to **Appendix 3** for the sources of data on the unemployed population of Member States and Associate Members.

**Evaluation** Table 4.4 and 4.5 show the trends in unemployment rates by broad age groups for the period 1998-2004. Data for this period was available for only Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Data for 1998-2001/2002 was available for The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize and Jamaica. Generally unemployment rates for women exceeded that for men for all Member States where data was available for the period 1998-2004. Exceptions to this trend were observed in the data sourced from the census for Dominica 2001 (Women at 9.5 per cent and Men at 11.9 per cent), St. Kitts and Nevis (Women at 2.2 per cent and Men at 3.6 per cent) and Bermuda (Women at 3.7 per cent and Men at 4.2 per cent).

During the period 1998-2002, unemployment rates declined in five (5) countries, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago for both women and men. The greatest drop in the rates amongst the women was observed in the case of Dominica (1999-2001) 10 per cent; Belize (1998-2002) 6 per cent and Barbados (1998-2001) 5 per cent and Trinidad and Tobago (1998-2002) 4 per cent. The rates for men declined slightly with only Trinidad and Tobago registering any significant drop in rates with 3 per cent for the period. Overall The Bahamas recorded the lowest rates during the period. In the case of Belize, Grenada and Jamaica the rate of unemployment for women was more than double that of men.

For Barbados, the unemployment rate for the 2000 Census was lower than that in the years preceding and following the Census. In 1998 the unemployment rate for women was 16 per cent, in 1999 it was 13.2 per cent, in 2000 it was 7.3 per cent and in 2001, 11.8 per cent. For men the unemployment rate was 8.2 per cent in 1998, 7.5 per cent in 1999, 5.1 per cent in 2000 and 8 per cent in 2001. The overall rate of unemployment was 12 per cent in 1998, 10.2 per cent in 1999, 6.2 per cent in 2000 and 9.8 per cent in 2001.

The data for Belize reflected an unemployment rate of 33.3 for women and 13.1 percent for men, the highest for the period for each group. The unemployment rate for women was 20.6 per cent in 1998 and 15.3 per cent in 2002. For men the unemployment rate was 10.6 per cent in 1998 and 7.5 per cent in 2002. The overall unemployment rate was 14.1 per cent in 1998 and 10 per cent in 2002.

For Jamaica, the unemployment rate for women and men was 22.2 and 9.8 per cent respectively in 1998 and 21.0 and 10.2 per cent in 2001. The overall unemployment rate was 15.5 per cent in 1998 and 15 per cent in 2001.

During the period the unemployment rates in Saint Lucia was amongst the highest in the region, increasing from 26.0 and 18.0 per cent in 1998, to 28.0 and 17.2 per cent for women and men

respectively in 2003. The overall unemployment rate was 21.6 per cent in 1998 and 22.2 per cent in 2003.

During the period 1998-2005, Trinidad and Tobago's unemployment rates declined steadily from 18.8 and 11.3 per cent women and men respectively in 1998 to 9.4 and 4.9 per cent in 2005. The rates in 1998 are twice those in 2005.

**Table 4.4** shows what percentage of the total unemployment is unemployed in a given age bracket for the period 1998-2002. The trends indicate that most of the unemployed fall into the 15-24 age group in Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines and in the 25-44 age group in the other countries. Except for the Census years, the percentage of women that are unemployed generally exceed that of men in each age group for all the countries except for Dominica 1999 in 15-24 age group and Belize 1998-2002 in the 45-64 age group and Trinidad and Tobago 1998-2006 in the 15-24 age group and in 1998-2002 in the 45-64 age group.

Table 4.3 Economically Active Population 15 Years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	Economically Active Population			Emplo	yed Popu	ılation	Unemployed Population		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	16,432	16,665	33,097	14,987	15,330	30,317	1,445	1,335	2,780
BS										
	1998	55,310	56,060	111,370	50,530	52,740	103,270	4,780	3,320	8,100
	1999	-	82,200	157,640	68,105	77,245	145,350	-	4,955	12,290
	2001	79,870	84,805	164,675	74,230	79,080	153,310		5,725	11,365
	2002	82,005	85,975	167,980	74,285	78,415	152,700	7,720	7,560	15,280
	2003	85,875	87,920	173,795	75,825	79,140	154,965	10,050	8,780	18,830
	2004	86,055	90,275	176,330	76,560	81,780	158,340	9,495	8,495	17,990
ВВ	4000	00,000	74 700	400.000	FC 000	CE 000	400.000	40.700	F 000	40.000
	1998		71,700	138,600		65,800	122,000	7	5,900	16,600
	1999	7	72,900	139,700	1	67,400	125,400	8,800	5,500	14,300
	2000	<b>62,047</b>	<b>68,487</b>	130,534	<b>57,488</b>	64,987	122,475	<i>4,559</i>	3,500	<b>8,059</b>
	2001	70,300	75,000	145,300	62,000	69,000	131,000	8,300	6,000	14,300
BZ	2002	69,300	74,100	143,400						
BZ.	1998	30,670	56,035	86,705	24,365	50,090	74,455	6,305	5,945	12,250
	1999	30,220	58,990	89,210	24,075	53,680	77,755	6,145	5,310	11,455
	<b>2000</b>	31,797	<b>57,822</b>	89,619	21,209	<i>50,237</i>	71,446	10,588	7,585	18,173
	2001	32,286	62,146	94,432	27,324	58,547	85,871	4,962	3,599	8,561
	2002	30,862	63,310	94,172	26,138	58,582	84,720	4,724	4,728	9,452
	2005	-	70,095	110,786	33,711	64,878	98,589	6,980	5,217	12,197
DM		10,00	,			5 1,51 5	22,222	2,222	-,	12,101
	1999	13,604	19,624	33,228	10,962	17,060	28,022	2,642	2,564	5,206
	2001	10,832	17,033	27,865	9,808	15,003	24,811	1,024	2,030	3,054
GD										
	1998	17,844	23,171	41,015	14,056	20,731	34,787	3,788	2,440	6,228
	2001	14,256	20,846	35,102	12,741	18,875	31,616	1,515	1,971	3,486
GY										
	2002	83,073	188,653	271,726	70,538	169,426	239,964	12,535	19,227	31,762
JM										
	1998	514,700		1,128,700	400,600	553,700	954,300	114,100	60,300	174,400
	1999	498,900		1,115,600	384,900	551,900	936,800	114,000	64,800	178,800
	2000	493,700		1,108,900	383,100	552,500	935,600	110,600	62,700	173,300
	2001	486,700		1,104,800	384,650	554,750	939,400	102,050	63,350	165,400
	2002	540,250	668,350		434,600		1,037,150	105,650	65,800	171,450
	2003	524,500		1,187,000	438,800		1,047,750	85,700	53,550	139,250
	2004	531,333		1,194,800			1,055,200	87,000	52,600	139,600
	2005	529,150	661,900	1,191,050	445,550	611,350	1,056,900	83,600	50,550	134,150

Table 4.3(a) Cont'd Percentage Composition of The Economically Active Population 15 Years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	Total Population 15+			Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population		
	•	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	54	46	100	50	50	100	66	34	100
BS										
	1998		49	100	50	50	100	53	47	100
	1999		49	100	48	52	100	61	39	100
	2001	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100
	2002	52	48	100	49	51	100	62	38	100
	2003		48	100	49	51	100	61	39	100
DD	2004	52	48	100	49	51	100	63	37	100
ВВ	1998	53	47	100	48	52	100	62	38	100
	1990		47	100	48	52 52	100	63	36 37	100
	2000	<b>53</b>	47	100 100	48	<b>52</b>	100 100	<b>65</b>	<b>35</b>	100 100
	2001	53	47	100	48	52 52	100	63	37	100
	2001		47	100	48	52	100	62	38	100
BZ	2002			100	.0	02	100	02		100
	1998	51	49	100	35	65	100	75	25	100
	1999	51	49	100	34	66	100	75	25	100
	2000	50	50	100	35	65	100	74	26	100
	2001	51	49	100	34	66	100	74	26	100
	2002	51	49	100	33	67	100	75	25	100
DM										
	1999	49	51	100	41	59	100	64	36	100
	2001	50	50	100	39	61	100	65	35	100
GD										
	1998		49	100	44	56	100	66	34	100
OV	2001	50	50	100	41	59	100	65	35	100
GY	2002	50	<i>5</i> 0	100	24	60	100	76	24	100
JM	2002	30	50	100	31	69	100	76	24	100
O.W.	1998	52	48	100	46	54	100	63	37	100
	1999		48	100	45	55	100	64	36	100
	2000		50	100	45	55	100	59	41	100
	2001	51	49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100
	2002		49	100	45	55	100	64	36	100
	2003		49	100	44	56	100	64	36	100
	2004		49	100	44	56	100	64	36	100
	2005	51	49	100	44	56	100	63	37	100

Table 4.3 Cont'd Economically Active Population 15 Years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country Year	Economically Active Population			Employed Population			Unemployed Population		
,	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS									
2001	861	1,146	2,007	793	972	1,765	68	174	242
KN		·	ŕ			·			
2001	10,644	12,391	23,035	10,253	11,870	22,123	391	521	912
LC									
1998	32,580	39,350	71,930	24,110	32,275	56,385		7,075	15,545
1999	35,175	37,895	73,070	28,020	31,830	59,850		6,065	13,220
2000	35,900	40,105	76,005	28,435	35,035	63,470		5,070	12,535
2001	29,735	39,592	69,327	26,269	33,706	59,975	3,466	5,886	9,352
2002	34,700	38,815	73,515	26,420	32,105	58,525		6,710	14,990
2003	38,037	44,035	82,072	27,390	36,479	63,869	10,647	7,556	18,203
2004	36,572	42,220	78,792	27,428	34,838	62,266	9,144	7,382	16,526
VC	40.070	07.500	10 ==0	10.047	04.074	04.504			
2001	16,276	27,503	43,779	13,247	21,274	34,521	3,029	6,229	9,258
SR 2004	63,485	109,627	173,111	54,768	101,919	156,687	8,717	7,708	16,424
TT									
1998	213,900	344,700	558,600	173,600	305,600	479,200	· ·	39,100	79,400
1999	215,400	348,000	563,400	179,200	310,600	489,800	· ·	37,400	73,600
2000	170,210	288,189	458,399	154,505	269,923	424,428	15,705	18,266	33,971
2001	216,400	352,100	568,500	184,700	321,200	505,900		30,900	62,600
2002	229,400	356,600	586,000	196,200	328,900	525,100		27,700	60,900
2003	237,900	365,200	603,100	207,800	334,100	541,900		31,100	61,200
2004	258,400	371,100	629,500	232,100	348,700	580,800	· ·	22,400	48,700
2005	261,700	371,000	632,700	237,100	352,900	590,000	24,600	18,100	42,700
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
Al									
2001	2,827	3,222	6,049	2,629	3,015	5,644	198	207	405
ВМ									
1998	17,568	17,755	35,323						
1999	18,652	19,197	37,849						
2000	18,321	19,657	37,978	17,914	19,063	36,977	407	594	1,001
2001	18,296	19,301	37,597						
2002	18,404	19,411	37,815						
TC 2001	4,946	6,329	11,275	4,383	5,797	10,180	563	532	1,095

Table 4.3(a) Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Economically Active Population 15 Years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		omically .		Emplo	yed Popi	ulation	Unemple	oyed Po	pulation
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	43	57	100	45	55	100	28	72	100
KN										
	2001	46	54	100	46	54	100	43	<i>57</i>	100
LC										
	1998		55	100	43	57	100	54	46	100
	1999		52	100	47	53	100	54	46	100
	2000		53	100	45	55	100	60	40	100
	2001	43	57	100	44	56	100	37	63	100
	2002		53	100	45	55	100	55	45	100
	2003		54	100	43	57	100	58	42	100
	2004	46	54	100	44	56	100	55	45	100
VC										
	2001	37	63	100	38	62	100	33	67	100
SR										
	2004	37	63	100	35	65	100	53	47	100
TT										
	1998		62	100	36	64	100	51	49	100
	1999		62	100	37	63	100	49	51	100
	2000	37	63	100	36	64	100	46	54	100
	2001		62	100	37	63	100	51	49	100
	2002		61	100	37	63	100	55	45	100
	2003		61	100	38	62	100	49	51	100
	2004	41	59	100	40	60	100	54	46	100
	2005	41	59	100	40	60	100	58	42	100
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
AI										
	2001	47	53	100	47	53	100	49	51	100
ВМ		.,								. ••
	1998	50	50	100						
	1999		51	100						
	2000	48	<b>52</b>	100	48	52	100	41	59	100
	2001	49	5 <b>1</b>	100						
	2002		51	100						
тс	2002									
	2001	44	56	100	43	57	100	51	49	100

Table 4.4 Percent of Total Unemployed Population by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005 (Out of total women and men by age group)

			unemploy		% of unemployed			
Country	Year		e group 15			e group 25		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG								
	2001	19.4	18.1	37.4	26.9	19.8	46.8	
BS								
	1998	29.8	15.4	45.2	24.8	18.6	43.4	
	1999	24.2	14.0	38.2	29.2	15.8	45.0	
	2001	17.6	22.4	40.1	26.1	17.8	44.0	
	2002	20.3	17.0	37.3	25.6	21.8	47.4	
BB								
	1998	19.3	15.1	34.3	36.7	15.1	51.8	
	1999	21.0	16.1	37.1	31.5	16.1	47.6	
	2000	21.5	20.2	41.7	27.3	16.7	44.0	
	2001	18.9	17.5	36.4	28.7	16.8	45.5	
BZ								
	1998	27.3	25.3	52.7	20.9	16.4	37.3	
	1999	28.7	22.1	50.8	20.2	14.4	34.6	
	2000	29.7	21.2	50.9	21.3	13.1	34.4	
	2001	27.0	19.6	46.6	26.2	13.4	39.6	
	2002	24.6	26.5	51.1	21.7	16.7	38.4	
DM								
	1999	15.8	24.8	40.6	25.6	17.9	43.5	
	2001	15.8	24.0	39.8	14.7	32.1	46.8	
GD								
	1998	26.7	22.3	49.0	28.8	12.5	41.2	
	2001	20.1	24.3	44.5	18.3	22.8	41.1	
GY								
	2002	20.4	27.9	48.3	15.5	23.0	38.5	
JM								
	1998	34.5	20.9	55.4	26.1	10.3	36.4	
	1999	33.6	20.8	54.4	26.3	11.2	37.5	
	2000	30.5	20.3	50.8	28.6	12.3	40.9	
	2001	29.3	21.6	50.8	27.8	12.0	39.8	

Table 4.4 Cont'd Percent of Total Unemployed Population by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005 (Out of total women and men by age group)

			unemplo	•		unemplo	•		unemplo	•
Country	Year		group 4			e group (			age grou	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	5.5	8.6	14.1	0.2	1.5	1.7	52.0	48.0	100.0
BS										
	1998		5.7	9.9	0.3	1.2	1.5	59.0	41.0	100.0
	1999		6.6	11.7	1.2	3.9	5.1	59.7	40.3	100.0
	2001	5.6	9.5	15.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	49.6	50.4	100.0
	2002	4.6	9.3	13.9	-	1.4	1.4	50.5	49.5	100.0
ВВ										
	1998		5.4	13.9	-	-	-	64.5	35.5	100.0
	1999		6.3	15.4	-	-	-	61.5	38.5	100.0
	2000	7.6	6.4	14.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	56.6	43.4	100.0
D.7	2001	10.5	7.7	18.2	-	-	-	58.0	42.0	100.0
BZ	1998	2.9	5.6	8.4	0.4	1.2	1.6	51.5	48.5	100.0
	1996	4.3	5.6 7.4	0. <del>4</del> 11.7	0.4	1.2 2.4	1.6 2.8	53.6	46.5 46.4	100.0
	2000	6.0	7.4 <b>5.9</b>	11.7 11.9	1.3	2.4 1.5	2.8	53.0 58.3	40.4 <b>41.7</b>	100.0 100.0
	2000	4.3	6.3	10.6	0.5	2.8	3.2	58.0	42.0	100.0
	2001	2.9	5.4	8.3	0.8	1.5	2.2	50.0	50.0	100.0
DM	2002	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.5	۷.۷	30.0	30.0	100.0
5	1999	9.4	6.5	15.9	_	_	_	50.7	49.3	100.0
	2001	2.8	9.8	12.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	33.5	66.5	100.0
GD			0.0		<b>U</b>	0.10	0.10	55.5	55.5	700.0
	1998	5.4	3.7	9.1	-	0.7	0.7	60.8	39.2	100.0
	2001	4.7	8.5	13.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	43.5	56.5	100.0
GY										
	2002	3.1	8.2	11.3	0.5	1.4	1.9	39.5	60.5	100.0
JM										
	1998	4.6	3.1	7.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	65.4	34.6	100.0
	1999	3.2	3.4	6.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	63.8	36.2	100.0
	2000		3.1	7.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	63.8	36.2	100.0
	2001	4.2	3.5	7.6	0.4	1.3	1.7	60.9	39.1	100.0
	2001	4.1	3.7	7.9	0.4	1.0	1.5	61.7	38.3	100.0

Census Years are in **Bold Italics** 

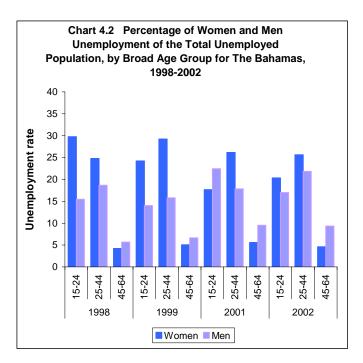
Note: Data in table represents Percent unemployment of total women and total men

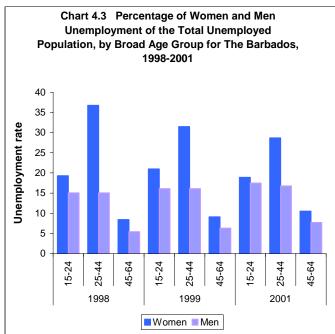
Table 4.4 Cont'd Percent of Total Unemployed Population by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005 (Out of total women and men by age group)

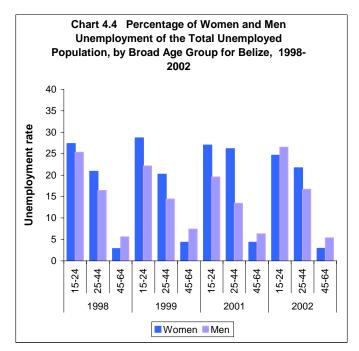
			unemploy		% of unemployed			
Country	Year		e group 15		•	e group 25		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS								
	2001	9.9	10.3	20.2	13.2	31.8	45.0	
KN								
	2001	21.2	25.0	46.2	17.3	24.0	41.3	
LC								
	1998	25.3	24.7	50.0	23.6	14.3	37.9	
	1999	26.8	24.0	50.8	22.5	13.4	35.8	
	2000	26.2	23.3	49.5	28.2	12.5	40.7	
	2001	16.8	26.5	43.3	16.1	24.8	41.0	
	2002	20.5	19.0	39.5	24.4	16.1	40.5	
	2003	20.7	14.9	35.6	27.3	16.8	44.0	
	2004	19.5	20.6	40.1	26.4	15.4	41.8	
VC								
	2001	16.0	29.3	45.3	14.2	28.9	43.1	
SR								
	2004	19.2	18.7	37.9	28.7	22.6	51.2	
TT	4000	40.0	04.0	44.4	05.4	00.4	45.5	
	1998	19.6	21.8	41.4	25.1	20.4	45.5	
	1999	20.4	22.7	43.1	22.1	21.7	43.9	
	2000	<b>21.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	41.3	
	2001 2002	21.2 21.5	23.0 20.4	44.2	24.0	19.6 16.7	43.6	
	2002	20.9	20.4 19.4	41.9 40.4	26.6 19.1	19.6	43.3 38.7	
	2003	20.9	24.4	40.4 47.4	21.6	14.2	35.7	
	2004	23.0	19.9	42.4	24.6	14.2	39.3	
	2005	24.1	16.5	40.6	24.0 25.1	15.6	40.6	
	2000	24.1	10.5	40.0	25.1	13.0	40.0	
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS							
Al								
	2001	22.0	14.8	36.8	19.5	21.7	41.2	
ВМ		4.					<b></b> -	
T0	2000	12.4	20.6	33.0	17.0	20.6	37.5	
TC	0004	45.0	40.0	00.0	20.5	00.0	F7 4	
	2001	15.2	13.8	28.9	30.5	26.8	57.4	

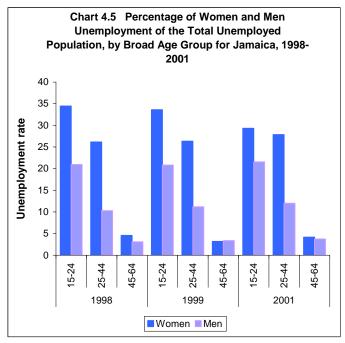
Table 4.4 Cont'd Percent of Total Unemployed Population by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005 (Out of total women and men by age group)

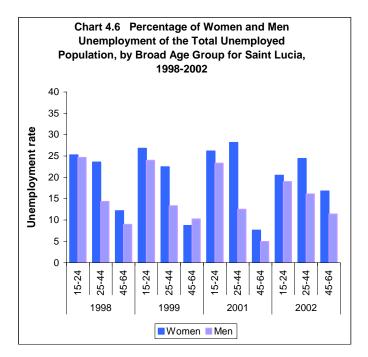
0	V		unemplo	•		unemplo	•		unemplo	-
Country	Year		group 4			ge group (			age grou	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	4.5	25.2	29.8	0.4	4.5	5.0	28.1	71.9	100.0
KN										
	2001	4.3	7.6	11.8	0.1	0.5	0.7	42.9	57.1	100.0
LC										
	1998		4.9	10.2	0.3	1.6	1.9	54.5	45.5	100.0
	1999	4.2	6.5	10.7	0.6	2.1	2.7	54.1	45.9	100.0
	2000	4.4	3.5	7.9	0.8	1.1	2.0	59.6	40.4	100.0
	2001	3.4	9.9	13.2	0.8	1.7	2.4	37.1	62.9	100.0
	2002	7.9	5.7	13.6	2.4	4.0	6.4	55.2	44.8	100.0
	2003	8.4	7.1	15.4	2.2	2.8	5.0	58.5	41.5	100.0
	2004	7.9	6.3	14.2	1.6	2.4	4.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
VC										
	2001	2.3	8.5	10.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	32.7	67.3	100.0
SR										
	2004	5.2	5.6	10.8	•••			53.1	46.9	100.0
TT										
	1998	5.9	6.7	12.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	50.8	49.2	100.0
	1999	6.5	6.4	12.9	0.1	-	0.1	49.2	50.8	100.0
	2000	4.3	7.5	11.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	46.2	53.8	100.0
	2001	5.3	6.4	11.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	50.6	49.4	100.0
	2002	6.2	8.2	14.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	54.5	45.5	100.0
	2003	9.0	11.8	20.8	0.2	-	0.2	49.2	50.8	100.0
	2004	9.2	7.4	16.6	0.2	-	0.2	54.0	46.0	100.0
	2005	10.5	7.7	18.3	-	-	-	57.6	42.4	100.0
	2006	10.8	7.0	17.8	1.0	-	1.0	61.0	39.0	100.0
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	4.9	10.1	15.1	2.5	4.4	6.9	48.9	51.1	100.0
ВМ										
	2000	7.5	12.8	20.3	0.7	0.9	1.6	40.7	59.3	100.0
TC										
	2001	5.6	6.4	12.0	0.2	1.6	1.7	51.4	48.6	100.0

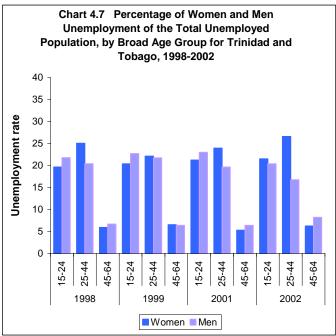


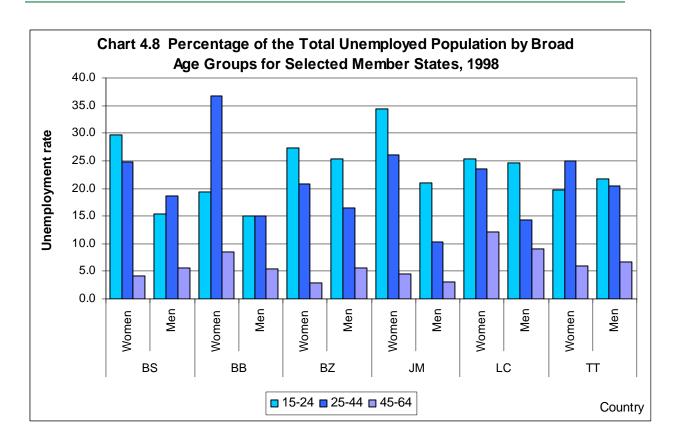


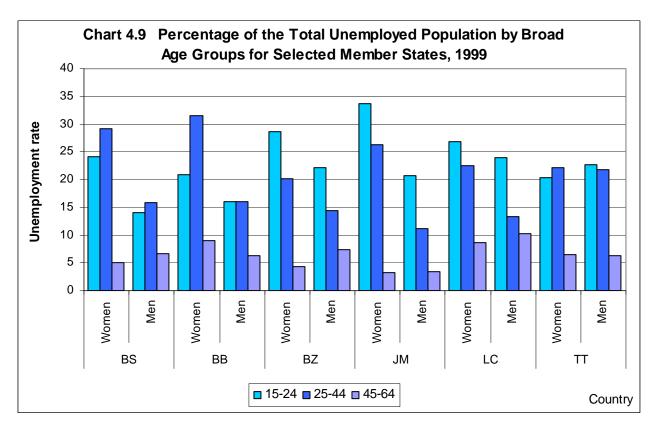


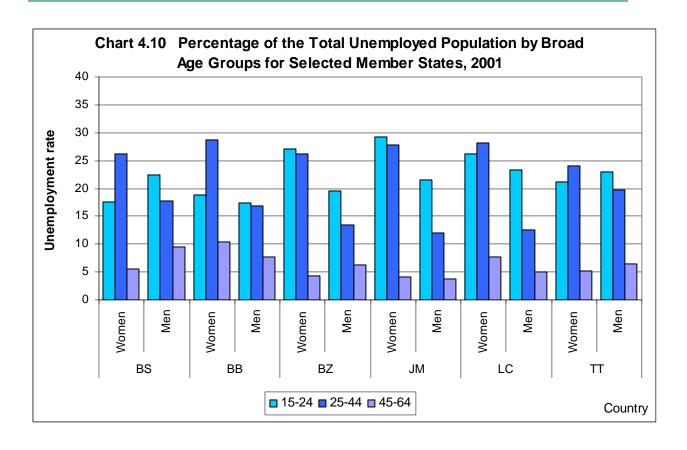












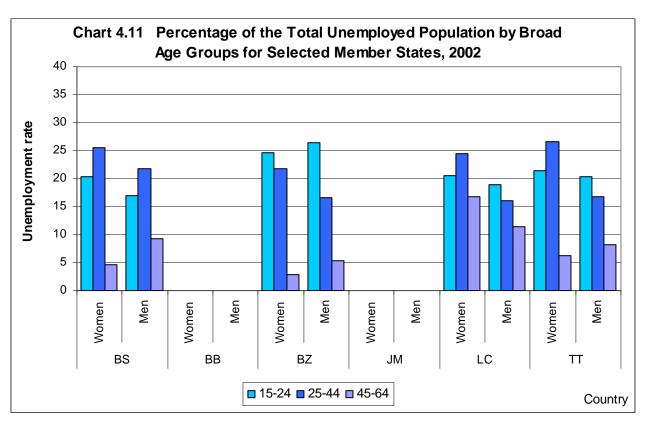


Table 4.5 Unemployment Rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year		15 - 24			25 - 44			45 - 64	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	21.6	18.3	19.8	7.6	6.0	6.9	4.1	6.1	5.1
BS										
	1998	23.1	10.9	16.8	6.0	4.7	5.4	3.4	4.2	3.8
	1999	22.0	10.6	15.8	8.0	4.3	6.2	4.2	4.5	4.3
	2001	16.6	14.0	15.1	6.1	4.5	5.3	3.7	5.8	4.8
	2002	21.9	17.9	19.9	8.2	7.0	7.6	3.9	6.9	5.5
BB										
	1998		19.8	24.4	15.6	6.4	11.0	8.5	4.8	6.5
	1999	26.5	17.7	21.8	11.9	5.9	8.8	7.5	4.6	6.0
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>18.7</b> 25.7	<b>14.7</b> 20.5	<b>16.6</b> 22.9	<b>6.2</b> 10.8	<b>3.7</b> 6.2	<b>4.9</b> 8.5	<b>3.6</b> 7.1	<b>2.6</b> 4.9	<b>3.1</b> 6.0
BZ	2001	25.7	20.5	22.9	10.6	0.2	0.5	7.1	4.9	6.0
DZ.	1998	35.9	18.9	25.1	15.9	8.0	11.1	7.7	5.8	6.3
	1999	34.7	15.4	22.5	14.8	6.1	9.3	11.1	7.1	8.2
	2000	49.4	22.4	32.9	24.5	8.5	14.3	24.6	10.3	14.6
	2001	25.3	10.1	15.5	13.1	3.9	7.2	7.0	4.3	5.1
	2002	27.7	14.9	19.2	12.2	5.2	7.7	5.4	3.8	4.3
DM										
	1999	34.8	33.9	34.2	18.5	9.6	13.4	15.0	6.5	9.7
	2001	25.6	26.0	25.8	7.3	10.7	9.3	3.5	7.0	5.7
GD										
	1998	39.4	25.4	31.5	19.1	6.9	12.5	9.4	4.3	6.4
	2001	22.0	19.1	20.3	8.3	7.3	7.7	5.6	6.2	6.0
GY										
15.6	2002	31.1	20.5	23.9	11.2	7.3	8.5	5.9	6.6	6.4
JM	1998	46.0	23.9	34.1	17.0	6.1	11.3	8.2	4.2	5.9
	1998	46.0 48.2	23.9 24.2	34.1 35.0	17.0	6.8	12.0	6.0	4.2 4.6	5.9 5.2
	2000	46.2 44.5	23.8	33.0	18.9	7.1	12.0	7.5	4.0	5.2 5.5
	2000 2001	44.5 <b>42.9</b>	25.6 <b>25.3</b>	32.8	16.9 <b>17.8</b>	6.3	12.6 11.6	6.6	4.0 <b>4.2</b>	5.5 <b>5.2</b>
	2001	<b>42.9</b> 44.2	2 <b>3.3</b> 24.6	33.0	17.8	6.6	11.9	6.7	<b>4.2</b> 4.6	5.5

Table 4.5 Cont'd Unemployment Rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 - 2005

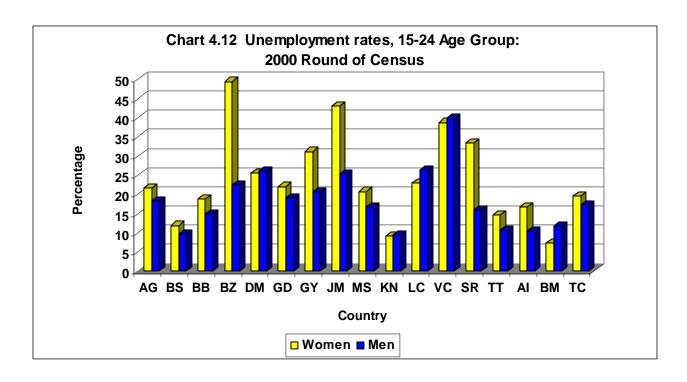
Country	Year		65+		Total A	All age gr	oups
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG							
	2001	1.4	5.1	4.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
BS							
	1998	0.0	5.8	3.5	8.6	5.9	7.3
	1999	0.0	4.7	2.9	9.7	6.0	7.8
	2001	0.0	2.1	1.3	7.1	6.8	6.9
	2002	0.0	5.6	3.6	9.4	8.8	9.1
BB							
	1998		0.0	0.0	16.0	8.2	12.0
	1999		0.0	0.0	13.2	7.5	10.2
	2000	1.7	0.9	1.2	7.3	5.1	6.2
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	8.0	9.8
BZ						40.0	
	1998		6.1	6.4	20.6	10.6	14.1
	1999		7.8	7.7	20.3	9.0	12.8
	2000	36.2	12.1	17.4	33.3	13.1	20.3
	2001	5.6	7.1	6.8	15.4	5.8	9.1
DM	2002	7.8	5.0	5.4	15.3	7.5	10.0
DIVI	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	13.1	15.7
	2001	2.0	2.1	2.1	9.5	13.1 11.9	11.0
GD	2001	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.0	11.3	11.0
OD	1998	0.0	3.9	2.5	21.2	10.5	15.2
	2001	2.5	4.2	<b>3.6</b>	10.6	<b>9.5</b>	9.9
GY	200.	2.0		0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
	2002	6.4	5.4	5.6	15.1	10.2	11.7
JM							
	1998	2.2	1.3	1.6	22.2	9.8	15.5
	1999	6.5	4.2	4.9	22.9	10.5	16.0
	2000	6.2	2.7	3.9	22.4	10.2	15.6
	2001	3.9	4.2	4.1	21.0	10.2	15.0

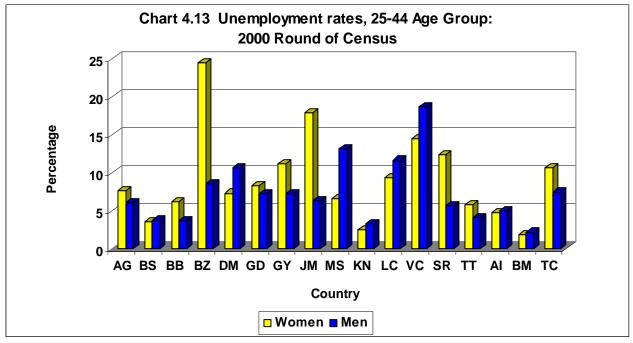
Table 4.5 Cont'd Unemployment Rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year		15 - 24			25 - 44			45 - 64	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	20.7	16.6	18.4	6.7	13.1	10.2	4.6	16.6	11.9
KN										
	2001	9.0	9.3	9.2	2.6	3.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.2
LC										
	1998		38.1	44.0	21.2	12.2	16.5	12.2	9.0	10.4
	1999		33.1	36.6	15.8	10.0	13.0	8.7	10.2	9.6
	2000		32.2	36.1	18.6	8.1	13.3	7.6	5.0	6.2
	2001	22.8	26.2	24.8	9.3	11.6	10.6	5.6	11.1	8.9
	2002		33.3	36.6	20.6	12.4	16.3	16.8	11.4	14.0
	2003		30.2	39.4	23.6	13.9	18.6	20.3	12.9	16.0
VC	2004	45.5	37.1	40.8	21.8	12.7	17.2	16.7	10.1	12.9
VC	2001	38.7	39.8	39.4	14.5	18.6	17.0	7.0	14.3	11.7
SR	200.	00.7	00.0					7.0		
	2004	33.3	15.8	21.5	12.3	5.7	8.2	5.4	3.6	4.3
TT										
	1998	32.6	23.3	27.0	16.3	9.0	11.9	11.2	6.3	7.9
	1999	30.9	21.9	25.4	13.6	9.0	10.8	10.9	5.4	7.2
	2000	14.5	10.6	12.1	5.8	4.1	4.8	3.0	2.7	2.8
	2001	28.0	19.1	22.6	12.5	6.8	9.1	6.7	4.2	5.0
	2002		17.4	21.1	13.2	5.7	8.7	7.0	5.0	5.7
	2003		16.3	19.4	9.7	6.7	7.9	9.0	6.8	7.6
	2004		15.6	17.4	8.1	3.8	5.6	6.5	3.3	4.5
	2005		10.7	13.2	8.0	3.6	5.5	6.4	3.0	4.3
	2006	13.7	7.3	10.1	5.9	2.8	4.1	4.8	1.9	3.0
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	16.6	10.3	13.3	4.8	5.0	4.9	3.5	5.4	4.6
ВМ										
	2000	7.2	11.7	9.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.6
TC										
	2001	19.6	17.2	18.4	10.7	7.4	8.9	6.7	5.2	5.8

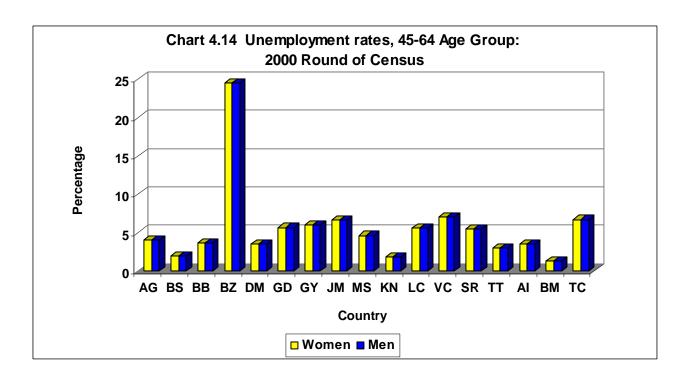
Table 4.5 Cont'd Unemployment Rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 - 2005

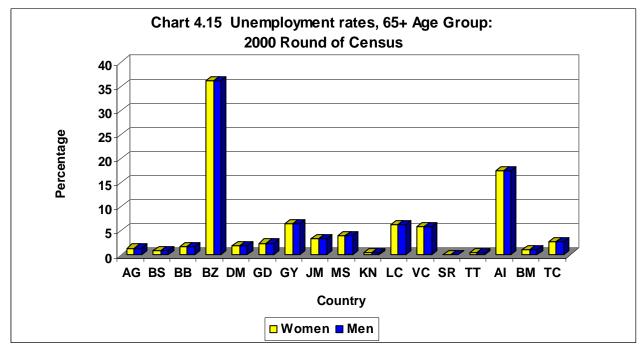
Country	Year		65+		Total A	All age gr	oups
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS							
	2001	4.0	26.8	18.2	7.9	15.2	12.1
KN							
	2001	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.7	4.2	4.0
LC							
	1998		10.1	8.8	26.0	18.0	21.6
	1999		12.3	10.2	20.3	16.0	18.1
	2000		5.0	5.6	20.8	12.6	16.5
	2001	6.4	8.5	7.7	11.7	14.9	13.5
	2002		18.2	17.4	23.9	17.3	20.4
	2003		16.3	17.7	28.0	17.2	22.2
	2004	15.8	14.9	15.2	25.0	17.5	21.0
VC	0004	5.0	0.4		40.0	00.0	04.4
SR	2001	5.9	6.4	6.3	18.6	22.6	21.1
SK.	2004				13.7	7.0	9.5
TT	2004				13.7	7.0	3.0
• •	1998	4.5	4.9	4.8	18.8	11.3	14.2
	1999		0.0	1.1	16.8	10.7	13.1
	2000	0.5	0.9	0.8	7.1	5.2	5.9
	2001	3.8	3.2	3.4	14.4	8.7	10.9
	2002		1.8	2.4	14.5	7.8	10.4
	2003	4.2	0.0	1.1	12.7	8.5	10.1
	2004	3.7	0.0	1.2	10.2	6.0	7.7
	2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	4.9	6.7
ASSOCIATE M	<b>EMBERS</b>						
Al							
	2001	17.5	15.0	15.8	7.0	6.4	6.7
ВМ							
	2000	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.6
тс	0001		, a =	• •	44.4		
C V	2001	2.9	10.7	8.3	11.4	8.4	9.7





Source: Based on Table 1.4





Source: Based on Table 1.4

## WE3: MDG 8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

**Unemployment Rate Of Young People Aged 15-24 Years.** 

# Target 16: In Co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

#### **Concept and Definition**

According to the standard UN definition, youth comprises the agegroup between fifteen to twenty-four inclusive. In practice, the operational definition of youth varies widely from country to

country depending on cultural, institutional and political factors. The youth unemployment rate is youth unemployment as a percentage of the youth labour force. (UN Millennium Development Goals Data and Trends 2002).

#### **Indicator Relevance**

It is widely believed that by providing opportunities to young people the goal of eradicating poverty worldwide by the year 2015

can be achieved. Target 16 under this goal supports this view and states: "In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth".

This indicator provides an estimate of the labour market situation facing this group. The youth unemployment rate alone, however by itself cannot be fully used to gauge the ability of youths to meet their full productive capacities, but rather it should be combined with other indicators such as measures of underemployment, the informal sector, educational access and labour force participation, amongst others.

#### **Data Assessment**

With the exception of Belize and Jamaica where the starting age for labour force activity is *14 years*, national definitions of *youth* in the CARICOM Region are generally consistent with International

Standards. At the national level the variations in the coverage of the unemployed mentioned earlier on page 11 of this report would be similar.

#### **Gender Dimension**

Youth Unemployment also leads to frustration and idleness, contributing to drug abuse, gang violence, other forms of interpersonal conflict, and risky behaviours.

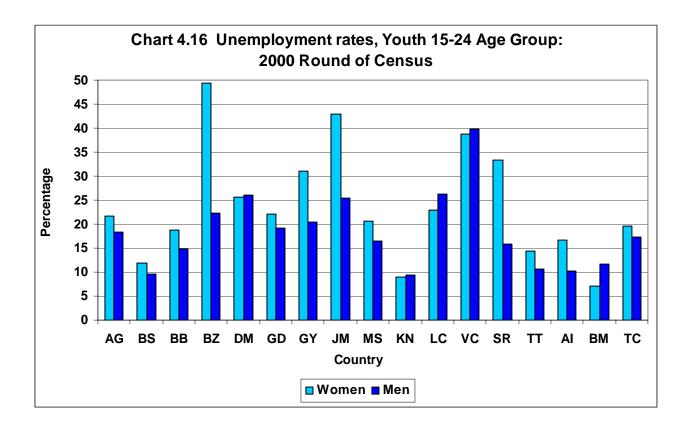
#### **Data Sources**

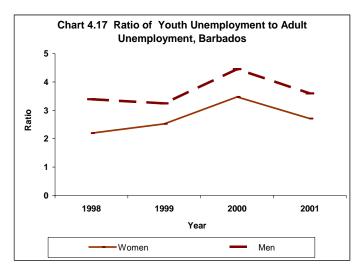
Please refer to **Appendix 3** for the sources of data used to compile this indicator.

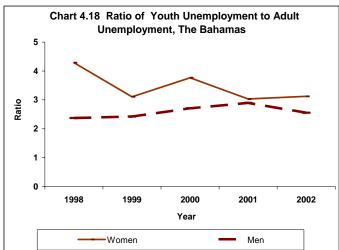
**Evaluation** 

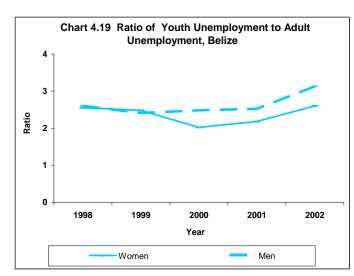
**Table 4.6** compares the youth and adult unemployment rates for the period **1998-2005**. The trends indicate that youths were at least 2.8 times likely to be unemployed than adults while unemployment

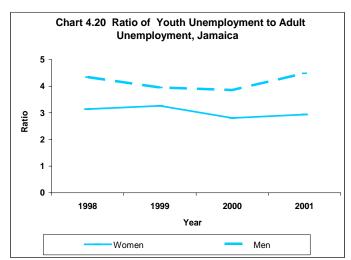
rates for women were higher than men. This is consistent with the general trend in most developing countries where youth unemployment triples adult unemployment. The largest gap was observed in Anguilla where in 2001 youth unemployment amongst young women and men exceeded adult unemployment amongst women and men by 4.3 and 5.5 times respectively. The smallest gap amongst young versus older women was observed in Dominica, Saint Lucia and Bermuda where on average the chances of a young woman as against an adult woman being unemployed was 2:1. In the case of young men the ratio was approximately 1:1 for Montserrat and 2:1 for Anguilla.

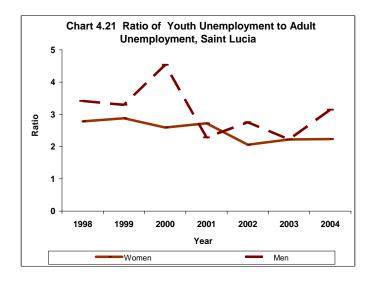


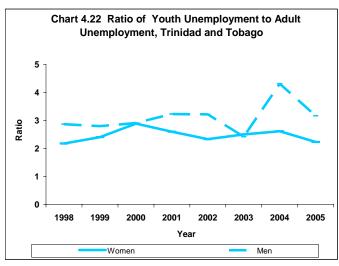












For the 2000 Round of Census Bermuda and St. Kitts and Nevis recorded the lowest youth with 7.2 per cent for women and 11.7 per cent for men, St. Kitts and Nevis Women 9.0 per cent and Men 9.3 per cent and adult unemployment rates Bermuda Women 1.7 per cent and Men 2.1 per cent. The highest unemployment rates among young women and men were recorded in Belize (Women 49.4 per cent and Men 22.4 per cent) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Women 38.7 per cent and Men 39.8 per cent) respectively. Jamaica (Women 42.9 per cent and Men 25.3 per cent).

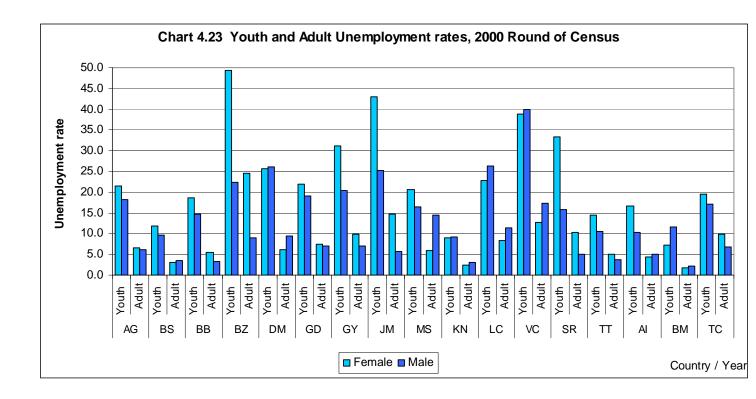


Table 4.6 Youth and Adult Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		15 - 24		25-64			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG								
	2001	21.6	18.3	19.8	6.6	6.0	6.3	
BS								
	1998	23.1	10.9	16.8	5.4	4.6	5.0	
	1999	22.0	10.6	15.8	7.1	4.4	5.7	
	2001	16.6	14.0	15.1	5.5	4.9	5.2	
	2002	21.9	17.9	19.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	
BB								
	1998	29.6	19.8	24.4	13.5	5.9	9.6	
	1999	26.5	17.7	21.8	10.5	5.5	7.9	
	2000	18.7	14.7	16.6	5.4	3.3	4.3	
	2001	25.7	20.5	22.9	9.5	5.7	7.6	
BZ								
	1998	35.9	18.9	25.1	14.1	7.3	9.7	
	1999	34.7	15.4	22.5	14.0	6.4	9.0	
	2000	49.4	22.4	32.9	24.5	9.0	14.4	
	2001	25.3	10.1	15.5	11.6	4.0	6.6	
	2002	27.7	14.9	19.2	10.6	4.8	6.7	
DM								
	1999	34.8	33.9	34.2	17.4	8.5	12.2	
0.0	2001	25.6	26.0	25.8	6.2	9.5	8.2	
GD	4000	00.4	05.4	04.5	40.4	0.4	40.0	
	1998	39.4	25.4	31.5	16.4	6.1	10.6	
OV	2001	22.0	19.1	20.3	7.5	7.0	7.2	
GY	2002	24.4	20.5	22.0	0.0	7.1	7.0	
JM	2002	31.1	20.5	23.9	9.8	7.1	7.9	
JIVI	1998	46.0	23.9	34.1	14.6	5.5	9.7	
	1990	48.2	23.9	35.0	14.8	5.5 6.1	10.1	
	2000	46.2 44.5	23.8	33.0	15.9	6.2	10.1	
	2000	44.5 44.2	23.6 24.6	33.0	15.9	6.0	10.6	
Canqua Vac		1d Italias	24.0	აა.0	14.7	0.0	10.0	

Table 4.6 Cont'd Youth and Adult Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		15 - 24			25-64	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS							
0	2001	20.7	16.6	18.4	6.0	14.5	10.8
KN							
	2001	9.0	9.3	9.2	2.4	3.0	2.7
LC							
	1998	51.8	38.1	44.0	18.6	11.2	14.7
	1999	40.4	33.1	36.6	14.0	10.0	12.0
	2000	40.4	32.2	36.1	15.6	7.1	11.2
	2001	22.8	26.2	24.8	8.4	11.5	10.1
	2002	40.2	33.3	36.6	19.5	12.1	15.7
	2003	50.4	30.2	39.4	22.7	13.6	17.9
1/0	2004	45.5	37.1	40.8	20.3	11.8	15.9
VC	2001	38.7	39.8	39.4	12.6	17.4	15.6
SR	2001	30.7	39.0	39.4	12.0	17.4	15.0
O.K	2004	33.3	15.8	21.5	10.3	5.1	7.1
TT		55.6	1010		70.0	•	
	1998	32.6	23.3	27.0	15.0	8.1	10.8
	1999	30.9	21.9	25.4	12.9	7.8	9.7
	2000	14.5	10.6	12.1	5.0	3.7	4.2
	2001	28.0	19.1	22.6	10.8	5.9	7.8
	2002	26.4	17.4	21.1	11.3	5.4	7.7
	2003	23.7	16.3	19.4	9.5	6.7	7.8
	2004	19.7	15.6	17.4	7.5	3.6	5.2
	2005	16.6	10.7	13.2	7.5	3.4	5.1
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS						
Al							
	2001	16.6	10.3	13.3	4.4	5.1	4.8
ВМ							
	2000	7.2	11.7	9.4	1.7	2.1	1.9
TC							
	2001	19.6	17.2	18.4	9.8	6.9	8.1

### WE4: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE GROUP, 1998 – 2004

**Concept and Definition** 

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is economically

active; it provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for the production of goods and services. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country. (ILO)

The Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio of the Total Labour Force over the Total Non-Institutional Population 15 years and over. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number of persons unemployed. Thus, the measurement of the labour force participation rate requires the measurement of both employment and unemployment.

**Method of Computation** 

The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the

working-age population. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number unemployed. The working-age population is the population above a certain age, prescribed for the measurement of economic characteristics.

The total employed and unemployed are measured as defined above. Data for *Table 4.7* and *Table 4.8* were computed based on **Appendix 1: Table 4.1** – Population 15 Years and over and **Table 4.2** – Labour Force.

In **Table 4.7** the labour force participation rate is calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Economically Active Population (x) in Age Group (*i*)

------\*\* \* 100 **Total** Non- Institutional Population 15 years and over (*i*)

*Note*: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

In **Table 4.8** the labour force participation rate is calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Economically Active Population (x) in Age Group (*i*)

------\*\* \* 100

Non- Institutional Population (x) 15 years and over (*i*)

*Note*: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

Indicator Relevance The Labour Force participation rate is a primary indicator of the level of labour market activity within a country. This indicator plays a key role in determining the size and composition of a country's human resources and making projections of a country's future labour supply.

Since this indicator is expressed as a percentage, two components (labour force and the total population) are affected by data comparability. The effect of comparability of the labour force would be the same as Indicator 1, while the comparability of population data is affected by the concepts, scope and coverage used by member states. (refer to Chapter 1 Population, Households and Families, pg. 10). National data on labour force participation rates may not be comparable owing to differences in concepts and methodologies. The single most important contributor to data comparability is the nature of the data source. Labour force data obtained from population censuses are often based on a restricted number of questions on the economic characteristics of individuals. The resulting data, therefore, are generally not consistent with corresponding labour force survey data and may vary considerably from one economy to another, depending on the number and type of questions included in the census.

Employment and unemployment data from administrative records, such as social security systems and employment exchanges, are by-products of administration processes and, as such, depend heavily on national legislation and regulations. They are, therefore, highly vulnerable to changes that are entirely outside the statistician's control, resulting in breaks in the consistency of the time series. Moreover, they often suffer from shortcomings such as limited coverage and content, inflexible concepts and definitions, and restricted access due to legal and administrative constraints.

While the resulting statistics may provide rough estimates of the labour force, they are not likely to be comparable across economies, owing to the non-comparability of the individual sources and the different ways in which they may be combined. For international comparisons of labour force data, the most comprehensive source is National labour force surveys which tend to be similar in several essential features, and data derived from them are likely to be more comparable than data obtained from other sources or from a combination of different sources. Nevertheless, despite their strengths, labour force survey data may contain non-comparable elements in terms of scope and coverage, mainly because of differences in the inclusion or exclusion of rural areas, and the incorporation or non-incorporation of conscripts. Also, there are variations in national definitions of the labour force, particularly with respect to the statistical treatment of contributing family workers and the unemployed.

Non-comparability may also arise from differences in the age limits used in measuring the economically active population. Some economies have adopted non-standard upper age limits for inclusion in the labour force, with a cut-off point at 65 or 70 years, which will affect broad comparisons as well as those at the higher age levels. Finally, differences in the dates to which the data refer, as well as the method of averaging over the year for data ostensibly referring to the same period, may contribute to the non-comparability of the resulting statistics.<sup>1</sup>

**Gender Dimension** 

The gap between women and men's participation in the labour force is wide in many countries of the region. Women and men do not have equal access to paid work over their lifespan. Due to pregnancy, care

for children and other family and household duties women are forced to leave their jobs and in

<sup>1</sup> http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/eeo/download/kilm01.pdf

some cases active participation in the labour force all together. It is for this reason that there are steeper declines in the participation rates for women as opposed to men in the broad age groups 25-44; 45-64 and 65+. This trend also supports the fact that men are less involved in family and household responsibilities.

**Data Sources** 

Please refer to **Appendix 3** for the sources of data used to compile this indicator.

Evaluation

**Table 4.7 and 4.8** presents Labour Force Participation rates by Broad Age Groups. Traditionally more men than women have been economically active, the gap between men and women available for the production of goods and

services has been steadily closing over the period under review for the total labour force for some Member countries, there are relatively lower participation rates for most Member States for the age group 15-24 as compared to the broad age group 45-64. In the 15-24 age group most persons are either still in school or are not actively seeking work and therefore would not be included in the labour force. This is followed by a steep rise between 25-44 range in the rates for both women and men after which the rates begin to decline steadily between 45-64 and 65+ as the retirement age approaches.

Overall Barbados had the highest proportion of its population that were either working or actively seeking work amongst the countries that had data available for the period 1998-2004. The highest labour force participation rates among women were recorded amongst the Associate Member States, followed by The Bahamas and Antigua and Barbuda. In 6 countries, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, St. Kitts, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, the percentage of the working age population for women actively involved in the production of economic goods and services was below 50 per cent. In all the countries, with the exception of Grenada and Montserrat 58 per cent, St. Kitts and Nevis 57 per cent, in 2001 and Suriname 63 per cent in 2004, men were at least 70 per cent likely to have participated in the labour force. In the case of Belize, Guyana and Suriname men are at least twice as likely than women to have either had a job, sought work or available for work during the period 1998-2004.

The largest disparity in labour force participates rates in any single year was observed in 2002 in Guyana with 44 per cent, in 1998 & 2002 in Belize with 41 per cent, in 2001 St. Vincent and the Grenadines with 30 per cent, in 2001 Trinidad and Tobago with 29 per cent and in 2004 Suriname with 26 per cent. In the case of Belize the difference in rates fell from 41 per cent in 1998 to 22 per cent in 2000; in that very year the rates for women and men declined by 14 per cent and 32 per cent respectively and stands out as among the largest single drop in rates amongst the member states for the period.

Between 1998-2004 the gap between women and men's participation showed very little change. In fact in the case of Belize and Jamaica, the difference in the rates in 1998 were the same as those in 2002 while a similar occurrence was noted in the Bahamas between 1999-2004. Only in the case of Saint Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago was there evidence to suggest that the gap in economic participation rates was in fact narrowing while in the case of Dominica and Grenada for the period 1998-2001, the gap widened. In 1998, participation rates for women in

Saint Lucia lagged behind their male counterparts by 19 percent but by 2004 the lag had decreased to 14 per cent a drop of 5 percentage points over a seven year period. In Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago this decline was less pronounced, with a decline of 2 and 1 percentage points respectively for the period 1998-2002.

The largest change of participation rates in any given year was recorded in the Bahamas where between 1998-1999, the rates of women increased by 18 per cent compared to 24 per cent for men. While there was drop in the rates for Belize 1999-2000 (Women 15 per cent; Men 32 per cent), Dominica 1999-2001 (Women 15 per cent; Men 12 per cent), and Grenada where the rates for both women and men the rates dropped by 16 per cent.

According to **Table 4.7** the 25-44 age group had the largest share of the total labour force while the 65+ category had the lowest for all the Member States and Associate Members. Generally with the exception of Belize, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, the participation rates of women and men in the Member States and Associate Members who are between the ages of 25-44 years are approximately 3-4 times higher than those who are between the ages of 15-24 years and 2-3 times those who are in the age group 45-64 years.

Table 4.7 Percent of Total Labour Force by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		our Force	_		our Force oup 25 - 4	_		our Force oup 45 - 6	_
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	7.5	8.3	15.8	29.7	27.6	57.3	11.3	11.9	23.2
BS										
	1998	9.4	10.3	19.6	29.9	28.6	58.5	9.1	9.8	18.9
	1999	8.6	10.3	18.9	28.3	28.4	56.8	9.5	11.5	21.0
	2001	7.3	11.0	18.4	29.7	27.6	57.3	10.3	11.2	21.5
	2002	8.4	8.6	17.1	28.4	28.2	56.6	10.7	12.3	22.9
	2003	8.7	9.7	18.4	27.9	26.9	54.8	11.4	12.2	23.6
ВВ	2004	8.3	9.1	17.4	27.2	26.7	53.9	12.2	13.6	25.9
ББ	1998	7.8	9.1	16.9	28.2	28.4	56.6	11.9	13.6	25.5
	1999	8.1	9.3	17.4	27.0	28.1	55.0	12.5	14.0	26.4
	2000	7.1	8.5	15.6	27.0	28.1	<b>55.1</b>	13.0	14.9	27.8
	2001	7.2	8.4	15.6	26.2	26.7	52.9	14.5	15.6	30.0
	2002	7.0	8.5	15.5	26.3	26.2	52.4	14.5	16.0	30.5
BZ										
	1998	10.8	18.9	29.7	18.6	29.0	47.6	5.3	13.7	18.9
	1999	10.6	18.4	29.0	17.5	30.3	47.8	5.0	13.5	18.5
	2000	12.2	19.2	31.4	17.6	31.1	48.7	5.0	11.6	16.6
	2001	9.7	17.6	27.2	18.2	31.5	49.6	5.6	13.3	18.8
	2002	8.9	17.8	26.8	17.9	32.3	50.2	5.4	14.0	19.4
DM										
	1999	7.1	11.5	18.6	21.7	29.1	50.9	9.9	15.8	25.7
0.0	2001	6.8	10.1	16.9	22.0	32.9	54.9	8.9	15.2	24.1
GD	1998	40.0	40.0	22.0	22.0	27.4	<b>50.0</b>	0.7	13.0	21.7
	2001	10.3 <b>9.1</b>	13.3 <b>12.7</b>	23.6 <b>21.8</b>	22.8 <b>22.0</b>	27.4 <b>31.0</b>	50.2 <b>53.0</b>	8.7 <b>8.3</b>	13.0 <b>13.6</b>	21.7 <b>22.0</b>
GY	2001	9.1	12.7	21.0	22.0	31.0	53.0	0.3	13.0	22.0
Gi	2002	7.7	15.9	23.6	16.1	37.1	53.2	6.1	14.5	20.6
JM	2002	7.7	10.0	20.0	10.1	37.1	00.2	0.1	17.0	20.0
-	1998	11.6	13.5	25.1	23.8	26.0	49.7	8.6	11.5	20.2
	1999	11.2	13.8	24.9	23.5	26.4	49.9	8.5	11.7	20.2
	2000	10.7	13.3	24.0	23.7	26.9	50.6	8.5	11.9	20.5
	2001	9.8	13.3	23.1	23.2	26.8	50.0	9.3	12.2	21.5

Table 4.7 (a) Percent of Total Labour Force by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

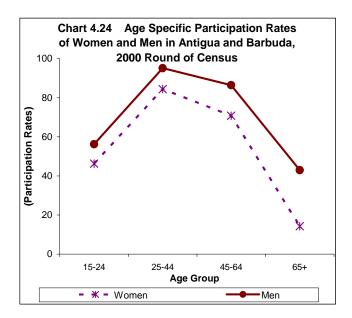
Country	Year	% of Labour Force in age group 15 - 64				our Force group 65+	in age	Total All Age Group (15+)		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	48.6	47.9	96.4	1.1	2.7	3.8	49.6	50.4	100.0
BS										
	1998	48.4	48.7	97.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	49.7	50.3	100.0
	1999	46.4	50.2	96.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	47.9	52.1	100.0
	2001	47.4	49.9	97.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	48.5	51.5	100.0
	2002	47.5	49.1	96.6	1.3	2.1	3.4	48.8	51.2	100.0
	2003	48.1	48.7	96.8	1.3	1.9	3.2	49.4	50.6	100.0
ВВ	2004	47.7	49.4	97.1	1.1	1.8	2.9	48.8	51.2	100.0
DD	1998	47.9	51.0	98.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	48.3	51.7	100.0
	1999	47.5	51.3	98.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	47.8	52.2	100.0
	2000	47.0	51.5 51.5	98.5	0.5 <b>0.5</b>	1.0	1.5	47.5	52.2 52.5	100.0
	2001	47.8	50.7	98.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	48.4	51.6	100.0
	2002	47.8	50.7	98.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	48.3	51.7	100.0
BZ			00	00.0	0.0			.0.0	<b>U</b>	
	1998	34.6	61.6	96.2	0.8	3.0	3.8	35.4	64.6	100.0
	1999	33.1	62.2	95.2	0.8	4.0	4.8	33.9	66.1	100.0
	2000	34.8	62.0	96.7	0.7	2.5	3.3	35.5	64.5	100.0
	2001	33.4	62.3	95.7	0.8	3.5	4.3	34.2	65.8	100.0
	2002	32.2	64.2	96.3	0.6	3.1	3.7	32.8	67.2	100.0
DM										
	1999	38.7	56.4	95.1	2.3	2.6	4.9	40.9	59.1	100.0
	2001	37.6	58.3	95.9	1.3	2.8	4.1	38.9	61.1	100.0
GD										
	1998	41.8	53.7	95.5	1.7	2.8	4.5	43.5	56.5	100.0
OV	2001	39.5	57.3	96.7	1.2	2.1	3.3	40.6	59.4	100.0
GY	2002	29.9	67.5	97.4	0.7	1.9	2.6	30.6	69.4	400.0
JM	2002	29.9	67.5	97.4	0.7	1.9	2.0	30.0	09.4	100.0
OI#I	1998	44.0	51.0	95.0	1.6	3.4	5.0	45.6	54.4	100.0
	1999	43.2	51.8	95.0	1.5	3.5	5.0	44.7	55.3	100.0
	2000	42.9	52.2	95.1	1.6	3.3	4.9	44.5	55.5	100.0
	2001	42.3	52.4	94.7	1.6	3.7	5.3	43.9	56.1	100.0

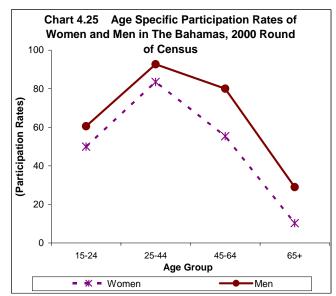
Table 4.7 Percent of Total Labour Force by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

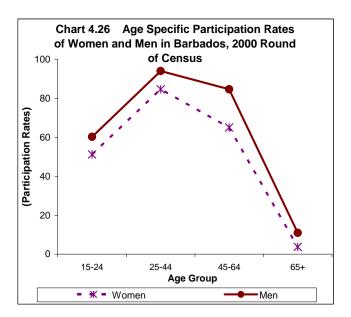
Country	Year	% of Labour Force in age group 15 - 24				our Force	_	% of Labour Force in age group 45 - 64			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS											
III O	2001	5.8	7.5	13.3	24.0	29.2	53.2	11.9	18.3	30.2	
KN						-					
	2001	9.3	10.6	19.9	26.8	29.1	55.8	9.3	12.2	21.5	
LC											
	1998		14.0	24.5	24.1	25.5	49.6	9.5	11.7	21.2	
	1999	12.0	13.1	25.1	25.6	24.3	49.9	8.7	11.4	20.2	
	2000	10.7	11.9	22.6	25.0	25.5	50.5	9.5	11.7	21.1	
	2001	9.9	13.6	23.6	23.3	28.8	52.1	8.1	12.0	20.1	
	2002	10.4	11.6	22.0	24.2	26.6	50.7	9.6	10.1	19.8	
	2003	9.1	11.0	20.0	25.6	26.7	52.4	9.2	12.2	21.4	
	2004	9.0	11.6	20.6	25.4	25.5	50.9	9.9	13.1	23.0	
VC											
0.0	2001	8.7	15.6	24.3	20.7	32.9	53.5	7.0	12.6	19.7	
SR	0004		44.0	40.7	00.4	07.0	50.4	0.4	447	00.0	
TT	2004	5.5	11.3	16.7	22.1	37.3	59.4	9.1	14.7	23.8	
11	1998	8.6	13.3	21.8	21.8	32.3	54.1	7.5	15.1	22.6	
	1999	8.6	13.5	22.2	21.3	31.5	52.8	7.3 7.8	15.1	23.3	
	2000	8.9	13.0 13.9	22.8	20.5	<b>30.3</b>	50.8	8.5	16.3	23.3 <b>24.8</b>	
	2001	8.2	13.1	21.3	20.9	31.2	52.1	8.6	16.5	2 <b>5.</b> 1	
	2002	8.5	12.1	20.6	21.0	30.8	51.7	9.2	17.0	26.2	
	2003	9.0	12.1	21.1	20.0	29.9	49.9	10.1	17.5	27.6	
	2004	9.0	12.1	21.1	20.6	28.5	49.1	11.0	17.4	28.5	
	2005	9.1	12.5	21.7	20.7	27.7	48.4	11.2	17.2	28.4	
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS										
Al	2001	8.9	9.6	18.5	27.4	29.0	56.4	9.5	12.6	22.2	
ВМ	2001	0.9	9.0	10.5	21.4	29.0	30.4	9.5	12.0	22.2	
DIVI	1999	5.3	4.7	10.0	26.9	27.3	54.2	15.4	16.1	31.5	
	<b>2000</b>	5.0	5.2	10.2	<b>25.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	53.0	15. <del>4</del> 15.7	16.8	<b>32.5</b>	
	2001	4.3	4.1	8.4	25.7 25.9	27.4	53.3	16.7	17.2	33.9	
	2002	4.2	3.5	7.7	25.6	27.4	53.0	17.1	17.7	34.9	
TC	2002	112	0.0		20.0		30.3			3	
	2001	7.5	7.8	15.3	27.7	35.0	62.7	8.1	11.9	20.0	

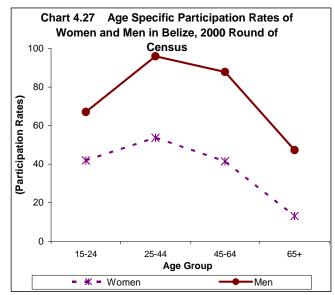
Table 4.7 (a) Percent of Total Labour Force by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2005

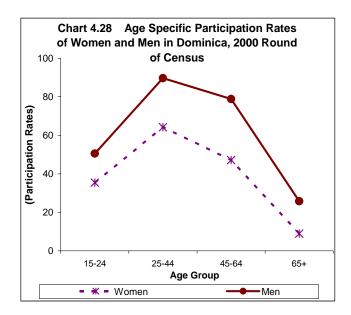
Country	Year	% of Labour Force in age group 15 - 64				our Force	in age	Total All Age Group (15+)			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS											
	2001	41.7	55.1	96.7	1.2	2.0	3.3	42.9	57.1	100.0	
KN											
	2001	45.3	51.9	97.2	0.9	1.9	2.8	46.2	53.8	100.0	
LC											
	1998	44.1	51.2	95.3	1.2	3.5	4.7	45.3	54.7	100.0	
	1999	46.4 45.1	48.8	95.2 94.2	1.8	3.1	4.8	48.1	51.9	100.0	
	2000 <b>2001</b>	45.1 <b>41.3</b>	49.1 <b>54.4</b>	94.2 <b>95.7</b>	2.1 <b>1.6</b>	3.7 <b>2.7</b>	5.8 <b>4.3</b>	47.2 <b>42.9</b>	52.8 <b>57.1</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	
	2007	41.3 44.2	48.3	9 <b>3.7</b> 92.5	3.0	<b>2.7</b> 4.5	<b>4.3</b> 7.5	<b>42.9</b> 47.2	52.8	100.0	
	2002	43.9	49.9	93.8	2.5	3.7	6.2	46.3	53.7	100.0	
	2003	44.3	50.2	94.5	2.5	3.4	5.5	46.4	53.6	100.0	
VC	2004	77.0	30.2	34.5	2.1	0.4	0.0	70.7	33.0	100.0	
	2001	36.4	61.0	97.5	0.7	1.8	2.5	37.2	62.8	100.0	
SR			0.110	0110	Ų			<b>U.I.</b>	02.0	10010	
	2004	36.7	63.3	100.0	-	-	-	36.7	63.3	100.0	
TT											
	1998	37.9	60.6	98.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	38.3	61.7	100.0	
	1999	37.8	60.6	98.3	0.5	1.2	1.7	38.2	61.8	100.0	
	2000	37.9	60.5	98.4	0.5	1.1	1.6	38.3	61.7	100.0	
	2001	37.7	60.8	98.5	0.5	1.1	1.5	38.1	61.9	100.0	
	2002	38.7	59.9	98.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	39.1	60.9	100.0	
	2003	39.0	59.5	98.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	39.4	60.6	100.0	
	2004	40.6	58.0	98.7	0.4	0.9	1.3	41.0	59.0	100.0	
	2005	40.9	57.5	98.4	0.4	1.2	1.6	41.4	58.6	100.0	
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS										
Al											
	2001	45.8	51.3	97.1	0.9	2.0	2.9	46.7	53.3	100.0	
ВМ											
	1999	47.6	48.1	95.7	1.7	2.6	4.3	49.3	50.7	100.0	
	2000	46.5	49.3	95.8	1.8	2.6	4.4	48.2	51.8	100.0	
	2001	46.9	48.7	95.6	1.7	2.6	4.4	48.7	51.3	100.0	
	2002	46.9	48.6	95.5	1.8	2.7	4.5	48.7	51.3	100.0	
TC	0001	40.0	F 4 =	00.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	40.0	<b>50.</b> 4	400.0	
	2001	43.2	54.7	98.0	0.6	1.4	2.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	

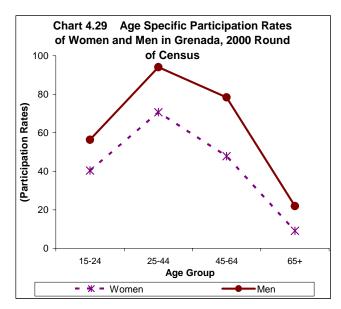


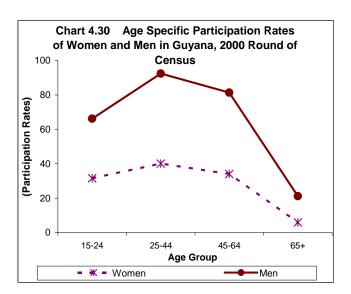


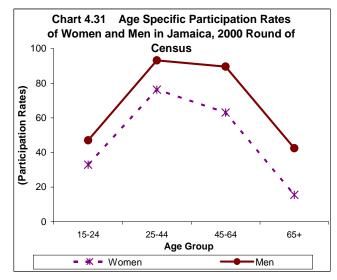


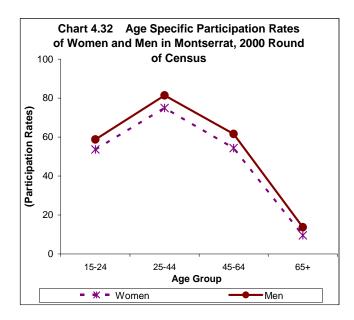


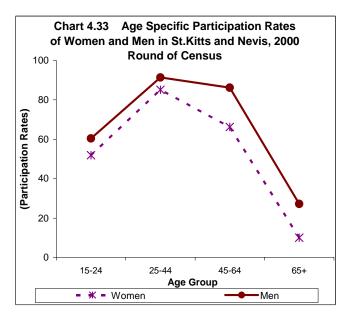


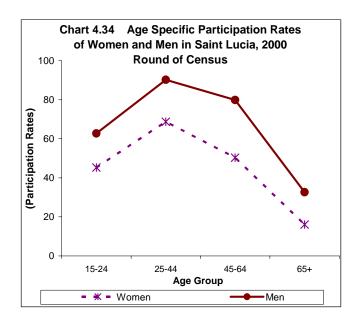


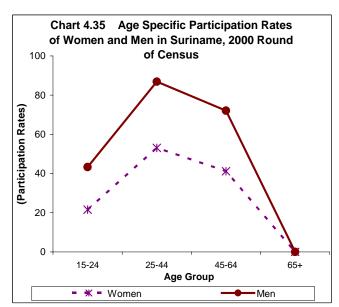












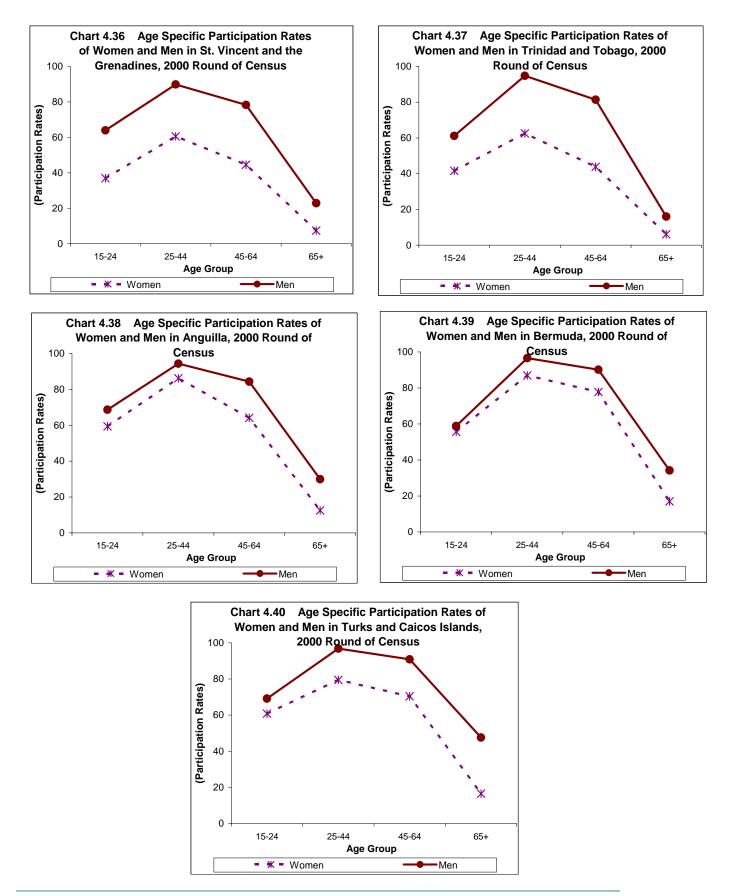


Table 4.8 (a) Labour Force Participation rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	15 - 24				25 - 44		45 - 64			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG											
	2001	46.3	56.2	51.0	84.4	95.1	89.3	70.8	86.5	78.1	
BS											
	1998	40.6	43.7	42.0	67.5	67.1	67.3	23.5	30.9	27.0	
	1999	53.0	61.9	57.5	88.6	92.4	90.5	30.7	47.1	38.5	
	2001	46.7	70.6	58.6	92.3	92.1	92.2	32.0	39.2	35.4	
	2002	54.2	56.0	55.1	88.9	95.2	91.9	33.8	46.8	40.0	
	2003	57.2	64.4	60.8	89.6	92.8	91.2	34.3	50.6	42.0	
	2004	54.6	60.3	57.4	87.9	93.0	90.3	34.5	54.9	44.1	
ВВ											
	1998		65.3	60.5	89.3	95.6	92.3	63.7	85.5	73.7	
	1999	55.4	65.7	60.4	87.7	96.3	91.9	66.4	84.1	74.7	
	2000	51.2	60.2	55.7	84.7	94.1	89.2	65.1	84.7	74.2	
	2001	56.1	62.6	59.4	88.4	96.3	92.2	69.8	86.3	77.4	
	2002	54.1	62.2	58.3	87.5	95.7	91.4	70.0	85.8	77.5	
BZ											
	1998		61.6	48.1	52.9	97.1	73.2	36.1	90.2	63.7	
	1999	35.2	61.9	48.5	50.6	97.0	72.7	35.8	90.8	64.2	
	2000	41.9	67.0	54.4	<i>53.7</i>	96.0	74.7	41.5	87.8	65.8	
	2001	32.9	60.1	46.4	51.6	96.6	73.2	39.3	89.7	65.0	
	2002	29.6	60.4	44.9	48.1	96.2	71.0	35.7	89.9	63.3	
DM											
	1999		64.3	56.7	76.0	93.1	84.9	56.3	86.4	71.7	
	2001	35.4	50.5	43.2	64.2	89.7	77.4	47.2	78.9	63.3	
GD	4000	50.0	00.4	00.5	70.0	05.0	00.0	50.4	04.0	07.4	
	1998		68.4	60.5	78.6	95.2	86.8	53.1	81.6	67.1	
OV	2001	40.4	56.4	48.4	70.7	94.1	82.7	47.9	78.4	63.1	
GY	2000	24.0	66.0	40.0	40.4	00.4	66.0	244	04.0	<b>57.</b> 0	
JM	2002	31.6	66.2	48.8	40.1	92.4	66.3	34.1	81.3	57.6	
JIVI	1998	42.5	51.3	46.8	79.3	05.2	06.0	65.6	89.2	77.2	
	1998		51.3 51.2	46.8 45.6	79.3 77.3	95.2 94.8	86.8	63.6	89.2 88.7	77.2 76.1	
							85.6				
	2000	38.3	49.5	43.8	88.6	88.7	88.7	62.5	89.3	75.7	
	2001	33.0	47.1	39.9	76.4	93.3	84.6	63.1	89.7	75.8	

Table 4.8 (a) Cont'd Labour Force Participation rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	15 - 64				65+		Total All Age Group (15+)			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG											
	2001	72.0	83.1	77.1	14.3	43.0	26.8	66.2	79.4	72.2	
BS											
	1998		57.6	56.5	10.4	21.8	15.2	52.6	56.1	54.3	
	1999		82.4	78.1	12.8	28.1	19.2	70.3	80.5	75.3	
	2001	74.8	83.7	79.1	10.7	24.5	16.4	70.2	80.9	75.4	
	2002		82.6	78.8	13.6	32.1	21.3	70.8	80.6	75.5	
	2003		83.2	80.0	13.5	38.2	24.0	72.6	80.7	76.5	
	2004	76.1	84.2	80.0	12.1	36.8	22.5	71.4	81.5	76.2	
BB											
	1998		85.8	79.9	2.7	7.0	4.5	62.0	74.1	67.7	
	1999		85.7	79.7	2.1	8.8	4.9	61.6	74.8	67.8	
	2000	71.7	83.7	77.5	3.7	10.9	6.6	60.2	74.2	66.8	
	2001	75.7	85.6	80.5	4.4	11.0	7.1	63.9	76.0	69.6	
	2002	75.0	84.9	79.8	4.2	10.5	6.8	62.8	74.9	68.5	
BZ											
	1998		81.4	61.5	11.7	45.1	28.2	40.5	78.6	59.0	
	1999		82.0	61.7	11.5	55.3	33.6	39.6	79.7	59.3	
	2000	47.1	83.4	65.3	13.1	47.3	30.0	44.7	80.9	62.9	
	2001	42.4	81.3	61.6	12.3	51.5	32.6	40.1	78.9	59.3	
	2002	39.1	81.6	59.8	8.7	44.0	26.6	36.8	78.6	57.3	
DM											
	1999		83.7	74.0	16.2	24.4	19.7	54.5	75.5	65.2	
	2001	52.2	76.6	64.7	9.0	25.8	16.3	45.1	70.2	57.7	
GD											
	1998		83.7	73.9	11.0	25.5	17.2	55.0	75.7	65.0	
	2001	55.5	78.7	67.2	9.1	21.9	14.6	48.5	72.1	60.2	
GY						212		• • •			
184	2002	36.3	82.3	59.2	5.9	21.2	13.0	34.1	78.5	56.1	
JM	4000	00.5	70.0	00.0	40.4	40.4	04.0	F7.0	70.0	05.0	
	1998		76.6	69.3	18.4	46.4	31.2	57.6	73.6	65.3	
	1999		76.4	68.1	16.7	45.9	30.0	55.4	73.3	64.1	
	2000	62.8	73.9	68.4	17.0	43.2	28.7	57.2	70.9	64.1	
	2001	56.5	74.1	65.1	15.5	42.5	27.9	51.5	70.6	60.7	

Table 4.8 (a) Cont'd Labour Force Participation rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 - 2004

Country	Veer		15 - 24			25 - 44		45 - 64			
Country	Year	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS											
	2001	53.7	58.8	56.4	74.9	81.4	78.3	54.3	61.6	58.5	
KN											
1.0	2001	51.9	60.5	56.1	85.1	91.4	88.3	66.2	86.2	76.3	
LC	1998	51.1	64.2	57.8	80.6	94.4	87.2	58.8	87.6	71.8	
	1999		64.6	60.2	81.6	95.4	87.8	60.4	85.1	71.3	
	2000		61.5	59.4	83.4	95.3	89.0	61.2	85.4	72.6	
	2001	45.3	62.8	54.0	68.8	90.2	79.2	50.4	79.9	64.7	
	2002	47.5	56.5	51.8	78.8	90.6	84.6	62.1	80.8	70.5	
	2003	56.0	62.6	59.4	83.4	92.7	87.9	58.1	83.5	70.3	
	2004	52.2	62.0	57.3	83.1	93.3	87.9	60.8	82.6	71.5	
VC											
0.0	2001	36.9	63.9	50.6	60.6	89.9	75.7	44.5	78.3	61.6	
SR	2004	21.6	43.3	32.6	53.1	86.9	70.3	41.2	72.1	56.0	
TT	2004	21.0	40.0	02.0	00.1	00.5	70.0	71.2	72.1	00.0	
	1998	40.9	61.1	51.2	64.0	95.2	79.6	41.2	79.5	60.7	
	1999	40.4	61.6	51.1	64.0	95.1	79.5	42.1	79.3	61.2	
	2000	41.6	61.2	51.7	62.6	94.8	78.5	43.8	81.4	62.9	
	2001	39.5	60.0	50.0	64.5	94.8	79.8	42.4	81.3	61.8	
	2002		57.6	49.7	65.4	95.5	80.5	44.6	81.5	63.1	
	2003		59.6	52.1	66.7	95.2	81.3	47.6	79.3	63.8	
	2004		60.5	53.9	69.3	96.5	82.9	54.3	81.9	68.4	
	2005		64.6	56.6	71.1	95.6	83.4	53.7	82.2	68.0	
	2006	47.8	60.1	54.0	73.1	95.2	84.3	53.3	81.7	67.8	
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS										
Al	0001	<b>50.4</b>	aa <b>-</b>	22.2	20.0	0.1.1		24.4	040	740	
ВМ	2001	59.4	68.7	63.9	86.2	94.4	90.2	64.1	84.3	74.3	
DIVI	1999	56.2	49.4	52.8	88.0	93.2	90.5	83.2	94.7	88.7	
	<b>2000</b>		<b>58.9</b>	57.3	87.0	96.6	91.7	77.8	90.1	<b>83.7</b>	
	2001		42.2	43.5	84.5	92.9	88.6	86.6	97.5	91.8	
	2002		37.7	40.9	83.7	93.9	88.7	88.5	101.6	94.7	
TC											
	2001	60.8	69.1	64.8	79.5	96.8	88.3	70.4	90.9	81.3	

Table 4.8 (a) Cont'd Labour Force Participation rate by Broad Age Groups: 1998 - 2004

Country Y	⁄ear		15 - 64			65+		Total All	Age Grou	ıp (15+)
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	64.4	70.2	67.6	9.6	13.7	11.8	55.2	61.2	58.5
KN										
	2001	71.6	81.7	76.7	10.0	27.2	17.4	63.8	76.4	70.0
LC	1998	66.2	82.3	74.0	12.7	39.9	25.7	59.5	77.1	68.0
	1999		82.5	75.3	17.5	38.6	26.8	62.3	77.1	69.2
	2000	70.4	82.1	76.0	18.4	35.8	26.6	62.5	77.3 75.3	68.7
	2001	57.5	79.3	<b>68.1</b>	16.0	<b>32.6</b>	23.5	<b>52.4</b>	74.3	<b>63.0</b>
	2002	64.9	77.4	70.9	22.7	38.9	30.2	58.0	71.5	64.4
	2003		81.9	75.8	21.4	36.0	28.3	62.4	75.2	68.7
	2004	69.1	81.1	75.0	17.6	31.6	24.2	61.0	73.8	67.2
VC										
	2001	49.5	79.3	64.7	7.4	22.9	14.2	44.5	74.1	59.4
SR										
	2004	41.2	70.8	56.0				41.2	70.8	56.0
TT										
	1998	51.7	81.3	66.6	4.7	14.8	9.5	46.9	75.3	61.1
	1999	51.6	81.1	66.5	5.4	15.7	10.2	46.6	75.0	60.8
	2000	51.5	81.0	66.4	6.1	16.0	10.7	47.0	<i>75.3</i>	61.2
	2001	51.3	81.1	66.3	5.2	14.2	9.4	46.4	75.0	60.7
	2002	52.8	80.8	66.9	5.0	12.8	8.5	47.5	74.6	60.9
	2003	54.8	80.6	67.9	4.8	14.2	9.2	49.5	74.5	62.2
	2004	58.7	82.0	70.5	4.9	14.3	8.9	52.7	76.4	64.5
	2005	59.6	82.9	71.3	4.4	16.2	9.5	52.8	76.5	64.5
	2006	60.2	81.6	71.0	4.4	11.5	7.6	53.6	74.8	64.2
ASSOCIATE MEMBE	ERS									
Al										
	2001	74.4	85.8	80.0	12.5	29.9	20.6	67.6	80.2	73.8
ВМ	4000	04.0	00.0	00.7	47.0	07.5	05.0	70.0	00.0	70.4
	1999	81.3	86.2	83.7	17.6	37.5	25.8	72.2	80.8	76.4
	2000	<b>79.0</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>83.6</b>	17.0	<b>34.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>75.6</b>
	2001 2002	78.7	85.7	82.1	17.0	36.6	25.2	69.8	80.1	74.8
тс	2002	79.0	86.9	82.8	17.7	38.4	26.3	70.2	81.5	75.6
	2001	73.8	90.4	82.2	16.5	47.6	30.3	70.3	88.4	79.4

# WE5: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1998 – 2004

**Concept and Definition** 

The concept of *Status in Employment* describes the relationship of the employed person to their employment in the following categories:

- (1) Employees are all those workers who hold paid employment jobs.
- (2) Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of job defined as a "self-employment job" and, in this capacity have engaged one or more persons to work for them as employees.
- (3) Own-account workers are workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold a self-employment job and have not engaged on a continuous basis any "employees" to work for them during the reference period.
- (4) Members of producers' cooperatives are workers who hold a "self-employment" job in a cooperative producing goods and services.
- (5) Contributing family workers are those workers who hold a "self-employment" job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as a partner, because their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment.
- (6) Workers not classifiable by status include those for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories. <sup>13</sup>

(ILO – Refer to http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/class/icse.htm)

According to the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE), the basic criteria used to define the groups of the classification are the types of economic risk, an element of which is the strength of the attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and other workers which the job holders have or will have.

Employed persons can be classified by *Status in Employment* according to the following rules:

- a person with only one classifiable job during the reference period should be classified to the status in employment group of that job;
- a person with two or more jobs during the reference period should be classified to the status in employment group of that set of equally classified jobs at which he/she has worked the longest hours, or which has provided the highest income from employment during that period (or which can be expected to provide the highest income from work carried out in that period, if payment can only be expected in the future) <sup>14</sup>

.

<sup>13 (</sup>ILO – Refer to http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/class/icse.htm)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Ibid.

This formal job attachment should be determined in the light of national circumstances, according to one or more of the following criteria.

**Method of Computation** 

Data for *Table 4.9* and *Table 4.10* were computed based on **Appendix 1: Table 4.5** – Employed Population by Status in

Employment.

In **Table 4.9** the percent of total employed population by Status in Employment are calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Employed Population by Status in Employment (x)
----- \* 100

Total Employed Population (x) 15 years and over (i)

**Note**: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

In **Table 4.10** the labour force participation rate is calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Employed Population by Status in Employment (x)
-----\*\* \* 100
Employed Population (x) 15 years and over

*Note*: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

**Indicator Relevance** 

This indicator provides information on the employed based on whether they own their own business, work for others — It answers such questions as what proportions run their own enterprises, with or

without hired labour and what proportion work without pay within the family unit. Further the status of employment is useful for understanding both the dynamics of the labour market and the development level of economies. (ILO)

**Data Assessment** 

**Appendix 2 Table 4.17** (page 275) contains information on the classification systems used in the Member States and Associate Members. The 1993 ILO Classification introduces the new category of "contributing family workers" that replaces the category previously used

"unpaid family workers". The new definition introduces the concept of partners in the family enterprise thus allowing women who work on an equal level with their husbands to be counted as own-account workers. This category only allowed one member of the family to be counted as own-account workers while the others were regarded as unpaid family workers. The treatment of

this category of workers can lead to women being under counted since it was felt the work they were doing was housework which is classified as inactive, thus excluding these women from the labour force altogether. At the national level most countries still use unpaid family workers which will affect the quality of the data and affect data comparability.

## **Gender Dimension**

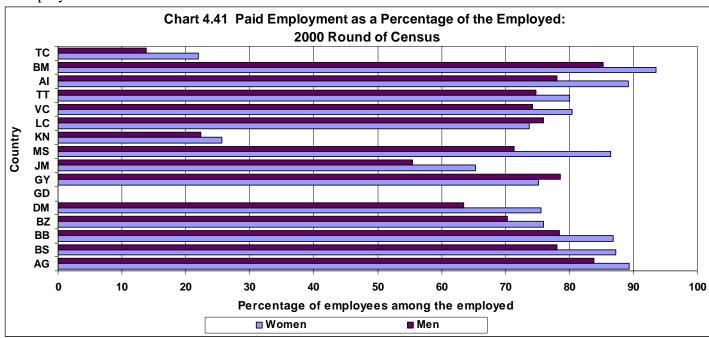
The status of "contributing family workers" alluded to above is of particular relevance to gender statistics. Due to the added responsibility of caring for the family, women are much more likely than men to

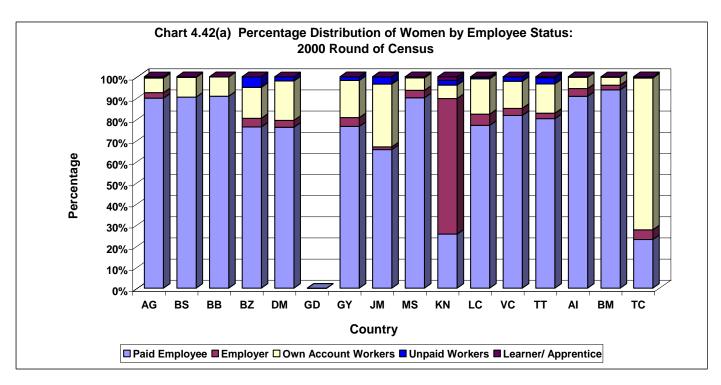
engage in many activities, some non-economic, that are not captured even under the revised classification.

## **Evaluation**

In **Table 4.10** Paid Employment has consistently occupied the largest share of the employed labour force averaging at least 65 per cent Women and 60 per cent Men amongst the Member States for the period 1998-2004. The Associate

Members, Anguilla and Bermuda along with Barbados recorded the highest proportion in this category with over (Women 90 per cent; Men 80 per cent). In St. Kitts and Nevis and in the Turks and Caicos Islands the category Employers exceeded that of Paid Employers percentages with 25.6 per cent women and 22.4 per cent Men for St. Kitts and Nevis. Jamaica had the highest proportion of Own Account Workers in the region (Women 30 per cent; Men 39 per cent) and recorded the lowest proportion amongst the paid employees with (Women 66 per cent; Men 56 per cent), while Trinidad and Tobago was second. On average Own account workers account form the second largest proportion averaging at least 15 per cent (Women) and over 20 per cent Men. Throughout the period women who are paid employees in Barbados and the Bahamas make up at least 85 per cent and 78 per cent respectively but rank among the lowest in the region as employers.





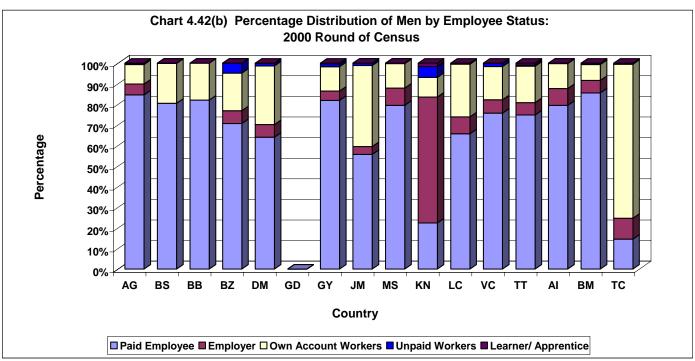


Table 4.9 Percent of Total Employed Population by Status in Employment: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Paid	d Employ	ee	E	Employer		Own A	ccount W	orker/
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	45.2	41.4	86.6	1.3	2.6	3.9	3.5	4.6	8.1
BS								_		
	1998	43.0	41.9	84.9	-	-	-	5.0	9.5	14.5
	1999	41.3	41.9	83.2	-	-	-	5.0	10.6	15.6
	2001	43.7	41.9 40.7	85.6 84.1	-	-	-	4.4	9.5	13.9 15.0
	2002 2003	43.3 40.3	40.7 41.4	81.7	-	-	-	4.8 6.3	10.2 11.0	17.3
	2003	52.1	23.5	75.6	_	_	_	8.9	14.6	23.5
ВВ	2004	02.1	20.0	70.0				0.0	11.0	20.0
	1998	41.5	45.0	86.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	3.9	8.0	11.9
	1999	41.9	43.7	85.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.2	9.3	13.5
	2000	40.9	41.5	82.4						
	2001	42.8	42.7	85.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	4.2	9.2	13.4
	2002	42.8	42.7	85.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.3	9.3	13.6
BZ										
	1998	22.9	43.7	66.6	1.5	7.0	8.5	5.8	14.9	20.7
	1999	22.1	42.8	65.0	1.0	7.2	8.2	6.7	16.6	23.3
	2000	22.5	49.4	72.0	1.2	4.4	5.6	4.3	12.8	17.1
	2001 2002	23.1 23.2	46.3 45.8	69.4 69.1	1.2 1.2	5.4 5.4	6.5 6.6	6.2 5.2	14.0 15.2	20.2 20.4
DM	2002	23.2	45.0	09.1	1.2	3.4	0.0	5.2	13.2	20.4
Divi	1999	25.7	32.9	58.6	1.0	3.0	4.1	11.2	23.7	34.9
	2001	29.9	38.4	68.2	1.3	3.7	5.0	7.3	17.0	24.4
GD										
	1998	23.2	54.4	77.5	1.3	3.0	4.3	5.3	7.8	13.2
GY										
	2002	32.5	45.3	77.8	2.0	2.8	4.7	5.1	10.4	15.5
JM										
	1998		31.5	59.0	0.7	2.1	2.8	12.1	23.3	35.4
	1999	26.6	32.3	58.9	0.7	2.0	2.7	12.3	23.4	35.7
	2000	26.5	32.4	59.0	0.7	2.0	2.7	12.3	23.6	35.9
	2001	26.8	32.1	58.9	0.6	2.3	2.9	12.1	23.7	35.8
	2002	28.9	33.7	62.7	0.7	1.6	2.3	11.1	22.1	33.2

Table 4.9 Cont'd Percent of Total Employed Population by Status in Employment: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Unp	aid Work	ers	Learne	er/ Appre	ntice	N	ot Stated	1
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7
BS	4000	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.4	0.0	0.0
	1998 1999	0.2 0.2	0.0 0.0	0.3 0.2	-	-	-	0.1 0.3	0.2 0.6	0.3 0.9
	2001	0.2	0.0	0.2	_	_	- -	0.3	0.0	0.9
	2001	0.3	0.0	0.1	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	0.2	0.3	0.5
	2002	0.1	0.1	0.2	_	_	_	0.2	0.4	0.8
	2004	0.4	0.0	0.4	-	-	_	0.5	0.5	0.5
ВВ										
	1998	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
	1999	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
	2000									
	2001	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.1
	2002	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
BZ										
	1998	1.5	2.6	4.1	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
	1999	1.1	2.3	3.4	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
	2000	<b>1.5</b> 1.6	<b>3.4</b> 2.0	<b>4.9</b> 3.7	-	-	-	<b>0.1</b> 0.1	<b>0.4</b> 0.1	<b>0.5</b> 0.1
	2001 2002	1.6	2.0 2.4	3.7 3.7	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
DM	2002	1.3	2.4	3.1	-	<u>-</u>		0.0	0.2	0.2
DIVI	1999	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
	2001	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
GD				-						
	1998	0.5	0.9	1.4	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.8	3.3
GY										
	2002	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
JM										
	1998		0.7	2.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.5
	1999	1.2	0.9	2.2	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.5
	2000	1.2	0.8	2.0	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.5
	2001	1.4	0.6	2.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4
	2002	1.0	0.4	1.5	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.4

Table 4.9 Cont'd Percent of Total Employed Population by Status in Employment: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Paid	d Employ	ee	E	mployer		Own A	ccount W	orker/
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
0	2001	38.1	39.9	78.0	1.5	4.2	5.7	2.5	6.0	8.5
KN										
	2001	12.1	11.8	23.9	30.3	32.3	62.6	3.0	5.0	8.0
LC										
	1998		34.1	65.1	1.8	4.4	6.3	8.9	16.7	25.6
	1999	33.9	32.2	66.1	1.6	4.2	5.9	9.5	15.3	24.8
	2000 <b>2001</b>	31.6	32.4	64.1	1.4	4.0	5.4	10.7 <b>7.2</b>	17.1 <b>13.4</b>	27.8
	2001	<b>33.3</b> 33.3	<b>34.3</b> 34.3	<b>67.6</b> 67.6	<b>2.3</b> 2.3	<b>4.3</b> 4.3	<b>6.6</b> 6.6	7.2 7.2	13.4 13.4	<b>20.6</b> 20.6
	2002	32.3	37.3	69.6	1.5	4.3	5.5	7.2	13.4	20.0
	2004	32.2	34.7	66.9	1.9	4.0	5.8	7.4	13.7	21.1
VC	2001	02.2	0	00.0	1.0	1.0	0.0		10.7	2111
	2001	30.9	45.8	76.7	1.3	3.9	5.2	4.9	9.7	14.6
SR										
	2004									
TT										
	1998	29.1	47.8	76.9	0.8	3.4	4.2	4.7	11.2	15.9
	1999	29.1	47.3	76.4	0.9	3.2	4.1	5.2	11.5	16.7
	2000	29.6	47.0	76.7	1.0	3.8	4.7	5.1	11.1	16.2
	2001	29.3	47.1	76.4	1.2	4.1	5.2	5.1	11.4	16.5
	2002	30.8	46.5	77.3	1.0	4.0	4.9	4.6	11.2	15.8
ASSOCIATE MEME	DEDE									
ASSOCIATE MEME	DENO									
AI .	1999	42.7	43.6	86.3	1.5	4.8	6.2	2.7	4.8	7.4
	2001	41.5	41.7	<b>83.3</b>	1.7	4.3	6.0	2.4	6.4	8.8
ВМ	2001	4110	7117	55.5	,,,	410	0.0	2.7	VT	0.0
<b>-</b>	2000	45.3	44.0	89.3	1.1	3.1	4.2	1.8	4.0	5.8
TC										
	2001	9.5	7.8	17.3	1.9	5.5	7.4	29.6	40.3	69.9

Table 4.9 Cont'd Percent of Total Employed Population by Status in Employment: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Unp	aid Work	ers	Learne	er/ Appre	ntice	N	ot Stated	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	0.2	0.1	0.3		_	_	1.8	5.7	7.5
KN										
	2001	1.1	2.8	3.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	-	-	-
LC										
	1998		0.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6
	1999	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.6
	2000	0.6	0.3	0.9	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6
	2001	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.7	4.6
	2002	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.7	4.6
	2003 2004	0.2 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.6	0.0 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2	1.8 2.2	2.0 3.2	3.8
VC	2004	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.2	3.2	5.4
VC	2001	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.7
SR	2001	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0	0.7	0.0		
	2004									
TT										
	1998	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1999	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2000	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
	2001	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
	2002	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
ASSOCIATE MI	EMBERS									
	1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2001	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.8	0.9	1.7
ВМ										
	2000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
TC	2001	0.2	0.1	0.4	_	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7

Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of the Employed by Status in Employment: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Paid	d Employ	ee	E	Employer		Own A	ccount W	orker/
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	89.4	83.8	86.6	2.6	5.2	3.9	6.9	9.4	8.1
BS										
	1998	88.9	81.1	84.9				10.4	18.4	14.5
	1999	88.2	78.9	83.2				10.8	19.9	15.6
	2001	90.3	81.1	85.6				9.1	18.3	13.9
	2002	89.1	79.3	84.1				9.9	19.9	15.0
	2003	85.7	78.2	81.7				13.3	20.8	17.3
	2004	84.9	60.8	75.6				14.5	37.9	23.5
ВВ										
	1998	90.4	83.3	86.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	8.4	14.9	11.9
	1999	90.5	81.3	85.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	9.0	17.4	13.5
	2000	86.9	78.5	82.4				8.7	17.2	13.2
	2001	90.5	81.0	85.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	8.9	17.5	13.4
	2002	90.5	81.1	85.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	9.0	17.7	13.6
BZ										
	1998	72.3	64.0	66.6	4.6	10.3	8.5	18.3	21.8	20.7
	1999	71.5	62.1	65.0	3.4	10.4	8.2	21.5	24.1	23.3
	2000	75.9	70.3	72.0	4.1	6.2	5.6	14.6	18.2	17.1
	2001	71.8	68.3	69.4	3.6	7.9	6.5	19.3	20.7	20.2
	2002	75.0	66.4	69.1	3.9	7.8	6.6	16.7	22.1	20.4
DM										
	1999	65.6	54.0	58.6	2.6	5.0	4.1	28.6	38.9	34.9
	2001	75.6	63.4	68.2	3.2	6.1	5.0	18.5	28.2	24.4
GD										
	1998	75.2	78.6	77.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	17.3	11.3	13.2
GY										
	2002	80.2	76.2	77.8	4.9	4.6	4.7	12.6	17.4	15.5
JM										
	1998	65.5	54.3	59.0	1.7	3.6	2.8	28.8	40.2	35.4
	1999	64.7	54.8	58.9	1.7	3.4	2.7	29.8	39.7	35.7
	2000	64.8	54.9	59.0	1.6	3.4	2.7	29.9	40.0	35.9
	2001	65.4	54.4	58.9	1.4	3.9	2.9	29.6	40.1	35.8
	2002	68.9	58.2	62.7	1.7	2.7	2.3	26.5	38.1	33.2

Table 4.10 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed by Status in Employment: 1998 - 2004

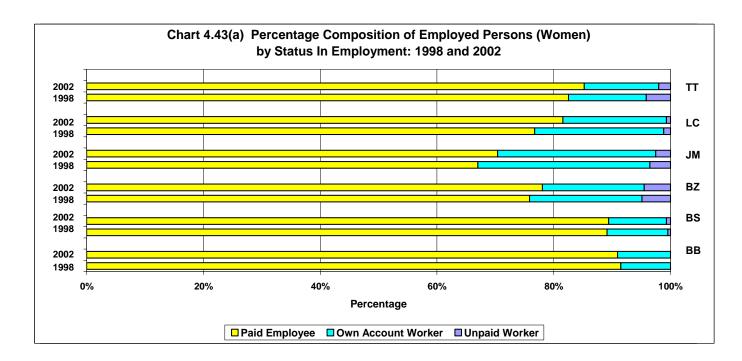
			Unpaid Workers			Learner/ Apprentice			Not Stated		
Country	Year	Unp	aid Work	ers	Learne	er/ Appre	ntice	N	ot Stated		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG											
	2001	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	
BS											
	1998		0.1	0.3				0.2	0.4	0.3	
	1999		0.1	0.2				0.7	1.1	0.9	
	2001		0.0	0.1				0.6	0.5	0.4	
	2002		0.1	0.4				0.4	0.7	0.5	
	2003		0.3	0.2				0.4	0.8	8.0	
	2004	0.6	0.1	0.4				0.8	1.2	0.5	
BB											
	1998		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	1999		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	
	2000	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	
	2001	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	
	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	
BZ											
	1998	4.7	3.8	4.1				0.1	0.2	0.1	
	1999	3.5	3.3	3.4				0.1	0.1	0.1	
	2000	5.0	4.8	4.9				0.4	0.5	0.5	
	2001	5.1	3.0	3.7				0.2	0.1	0.1	
	2002	4.3	3.5	3.7				0.1	0.3	0.2	
DM											
	1999	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	
	2001	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	
GD											
	1998	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	4.1	3.3	
GY											
	2002	2.3	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.1				
JM											
	1998	3.4	1.3	2.2				0.5	0.6	0.5	
	1999	3.0	1.6	2.2				0.7	0.4	0.5	
	2000	3.0	1.3	2.0				0.6	0.4	0.5	
	2001	3.3	1.0	2.0				0.3	0.5	0.4	
	2002		0.7	1.5				0.4	0.3	0.4	

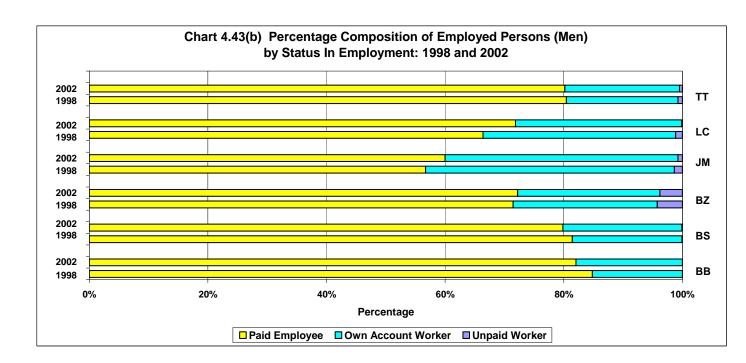
Table 4.10 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed by Status in Employment: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Paid	d Employ	ee	E	Employer		Own A	ccount W	orker/
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	86.5	71.4	78.0	3.4	7.5	5.7	5.7	10.7	8.5
KN										
	2001	25.6	22.4	23.9	64.1	61.2	62.6	6.3	9.5	8.0
LC										
	1998	72.4	79.8	152.2	4.3	10.4	14.7	20.9	39.0	59.9
	1999	72.4	68.9	141.3	3.5	9.0	12.5	20.4	32.7	53.0
	2000	70.6	72.4	143.0	3.1	9.0	12.1	23.8	38.1	61.9
	2001	73.8	75.9	149.7	5.1	9.5	14.6	16.0	29.6	45.6
	2002	73.8	75.9	149.7	5.1	9.5	14.6	16.0	29.6	45.6
	2003 2004	75.4 73.0	87.0 78.8	162.4 151.8	3.4 4.2	9.4 9.0	12.8 13.2	16.6 16.8	30.8 31.1	47.4 47.9
VC	2004	73.0	70.0	151.6	4.2	9.0	13.2	10.0	31.1	47.9
VC	2001	80.5	74.3	76.7	3.3	6.4	5.2	12.6	15.8	14.6
SR	2001	00.0	74.0	70.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	72.0	10.0	14.0
	2004									
TT										
	1998	80.2	75.0	76.9	2.2	5.3	4.2	13.0	17.5	15.9
	1999	79.4	74.7	76.4	2.3	5.1	4.1	14.1	18.2	16.7
	2000	80.0	74.7	76.7	2.6	6.0	4.7	13.8	17.7	16.2
	2001	80.0	74.3	76.4	3.2	6.4	5.2	14.0	17.9	16.5
	2002	82.4	74.2	77.3	2.6	6.4	4.9	12.3	17.9	15.8
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
	1999	91.2	82.0	86.3	3.1	9.0	6.2	5.7	9.0	7.4
	2001	89.2	78.1	83.3	3.6	8.0	6.0	5.2	11.9	8.8
ВМ										
	2000	93.6	85.3	89.3	2.2	6.1	4.2	3.7	7.7	5.8
TC										
	2001	22.0	13.7	17.3	4.4	9.6	7.4	68.7	70.7	69.9

Table 4.10 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed by Status in Employment: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Unp	aid Work	ers	Learn	er/ Appre	ntice	N	ot Stated	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	0.5	0.2	0.3				4.0	10.3	7.5
KN										
	2001	2.2	5.3	3.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
LC										
	1998		1.4	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.7
	1999		0.7	2.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.4
	2000		0.7	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.4	3.5
	2001	0.6	0.1	0.7	<b>0.3</b> 0.3	0.4	0.7	<b>4.2</b> 4.2	<b>5.9</b>	10.1
	2002 2003	0.6 0.5	0.1 0.9	0.7 1.3	0.3	0.4 0.4	0.7 0.5	4.2 4.1	5.9 4.6	10.1 8.8
	2003		0.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	5.0	7.3	12.3
VC	2004	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.0	7.5	12.0
***	2001	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.7
SR	2001				<b>U</b>	<b>V</b>	<u> </u>			
	2004									
TT										
	1998	4.0	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1999	3.5	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	2000	2.9	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
	2001	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
	2002	1.9	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
ASSOCIATE M AI	EMBERS									
	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0						
	2001	0.3	0.2	0.2				1.7	1.7	1.7
ВМ										
	2000	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
тс	2001	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
	2001	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7





## WE6: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY OCCUPATION, 1998 -2004

PH

Concept and Definition

The concept of the employed population by occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed, irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. Refer to WE2 pg 10.

Persons are classified by occupations through their relationship to a job in the following categories: (please refer to the ILO website) http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/isco.pdf

An occupation is a group of jobs or positions having common or closely related responsibilities and duties and occurring in the representative establishment throughout the Country. The basic criterion used in classifying workers by occupational categories is on the basis of the type of work performed irrespective of the branch or industry to which the jobs belonged. Effective January 1990, the revised International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at the four digits level was adapted. (Trinidad and Tobago, CSSP Labour Force Report 2002)

**Method of Computation** 

Data for *Table 4.12* and *Table 4.14* were computed based on **Appendix 1: Table 4.9** A – Employed Population by

Occupational Group.

In **Table 4.12** the percent of total employed population by Occupational Group are calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Employed Population by Occupational Group (x)
-----\*\* \* 100

Total Employed Population (x) 15 years and over (i)

*Note*: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

In **Table 4.14** the percent of total employed population by Occupational Group are calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Employed Population by Occupational Group (x)
-----\*\* \* 100
Employed Population (x) 15 years and over

*Note*: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

## **Indicator Relevance**

This indicator provides a profile of jobs in the economy and also provides information of a person's job (a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person)

### **Data Assessment**

**Appendix 2 Table 4.15** (page 272) contains information on the classification systems used in the Member States and Associate Members. Most of the countries conform to the International

Standards used. Due to differences in national circumstances and survey methodologies, the data does not capture to the same extent, in all countries, women who work in the informal sector or as home-based workers. Moreover, this indicator does not reflect other important work that women contribute to the family often without pay. There are therefore problems of coverage with regard to occupation by gender.

### **Gender Dimension**

<sup>1</sup>Reducing gender inequality in the labour market – manifested by occupational segregation, gender wage gaps, women's disproportionate representation in informal employment and

unpaid work and higher unemployment rates – is essential to increasing women's economic security, defeating poverty and fostering sustainable development and growth. Women and men have always traditionally worked in differential occupational groups. Women however often have the extra responsibility of caring for family members and therefore face greater constraints than men in the amount of time and effort they can put into paid employment on a continuous basis and in enhancing their education and upgrading their skills and qualifications. These factors affect career advancement and prevent women from capitalizing on opportunities for promotion. Although they are engaged in many sectors of the economy – including the informal sector and unpaid subsistence work – women are not as well integrated into the monetary economy as men. Even where women have made significant gains in paid employment, labour markets remain strongly segregated, often to the disadvantage of women. The extent and pattern of this segregation vary across countries in relation to the social, cultural and economic circumstances in each country. Occupational segregation is often accompanied by lower pay and worse working conditions in female occupations.

**Data Sources** 

Please refer to **Appendix 3** for the sources of data of employed labour force by occupational group.

Amongst the Member States, the largest distribution of women amongst the occupational groupings were spread mainly between those that work as the Service Shop and Market Sales Vendors, Clerks and those in Elementary type

occupations.

The category Service and Sales Workers accounted for between 7.8 per cent in the case of Dominica and Suriname to 16 and 16.4 per cent for Anguilla and Barbados respectively of total women's employment. Eight countries had the highest proportion of women employed in this category. Amongst the four countries which recorded the highest percentage of employment in Elementary Occupations, Belize with 10.0 percent had the highest proportion, followed by

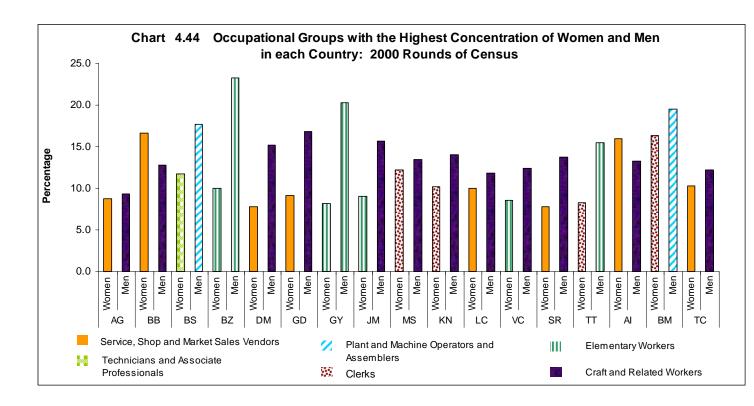
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/goals 2005/goal 3.pdf pg.6

Jamaica 8.8 per cent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines 8.6 per cent and Guyana 8.1 per cent. Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and Bermuda had the highest percentage in the Clerical occupational group with 12.2; 10.2; 8.2 and 16.3 per cent respectively. The only member state that recorded the highest concentration in the Professional category was The Bahamas in the area of Technicians and Associate Professionals with 7.7 per cent.

Male dominated occupations were either in the groups of Craft and Related Workers, Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers and Elementary Workers. Most men are employed as Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers in The Bahamas (17.7 per cent) and Bermuda (19.5 per cent) and as Elementary Workers in Belize (10 per cent), Guyana (8.1 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (15.5 percent). The category Craft and Related Workers attracted the highest concentration of male workers in the remaining 12 countries, with percentages of at least 12 percent in all the countries with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda.

Generally more men than women are employed in occupations where their sex composition is either less than 50 per cent or above 70 per cent. Women are more likely than men to be employed in occupations where their sex composition is between 50-70 per cent. In six countries, women account for at least 15 percent of the total employment in occupations where their sex composition is less than 50 per cent while for men this distribution applies to seven countries. In 7 countries Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The Bahamas, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla and Bermuda at least 20 per cent of women work in occupations where they enjoy the majority share (50-70%). Similarly 20 per cent of men work in occupations where they are in the majority in the following countries: Belize, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Generally a higher proportion of men than women work in occupations where the sex composition is in excess of 70 per cent. In Guyana more than half of all men who work are employed in occupations where they are heavily concentrated, enjoying a share in excess of 70 per cent. At least 25 per cent of all men who work, do so in occupations where their composition is in excess of 70 per cent. These occupations are primarily, construction workers, miners and other Trade-type positions, and fall into the category Craft and Related Workers.



With reference to *Chart 4.44* the following trends were observed amongst those occupational groups that attracted the **highest concentration** of women and men in each country:

- Most women work as Service Shop and Market Sales Workers while most Men work as Craft and Related Workers in 8 countries namely: Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Dominica; Grenada; Saint Lucia; Suriname; Anguilla and Turks and Caicos Islands.
- Elementary Workers attracted the highest percentage of the employed amongst both women and men in Belize and Guyana.
- Professional grouping did not rank amongst the highest in any of the countries with the exception of The Bahamas where the women who worked as Technicians and Associate Professionals attracted the highest proportion with 11.8 per cent.

Table 4.11(a) Occupations with the Highest Concentration of Women and Men by Country, 2000 Round of Census

Sex	Occupational Groups	Countries
Women		
	Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers	AG; BB; DM; GD; LC; SR; AI; TC.
	Elementary Workers	BZ; GY; JM; VC;
	Clerks	MS; KN; TT; BM
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	BS
Men		
	Craft and Related Workers	AG; BB; DM; GD; JM; MS; KN; LC; VC; SR; AI;TC
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	BS; BM
	Elementary Workers	BZ; GY; TT

Table 4.11(b) Percentage distribution of Women and Men according to their Concentration/Composition in their occupations, 2000 Round of Census

Percent of the Total Employed in Occupational Groups with:

	Percent of the Total Employed in Occupational Groups wit								
Countries	Low to r concen ( < 5	tration	Medi concen (50-7	tration	High concentratio (> 70%)				
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men			
AG	9.5	17.0	21.3	1.6	7.7	13.2			
BB	9.7	21.1	26.0	10.4	10.2	20.4			
BS	13.9	17.2	22.9	0.0	11.4	0.0			
BZ	16.2	6.3	8.9	33.4	0.0	30.5			
DM	14.3	15.3	17.7	10.4	7.5	34.7			
GD	16.5	14.6	0.0	15.2	7.2	28.8			
GY	12.4	6.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	55.2			
JM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
MS	10.2	18.4	0.0	19.1	12.2	20.9			
KN	26.2	14.1	8.5	21.4	18.5	16.6			
LC	22.6	16.9	26.2	5.2	6.1	23.6			
VC	23.0	6.6	5.4	25.0	7.3	28.1			
SR	14.2	13.9	19.1	20.6	0.0	28.6			
TT	13.8	14.6	21.9	21.5	0.0	26.8			
Al	9.3	14.9	25.0	13.0	11.5	0.0			
BM	1.5	23.3	26.0	0.0	16.3	28.1			
TC	18.4	11.0	14.7	24.4	6.2	16.9			

Notes: Percentages calculated was based on data in *Table 4.12* and *Table 4.13*.

The data represents the sum total of the percentages of the women employed in Occupational groups where the sex composition is < 50%; 50-70% and >70%. See *Appendix 2 Table 4.10* on page 244-245.

Table 4.12 Per cent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Occupational Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Legislator	rs, Senior Managers	Officials,	Pr	ofessiona	Is		cians, Ass ofessiona	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	1.3	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.9	3.9	3.2	7.1
ВВ										
	1998		3.3	5.3	5.2	3.5	8.7	2.4	4.2	6.6
	1999		3.0	5.4	5.0	3.2	8.1	2.6	4.1	6.7
	<b>2000</b> 2001	3.2	4.5	7.6	9.4	9.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2001	3.4 3.3	4.8 4.6	8.3 7.9	6.8 7.0	4.7 4.5	11.5 11.5	3.3 3.3	4.9 5.1	8.2 8.3
BS	2002	3.3	4.0	7.9	7.0	4.5	11.5	ა.ა	5.1	0.3
ВЗ	1998	1.8	3.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	6.7	15.5
	1999		4.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	7.4	16.7
	2001	3.7	5.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	7.7	19.5
	2002	4.0	5.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	7.2	18.5
	2003		4.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	6.6	16.9
	2004	3.4	4.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	7.5	18.7
BZ										
	1998	3.9	9.5	13.3	8.0	1.4	2.2	5.4	3.6	9.0
	1999	5.3	11.7	17.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	4.7	4.3	9.0
	2000	2.1	3.3	5.5	1.4	1.8	3.2	4.6	4.4	9.0
	2001	4.4	9.6	14.0	1.3	1.5	2.7	3.9	3.8	7.7
	2002	3.8	6.4	10.2	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.2	3.6	7.8
DM	4000									<b>.</b> –
	1999		2.8	6.7	1.2	1.5	2.7	5.6	4.2	9.7
CD	2001	3.9	2.9	6.8	1.7	2.0	3.7	6.1	4.4	10.5
GD	1998	3.0	3.1	6.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	5.3	4.4	9.6
	2001	3.0 3.0	3.1 <b>3.1</b>	6.1	1.0	1.2 1.5	2.1 <b>2.4</b>	5.5 <b>5.6</b>	4.4 <b>4.8</b>	9.0 <b>10.4</b>
GY	2001	3.0	J. I	0.1	1.0	1.5	2.4	3.0	4.0	10.4
O1	2002	0.7	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.2	2.5	4.8	3.0	7.8
JM										
	1998							9.1	6.8	15.9
	1999							9.0	6.9	15.9
	2000							9.3	6.8	16.1
	2001		• • • •					8.9	7.0	15.8
	2002							10.5	7.5	18.1

Table 4.12 Cont'd Per cent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Occupational Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		Clerks			Shop and les Vendo			ure, Fores hery Work	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	7.7	1.8	9.5	8.7	4.9	13.6	0.2	0.8	1.0
ВВ										
	1998	9.9	2.6	12.5	10.0	6.6	16.5	0.3	1.9	2.2
	1999		2.6	12.1	10.5	6.5	17.0	0.4	1.8	2.2
	2000	10.2	2.5	12.7	16.6	9.6	26.2	0.4	2.3	2.7
	2001	9.2	2.4	11.5	11.4	6.6	18.0	0.3	2.0	2.3
	2002	8.9	2.4	11.3	11.8	6.4	18.1	0.4	2.0	2.4
BS	4000	40.0		4-0		. –				
	1998	13.0	3.0	15.9	12.4	8.7	21.1	0.1	4.0	4.1
	1999	12.3	2.8	15.0	12.0	7.4	19.4	0.1	3.6	3.8
	2001	11.4	1.9	13.2	11.1	7.6	18.7	0.1	2.6	2.8
	2002	11.6	2.4	14.0	11.9	7.9	19.8	0.3	3.0	3.3
	2003 2004		2.0	13.1	13.5 13.3	8.2 7.9	21.7	0.1	1.8 2.4	1.9
BZ	2004	11.2	1.6	12.8	13.3	7.9	21.2	0.1	2.4	2.5
DΖ	1998	4.5	2.0	6.6	5.7	5.1	10.8	0.2	7.9	8.1
	1999	3.8	2.0	5.9	5.3	4.6	9.9	0.2	8.0	8.1
	2000	4.2	1.9	6.2	4.6	5.0	9.5 9.5	0.4	10.0	10.4
	2001	4.5	1.9	6.4	4.9	4.5	9.4	0.9	6.8	7.7
	2002	4.8	1.7	6.5	7.2	6.4	13.5	0.1	9.8	9.9
DM	2002	1.0	•••	0.0	,	0.1	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>-</b>	1999	5.4	1.8	7.2	6.2	4.7	10.9	4.8	19.6	24.4
	2001	7.5	2.1	9.6	7.8	5.9	13.7	2.7	15.2	17.8
GD		-								
	1998	7.2	2.1	9.4	7.8	7.6	15.5	2.6	8.4	11.0
	2001	7.2	2.0	9.2	9.1	7.9	17.0	1.0	6.7	7.7
GY										
	2002	4.7	2.3	7.0	6.4	8.4	14.8	1.4	9.6	11.1
JM										
	1998							3.4	15.8	19.2
	1999							3.0	16.0	19.0
	2000							3.2	15.7	18.9
	2001							3.2	15.7	18.9
	2002							3.2	14.7	17.9

Table 4.12 Cont'd Per cent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Occupational Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Craft and	d Related	Workers		Machine O		Element	ary Occu	pations
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	1.0	9.3	10.3	0.2	3.1	3.3	6.6	5.3	11.9
ВВ										
	1998	1.7	12.2	13.9	2.1	5.8	8.0	11.8	13.2	25.0
	1999	1.9	13.7	15.7	1.7	5.8	7.4	11.8	12.7	24.5
	2000	1.7	12.8	14.4	1.6	5.3	6.9	2.9	6.0	8.9
	2001	1.6	11.6	13.2	1.5	5.4	7.0	9.7	10.2	19.9
BS	2002	1.5	11.4	12.8	1.5	5.4	6.8	9.7	10.7	20.4
<b>D</b> 3	1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	16.5	18.4	10.3	8.6	18.9
	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	17.9	19.8	8.8	9.3	18.1
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	17.7	19.7	8.1	8.4	16.5
	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	16.8	18.2	7.8	7.8	15.6
	2003		0.0	0.0	1.7	16.8	18.6	8.7	10.4	19.1
	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	16.8	18.4	7.5	10.7	18.2
BZ										
	1998	1.9	9.8	11.7	0.7	7.0	7.7	8.5	22.0	30.6
	1999	1.3	9.8	11.1	0.6	6.5	7.1	8.5	20.9	29.3
	2000	1.5	13.2	14.7	0.8	7.3	8.1	10.0	23.3	33.2
	2001	1.6	10.3	11.9	1.0	7.0	8.0	9.7	22.1	31.8
DM	2002	1.5	11.8	13.2	0.6	7.1	7.7	7.4	20.3	27.6
DIVI	1999	2.9	11.8	14.6	0.3	4.8	5.1	8.6	9.2	17.8
	2001	2.9 2.2	14.6	16.8	0.3	5.0	5.3	7.4	8.4	17.8
GD	2001	212	1-110	1010	0.0	0.0	0.0	,,,	0.7	10.0
	1998	3.3	16.9	20.2	0.5	5.3	5.8	8.6	6.7	15.4
	2001	1.7	16.8	18.5	0.8	5.2	6.0	9.1	10.7	19.7
GY										
	2002	1.6	14.6	16.3	0.4	8.6	9.0	8.1	20.2	28.4
JM										
	1998							9.0	7.4	16.4
	1999							9.9	7.7	17.6
	2000		•••					9.0	7.9	17.0
	2001							9.0	8.0	17.0
	2002							8.7	7.4	16.1

Table 4.12 Cont'd Per cent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Occupational Groups: 1998 – 2004

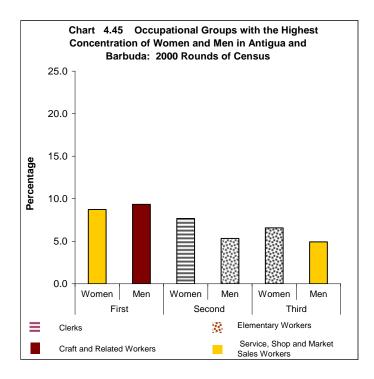
Country	Year	Legislator I	rs, Senior Managers		Pro	ofessiona	ls		cians, Ass ofessiona	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
IZM	2001	3.5	5.4	8.9	4.9	3.8	8.8	5.1	6.3	11.4
KN	2001	3.9	4.3	8.3	4.7	4.6	9.2	3.9	3.4	7.3
LC										
	1998		2.4	6.4	3.7	2.8	6.4	2.4	3.1	5.5
	1999	4.0	3.0	6.9	4.2	2.3	6.5	2.4	2.1	4.6
	2000	4.4	3.6	8.0	3.8	3.1	6.9	2.5	2.7	5.2
	2001	2.4	2.5	4.9	4.3	2.7	7.0	2.3	2.7	5.0
	2002	2.9	2.4	5.2	4.8	2.9	7.7	2.2	2.4	4.5
	2003	4.3	2.9	7.3	4.5	3.1	7.6	2.6	2.5	5.1
VO	2004	3.3	3.0	6.3	5.4	3.3	8.7	1.8	2.3	4.1
VC	2001	3.1	3.1	6.2	5.4	4.6	10.0	2.5	2.6	5.0
SR										
	2004	2.1	4.3	6.4	5.2	2.3	7.5	3.2	4.4	7.6
π	4000	0.5	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	<b>5</b> 4	44.4
	1998		3.9	6.4	1.3	2.0	3.4	6.0	5.1	11.1
	1999	2.8	3.9	6.8 <b>7.2</b>	1.4	1.9	3.3	6.0	4.8	10.8
	2000	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.4</b> 4.6	7.2 7.6	<b>1.3</b> 1.4	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.9</b> 3.2	<b>5.7</b> 5.8	<b>4.9</b> 5.2	<b>10.5</b> 11.0
	2001 2002	3.0 2.9	4.8 4.8	7.6 7.7	1.4	1.8 1.9	3.2 3.3	7.0	5.2 5.4	12.4
ASSOCIATE MEI		2.9	4.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	3.3	7.0	5.4	12.4
ASSOCIATE WILL	WIDENS									
, u	2001	3.4	3.1	6.5	5.6	4.2	9.8	4.3	5.8	10.1
ВМ	2001	0.1	<b>U.</b> 1	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	
	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.4	12.6	10.4	8.2	18.6
	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.5	11.0	11.5	9.4	20.9
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.9	13.5	10.6	8.5	19.1
	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	7.9	13.8	10.9	8.7	19.6
TC										
	2001	4.5	7.2	11.7	4.5	3.5	7.9	4.3	5.2	9.5

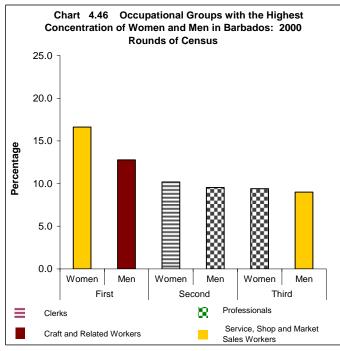
Table 4.12 Cont'd Per cent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Occupational Groups: 1998 – 2004

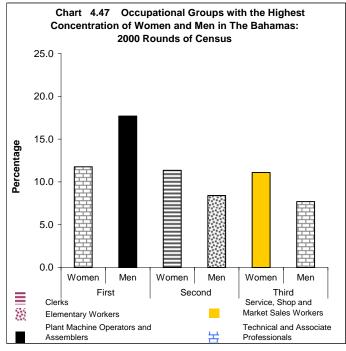
Country	Year		Clerks			Shop and les Vendo	ors	Fish	ure, Fores nery Work	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS		40.0					40.			
IZAI	2001	12.2	2.0	14.3	7.4	5.1	12.5	0.4	3.4	3.8
KN	2001	10.2	3.4	13.7	8.3	2.7	11.0	0.4	2.6	3.0
LC	2001	10.2	5.4	13.1	0.5	2.1	11.0	0.4	2.0	3.0
LO	1998	5.7	1.8	7.5	9.4	7.7	17.1	4.9	13.7	18.5
	1999		1.9	8.6	11.4	6.4	17.8	5.1	11.7	16.8
	2000		1.9	8.6	9.4	6.4	15.8	4.9	11.8	16.7
	2001	6.1	1.6	7.8	10.0	6.9	16.9	1.9	7.8	9.7
	2002	5.1	1.3	6.4	7.5	6.3	13.7	2.9	6.8	9.6
	2003	5.1	1.7	6.8	7.0	6.4	13.5	3.7	7.9	11.6
	2004	5.7	1.3	7.0	6.4	6.4	12.8	4.1	9.4	13.6
VC										
	2001	7.3	2.0	9.4	7.2	7.3	14.5	1.9	9.4	11.3
SR										
	2004	6.2	4.0	10.2	7.8	7.5	15.3	1.4	7.5	8.9
TT								<b>.</b>		
	1998	8.3	2.9	11.3	7.1	7.4	14.5	0.4	2.9	3.4
	1999	8.1	2.7	10.8	7.2	7.1	14.3	0.4	2.9	3.4
	2000	8.2	2.7	10.9	8.0	<b>7.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	0.4	2.9	3.3
	2001 2002	8.2 8.6	2.9 3.0	11.1 11.6	7.6 7.0	6.6 6.4	14.2 13.4	0.5 0.3	3.2 2.7	3.7 3.0
ASSOCIATE ME		0.0	3.0	11.0	7.0	0.4	13.4	0.3	2.1	3.0
ASSOCIATE INE	LIVIDERS									
, w	2001	11.5	3.4	14.9	16.0	7.3	23.3	0.4	4.3	4.8
вм	2001		<b>U.</b> 1		, 0,0		_3.0	<b>V.</b> T		.,0
	1999	17.4	3.3	20.7	14.7	13.2	28.0	0.1	2.2	2.4
	2000	16.3	2.8	19.1	14.5	11.2	25.6	0.1	2.1	2.2
	2001	17.0	3.1	20.1	13.8	12.8	26.6	0.1	2.3	2.4
	2002	16.7	3.0	19.7	13.5	12.8	26.3	0.1	2.3	2.5
TC										
	2001	6.2	1.3	7.5	10.3	6.2	16.5	0.0	1.9	2.0

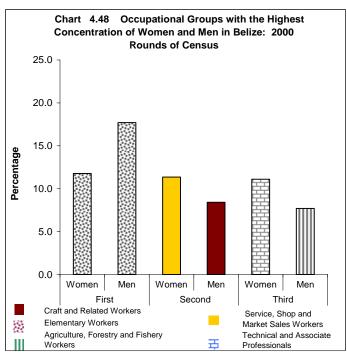
Table 4.12 Cont'd Per cent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Occupational Groups: 1998 – 2004

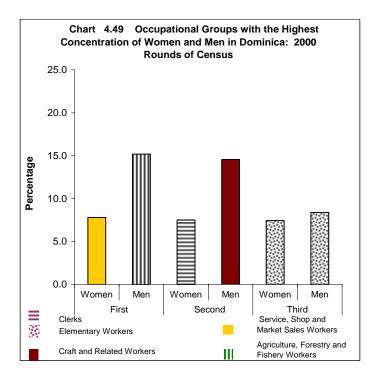
Country	Year	Craft and	d Related	Workers	Plant and And	Machine C Assemble	-	Element	ary Occu	pations
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	1.0	13.5	14.5	0.2	4.0	4.2	7.6	7.4	15.0
KN	2001	2.1	14.0	16.1	4.4	6.2	10.6	6.9	10.9	17.8
LC	2001	2	14.0	70.7	7.7	U.L	10.0	0.0	70.0	77.0
	1998	2.8	11.3	14.2	1.6	5.2	6.7	7.3	7.2	14.4
	1999	2.8	11.7	14.6	1.7	5.4	7.1	7.6	7.2	14.8
	2000	3.1	12.2	15.3	1.4	4.9	6.4	8.2	7.5	15.7
	2001	1.8	11.8	13.6	1.4	4.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	11.4
	2002	2.6	12.3	14.9	2.0	4.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	13.1
	2003	2.6	12.5	15.1	1.2	4.4	5.6	5.4	7.4	12.8
	2004	1.7	10.4	12.0	1.2	3.7	4.9	7.1	6.3	13.5
VC										
	2001	1.2	12.4	13.6	0.4	6.3	6.7	8.6	11.9	20.5
SR										
	2004	0.8	13.8	14.6	0.2	7.3	7.5	6.5	11.9	18.3
TT										
	1998	2.0	15.0	17.0	1.1	8.4	9.5	7.5	16.0	23.5
	1999	2.1	15.2	17.3	1.0	8.5	9.6	7.6	16.2	23.8
	2000	2.1	15.2	17.3	1.1	8.7	9.8	7.4	15.5	22.9
	2001	2.0	15.3	17.3	0.9	8.5	9.3	7.0	15.3	22.3
	2002	2.0	15.1	17.1	0.9	8.4	9.3	7.3	14.8	22.0
ASSOCIATE MEI	MBERS									
Al	2001		40.0	440						40.7
DM	2001	0.9	13.3	14.2	0.2	3.9	4.1	3.5	7.2	10.7
ВМ	4000	0.0	0.0	0.0		40.4	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	16.4	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	<b>19.5</b>	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	16.8	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
TC	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	16.7	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TC	2001	0.5	12.2	12.7	0.2	2.8	3.0	8.9	11.9	20.9
	2007	0.0		.=	0.2		0,0	0.0		20.0

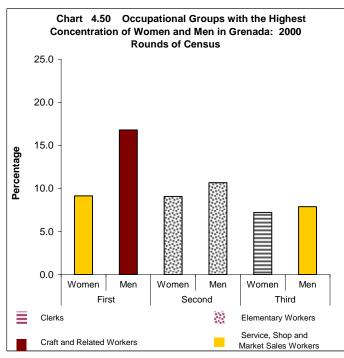


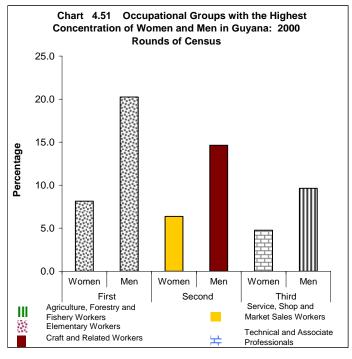


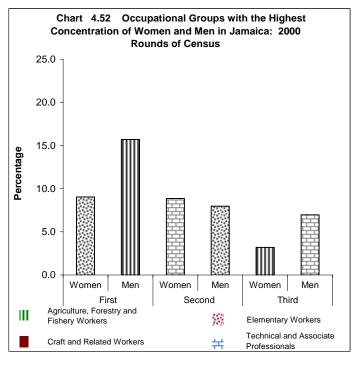


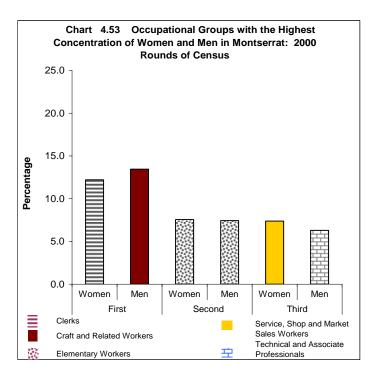


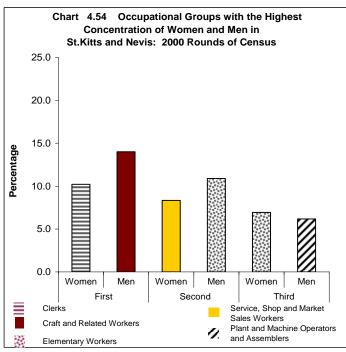


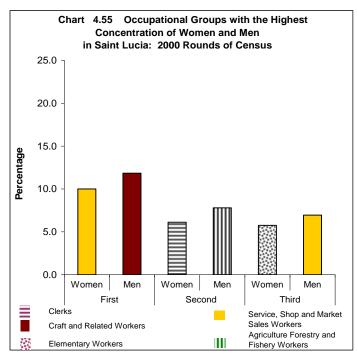


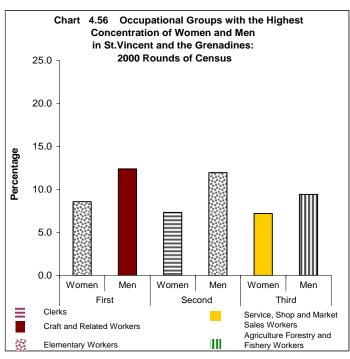


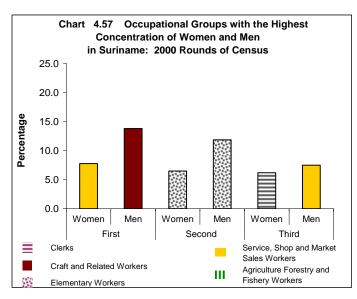


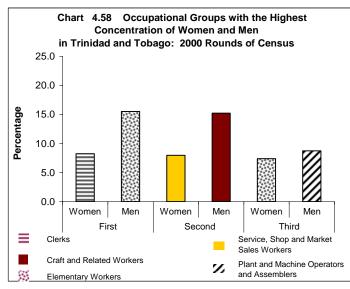


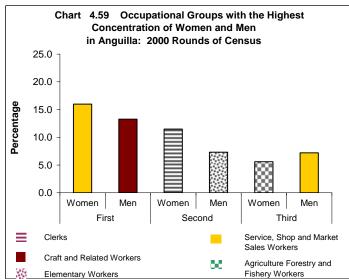


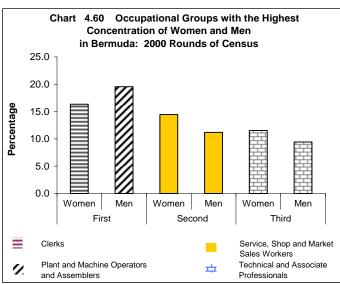












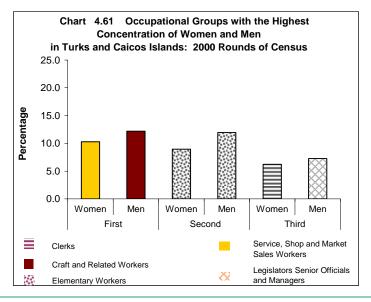


Table 4.13 Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Occupational Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	_	lators, S als, Mana		Pro	ofessiona	als		ians, As ofessiona	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	4.2	5.1	4.6	6.9	5.5	6.2	12.1	10.1	11.1
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	4.5 5.4 <b>6.8</b> 7.3 7.1	6.1 5.5 <b>8.4</b> 9.1 8.7	5.3 5.4 <b>7.6</b> 8.3 7.9	11.3 10.7 <b>20.0</b> 14.4 14.8	6.5 5.9 <b>17.0</b> 8.9 8.6	8.7 8.1 <b>18.4</b> 11.5 11.5	5.2 5.7 <b>0.0</b> 6.9 6.9	7.8 7.6 <b>0.0</b> 9.3 9.6	6.6 6.7 <b>0.0</b> 8.2 8.3
BS	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002 2003 2004	3.6 4.6 <b>7.5</b> 7.6 8.2 6.8 7.0	7.6 8.0 <b>10.5</b> 10.8 11.4 9.7 8.8	5.7 6.4 <b>9.1</b> 9.2 9.8 8.3 8.0	 12.7  	 6.7  	9.5 	18.1 19.9 <b>12.9</b> 24.3 23.3 21.2 23.1	13.0 13.9 <b>8.6</b> 14.9 14.1 12.9 14.5	15.5 16.7 <b>10.6</b> 19.5 18.5 16.9 18.7
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	12.2 17.2 <b>7.2</b> 13.7 12.3	13.9 17.0 <b>4.8</b> 14.1 9.2	13.3 17.0 <b>5.5</b> 14.0 10.2	2.6 4.1 <b>4.7</b> 3.9 4.8	2.0 1.8 <b>2.5</b> 2.1 2.8	2.2 2.5 <b>3.2</b> 2.7 3.4	17.1 15.3 <b>15.6</b> 12.2 13.6	5.2 6.2 <b>6.2</b> 5.6 5.2	9.0 9.0 <b>9.0</b> 7.7 7.8
DM	1997 1999 2001	7.9 9.9 <b>9.8</b>	4.2 4.6 <b>4.8</b>	5.8 6.7 <b>6.8</b>	4.8 3.0 <b>4.2</b>	3.9 2.5 <b>3.3</b>	4.3 2.7 <b>3.7</b>	12.5 14.2 <b>15.3</b>	5.2 6.8 <b>7.4</b>	8.4 9.7 <b>10.5</b>
GD	1998 <b>2001</b>	7.4 <b>7.5</b>	5.2 <b>5.1</b>	6.1 <b>6.1</b>	2.3 <b>2.4</b>	2.0 <b>2.4</b>	2.1 <b>2.4</b>	13.0 <b>14.1</b>	7.3 <b>7.9</b>	9.6 <b>10.4</b>
GY	2002	2.4	3.0	2.8	4.2	1.7	2.5	16.1	4.3	7.8
JM	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002	  			  	  		21.8 21.9 22.6 <b>21.7</b> 25.0	11.7 11.7 11.5 <b>12.3</b> 13.0	15.9 15.9 16.1 <b>16.1</b> 18.1

Table 4.13 Cont'd Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Occupational Groups: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year		Clerks		Service, Sale	Shop and es Vendo		Agricultu Fish	ıre, Fore ery Work	•
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
7.0	2001	24.2	5.7	14.9	27.5	15.4	21.5	0.6	2.4	1.5
ВВ										
	1998	21.5	4.9	12.5	21.6	12.2	16.5	0.7	3.5	2.2
	1999	20.7	4.8	12.1	22.6	12.2	17.0	0.9	3.4	2.2
	2000	21.7	<b>4.8</b>	12.7	<b>35.4</b>	18.0	<b>26.2</b>	0.9	<i>4.3</i>	2.7
	2001 2002	19.4 18.7	4.5 4.6	11.5 11.3	24.1 24.8	12.5 12.1	18.0 18.1	0.6 0.8	3.8 3.8	2.3 2.4
BS	2002	10.7	4.0	11.5	24.0	12.1	10.1	0.0	5.0	2.7
	1998	26.8	5.8	15.9	25.7	16.8	21.1	0.2	7.7	4.1
	1999	26.2	5.3	15.0	25.6	13.9	19.4	0.3	6.8	3.8
	2000	22.2	3.1	12.2	24.0	14.7	19.1	0.2	3.4	1.9
	2001	23.5	3.6	13.2	22.9	14.7	18.7	0.3	5.1	2.8
	2002	23.8	4.7	14.0	24.5	15.3	19.8	0.7	5.9	3.3
	2003	22.5	4.0	13.1	27.6	16.0	21.7	0.3	3.5	1.9
D7	2004	23.2	3.1	12.8	27.5	15.2	21.2	0.2	4.7	2.5
BZ	1998	14.2	3.0	6.6	18.1	7.4	10.8	0.7	11.5	8.1
	1999	12.4	2.9	5.9	17.2	6.6	9.9	0.7	11.6	8.1
	2000	14.3	2.8	6.2	15.4	7.1	9.5	1.5	14.2	10.4
	2001	14.1	2.8	6.4	15.1	6.6	9.4	2.7	10.0	7.7
	2002	15.4	2.5	6.5	23.2	9.2	13.5	0.3	14.2	9.9
DM										
	1997	12.5	3.3	7.3	19.8	8.7	13.6	11.1	26.7	19.9
	1999	13.8	3.0	7.2	15.9	7.7	10.9	12.3	32.2	24.4
GD	2001	19.0	3.4	9.6	19.7	9.7	13.7	6.7	25.1	17.8
GD	1998	17.9	3.6	9.4	19.4	12.8	15.5	6.5	14.1	11.0
	2001	18.2	<b>3.3</b>	9.2	23.0	13.1	17.0	2.5	11.2	<b>7.7</b>
GY										
	2002	15.9	3.3	7.0	21.6	12.0	14.8	4.9	13.7	11.1
JM				_						
	1998	15.5	3.4	8.5	23.9	11.5	16.7	8.1	27.3	19.2
	1999	15.7	3.4	8.4	22.6	10.8	15.7	7.2	27.2	19.0
	2000 <b>2001</b>	16.3 <b>16.4</b>	4.0	9.0	23.8	11.3	16.4	7.7	26.6 26.0	18.9
	2007	1 <b>6.4</b> 15.8	<b>3.0</b> 3.2	<b>8.5</b> 8.5	<b>25.3</b> 24.8	<b>11.4</b> 11.3	<b>17.1</b> 17.0	<b>7.9</b> 7.7	<b>26.0</b> 25.3	<b>18.6</b> 17.9

Table 4.13 Cont'd Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Occupational Groups: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Craft and	Related	Workers	Оре	and Mac erators A ssemble	\nd	Element	ary Occı	ıpations
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	3.0	29.3	16.2	0.7	9.7	5.2	20.7	16.7	18.7
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002		22.5 25.6 <b>24.1</b> 22.1 21.6	13.9 15.7 <b>14.4</b> 13.2 12.8	4.7 3.6 <b>3.4</b> 3.2 3.1	10.8 10.7 <b>10.0</b> 10.3 10.2	8.0 7.4 <b>6.9</b> 7.0 6.8	25.8 25.6 <b>6.2</b> 20.5 20.5	24.4 23.6 <b>11.2</b> 19.3 20.3	25.0 24.5 <b>8.9</b> 19.9 20.4
BS	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002 2003 2004	2.5  	 26.8  	 15.3  	3.9 4.1 <b>1.0</b> 4.1 3.0 3.6 3.3	32.0 33.7 <b>8.2</b> 34.3 32.7 32.9 32.6	18.4 19.8 <b>4.8</b> 19.7 18.2 18.6 18.4	21.3 18.8 <b>16.5</b> 16.7 16.1 17.8 15.5	16.6 17.5 <b>16.7</b> 16.3 15.2 20.3 20.8	18.9 18.1 <b>16.6</b> 16.5 15.6 19.1 18.2
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002		14.4 14.2 <b>18.8</b> 15.2 17.0	11.7 11.1 <b>14.7</b> 11.9 13.2	2.2 1.9 <b>2.6</b> 3.1 1.9	10.3 9.5 <b>10.4</b> 10.3 10.3	7.7 7.1 <b>8.1</b> 8.0 7.7	26.9 27.3 <b>33.5</b> 30.1 23.8	32.3 30.2 <b>33.1</b> 32.6 29.3	30.6 29.3 <b>33.2</b> 31.8 27.6
DM	1997 1999 2001	5.6 7.3 <b>5.6</b>	23.6 19.4 <b>24.1</b>	15.8 14.6 <b>16.8</b>	0.7 0.7 <b>0.8</b>	7.9 7.9 <b>8.2</b>	4.8 5.1 <b>5.3</b>	24.0 21.9 <b>18.8</b>	15.6 15.2 <b>13.8</b>	19.2 17.8 <b>15.8</b>
GD	1998 <b>2001</b>		28.5 <b>27.8</b>	20.2 <b>18.5</b>	1.3 <b>1.9</b>	8.8 <b>8.7</b>	5.8 <b>6.0</b>	21.4 <b>22.9</b>	11.3 <b>17.7</b>	15.4 <b>19.7</b>
GY	2002	5.6	20.8	16.3	1.4	12.2	9.0	27.6	28.7	28.4
JM	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002	5.3 5.3 <b>5.2</b>	24.1 24.8 24.7 <b>24.0</b> 25.0	16.4 16.8 16.8 <b>16.3</b> 16.2	3.6 3.2 2.2 <b>1.9</b>	9.1 8.9 8.5 <b>9.4</b> 9.4	6.8 6.6 5.9 <b>6.3</b> 6.2	21.4 24.0 22.0 <b>21.6</b> 20.6	12.8 13.1 13.4 <b>13.9</b> 12.8	16.4 17.6 17.0 <b>17.0</b> 16.1

Table 4.13 Cont'd Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Occupational Groups: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	_	lators, S als, Mana		Pro	ofessiona	als		ians, As ofessiona	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
МС										
MS	2001	8.0	9.6	8.9	11.2	6.8	8.8	11.6	11.3	11.4
KN	2001	0.0	3.0	0.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	11.0	11.5	11.4
	2001	8.5	8.1	8.3	10.1	8.5	9.2	8.4	6.4	7.3
LC										
	1998	9.5	4.1	6.4	8.6	4.8	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.5
	1999	8.5	5.6	6.9	8.9	4.4	6.5	5.2	4.0	4.6
	2000		6.5	8.0	8.5	5.5	6.9	5.6	4.8	5.2
	2001	5.6	4.5	4.9	9.8	4.8	7.0	5.3	4.8	5.0
	2002	6.4	4.3	5.2	10.7	5.3	7.7	4.8	4.4	4.5
	2003	10.0	5.2	7.3	10.5	5.4	7.6	6.1	4.4	5.1
	2004	7.4	5.3	6.3	12.2	5.9	8.7	4.1	4.2	4.1
VC	2001	8.0	5.1	6.2	14.1	7.4	10.0	6.4	4.2	5.0
SR	2001	0.0	<b>3.</b> I	0.2	14.1	7.4	10.0	0.4	4.2	<b>3.</b> <i>0</i>
SIX.	2004	6.1	6.6	6.4	14.8	3.6	7.5	9.1	6.8	7.6
TT										
	1998	7.0	6.1	6.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	16.5	8.0	11.1
	1999	7.7	6.2	6.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	16.3	7.6	10.8
	2000	7.6	6.9	7.2	3.4	2.6	2.9	15.3	7.7	10.5
	2001	8.2	7.2	7.6	3.9	2.9	3.2	15.9	8.2	11.0
	2002	7.8	7.6	7.7	3.9	3.0	3.3	18.6	8.6	12.4
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al										
DM	2001	7.3	5.9	6.5	12.0	7.8	9.8	9.2	10.9	10.1
ВМ	1999				10.6	14.6	10.6	21.1	16.2	18.6
	<b>2000</b>	•••	•••	•••	9.3	14.6 <b>12.5</b>	12.6 <b>11.0</b>	23.8	18.3	20.9
	2000		•••	•••	11.6	12.5 15.3	11.0 13.5	23.8 21.7	1 <b>6.3</b> 16.6	20.9 19.1
	2001				12.1	15.4	13.8	22.4	16.9	19.1
TC	2002				12.1	10.4	10.0		10.0	10.0
	2001	10.4	12.7	11.7	10.4	6.1	7.9	9.9	9.2	9.5

Table 4.13 Cont'd Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Occupational Groups: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year		Clerks		Service, Sale	Shop and es Vendo		Agricultu Fish	ıre, Fore ery Worl	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
IVIS	2001	27.7	3.7	14.3	16.8	9.1	12.5	0.9	6.1	3.8
KN	2007		0		70.0	0	12.0	0.0	0	C.C
	2001	22.1	6.4	13.7	18.0	5.0	11.0	1.0	4.8	3.0
LC										
	1998	13.3	3.2	7.5	22.1	13.5	17.1	11.4	23.9	18.5
	1999	14.3	3.6	8.6	24.3	12.0	17.8	10.9	22.1	16.8
	2000	14.9	3.4	8.6	20.9	11.6	15.8	10.9	21.4	16.7
	2001	14.0	2.9	7.8	22.8	12.4	16.9	4.4	13.9	9.7
	2002	11.2	2.4	6.4	16.6	11.4	13.7	6.4	12.3	9.6
	2003 2004	11.9 13.0	3.0 2.4	6.8 7.0	16.4 14.5	11.3 11.5	13.5 12.8	8.7 9.4	13.8 16.9	11.6 13.6
VC	2004	13.0	2.4	7.0	14.5	11.5	12.0	9.4	10.9	13.0
VO	2001	19.1	3.3	9.4	18.8	11.9	14.5	4.9	15.3	11.3
SR										
	2004	17.7	6.2	10.2	22.2	11.5	15.3	4.0	11.5	8.9
TT										
	1998	23.0	4.6	11.3	19.5	11.7	14.5	1.2	4.6	3.4
	1999	22.1	4.3	10.8	19.6	11.3	14.3	1.2	4.6	3.4
	2000	22.3	4.2	10.9	21.5	11.3	15.1	1.1	4.5	3.3
	2001	22.3	4.6	11.1	20.9	10.3	14.2	1.3	5.0	3.7
40000/475 445	2002	23.0	4.8	11.6	18.7	10.2	13.4	0.7	4.4	3.0
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Ai	2001	24.6	6.4	14.9	34.3	13.7	23.3	1.0	8.1	4.8
вм	2001	24.0	0.4	14.5	34.3	13.1	20.0	7.0	0.7	4.0
	1999	35.3	6.5	20.7	29.9	26.0	28.0	0.3	4.4	2.4
	2000	33.7	5.3	19.1	29.8	21.7	25.6	0.2	4.0	2.2
	2001	34.9	6.0	20.1	28.4	24.9	26.6	0.3	4.4	2.4
	2002	34.4	5.8	19.7	27.8	24.9	26.3	0.3	4.6	2.5
TC										
	2001	14.4	2.2	7.5	23.9	11.0	16.5	0.1	3.4	2.0
					ĺ					

Table 4.13 Cont'd Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Occupational Groups: 1998 - 2004

		Craft and	Polatod	Workers		and Maderators A		Element	ary Occi	ınations
Country	Year	Crait and	Relateu	Workers	•	semblei		Element	ary Occi	ірацопъ
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MC										
MS	2001	2.3	24.1	14.5	0.4	7.2	4.2	17.2	13.3	15.0
KN	2001	2.5	24.1	14.0	0.4	1.2	7.2	17.2	13.3	13.0
	2001	4.5	26.1	16.1	9.5	11.5	10.6	15.0	20.3	17.8
LC										
	1998		19.8	14.2	3.6	9.0	6.7	17.0	12.5	14.4
	1999		22.1	14.6	3.6	10.1	7.1	16.3	13.6	14.8
	2000		22.1	15.3	3.2	8.9	6.4	18.2	13.6	15.7
	2001	4.0	21.1	13.6	3.1	7.1	5.4	13.1	10.0	11.4
	2002	5.7	22.4	14.9	4.4	8.5	6.7	14.4	12.0	13.1
	2003		21.8	15.1	2.9	7.6	5.6	12.6	12.9	12.8
VC	2004	3.9	18.5	12.0	2.7	6.6	4.9	16.2	11.3	13.5
VC	2001	3.1	20.1	13.6	1.1	10.3	6.7	22.3	19.4	20.5
SR										
	2004	2.2	21.2	14.6	0.6	11.2	7.5	18.6	18.2	18.3
TT										
	1998		23.6	17.0	3.0	13.2	9.5	20.8	25.1	23.5
	1999	5.7	24.0	17.3	2.8	13.5	9.6	20.7	25.6	23.8
	2000	5.7	24.1	17.3	3.0	13.9	9.8	20.0	24.6	22.9
	2001	5.5 5.3	24.1 24.1	17.3	2.3	13.3	9.3	19.3	24.1	22.3
ASSOCIATE MEI	2002 MBEBS	5.3	24.1	17.1	2.3	13.4	9.3	19.5	23.6	22.0
ASSOCIATE WEI	WIDERS									
, u	2001	2.0	24.8	14.2	0.4	7.4	4.1	7.5	13.5	10.7
ВМ					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				1010	1011
	1999				2.8	32.3	17.8			
	2000				2.9	37.9	21.0			
	2001				3.1	32.7	18.3			
	2002				3.0	32.5	18.1			
тс										
	2001	1.1	21.4	12.7	0.5	4.9	3.0	20.8	21.0	20.9
		l						l		

Table 4.14 Percentage Composition of the Employed by Occupational Group: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Legislator	rs, Senior Managers	Officials,	Pr	ofessional	ls		cians, As ofessiona	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
10										
AG	2001	45.4	54.6	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0
ВВ	2001	43.4	J4.0	100.0	33.2	44.0	100.0	34.0	45.4	100.0
	1998	38.5	61.5	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0	36.3	63.8	100.0
	1999	45.6	54.4	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0	39.3	60.7	100.0
	2000	41.6	<i>58.4</i>	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0			
	2001	41.7	58.3	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	40.2	59.8	100.0
	2002	42.2	57.8	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0	39.3	60.7	100.0
BS										
	1998		68.9	100.0				56.5	43.5	100.0
	1999		66.0	100.0				55.8	44.2	100.0
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>39.4</b> 39.9	<b>60.6</b> 60.1	<b>100.0</b> 100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0	<b>57.6</b>	<b>42.4</b> 39.6	<b>100.0</b> 100.0
	2001		59.6	100.0		•••	•••	60.4 61.0	39.0	100.0
	2002		59.6	100.0				61.2	38.8	100.0
	2003		57.2	100.0				59.9	40.1	100.0
BZ	2001	12.0	07.2	10010				00.0	10.1	10010
	1998	29.0	71.0	100.0	37.2	62.8	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0
	1999	31.2	68.8	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	52.6	47.4	100.0
	2000	39.0	61.0	100.0	44.0	<i>56.0</i>	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0
	2001	31.6	68.4	100.0	46.6	53.4	100.0	51.0	49.0	100.0
	2002	37.4	62.6	100.0	43.4	56.6	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0
DM										
	1997	59.3	40.7	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0	64.9	35.1	100.0
	1999		41.9	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0
GD	2001	57.1	42.9	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
GD	1998	49.3	50.7	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0
	<b>2001</b>	49.0	51.0	100.0 100.0	<b>39.7</b>	60.3	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0
GY	2001	40.0	0110	700.0	00.7	00.0	10010	00.0	40.1	10010
	2002	25.4	74.6	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0
JM										
	1998							57.4	42.6	100.0
	1999							56.6	43.4	100.0
	2000							57.7	42.3	100.0
	2001							55.0	45.0	100.0
	2002							58.3	41.7	100.0

Table 4.14 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed by Occupational Group: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year		Clerks			Shop and les Vendo			ure, Fores ery Work	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
AG	2001	80.9	19.1	100.0	64.0	36.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0
ВВ	2007	00.0	1011	70010	0 110	0010	10010	20.0	0010	10010
	1998	78.9	21.1	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0
	1999	78.9	21.1	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0
	2000	80.1	19.9	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	14.8	<b>85.2</b>	100.0
	2001 2002	79.5 78.6	20.5 21.4	100.0 100.0	63.4 64.8	36.6 35.2	100.0 100.0	13.3 16.1	86.7 83.9	100.0 100.0
BS	2002	70.0	21.7	100.0	04.0	33.2	100.0	10.1	00.0	100.0
	1998	81.3	18.7	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	2.5	97.5	100.0
	1999	81.4	18.6	100.0	62.0	38.0	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0
	2000	86.6	13.4	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0
	2001	85.9	14.1	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0
	2002	82.7	17.3	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0
	2003 2004	84.3 87.3	15.7 12.7	100.0 100.0	62.2 62.8	37.8 37.2	100.0 100.0	6.6 4.7	93.4 95.3	100.0 100.0
BZ	2004	07.5	12.1	100.0	02.0	37.2	100.0	7.7	33.3	100.0
	1998	68.9	31.1	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0
	1999	65.5	34.5	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0
	2000	68.6	31.4	100.0	48.0	<b>52.0</b>	100.0	4.3	<i>95.7</i>	100.0
	2001	70.3	29.7	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	11.4	88.6	100.0
DM	2002	73.6	26.4	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0	1.0	99.0	100.0
DIVI	1997	74.2	25.8	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0
	1999	74.9	25.1	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0
	2001	78.4	21.6	100.0	57.0	43.0	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0
GD										
	1998	77.4	22.6	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	23.8	76.2	100.0
<b>0</b> 1/	2001	78.6	21.4	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0
GY	2002	66.8	33.2	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0
JM	2002	00.0	JJ.Z	100.0	43.0	37.0	100.0	13.0	07.0	100.0
	1998	76.6	23.4	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0
	1999	76.4	23.6	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0
	2000	74.0	26.0	100.0	59.5	40.5	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0
	2001	79.0	21.0	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0
	2002	78.0	22.0	100.0	61.4	38.6	100.0	18.1	81.9	100.0

Table 4.14 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed by Occupational Group: 1998 - 2004

Country Year	Legislato	ors, Senior Managers	Officials,	Pr	ofessiona	ıls		cians, As ofessiona	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS			100.0		40.5	400.0	44.0		400.0
200 KN	1 39.5	60.5	100.0	56.5	43.5	100.0	44.8	55.2	100.0
200	1 47.5	52.5	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0
LC									
199		36.9	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	43.2	56.8	100.0
199		42.8	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	53.4	46.6	100.0
200		44.6	100.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0
<b>200</b> 200		<b>50.8</b> 45.0	<b>100.0</b> 100.0	<b>61.2</b> 62.7	<b>38.8</b> 37.3	<b>100.0</b> 100.0	<b>46.4</b> 47.4	<b>53.6</b> 52.6	<b>100.0</b> 100.0
200		45.0 40.6	100.0	59.3	37.3 40.7	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
200		47.7	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0
VC	02.0		100.0	01.0	00.1	100.0	10.0	00.1	100.0
200	1 49.5	50.5	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0
SR									
200	4 33.0	67.0	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0
Π									
199		60.3	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0
199		58.1	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
<b>200</b> 200		<b>60.8</b> 60.2	<b>100.0</b> 100.0	<b>43.8</b> 43.7	<b>56.2</b> 56.3	<b>100.0</b> 100.0	<b>53.8</b> 52.8	<b>46.2</b> 47.2	<b>100.0</b> 100.0
200		62.2	100.0	43.7	56.3	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	2 07.0	02.2	100.0	10.7	00.0	100.0	00.2	10.0	100.0
Al									
200	1 52.0	48.0	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	42.4	<i>57.6</i>	100.0
ВМ									
199				41.3	58.7	100.0	55.9	44.1	100.0
200				41.1	58.9	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0
200				41.7	58.3	100.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
200 TC	2			42.8	57.2	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0
200	1 38.2	61.8	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0
200	30.2	01.0	100.0	30.1	40.3	100.0	77.3	JJ. I	100.0

Table 4.14 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		Clerks			Shop and les Vendo		_	ure, Fores ery Work	•
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	85.7	14.3	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0
KN	2001	74.8	25.2	100.0	75.7	24.3	100.0	14.6	85.4	100.0
LC										
	1998	75.9	24.1	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0
	1999	78.0	22.0	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	30.3	69.7	100.0
	2000	77.9	22.1	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	29.2	70.8	100.0
	2001	<b>78.8</b>	21.2	100.0	59.0	<b>41.0</b>	100.0	19.7	<b>80.3</b>	100.0
	2002 2003	79.3 75.1	20.7 24.9	100.0 100.0	54.4 52.3	45.6 47.7	100.0 100.0	29.8 32.2	70.2 67.8	100.0 100.0
	2003	81.1	18.9	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	30.4	69.6	100.0
VC	2004	01.1	10.9	100.0	49.1	30.3	100.0	30.4	09.0	100.0
	2001	78.2	21.8	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	16.6	83.4	100.0
SR	2004	60.5	39.5	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	15.8	84.2	100.0
π	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	74.1 75.0 <b>75.6</b> 73.8 74.1	25.9 25.0 <b>24.4</b> 26.2 25.9	100.0 100.0 <b>100.0</b> 100.0 100.0	48.8 50.1 <b>52.8</b> 53.8 52.1	51.2 49.9 <b>47.2</b> 46.2 47.9	100.0 100.0 <b>100.0</b> 100.0 100.0	12.4 12.7 <b>12.7</b> 13.3 8.9	87.6 87.3 <b>87.3</b> 86.7 91.1	100.0 100.0 <b>100.0</b> 100.0 100.0
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al	2001	77.0	23.0	100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	9.3	90.7	100.0
тс	1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	84.0 <b>85.6</b> 84.6 84.9	16.0 <b>14.4</b> 15.4 15.1	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	52.7 <b>56.4</b> 52.0 51.4	47.3 <b>43.6</b> 48.0 48.6	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	6.2 <b>5.0</b> 5.8 5.0	93.8 <b>95.0</b> 94.2 95.0	100.0 <b>100.0</b> 100.0 100.0
10	2001	83.2	16.8	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0

Table 4.14 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Craft and	Related V	Vorkers	Plant and And	Machine ( Assembl		Elementary Occupations			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	9.4	90.6	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	
ВВ											
	1998		87.6	100.0	26.8	73.2	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0	
	1999		87.8	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0	
	2000	11.5	88.5	100.0	22.8	77.2	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	
	2001	12.1	87.9	100.0	22.0	78.0	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0	
BS	2002	11.5	88.5	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	
БЭ	1998				10.3	89.7	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	
	1990				9.6	90.4	100.0	48.6	51.4	100.0	
	2000	7.9	92.1	100.0	9.8	90.4 90.2	100.0 100.0	47.3	51.4 <b>52.7</b>	100.0 100.0	
	2001				10.0	90.0	100.0	49.0	51.0	100.0	
	2002				7.9	92.1	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	
	2003				9.4	90.6	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	
	2004				8.6	91.4	100.0	41.1	58.9	100.0	
BZ											
	1998	16.4	83.6	100.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	27.9	72.1	100.0	
	1999	11.6	88.4	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	28.8	71.2	100.0	
	2000	9.9	90.1	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	
	2001	13.1	86.9	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	30.5	69.5	100.0	
	2002	11.1	88.9	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	26.7	73.3	100.0	
DM											
	1999		80.5	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	
	2001	13.2	86.8	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0	
GD											
	1998	_	83.8	100.0	9.3	90.7	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	
CV	2001	9.1	90.9	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	45.9	54.1	100.0	
GY	2002	10.1	89.9	100.0	4.5	95.5	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0	
JM	2002	10.1	09.9	100.0	4.0	90.0	100.0	20.7	71.3	100.0	
<b>U</b> 141	1998	14.7	85.3	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	
	1999		87.0	100.0	20.1	79.9	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0	
	2000		87.1	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	
	2001	13.2	<b>86.8</b>	100.0	12.4	<b>87.6</b>	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	
	2002	10.5	89.5	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	

Table 4.14 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Craft and	Related I	Vorkers	Plant and And	Machine ( Assemb	•	Element	tary Occup	pations
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS									40.0	400.0
IZNI	2001	7.1	92.9	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0
KN	2001	13.0	87.0	100.0	41.6	58.4	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0
LC										
	1998		80.0	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0	50.3	49.7	100.0
	1999		80.5	100.0	24.0	76.0	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0
	2000		79.9	100.0	22.6	77.4	100.0	52.1	47.9	100.0
	2001	12.9	<b>87.1</b>	100.0	25.4	<b>74.6</b>	100.0	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	100.0
	2002 2003	17.4 17.5	82.6 82.5	100.0 100.0	30.1 22.1	69.9 77.9	100.0 100.0	49.7 42.2	50.3 57.8	100.0 100.0
	2003	14.1	85.9	100.0	24.3	77.9 75.7	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
vc	2004	14.1	00.0	100.0	24.0	10.1	100.0	00.0	47.0	100.0
	2001	8.7	91.3	100.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0
SR										
	2004	5.3	94.7	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	<i>35.4</i>	64.6	100.0
π										
	1998		88.5	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	32.0	68.0	100.0
	1999	12.1	87.9	100.0	10.9	89.1	100.0	31.9	68.1	100.0
	2000	12.2	<b>87.8</b>	100.0	11.1	<b>88.9</b>	100.0	<b>32.3</b>	<b>67.7</b>	100.0
	2001 2002	11.6 11.6	88.4 88.4	100.0 100.0	9.2 9.4	90.8 90.6	100.0 100.0	31.5 33.0	68.5 67.0	100.0 100.0
ASSOCIATE MI		11.0	00.4	100.0	9.4	90.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	100.0
ASSOCIATE IVI	LIVIDENS									
, <b></b>	2001	6.5	93.5	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0
ВМ										
	1999				7.8	92.2	100.0			
	2000				6.8	93.2	100.0		•••	
	2001				8.3	91.7	100.0			
	2002				8.1	91.9	100.0			
TC	0001	2.0	00.4	400.0	0.0	00.4	400.0	40.0	<b>57</b> 0	400.0
	2001	3.6	96.4	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0
		1			Ī					

# WE7: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY, 1998 -2004

Concepts and Definition

The concept of employed population by industry refers to the type of industry or economic activity of the establishment, the enterprise or other similar unit in which an employed person works or last worked during a specific reference period. Persons are classified by industrial categories according to their relationship to the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which they work. For purposes of international comparisons, classification by Industry is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. (ISIC 2002) The indicator for employment by sector divides employment into three broad groupings of economic activity. These categories are as follows:

- The agricultural sector comprises activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.
- The industry sector comprises mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water).
- The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and

communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and

personal services.

The industry in which a worker is classified relates to the type of activity carried on by the firm or business in which he/she is engaged. (Trinidad and Tobago, CSSP Labour Force Report 2002)

**Method of Computation** 

The number of persons employed 15 years and over are classified by the industrial groups.

Data for *Table 4.16* and *Table 4.18* were computed based on **Appendix 1: Table 4.8** – Employed Population by Industrial Group.

In **Table 4.16** the percent of total employed population by Occupational Group are calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Employed Population by Occupational Group (x)
-----\*\* \* 100

Total Employed Population (x) 15 years and over (i)

*Note*: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

In **Table 4.18** the percent of total employed population by Occupational Group are calculated as follows:

Male (Female) Employed Population by Occupational Group (x)
-----\*\* \* 100
Employed Population (x) 15 years and over

*Note*: (x) refers to Female; Male or Total

### **Indicator Relevance**

This indicator is useful in identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development. Generally trends show a tendency for the flow

of activities from those that are more laborious such as agriculture to industrial type activities and finally to the services sector. It also interesting to study sectoral employment flows in connection with productivity trends from the productivity growth resulting from shifts of workers from lower- to higher-productivity sectors. Finally, the breakdown of the indicator by sex allows for analysis of gender segregation of employment by specific sector. Are men and women equally distributed in certain sectors, or is there a concentration of females among the services sector where wage rates are generally below those in the industrial sector?

#### **Data Assessment**

Industrial classification is according to the International Standard Classification of Industries (ISCI) which is in line with the definition of

ILO provided. Barbados uses *Barbados Standard Industrial Classification* (BARSIC) based on 1988 ISCO. The Sugar industry is included as a sub group. National definitions concur with international standards. Limitations to comparability of this indicator centre around the reference period used, differences in age-group for labour force activity in Belize and Jamaica and the data sources used. Slight variations are observed in the composition of some of the smaller groupings which can affect harmonisation across member states in that category. For example in Jamaica the industrial group Hotels and Restaurants is merged with Wholesale and Retail Trade. **Appendix 2 - Table 4.16** (page 273)contains information on the classification systems used in the Member States and Associate Members. Most of the countries conform to the International Standards used.

## **Gender Dimension**

Women are employed differently by industry as compared to men. They have different career opportunities and salaries, and work a different number of hours. They are more often unemployed and may be drawn

into lower-paying service activities because they face barriers raised by employers or trade unions, or as a result of cultural attitudes that prevent them from entering industrial employment. Women may also have less access to the education and training required for industrial jobs or may choose to work in specific types of services that offer greater flexibility in allowing them to combine family responsibilities with employment.

**Data Sources** 

Please refer to **Appendix 3** for the sources of data of employed labour force by industrial group.

## **Evaluation**

The proportion of women employed in the Services sector exceeds that of men in all the member states for the period 1998-2002. So dominant was this sector that the proportion of women and men averaged at least 85 per cent and 75 per

cent respectively in all the member states. In the Agriculture and Industrial sectors women averaged 5 per cent and 6 per cent and men 14 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

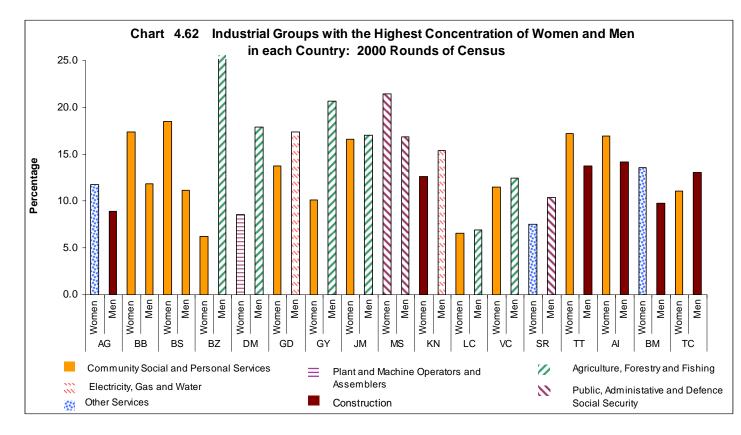
Women are most likely to be involved in Community Social and Personal Services. Of the 17 countries reported on 10 had the highest concentration in this area ranging from 6.3 per cent Belize to 18.5 per cent in The Bahamas. Men on the other hand are most likely to be Construction workers and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers. These two groups account for between 8.9 (Antigua and Barbuda) to 14.2 (Anguilla) per cent and 6.9 (Saint Lucia) to 25.6 per cent (Belize) respectively.

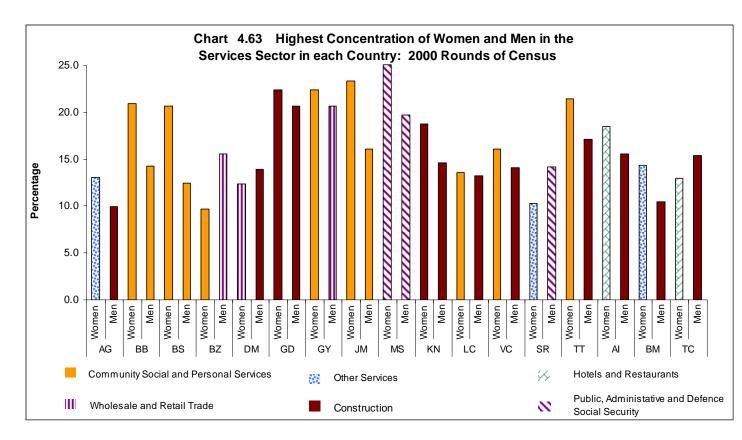
Male dominated occupations were either in the groups of Craft and Related Workers, Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers and Elementary Workers. Most men are employed as Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers in The Bahamas (17.7 per cent) and Bermuda (19.5 per cent) and as Elementary Workers in Belize (10 per cent), Guyana (8.1 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (15.5 percent). The category Craft and Related Workers attracted the highest concentration of male workers in the remaining 12 countries, with percentages of at least 12 percent in all the countries with the exception of Antigua and Barbuda.

Generally more men than women are employed in economic activities where their sex composition is either less than 50 per cent or above 70 per cent with some exceptions. In Women are more likely than men to be employed in activities where their sex composition is between 50-70 per cent. In 8 of the 17 countries, women account for at least 10 percent of the total employment in economic activities where their sex composition is less than 50 per cent while for men this distribution applies to eleven countries. In 4 countries Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, The Bahamas and Anguilla at least 20 per cent of women perform economic activities where they enjoy the majority share (50-70%) however the only country that recorded a distribution in excess of 20 per cent for men in this category was St. Kitts and Nevis. At least 12-17 per cent of the men working in Guyana, Bermuda, Suriname, Grenada and Belize, worked in economic activities where they were in the majority. These activities were either Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing as in the case of Guyana and Belize and Construction, Electricity Gas and Water; Public Administrative, Defense, Social Security as in the case of Anguilla, Grenada and Suriname respectively.

Generally a higher proportion of men than women work in occupations where the sex composition is in excess of 70 per cent. Amongst the women only in 4 countries: Dominica (Community Social and Personal Services 3.8 per cent); Grenada (Transport Storage and Communication 7.7 per cent); Montserrat (Hotels and Restaurants 2.7 per cent) and St. Kitts and Nevis (Manufacturing and Transport 14.2 per cent) were women engaged in activities where their sex composition was more than 70 per cent. As was the case in the Occupational Groups, almost half of all men who work in Guyana are employed in activities where they are heavily concentrated, enjoying a share in excess of 70 per cent. In 8 countries at least 25 per cent of all men who work, do so in industrial groups where their composition is in excess of 70 per cent.

These categories of workers are primarily, Construction workers, Community Social and Personal Workers and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers.





With reference to *Chart 4.62 and 4.63*, the following trends in the region were observed amongst those economic activities in the **Services Sector** that attracted the **highest concentration** of women and men in each country:

- Most women work in Community Social and Personal Services in 8 of the 17 countries namely: Barbados; The Bahamas; Belize; Guyana; Jamaica; Saint Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago.
- Most men work in the area of Construction in 10 of the 17 countries namely: Antigua and Barbuda; Dominica; Grenada; St. Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Anguilla; Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands.
- The highest concentrations of both women and men work in the area of:
  - O Community Social and Personal Services in Barbados; The Bahamas; Guyana and Jamaica
  - o **Construction** in Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 4.15(a) Industrial Groups with the highest concentration of Women and Men by country, 2000 Round of Census

Sex	Industrial Groups	Countries
Women		
	Community Social and Personal Services	TT; JM; BB; GD; GY; VC; BS; BZ; LC; AI; TC
	Other Services	AG; SR; BM
	Public Administrative, Defense, Social Security	MS;
	Construction	KN
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	DM
Men		AO TT AL DIA TO
	Construction	AG; TT; AI; BM; TC
	Community Social and Personal Services	BB; BS;
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers	BZ; GY;JM; LC; VC
	Electricity, Gas and Water	GD; KN
	Public Administrative, Defense, Social Security	MS; SR

4.15(b) Percentage distribution of Women and Men according to their Concentration/Composition in their Industrial Groups, 2000 Round of Census

Percent of the Total Employment in Industrial Groups with:

Countries	Low to r concen ( < 5		Medi concen (50-7	tration	High concentration (> 70%)		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
AG	6.0	15.9	20.6	8.0	0.0	12.5	
BB	8.1	16.3	20.5	5.5	0.0	18.2	
BS	6.2	18.3	23.6	6.8	0.0	15.3	
BZ	17.1	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	42.8	
DM	7.7	10.2	11.3	4.5	3.8	33.8	
GD	12.2	17.4	17.9	13.8	7.7	26.4	
GY	16.1	0.9	1.6	12.7	0.0	49.8	
JM	7.8	11.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	35.5	
MS	10.6	3.1	4.2	7.5	2.7	22.7	
KN	16.6	16.7	16.6	20.1	14.2	15.4	
LC	3.4	13.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	17.6	
VC	7.3	13.6	16.0	0.2	0.0	35.3	
SR	13.2	1.2	1.9	13.7	0.0	31.3	
TT	11.7	9.6	11.3	4.3	0.0	32.7	
Al	9.2	18.9	21.4	1.5	0.0	23.1	
BM	9.8	13.4	17.1	13.6	0.0	12.2	
TC	14.3	4.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	

**Notes:** Percentages calculated was based on data in *Table 4.16* and *Table 4.18*. See *Appendix 2 Table 4.12* on page 256-257. The data represents the sum total of the percentages of the women employed in Industrial groups where the sex composition is <50%; 50-70% and >70%.

Table 4.16 Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agriculture	, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	and Quar	rying	Ма	nufacturin	g
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
AG	2001	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.7	4.5
ВВ		0.10				0.0				
	1998		2.2	3.4	-	-	-	4.6	4.4	9.0
	1999		1.8	3.0	-	0.2	0.2	4.0	4.3	8.3
	2000	1.0	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.5	5.5	10.1
	2001	1.3	2.2	3.5	-	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.7	7.2
BS	2002	1.4	2.3	3.7	-	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.4	7.0
Б3	1998	0.4	3.1	3.5			_	1.7	2.0	3.7
	1990		3.6	4.0	_	_	_	1.7	2.0	3. <i>1</i> 4.1
	2000	0.4	<b>3.0</b>	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	2.7	4.1
	2001		3.5	4.2	-	-	-	1.8	2.3	4.1
	2002		2.9	3.7	-	-	-	1.3	2.7	4.0
	2003		2.7	3.0	-	-	-	1.8	2.6	4.4
	2004	0.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-	1.5	2.4	3.9
BZ										
	1998		23.3	25.0	-	0.4	0.4	3.1	7.2	10.2
	1999		25.5	27.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	3.4	6.0	9.4
	2000		25.6	27.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.2	3.9	6.1
	2001 2002	2.9 1.2	21.6 22.8	24.5 24.1	0.0	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.2	2.7 2.6	4.1 4.7	6.8 7.3
DM	2002	1.2	22.0	24.1	-	0.2	0.2	2.0	4.7	1.3
	1997	6.0	17.8	23.8	_	_	_	3.9	4.9	8.7
	1999		20.9	27.2	-	_	_	3.8	4.8	8.6
	2001	3.3	17.9	21.2	-	-	-	3.3	4.5	7.8
GD										
	1998		9.9	13.8	-	-	-	4.0	3.4	7.4
	2001	4.5	9.1	13.6	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.0	1.3
GY										
INA	2002	2.3	20.7	23.0	0.3	3.9	4.2	3.2	10.5	13.7
JM	1998	4.2	16.9	21.1			_	3.1	5.9	8.9
	1990		17.0	20.7	<u>-</u>	- -	-	2.6	6.1	8.7
	2000		17.0	20.7	- -	- -	-	2.0	5.1	7.1
	2001	3.9	16.9	20.8	_	_	-	2.0	<b>5.3</b>	7.4
	2002		15.5	19.4	ı	<u>-</u>	-	2.1	4.8	6.9

Table 4.16 Cont'd Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Electricit	y, Gas and	d Water	Co	onstruction	n	Wholesal	e and Reta	il Trade
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.4	8.9	9.3	7.7	6.6	14.3
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	0.3 0.5 <b>0.2</b> 0.5 <b>0.5</b>	1.2 1.1 <b>0.9</b> 1.0 <b>0.9</b>	1.5 1.6 <b>1.0</b> 1.5	0.5 0.6 <b>0.6</b> 0.8 <b>0.6</b>	10.0 10.3 <b>9.9</b> 10.3 <b>9.6</b>	10.5 11.0 <b>10.5</b> 11.0 <b>10.2</b>	8.3 8.2 <b>14.2</b> 8.3 <b>8.4</b>	7.0 6.8 <b>11.7</b> 6.7 <b>6.9</b>	15.2 15.0 <b>25.9</b> 15.0 <b>15.3</b>
BS	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002 2003 2004	0.2 0.3 <b>0.2</b> 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5	0.9 0.9 <b>1.0</b> 1.2 1.3 1.0	1.1 1.2 <b>1.2</b> 1.5 1.6 1.4	0.7 0.5 <b>0.6</b> 0.9 0.4 0.5	9.7 10.8 <b>11.0</b> 10.5 10.6 9.5	10.4 11.4 11.5 11.4 11.0 10.0	7.9 7.6 <b>7.7</b> 7.5 7.5 7.6 8.8	6.0 6.1 <b>7.0</b> 6.8 6.9 7.8 8.2	14.0 13.7 <b>14.7</b> 14.3 14.4 15.4
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	0.3 0.1 <b>0.2</b> 0.2 0.1	1.3 1.2 <b>0.9</b> 1.0 0.6	1.6 1.3 <b>1.1</b> 1.2 0.8	0.1 0.2 <b>0.2</b> 0.2 0.2	5.7 5.7 <b>9.2</b> 8.3 8.9	5.8 5.9 <b>9.4</b> 8.5 9.0	7.0 6.3 <b>6.0</b> 6.3 6.6	10.7 9.5 <b>10.1</b> 10.4 9.9	17.6 15.8 <b>16.0</b> 16.7 16.5
DM	1997 1999 <b>2001</b>	- 0.4 <b>0.3</b>	1.1 1.1 <b>1.3</b>	1.1 1.4 <b>1.7</b>	0.5 0.1 <b>0.2</b>	7.8 7.5 <b>9.6</b>	8.4 7.6 <b>9.8</b>	8.9 7.5 <b>8.5</b>	6.9 7.0 <b>7.0</b>	15.8 14.5 <b>15.5</b>
GD	1998 <b>2001</b>	- 1.0	1.5 <b>17.4</b>	1.5 <b>18.4</b>	0.8 <b>13.7</b>	14.1 <b>12.7</b>	14.9 <b>26.4</b>	8.8 <b>2.9</b>	9.4 <b>6.9</b>	18.2 <b>9.8</b>
GY	2002	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	7.1	7.3	7.0	10.0	17.0
JM	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002	0.2 0.1 0.2 <b>0.2</b> 0.1	0.4 0.6 0.4 <b>0.5</b>	0.6 0.7 0.6 <b>0.7</b> 0.7	0.3 0.3 0.3 <b>0.3</b>	8.0 7.8 8.5 <b>8.3</b> 9.2	8.3 8.1 8.9 <b>8.6</b> 9.6	13.4 13.5 13.2 <b>14.0</b> 13.7	8.1 8.0 8.8 <b>8.9</b> 8.6	21.5 21.5 22.0 <b>22.9</b> 22.3

Table 4.16 Cont'd Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hotels a	and Resta	urants		ort, Storaç nmunicati			g, Insuran and Busi	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
AG	2001	8.8	6.0	14.8	2.9	5.3	8.1	4.1	3.3	7.4
ВВ	2007	0.0	0.0		2.0	0.0	0		0.0	
	1998	6.3	4.7	11.0	1.2	3.7	5.0	4.1	2.3	6.5
	1999	5.7	4.9	10.6	1.0	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.0	6.7
	2000	-	-	-	1.7	4.6	6.3	6.3	4.6	10.9
	2001	6.3	4.2	10.5	1.5	3.2	4.7	5.1	3.0	8.1
BS	2002	6.1	4.3	10.4	1.3	3.0	4.3	5.1	3.4	8.5
<b>B</b> 3	1998	8.9	6.4	15.3	3.0	5.2	8.1	5.6	4.1	9.7
	1999	9.4	6.6	16.0	2.4	4.7	7.1	5.5	3.6	9.2
	2000	9.9	7.3	17.2	2.5	4.8	7.3	6.5	4.3	10.8
	2001	9.6	7.0	16.6	2.5	4.6	7.1	6.5	4.2	10.7
	2002	9.7	7.1	16.8	3.0	4.6	7.6	6.6	4.2	10.8
	2003		7.7	18.0	2.5	5.1	7.6	6.4	3.7	10.1
	2004	9.2	5.8	15.0	2.2	4.3	6.5	6.7	4.4	11.1
BZ	4000	4.4	0.4	7.0	0.7	4 -	F 4	4.0	0.0	2.0
	1998 1999	4.1 3.9	3.1 3.2	7.2 7.1	0.7 0.7	4.5 4.8	5.1 5.4	1.3 1.2	2.2 2.5	3.6 3.8
	<b>2000</b>	4.2	4.6	8.8	0.7 <b>0.6</b>	2.8	3.4 3.5	1.6	2.3 <b>2.2</b>	3.8
	2001	4.4	4.8	9.2	0.7	3.3	4.0	1.3	2.3	3.6
	2002	5.2	5.6	10.9	0.7	2.9	3.5	1.4	2.1	3.5
DM										
	1997	2.8	0.9	3.8	1.6	4.3	5.8	3.1	2.3	5.4
	1999	2.5	0.8	3.3	1.6	4.8	6.4	3.7	5.7	9.4
OD	2001	3.8	1.4	5.2	1.4	5.0	6.3	2.8	1.9	4.6
GD	1998	3.4	2.2	5.7	0.9	5.0	5.9	2.2	1.6	3.8
	<b>2001</b>	3.4 3.7	4.7	8.4	7.7	2.8	10.5	4.2	1.0 1.9	6.2
GY	2001	0.7	7.7	0.4	7.7	2.0	10.0	7.2	1.0	0.2
	2002	1.6	0.9	2.5	0.9	6.7	7.6	2.1	2.7	4.7
JM										
	1998	-	-	-	1.2	4.9	6.1	3.2	2.9	6.1
	1999	-	-	-	1.3	4.8	6.1	3.0	3.0	6.0
	2000	-	-	-	1.2	5.0	6.2	3.2	2.8	6.0
	<b>2001</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.4</b> 1.3	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
	2002	-	-	-	1.3	5.4	6.7	3.6	2.9	6.4

Table 4.16 Cont'd Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		dministrat , Social S			unity, Socia		Other S	ervices (S	pecify)
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
AG	2001	6.6	6.1	12.7	4.4	3.4	7.9	11.8	3.6	15.4
ВВ	2007	0.0	0.7	12.7	-1.4	0.4	7.10	7710	0.0	1014
	1998	10.3	10.4	20.7	9.0	7.7	16.7	-	-	-
	1999	11.2	9.5	20.8	9.9	9.2	19.2	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	17.4	11.8	29.2	-	-	-
	2001 2002	11.0 <b>11.4</b>	9.6	20.5	9.3 <b>8.9</b>	8.6	17.9 <b>17.0</b>	-	-	-
BS	2002	11.4	10.2	21.7	8.9	8.1	17.0	-	-	-
20	1998	-	-	-	19.7	14.1	33.8	-	-	_
	1999	-	-	-	18.8	14.1	32.9	-	-	-
	2000	4.3	4.6	8.9	13.9	6.3	20.1	-	-	-
	2001	-	-	-	18.5	11.2	29.7	-	-	-
	2002	-	-	-	18.7	10.9	29.6	-	-	-
	2003 2004	-	-	-	19.0 18.7	10.8 11.1	29.8 29.8	-	-	-
BZ	2004	-	_		10.7	11.1	29.0	-	<u>-</u>	-
	1998	2.1	4.7	6.8	9.4	3.1	12.4	1.9	1.8	3.7
	1999	2.0	4.3	6.3	9.0	3.6	12.6	2.0	2.2	4.2
	2000	6.2	7.0	13.2	6.3	3.4	9.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
	2001	2.5	5.2	7.7	9.5	4.7	14.2	1.5	1.6	3.1
DM	2002	2.2	5.0	7.2	8.9	4.0	12.9	1.8	1.7	3.5
DIVI	1997	1.8	4.2	6.0	7.2	2.0	9.2	5.8	2.1	7.8
	1999	1.8	3.5	5.3	5.9	2.7	8.6	5.0	1.4	6.4
	2001	3.3	6.6	9.9	8.0	2.6	10.6	4.6	2.3	6.9
GD										
	1998	1.8	3.6	5.4	7.4	3.9	11.2	6.5	1.9	8.4
GY	2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gi	2002	2.9	3.9	6.8	10.1	5.6	15.7	_	_	_
JM	2002	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	10.1			
	1998	-	-	-	16.6	10.6	27.2	-	-	-
	1999	-	-	-	16.7	11.4	28.0	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	17.0	11.1	28.1	-	-	-
	2001	-	-	-	16.6	11.4	27.9	-	-	-
	2002	-	-	-	16.7	10.9	27.6	-	-	-

Table 4.16 Cont'd Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agriculture	, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	and Quar	rying	Ма	nufacturin	g
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
1/1	2001	0.4	2.7	3.1	-	-	-	1.4	1.7	3.1
KN	2001	2.8	5.6	8.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.8	1.1	5.9
LC	2001	2.0	5.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.0	1.1	5.9
20	1998	7.0	16.0	23.1	_	_	_	5.3	4.4	9.7
	1999		14.2	21.7	-	-	-	5.5	3.8	9.3
	2000		14.4	20.8	-	-	-	5.7	4.0	9.8
	2001	1.9	6.9	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.3	2.9	6.2
	2002	3.9	8.3	12.2	-	-	-	4.3	3.3	7.6
VC										
	2001	2.9	12.5	15.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	5.0	7.1
SR										
	2004	1.6	6.5	8.0	0.6	5.3	5.9	1.9	5.1	7.0
TT										
	1998		5.5	6.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.3	8.6	11.9
	1999		5.4	6.4	-	0.1	0.1	3.6	8.5	12.0
	2000	1.0	4.9	5.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	8.6	12.1
	2001	1.0	5.3	6.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.2	8.3	11.6
400001475.44	2002	0.7	4.7	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.4	8.6	12.0
ASSOCIATE M	EMBEKS									
AI	1999	0.5	1.8	2.3			_	2.0	3.6	5.6
	2001	0.3 <b>0.4</b>	2.9	3.2	_		_	0.9	1.5	2.4
ВМ	2001	0.4	2.3	5.2			_	0.3	1.0	2.7
	1999	0.1	1.4	1.5	_	-	_	0.9	2.3	3.2
	2000	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	2.1	3.2
	2001	0.1	1.5	1.6	-	-	-	1.0	2.1	3.1
	2002	0.1	1.6	1.7	-	-	-	0.9	2.0	2.9
TC										
	2001	0.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.2

Table 4.16 Cont'd Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

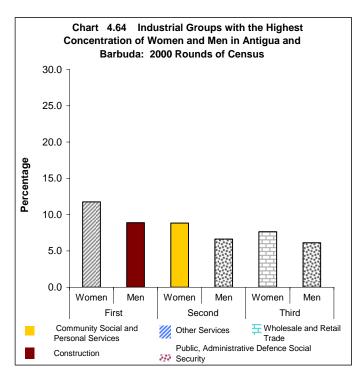
Country	Year	Electricit	y, Gas and	d Water	Co	onstruction	ı	Wholesal	e and Reta	il Trade
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	0.6	2.7	3.4	0.5	11.9	12.4	5.4	5.7	44.4
KN	2001	0.6	2.1	3.4	0.5	11.9	12.4	3.4	3.7	11.1
	2001	0.9	15.4	16.3	12.6	9.9	22.5	5.7	6.4	12.1
LC										
	1998	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	7.3	7.7	9.4	7.3	16.7
	1999	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	8.3	9.0	10.5	7.1	17.6
	2000	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	8.8	9.4	11.1	6.8	17.9
	2001	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	6.4	6.7	6.3	5.3	11.6
	2002	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	7.8	8.2	8.8	5.9	14.7
VC										
	2001	0.3	1.4	1.7	0.5	10.1	10.6	8.7	8.4	17.1
SR										
	2004	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	8.6	9.0	5.9	10.0	16.0
TT	4000	0.0	4.0	1.5	4.4	440	45.4	40.4	0.0	40.0
	1998 1999	0.3 0.2	1.2 1.2	1.5	1.1 1.0	14.2 14.3	15.4 15.3	10.4 11.2	8.9 9.0	19.3 20.1
	2000	0.2 0.3	1.2 1.2	1.5	1.0 1.1	14.3 13.8	13.3 14.9	11.2	9.6	<b>20.1 20.9</b>
	2000	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	14.2	1 <b>4.9</b> 15.5	11.0	8.7	19.7
	2001	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	13.3	15.0	11.1	9.3	20.4
ASSOCIATE M		0.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	10.0	10.0	1111	0.0	20.1
	1999	0.8	1.5	2.3	0.4	12.4	12.8	5.0	2.9	7.9
	2001	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.5	14.2	14.7	5.3	4.6	9.9
ВМ										
	1999	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	6.2	6.6	7.3	6.7	14.0
	2000	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	9.8	10.3	6.5	6.5	13.0
	2001	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.4	7.0	7.4	6.7	6.7	13.3
	2002	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	7.2	7.7	6.6	6.7	13.4
TC										
	2001	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.4	13.1	13.5	3.3	3.2	6.5

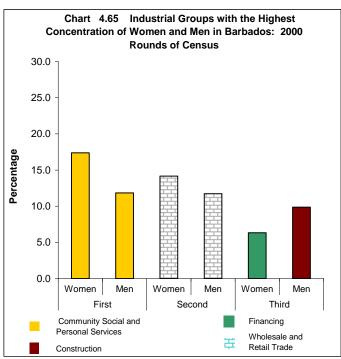
Table 4.16 Cont'd Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

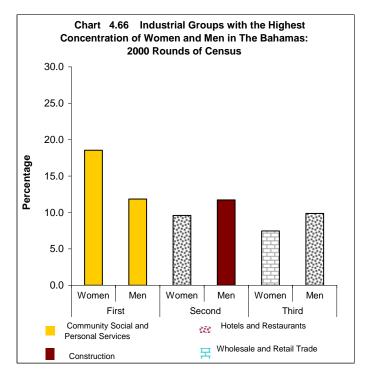
Country	Year	Hotels a	and Resta	urants	-	ort, Storag nmunicatio			g, Insurand and Busi	
-		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	2.7	0.0	2.5	2.3	- 4		4.2	0.0	6.4
KN	2001	2.7	0.8	3.5	2.3	5.4	7.7	4.2	2.3	6.4
KIN	2001	6.7	7.0	13.6	9.5	3.0	12.4	4.0	2.8	6.8
LC	2007	0.7	7.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	4.0	2.0	0.0
	1998	4.4	4.9	9.3	1.6	5.7	7.3	2.2	2.2	4.3
	1999	5.3	4.2	9.5	1.5	5.6	7.1	2.6	1.8	4.5
	2000		4.8	10.4	1.2	5.2	6.5	1.8	1.8	3.6
	2001	4.3	3.4	7.7	1.0	3.5	4.5	1.9	1.4	3.3
	2002	5.6	4.9	10.5	1.4	4.1	5.4	2.2	2.0	4.2
VC										
00	2001	3.9	3.0	6.9	1.3	6.2	7.5	3.4	2.2	5.5
SR	2004	1.9	1.2	3.1	0.7	4.9	5.6	2.1	3.7	5.8
π	2004	1.9	1.2	3.1	0.7	4.9	5.0	2.1	3.7	5.0
• •	1998	_	_	_	1.4	4.1	5.6	4.6	4.1	8.7
	1999	-	-	-	1.4	4.0	5.4	4.3	3.9	8.2
	2000	-	-	-	1.6	4.2	5.9	4.1	4.2	8.3
	2001	-	-	-	1.7	3.9	5.5	4.3	4.2	8.6
	2002	-	-	-	1.8	4.1	5.8	4.7	4.3	9.1
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS									
	1999	13.1	10.0	23.1	1.2	6.4	7.6	4.8	2.0	6.8
	2001	16.9	11.2	28.1	1.8	4.9	6.7	4.5	3.2	7.7
BM										
	1999	6.8	8.1	14.9	2.6	5.0	7.6	10.8	7.0	17.8
	2000	5.2	6.5	11.7	2.7	<b>5.0</b>	7.7	10.6	6.9	17.5
	2001	6.0	7.6	13.5	2.8	5.2	7.9	11.6	7.6	19.1
TC	2002	5.6	7.4	13.0	2.6	4.9	7.6	11.6	7.6	19.2
10	2001	11.1	12.2	23.3	1.5	3.1	4.6	4.4	4.1	8.5

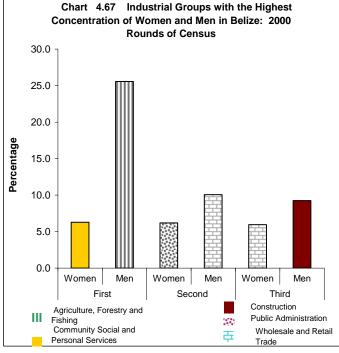
Table 4.16 Cont'd Percent of the Total Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

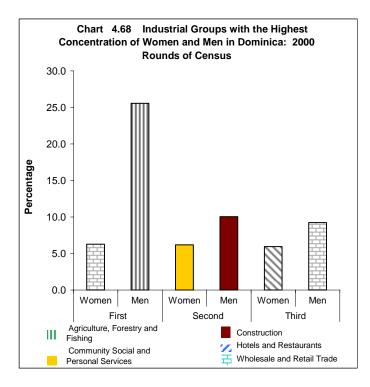
Country	Year		dministrat , Social S			ınity, Socia onal Servic		Other S	ervices (S	pecify)
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
170.1	2001	21.5	16.8	38.3	4.2	1.9	6.1	-	-	-
KN	0004									
LC	2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LC	1998	8.7	6.8	15.6	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.2	0.9	3.1
	1999	9.1	5.9	15.0	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.2	0.5	3.0
	2000	8.6	6.0	14.6	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.7	0.8	2.6
	2001	2.4	2.7	5.1	6.6	2.8	9.4	-	- -	
	2002	9.1	6.4	15.5	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.3	3.9
VC										
	2001	2.2	4.0	6.2	11.5	6.1	17.6	-	-	-
SR										
	2004	7.5	10.4	17.9	3.1	3.2	6.3	7.5	2.1	9.7
TT										
	1998	-	-	-	17.1	13.8	30.9	-	-	-
	1999	-	-	-	17.3	13.8	31.1	-	-	-
	2000	-	-	-	17.2	13.2	30.4	-	-	-
	2001	-	-	-	17.6	13.3	30.9	-	-	-
	2002	-	-	-	17.8	12.8	30.6	-	-	-
ASSOCIATE M										
	1999	4.4	4.3	8.7	8.2	1.8	10.0	2.4	1.1	3.6
	2001	6.3	5.5	11.7	6.7	3.0	9.7	2.3	0.7	2.9
ВМ										
	1999	5.4	5.3	10.7	4.0	2.2	6.3	10.7	5.5	16.2
	2000	3.1	3.7	6.8	4.9	2.6	7.5	13.5	6.0	19.5
	2001	5.2	5.0	10.2	3.9	2.2	6.1	10.9	5.6	16.5
TC	2002	5.2	5.1	10.3	3.8	2.0	5.8	11.4	6.0	17.3
TC	2001	10.9	9.0	19.9	6.1	2.5	8.7	0.0	0.2	0.2

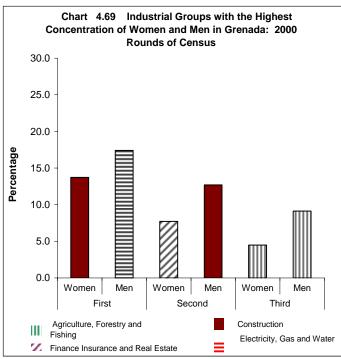


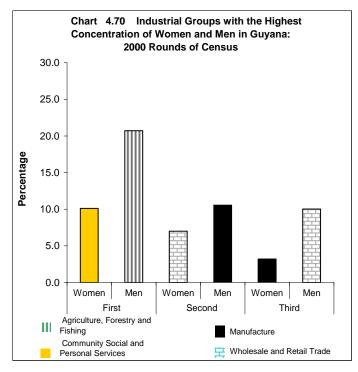


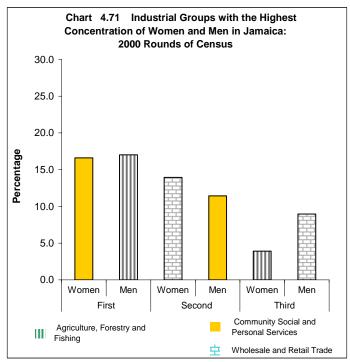


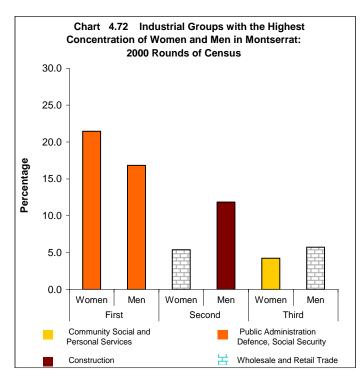


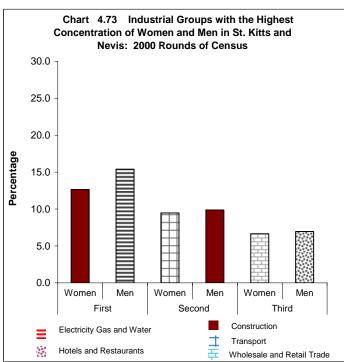


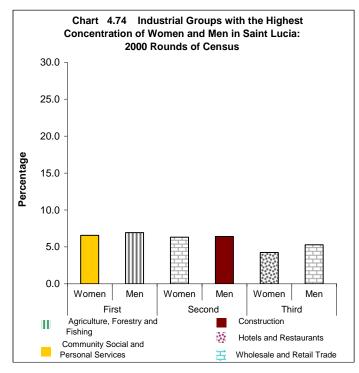


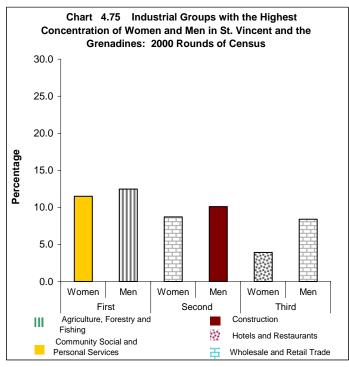


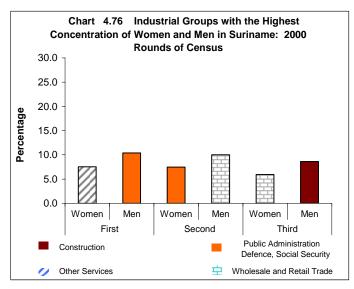


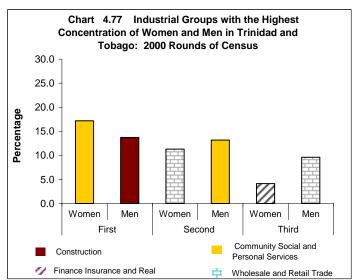


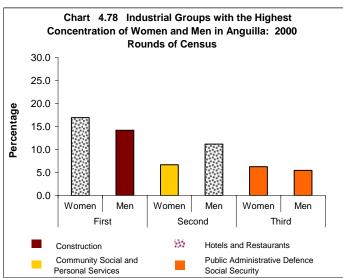


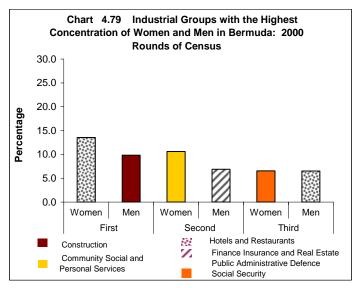












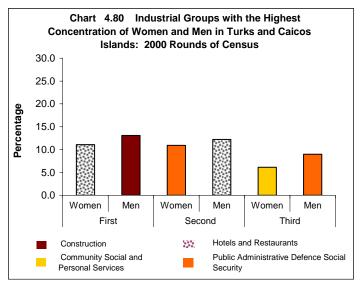


Table 4.17 Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agriculture	, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	g and Quar	rying	Ма	nufacturin	g
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
40										
AG	2001	1.2	4.2	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.6	5.4	4.5
ВВ										
	1998		4.0	3.4	-	-	-	10.1	8.2	9.0
	1999	2.6	3.3	3.0	-	0.3	0.2	8.7	8.0	8.3
	2000	2.2	4.9	3.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	9.6	10.4	10.1
	2001	2.8	4.1	3.5	-	0.1	0.1	7.3	7.0	7.2
	2002	3.0	4.3	3.7	-	0.3	0.2	7.6	6.5	7.0
BS				<u> </u>						
	1998		6.0	3.5				3.6	3.9	3.7
	1999		6.7	4.0				3.7	4.4	4.1
	2001	1.4	6.8	4.2				3.7	4.4	4.1
	2002		5.6	3.7				2.8	5.2	4.0
	2003 2004		5.3 8.2	3.0 4.4				3.6 3.1	5.1 4.7	4.4 3.9
BZ	2004	0.4	0.2	4.4		•••	•••	3.1	4.7	3.9
52	1998	5.4	34.1	25.0	_	0.5	0.4	9.7	10.5	10.2
	1999	6.4	36.9	27.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	10.9	8.7	9.4
	2000	7.2	<b>36.4</b>	27.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	7.3	<b>5.6</b>	6.1
	2001	9.1	31.9	24.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	8.3	6.1	6.8
	2002		33.1	24.1	-	0.4	0.2	8.3	6.8	7.3
DM										
	1997	13.8	31.4	23.8				9.0	8.6	8.7
	1999	16.1	34.3	27.2				9.7	7.8	8.6
	2001	8.2	29.7	21.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.3	7.5	7.8
GD										
	1998		16.6	13.8	-	-	-	10.0	5.7	7.4
	2001	11.0	15.0	13.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.3
GY										
	2002	7.3	28.2	23.0	1.0	5.4	4.2	10.4	14.3	13.7
JM										
	1998		29.2	21.1	-	-	-	7.3	10.1	8.9
	1999		28.9	20.7	-	-	-	6.4	10.3	8.7
	2000		29.0	20.9	-	-	-	4.8	8.7	7.1
	2001	9.5	28.7	20.9	0.2	8.0	0.6	5.0	8.6	7.2
	2002	9.5	26.7	19.4	-	-	-	4.9	8.3	6.9

Table 4.17 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Electricit	y, Gas and	d Water	Co	onstruction	า	Wholesal	e and Reta	il Trade
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
AG	2001	0.5	2.5	1.5	0.7	17.7	9.3	15.3	13.2	14.3
ВВ										
	1998	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.1	18.6	10.5	18.0	12.9	15.2
	1999	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.4	19.2	11.0	17.7	12.6	15.0
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>0.4</b> 1.0	<b>1.6</b> 1.9	<b>1.0</b> 1.5	<b>1.3</b> 1.6	<b>18.6</b> 19.5	<b>10.5</b> 11.0	<b>30.1</b> 17.4	<b>22.0</b> 12.8	<b>25.9</b> 15.0
	2001	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	18.3	10.2	17.4	13.1	15.3
BS								77.10		
	1998	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	18.8	10.4	16.4	11.7	14.0
	1999	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	20.4	11.4	16.3	11.5	13.7
	2001	0.6	2.4	1.5	1.8	20.4	11.4	15.4	13.2	14.3
	2002 2003	0.7 0.9	2.5 1.9	1.6 1.4	0.8 1.1	20.6 18.6	11.0 10.0	15.5 15.5	13.4 15.2	14.4 15.4
	2003	0.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	19.3	10.5	18.2	15.2	17.0
BZ		0.0								
	1998	0.9	1.9	1.6	0.2	8.3	5.8	22.0	15.6	17.6
	1999	0.4	1.8	1.3	0.6	8.3	5.9	20.5	13.7	15.8
	2000	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	13.1	9.4	20.1	14.3	16.0
	2001	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.6 0.5	12.2	8.5	19.5	15.3	16.7
DM	2002	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	12.8	9.0	21.3	14.4	16.5
	1997	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	13.8	8.4	20.5	12.1	15.8
	1999	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.2	12.3	7.6	19.2	11.4	14.5
	2001	0.8	2.2	1.7	0.5	16.0	9.8	21.5	11.6	15.5
GD	4000		0.4	4 =	0.0	00.0	440	04.0	45.7	40.0
	1998 <b>2001</b>	- 2.4	2.4 <b>28.7</b>	1.5 <b>18.4</b>	2.0 <b>33.6</b>	23.6 <b>20.9</b>	14.9 <b>26.4</b>	21.8 <b>7.2</b>	15.7 <b>11.4</b>	18.2 <b>9.8</b>
GY	2001	2.7	20.7	10.4	33.0	20.9	20.4	7.2	11.4	9.0
	2002	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4	9.7	7.3	22.7	13.6	17.0
JM										
	1998	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	13.8	8.3	31.8	14.1	21.5
	1999 2000	0.3 0.5	0.9 0.7	0.7 0.6	0.7 0.8	13.4 14.4	8.1 8.9	32.8 32.1	13.6 15.0	21.5 22.0
	2000	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	13.9	8.6	33.9	15.0	22.0
	2001	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	15.9	9.6	32.5	14.8	22.3

Table 4.17 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hotels a	and Resta	urants		ort, Storaç nmunicati			g, Insurane and Busi	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
40										
AG	2001	17.7	11.9	14.8	5.7	10.4	8.1	8.2	6.5	7.4
ВВ										
	1998	13.6	8.8	11.0	2.7	6.9	5.0	9.0	4.3	6.5
	1999	12.3	9.1	10.6	2.1	5.2	3.8	8.0	5.5	6.7
	2000	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	8.7	6.3	13.5	8.7	10.9
	2001	13.2	8.1	10.5	3.1	6.2	4.7	10.7	5.7	8.1
DC	2002	12.9	8.2	10.4	2.6	5.8	4.3	10.7	6.5	8.5
BS	1998	18.4	12.5	15.3	6.1	10.0	8.1	11.6	7.9	9.7
	1999	20.1	12.5	16.0	5.1	8.8	7.1	11.8	6.9	9.2
	2001	19.8	13.7	16.6	5.2	8.8	7.1	13.4	8.1	10.7
	2002	19.9	13.9	16.8	6.1	9.0	7.6	13.5	8.2	10.7
	2003	21.0	15.1	18.0	5.1	10.0	7.6	13.1	7.2	10.1
	2004	19.1	11.2	15.0	4.6	8.3	6.5	13.9	8.5	11.1
BZ										
	1998	12.8	4.6	7.2	2.1	6.6	5.1	4.3	3.3	3.6
	1999	12.6	4.6	7.1	2.2	6.9	5.4	4.0	3.7	3.8
	2000	14.1	6.5	8.8	2.2	4.0	3.5	5.5	3.1	3.8
	2001	13.7	7.0	9.2	2.1	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.6
	2002	16.9	8.2	10.9	2.2	4.2	3.5	4.5	3.1	3.5
DM										
	1997	6.6	1.7	3.8	3.6	7.5	5.8	7.1	4.1	5.4
	1999	6.3	1.4	3.3	4.1	7.9	6.4	9.5	9.3	9.4
GD	2001	9.7	2.3	5.2	3.4	8.2	6.3	7.0	3.1	4.6
GD	1998	8.5	3.8	5.7	2.3	8.3	5.9	5.5	2.6	3.8
	<b>2001</b>	9.0	7.7	8.4	18.9	4.6	10.5	10.3	3.2	6.2
GY	2001	3.0	,.,	0.4	10.5	7.0	10.0	70.0	J.2	0.2
	2002	5.3	1.2	2.5	2.8	9.2	7.6	6.7	3.6	4.7
JM										
	1998	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	8.5	6.1	7.6	5.0	6.1
	1999	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.1	8.2	6.1	7.2	5.2	6.0
	2000	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0	8.4	6.2	7.8	4.7	6.0
	2001	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.2	8.6	6.4	6.5	4.0	5.1
	2002	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0	9.4	6.7	8.4	5.0	6.4

Table 4.17 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		dministrat , Social S			unity, Socia		Other S	ervices (S	pecify)
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG			40.0	40 =						
DD	2001	13.1	12.2	12.7	8.8	6.8	7.9	23.5	7.2	15.4
ВВ	1998	22.3	19.4	20.7	19.6	14.3	16.7			
	1990	24.3	19.4	20.7	21.6	17.1	19.2	•••	•••	
	<b>2000</b>	24.3 <b>0.2</b>	0.2	<i>0.2</i>	36.9	<b>22.3</b>	29.2			
	2000	23.1	18.2	20.5	19.5	16.4	17.9			
	2001	24.1	19.5	21.7	18.8	15.5	17.0			
BS	2002	21.1	10.0	21.7	10.0	10.0	17.0			
	1998	0.2	0.2	0.2	40.7	27.3	33.8			
	1999	0.2	0.2	0.2	40.0	26.6	32.9			
	2001	0.2	0.2	0.2	38.3	21.7	29.7			
	2002	0.2	0.2	0.2	38.4	21.2	29.6			
	2003	0.2	0.2	0.2	38.9	21.2	29.8			
	2004	0.2	0.2	0.2	38.6	21.5	29.8			
BZ										
	1998	6.6	6.9	6.8	29.5	4.5	12.4	6.0	2.7	3.7
	1999	6.5	6.2	6.3	29.2	5.2	12.6	6.3	3.3	4.2
	2000	20.9	10.0	13.2	21.1	4.8	9.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
	2001	7.7	7.7	7.7	29.4	7.0	14.2	4.7	2.3	3.1
D14	2002	7.2	7.3	7.2	28.6	5.8	12.9	5.7	2.5	3.5
DM	4007	4.4	7.4	0.0	40.7	0.5	0.0	40.0	0.0	7.0
	1997	4.1	7.4	6.0	16.7	3.5	9.2	13.3	3.6	7.8
	1999 <b>2001</b>	4.7 <b>8.4</b>	5.7 <b>10.9</b>	5.3 <b>9.9</b>	15.1 <b>20.1</b>	4.5 <b>4.4</b>	8.6 <b>10.6</b>	12.9 <b>11.6</b>	2.2 <b>3.8</b>	6.4 <b>6.9</b>
GD	2001	0.4	10.9	3.3	20.1	4.4	10.0	11.0	3.0	0.9
GD	1998	4.4	6.1	5.4	18.2	6.5	11.2	16.1	3.3	8.4
	2001	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	<i>0.3</i>	<b>0.3</b>	0.3
GY	200.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	2002	9.3	5.3	6.8	32.8	7.6	15.7			
JM										
	1998	0.2	0.2	0.2	39.4	18.4	27.2			
	1999	0.2	0.2	0.2	40.4	19.3	28.0			
	2000	0.2	0.2	0.2	41.3	18.9	28.1			
	2001	0.2	0.2	0.2	40.3	19.3	28.0			
	2002	0.2	0.2	0.2	39.7	18.8	27.6			

Table 4.17 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agriculture	, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	and Quar	rying	Ма	nufacturin	g
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	0001			0.4						
KN	2001	0.9	4.7	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.0	3.1
MIN	2001	5.8	10.5	8.4	1.0	2.2	1.7	9.8	2.1	5.9
LC	2001	0.0	10.0	0.4	1.0	2.2		3.0	2.,	0.0
	1998	16.5	28.0	23.1	-	-	-	12.4	7.6	9.7
	1999	15.9	26.8	21.7	-	-	-	11.7	7.2	9.3
	2000	14.3	26.1	20.8	-	-	-	12.8	7.3	9.8
	2001	4.3	12.3	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.5	5.1	6.2
	2002	8.7	15.1	12.2	-	-	-	9.5	6.1	7.6
VC	0004	7.0	00.0	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	- 4	0.4	
SR	2001	7.6	20.2	15.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.4	8.1	7.1
SK	2004	4.5	9.9	8.0	1.7	8.2	5.9	5.3	7.9	7.0
тт	2004	7.0	3.3	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	7.9	7.0
	1998	2.9	9.2	6.7				8.4	14.3	11.9
	1999		9.0	6.4				8.9	14.1	12.0
	2000	2.5	8.2	5.9				8.7	14.4	12.1
	2001	2.5	8.9	6.3				8.0	14.0	11.6
	2002	1.7	8.0	5.4				8.2	14.7	12.0
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al	1999	1.0	3.3	2.3				4.3	6.7	5.6
	2001	0.8	5.3 <b>5.4</b>	2.3 <b>3.2</b>	_	_	-	4.3 <b>1.9</b>	2.8	2.4
ВМ	2001	0.0	J.7	5.2	_			1.9	2.0	2.7
	1999	0.3	2.7	1.5				1.9	4.4	3.2
	2000	0.2	2.4	1.4				2.2	4.1	3.2
	2001	0.3	2.9	1.6				2.0	4.2	3.1
	2002	0.3	3.0	1.7				1.9	3.9	2.9
TC										
	2001	0.4	3.8	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	2.3	2.2

Table 4.17 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Electricit	y, Gas and	d Water	Co	onstruction	n	Wholesal	e and Reta	il Trade
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MO										
MS	2001	1.5	4.8	3.4	1.2	20.8	12.4	12.5	10.1	11.1
KN	2001	1.5	4.0	3.4	1.2	20.0	12.4	12.5	10.1	11.1
	2001	1.8	28.9	16.3	26.1	18.5	22.5	11.8	12.0	12.1
LC										
	1998	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.9	12.8	7.7	22.0	12.8	16.7
	1999	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.4	15.7	9.0	22.5	13.3	17.6
	2000	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.5	15.9	9.4	24.8	12.3	17.9
	2001	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	11.4	6.7	14.4	9.4	11.6
VO.	2002	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	14.2	8.2	19.6	10.7	14.7
vc	2001	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	16.4	10.6	22.6	13.6	17.1
SR	2001	0.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	10.4	10.0	22.0	13.0	17.1
OIX	2004	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	13.3	9.0	17.0	15.4	16.0
TT	2004	0.0	,,,		0.0	70.0	0.0	17.0	10.1	70.0
	1998	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.9	23.5	15.4	26.3	14.7	19.3
	1999	0.5	2.0	1.4	2.4	23.8	15.3	28.0	14.9	20.1
	2000	0.7	2.1	1.5	2.7	23.0	14.9	28.1	16.1	20.9
	2001	0.6	2.4	1.6	3.1	23.9	15.5	27.1	14.7	19.7
	2002	0.5	2.1	1.4	4.2	22.7	15.0	26.7	15.9	20.4
ASSOCIATE MI	<b>EMBERS</b>									
Al	4000	4 7	0.7	0.0	0.0	00.0	40.0	40.7		7.0
	1999 <b>2001</b>	1.7 <b>0.7</b>	2.7 <b>2.1</b>	2.3 <b>1.4</b>	0.9 <b>1.1</b>	23.3 <b>26.6</b>	12.8 <b>14.7</b>	10.7 <b>11.4</b>	5.5 <b>8.5</b>	7.9 <b>9.9</b>
ВМ	2001	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	20.0	14.7	11.4	0.0	9.9
Bitti	1999	0.5	2.0	1.2	0.8	12.3	6.6	14.7	13.2	14.0
	2000	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	19.0	10.3	13.5	12.6	13.0
	2001	0.5	1.8	1.1	0.9	13.7	7.4	13.7	13.0	13.3
	2002	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	14.1	7.7	13.7	13.1	13.4
TC										
-	2001	0.5	2.4	1.6	1.0	22.9	13.5	7.6	5.6	6.5

Table 4.17 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hotels a	and Resta	urants		ort, Storag nmunicatio			g, Insurand and Busi	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
LZNI	2001	6.2	1.4	3.5	5.2	9.6	7.7	9.7	4.0	6.4
KN	2004	42.0	12.1	12.6	40.6	<i></i>	10.4		<i>E</i> 2	6.0
LC	2001	13.8	13.1	13.6	19.6	5.5	12.4	8.2	5.2	6.8
LC	1998	10.4	8.5	9.3	3.8	10.0	7.3	5.1	3.8	4.3
	1999	11.4	7.9	9.5	3.2	10.0	7.3 7.1	5.1 5.6	3.4	4.5
	2000	12.5	8.7	10.4	2.8	9.4	6.5	4.1	3.2	3.6
	2001	9.7	6.1	7.7	2.3	6.2	4.5	4.3	2.5	<b>3.3</b>
	2002	12.4	9.0	10.5	3.0	7.4	5.4	4.8	3.7	4.2
VC										
	2001	10.2	4.9	6.9	3.4	10.1	7.5	8.8	3.5	5.5
SR										
	2004	5.3	1.9	3.1	2.0	7.5	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.8
TT										
	1998	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	6.9	5.6	11.7	6.8	8.7
	1999	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.5	6.7	5.4	10.8	6.5	8.2
	2000	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.0	7.1	5.9	10.3	7.0	8.3
	2001	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	6.5	5.5	10.7	7.1	8.6
	2002	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.3	6.9	5.8	11.4	7.4	9.1
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS									
Al	1999	28.0	18.7	23.1	2.6	12.0	7.6	10.2	3.8	6.8
	2001	26.0 <b>36.4</b>	20.9	23.1 <b>28.1</b>	3.8	9.2	6.7	9.7	5.0 <b>5.9</b>	7.7
ВМ	2001	30.4	20.3	20.1	3.0	3.2	0.7	3.7	5.5	7.7
<b>-</b>	1999	13.8	16.1	14.9	5.3	9.8	7.6	21.9	13.7	17.8
	2000	10.7	12.6	11.7	5.6	9.7	7.7	21.8	13.3	17.5
	2001	12.3	14.7	13.5	5.7	10.0	7.9	23.7	14.8	19.1
	2002	11.6	14.4	13.0	5.4	9.6	7.6	23.8	14.8	19.2
TC										
	2001	25.7	21.4	23.3	3.5	5.5	4.6	10.2	7.2	8.5

Table 4.17 Cont'd Percentage Distribution of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		dministrat			ınity, Socia onal Servi		Other S	ervices (S	pecify)
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
IZAL	2001	49.8	29.6	38.3	9.8	3.3	6.1			•••
KN	2001									
LC	2001	•••		•••			•••		•••	
LO	1998	20.5	11.9	15.6	2.8	1.2	1.9	5.1	1.6	3.1
	1999	19.4	11.1	15.0	3.3	1.8	2.5	5.2	1.0	3.0
	2000	19.3	10.8	14.6	2.9	1.9	2.4	3.8	1.5	2.6
	2001	5.5	4.8	5.1	15.0	5.0	9.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
	2002	20.2	11.6	15.5	1.9	2.7	2.4	5.7	2.3	3.9
VC										
	2001	5.8	6.5	6.2	29.9	9.8	17.6			
SR										
	2004	21.4	16.0	17.9	9.0	4.9	6.3	21.6	3.3	9.7
т	4000				40.0	00.0	00.0			
	1998				43.3	22.8	30.9			•••
	1999				43.3	23.0	31.1			•••
	<b>2000</b> 2001		•••	•••	<b>42.8</b> 43.4	<b>22.0</b> 22.3	<b>30.4</b> 30.9			•••
	2001				43.4	21.9	30.9			
ASSOCIATE M					+3.0	21.5	30.0			•••
Al	LINDLING									
	1999	9.5	8.1	8.7	17.4	3.3	10.0	5.2	2.1	3.6
	2001	13.5	10.2	11.7	14.3	5.6	9.7	4.8	1.2	2.9
BM										
	1999		10.4	10.7	8.2	4.4	6.3	21.7	10.9	16.2
	2000	6.4	7.1	6.8	10.0	5.1	7.5	27.9	11.5	19.5
	2001	10.6	9.8	10.2	8.0	4.2	6.1	22.4	10.9	16.5
	2002	10.8	9.9	10.3	7.8	4.0	5.8	23.4	11.6	17.3
тс		65.6	,	40.0	446					
	2001	25.3	15.7	19.9	14.2	4.5	8.7	0.0	0.3	0.2

Table 4.18 Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agriculture	e, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	and Quar	rying	Ма	nufacturin	ıg
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	22.1	77.9	100.0	16.9	83.1	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0
ВВ	2001	22.1	11.3	100.0	10.3	03.1	100.0	33.0	00.2	100.0
	1998	36.6	63.4	100.0				51.4	48.6	100.0
	1999	40.5	59.5	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0
	2000	28.6	71.4	100.0	15.3	84.7	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0
	2001	37.8	62.2	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0
	2002	38.3	61.7	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
BS	4000	40.5	07.5	400.0				40.0	50.0	400.0
	1998		87.5	100.0				46.2	53.8	100.0
	1999 2001	10.9 16.2	89.1 83.8	100.0 100.0				42.9 44.6	57.1 55.4	100.0 100.0
	2001		78.1	100.0				33.3	66.7	100.0
	2002		90.2	100.0				40.4	59.6	100.0
	2004		95.1	100.0				38.1	61.9	100.0
BZ										
	1998	6.8	93.2	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0
	1999	7.2	92.8	100.0	5.0	95.0	100.0	35.9	64.1	100.0
	2000	7.7	92.3	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	35.6	64.4	100.0
	2001	12.0	88.0	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0
	2002	5.1	94.9	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	35.2	64.8	100.0
DM	4000	00.0	70.0	400.0				44.4	55.0	400.0
	1999 <b>2001</b>	23.2 <b>15.5</b>	76.8 <b>84.5</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>				44.4 <b>42.2</b>	55.6 <b>57.8</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>
GD	2001	15.5	04.3	100.0		•••		42.2	37.0	100.0
OD.	1998	28.4	71.6	100.0				54.3	45.7	100.0
	2001	33.0	67.0	100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	29.3	70.7	100.0
GY										
	2002	9.8	90.2	100.0	7.3	92.7	100.0	23.3	76.7	100.0
JM										
	1998		80.2	100.0				34.3	65.7	100.0
	1999		82.2	100.0				30.4	69.6	100.0
	2000		81.8	100.0				27.7	72.3	100.0
	2001	18.7	81.3	100.0		•••	•••	29.0	71.0	100.0
	2002	20.5	79.5	100.0				30.2	69.8	100.0

Table 4.18 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Electricity, Gas and Water			Construction			Wholesale and Retail Trade		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
10										
AG	2001	18.1	81.9	100.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0
ВВ				10010						70000
	1998	22.2	77.8	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0
	1999 <b>2000</b>	30.0 <b>18.8</b>	70.0 <b>81.3</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	5.8 <b>5.7</b>	94.2 <b>94.3</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	54.5 <b>54.7</b>	45.5 <b>45.3</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>
	2000	31.6	68.4	100.0	7.0	9 <b>4.3</b> 93.0	100.0	5 <b>4.</b> 7 55.2	<b>45.3</b> 44.8	100.0
	2002	36.8	63.2	100.0	6.1	93.9	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0
BS										
	1998	19.8	80.2	100.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0
	1999 2001	22.1 19.3	77.9 80.7	100.0 100.0	4.7 7.6	95.3 92.4	100.0 100.0	55.7 52.2	44.3 47.8	100.0 100.0
	2002	21.4	78.6	100.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0
	2003	31.4	68.6	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
5.7	2004	28.2	71.8	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0
BZ	1998	17.7	82.3	100.0	1.3	98.7	100.0	39.6	60.4	100.0
	1999	8.3	91.7	100.0	3.1	96.9	100.0	40.2	59.8	100.0
	2000	18.7	81.3	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	37.2	62.8	100.0
	2001	18.8	81.2	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0
DM	2002	17.4	82.6	100.0	1.8	98.2	100.0	39.9	60.1	100.0
	1999	25.6	74.4	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0
	2001	19.0	81.0	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0
GD	4000		100.0	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0
	1998 <b>2001</b>	- 5.3	94.7	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	5.4 <b>52.0</b>	94.6 <b>48.0</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	48.4 <b>30.0</b>	70.0	100.0 <b>100.0</b>
GY		0.0	0	70010	02.0	.0.0	70010	00.0	7 0.0	70010
	2002	22.1	77.9	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	41.1	58.9	100.0
JM	1998	29.8	70.2	100.0	3.3	96.7	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0
	1990	29.6 18.8	81.3	100.0	3.3 3.4	96. <i>1</i> 96.6	100.0	62.2 62.9	37.6 37.1	100.0
	2000	32.1	67.9	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
	2001	27.5	72.5	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	60.9	39.1	100.0
	2002	20.6	79.4	100.0	4.8	95.2	100.0	61.6	38.4	100.0

Table 4.18 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hotels and Restaurants			Transport, Storage and Communication			Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	59.7	40.3	100.0	35.4	64.6	100.0	55.5	44.5	100.0
ВВ										
	1998	57.1	42.9	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0
	1999	53.8	46.2	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	55.4	44.6	100.0
	2000				27.1	72.9	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0
	2001	59.6	40.4	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0
DO.	2002	58.6	41.4	100.0	29.1	70.9	100.0	59.6	40.4	100.0
BS	1998	57.9	42.1	100.0	36.4	63.6	100.0	58.0	42.0	100.0
	1990	57.9 58.7	41.3	100.0	33.7	66.3	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0
	2001	57.7	42.3	100.0	35.7 35.7	64.3	100.0	60.9	39.1	100.0
	2001	57.7 57.6	42.4	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0
	2003	57.1	42.9	100.0	33.1	66.9	100.0	63.6	36.4	100.0
	2004	61.4	38.6	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0
BZ		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	00.0		00	00		00.0		.00.0
	1998	56.5	43.5	100.0	12.7	87.3	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0
	1999	55.3	44.7	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0
	2000	47.8	52.2	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0
	2001	48.0	52.0	100.0	16.8	83.2	100.0	36.5	63.5	100.0
	2002	48.1	51.9	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0	39.4	60.6	100.0
DM										
	1999	74.9	25.1	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0
	2001	73.6	26.4	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
GD										
	1998	60.5	39.5	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0
	2001	44.0	56.0	100.0	73.6	26.4	100.0	68.4	31.6	100.0
GY	2002	64.5	2E E	100.0	44.5	00.5	400.0	42.6	EC 4	100.0
JM	2002	04.5	35.5	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	43.6	56.4	100.0
JIVI	1998				19.5	80.5	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0
	1999			•••	21.0	79.0	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0
	2000				19.8	80.2	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0
	2001				20.7	79.3	100.0	52.7	47.3	100.0
	2002				18.8	81.2	100.0	55.3	44.7	100.0

Table 4.18 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Public Administrative and Defense, Social Security			Community, Social and Personal Services			Other Services (Specify)		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	51.8	48.2	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0
ВВ										
	1998	49.6	50.4	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0			
	1999	54.1	45.9	100.0	51.9	48.1	100.0			•••
	2000		•••	•••	<b>59.4</b>	40.6	100.0		•••	
	2001	53.4	46.6	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0			
	2002	52.7	47.3	100.0	52.3	47.7	100.0			
BS										
	1998				58.3	41.7	100.0			
	1999				57.1	42.9	100.0			
	2001				62.4	37.6	100.0			
	2002				63.2	36.8	100.0			
	2003				63.8	36.2	100.0			
	2004				62.6	37.4	100.0			
BZ										
	1998	30.8	69.2	100.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0
	1999	32.0	68.0	100.0	71.6	28.4	100.0	46.6	53.4	100.0
	2000	46.9	53.1	100.0	64.8	35.2	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0
	2001	32.1	67.9	100.0	66.6	33.4	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0
	2002	30.7	69.3	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0
DM										
	1999	34.4	65.6	100.0	68.5	31.5	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0
	2001	33.7	66.3	100.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
GD					_					
	1998	32.8	67.2	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	77.0	23.0	100.0
	2001									
GY										
	2002	42.4	57.6	100.0	64.4	35.6	100.0			
JM										
	1998				60.9	39.1	100.0			
	1999				59.4	40.6	100.0			
	2000				60.4	39.6	100.0			
	2001				59.2	40.8	100.0			
	2002				60.6	39.4	100.0			

Table 4.18 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agriculture	, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	g and Quar	rying	Manufacturing			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS											
1751	2001	13.2	86.8	100.0				44.4	55.6	100.0	
KN	2001	33.5	66.5	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	
LC	2001	33.5	00.5	100.0	30.1	09.9	100.0	00.0	19.2	100.0	
LO	1998	30.5	69.5	100.0				54.9	45.1	100.0	
	1999		65.6	100.0				58.8	41.2	100.0	
	2000		69.3	100.0		•••		58.7	41.3	100.0	
	2001	21.2	78.8	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0	53.4	46.6	100.0	
	2002	32.2	67.8	100.0				56.2	43.8	100.0	
VC											
	2001	19.1	80.9	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	
SR											
	2004	19.6	80.4	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	
т	4000	47.0	00.7	400.0	40.0	00.0	400.0	07.0	70.0	400.0	
	1998		82.7	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	27.8	72.2	100.0	
	1999 <b>2000</b>	15.8 <b>17.0</b>	84.2 <b>83.0</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	33.3	100.0 <b>66.7</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	29.6 <b>29.0</b>	70.4	100.0 <b>100.0</b>	
	2000	16.0	84.0	100.0	<b>33.3</b> 9.1	90.9	100.0	<b>29.0</b> 27.9	<b>71.0</b> 72.1	100.0	
	2001	12.9	87.1	100.0	12.5	90.9 87.5	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	
ASSOCIATE M		12.0	07.1	100.0	12.0	07.0	100.0	20.0	7 1.7	100.0	
Al											
	1999	21.4	78.6	100.0				36.2	63.8	100.0	
	2001	11.5	88.5	100.0				37.0	63.0	100.0	
ВМ											
	1999		91.3	100.0				29.5	70.5	100.0	
	2000	8.4	91.6	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	33.4	66.6	100.0	
	2001	8.5	91.5	100.0				31.0	69.0	100.0	
	2002	8.5	91.5	100.0				32.2	67.8	100.0	
TC	0004	7.0	00.0	400.0	<b>5</b> 0	04.4	400.0	20.0	co 7	400.0	
	2001	7.2	92.8	100.0	5.9	94.1	100.0	39.3	60.7	100.0	

Table 4.18 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Electricit	y, Gas and	d Water	Co	nstruction	า	Wholesale and Retail Trade			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS											
WO	2001	19.0	81.0	100.0	4.2	95.8	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0	
KN											
	2001	5.3	94.7	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0	
LC	4000	00.5	70.5	400.0	- 4	04.0	400.0	50.0	40.0	400.0	
	1998	20.5	79.5	100.0	5.1	94.9	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	
	1999 2000	22.3 18.2	77.7 81.8	100.0 100.0	7.1 7.1	92.9 92.9	100.0 100.0	59.7 62.1	40.3 37.9	100.0 100.0	
	2000 <b>2001</b>	18.5	81.5	100.0 100.0	4.8	92.9 <b>95.2</b>	100.0 100.0	6∠.1 <b>54.4</b>	37.9 <b>45.6</b>	100.0 100.0	
	2007	17.9	82.1	100.0	<b>4.6</b> 5.5	9 <b>3.2</b> 94.5	100.0	60.1	<b>45.0</b> 39.9	100.0	
VC	2002	17.0	02.1	100.0	0.0	0 1.0	100.0	00.1	00.0	100.0	
	2001	16.9	83.1	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	
SR											
	2004	14.9	85.1	100.0	3.6	96.4	100.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	
TT											
	1998	19.0	81.0	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	
	1999	14.5	85.5	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	55.5	44.5	100.0	
	2000	18.8	81.2	100.0	7.4	92.6	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0	
	2001	14.7	85.3	100.0	8.2	91.8	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	
ASSOCIATE M	2002	13.6	86.4	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	
ASSOCIATE IVI	EWIDERS										
AI .	1999	35.7	64.3	100.0	3.2	96.8	100.0	63.3	36.7	100.0	
	2001	22.2	<i>77.8</i>	100.0	3.5	<b>96.5</b>	100.0	<b>53.8</b>	46.2	100.0	
ВМ											
	1999	18.2	81.8	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	
	2000	19.8	80.2	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	
	2001	19.8	80.2	100.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	
	2002	19.9	80.1	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	
тс			<b></b> -	400 5		••		<b>-</b> 4-5		400 -	
	2001	14.7	85.3	100.0	3.2	96.8	100.0	51.0	49.0	100.0	

Table 4.18 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hotels a	and Resta	urants		ort, Storag nmunicatio		Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS				400.0			400.0		<b></b> .	400.0	
IZAL	2001	76.7	23.3	100.0	29.3	70.7	100.0	64.9	35.1	100.0	
KN	2001	48.9	51.1	100.0	76.2	23.8	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	
LC	2001	40.9	31.1	100.0	70.2	23.0	100.0	36.7	41.3	100.0	
LO	1998	47.6	52.4	100.0	22.0	78.0	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	
	1999	56.0	44.0	100.0	21.5	78.5	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	
	2000	53.8	46.2	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	
	2001	55.3	44.7	100.0	22.4	77.6	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	
	2002	53.0	47.0	100.0	25.3	74.7	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	
VC											
	2001	56.5	43.5	100.0	17.5	82.5	100.0	60.9	39.1	100.0	
SR											
	2004	60.6	39.4	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	35.6	64.4	100.0	
π	4000				05.7	740	400.0	50.4	40.0	400.0	
	1998				25.7	74.3	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0	
	1999		•••		25.8	74.2	100.0	52.5 <b>49.7</b>	47.5	100.0	
	<b>2000</b> 2001				<b>27.8</b> 30.4	<b>72.2</b> 69.6	<b>100.0</b> 100.0	<b>49.7</b> 50.6	<b>50.3</b> 49.4	<b>100.0</b> 100.0	
	2001				30.4	69.4	100.0	50.0 52.1	49.4 47.9	100.0	
ASSOCIATE I		•••		•••	00.0	00.4	100.0	02.1	47.0	100.0	
Al	"LIIIBLIKO										
	1999	56.8	43.2	100.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	70.2	29.8	100.0	
	2001	60.2	39.8	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	
ВМ											
	1999	45.5	54.5	100.0	34.3	65.7	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0	
	2000	44.3	<i>55.7</i>	100.0	35.1	64.9	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0	
	2001	44.1	55.9	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	
	2002	43.3	56.7	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	
TC				455 -			4			465.5	
	2001	47.6	52.4	100.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	

Table 4.18 Cont'd Percentage Composition of the Employed Labour Force by Industrial Groups: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		dministrat			ınity, Socia onal Servic		Other Services (Specify)			
Country	ı cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS											
	2001	56.0	44.0	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0				
KN											
	2001										
LC											
	1998	56.2	43.8	100.0	64.5	35.5	100.0	70.9	29.1	100.0	
	1999	60.7	39.3	100.0	61.4	38.6	100.0	81.6	18.4	100.0	
	2000	59.2	40.8	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0	67.3	32.7	100.0	
	2001	47.5	52.5	100.0	69.8	30.2	100.0				
VC	2002	58.9	41.1	100.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	
VC	2001	35.7	64.3	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0				
SR	2001	35.7	04.3	100.0	00.0	34.5	100.0		•••	•••	
SK	2004	41.9	58.1	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	77.9	22.1	100.0	
TT	2004	71.3	30.1	100.0	73.5	30.3	100.0	77.5	ZZ. 1	100.0	
• •	1998				55.4	44.6	100.0				
	1999				55.6	44.4	100.0				
	2000				56.6	43.4	100.0				
	2001				57.0	43.0	100.0				
	2002				58.2	41.8	100.0				
ASSOCIATE M	<b>EMBERS</b>										
Al											
	1999	50.9	49.1	100.0	82.1	17.9	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	
	2001	53.5	46.5	100.0	68.9	31.1	100.0	77.4	22.6	100.0	
ВМ											
	1999	50.5	49.5	100.0	64.2	35.8	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	
	2000	<b>45.7</b>	54.3	100.0	64.9	35.1	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	
	2001	50.8	49.2	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	66.0	34.0	100.0	
тс	2002	50.9	49.1	100.0	65.0	35.0	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	
10	2001	54.9	45.1	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0	

Table 4.19 Employed Labour Force by Industrial Sector: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agric	ulture	Indu	stry	Serv	ices	T01	TAL
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG									
AG	2001	168	593	583	1,113	13,070	12,133	13,821	13,839
ВВ	2001	700	000	300	1,110	10,010	12,100	10,021	10,000
	1998	1,500	2,600	6,000	6,700	48,000	55,400	55,700	65,000
	1999	1,500	2,200	5,600	7,000	50,300	58,100	57,500	67,500
	2000	1,277	3,184	5,826	8,105	49,063	52,113	57,488	64,987
	2001	1,700	2,800	5,100	6,200	54,500	59,200	61,400	68,300
D0	2002	1,800	2,900	5,300	5,800	53,500	58,400	60,700	67,400
BS	1998	635	4,440	2,500	2.010	66,065	65,705	69,500	72 245
	1999	635	5,200	2,500	2,910 3,375	64,345	66,885	67,720	73,315 75,885
	2001	1,040	5,375	2,780	3,455	69,730	67,935	73,780	77,200
	2002	1,235	4,405	2,050	4,110	69,995	67,710	73,755	76,480
	2003	455	4,180	2,735	4,035	71,845	69,090	75,140	77,645
	2004	340	6,670	2,350	3,825	73,110	69,300	75,835	79,930
BZ									
	1998	1,245	17,095	2,470	6,480	19,435	26,260	23,255	50,090
	1999	1,540	19,820	2,725	5,905	19,730	27,815	24,075	53,680
	2000	1,522	18,267	1,704	<b>3,709</b>	17,983	<b>28,265</b>	21,209	<b>50,241</b>
	2001 2002	2,557 1,044	18,826 19,462	2,527 2,302	4,783 4,776	22,952 22,909	35,378 34,268	28,082 26,384	59,107 58,846
DM	2002	1,044	13,402	2,302	4,770	22,303	34,200	20,304	30,040
<b>5</b>	1999	1,762	5,849	1,167	1,631	7,907	9,344	10,962	17,060
	2001	808	4,410	893	1,450	8,052	8,957	9,794	14,853
GD			·				·		
	1998	1,363	3,431	1,400	1,179	11,051	14,481	14,019	20,207
	2001	1,328	2,697	540	5,757	9,549	8,572	12,091	17,935
GY	0000	5 000	40.470	0.000	24.020	5.4.00C	00.004	60.667	400 740
JM	2002	5,030	46,172	8,328	34,036	54,986	82,324	68,667	163,742
JIVI	1998	39,600	160,500	30,800	59,700	329,100	328,100	399,900	549,200
	1999	34,200	158,300	25,900	61,800	323,300	326,500	384,600	547,500
	2000	35,400	159,100	20,000	51,400	325,300	336,800	382,500	548,400
	2001	36,550	159,050	24,750	134,100	322,700	260,300	384,650	554,750
	2002	37,400	145,000	20,800	50,100	335,200	346,600	395,400	543,000

Census Years are in **Bold Italics** 

Table 4.19(a) Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Industrial Sector: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Agricu	lture	Indus	stry	Servi	ces	ТОТ	AL
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG	2001	1.2	4.3	4.2	8.0	94.6	87.7	100.0	100.0
ВВ									
	1998	2.7	4.0	10.8	10.3	86.2	85.2	99.6	99.5
	1999	2.6	3.3	9.7	10.4	87.5	86.1	99.8	99.7
	2000	2.2	4.9	10.1	12.5	85.3	80.2	97.7	97.6
	2001	2.8	4.1	8.3	9.1	88.8	86.7	99.8	99.9
BS	2002	3.0	4.3	8.7	8.6	88.1	86.6	99.8	99.6
ь	1998	0.9	6.1	3.6	4.0	95.1	89.6	100.0	100.0
	1999	0.9	6.9	3.7	4.4	95.1	88.1	100.0	100.0
	2001	1.4	7.0	3.8	4.5	94.5	88.0	100.0	100.0
	2002	1.7	5.8	2.8	5.4	94.9	88.5	100.0	100.0
	2003	0.6	5.4	3.6	5.2	95.6	89.0	100.0	100.0
	2004	0.4	8.3	3.1	4.8	96.4	86.7	100.0	100.0
BZ									
	1998	5.4	34.1	10.6	12.9	83.6	52.4	99.5	99.5
	1999	6.4	36.9	11.3	11.0	82.0	51.8	99.7	99.7
	2000	7.2	36.4	8.0	7.4	84.8	56.3	100.0	100.0
	2001	9.1	31.9	9.0	8.1	81.7	59.9	99.8	99.8
DM	2002	4.0	33.1	8.7	8.1	86.8	58.2	99.5	99.4
DIVI	1999	16.1	34.3	10.6	9.6	72.1	54.8	100.0	100.0
	2001	8.2	29.7	9.1	9.8	82.2	<i>60.3</i>	100.0	100.0
GD	_00.	<b>U</b>				<u> </u>		70070	70070
	1998	9.7	17.0	10.0	5.8	78.8	71.7	100.0	100.0
GY									
	2002	7.3	28.2	12.1	20.8	80.1	50.3	100.0	100.0
JM									
	1998	9.9	29.2	7.7	10.9	82.3	59.7	100.0	100.0
	1999	8.9	28.9	6.7	11.3	84.1	59.6	100.0	100.0
	2000	9.3	29.0	5.2	9.4	85.0	61.4	100.0	100.0
	2001	9.5 0.5	28.7	6.4 5.3	24.2 9.2	83.9	46.9	100.0	100.0
	2002	9.5	26.7	5.3	9.2	84.8	63.8	100.0	100.0

Source: Based on Table 1.8 Census Years are in **Bold Italics** 

Table 4.19 Cont'd Employed Labour Force by Industrial Sector: 1998 – 2004

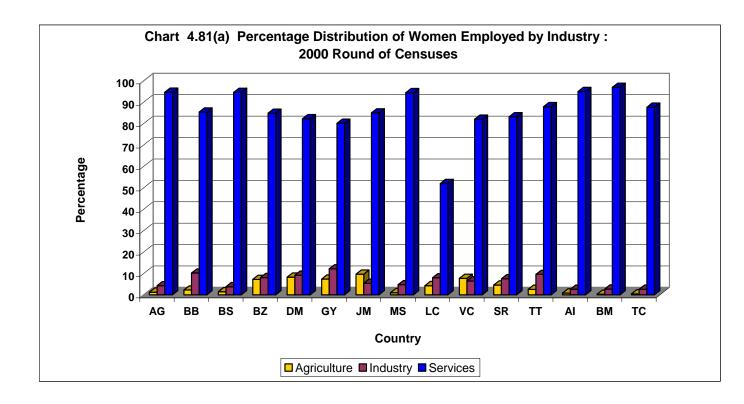
Country Year	Agric	ulture	Indu	stry	Serv	ices	тот	AL
-	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
MS								
200	1 7	46	35	77	703	774	745	984
KN								
200	573	1,136	1,243	3,590	7,806	5,887	9,810	10,827
LC								
199		9,045	3,145	3,055	17,015	20,170	24,130	32,290
199		8,520	3,400	2,730	20,160	20,580	28,020	31,830
200		9,140	3,765	3,120	20,370	22,335	28,440	35,030
200	,	<i>4,156</i>	2,083	2,167	13,649	15,326	26,267	33,704
200 VC	2,300	4,835	2,615	2,455	18,145	19,795	26,420	32,105
200	1 1,013	4,290	853	2 204	10,865	12 760	13,247	21,274
SR	1,013	4,290	003	2,291	10,805	13,760	13,247	21,214
200	2,466	10,124	4,099	17,839	45,520	69,183	54,768	101,919
П	2,400	10,124	4,000	11,000	40,020	03,103	04,700	101,515
199	5,000	23,900	15,600	43,200	149,900	194,800	170,500	261,900
199		23,900	16,600	43,100	155,000	198,600	176,100	265,600
200		22,400	17,400	45,000	160,800	204,400	183,000	272,100
200		24,100	15,900	45,400	163,500	202,400	184,700	272,600
200		21,700	16,800	46,400	172,100	203,400	192,400	272,400
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								
Al								
199	9 28	110	175	310	2,445	2,525	2,898	3,285
200	1 21	162	68	148	2,497	2,661	2,630	3,014
BM <sup>1</sup>								
199	9 49	512	441	1,233	18,162	17,447	18,652	19,192
200	0 42	460	479	1,195	17,356	17,353	17,914	19,063
200	1 52	557	447	1,149	17,797	17,591	18,296	19,297
200	2 55	589	438	1,081	17,911	17,737	18,404	19,407
TC								
200	1 17	220	113	291	3,839	4,815	4,383	5,797

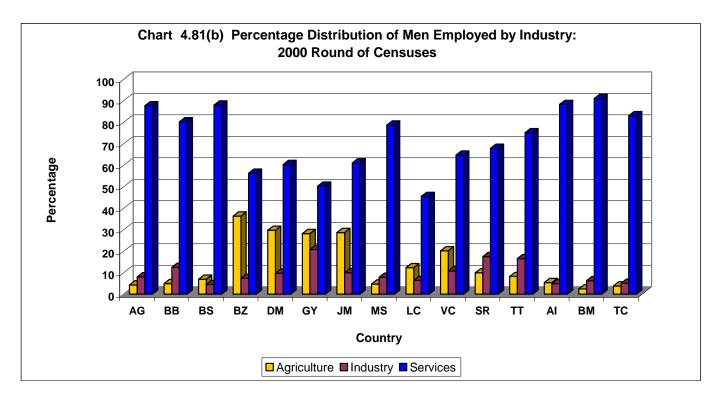
Census Years are in **Bold Italics** 

Table 4.19 (a) Cont'd Per cent of Employed Labour Force in Industrial Sector: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year	Agricu	lture	Indu	stry	Servi	ces
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
MS							
	2001	0.9	4.7	4.7	7.8	94.4	78.7
LC	4000	40.5	00.0	40.0	0.5	70.5	00.5
	1998	16.5	28.0	13.0	9.5	70.5	62.5
	1999	15.9	26.8	12.1	8.6	71.9	64.7
	2000 <b>2001</b>	14.3 <b>4.3</b>	26.1 <b>12.3</b>	13.2 <b>7.9</b>	8.9 <b>6.4</b>	71.6 <b>52.0</b>	63.8 <b>45.5</b>
	2001	<b>4.3</b> 8.7	12.3 15.1	9.9	<b>6.4</b> 7.6	<b>52.0</b> 68.7	<b>45.5</b> 61.7
VC	2002	0.1	10.1	9.9	7.0	00.7	01.7
VO	2001	7.6	20.2	6.4	10.8	82.0	64.7
SR	2001	7.0	20.2	0.4	10.0	02.0	04.7
O. C	2004	4.5	9.9	7.5	17.5	83.1	67.9
TT							
	1998	2.9	9.1	9.1	16.5	87.9	74.4
	1999	2.6	9.0	9.4	16.2	88.0	74.8
	2000	2.5	8.2	9.5	16.5	87.9	75.1
	2001	2.5	8.8	8.6	16.7	88.5	74.2
	2002	1.7	8.0	8.7	17.0	89.4	74.7
ASSOCIATE M AI	IEMBERS						
	1999	1.0	3.3	6.0	9.4	84.4	76.9
	2001	0.8	5.4	2.6	4.9	94.9	88.3
BM <sup>1</sup>							
	1999	0.3	2.7	2.4	6.4	97.4	90.9
	2000	0.2	2.4	2.7	6.3	96.9	91.0
	2001	0.3	2.9	2.4	6.0	97.3	91.2
	2002	0.3	3.0	2.4	5.6	97.3	91.4
TC	2001	0.4	3.8	2.6	5.0	87.6	83.1

**Source:** Based on Table 1.8 Census Years are in **Bold Italics** 





## WE8: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1998 - 2004

NH

Concepts and Definition

This indicator focuses on the level and distribution of educational attainment in the labour force. There are seven categories of educational attainment into which comparable indicators and education statistics can be assembled and compiled. The major attainment levels are primary, secondary and tertiary educational levels. These categories used of educational attainment used are conceptually based on the ten levels of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The major attainment levels are primary, secondary and tertiary education.

"Primary education" aims to provide the basic elements of education (for example, at elementary or primary school and lower secondary school) and corresponds to ISCED levels 1 and 2. Some vocational programmes, often associated with relatively unskilled jobs, as well as apprenticeship programmes that require further education, are also included. Students generally begin primary education between the age of 5 and 7 years and end at 13 to 15 years. Literacy programmes for adults, similar in content to programmes in primary education, are also classified under primary education.

Secondary education is provided at high schools, teacher-training schools at this level, and schools of a vocational or technical nature. General education continues to be an important constituent of the curricula, but separate subject presentation and more specialization are also found. Secondary education consists of ISCED levels 3 (designated "upper secondary education") and 4 (designated "post-secondary non-tertiary education"), and students generally begin between 13 and 15 years of age and finish between 17 and 18 years of age.

Tertiary education is provided at universities, teacher-training colleges, higher professional schools and sometimes distance-learning institutions. It requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge. It corresponds to ISCED levels 5 6 and 7.

Method of Computation

The levels of education attained for each sex is classified from data from the CARICOM Secretariat work sheets and data supplied by Member States/ Associate Members according to the categories None, Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary, Pre-University (college), University and Other.

**Indicator Relevance** 

A well educated and well trained population is important for the social and economic well-being of countries and individuals. Technological

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/eeo/download/kilm14.pdf

progress and hence the rising skill requirements underscore the importance of continuous development of skill levels. The level of educational attainment in a population is the commonly used proxy for the stock of human capital. Educational data provide some of the best available indicators of labour force skills levels. Given the fact that education and acquisition of skills are increasingly becoming necessary for countries to compete successfully in the global economy and to make efficient use of rapid technological advances, these indicators serve as a useful guide in providing insights into the structure of the labour force and its readiness to grapple with the rapidly dynamic and technological environment.

In all economies human resources represent, directly or indirectly, the most valuable and productive resource: economies traditionally depend on the health, strength and basic skills of their workers to produce goods and services for consumption and trade. The population's predisposition to acquire skills can be enhanced by experience, informal and formal education, and training. However, the advance of complex organizations and knowledge requirements, as well as the introduction of sophisticated machinery and technology, means that economic growth and improvements in welfare increasingly depend on the degree of literacy and educational attainment of the total population.

Although the natural endowments of labour power remain relevant, continuing economic and technological change means that the bulk of labour capacity is now acquired, not only through initial education and training, but increasingly through adult education and enterprise or individual worker training, within the perspective of lifelong learning and career management. Unfortunately, quantitative data on lifelong learning, and indicators that monitor developments in the acquisition of knowledge and skills beyond formal education, are sparse. Statistics on levels of educational attainment, therefore, remain the best available indicators of labour force skill levels to date. These are important determinants of an economy's capacity to compete successfully in world markets and to make efficient use of rapid technological advances; they also affect the employability of workers.

The ability to examine educational levels in relation to occupation and income is also useful for policy formulation, as well as for a wide range of economic, social and labour market analyses. Statistics on levels and trends in educational attainment of labour forces can: (a) provide an indication of the capacity of economies to achieve important social and economic goals; (b) give insights into the broad skill structure of the labour force; (c) highlight the need to promote investments in education for different population groups; (d) support analysis of the influence of skill levels on economic outcomes and the success of different policies in raising the educational level of the workforce; (e) give an indication of the degree of inequality in the distribution of education resources between groups of the population, particularly between men and women, and within and between economies; and (f) provide an indication of the skills of the existing labour force, with a view to discovering untapped potential.

Growing wage disparity between low-skilled and high-skilled workers in many economies provides strong evidence of increasing returns on education. The distribution of educational attainment can play a significant role in determining an economy's income distribution. A highly unequal distribution of educational attainment could lead to an increasingly unequal income distribution within a economy, while a more equal distribution of educational attainment can work towards a significant reduction in household income disparities. A more balanced

distribution of educational attainment across the primary, secondary and tertiary levels also allows for greater flexibility in adopting new technologies and increases the ability to compete in the world economy across a broader range of industries.<sup>1</sup>

**Data Assessment** 

Harmonisation of this indicator can be affected by the differences in educational levels used nationally and the reference period, source of data and the starting age of labour activity as reported earlier. Appendix 2 Table 4.18 (page 276)

contains information on the classification systems used in the Member States and Associate

Members.

**Gender Dimension** 

Some of the gender differences in employment and unemployment can be directly attributed to gender differences in education. Unemployment rates tend to decline with higher educational attainment, and women

generally have lower levels of education than men. Among workers with primary education, the unemployment rate tends to be higher for men in almost all economies of the world, but among those with secondary and especially tertiary education, women are more likely to be unemployed than men. Among those actually in the labour force, women are more likely than men to be educated to the tertiary level. Just as women are less likely than men to actively seek jobs, they are also less likely to look for additional work even when they actually want it.

**Data Sources** 

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

Except for Dominica, the largest proportion of both women and men in each of **Evaluation** the 5 other member states had attained at least a secondary level of education. Of these Trinidad and Tobago recorded the highest proportion (Women 45 per cent and Men 47.5 per cent) In three of these countries, Bahamas, Montserrat and Trinidad and Tobago an almost similar proportion had attained some amount of Pre-University level training.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/eeo/download/kilm14.pdf

Table 4.20 Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 1998 - 2002

Country	Year	No	Education	on	Pr	e-Primary	/	Primary		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001						83			6,945
BS	2003 2004	1,095 1,085	1,740 2,260	2,835 3,345				4,295 4,585	6,135 9,570	10,430 14,155
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	100 0 <b>0</b> 0	100 100 <b>100</b> 100	200 100 <b>100</b> 100 0	  	  	  	11,100 10,600 <b>9,400</b> 9,500 8,600	14,400 15,600 <b>13,100</b> 12,800 12,300	25,500 26,200 <b>22,500</b> 22,300 20,900
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	3,800 4,630 <b>4,459</b> 5,101 4,935	14,460 15,890 <b>17,863</b> 16,661 16,015	18,260 20,520 <b>22,322</b> 21,762 20,950	  	  	  	9,430 9,935 <b>7,716</b> 11,435 10,165	24,500 25,865 <b>21,181</b> 28,152 28,951	33,930 35,800 <b>28,897</b> 39,587 39,116
DM	1997 1999 <b>2001</b>	343 451 <b>83</b>	477 911 <b>296</b>	820 1,362 <b>379</b>	18 61 <b>9</b>	129 127 <b>9</b>	147 188 <b>18</b>	6,583 5,799 <b>4,456</b>	10,440 11,358 <b>10,047</b>	17,023 17,157 <b>14,503</b>
GD	1998									
MS	2001	1	9	10				203	311	514
тт	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	700 900 <b>700</b> 600 300	1,400 1,300 <b>1,200</b> 1,100 900	2,100 2,200 <b>1,900</b> 1,700 1,200				  		
ASSOCIA	ATE MEMBERS									
Al	2001	184	227	411				592	1,022	1,614
ВМ	2001	3,183	5,038	8,221						1,014
TC	2001	49	68	117	1	3	4	857	1,355	2,212

Notes: ... Means Not available

AGa: Pre Primary represents Pre-School and Kindergarden.

**AG**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

BS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

BS<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

DMa: Pre University represents Secondary.

**DM**<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

MS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

MS<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

TT<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

TT<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

BMa: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

Table 4.20(a) Per cent of the Total Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 1998 – 2002

Country	Year	No	Educati	on	Pr	e-Prima	ry	Primary		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001						0.3			23.1
BS	2003 2004	0.4 0.4	0.7 0.8	1.1 1.2				1.6 1.7	2.3 3.6	3.9 5.3
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002		0.1 0.1 <b>0.1</b> 0.1 0.0	0.2 0.1 <b>0.1</b> 0.1 0.0	  			9.1 8.5 <b>7.3</b> 7.3 6.7	11.8 12.5 <b>10.1</b> 9.8 9.6	20.9 20.9 <b>17.4</b> 17.1 16.2
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002		19.7 20.4 <b>25.0</b> 19.4 18.9	24.9 26.4 <b>31.2</b> 25.3 24.7	  	  	  	12.9 12.8 <b>10.8</b> 13.3 12.0	33.4 33.3 <b>29.6</b> 32.8 34.2	46.3 46.0 <b>40.4</b> 46.1 46.2
DM	1997 1999 <b>2001</b>	1.2	1.7 2.9 <b>1.0</b>	2.9 4.4 <b>1.3</b>				23.4 18.6 <b>15.8</b>	37.1 36.4 <b>35.6</b>	60.4 55.0 <b>51.4</b>
GD	1998									
MS	2001	0.0	0.4	0.4				8.4	12.9	21.3
тт	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	0.1 0.2 <b>0.1</b> 0.1	0.3 0.2 <b>0.2</b> 0.2 0.1	0.4 0.4 <b>0.3</b> 0.3 0.2				0.0 0.0 <b>0.0</b> 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 <b>0.0</b> 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 <b>0.0</b> 0.0 0.0
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al	2001	3.3	4.0	7.3				10.5	18.1	28.6
ВМ	2001	8.6	13.7	22.3				0.0	0.0	0.0
тс	2001	0.5	0.7	1.1				8.4	13.3	21.7

Notes: ... Means Not available

AG<sup>a</sup>: Pre Primary represents Pre-School and Kindergarden.

AGb: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

BS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

**BS**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

**DM**<sup>a</sup>: *Pre University* represents Secondary.

**DM**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

MS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

MS<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

TT<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

TT<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

BMa: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

Table 4.20 Cont'd Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	s	Secondary	,	Pre	-Universi	ity	U	Iniversity	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										b
AG	2001			14,853			5,048			3,131
BS				, , , ,			-,	b	b	b
	2003	52,940	57,680	110,620				17,305	13,350	30,655
	2004	53,460	56,540	110,000				17,125	13,115	30,240
ВВ										
	1998		40,800	75,700				7,900	7,200	15,100
	1999		40,500	77,100				9,200	8,200	17,400
	2000		40,900	78,400				12,700	11,000	23,700
	2001		40,500	75,900				15,900	12,300	28,200
	2002	35,500	39,500	75,000	•••		•••	15,700	13,100	28,800
BZ	1000	F 20F	0.045	44 400				1 , , , , ,	4 705	0.000
	1998		6,015	11,400				4,555	4,705	9,260
	1999		6,500	11,635				4,305	5,115	9,420
	<b>2000</b>	1 '	<b>6,118</b>	10,638				<b>4,307</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>9,081</b>
	2001		7,608	12,892				5,386	5,560	10,946
DM	2002	6,456	7,920	14,376				4,555 b	5,613	10,168
DIVI	1997	2,606	1,768	4,374				485		
	1997		2,606	5,680				348	684 678	1,169 1,026
	2001	3,074 <b>3,283</b>	2,606 <b>2,550</b>	5,833				669	734	1,026 <b>1,403</b>
GD	2001	3,203	2,000	3,033		•••		003	134	1,403
GD	1998	5,041	4,610	9,651				784	1,137	1,921
MS	1000	5,571	7,010	3,001	 a	 a	 a		1,137 b	1,321 b
	2001	286	372	658	286	372	658	110	124	234
TT								b	b	b
	1998	81,500	156,000	237,500				16,800	19,100	35,900
	1999		159,500	242,200				19,400	18,200	37,600
	2000		169,800	257,000				18,900	18,300	37,200
	2001		180,100	271,600				19,700	19,700	39,400
	2002	95,400	183,600	279,000				23,700	22,300	46,000
	1			'						
ASSOCIATE MEN	/IBERS									
Al										
	2001	1,104	1,030	2,134				633	557	1,190
BM	!			'				а	а	а
	2001	5,653	5,413	11,066	4,948	4,218	9,166	3,950	4,120	8,070
TC										
	2001	2,026	2,852	4,878	898	750	1,648	489	712	1,201

Notes: ... Means Not available

AGa: Pre Primary represents Pre-School and Kindergarden.

AGb: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

BS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

**BS**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

**DM**<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

**DM**<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

MS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

MS<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

TT<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

TT<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

**BM**<sup>a</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

Table 4.20 (a) Cont'd Percent of Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	s	econdar	У	Pre	-Univers	ity	University			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001			49.4			16.8			10.4	
BS	2003 2004	34.2 33.8	37.2 35.7	71.4 69.5				11.2 10.8	8.6 8.3	19.8 19.1	
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	28.7 29.2 <b>29.0</b> 27.1 27.6	33.5 32.3 <b>31.7</b> 31.0 30.7	62.2 61.6 <b>60.7</b> 58.1 58.3	  	  		6.5 7.3 <b>9.8</b> 12.2 12.2	5.9 6.5 <b>8.5</b> 9.4 10.2	12.4 13.9 <b>18.4</b> 21.6 22.4	
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	7.3 6.6 <b>6.3</b> 6.2 7.6	8.2 8.4 <b>8.6</b> 8.9 9.3	15.5 15.0 <b>14.9</b> 15.0 17.0	  	  		6.2 5.5 <b>6.0</b> 6.3 5.4	6.4 6.6 <b>6.7</b> 6.5 6.6	12.6 12.1 <b>12.7</b> 12.7 12.0	
DM	1997 1999 <b>2001</b>	10.9 12.0 <b>14.7</b>	7.4 10.2 <b>11.4</b>	18.4 22.2 <b>26.1</b>				2.0 1.4 <b>3.0</b>	2.9 2.7 <b>3.3</b>	4.9 4.0 <b>6.3</b>	
GD	1998										
MS	2001	11.8	15.4	27.2	11.8	15.4	27.2	4.5	5.1	9.7	
TT	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	29.6 29.3 <b>29.4</b> 29.3 29.2	56.6 56.6 <b>57.3</b> 57.6 56.3	86.2 85.9 <b>86.8</b> 86.9 85.5	  			6.1 6.9 <b>6.4</b> 6.3 7.3	6.9 6.5 <b>6.2</b> 6.3 6.8	13.0 13.3 <b>12.6</b> 12.6 14.1	
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS										
Al	2001	19.6	18.2	37.8				11.2	9.9	21.1	
ВМ	2001	15.3	14.7	30.0	13.4	11.4	24.9	10.7	11.2	21.9	
TC	2001	19.9	28.0	47.9	8.8	7.4	16.2	4.8	7.0	11.8	

Notes: ... Means Not available

AGa: Pre Primary represents Pre-School and Kindergarden.

AGb: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

BS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

**BS**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

DMa: Pre University represents Secondary.

**DM**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

MS<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

MS<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

TT<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

TT<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

**BM**<sup>a</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

Table 4.20 Cont'd Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Education	er Levels onal Attai t specifie	nment	N	ot Stated	,	Total	all Educa Levels	tional
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001			9			19			30,088
BS										
	2003				195	235	430	128,770	136,820	265,590
	2004				300	295	595	130,015	138,320	268,335
ВВ	4000	4.000	0.000	4.700	000	400	000	FC 400	05.700	404.000
	1998	1,900	2,800	4,700	200	400	600	56,100	65,700	121,800
	1999 <b>2000</b>	1,300 <b>1,100</b>	2,400 <b>2,500</b>	3,700 <b>3,600</b>	200 <b>200</b>	500 <b>600</b>	700 <b>800</b>	57,900 <b>60,900</b>	67,300 <b>68,200</b>	125,200 <b>129,100</b>
	2000	700	2,600	3,300	300	600	900	61,800	68,900	130,700
	2001	800	2,100	2,900	300	800	1,100	60,900	67,800	128,700
BZ	2002	000	2,100	2,500	000	000	1,100	00,500	07,000	120,700
	1998				85	410	495	23,255	50,090	73,345
	1999				70	310	380	24,075	53,680	77,755
	2000	173	191	364	34	114	148	21,209	50,241	71,450
	2001	117	566	683				27,323	58,547	85,870
	2002				27	84	111	26,138	58,583	84,721
DM										
	1997	131	50	181	19	68	87	12,791	15,384	28,175
	1999	20	85	105	-	22	22	12,827	18,393	31,220
	2001	65	26	91	46	94	140	11,894	16,306	28,200
GD										
	1998				411	463	874	6,236	6,210	12,446
MS	0004	400	404	004	45	00	50	4 004	4.057	0.440
TT	2001	160	131	291	15	38	53	1,061	1,357	2,418
TT	1998							180,500	332,500	513,000
	1990	•••			•••		•••	185,700	338,500	513,000
	2000	•••				•••	•••	194,000	<b>359,100</b>	553,100
	2001							203,300	381,000	584,300
	2002							214,800	390,400	605,200
			•••				•••	,000	000, .00	000,200
ASSOCIATE MI	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	23	20	43	93	159	252	2,629	3,015	5,644
ВМ										
	2001	32	42	74	108	173	281	17,874	19,004	36,878
TC										
	2001	63	57	120				4,383	5,797	10,180

Table 4.20 (a) Cont'd Percent of Employed Population by Educational Attainment: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Education	er Levels onal Atta t specific	ainment	N	ot State	d	Total all E	ducation	nal Levels
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001			0.0			0.1			100.0
BS	2001	•••	•••	0.0		•••	0.1		•••	100.0
	2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	48.5	51.5	100.0
	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	48.5	51.5	100.0
ВВ										
	1998	1.6	2.3	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	46.1	53.9	100.0
	1999	1.0	1.9	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	46.2	53.8	100.0
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>0.9</b> 0.5	<b>1.9</b> 2.0	<b>2.8</b> 2.5	<b>0.2</b> 0.2	<b>0.5</b> 0.5	<b>0.6</b> 0.7	<b>47.2</b> 47.3	<b>52.8</b> 52.7	<b>100.0</b> 100.0
	2001	0.6	1.6	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	47.3	52.7	100.0
BZ					•					, , , , ,
	1998				0.1	0.6	0.7	31.7	68.3	100.0
	1999				0.1	0.4	0.5	31.0	69.0	100.0
	2000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	29.7	70.3	100.0
	2001	0.1	0.7	0.8				31.8	68.2	100.0
511	2002				0.0	0.1	0.1	30.9	69.1	100.0
DM	1997	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	45.4	E 4 C	100.0
	1997	0.5 0.1	0.2 0.3	0.6 0.3	0.1 0.0	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1	45.4 41.1	54.6 58.9	100.0
	2001	0.1 0.2	0.5 <b>0.1</b>	0.3	0.0 0.2	0.1 0.3	0.1 <b>0.5</b>	42.2	<b>57.8</b>	100.0 100.0
GD	2007	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	72.2	07.0	10010
	1998				3.3	3.7	7.0	50.1	49.9	100.0
MS										
	2001	6.6	5.4	12.0	0.6	1.6	2.2	43.9	56.1	100.0
TT	4000				0.0			0.5.0	0.4.0	400.0
	1998	•••	•••	•••	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	64.8	100.0
	1999 <b>2000</b>	•••	•••	•••	0.0 <b>0.0</b>	0.0 <b>0.0</b>	0.0 <b>0.0</b>	35.4 <b>35.1</b>	64.6 <b>64.9</b>	100.0 <b>100.0</b>
	2000				0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	65.2	100.0
	2002				0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	64.5	100.0
	2302	•••	•••	•••	0.0	0.0	0.0		00	100.0
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.8	4.5	46.6	53.4	100.0
ВМ	0004	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	40.5	<b>54 5</b>	400.0
TC	2001	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	8.0	48.5	51.5	100.0
10	2001	0.6	0.6	1.2				43.1	56.9	100.0

Notes: ... Means Not available

**AG**<sup>a</sup>: Pre Primary represents Pre-School and Kindergarden.

**AG**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

**BS**<sup>a</sup>: *Pre University* represents Secondary.

**BS**<sup>b</sup>: *Tiertiary* refers to *University Education* only.

DMa: Pre University represents Secondary.

**DM**<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

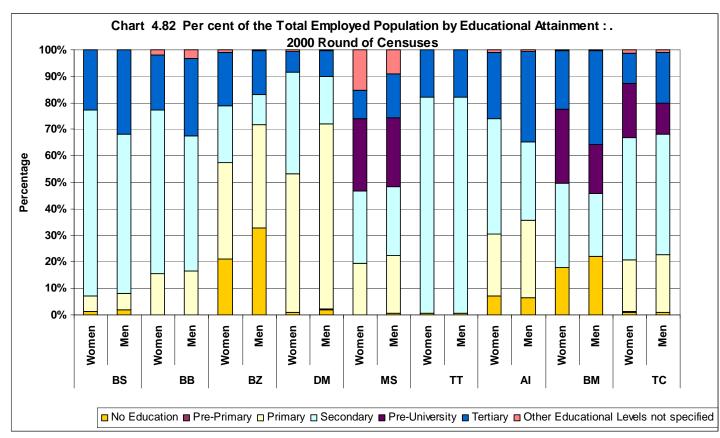
**MS**<sup>a</sup>: *Pre University* represents Secondary.

MS<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

TT<sup>a</sup>: Pre University represents Secondary.

TT<sup>b</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.

**BM**<sup>a</sup>: Tiertiary refers to University Education only.



Source: Based on Table 4.20

## WE9: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MARTIAL STATUS, 1998 -2004

NH

Concept and Definition

Unlike births and deaths, which are biological events, marriage and divorce are defined in terms of laws and customs and as such are less amenable to universally applicable statistical definitions. In the study of marital formation and dissolution these differences are particularly noteworthy. In some countries, for example, marriage is governed by civil law, which may or may not be supplemented with religious rites; in other countries, unions by mutual consent without ceremonial or legal rites constitute formal and legally binding contracts. Likewise, the laws and regulations relating to divorces range from total prohibition, to the granting of divorce in response to a simple statement of desire or intention (United Nations, 2001). Because of these differences, statisticians have had to define marriage and divorce in broad enough terms to account for the laws and customs of different countries or areas.

The current edition of the *Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System* defines marriage as: "an act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognized by the laws of each country" (United Nations, 2001, para. 56).

The *Demographic Yearbook* questionnaire on Vital Statistics defines marriage as: "all legal unions of persons of opposite sex, established by civil, religious, or other means recognized by law" in accordance with the older editions of the principles and recommendations.

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

Method of Computation

In the region typically these categories are defined as follows:

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

Indicator Relevance Martial status is one of the factors that affect work outside the home. This indicator may provide reasons why women either delay entry into, withdraw from or stay out of the labour market and highlights the conflict between employment and family responsibilities.

Data on marital status was sourced mainly from the 2000 Round of Censuses conducted in Member States. In all but one Member State marital status was asked and covered both males and females. In Trinidad and Tobago data on marital status are collected from all persons 14 years old and over while Jamaica uses 16 years as the lower limit. Most of the other Member States for which information is available on this concept uses 15 years as the lower limit. There is some semblance of harmonisation since data can be compared for most Member States for all persons 15 years old and over. Classification into the categories above provides a good basis for comparability of the data on marital status since similar concepts and definitions of marital status categories were used in Member States. Categories used for marital status are harmonised across seven Member States. For instance, even though Trinidad & Tobago uses age limit as 14+ for marital status data can be obtained for persons 15 years and over. Hence, comparison of data can be made with other Member States which use age 15 years and over.

#### **Gender Dimension**

One of the factors affected by this indicator is time-use. The time allocated to various activities changes over the life cycle. Time is used differently as individuals marry and raise families. More often than not

women have to bear the brunt of the responsibility of caring for the family. With marriage family commitments normally would increase and these invariably would have a negative effect on the labour activity of women particularly if they are working single mothers. With marriage changes in residence coupled with additional responsibilities of home duties, caring for children and other family commitments may force women to change jobs or resign especially if their spouse is working. Women more than men may take the opportunity to further their studies and may be excluded from the labour force all together. If women choose to remain employed however, family responsibilities can affect the time they spend at work and may affect their opportunities for career advancement and self development. The ways women and men spend their time are most similar when they are young and unmarried. Once women and men marry or cohabit and form a family, gender roles emerge more strongly. In general married and cohabiting women perform more unpaid work than single women, even without children. In many developing countries, much of women's unpaid work (such as housework) that is economic and contributes to national production is often underreported. For men, being married or single does not make much difference in the amount of time spent on unpaid work.

**Data Sources** 

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

Evaluation

Table 4.12 compare the trends of the employed by martial status. Data was received for 7 countries for the 2000 Round of Census. In Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, the highest proportion of the

employed were those who were never married. In Anguilla (W, M) and Bermuda (W, M) the employed who were married occupied the highest proportion

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> United Nations, The World's Women 1995, Trends and Statistics, pg.108

Table 4.21 Employed Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Country Year ——	Marı	ried	Never N	<b>Married</b>	Divor	Divorced		wed	Legally Separated		TOTAL	
	i <del>C</del> ai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
ВВ													
	2000	17,500	21,300	38,700	42,800	2,900	2,600	1,200	600	600	600	60,910	67,920
BZ	2000	7,775	22,303	12,346	27,161	288	196	536	361	227	135	21,209	50,241
DM													
	2001	3,387	5,248	5,914	9,286	127	145	215	93	52	42	9,808	15,003
LC		·											
	2001	6,310	9,129	8,061	10,072	377	252	425	197	453	411	15,821	20,283
VC	2001	3,845	5,956	4,766	7,775	247	204	270	108	86	64	9,375	14,380
TT													
	2000	22,100		68,400								91,100	
Al													
	2001	1,303	1,575	1,121	1,289	105	83	54	30	44	38	2,629	3,015
ВМ	2000	12,244	12,550	8,488	8,599	3,198	2,112	2,195	460	171	148	26,311	23,901

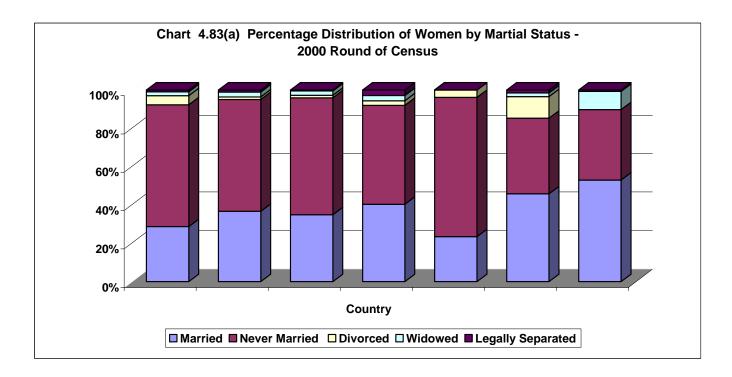
Notes: The components do not add up to the Total Employed Population due to the omission of the "Not Stated" category.

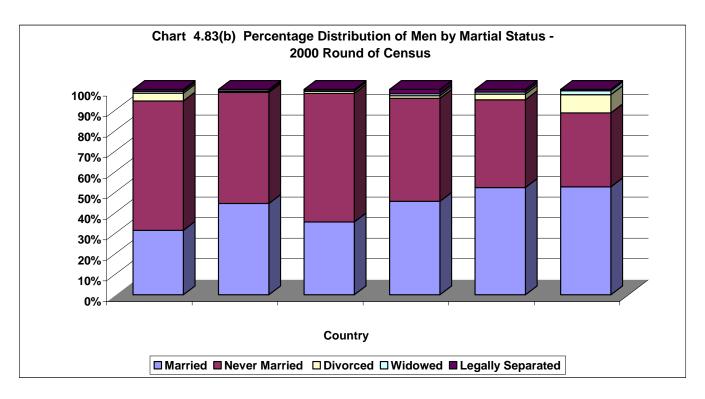
Table 4.22 Per cent of the Total Employed Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Census Year	r		Never M	larried	Divor	ced	Widowed		Legally Separated		TOTAL	
	i <del>c</del> ai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
ВВ													
	2000	28.7	31.4	63.5	63.0	4.8	3.8	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	100.0	100.0
BZ													
	2000	36.7	44.4	58.2	54.1	1.4	0.4	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	100.0
DM													
	2001	34.5	35.0	60.3	61.9	1.3	1.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	100.0
LC													
	2001	39.9	45.0	51.0	49.7	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.0	2.9	2.0	100.0	100.0
TT													
	2000	24.3		75.1		•••		•••		•••		100.0	
Al													
	2001	49.6	52.2	42.6	42.8	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	100.0	100.0
ВМ													
	2000	46.5	52.5	32.3	36.0	12.2	8.8	8.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	100.0

Table 4.23 Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Marital Status: 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year —	ied	Never N	larried	Divor	Divorced		Widowed		Legally Separated		TOTAL	
-	i <del>c</del> ai	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
ВВ													
55	2000	45.1	54.9	47.5	52.5	52.7	47.3	66.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	47.3	52.7
BZ													
	2000	25.8	74.2	31.3	68.7	59.5	40.5	59.8	40.2	62.7	37.3	29.7	70.3
DM													
	2001	39.2	60.8	38.9	61.1	46.7	53.3	69.8	30.2	55.3	44.7	39.5	60.5
LC													
	2001	40.9	59.1	44.5	55.5	59.9	40.1	68.3	31.7	52.4	47.6	43.8	56.2
TT													
	2000	100.0		100.0								100.0	
Al													
	2001	45.3	54.7	46.5	53.5	55.9	44.1	64.3	35.7	53.7	46.3	46.6	53.4
ВМ													
	2000	49.4	50.6	49.7	50.3	60.2	39.8	82.7	17.3	53.6	46.4	52.4	47.6





# WE10: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED, 1998 -2004

NH

**Concept and Definition** 

<sup>1</sup>The Resolution concerning statistics of hours of work, adopted by the tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians,

October 1962 defines hours worked as including the following:

- (a) Hours actually worked during normal periods of work;
- (b) Time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work, and generally paid at higher rates than normal rate (overtime);
- (c) Time spent at the place of work on work such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports;
- (d) Time spent at the place of work waiting or standing-by for such reasons as lack of supply of work, breakdown of machinery, or accidents, or time spent at the place of work during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract;
- (e) Time corresponding to short periods of rest at the workplace, including tea and coffee breaks.

Statistics of hours actually worked should exclude:

- (a) Hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays, paid sick leave;
  - (b) Meal breaks;
  - (c) Time spent on travel from home to work and vice versa.

**Note:** Because of substantial changes in the labour market environment that have occurred over the last 40 years recommendations have been made for a substantial revision (rather than update) of the 1962 Resolution.

**Method of Computation** 

Hours worked = Hours paid - Hours paid but not worked + Hours Worked

but not paid (SNA 1993)

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> United Nations Statistics Division, 17.11 Total Hours Worked http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/sna1993/tocLev8.asp?L1=17&L2=2

Indicator Relevance

<sup>2</sup>In general, information on hours of work makes it possible to classify the employed population according to the number of hours of work and in particular to identify short-time work and to distinguish between full-time and part-time employment. Data on short-term work provide the basis of measuring the visibly underemployed i.e. persons involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work and seeking or available for additional work. Once common concepts and measurement approaches for estimating annual hours worked are implemented data on hours of work cross-classified by sex can be used to measure labour input, the total volume of work and comparisons of levels of productivity. Statistics on working time are also useful in the analysis of issues related to labour cost, employment, productivity, working conditions and the relationship between employment and income as well as its effect on the overall quality of life. The data can be used also to carry out other studies of labour force utilisation such as labour force time lost, and gather information on work schedules, different working patterns. This information is useful because hours of work and arrangement of working time are essential elements of the conditions of work.

Data Assessment

Hours of work indicator merely measures the time spent on an activity and does not reflect the efficiency or intensity with which the work was performed. This sets certain limits on the interpretation and comparability of the statistics obtained. <sup>15</sup>Over time the composition of the labour force has changed significantly. More jobs are non-standard (i.e. part-time, temporary, self-employed) and the distribution of hours worked has become more polarised. If labour input is measured in terms of the number of workers, comparisons through time and across countries can be adversely affected by differences in the mix of standard and non-standard workers. The definition of hours worked needs to be revisited in light of the increased diversity of work arrangements. Also a standard is needed for the definition of employed when used as the denominator is calculating average week hours of work. Supplementing establishment surveys of paid hours with information on entitled absences (vacation, sick leave) goes part way to meeting the hours worked concept.

However, not all of these entitlements are used. Further, employers are increasingly unable to report hours actually worked that fall outside of the "normal workday" (e.g. unpaid overtime, business trips, multi-tasking etc). Establishment surveys suffer from reference week bias, and lack the necessary information to make adjustments. Flexible work arrangements have therefore become increasingly common and only a slight majority of workers fit into the stereotype of a "9 to 5 Monday to Friday job at a specific workplace". New information technology such as lap tops, cell phones and internet connectivity, combined with new management practices focusing on results, have allowed an increasing number of workers to perform at least part of their work from home, when they travel, etc. and to have work schedules outside the 9 to 5 standard. For these categories of employees, the employer is no longer the ideal source of information on hours worked. Furthermore, the employer is highly unlikely to be able to report the unpaid overtime of employees. Harmonisation of this indicator is thus affected. Further clarification of the concept of overtime is also needed, to ensure that unpaid overtime is included in total hours worked. The

 $^{15}$  Hours of Work and Productivity: Concepts and Measures, Statistics Canada,  $http://www.insee.fr/en/nom\_def\_met/colloques/citygroup/pdf/Canada-Session3.pdf$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, An ILO Manual on Concepts and Definitions, ILO Office Geneva, pg. 83

1962 ILO resolution defines overtime in terms of hours worked in addition to normal hours and generally paid at higher rates than normal time. Finally, the 1962 resolution specifies that averages of hours actually worked per worker should be obtained by dividing aggregate manhours by the total number of persons of whom the hours of work have been counted. Further clarification is required to ensure that a standard approach is used internationally. As the definition stands, at least three interpretations of the appropriate denominator are possible: a) paid jobs b) employed at work, and c) total employed including those at work or temporarily absent from work.

#### **Gender Dimension**

**Data Sources** 

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

Evaluation

Table 4.24 Employed Population By Number Of Hours Worked: 1998 - 2004

Country	Year		Under 17			17-32			33+	
	Tour	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
			_	_	b	b	b			
BS	4000	a	a	a				== =40	04.040	440.000
	1999	3,808	4,341	8,149	5,925	4,940	10,865	55,710	64,218	119,928
	2001	1,590	1,732	3,322	4,894	4,393	9,287	63,880	69,128	133,008
	2002 2003	2,750	2,200	4,950 5,639	5,778	5,518	11,296	62,519	67,207	129,726
	2003	2,985 3,479	2,653 1,568	5,638 5,047	6,300 7,188	5,352 5,835	11,652 13,023	63,803 65,890	67,578 74,376	131,381 140,266
DM	2001	0,170	1,000	0,017	7,100	0,000	10,020	00,000	7 1,07 0	1 10,200
	1997	1,603	684	2,287	3,752	3,931	7,683	5,689	9,770	15,459
	1999	1,666	1,433	3,099	3,103	4,538	7,641	6,193	11,089	17,282
	2001	1,048	1,425	2,473	2,161	3,076	5,237	6,252	10,110	16,362
GD										
	1998	2,781	2,525	5,306	2,091	3,283	5,374	8,867	13,408	22,275
JM	4000	0.500	0.000	40.500	07.000	10.700	40.700	204 400	F0F 000	000 400
	1998	9,500	9,000	18,500	27,000	19,700	46,700	364,100	525,000	889,100
	1999 2000	11,800	9,000	20,800	26,000	25,000	51,000	347,100	517,900	865,000
	2000 <b>2001</b>	11,100 <b>10,600</b>	7,000 <b>7,900</b>	18,100 <b>18,500</b>	28,500 <b>28,800</b>	23,300 <b>21,700</b>	51,800 <b>50,500</b>	343,500 <b>346,300</b>	522,200 <b>527,000</b>	865,700 <b>873,300</b>
	2007	14,600	10,600	25,200	34,800	33,800	68,600	346,600	501,900	848,500
MS	2002	а	а	а	b	b	b	c	с	c
	2001	56	38	94	92	78	170	574	721	1,295
TT										
	1998	5,200	4,800	10,000	17,300	21,600	38,900	145,200	271,900	417,100
	1999	5,500	5,200	10,700	17,500	21,500	39,000	150,300	276,000	426,300
	2000	4,500	4,100	8,600	14,100	18,100	32,200	159,800	286,300	446,100
	2001	3,500	3,500	7,000	14,800	16,600	31,400	162,900	297,700	460,600
	2002	3,900	4,200	8,100	14,200	18,000	32,200	171,900	298,700	470,600
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS	а	а	а	b	b	b			
ВМ	1999	3,808	4,341	8,149	5,925	4,940	10,865	55,710	64,218	119,928
	2001	1,590	1,732	3,322	5,925 4,894	4,393	9,287	63,880	69,128	133,008
	2001	2,750	2,200	4,950	5,778	5,518	11,296	62,519	67,207	129,726
	2002	2,985	2,653	5,638	6,300	5,352	11,652	63,803	67,578	131,381
	2004	3,479	1,568	5,047	7,188	5,835	13,023	65,890	74,376	140,266
тс		а	а	а	b	b	b	,	,	- ,
	2001	288	191	479	465	405	870	3,302	4,996	8,298

Notes: ... Means Not available

BS<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs. BS<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs. BM<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs. BM<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs.

**MS**<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs.

MS<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs.
MS<sup>c</sup>: Category under 32+ yrs.
TC<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs.
TC<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs.

TC: Not Applicable refers to None.

Table 4.24 Cont'd Employed Population By Number Of Hours Worked: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	NO	T STATE	D	NOT	APPLICA	BLE		L NUMBE RS WORK	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
BS										
	1999				9,991	8,701	18,692	75,434	82,200	157,634
	2001				9,101	9,086	18,187	79,465	84,339	163,804
	2002				10,786	10,863	21,649	81,833	85,788	167,621
	2003				2,737	3,498	6,235	75,825	79,081	154,906
	2004							76,557	81,779	158,336
DM										
	1997	90	175	265				11,134	14,560	25,694
	1999							10,962	17,060	28,022
	2001	347	392	739				9,808	15,003	24,811
GD										
	1998	317	1,516	1,833				14,056	20,732	34,788
JM										
	1998							400,600	553,700	954,300
	1999							384,900	551,900	936,800
	2000							383,100	552,500	935,600
	2001							385,700	556,600	942,300
	2002							396,000	546,300	942,300
MS										
	2001	44	130	174				766	967	1,733
TT										
	1998	300	600	900	5,900	6,700	12,600	*	305,600	479,500
	1999	300	900	1,200	5,700	6,600	12,300	179,300	310,200	489,500
	2000	400	1,700	2,100	7,500	6,700	14,200	186,300	316,900	503,200
	2001	1,100	1,900	3,000	5,800	6,300	12,100	188,100	326,000	514,100
	2002	1,100	1,100	2,200	5,000	6,900	11,900	196,100	328,900	525,000
ASSOCIATE MI	EMBERS									
ВМ										
	1999				9,991	8,701	18,692	75,434	82,200	157,634
	2001	405	466	871	9,101	9,086	18,187	79,870	84,805	164,675
	2002	167	183	350	10,786	10,863	21,649	82,000	85,971	167,971
	2003	-	58	58	2,737	3,498	6,235	75,825	79,139	154,964
	2004							76,557	81,779	158,336
TC										
	2001				328	205	533	4,383	5,797	10,180

Notes: ... Means Not available

BS<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs. BS<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs. BM<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs. BM<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs. MS<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs. MS<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs.
MS<sup>c</sup>: Category under 32+ yrs.
TC<sup>a</sup>: Category under 16 yrs.
TC<sup>b</sup>: Category 16-32 yrs.

TC: Not Applicable refers to None.

### WE11: ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION, 1998 – 2004

PH

**Concept and Definition** 

The Inactive Population represents the proportion of the workingage population that is not in the labour force and comprises all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the reference period and hence not currently active because of (a) attendance at educational institutions, (b) engagement in household duties (c) retirement or old age, or (d) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement which may be specified. (ILO 1990)

### Regional

The Economically Inactive Population refer to all persons above a certain age (working age prescribed for the measurement of economic characteristics) not classified as employed or unemployed and are therefore considered to be outside the labour force. Persons included in this indicator are those who are not looking for work, were not available for work or were incapable of working.

The Economically Inactive Population refers to all persons 14 years and over who were not classified as employed or unemployed. Included in this category are fulltime students, persons engaged in home duties; persons incapable of working and persons not wanting work or not available for work. (*The Statistical Institute of Jamaica*)

The Economically Inactive Population refers to all persons 15 years and over who are not classified as either employed or unemployed. They consist of persons who explicitly stated that they did not want to work; fulltime students; persons engaged in Home Duties; the Retired; the Disabled; Old Age Pensioners etc. (Trinidad and Tobago, CSSP Labour Force Report, 2002)

Indicator Relevance

This indicator is a useful tool in measuring the social structure of a country. It not only provides information on the number of persons who would like to work and are available to so but the possible reasons why they are unable to actively seek work.

Data Assessment

National definitions are consistent with International standards except for cases where there are variations in the starting age for the inactive population which is 14 years in the case of Belize and Jamaica.

Gender Dimension

Most women and men divide their time between paid and unpaid work which in the case of women ranges from caring for their families or engaging in other non-profitable economic activities not included as part of labour force activity. The responsibility of caring for children and the elderly, along with household duties are just some of the reasons why more women than men, in particular those who are married and have families fall into this category. Also women who initially had wanted to work

but who because of pregnancy, marriage and the birth of a child that might have occurred later in the year, now find themselves unable to do so tend to be more negatively affected than men in terms of their availabilility for work and may even act as a deterrent from them actively seeking work. Particularly in countries where agriculture is one of the main economic activities, much of the activities such as farming are not captured in the labour force.

**Data Sources** 

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

**Evaluation** 

The trends show that the majority of the women and men are out of the labour force for different reasons. Women are economically inactive mainly because of home duties while men are inactive due to retirement

or by virtue of being students. More than half of the women were inactive in Belize and Guyana because of home duties. Generally in all the Member States and Associate Members with the exception of Anguilla (Women 3.7 per cent and Men 25.9 per cent). The highest percentage among women in this category was seen in Guyana 58.9 per cent; Belize 51.6 and Jamaica 40.7 per cent; The largest disparity in this area was observed in Belize (Women 51.6 per cent Men 1.6 per cent), Turks and Caicos Islands (Women 39.4 per cent Men 0.9 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (Women 36.3 per cent Men 1.4 per cent). In Barbados, Montseraat and Bermuda 29.9; 20.2 and 28.8 per cent respectively of the Women and 20.4; 22.9 and 17.8 per cent respectively of Men are inactive due to retirement and rank amongst the highest in the region. This trend is consistent with these three countries being classified as having ageing populations (refer to Chapter 1 Population Housing and Families pg. 18).

Table 4.25 Economically Inactive Population by Status: 1998-2004

Country	Year	Н	ome Dutie	es		Student			Retired	
	- Cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	3,247	367	3,614	2,274	1,838	4,112	1,839	1,407	3,246
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	10,500 10,800 <b>11,124</b> 9,600 10,000	1,300 1,000 <b>419</b> 1,100 700	11,800 11,800 <b>11,543</b> 10,700 10,700	6,800 7,000 <b>7,824</b> 6,800 7,300	5,800 5,700 <b>6,482</b> 6,100 6,400	12,600 12,700 <b>14,306</b> 12,900 13,700	19,600 20,100 <b>17,306</b> 20,500 20,400	15,000 14,600 <b>11,805</b> 13,600 13,900	34,600 34,700 <b>29,111</b> 34,100 34,300
BZ	1998 1999 2001 2002	27,775 29,515 31,295 34,251	303 510 992 440	28,078 30,025 32,287 34,691	9,472 9,540 7,384 10,663	8,919 9,150 7,191 9,644	18,391 18,690 14,574 20,307	1,479 1,660 1,793 1,751	2,618 1,990 2,814 3,078	4,097 3,650 4,606 4,829
BS	2003 2004	1,095 1,085	1,740 2,260	2,835 3,345				4,295 4,585	6,135 9,570	10,430 14,155
DM	1999 <b>2001</b>		297 <b>1,382</b>	4,170 <b>8,234</b>	1,926 <b>2,494</b>	1,801 <b>2,303</b>	3,727 <b>4,797</b>	3,299 <b>2,636</b>	2,204 <b>2,140</b>	5,503 <b>4,776</b>
GD	2001	7,720	1,482	9,202	3,451	3,028	6,479	3,059	2,706	5,765
GY	2002	125,070	11,212	136,282	16,758	16,096	32,854	12,578	13,358	25,936
JM	2000	292,050	110,050	402,100	135,975	119,575	255,550			
MS	2001	207	51	258	65	68	133	195	221	416
KN	2001	1,917	244	2,161	1,778	1,444	3,222	1,508	1,095	2,603
LC	2001	15,847	3,311	19,158	5,447	4,136	9,583	3,008	2,987	5,995
SR	2004	36,508	568	37,076	23,780	20,491	44,271	5,894	5,059	10,953
ТТ	2000	132,901	5,285	138,186	45,550	38,590	84,140	13,124	23,755	36,879
ASSOCIATE MEMB										
ВМ	2001	80	557	637	216	271	487	239	268	507
тс	2001	2,213 1,043	172 24	2,385 1,067	1,534 407	1,381 354	2,915 761	3,383 401	2,095 247	5,478 648

Table 4.25(a) Percent of Total Economically Inactive Population by Status: 1998-2004

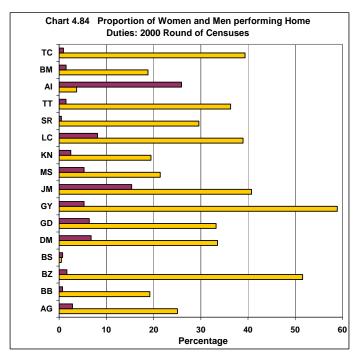
Country Year	Н	ome Dutie	s		Student			Retired	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG 2001	25.1	2.8	27.9	17.5	14.2	31.7	14.2	10.9	25.1
BB	20.1	2.0	27.5	17.0	17.2	31.7	14.2	10.5	20.1
1998		2.0	17.9	10.3	8.8	19.1	29.8	22.8	52.6
1999		1.5	17.9	10.6	8.6	19.3	30.5	22.2	52.7
2000		0.7	19.9	13.5	11.2	24.7	29.9	20.4	50.3
200		1.7	16.8	10.7	9.6	20.3	32.2	21.4	53.6
2002 BZ	15.2	1.1	16.2	11.1	9.7	20.8	31.0	21.1	52.0
1998	3 46.1	0.5	46.6	15.7	14.8	30.5	2.5	4.3	6.8
1999		0.8	49.1	15.6	15.0	30.6	2.7	3.3	6.0
200		1.6	53.2	12.2	11.8	24.0	3.0	4.6	7.6
2002		0.6	49.7	15.3	13.8	29.1	2.5	4.4	6.9
BS									
2003	0.5	0.7	1.2	-	-	-	1.8	2.6	4.4
2004	0.5	0.9	1.4	-	-	-	1.9	4.0	5.9
DM									
1999		1.7	23.5	10.9	10.2	21.0	18.6	12.4	31.1
2001	33.6	6.8	40.3	12.2	11.3	23.5	12.9	10.5	23.4
GD 2001	33.2	6.4	39.6	14.9	13.0	27.9	13.2	11.6	24.8
GY									
2002	58.9	5.3	64.2	7.9	7.6	15.5	5.9	6.3	12.2
JM									
2000	40.7	15.4	56.1	19.0	16.7	35.7	-	-	-
MS									
2001	21.4	5.3	26.7	6.7	7.0	13.8	20.2	22.9	43.0
KN 2001	19.4	2.5	21.9	18.0	14.6	32.7	15.3	11.1	26.4
LC	19.4	2.5	21.9	10.0	14.0	32.1	13.3	11.1	20.4
2001	38.9	8.1	47.1	13.4	10.2	23.5	7.4	7.3	14.7
SR		01.						7.10	
2004	29.6	0.5	30.1	19.3	16.6	35.9	4.8	4.1	8.9
тт									
2000	36.3	1.4	37.8	12.5	10.6	23.0	3.6	6.5	10.1
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
AI 2001	3.7	25.0	29.7	10.1	12.6	22.7	11.1	12 E	22 E
2001 BM	3.7	25.9	29.7	10.1	12.6	22.1	77.7	12.5	23.6
2001	18.8	1.5	20.3	13.0	11.7	24.8	28.8	17.8	46.6
TC	10.0	1.0	20.3	10.0	11.7	27.0	20.0	17.0	70.0

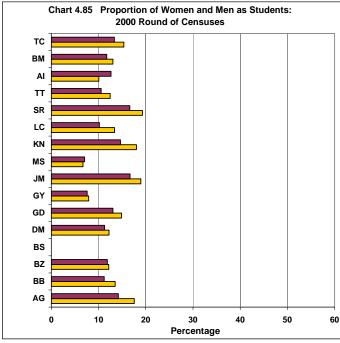
<b>Table 4.25</b>	Cont'd	Econor	nically l	nactive	<u>Populati</u>	on by St	tatus: 19	<u>998-2004</u>	ı	
Country	Year	1	Disabled			Other			Total	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	389	272	661	191	208	399	8,378	4,580	12,958
ВВ	1998	1,400	1,300	2,700	200	200	400	40,700	25,100	65,800
	1999		1,500	3,100	200	100	300	41,500	24,400	65,900
	2000	1,520	1,409	2,929				37,774	20,115	57,889
	2001	1,800	1,700	3,500	0	0	0	39,800	23,800	63,600
BZ	2002	1,700	1,600	3,300	0	100	100	41,100	24,800	65,900
52	1998	491	650	1,141	5,483	2,418	7,901	45,027	15,219	60,246
	1999		665	1,225	4,595	2,550	7,145	46,110	15,035	61,145
	2001	507	526	1,033	4,695	2,987	7,682	45,958	14,740	60,698
BS	2002	555	626	1,180	5,153	3,174	8,327	52,704	17,146	69,850
ВЗ	2003	52,940	57,680	110,620	52,940	57,680	110,620	111,465	123,470	234,935
	2004	53,460	56,540	110,000	53,460	56,540	110,000	112,890	125,205	238,095
DM										
	1999 <b>2001</b>	1,947 <b>986</b>	1,695 <b>959</b>	3,642	287 <b>72</b>	275 <b>128</b>	562 <b>200</b>	11,352 <b>13,195</b>	6,357 <b>7,227</b>	17,709
GD	2001	900	909	1,945	12	120	200	13,193	1,221	20,422
	2001	856	702	1,558	70	154	224	15,156	8,072	23,228
GY	2002	4,700	6,176	10,876	1,518	4,848	6,366	160,624	51,690	212,314
JM	2000	31,850	21,375	53,225	2,875	2,975	5,850	462,750	253,975	716,725
MS		01,000	,	00,220	_,0.0	_,0.0	0,000	.02,.00	200,010	110,120
	2001	38	54	92	12	11	23	535	432	967
KN	2001	416	293	709	60	102	162	6,038	3,822	9,860
LC	2001	1,860	1,730	3,590	650	1,038	1,688	26,990	13,703	40,693
SR	2004	3,349	3,621	6,970	14,635	9,431	24,066	84,168	39,166	123,336
TT		3,510	-,	3,010	1,,000	3,101	_ ,,,,,,,	.,	22,122	,
	2000	5,096	7,095	12,191	43,187	39,438	82,625	245,254	120,520	365,774
ASSOCIATE ME	EMBERS									
Al	2001	80	116	196	138	122	260	793	1,355	2,148
ВМ										
	2001	348	379	727	59	78	137	7,597	4,167	11,764
TC		I						l		

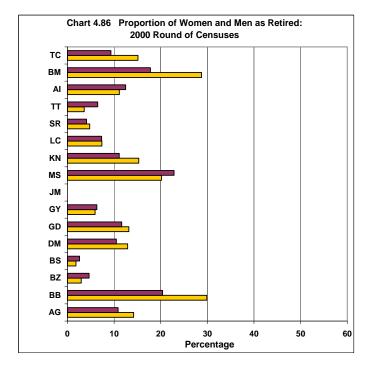
Notes: For some countries the components do not add up to the Total Economically Inactive Population due to the omission of the "Not Stated" category.

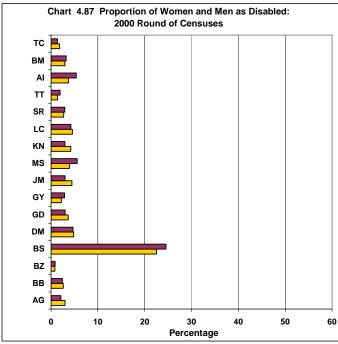
Table 4.25(a) Cont'd Percent of Total Economically Inactive Population by Status: 1998-2004

Country	Year		Disabled			Other			Total	
	ı cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
ВВ	2001	3.0	2.1	5.1	1.5	1.6	3.1	64.7	35.3	100.0
DD	1998	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	61.9	38.1	100.0
	1999	2.4	2.3	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	63.0	37.0	100.0
	2000	2.6	2.4	5.1	-	-	-	65.3	34.7	100.0
	2001	2.8	2.7	5.5	-	-	-	62.6	37.4	100.0
	2002	2.6	2.4	5.0	-	0.2	0.2	62.4	37.6	100.0
BZ	4000	2.2		4.0		4.0	40.4		05.0	400.0
	1998		1.1	1.9	9.1	4.0	13.1	74.7	25.3	100.0
	1999	0.9	1.1	2.0	7.5 7.7	4.2	11.7	75.4	24.6	100.0
	2001 2002	0.8 0.8	0.9 0.9	1.7 1.7	7.7 7.4	4.9 4.5	12.7 11.9	75.7 75.5	24.3 24.5	100.0 100.0
BS	2002	0.6	0.9	1.7	7. <del>4</del>	4.5	11.9	75.5	24.0	100.0
50	2003	22.5	24.6	47.1	22.5	24.6	47.1	47.4	52.6	100.0
	2004	22.5	23.7	46.2	22.5	23.7	46.2	47.4	52.6	100.0
DM										
	1999	11.0	9.6	20.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	64.1	35.9	100.0
	2001	4.8	4.7	9.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	64.6	35.4	100.0
GD										
<b>2</b> V	2001	3.7	3.0	6.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	65.2	34.8	100.0
GY	2002	2.2	2.0	E 4	0.7	2.2	2.0	75 7	24.2	100.0
JM	2002	2.2	2.9	5.1	0.7	2.3	3.0	75.7	24.3	100.0
JIVI	2000	4.4	3.0	7.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	64.6	35.4	100.0
MS	2000	7.7	0.0	7.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	04.0	JJ.4	100.0
0	2001	3.9	5.6	9.5	1.2	1.1	2.4	55.3	44.7	100.0
KN										
	2001	4.2	3.0	7.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	61.2	38.8	100.0
LC										
	2001	4.6	4.3	8.8	1.6	2.6	4.1	66.3	33.7	100.0
SR										
	2004	2.7	2.9	5.7	11.9	7.6	19.5	68.2	31.8	100.0
TT	2000	1.4	4.0	3.3	44.0	40.0	22.6	67.1	22.0	100.0
	2000	1.4	1.9	3.3	11.8	10.8	22.0	67.1	32.9	100.0
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al										
	2001	3.7	<i>5.4</i>	9.1	6.4	5.7	12.1	36.9	63.1	100.0
ВМ										
	2001	3.0	3.2	6.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	64.6	35.4	100.0
TC										
	2001	1.8	1.4	3.2	1.7	1.6	3.3	73.4	26.6	100.0









# WE12: MDG 3 PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector, 1998 - 2004

# Target 4: Eliminate Gender Disparity in Primary and Secondary Education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of Education no later than 2015.

Concept and Definition

Share of women to men in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of the total employment in the same sector. (ILO) The share of women in paid employment outside agriculture is only an indication of the presence or absence of work. It does not take into account the conditions of such work in terms of remuneration, type of occupation and the existence of adequate anti-discriminatory regulations and family policies.

# **Method of Computation**

An estimate of the total number of women in paid employment in the 'non-agricultural' sector is divided by the total number of persons in paid employment in the same sector. **Note:** The concept of *Status in Employment* also refers to those persons in

paid employment as "Employees".

### **Indicator Relevance**

This indicator measures the degree to which labour markets are open to women in industry and service sectors thereby providing them with opportunities for equal employment.<sup>16</sup> Therefore the participation of

women in non-agricultural paid employment reflects the extent to which women have access to paid jobs and thus can make their economic contribution more visible.

**Evaluation** 

Data was only available for three countries

### **Data Sources**

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals-Definition, Rationale, Concepts and Sources,pg.27-28.

#### **Gender Dimension**

<sup>1</sup> It is often assumed that access to paid employment means that workers have financial security and social benefits. Therefore a high proportion of women in paid employment can be understood as having

achieved the goal of equality of opportunity. Information on the quality, conditions and characteristics of work, however, and the family context of women and men workers, often tell a different story. Indeed, men continue to have greater opportunities than women "to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity", triggering differences between men and women in the areas of rights at work, employment, social protection and social dialogue. In most societies, women are primarily responsible for the care of family members. They therefore face greater constraints than men in the amount of time and effort they can put into paid employment. In developing countries, there is still considerable reliance on the extended family to care for younger children, the sick and the elderly.

Table 4.26 Share of Women in Paid Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector: 1998-2004

Country	Year	Paid	d Employ	ee		Total		Share of Women in Non-Agricultural Sector
,		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women
vc								
	2001	10,295	14,367	24,662	13,247	21,274	34,521	41.7
TT								
	2001	1,809	2,675	4,484	1,810	2,690	4,500	40.3
	2002	1,930	2,679	4,609	1,931	2,697	4,628	41.9
	2003	1,996	2,737	4,733	1,996	2,754	4,750	42.2
	2004	2,114	2,766	4,880	2,115	2,782	4,897	43.3
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS							
Al								
	2001	2,332	2,307	4,639	2,566	2,829	5,395	50.3

Women and Men in the Caribbean Community: Facts and Figures, 1998-2005

-

<sup>1</sup> http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/goals\_2005/goal\_3.pdf

## WE13: GDP GROWTH RATE AND GDP PER CAPITA, 1998 -2004

**Concept and Definition** 

The ratio of total change in a specified time reference period to the value at the beginning of the period or at a specified earlier time

reference. When changes over a period of more than one calendar year are studied, the mean annual rate of change may be computed. (Adapted from 4)

An aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. <sup>17</sup>

#### 1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of an economy is the total value of all goods and services produced by all institutional units resident in the economy within a given time period, usually one year. It includes the allowance made for the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross value added is a measure of GDP in which a principal consideration is that duplications must be avoided which is achieved by deducting from the output of each producing unit the value of the inputs of goods and services received from other units, at home or abroad, i.e. GDP can be derived as the *sum of the value added* of resident institutional units in an economy. This measure of GDP is also identical with the *sum of the final expenditures* on consumption, on gross capital formation and adjusted for exports *less* imports of goods and services. GDP is also equal to the *sum of the incomes* accruing from production which includes compensation of employees, consumption of operating surplus and fixed capital.

**Method of Computation** 

There are three different approaches for measuring GDP, either based on adding up all value added by resident producers, or taking the sum of income on labour and capital, but only expenditure based measurement of GDP, is available for all

OECD countries. This approach defines GDP as being equal to the total of the gross expenditure on the final uses of the domestic supply of goods and services valued at purchasers' values less imports of goods and services. GDP here is measured at market prices including the value on all tax on goods less subsidies on imports. Comparisons on GDP are arguably based on purchasing power parities including the value on all taxes on goods not market exchange rates. PPP reflect the amount of a national currency that will buy the same basket of goods and services in a given country. (Society at a Glance, OECD Social Indicators, 2002)

**Indicator Relevance** 

GDP per Capita is an attempt to measure the average income per inhabitant and is often used as a measure of the relative well-being across countries. It provides a reasonable measure of the resources

available to a country and its inhabitants.

11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank. System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993). Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4 (United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4). (para. 1.128 and paras. 2.173-2.174)

#### **Gender Dimension**

**Data Sources** 

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

**Data Assessment** 

Evaluation

**Table 4.32** present selected GDP Indicators in Member States and Associate Members for the period 1998-2005. In the Region, Bermuda had the highest per capita GDP at Current prices during the period 1998-2002. For the

period 2003-2005 Turks and Caicos Islands and The Bahamas had the highest per capita GDP. No data for this period was available for Bermuda.

In 1998 Bermuda recorded a per capita GDP of *EC\$134*,665.2 or *US\$49*,876 and was three times higher than The Bahamas (*EC\$39*,465.9 or *US\$14*,617). In 1998 three other countries Montserrat (*EC\$28*,044.5 or *US\$10*,386.9), Turks and Caicos Islands (*EC\$27*,098.4 or *US\$17*,192.4) and Antigua and Barbuda (*EC\$23*,962.3 or *US\$8*,874.9) were the only Member States with per capita real GDP over *EC\$20*,000 or *US\$7*,407.4. In 2005 five countries had a real GDP per capita over *EC\$20*,000 of which: Turks and Caicos Islands (*EC\$62*,953.2 or *US\$23*,316); The Bahamas (*EC\$48*,736.5 or *US\$16*,832.8); Trinidad and Tobago (*EC\$31*,613.6 or *US\$11*,708.8); Barbados (*EC\$30*,341 or *US\$11*,237.4) recorded per capita in excess of *EC\$30*,000.

Bermuda consistently had the highest per capita real GDP during the period 1998-2002. While for the period 2003-2005 Turks and Caicos Islands and The Bahamas had the highest per capita real GDP. No data for this period was available for Bermuda. In 1998 Bermuda recorded a per capita real GDP of EC\$125,811.9 or US\$46,597 and was six times higher than Montserrat (EC\$19,190.5 or US\$7,107.6). Antigua and Barbuda (EC\$16,508 or US\$6,114.1), Anguilla (EC\$15,993.6 or US\$5,923.6) and Barbados (EC\$15,884.6 or US\$5,883.2) were the only other Member States with per capita real GDP over EC\$15,000 or US\$5,555.6. By 2005 eight countries had a real GDP per capita over EC\$20,000 of which: The Bahamas (EC\$45,448.5 or US\$18,050.5); Turks and Caicos Islands (EC\$42,519.6 or US\$15,748); Trinidad and Tobago (EC\$23,183.5 or US\$8,586.5); Barbados (EC\$22,863.5 or US\$8,468) and Antigua and Barbuda (EC\$22,535.9 or US\$8,346.6).

Table 4.27 Selected GDP Indicators: 1998 – 2005

		Poporting	G	)P	GDP	GDP pe	r Capita
Country	Year	Reporting Currency		Constant	Growth	Current	Constant
		Currency	Current Prices	Prices 1/	Rate	Prices	Prices 1/
AG							
7.0	1998		1,674,150	1,153,350	4.9	24.0	16.5
	1999		1,758,050	1,210,260	4.9	24.8	17.1
	2000	<b>#=</b> 0.1000	1,796,290	1,555,930	3.3		21.5
	2001	\$EC '000	1,882,860	1,579,808	1.5	24.5	20.9
	2002		1,929,450	1,611,615	2.0	24.6	20.9
	2003		2,036,710	1,681,095	4.3	25.5	21.7
	2004		2,209,970	1,768,887	5.2	27.2	21.8
	2005		2,349,890	1,865,654	5.5	28.4	22.5
BS							
	1998		4,283,000	3,775,000	7.1	14.6	3.8
	1999		4,704,000	3,927,000	4.8		3.9
	2000	\$B '000	5,003,699	5,003,699	1.9		16.5
	2001	<b>4</b> - 333	5,131,452	5,043,998	0.8		16.4
	2002		5,389,401	5,158,651	2.3		16.5
	2003		5,502,638	5,233,257	1.4	17.4	16.5
	2004		5,661,030	5,328,260	1.8		16.6
ВВ	2005		5,869,494	5,473,515	2.7	18.1	16.8
ББ	1998		4,704,600	3,132,203	4.3	17.7	11.8
	1999		4,980,100	3,210,795	0.4	18.6	12.0
	2000		5,117,700	4,225,839	2.3		17.2
	2001	\$BDS '(000)	5,108,350	4,116,852	-2.6		15.4
	2002		4,952,200	4,145,829	0.7	18.3	15.3
	2003		5,389,700	4,226,272	1.9	19.8	15.4
	2004		5,634,200	4,432,569	4.9	20.7	16.3
	2005		6,122,140	4,613,348	4.1	22.5	16.9
BZ							
	1998		1,699,935	1,223,805	3.0		5.1
	1999		1,857,030	1,302,466	8.9		5.5
	2000	\$BZ '000	1,664,700	1,453,300	13.8		5.8
	2001	<b>4</b> 000	1,290,889	1,499,800	3.5	5.0	5.9
	2002		1,380,815	1,564,200	4.4	5.2	6.0
	2003		1,463,111	1,707,000	9.5	5.3	6.4
	2004		1,563,185	1,793,900	5.2	5.5	6.3
	2005		1,651,556	-	3.9	5.7	-

Notes: 1/Refers to Constant 2000 Prices.

Table 4.27 Cont'd Selected GDP Indicators: 1998 – 2005

		Reporting	GI	)P	GDP	GDP pe	r Capita
Country	Year	Currency		Constant	Growth	Current	Constant
		Currency	Current Prices	Prices 1/	Rate	Prices	Prices 1/
DM							
<b>5</b>	1998		700,520	443,240	2.8	9.2	5.8
	1999		450,470	450,470	1.6	9.5	5.9
	2000	<b>4</b> -6	732,150	621,600	1.3	10.2	8.7
	2001	\$EC '000	718,600	595,720	-4.2	10.1	8.4
	2002		688,100	565,481	-5.1	9.9	8.1
	2003		709,650	566,026	0.1	10.2	8.1
	2004		770,080	583,270	3.0	10.9	8.3
	2005		810,690	603,034	3.4	11.5	8.5
GD							
	1998		946,650	605,770	7.9	9.5	6.1
	1999		1,021,120	651,290	7.3	10.1	6.5
	2000	\$EC'000	1,105,790	904,330	7.0	10.9	8.9
	2001	ΨΕΟ 000	1,067,460	864,930	-4.4	10.4	8.4
	2002		1,100,280	872,217	8.0	10.6	8.3
	2003		1,197,750	922,837	5.8	11.5	8.7
	2004		1,151,710	859,152	-6.9	11.0	8.2
	2005		1,360,410	963,062	12.1	12.8	9.1
GY							
	1998		108,002,000	91,398,918	-2.7	139.6	88.4
	1999		120,668,000	107,563,514	5.0	156.6	107.6
	2000	\$GY '000	130,013,110	108,087,195	-1.4	168.4	140.0
	2001	·	133,402,687	114,274,692	2.3	172.2	147.5
	2002		138,447,357	117,757,785	1.1	184.4	152.0
	2003		144,064,000	119,893,668	-0.6	191.8	163.6
	2004		156,358,000	124,546,020	1.6	208.1	165.8
JM	2005		165,028,000	120,856,094	-3.0	219.5	160.7
JIVI	1998		268,307,084	170,746,716	-0.2	104.7	66.6
	1999		287,850,798	182,374,086	0.4	111.5	71.2
	2000		339,114,500	339,114,400	0.4	130.1	130.3
	2000	\$JM '000	373,284,500	367,519,951	1.5	143.3	140.9
	2001		410,133,000	387,476,497	1.1	156.7	140.9
	2002		472,906,400	480,055,485	2.3	179.8	181.8
	2003		540,086,000	507,607,381	1.0	204.4	192.1
	2005		548,964,280	523,291,696	1.4	206.8	197.1

Notes: 1/Refers to Constant 2000 Prices.

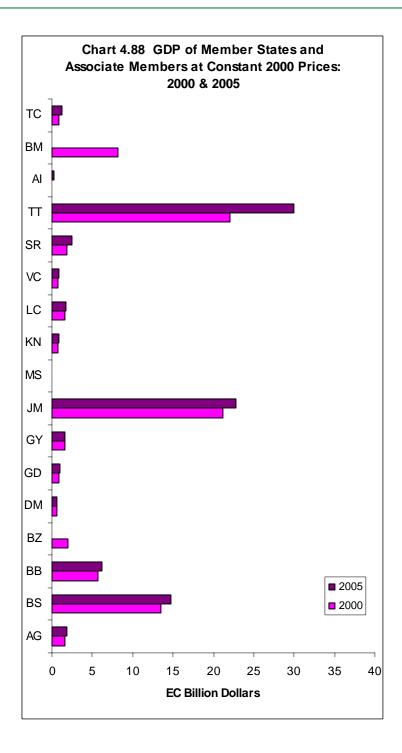
Table 4.27 Cont'd Selected GDP Indicators: 1998 – 2005

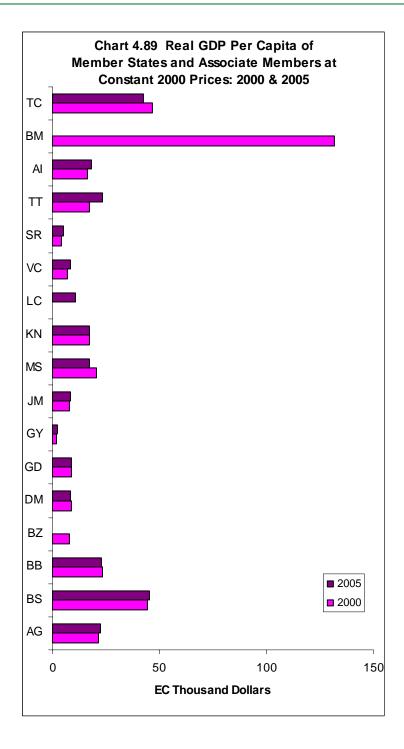
		Reporting	GE	OP O	GDP	GDP pe	r Capita
Country	Year	Currency	Current Dale	Constant	Growth	Current	Constant
		Januarion	Current Prices	Prices 1/	Rate	Prices	Prices 1/
MS							
	1998		100,820	68,990	-10.1	28.0	19.2
	1999		94,750	60,320	-12.6	19.9	12.6
	2000	<b>#</b> FO 1555	93,890	79,340	-3.0	24.4	20.6
	2001	\$EC '000	93,710	77,089	-2.8	20.7	17.1
	2002		102,640	79,652	3.3	22.5	17.7
	2003		102,260	78,920	-0.9	22.8	18.3
	2004		110,610	82,432	4.5	23.6	17.6
	2005		118,720	83,706	1.5	24.8	17.5
KN							
	1998	'	775,230	501,370	1.0	19.3	12.5
	1999	'	822,640	520,120	3.9	19.4	12.2
	2000	\$EC '000	888,870	765,240	6.5	20.1	17.3
	2001	555	924,500	777,871	1.7	20.0	16.9
	2002	'	977,610	775,665	-0.3	20.9	16.6
	2003	'	977,470	765,985	-1.2	20.7	16.5
	2004	'	1,067,890	822,079	7.3	21.9	16.9
	2005		1,157,380	855,559	4.1	23.5	17.4
LC							
_0	1998		1,672,560	1,124,210	3.8	11.0	7.4
	1990		1,823,520	1,163,600	3.6	11.9	7.4
	2000	<b>4</b> -5-1	1,907,760	1,616,170	0.1	12.2	10.0
	2001	\$EC '000	1,850,690	1,555,866	-3.7	11.7	9.4
	2002		1,899,170	1,568,443	0.8	11.9	9.4
	2003		2,014,810	1,614,218	2.9	12.5	9.7
	2004		2,154,000	1,691,658	4.8	13.3	10.4
	2005		2,382,480	1,789,692	5.8	14.5	10.9
VC							
	1998	'	856,630	579,940	5.7	7.7	5.2
	1999	¹	890,430	604,340	3.6	7.9	5.4
	2000	\$EC '000	904,750	761,810	2.0	8.1	6.8
	2001	1_0 000	932,750	761,151	-0.1	8.6	7.0
	2002	' l	986,160	785,354	3.2	9.1	7.2
	2003	'	1,032,940	807,418	2.8	9.9	7.5
	2004	¹	1,121,130	862,610	6.8	10.7	8.3
	2005	' l	1,166,610	881,554	2.2	11.1	8.4

Notes: 1/Refers to Constant 2000 Prices.

Table 4.27 Cont'd Selected GDP Indicators: 1998 – 2005

	ible 4.27	Reporting	GI	OP	GDP	GDP pe	r Capita
Country	Year	Currency	Current Prices	Constant	Growth Rate	Current	Constant
				Prices 1/	Kale	Prices	Prices 1/
SR	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 1998 1999 2000	\$SF '000	359,887,723 568,708,170 1,024,430,000 1,447,944,000 2,234,553,000 2,867,643,000 3,489,032,000 4,278,374,000 38,455,952.3 42,584,723.3 51,371,000.0	900,861,578 2,189,610,511 918,723,900 1,600,719,457 1,751,848,273 2,095,174,216 2,340,382,572 2,474,805,182 38,730,171 41,406,507 51,368,000	-5.0 -3.7 4.2 6.1 2.5 6.9 7.4 5.9 5.6 7.1 6.9	847.6 1,321.8 2,208.6 3,080.3 4,690.8 5,940.0 7,079.6 8,581.8 12.9 14.2 40.7	2121.7 5089.0 1980.7 3405.3 3678.1 4300.6 4748.9 4964.1 13.0 13.8 40.7
	2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	\$TT '000	55,006,000.0 56,290,000.0 70,731,900.0 79,825,600.0 95,057,000.0	52,868,868 57,161,065 65,365,895 69,709,097 69,709,097	4.2 7.9 13.4 6.5 7.0	43.4 44.1 55.2 61.8 73.4	41.7 44.8 51.0 54.0 53.9
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS						
Al	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	\$EC '(000)	209,226 232,950 233,510 239,780 242,360 252,750 307,590 354,940	170,460 185,210 184,680 190,760 184,880 190,140 221,390 245,560	5.2 8.7 -0.3 3.3 -3.1 2.8 16.4 10.9	19.6 21.3 20.7 20.7 20.3 20.7 24.6 26.0	16.0 16.9 16.4 16.5 15.5 15.6 17.7
ВМ	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	\$BM '(000)	3,052,904 3,272,452 3,377,929 3,540,420 3,715,123	2,852,186 2,966,575 3,026,768 3,074,521 3,136,085	3.4 3.6 2.0 1.6 2.0	49.9 53.3 54.4 57.1 60.1	46.6 48.3 48.8 49.6 50.8
TC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	\$US '(000)	165,752 184,147 319,443 358,745 366,708 409,754 485,599 570,295	105,160 108,005 319,443 341,900 345,900 378,200 421,300 479,900	13.2 2.7 3.3 7.0 1.2 9.3 11.4 13.9	10.0 10.7 17.3 18.0 17.5 18.6 20.6 23.3	6.3 17.3 17.2 16.6 17.1





#### Websites

#### 1. ILO sites

- http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/eeo/stat/main.htm
- http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/class/icse.htm
- http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/icse.pdf
- http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/res/isco.pdf
- http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/eeo/download/kilm14.pdf
- http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/gems/eeo/download/kilmch1.pdf
- International Labour Organisation (ILO). Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 2000 Edition. Geneva, 2000.
- http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/publ/etp7.htm#1.2.2
- http://laborsta.ilo.org/applv8/data/c1e.html
- http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=730
- <a href="http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/oldwww/infsources/lmis/ILOStatisticalActivities2003.p">http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/oldwww/infsources/lmis/ILOStatisticalActivities2003.p</a> df (Statistical Activities of the ILO)

#### 2. UN sites

- http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/econchar/econcharmethods.htm
- United Nations. Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.1). (para. 2.202)
- United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank. System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993). Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4 (United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4). (para. 6.18)
- http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0010/001057/105765E.pdf

#### 3. Other- Statistics Canada

 Hours of Work and Productivity: Concepts and Measures, Statistics Canada,http://www.insee.fr/en/nom\_def\_met/colloques/citygroup/pdf/Canada -Session3.pdf

#### **Publications**

- 1. Key Indicators of the Labour Market 1999
- 2. The Labour Force 2001. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica
- 3. Continuous Sample Survey of the Population, Labour Force Report 2002, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- 4. UN Principles and Recommendation Rev 1
- 5. Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System
- 6. (International Labour Office, Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001-2002. Geneva, 2002)

7. Society at a Glance2; OECD Social Indicators (G://Publication received/ society at a glance2 pdf.)

- 8. Incorporating Gender Issues in Labour Statistics
  - a.  $\frac{\text{http://209.85.165.104/search?q=cache:7vL9jX4CDvMJ:www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/genderwp.pdf+ilo+1990+inactive+population+by+status}{\text{hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=3&gl=gy}}$

Who are the Economically Inactive http://209.85.165.104/search?q=cache:DePNG3yP7XQJ:www.cesi.org.uk/statsdocs/0412/WB16 0%2520Anys.pdf+economically+inactive+population+ilo&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=32&

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

Country	Year		0 - 4			5 - 9			10-14	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	T
AG										
	2001	2,938	3,078	6,016	3,074	3,057	6,131	3,034	2,851	
BS										
	1998	15,271	16,012	31,283	14,385	14,793	29,178	13,605	14,039	
	1999	15,248	15,943	31,191	14,536	15,023	29,559	13,719	14,108	
	2000	14,454	14,666	29,120	15,634	16,014	31,648	14,412	14,149	
	2001	14,200	14,400	28,600	15,600	16,000	31,600	14,700	14,400	
	2002	14,000	14,300	28,300	15,500	15,900	31,400	15,000	14,800	
	2003	13,900	14,300	28,200	15,300	15,600	30,900	15,300	15,300	
	2004	13,800	14,400	28,200	15,000	15,200	30,200	15,500	15,600	
DD	2005	14,000	14,600	28,600	14,600	14,700	29,300	15,600	15,800	
ВВ	1998	0.207	0.607	10.004	9,955	10,009	10.064	0.044	10.004	
	1999	9,397	9,607	19,004	9,955		19,964	9,844	10,094	
	<b>2000</b>	9,253 <b>9,033</b>	9,465 <b>9,345</b>	18,718 <b>18,378</b>	9,993 <b>9,773</b>	10,045 <b>10,007</b>	20,038 <b>19,780</b>	9,617 <b>9,738</b>	9,907 <b>10,010</b>	
	2000	9,033	9,3 <b>4</b> 5 9,391	18,451	9,804	10,007	19,760 19,860	9,738 9,769	10,010	
	2001	9,085	9,427	18,512	9,830	10,036	19,860	9,709	10,039	
	2002	9,123	9,427	18,613	9,870	10,094	20,033	9,835	10,099	
BZ	2000	3,123	3,430	10,013	3,070	10,103	20,000	9,000	10,100	
<b>5</b> 2	1998	17,645	18,310	35,955	16,365	16,840	33,205	14,160	14,890	
	1999	17,360	17,780	35,140	16,520	16,925	33,445	15,190	15,940	
	2000	16,520	16,804	33,324	15,779	16,018	31,797	14,560	15,128	
	2001	18,310	18,795	37,105	17,470	17,870	35,340	16,120	16,870	
	2002	18,870	19,375	38,245	18,000	18,425	36,425	16,610	17,390	
DM		-,-	- ,	,	2,222	-, -	,	-,-	,	
	1998	3,780	3,922	7,702	4,081	4,181	8,262	4,036	4,090	
	1999	3,464	3,564	7,028	4,031	4,143	8,174	4,001	4,101	
	2000	3,165	3,264	6,429	3,610	3,967	7,577	3,789	3,572	
	2001	3,062	3,182	6,244	3,597	3,867	7,464	3,541	3,482	
	2002	3,169	3,186	6,355	3,626	3,868	7,494	3,518	3,480	
	2003	3,010	3,120	6,130	3,593	3,809	7,402	3,515	3,438	
GD										
	1998	5,215	5,391	10,606	5,804	5,873	11,677	6,817	7,045	
	1999	5,089	5,260	10,349	5,715	5,763	11,478	6,669	6,796	
	2000	,	5,292	10,412	5,749	5,798	11,547	6,709	6,837	
<b>6</b> 1/	2001	5,108	4,804	9,912	5,166	4,895	10,061	5,201	4,927	
GY	0000	40.000	45.004	00.000	47 - 40	40.400	00.000	40.074	44.040	
IM	2002	43,698	45,291	88,989	47,546	49,120	96,666	40,274	41,218	
JM	4000	125 100	140.040	275 220	1.45.000	140 400	204 450	127 120	120 407	,
	1998 1999		140,046	275,228	145,269	149,189	294,458	137,138	139,487	2
	2000		139,605 139,197	274,290	145,230 145,224	149,339	294,569	136,884 136,660	139,424	2
	2000 2001	134,223 133,904	139,197 138,914	273,420 <b>272,818</b>	145,224 <b>145,219</b>	149,526 <b>149,653</b>	294,750 <b>294,872</b>	136,506	139,394 <b>139,372</b>	2
	2007			-	-			-	-	
	2002	128,995	132,099	261,094	145,009	148,245	293,254	137,438	140,111	2

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 - 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	То
AG										
	2001	2,761	2,490	5,251	2,627	2,404	5,031	2,867	2,443	;
BS										
	1998	12,843	13,310	26,153	12,790	12,829	25,619	13,283	12,990	26
	1999	12,993	13,514	26,507	12,570	12,679	25,249	13,389	13,117	26
	2000	13,084	13,356	26,440	12,703	12,258	24,961	13,872	13,238	2
	2001	13,300	13,400	26,700	12,600	12,300	24,900	13,800	13,100	26
	2002	13,500	13,500	27,000	12,600	12,400	25,000	13,600	12,800	26
	2003	13,800	13,200	27,000	12,700	12,600	25,300	13,300	12,500	2
	2004	14,000	13,700	27,700	12,900	12,800	25,700	13,000	12,300	2
DD	2005	14,400	13,900	28,300	13,000	13,000	26,000	12,800	12,200	2
ВВ	1998	10 106	10.605	21,101	10.550	10 705	24 225	10 717	10.670	2.
	1996	10,496 10,518	10,605		10,550	10,785	21,335	10,717	10,679	2
	2000	10,516 <b>10,043</b>	10,567 <b>10,220</b>	21,085 <b>20,263</b>	10,262 <b>9,533</b>	10,506 <b><i>9,666</i></b>	20,768 <b>19,199</b>	10,804 <b>10,671</b>	10,761 <b>10,618</b>	2′ <b>2</b> ′
	2000	10,043	10,220	20,203	<b>9,533</b> 9,567	<b>9,000</b> 9,713	19,199	10,706	10,670	2
	2001	10,076	10,270	20,346	9,587	9,713	19,280	10,700	10,870	2
	2002	10,100	10,311	20,523	9,628	9,732	19,444	10,732	10,712	2
BZ	2003	10,144	10,579	20,323	9,020	9,010	13,444	10,770	10,703	
52	1998	14,140	14,095	28,235	9,800	9,385	19,185	8,625	7,185	15
	1999	13,260	13,485	26,745	11,090	10,545	21,635	9,645	9,320	18
	2000	12,802	12,798	<b>25,600</b>	10,594	10,030	20,624	9,269	8,893	18
	2001	14,080	14,220	28,300	11,725	11,195	22,920	10,235	9,870	20
	2002	14,510	14,660	29,170	12,085	11,540	23,625	10,545	10,175	20
DM		,	,000	_0,	,000	,	_0,0_0	10,010	. 5, 5	
	1998	3,627	3,915	7,542	3,391	3,500	6,891	2,710	3,113	į
	1999	3,580	3,806	7,386	3,487	3,612	7,099	2,710	3,101	į
	2000	3,373	3,465	6,838	2,145	2,448	4,593	2,525	2,611	į
	2001	3,361	3,378	6,739	2,137	2,386	4,523	2,516	2,545	,
	2002	3,327	3,362	6,689	2,064	2,396	4,460	2,530	2,564	į.
	2003	3,368	3,359	6,727	2,092	2,435	4,527	2,599	2,572	
GD										
	1998	5,491	5,605	11,096	4,387	4,625	9,012	3,238	3,690	(
	1999	5,799	6,041	11,840	4,554	4,658	9,212	3,387	3,860	7
	2000	5,834	6,077	11,911	4,581	4,686	9,267	3,407	3,883	7
	2001	5,228	4,993	10,221	5,206	5,197	10,403	4,952	5,147	10
GY										
	2002	33,425	33,497	66,922	32,505	31,910	64,415	30,858	30,232	6
JM	l									
	1998	127,272	127,655	254,927	114,054	107,885	221,939	108,120	99,177	207
	1999	126,597	127,192	253,789	112,861	106,789	219,650	107,994	99,139	207
	2000	125,955	126,762	252,717	111,698	105,721	217,419	107,895	99,124	207
	2001	125,512	126,464	251,976	110,896	104,985	215,881	107,825	99,113	20
	2002	126,200	126,056	252,256	111,478	107,669	219,147	106,761	96,739	20

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39		40 - 44			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	То	
AG											
	2001	3,217	2,578	5,795	3,043	2,506	5,549	2,529	2,080		
BS											
	1998	13,303	12,914	26,217	12,848	12,279	25,127	9,973	9,274	19	
	1999	13,192	12,784	25,976	13,237	12,765	26,002	10,566	9,844	20	
	2000	13,592	12,724	26,316	13,525	12,559	26,084	11,105	10,068	2	
	2001	13,800	12,800	26,600	13,700	12,800	26,500	11,700	10,700	2	
	2002	14,000	13,000	27,000	13,800	12,800	26,600	12,300	11,200	2	
	2003	14,200	13,200	27,400	13,900	12,800	26,700	12,800	11,800	2	
	2004	14,300	13,300	27,600	13,900	12,800	26,700	13,300	12,200	2	
	2005	14,300	13,300	27,600	14,000	12,800	26,800	13,600	12,600	20	
BB			•		,	,	,		,		
	1998	10,762	10,276	21,038	11,833	10,817	22,650	10,932	9,909	20	
	1999	10,417	10,012	20,429	11,728	10,768	22,496	11,219	10,146	2	
	2000	10,706	10,355	21,061	11,816	11,005	22,821	11,182	10,290	2	
	2001	10,740	10,405	21,145	11,853	11,059	22,912	11,853	11,059	2	
	2002	10,768	10,446	21,214	11,884	11,103	22,987	11,246	10,382	2	
	2003	10,814	10,516	21,330	11,937	11,176	23,113	11,297	10,450	2	
BZ		. 0,0	. 0,0 . 0	_ :,000	,	,	20,110	,	. 0, .00	_	
	1998	8,195	7,065	15,260	7,405	6,715	14,120	5,295	5,205	10	
	1999	8,315	8,090	16,405	7,115	7,235	14,350	5,545	5,885	1.	
	2000	<b>7,960</b>	7,693	15,653	6,888	6,901	13,789	5,275	<i>5,606</i>	1	
	2001	8,805	8,575	17,380	7,570	7,665	15,235	5,830	6,255	12	
	2002	9,075	8,840	17,915	7,800	7,900	15,700	6,005	6,450	1:	
DM	2002	0,010	0,010	17,010	7,000	7,000	10,700	0,000	0, 100		
<b>5</b>	1998	2,303	2,728	5,031	1,786	2,101	3,887	1,414	1,530	:	
	1999	2,322	2,772	5,094	1,854	2,158	4,012	1,504	1,648		
	2000	2,783	2,897	5,680	2,460	2,852	5,312	2,063	2,426		
	2001	<b>2,773</b>	2,824	<i>5,597</i>	2,451	2,780	5,231	2,056	2,365		
	2002	2,795	2,821	5,616	2,451	2,802	5,253	2,050	2,366		
	2003	2,744	2,836	5,580	2,301	2,852	5,153	2,073	2,331		
GD	2000	2,7 11	2,000	0,000	2,001	2,002	0,100	2,070	2,001		
02	1998	3,076	3,021	6,097	3,200	3,235	6,435	2,510	2,479		
	1999	2,959	2,931	5,890	3,224	3,274	6,498	2,720	2,612		
	2000	2,978	2,999	5,977	3,243	3,294	6,537	2,736	2,628	ì	
	2001	<b>3,528</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>7,226</b>	2,675	3,034	<i>5,709</i>	2,345	2,559	Ì	
GY	2007	3,320	3,030	7,220	2,073	3,034	3,703	2,343	2,009	•	
O1	2002	28,857	29,086	57,943	26,297	26,438	52,735	23,153	23,337	4	
JM					-						
	1998	100,526	91,346	191,872	89,688	81,426	171,114	72,275	70,057	142	
	1999	101,587	92,368	193,955	92,513	83,724	176,237	74,824	72,375	14	
	2000	102,669	93,411	196,080	95,353	86,035	181,388	77,385	74,702	152	
	2001	103,413	94,127	197,540	97,307	87,626	184,933	79,146	76,304	15	
	2002	104,210	97,414	201,624	97,887	89,157	187,044	82,766	78,962	16	

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

			45 - 49			50 - 54			55 - 59
Country	Year	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men 7
		women	IVIETI	TOLAI	women	MEH	TOLAI	women	wen i
AG									
	2001	1,914	1,677	3,591	1,433	1,279	2,712	1,088	896
BS									
	1998	7,194	6,899	14,093	5,811	5,565	11,376	5,093	4,603
	1999	7,622	7,282	14,904	5,919	5,704	11,623	5,258	4,799
	2000	8,256	7,691	15,947	6,264	5,805	12,069	5,404	4,814
	2001	8,800	8,100	16,900	6,600	6,100	12,700	5,500	4,900
	2002	9,400	8,600	18,000	6,900	6,400	13,300	5,600	5,000
	2003		9,100	19,000	7,300	6,800	14,100	5,800	5,200
	2004	10,500	9,500	20,000	7,700	7,200	14,900	5,900	5,300
	2005	11,100	10,000	21,100	8,200	7,600	15,800	6,100	5,500
BB									
	1998	8,918	8,341	17,259	6,802	6,245	13,047	5,428	4,488
	1999	9,296	8,601	17,897	7,212	6,743	13,955	5,515	4,592
	2000	9,336	8,598	17,934	7,527	7,024	14,551	5,525	4,677
	2001	9,382	8,660	18,042	9,366	8,640	18,006	7,550	7,058
	2002	9,391	8,674	18,065	7,571	7,086	14,657	5,557	4,719
D.7	2003	9,431	8,732	18,163	7,604	7,133	14,737	5,582	4,750
BZ	4000	4.075	4.075	0.050	0.005	0.575	0.040	0.775	0.050
	1998	4,075	4,275	8,350	3,365	3,575	6,940	2,775	2,950
	1999	4,220	4,535	8,755	3,015	3,310	6,325	2,170	2,455
	2000	4,036	4,299	8,335	2,872	3,142	6,014	2,113	2,368
	2001	4,435	4,765	9,200	3,175	3,500	6,675	2,310	2,595
DM	2002	4,570	4,910	9,480	3,270	3,610	6,880	2,380	2,675
DIVI	1998	1 217	1 202	2.510	1 106	1.046	2.452	1.066	939
	1999	1,217 1,268	1,302 1,319	2,519 2,587	1,106 1,081	1,046 1,068	2,152	1,066 1,093	984
	2000	1,200	1,954	3,571	1,356	1,473	2,149 2,829	1,184	1,214
	<b>2000</b>	1,617 1,611	1,90 <del>4</del>	3,516	1,350	1,473	2,029 <b>2,787</b>	1,184 1,180	1,183
	2007	1,622	1,934	3,576	1,351	1,430 1,439	2,767 2,798	1,184	1,183 1,195
	2002	1,633	1,898	3,531	1,373	1,414	2,787	1,104	1,162
GD	2003	1,000	1,030	ا دن,	1,373	1,414	2,707	1,203	1,102
05	1998	1,778	1,898	3,676	1,448	1,318	2,766	1,353	1,134
	1999	1,770	1,943	3,757	1,524	1,363	2,887	1,304	1,153
	2000		1,955	3,780	1,533	1,371	2,904	1,312	1,160
	2001	2,770	<b>2,824</b>	5,594	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,595</b>	5,345	1,940	1,942
GY	2007	2,770	2,02-7	0,004	2,700	2,000	0,040	1,040	1,042
	2002	17,862	17,952	35,814	13,943	14,208	28,151	9,150	8,980
JM									
	1998	54,084	52,785	106,869	44,979	46,343	91,322	36,149	36,860
	1999	55,466	53,921	109,387	45,948	47,576	93,524	36,457	37,519
	2000	56,857	55,067	111,924	46,927	48,817	95,744	36,774	38,186
	2001	57,815	55,856	113,671	47,599	49,670	97,269	36,990	38,645
	2002	59,747	59,178	118,925	49,199	51,699	100,898	37,860	39,635

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74	-
	1001	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	-
AG										
7.0	2001	847	716	1,563	711	600	1,311	624	488	
BS										
	1998	3,896	3,396	7,292	2,926	2,450	5,376	2,243	1,625	
	1999	4,091	3,549	7,640	3,035	2,569	5,604	2,341	1,714	
	2000	4,285	3,787	8,072	3,173	2,677	5,850	2,396	1,705	
	2001	4,500	3,900	8,400	3,300	2,800	6,100	2,500	1,800	
	2002	4,600	4,100	8,700	3,500	3,000	6,500	2,500	1,900	
	2003	4,800	4,200	9,000	3,600	3,100	6,700	2,600	2,000	
	2004	5,000	4,300	9,300	3,800	3,200	7,000	2,700	2,100	
	2005	5,100	4,400	9,500	3,900	3,300	7,200	2,800	2,200	
ВВ										
	1998	4,937	3,921	8,858	4,524	3,339	7,863	4,356	3,055	
	1999	5,044	4,029	9,073	4,451	3,319	7,770	4,359	3,031	
	2000	5,303	4,270	9,573	5,008	3,926	8,934	4,794	3,478	
	2001	5,542	4,700	10,242	5,319	4,291	9,610	5,026	3,945	
	2002	5,335	4,308	9,643	5,036	3,963	8,999	4,823	3,509	
	2003	5,359	4,336	9,695	5,061	3,987	9,048	4,846	3,532	
BZ										
	1998	2,500	2,475	4,975	2,075	1,910	3,985	1,205	1,695	
	1999	1,810	2,210	4,020	1,690	1,840	3,530	1,325	1,350	
	2000	1,741	2,131	3,872	1,696	1,745	3,441	1,321	1,338	
	2001	1,915	2,355	4,270	1,845	1,920	3,765	1,455	1,470	
	2002	1,975	2,425	4,400	1,900	1,980	3,880	1,500	1,515	
DM		.,	_,	,,	1,000	1,000	2,222	1,000	1,010	
	1998	1,206	1,010	2,216	1,031	984	2,015	912	815	
	1999	1,116	962	2,078	1,045	964	2,009	886	835	
	2000	1,143	1,026	2,169	1,121	1,096	2,217	975	874	
	2001	1,231	1,000	2,231	1,231	1,068	2,299	971	852	
	2002	1,243	1,001	2,244	1,228	1,054	2,282	967	837	
	2003	1,254	1,036	2,290	1,253	1,105	2,358	994	865	
GD	2000	1,204	1,000	_,_00	1,200	1,100	2,000	- 554	- 000	
~~	1998	1,277	1,079	2,356	1,405	1,075	2,480	3,502	2,131	
	1999	1,277	1,073	2,369	1,338	1,004	2,342	3,410	2,119	
	2000	1,305	1,072	2,383	1,336	1,004	2,356	3,430	2,113	
	2001	1,305	1,070	<b>2,666</b>	1,340	884	2,039	2,732	1,677	
GY	2001	1,030	1,211	2,000	1,100	004	2,009	2,732	1,077	
O1	2002	7,814	7,191	15,005	6,167	5,575	11,742	4,578	3,965	
JM		.,014	.,	. 5,005	0,101	3,010	, ,	.,010	2,000	
<del></del>	1998	33,544	31,624	65,168	30,833	28,373	59,206	26,550	23,993	
	1999	33,510	31,696	65,206	30,880	28,564	59,444	26,804	24,311	
	2000	33,483	31,775	65,258	30,933	28,764	59,697	27,067	24,634	
	2001	<b>33,465</b>	31,828	<b>65,293</b>	<b>30,969</b>	28,901	<b>59,870</b>	27,007 27,246	24,856	
	2007	33,840	33,337	67,177	30,999	28,693	59,683	26,976	24,561	

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80 & over		N	Not stated
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
AG									
AG	2001	457	391	848	682	436	1,118	24	23
BS									
	1998	· '	935	2,375	1,571	873	2,444		
	1999	1,482	955	2,437	1,611	892	2,503		
	2000	1,585	1,049	2,634	2,152	1,155	3,307		•••
	2001 2002	1,600	1,000	2,600	2,000	1,200 900	3,200		
	2002	1,600 1,700	1,100 1,100	2,700 2,800	2,100 1,900	1,000	3,000 2,900		
	2003	1,700	1,100	2,900	1,900	900	2,800		•••
	2005	1,900	1,100	3,000	1,900	900	2,800	•••	
BB	2000	1,000	1,100	0,000	1,000	000	2,000		
	1998	3,776	2,556	6,332	5,820	3,486	9,306		
	1999	3,714	2,506	6,220	5,903	3,551	9,454		
	2000	3,683	2,514	6,197	5,880	3,238	9,118		
	2001	4,809	3,495	8,304	5,901	3,253	9,154		
	2002	3,705	2,537	6,242	5,925	3,279	9,204		
	2003	3,723	2,553	6,276	5,947	3,288	9,235		
BZ	1000	000	005	4 005	4 205	4.405	2 500		
	1998 1999		825	1,805	1,395 1,200	1,105 860	2,500		
	<b>2000</b>	840 <b>864</b>	980 <b>922</b>	1,820 <b>1,786</b>	1,200 <b>1,115</b>	<b>890</b>	2,060 <b>2,005</b>		•••
	2001	930	1,010	1,780	1,713	960	2,170		
	2002	960	1,040	2,000	1,245	990	2,235		
DM			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,,	,,_		_,		
	1998	705	654	1,359	814	681	1,495	166	122
	1999		638	1,362	812	691	1,503	177	123
	2000		598	1,336	999	660	1,659		
	2001	735	583	1,318	1,115	646	1,761		
	2002	699	557	1,256	997	610	1,607	60	2
CD	2003	760	574	1,334	1,166	603	1,769	•••	•••
GD	1998								
	1999	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••
	2000	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••
	2001								•••
GY									
	2002	6,375	4,807	11,182				2,687	3,227
JM									
	1998	48,874	36,134	85,008					•••
	1999	49,389	36,538	85,927					
	2000	49,914	36,952	86,866		40.500			•••
	<b>2001</b>	20,877	<b>17,711</b>	<b>38,588</b>	29,396	19,522	48,918		
	2002	51,296	38,257	89,553					

Census years are in **Bold Italics** 

*Note*: ... Not available

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

	<u>.</u> 1	able 1.1	(A) Tota	ai Fopul	ation: 19	30 <del>-</del> 200.	, 			
Country	Year		0 - 4			5 - 9			10-14	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
MS										
	1998	121	70	191	105	86	191	92	79	171
	1999	113	105	218	109	134	243	99	111	210
	2000	120	111	231	128	159	287	120	134	254
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>157</b> 134	<b>153</b> 174	<b>310</b> 308	<b>125</b> 142	<b>154</b> 175	<b>279</b> 317	<b>134</b> 126	<b>149</b> 140	<b>283</b> 266
	2003	144	149	293	145	179	324	124	138	262
	2004	154	154	308	144	177	321	130	144	274
KN	1998	2,100	2,080	4,180	1,870	2,030	3,900	1.050	2,030	3,880
	1999	2,100	2,080	4,160	1,980	2,030	4,140	1,850 1,930	2,030	4,020
	2000	2,120	2,130	4,250	1,960	2,140	4,100	1,920	2,120	4,040
	2001	2,171	2,171	4,342	2,184	2,159	4,343	2,322	2,435	4,757
	2002	2,540	2,515	5,055	2,170	2,130	4,300	2,330	2,450	4,780
	2003 2004	2,905 3,210	2,880 3,230	5,785 6,440	2,140 2,115	2,095 2,060	4,235	2,325	2,455 2,495	4,780
LC	2004	3,210	3,230	0,440	2,113	2,000	4,175	2,320	2,495	4,815
	1998	8,867	9,513	18,380	7,750	7,742	15,492	8,419	8,249	16,668
	1999	8,707	9,448	18,155	7,769	7,868	15,637	8,266	8,082	16,348
	2000	8,617	9,443	18,060	7,796	7,999	15,795	8,168	7,994	16,162
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>7,238</b> 7,064	<b>7,097</b> 6,839	<b>14,335</b> 13,903	<b>8,286</b> 8,389	<b>8,468</b> 8,563	<b>16,754</b> 16,952	<b>8,473</b> 8,739	<b>8,477</b> 8,742	<b>16,950</b> 17,481
	2002	6,835	6,667	13,502	8,177	8,289	16,466	8,729	8,800	17,529
	2004	6,886	6,628	13,514	7,939	8,000	15,939	8,667	8,783	17,450
\ <u>'</u>	2005	7,169	7,054	14,223	7,607	7,551	15,158	8,632	8,797	17,429
VC	2001	4,847	5,128	9,975	5,718	5,739	11,457	5,493	5,650	11,143
SR 	2004	25,567	26,233	51,800	24,206	25,195	49,401	22,246	22,880	45,126
TT	2000	42,431	43,595	86,026	51,594	52,913	104,507	64,037	65,367	129,404
TOTAL ME	MBER									
STATE		311,128	320,461	631,589	337,901	347,259	685,160	329,971	336,095	666,066
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS									
Al	2001	548	525	1,073	491	502	993	573	563	1,136
вм				·						
	1998 1999	1,978 1,966	1,892 1,876	3,870 3,842	2,068 2,067	2,005 1,994	4,073 4,061	1,916 1,943	1,945 1,946	3,861 3,889
	<b>2000</b>	2,011	1,076 <b>1,978</b>	3,042 <b>3,989</b>	2,067 <b>2,015</b>	2,016	4,061 <b>4,031</b>	1,943 <b>1,920</b>	1,946 <b>1,907</b>	3,827
	2001	1,938	1,845	3,783	2,016	1,942	3,958	2,004	1,955	3,959
	2002	1,920	1,829	3,749	2,077	1,998	4,075	1,954	1,963	3,917
TC	2001	1,271	1,053	2,324	882	850	1,732	804	833	1,637
				ĺ			,			
TOTAL ASS		3,830	3,556	7,386	3,388	3,368	6,756	3,297	3,303	6,600
TOTAL ME STATES ASSOCIATE M	AND	314,958	324,017	638,975	341,289	350,627	691,916	333,268	339,398	672,666

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

	1	ibie 1.1 (A		Population	on: 1998 -				05 00	
Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Т
MS										
	1998	66	63	129	73 77	116	189	73	119	
	1999 2000	80 90	97 111	177 201	77 88	87 100	164 188	98 112	131 151	
	2001	125	150	275	94	113	207	152	171	
	2002	113	136	249	104	116	220	134	174	
	2003 2004	110 112	133 134	243 246	111 151	115 129	226 280	118 127	172 169	
KN										
	1998 1999	1,900 2,000	1,950 1,980	3,850 3,980	1,810 1,850	1,760 1,900	3,570 3,750	1,590 1,610	1,640 1,760	
	2000	1,870	2,000	3,870	1,740	1,880	3,620	1,600	1,640	
	2001	2,212	2,124	4,336	1,897	1,924	3,821	1,896	1,843	
	2002	2,235	2,135	4,370	1,910	1,940	3,850	1,905	1,850	
	2003 2004	2,255 2,280	2,145 2,150	4,400 4,430	1,925 1,940	1,950 1,965	3,875 3,905	1,915 1,920	1,850 1,855	
LC										
	1998 1999	8,156 8,181	8,207 8,203	16,363 16,384	7,630 7,721	7,527 7,666	15,157 15,387	6,840 6,970	6,587 6,707	
	2000	8,229	8,228	16,457	7,839	7,810	15,649	7,107	6,867	
	2001	8,402	8,180	16,582	6,777	6,691	13,468	6,600	6,195	
	2002	8,704	8,335	17,039	7,135	6,949	14,084	6,783	6,301	
	2003	8,771	8,451	17,222	7,489	7,244	14,733	6,754	6,358	
	2004 2005	8,873 8,835	8,598 8,648	17,471 17,483	7,733 8,113	7,475 7,787	15,208 15,900	6,875 6,883	6,493 6,585	
VC	2001	5,617	5,676	11,293	4,740	4,975	9,715	4,165	4,350	
SR	2004	23,035	23,456	46,491	21,399	22,430	43,829	18,874	18,984	
TT	0000	·	·	·	,		,		,	
	2000	68,703	69,774	138,477	55,099	56,881	111,980	47,648	48,957	
TOTAL MEN		044040	040.550	000 000	070 007	074.050	5 40 05 <b>7</b>	000 405	050 700	
SIAIL	3	314,310	316,556	630,866	276,207	271,850	548,057	262,165	252,729	5
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
ВМ	2001	491	477	968	413	375	788	433	440	
DIVI	1998	1,672	1,680	3,352	1,904	1,936	3,840	2,792	2,720	
	1999	1,713	1,732	3,445	1,865	1,872	3,737	2,732	2,706	
	2000	1,766	1,776	3,542	1,665	1,557	3,222	2,411	2,250	
	2001 2002	1,785 1,717	1,825	3,610	1,826	1,805	3,631	2,705	2,656	
TC	2002	1,717	1,712	3,429	1,856	1,844	3,700	2,718	2,676	
	2001	652	636	1,288	741	634	1,375	1,023	1,001	
TOTAL ASSO	CIATE									
MEMBER		2,909	2,889	5,798	2,819	2,566	5,385	3,867	3,691	
TOTAL 1255	ADED									
TOTAL MEN										
ASSOCIATE M		317,219	319,445	636,664	279,026	274,416	553,442	266,032	256,420	5

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

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

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country Year			45 - 49			50 - 54			55 - 59	
Country	Year	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Tot
		Women	Mich	Total	Women	IIIOII	Total	Women	WOII	
MS										
	1998	58	70	128	86	52	138	57	79	
	1999	87	152	239	76	130	206	78	105	
	2000	100	174	274	87	149	236	90	120	
	2001	142	199	341	111	170 170	281	105	136	
	2002 2003	118 75	203 200	321 275	103 114	173 171	276 285	106 113	139 138	
	2003	105	216	321	113	171	283	116	142	
KN	2004	103	210	321	113	170	200	110	142	
	1998	930	990	1,920	660	720	1,380	470	610	1
	1999	1,080	1,070	2,150	730	810	1,540	560	600	1
	2000		900	1,880	680	710	1,390	540	560	1
	2001	1,263	1,368	2,631	788	822	1,610	593	586	1
	2002	1,325	1,440	2,765	805	850	1,655	590	590	1
	2003	1,370	1,485	2,855	820	865	1,685	590	585	1
1.0	2004	1,415	1,540	2,955	830	870	1,700	580	585	1
LC	1998	2 114	2 962	F 077	2 471	2 202	1 061	2.052	1 770	2
	1996	3,114 3,251	2,863 2,970	5,977 6,221	2,471 2,558	2,393 2,468	4,864 5,026	2,052 2,103	1,779 1,861	2
	2000		3,090	6,505	2,556	2,466	5,020	2,166	1,939	1
	2001	3,417	3,453	6,870	2,896	2,751	5,647	2,100 2,417	2,141	
	2002	3,604	3,698	7,302	2,864	2,829	5,693	2,405	2,121	4
	2003	3,850	3,899	7,749	2,945	2,963	5,908	2,474	2,215	4
	2004	4,110	4,098	8,208	3,064	3,117	6,181	2,538	2,305	4
	2005	4,410	4,314	8,724	3,188	3,258	6,446	2,610	2,431	5
VC	2001	2 244	0.445	4 700	4 705	4.000	0.700	4 200	4 202	
SR	2001	2,314	2,415	4,729	1,795	1,938	3,733	1,390	1,393	
OI C	2004	12,992	12,643	25,635	10,485	9,931	20,416	8,027	6,954	14
TT										
	2000	36,785	38,037	74,822	30,533	31,900	62,433	23,268	23,230	46
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS									
Al	2224	252	004		000	000	400	457	400	
ВМ	2001	350	364	714	232	236	468	157	166	
DIVI	1998	2,335	2,174	4,509	1,760	1,652	3,412	1,448	1,341	2
	1999	2,366	2,174	4,509	1,700	1,689	3,483	1,448	1,341	2
	2000	2,300 <b>2,408</b>	<b>2,210 2,327</b>	4,735	2,152	1,009 1,994	4,146	1, <del>4</del> 03	1,538	.3
	2001	2,507	2,291	4,798	1,875	1,747	3,622	1,537	1,479	3
	2002	2,549	2,331	4,880	1,845	1,657	3,502	1,576	1,446	3
TC										
	2001	557	610	1,167	370	440	810	224	283	

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74	
	rear	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	7
MS										
IVIO	1998	48	89	137	46	86	132	60	84	
	1999	78	84	162	72	60	132	69	73	
	2000		96	186	83	68	151	81	83	
	2001	95	109	204	73	77	150	<i>7</i> 5	95	
	2002		111	219	99	78	177	95	96	
	2003		111	223	88	78	166	88	96	
1511	2004	115	113	228	94	84	178	110	102	
KN	1998	400	400	970	400	450	940	460	420	
	1999		490 480	960	490 490	450 460	950	460 460	420 420	
	2000		400	820	430	410	840	430	380	
	2001	575	487	1,062	<b>553</b>	462	1,015	546	412	
	2002	560	475	1,035	530	440	970	525	385	
	2003	545	465	1,010	510	415	925	500	350	
	2004	530	455	985	485	390	875	490	320	
LC										
	1998		1,379	3,130	1,508	1,178	2,686	1,416	1,048	
	1999		1,403	3,180	1,512	1,148	2,660	1,372	1,018	
	2000		1,444	3,262	1,516	1,130	2,646	1,342	983	
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>2,115</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>6,757</b> 1,905	<b>5,504</b>	<b>12,261</b>			
	2002	2,073 2,101	1,880 1,865	3,953 3,966	1,905	1,746 1,733	3,651 3,633	 1,517	1,391	
	2003	2,101	1,865	4,009	1,900	1,708	3,622	1,561	1,399	
	2005	2,194	1,883	4,077	1,913	1,693	3,606	1,620	1,423	
VC		, -	,	, -	, -	,	-,	,	, -	
	2001	1,424	1,310	2,734	1,325	1,226	2,551	1,060	891	
SR										
	2004	7,059	6,200	13,259	5,452	5,148	10,600	4,554	4,101	
TT	0000	40.000	40.007	07.400	45.000	44.550	00.404	40.000	44.440	
	2000	18,902	18,207	37,109	15,868	14,553	30,421	12,289	11,110	
ASSOCIATE M	<b>EMBERS</b>									
710000117112111										
Al										
	2001	160	144	304	127	159	286	129	82	
ВМ										
	1998		1,202	2,559	1,123	977	2,100	996	705	
	1999		1,165	2,518	1,191	1,012	2,203	1,000	712	
	2000	1,388	1,229	2,617	1,276	1,056	2,332	1,051	<b>794</b>	
	2001	1,353	1,119	2,472	1,155	1,045	2,200	1,014	743	
TC	2002	1,345	1,166	2,511	1,199	983	2,182	1,015	764	
10	2001	143	145	288	125	114	239	123	<i>7</i> 5	
	2001	D 117: 11	170	200	,20	117	200	, 20	,,,	

Census years are in **Bold Italics** 

*Note*: ... Not available

Appendix 1 Contd.

Table 1.1 (A) Total Population: 1998 – 2005

_			75 - 79		,	80 & over			Not stated
Country	Year	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
MS	4000	=0	=-	400		404	400		
	1998	52	70	122	51	131	182		
	1999 2000	69 81	56 63	125 144	145	80 92	225 257		
	2000 2001	67	63 <b>72</b>	139	165 <b>131</b>	92 <b>117</b>	237 <b>248</b>		
	2007	96	73	169	199	103	302		
	2003	101	72	173	192	103	295		
	2004	102	73	175	204	110	314		
KN									
	1998	380	350	730	640	500	1,140		
	1999	370	350	720	650	520	1,170		
	2000	370	330	700	670	550	1,220		
	2001	406	353	<b>759</b>	603	345	948		•••
	2002	375	320	695	520	290	810	•••	•••
	2003 2004	350 320	295 275	645 595	440 345	255 195	695 540		
LC	2004	320	275	595	343	195	340		•••
LO	1998	1,107	790	1,897	1,173	782	1,955		
	1999	1,121	784	1,905	1,197	795	1,992		
	2000	1,125	774	1,899	1,222	804	2,026		
	2001	·			·			422	523
	2002								
	2003	999	939	1,938	1,817	1,289	3,106		
	2004	1,025	915	1,940	1,749	1,235	2,984		
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	2005	1,040	914	1,954	1,685	1,193	2,878		
VC	2001	880	634	1,514	1,082	642	1,724		
SR	2001	000	004	1,014	1,002	042	1,127		
	2004	2,732	2,418	5,150	2,666	1,845	4,511	1,758	2,794
TT		,	•	,	,	,	,	,	,
	2000	9,062	7,938	17,000	10,811	7,737	18,548		
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS								
Al									
<i>.</i>	2001	90	65	155	50	52	102	68	48
вм									
	1998	689	436	1,125	771	428	1,199		
	1999	723	458	1,181	770	430	1,200		
	2000	802	473	1,275	847	423	1,270		
	2001	781	494	1,275	789	443	1,232		•••
70	2002	763	448	1,211	793	445	1,238		
TC	0001	70	<b>5</b> 0	400	00	00	404		
	2001	76	53	129	98	93	191		•••

Census years are in **Bold Italics** 

*Note*: ... Not available

Table 2.1(A): Percent of Total Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year		munica iseases		Maligna	nt Neo	olasms		ases of atory S	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2000 2001	4.5 4.3	6.4 2.8	10.9 7.1	8.9 5.8	12.6 9.3	21.5 15.2	18.3 17.5	15.3 18.4	33.7 35.9
	2001	3.6	3.2	6.8	11.7	13.6	25.3	26.6	23.1	49.7
BS										
	1998 1999		1.0 11.8	1.5 18.9	6.4 7.9	8.4 7.5	14.8 15.4	8.2 13.8	8.8 13.4	16.9 27.2
	2000		10.7	17.9	7. <del>9</del> 7.4	7.3 7.1	14.5	15.3	7.2	23.8
	2001	3.8	7.3	11.1	5.5	5.4	10.9	10.2	10.0	20.2
BZ	1998	5.9	8.2	14.1	6.7	7.2	14.0	12.9	12.7	25.6
	1999		8.8	12.9	5.6	7.9	0.3	11.6	13.7	0.3
	2000	4.3	6.6	10.9	4.2	4.7	8.9	18.4	22.2	40.5
DM	1998	1.7	2.5	4.2	5.7	12.9	18.7	16.8	11.3	28.1
	1999		3.6	6.6	6.9	17.7	10.8	17.0	15.6	32.6
	2000		2.3	3.9	7.0	14.3	21.3	19.4	10.0	29.4
	2001 2002		6.3 2.9	9.0 6.2	6.9 9.1	9.4 14.3	16.3 23.4	19.2 19.2	15.7 14.1	34.9
	2002		3.8	7.2	9.1	12.2	23. <del>4</del> 22.1	18.1	14.1	33.3 32.9
JM										
MS	1999	2.9	4.0	7.0	11.0	12.8	23.8	23.5	20.4	43.9
IVIS	2000	5.9	0.0	5.9	3.9	3.9	7.8	17.6	19.6	37.3
LC										
	1998 1999		3.0 4.0	5.5 7.1	6.7 6.5	8.7 8.1	15.4 14.7	18.2 17.9	17.1 17.5	35.3 35.3
	2000		2.1	4.7	8.7	9.2	17.9	15.8	15.4	31.3
	2001	3.9	3.3	7.2	7.7	8.2	15.9	16.3	13.9	30.2
VC	2002	3.4	3.6	7.1	6.9	10.8	17.7	16.5	14.2	30.7
VC	1998	4.7	7.3	12.0	5.5	8.4	14.0	20.2	15.5	35.8
	1999	5.6	8.4	14.0	9.2	9.2	18.5	18.5	14.0	32.5
	2000		8.4	13.3	7.9	10.3	18.1	15.4	15.6	31.0
SR	2001	3.5	5.8	9.3	6.7	10.7	17.4	16.7	15.2	31.9
5	2000	3.6	6.9	10.4	5.0	4.8	9.8	12.9	17.1	30.0
π	4000	2.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.7	20.0	20.5
	1998 1999		4.1 4.5	6.3 7.0	6.0 5.9	6.6 6.8	12.6 12.6	18.7 18.5	20.8 20.1	39.5 38.6
	2000		4.8	7.4	6.0	6.7	12.7	17.6	19.6	37.1
	2001	2.8	4.4	7.3	6.0	7.0	13.0	16.9	19.7	36.6

Table 2.1(A): Cont'd Percent of Total Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Condition in the Po				nal Ca	uses	All O	her Ca	uses
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2000 2001 2002	1.5	1.0 2.6 4.2	1.5 4.1 5.8	0.7 0.9 1.6	4.2 7.4 6.5	5.0 8.2 8.1	10.4 11.3 0.0	16.3 16.0 0.0	26.7 27.3 0.0
BS	1998 1999 2000 2001	1.2 0.8 1.0 0.4	1.1 0.9 0.9 0.8	2.2 1.6 1.9 1.1	1.9 2.5 3.3 1.5	8.2 8.4 10.8 4.6	10.2 10.9 14.1 6.1	25.5 12.4 6.3 21.3	27.5 12.4 21.2 28.1	53.0 24.7 27.6 49.4
BZ	1998 1999 2000		3.0 3.2 2.5	5.3 5.1 4.7	2.7 2.6 2.9	13.8 13.2 10.8	16.5 1.2 13.7	8.8 9.4 8.4	10.5 13.4 10.8	19.3 22.8 19.2
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	1.2 2.0 1.4 0.6 0.8 0.9	0.7 1.1 1.6 2.0 0.8 1.6	1.8 3.0 2.9 2.5 1.7 2.5	2.0 1.7 0.8 1.0 0.7 0.5	5.4 2.9 3.3 2.4 3.7 4.1	7.4 4.5 4.1 3.3 4.4 4.7	12.6 11.3 13.5 14.3 11.1 10.6	18.5 11.3 12.7 11.6 10.6 11.8	31.1 22.5 26.2 25.9 21.7 22.4
JM	1999				1.7	6.8	8.5			
MS	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	9.8	21.6
LC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	1.9	0.5 3.1 1.6 1.7 1.6	1.4 5.0 3.3 3.6 3.7	2.1 1.9 1.7 1.4 2.7	7.0 7.0 9.3 7.0 10.8	9.1 8.8 11.0 8.4 8.1	12.7 12.3 13.0 12.4 12.0	14.9 11.3 12.1 16.4 10.3	27.6 23.6 25.2 28.8 22.3
VC	1998 1999 2000 2001	1.7 2.0 1.0 0.7	1.8 1.6 2.0 2.6	3.5 3.6 3.0 3.3	1.4 1.1 1.0 0.8	6.4 4.4 7.0 6.1	7.8 5.5 8.0 6.9	13.3 12.0 11.3 14.4	12.0 12.1 14.1 12.8	25.3 24.1 25.4 27.2
SR	2000	1.7	1.8	3.5	2.4	7.3	9.8	9.9	13.0	22.9
п	1998 1999 2000 2001	0.8 1.0 1.2 1.0	1.4 1.3 1.9 1.3	2.2 2.3 3.1 2.3	1.4 1.5 1.8 1.9	5.1 4.8 5.4 6.3	6.5 6.2 7.1 8.2	14.4 14.5 14.3 14.1	16.5 16.9 16.4 16.5	30.9 31.4 30.7 30.6

Table 2.1(A): Cont'd Percent of Total Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998–2003

Sympto III-Defin			Report	l Numb ed Dea Causes	ths, All	Year	Country
Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
0.0	0.7	0.7	43.3	56.7	100.0	2000	AG
1.5	0.6	2.2	42.9	57.1	100.0	2001	
2.9	1.3	4.2	48.1	51.9	100.0	2002	
0.7	0.7	1.4	44.3	55.7	100.0	1998	BS
0.5	0.7	1.2	44.9	55.1	100.0	1999	
0.6	1.0	1.5	41.1	58.9	100.0	2000	
0.5	0.8	1.3	43.0	57.0	100.0	2001	
2.5	2.7	5.2	41.8	58.2	100.0	1998	BZ
2.0	2.5	4.6	37.3	62.7	100.0	1999	
1.0	1.1	2.1	41.4	58.6	100.0	2000	
4.5	4.2	8.7	44.5	55.5	100.0	1998	DM
4.1	2.1	6.2	45.8	54.2	100.0	1999	
5.9	6.3	12.1	49.5	50.5	100.0	2000	
3.7	4.3	8.0	48.4	51.6	100.0	2001	
3.9	5.4	9.3	48.1	51.9	100.0	2002	
3.2	5.0	8.3	46.7	53.3	100.0	2003	
6.6	10.2	16.8	45.7	54.3	100.0	1999	JM
17.6	9.8	27.5	56.9	43.1	100.0	2000	MS
3.0 3.2 2.9 3.2 3.1	2.8 2.3 3.8 2.6 1.9	5.8 5.5 6.7 5.9 5.0	46.0 46.8 46.5 46.8 46.8	54.0 53.2 53.5 53.2 53.2	100.0 100.0 100.0	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	LC
0.8	0.7	1.6	47.7	52.3	100.0	1998	VC
0.6	1.1	1.7	49.1	50.9	100.0	1999	
0.7	0.4	1.1	42.1	57.9	100.0	2000	
2.2	1.8	4.1	45.0	55.0	100.0	2001	
6.8	6.8	13.6	42.2	57.8	100.0	2000	SR
1.0	1.0	2.0	44.5	55.5	100.0	1998	π
1.0	0.9	1.9	44.8	55.2	100.0	1999	
1.0	0.8	1.8	44.4	55.6	100.0	2000	
1.1	1.0	2.1	43.8	56.2	100.0	2001	

Table 2.1(A): Cont'd Percent of Total Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Communicable Diseases			Malignant Neoplasms			Diseases of the Circulatory System		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al										
	1998				8.1			66.1		
	1999				22.4			46.6		
	2000				12.3			46.6		
	2001				8.0			42.0		
	2002				19.2			28.8		
TC										
	2000	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	11.9	35.8
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	4.3	15.9	14.5	30.4
	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	4.2	16.7	10.4	14.6	25.0
	2003	1.3	2.7	4.0	5.3	1.3	6.7	22.7	9.3	32.0
	2004	0.0	4.3	4.3	2.2	8.7	10.9	21.7	23.9	45.7

Table 2.1(A): Cont'd Percent of Total Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period			External Causes			All Other Causes		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
ASSOCIATE MEM	IBERS									
Al										
	1998	1.6			4.8			19.4		
	1999	0.0			3.4			27.6		
	2000	1.4			1.4			38.4		
	2001	0.0			4.0			46.0		
	2002	1.9			3.8			46.2		
TC										
	2000	0.0	1.5	1.5	7.5	4.5	11.9	10.4	13.4	23.9
	2001	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	11.6	11.6	23.2	14.5	37.7
	2002	0.0	6.3	6.3	8.3	8.3	16.7	6.3	22.9	29.2
	2003	2.7	6.7	4.0	4.0	6.7	10.7	9.3	12.0	21.3
	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	13.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.1(A): Cont'd Percent of Total Deaths by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Symptoms, Si III-Defined Co			Reporte	Numbed Deat	hs, All	Year Country
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS							ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
Al								Al
	1998				100.0		100.0	1998
	1999				100.0		100.0	1999
	2000				100.0		100.0	2000
	2001				100.0		100.0	2001
	2002				100.0		100.0	2002
TC								TC
	2000	9.0	13.4	22.4	55.2	44.8	100.0	2000
	2001	5.8	8.7	14.5	47.8	52.2	100.0	2001
	2002	4.2	2.1	6.3	41.7	58.3	100.0	2002
	2003	6.7	9.3	16.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	2003
	2004	10.9	10.9	21.7	39.1	60.9	100.0	2004

Table 2.2(A): Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country Ye	ear	Commur	nicable	Diseases	Maligna	nt Neo <sub>l</sub>	olasms		ases of atory Sy	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2000		11.4	10.9	20.6	22.3	21.5	42.3	27.1	33.7
	2001	10.1	4.9	7.1	13.6	16.3	15.2	40.9	32.2	35.9
	2002	7.4	6.3	6.8	24.3	26.3	25.3	55.4	44.4	49.7
BS	1998	1.1	1.8	1.5	14.4	15.1	14.8	18.4	15.8	16.9
	1999		21.4	18.9	17.6	13.7	15.4	30.7	24.4	27.2
	2000		18.1	17.9	17.9	12.1	14.5	37.2	12.3	23.8
	2001	8.8	12.8	11.1	12.7	9.5	10.9	23.7	17.6	20.2
BZ										
	1998		14.1	14.1	16.1	12.5	14.0	30.9	21.8	25.6
	1999		14.0	12.9	15.2	12.6	13.6	31.2	21.9	25.4
DM	2000	10.4	11.2	10.9	10.2	8.0	8.9	44.4	37.8	40.5
	1998	3.8	4.5	4.2	12.8	23.3	18.7	37.7	20.3	28.1
	1999		6.6	6.6	15.1	32.7	10.8	37.0	28.8	32.6
	2000		4.7	3.9	14.2	28.3	21.3	39.1	19.8	29.4
	2001	5.7	12.2	9.0	14.2	18.3	16.3	39.7	30.4	34.9
	2002		5.5	6.2	18.9	27.6	23.4	39.9	27.3	33.3
	2003	7.3	7.1	7.2	21.2	22.9	22.1	38.8	27.6	32.9
JM	1999	6.4	7.5	7.0	24.1	23.6	23.8	51.4	37.7	43.9
MS	1999	0.4	7.5	7.0	2 <del>4</del> . I	23.0	23.0	J1. <del>4</del>	31.1	45.5
	2000	10.3	0.0	5.9	6.9	9.1	7.8	31.0	45.5	37.3
LC										
	1998		5.6	5.5	14.5	16.2	15.4	39.6	31.6	35.3
	1999		7.4	7.1	14.0	15.2	14.7	38.2	32.8	35.3
	2000		3.9	4.7	18.7	17.2	17.9	34.1	28.8	31.3
	2001 2002	8.2 7.3	6.3 6.8	7.2 7.1	16.5 14.6	15.4 20.3	15.9 17.7	34.8 35.3	26.1 26.8	30.2 30.7
VC	2002	1.5	0.0	7.1	14.0	20.5	17.7	33.3	20.0	30.7
	1998	9.8	14.1	12.0	11.6	16.1	14.0	42.4	29.7	35.8
	1999		16.5	14.0	18.8	18.2	18.5	37.7	27.6	32.5
	2000	11.5	14.6	13.3	18.6	17.8	18.1	36.6	26.9	31.0
	2001	7.8	10.5	9.3	14.8	19.5	17.4	37.2	27.6	31.9
SR	2000	8.4	11.9	10.4	11.9	8.3	9.8	30.6	29.6	30.0
TT	2000	0.4	11.0	10.7	11.0	0.0	3.0	30.0	20.0	50.0
	1998	5.0	7.4	6.3	13.6	11.9	12.6	42.0	37.5	39.5
	1999		8.1	7.0	13.1	12.2	12.6	41.3	36.4	38.6
	2000		8.7	7.4	13.5	12.1	12.7	39.5	35.2	37.1
	2001	6.5	7.9	7.3	13.8	12.4	13.0	38.5	35.0	36.6

Table 2.2(A): Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country Ye	ear	Conditio	_	_	FYTER	nal Cau	ıses	All Other Causes			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG											
	2000	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	7.4	5.0	24.0	28.8	26.7	
	2001 2002	3.5 3.4	4.5 8.1	4.1 5.8	2.0 3.4	12.9 12.5	8.2 8.1	26.3 0.0	28.0 0.0	27.3 0.0	
BS	2002	J. <del>4</del>	0.1	5.0	J. <del>4</del>	12.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	1998	2.6	1.9	2.2	4.4	14.8	10.2	57.5	49.5	53.0	
	1999	1.7	1.6	1.6	5.6	15.3	10.9	27.5	22.4	24.7	
	2000 2001	2.4 0.9	1.5 1.3	1.9 1.1	8.0 3.4	18.3 8.1	14.1 6.1	15.4 49.4	36.1 49.3	27.6 49.4	
BZ	2001	0.9	1.5	1.1	J. <del>4</del>	0.1	0.1	43.4	45.5	43.4	
	1998	5.5	5.1	5.3	6.4	23.7	16.5	21.1	18.1	19.3	
	1999	5.0	5.1	5.1	7.0	21.0	15.8	25.1	21.4	22.8	
DM	2000	5.4	4.2	4.7	6.9	18.5	13.7	20.3	18.4	19.2	
	1998	2.6	1.2	1.8	4.5	9.7	7.4	28.3	33.3	31.1	
	1999	4.3	1.9	3.0	3.6	5.3	4.5	24.6	20.8	22.5	
	2000	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.6	6.6	4.1	27.3	25.2	26.2	
	2001 2002	1.2 1.7	3.8 1.6	2.5 1.7	2.0 1.4	4.6 7.1	3.3 4.4	29.6 23.1	22.4 20.5	25.9 21.7	
	2002	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.4	7.1	4.7	22.7	22.2	22.4	
JM											
	1999	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	12.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
MS	2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	22.7	21.6	
LC											
	1998	1.8	1.0	1.4	4.5	12.9	9.1	27.6	27.6	27.6	
	1999 2000	4.0 3.8	5.9 2.9	5.0 3.3	4.0 3.6	13.1 17.4	8.8 11.0	26.2 28.1	21.3 22.6	23.6 25.2	
	2001	4.1	3.2	3.6	3.0	13.1	8.4	26.4	30.9	28.8	
	2002	4.7	2.9	3.7	5.8	20.3	8.1	25.7	19.3	22.3	
VC	1000	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	10.0	7.0	27.0	22.0	25.2	
	1998 1999	3.5 4.2	3.5 3.1	3.5 3.6	3.0 2.2	12.2 8.7	7.8 5.5	27.8 24.4	23.0 23.8	25.3 24.1	
	2000	2.4	3.5	3.0	2.4	12.1	8.0	26.8	24.4	25.4	
	2001	1.5	4.8	3.3	1.7	11.2	6.9	32.0	23.3	27.2	
SR	2000	4.0	3.1	3.5	5.7	12.7	9.8	23.4	22.6	22.9	
TT	4055					•		00.5		00.5	
	1998 1999	1.8 2.2	2.6 2.3	2.2 2.3	3.1 3.3	9.1 8.6	6.5	32.3	29.8 30.7	30.9 31.4	
	2000	2.2	2.3 3.5	2.3 3.1	3.3 4.0	8.6 9.7	6.2 7.1	32.3 32.3	30.7 29.4	31.4	
	2001	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.4	11.1	8.2	32.1	29.4	30.6	

Table 2.2(A): Cont'd Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Sympto III-Defin	_		Report	l Numbe ed Deat Causes		Year	Country
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
AG									AG
	2000		1.3	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	
	2001		1.1	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2001	
	2002	6.1	2.5	4.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	2002	
BS	1998	1.5	1.3	1 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	1998	BS
	1996		1.3	1.4 1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1998	
	2000		1.6	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	
	2001		1.4	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	2001	
BZ									BZ
	1998		4.6	5.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1998	
	1999		4.0	4.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999	
	2000	2.4	1.9	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	
DM	4000	40.0			400.0	4000	0	4000	DM
	1998		7.6	8.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	1998	
	1999 2000		3.9 12.4	6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999 2000	
	2000		8.4	12.1 8.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	2000	
	2001		10.4	9.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	2001	
	2003		9.4	8.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	2003	
JM									JM
	1999	14.4	18.7	16.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999	
MS							0		MS
	2000	31.0	22.7	27.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	
LC	4000	0.0	<b>5</b> 0	<i>-</i> 0	100.0	100.0	0	1000	LC
	1998 1999		5.2 4.3	5.8 5.5	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	1998 1999	
	2000		4.3 7.2	6.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	
	2001		5.0	5.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	2001	
	2002		3.5	5.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2002	
VC							0		VC
	1998		1.4	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1998	
	1999		2.1	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999	
	2000		0.7	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	
	2001	4.9	3.3	4.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	2001	
SR	2000	10.0	44.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	SR
TT	2000	16.0	11.8	13.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	тт
11	1998	2.1	1.8	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1998	11
	1999		1.6	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	1999	
	2000		1.5	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000	
	2001	2.4	1.8	2.1	100.0	100.0		2001	

Table 2.2(A): Cont'd Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Commui	Diseases of the Circulatory System							
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
ASSOCIATE MEM	MBERS									
Al										
	1998				8.1			66.1		
	1999				22.4			46.6		
	2000				12.3			46.6		
	2001				8.0			42.0		
	2002				19.2			28.8		
TC										
	2000	8.1	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	26.7	35.8
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.8	4.3	33.3	27.8	30.4
	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	7.1	16.7	25.0	25.0	25.0
	2003	2.6	5.6	4.0	10.3	2.8	6.7	43.6	19.4	32.0
	2004	0.0	7.1	4.3	5.6	14.3	10.9	55.6	39.3	45.7

Table 2.2(A): Cont'd Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period External Causes						All Other Causes			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
ASSOCIATE MEN	IBERS										
Al											
	1998	1.6			4.8			19.4			
	1999	0.0			3.4			27.6			
	2000	1.4			1.4			38.4			
	2001	0.0			4.0			46.0			
	2002	1.9			3.8			46.2			
TC											
	2000	0.0	3.3	1.5	13.5	10.0	11.9	18.9	30.0	23.9	
	2001	0.0	2.8	1.4	0.0	22.2	11.6	48.5	27.8	37.7	
	2002	0.0	10.7	6.3	20.0	14.3	16.7	15.0	39.3	29.2	
	2003	5.1	13.9	4.0	7.7	13.9	10.7	17.9	25.0	21.3	
	2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	21.4	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Table 2.2(A): Cont'd Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Sympton III-Defin			Report	l Numbe ed Deat Causes	hs, All	Year Country
-		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS								ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
Al								Al
	1998				100.0		100.0	1998
	1999				100.0		100.0	1999
	2000				100.0		100.0	2000
	2001				100.0		100.0	2001
	2002				100.0		100.0	2002
TC								тс
	2000	16.2	30.0	22.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	2000
	2001	12.1	16.7	14.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	2001
	2002	10.0	3.6	6.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	2002
	2003	12.8	19.4	16.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2003
	2004	27.8	17.9	21.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	2004

Table 2.3(A): Percentage Composition by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year		munica iseases		Maligna	ant Neol	olasms	Diseases of the Circulatory System			
-		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG											
	2000	40.9	59.1	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	
	2001	60.6	39.4	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0	
BS	2002	52.4	47.6	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	
ьэ	1998	33.3	66.7	100.0	43.2	56.8	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0	
	1999	37.5	62.5	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	
	2000	40.6	59.4	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	64.2	30.4	100.0	
	2001	34.1	65.9	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	
BZ	4000	44.0	50.0	400.0	40.4	<b>54.0</b>	400.0	50.4	40.0	400.0	
	1998 1999	41.8 32.0	58.2 68.0	100.0 100.0	48.1 41.6	51.9 58.4	100.0 100.0	50.4 45.8	49.6 54.2	100.0 100.0	
	2000	39.5	60.5	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0	45.3	54.7	100.0	
DM	2000	00.0	00.0	100.0		02.0	100.0	10.0	0 111	100.0	
	1998	40.0	60.0	100.0	30.6	69.4	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	
	1999	45.5	54.5	100.0	63.9	163.9	100.0	52.1	47.9	100.0	
	2000	40.0	60.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	100.0	66.0	34.0	100.0	
	2001 2002	30.4 54.1	69.6 45.9	100.0 100.0	42.2 38.8	57.8 61.2	100.0 100.0	55.1 57.6	44.9 42.4	100.0 100.0	
	2002	47.5	52.5	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	
JM										, , , ,	
	1999	42.1	57.9	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0	53.5	46.5	100.0	
MS		4000									
LC	2000	100.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0	
LC	1998	45.3	54.7	100.0	43.2	56.8	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	
	1999	44.1	55.9	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	
	2000	55.6	44.4	100.0	48.6	51.4	100.0	50.7	49.3	100.0	
	2001	53.5	46.5	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0	54.0	46.0	100.0	
	2002	48.5	51.5	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	
VC	1998	20.0	61.0	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	EC C	43.4	100.0	
	1999	39.0 40.2	59.8	100.0 100.0	50.0	60.3 50.0	100.0 100.0	56.6 56.8	43.4	100.0	
	2000	36.6	63.4	100.0	43.3	56.7	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0	
	2001	38.0	62.0	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	
SR											
	2000	34.1	65.9	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	
тт	1000	25.4	646	100.0	47.8	<b>52.2</b>	100.0	47.2	52 Z	100.0	
	1998 1999	35.4 36.0	64.6 64.0	100.0 100.0	47.8 46.5	52.2 53.5	100.0 100.0	47.3 48.0	52.7 52.0	100.0 100.0	
	2000	35.1	64.9	100.0	40.5 47.1	52.9	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	
	2001	39.1	60.9	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0	46.1	53.9	100.0	

Table 2.3(A): Percentage Composition by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country Y	'ear	Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period			Exter	nal Cau	ıses	All Other Causes			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG											
	2000	33.3	66.7	100.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0	
	2001 2002	36.8 27.8	63.2 72.2	100.0 100.0	10.5 20.0	89.5 80.0	100.0 100.0	41.3 0.0	58.7 0.0	100.0 0.0	
BS	2002	21.0	12.2	100.0	20.0	00.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	1998	52.5	47.5	100.0	19.1	80.9	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	
	1999	46.2	53.8	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	
	2000	51.7	48.3	100.0	23.4	76.6	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0	
BZ	2001	33.3	66.7	100.0	24.1	75.9	100.0	43.1	56.9	100.0	
	1998	43.7	56.3	100.0	16.3	83.7	100.0	45.6	54.4	100.0	
	1999	36.7	63.3	100.0	16.6	83.4	100.0	41.1	58.9	100.0	
D14	2000	47.2	52.8	100.0	21.0	79.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
DM	1998	63.6	36.4	100.0	27.3	72.7	100.0	40.5	59.5	100.0	
	1999	65.0	35.0	100.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	
	2000	46.7	53.3	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	
	2001	23.1	76.9	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	55.3	44.7	100.0	
	2002	50.0	50.0	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0	
JM	2003	35.7	64.3	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0	47.2	52.8	100.0	
	1999				19.8	80.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
MS	2000							54.5	45.5	100.0	
LC											
	1998	61.5	38.5	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	1999	37.5	62.5	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	2000 2001	53.1 52.8	46.9 47.2	100.0	15.1 16.9	84.9 83.1	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	
	2002	58.3	41.7	100.0	33.3	133.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
VC											
	1998	48.3	51.7	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	52.4	47.6	100.0	
	1999 2000	56.7 33.3	43.3 66.7	100.0 100.0	19.6 12.5	80.4 87.5	100.0 100.0	49.8 44.4	50.2 55.6	100.0 100.0	
	2000	20.0	80.0	100.0	11.3	88.7	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	
SR											
TT	2000	48.3	51.7	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TT	1998	36.3	63.7	100.0	21.7	78.3	100.0	46.5	53.5	100.0	
	1999	44.5	55.5	100.0	23.7	76.3	100.0	46.1	53.9	100.0	
	2000	37.9	62.1	100.0	24.7	75.3	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	
	2001	44.6	55.4	100.0	23.5	76.5	100.0	45.9	54.1	100.0	

Table 2.3(A): Percentage Composition by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Sympto III-Defir			Reporte	Numbed Deat	hs, All	Year	Country
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
AG	2000 2001 2002	70.0	100.0 30.0 30.8	100.0 100.0 100.0	43.3 42.9 48.1	56.7 57.1 51.9	100.0 100.0 100.0	2000 2001 2002	AG
BS	1998 1999 2000 2001	48.0 42.1	52.0 57.9 62.5 61.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	44.3 44.9 41.1 43.0	55.7 55.1 58.9 57.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1998 1999 2000 2001	BS
BZ	1998 1999 2000		52.2 55.6 53.1	100.0 100.0 100.0	41.8 37.3 41.4	58.2 62.7 58.6	100.0 100.0 100.0	1998 1999 2000	BZ
DM	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	65.9 48.4 46.3 41.8	48.1 34.1 51.6 53.7 58.2 60.9	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	44.5 45.8 49.5 48.4 48.1 46.7	55.5 54.2 50.5 51.6 51.9 53.3	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003	DM
JM	1999		60.6	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	1999	JM
MS	2000		35.7	100.0	56.9	43.1	100.0	2000	MS
LC	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	51.8 58.5	48.2 41.5 56.9 44.8 37.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	46.0 46.8 46.5 46.8 46.8	54.0 53.2 53.5 53.2 53.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	LC
VC	1998 1999 2000 2001	53.8 35.7	46.2 64.3 37.5 45.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	47.7 49.1 42.1 45.0	52.3 50.9 57.9 55.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1998 1999 2000 2001	vc
SR	2000	49.9	50.1	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	2000	SR
т	1998 1999 2000 2001		51.1 48.1 45.3 49.5	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	44.5 44.8 44.4 43.8	55.5 55.2 55.6 56.2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	1998 1999 2000 2001	π

Table 2.3(A): Cont'd Percentage Composition by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Communicable Diseases			Maligna	ınt Neo	plasms	Diseases of the Circulatory System			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
ASSOCIATE MEM	MBERS										
Al											
	1998										
	1999										
	2000										
	2001										
	2002										
TC											
	2000	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	
	2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	52.4	47.6	100.0	
	2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	
	2003	33.3	66.7	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	
	2004	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	47.6	52.4	100.0	

Table 2.3(A): Cont'd Percentage Composition by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Origin	ndition nating ir natal Pe	n the	Exte	rnal Ca	uses	All Other Causes			
-		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
ASSOCIATE MEM	BERS										
Al											
	1998										
	1999										
	2000										
	2001										
	2002		•••		•••			•••			
тс	2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	0.0 0.0 66.7	100.0 100.0 100.0 166.7 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.0	62.5 0.0 50.0 37.5 25.0	37.5 100.0 50.0 62.5 75.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	43.8 61.5 21.4 43.8 0.0	56.3 38.5 78.6 56.3 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 0.0	

Table 2.3(A): Cont'd Percentage Composition by Cause of Death: 1998 – 2003

Country	Year	Sympton III-Defin			Reporte	Numbe d Deat Causes	hs, All	Year	Country
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
ASSOCIATE MEN	IBERS							ASSOCIAT	E MEMBERS
Al									Al
	1998							1998	
	1999							1999	
	2000							2000	
	2001							2001	
	2002							2002	
TC									TC
	2000	40.0	60.0	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	2000	
	2001	40.0	60.0	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0	2001	
	2002	66.7	33.3	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	2002	
	2003	41.7	58.3	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	2003	
	2004	50.0	50.0	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0	2004	

Table 2.4(A) Disability Prevalence Ratios by Type of Disability – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Affe	cting Sig	ght	Affec	ting Hea	aring	Affec	ting Sp	eech
- Country	ı cai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	59.8	48.0	55.1	7.2	10.5	8.5	5.9	7.9	6.7
BS	2000	14.6	12.0	13.3	7.1	6.6	6.9	8.4	10.4	9.4
BB	2000	23.6	21.8	22.8	11.8	10.8	11.4	4.6	6.0	5.2
BZ	2000	28.1	26.3	27.3	9.1	11.7	10.3	5.7	7.8	6.7
DM	2001	20.0	16.0	18.0	7.5	7.4	7.4	9.2	12.8	11.0
JM	2001	45.0	37.5	41.5	14.9	12.0	13.5	3.6	5.4	4.4
MS	2001	18.8	17.8	18.2	4.3	2.6	3.3	5.1	6.6	5.9
KN	2001	26.1	35.2	30.9	4.3	6.5	5.5	7.3	6.6	6.9
VC	2001	35.9	25.6	31.0	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.2	10.0	8.6
π	2000	47.6	40.8	44.4	12.3	13.1	12.7	7.1	10.0	8.4
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al	2001	21.3	14.4	17.7	5.1	4.3	4.7	6.1	4.3	5.1
вм	2001	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.7
тс	2001	26.0	26.1	26.0	19.9	9.0	14.4	7.2	8.0	7.6

Table 2.4(A) Cont'd Disability Prevalence Rate by Type of Disability – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year		Mobility		Menta	Retard	lation		Total 1/	
Country	i eai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	22.5	27.7	24.5	-	-		100.0	100.0	100.0
BS	2000	31.7	28.1	29.9	9.2	12.5	10.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
ВВ	2000	32.0	28.8	30.6	8.4	12.5	10.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
BZ	2000	38.8	33.9	36.4	8.8	10.6	9.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
DM	2001	29.4	23.3	26.3	10.0	15.8	12.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
JM	2001	24.7	29.6	27.0	6.7	10.2	8.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
MS	2001	26.5	30.3	28.6	8.5	9.9	9.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
KN	2001	28.6	27.5	28.0	7.5	6.9	7.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
VC	2001	36.0	34.1	35.1	10.2	17.3	13.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
тт	2000	28.9	29.7	29.3	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al	2001	17.9	16.8	17.3	7.4	19.0	6.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
вм	2001	7.3	6.8	7.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
ТС	2001	15.5	18.6	17.1	6.6	9.6	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.5(A) Percent of Total Population by Type of Disability – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year	Affe	cting Sig	ght	Affec	ting He	aring	Affec	ting Sp	eech
	ı cui	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	36.1	19.0	55.1	4.4	4.2	8.5	3.6	3.1	6.7
BS	2000	7.3	6.0	13.3	3.6	3.3	6.9	4.2	5.2	9.4
ВВ	2000	13.2	9.6	22.8	6.6	4.7	11.4	2.6	2.7	5.2
BZ	2000	14.3	13.0	27.3	4.6	5.8	10.3	2.9	3.8	6.7
DM	2001	9.9	8.1	18.0	3.7	3.7	7.4	4.6	6.5	11.0
JM	2001	23.7	17.8	41.5	7.8	5.7	13.5	1.9	2.5	4.4
MS	2001	8.2	10.0	18.2	1.9	1.5	3.3	2.2	3.7	5.9
KN	2001	12.2	18.7	30.9	2.0	3.4	5.5	3.4	3.5	6.9
VC	2001	18.7	12.3	31.0	3.8	3.9	7.7	3.7	4.8	8.6
ΤΤ	2000	25.3	19.1	44.4	6.6	6.1	12.7	3.8	4.7	8.4
ASSOCIATE MEI	MBERS									
Al	2001	10.1	7.5	17.7	2.4	2.2	4.7	2.9	2.2	5.1
вм	2001	2.4	1.6	4.0	1.5	1.3	2.8	0.8	0.9	1.7
ТС	2001	12.7	13.3	26.0	9.8	4.6	14.4	3.5	4.1	7.6

Table 2.5(A) Cont'd Percent of Total Population by Type of Disability – 2000 Round of Census

Country	Year		Mobility		Menta	Retard	lation		Total 1/	
Country	i eai	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	13.6	11.0	24.5	-			60.3	39.7	100.0
BS	2000	15.8	14.1	29.9	4.6	6.3	10.9	49.9	50.1	100.0
ВВ	2000	18.0	12.6	30.6	4.7	5.5	10.2	56.1	43.9	100.0
ВΖ	2000	19.7	16.7	36.4	4.4	5.2	9.7	50.7	49.3	100.0
DM	2001	14.5	11.8	26.3	5.0	8.0	12.9	49.4	50.6	100.0
JM	2001	13.0	14.0	27.0	3.5	4.8	8.3	52.6	47.4	100.0
MS	2001	11.5	17.1	28.6	3.7	5.6	9.3	43.5	56.5	100.0
KN	2001	13.4	14.6	28.0	3.5	3.6	7.1	46.8	53.2	100.0
VC	2001	18.7	16.4	35.1	5.3	8.3	13.6	51.9	48.1	100.0
тт	2000	15.3	13.9	29.3	-	-	-	53.1	46.9	100.0
ASSOCIATE MEMB	ERS									
Al	2001	8.5	8.8	17.3	3.5	10.0	6.4	47.5	52.5	100.0
	2001	4.2	2.9	7.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	57.3	42.7	100.0
TC	2001	7.6	9.5	17.1	3.3	4.9	8.1	49.1	50.9	100.0

Appendix 1
Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	2,761	2,489	5,250	2,627	2,404	5,031	2,866	2,443	5,309
BS										
	2000	13,084	13,355	26,439	12,632	12,140	24,772	13,794	13,110	26,904
ВВ	4000	40.000		40 -00	0.400		40.000	40.400	40.400	
	1998	10,000	9,700	19,700		9,600	19,000	10,100	10,400	20,500
	1999	10,400	10,100	20,500		9,700	19,700	9,600	10,200	19,800
	2000	9,202	9,434	18,636	8,891	8,913	17,804	9,980	9,758	19,738
	2001	9,400	9,900	19,300		9,600	18,900	10,400	10,000	20,400
D.7	2002	9,600	9,800	19,400	8,900	9,800	18,700	9,800	9,400	19,200
BZ	1998	17 200	17 205	24 405	0.740	0.210	10.050	0.605	7 105	16,810
	1998	17,200 16,550	17,285 17,180	34,485 33,730	-	9,310 9,380	19,050 19,700	9,685 8,705	7,125 7,605	16,310
	2000	15,432	17,180 <b>15,628</b>	31,060	10,320 <b>10,627</b>	9,360 <b>10,053</b>	20,680	9,273	<i>8,866</i>	18,139
	2000	17,014	17,357	34,371	10,747	10,277	21,024	9,480	8,894	18,374
	2002	17,946	17,570	35,516	-	10,214	20,655	10,264	8,678	18,942
DM	2002	17,540	17,570	33,310	10,441	10,214	20,000	10,204	0,070	10,542
<b>5</b> 1111	1999	2,992	3,793	6,785	1,967	2,140	4,107	2,664	2,861	5,525
	2001	3,239	3,255	6,494	2,078	2,323	4,401	2,448	2,475	4,923
GD	2007	0,200	0,200	0, 10 1	_,010	_,=_=	.,	_,	_,	.,0_0
	1998	4,257	4,504	8,761	3,771	3,494	7,265	2,949	3,452	6,401
	2001	4,745	4,602	9,347	3,156	3,281	6,437	2,714	2,933	5,647
GY		·	·		•	•	•	·	·	
	2002	33,429	33,484	66,913	32,505	31,896	64,401	30,858	30,220	61,078
JM										
	1998	169,231	172,426	341,657	138,227	125,237	263,464	215,970	190,190	406,159
	1999	169,620	173,260	342,880	140,863	126,548	267,411	216,491	191,501	407,991
	2000	174,342	171,967	346,309	136,283	125,768	262,052	171,474	216,471	387,944
	2001	189,844	180,095	369,939	138,386	132,968	271,354	211,451	197,634	409,086

Notes: Data for Jamaica refers to the age groups 14-19; 20-24 and 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	3,216	2,577	5,793	3,041	2,505	5,546	2,528	2,080	4,608
BS										
	2000	13,516	12,601	26,117	13,449	12,438	25,887	11,043	9,971	21,014
ВВ	4000	44.000	40.000	04.500	44 700	40.000	04.000	40 700	40.000	04.000
	1998	11,300	10,200	21,500		10,200	21,900		10,300	21,000
	1999	10,000	9,800	19,800		10,300	22,200		10,400	21,900
	2000	10,014	9,574	19,588	11,102	10,155	21,257	10,511	9,544	20,055
	2001	9,500	9,900	19,400		10,000	21,300		10,400	22,200
D.7	2002	10,000	9,300	19,300	10,900	10,200	21,100	12,400	10,300	22,700
BZ	1000	0.445	7.040	15 155	7 0 4 5	6.645	12.000	E 00E	F 100	10 105
	1998 1999	8,145	7,010	15,155		6,645	13,990	-	5,160	10,425
		7,950	7,450	15,400	•	7,080	14,965	6,250	5,715	11,965
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>7,977</b> 9,131	<b>7,703</b> 8,015	<b>15,680</b> 17,146	<b>6,859</b> 8,552	<b>6,883</b> 7,610	<b>13,742</b> 16,162	<b>5,281</b> 6,101	<b>5,616</b> 6,236	<b>10,897</b> 12,337
	2001	-	8,340	-	-	7,810	16,162	-	6,838	13,516
DM	2002	9,601	8,340	17,941	8,423	7,779	16,202	6,678	0,030	13,516
DIVI	1999	2,459	2,310	4,769	2,356	2,691	5,047	2,008	2,543	4,551
	2001	2,439 <b>2,702</b>	2,310 <b>2,750</b>	5,452	2,388	2,091 <b>2,704</b>	5,092	2,008 <b>2,003</b>	2,343 2,304	4,307
GD	2001	2,702	2,700	0,402	2,300	2,704	3,032	2,003	2,304	4,307
02	1998	3,453	3,177	6,630	3,303	2,862	6,165	2,221	2,294	4,515
	2001	2,676	2,754	5,430	2,899	3,058	5,957	2,651	2,822	5,473
GY		_,0.0	_,. • .	0, 100	_,000	0,000	0,001	_,	_,	0,110
	2002	28,858	29,077	57,935	26,299	26,431	52,730	23,153	23,330	46,483
JM										
	1998				122,653	117,745	240,399			
	1999				123,434	119,043	242,476			
	2000				124,531	120,252	244,782			
	2001				124,204	120,491	244,695			

Notes: Data for Jamaica refers to the age group 35-44.

.Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49			50 - 54			55 - 59	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	1,911	1,677	3,588	1,432	1,279	2,711	1,088	895	1,983
BS										
-	2000	8,210	7,617	15,827	6,229	5,749	11,978	5,374	4,768	10,142
ВВ	4000	0.700	7.500	40.000	0.700	0.000	40.000	E 400	4.000	0.400
	1998	8,700	7,500	16,200	6,700	6,300	13,000		4,300	9,400
	1999	8,800	8,100	16,900	7,300	6,800	14,100	5,300	4,300	9,600
	2000	<b>8,767</b>	8,007	16,774	7,075	6,563	13,638	5,207	<i>4,376</i>	9,583
	2001	10,200	8,900	19,100	8,400	7,800	16,200	5,900 5,700	5,300	11,200
BZ	2002	10,600	9,400	20,000	8,600	8,000	16,600	5,700	5,300	11,000
BZ.	1998	4,050	4,240	8,290	3,345	3,545	6,890	2,755	2,925	5,680
	1999	4,080	4,475	8,555	3,630	3,650	7,280	2,733	2,905	5,345
	<b>2000</b>	4,000 4,018	4,280	8,298	2,879	3,140	6,019	2,092	<b>2,333</b>	4,425
	2001	4,903	4,698	9,601	3,777	4,240	8,017	2,326	<b>2,777</b>	5,103
	2002	5,103	5,217	10,320	4,082	4,480	8,562	2,629	2,530	5,159
DM	2002	0,100	0,217	10,020	1,002	1,100	0,002	2,020	2,000	0,100
<b>-</b>	1999	1,824	1,695	3,519	1,619	1,547	3,166	1,086	1,547	2,633
	2001	1,570	1,856	3,426	1,315	1,396	2,711	1,147	1,153	2,300
GD		1,010	.,	<b>0,</b> 0	.,	.,	<b>_,</b> ::::	.,	.,	_,
	1998	1,922	2,083	4,005	1,736	1,873	3,609	1,289	1,053	2,342
	2001	1,946	2,159	4,105	1,537	1,571	3,108	1,205	1,112	2,317
GY										
	2002	17,862	17,946	35,808	13,944	14,203	28,147	9,150	8,977	18,127
JM										
	1998	81,589	81,914	163,503				67,290	63,725	131,015
	1999	81,597	82,222	163,819				67,383	64,576	131,958
	2000	82,645	83,069	165,713				68,787	65,375	134,163
	2001	82,269	84,227	166,496				80,894	66,667	147,561

Notes: Data for Jamaica refers to the age groups 45-54 and 55-64.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>		-	70 - 74 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	846	715	1,561	710	599	1,309	623	487	1,110
BS										
	2000	4,261	3,750	8,011	9,254	6,523	15,777			
ВВ										
	1998	5,400	3,900	9,300	13,800	10,700	24,500	5,000	3,600	8,600
	1999		4,000	8,800	13,300	10,300	23,600	5,600	3,400	9,000
	2000	4,956	3,969	8,925	4,671	3,648	8,319	4,441	3,208	7,649
	2001	5,600	4,200	9,800	12,700	9,500	22,200	5,600	3,200	8,800
	2002	4,800	4,100	8,900	14,000	9,900	23,900	5,000	3,400	8,400
BZ										
	1998		2,455	4,940	5,620	5,485	11,105			
	1999	2,295	2,205	4,500	6,225	6,380	12,605			
	2000	1,735	2,117	3,852	4,932	4,812	9,744		•••	
	2001	2,422	2,242	4,664	5,999	6,450	12,449			
	2002	2,339	2,457	4,796	6,195	6,379	12,574			
DM										
	1999		1,293	2,584	4,692	3,560	8,252			
	2001	1,200	974	2,174	3,937	3,070	7,007			
GD										
	1998	1,773	1,515	3,288	5,619	4,209	9,828			
	2001	1,427	1,257	2,684	4,456	3,369	7,825			
GY										
	2002	7,815	7,189	15,004	6,168	5,573	11,741	4,578	3,964	8,542
JM										
	1998		•••		98,370	82,759	181,128		•••	
	1999		•••		100,599	83,878	184,477		•••	
	2000				104,706	84,722	189,428			
	2001				114,839	96,941	211,780			

Notes: a/ Data for The Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada and Jamaica refers to the age group 65+.
b/ Data for Barbados for the years 1998;1999;2001 and 2002 refers to the age group 70+.

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		No	ot Stated	i	Total	Populatio	on 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG													
	2001	457	391	848	680	436	1,116	24	23	47	24,810	21,000	45,810
BS													
	2000							550	864	1,414	111,396	102,886	214,282
ВВ													
	1998										107,900	96,700	204,600
	1999										108,500	97,400	205,900
	2000	3,360	2,310	5,670	4,973	2,800	7,773				103,150	92,259	195,409
	2001										110,100	98,700	208,800
	2002										110,300	98,900	209,200
BZ	4000							00	405	405	75.005	74.040	4.47.005
	1998							60	125	185	,	71,310	147,005
	1999							0	0	0	76,330	74,025	150,355
	2000		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	0	0	71,105	71,431	142,536
	2001							0	0	0	80,452	78,796	159,248
DM	2002							84	85	169	83,785	80,567	164,352
DM	1999										24.050	25.000	E0 020
											24,958	25,980	50,938
GD	2001		•••			•••					24,027	24,260	48,287
GD	1998							150	105	255	32,443	30,621	63,064
	<b>2001</b>		•••	•••		•••	•••				29,412	28,918	<b>58,330</b>
GY	2001		•••								23,412	20,310	30,330
0.	2002	6,528	5,212	11,740				2,555	2,838	5,393	243,702	240,340	484,042
JM		0,020	<b>-,_</b>	,				_,000	_,000	0,000	_ 10,10_	,	
	1998										893,330	833,996	1,727,326
	1999										899,986	841,027	1,741,013
	2000										862,767	867,624	1,730,391
	2001										941,886	879,024	1,820,910

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24		2	25 - 29 a/	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	124	148	272	92	109	201	150	167	317
KN										
1.0	2001	2,212	2,124	4,336	1,898	1,925	3,823	1,896	1,843	3,739
LC	1998	0.705	0 105	16.010	6 110	7 500	12 610	10 105	10.065	22.000
	1990	8,725 8,675	8,185 8,095	16,910 16,770	6,110 6,975	7,500 6,730	13,610 13,705		10,865 10,000	23,000 21,775
	2000	7,880	8,400	16,770	6,310	6,325	12,635		10,000	22,175
	2001	8,437	<b>8,328</b>	16,765	6,762	6,738	13,500	6,661	6,243	12,904
	2002	9,295	7,480	16,775	6,815	7,645	14,460		11,935	24,285
	2003	7,537	7,695	15,232	5,782	6,680	12,462		12,407	24,810
	2004	7,500	7,930	15,430	6,050	6,855	12,905	11,737	10,830	22,567
VC		7	,	-,	2,722	-,	,	, -	-,	,
	2001	5,617	5,676	11,293	4,740	4,975	9,715	4,165	4,350	8,515
SR										
	2004	22,713	23,108	45,821	21,096	21,988	43,084	18,726	18,638	37,364
TT										
	1998	64,700	68,600	133,300	52,200	52,900	105,100		46,000	92,300
	1999	68,500	68,300	136,800	51,900	55,700	107,600	46,400	46,200	92,600
	2000	67,200	73,100	140,300	55,400	57,200	112,600	45,700	46,600	92,300
	2001	65,100	68,400	133,500	55,100	57,000	112,100		48,100	96,800
	2002	64,800	66,900	131,700	55,000	56,600	111,600		46,800	94,800
	2003	60,500	63,200	123,700	60,700	59,500	120,200		53,000	103,800
	2004	62,200	63,800	126,000	58,600	61,900	120,500	48,300	52,300	100,600
	2005	59,500	57,600	117,100	59,900	65,300	125,200		55,200	104,600
	2006	54,900	55,400	110,300	60,900	63,000	123,900	50,600	58,200	108,800
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	491	475	966	413	372	785	433	437	870
ВМ										
	1998	1,672	1,680	3,352	1,904	1,936	3,840		2,720	5,512
	1999	1,713	1,732	3,445	1,865	1,872	3,737	2,732	2,706	5,438
	2000	1,766	1,776	3,542	1,665	1,557	3,222	2,411	2,250	4,661
	2001	1,785	1,825	3,610	1,826	1,805	3,631	2,705	2,656	5,361
TO	2002	1,717	1,712	3,429	1,856	1,844	3,700	2,718	2,676	5,394
TC	2004	650	606	4200	744	624	4075	4.000	4.004	2024
Notage at De	2001	652	636	1008 200	741	634	1375	1,023	1,001	2024

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia for the period 1998-2000 and 2002-2004 refers to the age group 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34		;	35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
	roui	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	169	175	344	171	207	378	152	171	323
KN										
	2001	1,780	1,870	3,650	1,836	1,917	3,753	1,728	1,697	3,425
LC	4000									
	1998		•••		9,345	8,565	17,910			
	1999		•••		11,180	8,580	19,760			•••
	2000	6 200	 5 022	42.022	10,820	10,100	20,920	 4 COE	4 507	0.202
	<b>2001</b> 2002	6,200	5,833	12,033	<b>5,920</b> 10,180	<b>5,516</b>	11,436	4,695	4,507	9,202
	2002		•••		12,815	9,620 11,272	19,800 24,087			
	2003				12,362	10,680	23,042		•••	
VC	2004	•••	•••	•••	12,502	10,000	25,042	•••	•••	•••
••	2001	3,654	4,018	7,672	3,875	4,194	8,069	3,248	3,447	6,695
SR		,	,	,	,	•	,	,	,	,
	2004	19,049	19,493	38,542	17,977	18,877	36,854	16,246	17,394	33,640
TT										
	1998	50,000	49,600	99,600	48,800	47,600	96,400	45,200	46,200	91,400
	1999	46,000	46,400	92,400	50,800	48,600	99,400	44,500	45,400	89,900
	2000	46,500	44,000	90,500	51,000	48,600	99,600	44,100	44,000	88,100
	2001	43,200	45,200	88,400	49,400	50,200	99,600	45,300	46,500	91,800
	2002	43,900	44,500	88,400	48,300	46,400	94,700	47,800	51,200	99,000
	2003	38,600	43,500	82,100	44,100	47,100	91,200	47,400	45,600	93,000
	2004	41,600	43,100	84,700	47,500	43,600	91,100	49,500	47,000	96,500
	2005	42,000	41,900	83,900	42,900	39,000	81,900	49,400	47,200	96,600
	2006	42,200	42,200	84,400	42,200	39,000	81,200	47,100	45,500	92,600
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	505	491	996	533	506	1039	452	427	879
ВМ										
	1998	3,187	2,892	6,079	2,983	2,922	5,905	2,805	2,519	5,324
	1999		2,852	5,927	2,939	2,949	5,888	2,816	2,576	5,392
	2000	2,754	2,707	5,461	3,157	3,071	6,228	2,912	2,706	5,618
	2001	3,024	2,783	5,807	2,879	2,967	5,846	2,921	2,688	5,609
	2002	3,067	2,799	5,866	2,815	2,867	5,682	2,975	2,673	5,648
TC		, , , , ,								
	2001	1,139	1,177	2316	998	1,073	2071	763	827	1590

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia for the period 1998-2000 and 2002-2004 refers to the age group 35-44.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54		;	55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
	. • • •	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	139	194	333	112	166	278	101	133	234
KN										
	2001	1,263	1,368	2,631	789	822	1,611	595	587	1,182
LC				40 -00						2 - 12
	1998		5,615	12,500				4,710	4,000	8,710
	1999	6,430	5,970	12,400				4,135	3,855	7,990
	2000	7,090	6,585	13,675	2.047	2.704	 E 744	4,675	3,800	8,475
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>3,497</b> 6,980	<b>3,497</b>	<b>6,994</b> 12,215	2,947	2,794	5,741	<b>2,507</b>	<b>2,241</b> 3,990	<b>4,748</b> 8,415
	2002	7,965	5,235 7,715	15,680				4,425 4,975	3,990 4,272	9,247
	2003	6,968	7,713	14,930			•••	5,895	4,522	10,417
VC	2004	0,300	7,302	14,950	•••	•••	•••	3,033	4,022	10,417
	2001	2,314	2,415	4,729	1,795	1,938	3,733	1,390	1,393	2,783
SR				-		-	-			
	2004	12,928	12,473	25,401	10,444	9,824	20,268	7,991	6,896	14,887
TT										
	1998	33,600	35,800	69,400	28,600	31,500	60,100	21,700	20,700	42,400
	1999	34,800	33,200	68,000	30,000	35,200	65,200	22,500	23,200	45,700
	2000	39,100	37,600	76,700	31,200	34,400	65,600	24,300	25,200	49,500
	2001	41,000	39,200	80,200	33,300	34,200	67,500	24,700	25,000	49,700
	2002	41,400	42,000	83,400	36,300	34,400	70,700	24,600	25,900	50,500
	2003	40,600	46,600	87,200	37,400	36,800	74,200	28,700	29,500	58,200
	2004	40,500	45,200	85,700	38,100	39,000	77,100	-	29,900	57,600
	2005	39,800	46,100	85,900	38,500	35,300	73,800	-	29,100	58,700
	2006	43,900	44,800	88,700	40,400	40,300	80,700	27,500	29,800	57,300
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	350	364	714	232	235	467	156	164	320
ВМ										
	1998	2,335	2,174	4,509	1,760	1,652	3,412	1,448	1,341	2,789
	1999		2,210	4,576	1,794	1,689	3,483		1,385	2,868
	2000	2,408	2,327	4,735	2,152	1,994	4,146	1,722	1,538	3,260
	2001	2,507	2,291	4,798	1,875	1,747	3,622	1,537	1,479	3,016
	2002	2,549	2,331	4,880	1,845	1,657	3,502	1,576	1,446	3,022
TC	0001		0.45	440-		4.45		00.1		= 0=
	2001	557	610	1167	370	440	810	224	283	507

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia for the period 1998-2000 and 2002-2004 refers to the age group 45-54 and 55-64.

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64 <sup>a/</sup>		(	65 - 69 <sup>b/</sup>		,	70 - 74 <sup>c/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	88	104	192	61	72	133	65	89	154
KN										
1.0	2001	580	488	1,068	2,105	1,572	3,677			
LC	1998				6 005	6 210	13,195			
	1990				6,885 7,330	6,310 5,805	13,135			
	2000				8,765	7,785	16,550		•••	
	2000 2001	2,147	1,894	4,041	1,993	1,727	3,720	 1,489	 1,369	2,858
	2007		Í		9,740	8,415	18,155			
	2002				9,480	8,532	18,012			
	2004				9,438	8,462	17,900			
VC	2001	•••	•••	•••	0,100	0,102	11,000	•••	•••	•••
	2001	1,424	1,310	2,734	1,325	1,226	2,551	3,022	2,167	5,189
SR			•			•		•	•	
	2004	7,009	6,145	13,154						
TT										
	1998	18,200	17,800	36,000	46,600	41,200	87,800			
	1999	16,900	18,500	35,400	49,800	43,200	93,000			
	2000	16,500	17,500	34,000	46,200	40,700	86,900			
	2001	18,000	18,400	36,400	50,100	43,600	93,700			
	2002	18,900	20,200	39,100	54,100	43,800	97,900			
	2003	21,200	20,200	41,400	50,300	45,000	95,300			
	2004	21,600	19,900	41,500	54,600	39,800	94,400			
	2005	23,500	21,800	45,300	61,200	46,300	107,500			
	2006	21,600	24,000	45,600	57,400	47,100	104,500			
ASSOCIATE N	/FMBFRS									
Al										
	2001	160	143	303	125	158	283	332	243	575
вм										
	1998	1,357	1,202	2,559	1,123	977	2,100	2,456	1,569	4,025
	1999	1,353	1,165	2,518	3,684	2,612	6,296	•••		
	2000	1,388	1,229	2,617	1,276	1,056	2,332	2,700	1,690	4,390
	2001	1,353	1,119	2,472	3,739	2,725	6,464			
	2002	1,345	1,166	2,511	3,770	2,640	6,410			
TC										
	2001	143	145	288	125	114	239	298	220	518

Notes: a/ Data for Suriname refers to the age group 60-64.

**b**/ Data for St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia (1998-2000 & 2002-2004) and Trinidad and Tobago and Bermuda (1999; 2001 & 2002) refers to the age group **45-54 and 55-64.** 

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.1 (A) Population 15 years and over: 1998 – 2005

Country         Year         Women         Men         Total         Women         Men         Total         Women         Men         Total         Women           MS         2001         135         138         273 <td< th=""><th>1,873 16,213 51,040 49,035 53,235 53,294 54,320 58,573</th><th>3,432 32,895 105,835 105,535 110,710 110,032 114,105 119,530 117,191</th></td<>	1,873 16,213 51,040 49,035 53,235 53,294 54,320 58,573	3,432 32,895 105,835 105,535 110,710 110,032 114,105 119,530 117,191
Z001     135     138     273        1,559       KN     Z001          16,682       LC     1998           54,795       1999            56,500       2000            56,738       2002             59,785       2002	16,213 51,040 49,035 53,235 53,294 54,320 58,573	32,895 105,835 105,535 110,710 110,032 114,105 119,530
KN 2001	16,213 51,040 49,035 53,235 53,294 54,320 58,573	32,895 105,835 105,535 110,710 110,032 114,105 119,530
2001 </th <th>51,040 49,035 53,235 <b>53,294</b> 54,320 58,573</th> <th>105,835 105,535 110,710 <b>110,032</b> 114,105 119,530</th>	51,040 49,035 53,235 <b>53,294</b> 54,320 58,573	105,835 105,535 110,710 <b>110,032</b> 114,105 119,530
LC  1998	51,040 49,035 53,235 <b>53,294</b> 54,320 58,573	105,835 105,535 110,710 <b>110,032</b> 114,105 119,530
1998	49,035 53,235 <b>53,294</b> 54,320 58,573	105,535 110,710 <b>110,032</b> 114,105 119,530
1999	49,035 53,235 <b>53,294</b> 54,320 58,573	105,535 110,710 <b>110,032</b> 114,105 119,530
2000           57,475       2001     1,315     1,094     2,409     2,168     1,513     3,681         56,738       2002            59,785       2003	53,235 <b>53,294</b> 54,320 58,573	110,710 <b>110,032</b> 114,105 119,530
2001     1,315     1,094     2,409     2,168     1,513     3,681        56,738       2002             59,785       2003	<b>53,294</b> 54,320 58,573	<b>110,032</b> 114,105 119,530
2002 59,785	54,320 58,573	114,105 119,530
0000	58,573	119,530
2003		
	57,241	117,191
2004 59,950		
vc		
2001	37,109	73,678
SR		
	154,836 3	309,015
П		
		913,800
		926,000
		936,100
	-	949,700
		961,800
		970,300
		975,700
		980,500
2006	489,300	978,000
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS		
AI		
2001 4,182	4,015	8,197
BM	.,00	0,.01
1998 25,822	23,584	49,406
1999 25,820	23,748	49,568
2000	23,901	<i>50,212</i>
2001	24,085	50,236
2002	23,811	50,044
TC	20,011	30,0-7-
2001 7,033	7,160	14,193

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29 a/	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	507	671	1,178	1,987	2,080	4,067	2,418	2,315	4,733
BS										
	1998	2,950	4,000	6,950	7,465	7,435	14,900	17,905	17,170	35,075
	1999	4,340	5,900	10,240	9,205	10,315	19,520	23,940	24,395	48,335
	2000	3,553	5,140	8,693	9,289	10,301	19,590	11,409	11,952	23,361
	2001	3,585	6,070	9,655	8,515	12,085	20,600	25,870	24,020	49,890
	2002	3,895	4,450	8,345	10,260	10,060	20,320	25,020	24,705	49,725
	2003 2004	4,665 4,160	5,645 4,475	10,310 8,635	10,485 10,525	11,165 11,505	21,650 22,030	24,845 23,520	23,690 24,220	48,535 47,740
ВВ	2004	4,100	4,475	0,033	10,525	11,505	22,030	23,320	24,220	47,740
55	1998	3,300	4,000	7,300	7,500	8,600	16,100	9,200	10,000	19,200
	1999	3,300	4,300	7,600	8,000	8,700	16,700	8,500	9,700	18,200
	2000	2,515	3,481	5,996	6,745	7,571	14,316	35,231	36,726	71,957
	2001	3,000	4,000	7,000	7,500	8,200	15,700	9,400	9,500	18,900
	2002	2,700	3,600	6,300	7,300	8,600	15,900	8,500	9,000	17,500
BZ		_,	-,	2,220	1,000	5,555	10,000	2,222	2,222	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	1998	4,205	8,155	12,360	5,130	8,235	13,365	5,430	6,930	12,360
	1999	3,750	8,065	11,815	5,705	8,370	14,075	4,405	7,390	11,795
	2000	5,170	8,106	13,276	5,754	9,112	14,866	4,947	8,526	13,473
	2001	3,513	7,523	11,036	5,611	9,077	14,688	4,987	8,512	13,499
	2002	3,554	7,680	11,234	4,862	9,107	13,969	4,879	8,210	13,089
DM										
	1999	820	1,929	2,749	1,537	1,886	3,423	1,926	2,649	4,575
	2001	548	966	1,514	1,336	1,852	3,188	1,571	2,164	3,735
GD										
	1998	1,251	2,231	3,482	2,968	3,241	6,209	2,389	3,305	5,694
	2001	967	1,528	2,495	2,224	2,919	5,143	1,972	2,751	4,723
GY							45			
10.4	2002	7,604	15,753	23,357	13,230	27,527	40,757	12,009	27,752	39,761
JM	1998	30,800	46.000	77 700	00.000	105 700	205,500	170 400	100 200	250 700
	1998		46,900 47,300	77,700	99,800	105,700	· ·	170,400 164,100	180,300	350,700
	2000	26,800 26,500	47,300 41,100	74,100 67,600	97,900 92,400	106,300 106,400	204,200 198,800	164,100	182,500 184,000	346,600 346,900
	2000 <b>2001</b>				92,400 <b>84,000</b>		198,800 <b>193,300</b>	*		
	2001	24,300	38,000	62,300	04,000	109,300	193,300	158,800	183,800	342,600

Notes: a/ Data for Jamaica refers to the age groups 14-19.

b/ Data for Barbados refer to age group 25-44 for the year 2000.

Data for The Bahamas refer to the age group 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	2,725	2,457	5,182	2,539	2,401	4,940	2,155	1,964	4,119
BS										
	1998				15,435	14,675	30,110			
	1999				20,710	20,435	41,145			
	2000	11,302	11,729	23,031	11,373	11,572	22,945	9,182	9,329	18,511
	2001				23,075	21,460	44,535			
	2002				22,745	22,685	45,430			
	2003				23,730	23,010	46,740			
	2004				24,395	22,820	47,215			
ВВ										
	1998	10,200	9,800	20,000	10,400	9,800	20,200	9,300	9,700	19,000
	1999	8,900	9,500	18,400	10,400	9,900	20,300	9,900	10,100	20,000
	2000									
	2001	8,400	9,600	18,000	9,800	9,600	19,400	10,400	10,100	20,500
	2002	8,700	8,800	17,500	9,700	9,800	19,500	10,800	9,900	20,700
BZ										
	1998	4,110	6,790	10,900	3,870	6,480	10,350	2,685	4,985	7,670
	1999	3,940	7,235	11,175	4,085	6,865	10,950	3,165	5,520	8,685
	2000	4,229	7,420	11,649	3,741	6,631	10,372	2,862	5,322	8,184
	2001	4,568	7,756	12,324	4,313	7,444	11,757	3,285	5,997	9,282
	2002	4,629	8,129	12,758	4,000	7,516	11,516	3,307	6,593	9,900
DM										
	1999	1,865	2,289	4,154	1,823	2,416	4,239	1,598	2,331	3,929
	2001	1,720	2,460	4,180	1,533	2,460	3,993	1,303	2,095	3,398
GD										
	1998	2,781	3,051	5,832	2,482	2,715	5,197	1,717	2,147	3,864
	2001	1,899	2,613	4,512	2,030	2,879	4,909	1,831	2,636	4,467
GY										
	2002	11,202	26,954	38,156	10,782	24,478	35,260	9,805	21,597	31,402
JM										
	1998				98,000	112,800	210,800			
	1999				98,500	111,900	210,400			
	2000				99,500	114,600	214,100			
	2001				97,500	112,900	210,400			

Notes: Data for The Bahamas (1998-1999 & 2001-2004) and Jamaica refer to the age group 35-44.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49			50 - 54			55 - 59	
	Tour	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	1,550	1,504	3,054	1,097	1,175	2,272	729	776	1,505
BS										
	1998	6,785	7,250	14,035				3,320	3,665	6,985
	1999	10,385	12,010	22,395				4,535	6,115	10,650
	2000	6,581	7,063	13,644	4,564	5,173	9,737	3,376	4,023	7,399
	2001	11,585	13,185	24,770				5,360	5,305	10,665
	2002	12,265	14,135	26,400				5,665	6,445	12,110
	2003	13,785	14,105	27,890				6,055	7,015	13,070
	2004	15,020	15,780	30,800				6,515	8,280	14,795
ВВ										
	1998	7,100	7,100	14,200	5,000	5,800	10,800	3,100	3,700	6,800
	1999	7,300	7,500	14,800	5,100	6,200	11,300	3,400	3,400	6,800
	2000	12,263	13,439	25,703				4,655	5,961	10,615
	2001	8,900	8,500	17,400	6,400	7,200	13,600	3,900	4,500	8,400
	2002	9,100	9,000	18,100	6,700	7,200	13,900	3,400	4,400	7,800
BZ										
	1998	1,675	4,075	5,750	1,200	3,235	4,435	950	2,635	3,585
	1999	1,750	4,275	6,025	1,325	3,390	4,715	820	2,550	3,370
	2000	2,000	4,028	6,028	1,277	2,851	4,128	711	1,978	2,689
	2001	2,463	4,489	6,952	1,362	3,920	5,282	869	2,394	3,263
	2002	2,326	4,937	7,263	1,636	4,181	5,817	606	2,263	2,869
DM										
	1999	1,434	1,589	3,023	840	1,420	2,260	553	1,356	1,909
	2001	1,008	1,670	2,678	743	1,181	1,924	443	878	1,321
GD										
	1998	1,362	1,915	3,277	1,101	1,578	2,679	598	800	1,398
	2001	1,282	1,937	3,219	840	1,356	2,196	505	847	1,352
GY										
	2002	7,447	16,329	23,776	5,277	12,380	17,657	2,539	6,865	9,404
JM										
	1998	61,600	77,900	139,500				36,000	52,000	88,000
	1999	60,300	77,700	138,000				34,500	52,500	87,000
	2000	60,000	78,500	138,500				34,600	54,000	88,600
	2001	63,100	78,500	141,600				39,800	56,800	96,600

Notes: Data for The Bahamas (1998-1999; 2001-2004), Barbados and Jamaica refer to the age group 45-54 and 55-64.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 a/			70 - 74 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	361	493	854	191	288	479	109	288	397
BS										
	1998				850	1,285	2,135			
	1999				1,085	1,720	2,805			
	2000	1,637	2,452	4,089	949	1,891	2,840			
	2001				1,005	1,640	2,645			
	2002				1,305	2,215	3,520			
	2003				1,325	2,750	4,075			
	2004				1,220	2,690	3,910			
ВВ										
	1998	1,300	2,200	3,500	400	600	1,000	100	400	500
	1999	1,600	2,400	4,000	300	800	1,100	100	400	500
	2000				639	1,308	1,947			
	2001	1,800	2,400	4,200	500	800	1,300	300	600	900
	2002	1,600	2,400	4,000	400	700	1,100	400	700	1,100
BZ										
	1998	730	1,930	2,660	655	2,475	3,130			
	1999	560	1,805	2,365	715	3,525	4,240			
	2000	460	1,570	2,030	646	2,278	2,924			
	2001	580	1,712	2,292	735	3,322	4,057			
	2002	481	1,816	2,297	540	2,808	3,348			
DM										
	1999	450	890	1,340	758	869	1,627			
	2001	274	515	789	353	792	1,145			
GD										
	1998	504	1,031	1,535	616	1,073	1,689			
	2001	300	641	941	406	739	1,145			
GY										
	2002	1,356	3,728	5,084	636	1,845	2,481	252	764	1,016
JM										
	1998				18,100	38,400	56,500			
	1999				16,800	38,500	55,300			
	2000				17,800	36,600	54,400			
	2001				17,800	41,200	59,000			

**Notes:** a/ Data refers to the age group **65+** for all countries except Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Guyana.

b/ Data refers to the age group 70+ for Barbados and Guyana.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N	ot State	d	Total	Population	on 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG													
	2001	42	176	218	10	70	80	8	7	15	16,428	16,665	33,093
BS													
	1998							600	580	1,180	55,310	56,060	111,370
	1999							1,240	1,310	2,550	75,440	82,200	157,640
	2000										73,215	80,625	153,840
	2001							875	1,040	1,915	79,870	84,805	164,675
	2002							850	1,280	2,130	82,005	85,975	167,980
	2003							985	540	1,525	85,875	87,920	173,795
	2004							700	505	1,205	86,055	90,275	176,330
BB													
	1998										66,900	71,700	138,600
	1999										66,800	72,900	139,700
	2000										62,047	68,487	130,534
	2001										70,300	75,000	145,300
	2002										69,300	74,100	143,400
BZ													
	1998							30	110	140	30,670	56,035	86,705
	1999							0	0	0	30,220	58,990	89,210
	2000							0	0	0	31,797	57,822	89,619
	2001							0	0	0	32,286	62,146	94,432
	2002							42	70	112	30,862	63,310	94,172
DM													
	1999										13,604	19,624	33,228
	2001										10,832	17,033	27,865
GD													
	1998							75	84	159	17,844	23,171	41,015
	2001										14,256	20,846	35,102
GY													
	2002	139	520	659				795	2,161	2,956	83,073	188,653	271,726
JM													
	1998										514,700	614,000	1,128,700
	1999										498,900	616,700	1,115,600
	2000										493,700	615,200	1,108,900
	2001										485,300	620,500	1,105,800

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24		;	25 - 29 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	43	60	103	73	91	164	109	134	243
KN										
	2001	593	787	1,380	1,540	1,661	3,201	1,576	1,628	3,204
LC	4000	0.005	0.400	C 445	4.000	0.005	44.005	0.750	40.400	40.040
	1998	2,985	3,460	6,445	4,600	6,605	11,205	9,750	10,190	19,940
	1999	3,055	3,490	6,545	5,720	6,085	11,805	9,745	9,505	19,250
	2000	2,850	3,250	6,100	5,270	5,805	11,075	9,980	9,705	19,685
	2001	<b>2,426</b>	<b>3,750</b>	6,176	<b>4,459</b>	<b>5,706</b>	10,165	<b>4,605</b>	<b>5,606</b>	10,211
	2002	2,480	2,235	4,715 5,627	5,165 4,878	6,315 5,950	11,480 10,828	9,775	10,655	20,430 21,787
	2003	2,575 2,250	3,052 3,170		4,876 4,820	6,000		10,395 9,813	11,392 10,122	19,935
VC	2004	2,200	3,170	5,420	4,020	0,000	10,820	9,013	10,122	19,933
VC	2001	1,187	2,567	3,754	2,635	4,242	6,877	2,485	3,864	6,349
SR	2001	1,101	2,007	3,704	2,000	7,272	0,011	2,700	3,004	0,040
	2004	2,670	5,839	8,510	6,786	13,678	20,464	8,667	14,884	23,552
TT		,	•		,	•	·		•	
	1998	13,900	27,100	41,000	33,900	47,100	81,000	30,700	43,600	74,300
	1999	14,200	27,000	41,200	34,400	49,400	83,800	31,000	43,900	74,900
	2000	14,000	29,100	43,100	37,000	50,600	87,600	29,100	43,300	72,400
	2001	11,800	25,200	37,000	35,700	50,100	85,800	32,300	46,000	78,300
	2002	12,800	21,900	34,700	36,900	49,200	86,100	32,600	44,800	77,400
	2003	12,700	23,200	35,900	41,300	49,900	91,200	38,400	50,800	89,200
	2004	12,800	21,300	34,100	44,000	54,800	98,800	34,600	50,700	85,300
	2005	14,300	21,700	36,000	43,400	57,700	101,100	37,700	52,500	90,200
	2006	14,100	17,800	31,900	41,200	53,400	94,600	37,800	54,300	92,100
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al	LINDLING									
A	2001	206	228	434	331	354	685	375	415	790
вм								0.0		
	1999	679	630	1,309	1,331	1,150	2,481	2,184	2,099	4,283
	2000	677	718	1,395	1,234	1,246	2,480	2,095	2,134	4,229
	2001	481	513	994	1,135	1,018	2,153	1,967	1,969	3,936
	2002	436	432	868	1,140	909	2,049	1,916	1,926	3,842
TC										
	2001	262	299	561	585	579	1,164	820	976	1,796

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refer to the age group 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	128	154	282	132	153	285	112	145	257
KN										
	2001	1,525	1,739	3,264	1,600	1,782	3,382	1,462	1,550	3,012
LC	4000				7.555	0.400	45 745			
	1998				7,555	8,160	15,715			
	1999				8,995	8,215	17,210			
	2000	4.075	 5 044	0.500	8,990	9,685	18,675	2.040	4.047	7.005
	2001	4,275	5,311	9,586	<b>4,045</b>	<b>5,010</b>	9,055	3,218	4,017	7,235
	2002				7,985	8,880	16,865			
	2003				10,647	10,553	21,200			
VC	2004			•••	10,210	9,945	20,155			•••
VC	2001	2,197	3,628	5,825	2,395	3,783	6,178	1,973	3,116	5,089
SR		_,	0,020	0,020	_,;;;	0,7.00	5,110	.,0.0	0,1.0	0,000
	2004	10,291	17,255	27,546	10,023	16,968	26,991	9,245	15,516	24,761
TT										
	1998	32,400	47,100	79,500	31,100	45,400	76,500	27,600	44,200	71,800
	1999	29,300	44,300	73,600	33,000	46,200	79,200	26,900	43,100	70,000
	2000	28,900	42,200	71,100	32,400	46,000	78,400	26,800	42,100	68,900
	2001	28,600	42,900	71,500	30,400	47,600	78,000	29,000	43,700	72,700
	2002	29,100	42,500	71,600	30,500	44,300	74,800	30,700	48,800	79,500
	2003	25,800	41,300	67,100	27,000	45,100	72,100	29,400	43,000	72,400
	2004	30,700	41,500	72,200	32,900	42,400	75,300	31,300	44,900	76,200
	2005	29,600	40,500	70,100	30,500	37,200	67,700	32,900	45,100	78,000
	2006	31,000	40,700	71,700	30,900	37,700	68,600	33,400	43,400	76,800
ASSOCIATE N	IEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	437	464	901	460	480	940	385	397	782
ВМ										
	1999	2,525	2,666	5,191	2,786	2,935	5,721	2,679	2,629	5,308
	2000	2,379	2,628	5,007	2,725	2,985	5,710	2,570	2,619	5,189
	2001	2,504	2,708	5,212	2,540	2,939	5,479	2,727	2,691	5,418
	2002	2,494	2,768	5,262	2,551	2,889	5,440	2,726	2,764	5,490
тс										
	2001	903	1,140	2,043	798	1,038	1,836	597	795	1,392

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refers to the age group 35-44.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
	roui	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	99	148	247	80	106	186	39	72	111
KN										
	2001	1,014	1,252	2,266	590	754	1,344	346	487	833
LC	1000	4.700	E 400	10.050				2.055	2.020	4.005
	1998	4,760	5,490	10,250				2,055	2,930	4,985
	1999	4,540	5,535	10,075	•••	•••		1,840	2,825	4,665
	2000	4,965	6,170	11,135	4 624		4.004	2,235	2,700	4,935
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>2,276</b>	3,149	5,425	1,631	2,373	4,004	1,098	1,719	2,817
		5,060	4,705	9,765				2,025	2,750	4,775
	2003	5,667	7,030	12,697				1,850	2,985	4,835
VC	2004	5,225	7,060	12,285				2,592	3,248	5,840
VC	2001	1,370	2,133	3,503	912	1,657	2,569	492	1,032	1,524
SR		,				·			•	•
	2004	6,970	10,933	17,903	5,086	8,156	13,242	3,136	4,923	8,059
TT										
	1998	18,700	33,100	51,800	12,300	28,100	40,400	7,700	15,300	23,000
	1999	20,100	30,700	50,800	14,100	32,100	46,200	7,300	16,900	24,200
	2000	22,300	35,300	57,600	15,400	30,700	46,100	8,100	19,200	27,300
	2001	22,800	37,100	59,900	15,400	31,200	46,600	8,900	18,700	27,600
	2002	24,200	39,600	63,800	18,200	30,900	49,100	8,900	20,400	29,300
	2003	25,900	43,100	69,000	19,500	31,800	51,300	11,000	21,700	32,700
	2004	28,000	43,000	71,000	23,900	35,500	59,400	12,800	22,300	35,100
	2005	27,000	43,000	70,000	23,900	32,500	56,400	14,500	23,500	38,000
	2006	28,200	42,500	70,700	23,800	36,400	60,200	14,200	24,000	38,200
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	269	338	607	168	204	372	84	130	214
ВМ										
	1999	2,140	2,092	4,232	1,741	1,783	3,524	1,157	1,311	2,468
	2000	2,117	2,208	4,325	1,800	1,875	3,675	1,217	1,353	2,570
	2001	2,324	2,196	4,520	1,848	1,861	3,709	1,317	1,458	2,775
	2002	2,343	2,303	4,646	1,893	1,908	3,801	1,397	1,509	2,906
тс										
	2001	429	577	1,006	262	397	659	139	251	390

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refer to the age group 45-54 and 55-64.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64		(	65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74 <sup>b/</sup>	
	ı oui	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	21	42	63	10	19	29	10	13	23
KN										
	2001	187	323	510	211	428	639			
LC										
	1998				875	2,515	3,390			
	1999				1,280	2,240	3,520			
	2000				1,610	2,790	4,400			
	2001	585	1,089	1,674	1,117	1,862	2,979			
	2002				2,210	3,275	5,485			
	2003				2,025	3,073	5,098			
	2004				1,662	2,675	4,337			
VC										
	2001	309	705	1,014	188	431	619	133	345	478
SR										
	2004	609	1,473	2,082						
TT										
	1998	3,400	7,600	11,000	2,200	6,100	8,300		•••	
	1999	2,400	7,600	10,000	2,700	6,800	9,500		•••	
	2000	2,900	8,200	11,100	2,800	6,500	9,300		•••	•••
	2001	2,500	8,000	10,500	2,600	6,200	8,800		•••	
	2002	2,700	8,900	11,600	2,700	5,600	8,300		•••	
	2003	4,500	8,900	13,400	2,400	6,400	8,800	•••	•••	
	2004	4,700	9,000	13,700	2,700	5,700	8,400		•••	
	2005	5,200	9,800	15,000	2,700	7,500	10,200		•••	•••
	2006	4,900	10,600	15,500	2,500	5,400	7,900		•••	
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	55	92	147	29	78	107	28	42	70
вм										
	1999	783	923	1,706	647	979	1,626			
	2000	833	952	1,785	383	546	929	291	393	684
	2001	806	952	1,758	647	996	1,643			
	2002	839	988	1,827	669	1,015	1,684			
TC										
	2001	81	118	199	31	66	97	39	93	132

**Notes:** a/ Data refers to the age group **65+** for St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

b/ Data refers to the age group **70+** for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Anguilla, Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.2 (A) Economically Active Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N.	ot State	d	Total	Population	n 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS													
	2001	5	9	14				-	-	-	861	1,146	2,007
KN													
	2001										10,644	12,391	23,035
LC													
	1998										32,580	39,350	71,930
	1999										35,175	37,895	73,070
	2000										35,900	40,105	76,005
	2001	•••									29,735	39,592	69,327
	2002		•••								34,700	38,815	73,515
	2003		•••								38,037	44,035	82,072
	2004	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		•••						36,572	42,220	78,792
VC													
	2001										16,276	27,503	43,779
SR	0004										00.404	400.000	470 440
	2004		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	63,484	109,626	173,110
TT	1998										242.000	344,700	EE0 600
	1990		•••							•••	213,900		558,600
	2000		•••			•••				•••	215,400	348,000	563,400
	2000										219,700	<b>353,200</b>	<b>572,900</b>
			•••							•••	220,000	356,700	576,700 586,200
	2002 2003		•••			•••				•••	229,300 237,900	356,900 365,200	603,100
	2003		•••			•••				•••	258,400	371,100	629,500
	2004		•••			•••				•••	261,700	371,100	632,700
	2003		•••			•••				•••	262,000	366,200	628,200
	2000		•••			•••				•••	202,000	300,200	020,200
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS												
Al													
	2001										2,827	3,222	6,049
ВМ													
	1999										18,652	19,197	37,849
	2000										18,321	19,657	37,978
	2001										18,296	19,301	37,597
	2002										18,404	19,411	37,815
TC													
	2001										4,946	6,329	11,275

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19 <sup>a/</sup>			20 - 24			25 - 29 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	322	467	789	1,634	1,781	3,415	2,188	2,148	4,336
BS										
	1998	2,000	3,470	5,470	6,005	6,715	12,720	16,650	15,960	32,610
	1999	2,980	4,960	7,940	7,590	9,535	17,125	21,660	22,870	44,530
	2000	2,930	4,492	7,422	8,395	9,457	17,852	10,843	11,350	22,193
	2001	2,915	5,055	7,970	7,180	10,550	17,730	23,960	22,765	46,725
	2002	2,795	3,370	6,165	8,255	8,545	16,800	22,790	22,375	45,165
	2003	2,910	4,270	7,180	7,965	9,130	17,095	22,105	21,310	43,415
	2004	2,470	3,170	5,640	8,265	9,620	17,885	20,715	21,950	42,665
ВВ										
	1998	1,800	2,800	4,600	5,800	7,300	13,100	7,100	9,100	16,200
	1999	2,100	3,300	5,400	6,200	7,400	13,600	7,000	9,000	16,000
	2000	1,765	2,661	4,426	5,761	6,762	12,523	33,032	35,380	68,412
<b></b>	2001	1,900	3,000	4,900	5,900	6,700	12,600	8,300	8,500	16,800
BZ	4000	0.000	0.000	0.540	0.005	7.070	40.705	4.055	0.405	40.700
	1998	2,290	6,220	8,510	3,695	7,070	10,765	4,655	6,125	10,780
	1999	2,120	6,625	8,745	4,050	7,275	11,325	3,530	6,710	10,240
	2000	1,899	5,632	7,531	3,626	7,734	11,360	3,575	7,766	11,341
	2001	2,281	6,609	8,890	4,531	8,316	12,847	4,191	8,227	12,418
DM	2002	2,498	6,159	8,657	3,590	8,122	11,712	3,945	7,745	11,690
DIVI	1999	492	1,081	1,573	1,045	1,441	2,486	1,619	2,289	3,908
	2001	327	609	936	1,045	1,476	2,460 <b>2,551</b>	1,019 1,415	1,878	3,908
GD	2001	321	009	930	1,075	1,470	2,001	1,410	1,070	3,233
GD	1998	579	1,452	2,031	1,979	2,631	4,610	1,736	3,010	4,746
	2001	645	1,110	1,755	1,844	2,489	4,333	1,775	2, <b>501</b>	4,276
GY	2007	0-10	1,110	1,700	1,044	2,400	4,000	1,770	2,001	4,210
<b>.</b>	2002	4,087	10,791	14,878	10,260	23,622	33,882	10,197	25,330	35,527
JM		-,	- 1	,	-,	-,	,	,,		
	1998	8,000	29,300	37,300	62,500	86,800	149,300	135,700	167,800	303,500
	1999	9,300	31,000	40,300	55,300	85,400	140,700	129,200	168,900	298,100
	2000	10,100	25,900	36,000	55,900	86,500	142,400	129,300	169,400	298,700
	2001	8,700	24,100	32,800	53,100	85,900	139,000	126,100	169,000	295,100

Notes: a/ Data for Jamaica refers to the age groups 14-19.

Data for Barbados refers to the age group 25-44.

b/ Data for The Bahamas and Jamaica refers to the age group 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34		;	35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
Country	- Tour	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	2,499	2,315	4,814	2,367	2,261	4,628	2,034	1,862	3,896
BS										
	1998				14,685	14,375	29,060			
	1999				19,400	20,020	39,420			
	2000	10,890	11,303	22,193	11,031	11,178	22,209	8,946	9,066	18,012
	2001				22,015	20,690	42,705			
	2002				21,060	21,685	42,745			
	2003				21,760	21,555	43,315			
	2004				22,955	21,360	44,315			
BB										
	1998	8,500	9,200	17,700	9,000	9,300	18,300	8,400	9,200	17,600
	1999	8,000	8,900	16,900	9,300	9,300	18,600	8,900	9,700	18,600
	2000									
	2001	7,500	9,100	16,600	8,700	9,100	17,800	9,400	9,700	19,100
BZ										
	1998	3,330	6,320	9,650	3,220	6,075	9,295	2,335	4,655	6,990
	1999	3,310	6,985	10,295	3,550	6,475	10,025	2,890	5,190	8,080
	2000	3,276	6,827	10,103	2,857	6,072	8,929	2,208	4,850	7,058
	2001	3,979	7,523	11,502	3,881	7,106	10,987	2,862	5,706	8,568
	2002	4,202	7,699	11,901	3,613	7,092	10,705	3,004	6,336	9,340
DM										
	1999	1,414	2,098	3,512	1,516	2,183	3,699	1,332	2,183	3,515
	2001	1,583	2,189	3,772	1,441	2,217	3,658	1,239	1,914	3,153
GD										
	1998	2,184	2,841	5,025	2,165	2,526	4,691	1,493	2,063	3,556
	2001	1,724	2,416	4,140	1,882	2,705	4,587	1,713	2,463	4,176
GY										
	2002	9,882	25,098	34,980	9,735	22,854	32,589	9,067	20,186	29,253
JM										
	1998				87,100	107,400	194,500			
	1999				86,300	105,500	191,800			
	2000				83,600	107,900	191,500			
	2001				84,500	109,000	193,500			

Notes: a/ Data for The Bahamas(1998-1999 & 2001-2004) and Jamaica refer to the age group 35-44.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	4	45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	1,477	1,409	2,886	1,057	1,104	2,161	703	729	1,432
BS										
	1998	6,545	7,020	13,565				3,220	3,435	6,655
	1999	9,940	11,505	21,445				4,360	5,805	10,165
	2000	6,419	6,840	13,259	4,478	5,032	9,510	3,330	3,897	7,227
	2001	11,100	12,490	23,590				5,210	4,920	10,130
	2002	11,880	13,210	25,090				5,350	5,945	11,295
	2003	13,100	13,245	26,345				5,820	6,475	12,295
	2004	13,845	14,785	28,630				6,420	7,880	14,300
ВВ										
	1998	6,400	6,700	13,100	4,500	5,500	10,000	2,900	3,500	6,400
	1999	6,700	7,200	13,900	4,700	5,900	10,600	3,200	3,200	6,400
	2000	11,783	13,087	24,870				4,519	5,801	10,320
	2001	8,200	8,000	16,200	5,900	6,900	12,800	3,700	4,300	8,000
BZ										
	1998	1,530	3,860	5,390	1,115	3,155	4,270	935	2,420	3,355
	1999	1,645	4,045	5,690	1,145	3,115	4,260	630	2,340	2,970
	2000	1,537	3,626	5,163	975	2,571	3,546	511	1,750	2,261
	2001	2,286	4,329	6,615	1,284	3,789	5,073	796	2,265	3,061
	2002	2,161	4,761	6,922	1,583	4,015	5,598	564	2,194	2,758
DM										
	1999	1,147	1,462	2,609	779	1,314	2,093	430	1,250	1,680
	2001	972	1,546	2,518	720	1,106	1,826	427	812	1,239
GD	4000	4.005	4.070	0.400	250	4 404	0.000	500	750	4 004
	1998	1,325	1,873	3,198	952	1,431	2,383	523	758	1,281
<b>6</b> V	2001	1,209	1,820	3,029	795	1,271	2,066	474	785	1,259
GY	2000	C 007	45.045	00 000	4.000	44.570	40 500	0.000	C 404	0.700
INA	2002	6,987	15,245	22,232	4,969	11,570	16,539	2,398	6,401	8,799
JM	1998	56,000	74,400	130,400				33,600	50,100	83,700
	1998	•	•					•	49,500	83,700
		55,500 53,800	74,700 76,400	130,200				33,600		
	2000	53,800 <b>58,000</b>	76,400	130,200				33,700	50,800	84,500
	2001	58,900	75,400	134,300	•••	•••		37,200	54,200	91,400

**Notes: a**/ Data for The Bahamas(1998-1999 & 2001-2004) and Jamaica refer to the age group **45-54** and **55-64.** 

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	348	467	815	188	270	458	108	270	378
BS										
	1998				850	1,210	2,060			
	1999				1,085	1,640	2,725			
	2000	1,622	2,368	3,990	941	1,860	2,801			
	2001				1,005	1,605	2,610			
	2002				1,305	2,090	3,395			
	2003				1,285	2,665	3,950			
	2004				1,220	2,510	3,730			
ВВ										
	1998	1,300	2,200	3,500	400	600	1,000	100	400	500
	1999	1,500	2,300	3,800	300	800	1,100	100	400	500
	2000				628	1,296	1,924			
	2001	1,700	2,300	4,000	500	800	1,300	300	600	900
BZ										
	1998	625	1,755	2,380	605	2,325	2,930			
	1999	540	1,670	2,210	665	3,250	3,915			
	2000	333	1,407	1,740	412	2,002	2,414			
	2001	539	1,591	2,130	694	3,086	3,780			
	2002	467	1,720	2,187	498	2,669	3,167			
DM										
	1999	430	890	1,320	758	869	1,627			
	2001	263	481	744	346	775	1,121			
GD										
	1998	429	1,031	1,460	616	1,031	1,647			
	2001	284	607	891	396	708	1,104			
GY										
	2002	1,277	3,496	4,773	600	1,743	2,343	238	729	967
JM										
	1998				17,700	37,900	55,600			
	1999				15,700	36,900	52,600			
	2000				16,700	35,600	52,300			
	2001				17,200	39,000	56,200			

**Notes:** a/ Data refers to the age group 65+ for all countries except for Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Guyana.

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			<b>80</b> +		N	ot Stated	d	Total	Populati	on 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG													
	2001	41	171	212	14	69	83	7	7	14	14,987	15,330	30,317
BS													
	1998							575	555	1,130	50,530	52,740	103,270
	1999							1,090	910	2,000	68,105	77,245	145,350
	2000							172	366	538	69,997	77,209	147,206
	2001							845	1,005	1,850	74,230	79,080	153,310
	2002							850	1,195	2,045	74,285	78,415	152,700
	2003							880	490	1,370	75,825	79,140	154,965
	2004							670	505	1,175	76,560	81,780	158,340
ВВ													
	1998										56,200	65,800	122,000
	1999										58,000	67,400	125,400
	2000										57,488	64,987	122,475
	2001										62,000	69,000	131,000
BZ													
	1998							30	110	140	24,365	50,090	74,455
	1999							0	0	0	24,075	53,680	77,755
	2000							О	0	0	21,209	50,237	71,446
	2001							0	0	0	27,324	58,547	85,871
	2002							13	70	83	26,138	58,582	84,720
DM													
	1999										10,962	17,060	28,022
	2001										9,808	15,003	24,811
GD													
	1998							75	84	159	14,056	20,731	34,787
	2001										12,741	18,875	31,616
GY													
	2002	123	489	612				718	1,872	2,590	70,538	169,426	239,964
JM													
	1998										400,600	553,700	954,300
	1999										384,900	551,900	936,800
	2000										383,100	552,500	935,600
	2001										385,700	556,600	942,300

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24		;	25 - 29 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	29	46	75	63	80	143	98	116	214
KN	2001	495	660	1,155	1,445	1,560	3,005	1,532	1,560	3,092
LC						·		,	•	•
	1998	880	1,665	2,545	2,775	4,565	7,340	7,255	8,625	15,880
	1999	1,300	1,910	3,210	3,930	4,495	8,425	7,970	8,485	16,455
	2000	1,255	1,745	3,000	3,585	4,390	7,975	7,960	8,770	16,730
	2001	1,729	2,515	4,244	3,584	4,460	8,044	4,054	4,809	8,863
	2002	1,010	965	1,975	3,565	4,735	8,300	7,375	9,290	16,665
	2003	850	1,747	2,597	2,843	4,538	7,381	7,678	9,437	17,115
vc	2004	823	1,450	2,273	3,030	4,318	7,348	7,158	8,382	15,540
VC	2001	517	1,245	1,762	1,825	2,853	4,678	2,005	2,968	4,973
SR										
	2004	1,578	4,656	6,234	4,725	11,785	16,510	7,040	13,632	20,672
TT	4000	0.400	40.000	00.400	04.400	00.000	00.700	0.4.700	00.400	00.000
	1998	8,100	18,300	26,400	24,100	38,600	62,700	24,700	39,100	63,800
	1999 <b>2000</b>	7,700	19,700	27,400	25,900 23,673	40,000 <b>34,240</b>	65,900 <b>56,913</b>	25,200	38,300	63,500 <b>58,393</b>
	2000	<b>6,805</b> 6,900	<b>15,116</b> 19,200	<b>21,921</b> 26,100	<b>22,673</b> 27,300	<b>34,240</b> 41,700	69,000	<b>22,683</b> 26,900	<b>35,710</b> 41,700	68,600
	2001	7,700	16,700	24,400	28,800	42,000	70,800	27,100	41,700	68,300
	2003	7,600	18,500	26,100	33,600	42,700	76,300	34,500	46,300	80,800
	2004	9,900	17,200	27,100	35,700	47,000	82,700	32,100	48,500	80,600
	2005	10,700	19,400	30,100	37,400	51,500	88,900	34,900	50,300	85,200
	2006	10,600	15,800	26,400	37,100	50,200	87,300	34,600	52,600	87,200
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al	.= =									
	2001	155	189	344	293	333	626	355	393	748
вм	2000	617	606	1,223	1,157	1,129	2,286	2,035	2,066	4,101
TC		<u> </u>	330	.,	.,	.,0	_,_50	_,::0	_,	.,
	2001	180	214	394	501	513	1,014	727	879	1,606

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refer to the age group 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34		;	35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	124	135	259	121	135	256	106	123	229
KN	2001	1,484	1,686	3,170	1,567	1,726	3,293	1,422	1,508	2,930
LC				-						
	1998				6,385	7,495	13,880			
	1999				7,800	7,470	15,270			
	2000				7,480	9,050	16,530			
	2001	3,862	4,736	8,598	3,714	4,473	8,187	3,004	3,603	6,607
	2002				6,725	7,830	14,555			
	2003				8,402	9,458	17,860			
V/O	2004				8,505	9,143	17,648			
VC	2001	1,843	2,943	4,786	2,116	3,161	5,277	1,772	2,640	4,412
SR										
	2004	8,965	16,282	25,247	9,027	16,151	25,178	8,485	14,853	23,338
TT										
	1998		42,900	69,600	25,900	41,300	67,200	24,600	40,800	65,400
	1999	25,600	40,600	66,200	28,500	42,800	71,300	24,600	39,800	64,400
	2000	21,570	34,886	56,456	23,521	39,386	62,907	20,674	35,041	55,715
	2001	24,100	40,100	64,200	24,100	40,100	64,200	26,600	41,400	68,000
	2002	25,000	40,100	65,100	26,800	41,900	68,700	27,800	47,000	74,800
	2003 2004	22,600 27,900	37,800 40,300	60,400 68,200	24,700 29,800	43,000 40,800	67,700 70,600	27,100 29,200	41,100 43,000	68,200 72,200
	2004	26,600	38,900	65,500	28,300	35,800	64,100	30,400	44,000	74,400
	2006	29,400	39,800	69,200	30,000	36,400	66,400	31,200	42,400	73,600
	2000	20,100	00,000	00,200	00,000	00, 100	00, 100	01,200	12,100	70,000
ASSOCIATE MEN	MBERS									
Al										
	2001	411	443	854	442	457	899	370	375	745
ВМ	2000	2,339	2,587	4,926	2,675	2,923	5,598	2,532	2,562	5,094
TC		,,,,,,,	,	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,, ,	-,-,-	,	,	-,-,-
	2001	816	1,056	1,872	695	974	1,669	546	746	1,292

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refer to the age group 35-44.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
	1 0 0.1	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	93	125	218	78	88	166	37	60	97
KN										
	2001	992	1,223	2,215	583	736	1,319	342	472	814
LC										
	1998	4,200	5,025	9,225				1,785	2,640	4,425
	1999	4,175	5,035	9,210	•••			1,650	2,470	4,120
	2000	4,565	5,855	10,420				2,085	2,575	4,660
	2001	2,118	2,793	4,911	1,551	2,089	3,640	1,048	1,553	2,601
	2002	4,205	4,175	8,380	•••			1,690	2,430	4,120
	2003	4,449	6,143	10,592				1,543	2,585	4,128
	2004	4,350	6,410	10,760				2,162	2,858	5,020
VC	2004	4.005	4 000	2 205	054	4 400	0.070	455	074	4 220
SR	2001	1,265	1,830	3,095	854	1,422	2,276	455	874	1,329
SK	2004	6,528	10,529	17,057	4,853	7,872	12,725	3,026	4,765	7,791
TT		.,.	.,.	,	,	,-	, -	.,	,	, -
	1998	16,400	30,600	47,000	11,000	26,600	37,600	7,100	14,300	21,400
	1999	17,400	29,000	46,400	12,800	30,600	43,400	6,700	15,800	22,500
	2000	15,791	28,884	44,675	11,018	23,033	34,051	6,130	14,157	20,287
	2001	21,500	35,700	57,200	14,100	30,000	44,100	8,300	17,700	26,000
	2002	22,300	37,400	59,700	16,800	29,400	46,200	8,700	19,300	28,000
	2003	23,300	40,700	64,000	17,700	28,900	46,600	10,300	20,100	30,400
	2004	25,800	41,700	67,500	22,600	33,900	56,500	11,900	22,200	34,100
	2005	25,400	41,600	67,000	22,500	31,500	54,000	13,700	23,200	36,900
	2006	26,500	41,800	68,300	22,500	35,700	58,200	13,900	23,600	37,500
ASSOCIATE M	FMRFRS									
Al										
	2001	261	322	583	160	198	358	80	119	199
вм										
	2000	2,091	2,166	4,257	1,774	1,833	3,607	1,202	1,324	2,526
тс										
	2001	397	545	942	251	381	632	130	241	371

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refers to the age group 45-54 and 55-64.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	20	34	54	10	11	21	9	11	20
KN										
1.0	2001	181	316	497	210	423	633			
LC	1998				830	2,260	3,090			
	1999				1,195	1,965	3,160			
	2000				1,505	2,650	4,155			
	2001	559	971	1,530	1,046	1,704	2,750			
	2002				1,850	2,680	4,530			
	2003				1,625	2,571	4,196			
	2004				1,400	2,277	3,677			
VC										,
	2001	293	612	905	173	399	572	129	327	456
SR	2004	F 44	4 204	4 005						
TT	2004	541	1,394	1,935		•••			•••	
••	1998	2,900	7,300	10,200	2,100	5,800	7,900			
	1999	2,200	7,200	9,400	2,600	6,800	9,400			
	2000	2,251	5,926	8,177	1,389	3,544	4,933		•••	•••
	2001	2,400	7,600	10,000	2,500	6,000	8,500			
	2002	2,600	8,500	11,100	2,600	5,400	8,000			
	2003	4,100	8,600	12,700	2,300	6,400	8,700			
	2004	4,600	8,400	13,000	2,600	5,700	8,300			
	2005	4,500	9,200	13,700	2,700	7,500	10,200			
	2006	4,800	10,200	15,000	2,200	5,400	7,600			
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	55	84	139	27	67	94	20	35	55
вм										
	2000	825	937	1,762	377	541	918	290	281	571
TC										
	2001	72	106	178	30	58	88	38	84	122

**Notes:** a/ Data refers to the age group 65+ for all countries except for Montserrat, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and The Associate Members.

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.3 (A) Employed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N	ot Stated	ł	Total	Population	on 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS													
	2001	5	8	13							793	972	1,765
KN													
	2001										10,253	11,870	22,123
LC													
	1998										24,110	32,275	56,385
	1999										28,020	31,830	59,850
	2000								•••		28,435	35,035	63,470
	2001		•••		•••						26,269	33,706	59,975
	2002										26,420	32,105	58,525
	2003										27,390	36,479	63,869
	2004										27,428	34,838	62,266
VC													
	2001										13,247	21,274	34,521
SR													
	2004		•••		•••						54,768	101,919	156,687
TT													
	1998		•••			•••			•••			305,600	479,200
	1999								•••		179,200		489,800
	2000										154,505	-	424,428
	2001										184,700		505,900
	2002										196,200		525,100
	2003										207,800		541,900
	2004										232,100		580,800
	2005										237,100		590,000
	2006										242,800	353,900	596,700
ASSOCIATE MI	EMBERS												
Al													
	2001										2,629	3,015	5,644
ВМ												,-	,-
	2000										17,914	18,955	36,869
TC													
	2001										4,383	5,797	10,180

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	185	204	389	353	299	652	230	167	397
BS										
	1998	950	530	1,480	1,460	720	2,180	1,255	1,210	2,465
	1999	1,360	940	2,300	1,615	780	2,395	2,280	1,525	3,805
	2000	623	648	1,271	894	844	1,738	566	602	1,168
	2001	670	1,015	1,685	1,335	1,535	2,870	1,910	1,255	3,165
	2002	1,100	1,080	2,180	2,005	1,515	3,520	2,230	2,330	4,560
	2003	1,755	1,375	3,130	2,520	2,035	4,555	2,740	2,380	5,120
	2004	1,690	1,305	2,995	2,260	1,885	4,145	2,805	2,270	5,075
ВВ										
	1998	1,500	1,200	2,700	1,700	1,300	3,000	2,100	900	3,000
	1999	1,200	1,000	2,200	1,800	1,300	3,100	1,500	700	2,200
	2000	750	820	1,570	984	809	1,793	2,199	1,346	3,545
D.7	2001	1,100	1,000	2,100	1,600	1,500	3,100	1,100	1,000	2,100
BZ	4000	4.045	4.005	0.050	4 405	4.405	0.000	775	005	4.500
	1998	1,915	1,935	3,850	1,435	1,165	2,600	775	805	1,580
	1999	1,630	1,440	3,070	1,655	1,095	2,750	875	680	1,555
	2000	3,271	2,474	5,745	2,128	1,378	3,506	1,372	<b>760</b>	2,132
	2001	1,232	914	2,146	1,080	761	1,841	796	285	1,081
DM	2002	1,056	1,521	2,577	1,272	985	2,257	934	465	1,399
DIVI	1999	328	848	1,176	492	445	937	307	360	667
	2001	221	357	578	261	376	637	1 <b>56</b>	286	442
GD	2001	<b>ZZ</b> I	307	370	201	370	037	130	200	442
OD	1998	672	779	1,451	989	610	1,599	653	295	948
	2001	322	418	740	380	430	810	197	<b>250</b>	447
GY	2001	OZZ.	410	740	000	100	010	107	200	777
•	2002	3,517	4,962	8,479	2,970	3,905	6,875	1,812	2,422	4,234
JM		,-	,		,===	,		,	,	,
	1998	22,800	17,600	40,400	37,300	18,900	56,200	34,700	12,500	47,200
	1999	17,500	16,300	33,800	42,600	20,900	63,500	34,900	13,600	48,500
	2000	16,400	15,200	31,600	36,500	19,900	56,400	33,600	14,600	48,200
	2001	15,600	13,900	29,500	30,900	23,400	54,300	32,700	14,800	47,500

Notes: a/ Data for Jamaica refers to the age groups 14-19.

b/ Data for Barbados refer to age group 25-44 for the year 2000.

Data for The Bahamas refer to the age group 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34		:	35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	226	142	368	172	140	312	121	102	223
BS										
	1998				750	300	1,050			
	1999				1,310	415	1,725			
	2000	412	426	838	342	394	736	236	263	499
	2001				1,060	770	1,830			
	2002				1,685	1,000	2,685			
	2003			•••	1,970	1,455	3,425			
	2004				1,440	1,460	2,900			
ВВ										
	1998	1,700	600	2,300	1,400	500	1,900	900	500	1,400
	1999	900	600	1,500	1,100	600	1,700	1,000	400	1,400
	2000									
	2001	900	500	1,400	1,100	500	1,600	1,000	400	1,400
BZ										
	1998	780	470	1,250	650	405	1,055	350	330	680
	1999	630	250	880	535	390	925	275	330	605
	2000	953	593	1,546	884	559	1,443	654	472	1,126
	2001	589	233	822	432	338	770	423	291	714
	2002	427	430	857	387	424	811	303	257	560
DM										
	1999	451	191	642	307	233	540	266	148	414
	2001	137	271	408	92	243	335	64	181	245
GD										
	1998	597	210	807	317	189	506	224	84	308
	2001	175	197	372	148	174	322	118	173	291
GY										
	2002	1,320	1,856	3,176	1,047	1,624	2,671	738	1,411	2,149
JM										
	1998				10,900	5,400	16,300			
	1999				12,200	6,400	18,600			
	2000				15,900	6,700	22,600			
	2001				13,000	3,900	16,900			

Notes: a/ Data for The Bahamas and Jamaica refer to the age group 35-44.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	73	95	168	40	71	111	26	47	73
BS										
	1998	240	230	470				100	230	330
	1999	445	505	950				175	310	485
	2000	162	223	385	86	141	227	46	126	172
	2001	485	695	1,180				150	385	535
	2002	385	925	1,310				315	500	815
	2003	685	860	1,545				235	540	775
	2004	1,175	995	2,170				95	400	495
ВВ										
	1998	700	400	1,100	500	300	800	200	200	400
	1999	600	300	900	400	300	700	200	200	400
	2000	480	353	833				135	160	295
	2001	700	500	1,200	500	300	800	200	200	400
BZ										
	1998	145	215	360	85	80	165	15	215	230
	1999	105	230	335	180	275	455	190	210	400
	2000	463	402	865	302	280	582	200	228	428
	2001	177	160	337	78	131	209	73	129	202
DM	2002	165	176	341	53	166	219	42	69	111
DM	4000	007	407	44.4	04	400	407	400	400	000
	1999	287 <b>36</b>	127	414	61	106	167 <b>98</b>	123 <b>16</b>	106	229
GD	2001	30	124	160	23	75	98	10	66	82
GD	1998	37	42	79	149	147	296	75	42	117
	2001	73	42 117	190	45	85	130	75 <b>31</b>	62	93
GY	2001	73	117	190	40	65	130	31	02	93
Gi	2002	460	1,084	1,544	308	810	1,118	141	464	605
JM	2002	700	1,007	1,077	300	010	1,110	171	דטד	003
	1998	5,600	3,500	9,100				2,400	1,900	4,300
	1999	4,800	3,000	7,800				900	3,000	3,900
	2000	6,200	2,100	8,300				900	3,200	4,100
	2001	<i>4,200</i>	3,100	7,300				2,600	2,600	<b>5,200</b>

Notes: a/ Data for The Bahamas and Jamaica refer to the age group 45-54 and 55-64.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74	
	- Tour	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	13	26	39	3	18	21	1	18	19
BS										
	1998				0	75	75			
	1999				0	80	80			
	2000	15	84	99	8	31	39			
	2001				0	35	35			
	2002				0	125	125			
	2003				40	85	125			
	2004				0	180	180			
ВВ										
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
	1999	100	100	200	0	0	0	-	-	-
	2000				11	12	23	-	-	-
	2001	100	100	200	0	0	0	-	-	-
BZ										
	1998	105	175	280	50	150	200			
	1999	20	135	155	50	275	325			
	2000	127	163	290	234	276	510			
	2001	41	121	162	41	236	277			
	2002	14	96	110	42	139	181			
DM										
	1999	20	0	20	0	0	0			
	2001	11	34	45	7	17	24			
GD										
	1998	75	0	75	0	42	42			
	2001	16	34	50	10	31	41			
GY										
	2002	79	232	311	36	102	138	14	35	49
JM	4000				400	500	000			
	1998				400	500	900			
	1999				1,100	1,600	2,700			
	2000				1,100	1,000	2,100			
	2001				600	2,200	2,800			

Notes: a/ Data refers to the age group 65+ for all countries except for Antigua and Barbuda and Guyana.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		No	ot State	d	Total I	Populatio	on 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG													
	2001	1	5	6	О	1	1	1	0	1	1,445	1,335	2,780
BS													
	1998							25	25	50	4,780	3,320	8,100
	1999							150	400	550	7,335	4,955	12,290
	2000							5	13	18	3,395	3,795	7,190
	2001							30	35	65	5,640	5,725	11,365
	2002							0	85	85	7,720	7,560	15,280
	2003							105	50	155	10,050	8,780	18,830
	2004							30	0	30	9,495	8,495	17,990
ВВ													
	1998										10,700	5,900	16,600
	1999										8,800	5,500	14,300
	2000										4,559	3,500	8,059
	2001										8,300	6,000	14,300
BZ													
	1998							0	0	0	6,305	5,945	12,250
	1999							0	0	0	6,145	5,310	11,455
	2000							О	0	0	10,588	7,585	18,173
	2001							0	0	0	4,962	3,599	8,561
	2002							29	0	29	4,724	4,728	9,452
DM											,	•	· ·
	1999										2,642	2,564	5,206
	2001										1,024	2,030	3,054
GD											,	Í	,
	1998										3,788	2,440	6,228
	2001				·						1,515	1,971	3,486
GY													
	2002	16	31	47				77	289	366	12,535	19,227	31,762
JM												•	
	1998										114,100	60,300	174,400
	1999										114,000	64,800	178,800
	2000										110,600	62,700	173,300
	2001				l						99,600	63,900	163,500

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29 a/	
	Tear	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	14	14	28	10	11	21	11	18	29
KN										
	2001	98	127	225	95	101	196	44	68	112
LC	4000	0.405	4 705	0.000	4.005	0.040	0.005	0.405	4.505	4.000
	1998 1999	2,105 1,755	1,795 1,580	3,900 3,335	1,825 1,790	2,040 1,590	3,865 3,380	2,495	1,565 1,020	4,060
	2000	1,755	1,505	3,100	1,790	1,415	3,100	1,775 2,020	935	2,795 2,955
	2001	697	1,235	1,932	875	1,416	2,121	551	797	1,348
	2002	1,470	1,270	2,740	1,600	1,580	3,180	2,400	1,365	3,765
	2003	1,725	1,305	3,030	2,035	1,412	3,447	2,717	1,955	4,672
	2004	1,427	1,720	3,147	1,790	1,682	3,472	2,655	1,740	4,395
VC										
	2001	670	1,322	1,992	810	1,389	2,199	480	896	1,376
SR										
	2004	1,092	1,183	2,276	2,061	1,893	3,954	1,627	1,252	2,880
TT	1998	5,800	8,800	14,600	9,800	8,500	18,300	6,000	4,500	10,500
	1998	5,800 6,500	7,300	13,800	9,800 8,500	9,400	17,900	5,800	4,500 5,600	10,500
	2000	3,049	3,710	6,759	4,326	4,749	9,075	2,303	2,446	4,749
	2001	4,900	6,000	10,900	8,400	8,400	16,800	5,400	4,300	9,700
	2002	5,000	5,200	10,200	8,100	7,200	15,300	5,500	3,600	9,100
	2003	5,100	4,700	9,800	7,700	7,200	14,900	3,900	4,500	8,400
	2004	2,900	4,100	7,000	8,300	7,800	16,100	2,500	2,200	4,700
	2005	3,600	2,300	5,900	6,000	6,200	12,200	2,800	2,200	5,000
	2006	3,500	2,000	5,500	4,100	3,200	7,300	3,200	1,700	4,900
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	51	39	90	38	21	59	20	22	42
вм										
	2000	60	112	172	77	117	194	60	68	128
TC	2001	82	85	167	84	66	150	93	97	190

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refer to the age group 25-34.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	4	19	23	11	18	29	6	22	28
KN										
	2001	41	53	94	33	56	89	40	42	82
LC										
	1998				1,170	665	1,835			
	1999				1,195	745	1,940		•••	
	2000				1,510	635	2,145			
	<b>2001</b> 2002	413	575	988	331	<b>537</b>	<b>868</b>	214	414	628
	2002				1,260 2,245	1,050 1,095	2,310			
	2003				2,245 1,705	802	3,340 2,507			
VC	2004				1,705	002	2,507		•••	
VC	2001	354	685	1,039	279	622	901	201	476	677
SR		00.	000	.,000	2,0	<b>V22</b>	00.	20.		<b></b>
	2004	1,326	973	2,299	996	817	1,813	760	663	1,423
TT										
	1998	5,700	4,200	9,900	5,200	4,100	9,300	3,000	3,400	6,400
	1999	3,700	3,700	7,400	4,500	3,400	7,900	2,300	3,300	5,600
	2000	1,761	1,705	3,466	1,649	1,748	3,397	1,132	1,298	2,430
	2001	4,500	2,800	7,300	2,700	2,900	5,600	2,400	2,300	4,700
	2002	4,000	2,400	6,400	3,800	2,400	6,200	2,900	1,800	4,700
	2003	3,200	3,500	6,700	2,300	2,100	4,400	2,300	1,900	4,200
	2004	2,800	1,200	4,000	3,100	1,600	4,700	2,100	1,900	4,000
	2005	3,000	1,600	4,600	2,200	1,400	3,600	2,500	1,100	3,600
	2006	1,600	900	2,500	900	1,300	2,200	2,200	1,000	3,200
ASSOCIATE	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	26	21	47	18	23	41	15	22	37
вм										
	2000	40	41	81	50	62	112	38	57	95
тс										
	2001	87	84	171	103	64	167	51	49	100

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refers to the age group 35-44.

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54		:	55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	6	23	29	2	18	20	2	12	14
KN										
	2001	22	29	51	7	18	25	4	15	19
LC	4000	500	405	4 005				070	000	500
	1998 1999	560	465	1,025 865				270	290	560
	2000	365 400	500 315	715				190 150	355 125	545 275
	2000 2001	400 <b>158</b>	356	514	 80	 284	364	50 50	125 <b>166</b>	216
	2007	855	530	1,385				335	320	655
	2002	1,218	887	2,105				307	400	707
	2003	875	650	1,525				430	390	820
vc	2004	010	000	1,020	•••	•••	•••	400	330	020
	2001	105	303	408	58	235	293	37	158	195
SR										
	2004	442	404	846	233	284	517	110	158	268
TT										
	1998	2,300	2,500	4,800	1,300	1,500	2,800	600	1,000	1,600
	1999	2,700	1,700	4,400	1,300	1,500	2,800	600	1,100	1,700
	2000	766	1,049	1,815	410	768	1,178	221	500	721
	2001	1,300	1,400	2,700	1,300	1,200	2,500	600	1,000	1,600
	2002	2,000	2,200	4,200	1,400	1,400	2,800	300	1,000	1,300
	2003	2,600	2,400	5,000	1,800	2,900	4,700	700	1,600	2,300
	2004	2,200	1,300	3,500	1,300	1,600	2,900	900	100	1,000
	2005	1,600	1,400	3,000	1,400	1,000	2,400	800	300	1,100
	2006	1,700	700	2,400	1,300	700	2,000	300	400	700
ASSOCIATE	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	8	16	24	8	6	14	4	11	15
вм										
	2000	26	42	68	26	42	68	15	29	44
тс										
	2001	32	32	64	11	16	27	9	10	19

Notes: a/ Data for Saint Lucia refers to the age group 45-54 and 55-64.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	1	8	9	0	8	8	1	2	3
KN										
	2001	6	7	13	1	5	6			
LC	4000									
	1998				45	255	300			
	1999				85 405	275	360	•••	•••	
	2000 <b>2001</b>		 118		105 <b>71</b>	140 <b>158</b>	245 <b>229</b>			
	2007	26		144	360	595	955		•••	
	2002				400	502	902			
	2003				262	398	660			•••
vc	2004				202	330	000			•••
	2001	16	93	109	15	32	47	4	18	22
SR										
	2004	68	79	147						
TT										
	1998	500	300	800	100	300	400			
	1999	200	400	600	100	0	100			
	2000	74	233	307	14	60	74			•••
	2001	100	400	500	100	200	300			
	2002	100	400	500	100	100	200			
	2003	400	300	700	100	0	100			
	2004	100	600	700	100	0	100	•••		
	2005	700	600	1,300	0	0	0	•••	•••	•••
	2006	100	400	500	300	0	300			
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	0	8	8	2	11	13	8	7	15
вм										
	2000	8	15	23	6	5	11	1	112	113
TC										
	2001	9	12	21	1	8	9	1	9	10

Notes: a/ Data refers to the age group 65+ for all countries except for Montserrat, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and The Associate Members.

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.4 (A) Unemployed Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N	ot State	d	Total F	Populatio	n 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS													
	2001	О	1	1				О	0	0	68	174	242
KN													
	2001										391	521	912
LC													
	1998										8,470	7,075	15,545
	1999										7,155	6,065	13,220
	2000										7,465	5,070	12,535
	2001	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	3,466	5,886	9,352
	2002		•••			•••				•••	8,280	6,710	14,990
	2003		•••			•••				•••	10,647	7,556	18,203
\ <u>'</u>	2004	•••	•••			•••				•••	9,144	7,382	16,526
VC	0004										0.000	0.000	0.050
SR	2001	•••	•••						•••		3,029	6,229	9,258
SK	2004										8,717	7,708	16,424
TT											,	·	ĺ
	1998										40,300	39,100	79,400
	1999										36,200	37,400	73,600
	2000										15,705	18,266	33,971
	2001										31,700	30,900	62,600
	2002										33,200	27,700	60,900
	2003										30,100	31,100	61,200
	2004										26,300	22,400	48,700
	2005										24,600	18,100	42,700
	2006										19,200	12,300	31,500
ASSOCIATE M	EMREDS												
ASSOCIATE W	LINIDENS												
	2001										198	207	405
ВМ	2001										,,,,	20,	700
	2000										407	702	1,109
тс	2000									•••	,,,,		.,
	2001										563	532	1,095

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19 <sup>a/</sup>			20 - 24			25 - 29 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
AG	2001	36.5	30.4	33.0	17.8	14.4	16.0	9.5	7.2	8.4
BS										
	1998	3.1	7.5	4.7	5.1	10.3	6.8	14.3	14.2	14.2
	1999	3.1	6.2	4.5	5.7	13.2	8.2	10.5	16.0	6.4
	2000	17.5	12.6	14.6	9.6	8.2	8.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
	2001	5.4	6.0	5.7	6.4	7.9	7.2	13.5	19.1	15.8
	2002	3.5	4.1	3.8	5.0	6.6	5.8	11.2	10.6	10.9
	2003	2.7	4.1	3.3	4.2	5.5	4.8	9.1	10.0	9.5
DD.	2004	2.5	3.4	2.9	4.7	6.1	5.3	8.4	10.7	9.4
ВВ	4000	45.5	20.0	75.5	00.7	45.4	07.0	00.0	0.0	04.0
	1998	45.5	30.0	75.5 50.7	22.7	15.1	37.8	22.8	9.0	31.8
	1999	36.4	23.3	59.7	22.5	14.9	37.4	17.6	7.2	24.8
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>29.8</b> 36.7	<b>23.6</b> 25.0	<b>26.2</b> 61.7	<b>14.6</b> 21.3	<b>10.7</b> 18.3	<b>12.5</b> 39.6	<b>6.2</b> 11.7	<b>3.7</b> 10.5	<b>4.9</b> 22.2
BZ	2001	30.7	25.0	01.7	21.3	10.3	39.0	11.7	10.5	22.2
DΣ	1998	45.5	23.7	31.1	28.0	14.1	19.5	14.3	11.6	12.8
	1996	43.5 43.5	23.7 17.9	26.0	29.0	13.1	19.5	19.9	9.2	13.2
	2000	<b>63.3</b>	30.5	<b>43.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	15.1 1 <b>5.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	27.7	8.9	15.2 15.8
	2001	35.1	12.1	19.4	19.2	8.4	12.5	16.0	3.3	8.0
	2001	29.7	19.8	22.9	26.2	10.8	16.2	19.1	5.7	10.7
DM	2002	20.1	10.0	22.0	20.2	10.0	10.2	10.1	0.7	10.7
<b>5</b>	1999	40.0	44.0	42.0	32.0	23.6	27.8	15.9	13.6	14.8
	2001	40.3	37.0	38.2	19.5	20.3	20.0	9.9	13.2	11.8
GD	2007	1010	0110	00.2	10.0	20.0	2010	0.0	.0.2	1110
0.5	1998	53.7	34.9	41.7	33.3	18.8	25.8	27.3	8.9	16.6
	2001	<b>33.3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	29.7	17.1	16.6 14.7	15.7	10.0	9.1	<b>9.5</b>
GY	2001	33.3	21.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	13.7	10.0	9.1	3.5
Gi	2002	46.3	31.5	36.3	22.4	14.2	16.9	15.1	8.7	10.6
JM	2002	40.3	31.0	30.3	22.4	14.2	10.9	13.1	0.7	10.0
JIVI	1998	74.0	37.5	52.0	37.4	17.9	27.3	20.4	6.9	13.5
	1998	65.3	34.5	45.6	43.5	17.9	31.1	21.3	7.5	14.0
	2000	61.9	370	46.7	39.5	18.7	28.4	20.6	7.9	13.9
	2001	64.5	<b>36.6</b>	47.4	<b>36.8</b>	21.4	28.1	20.6	8.0	13.9

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
A	2001	8.3	5.8	7.1	6.8	5.8	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.4
BS										
	1998				20.6	49.0	28.7			
	1999				15.8	49.2	23.9			
	2000				3.0	3.4	3.2			
	2001				21.8	27.9	24.3			
	2002				13.5	22.7	16.9			
	2003				12.0	15.8	13.6			
	2004				16.9	15.6	16.3			
ВВ	4000	40.7		00.0	40.5		40.0	0.7		440
	1998	16.7	6.1	22.8	13.5	5.1	18.6	9.7	5.2	14.9
	1999	10.1	6.3	16.4	10.6	6.1	16.7	10.1	4.0	14.1
	<b>2000</b> 2001	 10.7	 5.2	 15.9	 11.2	5.2	 16.4	 9.6	4.0	13.6
BZ	2001	10.7	5.2	15.9	11.2	5.2	10.4	9.0	4.0	13.0
DL	1998	19.0	6.9	11.5	16.8	6.3	10.2	13.0	6.6	8.9
	1999	16.0	3.5	7.9	13.1	5.7	8.4	8.7	6.0	7.0
	2000	<b>22.5</b>	8.0	13.3	<b>23.6</b>	8.4	13.9	22.9	8.9	13.8
	2001	12.9	3.0	6.7	10.0	4.5	6.5	12.9	4.9	7.7
	2002	9.2	5.3	6.7	9.7	5.6	7.0	9.2	3.9	5.7
DM		5.2	3.3	5.7	J.1	3.0		J.2	3.3	3.7
	1999	24.2	8.3	16.3	16.8	9.6	13.2	16.6	6.3	11.5
	2001	8.0	11.0	9.8	6.0	9.9	8.4	4.9	8.6	7.2
GD										
-	1998	21.5	6.9	13.8	12.8	7.0	9.7	13.0	3.9	8.0
	2001	9.2	7.5	8.2	7.3	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5
GY	2001	U.2		J.E	7.0	5.0	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
3.	2002	11.8	6.9	8.3	9.7	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.5	6.8
JM					<u> </u>	- 0.0	. 10	1.0		- 0.0
J	1998				11.1	4.8	7.7			
	1999				12.4	5.7	8.8			
	2000				16.0	5.8	10.6			
	2001				13.3	3.5	8.0			

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
7.0	2001	4.7	6.3	5.5	3.6	6.0	4.9	3.6	6.1	4.9
BS										
	1998	28.3	31.5	30.0				33.2	15.9	21.2
	1999	23.3	23.8	23.6				25.9	19.7	22.0
	2000	2.5	3.2	2.8				1.4	3.1	2.3
	2001	23.9	19.0	21.0				35.7	13.8	19.9
	2002	31.9	15.3	20.2				18.0	12.9	14.9
	2003	20.1	16.4	18.1				25.8	13.0	16.9
	2004	12.8	15.9	14.2				68.6	20.7	29.9
ВВ										
	1998		5.6	15.5	10.0	5.2	15.2	6.5	5.4	11.9
	1999		4.0	12.2	7.8	4.8	12.6	5.9	5.9	11.8
	2000	3.9	2.6	3.2				2.9	2.7	2.8
	2001	7.9	5.9	13.8	7.8	4.2	12.0	5.1	4.4	9.5
BZ										
	1998	8.7	5.3	6.3	7.1	2.5	3.7	1.6	8.2	6.4
	1999	6.0	5.4	5.6	13.6	8.1	9.7	23.2	8.2	11.9
	2000	23.2	10.0	14.3	23.6	9.8	14.1	28.1	11.5	15.9
	2001	7.2	3.6	4.8	5.7	3.3	4.0	8.4	5.4	6.2
	2002	7.1	3.6	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.8	6.9	3.0	3.9
DM										
	1999		8.0	14.3	7.3	7.5	7.4	22.2	7.8	15.0
	2001	3.6	7.4	6.0	3.1	6.4	5.1	3.6	7.5	6.2
GD										
	1998	2.7	2.2	2.4	13.5	9.3	11.5	12.5	5.3	8.4
	2001	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	7.3	6.9
GY										
	2002	6.2	6.6	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.3	5.6	6.8	6.4
JM										
-	1998	9.1	4.5	6.5				6.7	3.7	4.9
	1999	8.0	3.9	5.7				2.6	5.7	4.5
	2000	10.3	2.7	6.0				2.6	5.9	4.6
	2001	6.7	3.9	5.2				6.5	4.6	5.4

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
<i>,</i>	2001	3.6	5.3	4.6	1.6	6.3	4.4	0.9	6.3	4.8
BS										
	1998				0.0	17.1	28.5			
	1999				0.0	22.0	35.0			
	2000				0.8	1.6	1.4			
	2001		• • •		0.0	46.9	75.6	•••		
	2002			•••	0.0	17.7	28.2			
	2003			•••	33.1	32.4	32.6			
	2004				0.0	14.9	21.7			
ВВ										
	1998	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1999	6.3	4.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2000									
	2001	5.6	4.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BZ										
	1998	14.4	9.1	10.5	7.6	6.1	6.4			•••
	1999	3.6	7.5	6.6	7.0	7.8	7.7	•••	•••	•••
	2000	27.6	10.4	14.3	36.2	12.1	17.4			
	2001	7.1	7.1 5.3	7.1	5.6	7.1	6.8	•••		
DM	2002	2.9	5.3	4.8	7.8	5.0	5.4			
DM	4000	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	1999	4.4 <b>4.0</b>	0.0 <b>6.6</b>	2.2 <b>5.7</b>	0.0 <b>2.0</b>	0.0 <b>2.1</b>	0.0			
GD	2001	4.0	0.0	5.7	2.0	2.1	2.1		•••	•••
GD	4000	440		4.0	0.0		0.5			
	1998	14.9	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.9	2.5	•••	•••	• • • •
	2001	5.3	5.3	5.3					•••	•••
GY										
	2002	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.6			•••
JM										
	1998				2.2	1.3	1.6			
	1999				6.5	4.2	4.9			
	2000				6.2	2.7	3.9			
	2001				3.4	5.3	4.7			

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N	ot State	d	Unempl year	oyment s and o	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	2.4	2.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	1.3	12.5	0.0	6.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
BS													
	1998							24.0	23.2	23.6	11.6	16.7	13.7
	1999							8.3	3.3	4.6	10.3	16.6	12.8
	2000		•••			•••					4.6	4.7	4.7
	2001							29.2	29.7	29.5	14.2	14.8	14.5
	2002		•••	• • • •		•••	• • • •	0.0	15.1	25.1	10.6	11.4	11.0
	2003		•••			•••		9.4	10.8	9.8	8.5 9.1	10.0	9.2
ВВ	2004	•••						23.3	0.0	40.2	9.1	10.6	9.8
DD	1998										16.2	8.4	12.1
	1996		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	16.3 13.2	6.4 7.7	10.3
	<b>2000</b>							•••		•••	7.3	5.1	6.2
	2000		•••			•••		•••	•••		11.8	8.0	9.8
BZ	2001	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	11.0	0.0	5.0
DL.	1998										21.3	10.6	14.3
	1999								•••		20.3	9.0	12.8
	2000										33.3	13.1	20.3
	2001										15.4	5.8	9.1
	2002										15.3	7.5	10.0
DM													
	1999										19.4	13.1	16.3
	2001										9.5	11.9	11.0
GD													
	1998										21.2	10.5	15.2
	2001										10.6	9.5	9.9
GY													
	2002										15.1	10.2	11.7
JM													
	1998										22.2	9.8	15.5
	1999										22.9	10.5	16.0
	2000										22.4	10.2	15.6
	2001										20.5	10.3	14.8

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19 a/			20 - 24			25 - 29 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	32.6	23.3	27.2	13.7	12.1	12.8	10.1	13.4	11.9
KN										
1.0	2001	16.5	16.1	16.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	2.8	4.2	3.5
LC	1000	70.5	F4 0	CO E	20.7	20.0	24.5	25.0	45.4	20.4
	1998 1999	70.5 57.4	51.9 45.3	60.5 50.9	39.7 31.3	30.9 26.1	34.5 28.6	25.6 18.2	15.4 10.7	20.4 14.5
	2000	56.0	46.3	50.8	32.0	24.4	28.0	20.2	9.6	15.0
	2001	28.7	32.9	31.3	19.6	21.8	20.9	12.0	14.2	13.2
	2002	59.3	56.8	58.1	31.0	25.0	27.7	24.6	12.8	18.4
	2003	67.0	42.8	53.8	41.7	23.7	31.8	26.1	17.2	21.4
	2004	63.4	54.3	58.1	37.1	28.0	32.1	27.1	17.2	22.0
VC										
	2001	56.4	51.5	53.1	30.7	32.7	32.0	19.3	23.2	21.7
SR										
	2004	40.9	20.3	26.7	30.4	13.8	19.3	18.8	8.4	12.2
TT	4000	44 =	00.5	0= 0	20.0	40.0	00.0	40.5	40.0	
	1998	41.7	32.5	35.6	28.9	18.0	22.6	19.5	10.3	14.1
	1999 <b>2000</b>	45.8 <b>21.8</b>	27.0 <b>12.7</b>	33.5 <b>15.7</b>	24.7 <b>11.7</b>	19.0 <b>9.4</b>	21.4 <b>10.4</b>	18.7 <b>7.9</b>	12.8 <b>5.6</b>	15.2 <b>6.6</b>
	2001	41.5	23.8	29.5	23.5	16.8	19.6	16.7	9.3	12.4
	2002	39.1	23.7	29.4	22.0	14.6	17.8	16.9	8.0	11.8
	2003	40.2	20.3	27.3	18.6	14.4	16.3	10.2	8.9	9.4
	2004	22.7	19.2	20.5	18.9	14.2	16.3	7.2	4.3	5.5
	2005	25.2	10.6	16.4	13.8	10.7	12.1	7.4	4.2	5.5
	2006	24.8	11.2	17.2	10.0	6.0	7.7	8.5	3.1	5.3
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	24.8	17.1	20.7	11.5	5.9	8.6	5.3	5.3	5.3
ВМ			4= -	40.5						
TO	2000	8.9	15.6	12.3	6.2	9.4	7.8	2.9	3.2	3.0
TC	2001	31.3	28.4	29.8	14.4	11.4	12.9	11.3	9.9	10.6

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
IIIO	2001	3.1	12.3	8.2	8.3	11.8	10.2	5.4	15.2	10.9
KN										
	2001	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
LC	4000				45.5	0.4	44.7			
	1998 1999		•••	•••	15.5 13.3	8.1 9.1	11.7 11.3		•••	•••
	2000				16.8	6.6	11.5			
	2000 2001		•••		8.2	10.7	9.6			
	2002				15.8	11.8	13.7			
	2003				21.1	10.4	15.8			
	2004				16.7	8.1	12.4			
VC										
	2001	16.1	18.9	17.8	11.6	16.4	14.6	10.2	15.3	13.3
SR										
	2004	12.9	5.6	8.3	9.9	4.8	6.7	8.2	4.3	5.7
TT										
	1998		8.9	12.5	16.7	9.0	12.2	10.9	7.7	8.9
	1999		8.4	10.1	13.6	7.4	10.0	8.6	7.7	8.0
	2000	6.1	4.0	4.9	5.1	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.5
	2001	15.7	6.5	10.2	8.9	6.1	7.2	8.3	5.3	6.5
	2002	13.7	5.6	8.9	12.5	5.4	8.3	9.4	3.7	5.9
	2003 2004		8.5 2.9	10.0 5.5	8.5 9.4	4.7 3.8	6.1 6.2	7.8 6.7	4.4 4.2	5.8 5.2
	2004		4.0	6.6	7.2	3.8	5.3	7.6	2.4	4.6
	2006		2.2	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	6.6	2.3	4.2
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	5.9	4.5	5.2	3.9	4.8	4.4	3.9	5.5	4.7
ВМ	0000	4-	4.5	4.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	4 =	0.0	4.5
TC	2000	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8
TC	2001	9.6	7.4	8.4	12.9	6.2	9.1	8.5	6.2	7.2

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
0	2001	6.1	15.5	11.7	2.5	17.0	10.8	5.1	16.7	12.6
KN	0004			0.0	4.0	0.4	4.0	4.0	0.4	0.0
LC	2001	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	1.2	3.1	2.3
20	1998	11.8	8.5	10.0				13.1	9.9	11.2
	1999		9.0	8.6				10.3	12.6	11.7
	2000		5.1	6.4				6.7	4.6	5.6
	2001	6.9	11.3	9.5				4.6	9.7	7.7
	2002	16.9	11.3	14.2				16.5	11.6	13.7
	2003	21.5	12.6	16.6				16.6	13.4	14.6
VC	2004	16.7	9.2	12.4	•••	•••	•••	16.6	12.0	14.0
VC	2001	7.7	14.2	11.6	6.4	14.2	11.4	7.5	15.3	12.8
SR	2001	7.7	14.2	11.0	0.4	14.2	11.4	7.5	15.3	12.0
JK.	2004	6.3	3.7	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3
TT	2004	0.5	5.7	7.7	4.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	J.E	5.5
	1998	12.3	7.6	9.3	10.6	5.3	6.9	7.8	6.5	7.0
	1999	13.4	5.5	8.7	9.2	4.7	6.1	8.2	6.5	7.0
	2000	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
	2001	5.7	3.8	4.5	8.4	3.8	5.4	6.7	5.3	5.8
	2002	8.3	5.6	6.6	7.7	4.5	5.7	3.4	4.9	4.4
	2003		5.6	7.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	6.4	7.4	7.0
	2004		3.0	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.9	7.0	0.4	2.8
	2005 2006	5.9 6.0	3.3 1.6	4.3 3.4	5.9 5.5	3.1 1.9	4.3 3.3	5.5 2.1	1.3 1.7	2.9 1.8
	2000	0.0	1.0	3.4	5.5	1.9	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.0
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	3.0	4.7	4.0	4.8	2.9	3.8	4.8	8.5	7.0
ВМ	2000	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.7
TC	2000	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.7
10	2001	7.5	5.6	6.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	6.5	4.0	4.9

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	4.8	19.0	14.3	0.0	42.1	27.6	10.0	15.4	13.0
KN										
	2001	3.2	2.2	2.5						
LC	4000				F 4	40.4	0.0			
	1998 1999		•••	•••	5.1 6.6	10.1 12.3	8.8 10.2		•••	•••
	2000		•••	•••	6.5	5.0	5.6		•••	•••
	2000 2001									•••
	2007	•••			 16.3	 18.2	 17.4			
	2003				19.8	16.3	17.7			
	2004				15.8	14.9	15.2			
VC										
	2001	5.2	13.2	10.7	8.0	7.4	7.6	3.0	5.2	4.6
SR	2001	0.2	7012	1011	0.0			0.0	0.2	
OIL	2004	11.2	5.4	7.1						
TT	2004	71.2	0.4	***		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
• •	1998	14.7	3.9	7.3	4.5	4.9	4.8			
	1999	4.2	5.3	5.0	3.7	5.9	5.3			
	2000	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.5	0.9	0.8		•••	•••
	2001	8.0	5.0	5.7	3.8	3.2	3.4			
	2002	3.7	4.5	4.3	3.7	1.8	2.4			
	2003	8.9	3.4	5.2	4.2	0.0	1.1			
	2004	2.1	6.7	5.1	3.7	0.0	1.2			
	2005	13.5	6.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0			
	2006	2.0	3.8	3.2	12.0	0.0	3.8			
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS									
Al										
,	2001	0.0	8.7	5.4	6.9	14.1	12.1	28.6	16.7	21.4
ВМ										
	2000	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.7
TC	2001	11.1	10.2	10.6	3.2	12.1	9.3	2.6	9.7	7.6

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.5 (A) Unemployment rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N	ot State	d	Unempl year	oyment s and o	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS													
	2001	0.0	11.1	7.1				0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	15.2	12.1
KN	2001										3.7	4.2	4.0
LC													
	1998										26.0	18.0	21.6
	1999										20.3	16.0	18.1
	2000										20.8	12.6	16.5
	2001										11.7	14.9	13.5
	2002										23.9	17.3	20.4
	2003										28.0	17.2	22.2
	2004										25.0	17.5	21.0
VC													
	2001										18.6	22.6	21.1
SR													
	2004										13.7	7.0	9.5
TT													
	1998										18.9	11.3	14.2
	1999										16.8	10.9	13.1
	2000										7.1	5.2	5.9
	2001										14.4	8.6	10.8
	2002										14.5	7.8	10.4
	2003										12.7	8.5	10.1
	2004										10.2	6.0	7.7
	2005										9.4	4.9	6.7
	2006									• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7.3	3.4	5.0
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS												
Al													
	2001										7.0	6.4	6.7
вм													
	2000										2.2	3.0	2.6
TC													
	2001										11.4	8.4	9.7

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19 <sup>a/</sup>			20 - 24		2	25 - 29 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	18.4	27.0	22.4	75.6	86.5	80.8	84.4	94.8	89.2
BS										
22	2000	27.2	38.5	32.9	73.5	84.9	79.1	82.7	91.2	86.8
ВВ	1998	22.0	41.1	37.5	80.2	89.2	84.8	90.7	95.8	93.3
	1990	33.0 31.8	42.5	37.5 37.5	79.9	89.5	84.2	88.8	95.6 95.3	93.3
	2000	27.3	36.9	<b>32.2</b>	75.9	<b>84.9</b>	80.4	84.7	94.1	89.2
	2001	31.9	40.4	35.8		85.6	83.3	90.3	95.1	92.6
	2002	28.5	36.6	32.6	81.6	87.9	84.9	86.9	95.1	90.9
BZ										
	1998	24.4	47.2	35.8	52.7	88.5	70.2	63.3	97.3	78.7
	1999	22.7	46.9	35.0	55.3	89.2	71.4	50.6	97.2	72.3
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>33.5</b> 20.6	<b>51.9</b> 43.3	<b>42.7</b> 32.1	<b>54.1</b> 52.2	<b>90.6</b> 88.3	<b>71.9</b> 69.9	<b>53.3</b> 52.6	<b>96.2</b> 95.7	<b>74.3</b> 73.5
	2001	19.8	43.7	31.6	46.6	89.2	67.6	47.5	94.6	69.1
DM				00	.0.0	00.2	0.10		00	5511
	1999	27.4	50.9	39.2	78.1	88.1	83.1	72.3	92.6	82.5
	2001	16.9	29.7	23.3	64.3	79.7	72.4	64.2	87.4	75.9
GD										
	1998	29.4	49.5	49.5	78.7	92.8	92.8	81.0	95.7	95.7
	2001	20.4	33.2	26.7	70.5	89.0	79.9	72.7	93.8	83.6
GY										
	2002	22.7	47.0	34.9	40.7	86.3	63.3	38.9	91.8	65.1
JM	4000	40.0	07.0	00.7	70.0	0.4.4	70.0	70.0	04.0	00.0
	1998 1999	18.2	27.2	22.7	72.2	84.4	78.0	78.9	94.8	86.3 84.9
	2000	15.8 15.2	27.3 23.9	21.6 19.5	69.5 67.8	84.0 84.6	76.4 75.9	75.8 95.0	95.3 85.0	84.9 <b>89.4</b>
	2000 2001	13.2 12.8	23.9 <b>21.1</b>	17.0	60.7	82.2	71.2	75.1	<b>93.0</b>	83.6
	2002	17.1	23.6	20.3	67.5	82.9	75.0	75.6	93.2	83.9

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34		;	35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	84.7	95.3	89.5	83.5	95.8	89.1	85.2	94.4	89.4
BS										
	2000	83.6	93.1	88.2	84.6	93.0	88.6	83.1	93.6	88.1
BB										
	1998	90.5	95.7	93.0	89.1	96.1	92.3		94.6	91.0
	1999		97.1	92.4	87.2	96.0	91.3	86.1	97.0	91.3
	2000									
	2001		97.0	92.6		95.6	91.1		97.4	92.6
	2002	86.9	94.6	90.6	89.1	95.8	92.3	86.9	96.4	91.2
BZ										
	1998	50.5	96.9	71.9		97.5	74.0	51.0	96.6	73.6
	1999	49.6	97.1	72.6	51.8	97.0	73.2	50.6	96.6	72.6
	2000		96.3	74.3	54.5	96.3	75.5	54.2	94.8	75.1
	2001	50.0	96.8	71.9	50.4	97.8	72.7	53.8	96.2	75.2
	2002	48.2	97.5	71.1	47.5	96.6	71.1	49.5	96.4	73.2
DM										
	1999	75.8	99.1	87.5	77.4	89.8	83.6	79.6	91.7	85.7
	2001	63.7	89.5	76.7	64.2	91.0	78.4	65.1	90.9	78.9
GD										
	1998	80.5	96.0	96.0	75.1	94.9	94.9	77.3	93.6	93.6
	2001	71.0	<b>94.9</b>	83.1	70.0	94.1	<b>82.4</b>	69.1	<b>93.4</b>	81.6
GY	2001	, , , ,	57.5	00.1	70.0	J-7. I	UZ.7	03.1	33.4	01.0
0,	2002	38.8	92.7	65.9	41.0	92.6	66.9	42.3	92.6	67.6
JM	2002	30.0	34.1	00.9	41.0	32.0	00.9	42.3	32.0	07.0
JIVI	1998				79.9	95.8	87.7			
	1996		•••		79.9 79.8	95.6 94.0	86.8		•••	
	2000		•••		79.8 79.9	94.0 95.3	84.7		•••	
	2000 2001		•••		78.5	93.3 <b>93.7</b>	85.9		•••	
	2007		•••		80.0	93.9	86.8	•••	•••	
	2002				00.0	55.9	00.0			

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	4	45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54		;	55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	81.1	89.7	85.1	76.6	91.9	83.8	67.0	86.7	75.9
BS										
	2000	80.2	92.7	86.2	73.3	90.0	81.3	62.8	84.4	73.0
BB										
	1998	81.5	94.2	86.8	75.2	92.2	83.5	60.8	86.6	72.6
	1999	83.1	93.0	88.5	70.2	91.2	80.4	63.6	79.1	69.5
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>77.4</b> 86.9	<b>92.2</b> 95.3	<b>84.5</b> 90.8	76.1	92.4	83.9	<b>45.8</b> 65.8	<b>71.4</b> 85.0	<b>57.4</b> 75.7
	2001	85.6	95.1	90.1	77.3	90.1	83.5	59.8	84.2	71.6
BZ	2002	00.0	00.1	00.1	17.0	00.1	00.0	00.0	01.2	11.0
	1998	41.4	96.1	69.4	35.9	91.3	64.4	34.5	90.1	63.1
	1999	42.9	95.5	70.4	36.5	92.9	64.8	33.6	87.8	63.0
	2000	49.8	94.1	72.6	44.4	90.8	68.6	34.0	84.8	60.8
	2001	50.2	95.6	72.4		92.5	65.9	37.4	86.2	63.9
	2002	45.6	94.6	70.4	40.1	93.3	67.9	23.1	89.4	55.6
DM										
	1999	78.6	93.7	86.2	51.9	91.8	71.9		87.7	69.3
	2001	64.2	90.0	78.2	56.5	84.6	71.0	38.6	76.1	57.4
GD										
	1998	70.9	91.9	91.9	63.4	84.2	84.2	46.4	76.0	76.0
OV.	2001	65.9	89.7	78.4	54.7	86.3	70.7	41.9	76.2	58.4
GY	0000	44.7	04.0	00.4	27.0	07.0	co 7	07.7	70.5	54.0
JM	2002	41.7	91.0	66.4	37.8	87.2	62.7	27.7	76.5	51.9
JIVI	1998	75.5	95.1	85.3				53.5	81.6	67.2
	1990	73.5 73.9	95.1	84.2				53.5 51.2	81.3	67.2 65.9
	2000	73.9 72.6	94.5	83.6				50.3	82.6	66.0
	2001	76.7	93.2	84.9	•••	•••		49.2	85.2	66.5
	2002	74.9	92.6	83.7				47.0	85.4	65.5

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	42.7	69.0	54.7	26.9	48.1	36.6	17.5	59.1	35.8
BS										
	2000	38.4	65.4	51.0	10.3	29.0	18.0			
BB										
	1998		56.5	37.7	2.7	7.0	4.8			
	1999		60.6	44.7	2.1	8.8	5.2			
	<b>2000</b> 2001	32.4	57.0	44.0	<b>3.7</b> 4.4	<b>10.9</b> 11.0	<b>6.6</b> 6.8	•••	•••	•••
	2001		58.3	44.3		10.5	6.2			
BZ	2002	02.0	00.0	77.0	7.2	10.0	0.2	•••	•••	•••
	1998	29.4	78.6	53.8	11.7	45.1	28.2			
	1999		81.9	52.6	11.5	55.3	33.6			
	2000	26.5	74.2	52.7	13.1	47.3	30.0			
	2001	23.9	76.4	49.1	12.3	51.5	32.6			
	2002	20.6	73.9	47.9	8.7	44.0	26.6			
DM										
	1999	34.9	68.8	51.9	16.2	24.4	20.3			
	2001	22.8	52.9	36.3	9.0	25.8	16.3			
GD										
	1998	28.4	68.1	68.1	11.0	25.5	25.5			
	2001	21.0	51.0	35.1	9.1	21.9	14.6			
GY										
	2002	17.4	51.9	33.9	10.3	33.1	21.1			
JM										
	1998				18.4	46.4	31.2			
	1999				16.7	45.9	30.0		•••	
	2000		•••		17.0	43.2	28.8		•••	
	2001				15.5	42.5	27.6			
	2002				17.0	38.8	26.8			

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		No	ot State	d		our For	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG													
	2001	9.2	45.0	25.7	1.5	16.1	7.2	33.3	30.4	31.9	66.2	79.4	72.2
BS	2000										65.7	78.4	71.8
ВВ													
	1998 1999										62.1 61.6	74.1 74.8	67. 67.
	2000										60.2	74.2	66.8
	2001 2002										63.9 62.7	75.9 74.8	69. 68.
BZ													
	1998 1999							50.0 0.0	88.0 0.0	75.7 0.0		78.6 79.7	58. 59.
	<b>2000</b> 2001							<b>0.0</b> 0.0	<b>0.0</b> 0.0	<b>0.0</b> 0.0		<b>80.9</b> 78.9	<b>62.</b> 9
	2002							50.0	82.4	66.3	36.8	78.6	57.
DM													
	1999 <b>2001</b>										54.5 <b>45.1</b>	75.5 <b>70.2</b>	65. <b>57.</b> 7
GD													
	1998							50.0	80.0	62.4	32.0	52.3	88.
	2001										48.5	72.1	60.2
GY	2002										34.1	78.5	56.
JM													
	1998											73.6	65.3
	1999											73.3	64.1
	2000		•••			•••			•••	•••		70.9	64.1
	<b>2001</b> 2002										<b>51.5</b> 57.3	<b>70.6</b> 74.6	<b>60.7</b> 65.7

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	,	15 - 19 <sup>a/</sup>			20 - 24		:	25 - 29 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
IVIO	2001	34.7	40.5	37.9	79.3	83.5	81.6	72.7	80.2	76.7
KN	2007	<b>0</b> 411	40.0	07.0	70.0	00.0	01.0	,	00.2	70.7
	2001	26.8	37.1	31.8	81.1	86.3	83.7	83.1	88.3	85.7
LC										
	1998	34.0	42.0	38.0		88.0	82.0		94.0	87.0
	1999	35.0	43.0	39.0		91.0	86.0		95.0	88.0
	2000	36.0	38.0	37.0	83.0	91.0	87.0		94.0	88.0
	2001	28.8	45.0	36.8	65.9	84.7	75.3	69.1	89.8	79.1
	2002	26.0	30.0	28.0	75.0	82.0	79.0		89.0	84.0
	2003 2004	34.0 30.0	40.0 40.0	37.0 35.0		89.0 88.0	87.0 84.0		92.0 93.0	88.0 88.0
VC	2004	30.0	40.0	33.0	80.0	00.0	04.0	04.0	93.0	00.0
VC	2001	21.1	45.2	33.2	55.6	85.3	70.8	<i>59.7</i>	88.8	74.6
SR	2001	21.1	43.2	33.2	33.0	00.3	70.6	59.7	00.0	74.0
SK .	2004	11.8	25.3	18.6	32.2	62.2	47.5	46.3	79.9	63.0
TT	2004	77.0	20.0	10.0	32.2	UZ.Z	47.5	40.3	13.3	03.0
• •	1998	21.5	39.5	30.8	64.9	89.0	77.1	66.3	94.8	80.5
	1999	20.7	39.5	30.1	66.3	88.7	77.9		95.0	80.9
	2000	20.8	39.8	30.7	66.8	88.5	77.8		92.9	78.4
	2001	18.1	36.8	27.7	64.8	87.9	76.5		95.6	80.9
	2002	19.8	32.7	26.3	67.1	86.9	77.2	67.9	95.7	81.6
	2003	21.0	36.7	29.0	68.0	83.9	75.9		95.8	85.9
	2004	20.6	33.4	27.1	75.1	88.5	82.0		96.9	84.8
	2005	24.0	37.7	30.7	72.5	88.4	80.8	76.3	95.1	86.2
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
Al										
A	2001	42.0	48.0	44.9	80.1	95.2	87.3	86.6	95.0	90.8
ВМ										
	2000	38.3	40.4	39.4	74.1	80.0	77.0	86.9	94.8	90.7
TC										
	2001	40.2	47.0	43.6	79.0	91.3	84.7	80.2	97.5	88.7

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		Disabled			Other			Total	
	- Tour	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	389	272	661	191	208	399	8,378	4,580	12,958
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	1,400 1,600 <b>1,520</b> 1,800 1,700	1,300 1,500 <b>1,409</b> 1,700 1,600	2,700 3,100 <b>2,929</b> 3,500 3,300	200 200  0 0	200 100  0 100	400 300  0 100	40,700 41,500 <b>37,774</b> 39,800 41,100	25,100 24,400 <b>20,115</b> 23,800 24,800	65,800 65,900 <b>57,889</b> 63,600 65,900
BZ	1998 1999 2001 2002		650 665 526 626	1,141 1,225 1,033 1,180	5,483 4,595 4,695 5,153	2,418 2,550 2,987 3,174	7,901 7,145 7,682 8,327	45,027 46,110 45,958 52,704	15,219 15,035 14,740 17,146	60,246 61,145 60,698 69,850
BS	2003 2004	52,940 53,460	57,680 56,540	110,620 110,000	52,940 53,460	57,680 56,540	110,620 110,000	111,465 112,890	123,470 125,205	234,935 238,095
DM	1999 <b>2001</b>	1,947 <b>986</b>	1,695 <b>959</b>	3,642 <b>1,945</b>	287 <b>72</b>	275 <b>128</b>	562 <b>200</b>	11,352 <b>13,195</b>	6,357 <b>7,227</b>	17,709 <b>20,422</b>
GD	2001	856	702	1,558	70	154	224	15,156	8,072	23,228
GY	2002	4,700	6,176	10,876	1,518	4,848	6,366	160,624	51,690	212,314
JM	2000	31,850	21,375	53,225	2,875	2,975	5,850	462,750	253,975	716,725
MS	2001	38	54	92	12	11	23	535	432	967
KN	2001	416	293	709	60	102	162	6,038	3,822	9,860
LC	2001	1,860	1,730	3,590	650	1,038	1,688	26,990	13,703	40,693
SR	2004	3,349	3,621	6,970	14,635	9,431	24,066	84,168	39,166	123,336
TT	2000	5,096	7,095	12,191	43,187	39,438	82,625	245,254	120,520	365,774
ASSOCIATE MI	EMBERS									
ВМ	2001	80	116	196	138	122	260	793	1,355	2,148
	2001	348	379	727	59	78	137	7,597	4,167	11,764
TC	2001	49	37	86	46	42	88	1,946	704	2,650

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34		;	35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
0	2001	75.7	88.0	82.0	77.2	73.9	75.4	73.7	84.8	79.6
KN	2004	05.7	00.0	00.4	07.4	00.0	00.4	04.6	04.0	07.0
LC	2001	85.7	93.0	89.4	87.1	93.0	90.1	84.6	91.3	87.9
LO	1998				81.0	95.0	88.0			
	1999				80.0	96.0	87.0			
	2000				83.0	95.0	89.0			
	2001	69.0	91.1	79.7	68.3	90.8	79.2	68.5	89.1	78.6
	2002				78.0	92.0	85.0			
	2003				83.0	94.0	88.0			
1/0	2004				83.0	93.0	87.0	•••		
VC	2001	60.1	90.3	75.9	61.8	90.2	76.6	60.7	90.4	76.0
SR										
	2004	54.0	88.5	71.5	55.8	89.9	73.2	56.9	89.2	73.6
TT										
	1998		95.0	79.9	63.7	95.4	79.4	61.1	95.7	78.6
	1999	63.7	95.5	79.7	65.0	95.1	79.7	60.4	94.9	77.9
	2000	62.2	95.9	78.6	63.5	94.7	78.7	60.8	95.7	78.2
	2001	66.2	94.9	80.9	61.5	94.8	78.3	64.0	94.0	79.2
	2002 2003	66.3 66.8	95.5 94.9	81.0 81.7	63.1 61.2	95.5 95.8	79.0 79.1	64.2 62.0	95.3	80.3
	2003	73.8	94.9 96.3	85.2	69.3	95.6 97.2	79.1 82.7	63.2	94.3 95.5	77.8 79.0
	2004	70.5	96.7	83.6	71.1	95.4	82.7	66.6	95.6	80.7
	2000	70.0	00.7	00.0	,	30.4	02.1	00.0	00.0	00.7
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	86.5	94.5	90.5	86.3	94.9	90.5	85.2	93.0	89.0
ВМ	2000	86. <i>4</i>	97.1	91.7	86.3	97.2	91.7	88.3	96.8	92.4
тс	2001	79.3	96.9	88.2	80.0	96.7	88.7	78.2	96.1	87.6

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS									
2001	71.2	76.3	74.2	71.4	63.9	66.9	38.6	54.1	47.4
KN									
2001	80.3	91.5	86.1	74.8	91.7	83.4	58.2	83.0	70.5
<b>LC</b> 1998	69.0	97.0	82.0				43.0	73.0	57.0
1999	71.0	93.0	81.0				44.0	73.0	58.0
2000	70.0	93.0	81.0				48.0	71.0	58.0
2001	65.1	90.0	77.6	55.3	84.9	69.7	43.8	76.7	59.3
2002	72.0	89.0	80.0				45.0	68.0	56.0
2003	71.0	91.0	81.0				37.0	70.0	52.0
2004	75.0	89.0	82.0				44.0	72.0	56.0
VC									
2001	59.2	88.3	74.1	50.8	85.5	68.8	35.4	74.1	54.8
SR		a= =		40 =					
2004	53.9	87.7	70.5	48.7	83.0	65.3	39.2	71.4	54.1
<b>TT</b> 1998	55.7	92.5	74.7	43.0	89.2	67.3	35.5	73.9	54.4
1999	57.8	92.5	74.7 74.7	43.0 47.0	91.2	70.9	32.4	73.9	53.0
2000	<b>57.0</b>	93.9	75.1	49.4	89.2	70.3	33.3	76.2	<b>55.2</b>
2001	55.6	94.6	74.7	46.2	91.2	69.0	36.0	74.8	55.5
2002	58.5	94.3	76.5	50.1	89.8	69.4	36.2	78.8	58.0
2003	63.8	92.5	79.1	52.1	86.4	69.1	38.3	73.6	56.2
2004	69.1	95.1	82.8	62.7	91.0	77.0	46.2	74.6	60.9
2005	67.8	93.3	81.5	62.1	92.1	76.4	49.0	80.8	64.7
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
Al									
2001	76.9	92.9	85.0	72.4	86.8	79.7	53.8	79.3	66.9
ВМ									
2000	87.9	94.9	91.3	83.6	94.0	88.6	70.7	88.0	78.8
TC									
2001	77.0	94.6	86.2	70.8	90.2	81.4	62.1	88.7	76.9

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country Year		60 - 64 <sup>a/</sup>			65 - 69 <sup>b/</sup>			70 - 74	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS									
2001	23.9	40.4	32.8	16.4	26.4	21.8	15.4	14.6	14.9
KN									
2001	32.2	66.2	47.8	10.0	27.2	17.4			
LC				40.0	00.0	05.0			
1998 1999			•••	12.0 17.0	39.0 38.0	25.0 27.0		•••	
2000				18.0	35.0	26.0			
2001	27.2	57.5	41.4	<b>56.0</b>	107.8	80.1			
2002				23.0	39.0	31.0			
2003				21.0	36.0	28.0			
2004				18.0	32.0	24.0			
VC									
2001	21.7	53.8	37.1	14.2	35.2	24.3	4.4	15.9	9.2
SR									
2004	8.7	24.0	15.8						
TT									
1998	18.7	42.7	30.6	4.7	14.8	9.5			
1999 <b>2000</b>	14.2 <b>17.6</b>	41.1 <b>46.9</b>	28.2 <b>32.6</b>	5.4 <b>6.1</b>	15.7 <b>16.0</b>	10.2 <b>10.7</b>		•••	
2001	13.9	<b>40.9</b> 43.5	28.8	5.2	1 <b>6.</b> 0	9.4			
2002	14.3	44.1	29.7	5.0	12.8	8.5			
2003	21.2	44.1	32.4	4.8	14.2	9.2			
2004	21.8	45.2	33.0	4.9	14.3	8.9			
2005	22.1	45.0	33.1	4.4	16.2	9.5			
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS									
Al	24.4	64.0	40.5	22.0	40.4	27.0	0.4	47.0	40.0
2001	34.4	64.3	48.5	23.2	49.4	37.8	8.4	17.3	12.2
BM 2000	60.0	77.5	68.2	30.0	51.7	39.8	10.8	23.3	15.6
TC									
2001	56.6	81.4	69.1	24.8	57.9	40.6	13.1	42.3	25.5

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.6 (A) Labour Force Participation rates: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N(	ot State	d		our For	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS													
	2001	3.7	6.5	5.1							55.2	61.2	58.5
KN	2001										63.8	76.4	70.0
LC											00.0		
	1998										59.0	77.0	68.0
	1999										62.0	77.0	69.0
	2000											75.0	68.0
	2001											74.3	63.0
	2002											71.0	64.0
	2003											75.0	69.0
	2004	•••			•••	•••		•••	•••		61.0	74.0	67.0
VC	2001										44.5	74.1	59.4
SR													
	2004										41.2	70.8	56.0
TT	1000										47.0	75.0	04.0
	1998				•••						40.0	75.3	61.2
	1999 <b>2000</b>		•••	•••	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••		47.0	75.0 <b>75.3</b>	60.8 <b>61.2</b>
	2000		•••		•••					•••	40.4	7 <b>5.3</b> 75.0	60.7
	2001										17.5	74.6	60.9
	2003										40 E	74.5	62.2
	2004				l			l			F0.7	76.4	64.5
	2005										52.8	76.5	64.5
ASSOCIATE I	MEMBERS												
Al													
	2001	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	67.6	80.2	73.8
ВМ	2000										69.6	82.2	75.6
TC													
	2001										70.3	88.4	40.6

Table 4.7 (A) Employed Population by Status in Employment: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Pai	d Employ	/ee	E	Employer		Own A	Account V	Vorker
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
40										
AG	2001	12,728	11,664	24,392	367	728	1,095	981	1,309	2,290
BS	2001	12,120	11,004	24,002	307	720	1,000	301	1,000	2,230
	1998	62,060	60,460	122,520				7,265	13,725	20,990
	1999	60,065	60,925	120,990				7,330	15,405	22,735
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<i>64,019</i>	63,181	127,200			•••	6,646	15,225	21,871
	2001	66,920 66,165	64,150 62,165	131,070 128,330				6,775 7,325	14,495 15,610	21,270 22,935
	2003	51,120	52,585	103,705				7,960	13,995	21,955
	2004	51,880	23,375	75,255				8,830	14,565	23,395
BB	4000									
	1998	50,600	54,800	105,400	300	500	800	4,700	9,800	14,500
	1999 <b>2000</b>	52,400 <b>56,000</b>	54,700 <b>56,200</b>	107,100 <b>112,200</b>	100 <b>100</b>	300 <b>200</b>	400 <b>300</b>	5,200 <b>4,700</b>	11,700 <b>11,200</b>	16,900 <b>15,900</b>
	2001	56,100	56,000	112,100	200	600	800	5,500	12,100	17,600
	2002	55,100	54,900	110,000	100	300	400	5,500	12,000	17,500
BZ										
	1998	16,820	32,055	48,875	1,065	5,150	6,215	4,265	10,895	15,160
	1999 <b>2000</b>	17,210 <b>16,101</b>	33,315 <b>35,312</b>	50,525 <b>51,413</b>	815 <b>863</b>	5,585 <b>3,109</b>	6,400 <b>3,972</b>	5,185 <b>3,097</b>	12,930 <b>9,123</b>	18,115 <b>12,220</b>
	2001	20,170	40,372	60,542	1,007	4,699	5,706	5,422	12,206	17,628
	2002	19,787	39,075	58,862	1,026	4,587	5,613	4,418	12,979	17,397
DM										
	1999	7,192	9,218	16,410	287	848	1,135	3,135	6,633	9,768
GD	2001	7,416	9,516	16,932	316	919	1,235	1,817	4,230	6,047
GD	1998	10,566	24,795	35,361	579	1,368	1,947	2,427	3,578	6,005
JM			,	20,00		1,000	1,2 11	_,	2,212	5,000
	1998		300,800	563,300	6,800	19,900	26,700	115,500	222,700	338,200
	1999	249,100	302,500	551,600	6,700	19,000	25,700	114,800	219,300	334,100
	2000 <b>2001</b>	248,400 <b>251,700</b>	303,400 <b>308,300</b>	551,800 <b>560,000</b>	6,200 <b>4,800</b>	18,800 <b>21,100</b>	25,000 <b>25,900</b>	114,700 <b>114,200</b>	221,000 <b>217,900</b>	335,700 <b>332,100</b>
	2007	272,700	317,800	590,500	6,900	14,900	21,800	104,900	208,000	312,900

Table 4.7 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Status in Employment: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		aid Work			er/ Appre			ot Stated	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	75	68	143	9	22	31	82	120	202
BS	4000	040		005				470	040	400
	1998	310	55 65	365		•••		170	310	480
	1999	255	65 66	320				455 2 <b>5</b> 25	850	1,305
	2000	<b>202</b> 125	<b>66</b>	<b>268</b> 160		•••	•••	<b>2,525</b> 410	<b>2,532</b> 400	<b>5,057</b> 685
	2001	505	35 60	565				285	400 575	800
	2002	105	175	280				205 225	575 520	985
	2003 2004	370	25	395				465	460	460
ВВ	2004	370	23	393				403	400	400
ВВ	1998	_	_	_	100	400	500	300	300	600
	1999	_	_	<u>-</u>	100	400	500	100	200	300
	2000	100	100	200	100	200	<b>300</b>	100	100	200
	2001	100	0	100	100	300	400	0	100	100
	2001	-	-	-	100	300	400	100	200	300
BZ	2002				.00		.00	.00	_00	
	1998	1,085	1,900	2,985				20	90	110
	1999	850	1,780	2,630				15	70	85
	2000	1,058	2,430	3,488				90	267	357
	2001	1,427	1,773	3,200				55	57	112
	2002	1,139	2,051	3,190				14	153	167
DM										
	1999	205	233	438	61	21	82	82	107	189
	2001	194	183	377	3	19	22	62	136	198
GD										
	1998	243	390	633	0	126	126	242	1,284	1,526
JM										
	1998	13,800	7,100	20,900				2,000	3,200	5,200
	1999	11,600	8,700	20,300				2,700	2,400	5,100
	2000	11,600	7,200	18,800				2,200	2,100	4,300
	2001	13,300	6,400	19,700				1,700	2,900	4,600
	2002	9,800	3,900	13,700				1,700	1,700	3,400

Table 4.8 (A) Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Legislator I	s, Senior ( Managers	Officials,	Pro	ofessional	s		cians, Ass ofessiona	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
10										
AG	2001	602	725	1,327	979	794	1,773	1,732	1,443	3,175
ВВ										
	1998	2,500	4,000	6,500	6,300	4,300	10,600	2,900	5,100	8,000
	1999	3,100	3,700	6,800	6,200	4,000	10,200	3,300	5,100	8,400
	2000	3,891	<i>5,4</i> 59	9,350	11,513	11,017	22,530			
	2001	4,500	6,300	10,800	8,900	6,100	15,000	4,300	6,400	10,700
	2002	4,300	5,900	10,200	9,000	5,800	14,800	4,200	6,500	10,700
BS										
	1998	2,545	5,630	8,175				12,600	9,705	22,305
	1999	3,165	6,150	9,315				13,575	10,745	24,320
	2000	5,268	<b>8,108</b>	13,376	8,906	5,145	14,051	9,025	<b>6,634</b>	15,659
	2001 2002	5,655 6,055	8,505 8,920	14,160 14,975	•••	•••	•••	18,045 17,280	11,810 11,035	29,855 28,315
	2002	5,190	7,665	12,855			•••	16,055	10,190	26,245
	2003	5,190	7,005	12,605			•••	17,720	11,865	29,585
BZ	2004	3,333	7,210	12,003	•••	•••	•••	17,720	11,000	29,303
<b>5</b> 2	1998	2,840	6,950	9,790	605	1,020	1,625	3,975	2,615	6,590
	1999	4,135	9,110	13,245	985	985	1,970	3,680	3,320	7,000
	2000	1,527	2,389	3,916	1,007	1,280	2,287	3,304	3,113	6,417
	2001	3,857	8,345	12,202	1,106	1,269	2,375	3,429	3,299	6,728
	2002	3,241	5,434	8,675	1,270	1,654	2,924	3,583	3,057	6,640
DM										
	1997	883	607	1,490	529	573	1,102	1,396	754	2,150
	1999	1,086	784	1,870	327	424	751	1,557	1,166	2,723
	2001	958	721	1,679	416	499	915	1,505	1,104	2,609
GD										
	1998	1,045	1,073	2,118	317	421	738	1,829	1,515	3,344
	2001	887	922	1,809	285	433	718	1,661	1,421	3,082
GY										
	2002	1,658	4,860	6,518	2,915	2,790	5,705	11,070	7,083	18,153
JM	4000							07.000	04.700	450.000
	1998			•••		•••	•••	87,300	64,700	152,000
	1999							84,200	64,500	148,700
	2000			•••		•••		86,700	63,600	150,300
	2001		•••	•••		•••	•••	<b>83,500</b>	<b>68,300</b>	<b>151,800</b>
	2002							99,100	71,000	170,100

Table 4.8 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		Clerks		-	Shop and les Vendo		_	ture, Fores hery Worke	•
-		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	3,454	816	4,270	3,927	2,211	6,138	87	348	435
ВВ	1998	12,000	3,200	15,200	12,100	8,000	20,100	400	2,300	2,700
	1999	12,000	3,200	15,200	13,100	8,200	21,300	500	2,300	2,800
	<b>2000</b>	<b>12,477</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>15,585</b>	<b>20,347</b>	<b>11,697</b>	<b>32,044</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>3,298</b>
	2001	12,000	3,100	15,100	14,900	8,600	23,500	400	2,600	3,000
	2002	11,400	3,100	14,500	15,100	8,200	23,300	500	2,600	3,100
BS	1998	18,695	4,305	23,000	17,955	12,525	30,480	150	5,750	5,900
	1999	17,810	4,060	21,870	17,450	10,705	28,155	210	5,245	5,455
	<b>2000</b>	<b>15,541</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>17,947</b>	<b>16,815</b>	<b>11,356</b>	<b>28,171</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>2,789</b>
	2001	17,410	2,855	20,265	17,020	11,660	28,680	220	4,040	4,260
	2002	17,675	3,700	21,375	18,235	12,025	30,260	510	4,605	5,115
	2003	17,080	3,170	20,250	20,890	12,700	33,590	195	2,770	2,965
	2004	17,725	2,570	20,295	21,075	12,465	33,540	190	3,835	4,025
BZ	1998	3,310	1,495	4,805	4,200	3,705	7,905	155	5,775	5,930
	1999	2,980	1,570	4,550	4,140	3,540	7,680	120	6,210	6,330
	<b>2000</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>6,822</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>7,444</b>
	2001	3,951	1,669	5,620	4,251	3,917	8,168	764	5,922	6,686
	2002	4,063	1,459	5,522	6,110	5,417	11,527	82	8,381	8,463
DM	1997	1,392	483	1,875	2,210	1,273	3,483	1,241	3,882	5,123
	1999	1,516	508	2,024	1,742	1,314	3,056	1,352	5,488	6,840
	<b>2001</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>4,426</b>
GD	1998	2,520	737	3,257	2,726	2,652	5,378	915	2,926	3,841
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,301</b>
GY	2002	10,934	5,432	16,366	14,805	19,622	34,427	3,358	22,396	25,754
JM	1998	62,100	19,000	81,100	95,600	63,700	159,300	32,300	151,100	183,400
	1999	60,300	18,600	78,900	87,100	59,800	146,900	27,700	150,000	177,700
	2000	62,300	21,900	84,200	91,200	62,200	153,400	29,500	146,900	176,400
	<b>2001</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>80,100</b>	<b>97,400</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>160,800</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>144,800</b>	<b>175,200</b>
	2002	62,600	17,700	80,300	98,100	61,700	159,800	30,500	138,300	168,800

Table 4.8 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Craft an	d Related I	Vorkers	Plant and And	Machine C I Assemble	-	Elemen	tary Occup	oations
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
40										
AG	2001	433	4,197	4,630	93	1,385	1,478	2,956	2,397	5,353
ВВ	4000	0.400	44.000	40.000	0.000	7.400	0.700	4.4.400	40.000	00.400
	1998 1999	2,100 2,400	14,800 17,200	16,900 19,600	2,600 2,100	7,100 7,200	9,700 9,300	14,400 14,800	16,000 15,900	30,400 30,700
	<b>2000</b>	2,400 <b>2,035</b>	17,200 <b>15,661</b>	19,600 17,696	2,100 <b>1,927</b>	6,523	9,300 <b>8,450</b>	3,549	7,308	10,857
	2001	2,100	15,200	17,300	2,000	7,100	9,100	12,700	13,300	26,000
	2002	1,900	14,600	16,500	1,900	6,900	8,800	12,500	13,700	26,200
BS		.,000	,000	. 0,000	.,000	5,555	5,555	, 0 0 0	. 0,. 00	_0,_0
	1998				2,750	23,845	26,595	14,900	12,350	27,250
	1999				2,775	26,065	28,840	12,800	13,520	26,320
	2000	1,781	20,709	22,490	687	6,344	7,031	11,547	12,873	24,420
	2001				3,025	27,130	30,155	12,400	12,900	25,300
	2002				2,195	25,665	27,860	11,930	11,920	23,850
	2003				2,695	26,070	28,765	13,520	16,090	29,610
D.7	2004				2,505	26,620	29,125	11,855	17,010	28,865
BZ	1998	1,410	7,200	8,610	510	5,135	5,645	6,250	16,165	22,415
	1999	1,000	7,200	8,640	460	5,085	5,545	6,575	16,103	22,415
	<b>2000</b>	1,038	9,434	10,472	544	5,000 <b>5,210</b>	5,754	7,113	16,638	<b>23,751</b>
	2001	1,352	8,984	10,336	864	6,098	6,962	8,461	19,241	27,702
	2002	1,255	10,023	11,278	501	6,046	6,547	6,280	17,261	23,541
DM							·	·		
	1997	627	3,440	4,067	73	1,150	1,223	2,676	2,269	4,945
	1999	799	3,305	4,104	82	1,356	1,438	2,397	2,585	4,982
	2001	548	3,611	4,159	75	1,237	1,312	1,845	2,077	3,922
GD										
	1998	1,139	5,893	7,032	187	1,831	2,018	3,006	2,336	5,342
CV	2001	501	4,991	5,492	228	1,554	1,782	2,696	3,172	5,868
GY	2002	3,831	34,015	37,846	944	19,911	20,855	18,921	47,048	65,969
JM										
	1998	22,900	133,400	156,300	14,500	50,500	65,000	85,700	71,000	156,700
	1999	20,400	137,100	157,500	12,400	49,300	61,700	92,400	72,200	164,600
	2000	20,300	136,600	156,900	8,300	46,700	55,000	84,300	74,300	158,600
	2001	20,200	133,400	153,600	7,400	52,100	59,500	83,200	77,300	160,500
	2002	16,000	136,700	152,700	7,500	51,100	58,600	81,600	69,700	151,300

Table 4.8 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	٨	lot Stated		Total All Occupations					
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total			
10										
AG	2001				14,263	14,316	28,579			
ВВ	2001		•••	•••	14,203	14,510	20,313			
	1998	600	900	1,500	55,900	65,700	121,600			
	1999	400	500	900	57,900	67,300	125,200			
	2000	1,260	1,407	2,667	57,488	64,989	122,477			
	2001	100	200	300	61,900	68,900	130,800			
	2002	100	300	400	60,900	67,600	128,500			
BS										
	1998	210	440	650	69,805	74,550	144,355			
	1999	320	755	1,075	68,105	77,245	145,350			
	2000	295	977	1,272	69,997	77,209	147,206			
	2001	455	180	635	74,230	79,080	153,310			
	2002	400	540	940	74,280	78,410	152,690			
	2003	200	485	685	75,825	79,140	154,965			
<b>-</b>	2004	95	205	300	76,560	81,780	158,340			
BZ	4000		20	20	00.055	F0 000	70.045			
	1998	-	30	30	23,255	50,090	73,345			
	1999	- 51	- 117	- 168	24,075	53,680 <b>50.341</b>	77,755			
	<b>2000</b> 2001	46	363	409	<b>21,209</b> 28,081	<b>50,241</b> 59,107	<b>71,450</b> 87,188			
	2001	-	113	113	26,385	58,845	85,230			
DM	2002		110	113	20,303	30,043	03,230			
	1997	107	129	236	11,134	14,560	25,694			
	1999	104	130	234	10,962	17,060	28,022			
	2001	3	12	15	9,808	15,003	24,811			
GD					,	,	,			
	1998	373	1,326	1,699	14,057	20,710	34,767			
	2001	376	507	883	11,797	17,932	29,729			
GY										
	2002	231	585	816	68,667	163,742	232,409			
JM										
	1998	200	300	500	400,600	553,700	954,300			
	1999	400	400	800	384,900	551,900	936,800			
	2000	500	300	800	383,100	552,500	935,600			
	2001	<b>-</b>	500	500	385,400	556,600	942,000			
	2002	600	100	700	396,000	546,300	942,300			

Table 4.8 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	_	Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers			ofessional	s	Technicians, Associate Professionals			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
MS											
0	2001	62	95	157	87	67	154	90	111	201	
KN											
	2001	862	951	1,813	1,024	1,001	2,025	850	750	1,600	
LC	4000	0.005	4.040	0.005	0.000	4 555	0.005	4 005	4 755	2.000	
	1998		1,340	3,635	2,080	1,555	3,635	1,335	1,755	3,090	
	1999	2,370	1,775	4,145	2,505	1,405	3,910	1,455	1,270	2,725	
	2000 <b>2001</b>	2,810	2,260	5,070	2,415	1,940	4,355	1,605	1,685	3,290	
	2001	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,507</b> 1,380	<b>2,966</b> 3,065	<b>2,573</b> 2,835	<b>1,630</b> 1,690	4,203	<b>1,400</b> 1,260	<b>1,614</b>	<b>3,014</b> 2,660	
	2002	1,685 2,752	1,880	4,632	2,882	1,690	4,525 4,860	1,260	1,400 1,605	3,280	
	2003	2,752	1,857	3,895	2,002 3,348	2,057	5,405	1,675	1,605	2,583	
VC	2004	2,036	1,007	3,093	3,340	2,037	5,405	1,133	1,430	2,363	
VC	2001	1,061	1,081	2,142	1,873	1,573	3,446	849	887	1,736	
SR		,	,		, -	,-	-, -				
	2004	3,331	6,768	10,099	8,092	3,677	11,769	4,998	6,966	11,964	
TT				·							
	1998	12,200	18,500	30,700	6,300	9,800	16,100	28,600	24,400	53,000	
	1999	13,900	19,300	33,200	7,000	9,100	16,100	29,200	23,600	52,800	
	2000	14,200	22,000	36,200	6,400	8,200	14,600	28,500	24,500	53,000	
	2001	15,500	23,400	38,900	7,300	9,400	16,700	29,900	26,700	56,600	
	2002	15,200	25,000	40,200	7,600	9,800	17,400	36,500	28,400	64,900	
ASSOCIATE MI	EMBERS										
Al											
	2001	192	177	369	316	235	551	241	328	569	
ВМ											
	1999				1,968	2,795	4,763	3,931	3,101	7,032	
	2000				1,667	2,388	4,055	4,262	3,481	7,743	
	2001				2,122	2,962	5,084	3,970	3,208	7,178	
	2002				2,233	2,987	5,220	4,125	3,290	7,415	
TC											
	2001	457	738	1,195	454	355	809	434	532	966	

Table 4.8 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

	Year		Clerks		-	Shop and les Vendor		_	ure, Fores ery Worke	•
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
0	2001	215	36	251	130	90	220	7	60	67
KN										
	2001	2,241	755	2,996	1,828	588	2,416	98	571	669
LC	4000	0.040	4.000	4.000	F 000	4.045	0.075	0.740	7 705	40.405
	1998	3,210	1,020	4,230	5,330	4,345	9,675	2,740	7,725	10,465
	1999	4,015	1,135	5,150	6,815	3,825	10,640	3,055	7,020	10,075
	2000	4,250	1,205	5,455	5,940	4,080	10,020	3,090	7,485	10,575
	2001	3,669	989	4,658	5,998	4,163	10,161	1,146	4,678	5,824
	2002	2,960	775	3,735	4,375	3,670	8,045	1,685	3,960	5,645
	2003	3,258	1,082	4,340	4,500	4,107	8,607	2,395	5,043	7,438
\/ <b>\^</b>	2004	3,552	828	4,380	3,967	4,013	7,980	2,570	5,880	8,450
VC	2001	2,531	706	3,237	2,485	2,532	5,017	648	3,251	3,899
SR										
	2004	9,705	6,342	16,047	12,179	11,746	23,925	2,193	11,702	13,895
π										
	1998	40,000	14,000	54,000	33,900	35,600	69,500	2,000	14,100	16,100
	1999	39,600	13,200	52,800	35,100	34,900	70,000	2,100	14,400	16,500
	2000	41,500	13,400	54,900	40,100	35,800	75,900	2,100	14,400	16,500
	2001	42,000	14,900	56,900	39,300	33,700	73,000	2,500	16,300	18,800
	2002	45,100	15,800	60,900	36,700	33,700	70,400	1,400	14,400	15,800
ASSOCIATE MEME	BERS									
Al										
	2001	648	194	842	902	412	1,314	25	245	270
BM										
	1999	6,591	1,252	7,843	5,580	5,000	10,580	56	851	907
	2000	6,045	1,018	7,063	5,344	4,132	9,476	40	766	806
	2001	6,380	1,160	7,540	5,204	4,813	10,017	52	851	903
	2002	6,326	1,123	7,449	5,116	4,828	9,944	47	884	931
TC										
	2001	633	128	761	1,047	636	1,683	3	196	199

Table 4.8 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Craft and	l Related V	Vorkers	Plant and And	Machine O I Assemble	•	Elemen	tary Occup	oations
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	18	237	255	3	71	74	133	131	264
KN										
	2001	458	3,073	3,531	965	1,353	2,318	1,523	2,389	3,912
LC										
	1998	1,600	6,400	8,000	880	2,920	3,800	4,100	4,045	8,145
	1999	1,700	7,025	8,725	1,015	3,220	4,235	4,565	4,315	8,880
	2000	1,950	7,735	9,685	910	3,125	4,035	5,175	4,765	9,940
	2001	1,054	7,095	8,149	815	2,394	3,209	3,453	3,376	6,829
	2002	1,510	7,190	8,700	1,175	2,730	3,905	3,805	3,845	7,650
	2003	1,690	7,953	9,643	788	2,782	3,570	3,447	4,720	8,167
1/2	2004	1,057	6,445	7,502	738	2,305	3,043	4,440	3,945	8,385
VC	2001	409	4,278	4,687	140	2,188	2,328	2,960	4,125	7,085
SR	200.	.00	.,	.,	, , ,	2,.00	_,0_0	_,000	.,0	7,000
	2004	1,220	21,612	22,832	311	11,461	11,772	10,165	18,583	28,748
TT										
	1998	9,400	72,000	81,400	5,200	40,200	45,400	36,100	76,700	112,800
	1999	10,200	74,400	84,600	5,100	41,800	46,900	37,200	79,300	116,500
	2000	10,600	76,600	87,200	5,500	44,000	49,500	37,200	78,100	115,300
	2001	10,300	78,700	89,000	4,400	43,500	47,900	36,200	78,600	114,800
	2002	10,400	79,400	89,800	4,600	44,200	48,800	38,200	77,500	115,700
ASSOCIATE ME	MBERS									
Al										
	2001	52	749	801	11	222	233	198	407	605
ВМ										
	1999				526	6,198	6,724			
	2000				528	7,226	7,754			
	2001				568	6,307	6,875			
	2002				557	6,299	6,856			
TC										
	2001	47	1,241	1,288	20	284	304	910	1,216	2,126

Table 4.8 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	٨	lot Stated		Total All Occupations					
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total			
MS										
IVIO	2001	30	87	117	775	985	1,760			
KN							.,			
	2001	303	353	656	10,152	11,784	21,936			
LC										
	1998	560	1,185	1,745	24,130	32,290	56,420			
	1999	525	840	1,365	28,020	31,830	59,850			
	2000	295	750	1,045	28,440	35,030	63,470			
	2001	4,702	6,258	10,960	26,269	33,704	59,973			
	2002	5,130	5,465	10,595	26,420	32,105	58,525			
	2003	4,005	5,325	9,330	27,392	36,475	63,867			
	2004	4,585	6,057	10,642	27,428	34,837	62,265			
VC	2001	291	653	944	13,247	21,274	34,521			
SR										
	2004	2,574	3,062	5,636	<i>54,768</i>	101,919	156,687			
TT										
	1998	100	200	300	173,800	305,500	479,300			
	1999	100	200	300	179,500	310,200	489,700			
	2000	-	200	200	186,100	317,200	503,300			
	2001	600	800	1,400	188,000	326,000	514,000			
	2002	300	700	1,000	196,000	328,900	524,900			
ASSOCIATE MEI	MBERS									
Al										
	2001	44	46	90	2,629	3,015	5,644			
BM										
	1999				18,652	19,197	37,849			
	2000	28	52	80	17,914	19,063	36,977			
	2001				18,296	19,301	37,597			
	2002				18,404	19,411	37,815			
TC	2004	279	171	940	1 202	5,797	10 190			
	2001	378	471	849	4,383	5,797	10,180			

Table 4.9 (A) Concentration of the Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Country Composition	Legislator Officials, I		Professionals		Technicians, Associate Professionals		Cler	rks	Service, S Market Vend	Sales
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	3.9	3.2	0.2 7.7	1.8	8.7	4.9
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.2	4.5	9.4	9.0			10.2	2.5	16.6	9.6
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.7				11.8	7.7	11.4	1.9	11.1	7.6
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	2.1	3.3	1.4	1.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	1.9		5.0
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.9	2.9	1.7	2.0	6.1	4.4	7.5	2.1	7.8	5.9
GD Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.0	3.1	1.0	1.5		4.8	7.2	2.0		7.9
GY Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	0.7	2.1		1.2		3.0		2.3		8.4
JM Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	8.9									
MS Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.5	5.4		3.8	5.1	6.3	12.2	2.0		5.1
KN Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.9	4.3	4.6 4.7	4.6	3.9 3.9	3.4	10.2	3.4	8.3	2.7
LC Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	2.4	2.5	2.7 4.3	2.7	2.3	2.7	6.1 6.1	1.6	10.0	6.9
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.1	3.1	5.4	4.6	2.5	2.6	7.3	2.0	5.4	7.3
SR Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	2.1	4.3	5.2	2.3	3.2	4.4	6.2	4.0	7.8	7.5
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%) ASSOCIATE MEMBERS	2.8	4.4		1.6	5.7	4.9	8.2	2.7	8.0	7.1
Al Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	3.4		5.6	4.2	4.3	5.8	11.5	3.4	16.0	7.3
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)				6.5	11.5	9.4	16.3	2.8	14.5	11.2
Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)	4.5	7.2	4.5	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.2	1.3	10.3	6.2

Table 4.9 (A) Concentration of the Employed Population by Occupational Group: 1998 – 2004

Agricu Forestr Fishery V	y and	Craft and Work		Plant and Operato Assem	rs And	Eleme Occup	•	тот	AL	Country Composition
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	_
0.2	0.8	1.0	9.3	0.2	3.1	6.6	5.3	2.9 21.3 7.7	31.8 17.0 1.6 13.2	AG Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
0.4	2.3	1.7	12.8	1.6	5.3	2.9	6.0	<b>45.9</b> 9.7 26.0 10.2	<b>51.9</b> 21.1 10.4 20.4	BB Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
0.1				2.0		8.1		<b>48.1</b> 13.9 22.9 11.4	17.2 17.2 0.0 0.0	BS (2001) Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
0.4	10.0	1.5	13.2	0.8	7.3	10.0	23.3	25.0 16.2 8.9 0.0	<b>70.2</b> 6.3 33.4 30.5	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
2.7	15.2	2.2	14.6	0.3	5.0	7.4	8.4	39.5 14.3 17.7 7.5	60.4 15.3 10.4 34.7	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
1.0	6.7	1.7	16.8	0.8	5.2	9.1	10.7	23.7 16.5 0.0 7.2	58.6 14.6 15.2 28.8	GD Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%) GY
1.4	9.6	1.6	14.6	0.4	8.6	8.1	20.2	12.4 12.4 0.0 0.0	<b>70.2</b> 6.6 8.4 55.2	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
3.2						8.7		0.0	0.0	JM Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
0.4	3.4	1.0	13.5	0.2	4.0		7.4 7.4	22.4 10.2 0.0 12.2	58.5 18.4 19.1 20.9	MS Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
0.4	2.6	2.1	14.0	4.4	6.2	6.9	10.9	53.3 26.2 8.5 18.5	<b>52.1</b> 14.1 21.4 16.6	KN Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
1.9	7.8	11.8	11.8	1.4	4.0	5.8	5.6	<b>54.9</b> 22.6 26.2 6.1	45.8 16.9 5.2 23.6	LC Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
1.9	9.4	1.2	12.4	0.4	6.3	8.6	11.9	<b>35.8</b> 23.0 5.4 7.3	<b>59.7</b> 6.6 25.0 28.1	VC Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
1.4	7.5	0.8	13.8	0.2	7.3	6.5	11.9	33.3 14.2 19.1 0.0	<b>63.1</b> 13.9 20.6 28.6	SR Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
0.4	2.9	2.1	15.2	1.1	8.7	7.4	15.5	<b>35.7</b> 13.8 21.9 0.0	<b>63.0</b> 14.6 21.5 26.8	TT Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%) ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
0.4		0.9		0.2		3.5	7.2	<b>45.8</b> 9.3 25.0 11.5	27.9 14.9 13.0 0.0	Al Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
0.1	2.1			1.4	19.5			43.9 1.5 26.0 16.3 39.3	<b>51.4</b> 23.3 0.0 28.1 <b>52.3</b>	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%) TC
0.0	1.9	0.5	12.2	0.2	2.8	8.9	11.9	18.4 14.7 6.2	11.0 24.4 16.9	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agricultur	e, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	and Quar	rying	Ма	ınufacturin	ıg
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	168	593	761	15	74	89	506	764	1,270
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	1,500 1,500 <b>1,277</b> 1,700 1,800	2,600 2,200 <b>3,184</b> 2,800 2,900	4,100 3,700 <b>4,461</b> 4,500 4,700	0 0 <b>52</b> 0 0	0 200 <b>287</b> 100 200	0 200 <b>339</b> 100 200	5,600 5,000 <b>5,534</b> 4,500 4,600	5,300 5,400 <b>6,778</b> 4,800 4,400	10,900 10,400 <b>12,312</b> 9,300 9,000
BS	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002 2003 2004	635 635 <b>570</b> 1,040 1,235 455 340	4,440 5,200 <b>4,488</b> 5,375 4,405 4,180 6,670	5,075 5,835 <b>5,058</b> 6,415 5,640 4,635 7,010	 47  	 365  	 412  	2,500 2,535 <b>2,205</b> 2,780 2,050 2,735 2,350	2,910 3,375 <b>3,903</b> 3,455 4,110 4,035 3,825	5,410 5,910 <b>6,108</b> 6,235 6,160 6,770 6,175
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	1,245 1,540 <b>1,522</b> 2,557 1,044	17,095 19,820 <b>18,267</b> 18,826 19,462	18,340 21,360 <b>19,789</b> 21,383 20,506	0 15 <b>3</b> 13 0	275 285 <b>244</b> 333 211	275 300 <b>247</b> 346 211	2,265 2,625 <b>1,549</b> 2,321 2,189	5,250 4,680 <b>2,803</b> 3,616 4,030	7,515 7,305 <b>4,352</b> 5,937 6,219
DM	1999 <b>2001</b>	1,762 <b>808</b>	5,849 <b>4,410</b>	7,611 <b>5,218</b>				1,065 <b>815</b>	1,335 <b>1,118</b>	2,400 <b>1,933</b>
GD	1998 <b>2001</b>	1,363 <b>1,328</b>	3,431 <b>2,697</b>	4,794 <b>4,025</b>	 135	 <b>329</b>	 464	1,400 <b>117</b>	1,179 <b>282</b>	2,579 <b>399</b>
GY	2002	5,030	46,172	51,202	691	8,780	9,471	7,138	23,493	30,631
JM	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002	39,600 34,200 35,400 <b>37,000</b> 37,400	160,500 158,300 159,100 <b>158,200</b> 145,000	200,100 192,500 194,500 <b>195,200</b> 182,400	  			29,100 24,700 18,200 <b>19,100</b> 19,500	55,700 56,600 47,600 <b>50,000</b> 45,100	84,800 81,300 65,800 <b>69,100</b> 64,600

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Electricit	y, Gas and	d Water	Co	onstructio	n	Wholesale and Retail Trade			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	77	349	426	99	2,498	2,597	2,148	1,861	4,009	
ВВ	1998	400	1,400	1,800	600	12,100	12,700	10,000	8,400	18,400	
	1999	600	1,400	2,000	800	12,900	13,700	10,200	8,500	18,700	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>12,057</b>	<b>12,782</b>	<b>17,289</b>	<b>14,319</b>	<b>31,608</b>	
	2001	600	1,300	1,900	1,000	13,300	14,300	10,700	8,700	19,400	
	2002	700	1,200	1,900	800	12,300	13,100	10,800	8,800	19,600	
BS	1998	305	1,235	1,540	985	14,050	15,035	11,440	8,705	20,145	
	1999	385	1,360	1,745	780	15,760	16,540	11,105	8,850	19,955	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>16,136</b>	<b>16,980</b>	<b>11,311</b>	<b>10,333</b>	<b>21,644</b>	
	2001	450	1,880	2,330	1,320	16,135	17,455	11,450	10,475	21,925	
	2002	525	1,930	2,455	615	16,140	16,755	11,500	10,520	22,020	
	2003	685	1,495	2,180	805	14,735	15,540	11,790	12,050	23,840	
	2004	725	1,850	2,575	870	15,800	16,670	13,910	12,995	26,905	
вz	1998	205	955	1,160	55	4,180	4,235	5,125	7,820	12,945	
	1999	85	940	1,025	140	4,440	4,580	4,935	7,350	12,285	
	<b>2000</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>7,185</b>	<b>11,440</b>	
	2001	193	834	1,027	174	7,213	7,387	5,490	9,056	14,546	
	2002	113	535	648	141	7,557	7,698	5,619	8,468	14,087	
DM	1999	102	296	398	20	2,098	2,118	2,110	1,949	4,059	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>3,832</b>	
GD	1998	0	505	505	280	4,883	5,163	3,062	3,262	6,324	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>4,058</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>2,911</b>	
GY	2002	499	1,763	2,262	308	15,912	16,220	15,580	22,327	37,907	
JM	1998	1,700	4,000	5,700	2,600	75,800	78,400	127,200	77,200	204,400	
	1999	1,200	5,200	6,400	2,600	73,100	75,700	126,000	74,200	200,200	
	2000	1,800	3,800	5,600	3,200	79,200	82,400	122,800	82,000	204,800	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>131,400</b>	<b>83,300</b>	<b>214,700</b>	
	2002	1,300	5,000	6,300	4,300	86,100	90,400	128,700	80,300	209,000	

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hotels	and Resta	urants		ort, Storag nmunicatio		Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	2001	2,480	1,675	4,155	807	1,474	2,281	1,152	923	2,075	
ВВ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	7,600 7,100 8,100 7,800	5,700 6,100 5,500 5,500	13,300 13,200 - 13,600 13,300	1,500 1,200 <b>2,098</b> 1,900 1,600	4,500 3,500 <b>5,644</b> 4,200 3,900	6,000 4,700 <b>7,742</b> 6,100 5,500	5,000 4,600 <b>7,738</b> 6,600 6,500	2,800 3,700 <b>5,623</b> 3,900 4,400	7,800 8,300 <b>13,361</b> 10,500 10,900	
BS	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002 2003 2004	12,815 13,670 <b>14,515</b> 14,715 14,800 15,935 14,585	9,305 9,630 <b>10,749</b> 10,800 10,890 11,985 9,180	22,120 23,300 <b>25,264</b> 25,515 25,690 27,920 23,765	4,275 3,475 <b>3,645</b> 3,875 4,505 3,900 3,550	7,460 6,830 <b>7,131</b> 6,990 7,090 7,890 6,785	11,735 10,305 <b>10,776</b> 10,865 11,595 11,790 10,335	8,105 8,055 <b>9,561</b> 9,950 10,020 9,915 10,650	5,865 5,295 <b>6,339</b> 6,380 6,455 5,680 6,925	13,970 13,350 <b>15,900</b> 16,330 16,475 15,595 17,575	
BZ	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	2,985 3,035 <b>3,001</b> 3,836 4,451	2,300 2,455 <b>3,275</b> 4,156 4,808	5,285 5,490 <b>6,276</b> 7,992 9,259	480 525 <b>459</b> 585 569	3,290 3,705 <b>2,025</b> 2,905 2,454	3,770 4,230 <b>2,484</b> 3,490 3,023	990 960 <b>1,161</b> 1,129 1,182	1,635 1,980 <b>1,555</b> 1,967 1,820	2,625 2,940 <b>2,716</b> 3,096 3,002	
DM	1999 <b>2001</b>	696 <b>948</b>	233 <b>340</b>	929 <b>1,288</b>	451 <b>334</b>	1,356 <b>1,224</b>	1,807 <b>1,558</b>	1,045 <b>686</b>	1,589 <b>458</b>	2,634 <b>1,144</b>	
GD	1998 <b>2001</b>	1,195 <b>1,093</b>	779 <b>1,389</b>	1,974 <b>2,482</b>	317 <b>2,280</b>	1,726 <b>818</b>	2,043 <b>3,098</b>	765 <b>1,246</b>	547 <b>575</b>	1,312 <b>1,821</b>	
GY	2002	3,615	1,986	5,601	1,948	15,006	16,954	4,594	5,947	10,541	
JM	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002	  	  	  	11,300 11,900 11,400 <b>13,400</b> 11,800	46,600 44,900 46,200 <b>47,200</b> 51,100	57,900 56,800 57,600 <b>60,600</b> 62,900	30,400 27,600 30,000 <b>24,600</b> 33,400	27,500 28,400 25,900 <b>21,800</b> 27,000	57,900 56,000 55,900 <b>46,400</b> 60,400	

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		dministrat e, Social So			unity, Soci sonal Servi		Other Services (Specify)			
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
AG	0004	1011	4 = 4=	0.504	4.040	007	0.007	0.000	4.040	4.040	
BB	2001	1,844	1,717	3,561	1,240	967	2,207	3,300	1,018	4,318	
DD	1998	12,400	12,600	25,000	10,900	9,300	20,200				
	1999	14,000	11,900	25,900	12,400	11,500	23,900				
	2000	,000	,000	-	21,213	14,470	35,683	•••	•••	•••	
	2001	14,200	12,400	26,600	12,000	11,200	23,200				
	2002	14,600	13,100	27,700	11,400	10,400	21,800				
BS											
	1998				28,445	20,320	48,765				
	1999				27,260	20,520	47,780			•••	
	2000	6,308	6,761	13,069	20,420	9,210	29,630				
	2001 2002				28,420 28,555	17,155 16,615	45,575 45,170				
	2002				29,500	16,750	46,250				
	2004				29,545	17,615	47,160				
BZ					-,	,	,				
	1998	1,535	3,445	4,980	6,865	2,260	9,125	1,400	1,330	2,730	
	1999	1,575	3,350	4,925	7,035	2,790	9,825	1,525	1,745	3,270	
	2000	4,427	5,016	9,443	4,480	2,436	6,916	67	171	238	
	2001	2,157	4,566	6,723	8,248	4,136	12,384	1,333	1,379	2,712	
	2002	1,891	4,268	6,159	7,545	3,430	10,975	1,511	1,463	2,974	
DM	4000	540	075	4 407	4.050	700	0.400	4 44 4	004	4 705	
	1999 <b>2001</b>	512 <b>824</b>	975 <b>1,621</b>	1,487 <b>2,445</b>	1,659 <b>1,966</b>	763 <b>649</b>	2,422 <b>2,615</b>	1,414 <b>1,138</b>	381 <b>569</b>	1,795 <b>1,707</b>	
GD	2001	024	1,021	2,445	1,900	049	2,013	1,130	509	1,707	
OD	1998	616	1,263	1,879	2,557	1,347	3,904	2,259	674	2,933	
	2001		1,200	1,010	2,007	1,017	0,001	2,200		2,000	
GY											
	2002	6,405	8,687	15,092	22,536	12,459	34,995				
JM											
	1998				157,600	101,000	258,600				
	1999				155,200	105,900	261,100				
	2000				157,900	103,500	261,400				
	2001		•••		155,200	106,700	261,900				
	2002				157,000	102,100	259,100				

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	N	lot stated		TOTAL a	ıll Industrial	Groups
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG	2001	199	209	408	14,035	14,122	28,068
BB	1998	200	300	500	55,700	65,000	120,700
	1999	100	200	300	57,500	67,300	124,800
	<b>2000</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>57,488</b>	<b>64,987</b>	<b>122,136</b>
	2001	100	100	200	61,400	68,200	129,600
	2002	100	300	400	60,700	67,200	127,900
BS	1998	300	260	560	69,805	74,550	144,355
	1999	205	425	630	68,105	77,245	145,350
	<b>2000</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>69,997</b>	<b>77,209</b>	<b>147,206</b>
	2001	230	435	665	74,230	79,080	153,310
	2002	475	255	730	74,280	78,410	152,690
	2003	105	340	445	75,825	79,140	154,965
	2004	35	135	170	76,560	81,780	158,340
BZ	1998	105	255	360	23,255	50,090	73,345
	1999	80	140	220	24,075	53,680	77,755
	<b>2000</b>				<b>21,209</b>	<b>50,241</b>	<b>71,450</b>
	2001	46	120	166	28,082	59,107	87,189
	2002	129	340	469	26,384	58,846	85,230
DM	1999	126	236	362	10,962	17,060	28,022
	<b>2001</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>9,794</b>	<b>14,853</b>	<b>24,647</b>
GD	1998	205	1,116	1,321	14,019	20,712	34,731
	<b>2001</b>	<b>674</b>	<i>90</i> 9	<b>1,583</b>	<b>12,091</b>	<b>17,935</b>	<b>29,562</b>
GY	2002	323	1,210	1,533	68,667	163,742	222,938
JM	1998	400	900	1,300	399,900	549,200	949,100
	1999	1,200	900	2,100	384,600	547,500	932,100
	2000	1,800	1,100	2,900	382,500	548,400	930,900
	<b>2001</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>385,200</b>	<b>551,900</b>	<b>937,100</b>
	2002	2,000	1,300	3,300	395,400	543,000	938,400

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Agriculture	e, Forestry	& Fishing	Mining	and Quar	rying	Ма	nufacturin	g
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
5	2001	7	46	53				24	30	54
KN										
LC	2001	573	1,136	1,709	101	234	335	966	230	1,196
LO	1998	3,970	9,045	13,015				2,990	2,455	5,445
	1999	4,460	8,520	12,980				3,275	2,295	5,570
	2000	4,055	9,140	13,195				3,640	2,560	6,200
	<b>2001</b> 2002	<b>1,117</b> 2,300	<b>4,156</b> 4,835	<b>5,273</b> 7,135	21	70	91	<b>1,977</b> 2,505	<b>1,722</b> 1,950	<b>3,699</b> 4,455
VC	2002	2,300	4,000	7,133				2,303	1,900	4,433
	2001	1,013	4,290	5,303	34	70	104	718	1,726	2,444
SR				40						
π	2004	2,466	10,124	12,590	935	8,373	9,308	2,917	8,054	10,971
• •	1998	5,000	23,900	28,900	100	900	1,000	14,300	37,200	51,500
	1999	4,500	23,900	28,400	-	500	500	15,700	37,300	53,000
	2000	4,600	22,400	27,000	200	400	600	15,900	39,000	54,900
	2001 2002	4,600 3,200	24,100 21,700	28,700 24,900	100 100	1,000 700	1,100 800	14,700 15,800	38,000 40,000	52,700 55,800
ASSOCIATE ME		3,200	21,700	24,500	100	700	000	13,000	40,000	33,000
	WBERS									
Al	1999	30	110	140				105	220	345
	2001	21	110 <b>162</b>	140 183			•••	125 <b>50</b>	<b>85</b>	345 <b>135</b>
ВМ										
	1999	49	512	561				356	852	1,208
	2000	<b>42</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>502</b>	1	70	71	<b>394</b>	<b>784</b>	1,178
	2001 2002	52 55	557 589	609 644				363 356	808 751	1,171 1,107
TC								- 220		.,
	2001	17	220	237	1	16	17	88	136	224

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Electricit	y, Gas and	d Water	Co	onstruction	1	Wholesal	e and Reta	il Trade
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	11	47	58	9	205	214	93	99	192
KN										
LC	2001	176	3,126	3,302	2,565	2,003	4,568	1,161	1,304	2,465
LC	1998 1999 2000 <b>2001</b> 2002	155 125 125 <b>85</b> 110	600 435 560 <b>375</b> 505	755 560 685 <b>460</b> 615	220 380 425 <b>192</b> 265	4,130 4,985 5,570 <b>3,844</b> 4,560	4,350 5,365 5,995 <b>4,036</b> 4,825	5,315 6,300 7,045 <b>3,781</b> 5,170	4,135 4,245 4,300 <b>3,169</b> 3,430	9,450 10,545 11,345 <b>6,950</b> 8,600
VC	2002	110	505	013	200	4,300	4,020	5,170	3,430	0,000
	2001	101	495	596	179	3,480	3,659	2,997	2,890	5,887
SR										
тт	2004	247	1,412	1,659	506	13,524	14,030	9,315	15,689	25,004
"	1998 1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	1,200 900 <b>1,300</b> 1,100 900	5,100 5,300 <b>5,600</b> 6,400 5,700	6,300 6,200 <b>6,900</b> 7,500 6,600	4,900 4,200 <b>5,000</b> 5,800 8,000	61,400 63,100 <b>62,500</b> 65,000 61,800	66,300 67,300 <b>67,500</b> 70,800 69,800	44,900 49,300 <b>51,400</b> 50,000 51,300	38,400 39,500 <b>43,800</b> 39,900 43,300	83,300 88,800 <b>95,200</b> 89,900 94,600
ASSOCIATE MI	<b>EMBERS</b>		,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,
Al	1999 <b>2001</b>	50 <b>18</b>	90 <b>63</b>	140 <b>81</b>	25 <b>29</b>	765 <b>801</b>	790 <b>830</b>	310 <b>299</b>	180 <b>257</b>	490 <b>556</b>
ВМ	1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	85 <b>84</b> 84 82	381 <b>341</b> 341 330	466 <b>425</b> 425 412	156 <b>177</b> 157 180	2,352 <b>3,622</b> 2,637 2,737	2,508 <b>3,799</b> 2,794 2,917	2,747 <b>2,415</b> 2,505 2,514	2,540 <b>2,400</b> 2,505 2,542	5,287 <b>4,815</b> 5,010 5,056
TC	2001	24	139	163	44	1,330	1,374	335	322	657

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	Hotels a	and Restai	urants	_	ort, Storag nmunicatio		Estate	g, Insurand and Busi Services	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
IVIS	2001	46	14	60	39	94	133	72	39	111
KN						<b>.</b>				
	2001	1,352	1,413	2,765	1,922	599	2,521	806	568	1,374
LC										
	1998	2,505	2,755	5,260	905	3,215	4,120	1,225	1,215	2,440
	1999	3,195	2,515	5,710	910	3,325	4,235	1,575	1,090	2,665
	2000 <b>2001</b>	3,545 <b>2,546</b>	3,040 <b>2,059</b>	6,585 <b>4,605</b>	790 <b>606</b>	3,305 <b>2,095</b>	4,095 <b>2,701</b>	1,165 <b>1,139</b>	1,125 <b>851</b>	2,290 <b>1,990</b>
	2002	3,270	2,895	6,165	805	2,380	3,185	1,735	1,190	2,465
VC			,	,		,	,	,	•	
	2001	1,348	1,036	2,384	453	2,141	2,594	1,161	744	1,905
SR										
	2004	2,929	1,902	4,831	1,111	7,600	8,711	3,233	5,838	9,071
тт	1998				6,200	17,900	24,100	20,000	17,700	37,700
	1999				6,200	17,800	24,100	19,000	17,700	36,200
	2000				7,400	19,200	26,600	18,800	19,000	37,800
	2001				7,700	17,600	25,300	19,800	19,300	39,100
	2002				8,300	18,800	27,100	21,900	20,100	42,000
ASSOCIATE ME	<b>EMBERS</b>									
Al										
A	1999	810	615	1,425	75	395	470	295	125	420
	2001	956	631	1,587	101	278	379	254	179	433
ВМ										
	1999	2,575	3,082	5,657	983	1,885	2,868	4,083	2,635	6,718
	2000	1,914	<b>2,407</b>	<i>4,321</i>	998	<b>1,846</b>	<b>2,844</b>	3,907	<b>2,541</b>	<b>6,448</b>
	2001 2002	2,244 2,128	2,844 2,785	5,088 4,913	1,045 991	1,938 1,868	2,983 2,859	4,343 4,381	2,854 2,864	7,197 7,245
тс	2002	2,120	2,100	T,313	331	1,000	2,009	7,501	2,004	1,240
	2001	1,126	1,242	2,368	153	317	470	446	416	862

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year		dministrat , Social Se			ınity, Soci onal Servi		Other S	ervices (S <sub>l</sub>	pecify)
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS	2001	371	291	662	73	32	105			
KN	2007	<b>0</b> 7.	20.	002	, ,	02	700			
	2001									
LC	1998 1999	4,935 5,440	3,840 3,520	8,775 8,960	680 915	375 575	1,055 1,490	1,230 1,445	505 325	1,735 1,770
	2000 <b>2001</b>	5,485 <b>1,452</b>	3,785 <b>1,606</b>	9,270 <b>3,058</b>	825 <b>3,933</b>	680 <b>1,702</b>	1,505 <b>5,635</b>	1,090	530 	1,620
VC	2002 <b>2001</b>	5,335 <b>767</b>	3,725 <b>1,384</b>	9,060 <b>2,151</b>	515 <b>3,960</b>	865 <b>2,085</b>	1,380 <b>6,045</b>	1,510	750	2,260
SR	2004	11,716	16,277	27,993	4,904	5,007	9,911	11,806	3,346	15,152
TT			-,	,	,	-,	-,-		-,-	
	1998				73,900	59,400	133,300			
	1999 <b>2000</b>			•••	76,300 <b>78,200</b>	61,000 <b>59,900</b>	137,300 <b>138,100</b>		•••	•••
	2001 2002	 			80,200 82,600	60,600 59,400	140,800 142,000	 		
ASSOCIATE ME					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,			
Al	1999 <b>2001</b>	275 <b>354</b>	265 <b>308</b>	540 <b>662</b>	505 <b>377</b>	110 <b>170</b>	615 <b>547</b>	150 <b>127</b>	70 <b>37</b>	220 <b>164</b>
ВМ	1999 <b>2000</b> 2001 2002	2,049 <b>1,149</b> 1,946 1,984	2,005 <b>1,363</b> 1,888 1,912	4,054 <b>2,512</b> 3,834 3,896	1,523 <b>1,799</b> 1,464 1,432	849 <b>974</b> 819 770	2,372 <b>2,773</b> 2,283 2,202	4,046 4,997 4,093 4,301	2,099 2,200 2,106 2,259	
TC	2001	1,110	912	2,022	623	258	881	2	18	20

Table 4.10 (A) Cont'd Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

Country	Year	N	lot stated		TOTAL a	II Industrial	Groups
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS							
	2001	0	87	87	745	984	1,729
KN	2001	188	214	402	9,810	10,827	20,302
LC	2001	700	214	402	3,010	10,021	20,302
	1998	0	20	20	24,130	32,290	56,420
	1999 2000	 250	 435	 685	28,020 28,440	31,830	59,850
	2000 <b>2001</b>	9,418	435 <b>12,055</b>	21,473	26,440 <b>26,267</b>	35,030 <b>33,704</b>	63,470 <b>59,880</b>
	2002	3,360	5,020	8,380	26,420	32,105	58,525
VC	2001	516	933	1,449	13,247	21,274	34,417
SR	2001	310	333	1,443	10,271	21,214	54,411
	2004	2,683	4,773	7,456	54,768	101,919	156,687
тт	1998				170,500	261,000	431,400
	1999				176,300	265,100	441,200
	2000	200	300	500	182,800	271,700	454,500
	2001 2002	700 300	700 900	1,400 1,200	184,600 192,300	271,600 271,700	456,200 464,000
ASSOCIATE M		300	300	1,200	102,000	211,100	+0+,000
	IEWIDERS						
Al	1999	245	340	585	2,895	3,285	6,180
	2001	43	44	<b>87</b>	<b>2,629</b>	3,015	<b>5,644</b>
ВМ	4000				40.000	40.400	
	1999 <b>2000</b>	 37	 <b>55</b>	 <b>92</b>	18,652 <b>17,914</b>	19,192 <b>19,063</b>	31,699 <b>29,709</b>
	2001				18,296	19,003 19,297	31,394
	2002				18,404	19,407	31,251
TC	2004	44.4	171	005	4 000	E 707	40.400
	2001	414	471	885	4,383	5,797	10,163

Table 4.11 (A) Concentration of the Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

		1		1990	<u> </u>	4							
Country	Composition	Agricu Forestry &	Fishing	Mining Quarr	ying	Manufac		Electrici and V	/ater	Constru		Wholesa Retail	Trade
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
AG Low to Medium Co Medium Concentra High Concentration BB	,	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	2.7	0.3	1.2	0.4	8.9	7.7	6.6
Low to Medium Co Medium Concentra High Concentration		1.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	4.5	5.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	9.9	14.2	11.7
Medium Concentration		0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	10.5	7.5	6.8
Medium Concentration		2.1	25.6	0.0	0.3	2.2	3.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	9.2	6.0	10.1
Medium Concentration		3.3	17.9			3.3	4.5	0.3	1.3	0.2	9.6	8.5	7.0
Medium Concentration		4.5	9.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	17.4	13.7	12.7	2.9	6.9
Low to Medium Co Medium Concentra High Concentration		2.3	20.7	0.3	3.9	3.2	10.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	7.1	7.0	10.0
Medium Concentration		3.9	17.0			2.1	5.1	0.2		0.3	8.3	14.0	9.0
Medium Concentration		0.4	2.7			1.4	1.7	0.6	2.7	0.5	11.9	5.4	5.7
Medium Concentration High Concentration		2.8	5.6	0.5	1.2	4.8	1.1	0.9	15.4	12.6	9.9	5.7	6.4
Medium Concentration		1.9	6.9	0.0	0.1	3.3	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	6.4	6.3	5.3
Medium Concentration High Concentration		2.9	12.5	0.1	0.2	2.1	5.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	10.1	8.7	8.4
Medium Concentration		1.6	6.5	0.6	5.3	1.9	5.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	8.6	5.9	10.0
Medium Concentra High Concentration ASSOCIATE MEM	n (>70%)	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.1	3.5	8.6	0.3	1.2	1.1	13.8	11.3	9.6
AI Low to Medium Co Medium Concentra High Concentration BM		0.4	2.9			0.9	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	14.2	5.3	4.6
Low to Medium Co Medium Concentra High Concentration		0.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	9.8	6.5	6.5
Low to Medium Co Medium Concentra High Concentration		0.2		0.0		0.9		0.2		0.4		3.3	

Table 4.11 (A) Concentration of the Employed Population by Industrial Group: 1998 – 2004

		-		rman	mu.		<del></del>	2004						
Hotels Restau		Transport, an Commun	d	Insurand Estate	e, Real	Pub Administra Defense	ative and	Communi and Pe Serv	rsonal	Other S (Spe		тот	AL	Country Composition
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	<del>-</del>
8.8	6.0	2.9	5.3	4.1	3.3	6.6	6.1	4.4	3.4	11.8	3.6	<b>26.5</b> 6.0 20.6 0.0	<b>36.4</b> 15.9 8.0 12.5	AG Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
		1.7	4.6	6.3	4.6			17.4	11.8			28.6 8.1 20.5 0.0	<b>40.1</b> 16.3 5.5 18.2	BB Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
9.6	7.3	2.5	4.6	6.5	4.2			18.5	11.2			29.7 6.2 23.6 0.0	40.4 18.3 6.8 15.3	BS (2001) Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
4.2	4.6	0.6	2.8	1.6	2.2	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.4	0.1	0.2	<b>17.1</b> 17.1 0.0 0.0	<b>59.6</b> 0.0 16.8 42.8	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
3.8	1.4	0.6	5.0	2.8	1.9	3.3	6.6	8.0	2.6	4.6	2.3	<b>22.9</b> 7.7 11.3 3.8	48.6 10.2 4.5 33.8	DM Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
2.9	4.7	7.7	2.8	4.2	1.9							<b>37.9</b> 12.2 17.9 7.7	<b>57.6</b> 17.4 13.8 26.4	GD Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
1.6	0.9	0.9	6.7	2.1	2.7	2.9	3.9	10.1	5.6			17.7 16.1 1.6 0.0	0.9 12.7 49.8	GY Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
		1.3	5.1	2.7	2.4			16.6	11.4			<b>24.4</b> 7.8 16.6 0.0	<b>46.8</b> 11.3 0.0 35.5	JM Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
2.7	0.8	2.3	5.4	4.2	2.3	21.5	2.3	4.2	1.9			17.4 10.6 4.2 2.7	33.2 3.1 7.5 22.7	MS Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
6.7	7.0	9.5	3.0	4.0	2.8							<b>47.4</b> 16.6 16.6 14.2	<b>52.3</b> 16.7 20.1 15.4	KN Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
4.3	3.4	1.0	3.5	1.9	1.4	2.4	2.7	6.6	2.8			19.1 3.4 15.8 0.0	<b>30.6</b> 13.0 0.0 17.6	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
3.9	3.0	1.3	6.2	3.4	2.2	2.2	4.0	11.5	6.1			<b>23.3</b> 7.3 16.0 0.0	<b>49.0</b> 13.6 0.2 35.3	VC Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
1.9	1.2	0.7	4.9	2.1	3.7	7.5	10.4	3.1	3.2	7.5	2.1	15.1 13.2 1.9 0.0	46.3 1.2 13.7 31.3	SR Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
		1.6	4.2	4.1	4.2			17.2	13.2			23.0 11.7 11.3 0.0	<b>46.6</b> 9.6 4.3 32.7	TT Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%) ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
16.9	11.2	1.8	4.9	4.5	3.2	6.3	5.5	6.7	3.0	2.3	0.7	30.6 9.2 21.4 0.0	<b>43.5</b> 18.9 1.5 23.1	Al Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
5.2	6.5	2.7	5.0	10.6	6.9	3.1	3.7	4.9	2.6	13.5	6.0	26.9 9.8 17.1 0.0	39.2 13.4 13.6 12.2	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)
11.1		1.5		4.4	4.1	10.9	9.0	6.1	2.5	0.0	0.2	22.0 14.3 7.7 0.0	<b>4.1</b> 4.1 0.0 0.0	Low to Medium Concentration (<50%) Medium Concentration (50-70%) High Concentration (>70%)

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19 a/			20 - 24		:	25 - 29 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	2,183	1,735	3,918	577	264	841	421	85	506
BS										
	2000	9,453	8,006	17,459	3,237	1,401	4,638	2,281	690	2,971
ВВ										
	1998	6,600	5,700	12,300	1,800	1,000	2,800	1,000	400	1,400
	1999	7,000	5,700	12,700	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,100	500	1,600
	2000	6,449	5,646	12,095	1,927	1,035	2,962	6,386	2,307	8,693
	2001	6,400	5,900	12,300	1,800	1,400	3,200	1,000	500	1,500
	2002	6,800	6,200	13,000	1,600	1,200	2,800	1,300	500	1,800
BZ	4000	40.005	0.400	00.405	4.040	4.075	F 00F	4.055	405	4.450
	1998	12,995	9,130	22,125	4,610	1,075	5,685	4,255	195	4,450
	1999	12,800	9,115	21,915	4,615	1,010	5,625	4,300	215	4,515
	<b>2000</b> 2001	<b>10,262</b> 13,501	<b>7,522</b> 9,835	<b>17,784</b> 23,336	<b>4,873</b> 5,136	<b>941</b> 1,200	<b>5,814</b> 6,336	<b>4,326</b> 4,492	<b>340</b> 382	<b>4,666</b> 4,874
	2001	14,392	9,833	24,283	5,130	1,200	6,686	5,385	362 468	5,853
DM	2002	14,332	9,091	24,203	3,379	1,107	0,000	3,303	400	3,033
DIVI	1999	2,172	1,864	4,036	430	254	684	738	212	950
	2001	2,691	2,289	4,980	742	471	1,213	877	311	1,188
GD		,	,	,			, -			,
	1998	3,006	2,273	5,279	803	253	1,056	560	147	707
	2001	3,778	3,074	6,852	932	362	1,294	742	182	924
GY										
	2002	25,825	17,732	43,557	19,273	4,369	23,642	18,850	2,470	21,320
JM										
	1998	138,431	125,526	263,957	38,427	19,537	57,964	45,570	9,890	55,459
	1999	142,820	125,960	268,780	42,963	20,248	63,211	52,391	9,001	61,391
	2000	147,842	130,867	278,709	43,883	19,368	63,252	8,574	32,471	41,044
	2001	165,544	142,095	307,639	54,386	23,668	78,054	52,651	13,834	66,486

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	444	69	513	461	70	531	333	71	404
BS										
	2000	2,107	473	2,580	1,964	461	2,425	1,770	427	2,197
ВВ										
	1998	1,100	400	1,500	1,300	400	1,700	1,400	500	1,900
	1999	1,100	300	1,400	1,500	400	1,900	1,600	300	1,900
	2000									
	2001	1,100	300	1,400	1,400	400	1,800	1,400	300	1,700
	2002	1,300	500	1,800	1,200	400	1,600	1,600	400	2,000
BZ										
	1998	4,035	220	4,255	3,475	165	3,640	2,580	175	2,755
	1999	4,010	215	4,225	3,800	215	4,015	3,085	195	3,280
	2000	3,748	283	4,031	3,118	252	3,370	2,419	294	2,713
	2001	4,563	260	4,823	4,239	166	4,405	2,816	239	3,055
	2002	4,972	211	5,183	4,422	263	4,685	3,372	245	3,617
DM										
	1999	594	21	615	533	275	808	410	212	622
	2001	982	290	1,272	855	244	1,099	700	209	909
GD										
	1998	672	126	798	821	147	968	504	147	651
	2001	777	141	918	869	179	1,048	820	186	1,006
GY										
	2002	17,655	2,123	19,778	15,517	1,954	17,471	13,348	1,734	15,082
JM										
	1998				24,653	4,945	29,599			
	1999				24,934	7,143	32,076			
	2000				25,031	5,652	30,682			
	2001				26,704	7,591	34,295			

Appendix 1 Cont'd

Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year	•	45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	277	76	353	320	83	403	348	106	454
BS										
	2000	1,540	400	1,940	1,581	490	2,071	1,941	673	2,614
ВВ										
	1998	1,700	500	2,200	1,700	500	2,200	2,000	600	2,600
	1999	1,400	500	1,900	2,100	600	2,700	2,000	900	2,900
	2000	3,579	1,131	4,709				5,509	2,384	7,894
	2001	1,300	400	1,700	2,000	600	2,600	2,000	800	2,800
	2002	1,500	400	1,900	2,000	800	2,800	2,300	800	3,100
BZ										
	1998	2,375	165	2,540	2,145	310	2,455	1,805	290	2,095
	1999	2,330	200	2,530	2,305	260	2,565	1,620	355	1,975
	2000	2,018	252	2,270	1,602	289	1,891	1,381	355	1,736
	2001	2,440	209	2,649	2,416	320	2,736	1,457	383	1,840
	2002	2,777	280	3,057	2,446	299	2,745	2,023	267	2,290
DM	4000	000	400	400	770	407	000	500	404	704
	1999	390	106	496	779	127	906	533	191	724
GD	2001	562	186	748	572	215	787	704	275	979
GD	1998	560	168	728	635	295	930	691	253	944
	2001	664	222	886	697	295 <b>215</b>	930 <b>912</b>	<b>700</b>	265	944 <b>965</b>
GY	2001	004	222	800	091	213	912	700	203	900
Gi	2002	10,414	1,617	12,031	8,667	1,823	10,490	6,610	2,112	8,722
JM	2002	10,414	1,011	12,001	0,001	1,020	10,400	0,010	2,112	0,122
	1998	19,989	4,014	24,003				31,290	11,725	43,015
	1999	21,297	4,522	25,819				32,883	12,076	44,958
	2000	22,645	4,569	27,213				34,187	11,375	45,563
	2001	19,169	5,727	24,896				41,094	9,867	50,961

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG										
	2001	472	214	686	508	299	807	510	306	816
BS										
	2000	2,550	1,236	3,786	8,124	4,491	12,615			
ВВ										
	1998	4,100	1,700	5,800	13,300	9,800	23,100	4,900	3,500	8,400
	1999	3,200	1,600	4,800	12,900	9,200	22,100	5,600	3,300	8,900
	2000				16,764	10,612	27,376			
	2001	3,800	1,800	5,600	12,000	8,300	20,300	5,500	3,100	8,600
	2002	3,300	1,700	5,000	13,300	8,700	22,000	4,900	3,300	8,200
BZ										
	1998	1,755	525	2,280	4,965	3,010	7,975			
	1999	1,735	400	2,135	5,510	2,855	8,365			•••
	2000	1,275	547	1,822	4,286	2,534	6,820		•••	•••
	2001	1,842	530	2,372	5,264	3,128	8,392		•••	•••
	2002	1,858	641	2,499	5,655	3,571	9,226			
DM										
	1999	841	403	1,244	3,934	2,691	6,625			
	2001	926	459	1,385	3,584	2,278	5,862			
GD										
	1998	1,269	484	1,753	5,003	3,136	8,139			
	2001	1,127	616	1,743	4,050	2,630	6,680			
GY										
	2002	6,459	3,461	9,920	5,531	3,728	9,259	4,326	3,199	7,525
JM										
	1998				80,270	44,359	124,628			
	1999				83,799	45,378	129,177			
	2000				86,906	48,122	135,028			
	2001				97,039	55,741	152,780			

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		No	ot State	d	Total	Populatio	n 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
AG													
	2001	411	319	730	661	390	1,051	14	5	19	7,940	4,092	12,032
BS													
DD	2000							83	46	129	36,631	18,794	55,425
ВВ	4000										40.000	05.000	CE 000
	1998				•••					•••	40,900	25,000	65,900
	1999 <b>2000</b>				•••					•••	41,500	24,300	65,800
	2000		•••								<b>40,615</b> 39,700	<b>23,115</b> 23,800	<b>63,729</b> 63,500
	2001		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	41,100	23,800	66,000
BZ	2002	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	41,100	24,900	00,000
<b>52</b>	1998				l			30	15	45	45,025	15,275	60,300
	1999							0	0	0	46,110	15,035	61,145
	2000		•••					o	o	0	39,308	13,609	52,917
	2001							0	0	0	48,166	16,652	64,818
	2002							41	15	56	52,922	17,258	70,180
DM													
	1999							0	0	0	11,354	6,356	17,710
	2001							0	0	0	13,195	7,227	20,422
GD													
	1998							75	21	96	14,599	7,450	22,049
	2001										15,156	8,072	23,228
GY													
	2002	6,389	4,690	11,079				1,759	676	2,435	160,623	51,688	212,311
JM	1000										070 000	040.000	500.000
	1998			•••	•••					•••	378,630	219,996	598,626
	1999			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••						401,086	224,327	625,413
	2000			•••	•••					•••	369,067	252,424	621,491
	2001										456,586	258,524	715,110

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		15 - 19 <sup>a/</sup>			20 - 24			25 - 29 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	81	88	169	19	18	37	41	33	74
KN										
	2001	1,558	1,257	2,815	320	167	487	272	123	395
LC	1998	E 740	4 705	10,465	1 510	905	2.405			
	1990	5,740 5,620	4,725 4,605	10,465	1,510 1,255	895 645	2,405 1,900			
	2000	5,020	5,150	10,225	1,255	520	1,560			
	2000 2001	5,030 <b>5,977</b>	4,476	10,160 10,453	2,182	957	3,139	2,037	583	2,620
	2007	6,815	5,245	12,060	1,650	1,330	2,980	•		•
	2002	4,962	4,643	9,605	904	730	1,634			
	2004	5,250	4,760	10,010	1,230	855	2,085			
VC		5,255	.,	70,010	1,200		_,,,,,			
	2001	4,372	3,011	7,383	2,056	671	2,727	1,639	434	2,073
SR										
	2004	18,768	15,986	34,754	13,202	7,205	20,407	9,217	2,921	12,138
TT										
	1998	50,800	41,500	92,300	18,300	5,800	24,100	15,600	2,400	18,000
	1999	54,300	41,300	95,600	17,500	6,300	23,800	15,400	2,400	17,800
	2000	50,681	42,089	92,770	21,162	10,064	31,226	16,865	4,115	20,980
	2001	53,400	43,200	96,600	19,400	6,900	26,300	16,400	2,100	18,500
	2002	52,000	44,900	96,900	18,100	7,400	25,500	15,400	2,000	17,400
	2003	47,800	40,000	87,800	19,400	9,600	29,000	12,400	2,200	14,600
	2004	49,400	42,500	91,900	14,600	7,100	21,700	13,700	1,600	15,300
	2005	45,200	35,900	81,100	16,500	7,600	24,100	11,700	2,700	14,400
	2006	40,800	37,600	78,400	19,700	9,600	29,300	12,800	3,900	16,700
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	285	247	532	82	18	100	58	22	80
ВМ										
	1999	1,034	1,102	2,136	534	722	1,256	548	607	1,155
	2000	1,089	1,058	2,147	431	311	742	316	116	432
	2001	1,304	1,312	2,616	691	787	1,478	738	687	1,425
	2002	1,281	1,280	2,561	716	935	1,651	802	750	1,552
тс	2001	390	337	727	157	54	211	203	24	227

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		30 - 34			35 - 39 <sup>a/</sup>			40 - 44	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	41	21	62	39	54	93	40	26	66
KN	2004	213	60	272	201	FO	260	220	60	299
LC	2001	213	60	273	201	59	260	230	69	299
LO	1998	2,385	675	3,060				1,790	405	2,195
	1999	2,030	495	2,525				2,185	365	2,550
	2000	1,955	535	2,490				1,830	415	2,245
	2001	1,910	473	2,383	1,842	455	2,297	1,460	448	1,908
	2002	2,575	1,280	3,855				2,195	740	2,935
	2003	2,008	1,015	3,023				2,168	719	2,887
	2004	1,924	708	2,632				2,152	735	2,887
VC										
	2001	1,425	342	1,767	1,442	342	1,784	1,241	299	1,540
SR										
	2004	8,062	1,585	9,646	7,380	1,374	8,754	6,472	1,345	7,817
TT		4			4		40.000	4= 000		
	1998	17,500	2,500	20,000	17,700	2,200	19,900	17,600	2,000	19,600
	1999	16,700	2,000	18,700	17,900	2,400	20,300	17,500	2,300	19,800
	2000	17,288	3,022	20,310	20,097	3,210	23,307	17,762	3,002	20,764
	2001	14,600	2,300	16,900	19,100	2,600	21,700	16,300	2,900	19,200
	2002	14,900	2,000	16,900	17,800	2,100	19,900	17,100	2,300	19,400
	2003	12,800	2,200	15,000	17,100	2,000	19,100	18,000	2,600	20,600
	2004	10,900	1,600	12,500	14,600	1,200	15,800	18,200	2,100	20,300
	2005	12,400	1,400	13,800	12,400	1,800	14,200	16,500	2,100	18,600
	2006	11,200	1,500	12,700	11,300	1,300	12,600	13,700	2,100	15,800
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	68	27	95	73	26	99	67	30	97
ВМ	4000	550	400	700	450	4.4	407	407	50	0.4
	1999	550	186	736	153	14	167	137		84
	2000	<b>375</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>454</b>	432	<b>86</b>	518	342	87	429
	2001	520	75 24	595	339	28	367	194 -		191
TC	2002	573	31	604	264	- 22	242	249 -	- 91	158
10	2001	235	38	273	199	35	234	167	34	201

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		45 - 49 <sup>a/</sup>			50 - 54			55 - 59 <sup>a/</sup>	
	1001	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	40	46	86	32	60	92	62	61	123
KN										
	2001	211	59	270	185	38	223	234	82	316
LC	4000				0.405	405	0.050			
	1998	•••		•••	2,125	125	2,250			
	1999	•••			1,890	435	2,325			
	2000	4 205		 4 E20	2,125	415	2,540	4.406	 500	4.006
	2001	1,205	323	1,528	1,307	<b>403</b>	1,710	1,406	500	1,906
	2002				1,920 2,298	530	2,450 2,983			
	2003 2004				1,743	685 902	2,963			
vc	2004		•••	•••	1,743	902	2,045		•••	•••
VO	2001	919	263	1,182	865	263	1,128	883	353	1,236
SR	2001	010	200	1,102	000	200	1,120	000	000	1,200
<b>U</b>	2004	5,492	1,186	6,678	4,939	1,352	6,291	4,517	1,750	6,266
TT										
	1998	14,900	2,600	17,500	16,200	3,400	19,600	13,900	5,400	19,300
	1999	14,700	2,500	17,200	15,900	3,200	19,100	15,200	6,300	21,500
	2000	15,749	3,023	18,772	15,238	3,902	19,140	14,026	5,468	19,494
	2001	18,200	2,100	20,300	17,900	3,000	20,900	15,800	6,300	22,100
	2002	17,200	2,400	19,600	18,100	3,500	21,600	15,700	5,600	21,300
	2003	14,700	3,500	18,200	17,900	5,000	22,900	17,700	7,800	25,500
	2004	12,500	2,200	14,700	14,200	3,500	17,700	14,900	7,600	22,500
	2005	12,800	3,100	15,900	14,600	2,800	17,400	15,100	5,600	20,700
	2006	15,700	2,300	18,000	16,600	3,900	20,500	13,300	5,800	19,100
ASSOCIATE M	EMBERS									
Al										
	2001	81	26	107	64	31	95	72	34	106
ВМ										
	1999	226	118	344	53	- 94 -	41	326	74	400
	2000	291	119	410	352	119	471	505	185	690
	2001	183	95	278	27		87	220	21	241
	2002	206	28	234	- 48	- 251 -	299	179	- 63	116
TC										
	2001	128	33	161	109	41	150	86	33	119

Appendix 1 Cont'd
Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		60 - 64			65 - 69 <sup>a/</sup>			70 - 74 <sup>b/</sup>	
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS										
	2001	67	62	129	51	53	104	55	76	131
KN										
	2001	380	144	524	1,875	1,120	2,995			
LC										
	1998	2,655	1,070	3,725	6,010	3,795	9,805			•••
	1999	2,295	1,030	3,325	6,050	3,565	9,615			
	2000	2,440	1,100	3,540	7,155	4,995	12,150			
	2001	1,552	774	2,326	5,846	3,810	9,656			•••
	2002	2,400	1,240	3,640	7,530	5,140	12,670			
	2003	3,125	1,287	4,412	7,455	5,459	12,914			
	2004	3,303	1,274	4,577	7,776	5,787	13,563			
VC										
	2001	1,103	595	1,698	1,126	789	1,915	2,868	1,807	4,675
SR	2004	6,119	4,465	10,584						
TT	2004	0,119	4,400	10,304						
• •	1998	14,800	10,200	25,000	44,300	35,100	79,400			
	1999	14,500	10,900	25,400	47,100	36,400	83,500			
	2000	14,171	<b>9,548</b>	23,719	40,337	31,696	<b>72,033</b>		•••	
	2001	15,500	10,400	25,900	47,500	37,300	84,800	•••	•••	
	2002	16,200	11,200	27,400	51,400	38,200	89,600			
	2002	16,700	11,300	28,000	47,900	38,600	86,500			
	2004	16,900	10,900	27,800	51,900	34,100	86,000			
	2005	18,300	12,000	30,300	58,500	38,800	97,300			
	2006	16,700	13,400	30,100	54,900	41,700	96,600		•••	
		10,700	10,100	00,100	01,000	11,700	00,000		•••	•••
ASSOCIATE N	MEMBERS									
Al										
	2001	105	51	156	96	80	176	304	201	505
ВМ										
	1999	570	242	812	3,037	1,633	4,670			
	2000	555	277	832	893	510	1,403	2,409	1,297	3,706
	2001	547	167	714	3,092	1,729	4,821			
	2002	506	178	684	3,101	1,625	4,726			
TC										
	2001	62	27	89	94	48	142	257	127	384

Appendix 1 Cont'd Table 4.12 (A) Economically Inactive Population: 1998 – 2005

Country	Year		75 - 79			80+		N	ot State	d	Total	Populatio	n 15+
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
MS													
	2001	130	129	259							698	727	1,425
KN													
	2001										5,679	3,178	8,857
LC													
	1998										22,215	11,690	33,905
	1999										21,325	11,140	32,465
	2000										21,575	13,130	34,705
	2001	•••	•••		•••				•••		26,724	13,202	39,926
	2002		•••			•••					25,085	15,505	40,590
	2003		•••						•••		22,920	14,538	37,458
	2004		•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	23,378	15,021	38,399
VC													
0.0	2001							354	437	791	20,293	9,606	29,899
SR	0004										04400	00.400	100.004
TT	2004	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	84,168	39,166	123,334
тт	1998										244 600	112 100	254 700
			•••	•••					•••	•••	241,600	113,100	354,700
	1999 <b>2000</b>					•••				•••	246,700	116,000 <b>119,139</b>	362,700
	2000		•••			•••			•••	•••	<b>243,376</b> 254,100	119,139	<b>362,515</b> 373,200
	2001		•••								253,900	121,600	375,500
	2002									•••	242,400	121,800	367,200
	2003		•••			•••				•••	242,400	124,800	346,200
	2004					•••				•••	234,000	113,800	347,800
	2005		•••							•••	234,000	123,100	349,800
	2000					•••				•••	220,700	123,100	349,000
ASSOCIATE M	IEMBERS												
Al													
	2001										1,355	793	2,148
BM													
	1999										7,168	4,551	11,719
	2000										7,990	4,244	12,234
	2001										7,855	4,784	12,639
	2002										7,829	4,400	12,229
TC													
	2001										2,087	831	2,918

Appendix 2
Table 4.13 (A) Level of Harmonisation

Tab	<u>le 4.13 (A) Le</u>	evel of Harmonisation	
Indicator	Point of	Remarks	Harmonisation – Limitations to
	Reference		comparibility
Unemployed Labour Force		All member states generally conform to the International and Regional Definitions with the following variations:	Of the <b>10</b> countries for which data was available <b>6</b> countries (BB;DM;GD;MS;KN;VC;BM;TC) conform to the same definition, age group(15+)and reference period
	Age Group	AG: (16-60 years) BZ & JM:(14+yrs) LC: (15-64 years)	("past week") and source of data for the period 1998-1999. In 2000/2001 only <b>3</b> countries (DM;BM;TC) would
	Reference Period	AG & BS: 4 weeks TT: 3 months	have conformed in every respect since data for three of the six
	Sources	All data was sourced from LFS except for DM(2001); BM (2000) and TC(2001) which are from the Census.	countries were sourced from the Census.
Labour Force Participation Rate		Definition used across seven Member States is comparable, but age limit is different for some member States:	The definition is harmonised across Member States and is conceptually in line with the international guidance. The extent to which these definitions are harmonized would depend largely on the degree to which the Economically Active Population and the Population 15 + are harmonized.
	Age Group	AG: (16-60 years) BZ & JM:(14+yrs) LC: (15-64 years)	
	Sources	AG & BS: 4 weeks TT: 3 months  All data was sourced from LFS except for DM(2001); BM (2000) and TC(2001) which are from the Census.	
<b>Employed Population by Status</b>		Definition used confirm generally to	Harmonisation depends on:
of Employment	Age Group	International standards (International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE)), across seven Member States, but age limit is different for some member States; (Refer to http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bur eau/stat/download/res/icse.pdf)	Definition of the Employed Rules governing categories of the status of Employment The categories of the employed and their definitions. The statistical treatment of these groups. Of the 10 countries for which data was available countries (BB;DM;KN;VC;BM;TC) conform to the same definition, age group(15+)and reference period ("past week") The categories of the employed are
			the same for countries (BB;DM;KN;VC;BM;TC)

Appendix 2
Table 4.13 (A) Cont'd Level of Harmonisation

Indicator	Point of Reference	Remarks	Harmonisation – Limitations to comparibility
Employed Population by Occupation	Classification of Occupations	Definition used confirm generally to International standards (International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)), across seven Member States, but age limit is different for some member States;	Harmonisation depends on:
	Age Group	AG: (16-60 years) BZ & JM:(14+yrs) LC: (15-64 years)	Definition of the Employed The categories of the Employment by Occupational Groups and their definitions.
	Reference Period	<b>10</b> (10 0 1 ) 50.0)	
	Sources	All data was sourced from LFS except for DM (2001); BM (2000) and TC(2001) which are from the Census.	The categories of the employed are the same for countries (BB;DM;KN;VC;BM;TC)
Employed Population by Industry	Classification of Industries	Definition used confirm generally to International standards (International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)), across seven Member States, but age limit is different for some member States;	Harmonisation depends on:
	Age Group	AG: (16-60 years) BZ & JM:(14+yrs) LC: (15-64 years)	Definition of the Employed
	Reference Period	LC: (15-64 years)	Rules governing categories of the status of Employment
	Sources	All data was sourced from LFS except for DM (2001); BM (2000) and TC(2001) which are from the Census.	The categories of the employed and their definitions.
			The statistical treatment of these groups.  Of the 10 countries for which data was available countries (BB;DM;KN;VC;BM;TC) conform to the same definition, age group(15+)and reference period ("past week")

## **Concept and Definitions**

All Member states generally conform to the International and Regional Definitions.

## Age group:

In **12** of the **17** countries (71 per cent) the starting age of LF activity is 15+ yrs. These countries are BS; BB; DM; GD; GY; MS; KN; VC; TT; AI; BM; TC.

Appendix 2
Table 4.13 (A) Cont'd Level of Harmonisation

Indicator	Point of	Remarks	Harmonisation - Limitations to
	Reference		comparibility
Employed Population by Educational Attainment	Categories of Educational Attainment	Definition used confirm generally to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) across seven Member States, but age limit is different for some member States;	Harmonisation depends on:
	Age Group Reference Period Sources	ŕ	Definition of the Employed The categories of Educational Attainment and their definitions. Of the 10 countries for which data was available countries ( ) conform to the same definition, age group(15+)and reference period ("past week")
			The categories of the employed are the same for countries (BB;DM;KN;VC;BM;TC)
Employed Population by Martial Status	Definition of categories of Martial Status	Definition used confirm generally to UN Principles and Recommendation Rev 1 across the member states, but age limit is different for some member States;	Harmonisation depends on:
			Definition of the Employed Rules governing categories of martial status How the categories of martial status are definied. Of the 10 countries for which data was available countries ( ) conform to the same definition, age group(15+)and reference period ("past week")

## Sources:

In practice 9 countries conduct surveys annually (i.e they would most likely source their data from LFS once data is available). These countries are: BS,BB,BZ,DM,GD,JM,LC,TT,BM. However data for this indicator is only available for 7 of these countries (41 per cent). These countries are: BB,BZ,DM,GD,JM,LC,TT. For 2000/2001 Round of Census, 6 Member states (BS,BB,BZ,TT,BM,TC) used census data in 2000 while for 2001 9 Member states (AG,DM,GD,JM,MS,KN,LC,VC,AI) used census data.

## **Reference period:**

14 of the 17 Countries (82 per cent) use pass week as the reference period.

For the period 1998-2005, **4** of the **17** Member states (24 per cent) have similar definitions, start their LF activity at 15+ yrs, source their data from Labour Force Surveys and use past week as their reference period. For the 2000/2001 Round of Census **11** of the **17** Member states (65 per cent) have similar definitions and start their LF activity at 15+ yrs. For the period 1998;1999 & 2002-2005, the data for **4** Member states are harmonized: For the Census period 2000/2001, the data for **11** member states are harmonized. Overall harmonization is Partial.

Appendix 2

Table 4.14 (A) Inventory of Areas contributing to Harmonisation of Indicators

COUNTRY	Antigua and Barbuda	The Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Dominica	Grenada	Guyana	Jamaica
INDICATORS								
Labour force participation rate by age								
group								
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)	16-60 yrs	√	√	14+ yrs.	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.
Source(s) used - LFS			1998-1999; 2001-2002	1998-1999; 2001-2002	1999	1998		1998-2000; 2002
Census	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2001
Reference period used - Past week			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						
Unemployment rate by age group								
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)	16-60 yrs	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.
Source(s) used - LFS		1998-1999; 2001-2002	1998-1999; 2001-2001	1998-1999; 2001-2002	1999	1998		1998-2000
Census	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2001
Reference period used - Past week			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						
Employed population by employment status								
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)	16-60 yrs	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.
Source(s) used - LFS		1998-1999; 2001-2004	1998-1999; 2001-2002	1998-1999; 2001-2002	1999	1998		1998-2000; 2002
Census	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2001
Reference period used - Past week			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						
Employed population by occupation								
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)	16-60 yrs	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.
Source(s) used - LFS		1998-1999;	1998-1999;	1998-1999;	1999	1998		1998-2000;
Census	2001	2001-2004 2000	2001-2002 2000	2001-2002 2000	2001	2001	2002	2002 2001
Reference period used - Past week	2001	2000	2000	2000	√	√	2002 √	2001
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.	•	•	,	•	•	,
Employed population by industry		,	,	,	i	,		,
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	√	√	√	$\checkmark$	√.	√	√.	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.) Source(s) used - LFS	16-60 yrs	√ 1998-2000;	√ 1998-1999;	14+ yrs. 1998-1999;	√ 1999	√ 1998	√	14+ yrs. 1998-2000;
		2002-2004	2001-2002	2001-2002				2002
Census	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2001
Reference period used - Past week	neet 4 wks for	noot 4 wko f	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						

Appendix 2

Table 4.14 (A) Inventory of Areas contributing to Harmonisation of Indicators

Montserrat	St. Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	Anguilla	Bermuda	Turks and Caicos Islands	COUNTRY
									INDICATORS
									Labour force participation rate by age group
$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{}$	√	√	$\checkmark$	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
√	$\checkmark$	15-64 yrs. 1998-2000; 2002-2004	√	15-64 yrs.	√ 1998-1999; 2001-2005	1	√	<b>V</b>	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.) Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001	2004	2000	2001	2000	2000	Census
$\sqrt{}$	√	$\checkmark$	√	√	√	√	√	$\checkmark$	Reference period used - Past week
					3 months				Other
									Unemployment rate by age group
$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	√	√	$\checkmark$	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	15-64 yrs.	√	15-64 yrs.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)
		1998-2000; 2002-2004			1998-1999; 2001-2006				Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001	2004	2000	2001	2000	2000	Census
<b>V</b>	$\checkmark$	√	V	√	√ 3 months	V	√	<b>V</b>	Reference period used - Past week Other
									Employed population by employment status
$\sqrt{}$	√	$\checkmark$	√	√	√	√	√	√	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	15-64 yrs.	V	15-64 yrs.	V	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)
		1998-2000; 2002-2004			1998-1999; 2001-2002	1999			Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001	2004	2000	2001	2000	2000	Census
$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	V	√	√	$\checkmark$	V	$\checkmark$	Reference period used - Past week
					3 months				Other
									Employed population by occupation
$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	V	√	V	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
√	√	15-64 yrs. 1998-2000;	√	15-64 yrs.	√ 1998-1999;	√ 1999	√ 1999; 2001-	√	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.) Source(s) used - LFS
		2002-2004			2001-2002		2002		
2001 √	2001 √	2001 √	2001 √	2004 √	2000 √	2001 √	2000 √	2000 √	Census
٧	٧	V	٧	٧	3 months	٧	٧	٧	Reference period used - Past week
									Other
√	√	√	V	<b>√</b>	V	√	√	V	Employed population by industry  Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
√	, √	15-64 yrs.	V	15-64 yrs.	√	V	V	, √	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)
		1998-2000;		,	1998-1999;	1999	1999; 2001-		
		2002			2001-2002		2002		Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001 √	2004 √	2000 √	2001 √	2000 √	2000 √	Census
√	√	$\checkmark$	٧	ν	ν	٧	٧	٧	Reference period used - Past week
					3 months				

Appendix 2

Table 4.14 (A) Inventory of Areas contributing to Harmonisation of Indicators

COUNTRY	Antigua and Barbuda	The Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Dominica	Grenada	Guyana	Jamaica
INDICATORS								
Employed population by martial status  Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.  Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)	√ 16-60 yrs	٧ ٧	√ √	√ 14+ yrs.	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ 14+ yrs.
Source(s) used - LFS  Census  Reference period used - Past week	2001	2000	2000 √	2000 √	2001 √	2001 √	2002 √	2001 √
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						
Employed population by hours worked per week								
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.) Source(s) used - LFS	16-60 yrs	√ 1999 -2004	√	14+ yrs.	√ 1999	√ 1998	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs. 1998-2000; 2002
Census	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2001
Reference period used - Past week			√	√	√	<b>V</b>	√	<b>√</b>
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						
Population not in the labour force by activity and age								
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	V	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.) Source(s) used - LFS	16-60 yrs	$\checkmark$	√ 1998-1999; 2001-2002	14+ yrs. 1998-1999; 2001-2002	√ 1999	√ 1998	√	14+ yrs. 1998-2000; 2002
Census	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2001
Reference period used - Past week			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	<b>√</b>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						
Employed population by educational attainment								
Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)	16-60 yrs	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	14+ yrs.
Source(s) used - LFS		2003-2004	1998-1999; 2001-2002	1998-1999; 2001-2002	1999	1998		
Census	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001	2001	2002	2001
Reference period used - Past week		and Audio 1	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	√	$\checkmark$
Other	past 4 wks. for unemp.	past 4 wks. for unemp.						

Appendix 2

Table 4.14 (A) Inventory of Areas contributing to Harmonisation of Indicators

Montserrat	St. Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	Anguilla	Bermuda	Turks and Caicos Islands	COUNTRY
									INDICATORS
									Employed population by martial status
√	√	√	√	√	$\checkmark$	√	V	√	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
$\sqrt{}$	√	15-64 yrs.	V	15-64 yrs.	√	V	√	√	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.) Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001	2004	2000	2001	2000	2000	Census
√	√	$\checkmark$	√	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	Reference period used - Past week
					3 months				Other
									Employed population by hours worked per week
$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	√	$\checkmark$	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	15-64 yrs.	√	15-64 yrs.	$\checkmark$	√	√	$\checkmark$	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)
					1998-1999; 2001-2002	1999	1999 - 2004		Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001	2004	2000	2001	2000	2000	Census
√	$\checkmark$	√	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	√	Reference period used - Past week
					3 months				Other
									Population not in the labour force by activity and age
√	$\checkmark$	√	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	V	√	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
√	$\checkmark$	15-64 yrs.	√	15-64 yrs.	$\checkmark$	√	√	√	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)
		1998-2000; 2002-2004			1998-1999; 2001-2006		1999; 2001- 2002		Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001	2004	2000	2001	2000	2000	Census
√	√	$\sqrt{}$	V	√	$\checkmark$	√	√	$\checkmark$	Reference period used - Past week
					3 months				Other
									Employed population by educational attainment
$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	√	$\checkmark$	√	Concepts & Definitions conform to Int'l Std.
$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	15-64 yrs.	√	15-64 yrs.	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	√	Starting Age of LF Activity (15+ yrs.)
					1998-1999; 2001-2002				Source(s) used - LFS
2001	2001	2001	2001	2004	2000	2001	2000	2000	Census
$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{}$	Reference period used - Past week
					3 months				Other

Appendix 2
Table 4.15 (A) Classification of Status in Employment Used in Member States/
Associate Members

CLASSIFICATION OF STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT (ICSE-93)	COUNTRIES NOT CONFORMING TO GROUPS	CLASSIFICATION OF STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT USED / COMMENTS
Employees	All Member States	Paid Employee
Employers	Turks and Caicos Islands	Employer (Own Business With Help)
Own-Account Workers	Turks and Caicos Islands	Own Business Without Help
Members of Producers' Cooperatives		
Contributing Family Workers		
	Barbados, Dominica; Grenada; Saint Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands	Learner/Apprentice
	The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Dominica; Grenada; Jamaica; Saint Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands	Unpaid Worker
	Turks and Caicos Islands	Other
Workers not Classifiable by Status		

## Appendix 2 Classification Systems Used in Member States/ Associate Members Table 4.16 (A) Occupational Groups

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (ISCO-88)	COUNTRIES CONFORMING/ NOT CONFORMING TO GROUPS	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS USED / COMMENTS
Legislators and Senior Officials and Managers	All Countries except:	
Legislators and Semior Officials and Managers	Jamaica	Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians
	Bermuda	
Professionals	20	Administrative and Managerial
Professionals	All Countries except:	This group was merged with Technicians and
	The Bahamas	Associate Professionals
	Jamaica	Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians
	Bermuda	Professional, Technical and Related Workers.
Technicians and Associate Professionals	All Countries except:	Toroccional, Footimical and Rolated Wellier
	The Bahamas	Includes Professionals
	Jamaica	Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians
	Bermuda	Professional, Technical and Related Workers.
Clerks	All Countries except:	Toroccional, Footimoarana Holatoa Fronticio.
Ciona	, iii Godininos exespii	
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales	All Countries except:	
Workers		
	Suriname	Commercial Professions
	Trinidad and Tobago	Service workers (incl. defence force) and Shop
	Downstale	Sales Workers Sales
	Bermuda	Service
		Jei vice
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	All Countries except:	
omina / ground/o and rionory fromoro	Trinidad and Tobago	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Workers
	Bermuda	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishing
	Boimada	
Craft and Related Trades Workers	All Countries except:	
	The Bahamas	This group was merged with Plant and Machine
		Operators and Assemblers
	Suriname	Craft, Industry, Transport and Related Professions
	Trinidad and Tobago	Craft and Related Workers
	Bermuda	Production, Transport and Related Workers
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	All Countries except:	
	The Bahamas	Includes Craft and Related Trades Workers
	Bermuda	Production, Transport and Related Workers
Elementary Occupations	All Countries except:	
	The Bahamas	

## Appendix 2 Classification Systems Used in Member States/ Associate Members Table 4.17 (A) Industrial Groups

Major Division	MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (ISIC - Rev.2, 1968)	COUNTRIES NOT CONFORMING TO GROUPS	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS USED / COMMENTS			
	Agriculture					
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	Jamaica	Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians			
	Industry					
2	Mining and Quarrying	The Bahamas	Mining and Quarrying merged with			
		Jamaica	Electricity, Gas and Water. Mining, Quarrying and Refining.			
	Manufacturing					
3	Manufacturing					
4	Electricity, Gas and Water	The Bahamas	Includes Mining and Quarrying			
		Jamaica Montserrat	Mining, Quarrying and Refining Electricity			
		Montoonat	Lioundry			
	Services					
5	Construction	Jamaica	Construction and Installation			
		All Member States	Only Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago			
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and	except Jamaica and	has merged these 2 categories. The other			
	Restaurants and Hotels	Trinidad and Tobago	countrires have reported them separately.			
		lamaica and Trinidad	This group was marged with M/h alocals			
	Hotels and Restaurants	Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago	This group was merged with Wholesale and Retail Trade			
		Barbados;	Hatala Bastamanta ( Tamiana			
		Turks and Caicos Islands	Hotels, Restaurants & Tourism			
	Transport Otanana					
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	Montserrat	Transport and Communication			
		Antique and Dark				
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas	Financial Intermediation			
		Antigua and Barbuda;	Real Estate, Renting & Business Services			
		The Bahamas	•			
		Montserrat	Financing, Real Estate and Other Services			

## Appendix 2 Classification Systems Used in Member States/ Associate Members Table 4.17 (A) Industrial Groups

Major Division	MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (ISIC - Rev.2, 1968)	COUNTRIES NOT CONFORMING TO GROUPS	INDUSTRIAL GROUPS USED / COMMENTS
	Services (cont'd)		
9	Community, Social and Personal Services	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Other Community, Social and Personal Activities
	Public Administrative and Defense	The Bahamas Montserrat Anguilla, Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Dominica; Jamaica; Saint Lucia; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands	Public Administrative, Social Security Public Administration and Defense  Public Administrative and Defense, Social Security
	Education Services	Montserrat, Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; St. Vincent & the Grenadines; Bermuda	Education, Health & Social Services  Health and Social Work  Education and Health
	Other Social and Related Community Services	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Other Community, Social and Personal Activities
	Personal and Household Services	Montserrat Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; St. Vincent & the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	Private Home Employees  Private Households with employed persons  Private households  Personal Services
	International and other extra-territorial bodies	Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas St. Vincent & the Grenadines Bermuda	Extra Territorial Organizations and Bodies  Extra Territorial Organizations  International Companies
0	Activities not adequately defined	All countries All countries Turks and Caicos Islands	Not Stated Other Services Computer & Information Technology Services

Appendix 2
Table 4.18 (A) Educational Classification Systems Used in Member States/
Associate Members

MAJOR EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS (ISCED - 1997)	Description	COUNTRIES NOT CONFORMING TO GROUPS	EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS USED/ COMMENTS
No Schooling	Less than one year of schooling	All Member States	No Education
Level 0 - Pre-Primary Education	Education preceeding the first level	Pre-School; Kindergarden  Included in the category "No Education"  Nursery	
Level 1 - Primary Education	First stage of basic education		
Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education	Second stage of basic education	Bermuda	High School-RSA/BSSC; GCE 'O' Level
Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education	Upper Secondary Education		
Level 4 - Post Secondary	Non-Tertiary Education	Antigua and Barbuda Bermuda Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	Pre-University Diploma - Technical; Vocational; Associate Without having a degree/diploma Pre-University
Level 5 - First Stage of Tertiary Education	Not leading directly to an advanced research qualification	Bermuda	Diploma - Technical; Vocational; Associate
Level 6 - Second Stage of Tertiary Education	Leading to an advanced research qualification	Bermuda Belize	University Degree-Bachelors; Masters; Doctorate With Degree, Diploma
		Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Belize; Bermuda; Dominica; Montserrat; Anguilla; Turks and Caicos Islands	Other
Not Stated			

Appendix 2

Table 4.19 (A) Classification of Inactivity Status Used in Member States/ Associate Members

CLASSIFICATION OF INACTIVITY STATUS	COUNTRIES NOT CONFORMING TO GROUPS	CLASSIFICATION OF INACTIVITY STATUS USED / COMMENTS
House Duties	None	
Students	None	
Retired	None	
Disabled	Bermuda	Disabled / Unable to work
Others	Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Barbados; Bermuda Bermuda Worked	Wanted work and available Voluntarily Idle Other not specified Voluntary
Not Stated		

Appendix 3

Table 4.20 (A) Sources of Data on Labour Force from National Statistical Offices

Country	Year	Data Source
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2001	Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006.
THE BAHAMAS	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	Census Data
BARBADOS	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey (CLFSS) Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey (CLFSS) Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006. Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey (CLFSS) Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey (CLFSS)
BELIZE	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	Labour Force Survey Labour Force Survey Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006. Labour Force Survey Labour Force Survey CSO LFS CSO LFS CSO LFS
DOMINICA	1999 2001	CSO Labor Force Survey Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006.
GRENADA	1998 2001	Grenada Labour Fource Survey Draft NCR - Dec. 2006.
GUYANA	2002	http://www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy/pubs/NDCdata.zip
JAMAICA	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	Labour Force Survey, Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) Labour Force Survey, Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) Labour Force Survey, Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006. Labour Force Survey, Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) <a href="http://www.statinja.com/stats.html">http://www.statinja.com/stats.html</a> <a href="http://www.statinja.com/stats.html">http://www.statinja.com/stats.html</a> <a href="http://www.statinja.com/stats.html">http://www.statinja.com/stats.html</a>

Appendix 3
Table 4.20 (A) Sources of Data on Labour Force from National Statistical Offices

Country	Year	Data Source
MONTSERRAT	2001	Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006.
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	2001	Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006.
SAINT LUCIA	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	Statistical Department Statistical Department Statistical Department Draft NCR - Dec. 2006. Statistical Department Statistical Department Statistical Department Statistical Department Statistical Department
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	2001	Census data; Draft NCR - Dec. 2006.
SURINAME	2004	Draft NCR - Dec. 2006.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	CSSP Labour Force Survey CSSP Labour Force Survey Draft NCR - Dec. 2006. CSSP Labour Force Survey
ANGUILLA	2001	Census data
BERMUDA	1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	Employment Survey Employment Survey Census data Employment Survey Employment Survey
TCI	2001	Census data

## Appendix 3 Table 4.21 (A) Data Availability

	Antigua & Barbuda	Bahamas	Barbados	Belize	Dominica	Grenada	Guyana	Jamaica	Montserrat	St. Kitts & Nevis	Saint Lucia	St. Vincent & Gran.	Suriname	Trinidad & Tobago	Anguilla	BVI	Bermuda	Turks & Caicos
III. WORK																		
1.1. Labour force participation rate by age group	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.2. Unemployment rate by age group (45. MDG- aged 15-24)	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	>	-	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.3. Employed population by employment status	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	>	-	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.4. Employed population by occupation	~	~	~	~	~	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	>	*	<b>&gt;</b>	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.5. Employed population by industry	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	>	~	~	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.6. Employed population by urban/rural	-	~	~	~	*	-	-	-	-	-	>	~	-	~	-	-	~	-
1.7. Employed population by martial status	~	~	~	~	~	-	<b>&gt;</b>	-	~	-	>	~	>	>	>	<b>&gt;</b>	~	~
1.8. Employed population by hours worked per week	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	>	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.9. Population not in the labour force by activity and age	~	>	~	~	>	*	<b>&gt;</b>	-	-	<b>&gt;</b>	>	<b>&gt;</b>	>	>	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	~	~
1.10 Employed population by educational attainment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-	*	-	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.11. Employed population by industrial group (excluding agri.) and status in employment	~	~	-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	>	-	•	•	>	~	-
IV. ECONOMY																		
1.1. GDP growth rate	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	<b>&gt;</b>	-	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.2. GDP per capita	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	>	-	-	>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
1.3. Average monthly earnings by occupation (groups)	~	~	-	~	~	-	-	*	*	-	<b>~</b>	-	~	~	~	-	~	~
1.4. Income earners in households by sex of head of household	-	~	-	~	~	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	~	~

For the period **1998-2005**, all Member states have data on economic activity for at least **1 year** for **5** of the **11** core indicators namely:

- Labour force participation rate by age group
- Unemployment rate by age group (45. MDG- aged 15-24)
- Employed population by employment status
- Employed population by occupation
- Employed population by industry

For the period **1998-2005**, all Member states have data on economic activity for at least **1 year** for **2** of the **5** core indicators namely:

- GDP growth rate
- GDP per capita



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

Tel: (592) 222-0001-75 Fax: (592) 222-0098 E-mail: <u>stats1@caricom.org</u>

Website: http://www.caricomstats.org