



CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SUB-PROJECT

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)**

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

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Funding for the Production of Publication:

Canadian International
Development Agency (CIDA) /
CARICOM Capacity Development
Programme (CCDP)

Funding for the Printing of Publication:

United Nations Population Fund
(UNFPA)

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Final Review of Publication:

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
Secretariat

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**NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT,
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA**

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ISBN: ISBN978-976-600-206-0
EAN 9789766002060



FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

Specifically, the outputs of the Census Statistics Sub-Project under the CCDP were to lead to improved development planning in Member Countries and in the Region through the use of the census data and information. The deliverables anticipated are eighteen (18) National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs; a volume of

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Basic Tables; training of personnel in demographic analysis through a seven-week workshop facilitated by UWI; and the establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

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

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat wishes to express its gratitude to the Canadian International Development Agency for funding the production of this report through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP) - 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census Data Analysis Sub-Project.

The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the following contributors: the Consultant, Ms Valerie Nam who was responsible for preparing the First and Final Drafts of the National Census Report for Antigua & Barbuda; Mr. Chukwudum Uche who was the Census Data Analysis Consultant (CDAC) responsible for reviewing the first and final drafts, preparing guidelines for writers and facilitating the meetings of writers of the National Census Reports (NCRs); Mr. Wendell Thomas, Consultant, who was the main data processing resource used in the production of the tabulations. All three Consultants gave of their valuable time in the production of this publication.

Appreciation is also expressed to Mr. Franck Jacobs, former Chief Statistician of the National Statistical Office (NSO) of Antigua & Barbuda and to the other Staff of the NSO who provided invaluable support in the preparation of this report. The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the tremendous support provided by a number of persons including government officials

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

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

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ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council
EC	Eastern Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
GCE 'O' Level	General Certificate of Education Ordinary level (Examination)
GCE 'A' Level	General Certificate of Education Advanced level (Examination)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
RCCC	Regional Census Coordinating Committee
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UWI	University of the West Indies

INTRODUCTION

1. Census Activities in Antigua and Barbuda

Like all former British Caribbean colonies, Antigua and Barbuda has a long history of census taking dating back to the nineteenth century. The first systematic attempts to estimate the size of the populations were made in the early nineteenth century through the system of Slave Registration. Established partly to prevent the clandestine movements of slaves between colonies and partly in the interest of securing better treatment for them, the system produced triennial estimates beginning in 1817 and continued until the abolition of slavery. The first census was taken in 1841. Beginning in 1851, there were five decennial censuses conducted between 1851 and 1891. The earliest twentieth century census was conducted in 1911. Censuses were conducted in 1921 and 1946 and in 1960 and 1970. In Antigua and Barbuda censuses were conducted as part of the regional programme in the spirit of the United Nations' decision that a census should be taken every ten years and preferably in the year ending in '0'. No census was conducted in the 1980's. The most recent exercises were conducted in 1991 and in 2001.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Historical Perspective of Demographic Growth in Antigua and Barbuda

Like all New World societies, the English speaking societies of the Caribbean including Antigua and Barbuda owe their origin to migration (Roberts, 1974). Almost at every stage of its history, external migration of some sort has dominated the demographic, economic and social position of the island. Roberts (1981) identifies three waves of migration extending from the fifteenth to the early twentieth century as follows:

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

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Antigua and Barbuda was not affected to any great extent by the introduction of indentured workers as a means of sustaining adequate supplies of plantation workers. During the period 1835-1884, the island received less than 3,000 workers under the scheme; 100 Chinese and 2,600 workers from Madeira. Population movements for the intercensal intervals since 1871 are shown in Table (i).

The dominant feature of the next broad interval, covering the period 1891–1921 was migration. This period was a particularly significant one for Caribbean history, because it marked the first period in which there was large-scale emigration from the region. One factor causing this was the depressed economic conditions in most territories. Another important stimulus to the outflow witnessed during this period was the demands for labour for work in Central America: on the construction of the Panama Canal, the banana industry in Costa Rica. The labour was also used for the sugar industry in Cuba. All of these projects required substantial numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and the easy communications between these areas and Antigua and Barbuda facilitated the movement.

Table (i) Population Size and Growth: 1871–2001

Census Year	Total	Population		Sex Ratio	Population Growth	
		Male	Female		Total Increase	Average Annual Rate of Growth (%)
1871	35,157	15,998	19,159	83.50	-	-
1881	34,964	16,147	18,817	85.81	-193	-0.06
1891	36,819	17,242	19,577	88.07	1,855	0.52
1911	32,269	13,989	18,280	76.53	-4,550	-0.66
1921	29,767	12,542	17,225	72.81	-2,502	-0.81
1946	41,757	19,011	22,746	83.58	11,990	1.35
1960	54,060	25,230	28,830	87.51	12,303	1.84
1970	64,794	30,589	34,205	89.43	10,734	1.81
1991	60,840*	29,638	31,202	94.99	-3,954	-0.30
2001	76,886*	36,109	40,777	88.55	16,046	2.34

***Adjusted population**

Source: 1871-1991: 1990-1991 Population and Housing Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean. National Census Report, Antigua and Barbuda, CARICOM Secretariat. 1997.

2001 : Antigua and Barbuda Summary: 2001. Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and the Economy. July 2004.

A major source of attraction for emigration up to 1921 was the United States of America (USA). The attraction of relatively high level of wages and freedom of entry into that country up to

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1921, led to a considerable outflow to that destination. The easy access made possible by existing shipping links, unfavourable economic conditions in the island, associated with disastrous hurricanes, World War I and the severe depression in the sugar industry resulted in considerable exodus to various destinations. The result of the outflow, together with the prevailing high mortality of the period was a decline in population by just over 7,000 between 1891 and 1921 at an annual rate of 0.71 per cent.

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

In the second place, the year 1921 marks the emergence of an era of mortality control in Antigua and Barbuda and many Caribbean territories. Measures to improve public health, sanitation, housing and medical facilities to control specific important diseases, led to the end of a long period of high and stationary mortality and the opening of an era of declining mortality. Between 1921 and 1946, annual population growth in Antigua and Barbuda was 1.35 per cent, the highest increase since 1871. The net addition to the population in the fifteen years between 1921 and 1946 was 11,990. High fertility and the continued declines in mortality resulted in a high growth rate of 1.84 per cent between 1946 and 1960, and 1.81 per cent between 1960 and 1970, despite the resurgence of emigration after World War II.

Assessment of demographic trends since 1970 is limited by deficiencies of data. During a period of global demographic transition characterized by decreasing levels of fertility and mortality, there was no census in 1980. Table (ii) shows a decline in population in the 21 years between 1970 and 1991. During the period, the total population decreased by 3,954 at a rate of 0.3 per cent annually. The table shows that there is evidence of a clear reversal in patterns of growth

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between 1991 and 2001. During this most recent intercensal period the population increased by over 16,000 at a rate in excess of 2 per cent annually. Table (ii) also shows that there was a net migration of 7,370 in the ten years, an annual inflow of approximately 740, a clear reversal of the annual net loss of 1,000 which characterized the period between 1970 and 1991.

Table (ii) Components of Population Change: 1970-2001

Census Year	Census Population	Births, Deaths and Migration in Intercensal Period				
		Births	Deaths	Migration	Crude Rates**	
					Births	Deaths
1970	64,794					
1991	60,840*	25,723	8,356	-21,321	19.50	6.33
2001	76,886*	13,408	4,732	7,370	19.47	6.87

**Adjusted population*

***Per 1000 population*

Source: 1871-1991: 1990-1991 Population and Housing Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean. National Census Report, Antigua and Barbuda, CARICOM Secretariat, 1997.

2001 : Antigua and Barbuda Summary: 2001. Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and the Economy, July 2004.

Changes for the most recent intercensal period, 1991-2001 are presented in Table (iii).

Table (iii) Components of Population Change: 1991-2001

Item	Total
Population* at Census 1991	60,840
Population* at Census 2001	76,886
Intercensal Increase	16,046
Births 1991-2001	13,408
Deaths 1991-2001	4,732
Natural Increase 1991-2001	8,676
Implied Net Migration 1991-2001	7,370

**Adjusted population*

Source: Antigua and Barbuda Statistical Services

4. The Conduct of the 2001 Population and Housing Census

4.1 Coverage, Design and Methodology

Censuses of population are generally conducted on either a 'de facto' or 'de jure' basis. A 'de facto' census seeks to determine the number and characteristics of the population present in an area at the time of the census. The 'de jure' census identifies the population usually resident in the area whether physically present or not, at the time of the census. The 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda was conducted on a 'de facto' basis. The 'de facto' count includes all persons, Antiguan and Barbudans and non-Antiguan and Barbudan residents (visitors/tourists, crew on board ships) who were present in the country on census day but excluded all persons normally resident in the country but who were absent on the day.

Documentation¹ of the census results for Antigua and Barbuda identified the following population groups:

- (i) **Resident Population** – this group represented all occupants of Private Households, Open and Restricted Institutions (resident therein for a period of six (6) months or more), and Long Term Guests in Hotels/Guest Houses (resident therein for a period of six (6) months or more);
- (ii) **Enumerated Population** – persons for whom a questionnaire was completed, in addition to persons recorded in the Visitation Records but for various reasons were not interviewed;
- (iii) **Tabulated Population** – respondents for whom the *census* questionnaire was completed. These were respondents in private households only;
- (iv) **Estimated Population** – the enumerated population in addition to estimates of the number of persons in households reported as *refusals* or *no contacts*.

4.2 The Institutional Population

Institutions were divided into three groups as follows:

- (i) *Open Institutions* – where occupants were allowed free movement to and from, at their will in order to engage in normal economic activity:
 - Hostels for Nurses, Teachers, Students and Others

¹ 2001: Antigua and Barbuda Summary: 2001. Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance and the Economy, July 2004.

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- Police Barracks and Police Stations
 - Defence Force
 - U.S. Navy Base
 - U.S. Air Force
- (ii) *Restricted Institutions* – where the occupants were not allowed free movement at their will in order to engage in normal economic activity:
- *Hospitals and Clinic*
 - *Homes for the Aged*
 - *Her Majesty's Prison and Boys' Training School*
 - *Lepers' Home*
- (iii) *Hotels and Guest Houses* – accommodating six (6) or more persons.-

4.3 *The Scope of the Census*

The topics included on the census questionnaire were as follows:

a. Individual Questions

- Age/Date of Birth
- Sex
- Relationship to Head of Household
- Religion/Denomination
- Ethnic/Racial/National Group
- Marital and Union Status
- Fertility
- Education
- Health
- Disability
- Birthplace and Residence
- Professional, Technical and Vocational Training
- Economic Activity

b. Household questions

- Type of Dwelling Unit

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- Material of Outer Walls
- Roofing Material
- Year of Construction
- Occupancy Status
- Number of Rooms
- Number of Bedrooms
- Tenure of Dwelling unit
- Type of Toilet Facilities
- Source of Water Supply
- Availability and Type of Bathing Facilities
- Availability and Type of Kitchen Facilities
- Type of Lighting
- Type of Fuel for Cooking
- Availability of specific appliances/household equipment
- Availability of Internet Access
- Availability of Motor Vehicles
- Exposure to Crime and Violence

4.4 Geographic Division of Antigua and Barbuda for Census Purposes

Antigua and Barbuda was divided into 288 geographic units called enumeration districts (EDs) for the purpose of data collection during the 2001 Population Census. These were areas so defined to enclose a manageable number of households- about 80 to 100 and to fall within the boundaries of a given parish; those EDs at extreme points of the parish would have their boundaries coincide with the parish boundaries. There were a small number of EDs with boundaries which overlapped the parish boundary.

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4.5 Main Census Findings

The 2001 census enumeration for Antigua and Barbuda revealed that 72,879 persons comprised the population present on the island on census day May 28, 2001. This comprised 70,074 persons in private households and 2,805 in the institutions identified, hotels, crew on board ships and vagrants. The estimated de facto population arrived at after corrections for no contact and refusals was 78,571 comprising 76,886 residents and 1,685 persons such as the crew on ships and visitors. Tables (iv) and (v) show the distribution of the population and identifies the estimated resident population and the tabulated population which represents persons in private dwellings only, for the country as a whole, and for the parishes.

Table (iv) Summary of Population Count for Antigua and Barbuda: 2001

Item	Total
Resident Population of which:	76,886
Private Tabulated	63,863
Private Non Tabulated	11,953
Institutional Enumerated	1,070

Table (v) Summary of Population Count for Parishes: 2001

Parish	Estimated Resident Population	Tabulated Population
Total	76,886	63,863
St John's City	24,451	20,237
St John's Rural	20,895	17,294
St George's	6,673	5,523
St Peter's	5,439	4,502
St Phillip's	3,462	2,865
St Paul's	7,848	6,495
St Mary's	6,793	5,622
Barbuda	1,325	1,325

CHAPTER 1

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

1.1 Geographic Distribution

Based on the tabulated population of 63,863 at census 2001 and 59,347 at 1991, the numerical increase in the population of Antigua and Barbuda in the ten years since the 1991 census was 4,516. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 present the distribution of the population by parish for the two censuses and show the changes and the rates of growth for the ten year period.

Parish population changes between 1991 and 2001 varied, with large increases in some parishes and little growth, or even decline in others. In 2001, approximately 58 per cent of the population of Antigua and Barbuda lived in the parish of St John's, 31.7 per cent in St John's City and 27.1 per cent in St John's Rural. The island of Barbuda contained only 2 per cent of the total population. What is evident however is a declining rate of growth for the most populous parish of St John's City, occurring simultaneously with a fairly marked increase in the rate of growth of the population of St John's Rural. The population of St John's City declined at a rate of 0.6 per cent annually, during the ten years between 1991 and 2001 while St John's Rural increased annually at a rate of 2 per cent over the same period. Other parishes with annual rates of growth of 2 per cent were St Peter's and St George's, while the parishes of Barbuda, St Paul's and St Mary's increased at rates of less than 1 per cent annually. The only other parish which declined was St Phillip's, by 0.4 per cent annually.

As a result of these differences in growth rates, the parish proportion of the total population has shifted in the ten years between the censuses. In 1991, approximately 36.3 per cent of the population lived in the parish of St John's City, and by 2001, this had fallen to 31.7 per cent. The proportions for St. John's Rural for the same period were 23.7 per cent in 1991 and rising to 27.1 per cent in 2001. Other increasing proportions have been evident for the fast growing parishes of St George's from 7.5 per cent to 8.7 per cent and for St Peter's from 6.1 per cent to 7.1 per cent, between 1991 and 2001. Barbuda's share of the total population of both islands remained virtually unchanged over the period. In terms of actual numbers, the largest growth was seen in

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St John's Rural which grew by 3,203 between 1991 and 2001 thereby contributing 71 per cent of the overall growth of 4,516 in the population.

Table 1.1 Populations by Sex and Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	63,863	29,992	33,871	59,347	28,608	30,739
St John's City	20,237	9,432	10,805	21,514	10,185	11,329
St John's Rural	17,294	8,070	9,224	14,091	6,879	7,212
St George's	5,523	2,619	2,904	4,474	2,201	2,273
St Peter's	4,502	2,147	2,355	3,639	1,826	1,813
St Philip's	2,865	1,359	1,506	2,978	1,385	1,593
St Paul's	6,495	3,021	3,474	6,107	2,911	3,196
St Mary's	5,622	2,657	2,965	5,303	2,552	2,751
Barbuda	1,325	687	638	1,241	669	572

Table 1.2 Distribution of the Total Population and Changes between 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001		1991		Change 1991-2001		
	Total	%	Total	%	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
Total	63,863	100.0	59,347	100.0	4,516	7.61	0.73
St John's City	20,237	31.69	21,514	36.25	-1,277	-5.94	-0.61
St John's Rural	17,294	27.08	14,091	23.74	3,203	22.73	2.05
St George's	5,523	8.65	4,474	7.54	1,049	23.45	2.11
St Peter's	4,502	7.05	3,639	6.13	863	23.72	2.13
St Philip's	2,865	4.49	2,978	5.02	-113	-3.79	-0.39
St Paul's	6,495	10.17	6,107	10.29	388	6.35	0.62
St Mary's	5,622	8.80	5,303	8.94	319	6.02	0.58
Barbuda	1,325	2.07	1,241	2.09	84	6.77	0.65

1.2 Sex Composition

Age and sex are the most basic and most important of all demographic variables. Separate data for males and females and for different age groups are important in themselves, for the analysis of other types of data, and for the evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of census counts. The sex composition of a population is generally determined by the sex ratio at birth and the different patterns in mortality and migration of men and women. The sex ratio, which is the

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measure of the sex composition of a population, is also referred to as the male to female ratio, and is usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. The sex ratio at birth is biologically stable and ranges between 102 and 107 male births to every 100 female births (United Nations, 1983). Whereas in European societies sex ratios at birth of about 106 are usual, in the case of West Indian populations these are usually about 103 or less (Roberts, 1974). The low sex ratio coupled with the lower death rates among women, produces an excess of females, especially at the older ages.

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

The 2001 census results show that of the enumerated population of 63,863, females numbered 33,871 and males, 29,992. Between 1991 and 2001, the female population grew twice as fast (1 per cent) as the male population (0.5 per cent). The excess of females over males increased to 3,879 in 2001 compared to 2,131 in 1991. This resulted in a marked decrease in the sex ratio, from 93.1 in 1991 to 88.5 in 2001.

Table 1.3 Sex Composition of the Population: 1991 and 2001

Item	2001		1991	
	No of Persons	Per cent of Total	No of Persons	Per cent of Total
Total	63,863	100.00	59,347	100.00
Male	29,992	46.96	28,608	48.20
Female	33,871	53.04	30,739	51.80
Excess of Females/Males	3,879		2,131	
Sex Ratio	88.55		93.07	
	Change between 1991 and 2001			
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)	
Total	4,516	7.61	0.73	
Male	1,384	4.84	0.47	
Female	3,132	10.19	0.97	

The sex ratios presented for broad age groups in Table 1.4 below, show the preponderance of males in the under 5 years age group. The ratio drops fairly significantly after age 4 and at the higher ages the considerable excess of females is evident.

Table 1.4 Sex Ratio by Specified Age Groups: 1991 and 2001

Age Group	Sex Ratio	
	2001	1991
Total	88.55	93.07
0-4	104.77	100.29
5-14	96.71	99.92
15-29	88.88	95.53
30-44	81.50	88.84
45-59	86.85	92.90
60+	79.22	77.86
65+	77.41	76.73
75+	72.61	n.a.

Note: Population for ages 75 years and over not available for 1991.

Table 1.5 Analysis of Sex Distribution by Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001			1991		
	Masculinity Prop.	% Excess/ Deficit of Males over Females	Sex Ratio	Masculinity Prop.	% Excess/ Deficit of Males over Females	Sex Ratio
Total	46.96	-6.07	88.55	48.20	-3.59	93.07
St John's City	46.61	-6.78	87.29	47.34	-5.32	89.90
St John's Rural	46.66	-6.67	87.49	48.82	-2.36	95.38
St George's	47.42	-5.16	90.19	49.20	-1.61	96.83
St Peter's	47.69	-4.62	91.17	50.18	0.36	100.72
St Philip's	47.43	-5.13	90.24	46.51	-6.98	86.94
St Paul's	46.51	-6.97	86.96	47.67	-4.67	91.08
St Mary's	47.26	-5.48	89.61	48.12	-3.75	92.77
Barbuda	51.85	3.70	107.68	53.91	7.82	116.96

Note: see Technical Notes on page 154.

At the parish level, the female population outnumbered the male in all but one parish in 2001. The parish of St Paul's had the largest excess of females (7 per cent) and consequently showed the lowest sex ratio, 87. St. John's Rural (87.5) and St John's City (87.3) were the only other parishes with ratios lower than the national ratio. On the other hand, it was only in Barbuda that an excess of males over females was seen. The sex ratio for Barbuda was 108 per 100.

The age structure, like the sex structure of the population, has been largely determined by the high fertility patterns of the past. Patterns of migration have also had an impact, as not only were past streams sex selective, but they were also age selective. The distribution of the population by age and sex is presented in Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6. Table 1.6 summarises the data for broad age groups and presents the comparative proportions for 1991 and 2001.

Table 1.6 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Sex and Age Group: 1991 and 2001

Age Group	2001		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	63,863	29,992	33,871
0-4	9.42	10.26	8.67
5-14	18.82	19.70	18.04
15-29	24.41	24.46	24.37
30-44	24.97	23.88	25.95
45-59	12.98	12.85	13.09
60+	9.40	8.85	9.88
65+	6.95	6.46	7.38
Age Group	1991		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	59,347	28,608	30,739
0-4	10.36	10.77	9.99
5-14	20.09	20.83	19.40
15-29	27.78	28.15	27.43
30-44	20.50	20.01	20.96
45-59	10.22	10.21	10.22
60+	11.05	10.03	11.99
65+	8.23	7.41	8.99

The evidence of declining fertility is clearly seen with the decreased proportions in the younger age groups, particularly among the female population. In 1991, just slightly more than three out of ten of the male population were less than 15 years old. By 2001, this remained almost unchanged, at 30 per cent.

The proportions among the females were 29 per cent in 1991, compared to 27 per cent in 2001. Declining proportions were more marked among the 15-29 years group. While more than one quarter of both the male and female populations were between the ages of 15 and 29 years in 1991, the proportion declined by 3 percentage points for women in the 10 years, from 27 per cent to 24 per cent. For men, the fall was by 4 percentage points from 28 per cent to 24 per cent. Occurring simultaneously with this decline in the proportion of the younger age groups, has been the increasing proportion in the older groups up to 59 years of age. In 1991, just about 31 per cent of the total population was between the ages of 30 and 59 years old.

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By 2001, this proportion had increased to 38 per cent. Overall, the proportion of the population at ages 60 years and older has declined however, from 11 per cent to 9 per cent and from 8 per cent to 7 per cent for the 60 years and over and from 65 years and over, respectively.

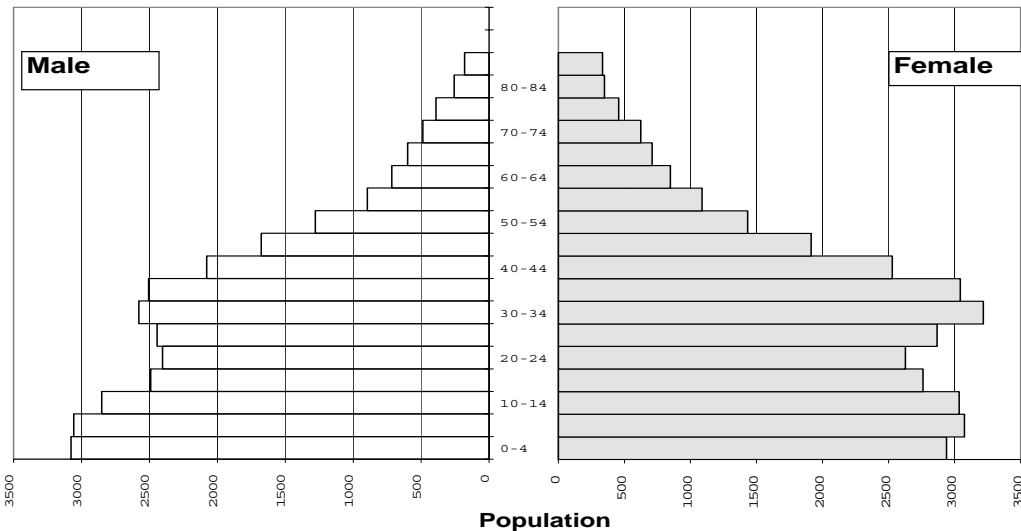
An effective way of showing the age structure of the population, and any shifts between periods, is by means of age pyramids, as depicted in Figure (i). By showing numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group, the pyramid gives a vivid “picture” of the age and sex structure of the population.

The pyramid at Figure (i), shows the age and sex structure of the population of Antigua and Barbuda at 2001. Each horizontal bar represents the size of an age-sex group. The bottom bar shows the number of males and females who were under five years of age at the census; that is persons born in the five years preceding the census. The bar located at ages 40–44 represents persons born between 1957 and 1961 and so forth. At the top of the pyramid, very brief bars show the small number of surviving members of the birth cohorts of 1906 and earlier. Each year, a new cohort is born and is placed at the bottom of the pyramid while those above move up. As the cohorts age, they inevitably lose members because of death and migration.

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

The pyramid for Antigua and Barbuda shows, a narrowing base with obvious narrowing in the lower age ranges, as fertility declines take effect. The increases in the middle age ranges are very evident, as the pyramid takes on a more rectangular appearance.

**Figure (i) Population Pyramid for Antigua and Barbuda: 2001
Population by Age and Sex**



Declines in fertility and improvements in levels of mortality, have led to an ageing of the population. The decline in the proportion under 15 years old, previously discussed, is evidence of this. Further evidence of ageing is seen when changes in the median age over time are observed. The median age is that age which divides a population into numerically equal parts of younger and older persons. Populations with medians under 20 years may be described as “young” while those with medians 30 or over, as “old”. Median ages of between 20–29 years are considered to be of intermediate age.

The median ages shown in Table 1.7 depict an ageing population, with the median age increasing by approximately 3 years between 1991 and 2001, from 25.08 years to 27.88 years. Of note, it is the difference of about 2 years between the age for men and women. While the population may be aging; it falls in to the “intermediate” age category. The higher proportions of women in the older age groups, discussed earlier, have resulted in a higher average age for women.

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Table 1.7 Median Age (in years) of the Population by Sex: 1991 and 2001

Sex	2001	1991	Years Added 1991-2001
Total	27.88	25.08	2.80
Male	26.76	24.18	2.58
Female	28.84	25.88	2.96

An examination of median ages by parish for 2001 (Table 1.8) shows St George’s (29.22 years), St Phillip’s (28.72 years), St. John’s Rural (28.15 years) and St. Paul’s (27.94 years) as the parishes with the oldest populations, all with median ages exceeding the country total, and Barbuda (25.24 years) as the parish with the youngest.

Table 1.8 Median Ages (in Years) of the Population by Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	Median Age (both sexes)		Years Added 1991-2001
	2001	1991	
Total	27.88	25.08	2.80
St John’s City	27.77	25.44	2.33
St John’s Rural	28.15	25.08	3.07
St George’s	29.22	25.82	3.40
St Peter’s	26.07	24.46	1.61
St Philip’s	28.72	25.38	3.34
St Paul’s	27.94	24.32	3.62
St Mary’s	27.80	24.44	3.36
Barbuda	25.24	22.52	2.72

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

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Table 1.9 shows the percentage distribution of each of the three age groups identified for Antigua and Barbuda and the seven parishes and the dependency ratios for 1991 and 2001. Movements in the age groups between the two periods - declines in the younger groups and increases among the older cohorts - have already been discussed.

Table 1.9 Percentage Distribution of the Total Population by Broad Age Groups, Dependency Ratios and Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	Percentage of Total Population					
	Under 15 Years		15-64 Years		65+ Years	
	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991
Total	28.24	30.45	64.82	61.32	6.95	8.23
St John's City	27.92	29.70	65.00	61.17	7.08	9.13
St John's Rural	28.31	30.28	65.79	63.40	5.90	6.32
St George's	27.87	28.65	65.56	64.53	6.57	6.82
St Peter's	30.39	32.10	63.08	59.66	6.53	8.24
St Philip's	26.11	30.02	64.43	59.30	9.46	10.68
St Paul's	28.55	31.46	64.13	60.64	7.33	7.91
St Mary's	28.16	32.17	63.32	58.04	8.52	9.79
Barbuda	29.81	36.02	62.72	55.76	7.47	8.22
	Dependency Ratios: 1991 and 2001					
	Total		Youth		Aged	
	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991
Total	54.28	63.09	43.56	49.47	10.72	13.42
St John's City	53.85	63.48	42.95	48.55	10.89	14.93
St John's Rural	52.01	57.74	43.03	47.77	8.97	9.97
St George's	52.53	54.97	42.50	44.41	10.02	10.56
St Peter's	58.52	67.62	48.17	53.80	10.35	13.82
St Philip's	55.20	68.63	40.52	50.62	14.68	18.01
St Paul's	55.94	64.92	44.51	51.88	11.43	13.04
St Mary's	57.92	72.29	44.47	55.43	13.46	16.86
Barbuda	59.45	79.34	47.53	64.60	11.91	14.74

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In 1991, for every 100 persons of working age, there were approximately 63 persons in the “dependent” groups. By 2001, this ratio had fallen by 9 per cent to 54.3 per cent. The youth dependency ratio which relates the under 15 years to the 15–64 years, fell by 5 per cent from 49.5 per 100 in 1991, to 44 per 100 in 2001. The old age ratio decreased by just below 3 percentage points from 13.4 per 100, to 10.7 per 100 in the ten year period.

An examination of the data for the parishes shows St Peter’s and Barbuda as the parishes with the highest youth and total dependency ratios in 2001 (48 per 100, and 59 per 100), while St Phillip’s had the highest old age dependency ratio of 15 per 100. On the other hand, St John’s Rural shows the lowest total dependency ratio of 52 per 100.

The Table 1.9 also shows that St John’s Rural had a youth ratio of 43 per 100 and an old age ratio of 9 per 100. For St George’s, the ratios for the youth and old age respectively were 43 per 100 and 10 per 100. Table 1.10 which presents the percentages changes and dependency ratios over the ten years, shows decline in all parishes. The largest declines are evident for the parishes of Barbuda (19.9 per cent), St Mary’s (14.4 per cent) and St Phillip’s (13.4 per cent).

Table 1.10 Percentage Change in Total Dependency Ratios by Parish: 1991-2001

Parish	2001	1991	Percentage Change
Total	54.28	63.09	-8.81
St John’s City	53.85	63.48	-9.63
St John’s Rural	52.01	57.74	-5.73
St George’s	52.53	54.97	-2.44
St Peter’s	58.52	67.62	-9.10
St Philip’s	55.20	68.63	-13.43
St Paul’s	55.94	64.92	-8.98
St Mary’s	57.92	72.29	-14.37
Barbuda	59.45	79.34	-19.89

CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Nativity

2.1.1 *The Foreign Born Population*

The 2001 census disclosed that 19,425, or 30 per cent of the total population of Antigua and Barbuda, reported their place of birth as a foreign country. Over 15,000 of these persons were from other Caribbean states, representing 80 of the total foreign born. The main countries of origin were Guyana, Dominica and Jamaica. Approximately 4,500 or 23 per cent of all foreign born came from Guyana, 3,300 or 17 per cent came from Dominica and 2,800 or 14 per cent came from Jamaica. The largest single group from a country outside the region came from the United States of America. Of the total of 1,715 persons, nine per cent of the foreign born, came from the United States of America while three per cent and one per cent came from the United Kingdom and Canada, respectively.

The foreign born total of 19,425 persons represented an increase of 7,143 or 58 per cent over the 1991 total of 12,282 (Table 2.2). The annual rate of growth of 4.6 per cent exceeded the 0.7 per cent for the total population over the same period (Table 2.3). This minimal rate of growth for the total population was due to the fact that the local born population in fact, declined by 0.6 per cent annually, over the ten year period. As stated in Chapter 1, the total population of Antigua and Barbuda increased by 4,508 between 1991 and 2001. This increase was in fact due to the growth in the foreign born population. Table 2.2 presents a summary of the population of Antigua and Barbuda by sex and birthplace at the 1991 and 2001 censuses. The table shows that there were more females than males among the foreign born. The sex ratio for this group was 81 per 100, compared to 92 per 100 among the local born in 2001.

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Table 2.1 The Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth: 2001

Country of Birth	Number	Per cent of Total
Total	19,425	100.0
Caribbean Countries^{a/}	15,574	80.17
Guyana	4,474	23.03
Dominica	3,274	16.85
Jamaica	2,755	14.18
Other Caribbean Countries ^{b/}	5 071	26.11
Other Countries	3,581	18.44
United States of America	1,715	8.83
United Kingdom	643	3.31
Canada	285	1.47
Latin America	73	0.38
Rest of the World	865	4.45
Not Stated	270	1.39

a/ : Caribbean Countries comprise of CARICOM Member States and as well as Non CARICOM Countries.

b/ : "Other" includes 1 232 from Dominican Republics.

Table 2.2 Population by Sex and Nativity: 1991 and 2001

Item	2001	1991
Total Population	63,863	59,355
Male	29,992	28,612
Female	33,871	30,743
Local Born	44,253	47,014
Male	21,227	22,709
Female	23,026	24,305
Foreign Born	19,425	12,282
Male	8,668	5,889
Female	10,757	6,393
Not Stated	185	59
Male	97	14
Female	88	45
	Per cent of Total	
Local Born	69.29	79.21
Foreign Born	30.42	20.69
Not Stated	0.29	0.10
	Sex Ratio	
Total Population	88.55	93.07
Local Born	92.19	93.43
Foreign Born	80.58	92.12

Table 2.3 Population by Sex and Nativity –Changes between 1991 and 2001

Item	Changes between 1991 and 2001		Annual Rate of Growth (%)
	Absolute Change	% Change	
Total Population	4,508	7.59	0.73
Male	1,380	4.82	0.47
Female	3,128	10.17	0.97
Local Born	-2,761	-5.87	-0.61
Male	-1,482	-6.53	-0.67
Female	-1,279	-5.26	-0.54
Foreign Born	7,143	58.16	4.58
Male	2,779	47.19	3.87
Female	4,364	68.26	5.20

Table 2.4 Parish Distribution of the Foreign Born Population: 2001

Parish of Residence	Number of Persons	% of Total
Total	19,425	100.0
St John's City	7,542	38.83
St John's Rural	6,057	31.18
St George's	1,458	7.51
St. Peter's	1,024	5.27
St Phillip's	496	2.55
St Paul's	1,554	8.00
St. Mary's	1,141	5.87
Barbuda	153	0.79

In considering the distribution of the foreign born by parish, Table 2.4 shows that about 70 per cent of the total foreign born population was resident in St John's in 2001: 39 per cent in St John's City and 31 per cent in St John's Rural. St Paul's and St George's each had 8 per cent of this group while less than 1 per cent was resident in Barbuda.

2.1.2 The Local Born Population

The local-born population numbered 44,253. Of these, 43,496 persons (98.3 per cent) reported their parish of birth (i.e. Not stated as 1.72 percent). Just over one half (50 per cent) of the local born was born in St John's. In numerical terms, this was 22,282: 14,871 in St John's City and

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7,411 in St John's Rural. St Paul's with nearly 13 per cent and St Mary's with 12 per cent completed the top four parishes of birth for the local born. Table 2.5 presents a summary of the local born in relation to parish of birth.

Table 2.5 Total Local Born Population by Parish of Birth: 2001

Parish of Birth	Total Population	% of Total
Total	44,253	100.0
St John's City	14,871	33.60
St. John's Rural	7,411	16.75
St. George's	3,033	6.85
St Peter's	3,197	7.22
St. Phillip's	2,960	6.69
St. Paul's	5,716	12.92
St. Mary's	5,160	11.66
Barbuda	1,148	2.59
Not Stated	757	1.72

2.2 Ethnicity

The racial, cultural and religious diversity of Caribbean populations dictates the inclusion of related questions in the census. The main categories included for ethnicity in the census of Antigua and Barbuda are typical for most Caribbean countries with a history of plantation slavery: Negro/Black, White, Mixed, East Indian and Others. For census 2001, the question asked was "To what ethnic, racial or national group do you think you belong?" Interviewers were instructed not to decide by appearances nor were they to argue with the respondent. The answer scored was the one given by the respondent.

Table 2.6 Population by Ethnic Origin: 1991 and 2001

Ethnic Origin	2001		1991		Change: 1991-2001	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Change	% Change
Total	63,863	100.00	59,355	100.00	4,508	7.59
African/Negro/Black	58,128	91.02	54,178	91.28	3,950	7.29
Amerindian/Caribbean	214	0.34	177	0.30	37	20.90
East Indian	453	0.71	216	0.36	237	109.72
Chinese	135	0.21	93	0.16	42	45.16
Portuguese	105	0.16	135	0.23	-30	-22.22
Syrian/Lebanese	385	0.60	349	0.59	36	10.32
White	1,113	1.74	1,398	2.36	-285	-20.39
Mixed	2,804	4.39	2,215	3.73	589	26.59
Other	386	0.60	221	0.37	165	74.66
Not Stated	140	0.22	373	0.63	-233	-62.47

As Antigua and Barbuda never participated to any great extent in indentured migration, the dominance of the category, African/Negro/Black established by the slave regime has never been disturbed. Approximately 91 per cent responded African/Negro, an increase of 7 per cent over 1991. In absolute numbers, those 1,113 persons who responded, White, were two and a half times the number classified, East Indian. A total of 2,804 persons representing 4 per cent of the population were classified as Mixed.

2.3 Religion

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

Anglicans comprised the largest group in 2001, with more than one quarter of the population, (26 per cent), stating this denomination in response to the question, “What is your religion/denomination?” Table 2.7 presents the population by religion/denomination for 2001. The table shows that in numerical and percentage terms the predominant denomination was

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Anglican. Other groups of numerical importance were the Seventh Day Adventists (7,838), Pentecostals (6,743), Moravians (6,692), Roman Catholics (6,662), and Methodists (5,059).

Table 2.7 Population by Religious Affiliation/Denomination: 2001

Religion	Number	% of Total
Total	63,863	100.0
Anglican	16,419	25.71
Baptist	3,136	4.91
Bahai	42	0.06
Brethren	161	0.25
Church of God	2,860	4.48
Evangelical	1,646	2.58
Hindu	157	0.25
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,044	1.63
Methodist	5,059	7.92
Moravian	6,692	10.48
Muslim	189	0.30
Pentecostal	6,743	10.56
Presbyterian	170	0.27
Rastafarian	808	1.26
Roman Catholic	6,662	10.43
Salvation Army	369	0.58
Seventh Day Adventist	7,838	12.27
Spiritual Baptist	55	0.09
Other	96	0.15
None	2,612	4.09
Not Stated	1,105	1.73

As the religious affiliations / denominations are not strictly comparable between 1991 and 2001, Table 2.8 has been developed to show comparisons between 1991 and 2001, and the changes in absolute and percentage terms of each group, during the period. What is evident from the table is that despite the numerical prominence of the Anglicans, there has been a decline both in absolute numbers and proportions, of this group over the ten years between the censuses. The number of persons identifying themselves as Anglicans declined by 2,605 or 14 per cent, from 19,024 in 1991 to 16,419 in 2001. Another traditional group, the Methodists declined by a much smaller amount of 339, from 5,398 to 5,059, over the ten year period.

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The largest increases are evident for the Pentecostals which grew by 3,687, in excess of 100 per cent from 3,056 to 6,743. The Seventh Day Adventists grew numerically by 2,609. In percentage terms, the largest increases occurred among the Pentecostals which grew by over 100 per cent. The Baptists and the Church of God increased by 93 per cent and 75 per cent respectively during the span of ten years. Of note, is the increase in the population stating that they had no religion. In 1991, about 1,000 persons representing 2 per cent of the population gave this response compared to 2,600 or 4 per cent in 2001.

Table 2.8 Population by Religious Affiliation/Denomination: 1991 and 2001

Religious Affiliation	2001		1991		Change: 1991-2001	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Absolute Change	% Change
Total	63,863	100.0	59,355	100.0	4,508	7.59
Anglican	16,419	25.71	19,024	32.05	-2,605	-13.69
Baptist	3,136	4.91	1,625	2.74	1,511	92.98
Church of God	2,860	4.48	1,637	2.76	1,223	74.71
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,044	1.63	689	1.16	355	51.52
Methodist	5,059	7.92	5,398	9.09	-339	-6.28
Pentecostal	6,743	10.56	3,056	5.15	3,687	120.65
Roman Catholic	6,662	10.43	6,395	10.77	267	4.18
Seventh Day Adventist	7,838	12.27	5,229	8.81	2,609	49.89
Other	10,385	16.26	14,357	24.19	-3,972	-27.67
None	2,612	4.09	995	1.68	1,617	162.51
Not Stated	1,105	1.73	950	1.60	155	16.32

2.4 Marital Status

The recognition that West Indian family formations cannot be studied within the traditional marital status types, has long been noted in the censuses and demographic sample surveys conducted in the region. Consequently, West Indian censuses since the 1940s, have adopted a more realistic approach by including in the censuses, classifications specifically relevant to the diverse family patterns existing within these societies. Only legal categories are required in addressing marital status.

The definition of marriage adopted for the census was proposed by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations for statistical purposes, "The act, ceremony, or process by which the legal

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relationship of husband or wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognised by the laws of each country.” (United Nations, 2001). Marriage therefore, signifies that a man or woman is in a union established in accordance with existing marriage laws. Marriages conducted according to the Hindu custom are included. Marriages may be broken only by procedures laid down in divorce laws or by the death of a partner. A legally married person is therefore still regarded as married whether or not living with the person to whom he or she is married. In general, there is no impediment to re-marriage of divorced or widowed persons.

The other approach recognizes three types of family unions, classified on the basis of two criteria, the presence or absence of legal sanction and whether or not the partners share a common household except in the case of visiting union. On this basis, three union types are normally identified; married, common law and visiting. Married Unions are those established in accordance with existing legal systems and which involve sharing of the same household by the parties. Common law unions are similar to married unions in that partners share the same household but they have no legal sanctions. The third type, visiting, indicates that there is a regular sexual relationship between the partners as well as a wide variety of contacts essential to the maintenance of the functioning family, but the partners do not share the same household nor has their union been established in accordance with the marriage laws of the society.

For the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda, the focus was on union status. The instructions to the interviewers stated. “Wherever the concepts (of union status and marital status) conflicted the present union status takes precedence over the marital status. For example a person may be legally married yet is being visited by or is visiting another person. In this case you must record the person as being in a visiting relationship. What is important is the relationship from which the female is most likely going to be exposed to becoming pregnant”.

The questionnaire contained three questions from which marital and union status were derived. The first question concerning the present union status had the following response categories:

- ***Legally Married*** – must have obtained a legal marriage certificate through appropriate legal means. The person must also be presently in a union with the legal wife or husband;

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- **Common-law Union** – living together with a person to whom he or she is not legally married;
- **Visiting Partner** – the manual indicated that this was to be recorded for anyone who on census day had a relationship which involved visits only by the other partner. As union status took precedence, even a legally married person in a visiting relationship was to be recorded as ‘visiting’;
- **Married but not in a union** - legally married but not presently in a union with anyone;
- **Legally separated and not in a union** – living apart (after being married) and separated by a court order;
- **Widowed and not in a union** – separated by death from a legal spouse;
- **Divorced and not in a union** – legally divorced (after being married) by a court order;
- **Not in a union** – not currently in any married, common-law or visiting union.

The second question which was directed only to persons responding common-law, visiting and not in a union was to determine whether the respondent had ever been married. The third question was whether persons, except those presently in a common-law relationship, had ever lived together with a partner in a common-law relationship.

The categories for marital and union status are presented in Tables 2.7 and 2.8. The marital status categories are defined as married, comprising legally married and in union and married and not in union, legally separated, widowed, divorced and never married. This last named category comprised all persons who responded, ‘no’ to the question “Have you ever been married?” The union status categories presented are as follows:

- Married, described as legally married and in union;
- Common-law;
- Visiting;
- Never Had Husband or Partner defined as not in union, never been married and never lived in a common-law relationship;
- No Longer living with husband comprising all persons married and not presently in union, legally separated, widowed.

The non-response categories have been derived as the residual. Table 2.9 shows that in 2001, 26,483 persons or 57.8 per cent of the population 15 years and over, had never been married. The

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proportion among women was 58.8 per cent, 2 per cent less than the proportion among men. A total of 14,038 persons or 30.7 per cent of the population in this age group were classified as married, resulting in a total of 6,973 married men and 7,065 married women.

In a monogamous society, the number of married men should be approximately equal to the number of married women. Allowance has to be made however, for husbands and/or wives who are not resident in the country as well as errors occurred in responding to this census question.

Table 2.9 Population 15 years and over by Sex and Marital Status: 2001

Marital Status	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	45,787	20,985	24,802
Married	14,038	6,973	7,065
Legally Separated	249	106	143
Divorced	886	336	550
Widowed	1,595	327	1,268
Never Married	26,483	11,912	14,571
Not Stated	2,536	1,331	1,205
	Percent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	30.66	33.23	28.49
Legally Separated	0.54	0.51	0.58
Divorced	1.94	1.60	2.21
Widowed	3.48	1.56	5.11
Never Married	57.84	56.76	58.75
Not Stated	5.54	6.34	4.86

In reporting marital and/or other relationships, respondents frequently introduce several types of biases which may result from conscious efforts on their part to conceal unpleasant facts about difficulties in their relationships. These questions are some of the more personal ones and there is some amount of resistance in responding to them. More than 2,500 persons representing 6 per cent of the target population did not respond to question on marital status. More men (1,331) than women (1,205) refused to answer such questions. There were 6,973 married men representing 33 per cent of all men 15 years and over and 7,065 married women representing 28 per cent of all women 15 years and over. Just over 2,700 persons, representing 6 per cent of the age group were classified as divorced, legally separated and widowed. The number of women in

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this combined group (1,961) exceeded the number of men (769) by 2.5 times, with the resulting sex ratio a very low 39. The sex differential is especially striking among the widowed, as the number of women reporting this status was four times the number of men. A total of 1,268 women were widowed compared to 327 men. This situation is no doubt reflective of the higher levels of mortality for older men but could also be reflective of a higher re-marriage rate among men.

Table 2.10 Population 15 years and over by Sex and Union Status: 2001

Union Status	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	45,787	20,985	24,802
Married	13,160	6,603	6,557
Common Law	5,533	2,724	2,809
Visiting	5,637	2,462	3,175
Never Had Husband/Partner	13,797	6,246	7,551
No Longer Living With Husband/Partner	3,601	1,136	2,465
Not Stated	4,059	1,814	2,245
	Percent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	28.74	31.47	26.44
Common Law	12.08	12.98	11.33
Visiting	12.31	11.73	12.80
Never Had Husband/Partner	30.13	29.76	30.44
No Longer Living With Husband/Partner	7.87	5.41	9.94
Not Stated	8.87	8.65	9.05

The data on union status produced in Table 2.10 show an even higher non-response, with 9 per cent of the population 15 years and over not indicating a response which would make it possible to classify them in terms of union status. The data show that in numerical and percentage terms, the largest group was 'Never had a Husband or Partner'. A total of 13,797 persons representing 30 per cent of the target population were classified in this group. The number of persons in married unions was 13,160, which was just under 900 less than the 14,038 classified as legally

married, as shown in Table 2.8. This means that these 13,160 were living with their legal spouses while those just under 900, were not.

The proportion of men in married unions was 31 per cent, compared to 26 per cent of women. The number of persons classified as being in common law and visiting unions was about 6,000 for each group, representing 12 per cent of the population in each case. The smallest group in both absolute and percentage terms was the 'No Longer Living with Husband or Partner' group which numbered approximately 3,600, representative of 8 per cent of the population 15 years and over. This group which includes the legally separated, widowed and divorced legal status groups, reflect the marked sex differential referred to earlier, with the number of women, 2,465, more than doubling the 1,136 men.

2.5 Education and Training

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

Like most education systems within the English speaking states of the Caribbean, the system in Antigua and Barbuda is structured into tiers with some overlapping. Pre-schooling is for ages 3-4 years and the kindergarten level targets children between 4 and 5 years of age. Children between 5 and 11 years are taught at the Primary level while the focus at the secondary level is children aged 12-16 years. Tertiary level education begins at age 16 years. The census questions make it possible to assess levels of educational attainment, school attendance and qualifications in terms of examinations passed. The questions on education in the 2001 Census of Antigua and Barbuda were directed at the population aged 3 years and over. The categories stated for capturing responses related to the highest level of attainment were as follows:

- Day Care/Nursery
- Pre-School
- Infant School
- Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 years)

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- Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 years)
- Secondary
- Pre-University/Post Secondary/College
- University
- Other
- None
- Not Stated

Perhaps the most critical measure of the educational status of a country is the proportion of the population without schooling. Attention is therefore focused on the highest level of educational attainment of the population, and more specifically, the group 15 years and over, regarded as the adult population. Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended.

Table 2.11 shows the proportional distribution of the population 15 years old and over, by highest level of education attained. The table shows that except for the small percentage of the population who did not respond to the question (0.09 per cent), all responses from the population 15 years and over, indicated that these individuals had received some form of schooling. A small proportion, 1 per cent, had attended up to the pre-primary level only. The proportion for men was 1.58 per cent, three times the percentage for women, 0.58. While less than one third (32 per cent) of the population 15 years and over had attained primary level only, 43 per cent had attained the secondary level as the highest.

The classification used in the census, separates post secondary level education into pre-university/college and university. The table shows a proportion of the population with post secondary level education indicating the higher educational status of the island. Approximately 24 per cent of the population had post secondary education; 15 per cent at the pre-university college level and 9 per cent at the university level.

Table 2.11 Population 15 years and over by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Educational Level	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	45,783	20,983	24,800
Pre-Primary	475	332	143
Primary	14,450	6,905	7,545
Secondary	19,698	8,573	11,125
Pre-University	6,981	3,078	3,903
University	4,117	2,067	2,050
Other	19	11	8
Not Stated	43	17	26
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	1.04	1.58	0.58
Primary	31.56	32.91	30.42
Secondary	43.02	40.86	44.86
Pre-University	15.25	14.67	15.74
University	8.99	9.85	8.27
Other	0.04	0.05	0.03
Not Stated	0.09	0.08	0.10

An examination of the differential by gender, reveals a higher proportion of men attaining primary level while a higher proportion of women attained secondary level, in 2001. The proportion of men attaining primary level was 33 per cent compared to 30 per cent of the female population. The comparative proportions for secondary level attainment were 41 per cent and 45 per cent for men and women, respectively. At the tertiary level, there were more men than women at the university level, while there were more women at the pre-university level. While 15 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women 15 years and over, had attained pre-university level education, for the university level, there was a difference of almost two percentage points between the sexes; 10 per cent for men compared to 8 per cent for women.

2.6 Training

Questions on training in the 2001 census were asked of persons 15 years and over to ascertain information about specialized vocational training, providing skills necessary for a particular occupation. The Instruction Manual for the Interviewers, clarified training in the following way, “Training can be practical or theoretical under an instructor to acquire a skill or capability to perform a task to some specified standard. For the census, training is any form of learning how to perform a job, practical or theoretical, whether it is computer programming or, laying of blocks, as long as the method of instruction is organized and systematic. There is no time limit to the exposure of students to training. Training may consist of a number of stages in a sequence of instructions for example, learning to lay bricks, plastering etc eventually leading up to full certification as a qualified mason when all the stages (modules) in the sequence have been completed”.

If the person was trained/is being trained in more than one field, the one to be scored was that considered the highest. Training methods considered here, included institutional training, on the job training and training through apprenticeship.

The census identified 20,027 persons or 44 per cent of the population 15 years and over, who indicated that they had received vocational training (Table 2.12). Slightly more males than females had been exposed to training: about 51 per cent of the total trained, were men.

Table 2.12 Population 15 years and over With Training by Sex: 2001

Sex	Number of Persons	Per cent of Total
Total	20,027	100.0
Male	10,175	50.81
Female	9,852	49.19

The age distribution reflected in Table 2.13 show that the proportions of both males and females with training increased with age up to 44 years and then declined thereafter. About 16 per cent of the youngest group, the under 25 years had been exposed to training. The proportion peaked at 56 per cent between ages 25 and 44 years and by the oldest age group, was less than 6 per cent.

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The proportion of females exposed to training in the 15-24 year age group was 16 per cent and this moved to 58 per cent in the 25-44 years group. For men, the comparative proportions were 16 per cent for 15-24 years and 53 per cent for the 25-44 year age group.

Table 2.13: Population 15 years and over with *Training* by Sex and Age Group: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	20,020	10,170	9,850
15-24	3,128	1,594	1,534
25-44	11,138	5,421	5,717
45-64	4,586	2,452	2,134
65+	1,168	703	465
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	15.63	15.67	15.57
25-44	55.63	53.31	58.04
45-64	22.91	24.11	21.67
65+	5.83	6.91	4.72

Note: Figures do not agree with Table 2.12

2.7 Economic Activity

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

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

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

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

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

The questionnaire administered for the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda contained questions from which it is possible to analyze both usual and current activity. This analysis will focus on the usual activity. The reference week for measurement of the usually active was the 12 months preceding May 28, 2001. For the 2001 census, a person was classified as working if he or she were engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services for sale. These included employers, employees, self-employed persons and others receiving a wage or salary or other form of remuneration. It also included trainees and apprentices whether paid or not and unpaid helpers working on farms and in other enterprises.

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

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

Classification of activity is confined to the population 15 years and over, thereby excluding students, except for those attending institutions of higher learning. For the analysis, persons not reporting their activity are excluded from the relevant classifications.

The 2001 census found that almost two thirds, 66 per cent of the 45,783 persons aged 15 years and over, were usually economically active. Table 2.14 which presents the population 15 years and over by activity status and sex, shows that the economically active population was equally

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divided between men and women approximately 16,415 and 16,426 persons respectively. The table shows a higher participation in economic activity by men than women in 2001. Just about 78 of every 100 men 15 years and over, were economically active compared to 66 out of every 100 women. Ninety two per cent, or 30,077 of the economically active in the twelve months preceding the census, were employed and 2,444 or 7 per cent were seeking work, while less than 1 per cent was not looking for work but wanted work and was available to work, in 2001.

Table 2.14 Population 15 years and over by Sex and Activity Status: 2001

Activity Status	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	45,783	20,983	24,800
Economically Active	32,841	16,415	16,426
Worked/Had a Job	30,077	15,095	14,982
Looked for Work	2,444	1,161	1,283
Wanted Work and Available	320	159	161
Inactive	11,614	3,879	7,735
Home Duties	3,612	367	3,245
Student	4,106	1,836	2,270
Retired	3,238	1,406	1,832
Incapacitated	658	270	388
Other and Not Stated	1,328	689	639
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	71.73	78.23	66.23
Worked/Had a Job	65.69	71.94	60.41
Looked for Work	5.34	5.53	5.17
Wanted Work and Available	0.70	0.76	0.65
Inactive	25.37	18.49	31.19
Home Duties	7.89	1.75	13.08
Student	8.97	8.75	9.15
Retired	7.07	6.70	7.39
Incapacitated	1.44	1.29	1.56
Other and Not Stated	2.90	3.28	2.58

Note: Reference period used for the economic activity was past 12 months.

Employed persons include those 15 years and over who were either at work or were in a job, but not at work. Job seekers are those persons who did not have a job during the reference period of the past twelve months, but who were actively looking for work. Persons who were classified as ‘wanted work and available for work’ are those who while not seeking work were available and

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would have taken a job if offered. The International Labour Organization (ILO) classifies as unemployed, all persons without work, who were either seeking work, or who were not seeking but were available for work.

Rates of employment and unemployment may be calculated by relating the number of persons classified according to the economically active population. Table 2.15 presents rates representing the main economic indicators for 2001. The employment rate based on the usually active population was 91.6 per cent and the unemployment rate, 8.4 per cent. The differential in employment rates between men and women was 1 per cent, with the rates being 92 per cent and 91 per cent respectively, for 2001.

Table 2.15 Main Economic Activity Indicators: 2001

Item	Total	Male	Female
Participation Rate	71.73	78.23	66.23
Employment Rate	91.58	91.96	91.21
Unemployment Rate	8.42	8.04	8.79

The data on the activity status presented in Table 2.14 show that women comprised 67 per cent of the total inactive population of 11,614 in 2001. This was largely attributable to the marked sex differential among persons engaged in home duties: 367 men compared to 3,245 women. Students represented the largest number of persons classified overall as inactive, 4,106 representing 9 per cent of persons 15 years old and over. Retired persons numbered 3,238 representing 7 per cent of the total 15 years and over.

Table 2.16 presents data on the status in employment for the employed members of the economically active population. Employment status refers to the status of the person with respect to his/her employment, which is the contract of employment with other persons or organizations. The major employer in 2001 was private enterprise which employed approximately 16,100 persons, more than one half (54 per cent) of the total employed. The next major employer was the government, which employed 7,081, less than one half of the total in private enterprise and just less than one quarter (24 per cent) of the total employed.

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The number of persons classified as self-employed in 2001 totaled 3,516 or 12 per cent of the population 15 years old and older. The number of men was 2,118, more than 60 per cent of the women who numbered 1,398.

Table 2.16 Employed Population (15 years and over) by Sex and Status in Employment - 2001

Status in Employment	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	30,077	15,095	14,982
Worked for Employer	23,940	11,481	12,459
Government	7,081	3,129	3,952
Private Enterprise	16,095	7,960	8,135
Statutory Body	764	392	372
Self Employed	3,516	2,118	1,398
With paid help	1,090	726	364
Without paid help	2,263	1,303	960
Unpaid Family Worker	131	67	64
Apprentice	32	22	10
Not Stated	2,621	1,496	1,125
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked for Employer	79.60	76.06	83.16
Government	23.54	20.73	26.38
Private Enterprise	53.51	52.73	54.30
Statutory Body	2.54	2.60	2.48
Self Employed	11.69	14.03	9.33
With paid help	3.62	4.81	2.43
Without paid help	7.52	8.63	6.41
Unpaid Family Worker	0.44	0.44	0.43
Apprentice	0.11	0.15	0.07
Not Stated	8.71	9.91	7.51

2.8 Household Composition and Relationships

For the purposes of the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda, a household was defined as consisting of a person or group of persons, living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week, four out of seven), and sharing at least one daily meal. The members of the household may be related or unrelated.

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

The 2001 census identified 20,383 private households. With a population of 63,863, the average household size was approximately 3. Household heads therefore, comprised just under one third of the household members, while spouses (wives/husbands) and/or common-law partners accounted for 13 per cent (Table 2.17). More than a third, 35 per cent of household members were children of the head and/or the spouse or partner. It is important to note that these represented children of all ages. Grandchildren accounted for 7 per cent of household members and all other relatives, including parents of the head and/or the spouse/partner accounted for 9 per cent. The remaining members, non-relatives, accounted for 4 per cent of the total.

Table 2.17 presents these findings and includes data on the sex ratios of the different categories. A sex ratio of more than 100 indicates an excess of men, while a ratio of less than 100 is indicative of an excess of women in a particular category. The table shows a very low sex ratio for spouses and common-law partners. This means that more wives and female partners were present in households than husbands and male partners. To elaborate, a greater proportion of the male-headed households had spouses and partners present, than the female headed ones.

There was a predominance of male grandchildren but the low sex ratio seen for other relatives is an indication of the higher proportion of female relatives in households.

Table 2.17 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Relationship to Head of Household: 2001

Relationship to Head	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.55
Head	31.92	38.42	26.16	130.08
Spouse/Partner	12.75	3.81	20.66	16.33
Child of Head/Spouse	35.37	37.36	33.60	98.45
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	6.81	7.32	6.38	101.57
Other Relatives	9.20	8.91	9.45	83.48
Non-Relatives	3.95	4.18	3.75	98.58

Of the 20,383 households identified, those headed by men numbered 11,524, representing 56.5 per cent, while female heads numbered 8,859 (Table 2.18). Female heads were slightly older than male heads, the average age of the former being 45.6 years, compared to 45.2 years for the latter.

Table 2.18 Heads of Households by Sex and Age Group: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	20,383	11,524	8,859
Under 25	782	405	377
25-44	9,939	5,731	4,208
45-64	6,535	3,734	2,801
65+	3,116	1,651	1,465
Not Reported	11	3	8
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25	3.84	3.51	4.26
25-44	48.76	49.73	47.50
45-64	32.06	32.40	31.61
65+	15.29	14.33	16.54
Not Reported	0.05	0.03	0.08

About one quarter of all households was single person households (Table 2.19). Male single person households outnumbered female single person households, as 3,144 of the 5,005 single person households comprised men. On the average, female headed households were similar in

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size to male headed households. The average size of the female headed households was 3.2 compared to 3.1 for the male headed households.

Table 2.19 Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Size of Household: 2001

Household Size	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	20,383	11,524	8,859
1 person	5,005	3,144	1,861
2 persons	4,063	2,160	1,903
3 persons	3,788	1,951	1,837
4 persons	3,134	1,812	1,322
5 persons	2,034	1,229	805
6 persons	1,145	642	503
7 persons	568	291	277
8 persons	309	154	155
9 persons	169	74	95
10 or more persons	168	67	101
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person	24.55	27.28	21.01
2 persons	19.93	18.74	21.48
3 persons	18.58	16.93	20.73
4 persons	15.38	15.72	14.92
5 persons	9.98	10.67	9.09
6 persons	5.62	5.57	5.68
7 persons	2.79	2.53	3.13
8 persons	1.52	1.34	1.75
9 persons	0.83	0.64	1.07
10 or more persons	0.82	0.58	1.14

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.2 Inter-parish Movements and Internal Migration

As internal migration represents a redistribution of population over the parishes it has no direct effect on the size of the population of the entire country as the sum of the net losses and gains experienced by all parishes amount to zero. The specific census questions used as the basis for the study of inter-parish movements and internal migration, relate to parish of birth, current parish of residence, parish of residence at some time in the past, previous parish of residence and duration of residence in current parish of residence. In the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda, questions included parish of birth, current parish of residence, previous parish of residence and year of entry into current parish of residence. The concept of migration involves a change of parish of residence and a internal migration is operationally defined as a change of residence from one parish to another. The study of internal migration focuses therefore, on the local born

population only. The level of internal mobility of the population is shown by the extent to which people move out of their parish of birth.

3.3 Lifetime Migration

Table 3.1 presents a summary of the local born population of Antigua and Barbuda in relation to parish of birth and parish of residence at the time of the 2001 census. More than a quarter (28 per cent) of local born residents of Antigua and Barbuda were living outside of their parish of birth in 2001.

Table 3.1 Summary of Birthplace and Place of Residence of Local-born Population*: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Per cent of Total
Total Local Born Population	43,496	100.0
Male	20,864	47.97
Female	22,632	52.03
Resident in Parish of Birth	31,121	71.55
Male	15,082	72.29
Female	16,039	70.87
Resident Outside Parish of Birth	12,375	28.45
Male	5,782	27.71
Female	6,593	29.13
Proportion(%) of Lifetime Migrants	28.45	
Male	27.71	
Female	29.13	

**Excludes population not reporting parish of birth*

In the study of internal migration, a person who at the time of the enquiry (census or survey) is a local born resident who is not living in the place of birth, is classified as a lifetime migrant. The parish distribution presented in Table 3.2 shows St John's City as the parish with the highest proportion of its population living in other parishes. Of the 14,871 persons reporting their parish of birth as St John's City, 5,206 or 35 per cent lived in other parishes. One other parish, St. Phillip's, showed a proportion of lifetime migrants in excess of 30 per cent. Barbuda (12 per cent) shows the lowest proportion of lifetime migrants.

Table 3.2 Summary of Birthplace and Residence of Local Born Population by Parish: 2001

Parish of Birth	Total Born in Parish	Resident Outside		Out-migration Rate* Per 1000	
		Number	%	Male	Female
Total	43,496	12,375	28.45	277.13	291.31
St John's City	14,871	5,206	35.01	341.44	358.00
St John's Rural	7,411	1,623	21.90	220.23	217.83
St George's	3,033	753	24.83	252.17	244.47
St. Peter's	3,197	700	21.90	209.67	227.49
St. Phillip's	2,960	942	31.82	316.90	319.48
St. Paul's	5,716	1,638	28.66	275.93	295.89
St. Mary's	5,160	1,375	26.65	255.76	276.03
Barbuda	1,148	138	12.02	84.19	157.24

**Population resident outside parish of birth/population born in parish.*

Migration rates represent a useful summary in demonstrating the extent of the movement between parishes. The out migration rate is an indication of the number of persons born in the parish who have left to reside in another parish. St John's City was the parish with the highest rates for men (341 per 1,000) and women (358 per 1,000). For every 1000 person born in this parish more than 340 resided in another parish in 2001. Barbuda showed the lowest rates, 84 per 1,000 for men and 157 per 1,000 for women.

In all parishes, but two, (St John's Rural and St George's) the rates for women exceeded those for men, indicating once again the higher level of mobility among women. The highest rate observed for any of the two sexes in any parish was 358 per 1,000 for the women of St John's City.

3.4 Current Migration

Patterns of current migration are generally studied on the basis of movement within a specified time. This time period may be fixed as one, five or ten years. If the period is made to coincide with the intercensal period, the data provided may be used in measuring population change due to internal migration, during the period. Responses to the question on year of entry into the current parish of residence make it possible to analyze patterns of migration for the period between the censuses of 1991 and 2001. Table 3.3 presents the net gain or loss to parishes resulting from movements between parishes.

Table 3.3 Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) to Parishes as a result of Internal Migration: 1991-2001

Parish	Movements Into (+)	Movements Out of (-)	Net Movement
Total	2,977	2,977	0
St. John's City	558	1,454	-896
St. John's Rural	1,397	562	835
St. George's	443	212	231
St. Peter's	211	131	80
St. Phillip's	52	129	-77
St. Paul's	163	271	-108
St. Mary's	135	204	-69
Barbuda	18	14	4

Note: Based on persons reporting current and previous parish of residence only

Only four parishes showed net losses to other parishes: St John's City, St Paul's, St Phillip's and St Mary's. By far the greatest loss was from St John's City which showed a net loss of almost 900 persons to other parishes in the ten years period. St Paul's, St Phillip's and St Mary's lost 108, 77 and 69 persons respectively, during the same period. The parishes showing the largest net gains for the ten years were St John's Rural and St George's.

Table 3.4 Movement between St. John's and Other Parishes: 1991-2001

Parish	From St. John's City To (-)	To St. John's City From (+)	Net Gain/Loss
Total	1,454	558	-896
St. John's City	0	0	0
St. John's Rural	989	270	-719
St. George's	221	73	-148
St. Peter's	82	34	-48
St. Phillip's	25	27	2
St. Paul's	59	90	31
St. Mary's	65	59	-6
Barbuda	13	5	-8
Parish	From St. John's Rural To (-)	To St. John's Rural From (+)	Net Gain/Loss
Total	562	1,397	835
St. John's City	270	989	719
St. John's Rural	0	0	0
St. George's	127	102	-25
St. Peter's	52	50	-2
St. Phillip's	10	46	36
St. Paul's	50	108	58
St. Mary's	48	99	51
Barbuda	5	3	-2

The movement between St John's and the other parishes is shown in Table 3.4. The heaviest net losses from St John's City were to the adjoining parishes of St John's Rural (719) and St Georges (148). The only net gain was from St Paul's at an annual net inflow of about 3 persons. St John's Rural which gained considerably from St John's City also gained overall, a total of 145 persons from St Paul's, St Mary's and St Phillip's.

3.5 International Migration

3.5.1 Returning Residents

Like the rest of the English speaking Caribbean, one aspect of the mobility of the population of Antigua and Barbuda which has attained prominence over the past ten years, is that related to returning migrants. For purposes of the census, a returning migrant was determined on the basis of a question which asked, "Have you ever lived in another country?" A total of 4,935 persons responded in the affirmative. Table 3.5 shows that there were almost as many men as women identified as returning residents. The table also shows that there is a tendency for the number of migrants to increase with age; over one fifth of returning migrants of both sexes was 60 years or older. The average age of the male migrants was 46 years, 3 years higher than the average age for women.

Table 3.5 Returning Overseas Migrants by Age Group and Sex: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	% of total
Total	4,935	2,494	2,441	100.0
Under 20	438	198	240	8.88
20-29	723	311	412	14.65
30-39	954	448	506	19.33
40-49	877	473	404	17.77
50-59	810	441	369	16.41
60+	1,131	622	509	22.92
Not Stated	2	1	1	0.04

Table 3.6 Returning Overseas Residents by Country of Origin: 2001

Country	Number	%
Total	4,935	100.0
United States of America	1,652	33.48
Canada	368	7.46
Caribbean Country	2,144	43.44
Latin America	10	0.20
Rest of the World	760	15.40
Not Stated	1	0.02

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Approximately 2,100 persons representing 43.44 per cent of these persons came from other Caribbean States. The United States of America was the country of origin for one third of returning migrants while 7.46 per cent came from Canada. (Table 3.6).

In the ten years between the censuses of 1991 and 2001 there was on average of 236 returning residents each year. Table 3.8 shows the parishes to which these residents returned. The parishes of St John's City and St John's Rural, received more than one half (59.7 per cent) of returning migrants for the period 1991-2001.

**Table 3.7 Returning Overseas Migrants in the period 1991-2001
by Parish of residence: 2001**

Parish of Residence	Number	% of Total
Total	4,935	100.0
St. John's City	1,447	29.32
St. John's Rural	1,501	30.41
St. George's	491	9.95
St. Peter's	322	6.52
St. Phillip's	175	3.55
St. Paul's	476	9.65
St. Mary's	382	7.74
Barbuda	141	2.86

3.6 Foreign Born Population

Census data on the foreign born provided by population census are an invaluable source of migration statistics for many countries. The characteristics of the foreign born population of Antigua and Barbuda derived from the 2001 census have already been described in Chapter 2 as part of the discussion on nativity. As an important aspect of migration within a specific time period, this discussion will focus on the immigration of the foreign born into Antigua and Barbuda between 1991 and 2001.

Table 3.8 Foreign-born Population entering Antigua and Barbuda between 1991 and 2001 by Country of Origin

Country	Number	%
Total	12,258	100.0
United States of America	1,186	9.68
Canada	185	1.51
Caribbean Country	9,824	80.14
Latin America	51	0.42
All other Countries	955	7.79
Not Stated	57	0.47

Over 12,200 of the approximately 19,400 foreign born residents of Antigua and Barbuda at the time of the 2001 census went to live there between 1991 and 2001. Table 3.8 shows that approximately 80 per cent of the foreign born entering Antigua and Barbuda between 1991 and 2001 came from other Caribbean Countries and about 10 per cent came from the United States of America.

Just as in the case of the returning overseas migrants, the parishes of St John's City and St John's Rural received the majority of the foreign born residents entering Antigua and Barbuda, between 1991 and 2001. Of the 8,603 persons and more representing 70 per cent of the total, 4,902 or 40 per cent went to St. John's City, while 3,701 (30.1 per cent) went to St John's Rural (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 Foreign Born Population entering Antigua and Barbuda between 1991-2001 by Parish of Residence in 2001

Parish	Number	%
Total	12,258	100.0
St. John's City	4,902	39.99
St. John's Rural	3,701	30.19
St. George's	804	6.56
St. Peter's	672	5.48
St. Phillip's	300	2.45
St. Paul's	1,005	8.20
St. Mary's	774	6.31
Barbuda	100	0.82

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4.1 Introduction

The Education System of Antigua and Barbuda has been previously described in Chapter 2 as being structured into tiers with some degree of overlap. Pre-schooling ends at age 4 years and the kindergarten level targets children between 4 and 5 years. Children between 5 and 11 years are taught at the Primary level while the focus at the secondary level is children age 12-16 years. Tertiary level education begins at age 16 years. Since 1973, Antigua and Barbuda has had a free and compulsory system of education for children 5-16 years old.

For purposes of discussing the educational status of the population of Antigua and Barbuda based on the findings of the 2001 census, three age groups can be identified; 3-4 years, 5-14 years and 15 years and over. The discussion will focus on current attendance and the highest level of educational attainment.

4.2 Current Attendance

An important aspect of education relates to the numbers of children enrolled in school. The census question asked about school attendance and the responses are in fact an indication of enrolment rather than attendance. Table 4.1 below presents attendance at school for children between 3 and 4 years for the parishes. The table shows that almost all of the 2,441 children of this age, were enrolled in school as only a small number of children in St John's City reported non-attendance. The table reveals no marked differential between boys and girls as it related to enrolment.

Table 4.1 Population under 5 years old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish

Parish	Total 3-4 years	Attending School	Not Attending School	% Attendance
Total	2,441	2,430	11	99.55
St. John's City	753	742	11	98.54
St. John's Rural	674	674	0	100.00
St. George's	212	212	0	100.00
St. Peter's	183	183	0	100.00
St. Phillip's	94	94	0	100.00
St. Paul's	248	248	0	100.00
St. Mary's	222	222	0	100.00
Barbuda	55	55	0	100.00
	Male			
Total	1,251	1,246	5	99.60
St. John's City	397	392	5	98.74
St. John's Rural	318	318	0	100.00
St. George's	105	105	0	100.00
St. Peter's	100	100	0	100.00
St. Phillip's	52	52	0	100.00
St. Paul's	130	130	0	100.00
St. Mary's	119	119	0	100.00
Barbuda	30	30	0	100.00
	Female			
Total	1,190	1,184	6	99.50
St. John's City	356	350	6	98.31
St. John's Rural	356	356	0	100.00
St. George's	107	107	0	100.00
St. Peter's	83	83	0	100.00
St. Phillip's	42	42	0	100.00
St. Paul's	118	118	0	100.00
St. Mary's	103	103	0	100.00
Barbuda	25	25	0	100.00

Enrolment among the 5-14 years old is especially important as this age group is regarded as the school age population. Shown in Table 4.2 are the numbers of male and female students between the ages of 5 and 14 years and the proportions which they represent of the total in this age group, for all parishes. The total number of children in this age group in 2001 was 12,018 and of these, 12,008, almost 100 per cent was attending school.

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Table 4.2 Population under 5-14 years old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish

Parish	Total 5-14 years	Attending School	Not Attending School	% Attendance
Total	12,018	12,008	10	99.92
St. John's City	3,716	3,711	5	99.87
St. John's Rural	3,253	3,252	1	99.97
St. George's	1,023	1,023	0	100.00
St. Peter's	931	931	0	100.00
St. Phillip's	512	512	0	100.00
St. Paul's	1,274	1,271	3	99.76
St. Mary's	1,055	1,055	0	100.00
Barbuda	254	253	1	99.61
Male				
Total	5,908	5,900	8	99.86
St. John's City	1,804	1,799	5	99.72
St. John's Rural	1,638	1,638	0	100.00
St. George's	505	505	0	100.00
St. Peter's	481	481	0	100.00
St. Phillip's	259	259	0	100.00
St. Paul's	598	595	3	99.50
St. Mary's	500	500	0	100.00
Barbuda	123	123	0	100.00
Female				
Total	6,110	6,108	2	99.97
St. John's City	1,912	1,912	0	100.00
St. John's Rural	1,615	1,614	1	99.94
St. George's	518	518	0	100.00
St. Peter's	450	450	0	100.00
St. Phillip's	253	253	0	100.00
St. Paul's	676	676	0	100.00
St. Mary's	555	555	0	100.00
Barbuda	131	130	1	99.24

A look at the parishes shows that there is not much variation among them in relation to the rates and there is no consistent pattern to the sex differential. In terms of absolute numbers, the largest number of children in this age group attending school, 3,711, were found in St John's City, followed by a group numbering, 3,252 to be found in St John's Rural.

4.3 Educational Attainment

The highest level of educational attainment for the population 15 years and over for the country as a whole and for all persons, attending and not attending school, has already been described in Chapter 2. Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade attained at the most advanced level completed. For this analysis, four levels of education are identified: none, pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary. With respect to the parishes, the Table (4.3) shows St John's Rural and St George's as the parishes with the highest proportion of the population of both sexes with the highest level of attainment.

The proportion attaining post secondary level, the highest level, was 32 per cent for St John's Rural while for St George's it was 29 per cent. At the other end of the scale, Barbuda and St Mary reflected the lowest levels of attainment. The proportion attaining primary level education only, for these parishes was 43 per cent for St Mary's and 38 per cent for Barbuda.

Table 4.3 Population 15 years and over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment by Parish

Parish	Total	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	45,783	454	14,450	19,698	11,098	19	21	43
St. John's City	14,581	132	4,799	6,379	3,227	19	6	19
St. John's Rural	12,393	51	3,065	5,312	3,953	0	5	7
St. George's	3,980	24	1,013	1,774	1,166	0	0	3
St. Peter's	3,133	22	959	1,489	661	0	0	2
St. Phillip's	2,114	12	784	868	448	0	0	2
St. Paul's	4,618	131	1,737	1,773	961	0	8	8
St. Mary's	4,037	75	1,742	1,658	558	0	2	2
Barbuda	927	7	351	445	124	0	0	0
	Per Cent of Total							
Total	100.0	0.99	31.56	43.03	24.24	0.04	0.05	0.09
St. John's City	100.0	0.91	32.91	43.75	22.13	0.13	0.04	0.13
St. John's Rural	100.0	0.41	24.73	42.86	31.90	0.00	0.04	0.06
St. George's	100.0	0.60	25.45	44.57	29.30	0.00	0.00	0.08
St. Peter's	100.0	0.70	30.61	47.53	21.10	0.00	0.00	0.06
St. Phillip's	100.0	0.57	37.09	41.06	21.19	0.00	0.00	0.09
St. Paul's	100.0	2.84	37.62	38.39	20.81	0.00	0.17	0.17
St. Mary's	100.0	1.86	43.15	41.07	13.82	0.00	0.05	0.05
Barbuda	100.0	0.76	37.86	48.00	13.38	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Less than 15 per cent of the population in these parishes had attained a post secondary level. An examination of the differential by age and sex (Table 4.4), shows higher levels of attainment for the youngest age groups and for women. More than one third, 34 per cent of females 20-24 years old had attained the post-secondary level of education. The comparative percentage among men of the same age was 24 per cent. A close look at the table shows that there is a tendency for the proportions attaining this level to decline with age although there is no consistent pattern of decline.

Table 4.4 Population 15 years and over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment by Age Group and Sex: 2001

Parish	Total	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Other	None	Not Stated
	Male							
Total	20,983	1.53	32.91	40.85	24.52	0.05	0.06	0.08
15-19	2,490	5.90	56.71	27.03	9.88	0.20	0.08	0.20
20-24	2,404	1.08	17.72	56.86	23.92	0.22	0.08	0.12
25-29	2,443	1.43	18.95	52.16	27.38	0.00	0.00	0.08
30-34	2,578	0.16	20.40	50.62	28.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
35-39	2,506	0.40	24.30	49.16	26.10	0.00	0.00	0.04
40-44	2,079	0.14	25.06	48.39	26.07	0.00	0.29	0.05
45-49	1,677	0.54	31.66	40.49	27.13	0.06	0.00	0.12
50-54	1,279	1.33	37.76	32.22	28.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
55-59	896	2.01	42.63	29.35	25.89	0.00	0.12	0.00
60-64	716	1.40	51.12	16.62	30.59	0.00	0.00	0.27
65+	1,915	2.14	61.94	12.69	23.13	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Female							
Total	24,800	0.54	30.42	44.86	24.00	0.04	0.04	0.10
15-19	2,761	2.79	56.83	25.50	14.48	0.07	0.04	0.29
20-24	2,627	0.72	8.64	56.08	34.37	0.04	0.04	0.11
25-59	2,867	0.10	10.60	57.31	31.78	0.08	0.03	0.10
30-34	3,217	0.13	15.32	54.40	30.06	0.03	0.06	0.00
35-39	3,043	0.53	19.26	56.65	23.33	0.07	0.00	0.16
40-44	2,529	0.08	18.98	55.44	25.39	0.00	0.03	0.08
45-49	1,914	0.16	25.65	49.58	24.51	0.00	0.00	0.10
50-54	1,433	0.13	40.27	37.06	22.47	0.00	0.00	0.07
55-59	1,088	0.28	49.45	32.63	17.46	0.00	0.09	0.09
60-64	847	0.35	55.96	25.38	18.07	0.00	0.12	0.12
65+	2,474	0.08	73.00	15.32	11.56	0.00	0.04	0.00

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Generally, the younger population has attained a higher level of education than the older population. More than one half of the population in all age groups of both sexes, between 20 and 34 years for men and 20 and 44 years for women had attained the secondary level of education.

The lowest levels of attainment were shown for the cohorts over 50 years old. The proportions of these age groups attaining primary level as the highest standard exceeded the proportion for the primary level group as a whole for the country, and for each sex. Among men, the proportions ranged from 38 per cent for the 50-54 years group, to 62 per cent for the 65 years and over and among women, from 40 per cent to 73 per cent for the two age groups, respectively.

4.4 Educational Qualifications

The analysis of educational qualifications for the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda is based on the responses to the question, “what is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you have earned?” The response categories included none, School Leaving Certificate, High School Diploma and Other. Tables 4.5-4.9 present data on examinations passed and form the basis for this analysis. The analysis will focus on public examinations.

Table 4.5 Population 15 years and Over with No Examinations Passed* by Age Group and Sex: 2001*

Age Group	Population			No Examination Passed*		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	45,783	20,983	24,800	28,537	13,599	14,938
15-19	5,251	2,490	2,761	4,025	2,011	2,014
20-24	5,031	2,404	2,627	2,422	1,365	1,057
25-29	5,310	2,443	2,867	2,689	1,390	1,299
30-34	5,795	2,578	3,217	3,212	1,541	1,671
35-39	5,549	2,506	3,043	3,323	1,549	1,774
40-44	4,608	2,079	2,529	2,691	1,218	1,473
45-49	3,591	1,677	1,914	2,182	1,017	1,165
50-54	2,712	1,279	1,433	1,733	807	926
55-59	1,984	896	1,088	1,430	638	792
60-64	1,563	716	847	1,134	508	626
65+	4,389	1,915	2,474	3,696	1,555	2,141

*Note: *Includes persons reporting no exams passed, school leaving certificate, and high school diploma.*

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The most significant aspect of the data as revealed in Tables 4.5 and 4.6 is the substantial number of the population who failed to attain any qualification based on public examinations at any of the levels of formal education. About 29,000 persons, six out of ten of the population 15 years and over, had passed no public examinations.

In numerical terms, the number of men 15 years and over who had no examination passes was 13,599 less than the 14,938 women in the same position. In percentage terms however, while nearly 65 per cent of the males indicated that no examinations were passed, the proportion for women decreased to 60 per cent.

A close look at the age data in Table 4.6 shows the highest proportions of persons who had not passed exams were among the youngest and the oldest age groups. More than three quarters (77 per cent) of the 15-19 years population, which would include persons still in school, had passed also no examinations. By age 65 years, more than eight out of ten persons were in this category as well. The position of the women was more favourable for all ages up to the age of 44 years.

Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Population (15 years and over) with No Examination Passed by Age Group and Sex *: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	62.33	64.81	60.23
15-19	76.65	80.76	72.94
20-24	48.14	56.78	40.24
25-29	50.64	56.90	45.31
30-34	55.43	59.78	51.94
35-39	59.88	61.81	58.30
40-44	58.40	58.59	58.24
45-49	60.76	60.64	60.87
50-54	63.90	63.10	64.62
55-59	72.08	71.21	72.79
60-64	72.55	70.95	73.91
65+	84.21	81.20	86.54

*Note: *Includes persons reporting no exams passed, school leaving certificate, and high school diploma.*

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In fact, the differential between the sexes in terms of the proportions with no examination passed, declines with age. This differential is most marked at ages 20-24 years, where the table shows the proportion for men as 57 per cent compared to 40 per cent for women, a difference of 17 percentage points. By ages 65 years and over, the position is reversed with the proportion for women being 87 per cent, 6 percentage points more than the 81 per cent for men.

It is possible to assess persons who have successfully completed secondary schooling in a number of ways, based on the examinations which are relevant to that level. In the first group are persons who have passed the CXC Basic and General Examinations and/ or the General Certificate of Education (GCE). Nearly 6,000 persons representing 41 per cent of the population 15 years and over had attained passes in one or more subjects at this level.

Table 4.7 Population (15 years and over) by Highest Examination Passed and Sex: 2001

Type of Examination	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	14,501	6,046	8,455
Cambridge School Certificate, GCE `O` Level, CXC	5,930	2,324	3,606
GCE `A` Level	630	254	376
Diplomas and Certificates	3,791	1,548	2,243
Associate Degrees	415	179	236
Bachelor's Degrees	1,267	600	667
Higher Degrees	411	261	150
Postgraduate Diplomas	225	118	107
Professional Certificates	1,832	762	1,070
	Per Cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambridge School Certificate, GCE `O` Level, CXC	40.89	38.44	42.65
GCE `A` Level	4.35	4.20	4.45
Diplomas and Certificates	26.14	25.60	26.53
Associate Degrees	2.86	2.96	2.79
Bachelor's Degrees	8.74	9.93	7.89
Higher Degrees	2.84	4.32	1.77
Postgraduate Diplomas	1.55	1.95	1.26
Professional Certificates	12.63	12.60	12.66

Note: Excludes school leaving certificate, high school diploma and other exams not specified.

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In absolute terms, there were more females reporting passes at this level than men. The females numbered 3,606 compared to 2,324 men, a difference of 1,282. In percentage terms, the females who had attained this level represented 43 per cent of the female population while the corresponding proportion for males was 38 per cent.

In the second group of those who had qualified at the secondary level of education were persons with the GCE Advanced Level examination. There were about 600 persons reporting this category, but in absolute terms, women reporting exceeded men by 376 compared to 254.

Table 4.8 Male Population (15 years and over) by Highest Examination Passed: 2001

Age Group	Total	Cambridge Sch. Cert. GCE 'O', CXC	GCE 'A' Levels	Diplomas and Certific.	Assoc. Degrees	Bach. Degree	Higher Degrees	Post Graduate Diplomas	Profess. Certificates
Total	6,046	2,324	254	1,548	179	600	261	118	762
15-19	331	232	17	56	0	0	0	1	25
20-24	941	509	75	232	6	32	1	2	84
25-29	937	406	41	261	36	69	18	9	97
30-34	875	349	34	212	20	87	23	18	132
35-39	810	262	26	216	37	100	34	9	126
40-44	726	238	21	209	24	79	46	16	93
45-49	461	128	15	126	14	68	26	15	69
50-54	366	93	11	89	18	57	35	13	50
55-59	201	41	8	47	3	35	23	14	30
60-64	160	22	4	34	8	36	29	9	18
65+	238	44	2	66	13	37	26	12	38
	Per Cent of Total								
Total	100.0	38.44	4.20	25.60	2.96	9.93	4.32	1.95	12.60
15-19	100.0	70.09	5.14	16.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.55
20-24	100.0	54.09	7.97	24.65	0.64	3.40	0.11	0.21	8.93
25-29	100.0	43.33	4.38	27.86	3.84	7.36	1.92	0.96	10.35
30-34	100.0	39.89	3.89	24.23	2.28	9.94	2.63	2.06	15.08
35-39	100.0	32.34	3.21	26.67	4.57	12.35	4.20	1.10	15.56
40-44	100.0	32.78	2.89	28.79	3.31	10.88	6.34	2.20	12.81
45-49	100.0	27.77	3.25	27.33	3.04	14.75	5.64	3.25	14.97
50-54	100.0	25.41	3.01	24.32	4.92	15.57	9.56	3.55	13.66
55-59	100.0	20.40	3.98	23.38	1.49	17.41	11.44	6.97	14.93
60-64	100.0	13.75	2.50	21.25	5.00	22.50	18.12	5.63	11.25
65+	100.0	18.49	0.84	27.73	5.46	15.55	10.92	5.04	15.97

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There were a total of 7,941 persons representing more than one half (55 per cent) of the population 15 years and over reporting, who had attained diplomas, certificates, undergraduate and post graduate degrees and professional certification.

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 present qualifications for both sexes by five year age groups. As expected, the proportions attaining qualifications at the secondary level were highest among the youngest age groups. Approximately 75 per cent of both males and females, 15-19 years old had attained Cambridge School Certificate, GCE 'O', CXC or GCE 'A' Level certificates, compared to 19.3 per cent and 25.7 per cent of males and females respectively in the 65 years old age group. On the other hand, the proportions attaining Certificates and Diplomas, degrees and professional certification were highest for the older age cohorts.

Table 4.9 Female population 15 years and over by Highest Examination Passed: 2001

Age Group	Total	Cambridge Sch. Cert. GCE 'O', CXC	GCE 'A' Levels	Diplomas and Certificates	Assoc. Degrees	Bach. Degree	Higher Degrees	Post Graduate Diplomas	Profess. Certificates
Total	8,455	3,606	376	2,243	236	667	150	107	1,070
15-19	586	407	32	64	4	0	0	0	79
20-24	1,444	756	126	335	21	53	3	6	144
25-29	1,396	590	70	416	36	110	13	12	149
30-34	1,380	563	37	387	49	130	22	19	173
35-39	1,122	448	33	330	36	94	22	15	144
40-44	909	356	31	252	31	90	27	14	108
45-49	572	208	13	158	22	67	27	10	67
50-54	433	115	14	112	18	52	14	13	95
55-59	234	69	7	72	12	25	5	9	35
60-64	173	43	11	49	2	25	12	5	26
65+	206	51	2	68	5	21	5	4	50
	Per Cent of Total								
Total	100.0	42.65	4.45	26.53	2.79	7.89	1.77	1.26	12.66
15-19	100.0	69.46	5.46	10.92	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.48
20-24	100.0	52.35	8.73	23.20	1.45	3.67	0.21	0.42	9.97
25-29	100.0	42.27	5.01	29.80	2.58	7.88	0.93	0.86	10.67
30-34	100.0	40.80	2.68	28.04	3.55	9.42	1.59	1.38	12.54
35-39	100.0	39.93	2.94	29.41	3.21	8.38	1.96	1.34	12.83
40-44	100.0	39.17	3.41	27.72	3.41	9.90	2.97	1.54	11.88
45-49	100.0	36.37	2.27	27.62	3.85	11.71	4.72	1.75	11.71
50-54	100.0	26.56	3.23	25.87	4.16	12.01	3.23	3.00	21.94
55-59	100.0	29.49	2.99	30.77	5.13	10.68	2.14	3.84	14.96
60-64	100.0	24.86	6.35	28.32	1.16	14.45	6.94	2.89	15.03
65+	100.0	24.76	0.97	33.01	2.43	10.19	2.43	1.94	24.27

Among the males, the proportion of the 65 years and over cohort, attaining these higher qualifications was 80.7 per cent, more than double the 37.9 per cent of the 20-24 year old group with similar qualifications. For the females, the same pattern was evident from Table 4.9. The proportion of the 20-24 years old and 65 years and over groups attaining the highest qualifications were 38.9 per cent and 74.3 per cent, respectively.

The sex differential is also noticeable as the proportions with the lower level qualifications were higher among the women and the proportions with the higher qualifications were greater among the men. Approximately 28.8 per cent of the males, 15 years and over, had attained Bachelor's and higher degrees, postgraduate diplomas and professional certification, compared to 23.6 per cent of the females. On the other hand, while 73.6 per cent of the females 15 years and over had attained secondary level qualifications, diplomas and certificates, the comparative proportion for men was 68.2 per cent.

4.5 Mode of Travel to School

The 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda included a question about the main mode of travel to school or institution. The response categories were: walk, bicycle, private car or vehicle, government school bus, public transport (minibus) and hired transport (taxi). The emphasis was on the main method, defined as the one used most often. If more than one method was used regularly, the respondent had to select one as the main one. Walking meant walking to school and did not include walking to get transportation.

Tables 4.10 and 4.11 present the responses for the population under 18 years old, by specific age groups and by parish. The tables show that in the first place, the majority of persons, nearly four out of ten, walked to school. Almost one third used the motor cycle, while one fifth used the government school bus. With regard to age (Table 4.10), the majority of the youngest children, the 0-4 years old, were taken by motor cycle (47.4 per cent), while the majority of the oldest children, the 15-17 years old, took the government school bus (34.9 per cent) or walked (34.4 per cent).

The parish data shows that walking was the mode of choice for Barbuda and St John's City, as 86.7 per cent and 57.4 per cent of the population under 18 years old, in these parishes, walked to school. Other parishes with more than one third of the target population walking to school were

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St Mary's (44.4 per cent), St Peter's (37 per cent), and St Paul's (36.4 per cent). More than one half (52.9 per cent) of the population of St George used the motor cycle.

Table 4.10 Persons under 18 years attending school by Mode of Transport to School and Age Group: 2001

Mode of Travel	Age Group				
	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
	Number of Persons				
Total	17,132	2,741	5,951	5,725	2,715
Walk	6,756	897	2,551	2,373	935
Bicycle	48	6	8	13	21
Motor Cycle	5,667	1,298	2,140	1,626	603
Private Car	946	25	310	429	182
Government School Bus	3,442	442	838	1,215	947
Public Transport	131	32	60	32	7
Hired Transport	142	41	44	37	20
	Per Cent of Total				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walk	39.44	32.73	42.87	41.45	34.44
Bicycle	0.28	0.22	0.13	0.23	0.77
Motor Cycle	33.08	47.34	35.96	28.40	22.21
Private Car	5.52	0.91	5.21	7.49	6.70
Government School Bus	20.09	16.13	14.08	21.22	34.88
Public Transport	0.76	1.17	1.01	0.56	0.26
Hired Transport	0.83	1.50	0.74	0.65	0.74

Table 4.11 Persons (below 18 years old) Attending School by Mode of Transport and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Walk	Bicycle	Motor Cycle	Private Car	Govt. School Bus	Public Transport	Hired Transport
Total	17,132	6,756	48	5,667	946	3,442	131	142
St. John's City	5,185	2,974	17	1,358	252	489	46	49
St. John's Rural	4,666	1,101	13	2,181	238	1,054	35	44
St. George's	1,493	280	0	790	43	368	8	4
St. Peter's	1,318	488	0	396	139	279	4	12
St. Phillip's	725	233	0	225	76	179	0	12
St. Paul's	1,815	661	2	425	116	582	25	4
St. Mary's	1,548	688	3	262	82	488	12	13
Barbuda	382	331	13	30	0	3	1	4
	Per Cent of Total							
Total	100.0	39.42	0.28	33.08	5.52	20.09	0.76	0.83
St. John's City	100.0	57.36	0.33	26.19	4.86	9.42	0.89	0.95
St. John's Rural	100.0	23.60	0.28	46.74	5.10	22.59	0.75	0.94
St. George's	100.0	18.75	0.00	52.91	2.88	24.65	0.54	0.27
St. Peter's	100.0	37.03	0.00	30.05	10.55	21.17	0.30	0.90
St. Phillip's	100.0	32.14	0.00	31.03	10.48	24.69	0.00	1.66
St. Paul's	100.0	36.42	0.11	23.42	6.39	32.07	1.37	0.22
St. Mary's	100.0	44.44	0.19	16.93	5.30	31.52	0.78	0.84
Barbuda	100.0	86.65	3.40	7.85	0.00	0.79	0.26	1.05

4.6 Training

It was discussed in Chapter 2 that the census identified a total of 20,027 persons aged 15 years and over who reported exposure to vocational and/or technical training. Almost all of these persons, 19,810 representing 98.9 per cent, had completed the training.

Just under one third (32.4 per cent) of the persons who had completed training, had more than two years of training, while approximately 23 per cent had less than six months training (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 Population 15 years and over with completed Training by Duration of Training: 2001

Duration of Training (in months)	Number of Persons	% of Total
Total	19,810	100.0
Under 3	2,394	12.09
3-5	2,156	10.88
6-11	3,059	15.44
12-17	2,266	11.44
18-23	674	3.41
24-35	2,986	15.07
36-47	1,169	5.90
48 and over	2,257	11.39
Not stated	2,849	14.38

The method of training for all persons receiving training is outlined in Table 4.13. Just about four out of ten of the population 15 years and over received on the job training. For men, the proportion receiving training by this method was 42.7 per cent, compared to 37 per cent for women. Other main methods of training for men and women were from Technical and other institutions, and on the university campus.

Table 4.13 Population 15 years and over receiving Training by Sex and Method of Training: 2001

Method of Training	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	20,027	10,175	9,852
On the Job	7,993	4,343	3,650
Apprenticeship	1,160	908	252
Private Study/Correspondence	678	255	423
Secondary School	211	97	114
Vocational/Trade	1,271	578	693
Commercial/Secretarial	447	36	411
Business/Computer School	480	116	364
Technical Institution	1,799	1,089	710
Other Institution	1,910	744	1,166
University (on campus)	1,899	950	949
Distance Learning	205	83	122
Virtual Learning	39	18	21
Other	578	261	317
Not Stated	1,357	697	660
	Per Cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
On the Job	39.91	42.68	37.05
Apprenticeship	5.79	8.92	2.56
Private Study/Correspondence	3.39	2.51	4.29
Secondary School	1.05	0.95	1.16
Vocational/Trade	6.35	5.68	7.03
Commercial Secretarial	2.23	0.35	4.17
Business/Computer	2.40	1.14	3.69
Technical Institution	8.98	10.70	7.21
Other Institution	9.54	7.31	11.84
University (on campus)	9.48	9.34	9.63
Distance Learning	1.02	0.82	1.24
Virtual Learning	0.19	0.18	0.21
Other	2.89	2.57	3.22
Not Stated	6.78	6.85	6.70

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda included questions on both usual and current activity. The reference week for measurement of the usually active was the 12 months preceding May 28, 2001. For Antigua and Barbuda, classification of activity was confined to the population 15 years and over.

The discussion in chapter 2 reviewed the usual activity status of the population at a country level. In this chapter, the discussion will focus on the parishes, age and sex distribution, in more detail as well as occupation and industry at 2001.

5.2 The Parishes

The parishes with the largest number of economically active persons, in 2001, were St John's City, with 10,403 and St John's Rural with 8,992 (Table 5.1). The participation rate which

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relates the numbers economically active to the total population in the relevant age group, 15 years old and over, is shown for all parishes in Table 5.1. Rates range from a low of 68 per cent for St Mary's to a high of 77 per cent for Barbuda. For males, participation rates ranged from 75 per cent for St Mary's to 83 per cent for Barbuda, a difference of 8 percentage points. For the females, the difference was a higher 9 percentage points. In Barbuda, 71 out of every 100 females 15 years old and over, were economically active, while at the lower end, at St Mary's, 62 out of every 100 females were economically active.

Table 5.1 Economically Active Population (15 years and over) and Participation Rates by Sex and Parish: 2001

Parish	Economically Active Population					
	Number of Persons			Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32,841	16,415	16,426	71.73	78.23	66.23
St. John's City	10,403	5,214	5,189	71.35	78.62	65.28
St. John's Rural	8,992	4,433	4,559	72.56	78.79	67.37
St. George's	2,961	1,480	1,481	74.40	80.22	69.37
St. Peter's	2,233	1,108	1,125	71.27	77.16	66.29
St. Phillip's	1,503	759	744	71.10	77.85	65.32
St. Paul's	3,269	1,607	1,662	70.79	76.16	66.27
St. Mary's	2,765	1,418	1,347	68.49	75.39	62.48
Barbuda	715	396	319	77.13	82.85	71.05

In all parishes, participation was higher for men than for women. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) of the economically active ranged from a low of 97 per 100 for St Paul's to a high of 124 per 100 for Barbuda. The largest number of economically active women was to be found in St John's City. The 5,189 economically active women in that parish comprised of nearly one third (32 per cent) of the total number of women who were economically active.

The economically active population comprises three groups; the employed, the unemployed who are job seekers and the unemployed who are not job seekers but who wanted work and was available for work. Table 5.2 shows the number of employed and unemployed persons by parish from the 2001 census. The largest numbers of the employed, over 17,000, were resident in St John's. Employed males in St John's City exceeded employed females by about 100, while in St John's Rural, employed women exceeded employed men by about the same number. There were

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1,444 unemployed females compared to a lower number 1,320, unemployed males. Rates based on these numbers are presented in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.2 Employed and the Unemployed Population (15 years and over)
by Parish: 2001**

Parish	Employed Persons			Unemployed Persons		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	30,077	15,095	14,982	2,764	1,320	1,444
St. John's City	9,324	4,713	4,611	1,079	501	578
St. John's Rural	8,331	4,110	4,221	661	323	338
St. George's	2,822	1,413	1,409	139	67	72
St. Peter's	2,043	1,010	1,033	190	98	92
St. Phillip's	1,381	696	685	122	63	59
St. Paul's	2,956	1,454	1,502	313	153	160
St. Mary's	2,516	1,309	1,207	249	109	140
Barbuda	704	390	314	11	6	5

The parish with the highest employment rate for men and women combined was Barbuda (Table 5.3). The 98 per cent rate for both men and women was 8 per cent higher than the lowest rate for a parish, that is, 90 per cent for St John's City.

Table 5.3 Employment and Unemployment Rates by Parish: 2001

Parish	Employment Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	91.58	91.96	91.21	8.42	8.04	8.79
St. John's City	89.63	90.39	88.86	10.37	9.61	11.14
St. John's Rural	92.65	92.71	92.59	7.35	7.29	7.41
St. George's	95.31	95.47	95.14	4.69	4.53	4.86
St. Peter's	91.49	91.16	91.82	8.51	8.84	8.18
St. Phillip's	91.88	91.70	92.07	8.12	8.30	7.93
St. Paul's	90.43	90.48	90.37	9.57	9.52	9.63
St. Mary's	90.99	92.31	89.61	9.01	7.69	10.39
Barbuda	98.46	98.48	98.43	1.54	1.52	1.57

The separation of the unemployed into seekers and other unemployed is the subject of Table 5.4. Seekers outnumbered non-seekers by a ratio of 8:1. Female seekers outnumbered male seekers.

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There were 1,283 women seeking work compared to 1,161 men. Table 5.5 shows the job seeking rate (job seekers as a percentage of the economically active) as 7.4 per cent. The rate was highest for St John's City (9.3 per cent). Rate for St Mary's (8.1 per cent), St Paul's (7.8 per cent) and St Peter's (7.5 per cent), all exceeded the country rate of 7.4 per cent.

Table 5.4 Unemployed-Seekers and Other Unemployed by Parish: 2001

Parish	Job Seekers			Other Unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,444	1,161	1,283	320	159	161
St. John's City	972	445	527	107	56	51
St. John's Rural	595	290	305	66	33	33
St. George's	118	53	65	21	14	7
St. Peter's	168	85	83	22	13	9
St. Phillip's	102	53	49	20	10	10
St. Paul's	256	129	127	57	24	33
St. Mary's	225	101	124	24	8	16
Barbuda	8	5	3	3	1	2

Table 5.5 Job Seeking Rate by Parish: 2001

Parish	Job Seeking Rate		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	7.44	7.07	7.81
St. John's City	9.34	8.53	10.16
St. John's Rural	6.62	6.54	6.69
St. George's	3.99	3.58	4.39
St. Peter's	7.52	7.67	7.38
St. Phillip's	6.79	6.98	6.59
St. Paul's	7.83	8.03	7.64
St. Mary's	8.14	7.12	9.21
Barbuda	1.12	1.26	0.94

Economic Activity by age as presented in Table 5.6, shows participation in economic activity as indicated by the proportion of the population which is economically active, to be highest for the 25-44 year age group for both men and women. Among the men, participation rates moved from 58 per cent for ages between 15 and 24 to the peak of 97 per cent among the 25-44 years group, before steadily declining to 31 per cent among the 65 years and over group. A similar pattern existed for women but at lower levels. The rates for females were 47 per cent, 86 per cent and 15

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per cent for those persons who are 15-24 years, 25-44 years and 65 years and over, respectively. The table shows the largest differential between the sexes to be in the 55-64 years age group where the participation rate for women was 23 percentage points less than the rate for the men.

Table 5.6 Percentage Distribution of the Population (15 years and over) by Sex, Age Group and Activity Status: 2001

Activity Status	Age Group				
	15-24	25-44	45-54	55-64	65+
	Male				
Total	4,750	9,434	2,838	1,589	1,891
Economically Active	57.92	96.87	94.40	79.86	30.51
<i>Employed</i>	47.33	91.03	88.55	75.27	29.09
<i>Unemployed – Seeking Work</i>	9.60	5.18	4.90	3.65	1.00
<i>Unemployed – Not Seeking Work</i>	0.99	0.66	0.95	0.94	0.42
Inactive	42.08	3.13	5.60	20.14	69.49
<i>Student</i>	37.75	0.40	0.04	0.25	0.00
<i>Home Duties</i>	2.44	1.16	2.01	2.20	2.64
<i>Retired</i>	0.00	0.10	1.02	14.47	60.18
<i>Incapacitated</i>	0.46	0.69	1.41	1.95	5.92
<i>Other</i>	1.43	0.78	1.13	1.26	0.74
Not Reported	3.03	1.82	4.16	1.45	1.27
	Female				
Total	5,253	11,496	3,246	1,910	2,446
Economically Active	47.48	85.57	81.61	57.07	14.55
<i>Employed</i>	37.24	79.05	78.13	55.03	14.35
<i>Unemployed – Seeking Work</i>	9.27	5.78	2.96	1.68	0.16
<i>Unemployed – Not Seeking Work</i>	0.97	0.74	0.52	0.37	0.04
Inactive	52.52	14.43	18.39	42.93	85.45
<i>Student</i>	41.80	0.52	0.12	0.42	0.08
<i>Home Duties</i>	9.31	12.72	14.63	19.63	18.15
<i>Retired</i>	0.00	0.05	1.26	19.21	57.93
<i>Incapacitated</i>	0.46	0.48	1.51	2.72	8.50
<i>Other</i>	0.95	0.66	0.86	0.94	0.78
Not Reported	2.57	1.39	3.11	1.31	1.14

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

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Among women, while less than one half (37 per cent) of the 15-24 years age group was employed, almost eight out of ten persons in the 25-44 years (79 per cent) and 45-54 years (78 per cent) age group were employed. The proportions decline thereafter and by ages 65 years and over, only 14 per cent of the population of that age were employed. For men, the proportions employed moved from 47 per cent in the youngest group, the 15-24 years, to 91 per cent between 25 and 44 years, declining to 29 per cent by ages 65 years and over.

Employment rates, however, which relate the employed to the economically active only, were highest for the oldest age groups. For men, rates started at 82 per cent for the under 25 years group and rose thereafter to 95 per cent at 65 years and over (Table 5.7). The pattern for the females was similar, moving from 78 per cent to 97 per cent for the same age groups. Unemployment and Job seeking rates moved in the opposite direction - highest for the youngest and declining with age.

Unemployment rates were highest for the youngest age groups, for both men and women, declining with age from 22 per cent for women and 18 per cent for men between the ages of 15 and 24 and to 5 per cent and 1 per cent for the 65 years and over group of men and women, respectively. Job seeking rates among younger women were higher than for men of the same age. For women 15-24 years and 25-44 years, rates were 20 per cent and 7 per cent respectively, compared to 17 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, for the same age groups of men. After the age of 45 years, job seeking rates were higher for men, moving from 5 per cent at ages 45-54 years and declining to 3 per cent among the 65 years and over group. For women, rates for the same age groups were 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively.

The 65 years and over group, not surprisingly, was the most likely to be inactive. Women were more likely to be inactive than men; approximately 85 per cent of women in this age group was classified inactive, compared to 69 per cent of men (Table 5.6).

Table 5.7 Economic Activity Rates by Sex and Age Group: 2001

Age Group	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Job Seeking Rate
	Both Sexes		
Total	91.58	8.42	7.44
15-24	80.15	19.85	17.98
25-44	93.15	6.85	6.08
45-54	94.76	5.24	4.41
55-64	95.25	4.75	3.82
65+	95.57	3.43	2.47
	Male		
Total	91.96	8.04	7.07
15-24	81.72	18.28	16.58
25-44	93.97	6.03	5.35
45-54	93.80	6.20	5.19
55-64	94.25	5.75	4.57
65+	95.32	4.68	3.29
	Female		
Total	91.21	8.79	7.81
15-24	78.43	21.57	19.53
25-44	92.39	7.61	6.75
45-54	95.73	4.27	3.62
55-64	96.42	3.58	2.94
65+	96.60	1.40	1.12

The characteristics of the employed population may be examined in terms of employment status, occupation and industry. Data on occupation (Table 5.8) showed a dominance of males in craft and related trades occupations while women dominate the service workers and clerical and secretarial groups. Over one half (52 per cent) of employed women was engaged as service workers and clerical and secretarial workers compared to 21 per cent of men. While 29 per cent of the males employed was involved as craft workers only 3 per cent of women was engaged in this activity. Involvement in the professional group was higher for women with 19 per cent of employed women in this group compared to 16 per cent of men. A similar relationship existed in relation to elementary occupations. One fifth of employed women was engaged in these occupations compared to 16 per cent of men. The traditionally male dominated occupations in agriculture and production reflected the sex differential. The proportion of employed men in

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agriculture and plant and machine operating and assembling was 2 per cent and 10 per cent compared to less than 1 per cent in both instances for women.

Table 5.8 Percentage Distribution of Employed* Population by Sex and Occupational Group: 2001

Occupational Group	Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total	14,146	100.0	14,001	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	725	5.13	595	4.25
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,227	15.74	2,679	19.14
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	804	5.68	3,408	24.34
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	2,202	15.57	3,824	27.31
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	349	2.47	84	0.60
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,104	29.01	428	3.06
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,376	9.73	93	0.66
Elementary Occupations	2,203	15.57	2,799	19.99
Not Stated	156	1.10	91	0.65

**Relates to persons employed in the past year.*

In relation to industry (Table 5.9), the high number of “non-stated” should be noted. For persons reporting, the largest number of persons, male and female, approximately 17,000, comprising 57 per cent of the employed, was engaged in Community, Social and Personal Services and in Wholesale and Retail activities. The first named group comprises Public Administration, Education, Health and Personal and Household Services, while the second named includes hotels and restaurants.

The sex differential of the persons employed in Community, Social and Personal Services was quite marked. The 36 per cent of women involved was 14 percentage points more than the 22 per cent of men. The second largest industrial group was Wholesale and Retail Trade with 8,231 or 27 per cent of the employed population. The dominance of women was again evident as 31 per cent of the females employed were engaged in this industry compared to 24 per cent of the male population. The third important industry for women was Financial Services which employed 8 per cent of women compared to 6 per cent of men.

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Industries in which the men dominated were Construction (16 per cent) and Manufacturing (5 per cent). The comparative proportions for women in these industries were almost 1 per cent and little over 3 per cent, respectively.

Table 5.9 Percentage Distribution of Employed* Population by Sex and Industrial Group: 2001

Industrial Group	Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total	15,095	100.0	14,982	100.0
Agricultural Hunting, Forestry and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying	684	4.53	176	1.17
Manufacturing	769	5.09	510	3.40
Electricity, Gas and Water	348	2.31	77	0.51
Construction	2,487	16.48	99	0.66
Wholesale and Retail	3,576	23.69	4,655	31.07
Transport, Storage and Communication	1,511	10.01	809	5.40
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	930	6.16	1,152	7.69
Community, Social and Personal Services	3,336	22.10	5,428	36.23
Not Stated	1,454	9.63	2,076	13.86

**Relates to persons employed in the past year only.*

CHAPTER 6

HOUSING

6.1 Introduction

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

For a proper interpretation and analysis of the census results as they relate to housing, it is important to understand and apply the concepts and definitions employed in the 2001 census of housing for Antigua and Barbuda. The census identified buildings, dwelling units and households which are defined below:

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

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

- (a) **Undivided Private House** – a single dwelling unit which takes up the complete building. It may be inhabited by one or more households. A note in the interviewers' manual stated that even though there may be more than one household, there may be no physical division or separation of the dwelling unit.

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- (b) **Part of a private house** – when a household occupies only a part of a private house and this could consist of one or more rooms.
- (c) **Flat/apartment/condominium** – these are self-contained private dwellings in a single or multi-storeyed building. Each such dwelling must have separate and direct access to the street or a communal staircase, passage, veranda or gallery etc. The rooms in this type of dwelling are usually side by side on the same floor.
- (d) **Townhouse** – this type of dwelling is similar to a flat, apartment or condominium except that the rooms are usually on two floors- living quarters on the ground floor and bedrooms above. This is a self-contained unit (usually in blocks of units) with separate legal title to ownership. Sometimes common facilities such as security and grounds may be shared.
- (e) **Double house/duplex** – this is a dwelling which is joined to only one other dwelling- separated by a wall extending from ground to roof. There must be no other dwellings either above or below and the double-house, or duplex, must be separated from all other structures by open space.
- (f) **Combined business and dwelling** – in this type of dwelling, the household occupies a part of the building for living purposes while other parts are used as business places, lodges, garages, etc.
- (g) **Barracks** – this is a room or division of a long building.

Vacant Dwelling Unit – a dwelling unit which is habitable but in which there was no one living at the time of enumeration. A habitable dwelling unit whose residents are away for more than six months was also treated as vacant.

Household – for the purpose of the census, a household consisted of a person or group of persons, living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week, four out of seven), and sharing at least one daily meal. A household may consist of one person or a group of persons, related or unrelated.

Specific questions directed to the household rather than to individuals, related to the type of unit, type of roofing, material of outer walls and year of construction of dwelling. Questions to determine the arrangements, under which a household occupied its living quarters and the availability of specific facilities for household use, were asked in relation to tenure, number of rooms and bedrooms occupied, availability and type of bathroom, kitchen and toilet facilities, source of water, type of lighting, type of fuel used for cooking and main method of garbage disposal. Such information, in combination with the relevant population parameters, will be useful for evaluating housing conditions, estimating housing stock and formulating housing policies.

6.2 Housing Stock

The 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda reported 20,450 dwelling units. The total number of occupied dwelling units reported in 1991 was 19,561, which means that the housing stock increased by 889 units at an annual rate of 0.4 per cent over the period of ten years.

All parishes, with the exception of St John's City and St. Phillip's, saw growth in the housing stock. The largest increase in the number of units occurred in St. John's Rural where the number of units increased by 1,088 from 4,477 to 5,565 in 2001, increasing annually at a rate of 2 per cent. St. Georges and St. Peter's were the only other parishes which saw increases at this rate, although in numerical terms, the number of units added was much smaller. The number of units in St. George's increased by 362, in the ten years from 1,458 in 1991 to 1,820 in 2001, increasing annually at a rate of 2 per cent while the numerical increase for St. Peter's was 268, with an annual growth rate also of 2 per cent.

The parishes of St. Paul's, St. Mary's and Barbuda witnessed only minimal increases in occupied units in the period of ten years, at rates of less than one per cent, ranging from 0.03 per cent in St. Mary's to 0.7 per cent in the other two parishes. In terms of numbers, the numbers were 135, 28 and 5 for St. Paul's, Barbuda and St. Mary respectively.

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Table 6.1 Number of Dwelling Units by Parish: Changes between 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001		1991		Change: 1991-2001	
	No. of Dwellings	% of Total	No. of Dwellings	% of Total	Absolute Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
Total	20,450	100.0	19,561	100.0	889	0.44
St. John's City	6,581	32.18	7,532	38.51	-951	-1.35
St. John's Rural	5,565	27.21	4,477	22.89	1,088	2.18
St. George's	1,820	8.90	1,458	7.45	362	2.22
St. Peter's	1,345	6.58	1,077	5.51	268	2.22
St. Phillip's	878	4.29	924	4.72	-46	-0.51
St. Paul's	2,064	10.09	1,929	9.86	135	0.68
St. Mary's	1,777	8.69	1,772	9.06	5	0.03
Barbuda	420	2.06	392	2.00	28	0.69

St. John's City and St. Phillip's were the only two parishes which showed a decline in the number of dwelling units in the ten years between 1991 and 2001. The number of dwelling units in St. John's City fell by 951 from 7,532 to 6,581 at a rate of 1.4 per cent annually. The decline for St. Phillip's was at an annual rate of 0.5 per cent from 924 to 878, a reduction of 46.

Table 6.2 Average Household by Size and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Population	Total Occupied Households	Average Household Size
Total	63,863	20,450	3.12
St. John's City	20,237	6,581	3.08
St. John's Rural	17,294	5,565	3.11
St. George's	5,523	1,820	3.03
St. Peter's	4,502	1,345	3.35
St. Phillip's	2,865	878	3.26
St. Paul's	6,495	2,064	3.15
St. Mary's	5,622	1,777	3.16
Barbuda	1,325	420	3.15

In keeping with the concentration of the population, as discussed in Chapter 1, in 1991, the majority (61 per cent) of the dwelling units was located in the parishes of St John's City and St John's Rural, where the majority of the population resided. The 0.5 per cent increase in

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dwellings occurring simultaneously with the slightly higher 0.7 per cent population growth over the period of ten years, resulted in a small increase in the average number of persons per dwelling (and average household size) from 3 in 1991 to 3.1 in 2001 (Table 6.2). The average household size for the parishes ranged from a lower than national average, 3 for the parish of St George's to a higher than national average of 3.4 for St Peter's and 3.3 for St Phillip's.

6.3 Type of Unit

The most common type of units in 2001 was, as for 1991, the undivided private unit which comprised 89 per cent of all units in 2001, declining from 93 per cent in 1991. The second most popular type of unit was the flat/apartment which accounted for 5 per cent of units in 2001, compared to 3 per cent in 1991 indicating the increasing development of this type of dwelling, (Table 6.3). Table 6.3 also shows that the number of undivided private units increased by over 1,000 from 17,187 to 18,198 between 1991 and 2001, while the flat/apartment type more than doubled, moving from about 500 to nearly 1,100.

Table 6.3 Number of Dwelling Units by Type: Changes between 1991 and 2001

Type of Unit	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
Undivided Private	18,198	88.99	17,187	93.02	5.88
Part of Private	684	3.34	378	2.05	80.95
Flat/Apartment/Townhouse	1,078	5.27	516	2.79	108.91
Double House	185	0.90	90	0.49	105.56
Combined Business	229	1.12	239	1.29	-4.18
Barracks	17	0.08	23	0.12	-26.09
Other	59	0.29	43	0.23	37.21

As shown in Table 6.4 which presents the parish distribution of units by type, the undivided private type of unit was the dominant type of structure in all parishes in Antigua and Barbuda, in 2001, accounting for more than 90 per cent in all but two parishes. In St. John's Rural and St. John's City, this type of unit accounted for 87 per cent of all units.

Table 6.4 Percent Distribution of Occupied Dwelling Units by Type and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Type of Unit						
		Undivid- ed Private	Part of Private	Flat/ Apartment / Town house	Double House	Combined Business	Barracks	Other
Total	20,450	88.99	3.34	5.27	0.90	1.13	0.08	0.29
St. John's City	6,581	86.55	4.82	5.68	1.03	1.76	0.04	0.12
St. John's Rural	5,565	86.74	2.98	7.77	0.95	0.93	0.07	0.56
St. George's	1,820	90.61	2.53	5.11	0.93	0.66	0.05	0.11
St. Peter's	1,345	96.21	0.97	1.56	0.52	0.67	0.07	0.00
St. Phillip's	878	94.87	1.25	1.82	1.48	0.23	0.00	0.35
St. Paul's	2,064	90.21	3.88	3.00	1.21	1.02	0.29	0.39
St. Mary's	1,777	92.90	1.69	4.45	0.00	0.62	0.17	0.17
Barbuda	420	91.90	5.00	0.24	0.48	1.43	0.00	0.95

The highest proportion of the flat/apartment type was found in St John's Rural (8 per cent), St John's City (6 per cent) and St George's (5 per cent).

6.4 Year of Construction

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

From the data shown in Table 6.5, established patterns of construction activity are observed. In cases where construction was incomplete, the year of occupancy was recorded and for renovated units, the year when the renovations were completed was used. Of the total stock of occupied units existing in 2001, 29 per cent was built between 1990 and 1999.

The high non response (31 per cent) for this topic is not unusual as it is quite common for occupants of a unit to be unaware of the date of construction. When the non-response is excluded as shown in Table 6.6 which presents the year of construction by parish the data reveals that, just over six out of ten of the 14,126 units reporting, were built between 1980 and 1999. One fifth of all units were built before 1970.

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Table 6.5 Number of Dwelling Units by Year of Construction: 2001

Year of Construction	2001	
	No. of Units	% of Total
Total	20,450	100.0
2000-2001	798	3.90
1990-1999	5,871	28.71
1980-1989	2,997	14.66
1970-1979	1,598	7.81
Before 1970	2,862	14.00
Not Stated	6,324	30.92

The parish with the highest proportion of the newest structures was St George's. Just over one half (52 per cent) of the units in this parish were built in the ten years between 1990 and 1999. St John's Rural and St Peter's also had high proportions of the newer units, as 48 per cent of the units in these parishes were built in the 1990s. The oldest structures were found in St John's City, Barbuda and St Phillip's. These parishes contained the highest proportions of dwelling units built before 1970; 33 per cent each for the first two named parishes and 26 per cent for the last named parish.

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Year of Construction and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Year of Construction				
		Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2001
Total	14,126	20.26	11.31	21.22	41.56	5.65
St. John's City	3,774	33.39	14.07	20.13	28.70	3.71
St. John's Rural	3,875	12.66	10.30	21.45	48.26	7.33
St. George's	1,347	15.22	7.20	19.97	52.12	5.49
St. Peter's	1,087	15.36	11.04	18.22	48.30	7.08
St. Phillip's	723	25.86	12.17	21.16	36.11	4.70
St. Paul's	1,556	17.22	10.54	22.56	43.96	5.72
St. Mary's	1,424	12.15	10.39	26.12	45.65	5.69
Barbuda	340	32.65	15.00	18.53	28.23	5.59

6.5 Material of Outer Walls

The response categories in the 2001 census may be ranked in descending order of durability as follows: stone, concrete, wood and concrete, brick and wood. The dominant material used in construction of the outer walls of dwelling units in 2001 was wood (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7 Number of Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Walls: 1991 and 2001

Type of Material	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
Wood	9,022	44.12	9,162	49.59	-1.53
Concrete	6,747	32.99	4,891	26.47	37.95
Wood and Concrete	4,434	21.68	4,205	22.76	5.45
Stone	37	0.18	77	0.42	-51.95
Brick	24	0.12	23	0.12	4.35
Other/Not Stated	186	0.91	118	0.64	57.63

A total of 9,022 units representing 44 per cent of the total number were made of wood. Concrete structures accounted for almost a third, 33 per cent, while 22 per cent of all units were made of wood and concrete.

Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Walls and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Material of Outer Wall					
		Wood	Concrete	Wood and Concrete	Stone	Brick	Other / Not Stated
Total	20,450	44.12	32.99	21.67	0.18	0.12	0.90
St. John's City	6,581	54.49	20.68	24.01	0.12	0.08	0.62
St. John's Rural	5,565	39.62	41.04	18.22	0.16	0.13	0.83
St. George's	1,820	32.47	40.82	23.57	0.17	0.00	2.97
St. Peter's	1,345	47.43	28.62	23.05	0.15	0.08	0.67
St. Phillip's	878	32.12	46.01	20.62	0.57	0.11	0.57
St. Paul's	2,064	41.47	34.68	22.53	0.24	0.10	0.98
St. Mary's	1,777	45.24	29.94	23.64	0.17	0.45	0.56
Barbuda	420	14.29	76.67	8.33	0.48	0.00	0.23

Comparisons with 1991 show marked changes. In numerical terms, the number of occupied concrete structures increased by 1,856 and in 2001, numbered 6,747 compared to 4,891 in 1991. On the other hand, occupied structures made of wood decreased by over 100.

More than half (54 per cent) of the occupied dwellings in the parish of St John's City were made from wood (Table 6.8). Other parishes with proportions made of wood, in excess of 40 per cent, were St Peter's (47 per cent), St Mary's (45 per cent) and St Paul's (41 per cent). The use of concrete was highest for Barbuda, St Phillip's, St John's Rural and St George's. Approximately 77 per cent, 46 per cent, and 41 per cent of dwelling units in these parishes respectively, were made of concrete.

6.6 Type of Roofing Material

The dominant type used was sheet metal or galvanized zinc, which was utilised in 92 per cent of all cases. As the main type in 1991 also, sheet metal accounted for 91 per cent of the total then, indicating a minimal increase of 1 percentage point in the proportion in the period of ten years (Table 6.9). In numerical terms, the increase in the number of units using this type of roofing material was 1,988.

The largest increases were in the use of concrete and tile as materials for roofing. The number of units using concrete increased almost four fold from 58 to 232 and more than doubled from 41 to 108 in the use of tile. It was the parish of St John's City that had the highest proportion of roofs made of sheet metal (Table 6.10). Ninety seven per cent of all the roofs in that parish were made from this material. St John's Rural and St George's parishes previously identified as having the newer structures, had the lowest proportion of units with sheet metal roofing, 88 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. In these two parishes, asphalt shingle was utilised to a greater extent than in the other parishes for approximately 7 per cent of the units in these parishes had roofs made of it.

Table 6.9 Number of Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material: 1991 and 2001

Type of Material	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
Sheet Metal	18,849	92.17	16,861	91.26	11.79
Asphalt Shingle	826	4.04	931	5.04	-11.28
Wood Shingle	124	0.61	153	0.83	-18.95
Other Shingle	75	0.37	106	0.57	-29.25
Tile	108	0.53	41	0.22	163.41
Concrete	232	1.13	58	0.31	300.00
Other/Not Stated	236	1.15	326	1.76	-27.61

Table 6.10 Per Cent Distribution of Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Roofing Material						
		Sheet Metal	Asphalt Shingle	Wood Shingle	Other Shingle	Tile	Concrete	Other/Not Stated
Total	20,450	92.17	4.04	0.61	0.37	0.53	1.13	1.15
St. John's City	6,581	96.88	1.63	0.24	0.09	0.11	0.56	0.49
St. John's Rural	5,565	87.67	7.24	0.81	0.52	0.83	1.38	1.55
St. George's	1,820	86.59	7.14	0.39	0.88	0.49	1.43	3.08
St. Peter's	1,345	93.75	3.42	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.59	0.89
St. Phillip's	878	93.39	2.73	1.48	0.46	0.12	0.91	0.91
St. Paul's	2,064	91.33	3.88	0.91	0.34	0.15	2.18	1.21
St. Mary's	1,777	92.68	1.41	1.01	0.39	1.97	1.58	0.96
Barbuda	420	96.43	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.71	0.00

6.7 Tenure of Household

Tenure was defined as the legal and financial arrangements under which a household occupied its living quarters. The 2001 census showed that the majority of the dwellings in Antigua and Barbuda were owner-occupied (Table 6.11). Owner-occupied units were those for which the head or any other member of the household was the owner. The majority of the remaining occupied units (32 per cent) were rented. Private rented units related to those which were rented

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from an individual or a company and government rented applied in situations where the unit was rented from government or an agency of government.

The instruction manual for Antigua and Barbuda stated that although an arrangement for rental could be contractual, it should convey the idea of monthly payments. Comparisons with 1991 show a decline in the proportion of units owned, occurring simultaneously with an increase in rentals. In 2001, 63 per cent of all dwelling units were owner-occupied, representing a decline of approximately 2 percentage points since 1991, when the proportion was 65 per cent. The proportion of dwellings occupied under rental arrangements moved from 29 per cent to 32 per cent during the period.

A small proportion of households occupied their living quarters under arrangements of lease, squatting and those classified as rent free. A lease differed from rental as it is defined by a contract of agreement which stipulates in advance the total rental sum for a fixed duration, which sum was payable in advance or in instalments. Arrangements classified as rent free and as squatting were both characterised by no payment made to a landlord. The main difference was that under squatting, the occupant was in possession without the permission of the owner while under rent free arrangements permission to occupy was secured.

For the parishes, in 2001, ownership was highest for St Phillip's with 79 per cent of dwelling units being owner-occupied and lowest for St. John's City with 51 per cent of the units being in this category (Table 6.12).

Table 6.11 Number of Households by Type of Tenure: 1991 and 2001

Type of Tenure	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
Owned	12,895	63.06	11,939	64.62	8.01
Private Rented	6,639	32.46	5,407	29.26	22.79
Government Rented	68	0.33	97	0.53	-29.90
Leased	43	0.21	69	0.37	-37.68
Squatted	33	0.16	29	0.16	13.79
Rent Free	562	2.75	710	3.84	-20.85
Other	117	0.57	144	0.78	-18.75
Not Stated	93	0.45	81	0.44	14.81

Table 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Tenure and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Type of Tenure							
		Owned	Private Rental	Govt. Rented	Leased	Squatted	Rent Free	Other	Not Stated
Total	20,450	63.06	32.46	0.33	0.21	0.16	2.75	0.57	0.46
St. John's City	6,581	50.62	44.72	0.33	0.11	0.20	2.80	0.61	0.61
St. John's Rural	5,565	63.70	32.99	0.20	0.27	0.11	1.92	0.45	0.36
St. George's	1,820	69.84	24.56	1.21	0.22	0.11	2.80	0.82	0.44
St. Peter's	1,345	70.41	24.39	0.22	0.37	0.22	3.27	0.67	0.45
St. Phillip's	878	78.93	16.40	0.34	0.34	0.11	2.39	1.03	0.46
St. Paul's	2,064	73.45	23.16	0.05	0.24	0.24	2.52	0.10	0.24
St. Mary's	1,777	74.45	20.93	0.11	0.23	0.17	2.76	0.90	0.45
Barbuda	420	64.05	21.67	0.94	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.24	0.48

6.8 Number of Rooms Occupied

A room as defined for the census was an area permanently separated by means of walls, from any other part of the dwelling unit. Rooms were taken to include those used for general living purposes such as living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, sewing rooms, and libraries, servant rooms- attached to, or detached from the main building. Excluded were bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, pantries, galleries, porches and laundry rooms. A room which had a portion curtained off with a temporary partition was counted as one room. Rooms could not be separated by curtains or blinds; they had to be separated by walls and permanent partitions.

Units with three and four rooms comprised more than 60 per cent of all units in 2001 (Table 6.13). Three room units comprised 34 per cent of the total while 30 per cent were four room structures. This showed a slight reversal when compared to 1991, when three and four room units comprised 30 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. The average number of rooms occupied by a household in 2001 remained unchanged at 3.6.

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Table 6.13 Number of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied: 1991 and 2001

Number of Rooms	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number of hh	% of Total	Number of hh	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,455	100.0	10.81
1	807	3.94	854	4.63	-5.50
2	2,495	12.20	2,560	13.87	-2.54
3	6,997	34.22	5,521	29.91	26.73
4	6,102	29.84	5,894	31.94	3.53
5	2,527	12.36	2,349	12.73	7.58
6	898	4.39	802	4.35	11.97
7+	624	3.05	475	2.57	31.37

Note: hh : Household

One and two room units were more likely to be found in St John's City, accounting for 5 per cent and 14 per cent respectively of all the households in that parish (Table 6.14). On the other hand, units of seven and more rooms were more likely to be found in St John's Rural and St Georges making up 4 per cent of the units in those parishes.

Table 6.14 Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Number of Rooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	20,450	3.94	12.20	34.22	29.84	12.36	4.39	3.05
St. John's City	6,581	5.12	14.18	35.64	29.27	10.56	3.24	1.99
St. John's Rural	5,565	2.52	10.60	33.04	29.90	14.27	5.54	4.13
St. George's	1,820	2.48	10.51	31.74	29.81	14.80	6.60	4.07
St. Peter's	1,345	4.09	10.41	39.48	29.88	10.33	3.64	2.16
St. Phillip's	878	3.08	14.36	29.08	30.33	14.25	6.16	2.74
St. Paul's	2,064	5.40	13.13	37.01	27.82	10.17	3.21	3.26
St. Mary's	1,777	3.80	10.55	32.29	33.37	12.80	4.02	3.17
Barbuda	420	5.71	13.33	26.43	31.90	15.95	3.82	2.86

6.9 Main Source of Water Supply

Questions on water supply in the census did not specifically indicate the use of the water, whether for domestic use or otherwise. Where however, more than one source was applicable, the main source, the one used most, was to be scored.

Table 6.15 Number of Households by Source of Water Supply: 1991 and 2001

Type of Water Supply	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
Piped into Dwelling	13,438	65.71	9,363	50.68	43.52
<i>Public</i>	11,644	56.94	7,535	40.78	54.53
<i>Private*</i>	1,794	8.77	1,828	9.89	-1.86
Public Piped into Yard	2,054	10.04	2,059	11.14	-0.24
Not Piped	4,628	22.63	6,639	35.93	-30.29
<i>Private Catchment</i>	780	3.82	1,075	5.82	-27.44
<i>Public Standpipe</i>	3,750	18.34	5,495	29.74	-31.76
<i>Public Well or Tank</i>	98	0.48	69	0.37	42.03
Other	330	1.61	415	2.25	-20.48

**Includes from private catchment for 2001 only.*

In 2001, approximately 94 per cent of households had access to piped water (Table 6.15). An estimated 66 per cent of all households had water piped into the unit which they occupied. While 10 per cent had it piped into the yard, an additional 18 per cent was receiving water from the standpipe.

An examination of the changes which have occurred since 1991 reveals that an increase in the proportion of householders with access to water piped into the dwelling, occurred simultaneously with a decline in the proportions of those obtaining water from pipes in the yard and from the standpipe. In 1991, water piped into the dwelling unit was the main source for 51 per cent of households and by 2001; this had risen to 66 per cent.

The proportions receiving water from pipes in the yard and from standpipes fell from 11 per cent to 10 per cent and quite dramatically from 30 per cent to 18 per cent respectively, from these two sources.

Table 6.16 Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Water Supply and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Source of Water Supply						Other
		Piped into Dwelling		Piped into Yard	Not Piped			
		Public	Private		Private Catchment	Public Standpipe	Public Well/Tank	
Total	20,450	56.94	8.66	10.04	3.93	18.34	0.48	1.61
St. John's City	6,581	57.45	5.91	8.68	1.25	25.73	0.36	0.62
St. John's Rural	5,565	60.63	8.59	9.07	5.07	14.63	0.70	1.31
St. George's	1,820	60.33	9.56	10.16	5.66	11.48	0.16	2.65
St. Peter's	1,345	61.04	4.68	11.08	3.72	16.66	0.07	2.75
St. Phillip's	878	56.61	11.28	10.48	4.67	13.55	0.68	2.73
St. Paul's	2,064	52.52	10.76	9.88	6.20	17.83	0.15	2.66
St. Mary's	1,777	45.81	13.56	16.38	4.11	17.05	0.91	2.14
Barbuda	420	41.67	24.76	13.57	10.72	4.76	1.19	3.33

Of note from the data, is the continued importance of the standpipe to St John's City as this was the main source of water for 26 per cent of households in this parish (Table 6.16). Of note also, are the proportions of households in the parishes of St. Mary's (16 per cent) and Barbuda (14 per cent) which reported in 2001, that water piped into the yard was the main source.

6.10 Type of Toilet Facilities

Table 6.17 presents the data as they relate to the type of facilities and reflect the changes since 1991. Seventy-three per cent of all dwellings had access to water closets in 2001. This reflects an increase by 20 percentage points since 1991. Use of the pit was reduced by 32 per cent, from use by 41 per cent of households in 1991, to 25 per cent of households in 2001. There was also a decline in the proportion of households with no access to facilities which moved from 4 per cent in 1991, to 1 per cent in 2001.

Table 6.17 Number of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities: 1991 and 2001

Type of Facility	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
Water Closet	14,868	72.71	9,773	52.90	52.13
Pit Latrine	5,176	25.31	7,618	41.23	-32.06
Other	113	0.55	294	1.59	-61.56
None	293	1.43	791	4.28	-62.96

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The importance of the pit in 2001 was reflected in five parishes; St John's City (32 per cent), St. Mary's (30 per cent), St. Peter's (26 per cent), St Phillip's, St Paul's and Barbuda (25 per cent), (Table 6.18). Usage of the pit was lowest in St George's (17 per cent) and St John's Rural (19 per cent). Approximately 13 per cent of households in Barbuda had no access to toilet facilities.

Table 6.18 Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Type of Toilet Facilities			
		Water Closet	Pit Latrine	Other	None
Total	20,450	72.71	25.31	0.55	1.43
St. John's City	6,581	66.24	31.53	0.71	1.52
St. John's Rural	5,565	79.75	19.21	0.40	0.64
St. George's	1,820	81.04	17.04	0.27	1.65
St. Peter's	1,345	72.42	25.65	0.52	1.41
St. Philip's	878	73.12	25.17	0.80	0.91
St. Paul's	2,064	72.42	25.44	0.73	1.41
St. Mary's	1,777	68.94	29.71	0.51	0.84
Barbuda	420	61.90	24.52	0.25	13.33

6.11 Type of Lighting

Ninety-four percent of households were receiving electricity in 2001, compared to 89 per cent in 1991. Use of kerosene for lighting, on the other hand, dropped by about 60 per cent, from 8 per cent of households in 1991 to 3 per cent in 2001 (Table 6.19).

Table 6.19 Number of Households by Type of Lighting Facilities: 1991 and 2001

Type of Lighting Facility	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
Electricity	19,236	94.06	16,463	89.10	16.84
Gas	61	0.30	80	0.43	-23.75
Kerosene	564	2.76	1,396	7.56	-59.60
Other	421	2.06	537	2.91	-21.60
None	168	0.82	-	-	-

Note: Available data for 1991 show no reports of 'none'.

Table 6.20 Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Type of Lighting Facilities and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Type of Lighting Facilities				
		Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Other	None
Total	20,450	94.06	0.30	2.76	2.06	0.82
St. John's City	6,581	93.22	0.21	3.02	2.67	0.88
St. John's Rural	5,565	95.62	0.31	2.35	1.13	0.59
St. George's	1,820	95.83	0.00	2.47	1.04	0.66
St. Peter's	1,345	93.83	0.15	2.45	2.31	1.26
St. Phillip's	878	93.17	0.34	3.76	2.16	0.57
St. Paul's	2,064	91.38	0.48	3.29	3.83	1.02
St. Mary's	1,777	93.75	0.84	2.94	1.74	0.73
Barbuda	420	96.19	0.00	0.71	0.96	2.14

From Table 6.20, which presents the parish distribution of households by type of lighting, it can be observed that more than 90 per cent of households in all parishes used electricity for lighting in 2001.

It should be noted however, that kerosene provided lighting for 4 per cent of households in St Phillip's and 3 per cent of households in St John's City and St Paul's, in 2001.

6.12 Fuel used for Cooking

The 2001 census reported that the majority of households in Antigua and Barbuda were using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking (Table 6.21). Over 19,600 households, 96 per cent of the total, used this type of fuel. This compares with 16,237 households or 88 per cent of all households reporting usage of LPG in 1991. At the same time, there was a marked decline among users of kerosene, coal and wood as the main source of fuel for cooking, from 0.9 per cent, 8 per cent and 0.9 per cent of households in 1991 to 0.2 per cent, 2 per cent and 0.4 per cent in 2001, respectively.

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**Table 6.21 Number of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking:
1991 and 2001**

Type of Unit	2001		1991		Per Cent Change 1991-2001
	No. of Units	Per Cent of Total	No. of Units	Per Cent of Total	
Total	20,450	100.0	18,476	100.0	10.68
LPG/Gas	19,612	95.90	16,237	87.88	20.79
Coal	318	1.56	1,440	7.79	-77.92
Wood	88	0.43	166	0.90	-46.99
Electricity	135	0.66	196	1.06	-31.12
Kerosene	34	0.17	162	0.88	-79.01
Other	263	1.29	275	1.49	-4.36

An examination of the parish data shows the dominant use of LPG/Gas in all parishes. Of note is usage of coal by 4 per cent of households in Barbuda and St Phillip's.

Table 6.22 Per Cent Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total	Type Fuel Used for Cooking					
		LPG/Gas	Coal	Wood	Electricity	Kerosene	Other
Total	20,450	95.90	1.56	0.43	0.66	0.17	1.29
St. John's City	6,581	96.82	1.34	0.32	0.15	0.18	1.19
St. John's Rural	5,565	96.77	0.95	0.27	0.58	0.16	1.28
St. George's	1,820	96.76	0.88	0.16	0.99	0.11	1.10
St. Peter's	1,345	95.46	1.41	0.37	0.30	0.15	2.30
St. Phillip's	878	93.17	3.87	0.46	0.68	0.11	1.71
St. Paul's	2,064	95.25	2.13	1.36	0.34	0.15	0.78
St. Mary's	1,777	92.29	2.59	0.62	3.10	0.28	1.13
Barbuda	420	91.90	4.29	0.24	0.71	0.00	2.86

CHAPTER 7

DISABILITY AND CHRONIC ILLNESSES

7.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

The UN recommended for the census to focus on one of the three ICIDH dimensions with the other dimensions left to a household survey. For the census, a disability-oriented approach is recommended. By focusing on people's experiences in participating in the activities of daily life, this approach is considered as more relevant for determining and guiding policy.

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For the 2001 census, Antigua and Barbuda recognized the constraints involved in the collection of information related to disability and the instructions to the interviewer clearly stated “it is accepted that for complete accuracy the questions should be best asked by someone with medical training, but on the premise that some information is better than none, all you can do is ask the questions and record the answer as given”. The purpose of the questions was to measure the incidence and type of disability and handicap experienced by members of the population.

The question asked was “do you suffer from any long-standing disability or infirmity?”

An illness, disability or infirmity was considered to be long-standing, if the person had the condition for six months or more and it was not of a temporary nature. The condition must have been permanent, irrespective of how long ago it manifested itself. A broken leg for example, was not to be considered a long-standing illness, but diabetes would be long-standing even if diagnosed the day before the enumeration.

The types of disability identified as response categories on the questionnaire were as follows:

- *Sight* – (even with glasses, if worn).
- *Hearing* – (even with hearing aid, if used).
- *Speech*
- *Mobility* – (walking, standing, climbing stairs). .
- *Body Movements* – (reaching, crouching, and kneeling). This category included the absence of an entire leg or foot but not one or more toes.
- *Gripping*
- *Learning*
- *Behavioural*
- *Other*

7.2 Characteristics of the Disabled

7.2.1 Age and Sex

A total of 3,245, 1,326 males and 1,919 females, persons responded yes to the question, which was whether there was a disability. More than one third of these persons were 65 years and over,

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while 9 per cent were less than 15 years old (see Table 7.1). From this 9 per cent, the proportion falls to 8 per cent for the 15-24 years group before rising to 22 per cent and 27 per cent for the 25-44 years and 45-64 years respectively then to 34 per cent for the group 65 years and over.

Table 7.1 Population Reporting Disability by Sex and Age Group: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	3,245	1,326	1,919
Under 15	277	138	139
15-24	267	122	145
25-44	707	288	419
45-64	880	322	558
65+	1,114	456	658
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15	8.53	10.41	7.24
15-24	8.23	9.20	7.56
25-44	21.79	21.72	21.83
45-64	27.12	24.28	29.08
65+	34.33	34.39	34.29

7.2.2 Type of Disability

The question on the type of disability, allowed for multiple responses and the data presented in Table 7.2 showing the type of disability by sex reflects responses. The table shows that there were 3,929 responses from the 3,245 respondents indicating an average of 1.2 disabilities per person. For purposes of this analysis, impairments classified as mobility, body movements and gripping are grouped as physical disabilities.

The largest number of responses, 1,784, more than two fifths (45 per cent), reported sight while 31 per cent of responses indicated physical disabilities. Hearing, 276 (7 per cent) and Speech, 217 (6 per cent) were the next largest named types.

Table 7.2 Type of Disability Reported by Sex: 2001

Type of Disability	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Valid Responses		
Total	3,929	1,617	2,312
Sight	1,784	616	1,168
Hearing	276	135	141
Speech	217	101	116
Physical	1,222	552	670
Learning	104	55	49
Behavioural	162	82	80
Other	164	76	88
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sight	45.41	38.09	50.52
Hearing	7.02	8.35	6.10
Speech	5.53	6.25	5.02
Physical	31.10	34.14	28.98
Learning	2.65	3.40	2.12
Behavioural	4.12	5.07	3.46
Other	4.17	4.70	3.80

Table 7.3 presents the age distribution of the responses by types of disability. Among the oldest, the 65 years and over, it was the impairments of speech and those related to physical disabilities which were most prevalent. Speech and physical disabilities comprised 46 per cent and 24 per cent respectively from the responses of this age group. The relatively low proportion of this age group who reported sight impairments, is somewhat unusual.

Among the youngest, disabilities related to sight, physical disabilities and speech were the most prevalent. Approximately, 27 per cent, 22 per cent and 14 per cent of the responses of the less than 15 years old group, indicated disabilities due to sight, physique and speech, respectively. The majority of persons of 15-64 age group reported sight related impairments. Approximately 53 per cent of the responses of the 45-64 age group, was sight disability. The comparative proportions for the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups reporting sight impairments were 49 per cent and 48 per cent, respectively.

The incidence of behavioural illness was highest among the youngest, the under 15 years group (8.5 per cent), followed by the 25-44 age group (7.2 per cent). Fewer than 5 per cent of the responses of those 65 years and over were behavioural disability. Caution must be exercised in

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the interpretation of the data related to behavioural disorders in particular, as these cases are especially difficult to determine.

**Table 7.3 Type of Disability Reported by Age Group: 2001
(Number of Valid Responses)**

Type of Disability	Age Group					
	Total	Under 15	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+
Total	3,316	331	290	802	980	913
Sight	37.90	27.49	49.31	48.25	52.65	13.14
Hearing	6.12	7.25	6.90	6.61	5.82	5.37
Speech	17.82	14.20	10.00	7.11	3.57	46.33
Physical	24.25	21.76	14.83	22.82	29.69	23.55
Learning	3.71	12.99	5.85	3.62	0.72	2.96
Behavioural	5.22	8.46	4.14	7.23	3.67	4.27
Other	4.98	7.85	8.97	4.36	3.88	4.38

Note: Excludes non-responses.

7.2.3 Use of Aid

Persons who reported that they had a disability were asked if they were required to use any aids, the origin of the disability and if the disability or impairment had ever been diagnosed by a doctor. Thirty seven per cent of all the 3,929 valid responses for disability type indicated use of aids. Table 7.4 presents the responses for the use of aids by disability type.

**Table 7.4 Type of Disability Reported – Use of Aids: 2001
(Number of Valid Responses)**

Type of Disability	Total Responses	Number Reporting Use	Per cent Reporting Use
Total	3,929	1,459	37.13
Sight	1,784	545	30.55
Hearing	276	90	32.61
Speech	217	54	24.88
Upper Limb	794	480	60.45
Lower Limb	323	175	54.18
Neck/Spine	105	53	50.48
Learning	104	17	16.35
Behavioural	162	18	11.11
Other	164	27	16.46

Note: Excludes not stated type category.

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The largest proportions of persons using aids had physical impairments: the upper and lower limb and the neck/spine. Sixty per cent of the persons with disabilities related to the upper limb used aids. The comparative proportions for persons with conditions of the lower limb and the neck/spine were 54 per cent and 50 per cent respectively.

7.2.4 *Diagnosis*

About 92 per cent or 3,616 of the 3,929 responses indicated that the impairment had been diagnosed (Table 7.5). The highest proportions of diagnoses were to be found for impairments related to the sight and physical impairments. More than 92 per cent of the responses in each of these categories, indicated diagnosis; 93.5 per cent, and 92.5 per cent respectively. Of all the stated types, diagnosis was lowest for those related to intellect, i.e., 84.6 per cent.

**Table 7.5 Type of Disability Reported – Status of Diagnosis: 2001
(Number of Valid Responses)**

Type of Disability	Total Responses	Number Reporting Diagnosis	Per cent Reporting Diagnosis	Number Reporting No Diagnosis	Per cent Reporting No Diagnosis	Not stated
Total	3,929	3,616	92.03	224	5.70	89
Sight	1,784	1,668	93.50	89	4.99	27
Hearing	276	246	89.13	22	7.97	8
Speech	217	198	91.24	11	5.07	8
Physical	1,222	1130	92.47	67	5.48	25
Learning	104	88	84.62	10	9.62	6
Behavioural	162	142	87.65	11	6.79	9
Other	164	144	87.80	14	8.54	6

Note: Excludes “not stated” type.

7.2.5 *Origin of Disability*

Data on origin by age are based on the 3,245 persons reporting disability. Table 7.6 shows that the majority of persons (51 per cent) had disabilities originating from illnesses, 15 per cent from birth and 11 per cent from accidents. More than one-fifth, (23 per cent) reported origin as ‘other’. Table 7.7 presents the age distribution of the population reporting by origin with the ‘other’ category excluded.

Table 7.6 Population Reporting Disability by Origin: 2001

Origin of Disability	Number	Per Cent
Total	3,245	100.0
Birth	484	14.91
Illness	1,639	50.51
Accident	362	11.16
Other	760	23.42

Impairments originating at birth were most prevalent among the youngest age groups, while the proportion caused by illnesses was highest among the oldest persons. Approximately 62 per cent of the population less than 15 years old and 50 per cent of the 15-24 years group had disabilities originating at birth. The proportion of disabilities caused by illnesses increased with age from 31 per cent of the population under 15 years old rising to 53 per cent of the 25-44 years group and peaking at 87 per cent at ages 65 years old and older.

Table 7.7 Population Reporting Disability by Origin and Age Group: 2001

Age Group	Total Reporting	Origin		
		Birth	Illness	Accident
Number of Persons				
Total	2,485	484	1,639	362
Under 15	259	160	79	20
15-24	210	104	74	32
25-44	531	138	282	111
45-64	634	60	462	112
65+	851	22	742	87
Per Cent of Total				
Total	100.0	19.47	65.96	14.57
Under 15	100.0	61.78	30.50	7.72
15-24	100.0	49.52	35.24	15.24
25-44	100.0	25.99	53.11	20.90
45-64	100.0	9.46	72.87	17.67
65+	100.0	2.59	87.19	10.22

Note: Excludes population reporting origin as 'Other'.

7.2.6 Chronic Illnesses

A chronic illness was defined as a prolonged or long continued illness for which no readily available cure existed. In such cases, treatment can be used to control the symptoms. The instructions to interviewers clearly stated that they should not attempt to diagnose. The responses should be used as given by respondents, as these may have been obtained from a medical doctor.

A total of 12,220 persons indicated that they suffered from a chronic illness when asked if they suffered from any of the specific illnesses stated. As multiple responses were allowed, Table 7.8 shows the responses for the chronic illnesses: arthritis, asthma, diabetes, heart disease, hypertension and sickle cell anemia. Almost one third (33 per cent) of the 14,000 responses identified hypertension as the main illness. The data revealed arthritis as (24 per cent), asthma (17 per cent) and diabetes (16 per cent) these three being the most prevalent illnesses.

**Table 7.8 Population Reporting Chronic Illnesses by Type: 2001
(Number of Valid Responses)**

Type of Illness	Number of Responses	Per Cent of Total
Total	14,003	100.0
Arthritis	3,381	24.14
Asthma	2,341	16.72
Diabetes	2,243	16.02
Heart Disease	458	3.27
Hypertension	4,569	32.63
Other Diseases	1,011	7.22

The age analysis presented in Table 7.9 shows that among the youngest, asthma and sickle cell were most prevalent, while the incidence of arthritis, diabetes and hypertension were highest among the oldest members of the population. Asthma comprised 84 per cent and 67 per cent respectively, of the responses for the under 15 years and 15-24 years old. Only about 2 per cent of the responses of the oldest, the 65 years and over group, identified asthma as the main illness. About four out of ten of the responses of each of the persons 25 years and over indicated hypertension.

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The proportion of the responses indicating diabetes moved from 15 per cent among the 25-44 years, to 25 per cent and 20 per cent among the 45-64 years and 65 years and over, respectively. The pattern of movement for arthritis reflected a steady increase from the youngest, to the maximum, for the oldest. About 2 per cent of the responses by persons less than 15 years of age related to arthritis. This proportion increased steadily to 13 per cent and 21 per cent for responses from persons aged 25-44 years and 45-64 years, respectively; and by age 65 and over, the proportion had risen to 34 per cent.

Table 7.9 Population Reporting Specific Chronic Illnesses by Age Group and Type: 2001 (Number of Valid Responses)

Age Group	Total	Type of Illnesses					
		Sickle Cell	Arthritis	Asthma	Diabetes	Hypertension	Heart
Total	12,777	488	2,684	2,340	2,242	4,566	457
Under 15	1,342	147	24	1,125	9	4	33
15-24	764	115	44	512	25	39	29
25-44	2,267	170	301	491	342	915	48
45-64	4,178	41	885	143	1,031	1,952	126
65+	4,226	15	1,430	69	835	1,656	221
		Per Cent of Total					
Total	100.0	3.82	21.01	18.31	17.55	35.74	3.58
Under 15	100.0	10.95	1.79	83.83	0.67	0.30	2.46
15-24	100.0	15.05	5.76	67.02	3.27	5.10	3.80
25-44	100.0	7.50	13.28	21.66	15.09	40.36	2.12
45-64	100.0	0.98	21.18	3.42	24.68	46.72	3.02
65+	100.0	0.35	33.84	1.63	19.76	39.19	5.23

CHAPTER 8

CHILDREN

8.1 Introduction

Declining mortality levels and persistent high fertility levels mean that a large number of developing countries continue to have larger proportions of children and young people in their populations. For the less developed regions, as a whole, about 30 per cent of the population is under age 15. Global policies and population development plans are very conscious of the fact that children, adolescents and youth represent the world's future human resources. Accordingly, the stated objectives of these policies and plans are generally to promote to the fullest extent, the health, well-being and potential of these groups.

This Chapter will focus on the population of children defined by the United Nations to be between the ages of 0 and 14 years. The analysis will examine to the extent that is possible with the 2001 census data, the demographic and social characteristics of the children and the adults responsible for them. Childhood is a period of dependence, as children must rely on others for the provision of the essentials of life. Additionally, emotional and social and psychological guidance is required for the nurturing of their bodies and minds. Vulnerability to disease for children under five years, stresses the need for clinics, public health and immunization programmes. School attendance for the 5-14 year olds, determines the need for schools, teachers and educational equipment.

8.2 Characteristics of the Children

8.2.1 Age and Sex

Children numbered 18,033 and represented approximately 28 per cent of the total population of Antigua and Barbuda in 2001. In 1991, the population 0-14 years old was slightly higher - 18,74 persons. This small decline of only 0.2 per cent is nevertheless somewhat indicative of the falling fertility levels previously discussed. Tables 8.1 and 8.2 present the 0-14 years age group by five-year groups for 1991 and 2001, with the changes which have taken place during the period. The largest change occurred among the 0-4 years group which declined by 2.2 per cent

Table 8.1 Population 0–14 by 5 Year Age Group and Sex: 1991 and 2001

Age Group	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
All Ages	63,863	29,992	33,871	59,347	28,608	30,739
Total Children (0-14)	18,033	8,986	9,047	18,074	9,039	9,035
0–4	6,016	3,078	2,938	6,151	3,080	3,071
5–9	6,131	3,057	3,074	6,118	3,034	3,084
10–14	5,886	2,851	3,035	5,805	2,925	2,880
	Per Cent of Total Population					
Total	28.24	29.96	26.71	30.45	31.60	29.39
0–4	9.42	10.26	8.67	10.36	10.77	9.99
5–9	9.60	10.19	9.08	10.31	10.61	10.03
10–14	9.22	9.51	8.96	9.78	10.22	9.37

Table 8.2 Population 0–14 Years by Five Year Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1991 and 2001

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change
Total	-41	-0.23	-53	-0.59	12	0.13
0–4	-135	-2.19	-2	-0.06	-133	-4.33
5–9	13	0.21	23	0.76	-10	-0.32
10–14	81	1.40	-74	-2.53	155	5.38

8.2.2 Geographic Distribution

Table 8.3 presents the parish distribution of the children counted in the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda. As previously stated, children comprised 28 per cent of the total population. The largest number, over 10,000, lived in St John's; 5,650 in St John's City and 4,896 in St John's Rural. The parish with the largest proportion of children was St Peter's. Just over 30 per cent of the population of this parish was between 0 and 14 years old.

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Dependency ratios which relate the dependent population to the population of working age, was discussed in Chapter 1. The youth dependency ratio describes the relationship between children and the working population. Table 8.3 shows that overall, there was a youth dependency ratio of 43.56 per cent for Antigua and Barbuda in 2001. This indicates that for every, 100 person of working age, there were 44 dependent children. The highest youth dependency ratios (48 per cent) are evident for St Peter's and Barbuda.

Table 8.3 Distribution of Children by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Population 0-14 years	Per Cent of Total Population	Per Cent of Working Population*
Total	18,033	28.24	43.56
St. John's City	5,650	27.92	42.95
St. John's Rural	4,896	28.31	43.03
St. George's	1,539	27.87	42.50
St. Peter's	1,368	30.39	48.17
St. Phillip's	748	26.11	40.52
St. Paul's	1,854	28.55	44.51
St. Mary's	1,583	28.16	44.47
Barbuda	395	29.81	47.53

** Percentages denoted as Youth Dependency Ratio by Parish.*

8.2.3 Relationship to Head of Household

Approximately 70 per cent of all children were living with at least one parent, 18.9 per cent were in households where a grandparent was head, while 7.8 per cent were other relatives of the head. Four per cent of all children were not related to the head (Table 8.4). Data on household size as indicated by the number of persons in the household presented in Table 8.5 show that less than a quarter (23.4 per cent) of all children numbering 4,250, lived in 4 person households. Another 21 per cent lived in households of 5 persons while 804 children, approximately 4 per cent, were in large households of 10 and more persons.

Table 8.4 Population 0–14 Years by Relationship to Head of Household: 2001

Relationship to Head	Number of Children	Per cent of Total
Total	18,032	100.0
Child	12,535	69.51
Grandchild	3,403	18.87
Other Relatives	1,406	7.80
Non-Relative	688	3.82

Note: Excludes one 14 year old child as non-classified.

Table 8.5 Population 0–14 Years by Household Size: 2001

Size of Household	Number of Children	Per cent of Total
Total	18,033	100.0
1	0	0.00
2	716	3.97
3	2,695	14.94
4	4,250	23.57
5	3,761	20.86
6	2,605	14.45
7	1,549	8.59
8	987	5.47
9	666	3.69
10 or more	804	4.46

8.2.4 Disability and Chronic Illnesses

A total of 277 children representing 2 per cent of all children were reported as being disabled.

Two hundred and forty four of these cases, 88 per cent, had actually been diagnosed.

Table 8.6 Population 0–14 Years Old Reporting Disability by Status of Diagnosis: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total (0–14) years	18,033	
Reporting Disability	277	1.54*
Of which Diagnosed	244	88.08**

**% of all children*

***% of children reporting disability*

Table 8.6 (a) Population (0–14) Years old Reporting Disability: 2001

Type of Disability	Number of Responses	Per cent of Total
All Types	374	100.0
Sight	91	24.33
Hearing	24	6.42
Speech	47	12.56
Physical	72	19.25
Learning	43	11.50
Behavioural	28	7.49
Other	26	6.95
Not Reported	43	11.50

In relation to the type of disability, reported as responses to a question that allowed for multiple answers, there were 374 valid responses. These are shown in Table 8.6 and Table 8.3(a).

In relation to chronic illnesses Table 8.7 presents the number of responses related to specific chronic illnesses. The overwhelming majority, 1,125 or 84 per cent of the 1,342 responses, related to asthma. Sickle cell (11 per cent), heart diseases (3 per cent) and arthritis (2 per cent) were the next most prevalent illnesses reported.

Table 8.7 Chronic Illnesses Reported for Children: 2001

Type of Illness	Number of Responses	Per Cent of Total
All Types	1,342	100.0
Arthritis	24	1.79
Asthma	1,125	83.83
Diabetes	9	0.67
Heart Diseases	33	2.46
Hypertension	4	0.30
Sickle Cell	147	10.95

8.3 Characteristics of Household Heads

8.3.1 Age and Sex

Tables 8.8-8.13 relate the children to the characteristics of the head of households in which they lived. Just slightly more children (51.9 per cent) lived in male-headed households than female-headed ones (Table 8.8). In relation to age of the head, as seen from Table 8.9, more than one half, or 64 per cent of children lived in households with heads between 25 and 44 years old. This pattern was evident for both male and female headed households, but the proportion among male headed households was 66 per cent, 4 percentage points more than the 62 per cent for female headed households.

More children lived in households headed by the oldest women than those headed by the oldest men. In absolute terms, there were just under 700 children living in households headed by females 65 years and over, compared to 543 living in households headed by men of similar age. In percentage terms, the proportion in households headed by the oldest females was approximately 8 per cent compared to 6 per cent in households headed by the oldest men.

Table 8.8 Population 0–14 Years old by Five Year Age Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2001

Age of Children	Total Children	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
		Number of Persons	
Total	17,991	9,331	8,660
0–4	6,006	3,230	2,776
5–9	6,115	3,137	2,978
10–14	5,870	2,964	2,906
		Per cent of Total	
Total	100.0	51.86	48.14
0–4	100.0	53.78	46.22
5–9	100.0	51.30	48.70
10–14	100.0	50.49	49.51

Note: Excludes 42 children for whom sex of heads was not reported

Table 8.9 Population 0–14 Years Old by Sex and Age Group of Head of Household: 2001

Age of Head	Total Children	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
Number of Persons			
Total	17,991	9,331	8,660
Under 25	524	184	340
25–44	11,557	6,164	5,393
45–64	4,676	2,440	2,236
65+	1,234	543	691
Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25	2.91	1.97	3.93
25–44	64.24	66.06	62.27
45–64	25.99	26.15	25.82
65+	6.86	5.82	7.98

Note: Excludes 42 children for whom sex of heads was not reported.

8.3.2 Marital Status

Data on marital status of the head (Table 8.10) show that 71 per cent of the children living in households headed by men were in households where the head was married, while 23 per cent lived with men who had never married. On the other hand, 66 per cent of the children living with female heads were in households where the head was not married, while only 17 per cent of children lived with married women.

Seven per cent of children lived with widowed female heads compared to 1 per cent who lived in households headed by widowed males. The comparative proportions for children living in households headed by divorcees were 4 per cent and only 0.3 per cent for female headed households and male headed households, respectively.

Table 8.10 Population 0–14 Years Old by Sex and Marital Status of Head of Household: 2001

Marital Status of Head	Total Children	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
		Number of Persons	
Total	17,991	9,331	8,660
Never married	7,829	2,124	5,705
Married	8,061	6,593	1,468
Legally separated	113	14	99
Divorced	402	29	373
Widowed	698	98	600
Not stated	888	473	415
	Percent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	43.52	22.76	65.88
Married	44.81	70.66	16.95
Legally separated	0.63	0.15	1.14
Divorced	2.23	0.31	4.31
Widowed	3.88	1.05	6.93
Not stated	4.94	5.07	4.79

Note: Excludes 42 children for whom sex of head was not reported.

8.3.3 School Attendance

The analysis of attendance at school as recorded in Chapter 4 showed high attendance rates for school age children of Antigua and Barbuda in 2001. The data showed only 20 children aged 3-14 years old who were not attending school. No meaningful analysis can be done on the characteristics of the heads of households in which these children lived.

Table 8.11 presents a summary of the characteristics of the household heads for the 20 children. Thirteen of the 20 were from male headed households, 10 from households where the head had attained a post secondary level of education and 12 from households with working heads.

Table 8.11 Children Not Attending School by Specific Characteristics of Head: 2001

Characteristics of Head	Total Children Not Attending
Total	20
Male	13
Female	7
Educational Attainment	
Total	20
Primary	6
Secondary	4
Post Secondary	10
Economic Activity	
Total	20
Worked	12
Seeking Work	3
Wanted Work, Not Seeking	0
Inactive	5

8.4 Characteristics of Heads of School Age Children

Tables 8.12 and 8.13 present data on the characteristics of heads of households with children of school age, educational level and economic activity. More than 2 out of 5 children of school age were living in households headed by persons with a secondary level of education (Table 8.12); 44 per cent and 46 per cent from male headed and female headed households, respectively.

The proportion of children living in households headed by persons with a primary level of education was higher for those with female heads (37 per cent), compared to male heads (29 per cent). On the other hand, the proportion was 10 percentage points higher for male heads with a post secondary level of education (27 per cent), than for female heads with that level (17 per cent).

Table 8.12 Population 3-14 Years Old by Sex and Educational Level of Household Heads: 2001

Level of Education	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	14,364	7,336	7,028
Primary	4,687	2,102	2,585
Secondary	6,475	3,234	3,241
Post Secondary	3,202	2,000	1,202
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	32.63	28.65	36.78
Secondary	45.08	44.09	46.12
Post Secondary	22.29	27.26	17.10

*Note: Based on children of heads reporting level classifiable in these three groups only.
Excludes 94 children for whom the heads were not classifiable.*

In relation to economic activity, the majority of school age children, 11,699, or just over 8 out of 10, were from households with working heads (Table 8.13).

Table 8.13 Population 3-14 Years Old by Sex and Economic Activity of Household Heads: 2001

Activity Status	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	14,302	7,317	6,985
Worked	11,699	6,538	5,161
Unemployed – Seeking Work	630	263	367
Unemployed – Not Seeking Work	75	37	38
Inactive	1,898	479	1,419
	Per Cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	81.80	89.35	73.89
Unemployed – Seeking Work	4.41	3.59	5.26
Unemployed – Not Seeking Work	0.52	0.51	0.54
Inactive	13.27	6.55	20.31

*Note: Based on children of heads reporting level classifiable by activity status only.
Excludes 156 children for whom the heads were not classifiable.*

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The proportion from households headed by working men was 89 per cent, 15 percentage points higher than the proportion in households headed by working women. About 13 per cent of the school age children were from households headed by persons who were not economically active; 7 per cent were in households headed by males, one fifth or 20 per cent in the households headed by female women who were inactive.

CHAPTER 9

YOUTH

9.1 Introduction

The implications of declining mortality levels and persistent high fertility levels for the growth of the population of adolescents and young adults and the recognition of these groups in population policies and development plans, were discussed in Chapter 8.

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

The youth population is defined as the population between the ages of 15 and 24 years. The 15-19 year group is referred to as adolescent while the 20-24 years group is regarded as young adults. At the 2001 census, the youth population of Antigua and Barbuda was an estimated 10,300 or 16 per cent of the total population. There were approximately 5,400 women and 4,900 men, showing a sex ratio of 90.83 (Table 9.1). This sex ratio was above the 88.6 ratio for the total population of all ages. Both adolescents and young adults had an excess of females over males, with the older group showing a higher sex ratio.

Table 9.1 Sex Ratio* of the Youth: 2001

Age Group	Sex Ratio
Total All Ages	88.55
Total 15-24	90.83
15-19	90.18
20-24	91.51

**Males per 100 females*

9.2 Characteristics of Youths

9.2.1 Age and Sex

The pattern of movement between 1991 and 2001 in the age cohorts was discussed in chapter 2. Tables 9.2 and 9.3 present the 15-24 years age group by five-year groups for 1991 and 2001, with the changes which have taken place during the period. Continued fertility reduction has led to declining proportions for the younger age groups of the population of Antigua and Barbuda. In 2001, 16.1 per cent of the population was between 15 and 24 years, with the proportion of males being 16.3 per cent compared to 15.9 per cent for females. This represented an overall decline of 6 per cent in the ten years since 1991. For males, the decrease was 9.9 per cent, more than three and a half times the 2.6 per cent decline experienced by the female population in that age group.

Table 9.2 Youth Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: 1991 and 2001

Age Group	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
All Ages	63,863	29,992	33,871	59,347	28,608	30,739
Total 15-24	10,282	4,894	5,388	10,964	5,432	5,532
15-19	5,251	2,490	2,761	5,259	2,632	2,627
20-24	5,031	2,404	2,627	5,705	2,800	2,905
	Per cent of Total (all ages)			Per cent of Total (all ages)		
Total 15-24	16.10	16.32	15.91	18.47	18.99	18.00
15-19	8.22	8.30	8.15	8.86	9.20	8.55
20-24	7.88	8.02	7.76	9.61	9.79	9.45

Table 9.3 Youth Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1991 and 2001

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	-682	-6.22	-538	-9.90	-144	-2.60
15-19	-8	-0.15	-142	-5.40	134	5.10
20-24	-674	-11.81	-396	-14.14	-278	-9.57

9.2.2 Relationship to Household Head

Table 9.4 presents data on relationship to heads of households. Almost 800 persons aged 15-24 years, representing 7.6 per cent of all youths were heads of households. Approximately 8.3 per cent of the male youths were heads, compared to a lower 7 per cent of the females. The differential between the sexes relating to proportions as spouses was much greater. While 8 per cent of female youths were spouses, less than 1 per cent of male youths were. Indications are therefore, that younger women have established residential unions as spouses to a greater degree than younger men. Where younger men were in residential unions, they were heads of households. The majority, 60 per cent of the population, 15-24 years old, lived in households headed by a parent, 13 per cent lived in households headed by another relative while 8 per cent lived with grandparents. The proportion living with unrelated heads was 7 per cent.

Table 9.4 Youth Population by Relationship to Head of Household: 2001

Relationship to Head of Household	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	10,282	4,894	5,388
Head	782	405	377
Spouse/Partner	465	34	431
Child	6,175	3,055	3,120
Grandchild	781	411	370
Other Relative	1,381	668	713
Non Relative	698	321	377
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	7.60	8.28	7.00
Spouse/Partner	4.52	0.69	8.00
Child	60.06	62.42	57.91
Grandchild	7.60	8.40	6.87
Other Relative	13.43	13.65	13.23
Non Relative	6.79	6.56	6.99

Tables 9.5 to 9.13 present data on the youth by selected characteristics: marital status, educational attainment, exposure to training, economic activity, occupational and industrial groups.

9.2.3 Marital Status

Not surprisingly perhaps, the vast majority of the youths had never been married. (Table 9.5) Approximately 98 per cent and 96 per cent of the male and female youths, respectively, have never been married. The incidence of marriage was greater for young adults as 5.6 per cent of

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this group was married compared to 0.6 per cent of the adolescent group. Interestingly, the proportion of married female youths, at 4 per cent, doubled the 2 per cent revealed for married male youths.

Table 9.5 Youth Population by Marital Status, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Sex / Marital Status	Total Youths		Age Group of Youth			
			15-19		20-24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youths	9,765	100.0	4,995	100.0	4,770	100.0
Never Married	9,460	96.88	4,964	99.38	4,496	94.26
Married	300	3.07	31	0.62	269	5.64
No longer with Husband	5	0.05	0	0.0	5	0.10
Male Youths	4,650	100.0	2,367	100.0	2,283	100.0
Never Married	4,573	98.35	2,362	99.79	2,211	96.85
Married	76	1.63	5	0.21	71	3.11
No longer with Husband	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.04
Female Youths	5,115	100.0	2,628	100.0	2,487	100.0
Never Married	4,887	95.54	2,602	99.01	2,285	91.88
Married	224	4.38	26	0.99	198	7.96
No longer with Husband	4	0.08	0	0.00	4	0.16

Note: Excludes 517 persons which include 244 males and 273 females not reporting marital status.

9.2.4 Educational Attainment

Table 9.6 is based on a total of 10,240 youths, representing 99.6 per cent of all youths. Excluded are those who either did not report their educational level or did not report in a way to make it classifiable. Just about 4 out of 10 members of the youth population had attained secondary level education and 21 per cent had attained the post-secondary level. Secondary and post-secondary level attainment was higher among young adults compared to adolescents.

Approximately 57 per cent of the older group had attained the secondary level compared to 26 per cent of the younger group that is, twice the proportion. In much the same way, the proportion of the older group attaining post-secondary level education, at 29.5 per cent, far exceeded the 12.2 per cent of the 15-19 year group with a similar level of education. On the other hand, the

proportion of the 15-19 years attaining primary level was 57 per cent, more than four times the 13 per cent of young adults attaining the same level.

Table 9.6 Youth Population by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Sex / Level of Education	Total Youths		Age Group of Youth			
			15-19		20-24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youths	10,240	100.0	5,221	100.0	5,019	100.0
None	275	2.69	227	4.35	48	0.96
Primary	3,634	35.49	2,981	57.10	653	13.01
Secondary	4,217	41.18	1,377	26.37	2,840	56.58
Post Secondary	2,114	20.64	636	12.18	1,478	29.45
Male Youths	4,876	100.0	2,480	100.0	2,396	100.0
None	177	3.63	149	6.01	28	1.17
Primary	1,838	37.69	1,412	56.93	426	17.78
Secondary	2,040	41.84	673	27.14	1,367	57.05
Post Secondary	821	16.84	246	9.92	575	24.00
Female Youths	5,364	100.0	2,741	100.0	2,623	100.0
None	98	1.83	78	2.85	20	0.76
Primary	1,796	33.48	1,569	57.24	227	8.65
Secondary	2,177	40.59	704	25.68	1,473	56.16
Post Secondary	1,293	24.10	390	14.23	903	34.43

Note: Excludes 42 persons not reporting and persons reporting 'other institution' which is not classifiable by level of education.

Secondary level attainment was higher among male youths, although only slightly more, 42 per cent, compared to 41 per cent for female youths. On the other hand, post-secondary level attainment was higher for female youths. Approximately 24 per cent of females 15-24 years had attained this level compared to 17 per cent of males.

9.2.5 Training

Table 9.7 presents data on training. A total of 3,128 persons representing about 30 per cent of the youth population reported that they had received vocational training. In numeric terms there was not much difference between males and females. In percentage terms however, a higher proportion of males than females had reported exposure to training. The data presented in Table 9.7 show that 1,594 males, representative of 33 per cent of male youths had been exposed to training compared to 1,534 females, representing 28 per cent of the total female youth population.

Table 9.7 Youth Population by Training Status, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Sex / Training Status	Total Youth		Age Group of Youth			
			15–19		20–24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youths	10,282	100.0	5,251	100.0	5,031	100.0
Exposed to Training	3,128	30.42	814	15.50	2,314	45.99
Not Exposed to Training	6,640	64.58	4,187	79.74	2,453	48.76
Not Stated	514	5.00	250	4.76	264	5.25
Male Youths	4,894	100.0	2,490	100.0	2,404	100.0
Exposed to Training	1,594	32.57	468	18.80	1,126	46.84
Not Exposed to Training	3,037	62.06	1,895	76.10	1,142	47.50
Not Stated	263	5.37	127	5.10	136	5.66
Female Youths	5,388	100.0	2,761	100.0	2,627	100.0
Exposed to Training	1,534	28.47	346	12.53	1,188	45.22
Not Exposed to Training	3,603	66.87	2,292	83.01	1,311	49.91
Not Stated	251	4.66	123	4.46	128	4.87

9.2.6 Current School Attendance

Continuing youths participation in education as indicated by current attendance shows that nearly all were attending an educational institution at the time of the 2001 census (Table 9.8). The number and proportion of females attending was slightly higher for the males; 5,370 women comprising 99.7 per cent of all female youths were currently attending, compared to 4,853 men, 99.2 per cent of all male youths.

Table 9.8 Youth Population by School Attendance and Sex: 2001

School Attendance / Sex	Number of Persons	Per Cent of Total
Total Youths	10,282	100.0
Attending School	10,223	99.43
Not Attending School	59	0.57
Male Youths	4,894	100.0
Attending School	4,853	99.16
Not Attending School	41	0.84
Female Youths	5,388	100.0
Attending School	5,370	99.67
Not Attending School	18	0.33

9.2.7 Economic Activity

Data on economic activity, as presented in Table 9.9, show that more than one half (53 per cent) of the youths were economically active in the twelve months preceding the census. Around 4,200 youths were employed. Employed male numbered 2,248 representing 48 per cent of the male youths, and women numbered 1,956 or 38 per cent of the total female youth population. Inactivity was higher among women, with 51.9 per cent of the female youths being inactive, compared to 41.2 per cent of the male youth. Employment among young adults was four and a half times that for the adolescents. A total of 3,415 young adults, that is, 70.7 per cent, were employed, compared to approximately 800 adolescents, or 15.7 per cent of the same group.

Table 9.9 Youth Population by Economic Activity, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Sex / Economic Activity	Total Youths		Age Group of Youth			
	Number	%	15–19		20–24	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total Youths	9,870	100.0	5,039	100.0	4,831	100.0
Economically Active	5,245	53.14	1,178	23.38	4,067	84.19
<i>Employed</i>	4,204	42.59	789	15.66	3,415	70.69
<i>Unemployed, Seeking Work</i>	943	9.55	355	7.05	588	12.17
<i>Unemployed, Not Seeking Work</i>	98	0.99	34	0.67	64	1.32
Inactive	4,625	46.86	3,861	76.62	764	15.81
Male Youths	4,682	100.0	2,368	100.0	2,314	100.0
Economically Active	2,751	58.76	671	28.34	2,080	89.89
<i>Employed</i>	2,248	48.01	467	19.72	1,781	76.97
<i>Unemployed, Seeking Work</i>	456	9.74	186	7.85	270	11.67
<i>Unemployed, Not Seeking Work</i>	47	1.00	18	0.76	29	1.25
Inactive	1,931	41.24	1,697	71.66	234	10.11
Female Youths	5,188	100.0	2,671	100.0	2,517	100.0
Economically Active	2,494	48.07	507	18.98	1,987	78.94
<i>Employed</i>	1,956	37.70	322	12.06	1,634	64.92
<i>Unemployed, Seeking Work</i>	487	9.39	169	6.33	318	12.63
<i>Unemployed, Not Seeking Work</i>	51	0.98	16	0.60	35	1.39
Inactive	2,694	51.93	2,164	81.02	530	21.06

Notes: 1/ Based on Economic Activity in the twelve months preceding the census.

2/ Excludes 412 persons not reporting.

Table 9.10 shows economic activity rates; employment, unemployment and job seeking. The youth employment rate was 80.2 per cent and the job seeking rate was 18.0 per cent. The number

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of young adults seeking work was reported as 588, which was over 200 persons in excess of the number of adolescent job seekers (Table 9.9).

In terms of rates however, the rate for adolescents was 30.1 per cent, more than twice the rate of 14.5 per cent for the young adults. The number of male youth job seekers was 456 compared to the 487 female youths classified as job seekers (Table 9.9). The rate for men was lower, 16.6 per cent, compared to 19.5 per cent for the females.

Table 9.10 Youth Population by Job Seeking Rates, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Sex / Type of Rate	Total Youth	Age Group of Youth	
		15-19	20-24
Total Youths			
Employment Rate	80.15	66.98	83.97
Unemployment Rate	19.85	33.02	16.03
Job Seeking Rate	17.98	30.14	14.46
Male Youths			
Employment Rate	81.72	69.60	85.63
Unemployment Rate	18.28	30.40	14.38
Job Seeking Rate	16.58	27.72	12.98
Female Youths			
Employment Rate	78.43	63.51	82.23
Unemployment Rate	21.57	36.49	17.77
Job Seeking Rate	19.53	33.33	16.00

Notes: 1/ Based on Table 9.9.

2/ Unemployment rates relate all unemployed persons to the economically active.

3/ Job seeking rate relates persons seeking work to the economically active.

9.2.8 The Employed Youths

Tables 9.11 and 9.13 represent characteristics of the employed population; educational level, occupation and industry. In relation to the level of education, the majority of the employed youth (59.9 per cent) had attained the secondary level. Approximately 33.7 per cent of the female employed youths had attained the post-secondary level of education compared to 19.8 per cent of the male employed youths (Table 9.11). The differential between adolescents and young adults as it is related to the completion of post secondary level education, was just as marked; over a

quarter of young adults (28.7 per cent) had attained this level compared to only 15.8 per cent of the younger group.

Table 9.11 Employed Youth Population by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Sex / Level of Education	Employed Youths		Age Group of Youth			
			15-19		20-24	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Youths	4,195	100.0	786	100.0	3409	100.0
None	7	0.17	4	0.51	3	0.09
Primary	574	13.68	166	21.12	408	11.97
Secondary	2,512	59.88	492	62.59	2020	59.25
Post Secondary	1,102	26.27	124	15.78	978	28.69
Male Youths	2,242	100.0	466	100.0	1,776	100.0
None	6	0.27	4	0.86	2	0.11
Primary	432	19.27	128	27.47	304	17.12
Secondary	1,360	60.66	279	59.87	1,081	60.87
Post Secondary	444	19.80	55	11.80	389	21.90
Female Youths	1,953	100.0	320	100.0	1,633	100.0
None	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.06
Primary	142	7.27	38	11.88	104	6.37
Secondary	1,152	58.99	213	66.56	939	57.50
Post Secondary	658	33.69	69	21.56	589	36.07

*Note: 1. Excludes persons not reporting and not classifiable by level of education.
2. Persons reported as day care, pre-school or infant are classified as group 'none'.*

In relation to occupational status, Table 9.12 shows that the largest proportions of male employed youths were engaged as workers in craft and related trades, elementary occupations, and service and shop and market sales workers being, 27.5 per cent, 21.6 per cent and 18.8 per cent, respectively. The occupations of choices for the female employed youths were clerical and secretarial workers (37.6 per cent), service and shop and market sales (29.9 per cent) and professionals, technicians and associate professionals (19.4 per cent).

Table 9.12 Employed* Youth Population by Main Occupational Group and Sex: 2001

Occupational Group	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,038	100.0	1,764	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	15	0.74	26	1.47
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	227	11.14	343	19.44
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	229	11.23	663	37.59
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	383	18.79	527	29.88
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	35	1.72	6	0.34
Craft and Related Trades Workers	561	27.53	39	2.21
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	123	6.03	12	0.68
Elementary Occupations	441	21.64	139	7.88
Not Stated	24	1.18	9	0.51

**Employed in the past year.*

With regard to industry (Table 9.13), the largest employers of the male youths were Wholesale and Retail Trading and Community, Social and Personal Services, which employed 30.3 per cent and 19 per cent of the male youths, respectively. The employers of the largest proportions of the female youths were Community, Social and Personal Services (36.8 per cent) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (32.2 per cent).

Table 9.13 Employed* Youth Population by Industrial Group and Sex: 2001

Industrial Group	Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total	2,247	100.0	1,955	100.0
Agricultural Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	81	3.60	6	0.31
Manufacturing	114	5.07	47	2.40
Electricity, Gas and Water	42	1.87	6	0.31
Construction	341	15.17	13	0.66
Wholesale and Retail Trade	681	30.31	629	32.17
Transport, Storage and Communication	124	5.52	101	5.17
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	159	7.08	175	8.95
Community, Social and Personal Services	426	18.96	719	36.78
Not Stated	279	12.42	259	13.25

*Employed in the past year.

9.3 Heads of Households

The analysis which follows examines the characteristics of the heads of households in which the youths lived as well as the characteristics of the youth heads. Table 9.14 shows that more than one half (52.6 per cent) of the youths lived in female headed households. There was little difference in the proportions between adolescents and youths in female headed households.

Table 9.14 Youth Population by Age Group and Sex of Head of Household: 2001

Sex of Head	Age Group of Youth		
	Total Youth	15 - 19	20 - 24
	Number of Persons		
Both Sexes	10,240	5,233	5,007
Male	4,858	2,441	2,417
Female	5,382	2,792	2,590
	Per cent of Total		
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	47.44	46.65	48.27
Female	52.56	53.35	51.73

Note: Excludes 42 persons for whom sex of head not reported.

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The proportion of the population 15-19 age group who were residents of female headed households was 53.4 per cent, 1.7 percentage points higher than the 51.7 per cent of persons in 20-24 age group in households headed by females.

The majority of youths (42 per cent) were residents of households with heads between 25 and 44 years old. A close look at Table 9.15 which presents data on the age and sex of heads, shows that the proportion of youths found in households headed by women of this age was 47.7 per cent, 12.3 percentage points more than the proportion (35.4 per cent) found in households headed by males in this age range. Approximately 11.3 per cent of all youths lived in households headed by youths. The differential between the proportions of adolescents and the proportions of young adults in households headed by youths was quite marked: 4.3 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively.

Table 9.15 Youth Population by Age Group and Sex and Age Group of Head of Household: 2001

Sex and Age Group of Head	Total Youths		Age Group of Youth			
	Number	%	15-19		20-24	
			Number	%	Number	%
Total Heads	10,240	100.0	5,233	100.0	5,007	100.0
Under 25	1,158	11.31	224	4.28	934	18.65
25-44	4,287	41.86	2,585	49.40	1,702	33.99
45-64	3,943	38.51	1,988	37.99	1,955	39.05
65+	852	8.32	436	8.33	416	8.31
Male Heads	4,858	100.0	2,441	100.0	2,417	100.0
Under 25	625	12.87	122	5.00	503	20.81
25-44	1,719	35.38	988	40.47	731	30.24
45-64	2,130	43.85	1,138	46.62	992	41.04
65+	384	7.90	193	7.91	191	7.91
Female Heads	5,382	100.0	2,792	100.0	2,590	100.0
Under 25	533	9.90	102	3.65	431	16.64
25-44	2,568	47.71	1,597	57.20	971	37.49
45-64	1,813	33.69	850	30.45	963	37.18
65+	468	8.70	243	8.70	225	8.69

Note: Excludes 42 persons for whom sex of head was not reported.

9.4 Youth Heads of Households

There were 782 youth heads; 405 men and 377 women. Of the total youth heads, 250 or 32 per cent lived alone (Table 9.16). Men accounted for 164 and women 86 of this total. The average size of households headed by persons 15-24 years old was 3.1; for men the average was 3.1 and for women 3.2.

Table 9.16 Youth Heads of Households by Household Size and Sex: 2001

Size of Household (No of Persons per hh.)	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	782	405	377
1	250	164	86
2-4	448	206	242
5 or more	84	35	49
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	31.97	40.49	22.81
2-4	57.29	50.87	64.19
5 or more	10.74	8.64	13.00
Average size	3.13	3.05	3.22

hh: household

A profile of the educational level and economic activity status of youth heads of households is presented in Tables 9.17 and 9.18. More than 80 per cent of the heads had advanced beyond primary level; 61 per cent had attained a secondary level education while 23 per cent had attained post-secondary level (Table 9.17). In relation to the activity status, (Table 9.18), an estimated 89 per cent of all youth heads were economically active in the twelve months preceding the census.

Table 9.17 Youth Heads of Households by Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Level of Education	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	778	402	376
Primary	123	85	38
Secondary	474	242	232
Post Secondary	181	75	106
	Percent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary	15.81	21.14	10.11
Secondary	60.93	60.20	61.70
Post Secondary	23.26	18.66	28.19

Note: Based on responses for the categories stated only.

Employment was higher among male heads, as the employment rate was 89 per cent for males compared to 84 per cent for females. The job seeking rate among female heads was higher, being 16 per cent, compared to the 11 per cent rate for men.

Table 9.18 Youth Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status in the Twelve Months preceding the Census: 2001

Economic Activity	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	779	404	375
Economically Active	693	384	309
Employed	601	342	259
Seeking Work	92	42	50
Inactive	86	20	66
	Percent of Total		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	88.96	95.05	82.40
Employed	77.15	84.65	69.07
Seeking Work	11.81	10.40	13.33
Inactive	11.04	4.95	17.60
	Rates		
Employment	86.72	89.06	83.82
Job Seeking	13.28	10.94	16.18

Note: Excludes 3 persons not reporting.

CHAPTER 10

THE ELDERLY

10.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The elderly represent a special group of the population and the increased proportions in the oldest age groups is a major consequence of the demographic transition, as outlined in Chapter 8. The United Nations Population Fund’s (UNFPA) “State of the World Population 1998” Report referred to a “new generation” of elderly people who will be healthier, better educated and more productive than its predecessors. The changing numerical importance of these older age groups

may be examined from the perspective of two broad age groups; the 60 years and over, and the 65 years and over.

10.2 Characteristics of the Elderly

10.2.1 Age and Sex

The discussion on the age distribution of the population of Antigua and Barbuda highlighted the simultaneous decline in the youngest and the oldest population groups. The observed decline among the oldest ages was not in keeping with the patterns seen at the global level. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 present the composition of and the changes which have occurred in these oldest population groups, the 60 years and over and the 65 years and over since 1991.

In 2001, the count for the population 60 years and over was 5,952, and for the older group, 4,389. This was representative of 9.3 per cent and 6.9 per cent of the total population, respectively. The decrease in numerical terms over the ten year period was 604 and 494 respectively. In percentage terms, these represented fairly impressive declines of 9 per cent and 10 per cent for the 60 years and over and the 65 years and over, respectively.

Table 10.1 The Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex: 1991 and 2001

Age Group	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
All Ages	63,863	29,992	33,871	59,347	28,608	30,739
60+ years	5,952	2,631	3,321	6,556	2,870	3,686
65+ years	4,389	1,915	2,474	4,883	2,120	2,763
	Per cent of Total (all ages)			Per cent of Total (all ages)		
60+ years	9.32	8.77	9.80	11.05	10.03	11.99
65+ years	6.87	6.39	7.30	8.23	7.41	8.99

The changes in the female population exceeded changes observed for the males. In 1991, females, 60 years and over and 65 years and over, numbered 3,686 and 2,763 respectively. By 2001, the 60 years and over declined by 9.9 per cent to 3,321 and the 65 years and over fell by 10.5 per cent to 2,474. The comparative changes for males for the 60 years and over group, was by 8.3 per cent, from 2,870 to 2,631. The decline for the 65 years and over was 9.7 per cent, from 2,120 in 1991 to 1,915 in 2001.

Table 10.2 Elderly Population by Age Group and Sex: Changes between 1991 and 2001

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change	Absolute Change	% Change
All Ages	4,516	7.61	1,384	4.84	3,132	10.19
60+ years	-604	-9.21	-239	-8.33	-365	-9.90
65+ years	-494	-10.12	-205	-9.67	-289	-10.46

This pattern of a declining elderly population for Antigua and Barbuda is not in keeping with the global trend. More in-depth analysis for explanations for this unusual movement, including possible coverage errors, is beyond the scope of this report.

Gender differences are a crucial component in the analysis of the elderly for despite recent higher levels of decline among females, women outnumbered men at all ages. This pattern is in keeping with the global trends which have seen an increasing “feminization” of the elderly. The sex ratio for the 60 years and over was 79.2 per 100 and for the 65 years and over group there

were only 77 men for every 100 women. These ratios were below the 88.6 per 100 for all ages combined.

Table 10.3 Sex Ratio* of the Elderly: 2001

Age Group	Sex Ratio
Total All Age	88.55
60+ years	79.22
65+ years	77.41

*Males per 100 Females

10.2.2 Marital Status

The majority of the population of both age cohorts was married: 43 per cent of the 60 years and over and 40 per cent of the older cohort. The pattern was the same for both sexes for more than one half of the men of both cohorts were married. For women, the proportions married were 32.4 per cent and 28.1 per cent of the younger and older age cohorts respectively. A close look at Table 10.4 which presents data on marital status, shows that among the elderly, never married and widowed women far outnumbered men in the same categories. On the other hand, the situation was reversed for the divorced, though not to the same extent.

There were 1,018 women 60 years and over, representing 31 per cent of all women in this age cohort who reported that they were never married. The number of never married men in the same age group was less than a half of that number, 525. In percentage terms this represented 20 per cent of all men in the age group. The pattern was the same for the older age cohort with 771 women, 31 per cent of all women 65 years and over, reporting never married compared to 355 men or 19 per cent of all men of this age.

In numerical terms, widows 60 years and over were about three and a half times the number of widowers of the same age that is, 990 compared to 284 and for the 65 years and over group, 854 compared to 266.

Table 10.4 Elderly Population by Marital Status, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Marital Status	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	5,952	2,631	3,321	4,389	1,915	2,474
Never Married	1,543	525	1,018	1,126	355	771
Married	2,566	1,490	1,076	1,757	1,061	696
Legally Separated	59	36	23	44	27	17
Divorced	213	113	100	146	85	61
Widowed	1,274	284	990	1,120	266	854
Not Stated	297	183	114	196	121	75
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	25.93	19.96	30.66	25.66	18.54	31.16
Married	43.11	56.63	32.40	40.03	55.40	28.13
Legally Separated	0.99	1.37	0.69	1.00	1.41	0.69
Divorced	3.58	4.29	3.01	3.33	4.44	2.47
Widowed	21.40	10.79	29.81	25.52	13.89	34.52
Not Stated	4.99	6.96	3.43	4.47	6.32	3.03

As evidence of a reversed situation for divorcees, the table shows that a total of 113 men 60 years and over, representing 4.3 per cent of all men in the age group, were divorced. The number of divorced women of this age was 100 representing, 3 per cent of the women in the age group. The pattern was the same for the older cohort, with 85 divorced men compared to 61 divorced women. In percentage terms, this represented 4 per cent of the men and 2 per cent of the women aged 65 years and over.

10.2.3 Relationship to Head of Household

Of the 5,952 persons 60 years and over, 4,196, or 71 per cent were heads of households. The number of male heads exceeded the number of female heads by 18 per cent: 2,274 men and 1,922 women. Table 10.5 which presents data on the relationship to the head of household among the elderly population, shows however, that in percentage terms, there was a marked

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differential, for while male heads represented 86 per cent of all males aged 60 years and over, female heads represented a much lower 58 per cent of the females of that age.

The table also shows that among the older cohorts, male heads exceeded female heads by 13 per cent. Of the 3,116 heads 65 years and over, 1,651 or 53 per cent were men compared to 1,465 women. With 86 per cent of all males 60 years and over being heads, only 5.6 per cent were spouses, 7.1 per cent were other relatives and about 1 per cent was not related to the household head. For women, 23 per cent were spouses, 17 per cent were other relatives and 1.4 per cent was not related to the head.

Table 10.5 Elderly Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Relationship to Head of Household	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	5,952	2,631	3,321	4,389	1,915	2,474
Head	4,196	2,274	1,922	3,116	1,651	1,465
Spouse/Partner	926	146	780	597	96	501
Other Relative	761	187	574	625	150	475
Non Relative	69	24	45	51	18	33
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	70.50	86.43	57.87	71.00	86.22	59.22
Spouse/Partner	15.56	5.55	23.49	13.60	5.01	20.25
Other Relative	12.78	7.11	17.28	14.24	7.83	19.20
Non Relative	1.16	0.91	1.36	1.16	0.94	1.33

10.2.4 Household Size

Of the total of 5,952 persons, 60 years and over, 1,480 or 25 per cent were living alone. The number of elderly men living alone exceeded the number of elderly women; 765 were men and 715 were women. Table 10.6 which presents data on household size, shows that while in numerical terms there was a decline in single person households with age for both men and women, in percentage terms there was an increase.

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The number of men living alone declined from 765 at age 60 years and over to 579, at ages 65 years and over while the number of women moved from 715 to 583 respectively for the same age groups. In terms of proportion, for men, the move was from 29 per cent to 30 per cent and for women the change was from 22 per cent to 24 per cent.

Table 10.6 Elderly Population by Household Size, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Size of Household (Number of Persons)	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	5,952	2,631	3,321	4,389	1,915	2,474
1	1,480	765	715	1,162	579	583
2	1,689	740	949	1,273	563	710
3	945	398	547	658	264	394
4	623	232	391	427	153	274
5	454	198	256	326	145	181
6	298	112	186	218	83	135
7	176	69	107	124	44	80
8 or more	287	117	170	201	84	117
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	24.86	29.07	21.53	26.47	30.23	23.56
2	28.38	28.13	28.58	29.00	29.40	28.70
3	15.88	15.13	16.47	14.99	13.79	15.92
4	10.47	8.82	11.77	9.73	7.99	11.08
5	7.62	7.52	7.71	7.43	7.57	7.32
6	5.01	4.26	5.60	4.97	4.33	5.46
7	2.96	2.62	3.22	2.83	2.30	3.23
8 or more	4.82	4.45	5.12	4.58	4.39	4.73

The average size of the households in which most of the elderly lived, was 3. The pattern was the same for both sexes, with the majority of the elderly living in households of between 1 and 3 persons, 72 per cent of the men and 67 per cent of the women 60 years and over lived in households of between 1 and 3 persons. For the older cohort, 65 years and over, the proportions living in households of between 1 and 3 persons, for men and women, was 73 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively

10.2.5 Tenure of Dwelling

Eighty-nine per cent of all the elderly lived in owner-occupied dwellings, while 9 per cent occupied their dwellings under rented and leased arrangements. (See Table 10.7)

Table 10.7 Elderly Population by Tenure of Dwelling, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Type of Tenure of Dwelling	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	5,952	2,631	3,321	4,389	1,915	2,474
Owned	5,298	2,317	2,981	3,996	1,734	2,262
Rented/Leased	520	244	276	304	136	168
Rent Free	86	46	40	60	30	30
Other	18	13	5	13	9	4
Not Stated	30	11	19	16	6	10
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	89.01	88.07	89.76	91.04	90.55	91.43
Rented/Leased	8.74	9.27	8.31	6.93	7.10	6.79
Rent Free	1.45	1.75	1.21	1.37	1.57	1.21
Other	0.30	0.49	0.15	0.30	0.47	0.16
Not Stated	0.50	0.42	0.57	0.36	0.31	0.41

10.2.6 Economic Activity

Table 10.8 presents data on the economic activity status of the elderly in the twelve month period preceding the census. The vast majority of the elderly was not actively engaged in economic activity. While 68.7 per cent of the 60 years and over population was inactive, by 65 years and over this proportion rose to 77.7 per cent.

Women were more likely than men to be economically inactive; for the 60 years and over group, 77.2 per cent of the women were inactive compared to 58 per cent of the men. Among the 65 years and over, the proportions were 84.6 per cent for women and 68.8 per cent for men.

Table 10.8 Elderly Population by Economic Activity Status, Age Group and Sex: 2001

Activity Status	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	5,877	2,598	3,279	4,337	1,891	2,446
Economically Active	1,787	1,070	717	933	577	356
<i>Employed</i>	1,716	1,017	699	901	550	351
<i>Unemployed, Seeking Work</i>	53	38	15	23	19	4
<i>Unemployed, Not Seeking Work</i>	18	15	3	9	8	1
Inactive	4,037	1,506	2,531	3,369	1,300	2,069
<i>Home Duties</i>	696	69	627	494	50	444
<i>Retired</i>	2,979	1,308	1,671	2,555	1,138	1,417
<i>Incapacitated</i>	362	129	233	320	112	208
Other	53	22	31	35	14	21
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economically Active	30.41	41.19	21.87	21.51	30.51	14.55
<i>Employed</i>	29.20	39.15	21.32	20.77	29.09	14.35
<i>Unemployed, Seeking Work</i>	0.90	1.46	0.46	0.53	1.00	0.16
<i>Unemployed, Not Seeking Work</i>	0.30	0.58	0.09	0.21	0.42	0.04
Inactive	68.69	57.97	77.19	77.68	68.75	84.59
<i>Home Duties</i>	11.84	2.65	19.12	11.39	2.64	18.15
<i>Retired</i>	50.69	50.35	50.96	58.91	60.18	57.93
<i>Incapacitated</i>	6.16	4.97	7.11	7.38	5.92	8.50
Other	0.90	0.84	0.94	0.81	0.74	0.86

Note: Based on persons reporting activity in the past twelve months. Excludes 75 persons 60 years and over and 52 persons 65 years and over who did not report activity.

Retired persons represented the principal category for the economically inactive. A total of 2,979 of the 4,090 inactive persons 60 years and over were retired. By age 65 years and over, the number of retired persons had fallen to 2,555. Retired women exceeded retired men in both age groups.

About 1,800 persons 60 years and over were actively engaged in economic activity in 2001 and of these, 1,716 were employed. By ages 65 years and over, the number of persons employed had declined by 47 per cent, to 901. In the age group 60 and over, only 53 persons were seeking work. Table 10.9 shows employment and job seeking rates for the population as a whole and for both elderly groups. The employment rate for the elderly was 96 per cent for the 60 years and over and 97 per cent for the older cohort. This was 4 percentage points and 5 percentage points

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respectively, more than the 92 per cent employment rate for the population as a whole. The low job seeking rates of 4 per cent for men and 2 per cent for women is indicative of the small number of persons 60 years and over seeking work.

Table 10.9 Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate for the Elderly Population: 2001

Sex	Employment Rate	Job Seeking Rate
Total Population	91.58	7.44
Male	91.96	7.07
Female	91.21	7.81
Population 60+	96.03	2.97
Male	95.05	3.55
Female	97.49	2.09
Population 65+	96.57	2.47
Male	95.32	3.29
Female	98.60	1.12

**Table 10.10 Sources of Livelihood for the Elderly (60 years and over)
Population: 2001 (Number of Responses)**

Source of Livelihood	Total Responses	Per cent of Total
Total	8,817	100.0
Relatives and Guardians	2,345	26.60
Local Pension	1,765	20.02
Employment	1,483	16.82
Social Security Payments	1,321	14.98
Overseas Pension	531	6.02
Overseas Contributions	321	3.64
Savings	315	3.57
Investment	232	2.63
Local Contributions	185	2.10
Disability, Unemployment Benefits and Public Assistance	82	0.93
Remittances	58	0.66
Other Sources	179	2.03

Table 10.10 presents data on the source of livelihood for the elderly. As multiple answers were allowed, the data reflect responses and not persons. Twenty-seven per cent of the responses

indicated that the source of livelihood was relatives and guardians. Twenty per cent of the responses were local pension, while 17 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, referred to employment and social security payments. Six per cent of the responses related to overseas pension as the source of livelihood.

10.2.7 Disability and Chronic Illnesses

In relation to the type of disability, reported as responses to a question that allowed for multiple answers, there were 1,745 valid responses. These are shown in Table 10.11. The majority of responses, 752 representing 43.1 per cent, reported sight, while 40.7 per cent of responses related to physical disability. Hearing (8 per cent) and speech (3 per cent), were the next most prevalent types of disability among the elderly.

Table 10.11 Type of Disability Reported for Population 60 Years and Over by Sex: 2001 (Number of Responses)

Type of Disability	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total	1,745	100.0	712	100.0	1,033	100.0
Sight	752	43.10	279	39.19	473	45.79
Hearing	140	8.02	63	8.85	77	7.45
Speech	59	3.38	24	3.37	35	3.39
Physical	710	40.69	310	43.54	400	38.72
Slowness of Learning	8	0.46	4	0.56	4	0.39
Behavioural	33	1.89	11	1.54	22	2.13
Other	43	2.46	21	2.95	22	2.13

In relation to chronic illnesses, Table 10.12 presents the number of responses related to specific chronic illnesses. The overwhelming majority, 2,136 or 39 per cent of the 5,519 responses related to hypertension. Arthritis (31 per cent) and diabetes (20 per cent) were the next most prevalent illnesses reported.

**Table 10.12 Population 60 Years and Over by Chronic Illnesses Reported by Sex: 2001
(Number of valid responses)**

Type of Chronic Illness	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total	5,519	100.0	1,977	100.0	3,542	100.0
Arthritis	1,698	30.77	562	28.43	1,136	32.07
Hypertension	2,136	38.70	739	37.38	1,397	39.44
Diabetes	1,082	19.60	401	20.28	681	19.23
Heart Disease	246	4.46	98	4.96	148	4.18
Kidney Disease	43	0.78	27	1.36	16	0.45
Cerebrovascular Disease	146	2.65	75	3.79	71	2.00
Cancers	72	1.30	43	2.18	29	0.82
Asthma	96	1.74	32	1.62	64	1.81

10.2.8 Insurance

The census questionnaire included a question on insurance coverage. Insurance included health insurance, whether wholly or partly combined with life insurance. The majority of the elderly, 3,172 or 53 per cent of the population 60 years and over, reported that they had no insurance (Table 10.13). Women were less likely to have insurance coverage; 1,911 women, representing 58 per cent of the 60 years and older group, reported no insurance coverage. This compares with 1,261 men or 48 per cent of this age group.

Table 10.13 Insurance Coverage for the Elderly by Age Group and Sex: 2001

Insurance Coverage	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	5,952	2,631	3,321	4,389	1,915	2,474
Has Insurance Coverage	2,595	1,289	1,306	1,761	867	894
No Insurance	3,172	1,261	1,911	2,499	992	1,507
Don't Know	185	81	104	129	56	73
	Per cent of Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has Insurance Coverage	43.60	48.99	39.33	40.12	45.28	36.14
No Insurance	53.29	47.93	57.54	56.94	51.80	60.91
Don't Know	3.11	3.08	3.13	2.94	2.92	2.95

CHAPTER 11

GENDER INDICATIONS FROM THE CENSUS

11.1 Introduction

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

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

This analysis, based on data from the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda will be confined to Economic Activity. Economic Activity is an area of focus for analysis of gender issues as the changes in the world economy with rapid globalization have impacted greatly on the economic realities faced by women and men in different ways. In their analysis of the 1990 regional census data from the gender perspective, in acknowledging the limitations of the census as a source of data for meaningful analysis of gender issues related to economic activity, Alicia Mondesire and Leith Dunn commented, “the census does not capture all the details necessary to

understand the social relations of gender, areas of discrimination against both males and females, as well as unpaid domestic and reproductive labour of women which is essential to support the remunerated areas of employment” (CARICOM, 1997).

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

As discussed previously, the questions on economic activity in the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda, related to both usual and current activity. The usual activity approach to measuring economic activity as proposed by the ILO is in relation to a long reference period such as a year. This is compared to the current activity or labour force approach which measures activity in relation to a short reference period such as one week. The reference period for usual activity in the 2001 census was the 12 months proceeding May 28, 2001. The analysis of gender issues will use the data on usual activity.

11.2 Activity Status

More than one half (53 per cent) of the population counted in the 2001 census of Antigua and Barbuda was women. Total females were 33,871 compared to 29,992 males (Table 11.1). The population 15 years and over which was the target of the economic activity questions, showed a similar differential. Of the 45,783 persons identified in that age group, 54 per cent was women (Table 11.2).

Table 11.1 Population by Sex: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	63,863	100.0
Males	29,992	46.96
Females	33,871	53.04

Table 11.2 Population 15 years and over by Sex: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	45,783	100.0
Males	20,983	45.83
Females	24,800	54.17

Table 11.3 presents the sex ratio of the population 15 years and over by activity status. What is immediately obvious is the fairly high sex ratio for the economically active population, compared to the inactive population. A high sex ratio is an indication of an excess of men. Women exceeded men in all categories except the employed.

Table 11.3 Sex Ratio of Population 15 Years and Over by Activity Status: 2001

Activity Status	Sex Ratio
Economically Active	99.93
Employed	100.75
Unemployed	91.41
<i>Looked for Work</i>	<i>90.49</i>
<i>Did not Look for Work</i>	<i>98.76</i>
Inactive	51.57
Home Duties	11.31
Retired	76.75

There were almost the same numbers of economically active women as men. The situation was reversed for the inactive group, as for every 100 inactive women there were only 52 inactive men.

11.3 Economically Active Population

Table 11.4 presents data on the categories comprising the economically active population by sex. The economically active population comprises the employed population and the unemployed job seekers. There were 30,077 employed persons of which approximately 15,100, slightly more than a half, were men. On the other hand, women accounted for the majority of the unemployed that is, 1,444 or 52 per cent were women.

Table 11.4 Economically Active Population by Sex: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
	Total Economically Active	
Total	32,841	100.0
Male	16,415	49.98
Female	16,426	50.02
	Employed	
Total	30,077	100.0
Male	15,095	50.19
Female	14,982	49.81
	Looked for Work	
Total	2,764	100.0
Male	1,320	47.76
Female	1,444	52.24

The age distribution of both groups, employed and unemployed is presented in Tables 11.5 and 11.6. The predominance of the men can be observed in all except one age group among the employed. Sex ratios (the number of men per 100 women) range from a low of 103.4 in the 45-64 years group to a high of 156.7 in the group 65 years and over. The 25-44 years group was the only age grouping with an excess of women and sex ratio of 94.5.

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Table 11.5 Employed Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	30,077	15,095	14,982	100.75
15-24	4,204	2,248	1,956	114.93
25-44	17,676	8,588	9,088	94.50
45-64	7,296	3,709	3,587	103.40
65+	901	550	351	156.70
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	50.19	49.81	
15-24	100.0	53.47	46.53	
25-44	100.0	48.59	51.41	
45-64	100.0	50.84	49.16	
65+	100.0	61.04	38.96	

Table 11.6 Unemployed Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	2,764	1,320	1,444	91.41
15-24	1,041	503	538	93.49
25-44	1,300	551	749	73.56
45-64	391	239	152	157.24
65+	32	27	5	540.00
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	47.76	52.24	
15-24	100.0	48.32	51.68	
25-44	100.0	42.38	57.62	
45-64	100.0	61.13	38.87	
65+	100.0	84.37	15.63	

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Among the older age groups of the unemployed, the 45 years and over was the only group in which the number of men exceeded the number of women. More than a half of the population in all age groups between 15 and 44 were women. The proportions of women in this group ranged from a high of 58 per cent for ages between 25 and 44 years to a low of 52 per cent in the youngest group, 15-24 years. The number of male unemployed was 5 times the number of females among persons 65 years and over.

11.4 Status in Employment

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

Table 11.7 Employed Population by Status in Employment and Sex Ratio: 2001

Employment Status	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	27,456	13,599	13,857	98.14
Government and Statutory	7,845	3,521	4,324	81.43
Private Enterprise	16,095	7,960	8,135	97.85
Own Business	3,353	2,029	1,324	153.25
Unpaid Workers and Apprentices	163	89	74	120.27
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	49.53	50.47	
Government and Statutory	100.0	44.88	55.12	
Private Enterprise	100.0	49.46	50.54	
Own Business	100.0	60.51	39.49	
Unpaid Workers and Apprentices	100.0	54.60	45.40	

Note: Excludes 2,621 persons not reporting status in employment

More women than men were employed within the government and statutory agencies. Of the 7,845 persons, 4,324 were women and 3,521 were men. The predominance of women employed in private enterprise is also evident from the table which reveals that women accounted for 51

per cent of the workers in this category. On the other hand, the number of men operating own businesses and working as unpaid workers and apprentices exceeded the number of women. A total of 2,029 or 61 per cent of the 3,353 persons operating own businesses were men. A small number of persons, less than 200, were classified as unpaid workers and apprentices. More than half of these were men.

11.5 Educational Attainment of the Economically Active

Table 11.8 presents data on the level of educational attainment of the economically active population in the prime working ages of 15-44 years. The table shows that while the majority of the persons who had attained primary level education were men, the proportion of women exceeded that for the men among the economically active who had attained the secondary and post secondary levels of education.

Table 11.8 Economically Active Population (15-44) Years Old by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Sex and Sex Ratio: 2001

Level of Education	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	24,154	11,844	12,310	96.21
Primary	4,270	2,566	1,704	150.59
Secondary	13,376	6,292	7,084	88.82
Post Secondary	6,508	2,986	3,522	84.78
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	49.04	50.96	
Primary	100.0	60.09	39.91	
Secondary	100.0	47.04	52.96	
Post Secondary	100.0	45.88	54.12	

Note: Excludes 31 persons with no education (pre-school and infant) and 1,818 persons not reporting or reporting a type not classifiable by level of education.

Women accounted for 53 per cent and 54 per cent respectively, of the total economically active population between the ages of 15 and 44 years, who had attained secondary and post secondary levels of education. On the other hand, men accounted for 60 per cent of those attaining the primary level of education.

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This pattern noted above was reflected among those employed and those unemployed. (Tables 11.9 and 11.10).

Table 11.9 Employed Population (15-44) years old by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex Ratio: 2001

Level of Education	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	21,816	10,789	11,027	97.84
Primary	3,754	2,265	1,489	152.12
Secondary	11,964	5,716	6,248	91.49
Post Secondary	6,098	2,808	3,290	85.35
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	49.45	50.55	
Primary	100.0	60.34	39.66	
Secondary	100.0	47.78	52.22	
Post Secondary	100.0	46.05	53.95	

Note: Excludes 36 persons with no education (pre-school and infant) and 12 persons not reporting or reporting a type not classifiable by level of education.

Table 11.10 Unemployed Population (15-44) years old by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex Ratio: 2001

Level of Education	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	2,328	1,045	1,283	81.45
Primary	506	291	215	135.35
Secondary	1,412	576	836	68.90
Post Secondary	410	178	232	76.72
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	44.89	55.11	
Primary	100.0	57.51	42.49	
Secondary	100.0	40.79	59.21	
Post Secondary	100.0	43.41	56.59	

Note: Excludes 7 persons with no education (pre-school and infant) and 6 persons not reporting or reporting a type not classifiable by level of education.

11.6 Occupational Groups

Table 11.11 presents the sex distribution of the employed within eight main occupational groups. There were more than four times as many women as men who were employed as clerical workers and secretaries; 3,408 compared to 804 and furthermore, approximately 63 per cent of the 6,026 persons employed as Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers were also women.

In comparison, the male dominated occupations were Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, Craft and Related Trades, in which 94 per cent and 91 per cent respectively of the workers were men as well as Skilled and Agricultural and Fishery Workers in which 8 out of 10 of the workers employed were also men. Elementary Occupations employed 21 per cent more women than men: 2,799 compared to 2,203.

There was an excess of males over females in the group of Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, as 55 per cent of those employed in this group were men. This was 10 percentage points more than the proportion of women, a differential which was much less pronounced than observed for the other male dominated groups.

The situation was exactly the reverse for the group of Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals, as a 10 per cent differential showed women having the edge over men. The number of persons reporting employment in this occupational group was 4,906 of which 2,679, or 55 per cent were women.

Table 11.11 Employed Population by Occupational Group and Sex Ratio: 2001

Occupational Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	28,147	14,146	14,001	101.04
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1,320	725	595	121.85
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,906	2,227	2,679	83.13
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	4,212	804	3,408	23.59
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	6,026	2,202	3,824	57.58
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	433	349	84	415.48
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4,532	4,104	428	958.88
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,469	1,376	93	1479.57
Elementary Occupations	5,002	2,203	2,799	78.71
Not Stated	247	156	91	171.43
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	50.26	49.74	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	100.0	54.92	45.08	
Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals	100.0	45.39	54.61	
Clerical and Secretarial Workers	100.0	19.09	80.91	
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	100.0	36.54	63.46	
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	100.0	80.60	19.40	
Craft and Related Trades Workers	100.0	90.56	9.44	
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	100.0	93.67	6.33	
Elementary Occupations	100.0	44.04	55.96	
Not Stated	100.0	63.16	36.84	

Note: Figures do not agree with total employed for the respective groups.

11.7 Industrial Groups

Table 11.12 presents the sex distribution of the employed population in eight industry groups. Women exceeded men in the areas of Community, Social and Personal Services, Financial Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services and Wholesale and Retail Trades. The sex ratio was lowest for the first named group as for every 100 females employed, there were 61 men. For the Financial Services and Wholesale and Retail Trade groups there were 81 and 77 men to every 100 women employed, respectively.

Table 11.12 Employed Population by Industrial Group and Sex Ratio: 2001

Industrial Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	30,077	15,095	14,982	100.75
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	860	684	176	388.64
Manufacturing	1,279	769	510	150.78
Electricity, Gas and Water	425	348	77	451.95
Construction	2,586	2,487	99	2512.12
Wholesale and Retail	8,231	3,576	4,655	76.82
Transport, Storage and Communication	2,320	1,511	809	186.77
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	2,082	930	1,152	80.73
Community, Social and Personal Services	8,764	3,336	5,428	61.46
Not Stated	3,530	1,454	2,076	70.04
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.00	50.19	49.81	
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	100.00	79.53	20.47	
Manufacturing	100.00	60.13	39.87	
Electricity, Gas and Water	100.00	81.88	18.12	
Construction	100.00	96.17	3.83	
Wholesale and Retail	100.00	43.45	56.55	
Transport, Storage and Communication	100.00	65.13	34.87	
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	100.00	44.67	55.33	
Community, Social and Personal Services	100.00	38.06	61.94	
Not Stated	100.00	41.19	58.81	

The largest percentage of men employed in any industry was found in the Construction industry where 96 per cent of the employed were men. Other industries where men comprised about four fifths of the employed were and Electricity, Gas and Water (82 per cent) and Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying (80 per cent). Other male dominated industries were Transport, Storage and Communication and Manufacturing. Of the 2,320 employed in Transport, Storage and Communication, 1,511, or 65 per cent were men and 6 out of 10 of persons employed in Manufacturing were men.

11.8 Economically Inactive Population

The population classified as inactive was approximately 12,000. Women numbered 7,926, almost twice the 4,087 men. The inactive group included persons involved in home duties, students, retired and incapacitated persons.

Table 11.13 Inactive Population by Type of Activity and Sex: 2001

Activity Status	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	12,013	4,087	7,926
Retired	3,238	1,406	1,832
Home Duties	3,612	367	3,245
Other Inactive	5,163	2,314	2,849
	Per cent of Total		
Total	100.0	34.02	65.98
Retired	100.0	43.42	56.58
Home Duties	100.0	10.16	89.84
Other Inactive	100.0	44.82	55.18

Retired persons and those engaged in home duties represented the principal categories of those not economically active: 3,238 and 3,612 respectively. (Table 11.13). The imbalance between the sexes among the population classified as being engaged in home duties was very marked, as the overwhelming majority of the 3,612 persons classified were women: 3,245 or 90 per cent.

For every age group among the population engaged in home duties, the predominance of the women can be observed. The proportions ranged from 81 per cent for the youngest age cohort, the 15-24 years age group, rising to 93 per cent between 25 and 44 years and by ages 65 years and over, 90 per cent of those persons engaged in home duties were women. (Table 11.14).

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Table 11.14 Population Engaged in Home Duties by Age Group and Sex: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	3,612	367	3,245	11.31
15-24	605	116	489	23.72
25-44	1,571	109	1,462	7.46
45-64	942	92	850	10.82
65+	494	50	444	11.26
	Per cent of Total			
Total	100.0	10.16	89.84	
15-24	100.0	19.17	80.83	
25-44	100.0	6.94	93.06	
45-64	100.0	9.77	90.23	
65+	100.0	10.12	89.88	

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TECHNICAL NOTES

Measures of Sex Composition

Sex Ratio – the number of males per 100 females, calculated as:
 $(\text{Males/females}) * 100$

Masculinity Proportion – the percentage of males in the population, calculated as:
 $(\text{Males/Total Population}) * 100$

Excess (or deficit) of males as a percent of the total population:
 $(\text{Males-Females/Total Population}) * 100$

Measures of Age Composition

Age-Dependency Ratio – the ratio of the combined child (0-14 years) population and aged (65+ years) population to the population of ‘working’ (15-64 years) age group.

Youth/Child Dependency Ratio:

$(\text{Population 0-14 years/population 15-64years}) * 100$

Old-Age Dependency Ratio:

$(\text{Population 65 years and over/population 15-64years}) * 100$

Total Dependency Ratio = sum of the two ratios

Median Age – the age which divides the population into two equal-size groups, one of which is younger and the other of which is older than the median.

Measures of Internal Migration

Lifetime Migrants- persons not found living in their parish of birth at the time of the census. Lifetime migrants are out-migrants from their parish of birth and in-migrants to their parish of residence.

Percentage of Lifetime Migrants:

$(\text{Number of lifetime migrants/total local born population}) * 100$

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Out migration Rate:

(Out migrants from parish of birth/total population born in parish) * 100

In migration Rate:

(In migrants to parish of residence/total population resident in parish) *100

Non movers – persons found living in their parish of birth at the time of the census.

APPENDIX TABLES

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Appendix Table 1.1 Total Population of Antigua and Barbuda by Five Year Age Groups and Parish: 2001

Age Group	Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's City	St. John's Rural	St. George's	St. Peter's	St. Phillip's	St. Paul's	St. Mary's	Barbuda
Total	63,863	20,237	17,294	5,523	4,502	2,865	6,495	5,622	1,325
0-4	6,016	1,934	1,643	516	437	236	583	525	142
5-9	6,131	1,922	1,624	530	459	267	654	551	124
10-14	5,886	1,794	1,629	493	472	245	617	507	129
15-19	5,251	1,680	1,350	327	415	240	512	493	134
20-24	5,031	1,661	1,325	385	358	253	501	433	115
25-29	5,310	1,718	1,472	433	349	225	542	456	115
30-34	5,795	1,891	1,631	526	386	228	571	471	91
35-39	5,549	1,877	1,534	507	394	194	504	452	87
40-44	4,608	1,434	1,278	443	325	202	421	420	85
45-49	3,591	1,057	963	338	223	171	464	306	69
50-54	2,712	783	823	242	171	143	288	207	55
55-59	1,984	565	587	190	127	99	191	182	43
60-64	1,563	488	414	130	92	91	171	140	37
65-69	1,311	389	336	116	87	89	130	129	35
70-74	1,112	351	269	102	67	55	111	134	23
75-79	848	293	197	67	58	36	91	90	16
80-84	604	212	112	44	45	44	64	67	16
85 and over	514	182	102	30	36	44	57	57	6
Not Stated	47	6	5	4	1	3	23	2	3

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Appendix Table 1.2 Male Population of Antigua and Barbuda by Five Year Age Groups and Parish: 2001

Age Group	Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's City	St. John's Rural	St. George's	St. Peter's	St. Phillip's	St. Paul's	St. Mary's	Barbuda
Total	29,992	9,432	8,070	2,619	2,147	1,359	3,021	2,657	687
0-4	3,078	994	803	267	230	125	304	272	83
5-9	3,057	920	817	274	244	148	325	270	59
10-14	2,851	884	821	231	237	111	270	253	64
15-19	2,490	794	635	198	199	105	261	231	67
20-24	2,404	788	608	184	179	124	239	219	63
25-29	2,443	791	675	192	151	123	238	214	59
30-34	2,578	837	699	230	182	97	262	228	43
35-39	2,506	846	703	230	180	97	211	201	38
40-44	2,079	665	552	207	141	94	182	194	44
45-49	1,677	505	437	176	103	75	212	130	39
50-54	1,279	376	365	119	75	61	144	111	28
55-59	896	231	279	88	63	41	87	85	22
60-64	716	202	190	61	48	47	79	65	24
65-69	600	179	172	48	36	31	62	52	20
70-74	488	139	132	52	23	25	49	54	14
75-79	391	126	98	28	24	17	48	44	6
80-84	256	99	48	23	15	20	17	27	7
85 and over	180	54	33	9	17	18	19	26	4
Not Stated	23	2	3	2	0	0	12	1	3

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Appendix Table 1.3 Female Population of Antigua and Barbuda by Five Year Age Groups and Parish: 2001

Age Group	Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's City	St. John's Rural	St. George's	St. Peter's	St. Phillip's	St. Paul's	St. Mary's	Barbuda
Total	33,871	10,805	9,224	2,904	2,355	1,506	3,474	2,965	638
0-4	2,938	940	840	249	207	111	279	253	59
5-9	3,074	1,002	807	256	215	119	329	281	65
10-14	3,035	910	808	262	235	134	347	274	65
15-19	2,761	886	715	229	216	135	251	262	67
20-24	2,627	873	717	201	179	129	262	214	52
25-29	2,867	927	797	241	198	102	304	242	56
30-34	3,217	1,054	932	296	204	131	309	243	48
35-39	3,043	1,031	831	277	214	97	293	251	49
40-44	2,529	769	726	236	184	108	239	226	41
45-49	1,914	552	526	162	120	96	252	176	30
50-54	1,433	407	458	123	96	82	144	96	27
55-59	1,088	334	308	102	64	58	104	97	21
60-64	847	286	224	69	44	44	92	75	13
65-69	711	210	164	68	51	58	68	77	15
70-74	624	212	137	50	44	30	62	80	9
75-79	457	167	99	39	34	19	43	46	10
80-84	348	113	64	21	30	24	47	40	9
85 and over	334	128	69	21	19	26	38	31	2
Not Stated	24	4	2	2	1	3	11	1	0

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Appendix Table 1.4 Total Population of Antigua and Barbuda by Five Year Age Groups and Parish: 1991

Age Group	Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's City	St. John's Rural	St. George's	St. Peter's	St. Phillip's	St. Paul's	St. Mary's	Barbuda
Total	59,347	21,514	14,091	4,474	3,639	2,978	6,107	5,303	1,241
0-4	6,151	2,239	1,442	423	395	278	662	549	163
5-9	6,118	2,196	1,470	429	407	280	613	581	142
10-14	5,805	1,954	1,355	430	366	336	646	576	142
15-19	5,259	1,853	1,244	402	322	262	575	486	115
20-24	5,705	2,120	1,380	443	332	290	578	465	97
25-29	5,523	2,107	1,330	417	329	245	546	457	92
30-34	4,977	1,839	1,206	394	319	231	486	417	85
35-39	3,944	1,365	980	310	230	187	451	344	77
40-44	3,246	1,097	864	273	195	163	343	246	65
45-49	2,474	851	671	207	138	123	242	191	51
50-54	1,886	687	478	154	104	96	172	153	42
55-59	1,703	618	423	151	100	94	141	143	33
60-64	1,673	623	357	136	102	75	169	176	35
65 and over	4,883	1,965	891	305	300	318	483	519	102

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Appendix Table 1.5 Male Population of Antigua and Barbuda by Five Year Age Groups and Parish: 1991

Age Group	Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's City	St. John's Rural	St. George's	St. Peter's	St. Phillip's	St. Paul's	St. Mary's	Barbuda
Total	28,608	10,185	6,879	2,201	1,826	1,385	2,911	2,552	669
0-4	3,080	1,131	743	213	207	117	318	270	81
5-9	3,034	1,062	742	195	213	139	312	298	73
10-14	2,925	977	709	209	191	157	309	292	81
15-19	2,632	910	620	218	168	138	264	248	66
20-24	2,800	1,021	661	227	160	141	290	246	54
25-29	2,623	986	632	191	171	127	253	215	48
30-34	2,353	884	570	196	161	109	211	174	48
35-39	1,844	633	444	164	104	78	222	157	42
40-44	1,527	524	383	126	99	69	165	126	35
45-49	1,194	367	345	104	73	58	122	95	30
50-54	926	324	245	73	52	50	83	71	28
55-59	800	274	218	82	45	35	68	61	17
60-64	750	270	164	72	52	34	70	69	19
65 and over	2,120	822	403	131	130	133	224	230	47

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Appendix Table 1.6 Female Population of Antigua and Barbuda by Five Year Age Groups and Parish: 1990

Age Group	Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's City	St. John's Rural	St. George's	St. Peter's	St. Phillip's	St. Paul's	St. Mary's	Barbuda
Total	30,739	11,329	7,212	2,273	1,813	1,593	3,196	2,751	572
0-4	3,071	1,108	699	210	188	161	344	279	82
5-9	3,084	1,134	728	234	194	141	301	283	69
10-14	2,880	977	646	221	175	179	337	284	61
15-19	2,627	943	624	184	154	124	311	238	49
20-24	2,905	1,099	719	216	172	149	288	219	43
25-29	2,900	1,121	698	226	158	118	293	242	44
30-34	2,624	955	636	198	158	122	275	243	37
35-39	2,100	732	536	146	126	109	229	187	35
40-44	1,719	573	481	147	96	94	178	120	30
45-49	1,280	484	326	103	65	65	120	96	21
50-54	960	363	233	81	52	46	89	82	14
55-59	903	344	205	69	55	59	73	82	16
60-64	923	353	193	64	50	41	99	107	16
65 and over	2,763	1,143	488	174	170	185	259	289	55



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