



# CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

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

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO





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(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the  
**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
(CIDA)**

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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,  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

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ISBN: ISBN978-976-600-221-3  
EAN 9789766002213



## 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, Trinidad and Tobago**” were prepared by Mr. Sonkarley Bealie of Guyana and reviewed by Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. 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 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.

## National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

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, Sonkarley T. Beaie who was responsible for preparing the First and Final Drafts of the National Census Report for Trinidad and Tobago; Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard 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 Dave Clement, Director of Statistics and staff of the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago 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 who provided critical assistance in enabling the preparation of the First and Final Drafts of the publication by Sonkarley T. Beaie

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 AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
ILO	International Labour Organization
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission
WHO	World Health Organization
ADR	Age Dependency Ratio
EDR	Economic Dependency Ratio
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund



## INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### INTRODUCTION

The first official census of Trinidad and Tobago was administered in 1851; and from that earlier time, decennial censuses were held until 1931 when it was attacked by the world wars. Thereafter, Trinidad and Tobago had conducted six censuses, including the first pre-war census in 1946, followed by a resumption of the decennial census in 1960. The conduct of each of these censuses had brought its own challenges as societal norms and values and country-specific socio-economic conditions change. For instance, following demands associated with the rise in the standard of living of the society, as well as adhering to the United Nations recommendations on the modification of the census questionnaire design, the entire structure of the census was modified and for the first time in 1980, housing information was added to the general population profile questions.

The main objectives of the Census were as follows:

- 1) to determine the present size and the distribution of the population;
- 2) to review and document the present status of the population with regard to socio-economic characteristics;
- 3) to view the trends and changes in the pattern of the population growth since the 1990 census;
- 4) to provide user-friendly and regular publication of results;
- 5) to present data both nationally and internationally for comparability;
- 6) to evaluate any qualitative change in selected socio-economic characteristics of the population;
- 7) to present general appraisals of some selected living and housing conditions in the country; and
- 8) to provide a comprehensive pool of information for policy-makers to be Used as a tool for immediate and future planning purposes.

This report is a regional effort to harmonize data gaps within the CARICOM region. It was coordinated by the CARICOM Secretariat, and covers thirteen chapters; focusing on national population trends: size, growth and distribution, population composition; marital status dynamics; population redistribution and patterns of migration; education and training; economic activity; housing and living arrangements; household heads; the elderly; gender and development issues; disability and health and fertility patterns.

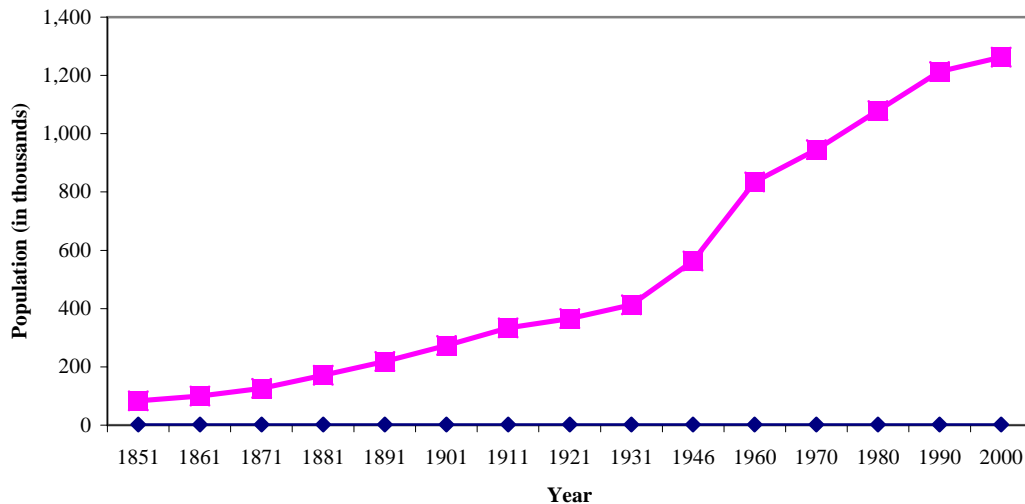
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### National Population Trends

#### *Population size*

The population of Trinidad and Tobago obtained from the 2000 Population and Housing Census consists of approximately 1,262,366 persons, up from 1,213,733 persons in 1990. This new count is in keeping with the trends of population change for Trinidad and Tobago, which has shown an increase at each census from 1851. Males outnumber females by only 0.1 percent.

Fig.1.1: Population Trends, Trinidad and Tobago



In 2000, foreign-born residents accounted for 3.3 percent compared to 4.2 percent in 1990. Approximately, 65.5 percent of the foreign-born population came from other Caribbean

countries. The census survival ratios indicated that in-migration into the country was relatively insignificant, and was said to have counter-balanced out-migration.

## **Population Composition**

### ***Ethnicity***

In Trinidad and Tobago, the two largest ethnic groups consisted of persons of East Indian and African descents, and accounted for about 40.0 percent and 37.5 percent of the resident population separately. The third in rank are those of mixed heritage (20.5 percent), while the smallest groups were the Syrian/Lebanese (0.1 percent or 849 persons), the Chinese (0.34 percent or 3,800 persons) and the White/Caucasian (0.63 percent or 7,034).

### ***Religious affiliation***

The population composition by religious affiliation has also changed somewhat from 1990. The single largest religious group consists of persons who claimed affiliation to Roman Catholicism, accounting for 29.6 percent of the population reporting a religious affiliation and followed by those claiming affiliation to Hinduism (25.6 percent). With the rise in the number of the Baptist members, for instance, from 3.3 percent to 8.2 percent in 2000, there has been a decline in the size of the population claiming to be Roman Catholics and Anglicans. Corresponding proportions in the case of Pentecostal seem to have slightly declined too, from 8.2 percent in 1990 to about 7.8 percent in 2000. The smallest religious groups are the Methodist (1.1 percent or 11,839 members) and Jehovah Witness (1.8 percent or 20,451 members).

### ***Age-sex distribution***

The age pyramids indicate that there has been a continued decline in the percentage share of the youngest age group (0-4 years) over the years; and in contrast, gradual increases in the shares of those in the advanced ages. The population generally appears constrictive owing to the decline of fertility and mortality.

### *Age dependency*

On average, every 100 persons 15-64 years in 1990 were 'carrying 66 dependents' in the 0-14 and 65 and older age groups. This dropped to 48 dependent persons in 2000, implying that there are more people in the working age group than those in the dependent ages. Fifty percent of the population was below 18.5 years (median age) in 1970, and has been steadily increasing in arithmetic progression, approximately by a constant of three years decennially from the 1970 level. Thus, from 2000 estimate the median age is 28.1 years. Such increments across the decennial censuses represent the level of age maturity of the population; and as such, while there are still many dependent children to cater to, there is need to address welfare mechanism for the increasing elderly population.

### **Marital Status Dynamics**

#### *Proportion ever married*

In 2000, 48.8 percent of the total population in Trinidad and Tobago had never married, 39.2 percent were currently married, and 5.3 percent were widowed, while 3.9 percent were either divorced or separated. The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM)<sup>1</sup> was estimated as 28.1 and 31.4 years for females and males respectively in 2000, up from 27.1 and 29.9 years in 1990 respectively.

### **Population Redistribution**

#### *Population density*

Trinidad and Tobago has a total area of 5,127 square kilometers or approximately 1,982 square miles; of which Trinidad accounts for 4,827 square kilometers (1,866 square miles) and Tobago 300 square kilometers (116 square miles). On average, the population density is currently 246.2 persons per square kilometer, up from 237 persons per square kilometer in 1990. Port of Spain is the third largest town in the country after Chaguanas and San Fernando, and is the most populous area with approximately 4,086 persons per square kilometer. The second and third populous

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<sup>1</sup> SMAM is the mean age at first marriage among those who ever marry (or, in practice, among those who marry by some predefined age-limit, and computed from the proportions that are never married based on the assumption that no first marriage occurs after age 50 or before age 15 years.

areas are the City of San Fernando and the Borough of Arima, with 2,917 and 2,690 persons per square kilometer respectively.

### ***Internal migration***

Internal migration numbered 291,210 in 2000, and was 28.3 percent of the native-born population in Trinidad<sup>2</sup>. The lifetime migration, which accounts for the population redistribution in 2000, was estimated to be 70,459 or 6.9 percent of the total population. The net lifetime streams of migration show that only four out of the fourteen regions in Trinidad, namely: Tunapuna/Piarco, Diego Martin, Borough of Chaguanas and Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo, had lifetime net gains; that is, the number of lifetime in-migrants in those regions exceeds the number of out-migrants. The number of lifetime in-migrants to Tunapuna/Piarco exceeds the number of lifetime out-migrants by 38,090, in Borough of Chaguanas, by 9,309 persons, etc. The migratory stream at all levels; confirm that these four administrative divisions were migration-destination areas, whereas the rest were mainly sending-regions.

### **Education and Training**

***School attendance:*** About 67.7 percent of the school-age persons (5-24 years) reported that they were currently in school. The ratio was high for the main primary age groups (5 - 11 years) - about 98 percent. The ratio however, decreases with increasing age, so that by age 20-24 years, the ratio had sharply declined to only 15 percent attending for both sexes combined. The highest percentages of persons of school age who actually attend school are in the 5-9 and 10-14 age-groups, where over 95 percent of children in these age-groups attended school.

Moving into the secondary or post secondary school level, 61.2 percent of persons in the age-group 15-19 years attended school either full-time or part-time. The percentage was 14.7 percent in the age-group 20-24 years. Slightly more boys than girls were in school within the compulsory school ages, though the reverse with more girls than boys was evident in the advanced age groups.

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<sup>2</sup> Tobago was not included in this part of the analysis due to lack of data in the internal migration, data base.

## **Economic Activity**

### ***Working-age population***

The working-age population or persons 15 years and over contains the country's human resources who are in a position to engage in productive activity. In 2000, the working age population was three-quarters of the total population (830,526 persons), up from two-thirds (748,881) in 1990. For various reasons, not all those working-age population can participate in the labour force. Those not able to participate in productive work<sup>3</sup> are usually further classified according to their activity, i.e., whether retired, performing home duties, unable to work – because of disability or are attending school.

### ***Labour Force Participation rate***

About two-thirds of the working-age population (58.3 percent) participates in the labour force. This 2000 labour force participation rate has been relatively constant, as it compares with participation rates of 61 percent found by the 2000 labour force survey and 57 percent by the 1990 census.

### ***Unemployment rate***

Not all persons who participate in the labour force have jobs. In 2000, 88 percent of persons participating in the labour force had jobs; the others (approximately 12 percent) were unemployed. This 2000 census unemployment figure compares with a level of 24.8 percent in 1990 and 12 percent according to findings from the 2000 labour force survey.

### ***Employment by Industry***

The agricultural sector provided 6.3 percent (26,924) of the total employment in 2000, a decline of 3.1 percentage points from the existing employment level in 1990, which engaged 29,498 or approximately 9.4 percent of the total employment. The Service sector, engaged larger numbers of the workforce, about 194,369 (61.7 percent) in 1990 which increased to 269,253 (63.4 percent) in 2000. Significant contributions to the size and growth of the Services sector were

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<sup>3</sup> Productive work for this purpose is defined in the System of National Accounts.

commerce, particularly, wholesale and retail trade, which accounted for 18.8 percent (79,920 persons) of the entire workforce.

In 2000, employment in the manufacturing sector was 27.4 percent, a proportion which was nearly similar to that of 1990 census. However, it increased in absolute terms by nearly 30,000 employed workers in 2000. The leading industry within the services sector was construction, which engaged 11.6 percent (49,314) of the total workforce. The petroleum and petroleum products provided a larger percentage of export earnings and government revenue, but engaged less than one percent of the total employment.

### *Occupation and Employment Status*

The elementary workers comprise an unspecified number of minor occupations, and overall, had the larger number of the labour force. Occupations such as clerical, service and sales, and technical positions attracted women while the men were attracted by craft and related trades, and plant and machine. More than three-quarters of the labour force were paid employees. The private sector engaged about 51 percent and government 27 percent of the paid employees, while the rest was shared between unpaid worker, own account and apprenticeship groups.

### **Housing and Living Arrangements**

#### *Housing Stocks*

Types of dwellings built in Trinidad and Tobago had not changed over the decades. The **separate house** was the norm, and comprised 77.3 percent of the dwelling stocks in 2000, slightly up from 77.0 percent in 1990, and this was followed by **flat/apartment dwelling units**; which moved from 16.7 percent in 1990 to 13.6 percent in 2000. The households lived in dwelling units made mostly of brick/concrete (67.0 percent) and brick/concrete (18.1 percent) used in the construction of the outer wall of their dwellings. The majority (68.9 percent) of these housing stocks were built before 1989. Also, owner-occupied dwellings constituted a significant proportion of the dwellings (75.8 percent), rented dwellings accounted for 15.1 percent and rent free, 6.9 percent.

### ***Sanitation and Housing Amenities***

The use of method of pit latrines had declined from 41.3 percent in 1990 to 26.8 percent in 2000, and concomitant with this decline, has been the increased use of water closet (W.C.) linked to septic tank and sewer line (72 percent). More than 90 percent of the households obtained drinking water from standardized safe sources, 92.9 percent used LPG/ cooking gas as a principal source of fuel for cooking, while more than 90 percent used electricity for lighting in the households.

### **Household Heads**

#### ***Household Relationship***

The number of households in Trinidad and Tobago increased from 274,846 in 1990 to 303,871 in 2000, an increase of 10.6 percent during the intercensal period. Approximately, 30 percent of all households were headed by females, and 70 percent, by males. Only 4.2 percent of household headed by women had spouse/partner, and in contrast, 20.1 percent of male headed households had spouse/partner. On a whole, average household size was 3.7 persons per household, slightly down from 4.1 persons per household in 1990, a finding genuinely consistent with the response to demographic shifts in fertility that was estimated to be in the vicinity of 2.2 children per woman in 2000.

#### ***Overcrowded Households***

About 28.9 percent of the households occupied dwellings with four-bedrooms, followed by three (27.3 percent) and five-bedroom (14.3 percent) dwellings respectively. The average bedroom size remained relatively unchanged, from 3.7-bedroom dwellings in 1990 to households who occupied dwellings with 3.9-bedrooms in 2000. In all, over crowdedness was defined as being characteristic of households with more than two persons per bedroom. By this standard, about 35.6 percent of households who occupied one-bedroom dwellings were overcrowded, because they had additional 3 to 8 persons and over per bedroom. Similarly, any addition to exceed four persons in two-bedroom dwellings was considered overcrowding. As such, an addition from 5 and up to 8 persons and over, totaling 15.2 percent of households living in two-bedroom dwellings were living in overcrowded conditions.



### ***Personal Characteristics of the Household Heads***

About two-thirds (195,653) of all household heads were gainfully employed, 19.5 percent or 59,137 were retired heads, 7.3 percent of heads were engaged in home duties, 1.6 percent had some form of disability; hence could not work, 4.4 percent unemployed, and small percentages who did not clearly state their principal activities, hence were placed in the categories of “other” and “not stated”.

About 28.8 percent of the household heads were never married. Of those ever-married, 11.6 percent were heads who were widowed, while 7.1 percent were legally separated and divorced. Women who were never married and widowed make up the majority of all female household heads (37.7 and 29.2 percent) respectively, as compared to only 18.8 percent married. Of the 303,871 household heads, 48.8 percent had at most a primary education, and 3.3 percent never attended school or stopped at nursery school. About 36.4 percent of the household heads had secondary education, while those with college or university degree accounted for 5.7 percent.

### **Children and Youth**

There were 284,246 (56.2 percent) dependent children, aged 0-14 years and 221,649 (43.8 percent) youth aged 15-24 years in 2000. About 30.3 percent of the dependent children and youth resided in households headed by females and 69.7 percent resided in male-headed households. The age dependency ratio (ADR) based on number of children, aged 0-14 years to adults, was observed to be 48 dependent children to every 100 persons in the main productive ages. The total economic dependency ratio (EDR) was estimated as 130 dependents per 100 persons in the labour force in 2000. When the ratio is split to determine the weight children exert on the working population, every 100 persons in the labour force have to bear responsibility for at least 59 children.

### **The Elderly**

#### ***Size of Elderly Persons:***

Proportions of older persons, 60 years or 65 years and above have been steadily increasing during the past three decades. In 1970, the number of elderly persons aged 60 years or older was

62,368, while those 65 years and over was 41,340. By 2000, that number had increased to 126,477 and 89,368 respectively. Older persons in the respective age ranges represented 6.7 percent and 4.4 percent of the total population in 1970, compared to 10.0 percent and 7.1 percent in 2000. Females outnumbered males for each census period in the both categories of elderly persons. For those elderly persons 65 years or older, the sex ratio reflected such disparities, being indicative of clear deficits of males throughout, so that there were 77 males for every 100 females in 1970; though increasing to 86 males by 2000.

### *Profile of the Elderly*

There were 23,345 elderly persons aged 65 years and over who were dependents in 2000, that is, they were living in the household where the head was different. Conversely, however, more than twice as many (54,299) were household heads.

Three-quarters of the elderly persons (60+) owned the dwelling units where they lived, 6.8 percent lived rent-free, 16.6 percent rented. Also, about 20.6 percent and 6.6 percent of the elderly men and women respectively are economically active and continue to work beyond the age of 60 years. Among those who still have the need for work, about 89.5 and 93.4 percent (males and females separately) were gainfully employed, while 10.5 and 6.6 percent are unemployed.

In general, 81.3 percent of the elderly, irrespective of sex, had ever married, 16.1 percent were never married and 2.6 percent did not state anything about their marital status. Of those ever married, 46.8 percent were currently married, 34.5 percent were no longer living with spouse, that is, 28.9 percent were widowed, 3.8 percent were divorced and 1.9 percent were legally separated.

The proportion of married males in 2000 was higher (59.5 percent) as compared to females (35.6 percent). In contrast, more than twice the females were widowed compared to their elderly male counterparts, reflecting the difference in life expectancy for the two sexes.

## Gender and Development Issues

Gauging labour force participation as an indicator of gender disparities is questionable because most work done by women are linked to “home duties” which are not counted in economic terms. This was evident in seeking to compare women’s engagement with “home duties” with their participation in the labour force in Trinidad and Tobago. The proportion of women in the labour force was recorded as 55.8 percent as compared to “home duties” of 44.2 percent. Of that number in labour force, 12.6 percent were unemployed. The large proportion of women reporting “home duties” as their main activity varies across age groups was positively correlated with age. More than three-quarters of the women aged 65 years and over, were engaged in home duties, somewhat higher than in the case of the younger generation of women. Only 1.7 percent of men were engaged in “home duties”, while 98.3 percent were in the labour force. Of that, however, 87.9 percent were gainfully employed, and complementarily, 12.1 percent did not have a job.

The employment of women was mainly concentrated in five industries, namely: a) wholesale and retail trade, b) social and related workers, c) personal and household, d) finance and insurance and e) public administration. The proportions of women employed in these industries range from 9 percent to 27 percent. Parallel to that, the men were more dispersed across the industries, but mainly found in industries such as: a) construction, b) wholesale and retail trades and c) transport and storage, and to lesser extent in: a) public administration, b) all other manufacture, and c) personal and household industries.

## Disability and Health

### *Disability*

Approximately, 45,496 persons, comprising 4.1 percent of the total population had some form of disability in Trinidad and Tobago. Females slightly outnumbered males - with 50.9 percent (23,143) of them compared to 49.1 percent (22,353) males. The disability question was based on multiple responses, because it is possible for one person to be impaired with more than one conditions reflecting impairment. Visual impairment or sight was a major form of disability in Trinidad and Tobago, and comprises 40.8 percent (18,583), followed by mobility, hearing and movement impairments.

## Chronic illness

Approximately, 44,444 citizens of Trinidad and Tobago reported having arthritis, 43,513 as having hypertension, 39,323 as having diabetes and 36,813 as having asthma. The least in the ranking order were HIV/AIDS and lupus, with reported numbers being 70 and 200 affected persons respectively. Considering these figures, the reported prevalence rates<sup>4</sup> for arthritis, hypertension, diabetes, asthma and heart diseases are estimated as 4.0 percent, 3.9 percent, and 3.5 percent, 3.3 percent and 1.5 percent respectively.

## Fertility Patterns

### *Fertility Rate*

A woman in Trinidad and Tobago would have on average 2.2 children during her reproductive period, if fertility patterns evident from the 2000 census were to prevail, this being down from 2.9 children that was estimated based on fertility patterns evident from the 1990 census. The peak of childbearing occurs at age 28.8 years dropping thereafter, up from 27.5 years that was evident at the time of the 1990 census. The fertility rates had declined considerably from 77 births to 46 births per 1000 teenage girls. The shifts in fertility rates by age-group reflect the continuing trend in Trinidad and Tobago for women to delay childbirth until later years. Fertility rates are slightly higher in the hinterland areas of Nariva/Mayaro and St. David/St. Andrew, with respective TFR estimates recorded as 2.7 and 2.6 children per woman.

### *Reproduction rate*

Trinidad and Tobago is moving closer to exact replacement fertility level. In 2000, the net reproduction rate (NRR) was 108 per 100 women.

(**Note: Replacement level fertility** refers to number of baby-girls that the population will have to sustain its growth. A rate of one is exact replacement, above unity indicates that the population is more than replacing itself, and a rate below unity means the population is not replacing itself.)

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<sup>4</sup>Prevalence rate = {Number of existing cases of the disease /Total population} x 100

# CHAPTER 1

## NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS

### SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

#### 1.1 Population Size

The 2000 Population and Housing Census of Trinidad and Tobago enumerated 1,262,366 persons. This comprised 1,114,772 persons in private households and institutions - Group A, such as boarding houses catering to six or more guests, hospitals, military barracks, etc., as defined by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) <sup>5</sup>as well as 147,594 persons enumerated from Group B institutions and households.

*Note: see definition of institutions reflected at the bottom of Table 1.1.*

The summary breakdown of the 2000 Census reflected in Table 1.1, shows that the tabulable population represents 88.3 percent of the total enumerated population. The CSO<sup>6</sup> outlined various reasons for its inability to cover the entire population as:

- About 2.3 percent of the households were closed, because, either the occupants were temporarily away or because such households were unoccupied;
- 5.4 percent of the projected households could not be contacted,
- About 2.6 percent refused to participate;
- 5.2 percent of the dwelling units were vacant; and
- Security concerns arising from the national general elections being held that year made some residents conceal themselves from exposure.

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<sup>5</sup> Central Statistical Office (May 2006) 2000 Population and Housing Census Demographic Report Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Planning and Development

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

## National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

**1.1: 2000 Population and Housing Census Result by Category of Respondents, Trinidad and Tobago**

Respondent Category	Number			Percent <sup>3</sup>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Female	Total
Total Enumerated population (2 + 3)	633,051	629,315	1,262,366	50.1	49.9	100.0
Tabulable Population	556,110	558,662	1,114,772	44.1	44.3	88.3
a) Institutions - Group A <sup>1</sup>	403	574	977	0.0	0.0	0.1
b). Households	555,707	558,088	1,113,795	44.0	44.2	88.2
Non-Respondent Population	76,941	70,653	147,594	6.1	5.6	11.7
a). Institution - Group B <sup>2</sup>	7,336	3,017	10,353	0.6	0.2	0.8
b). Households	69,605	67,636	137,241	5.5	5.4	10.9

<sup>1</sup>**Group A** =Institutions such as hotels, and large boarding houses, which cater for six or more paying guests, hostels, military barracks, etc., the occupants of which, like the general non-institutional population, may engage in normal economic activity;

<sup>2</sup>**Group B** = Hospitals and nursing homes, prisons, generic homes, orphanages and other such institutions where inmates, during the period that they are in the institution, will in general not take part in any normal economic activity.

Note: <sup>3</sup>/ percentages are calculated based on the total population 1,262,366.

However, basic information on age, sex, ethnic background and number of persons living in the households from was gathered from neighbors. The analysis will focus mainly on the tabulable population of 1,114,772, who directly responded to the interview. In some cases, however, where comparability with the previous censuses would be required, for instance, changes in the age and sex structure, the total enumerated population will be used.

### 1.2 Population Growth

Table 1.2 and Figure 1.1 show the population growth between the censuses from 1851 to 2000. It shows that the population of Trinidad and Tobago increased at each census, with the highest growth occurring between 1871 and 1881 with a growth rate of 3.06, following which it declined, fluctuating up to 2000 but never reaching the 3 per cent mark. It is interesting to note that the lowest growth occurred between 1990 and 2000 with a growth rate of 0.39. This rate is the only rate below one per cent with the exception of the period between 1911 and 1921 when it was 0.93 per cent.

National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

<b>Table 1.2: Population Trends and Growth Rate, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: 1851 - 2000</b>				
<b>Census Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>Growth Rate</b>
1851	82,978	x	x	x
1861	99,848	16,870	20.33	1.87
1871	126,692	26,844	26.88	2.41
1881	171,179	44,487	35.11	3.06
1891	218,381	47,202	27.57	2.47
1901	273,899	55,518	25.42	2.29
1911	333,552	59,653	21.78	1.99
1921	365,913	32,361	9.70	0.93
1931	412,783	46,870	12.81	1.21
1946	563,222	150,439	36.45	2.09
1960	834,350	271,128	48.14	2.85
1970	945,210	110,860	13.29	1.26
1980	1,079,791	134,581	14.24	1.34
1990	1,213,733	133,942	12.40	1.18
2000	1,262,366	48,633	4.01	0.39

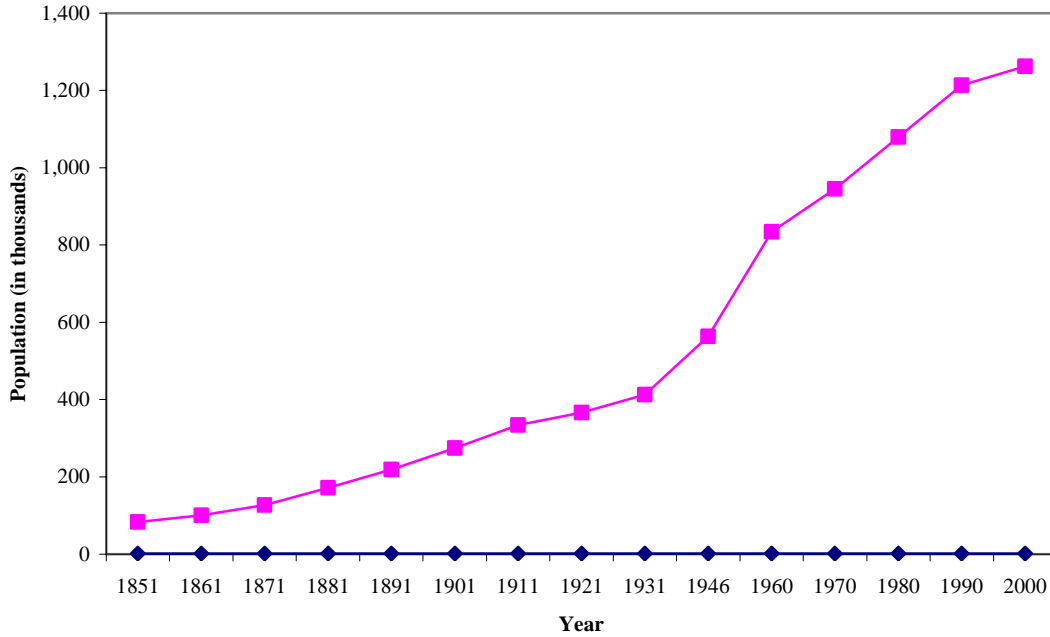
**Source:** National Census Report Trinidad and Tobago  
by **Linda Hewitt**  
**Note:** x = not applicable

**Note: The total for 2000 is the total Enumerated Population which includes persons from both Group A and Group B categories.**

The Trinidad and Tobago population increased by 4.01 percent between 1990 and 2000 which is about one third of the increase occurring in the previous decade between 1980 and 1990 which was 12.4 percent. Accordingly, the growth rate between 1990 and 2000 was 0.39 percent compared to 1.18 percent between 1980 and 1990.

## National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

**Fig.1.1: Population Trends, Trinidad and Tobago**



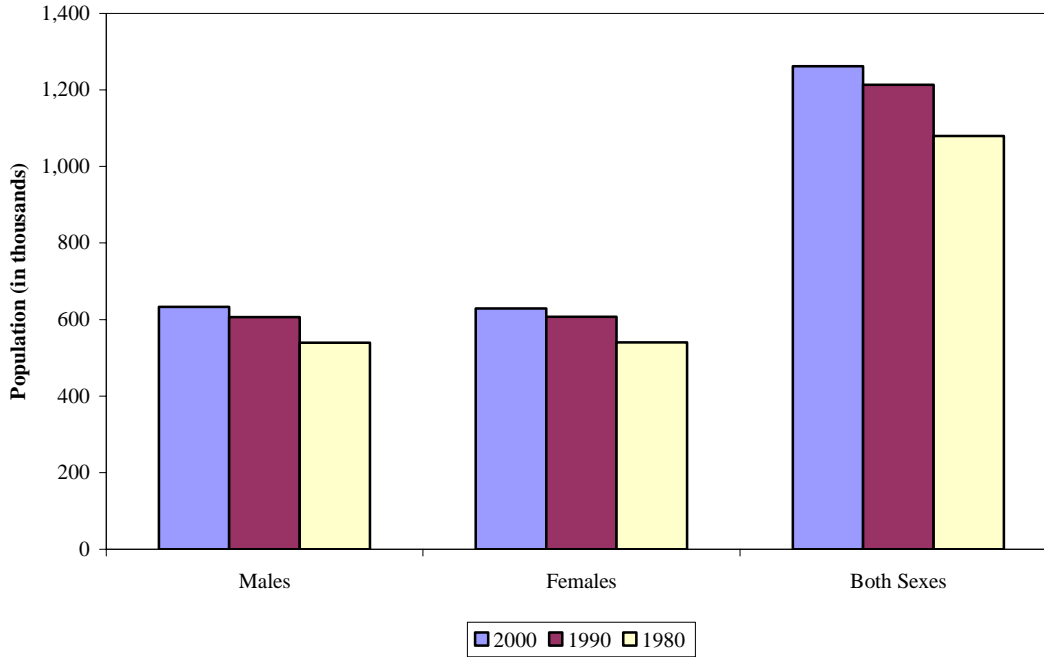
The distribution of the 2000 population by sex indicates that males slightly outnumber females - with 50.1 percent of the population being males and 49.9 percent females (Table 1.3 and Figure 1.2).

Census Ref. Date	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
June 8, 2000	1,262,366	100	633,051	50.15	629,315	49.85
May 15, 1990	1,213,733	100	606,388	49.96	607,345	50.04
May 12, 1980	1,079,791	100	539,640	49.98	540,151	50.02
Change (1990 - 2000)	48,633	4.0	26,663	4.4	21,970	3.6
Change (1980 - 1990)	133,942	12.4	66,748	12.4	67,194	12.4

**Note:** The total for 2000 is the total Enumerated Population which includes persons from both group A and Group B categories.



Fig.1.2: Population of Trinidad and Tobago: 1980 - 2000



### 1.3 The Effects of International Migration on the Population Size

#### 1.3.1 The Effect of Immigration

Changes in the size of the foreign-born population are examined in this section. As shown in Table 1.4, the contribution of foreign-born residents to the population size was relatively insignificant in 2000, and displayed an even further decline from the 1990 census. In 2000, the foreign-born population accounted for 3.3 percent of the total population compared to 4.2 percent in 1990.

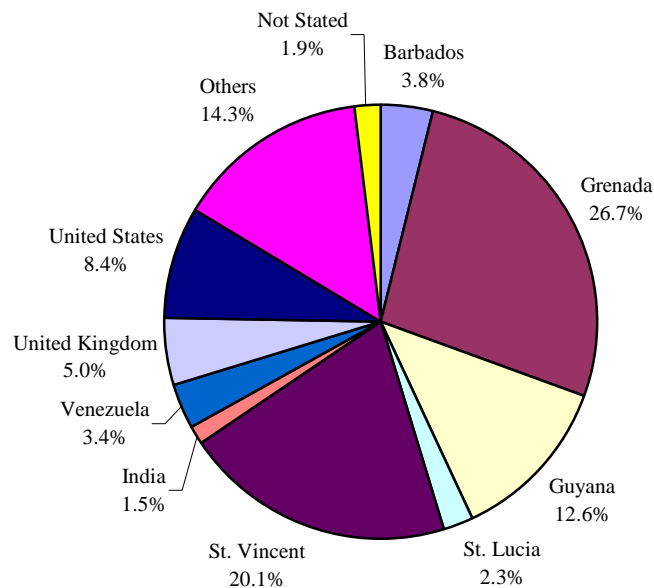
Census Year	Trinidad & Tobago		Foreign-born		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000	1,220,613	96.7	41,753	3.3	1,262,366	100
1990	1,163,067	95.8	50,666	4.2	1,213,733	100

Note: The total for 2000 is the total Enumerated Population which includes persons from both group A and Group B categories. If the tabulable population was used, the percentage foreign-born would be 3.75.

## National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 1.5 shows that the foreign-born population consisted of more females than males with 53.8 percent compared with 46.2 percent males. Figure 1.3 indicates that approximately, 65.5 percent of the foreign-born population came from Caribbean countries. Grenada accounted for the highest percentage of the total foreign born population, 26.7 and 40.8 percent of the total foreign-born population from the Caribbean. St. Vincent and the Grenadines followed Grenada, accounting for the second highest percentage of the foreign born population, 20.1. Other nationalities found in significant proportions among the foreign-born population of Trinidad and Tobago, include Guyanese, (12.6 percent), those from the United States of America, (8.4 percent), those from the United Kingdom, (5.0 percent), and those from Venezuela, (3.4 percent). All other countries combined accounted for (14.3 percent).

Fig 1.3: Foreign-born Residents, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000



**National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago**

<b>Table 1.5: Distribution of Resident Foreign-Born by Country of Birth and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 - 2000</b>								
Country of Birth	Number				Percentage			
	2000			1990	2000			1990
	Males	Females	Total	Number	Males	Females	Total	Percent
Barbados	795	778	1,573	2,411	1.9	1.9	3.8	4.8
Grenada	4,992	6,151	11,143	16,589	12.0	14.7	26.7	32.7
Guyana	2,143	3,121	5,264	5,140	5.1	7.5	12.6	10.1
St. Lucia	479	497	976	1,306	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.6
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	3,720	4,664	8,384	11,625	8.9	11.2	20.1	22.9
<b>Sub Total (Caribbean)</b>	<b>12,129</b>	<b>15,211</b>	<b>27,340</b>	<b>37,071</b>				
India	345	275	620	768	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.5
Venezuela	580	833	1,413	1,337	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.6
United Kingdom	1,089	1,001	2,090	2,157	2.6	2.4	5.0	4.3
United States	1,832	1,669	3,501	2,430	4.4	4.0	8.4	4.8
Other Caribbean	na	na	na	2,115	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2
Others	2,938	3,044	5,982	3,942	7.0	7.3	14.3	7.8
Not Stated	375	432	807	846	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,288</b>	<b>22,465</b>	<b>41,753</b>	<b>50,666</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** n/a = not available

### ***1.3.2 The Effect of Emigration***

Emigration may be defined as leaving one's native country to settle abroad. The pattern of population change between 1990 and 2000 is examined through a cohort survival analysis, to further determine the causal effect of the decline in growth rate as discussed.

Appendix 1.1 shows census survival ratios between 1990 and 2000. In order to conduct this analysis, the age distributions of the population at the two census dates was made comparable. This is done by regrouping the five-year age groups from  $x$  to  $x + 4$  identified at the 1990 census into their respective cohorts at the second census in 2000, ten years later (as age groups from  $x + 10$  to  $x + 14$ ). Thus, the survivors of those aged 0-4 in 1990 are aged 10-14 in 2000. Accordingly, the survival ratio for an age cohort would be one, if there was neither migration nor death; above unity if more persons migrated into that age cohort, and below unity in accordance with the proportion of the cohort who died or emigrated during the period. The survival ratios are then derived from the two distributions indicative of census populations for 1990 and 2000.

The result in column 5 of Appendix 1.1 shows the census survival ratios; the overall pattern reflecting that there was no age cohort where the ratio was one or higher than one. The ratio

generally decreases by age; indicating that in-migration into the country was relatively insignificant, and was counter-balanced by the magnitude of out-migration. The population change was therefore a combined effect of deaths, emigration and under-enumerations. For example, about 19.4 percent of those aged 15-19 years in 1990 and now 25-29 years in 2000, were observed to have been missing from the population count (see column 6 of Appendix 1.1, the deviation of survival ratio from one). With the increase in the life expectancy for the country, (68.25 and 73.68 years for males and females respectively), mortality alone cannot account for such pattern of the survivorship probabilities. Less emigration and under-enumeration strongly impacted the demographic processes of population change. (refer Appendix 1.1).

#### **1.4 Regional Distribution**

The distribution of the population by administrative divisions<sup>7</sup> and sex for 2000 is given in Table 1.6. Of the 1,262,336 persons residing in Trinidad and Tobago in 2000, most (95.7 percent) resided on the island of Trinidad, while 4.3 percent resided in Tobago. In absolute and percentage terms, Tunapuna/Piarco accounts for the largest share (16.2 percent) of the national population, followed by Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo (12.9 percent) and San Juan/Laventille (12.5 percent).

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<sup>7</sup>The Administrative Divisions in Table 1.6 are based on boundaries re-arranged to create an increased number of Municipal Corporations under the Municipal Corporations Act 21 of 1990. Other Chapters will be based on the old administrative divisions and in some instances new administrative for comparability.

## National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

<b>Table 1.6: Population Distribution by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: 2000</b>						
Administrative Divisions	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Trinidad</b>	<b>1,208,282</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>606,283</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>601,999</b>	<b>47.7</b>
Port of Spain	49,031	3.9	23,415	1.9	25,616	2.0
San Fernando	55,419	4.4	27,094	2.1	28,325	2.2
Arima	32,278	2.6	16,260	1.3	16,018	1.3
Chaguanas	67,433	5.3	33,717	2.7	33,716	2.7
Point Fortin	19,056	1.5	9,665	0.8	9,391	0.7
Diego Martin	105,720	8.4	52,303	4.1	53,417	4.2
San Juan/Laveville	157,295	12.5	77,824	6.2	79,471	6.3
Tunapuna/Piarco	203,975	16.2	102,410	8.1	101,565	8.0
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	162,779	12.9	81,688	6.5	81,091	6.4
Mayaro/Rio Claro	32,143	2.5	16,642	1.3	15,501	1.2
Sangre Grande	65,680	5.2	33,749	2.7	31,931	2.5
Princes Town	91,947	7.3	46,766	3.7	45,181	3.6
Penal/Debe	83,609	6.6	43,251	3.4	40,358	3.2
Siparia	81,917	6.5	41,499	3.3	40,418	3.2
<b>Tobago</b>	<b>54,084</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>26,768</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>27,316</b>	<b>2.2</b>
St. George	5,364	0.4	2,616	0.2	2,748	0.2
St. Mary	2,965	0.2	1,498	0.1	1,467	0.1
St. Andrew	15,830	1.3	7,793	0.6	8,037	0.6
St. Patrick	14,011	1.1	6,683	0.5	7,328	0.6
St. David	7,504	0.6	3,812	0.3	3,692	0.3
St. Paul	5,412	0.4	2,780	0.2	2,632	0.2
St. John	2,998	0.2	1,586	0.1	1,412	0.1
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	<b>1,262,366</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>633,051</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>629,315</b>	<b>49.9</b>

**Note:** The total for 2000 is the total Enumerated Population which includes persons from both group A and Group B categories.

The sex distribution of the population by administrative divisions was relatively similar to the national pattern; however, with slightly more females than males in the cities of Port of Spain and San Fernando. Females also outnumbered males in the highly urbanized Municipal Corporations of Diego Martin and San Juan/ Laventile. Males slightly outnumbered females in the remaining administrative divisions (Table 1.6).

### 1.5. Rural and Urban Distribution

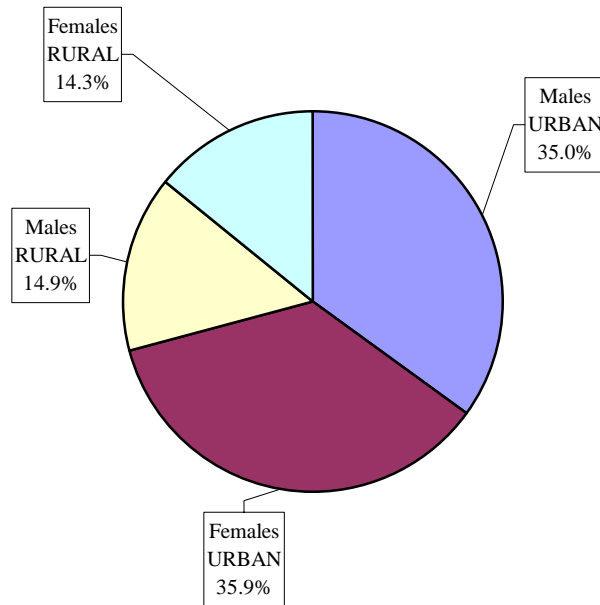
#### 1.5.1 Rural and Urban Distribution by Geographic Sub-divisions

There is no commonly accepted definition of what constitutes an urban area; it varies from one country to another. However, generally, population size and principal activities of the population are necessary criteria. In Trinidad and Tobago, areas were classified as urban or rural at the ward

## National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

level; based mainly on population density per square kilometer. Areas where the population density was 200 or more persons per square kilometer were classified as urban, while areas with density less than 200 persons per square kilometer were classified as rural.

Fig.1.4: Population by Rural and Urban Status, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000



Based on the definition, fourteen of the forty geographic domains shown in Table 1.7 and Fig. 1.4, are classified as urban. The combined population of these towns including the capital city, Port of Spain and the industrial city of San Fernando total 790,210 or 70.9 percent of the population in 2000. The remaining 29.1 percent (324,562) of the population reside in smaller villages and towns. Approximately, 90 percent of the population lives either on the western half of Trinidad or on the foothills of the Northern Range, both zones accounting for the majority of the cities, towns and villages (Table 1.7). In Tobago, the second of the twin island, which is made up of the Parishes of St. George, St. Mary, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. David, St. Paul and St. John, most of the population were concentrated in the southwest part of the island in 2000.

Females accounted for 50.6 percent of the urban dwellers while males account for 49.4 percent. The situation is the reverse for the rural areas, where males account for 51.0 percent of the rural

population and females 49.0 percent (Table 1.7). The main urban centres, the cities of Port of Spain and San Fernando and the three boroughs (Arima, Chaguanas and Point Fortin) comprised about a quarter of the urban population. As such, Chapter 4 shows that the two cities and three boroughs had the highest population densities among geographic domains in the country in 2000; ranging from 762 persons per square kilometre in the Borough of Point Fortin to more than 4,000 persons per square kilometre in the City of Port of Spain.

**National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago**

<b>Table 1.7: Population Distribution by Rural Towns and Villages and Urban Cities, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>							
No.	Urban Towns/Cities	Number			Percent		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	City of Port of Spain	17,982	19,983	37,965	2.3	2.5	4.8
2	City of San Fernando	23,546	25,238	48,784	3.0	3.2	6.2
3	Borough of Arima	13,981	14,329	28,310	1.8	1.8	3.6
4	Borough of Chaguanas	30,920	30,977	61,897	3.9	3.9	7.8
5	Borough of Point Fortin	8,907	8,848	17,755	1.1	1.1	2.2
6	Diego Martin	42,357	44,448	86,805	5.4	5.6	11.0
7	St. Anns	67,697	70,101	137,798	8.6	8.9	17.4
8	Tacarigua	54,717	57,410	112,127	6.9	7.3	14.2
9	Arima	21,306	21,576	42,882	2.7	2.7	5.4
10	Chaguanas	16,719	16,022	32,741	2.1	2.0	4.1
11	Couva	19,798	19,861	39,659	2.5	2.5	5.0
12	Naparima	30,608	29,980	60,588	3.9	3.8	7.7
13	Point_a_Pierre	19,006	18,816	37,822	2.4	2.4	4.8
14	Savanna Grande	22,995	22,082	45,077	2.9	2.8	5.7
	<b>Total Urban</b>	<b>390,539</b>	<b>399,671</b>	<b>790,210</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Rural Towns/Villages</b>						
15	Blanchisseuse	1,261	1,049	2,310	0.4	0.3	0.7
16	San Rafael	3,174	3,021	6,195	1.0	0.9	1.9
17	Montserrat	12,142	11,468	23,610	3.7	3.5	7.3
18	Cunupia	11,148	10,797	21,945	3.4	3.3	6.8
19	Cocal	5,572	5,095	10,667	1.7	1.6	3.3
20	Charum	6,692	6,249	12,941	2.1	1.9	4.0
21	Guayaguayare	4,330	4,236	8,566	1.3	1.3	2.6
22	Trinity	72	47	119	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Toco	2,501	2,135	4,636	0.8	0.7	1.4
24	Valencia	1,893	1,867	3,760	0.6	0.6	1.2
25	Matura	1,045	941	1,986	0.3	0.3	0.6
26	Manzanilla	13,357	12,801	26,158	4.1	3.9	8.1
27	Tamana	4,136	3,930	8,066	1.3	1.2	2.5
28	Turure	7,524	7,106	14,630	2.3	2.2	4.5
29	Ortoire	8,279	7,828	16,107	2.6	2.4	5.0
30	Moruga	4,645	4,214	8,859	1.4	1.3	2.7
31	Siparia	37,003	35,956	72,959	11.4	11.1	22.5
32	Erin	5,368	5,139	10,507	1.7	1.6	3.2
33	La Brea	8,577	8,550	17,127	2.6	2.6	5.3
32	Cedros	4,832	4,392	9,224	1.5	1.4	2.8
34	St. George	2,366	2,431	4,797	0.7	0.7	1.5
35	St. Mary	1,295	1,267	2,562	0.4	0.4	0.8
36	St. Andrew	6,210	6,628	12,838	1.9	2.0	4.0
37	St. Patrick	4,882	4,965	9,847	1.5	1.5	3.0
38	St. David	3,385	3,233	6,618	1.0	1.0	2.0
39	St. Paul	2,424	2,324	4,748	0.7	0.7	1.5
40	St. John	1,458	1,322	2,780	0.4	0.4	0.9
	<b>Total Rural</b>	<b>165,571</b>	<b>158,991</b>	<b>324,562</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	<b>556,110</b>	<b>558,662</b>	<b>1,114,772</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** Institution Group B and No-Contact Persons are excluded. Total for 2000 is the Tabulated Population



**1.5.2 Rural and Urban Distribution by Functional Age Groups**

In the urban areas, there were slightly more males than females with 50.6 per cent males compared with 49.4 per cent females. There were slightly more males than females in the 0-14 age group, 12.6 percent compared with 12.3 percent females. The numbers were also greater among males in the 15-24 age group but as a percentage there was no difference in the proportion males and females with approximately 10 per cent for both.

In the rural areas, males slightly outnumbered females with respective percentages of 51 compared with 49. Additionally, in all age categories males outnumber females with the exception of the 65+ age group. In this age group however, while there was a difference in favour of females in absolute terms, (10846 females versus 10677 males) as a percentage, there was no difference between males and females in this age category (Table 1.8).

<b>Table 1.8: Population Distribution by Broad Age Groups, Sex and Rural and Urban Sectors, Trinidad and Tobago:</b>						
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Urban</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
0 - 14	99,409	97,491	196,900	44,343	43,003	87,346
15 - 24	78,592	77,939	156,531	33,030	32,088	65,118
25 - 44	117,617	121,622	239,239	49,885	47,418	97,303
45 - 64	70,034	71,385	141,419	27,636	25,636	53,272
65 +	24,887	31,234	56,121	10,677	10,846	21,523
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,539</b>	<b>399,671</b>	<b>790,210</b>	<b>165,571</b>	<b>158,991</b>	<b>#####</b>
	<b>Percent</b>					
0 - 14	12.6	12.3	24.9	13.7	13.2	26.9
15 - 24	9.9	9.9	19.8	10.2	9.9	20.1
25 - 44	14.9	15.4	30.3	15.4	14.6	30.0
45 - 64	8.9	9.0	17.9	8.5	7.9	16.4
65 +	3.1	4.0	7.1	3.3	3.3	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>100</b>

## CHAPTER 2

### POPULATION COMPOSITION<sup>8</sup>

#### 2.1 Race and Ethnicity in Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago has a diverse racial and ethnic population. The population mainly comprises descendants of immigrants who came to the country either as slaves or as indentured laborers. It consists of groups of persons with backgrounds from Europe, Africa, and Asia (mainly, Chinese, Indians, and Syrian-Lebanese); along with a small group of Caribs who are the descendents of the indigenous Amerindians. In spite of this variation, English is the main language used by all groups.

In addition to these distinct groups, there have been intermarriages between the various groups over the centuries and as a result, a group of 'mixed heritage' persons has emerged. This is now a significant and growing group within the population comprising various combinations of races and ethnicities. For example, the indigenous Amerindians who earlier inhabited the islands have virtually disappeared over the centuries, but it is believed that small remnants among them are included with mixed groups.

Race and ethnicity issues are important, insofar, as they are social determinants of demographic processes, particularly of fertility. The race/ethnic composition of the population also affects education, health and other socioeconomic variables. It is within this context that the race distribution of the population is analyzed for the country and for each administrative division. Further analysis on the mortality, fertility and mobility patterns for specific ethnic groups will need to be undertaken as a separate research project.

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<sup>8</sup>/ 2000 Administrative Divisions dealt with in this chapter were based on the present administrative structure or re-arrangement after 1990.

2.1.1 Ethnic Composition

East Indians and Africans make up the largest proportion of the Trinidad and Tobago population with respective percentages of 40 and 37.5 (Table 2.1). The third in rank is persons of “Mixed” heritage (20.5 percent). The remaining groups, White/Caucasian, Chinese and Syrian/Lebanese make up less than one percent respectively. Additionally less than one percent stated being from “other” groups as well as did not state the ethnic group to which they belonged.

<b>Table 2.1: Distribution of the Population by Nationality Background/ Ethnicity, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: 1990 – 2000</b>						
<b>Ethnicity/ Background</b>	<b>Population</b>					
	<b>2000</b>			<b>1990</b>		
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
African / Black	209,354	208,914	418,268	223,561	221,883	445,444
East Indian	224,745	221,528	446,273	226,967	226,102	453,069
Chinese	2,048	1,752	3,800	2,317	1,997	4,314
Syrian/Lebanese	460	389	849	493	441	934
White/Caucasian	3,525	3,509	7,034	3,483	3,771	7,254
Mixed	110,779	117,310	228,089	100,842	106,716	207,558
Others	992	980	1,972	886	838	1,724
Not stated	4,207	4,280	8,487	2,385	2,446	4,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>556,110</b>	<b>558,662</b>	<b>1,114,772</b>	<b>560,934</b>	<b>564,194</b>	<b>1,125,128</b>
	<b>Percent</b>					
African / Black	18.8	18.7	37.5	19.9	19.7	39.6
East Indian	20.2	19.9	40.0	20.2	20.1	40.3
Chinese	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Syrian/Lebanese	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
White/Caucasian	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Mixed	9.9	10.5	20.5	9.0	9.5	18.4
Others	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** 2000 Census was based on tabulated populated.

There was a 6.1 percent decline among Africans/Blacks between 1900 and 2000 from 445,444 persons in 1990 to 418,268 persons in 2000. This decline was more pronounced among males than females with 6.4 percent and 5.8 percent decline among males and females respectively. While not as significant, there was also a decline among East Indians between 1990 and 2000. This group declined by 1.5 percent from 453,069 persons in 1990 to 446,273 persons in 2000. This decline was greater among females than males with 2 percent and 1 percent respectively.

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With small growth in the population, the decline in the shares of the two larger groups, particularly, in the case of persons of African origin has been concomitant with an increase of relative share of the national population of ‘Mixed’ origin by two percentage points. In percentage terms, however, the other ethnic groups remained relatively unchanged.

Administrative Division	Nationality Background / Ethnic								Total
	African / Black	Indian	Chinese	Syrian/ Lebanese	Caucasian	Mixed	Others	Not stated	
Port of Spain	20,884	4,088	465	182	472	11,139	199	536	37,965
San Fernando	19,605	16,658	310	45	340	11,317	119	390	48,784
Arima	9,855	5,062	107	17	72	12,896	79	222	28,310
Chaguanas	15,786	37,560	138	3	70	7,807	51	482	61,897
Point Fortin	12,279	2,413	44	2	18	2,881	14	104	17,755
Diego Martin	42,777	9,733	1,096	470	4,012	27,689	414	614	86,805
San Juan/Laveville	78,567	27,290	409	38	664	28,192	307	1,292	136,759
Tunapuna/Piarco	63,274	60,335	512	33	608	43,596	302	2,107	170,767
Couva/Tabaquite/Tal Paro	30,421	97,385	218	7	167	23,550	97	638	152,483
Mayaro/Rio Claro	7,962	16,005	30	2	29	6,135	19	116	30,298
Sangre Grande	20,027	20,672	70	3	45	17,184	73	237	58,311
Princes Town	20,775	52,415	127	8	32	11,886	71	368	85,682
Penal/Debe	9,761	60,076	135	7	201	7,095	72	409	77,756
Siparia	27,034	35,476	98	7	30	13,826	105	434	77,010
Tobago	39,261	1,105	41	25	274	2,896	50	538	44,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>418,268</b>	<b>446,273</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>7,034</b>	<b>228,089</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>1,114,772</b>

**Note:** Total (1,114,772) here is based on tabulated population and not the enumerated population.

### 2.1.2 Geographic Distribution of Nationality/ Ethnic Groups

#### 2.1.2.1 Distribution over the Entire Country

Looking at the spread of the population across the country, Table 2.3 reveals that Blacks/Africans are mostly concentrated in four administrative divisions, namely San Juan/Laveville (7.05 percent) and Tunapuna/Piarco (5.68 percent), and followed by Diego Martin (3.84 percent) and Tobago (3.52 percent). On the otherhand East Indians are mainly concentrated in Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo (8.74 percent), Tunapuna/Piarco (5.41 percent), Penal/Debe (5.39 percent) and Princess Town (4.70 percent). The population of “Mixed” origin, like the two major ethnic groups groups, is found mainly in Tunapuna/Piarco, San

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Juan/Laventille and Diego Martin in much lower percentages however, less than 4. The shares of Whites, Chinese and [Syrian-Lebanese](#) are distributed in very small percentages proportionally to their respective size almost evenly across the country.

<b>Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Nationality Background/Ethnicity Classified by Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>									
Administrative Division	Nationality Background /Ethnic								
	African / Black	Indian	Chinese	Syrian/ Lebanese	Cauc asian	Mixed	Others	Not stated	Total
Port of Spain	1.87	0.37	0.04	0.02	0.04	1.00	0.02	0.05	3.41
San Fernando	1.76	1.49	0.03	0.00	0.03	1.02	0.01	0.03	4.38
Arima	0.88	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.16	0.01	0.02	2.54
Chaguanas	1.42	3.37	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.70	0.00	0.04	5.55
Point Fortin	1.10	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.01	1.59
Diego Martin	3.84	0.87	0.10	0.04	0.36	2.48	0.04	0.06	7.79
San Juan/Laventille	7.05	2.45	0.04	0.00	0.06	2.53	0.03	0.12	12.27
Tunapuna/Piarco	5.68	5.41	0.05	0.00	0.05	3.91	0.03	0.19	15.32
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	2.73	8.74	0.02	0.00	0.01	2.11	0.01	0.06	13.68
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.71	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.01	2.72
Sangre Grande	1.80	1.85	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.01	0.02	5.23
Princes Town	1.86	4.70	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.01	0.03	7.69
Penal/Debe	0.88	5.39	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.64	0.01	0.04	6.98
Siparia	2.43	3.18	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.01	0.04	6.91
Tobago	3.52	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.05	3.96
<b>Total</b>	37.52	40.03	0.34	0.08	0.63	20.46	0.18	0.76	100

**Note:** Derived from Table 2.2

### 2.1.2.2 Distribution within Administrative Divisions

With respect to the ethnic distribution of the population across administrative divisions, Table 2.4 reveals that Blacks/Africans constitute the majority of the population in Tobago, approximately 89 percent, Point Fortin (approximately 69 percent), San Juan/Laventille (approximately 57 percent), and Port of Spain (approximately 55 percent).

In contrast, it can be seen that of the population in Penal/Debe, East Indians make up approximately three-quarters, while of the population in Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo Princes Town and Chaguanas, East Indians make up two-thirds, and in Mayaro/Rio Claro, East Indians make up one-half of the population.

The remaining ethnic groups with the exception of “Mixed” were more evenly distributed across administrative divisions with less than 2 percent in all administrative division. The only

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exception to this was Caucasian/White in Diego Martin where of those living in this area, 4.6 per cent were Caucasian/White. Persons of mixed heritage constitute almost two-fifths of the population of Arima and one-third of the populations of Diego Martin, Port of Spain and Sangre Grande (see Table 2.4).

<b>Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Nationality Background/Ethnicity Within Administrative Division, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: 2000</b>									
Administrative Division	Nationality Background /Ethnic								
	African / Black	Indian	Chinese	Syrian/ Lebanese	Caucasian	Mixed	Others	Not stated	Total
Percentage Within Administrative Division									
Port of Spain	55.01	10.77	1.22	0.48	1.24	29.34	0.52	1.41	100
San Fernando	40.19	34.15	0.64	0.09	0.70	23.20	0.24	0.80	100
Arima	34.81	17.88	0.38	0.06	0.25	45.55	0.28	0.78	100
Chaguanas	25.50	60.68	0.22	0.00	0.11	12.61	0.08	0.78	100
Point Fortin	69.16	13.59	0.25	0.01	0.10	16.23	0.08	0.59	100
Diego Martin	49.28	11.21	1.26	0.54	4.62	31.90	0.48	0.71	100
San Juan/Laveville	57.45	19.95	0.30	0.03	0.49	20.61	0.22	0.94	100
Tunapuna/Piarco	37.05	35.33	0.30	0.02	0.36	25.53	0.18	1.23	100
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	19.95	63.87	0.14	0.00	0.11	15.44	0.06	0.42	100
Mayaro/Rio Claro	26.28	52.83	0.10	0.01	0.10	20.25	0.06	0.38	100
Sangre Grande	34.35	35.45	0.12	0.01	0.08	29.47	0.13	0.41	100
Princes Town	24.25	61.17	0.15	0.01	0.04	13.87	0.08	0.43	100
Penal/Debe	12.55	77.26	0.17	0.01	0.26	9.12	0.09	0.53	100
Siparia	35.10	46.07	0.13	0.01	0.04	17.95	0.14	0.56	100
Tobago	88.85	2.50	0.09	0.06	0.62	6.55	0.11	1.22	100
<b>Total</b>	37.52	40.03	0.34	0.08	0.63	20.46	0.18	0.76	100

**Note:** Derived from Table 2.2

### 2.1.2.3 Distribution across Administrative Divisions

Table 2.5 shows that White/Caucasian, Chinese and Syrian/Lebanese are found in significant numbers in Diego Martin.

Africans/Blacks are mostly found in San Juan/Laveville with 18.8 percent of Blacks/Africans living here. This is followed by Tunapuna/Piarco with 15.1 percent and Diego Martin with 10.2 percent. A significant proportion of Africans/Blacks were also found in Tobago with 9.39 percent of persons in this group living in Tobago. Africans/Blacks were least likely to reside in Penal/Debe and Mayaro/Rio Claro with percentages of 2.3 and 1.9 respectively.

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Among the East Indians, the highest proportions resided in Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo (21.8 percent). This is followed by Tunapuna/Piarco (13.52 percent) and Penal/Debe (13.46) per cent. East Indians were least likely to reside in Port of Spain and Tobago with percentages of 0.9 and 0.3 respectively.

Administrative Division	Nationality/Ethnic Background								
	African/Black	Indian	Chinese	Syrian/Lebanese	Caucasian	Mixed	Others	Not stated	Total
	<b>Percentage Across Administrative Division</b>								
Port of Spain	4.99	0.92	12.24	21.44	6.71	4.88	10.09	6.32	3.41
San Fernando	4.69	3.73	8.16	5.30	4.83	4.96	6.03	4.60	4.38
Arima	2.36	1.13	2.82	2.00	1.02	5.65	4.01	2.62	2.54
Chaguanas	3.77	8.42	3.63	0.35	1.00	3.42	2.59	5.68	5.55
Point Fortin	2.94	0.54	1.16	0.24	0.26	1.26	0.71	1.23	1.59
Diego Martin	10.23	2.18	28.84	55.36	57.04	12.14	20.99	7.23	7.79
San Juan/Laventille	18.78	6.12	10.76	4.48	9.44	12.36	15.57	15.22	12.27
Tunapuna/Piarco	15.13	13.52	13.47	3.89	8.64	19.11	15.31	24.83	15.32
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	7.27	21.82	5.74	0.82	2.37	10.32	4.92	7.52	13.68
Mayaro/Rio Claro	1.90	3.59	0.79	0.24	0.41	2.69	0.96	1.37	2.72
Sangre Grande	4.79	4.63	1.84	0.35	0.64	7.53	3.70	2.79	5.23
Princes Town	4.97	11.75	3.34	0.94	0.45	5.21	3.60	4.34	7.69
Penal/Debe	2.33	13.46	3.55	0.82	2.86	3.11	3.65	4.82	6.98
Siparia	6.46	7.95	2.58	0.82	0.43	6.06	5.32	5.11	6.91
Tobago	9.39	0.25	1.08	2.94	3.90	1.27	2.54	6.34	3.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** Derived from Table 2.2

## 2.2 Religious Composition

While the collection of data on religion gives the administrators of those religious affiliations some sense of how effective they are with respect to attracting and maintaining their followers, it is also important in providing explanations of demographic dynamics. The religious composition of a country gives policymakers an understanding of the possible extent of social ramifications of decisions that may affect one affiliation or another.

### 2.2.1 Changes in the Size of Religious Groups

The distribution of the population by religious affiliation is presented in Table 2.6 both in absolute and percentage terms. As in the case of the data collected on ethnic background, religious affiliation is one of perception and does not necessarily mean that persons who identify with a particular religious denomination actively adhere to its practices. Like other descriptive variables, however, information on the religious practices within a population can increase understanding of the evolution of other social and demographic features within the population.

Roman Catholics constitute the single largest religious group with a membership approximating 29.6 percent of the national population reporting this religious affiliation. The next largest group was Hindus, accounting for 25.6 percent of the national population reporting this religious affiliation. There has been an increase in the proportion of the national population adhering to the Baptist faith, from 3.3 percent in 1990 to 8.2 percent in 2000.

Religious Affiliation	1990	2000			1990 Percent	2000 Percent			Ranking	
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	1990	2000
Anglican	134,625	50,743	48,078	98,821	12.0	4.6	4.3	8.9	3	3
Baptist	36,937	42,064	48,955	91,019	3.3	3.8	4.4	8.2	8	4
Hindu	292,786	146,332	139,185	285,517	26.0	13.1	12.5	25.6	2	2
Jehovah Witness	16,131	8,875	11,576	20,451	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.8	9	10
Methodist	14,745	5,782	6,057	11,839	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	11	11
Muslim	74,262	38,443	35,158	73,601	6.6	3.4	3.2	6.6	5	6
Pentecostal	92,171	40,259	46,690	86,949	8.2	3.6	4.2	7.8	4	5
Presbyterian	40,282	20,512	21,296	41,808	3.6	1.8	1.9	3.8	7	8
Roman Catholic	362,534	163,671	166,249	329,920	32.2	14.7	14.9	29.6	1	1
SDA	45,645	23,606	26,681	50,287	4.1	2.1	2.4	4.5	6	7
None	15,011	15,823	8,737	24,560	1.3	1.4	0.8	2.2	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,125,129</b>	<b>556,110</b>	<b>558,662</b>	<b>1,114,772</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>100</b>		

**Note:** a). For comparability, "Other" and "Not stated" Categories were emerged and prorated. b). The 2000 distribution was based on tabulable households and not the total population. c) Highest rank 1, second highest 2, etc.

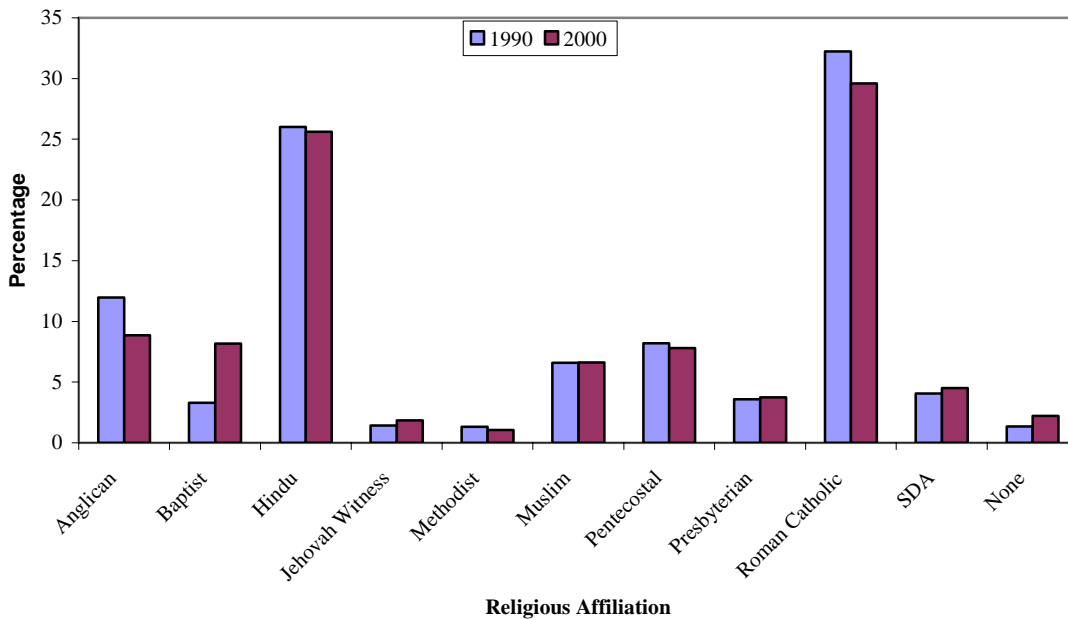
Simultaneously, there has been a corresponding diminution in the proportion of the national population belonging to the Roman Catholic and Anglican religious affiliations. With respect to



Muslims, there appears to be very little change (6.6 percent in 1990 and 2000) in their numbers relative to the national population between 1990 and 2000.

Table 2.6 shows that in 2000 the smallest religious groups are the Jehovah Witnesses (1.8 percent or 20,438 members) and the Methodist (1.1 percent or 11,839 members). Across the categories of sex, there was an almost relatively equal distribution of males and females in all religious groups.

Fig.2.1: Distribution of National Population by Religious Affiliation, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000



## 2.2.2 Patterns of Religious Distribution

### 2.2.2.1 Distribution of Religious Groups within Administrative Divisions

Table 2.7 shows that about one-half of respective populations in Diego Martin and in Arima are Roman Catholics. In all administrative divisions, except, Tobago, Siparia, Couva/ Tabaquita /Talparo, Princess Town and Penal/ Debe, Catholics made up the largest proportions of the population. On the other hand, the Hindus constitute the highest proportions in Penal/Debe (50.5

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percent), Couva/ Tabaquite/Talparo (38.3 percent), Chaguanas (37 percent) and Princess Town (34.1 percent).

**Table 2.7: Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation (Percentage Within Administrative Division), Trinidad & Tobago: 2000**

Administrative Division	Anglican	Baptist	Hindu	Jehovah Witness	Methodist	Muslim	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	SDA	None	Other	Not stated	Total
Port of Spain	16.8	8.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	3.0	4.1	0.8	44.7	3.1	3.0	8.7	2.3	100
San Fernando	11.6	7.3	11.9	1.6	0.9	5.8	7.1	7.6	28.6	2.5	1.4	12.1	1.6	100
Arima	6.1	3.7	5.5	1.6	0.7	3.5	9.3	1.7	50.0	4.0	2.1	11.0	0.8	100
Chaguanas	4.5	5.1	37.0	1.4	1.1	9.5	6.8	2.9	16.0	2.5	1.4	10.7	1.0	100
Point Fortin	12.4	15.4	6.1	2.4	0.6	2.0	7.2	1.7	28.6	5.9	2.1	14.9	0.8	100
Diego Martin	11.2	5.4	2.6	2.4	0.8	2.3	5.1	0.7	51.4	3.7	2.4	10.0	2.0	100
San Juan/Laventille	11.5	9.6	10.1	2.2	1.2	4.5	6.2	1.2	33.0	4.6	2.5	11.2	2.1	100
Tunapuna/Piarco	8.3	4.6	20.2	1.8	0.8	5.0	7.8	2.7	31.9	3.9	2.2	9.4	1.6	100
Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo	4.0	4.8	38.3	1.1	0.5	8.7	7.8	4.4	15.8	2.2	1.1	10.5	0.7	100
Mayaro/Rio Claro	2.5	9.0	28.0	2.3	0.0	7.4	5.5	4.2	23.4	4.2	1.7	9.8	1.8	100
Sangre Grande	4.8	6.7	18.7	1.5	0.4	4.2	6.9	3.3	31.8	7.9	2.3	10.3	1.0	100
Princes Town	4.6	13.5	34.1	0.9	0.2	10.5	8.0	4.8	9.1	2.7	1.0	9.6	0.9	100
Penal/Debe	2.9	3.2	50.5	0.9	0.1	7.5	6.9	6.7	9.3	1.1	0.6	9.5	0.7	100
Siparia	6.1	8.8	27.6	1.4	0.3	4.9	5.2	4.8	22.7	3.7	1.5	12.2	0.8	100
Tobago	17.9	13.5	0.8	1.5	7.1	0.5	7.1	0.2	7.5	15.3	5.9	20.5	2.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** Derived from Appendix 2.1

**2.2.2.2 Distribution of Religious Groups across Administrative Divisions**

Table 2.8 shows that the largest proportions of Anglicans reside in San Juan/ Laveville (18.1 percent) and the lowest in Arima (2 percent). Among Baptists, the respective proportions are 16.5 also found in San Juan/ Laveville and 1.3 percent also found in Arima. Among Hindus, the largest proportions are found in Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo (23.3 percent) and the lowest percent in Tobago (0.1 percent). Among Jehovah’s Witnesses, the percentages are 17 in San Juan/ Laveville and 3.7 in Port of Spain. Among Methodists, majority (30 percent) is found in Tobago and the least found in Mayaro/ Rio Claro (0.1 percent). Among Muslims, the respective percentages are 20.6 found in Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo and the least in Tobago 0.4 percent. Among Petecostals, Roman Catholics and Seventh day Adventists, the largest proportions were

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found in Tunapuna with respective proportions of 17.4, 18.8 and 15 percent. Among Presbyterians, the largest proportions were found in Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo.

**Table 2.8: Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation (Percentage Across Administrative Division),  
Trinidad & Tobago: 2000**

Administrative Division	Anglican	Baptist	Hindu	Jehovah Witness	Methodist	Muslim	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	SDA	None	Other	Not stated	Total
Port of Spain	7.3	3.8	0.3	3.7	5.8	1.7	2.0	0.8	5.9	2.6	5.2	2.7	5.8	3.4
San Fernando	6.5	4.5	2.3	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.5	10.1	4.8	2.7	3.2	4.9	5.2	4.4
Arima	2.0	1.3	0.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	3.4	1.3	4.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.4	2.5
Chaguanas	3.2	4.0	9.1	4.9	6.7	9.1	5.5	5.0	3.4	3.5	4.1	5.5	4.2	5.6
Point Fortin	2.5	3.4	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.2	0.9	1.6
Diego Martin	11.2	5.8	0.9	11.8	6.9	3.1	5.9	1.7	15.4	7.2	9.7	7.2	11.5	7.8
San Juan/ Laveville	18.1	16.5	5.5	17.0	15.9	9.4	11.2	4.7	15.6	14.3	15.7	12.7	19.0	12.3
Tunapuna/ Piarco	16.3	9.8	13.7	16.7	12.8	13.1	17.4	12.6	18.8	15.0	17.3	13.3	17.8	15.3
Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo	7.0	9.1	23.3	9.6	7.5	20.6	15.6	18.5	8.3	7.4	7.8	13.2	7.5	13.7
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	0.1	3.5	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.7
Sangre Grande	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.8	2.3	3.8	5.3	5.3	6.4	10.5	6.3	5.0	3.9	5.2
Princes Town	4.5	14.5	11.6	4.5	1.8	13.9	8.9	11.1	2.7	5.3	4.1	6.8	5.1	7.7
Penal/Debe	2.6	3.1	15.7	4.0	0.8	9.0	7.1	14.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	6.1	3.6	7.0
Siparia	5.4	8.5	8.5	6.0	2.0	5.8	5.2	10.1	6.0	6.4	5.5	7.8	4.3	6.9
Tobago	9.1	7.5	0.1	3.7	30.0	0.4	4.1	0.3	1.2	15.3	12.0	7.5	6.2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Note:** Derived from Appendix 2.1

### 2.3 Age and Sex Composition

The age and sex structure of the population is important for policy and planning decisions regarding the provision of primary and secondary school places, adult education opportunities, health care, roads, retirement benefits, and so on. The analysis is usually done by examining sex and age differentials through the sex ratios, age dependency ratios, and the age-sex pyramid. The analysis here is also further extended by controlling for major administrative divisions of the country.

### **2.3.1 Sex Composition**

#### **Sex Ratios at National Level**

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males as per 100 females within the population. A sex ratio above 100 denotes an excess of males and below 100 denotes an excess of females. Accordingly, the greater excess of males indicates higher sex ratio, while the greater the excess of females, the lower the sex ratio.

Sex ratios for the population are shown in Table 2.9 for the 1990 and 2000 censuses. This is marginally changed in 2000 (100.6) from 1990 (99.8). Differences in the sex ratios exist, however, within age groups and at the level of the administrative divisions. The data show high sex ratios from the 0-4 age group and up to the 50-54 age group; and thereafter, the ratios begin to show deficit of males up to the terminal age groups; indicating greater longevity among females.

Table 2.9 reveals that in 1990, up to age 44, with the exception of the 30-34 age group, the sex ratio is above 100, indicating more males than females. At ages 45 and above, however, the sex ratio is less than 100 indicating more females than males. In 2000, the patterns are that up to age 54 with the exception of the 30-34 age group, the sex ratio is higher than 100, indicating more females than males. At ages 55 and above, the sex ratio is less than 100, denoting more females than males at these higher ages.

Age Group	Sex Ratio		Deficit /Excess	
	2000	1990	2000	1990
0-4	102.7	101.8	1.4	0.9
5-9	102.6	101.8	1.3	0.9
10-14	102.1	102.5	1.0	1.2
15-19	101.6	103.7	0.8	1.8
20-24	103.2	100.1	1.6	0.0
25-29	102.7	100.4	1.4	0.2
30-34	99.9	99.4	-0.1	-0.3
35-39	100.1	100.5	0.0	0.3
40-44	101.3	102.5	0.7	1.2
45-49	103.4	98.8	1.7	-0.6
50-54	104.5	98.2	2.2	-0.9
55-59	99.8	95.3	-0.1	-2.4
60-64	96.3	96.0	-1.9	-2.1
65-69	91.7	93.0	-4.3	-3.6
70-74	90.4	93.9	-5.0	-3.1
75 +	78.9	73.5	-11.8	-15.3
<b>Total</b>	100.6	99.8	0.3	-0.1

**Note:** Excess/Deficit =  $(M - F)/(M + F) \times 100$   
Sex ratio =  $M/F \times 100$   
Where M = # of male and F = # of female

- **Sex Ratios at Administrative Division Level**

Port of Spain has a low overall sex ratio of 91, meaning that there are more females compared to males. Other administrative divisions with low sex ratios include; San Fernando (96), San Juan/Laventille (98), Diego Martin and Tobago (98). Noteworthy, Chaguanas has a sex ratio of 100 denoting equal number of males and females in that population.

The remaining administrative divisions show higher sex ratios, some marginally higher. In descending order, there is an excess of males in Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo, Siparia, Princes Town, Sangre Grande, Penal/Debe and Mayaro/Rio Claro (see Table 2.10).

Sex ratios for age groups of the populations of the fifteen administrative divisions have one thing in common, for instance, they are almost identical at the young ages. As expected, in all the municipal corporations and cities except Mayaro/Rio Claro and Sangre Grande, which reported higher sex ratios in the terminal age groups, the rest generally show lower sex ratios beginning

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from 60-64 age groups. The findings for the two administrative divisions constitute a deviation from the prevailing situation in country, and need an independent investigation.

Age Group	Port of Spain	San Fernando	Arima	Chaguanas	Point Fortin	Diego Martin	San Juan/Laventille	Tunapuna/Piarco	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	Mayaro/Rio Claro	Sangre Grande	Princes Town	Penal/Debe	Siparia	Tobago	Total T & T
0-4	96	111	103	105	95	104	102	102	98	109	104	105	105	105	104	103
5-9	96	102	108	103	103	102	101	100	103	106	108	103	107	106	99	103
10-14	91	99	105	103	112	102	102	105	100	101	103	102	107	103	97	102
15-19	95	103	104	103	105	101	99	104	101	102	105	103	104	98	101	102
20-24	98	101	104	97	108	102	101	106	101	106	104	105	112	102	101	103
25-29	101	96	108	107	100	99	97	104	102	104	103	109	112	104	95	103
30-34	96	95	91	96	92	99	94	103	101	103	102	107	109	101	92	100
35-39	94	94	106	96	94	96	95	99	101	112	104	103	108	104	101	100
40-44	95	90	100	99	113	97	98	98	103	127	113	103	112	104	98	101
45-49	92	96	96	105	127	96	101	99	104	118	105	114	112	115	100	103
50-54	102	99	106	100	113	98	108	99	109	109	115	111	106	111	100	104
55-59	98	95	106	100	97	101	96	103	97	103	109	97	107	94	99	100
60-64	88	87	89	94	97	95	99	98	94	105	101	96	101	101	100	96
65-69	81	83	94	92	77	84	86	93	96	110	111	95	102	96	91	92
70-74	74	87	102	80	94	90	83	88	92	126	113	91	99	94	98	90
75 +	59	68	73	76	89	77	78	77	86	98	103	81	85	92	80	79
<b>Total</b>	91	96	102	100	103	98	98	101	101	107	106	104	107	103	98	101

**Note:** Sex ratio = (m/f) x 100  
 where m = Number of Males and f = Females.  
 Derived from Appendix 2.2

### 2.3.2 Age Composition

#### 2.3.2.1 Age and Sex Pyramid

An age-sex pyramid displays a population's age and sex composition by showing the number or proportion of males and females in each age group. Age-sex pyramids are used to analyze many of the characteristics – past and present – of a population. The five-year age increments on the x-axis reflect the trends in birth, death and migration rates. Each year a new cohort is born and appears at the bottom of the pyramid, while the cohorts above it move upward. As cohorts age, they lose members as a result of death, and may gain or lose due to migration. This process of attrition accelerates after age 45 causing narrow peak of the pyramid. As a population goes through its demographic transition; the pyramid takes on different shapes, based on this transition. As a result

population pyramid's fall under three broad categories namely, expansive, constrictive and stationary and demonstrate the effects of the demographic processes on a population.

The expansive population pyramid is one which shows larger numbers of people in the younger ages, while that of the constrictive shows smaller numbers in the younger ages. Unlike expansive and constrictive, the stationary population is defined as a population whose total number and distribution by age do not change with time, and it is a result, if the number of births per year remained constant for a long period of time and each cohort of births experienced the current observed mortality rates throughout life.<sup>9</sup>. This section uses the concept of the three age-sex pyramids as defined, to determine the category which represents the present age and sex structure of the population of Trinidad and Tobago.

### ***2.3.2.2 Age-Sex Pyramid of Trinidad and Tobago***

The trends depicted by the age-sex pyramid for the population of Trinidad and Tobago are illustrated in Figure 2.2 and numerically shown in Table 2.11. Comparisons are also made with age-sex pyramids for the three earlier censuses (1960, 1980 and 1990 censuses) to match their features with the present distribution; with the intent of categorizing the demographic transitions of the population.

The age-sex pyramids indicate that there has been a continued decline in the percentage share of the national population in the youngest age group (0-4 years), over the years; and in contrast, gradual increases in the corresponding shares of those in the advanced ages. For example, the youngest age group (0-4 years) accounted for 15.9 percent of the national population in 1960; but by 2000, its share of the total national population had dropped to only 6.8 percent; in reverse, those 65 years and over increased from 4.1 percent to 7.1 percent during the same period.

Generally, because any feature produced by a pyramid is an outcome of the past trends in the three components of the population growth (births, deaths and migration), to explain the physical appearance of the side of the pyramids, the available registered births of Trinidad and Tobago, dating back from the 1956s have been used as an illustration.

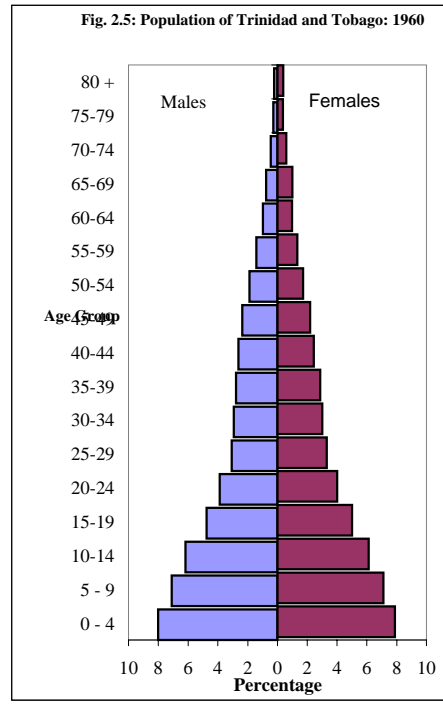
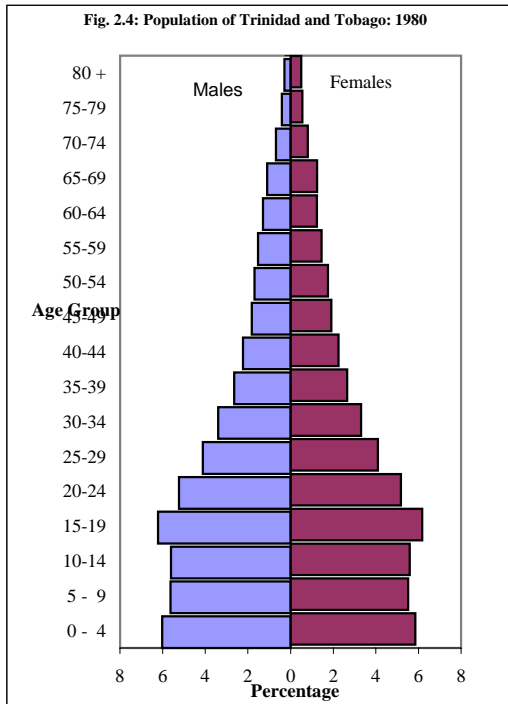
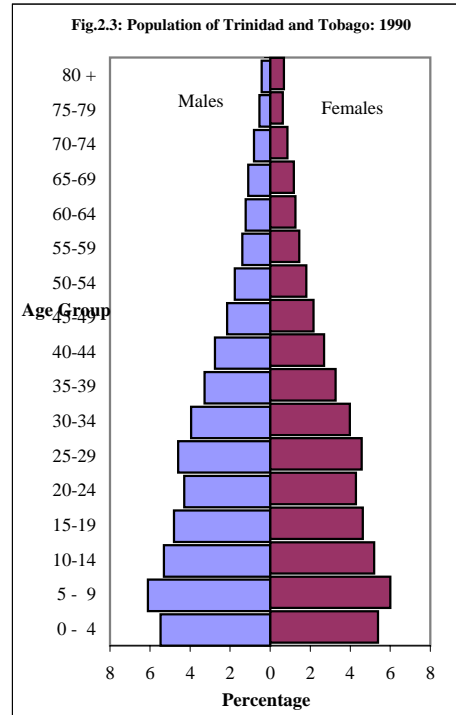
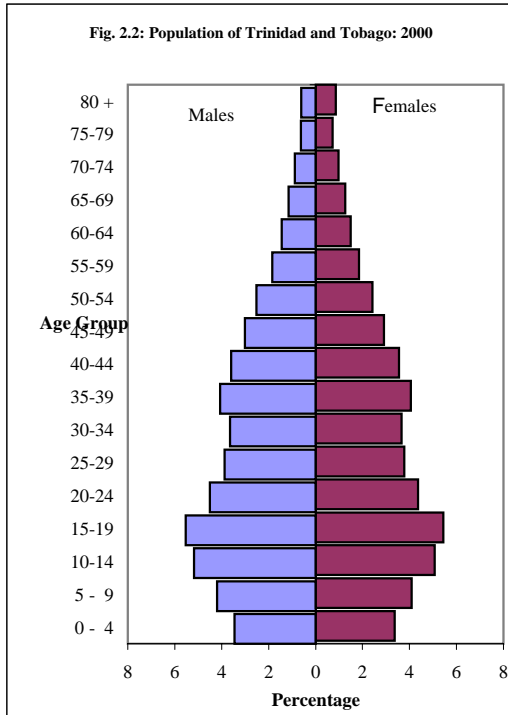
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<sup>9</sup>Jacob S. Siegel, David Swanson, Henry S. The Methods and Materials of Demography Second Edition

The numbers of registered live births are given in Table 2.12 and graphically illustrated in Figure 2.6. The trends produced have a unique pattern and reflective all throughout on the side of the pyramids. For instance, the high magnitude of registered live births from the mid 1950s is indicated at the bottom of the 1960s pyramid which is marked by a broad base. Secondly, the high attrition rate among the 1800s birth cohorts accounted for a pronounced narrow peak of the pyramid. Thus, the 1960 pyramid represents a typical feature of an expansive population (see Figure 2.5).



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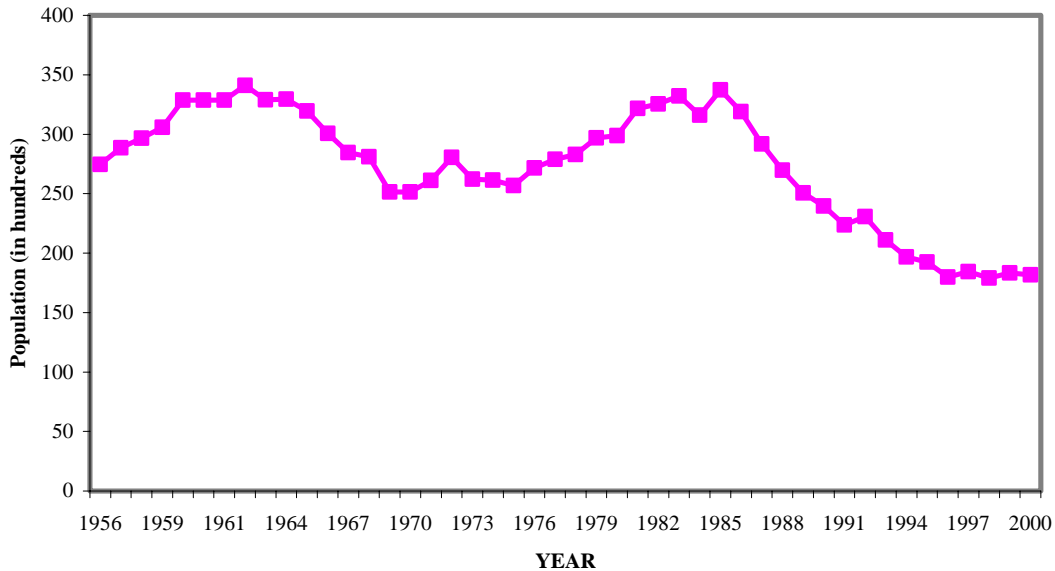


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Table 2.11: Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Trinidad & Tobago: 1960 - 2000												
Age Group	1960			1980			1990			2000		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number												
0-4	66,410	65,217	131,627	65,079	63,120	128,199	66,500	65,332	131,832	43,595	42,431	86,026
5-9	58,818	58,810	117,628	60,882	59,566	120,448	74,088	72,797	146,885	52,913	51,594	104,507
10-14	51,121	50,675	101,796	60,657	60,407	121,064	64,495	62,943	127,438	65,367	64,037	129,404
15-19	39,430	41,438	80,868	67,208	66,625	133,833	58,221	56,156	114,377	69,774	68,703	138,477
20-24	32,120	33,152	65,272	56,596	55,877	112,473	52,076	52,031	104,107	56,881	55,099	111,980
25-29	25,449	27,384	52,833	44,537	44,268	88,805	55,711	55,470	111,181	48,957	47,648	96,605
30-34	24,243	24,925	49,168	36,631	35,693	72,324	48,024	48,335	96,359	46,067	46,126	92,193
35-39	23,037	23,720	46,757	28,577	28,629	57,206	39,882	39,670	79,552	51,303	51,270	102,573
40-44	21,640	20,193	41,833	24,144	24,242	48,386	33,431	32,622	66,053	45,482	44,889	90,371
45-49	19,485	18,209	37,694	19,693	20,630	40,323	26,066	26,381	52,447	38,037	36,785	74,822
50-54	15,633	14,146	29,779	18,294	18,817	37,111	21,461	21,852	43,313	31,900	30,533	62,433
55-59	11,725	11,030	22,755	16,468	15,689	32,157	16,764	17,584	34,348	23,230	23,268	46,498
60-64	8,093	8,163	16,256	14,004	13,282	27,286	14,741	15,359	30,100	18,207	18,902	37,109
65-69	6,461	8,243	14,704	11,856	13,396	25,252	13,289	14,284	27,573	14,553	15,868	30,421
70-74	3,812	4,882	8,694	7,506	8,698	16,204	9,859	10,495	20,354	11,110	12,289	23,399
75-79	2,262	3,007	5,269	4,379	5,882	10,261	6,557	7,734	14,291	7,938	9,062	17,000
80+	1,841	3,183	5,024	3,129	5,330	8,459	5,223	8,300	13,523	7,737	10,811	18,548
<b>Total</b>	411,580	416,377	827,957	539,640	540,151	1,079,791	606,388	607,345	1,213,733	633,051	629,315	1,262,366
PERCENT												
0-4	8.0	7.9	15.9	6.0	5.8	11.9	5.4	5.3	10.7	3.5	3.4	6.8
5-9	7.1	7.1	14.2	5.6	5.5	11.2	6.0	5.9	12.0	4.2	4.1	8.3
10-14	6.2	6.1	12.3	5.6	5.6	11.2	5.3	5.1	10.4	5.2	5.1	10.3
15-19	4.8	5.0	9.8	6.2	6.2	12.4	4.7	4.6	9.3	5.5	5.4	11.0
20-24	3.9	4.0	7.9	5.2	5.2	10.4	4.2	4.2	8.5	4.5	4.4	8.9
25-29	3.1	3.3	6.4	4.1	4.1	8.2	4.5	4.5	9.1	3.9	3.8	7.7
30-34	2.9	3.0	5.9	3.4	3.3	6.7	3.9	3.9	7.9	3.6	3.7	7.3
35-39	2.8	2.9	5.6	2.6	2.7	5.3	3.2	3.2	6.5	4.1	4.1	8.1
40-44	2.6	2.4	5.1	2.2	2.2	4.5	2.7	2.7	5.4	3.6	3.6	7.2
45-49	2.4	2.2	4.6	1.8	1.9	3.7	2.1	2.1	4.3	3.0	2.9	5.9
50-54	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.8	3.5	2.5	2.4	4.9
55-59	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.8	3.7
60-64	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.9
65-69	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.3	2.4
70-74	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.9
75-79	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.7	1.3
80+	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5
<b>Total</b>	49.5	49.9	100	49.7	49.5	100	49.0	48.8	100	50.1	49.9	100

**Source:** Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Planning & Development/ Central Statistical Office, Annual Statistical Digest 2005 (Page 16)

Fig.2.6: Registered Births, Trinidad and Tobago: 1956 - 2000



While the side of the 1960s pyramid seems to be smoothed and represents regular population attrition process which accelerates after age 45 and upward, that of the 1980s pyramid was somewhat different. It featured dual patterns of the prevailing birth conditions in the 1960s and the 1970s. The population 0-4 years in 1965 was reported as population 15-19 years by 1980. But, because of the high recorded births at that time (See Table 2.12), this cohort still maintained their higher proportional share within the total 1980 population. The low numbers of live births recorded during the 1970s were reported too in the first three age groups at the bottom of the 1980s pyramid. This pattern effectuated a presentation in the 1980s pyramid, which appears like an influx of young working adult (15-19 years) immigrants into the country.

The pyramids for 1990 and 2000 showed a slightly different pattern. It can be seen that their sides are not as steep in the productive years as that of 1980, but for 2000, the effects of the steep slopes of 1990 can be seen for the age-groups 40 and above, while the second higher peak of the registered live births recorded 1981-1985 is reflected on the side of the pyramid in the age group 15-19 years in the 2000. Also, it can be seen from Table 2.12 and Figure 2.6, that in 2000, the effects of the declining birth rate became more pronounced. For example, the vital statistics record shows that total annual live birth registration between 1981 and 1985 was approximately 163,240 births. These annual recordings sharply dropped by a total of 44.4 percent (90,823

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births) from 1996 to 2000 period (see Table 2.12); thus causing a narrower base for the 2000s pyramid.

Year/Period	Registered Births			Year/ Period	Registered Births		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1956	14,056	13,391	27,447	1981	16,484	15,693	32,177
1957	14,772	14,076	28,848	1982	16,574	15,963	32,537
1958	15,017	14,650	29,667	1983	16,982	16,226	33,208
1959	15,704	14,888	30,592	1984	16,053	15,546	31,599
1960	16,744	16,114	32,858	1985	17,147	16,572	33,719
<b>1956-1960</b>	<b>76,293</b>	<b>73,119</b>	<b>149,412</b>	<b>1981-1985</b>	<b>83,240</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>163,240</b>
1961	16,802	16,078	32,880	1986	16,126	15,760	31,886
1962	17,420	16,687	34,107	1987	14,777	14,390	29,167
1963	16,809	16,089	32,898	1988	13,886	13,097	26,983
1964	16,827	16,128	32,955	1989	12,754	12,318	25,072
1965	16,291	15,662	31,953	1990	12,104	11,856	23,960
<b>1961-1965</b>	<b>84,149</b>	<b>80,644</b>	<b>164,793</b>	<b>1986-1990</b>	<b>69,647</b>	<b>67,421</b>	<b>137,068</b>
1966	15,051	15,028	30,079	1991	11,354	11,014	22,368
1967	14,542	13,920	28,462	1992	11,667	11,397	23,064
1968	14,363	13,744	28,107	1993	10,687	10,407	21,094
1969	12,758	12,372	25,130	1994	10,093	9,589	19,682
1970	12,755	12,396	25,151	1995	9,843	9,415	19,258
<b>1966-1970</b>	<b>69,469</b>	<b>67,460</b>	<b>136,929</b>	<b>1991-1995</b>	<b>53,644</b>	<b>51,822</b>	<b>105,466</b>
1971	13,400	12,716	26,116	1996	9,293	8,699	17,992
1972	14,350	13,699	28,049	1997	9,343	9,109	18,452
1973	13,416	12,815	26,231	1998	9,129	8,769	17,898
1974	13,401	12,737	26,138	1999	9,427	8,894	18,321
1975	13,109	12,564	25,673	2000	9,265	8,895	18,160
<b>1971-1975</b>	<b>67,676</b>	<b>64,531</b>	<b>132,207</b>	<b>1996-2000</b>	<b>46,457</b>	<b>44,366</b>	<b>90,823</b>
1976	13,839	13,310	27,149				
1977	14,218	13,677	27,895				
1978	14,498	13,797	28,295				
1979	15,147	14,551	29,698				
1980	15,169	14,700	29,869				
<b>1976-1980</b>	<b>72,871</b>	<b>70,035</b>	<b>142,906</b>				

**Source:** Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Planning & Development Central Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics Report 2000 (Page 2)

However, all of the pyramids show that the numbers of those 65 years and over have raised proportionally, though small in number, for instance, from 4.1 percent in 1960 to 7.9 percent in 2000 as mentioned earlier (see Table 2.11). In addition, it is observed that females form the majority of those in the advanced ages for the four censuses - a result of higher life expectancy for females than males or the combined effects of both higher life-expectancy and return migration.

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The changing age structure has policy implications. For instance, the fact that the numbers of persons in the oldest age groups are steadily increasing as the proportion of the total population, in conjunction with decline in the corresponding numbers and percentages in the context of the youngest age-groups, means that social resources may have to be re-allocated between these age groups in the future. It is possible that there will be a lower demand for school places, but increased need for health, pension and national insurance provisions for the elderly.

### 2.3.2.3 Age-Sex Composition at Sub-National Level

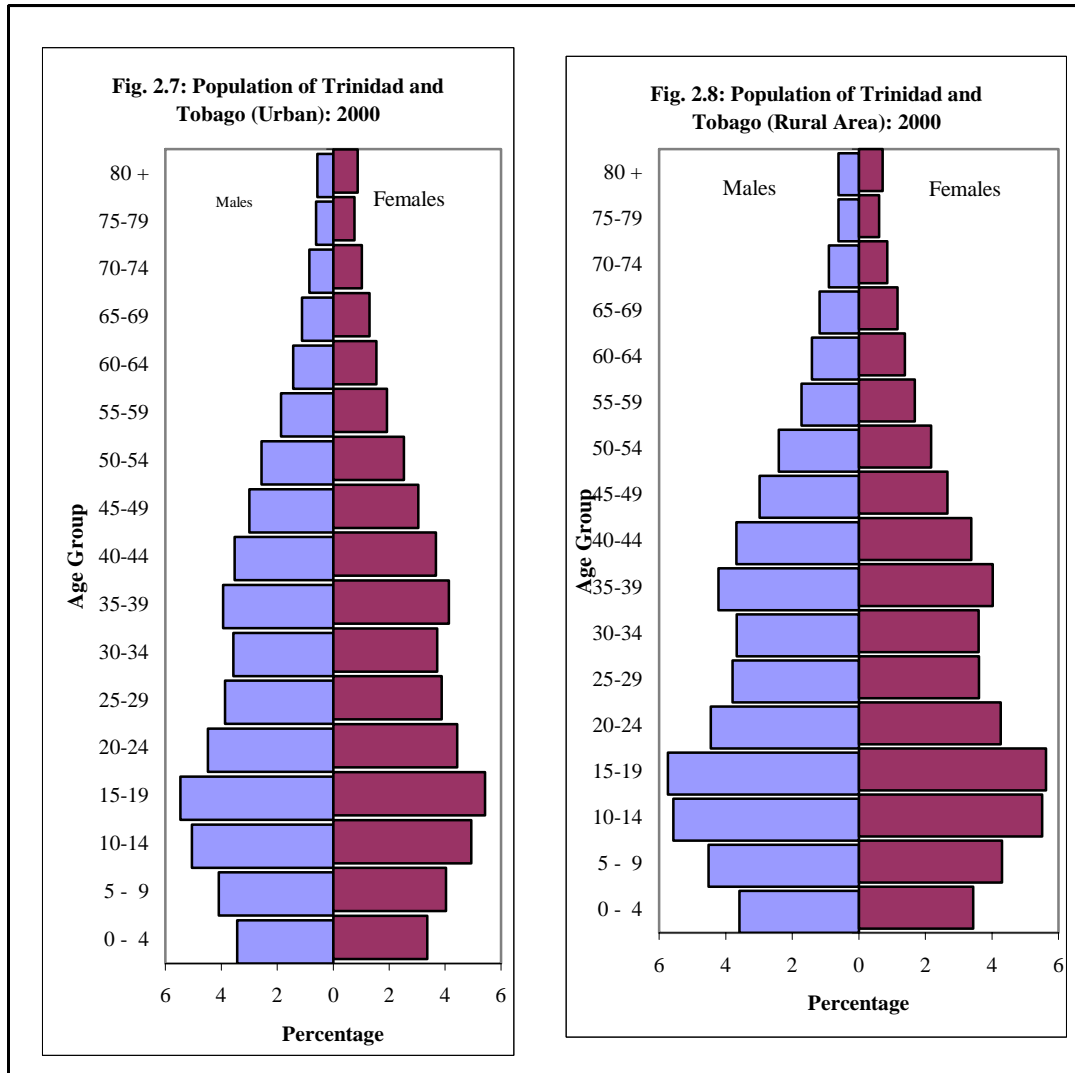
For additional insights on the age-sex distribution pattern, population pyramids have been prepared for the rural and urban areas and for selected administrative divisions (Chaguanas, Tobago, Port of Spain, and Tunapuna/Piarco) (See detailed numerical regional distribution in Appendix 2.2). The pyramids for the urban and rural areas resemble those of the general population; and it could safely be assumed that the same processes of declining fertility and more favorable mortality experiences are the main factors accounting for the sides of the pyramids (See Table 2.13 and Figures 2.7 and 2.8).

Age Group	URBAN			RURAL			URBAN %			RURAL %		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	27,124	26,591	53,715	11,634	11,159	22,793	3.4	3.4	6.8	3.6	3.4	7.0
5 - 9	32,337	31,873	64,210	14,645	13,968	28,613	4.1	4.0	8.1	4.5	4.3	8.8
10 - 14	39,948	39,027	78,975	18,064	17,876	35,940	5.1	4.9	10.0	5.6	5.5	11.1
15 - 19	43,143	42,862	86,005	18,587	18,259	36,846	5.5	5.4	10.9	5.7	5.6	11.4
20 - 24	35,449	35,077	70,526	14,443	13,829	28,272	4.5	4.4	8.9	4.4	4.3	8.7
25 - 29	30,499	30,588	61,087	12,320	11,708	24,028	3.9	3.9	7.7	3.8	3.6	7.4
30 - 34	28,188	29,356	57,544	11,918	11,679	23,597	3.6	3.7	7.3	3.7	3.6	7.3
35 - 39	31,124	32,677	63,801	13,694	13,060	26,754	3.9	4.1	8.1	4.2	4.0	8.2
40 - 44	27,806	29,001	56,807	11,953	10,971	22,924	3.5	3.7	7.2	3.7	3.4	7.1
45 - 49	23,670	24,031	47,701	9,677	8,629	18,306	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	2.7	5.6
50 - 54	20,247	19,960	40,207	7,802	7,040	14,842	2.6	2.5	5.1	2.4	2.2	4.6
55 - 59	14,788	15,189	29,977	5,597	5,475	11,072	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.7	1.7	3.4
60 - 64	11,329	12,205	23,534	4,560	4,492	9,052	1.4	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.4	2.8
65 - 69	8,824	10,272	19,096	3,813	3,777	7,590	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.3
70 - 74	6,696	8,043	14,739	2,914	2,783	5,697	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.8
75 - 79	4,866	5,973	10,839	1,971	1,972	3,943	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.2
80 +	4,501	6,946	11,447	1,979	2,314	4,293	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,539</b>	<b>399,671</b>	<b>790,210</b>	<b>165,571</b>	<b>158,991</b>	<b>324,562</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>100</b>

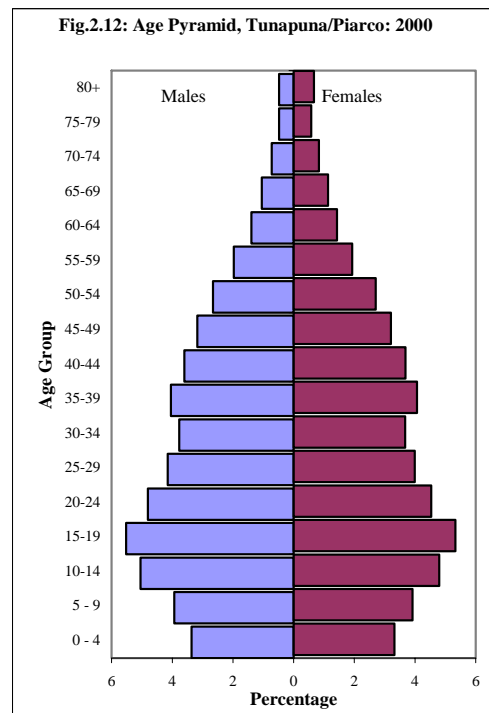
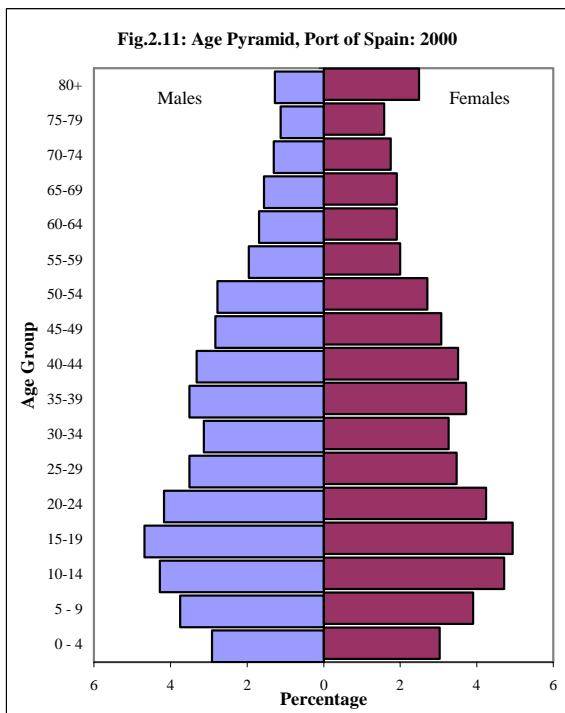
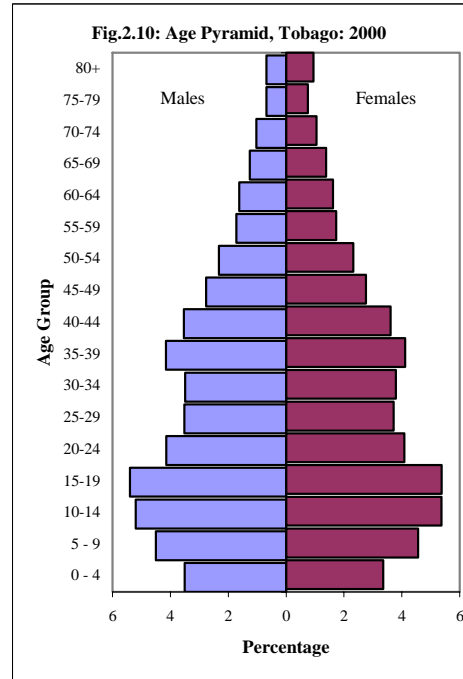
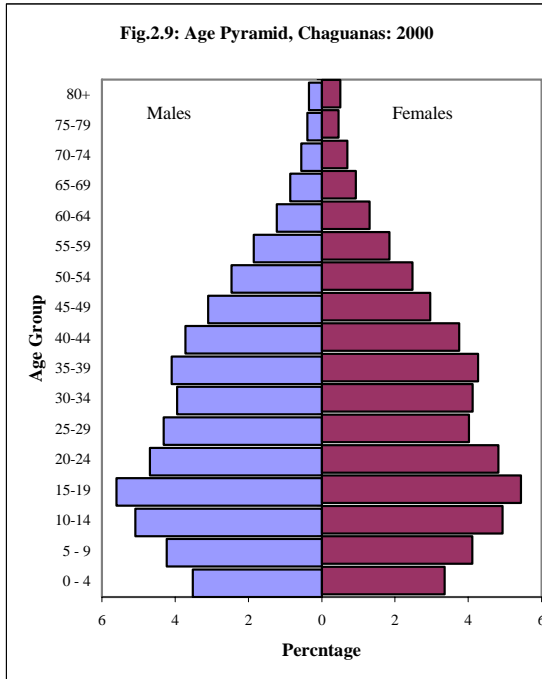
For the four administrative divisions, however, the patterns are identical somehow to the national population. Generally, they all have something in common, that is, they appear narrow at the

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base; reflecting the sharp fertility decline in the country 1991-2000. Also they show an overall higher registered births recorded 1981-1985, which are reflected on the sides of the pyramids for age group, 15-19 years irrespective of regional status, and the undulated patterns of the registered births which started from 1966 upward. These changes, as in the case of the national population, are represented on the sides of the regional pyramids.



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However, the City of Port of Spain and Chaguana show a slightly different pattern. In Chaguana, for example, the bulk of the population is in the prime working age groups (15-54 years), which are indicative of symbolic less age dependency ratio, while Port of Spain, though, narrow at the base, but the broader top was pronounced. The feature, thus resemble an old population in an advanced constrictive stage (see Figure 2.11). Generally, the regional distributions appear to be more constrictive.

### 2.3.3 Age Dependency

The age dependency ratio is defined as the percentage of persons in the dependent ages (less than 15 years and over 64 years) in relation to those in the main working age groups (15-64 years) in a population. Age dependency ratios for the population of Trinidad and Tobago are shown in Table 2.14 below. The distribution shows that on average, every 100 persons 15-64 years in 1990 were ‘carrying’ 66 ‘dependents’ in the 0-14 and 65 and older age groups.

<b>Table 2.14: Age Dependency Ratios (ADR) by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000</b>			
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
Port of Spain	51	59	55
San Fernando	47	48	48
Arima	47	48	48
Chaguana	43	43	43
Point Fortin	54	57	56
Diego Martin	50	51	50
San Juan/Laveville	51	52	51
Tunapuna/Piarco	43	44	44
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	44	46	45
Mayaro/Rio Claro	53	54	54
Sangre Grande	54	54	54
Princes Town	47	50	49
Penal/Debe	42	44	43
Siparia	51	51	51
Tobago	52	53	52
T & T - Total 2000	47	49	48
T & T - Total 1990	66	66	66
<b>Note:</b> ADR = $(0-14+65+)/ (15-64) \times 100$ Derived from Table 2.11 and Appendix 2.2			



This ratio declined to 48 dependent persons in 2000, implying that there were more people in the main working ages than those in the dependent ages. Also, there were variations across administrative divisions, in some cases negligible; but generally, the deviations were not too far from the national average. For example, the age dependency ratios were clustered around the national average; ranging from a minimum of 43 dependents for Penal/Debe to a maximum of 56 dependents in Point Fortin (Table 2.14).

#### **2.3.4 Median Age of the Population**

The median age of the population is another indicator often used as a proxy to determine the youthfulness of the population. The median age divides the population into two equal-size groups, one which is younger and, the other, older than the median. It corresponds to the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile mark in the distribution.

The computed median age of the population is shown in Table 2.15 for the past four census years reflected at the bottom of the table and the fifteen administrative divisions. These results show that the population is gradually maturing. Fifty percent of the population was below 18.9 years in 1960, and has been steadily increasing in arithmetic progression, approximately by a constant factor of more than two years decennially from the 1960 level. Thus, the 2000 estimate is observed to be 28.1 years. Decennially, the median age increases by a magnitude of approximately 2.3 years and is indicative of the age maturity of the population. Thus, while there are still many dependent children to cater to, there is need to address welfare mechanisms for the growing elderly population.

Like the pattern of the age dependency ratios, the median age at the different sub-national levels seems to vary, but was mainly clustered around the national average. Administrative divisions such as Port of Spain, San Fernando and Diego Martin, seem to have more persons in the advanced ages to the extent that the median ages in such areas were slightly above 30 years respectively. Generally speaking, females appeared to have had a higher median age than males, an observation that is consistent with the more favorable life expectancy of females over males in Trinidad and Tobago.

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<b>Table 2.15: Median Age of the Population by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: (1960 - 2000)</b>			
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>2000</b>		
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
Port of Spain	30.9	32.8	31.9
San Fernando	29.7	31.8	30.8
Arima	28.0	29.3	28.6
Chaguanas	27.2	27.9	27.4
Point Fortin	27.0	27.8	27.4
Diego Martin	29.6	30.8	30.2
San Juan/Laventille	27.3	28.2	27.7
Tunapuna/Piarco	27.9	28.7	28.3
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	27.6	27.6	27.6
Mayaro/Rio Claro	26.4	25.4	25.9
Sangre Grande	26.3	26.0	26.2
Princes Town	26.8	26.8	26.8
Penal/Debe	28.1	28.2	28.2
Siparia	27.9	27.9	27.9
Tobago	27.9	28.4	28.1
T & T Total 2000	27.9	28.4	28.1
T & T Total 1990	23.8	24.5	24.1
T & T Total 1980	21.4	21.8	21.6
T & T Total 1960	18.9	19.0	18.9
<b>Note:</b> Median age in years Derived from Table 2.11 and Appendix 2.2			

## CHAPTER 3

### MARITAL STATUS DYNAMICS

The study of marital patterns is essential to the understanding of fertility and other behavioral patterns within societies.

However, the full analysis of the benefits of marital status to - either the children or spouses and the society as a whole - is beyond the scope of this analysis; but it is intended to highlight the importance of the data. The specific purpose of this section is therefore, to investigate the following:

- What proportion of the population is currently married?
- At what age such a marriage takes place?
- What are the age, sex and administrative patterns?

#### 3.1 Current Marital Status

Table 3.1 shows that 48.8 percent of the total population 15 years and over in Trinidad and Tobago were never married in 2000, 39.2 percent were married, 5.3 percent were widowed, while 3.9 percent were either divorced or separated. Additionally, about 2.8 percent did not state their current marital status. The table also reveals that a higher proportion of males were never married when compared to females, the respective proportions being 51.7 percent and 45.9 percent. In contrast, one out of every ten females was widowed; this proportion being four times that observed among males. Nearly, equal proportions (approximately 39 percent) of males and females respectively were married.

Two concomitant factors are necessary to explain the high proportion of females in widowhood. First, the singulate mean age at marriage (refer to Section 3.2.2) for males is higher than that of females (Table 3.4). As such, we can safely argue that, though the mean age is relatively high for both men and women, men mostly marry younger women; also coupled with the fact that the longevity of life of females is higher than that of males.

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**Table 3.1: Distribution of Marital Status by Administrative Division and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

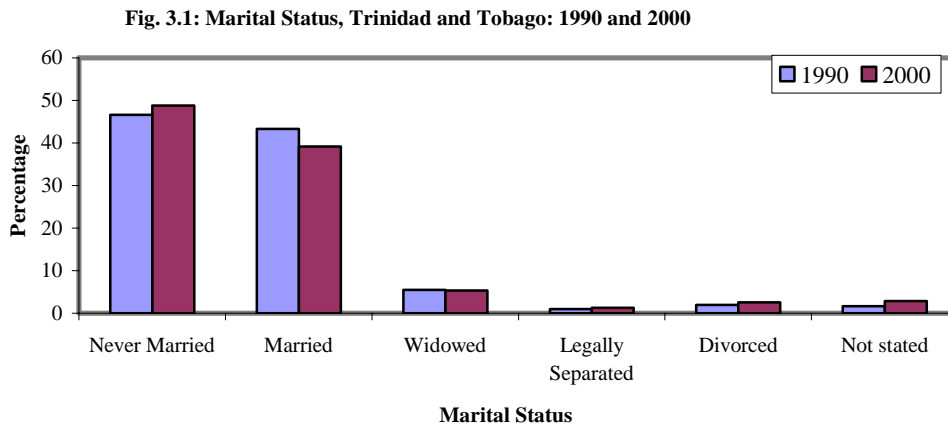
Administrative Division	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Legally Separated	Divorced	Not stated	Total %	Number
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
Port Spain	55.9	27.1	6.6	1.5	4.2	4.7	100	29,205
St. George	51.9	35.5	4.9	1.4	3.1	3.2	100	290,246
Caroni	42.9	46.2	5.5	1.3	2.2	1.9	100	87,741
Nariva/Mayaro	50.0	40.6	5.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	100	23,037
St. Andrew/St. David	54.0	36.2	5.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	100	42,384
Victoria	44.3	44.6	5.8	1.1	2.0	2.1	100	125,630
St. Patrick	46.4	42.8	5.9	1.0	1.9	2.0	100	81,696
Tobago	53.7	32.7	4.6	1.2	2.3	5.4	100	32,297
San Fernando	46.2	37.9	6.2	1.6	3.3	4.9	100	37,699
Arima	51.0	36.9	4.9	1.4	3.4	2.5	100	21,301
Chaguanas	42.4	45.6	5.3	1.2	2.4	3.1	100	46,314
Point Fortin	56.2	33.2	5.2	0.9	2.5	2.0	100	12,976
<b>Total %</b>	48.8	39.2	5.3	1.3	2.6	2.8	100	x
<b>Total Number</b>	405,178	325,346	44,428	10,598	21,481	23,495	x	830,526
<b>Males</b>								
Port Spain	57.7	28.4	2.8	1.5	4.0	5.6	100	13,667
St. George	54.1	35.9	2.3	1.2	2.6	3.8	100	141,289
Caroni	46.7	45.0	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.3	100	44,512
Nariva/Mayaro	54.1	38.9	2.7	1.1	1.4	1.9	100	11,959
St. Andrew/St. David	57.5	35.2	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.1	100	21,835
Victoria	48.4	43.7	2.5	1.1	1.8	2.5	100	63,691
St. Patrick	50.4	41.7	2.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	100	41,525
Tobago	55.0	33.0	2.2	1.2	2.2	6.4	100	16,013
San Fernando	48.1	38.9	2.6	1.4	2.8	6.2	100	17,962
Arima	53.5	37.3	2.2	1.2	2.8	3.1	100	10,436
Chaguanas	45.3	45.5	2.2	1.0	2.1	3.8	100	22,984
Point Fortin	58.3	33.3	2.5	0.8	2.5	2.6	100	6,485
<b>Total %</b>	51.7	39.0	2.5	1.1	2.3	3.4	100	x
<b>Total Number</b>	213,111	160,934	10,199	4,708	9,467	13,939	x	412,358
<b>Females</b>								
Port Spain	54.4	25.9	9.9	1.5	4.4	3.8	100	15,538
St. George	49.8	35.1	7.3	1.5	3.5	2.7	100	148,957
Caroni	38.9	47.4	8.4	1.5	2.3	1.5	100	43,229
Nariva/Mayaro	45.6	42.4	8.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	100	11,078
St. Andrew/St. David	50.3	37.3	7.8	1.1	2.1	1.3	100	20,549
Victoria	40.1	45.6	9.3	1.2	2.1	1.7	100	61,939
St. Patrick	42.3	44.0	9.1	1.1	2.0	1.4	100	40,171
Tobago	52.4	32.4	6.9	1.2	2.5	4.5	100	16,284
San Fernando	44.4	36.9	9.4	1.9	3.7	3.7	100	19,737
Arima	48.6	36.5	7.6	1.6	3.9	1.9	100	10,865
Chaguanas	39.6	45.7	8.3	1.4	2.7	2.4	100	23,330
Point Fortin	54.0	33.1	8.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	100	6,491
<b>Total %</b>	45.9	39.3	8.2	1.4	2.9	2.3	100	x
<b>Total Number</b>	192,067	164,412	34,229	5,890	12,014	9,556	x	418,168

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In all administrative divisions, significant proportions of males and females aged 15 years and over were married. With the exception of Port of Spain, Tobago and Point Fortin, where the percentage reporting being married was more than 35 percent (Table 3.1).

Table 3.2 and figure 3.1 shows the marital status of the Trinidad and Tobago population for 1990 and 2000. Table 3.2 reveals that the marital status of males and females deviated marginally between 1990 and 2000. About 43 percent of males and females enumerated in 1990 were married, declining to 39 percent in 2000. During the intercensal period, Table 3.1 shows that the proportion never married among males and among females has increased slightly (See Figure 3.1).

<b>Table 3.2: Distribution and Changes in Marital Status, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: 1990 and 2000</b>						
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>1990</b>			<b>2000</b>		
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
Never Married	184,082	164,905	348,987	213,111	192,067	405,178
Married	160,601	163,626	324,227	160,934	164,412	325,346
Widowed	9,511	31,608	41,119	10,199	34,229	44,428
Legally Separated	3,063	4,022	7,085	4,708	5,890	10,598
Divorced	6,209	8,691	14,900	9,467	12,014	21,481
Not stated	7,582	4,981	12,563	13,939	9,556	23,495
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>371,048</b>	<b>377,833</b>	<b>748,881</b>	<b>412,358</b>	<b>418,168</b>	<b>830,526</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>					
Never Married	49.6	43.6	46.6	51.7	45.9	48.8
Married	43.3	43.3	43.3	39.0	39.3	39.2
Widowed	2.6	8.4	5.5	2.5	8.2	5.3
Legally Separated	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3
Divorced	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.6
Not stated	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.4	2.3	2.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



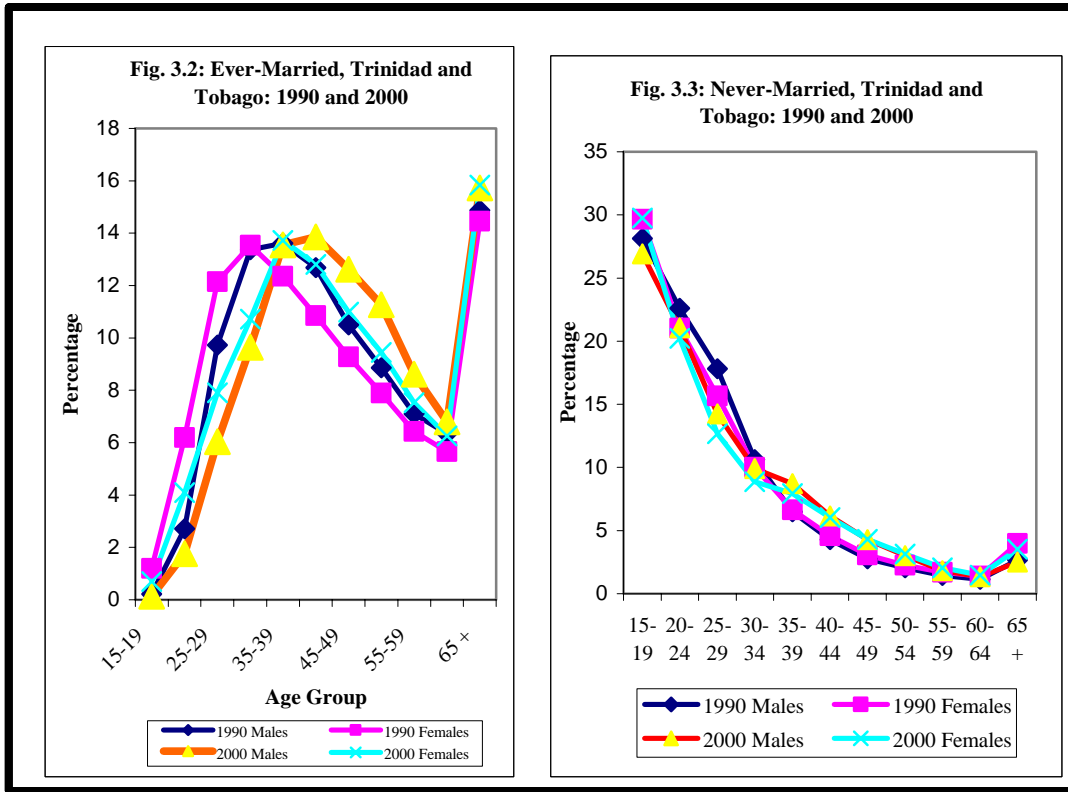
### 3.2 Age-Sex Pattern and Mean Age at Marriage

#### 3.2.1 Age-Sex Pattern of Marital Status

The age-sex pattern as it relates to marital status is displayed in Table 3.3. and graphically illustrated in Figures 3.2 and 3.3. The proportion of males or females who were never married decreased substantially with age, this being evident for both censuses of 1990 and 2000 (Figure 3.3). In contrast; for males or females who are married, the proportion increased with age (See Figure 3.2). Those never married for both sexes combined was 93.2 percent among persons 15-19 years, while among those 65+ years, about 15.6 percent had never marry. The likelihood of being never married for either males or females was reported nearly equal, showing similar proportions within the 15-19 age groups.

Generally, the findings reveal that besides the category of never married, where males exceeded females by a good margin, a significant number of the females was living as single parents, that is, those reporting themselves as widowed, divorced and legally separated. In both absolute and relative terms, this figure was two times higher than that of their male counterparts. This is a worthy observation that requires further independent

study to investigate whether a sizeable proportion of these women are not living below poverty line (see Table 3.3).



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Table 3.3: Distribution of Marital Status by Age and Sex, Trinidad & Tobago: 2000								
Age Groups	Marital Status						Total %	Number
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Legally Separated	Divorced	Not stated		
<b>Both Sexes</b>								
15-19	93.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100	122,851
20-24	84.7	12.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	100	98,798
25-29	64.3	31.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.5	100	85,115
30-34	47.0	47.1	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.4	100	81,141
35-39	37.3	54.9	0.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	100	90,555
40-44	31.0	58.7	1.9	2.0	4.3	2.0	100	79,731
45-49	26.4	60.8	3.2	2.3	5.2	2.1	100	66,007
50-54	22.7	60.8	6.0	2.4	5.8	2.3	100	55,049
55-59	19.1	60.7	10.2	2.4	5.3	2.3	100	41,049
60-64	17.4	56.3	16.4	2.3	5.1	2.4	100	32,586
65 +	15.6	42.7	34.1	1.7	3.2	2.7	100	77,644
<b>Total %</b>	48.8	39.2	5.3	1.3	2.6	2.8	100	x
<b>Number</b>	405,178	325,346	44,428	10,598	21,481	23,495	x	830,526
<b>Males</b>								
15-19	92.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100	61,730
20-24	89.9	6.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	100	49,892
25-29	70.9	25.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	3.0	100	42,819
30-34	52.6	42.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.8	100	40,106
35-39	41.4	52.0	0.3	1.2	2.5	2.6	100	44,818
40-44	33.1	58.5	0.7	1.8	3.6	2.3	100	39,759
45-49	27.4	62.4	1.1	2.1	4.5	2.4	100	33,347
50-54	23.0	64.6	2.2	2.3	5.4	2.6	100	28,049
55-59	19.2	67.1	3.8	2.3	5.2	2.5	100	20,385
60-64	18.0	64.8	6.9	2.4	5.1	2.8	100	15,889
65 +	15.1	57.2	19.2	2.0	3.6	3.0	100	35,564
<b>Total %</b>	51.7	39.0	2.5	1.1	2.3	3.4	100	x
<b>Number</b>	213,111	160,934	10,199	4,708	9,467	13,939	x	412,358
<b>Females</b>								
15-19	93.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	100	61,121
20-24	79.4	17.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.4	100	48,906
25-29	57.5	38.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.0	100	42,296
30-34	41.5	51.9	0.7	1.5	2.4	1.9	100	41,035
35-39	33.3	57.8	1.6	1.9	3.7	1.7	100	45,737
40-44	29.0	59.0	3.1	2.3	5.0	1.7	100	39,972
45-49	25.4	59.1	5.4	2.5	5.9	1.7	100	32,660
50-54	22.3	56.9	10.1	2.5	6.3	2.0	100	27,000
55-59	19.1	54.4	16.6	2.5	5.4	2.0	100	20,664
60-64	16.8	48.2	25.5	2.3	5.1	2.1	100	16,697
65 +	16.1	30.5	46.6	1.4	2.9	2.4	100	42,080
<b>Total %</b>	45.9	39.3	8.2	1.4	2.9	2.3	100	x
<b>Number</b>	192,067	164,412	34,229	5,890	12,014	9,556	x	418,168



### 3.2.2 *Singulate Mean Age at Marriage*

The age at which women marry has an impact on their status in the society. Selvaratnam (1988) notes that in societies where girls marry early, the age difference between brides and grooms may average 10 to 12 years, and in some instances be as much as 20 years<sup>10</sup>.

Apart from using age at marriage as an indicator of status of women, it helps to determine the length of time women are exposed to the risk of childbearing; hence the lower the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM), the higher the risk of fertility in the absence of contraceptive use or abstinence.

The SMAM is the mean age at first marriage among those who have been married (or, in practice, among those who marry by some predefined age-limit)<sup>11</sup>. It is computed from the proportions that are single, that is, never married, in each age group. This method assumes that no first marriage occurs after age 50 years or before age 15 years.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the singulate mean age at first marriage was 27.1 years for females and 29.9 years for males in 1990; increasing to 28.1 and 30.0 years respectively in 2000 (Table 3.4). For Trinidad and Tobago, the small difference between estimated SMAMs across the sexes suggests that the age difference between brides and grooms may not be as large as reported in Selvaratnam (1988)<sup>12</sup>.

Regarding the differentials in SMAM, Table 3.4 also shows that SMAMs at the level of the total country did not differ much from the administrative divisions SMAM. The estimates for males, though marginally higher than those of females, were consistent, displaying negligible variation between a minimum of 30 years for males in Caroni and Victoria respectively, and a maximum of 33 years in Port of Spain and Arima.

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<sup>10</sup> S. Selvaratnam (1988) "Population and Status of Women" an Article in *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, Vol.3, No.2 or (PDF)

<sup>11</sup> United Nations (1983) Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation, UN Publication.

<sup>12</sup> Op cit

<b>Table 3.4: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>			
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Age Difference</b>
Port of Spain	33.4	31.4	2.0
St. George	32.4	29.9	2.6
Caroni	30.1	26.2	3.9
Nariva/Mayaro	31.2	26.8	4.4
St. Andrew/St. David	32.5	28.9	3.6
Victoria	30.4	26.6	3.8
St. Patrick	31.2	26.9	4.3
Tobago	34.3	31.0	3.3
San Fernando	31.5	30.9	0.6
Arima	33.0	29.9	3.1
Chaguanas	29.6	26.6	3.0
Point Fortin	33.0	29.0	4.0
<b>Total T &amp; T 2000</b>	31.4	28.1	3.3
<b>Total T &amp; T 1990</b>	29.9	27.1	2.8

The estimate of SMAMs for females is observed to be relatively high, and given that age specific birth rates among women assume a dome-shaped curve, such an observation could probably be deemed a partial explanation for the decline in the overall population growth rate during the intercensal period. The relatively higher SMAMs are likely to be associated with lower risks of exposure to childbearing; vis-à-vis elevated standards and the enhanced status of women due to their increased fortunes in obtaining gainful employment.

It should be noted however that marriage is not the only means through which women in Caribbean societies have been exposed to the risk of childbearing. In order to explore these dynamics further, this type of analysis ought to consider the initiation of sexual unions that are associated with the formation of common-law and visiting relationships. Moreover, earlier discussions focusing principally on the primacy of SMAMs in lowering risks of exposure to childbearing could be nullified if union and partnership histories are to be taken into account. The latter can only be verified based on the conduct of prospective research using data from Sexual and Reproductive Health Surveys.

## CHAPTER 4

### POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

Migration is a key component of population redistribution; along with fertility and mortality. The latter two components, act within, before and in conjunction with migration, to determine changes in the size and growth of a population. As such, questions often asked to ascertain the reference determinant factors on the changes in size of any population over a period of time are: first, whether the fertility rate was high, constant or low, secondly, whether mortality pattern has also remained high, constant or reduced against whatever level of fertility, and thirdly, the pattern of net migration across the country.

One of the objectives of the 2000 census was to indicate any change in the pattern of the population distribution since the 1990 census. In furtherance of this objective, the components of these changes as stated are examined separately in order to determine their effects on the growth of the population.

Earlier in Chapter 1, we presented the census survival ratios to support the effect of immigration and emigration on the size of the population, and in Chapter 13, we shall deal with the dynamics of the change regarding fertility. However, the emigration was measured at the national level, and does not explain the extent to which internal population mobility gives rise to the structural changes within the various administrative regions. This section will therefore focus on the spatial distribution and redistribution of the population, and estimation of inter-regional migration and population redistribution rates.

#### 4.1 Regional Distribution of the Population

The pattern of the population distribution across the country as presented earlier in Table 1.7, is further buttressed and examined by ranking the population size as reported in the three recent censuses in ascending order, for instance, the county with the largest

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population size is assigned the rank of 1, etc. The data confirms that in the 1990 and 2000 censuses, three of the six counties maintained their ranks. They include St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrews/St. David; ranking 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> respectively. A similar pattern was somehow maintained upon comparing the 1980 ranking to that of 1990, but the creation of Borough of Point Fortin after 1990, ranked 11<sup>th</sup> place, had made the apparent match between 1990 and 2000 more likely than the match between 1980 and 1990. The population of the City of San Fernando rose sharply, almost doubling its size, from 28,580 in 1990 to 55,419 in 2000; and for that, it occupied the 6<sup>th</sup> place in 2000 (See Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

The main area of population concentration was the county of St. George. However, St. George being ranked first was not surprising, because it occupied the largest landmass as compared to the remaining five counties located in Trinidad, the larger and more populous entity of the twin island nation. This county spans a major part of the east/west breadth of the northernmost part of Trinidad; and includes large administrative divisions, such as Diego Martin, St. Anns, Tacarigua, Arima Ward, Blachisseues and San Rafael, which had gained some governing autonomous administrative status. The population of St. Patrick had been characterized by a continuous decline since the 1980 census, for instance, the population was 125,211 in 1980 and declined to 116,395 in 2000, but despite such declines, has maintained its 4<sup>th</sup> place (See Table 4.2).

No:	Administrative Division	Ranks		
		1980	1990	2000
1	City of Port of Spain	5	7	8
2	City of San Fernando	8	10	6
3	Borough of Arima	10	9	10
4	Borough of Point Fortin	NA	11	11
5	County of St. George	1	1	1
6	County of Caroni	3	3	2
7	County of Nariva/Mayaro	9	8	9
8	County of St. Andrew/St. David	6	5	5
9	County of Victoria	2	2	3
10	County of St. Patrick	4	4	4
11	Tobago	7	6	7

**Note:** Highest rank 1, second highest 2, etc.  
and calculated from Table 4.2

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**Table 4.2: Regional Distribution of the Population, Trinidad & Tobago: 1990 - 2000**

No.	Administrative Division	1980		1990		2000	
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
1	City of Port of Spain	58,427	5.4	46,012	3.8	49,031	3.9
2	City of San Fernando	34,154	3.2	28,580	2.4	55,419	4.4
3	Borough of Arima	24,645	2.3	28,612	2.4	32,278	2.6
4	Borough of Point Fortin	NA	NA	20,083	1.7	19,056	1.5
5	County of St. George	384,624	35.6	425,385	35.0	460,546	36.5
6	County of Caroni	141,319	13.1	182,096	15.0	193,524	15.3
7	County of Nariva/Mayaro	31,167	2.9	36,250	3.0	34,249	2.7
8	St. Andrew/St. David	50,937	4.7	63,471	5.2	66,648	5.3
9	County of Victoria	188,562	17.5	213,286	17.6	181,136	14.3
10	County of St. Patrick	125,211	11.6	121,358	10.0	116,395	9.2
11	Tobago	40,745	3.8	48,600	4.0	54,084	4.3
	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>1,079,791</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,213,733</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,262,366</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.2 Regional Growth Rates

The average annual growth rates for the administrative divisions in Trinidad and Tobago are shown in Table 4.3. Between 1990 and 2000, all the counties and boroughs have shown positive growth, except Counties of Victoria, Nariva/Mayaro and St. Patrick, along with the Borough of Point Fortin. The result was somehow different, considering the situation between 1980 and 1990, when negative growth rates were registered mainly by the two city corporations (Port of Spain and San Fernando); in addition to the County of St. Patrick.

Although, the population of the City of San Fernando declined between 1980 and 1990, it had been the fastest growing region; increasing at 6.9 percent per annum between 1990 and 2000, followed by the Borough of Arima and Tobago – growing at rates of 1.2 percent and 1.1 percent respectively. The populations of the Counties of St George, Caroni, St. Andrew/St. David, and the City of Port of Spain rose as well between 1990 and 2000, though modestly, when compared to the other three administrative divisions mentioned (See Table 4.3).

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Administrative Division	Intercensal Change				Growth Rate	
	Number		Percent		1980-1990	1990-2000
	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-1990	1990-2000		
City of Port of Spain	-12,415	3,019	-21.2	6.6	-2.36	0.64
City of San Fernando	-5,574	26,839	-16.3	93.9	-1.77	6.85
Borough of Arima	3,967	3,666	16.1	12.8	1.50	1.21
Borough of Point Fortin	NA	-1,027	NA	-5.1	NA	-0.52
County of St. George	40,761	35,161	10.6	8.3	1.01	0.80
County of Caroni	40,777	11,428	28.9	6.3	2.57	0.61
County of Nariva/Mayaro	5,083	-2,001	16.3	-5.5	1.52	-0.57
St. Andrew/St. David	12,534	3,177	24.6	5.0	2.22	0.49
County of Victoria	24,724	-32,150	13.1	-15.1	1.24	-1.62
County of St. Patrick	-3,853	-4,963	-3.1	-4.1	-0.31	-0.42
Tobago	7,855	5,484	19.3	11.3	1.78	1.07
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>133,942</b>	<b>48,633</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.39</b>

**Note:** Calculated from Table 4.2

### 4.3 Population Density<sup>13</sup>

Trinidad and Tobago stretches over a landmass of 5,128 square kilometers or approximately 1,980 square miles. The country consists of two main islands, [Trinidad](#) and [Tobago](#), and [numerous smaller landforms](#). Trinidad is the larger and more populous of the two main islands, and accounts for 4,828 square kilometres (1,864 square miles). Tobago is much smaller, with an area of 300 square kilometres (116 square miles), meaning; it comprises about 5.9 percent of the total area. On average, the population density for the entire country is currently 246 persons per square kilometre, up from 237 persons per square kilometre in 1990 (See Table 4.4).

<sup>13</sup> Analysis in this section and section 4.4 are based on the re-arranged administrative boundaries drawn after 1990.

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Administrative Division	Population 2000	Area (sq km)	Density/ Per Person	Percent	
				Total Pop	Land mass
City of Port of Spain	49,031	12	4,085.9	3.9	0.23
City of San Fernando	55,419	19	2,916.8	4.4	0.37
Borough of Arima	32,278	12	2,689.8	2.6	0.23
Borough of Chaguanas	67,433	59	1,142.9	5.3	1.15
Borough of Point Fortin	19,056	25	762.2	1.5	0.49
Diego Martin	105,720	126	839.0	8.4	2.46
San Juan/Laveville	157,295	239	658.1	12.5	4.66
Tunapuna/Piarco	203,975	510	400.0	16.2	9.95
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	162,779	723	225.1	12.9	14.10
Mayaro/Rio Claro	32,143	814	39.5	2.5	15.88
Sangre Grande	65,680	927	70.9	5.2	18.08
Princes Town	91,947	620	148.3	7.3	12.09
Penal/Debe	83,609	246	339.9	6.6	4.80
Siparia	81,917	495	165.5	6.5	9.65
Tobago	54,084	300	180.3	4.3	5.85
<b>Total T &amp; T 2000</b>	<b>1,262,366</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>246.2</b>	100	100
<b>Total T &amp; T 1990</b>	<b>1,213,733</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>236.7</b>		

### **4.3.1 Regional Population Density**

With reference to population size, Port of Spain, the country's capital, is the third largest of the main urban areas in the country after Chaguanas and San Fernando. The city is only 12 square kilometers or 0.23 percent of the total landmass, but a host to about 4 percent of the national population. As a result, Port of Spain is densely populated, having approximately 4,086 persons per square kilometre.

The second and third most densely populated areas are the City of San Fernando and the Borough of Arima, with 2,917 and 2,690 persons per square kilometre respectively. The fourth, the Borough of Chaguanas which in fact is the largest of the urban areas, has a population density of 1,143 persons per square kilometre. The Chaguanas Borough Corporation is an offshoot of the former Caroni County Council.

Not all parts of the country had such high population concentrations. Relatively speaking, the lowest population density was observed in the Regional Corporation of Mayaro/Rio Claro, 39 persons per square kilometre, and followed by Sangre Grande Regional Corporation (71 persons per square kilometre). The two areas, however, occupying more

than one-third of the total landmass, comprise only 7.7 percent of the national population. These two areas, along with others that are below 200 persons per square kilometre are considered the rural parts of the country. The definition was based on the 2000 census, which categorized any area below 200 persons per square kilometre as rural communities.

#### **4.4 Internal Migration<sup>14</sup>**

Internal migration constitutes one of the components of regional population growth, which remarkably, has high impact on the population age structure and provision of socio-economic services. In the 2000 census, an internal migrant was defined as someone who changes his or her region of usual residence at least for the purpose to stay, so that the region of destination becomes the region of usual residence. On the basis of the responses to the place of birth question, the streams of migration are put into categories such as:

- Migrants or persons who were enumerated in a place different from the place where they were born; and
- Non-migrants, persons who were enumerated in a place where they were born.

##### **4.4.1 Lifetime Internal Migration Patterns**

Table 4.5 shows the birth-place data cross-classified by administrative divisions of enumeration and birth. Taking the City of Port of Spain as an example, the table shows that Port of Spain had a total of 14,064 lifetime in-migrants.

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<sup>14</sup> Information on Tobago was not available in the internal migration data base. Therefore, the analysis in this section is limited to internal movement within Trinidad and not Trinidad and Tobago.



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Region of Enumeration	Region of Birth														TOTAL
	City of Port of Spain	Mayaro/Rio Claro	Sangre Grande	Princes Town	Penal/Debe	Siparia	City of San Fernando	Borough of Arima	Borough of Chaguanas	Point Fortin	Diego Martin	San Juan/Laventille	Tunapuna/Piarco	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>															
City of Port of Spain	<b>28,051</b>	210	415	415	180	767	752	429	381	256	3,084	5,300	1,386	489	42,115
Mayaro/Rio Claro	215	<b>18,914</b>	317	972	509	297	294	118	152	94	86	239	202	608	23,017
Sangre Grande	417	354	<b>21,806</b>	205	127	208	145	517	222	50	314	917	1,299	585	27,166
Princes Town	278	641	100	<b>54,660</b>	2,355	1,243	2,782	82	223	249	120	352	327	2,161	65,573
Penal/Debe	313	280	69	3,232	<b>55,549</b>	3,501	4,662	102	458	393	118	339	415	2,240	71,671
Siparia	656	271	185	2,008	3,869	<b>70,145</b>	1,975	245	388	1,361	283	663	533	1,538	84,120
City of San Fernando	961	334	123	5,266	3,359	3,503	<b>35,111</b>	263	417	680	243	608	525	3,559	54,952
Borough of Arima	1,668	219	781	220	116	439	394	<b>18,539</b>	273	103	690	2,446	4,175	856	30,919
Borough of Chaguanas	1,548	327	344	1,091	1,079	1,158	1,360	413	<b>42,767</b>	229	1,128	3,697	3,216	5,416	63,773
Point Fortin	217	48	47	258	229	2,391	292	57	104	<b>10,465</b>	51	246	117	185	14,707
Diego Martin	14,891	313	681	687	376	1,242	1,949	812	621	437	<b>62,899</b>	7,584	2,642	1,095	96,229
San Juan/Laventille	13,612	673	1,635	1,146	729	2,164	1,844	1,273	1,488	821	5,924	<b>108,923</b>	6,459	2,042	148,733
Tunapuna/Piarco	10,837	982	3,125	1,730	1,096	2,541	2,561	7,646	2,310	925	5,805	19,821	<b>103,054</b>	3,742	166,175
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	1,445	624	669	4,411	3,369	2,637	6,161	854	4,660	472	851	3,055	3,735	<b>106,007</b>	138,950
<b>TOTAL</b>	75,109	24,190	30,297	76,301	72,942	92,236	60,282	31,350	54,464	16,535	81,596	154,190	128,085	130,523	1,028,100

**Note:** Tobago was not included because of lack of information about Tobago in the internal migration data base. The highlighted figures in the diagonal cells are non-migrants or those who place of birth was the same as the place of enumeration.

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Table 4.5 Cont'd: Population Classified by Administrative Division of Birth (ABD) and Administrative Division of Enumeration (ADE), for Males, Females and Both Sexes Combined, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000															
MALES															
Region of Enumeration	Region of Birth														TOTAL
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
City of Port of Spain	<b>13,950</b>	80	170	170	57	339	315	162	154	124	1,429	2,421	622	194	20,187
Mayaro/Rio Claro	122	<b>10,056</b>	137	432	246	148	136	56	65	51	35	101	84	278	11,947
Sangre Grande	209	150	<b>11,643</b>	91	52	110	66	239	100	22	164	449	618	291	14,204
Princes Town	122	267	41	<b>29,230</b>	851	501	1,292	35	70	116	60	166	134	856	33,741
Penal/Debe	164	109	33	1,296	<b>29,985</b>	1,464	2,267	52	166	181	51	165	172	800	36,905
Siparia	330	137	95	800	1,518	<b>36,832</b>	944	102	141	626	126	304	218	578	42,751
City of San Fernando	460	153	44	2,333	1,468	1,469	<b>18,020</b>	102	165	303	106	281	194	1,518	26,616
Borough of Arima	842	104	344	113	45	190	185	<b>9,582</b>	120	56	316	1,141	1,976	356	15,370
Borough of Chaguanas	806	149	174	459	391	560	648	194	<b>22,348</b>	110	549	1,828	1,446	2,313	31,975
Point Fortin	98	17	28	136	90	1,108	145	29	48	<b>5,487</b>	16	127	62	83	7,474
Diego Martin	7,052	120	308	283	160	585	900	366	262	209	<b>31,800</b>	3,546	1,109	453	47,153
San Juan/Laventille	6,492	287	733	492	307	985	833	565	580	427	2,853	<b>55,286</b>	2,859	810	73,509
Tunapuna/Piarco	5,259	425	1,407	738	459	1,104	1,185	3,636	890	398	2,768	9,445	<b>52,503</b>	1,547	81,764
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	707	277	294	1,806	1,339	1,187	2,897	402	2,005	224	396	1,436	1,710	<b>56,175</b>	70,855
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,613</b>	<b>12,331</b>	<b>15,451</b>	<b>38,379</b>	<b>36,968</b>	<b>46,582</b>	<b>29,833</b>	<b>15,522</b>	<b>27,114</b>	<b>8,334</b>	<b>40,669</b>	<b>76,696</b>	<b>63,707</b>	<b>66,252</b>	<b>514,451</b>
FEMALES															
City of Port of Spain	<b>14,101</b>	130	245	245	123	428	437	267	227	132	1,655	2,879	764	295	21,928
Mayaro/Rio Claro	93	<b>8,858</b>	180	540	263	149	158	62	87	43	51	138	118	330	11,070
Sangre Grande	208	204	<b>10,163</b>	114	75	98	79	278	122	28	150	468	681	294	12,962
Princes Town	156	374	59	<b>25,430</b>	1,504	742	1,490	47	153	133	60	186	193	1,305	31,832
Penal/Debe	149	171	36	1,936	<b>25,564</b>	2,037	2,395	50	292	212	67	174	243	1,440	34,766
Siparia	326	134	90	1,208	2,351	<b>33,313</b>	1,031	143	247	735	157	359	315	960	41,369
City of San Fernando	501	181	79	2,933	1,891	2,034	<b>17,091</b>	161	252	377	137	327	331	2,041	28,336
Borough of Arima	826	115	437	107	71	249	209	<b>8,957</b>	153	47	374	1,305	2,199	500	15,549
Borough of Chaguanas	742	178	170	632	688	598	712	219	<b>20,419</b>	119	579	1,869	1,770	3,103	31,798
Point Fortin	119	31	19	122	139	1,283	147	28	56	<b>4,978</b>	35	119	55	102	7,233
Diego Martin	7,839	193	373	404	216	657	1,049	446	359	228	<b>31,099</b>	4,038	1,533	642	49,076
San Juan/Laventille	7,120	386	902	654	422	1,179	1,011	708	908	394	3,071	<b>53,637</b>	3,600	1,232	75,224
Tunapuna/Piarco	5,578	557	1,718	992	637	1,437	1,376	4,010	1,420	527	3,037	10,376	<b>50,551</b>	2,195	84,411
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	738	347	375	2,605	2,030	1,450	3,264	452	2,655	248	455	1,619	2,025	<b>49,832</b>	68,095
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,496</b>	<b>11,859</b>	<b>14,846</b>	<b>37,922</b>	<b>35,974</b>	<b>45,654</b>	<b>30,449</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>27,350</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>40,927</b>	<b>77,494</b>	<b>64,378</b>	<b>64,271</b>	<b>513,649</b>
<b>Note:</b> Tobago was not included because of lack of information about Tobago in the internal migration data base. The highlighted figures in the diagonal cells are non-migrants or those who place of birth was the same as the place of enumeration.															

Of these lifetime in-migrants to Port of Spain, 5,300 were born in San Juan/Laventille, 3,084 in Diego Martin, 1,386 in Tunapuna/Piarco. Mayaro/Rio Claro and Penal/Debe contributed the least number of migrants to the size of the population in the City of Port of Spain, about 210 and 180 persons respectively. Additionally, Port of Spain had a total of 47,058 lifetime out-migrants. Also, most of the out-migrants, 14,891 were living in Diego Martin, 13,612 in San Juan/Laventille and 10,837 in Tunapuna/Piarco (detail in Table 4.5).

#### ***4.4.1.1 Percent of In-migrants across Administrative Divisions of Birth***

This section is presented to further buttress the preceding discussion, this time, by looking at the percentage of in-migrants across administrative division of birth. Table 4.6 presents the percentage distribution of total native-born<sup>15</sup> resident population. The native-born citizens of Siparia, Princes Town, Mayaro/Rio Claro and Sangre Grande were less likely to move; hence, non-migrants constituted over 80 percent of the native-born residents in these areas.

In the case of Borough of Arima, which experienced the highest out-migration, approximately, 13.5 percent of the out-migrants went to the neighboring Tunapuna/Piarco, 7.9 percent to San Juan/Laventille, 5.4 percent to the City of Port of Spain. (Table 4.6).

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<sup>15</sup> Native-born population of a county is equal to total population minus foreign-born /aliens.

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Region of Enumeration	Region of Birth														Total
	Port of Spain	Mayaro/Rio Claro	Sangre Grande	Princes Town	Penal/Debe	Siparia	San Fernando	Arima	Chaguana s	Point Fortin	Diego Martin	San Juan/Laventille	Tunapuna/ Piarco	Couva/ Tabaquite/ Talparo	
Port of Spain	<b>66.6</b>	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	7.3	12.6	3.3	1.2	100
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.9	<b>82.2</b>	1.4	4.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	2.6	100
Sangre Grande	1.5	1.3	<b>80.3</b>	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.8	0.2	1.2	3.4	4.8	2.2	100
Princes Town	0.4	1.0	0.2	<b>83.4</b>	3.6	1.9	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	3.3	100
Penal/Debe	0.4	0.4	0.1	4.5	<b>77.5</b>	4.9	6.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.1	100
Siparia	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.4	4.6	<b>83.4</b>	2.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.8	100
San Fernando	1.7	0.6	0.2	9.6	6.1	6.4	<b>63.9</b>	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.0	6.5	100
Arima	5.4	0.7	2.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.3	<b>60.0</b>	0.9	0.3	2.2	7.9	13.5	2.8	100
Chaguana s	2.4	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.6	<b>67.1</b>	0.4	1.8	5.8	5.0	8.5	100
Point Fortin	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.6	16.3	2.0	0.4	0.7	<b>71.2</b>	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.3	100
Diego Martin	15.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	<b>65.4</b>	7.9	2.7	1.1	100
San Juan/Laventille	9.2	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	4.0	<b>73.2</b>	4.3	1.4	100
Tunapuna/Piarco	6.5	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	4.6	1.4	0.6	3.5	11.9	<b>62.0</b>	2.3	100
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	1.0	0.4	0.5	3.2	2.4	1.9	4.4	0.6	3.4	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.7	<b>76.3</b>	100
<b>Total</b>	7.3	2.4	2.9	7.4	7.1	9.0	5.9	3.0	5.3	1.6	7.9	15.0	12.5	12.7	100

**Note:** Tobago was not included because of lack of information about Tobago in the internal migration data base. The highlighted figures in the diagonal cells are non-migrants or those who place of birth was the same as their place of enumeration. Derived f

***4.4.1.2 Percent of Out-migrants within Administrative Division of Birth***

While the preceding section dealt with the native-born population as percentage in-migrants within administrative division of birth (that is, in-migrants plus non-migrants across each region), the focus in this sub-section is somehow different. It considers all native-born population within each administrative division, whether residing there or not, or in short, the percentages under each column heading. These findings presented in Table 4.7, demonstrated that the three most urbanized areas of the country (Cities of Port of Spain and San Fernando, and Borough of Arima) had significant numbers of their native-born citizens residing in another administrative divisions. Comparatively, the proportion residing outside was greater for the City of Port of Spain than for the City of San Fernando and the Borough of Arima. Only 37 percent of the native-born population in the City of Port of Spain remained there, while 58 percent and 59 percent respectively, in the City of San Fernando and Arima Borough, remained. The main destination area for natives born in the Borough of Arima was Tunapuna/Piarco (24.4 percent), while for those born in Port of Spain the main destination area was Diego Martin (19.8 percent) followed by San Juan/Laventille (18.1 percent) and Tunapuna/Piarco (14.4 percent). Those from the City of San Fernando were somehow more widely dispersed, but mainly settled in Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo (10.2 percent).

In contrast, the native-born populations of Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo, Tunapuna/Piarco, Borough of Chaguanas, Mayaro/Rio Claro, Diego Martin and Penal/Debe were more likely to be non-migrants with relatively high percentages; ranging from 77 percent to 81 percent.

The relatively low proportion of non-migrants in the three main urbanized centres of the country seems contrary to the pattern that has been deemed characteristic in a number of developing countries where the capital city is likely to retain the vast majority of its native-born population residing in the country.

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**Table 4.7: Percent Distribution of Migrants Across Administrative Division of Enumeration, (Both Sexes), Trinidad: 2000**

Administrative Division	Region of Birth														Total
	Port of Spain	Mayaro/Rio Claro	Sangre Grande	Princes Town	Penal/Debe	Siparia	San Fernando	Arima	Chaguana	Point Fortin	Diego Martin	San Juan/Laventille	Tunapuna/Piarco	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	
Port of Spain	<b>37.3</b>	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.5	3.8	3.4	1.1	0.4	4.1
Mayaro/Rio Claro	0.3	<b>78.2</b>	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.2
Sangre Grande	0.6	1.5	<b>72.0</b>	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	2.6
Princes Town	0.4	2.6	0.3	<b>71.6</b>	3.2	1.3	4.6	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	6.4
Penal/Debe	0.4	1.2	0.2	4.2	<b>76.2</b>	3.8	7.7	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	7.0
Siparia	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.6	5.3	<b>76.0</b>	3.3	0.8	0.7	8.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	8.2
San Fernando	1.3	1.4	0.4	6.9	4.6	3.8	<b>58.2</b>	0.8	0.8	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.7	5.3
Arima	2.2	0.9	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	<b>59.1</b>	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	3.3	0.7	3.0
Chaguana	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.3	<b>78.5</b>	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.5	4.1	6.2
Point Fortin	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	<b>63.3</b>	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
Diego Martin	19.8	1.3	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	3.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	<b>77.1</b>	4.9	2.1	0.8	9.4
San Juan/Laventille	18.1	2.8	5.4	1.5	1.0	2.3	3.1	4.1	2.7	5.0	7.3	<b>70.6</b>	5.0	1.6	14.5
Tunapuna/Piarco	14.4	4.1	10.3	2.3	1.5	2.8	4.2	24.4	4.2	5.6	7.1	12.9	<b>80.5</b>	2.9	16.2
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	1.9	2.6	2.2	5.8	4.6	2.9	10.2	2.7	8.6	2.9	1.0	2.0	2.9	<b>81.2</b>	13.5
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Note:** Tobago was not included because of lack of information about Tobago in the internal migration data base. The highlighted figures in the diagonal cells are non-migrants or those who places of birth were the same as their places of enumeration. Derive

#### 4.4.1.3 Lifetime Streams of Migration

The net lifetime streams of migration for the country as reflected in Table 4.8, show that only four out of the fourteen regions (Tunapuna/Piarco, Diego Martin, Borough of Chaguanas and Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo), had lifetime net gains; that is, the number of lifetime in-migrants in those regions exceeded the number of out-migrants. The number of lifetime in-migrants to Tunapuna/Piarco exceeded the number of lifetime out-migrants by 38,090, in Borough of Chaguanas, by 9,309 persons, by 14,633 persons in Diego Martin and 8,427 persons in Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo. The migratory exchanges (Table 4.5 to Table 4.8) at all levels, confirm that these four administrative divisions were migration destination areas, whereas the rest were mainly sending regions.

Administrative Divisions	Lifetime in-migrants		Lifetime out-migrants		Net lifetime migrants		Migration Turn-over	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
City of Port of Spain	14,064	33.4	47,058	62.7	-32,994	-78.3	61,122	145.1
Mayaro/Rio Claro County	4,103	17.8	5,276	21.8	-1,173	-5.1	9,379	40.7
Sangre Grande	5,360	19.7	8,491	28.0	-3,131	-11.5	13,851	51.0
Princes Town	10,913	16.6	21,641	28.4	-10,728	-16.4	32,554	49.6
Penal/Debe	16,122	22.5	17,393	23.8	-1,271	-1.8	33,515	46.8
Siparia	13,975	16.6	22,091	24.0	-8,116	-9.6	36,066	42.9
City of San Fernando	19,841	36.1	25,171	41.8	-5,330	-9.7	45,012	81.9
Borough of Arima	12,380	40.0	12,811	40.9	-431	-1.4	25,191	81.5
Borough of Chaguanas	21,006	32.9	11,697	21.5	9,309	14.6	32,703	51.3
Point Fortin	4,242	28.8	6,070	36.7	-1,828	-12.4	10,312	70.1
Diego Martin	33,330	34.6	18,697	22.9	14,633	15.2	52,027	54.1
San Juan/Laventille	39,810	26.8	45,267	29.4	-5,457	-3.7	85,077	57.2
Tunapuna/Piarco	63,121	38.0	25,031	19.5	38,090	22.9	88,152	53.0
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	32,943	23.7	24,516	18.8	8,427	6.1	57,459	41.4
Total	291,210	28.3	291,210	28.3	0	0.0	582,420	56.7

**Note:** Calculated from Table 4.5

The summary of the migratory streams given in Table 4.8 shows the numbers of in- and out-migrants, the rate of net migration, the origin and destination of each stream of migration to and from the various administrative divisions, and the net balance for each of the streams. Accordingly, the lifetime migrants for Trinidad (the analysis does not include Tobago), commonly referred to as inter-regional migration numbered 291,210 in

2000, and were 28.3 percent of the native-born population (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9). This figure was derived by summing all the non-migrants (the highlighted figure in the diagonal cell for both sexes in Table 4.5) and subtracting it from the total native-born population.

Gender	Inter-regional migration		Redistribution	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Males	131,554	25.6	34,005	6.6
Females	159,656	31.1	36,454	7.1
Both Sexes	291,210	28.3	70,459	6.9

The sum of the net lifetime gains or net lifetime losses measures the population redistribution due to lifetime migration for Trinidad. These rates are shown in Table 4.9, after summing all the net lifetime gains or the net lifetime losses in Table 4.8, and dividing it by the total of native born population (i.e., 1,028,100 of Table 4.5) in 2000. As such, the amount of lifetime migration, which account for the population redistribution in 2000 was 70,459 or 6.9 percent of the total population of Trinidad

Note that the sum of the net balances for all areas is zero, because the sum total of lifetime in-migrants for all the area units in Trinidad is equal to the sum total of lifetime out-migrants, in that, each in-migrant to an area, is an out-migrant from some area.

#### ***4.4.1.4 Sex and Selectivity of Migration***

Migration is selective on the basis of sex, age and other social and economic characteristics. This section examines sex differentials in the migratory process of Trinidad in 2000. In the past when males dominated the livelihoods of the households, the male adult considered as head of the household moved first; and then followed by his wife and children, and other ageing members of the family.

The pattern of population migration presented earlier in Table 4.5; and summarized further in Table 4.9 indicates generally the reverse; the migration stream in the country is



dominated by women. The numbers of in-and out-migrants, the amount of net migration, the origin and destination of each stream for males and females as presented in Table 4.9 support such a pattern. They reveal that the female lifetime migrants were 159,656, (that is, the difference between the total native-born female population in Table 4.5 and the sum of all the non-migrants), as compared to 131,554 males. The interregional migration rates derived separately are 31.1 and 26.6 percent of the total female and male populations, with respective population redistribution rates of 7.1 and 6.6 percent (See Table 4.9). This finding disconfirms our assumption that the males are the dominant sex group with respect to internal migration in Trinidad.

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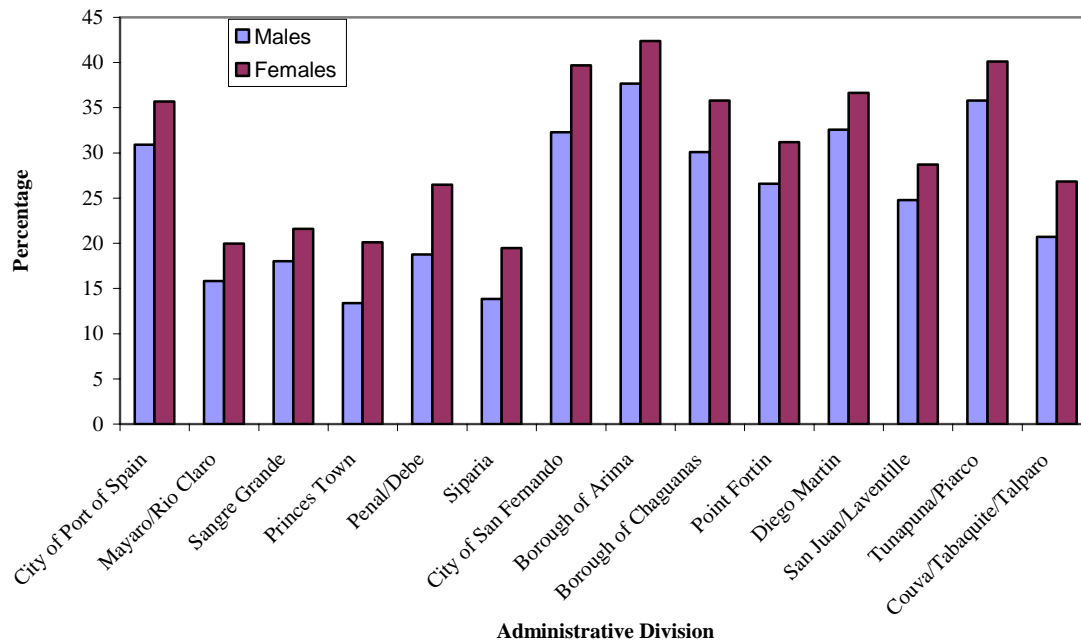
<b>Table 4.10: Lifetime In-Migrants by Region of Origin/Birth, Out-Migrants by Region of Destination and Net Lifetime Streams of Migration and Migration Turn-Over, Trinidad: 2000</b>								
Administrative Division	Lifetime in-migrants		Lifetime out-migrants		Net lifetime migrants		Migration Turn-over	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>MALES</b>								
City of Port of Spain	6,237	30.9	22,663	61.9	-16,426	-81.4	28,900	143.2
Mayaro/Rio Claro County	1,891	15.8	2,275	18.45	-384	-3.2	4,166	34.9
Sangre Grande	2,561	18.0	3,808	24.65	-1,247	-8.8	6,369	44.8
Princes Town	4,511	13.4	9,149	23.84	-4,638	-13.7	13,660	40.5
Penal/Debe	6,920	18.8	6,983	18.89	-63	-0.2	13,903	37.7
Siparia	5,919	13.8	9,750	32.68	-3,831	-9.0	15,669	36.7
City of San Fernando	8,596	32.3	11,813	39.6	-3,217	-12.1	20,409	76.7
Borough of Arima	5,788	37.7	5,940	38.27	-152	-1.0	11,728	76.3
Borough of Chaguanas	9,627	30.1	4,766	17.58	4,861	15.2	14,393	45.0
Point Fortin	1,987	26.6	2,847	34.16	-860	-11.5	4,834	64.7
Diego Martin	15,353	32.6	8,869	21.81	6,484	13.8	24,222	51.4
San Juan/Laventille	18,223	24.8	21,410	27.92	-3,187	-4.3	39,633	53.9
Tunapuna/Piarco	29,261	35.8	11,204	17.59	18,057	22.1	40,465	49.5
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	14,680	20.7	10,077	15.21	4,603	6.5	24,757	34.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	131,554	25.6	131,554	25.57	0	0.0	263,108	51.1
<b>FEMALES</b>								
City of Port of Spain	7,827	35.7	24,395	63.37	-16,568	-75.6	32,222	146.9
Mayaro/Rio Claro County	2,212	20.0	3,001	25.31	-789	-7.1	5,213	47.1
Sangre Grande	2,799	21.6	4,683	31.54	-1,884	-14.5	7,482	57.7
Princes Town	6,402	20.1	12,492	32.94	-6,090	-19.1	18,894	59.4
Penal/Debe	9,202	26.5	10,410	28.94	-1,208	-3.5	19,612	56.4
Siparia	8,056	19.5	12,341	40.53	-4,285	-10.4	20,397	49.3
City of San Fernando	11,245	39.7	13,358	43.87	-2,113	-7.5	24,603	86.8
Borough of Arima	6,592	42.4	6,871	43.41	-279	-1.8	13,463	86.6
Borough of Chaguanas	11,379	35.8	6,931	25.34	4,448	14.0	18,310	57.6
Point Fortin	2,255	31.2	3,223	39.3	-968	-13.4	5,478	75.7
Diego Martin	17,977	36.6	9,828	24.01	8,149	16.6	27,805	56.7
San Juan/Laventille	21,587	28.7	23,857	30.79	-2,270	-3.0	45,444	60.4
Tunapuna/Piarco	33,860	40.1	13,827	21.48	20,033	23.7	47,687	56.5
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	18,263	26.8	14,439	22.47	3,824	5.6	32,702	48.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	159,656	31.1	159,656	31.08	0	0.0	319,312	62.2
<b>Note:</b> Derived from Table 4.5								

The migration streams in the country differ only in the magnitude, but the net balances of lifetime migration of males and females across the fourteen administrative divisions indicate gains for the four main divisions, notably Tunapuna/Piarco, Diego Martin, Borough of Chaguanas and Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo. Male net balances of lifetime migration to those destination regions amounted to 18,057 (Tunapuna/Piarco), 6,484 (Diego Martin), 4,861 (Borough of Chaguanas) and 4,603 (Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo), while the respective net gains for females, reported in the same order, were 20,033,

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8,149, 4,448 and 3,824 persons. The remaining regions indicate net lifetime losses as given in Table 4.10. On the whole, the migration turn-over rate for males was registered as 51.1 percent, less than the 62.2 percent that was reported for females (See Table 4.10).

**Fig. 4.1: Migrants, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**



The preponderance of females in the migration process is also demonstrated in Table 4.11 and graphically in Figure 4.1. In all the administrative divisions, the number of female migrants exceeded the males.

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<b>Table 4.11: Distribution of the Population Enumerated in Administrative Divisions by Migration Status and Sex, Trinidad: 2000.</b>						
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>Males</b>			<b>Females</b>		
	<b>Non-Migrants<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Migrants<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Non-Migrants<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Migrants<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
City of Port of Spain	13,950	6,237	20,187	14,101	7,827	21,928
Mayaro/Rio Claro	10,056	1,891	11,947	8,858	2,212	11,070
Sangre Grande	11,643	2,561	14,204	10,163	2,799	12,962
Princes Town	29,230	4,511	33,741	25,430	6,402	31,832
Penal/Debe	29,985	6,920	36,905	25,564	9,202	34,766
Siparia	36,832	5,919	42,751	33,313	8,056	41,369
City of San Fernando	18,020	8,596	26,616	17,091	11,245	28,336
Borough of Arima	9,582	5,788	15,370	8,957	6,592	15,549
Borough of Chaguanas	22,348	9,627	31,975	20,419	11,379	31,798
Point Fortin	5,487	1,987	7,474	4,978	2,255	7,233
Diego Martin	31,800	15,353	47,153	31,099	17,977	49,076
San Juan/Laventille	55,286	18,223	73,509	53,637	21,587	75,224
Tunapuna/Piarco	52,503	29,261	81,764	50,551	33,860	84,411
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	56,175	14,680	70,855	49,832	18,263	68,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,897</b>	<b>131,554</b>	<b>514,451</b>	<b>353,993</b>	<b>159,656</b>	<b>513,649</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>					
City of Port of Spain	69.1	30.9	100	64.3	35.7	100
Mayaro/Rio Claro	84.2	15.8	100	80.0	20.0	100
Sangre Grande	82.0	18.0	100	78.4	21.6	100
Princes Town	86.6	13.4	100	79.9	20.1	100
Penal/Debe	81.2	18.8	100	73.5	26.5	100
Siparia	86.2	13.8	100	80.5	19.5	100
City of San Fernando	67.7	32.3	100	60.3	39.7	100
Borough of Arima	62.3	37.7	100	57.6	42.4	100
Borough of Chaguanas	69.9	30.1	100	64.2	35.8	100
Point Fortin	73.4	26.6	100	68.8	31.2	100
Diego Martin	67.4	32.6	100	63.4	36.6	100
San Juan/Laventille	75.2	24.8	100	71.3	28.7	100
Tunapuna/Piarco	64.2	35.8	100	59.9	40.1	100
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	79.3	20.7	100	73.2	26.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>100</b>
<sup>1</sup> <b>Non-migrant</b> = the highlighted figures in the diagonal cells in Table 4.5.						
<sup>2</sup> <b>Migrant</b> = the total population for a region minus the non-migrant in the diagonal in Table 4.5.						

## CHAPTER 5

### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education has become a world-wide development goal; and in a bid to foster its advancement, Trinidad and Tobago promulgated a compulsory school attendance and inspection Act. This legislation provides free education at the primary and secondary levels. The Act defined compulsory school age as, “any age between six and twelve years, and accordingly, spelt out that, a person shall be deemed to be of compulsory school age, if he has attained the age of six years and has not attained the age of twelve years, and a person shall be deemed to be over compulsory school age as soon as he has attained the age of twelve years”<sup>16</sup>. The Act, which was passed years ago, was further buttressed by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in its declaration on achievement of universal primary education. The target, according to the MDGs, is to “ensure by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling”<sup>17</sup>. Accordingly, intended progress indicators include:

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education;
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5; and
- Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds.

To monitor and evaluate the achievement of the government, therefore, the census module on education asked all those within the specified age range; with the intention of determining the proportion of the population attending school (full or part time) and further examine the sex disparity in school attendance. In furtherance, therefore, the specific objectives of this chapter are to determine the extent to which the population eligible to participate in education is actually enrolled, identify the type of school in which they are enrolled, explore variations in the highest level and qualifications attained

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<sup>16</sup>Laws of Trinidad and Tobago, Education Act, Chapter 39:01, Part III Compulsory Education, (Compulsory School Age and Offences)

<sup>17</sup>United Nations Publications: available online at: <http://www.mdgmonitor.org/goal2.cfm>

by the adult population, as well as degree obtained after being trained for specific occupation.

## 5.1 Age-specific School Enrolment

In fulfillment of the stated objectives, this sub-section examines age-specific school enrolment. The measurement to derive the age-specific enrolment is done by comparing school-attending population to that of the school-age population, expressed as a percentage, the focus being specifically on persons attending school part-time or full-time corresponding to that age cohort. The numerator consists of the number of students who were enrolled in school in specific age-sex grouping, while the denominator is the population size of corresponding age-sex groupings.

On average, Table 5.1 reveals that about 67.7 percent of those 5-24 years reported that they were currently in school. The ratios are expectedly high for the compulsory primary age groups (6 - 12 years). As the 2000 census results revealed, about 98 percent of the eligible school children in this category for both sexes attended school (Table 5.1). The ratios however, decreased with age, that by age 20-24 years, the ratios had sharply declined to only 15 percent attending for both sexes combined. This sharp decline is not surprising because, at these ages, they would have already completed secondary school, but not all would have gone on to further studies at the tertiary education (Table 5.1).

Also, the table shows slightly higher numbers of boys than girls in school within the compulsory school-ages, and a situation that is reversed in older age groups indicating that more girls than boys had been attending school. On average, the ratio was 100 girls to every 102 boys in compulsory school-ages, but the deficit widened to 17 percentage points, or simply, 100 girls to every 71 boys for the advanced age group, 20-24 years.

Similar results had been found by PAHO, in a report on 27 Latin America and Caribbean countries and quoted by Barker<sup>18</sup>. The report showed that proportionally, more girls than

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<sup>18</sup>Gary T. Barker, *Dying to be Men: Youth, Masculinity and Social Exclusion*, summary available online at: <http://books.google.gy/books>

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boys enrolled in 21 of 27 countries for which data were available; and that differences ranged between 1 percentage points to 19 percentage points.

**Table 5.1: Ratios<sup>19</sup> of School-Going Age Population to School Attending Population by Age and Sex, Trinidad & Tobago: 2000**

Age	Attending (Full & Part - Time)			Population			Ratios Attended/ to Pop		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5	8,163	8,016	16,179	8,816	8,566	17,382	92.6	93.6	93.1
6	8,607	8,381	16,988	8,890	8,640	17,530	96.8	97.0	96.9
7	9,370	9,285	18,655	9,577	9,443	19,020	97.8	98.3	98.1
8	9,440	9,374	18,814	9,599	9,496	19,095	98.3	98.7	98.5
9	9,962	9,590	19,552	10,100	9,696	19,796	98.6	98.9	98.8
5 - 9	45,542	44,646	90,188	46,982	45,841	92,823	96.9	97.4	97.2
10	10,750	10,452	21,202	10,938	10,572	21,510	98.3	98.9	98.6
11	10,522	10,231	20,753	10,709	10,378	21,087	98.3	98.6	98.4
12	11,130	11,106	22,236	11,480	11,306	22,786	97.0	98.2	97.6
13	11,345	11,706	23,051	11,950	12,137	24,087	94.9	96.4	95.7
14	11,631	11,767	23,398	12,935	12,510	25,445	89.9	94.1	92.0
10-14	55,378	55,262	110,640	58,012	56,903	114,915	95.5	97.1	96.3
15	10,804	11,460	22,264	13,119	12,890	26,009	82.4	88.9	85.6
16	9,344	10,455	19,799	12,513	12,518	25,031	74.7	83.5	79.1
17	7,061	8,645	15,706	12,216	12,176	24,392	57.8	71.0	64.4
18	4,634	5,887	10,521	12,013	11,899	23,912	38.6	49.5	44.0
19	2,961	3,890	6,851	11,869	11,638	23,507	24.9	33.4	29.1
15-19	34,804	40,337	75,141	61,730	61,121	122,851	56.4	66.0	61.2
20	1,994	2,638	4,632	11,344	11,211	22,555	17.6	23.5	20.5
21	1,371	1,954	3,325	10,157	9,868	20,025	13.5	19.8	16.6
22	1,090	1,588	2,678	9,943	9,621	19,564	11.0	16.5	13.7
23	884	1,288	2,172	9,377	9,365	18,742	9.4	13.8	11.6
24	684	1,040	1,724	9,071	8,841	17,912	7.5	11.8	9.6
20-24	6,023	8,508	14,531	49,892	48,906	98,798	12.1	17.4	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,747</b>	<b>148,753</b>	<b>290,500</b>	<b>216,616</b>	<b>212,771</b>	<b>429,387</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>

Note: "Not stated" (967 males and 852 females) was excluded or added to "No category".

A UNICEF<sup>19</sup> report highlighted that, 4.1 percent of children ages 5 to 14 years, in Trinidad and Tobago were working in 2000; and were mainly engaged in family enterprises, such as, agriculture, scavenging, loading and stocking goods, gardening, car mechanics, car washing, construction, fishing, begging, handymen, shop assistants, cosmetologist assistants, domestic servants, street vendors, etc. However, the report fell

<sup>19</sup>UNICEF (2000), Government of Trinidad and Tobago, *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2000 - Trinidad and Tobago*, available online at: [http://www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/tda2004/trinidad-tobago.htm#\\_ftn3968#\\_ftn3968](http://www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/tda2004/trinidad-tobago.htm#_ftn3968#_ftn3968)

short, and did not elaborate further on the dual activities children sometimes played in the labour force; that is, how children more often combined work in family enterprises with school was not mentioned. For instance, whether the children worked full-time or part-time in the family enterprises or worked during or after the regular school hours, could have further clarified the conditions under which the children worked. Also, in a rapid assessment of children report, “eight percent of working children in Trinidad and Tobago interviewed in 2002 demonstrated low levels of education”<sup>20</sup>. The finding indicated by the assessment report could probably have a significant role in explaining the low school attendance of boy children in the advanced ages.

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<sup>20</sup> Dunn, The Situation of Children in the Worst Forms of Child Labor, 8., available online at: [http://www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/tda2004/trinidad-tobago.htm#\\_ftn3968#\\_ftn3968](http://www.dol.gov/ilab/media/reports/iclp/tda2004/trinidad-tobago.htm#_ftn3968#_ftn3968)



<b>Table 5.2: Sex Ratios of School Attending Population by Age, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: 2000</b>				
<b>Age</b>	<b>Attending (Full and Part - Time)</b>		<b>Sex Ratios</b>	
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Excess/Deficit</b>
5	8,163	8,016	102	0.9
6	8,607	8,381	103	1.3
7	9,370	9,285	101	0.5
8	9,440	9,374	101	0.4
9	9,962	9,590	104	1.9
<b>5 - 9</b>	<b>45,542</b>	<b>44,646</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1.0</b>
10	10,750	10,452	103	1.4
11	10,522	10,231	103	1.4
12	11,130	11,106	100	0.1
13	11,345	11,706	97	-1.6
14	11,631	11,767	99	-0.6
<b>10-14</b>	<b>55,378</b>	<b>55,262</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.1</b>
15	10,804	11,460	94	-2.9
16	9,344	10,455	89	-5.6
17	7,061	8,645	82	-10.1
18	4,634	5,887	79	-11.9
19	2,961	3,890	76	-13.6
<b>15-19</b>	<b>34,804</b>	<b>40,337</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-7.4</b>
20	1,994	2,638	76	-13.9
21	1,371	1,954	70	-17.5
22	1,090	1,588	69	-18.6
23	884	1,288	69	-18.6
24	684	1,040	66	-20.6
<b>20-24</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-17.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,747</b>	<b>148,753</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-2.4</b>

**Note:** Sex Ratio = M/F x 100  
 Excess/Deficit = (M-F)/(M+F) x 100

Across administrative areas, there is relatively no significant variation from the national pattern. Tables 5.3 and 5.4 support this pattern; over 95 percent of children in the compulsory school-age range attending school along with small proportions attending in the older ages are revealed by national as well as regional figures irrespective of sex..

In all, the attainment of over 95 percent enrolment in the primary and secondary school-age population suggests that the MDG target for these areas has been surpassed. Further research is required, however, to determine whether current education levels adequately equip the population to compete in the global economy.

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Administrative Division	Both Sexes					Males					Females				
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
Port of Spain	97.3	97.4	65.0	17.3	69.6	97.4	96.8	61.2	12.9	67.7	97.3	97.9	68.7	21.3	71.4
St. George	97.3	97.0	63.0	16.1	68.5	97.0	96.2	57.6	13.0	66.0	97.6	97.8	68.5	19.3	71.0
Caroni	97.3	95.1	58.9	14.6	66.4	97.3	94.2	55.6	12.4	64.9	97.2	96.1	62.3	16.8	68.0
Nariva/Mayaro	95.9	93.4	50.4	8.9	64.4	95.7	92.2	44.2	6.4	61.7	96.2	94.7	56.5	11.5	67.1
St. Andrew/St. David	96.1	94.9	54.6	10.6	66.2	95.7	93.7	48.8	8.3	63.7	96.5	96.2	60.7	13.0	68.8
Victoria	97.3	95.6	58.8	13.4	66.2	97.1	94.7	54.3	12.0	64.1	97.4	96.5	63.5	14.9	68.3
St. Patrick	97.0	96.3	61.7	12.7	67.6	96.5	95.5	58.0	10.5	65.6	97.5	97.1	65.4	15.0	69.5
Tobago	98.2	97.8	58.5	8.2	68.0	98.0	96.9	51.5	5.0	64.8	98.4	98.7	65.8	11.6	71.3
San Fernando	97.2	98.0	70.1	20.9	71.0	96.9	97.4	66.4	18.7	69.0	97.5	98.6	73.9	23.1	72.9
Arima	97.0	97.7	67.9	17.3	69.9	97.0	97.5	62.5	13.5	67.6	97.1	97.8	73.3	21.2	72.2
Chaguanas	97.2	95.0	59.6	16.3	66.1	97.1	94.3	55.6	13.2	64.4	97.4	95.7	63.8	19.3	67.9
Point Fortin	97.0	98.3	69.2	16.3	72.9	96.8	97.8	66.1	14.0	71.3	97.3	98.8	72.5	18.8	74.5
<b>Total</b>	97.2	96.3	61.2	14.7	67.7	96.9	95.5	56.4	12.1	65.4	97.4	97.1	66.0	17.4	69.9

**Note:** Derived from Table 5.4.

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Administrative Division	School Age Population					Attended Full and Part Time				
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
Port of Spain	2,959	3,435	3,680	3,071	13,145	2,880	3,345	2,391	531	9,147
St. George	31,616	38,921	42,102	34,201	146,840	30,754	37,746	26,545	5,521	100,566
Caroni	9,995	12,148	13,276	10,729	46,148	9,721	11,558	7,817	1,567	30,663
Nariva/Mayaro	2,994	3,738	3,659	2,732	13,123	2,872	3,492	1,843	244	8,451
St. Andrew/St. David	5,435	6,941	6,660	5,121	24,157	5,224	6,590	3,635	543	15,992
Victoria	14,030	17,541	19,239	15,368	66,178	13,648	16,769	11,316	2,055	43,788
St. Patrick	9,062	11,926	12,515	9,776	43,279	8,789	11,479	7,728	1,242	29,238
Tobago	4,066	4,752	4,814	3,651	17,283	3,993	4,646	2,816	301	11,756
San Fernando	3,702	4,454	4,926	4,260	17,342	3,598	4,367	3,453	890	12,308
Arima	2,197	2,875	3,064	2,538	10,674	2,132	2,808	2,080	440	7,460
Chaguanas	5,155	6,176	6,822	5,893	24,046	5,013	5,866	4,067	959	15,905
Point Fortin	1,612	2,008	2,094	1,458	7,172	1,564	1,974	1,450	238	5,226
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,823</b>	<b>114,915</b>	<b>122,851</b>	<b>98,798</b>	<b>429,387</b>	<b>90,188</b>	<b>110,640</b>	<b>75,141</b>	<b>14,531</b>	<b>290,500</b>
<b>MALES</b>										
Port of Spain	1,468	1,670	1,817	1,469	6,424	1,430	1,617	1,112	189	4,348
St. George	15,783	19,692	21,001	17,184	73,660	15,306	18,947	12,095	2,233	48,581
Caroni	5,082	6,170	6,708	5,388	23,348	4,945	5,815	3,728	668	15,156
Nariva/Mayaro	1,549	1,850	1,824	1,390	6,613	1,482	1,705	807	89	4,083
St. Andrew/St. David	2,813	3,518	3,428	2,612	12,371	2,693	3,296	1,673	218	7,880
Victoria	7,219	8,878	9,759	7,943	33,799	7,013	8,408	5,295	952	21,668
St. Patrick	4,617	6,024	6,193	5,000	21,834	4,456	5,750	3,593	525	14,324
Tobago	2,047	2,361	2,449	1,856	8,713	2,006	2,287	1,261	93	5,647
San Fernando	1,854	2,192	2,482	2,131	8,659	1,796	2,136	1,647	398	5,977
Arima	1,129	1,453	1,535	1,272	5,389	1,095	1,417	960	172	3,644
Chaguanas	2,612	3,148	3,471	2,896	12,127	2,537	2,967	1,930	381	7,815
Point Fortin	809	1,056	1,063	751	3,679	783	1,033	703	105	2,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,982</b>	<b>58,012</b>	<b>61,730</b>	<b>49,892</b>	<b>216,616</b>	<b>45,542</b>	<b>55,378</b>	<b>34,804</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>141,747</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>										
Port of Spain	1,491	1,765	1,863	1,602	6,721	1,450	1,728	1,279	342	4,799
St. George	15,833	19,229	21,101	17,017	73,180	15,448	18,799	14,450	3,288	51,985
Caroni	4,913	5,978	6,568	5,341	22,800	4,776	5,743	4,089	899	15,507
Nariva/Mayaro	1,445	1,888	1,835	1,342	6,510	1,390	1,787	1,036	155	4,368
St. Andrew/St. David	2,622	3,423	3,232	2,509	11,786	2,531	3,294	1,962	325	8,112
Victoria	6,811	8,663	9,480	7,425	32,379	6,635	8,361	6,021	1,103	22,120
St. Patrick	4,445	5,902	6,322	4,776	21,445	4,333	5,729	4,135	717	14,914
Tobago	2,019	2,391	2,365	1,795	8,570	1,987	2,359	1,555	208	6,109
San Fernando	1,848	2,262	2,444	2,129	8,683	1,802	2,231	1,806	492	6,331
Arima	1,068	1,422	1,529	1,266	5,285	1,037	1,391	1,120	268	3,816
Chaguanas	2,543	3,028	3,351	2,997	11,919	2,476	2,899	2,137	578	8,090
Point Fortin	803	952	1,031	707	3,493	781	941	747	133	2,602
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,841</b>	<b>56,903</b>	<b>61,121</b>	<b>48,906</b>	<b>212,771</b>	<b>44,646</b>	<b>55,262</b>	<b>40,337</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>148,753</b>
<b>Note:</b> The "Not stated" comprising 967 males and 852 females was excluded or added to "No category"										

## 5.2 Gross and Net School Enrolment

The main objective of this sub-section is to derive the gross and net school enrolment rates to assess the level at which the Millennium Development Goals' declaration on universal primary education and gender disparities in primary and secondary schools have been achieved in Trinidad and Tobago.

Gross enrolment is the total school enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. On the other hand, net enrolment is more specific, and measures the enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population in that age group.

The main purpose of these two education indices is to show the general and specific level of participation in education in Trinidad and Tobago, and indicate the capacity of the educational system to enroll students of particular age-group.

### 5.2.1 Primary School Enrolment

Table 5.5 shows the gross enrolment rates by sex and administrative divisions. As reflected in the table, the gross enrolment rates are high at both national and administrative levels, registering about 111 percent for the whole country and varying between 106 to 117 percent at the level of administrative divisions. There was nearly an equal enrolment across the sexes, and overall, variations narrowly at the level of administrative divisions with Tobago and St. Andrews /St. David recording the highest gross enrolment rates of 117 percent and 116 percent respectively.

The high gross enrolment rate, averaging over 100 percent was expected, because the total enrolment used as numerator took into account primary enrolment at all ages, while the denominator was restricted to a precisely defined primary age population, in this case, 5-11 years. Consequently, a rate of over 100 percent indicates an inclusion of children

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who enter primary school older or younger than the specified age category, as well as adding repeaters, who are above the primary school age range.

**Table 5.5: Gross Primary Enrolment by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Administrative Division	Gross Primary Enrolment			Primary Age Population			Gross Primary Enrolment Rates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Port of Spain	2,341	2,410	4,751	2,076	2,107	4,183	112.8	114.4	113.6
St. George	26,128	25,837	51,965	23,192	22,939	46,131	112.7	112.6	112.6
Caroni	7,938	7,784	15,722	7,305	7,139	14,444	108.7	109.0	108.8
Nariva/Mayaro	2,544	2,459	5,003	2,246	2,171	4,417	113.3	113.3	113.3
St. Andrew/St. David	4,863	4,592	9,455	4,195	3,944	8,139	115.9	116.4	116.2
Victoria	11,395	10,830	22,225	10,460	9,946	20,406	108.9	108.9	108.9
St. Patrick	7,495	7,041	14,536	6,905	6,571	13,476	108.5	107.2	107.9
Tobago	3,500	3,377	6,877	2,936	2,920	5,856	119.2	115.7	117.4
San Fernando	2,811	2,874	5,685	2,658	2,652	5,310	105.8	108.4	107.1
Arima	1,880	1,795	3,675	1,644	1,607	3,251	114.4	111.7	113.0
Chaguanas	4,043	3,878	7,921	3,815	3,632	7,447	106.0	106.8	106.4
Point Fortin	1,322	1,228	2,550	1,197	1,163	2,360	110.4	105.6	108.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,260</b>	<b>74,105</b>	<b>150,365</b>	<b>68,629</b>	<b>66,791</b>	<b>135,420</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>111.0</b>

**Note:** Official primary school age is between 5 to 11 years.

**Table 5.6: Net Primary Enrolment by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Administrative Division	Net Primary Enrolment			Primary Age Population			Net Primary Enrolment Rates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Port of Spain	1,927	1,964	3,891	2,076	2,107	4,183	92.8	93.2	93.0
St. George	21,357	21,301	42,658	23,192	22,939	46,131	92.1	92.9	92.5
Caroni	6,781	6,680	13,461	7,305	7,139	14,444	92.8	93.6	93.2
Nariva/Mayaro	2,069	1,994	4,063	2,246	2,171	4,417	92.1	91.8	92.0
St. Andrew/St. David	3,882	3,679	7,561	4,195	3,944	8,139	92.5	93.3	92.9
Victoria	9,721	9,237	18,958	10,460	9,946	20,406	92.9	92.9	92.9
St. Patrick	6,423	6,128	12,551	6,905	6,571	13,476	93.0	93.3	93.1
Tobago	2,775	2,766	5,541	2,936	2,920	5,856	94.5	94.7	94.6
San Fernando	2,441	2,438	4,879	2,658	2,652	5,310	91.8	91.9	91.9
Arima	1,500	1,474	2,974	1,644	1,607	3,251	91.2	91.7	91.5
Chaguanas	3,485	3,334	6,819	3,815	3,632	7,447	91.3	91.8	91.6
Point Fortin	1,097	1,077	2,174	1,197	1,163	2,360	91.6	92.6	92.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,458</b>	<b>62,072</b>	<b>125,530</b>	<b>68,629</b>	<b>66,791</b>	<b>135,420</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>92.7</b>

**Note:** Official primary age has been set between 5 to 11 years.

The level of exacerbation shown by the gross enrolment is curtailed, when net enrolment rate was used instead (see Table 5.6). The average net primary enrolment for the entire

country was 92.7 percent for both sexes, and there seems to be little or no variation across the sexes and across administrative divisions. This finding reveals that Trinidad and Tobago has nearly met the Goal #2, and Target #3 of the Millennium Development Goals – the achievement of universal primary education and gender disparity in primary school.

### 5.2.2 Secondary School Enrolment

After the completion of the compulsory education, between ages 6 to 12 years, young people can choose to stay on at school, attend the full senior level education and college or take part in work-based learning. As such, the secondary level is optional, though the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has full interest, and made education free, not only for the primary level, but also through secondary school, to ensure that those who enrolled at least remain to complete secondary education. The objective of this section is to measure the degree of secondary enrolment in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Table 5.7: Gross Secondary Enrolment by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Administrative Division	Gross Secondary Enrolment			Secondary Age Population			Gross Secondary Enrolment Rates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Port of Spain	1,547	1,733	3,280	2,554	2,679	5,233	60.6	64.7	62.7
St. George	17,105	19,323	36,428	29,153	29,136	58,289	58.7	66.3	62.5
Caroni	5,643	5,983	11,626	9,325	9,047	18,372	60.5	66.1	63.3
Nariva/Mayaro	1,247	1,529	2,776	2,619	2,683	5,302	47.6	57.0	52.4
St. Andrew/St. David	2,451	2,846	5,297	4,942	4,723	9,665	49.6	60.3	54.8
Victoria	8,134	8,975	17,109	13,559	13,257	26,816	60.0	67.7	63.8
St. Patrick	5,603	6,439	12,042	8,743	8,901	17,644	64.1	72.3	68.2
Tobago	1,726	2,206	3,932	3,437	3,408	6,845	50.2	64.7	57.4
San Fernando	2,393	2,538	4,931	3,435	3,415	6,850	69.7	74.3	72.0
Arima	1,324	1,482	2,806	2,149	2,163	4,312	61.6	68.5	65.1
Chaguanas	2,894	3,076	5,970	4,779	4,594	9,373	60.6	67.0	63.7
Point Fortin	1,001	1,059	2,060	1,531	1,430	2,961	65.4	74.1	69.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,068</b>	<b>57,189</b>	<b>108,257</b>	<b>86,226</b>	<b>85,436</b>	<b>171,662</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>

**Note:** Official secondary school age has been set between 12 to 18 years.

Gross secondary enrolment given in Table 5.7 reveals for the whole country that about 63.1 percent of those 12-18 years are in school, and there were some undulating variations by administrative division and sex. With respect to secondary education, the

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highest participation rates were recorded in the City of San Fernando and the Borough of Point Fortin, each registering 72.0 percent and 69.6 percent respectively while the lowest rate was among children in Nariva/Mayaro (52.4 percent).

In term of sex disparities, the gross enrolment rate of girls was better in all of the administrative divisions and cities when compared to boys. Nationally, about 66.9 percent of girls as compared to 59.2 percent of the boys were enrolled in secondary schools. However, enrolment rates seem to similarly follow the national pattern, with the City of San Fernando and Borough of Point Fortin ranking first and second respectively (Table 5.7).

The pattern of net secondary enrolment was similar to that of gross participation rates, with relatively higher proportions of females in school than males. The overall participation was 60.7 percent, with 64.3 percent for females and 57.1 percent for males (see Table 5.8).

Administrative Division	Net Secondary Enrolment			Secondary Age Population			Net Secondary Enrolment Rates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
City of Port of Spain	1,506	1,678	3,184	2,554	2,679	5,233	59.0	62.6	60.8
City of San Fernando	16,477	18,551	35,028	29,153	29,136	58,289	56.5	63.7	60.1
St. George County	5,447	5,752	11,199	9,325	9,047	18,372	58.4	63.6	61.0
Caroni County	1,208	1,462	2,670	2,619	2,683	5,302	46.1	54.5	50.4
Nariva/Mayaro County	2,361	2,724	5,085	4,942	4,723	9,665	47.8	57.7	52.6
St. Andrew/St. David Co.	7,830	8,631	16,461	13,559	13,257	26,816	57.7	65.1	61.4
Victoria County	5,413	6,174	11,587	8,743	8,901	17,644	61.9	69.4	65.7
St. Patrick County	1,662	2,117	3,779	3,437	3,408	6,845	48.4	62.1	55.2
Tobago	2,309	2,418	4,727	3,435	3,415	6,850	67.2	70.8	69.0
Borough of Arima	1,282	1,440	2,722	2,149	2,163	4,312	59.7	66.6	63.1
Borough of Chaguanas	2,776	2,928	5,704	4,779	4,594	9,373	58.1	63.7	60.9
Borough of Point Fortin	986	1,025	2,011	1,531	1,430	2,961	64.4	71.7	67.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,257</b>	<b>54,900</b>	<b>104,157</b>	<b>86,226</b>	<b>85,436</b>	<b>171,662</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>

**Note:** Official secondary school age has been set between 12 to 18 years.

### 5.3 Types of School Attended

Education in Trinidad and Tobago is provided mainly by the government, and though optional, the types of school that children attend, are based on a process of selection that is largely controlled by the government on the basis of the administration of comprehensive assessment tests. The final assessment result at specified grade level determines the structural placement of students within the school system. While the process of placement within the school system is beyond the comprehension of this work, the main objective is to vividly look at the size of enrolment by types of school and the gender composition within each category.

The assertion above is justified by the data in Table 5.9, where the public school system seems to play the major role in shouldering the education of the school children in Trinidad and Tobago. Generally, primary schools accounted for nearly one-half, and as expected, followed by secondary schools (35 percent). Six out of every one hundred students attended vocational schools (technical institute, special school, commercial/secretarial science, business/computer, etc.); in addition to adult literacy classes, where fewer than four out of hundred attended. Only 2.5 percent (7,781 persons) matriculated to the overall higher institution of the country, the university school system (see Table 5.9).

Type of school attended at the level of the administrative divisions did not seem to deviate much from the overall national pattern (Table 5.10); however, sex differentials seem to be obvious (See Table 5.9). Males dominated in the vocational schools, while females averaged more than males in the academic institutions and adult literacy program. The differences were exceptionally high in “technical institute” and “trade/vocational school” (170 and 142 males to every 100 females respectively), and somewhat lower in “special school”, with an excess of males of 7.8 percent. The sex ratio was narrowly high in the primary level. In reverse, females outnumbered males in all the secondary schools, the university school system, adult literacy program, distance learning, and vocational schools such as commercial/secretarial science and



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business/computer learning program. At the university level, the sex deficit was substantially low with just 66 males to every 100 females (see Table 5.9).

<b>Table 5.9: Sex Ratios in School Attendance, by Type of School, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>							
<b>Types of School</b>	<b>Number</b>			<b>Percentage</b>			<b>Sex</b>
	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Nursery	2,426	2,357	4,783	0.8	0.8	1.6	103
Private Primary	5,633	5,545	11,178	1.8	1.8	3.6	102
Government Primary	69,696	67,677	137,373	22.7	22.1	44.8	103
Post Primary	435	490	925	0.1	0.2	0.3	89
Junior Secondary	14,628	15,052	29,680	4.8	4.9	9.7	97
Senior Comprehensive	10,082	10,940	21,022	3.3	3.6	6.8	92
Gov't Secondary	18,537	20,921	39,458	6.0	6.8	12.9	89
Composite	3,521	3,878	7,399	1.1	1.3	2.4	91
Private Secondary	3,865	5,908	9,773	1.3	1.9	3.2	65
Trade/Vocational	3,249	2,295	5,544	1.1	0.7	1.8	142
Commercial/Secretarial	251	1,347	1,598	0.1	0.4	0.5	19
Business/Computer	2,302	4,110	6,412	0.8	1.3	2.1	56
Technical Institute	2,904	1,711	4,615	0.9	0.6	1.5	170
Adult Classes	3,600	7,733	11,333	1.2	2.5	3.7	47
Distance Learning	337	441	778	0.1	0.1	0.3	76
University	3,089	4,692	7,781	1.0	1.5	2.5	66
Special School	662	566	1,228	0.2	0.2	0.4	117
Other	1,981	3,384	5,365	0.6	1.1	1.7	59
Not Stated	293	360	653	0.1	0.1	0.2	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,491</b>	<b>159,407</b>	<b>306,898</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Note:</b> Sex ratio = M/F x 100							

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**Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Persons Five Years Old and Over, (Attended Full or Part Time) by Types of School Attended and Administrative Division, (Both Sexes), Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Types of School Attended	Administrative Division												Total %	Number
	Port of Spain	St. George	Caroni	Nariva/ Mayaro	St. Andrew/S t. David	Victoria	St. Patrick	Tobago	San Fernando	Arima	Chaguanas	Point Fortin		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>Both sexes</b>														
Nursery	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	4,783
Private Primary	6.9	5.5	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	7.0	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.6	11,178
Government Primary	40.3	41.9	46.5	56.2	55.2	47.1	45.6	48.3	38.6	42.5	43.3	41.8	44.8	137,373
Post Primary	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	925
Junior Secondary	7.9	9.0	12.9	8.9	7.3	10.8	11.8	1.1	9.2	9.8	10.3	12.0	9.7	29,680
Senior Comprehensive	3.0	6.1	9.2	6.0	1.6	10.1	7.4	3.7	8.5	5.9	7.7	5.3	6.8	21,022
Gov't Secondary	17.9	14.1	9.6	4.4	12.3	11.1	13.4	14.3	15.3	14.9	12.8	12.6	12.9	39,458
Composite	0.5	0.6	1.6	9.7	5.2	3.7	5.4	4.8	1.5	0.2	0.6	5.2	2.4	7,399
Private Secondary	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.1	5.2	1.7	1.5	7.5	2.5	4.2	3.6	1.5	3.2	9,773
Trade/Vocational	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	4.2	1.8	5,544
Commercial/Secretarial	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1,598
Business/Computer	2.2	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.7	2.3	3.2	3.6	1.3	2.1	6,412
Technical Institute	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	4,615
Adult Classes	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	4.8	4.3	4.6	3.3	4.9	3.7	11,333
Distance Learning	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	778
University	2.8	3.7	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	3.9	3.1	3.3	0.9	2.5	7,781
Special School	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1,228
Other	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.7	5,365
Not Stated	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	653
<b>Total %</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	x
<b>Number</b>	9,954	108,204	32,002	8,634	16,594	45,356	30,167	12,276	13,210	8,000	16,937	5,564	x	306,898

## 5.4 Educational Output and Literacy

Educational output is usually measured in term of level of literacy, educational attainment, and qualification. However, since literacy is treated as a dichotomous variable which provides one index of the minimum level of educational output, the level of literacy against educational backdrops would be measured here from the barest minimum level to quite fluent level, for instance, comparing and contrasting highest examination passed and qualification, and level of training of the adult population 15 years and above in Trinidad and Tobago received.

### *5.4.1. Highest Examination Passed*

This section is presented as the first set of evidence directed towards gauging educational output. As given in Table 5.11, about fifty in every one hundred adults 15 years or older in Trinidad and Tobago have not passed any examinations. Just 6 percent have reported school leaving as the highest examination that they passed as opposed to 1.8 percent, who reported CXC Basic exam. At the higher level of achievement, adults having at least 5 “O” Level<sub>5</sub> subjects as their highest qualification ranked first (9.6 percent), and those who matriculated to the university or higher institutions and obtained diploma, along with those who had first and second degrees constituted another 5.3 percent.

Differentials by sex either at national or administrative levels existed but they were very narrow. For instance, females outnumbered their male counterparts in all categories of the highest examination passed, ranging from 0.2 to 3.1 percentage points, except first and second degrees categories, where males outnumbered females by a narrow margin, 0.5 percentage points – that is, 10,357 degree holders females against 12,361 males.

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Table 5.11: Percent Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Highest Examination Passed, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000															
Administrative Division	Highest Examination Passed													Total %	Number
	None	School Leaving	CXC Basic	O 1 or 2 Subject	O 3 or 4 Subject	O 5+ Subjects	A 1 or 2 Subject	A 3+ Subjects	Diploma	First Degree	Higher Degree	Other	Not Stated		
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>															
Port of Spain	44.2	6.3	2.7	6.3	9.1	10.7	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.8	8.5	100	29,205
St. George	43.7	6.3	2.4	6.4	9.3	9.9	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.3	10.8	100	290,246
Caroni	54.8	4.6	1.4	6.2	8.9	9.3	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	0.5	1.0	7.2	100	87,741
Nariva/Mayaro	60.5	6.8	1.3	6.5	7.6	7.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.0	100	23,037
St. Andrew/St. David	61.8	4.8	1.2	6.1	7.1	7.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	7.2	100	42,384
Victoria	53.1	5.9	1.5	6.1	8.6	8.8	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	9.1	100	125,630
St. Patrick	56.3	6.0	1.6	6.8	8.2	8.9	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.9	6.3	100	81,696
Tobago	53.0	8.9	1.4	6.6	7.1	8.2	0.7	0.6	2.5	1.3	0.6	1.3	8.0	100	32,297
San Fernando	36.2	6.3	1.7	6.3	10.0	13.5	1.7	2.8	3.7	3.5	1.7	2.4	10.3	100	37,699
Arima	44.6	6.6	1.5	6.9	11.1	12.7	1.3	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.0	6.8	100	21,301
Chaguanas	47.9	4.8	1.6	6.0	9.1	11.1	1.3	1.9	3.5	2.4	1.0	1.2	8.3	100	46,314
Point Fortin	55.5	7.2	1.5	8.5	8.8	8.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	5.1	100	12,976
<b>Total %</b>	49.4	6.0	1.8	6.4	8.8	9.6	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.1	8.9	100	x
<b>Number</b>	410,407	49,697	15,224	53,063	73,376	79,839	8,784	13,090	21,175	15,314	7,404	9,460	73,693	x	830,526

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Table 5.11 Cont'd: Percent Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Highest Examination Passed, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000															
Administrative Division	Highest Examination Passed													Total %	Number
	None	School Leaving	CXC Basic	O 1 or 2 Subject	O 3 or 4 Subject	O 5+ Subjects	A 1 or 2 Subject	A 3+ Subjects	Diploma	First Degree	Higher Degree	Other	Not Stated		
<b>MALES</b>															
Port of Spain	46.9	6.0	2.8	6.1	8.4	9.1	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	8.9	100	13,667
St. George	46.3	6.1	2.4	6.2	8.4	8.2	1.1	1.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.2	11.2	100	141,289
Caroni	57.1	4.6	1.4	6.0	8.1	8.0	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	6.7	100	44,512
Nariva/Mayaro	62.9	6.7	1.3	6.2	6.9	6.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	6.7	100	11,959
St. Andrew/St. David	65.0	4.3	1.2	5.7	5.9	6.1	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	7.4	100	21,835
Victoria	55.8	5.8	1.6	5.9	7.6	7.5	0.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	8.6	100	63,691
St. Patrick	59.0	6.0	1.8	6.6	7.3	7.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.3	1.1	6.0	100	41,525
Tobago	58.8	8.9	1.1	5.8	5.3	5.7	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	8.4	100	16,013
San Fernando	37.1	6.3	1.8	6.5	9.5	11.8	1.6	2.3	3.7	3.9	2.2	2.5	10.7	100	17,962
Arima	46.5	6.2	1.6	7.2	10.0	11.2	1.2	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.1	7.5	100	10,436
Chaguanas	49.7	4.6	1.7	6.1	8.3	9.8	1.3	1.8	3.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	8.0	100	22,984
Point Fortin	59.4	7.3	1.4	7.8	7.6	6.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	5.1	100	6,485
<b>Total %</b>	52.2	5.9	1.9	6.2	7.9	8.0	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.2	8.9	100	x
<b>Number</b>	215,207	24,205	7,712	25,541	32,626	33,149	3,999	5,647	10,430	7,881	4,480	4,873	36,608	x	412,358
<b>FEMALES</b>															
Port of Spain	41.9	6.6	2.7	6.4	9.7	12.1	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.8	8.1	100	15,538
St. George	41.3	6.4	2.3	6.6	10.1	11.5	1.3	2.1	3.2	2.6	1.1	1.3	10.4	100	148,957
Caroni	52.4	4.5	1.3	6.4	9.7	10.6	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	7.8	100	43,229
Nariva/Mayaro	57.8	7.0	1.3	6.8	8.3	8.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	7.4	100	11,078
St. Andrew/St. David	58.3	5.3	1.1	6.6	8.4	8.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	6.9	100	20,549
Victoria	50.4	6.0	1.5	6.2	9.6	10.2	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.8	9.5	100	61,939
St. Patrick	53.6	5.9	1.5	7.1	9.2	10.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	6.7	100	40,171
Tobago	47.2	9.0	1.7	7.4	8.8	10.6	0.7	0.7	2.9	1.3	0.6	1.6	7.6	100	16,284
San Fernando	35.4	6.2	1.6	6.2	10.5	15.1	1.7	3.2	3.6	3.1	1.3	2.2	10.0	100	19,737
Arima	42.9	7.0	1.3	6.7	12.3	14.2	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.9	6.2	100	10,865
Chaguanas	46.1	4.9	1.5	6.0	9.9	12.4	1.3	2.0	3.4	2.2	0.8	1.1	8.7	100	23,330
Point Fortin	51.7	7.2	1.6	9.3	10.0	10.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.1	100	6,491
<b>Total %</b>	46.7	6.1	1.8	6.6	9.7	11.2	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.1	8.9	100	x
<b>Number</b>	195,200	25,492	7,512	27,522	40,750	46,690	4,785	7,443	10,745	7,433	2,924	4,587	37,085	x	418,168

Urban-rural differences may necessarily explain the differences in patterns indicative of highest examination passed. For example, in administrative divisions such as St. Andrew/St. David, Nariva/Mayaro and Caroni, where there are larger concentrations of rural settlements, higher proportions were observed to have either not attempted or not passed any examination at all when compared to their counterparts from administrative divisions with larger concentrations of urban settlements (Table 5.11).

#### ***5.4.2 Literacy Rate:***

The traditional practice in obtaining literacy data is to ask all adult respondents (i.e., aged 15 years and over), whether they can read and write, and the answer to the question is accepted at face value, but this question was not asked in the 2000 census. Information on class completed too is unavailable; hence it is difficult to set a threshold on the level of literacy. Here, the degree of literacy, therefore, would be measured in terms of highest educational qualification, regardless of mere reading and writing skills.

Table 5.12 presents highest level of education attainment for adult population 15 years and over. Accordingly, those who have never attended school before or stopped as far as only nursery/kindergarten school accounted for only 2.4 percent (20,306); and correspondently, those with primary highest educational qualification totaled 293,781 (35.4 percent).

Persons with secondary education or a university degree and above as usual represent a group that is highly likely to be characterized by superior literacy skills. Nearly, 60 percent of the adult population had that requirement in Trinidad and Tobago – a little over one-half and about 5 percent of adults stating secondary and university degree as their highest educational attainment respectively.

Differentials by sex also given in Table 5.12 seem to be virtually non-existent, but across administrative divisions, there appear to be noteworthy variations in the magnitude. For example, the two City Corporations (Port of Spain and San Fernando), the Borough of

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Arima, Chaguanas, and St. George County, had notably higher proportions of their adult populations stating university degrees as their highest educational qualification, as compared to other administrative divisions and in particular, Nariva/Mayaro County, where people with university qualification constituted only one percent, and where also adults who had acquired only primary education amounted to as much as 50 percent.

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Table 5.12: Percent Distribution Population 15 Years and Over by Highest level of Educational Attainment, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000									
Administrative Division	Level of Education							Total %	Number
	None	Nursery /KG	Primary	Secondary	University	Other	Not Stated		
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>									
City of Port of Spain	1.1	0.0	28.5	57.1	6.6	3.0	3.6	100	29,205
County of St. George	1.7	0.1	30.7	53.8	6.8	3.2	3.8	100	290,246
County of Caroni	3.1	0.1	39.0	49.8	3.3	3.1	1.7	100	87,741
County of Nariva/Mayaro	4.5	0.0	49.7	42.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	100	23,037
St. Andrew/St. David Co.	2.7	0.0	45.5	46.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	100	42,384
County of Victoria	3.5	0.1	38.7	50.2	2.6	3.0	2.0	100	125,630
County of St. Patrick	3.0	0.0	38.6	53.3	1.9	1.9	1.3	100	81,696
Tobago	0.9	0.0	45.1	43.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	100	32,297
City of San Fernando	1.9	0.2	26.7	55.9	8.0	4.1	3.3	100	37,699
Borough of Arima	1.2	0.1	30.6	58.7	5.3	1.9	2.2	100	21,301
Borough of Chaguanas	3.1	0.0	33.2	52.0	5.4	4.1	2.2	100	46,314
Borough of Point Fortin	1.8	0.0	36.9	56.7	1.9	1.1	1.6	100	12,976
<b>Total %</b>	2.4	0.1	35.4	52.0	4.6	2.9	2.7	100	x
<b>Total Number</b>	19,790	516	293,781	431,701	38,319	24,343	22,076	x	830,526
<b>MALES</b>									
City of Port of Spain	1.1	0.0	28.6	57.1	6.9	2.6	3.6	100	13,667
County of St. George	1.4	0.1	31.6	53.1	6.8	3.0	3.9	100	141,289
County of Caroni	2.2	0.1	39.6	49.9	3.5	2.9	1.7	100	44,512
County of Nariva/Mayaro	3.9	0.0	51.7	40.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	100	11,959
St. Andrew/St. David Co.	2.4	0.1	47.8	44.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	100	21,835
County of Victoria	2.5	0.1	39.4	50.2	2.8	3.0	2.1	100	63,691
County of St. Patrick	2.2	0.0	39.1	53.2	2.0	2.0	1.4	100	41,525
Tobago	1.0	0.0	52.5	37.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	100	16,013
City of San Fernando	1.6	0.2	26.1	55.9	8.7	3.9	3.5	100	17,962
Borough of Arima	1.0	0.0	30.9	58.5	5.4	1.7	2.5	100	10,436
Borough of Chaguanas	2.4	0.0	33.2	52.5	5.7	3.9	2.3	100	22,984
Borough of Point Fortin	1.4	0.0	37.3	56.6	2.0	1.1	1.6	100	6,485
<b>Total %</b>	1.9	0.1	36.5	51.3	4.7	2.7	2.8	100	x
<b>Total Number</b>	7,834	259	150,618	211,513	19,444	11,292	11,398	x	412,358
<b>FEMALES</b>									
City of Port of Spain	1.1	0.1	28.4	57.1	6.4	3.3	3.7	100	15,538
County of St. George	1.9	0.1	29.8	54.5	6.7	3.5	3.6	100	148,957
County of Caroni	4.0	0.1	38.4	49.7	3.0	3.2	1.6	100	43,229
County of Nariva/Mayaro	5.1	0.0	47.5	43.7	0.8	1.7	1.2	100	11,078
St. Andrew/St. David Co.	3.0	0.0	43.1	48.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	100	20,549
County of Victoria	4.5	0.1	37.9	50.2	2.4	3.0	1.9	100	61,939
County of St. Patrick	3.8	0.0	38.0	53.4	1.8	1.8	1.2	100	40,171
Tobago	0.8	0.0	37.9	50.0	3.7	4.2	3.2	100	16,284
City of San Fernando	2.2	0.2	27.2	55.8	7.3	4.2	3.1	100	19,737
Borough of Arima	1.4	0.1	30.4	58.8	5.3	2.1	2.0	100	10,865
Borough of Chaguanas	3.8	0.0	33.2	51.5	5.0	4.2	2.1	100	23,330
Borough of Point Fortin	2.2	0.1	36.5	56.8	1.9	1.1	1.6	100	6,491
<b>Total %</b>	2.9	0.1	34.2	52.7	4.5	3.1	2.6	100	x
<b>Total Number</b>	11,956	257	143,163	220,188	18,875	13,051	10,678	x	418,168



## 5.5 Work-related Training

Both the government of Trinidad and Tobago and the private sectors have several initiatives aimed at assisting people to train for employment and achieve occupation specific training. In the 2000 census, a question was posed to all persons aged 15 years and over as to whether they have acquired any skilled training, and the result indicates that 287,047 persons, constituting 34.6 percent of the resident adult population have some form of training. This figure disaggregated by sex, shows that the proportion of trained males exceeded the proportion of trained females - 38 to 31.2 percent respectively (See Table 5.13).

The distribution of those trained was proportional to the population size in each of the administrative divisions. As such, the County of St. George, with the largest population size, has the largest proportion of trained persons (38 percent), followed by Victoria County (13 percent), Caroni county (9.6 percent) and St. Patrick county (8.6 percent). The remaining areas correspondingly have smaller proportions of trained persons with a low of 1.9 percent being recorded for Nariva/Mayaro County as reflected in Table 5.13.

Additionally, information on certification obtained after being trained is important. It helps to shed light both on the validity and the component of the national training programs. Table 5.14 demonstrated that 20.7 percent (59,380 persons) were trained, but did not acquire any certificate from the training program, about 35.9 percent (102,999 persons) obtained “certificates with exam” and 5.4 percent, “certificate without exam” respectively. At the higher level of qualification, 5.4 percent, got “diploma” from the training, followed by 4.2 percent, with “associate degree”, and first and second degrees respectively combined. Proportional to the size of men and women involved in the training process, twice the number of males who had been trained, acquired no certificate or degree as compared to the females (14.6 percent). Also, it was observed that because most people sometimes avoid disclosure of such personal information, a substantial number of persons (27.1 percent or 77,875 persons) did not respond to the question (Table 5.14).

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Table 5.13. Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years and Over by Sex With Exposure to Training Classified by Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000									
Administrative Division	Number				Percent (Within Region)				Percent Yes (Across Region)
	Yes	No	Not stated	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Total	
<b>Both Sexes</b>									
City of Port of Spain	12,584	14,698	1,923	29,205	43.1	50.3	6.6	100	4.4
County of St. George	109,365	165,622	15,259	290,246	37.7	57.1	5.3	100	38.1
County of Caroni	27,507	57,378	2,856	87,741	31.4	65.4	3.3	100	9.6
County of Nariva/Mayaro	5,432	17,153	452	23,037	23.6	74.5	2.0	100	1.9
County of St. Andrew/St. David	13,123	28,018	1,243	42,384	31.0	66.1	2.9	100	4.6
County of Victoria	37,175	84,336	4,119	125,630	29.6	67.1	3.3	100	13.0
County of St. Patrick	24,607	54,638	2,451	81,696	30.1	66.9	3.0	100	8.6
Tobago	10,207	19,004	3,086	32,297	31.6	58.8	9.6	100	3.6
City of San Fernando	15,540	19,268	2,891	37,699	41.2	51.1	7.7	100	5.4
Borough of Arima	8,854	11,417	1,030	21,301	41.6	53.6	4.8	100	3.1
Borough of Chaguanas	16,598	27,290	2,426	46,314	35.8	58.9	5.2	100	5.8
Borough of Point Fortin	6,055	6,416	505	12,976	46.7	49.4	3.9	100	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>287,047</b>	<b>505,238</b>	<b>38,241</b>	<b>830,526</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Males</b>									
City of Port of Spain	6,173	6,628	866	13,667	45.2	48.5	6.3	100	3.9
County of St. George	56,336	77,902	7,051	141,289	39.9	55.1	5.0	100	36.0
County of Caroni	16,343	26,981	1,188	44,512	36.7	60.6	2.7	100	10.4
County of Nariva/Mayaro	3,217	8,543	199	11,959	26.9	71.4	1.7	100	2.1
County of St. Andrew/St. David	7,385	13,857	593	21,835	33.8	63.5	2.7	100	4.7
County of Victoria	21,767	40,018	1,906	63,691	34.2	62.8	3.0	100	13.9
County of St. Patrick	14,402	26,055	1,068	41,525	34.7	62.7	2.6	100	9.2
Tobago	5,527	9,095	1,391	16,013	34.5	56.8	8.7	100	3.5
City of San Fernando	7,947	8,713	1,302	17,962	44.2	48.5	7.2	100	5.1
Borough of Arima	4,662	5,290	484	10,436	44.7	50.7	4.6	100	3.0
Borough of Chaguanas	9,418	12,559	1,007	22,984	41.0	54.6	4.4	100	6.0
Borough of Point Fortin	3,480	2,765	240	6,485	53.7	42.6	3.7	100	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,657</b>	<b>238,406</b>	<b>17,295</b>	<b>412,358</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Females</b>									
City of Port of Spain	6,411	8,070	1,057	15,538	41.3	51.9	6.8	100	4.9
County of St. George	53,029	87,720	8,208	148,957	35.6	58.9	5.5	100	40.7
County of Caroni	11,164	30,397	1,668	43,229	25.8	70.3	3.9	100	8.6
County of Nariva/Mayaro	2,215	8,610	253	11,078	20.0	77.7	2.3	100	1.7
County of St. Andrew/St. David	5,738	14,161	650	20,549	27.9	68.9	3.2	100	4.4
County of Victoria	15,408	44,318	2,213	61,939	24.9	71.6	3.6	100	11.8
County of St. Patrick	10,205	28,583	1,383	40,171	25.4	71.2	3.4	100	7.8
Tobago	4,680	9,909	1,695	16,284	28.7	60.9	10.4	100	3.6
City of San Fernando	7,593	10,555	1,589	19,737	38.5	53.5	8.1	100	5.8
Borough of Arima	4,192	6,127	546	10,865	38.6	56.4	5.0	100	3.2
Borough of Chaguanas	7,180	14,731	1,419	23,330	30.8	63.1	6.1	100	5.5
Borough of Point Fortin	2,575	3,651	265	6,491	39.7	56.2	4.1	100	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,390</b>	<b>266,832</b>	<b>20,946</b>	<b>418,168</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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Table 5.14: Percent Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years Old and Over Sex by Highest Qualifications/Degree Obtained on Completion of Training, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000												
Administrative Division	+											Number
	None	Cert. with Exam	Cert. without Exam	Diploma	Advance Diploma	Associate Degree	First Degree	Post Grad Degree	Other	Not Stated	Total %	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Port of Spain	21.9	38.1	4.9	4.9	0.7	0.4	3.8	2.2	0.9	22.2	100	12,584
St. George	19.5	35.1	4.7	5.3	0.6	0.4	3.5	1.9	0.9	28.0	100	109,365
Caroni	23.9	33.3	5.5	5.4	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	27.8	100	27,507
Nariva/Mayaro	18.8	40.8	10.6	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	24.7	100	5,432
St. Andrew/St. David	27.6	32.3	8.1	4.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	25.0	100	13,123
Victoria	19.8	36.8	5.8	5.1	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	28.8	100	37,175
St. Patrick	21.5	40.1	6.3	4.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	25.4	100	24,607
Tobago	22.8	34.7	6.4	5.4	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.8	26.4	100	10,207
San Fernando	14.1	37.8	4.4	7.6	0.7	0.4	4.3	1.9	1.2	27.8	100	15,540
Arima	19.2	41.4	5.5	6.3	0.6	0.4	2.2	1.4	0.5	22.4	100	8,854
Chaguanas	23.2	30.9	4.4	6.5	0.5	0.3	3.6	1.1	0.8	28.7	100	16,598
Point Fortin	22.6	40.0	6.7	4.9	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	23.4	100	6,055
<b>Total %</b>	20.7	35.9	5.4	5.4	0.5	0.3	2.7	1.2	0.7	27.1	100	x
<b>Number</b>	59,380	102,999	15,578	15,404	1,509	955	7,704	3,519	2,124	77,875	x	287,047
<b>MALES</b>												
Port of Spain	27.7	32.5	4.3	4.8	0.5	0.3	3.9	2.7	1.1	22.2	100	6,173
St. George	24.5	30.7	4.3	4.6	0.6	0.4	3.6	2.2	1.2	28.0	100	56,336
Caroni	28.7	30.0	4.8	5.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.6	27.2	100	16,343
Nariva/Mayaro	22.9	39.9	7.2	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	25.1	100	3,217
St. Andrew/St. David	35.7	27.1	5.3	4.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	25.2	100	7,385
Victoria	24.7	33.0	4.8	4.5	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.7	0.6	29.2	100	21,767
St. Patrick	26.4	36.9	4.8	4.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	25.4	100	14,402
Tobago	27.1	33.6	5.6	4.2	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	25.4	100	5,527
San Fernando	17.5	34.6	4.2	6.3	0.8	0.3	4.6	2.3	1.6	27.8	100	7,947
Arima	24.2	36.7	5.1	5.8	0.6	0.4	2.3	1.6	0.7	22.5	100	4,662
Chaguanas	28.1	27.4	4.3	6.0	0.4	0.3	3.6	1.3	1.0	27.7	100	9,418
Point Fortin	27.8	37.9	5.1	4.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	22.3	100	3,480
<b>Total %</b>	25.8	32.0	4.7	4.8	0.5	0.3	2.7	1.4	0.9	27.0	100	x
<b>Number</b>	40,394	50,192	7,288	7,496	785	437	4,189	2,169	1,404	42,303	x	156,657
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Port of Spain	16.3	43.4	5.5	4.9	0.9	0.5	3.6	1.8	0.8	22.2	100	6,411
St. George	14.2	39.8	5.2	6.0	0.6	0.4	3.4	1.5	0.7	28.1	100	53,029
Caroni	16.9	38.3	6.5	5.6	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.5	28.8	100	11,164
Nariva/Mayaro	12.7	42.1	15.5	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	24.0	100	2,215
St. Andrew/St. David	17.2	39.0	11.6	5.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	24.7	100	5,738
Victoria	12.9	42.3	7.1	6.0	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.3	28.3	100	15,408
St. Patrick	14.5	44.5	8.5	5.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	25.4	100	10,205
Tobago	17.8	36.0	7.3	6.8	0.7	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.5	27.5	100	4,680
San Fernando	10.5	41.1	4.6	9.0	0.6	0.5	4.0	1.4	0.8	27.7	100	7,593
Arima	13.5	46.7	5.9	6.9	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.1	0.3	22.3	100	4,192
Chaguanas	16.8	35.5	4.6	7.1	0.6	0.3	3.6	0.9	0.6	30.0	100	7,180
Point Fortin	15.6	42.8	8.9	5.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	24.8	100	2,575
<b>Total %</b>	14.6	40.5	6.4	6.1	0.6	0.4	2.7	1.0	0.6	27.3	100	x
<b>Number</b>	18,986	52,807	8,290	7,908	724	518	3,515	1,350	720	35,572	x	130,390

## CHAPTER 6

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

#### 6.1 Introduction

The ability of population to obtain work, so as to meet their daily needs is one of the key indicators of improvement in the economic environment; and in part, an inventory of the nation's supply of labour engaged in or available for income-producing activities.

The demographic focus on economic activity is on the population 15 years and over, and more specifically those 15-64 years. The census determines the principal activities of this population, who in the week preceding the Census Day were either economically active or inactive.

The economically active population consists of all persons of either sex, who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services. They include (a) the regularly employed persons ("worked" and "had a job" but were on leave/vacation), and (b) the unemployed consisting of: (1) those who were looking for work or who wanted and were available for work, but because they believe no jobs were open, were not actively searching or (2) those who had become disillusioned. On the other hand, the economically inactive population includes students, homemakers, retired persons and persons whose disability prevented them from working. It is from these categorizations of the working age population that measures of labor force participation are determined.

The main focus in this section will be the measure of the labour supply. However, a measure of labour supply is relative; as such, the number of persons in the labour force is only a first approximation, since the measure does not take into account, how much work members of the labour force are willing and able to do. This limitation would be partially attempted by looking at the types of work done by the members of the labour force, but further independent enquiry, investigating the hours of work performed by the members of the workforce, their wages and other accrued benefits, how much work done, in terms

of part-time, seasonal or irregular employment would be necessary. The specific objectives of this chapter, therefore, include the following:

- Indicate the relative size of the labour force;
- Determine the level of employment and unemployment; and
- Types of work done by members of the workforce.

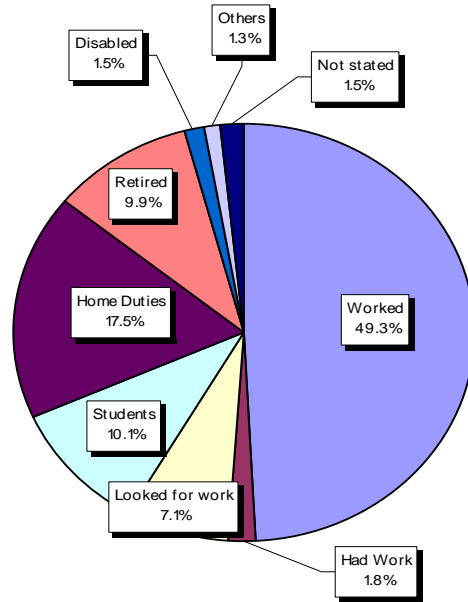
## **6.2 Main Activities of the Working Age Population**

The size of the working-age population has grown steadily over the decades (Table 6.1). In 2000, it was three-quarters of the total population (830,526 persons) in 2000, up from two-thirds (748,881) in 1990. On average 17.5 percent of the working-age population were involved in home duties, approximately 10 percent attended school, 1.5 percent had some form of disability, hence could not work, and a total of 2.8 percent did not clearly state their principal activities in the week preceding the census (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1).

Among the working age population, the high proportion of retirees (about 10 percent) is notable. This is another indication that the population is ageing. The proportion of retired persons is expected to rise due to the increase in the life expectancy, hence the need for re-training programs, so that the skills and expertise of the ageing population could still be utilized. The rate of growth of this group also signals the need for effective social programmes and national insurance for the elderly, so that they could enjoy their later years.

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**Fig. 6.1: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**



Main Activity	2000			1990		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Worked	260,486	148,699	409,185	212,459	100,639	313,098
Had Work	9,437	5,806	15,243	N/A	N/A	N/A
Looked for work	37,176	22,180	59,356	69,342	33,948	103,290
Students	38,590	45,550	84,140	30,577	32,759	63,336
Home Duties	5,285	139,938	145,223	7,380	166,365	173,745
Retired	41,922	40,011	81,933	36,929	33,978	70,907
Disabled	7,095	5,096	12,191	4,503	2,672	7,175
Others	5,473	4,942	10,415	3,119	1,969	5,088
Not stated	6,894	5,946	12,840	6,739	5,503	12,242
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>412,358</b>	<b>418,168</b>	<b>830,526</b>	<b>371,048</b>	<b>377,833</b>	<b>748,881</b>
	Percentage					
Worked	63.2	35.6	49.3	57.3	26.6	41.8
Had Work	2.3	1.4	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Looked for work	9.0	5.3	7.1	18.7	9.0	13.8
Students	9.4	10.9	10.1	8.2	8.7	8.5
Home Duties	1.3	33.5	17.5	2.0	44.0	23.2
Retired	10.2	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.0	9.5
Disabled	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0
Others	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
Not stated	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Males comprise a little over one-half of the total population, and account for 49.7 percent of the working-age population. Of the working-age males, approximately 9.4 percent are still attending school, another 10.2 percent are retired, 1.3 percent performed home duties, and 1.7 percent disabled. In contrast, for females of working-age, one-third performed home duties, 10.9 percent attended school, and 9.6 percent are retired.

In sum, only about a quarter of the male working-age population is not engaged in any type of activity to earn an income, as compared with more than twice (57.7 percent) of their female counterparts. On average for the whole population, 41.7 percent of the persons of working-age are not engaged in any economic activity. This means that the national average is heavily weighted by the number of women who do not perform any activity for pay (Table 6.1).

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Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population 15 Years and Over Past Week by Main Activities, Administrative Division and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000												
Administrative Division	Main Activity										Total	Number
	Worked	Had Work	Looked for work	Students	Home Duties	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not stated			
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	49.5	1.9	7.4	9.3	10.7	16.1	1.5	1.1	2.4	100	29,205	
City of San Fernando	48.3	2.1	7.3	11.0	14.7	12.4	1.3	1.2	1.8	100	37,699	
St. George County	52.7	1.9	7.0	10.4	13.0	10.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	100	290,246	
Caroni County	50.0	1.6	5.7	9.9	22.2	7.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	100	87,741	
Nariva/Mayaro County	42.4	1.5	9.0	8.6	26.1	8.4	2.5	1.0	0.6	100	23,037	
St. Andrew /St. David Co.	46.1	1.6	8.2	9.4	21.0	9.7	1.7	1.1	1.1	100	42,384	
Victoria County	45.5	1.6	6.8	10.0	23.0	8.7	1.8	1.2	1.3	100	125,630	
St. Patrick County	42.5	2.0	8.5	10.4	22.6	9.8	1.8	1.3	1.0	100	81,696	
Tobago	55.8	1.8	7.0	8.8	9.8	12.0	0.8	1.4	2.7	100	32,297	
Borough of Arima	51.3	2.1	7.1	10.9	13.6	10.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	100	21,301	
Borough of Chaguanas	52.0	2.1	6.1	10.0	19.1	7.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	100	46,314	
Borough of Point Fortin	41.8	2.3	12.6	12.0	16.1	11.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	100	12,976	
<b>Total</b>	49.3	1.8	7.1	10.1	17.5	9.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	409,185	15,243	59,356	84,140	145,223	81,933	12,191	10,415	12,840	x	830,526	
<b>MALES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	57.7	2.2	9.7	8.8	1.2	14.8	1.7	1.3	2.5	100	13,667	
City of San Fernando	58.4	2.7	9.7	10.9	1.2	12.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	100	17,962	
St. George County	63.3	2.2	8.3	9.6	1.2	10.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	100	141,289	
Caroni County	68.4	2.1	7.4	9.2	1.0	7.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	100	44,512	
Nariva/Mayaro County	61.2	2.3	12.1	7.2	3.1	9.2	2.9	1.1	0.7	100	11,959	
St. Andrew /St. David	61.7	2.1	10.7	8.3	2.0	10.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	100	21,835	
Victoria County	63.7	2.2	9.2	9.3	1.4	9.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	100	63,691	
St. Patrick County	59.8	2.9	11.2	9.4	1.2	10.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	100	41,525	
Tobago	65.3	1.8	6.7	7.9	1.1	12.4	0.8	1.3	2.7	100	16,013	
Borough of Arima	62.2	2.4	8.9	10.2	0.8	11.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	100	10,436	
Borough of Chaguanas	67.8	2.7	7.8	9.4	1.0	7.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	100	22,984	
Borough of Point Fortin	53.2	3.0	15.8	11.7	1.0	11.9	1.5	0.8	1.1	100	6,485	
<b>Total</b>	63.2	2.3	9.0	9.4	1.3	10.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	260,486	9,437	37,176	38,590	5,285	41,922	7,095	5,473	6,894	x	412,358	
<b>FEMALES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	42.3	1.7	5.4	9.7	19.0	17.2	1.3	1.0	2.3	100	15,538	
City of San Fernando	39.0	1.5	5.1	11.0	27.0	12.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	100	19,737	
St. George County	42.6	1.7	5.7	11.1	24.3	10.5	1.1	1.4	1.8	100	148,957	
Caroni County	31.1	1.0	3.8	10.7	43.9	6.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	100	43,229	
Nariva/Mayaro County	22.1	0.7	5.5	10.0	50.9	7.4	2.0	0.8	0.5	100	11,078	
St. Andrew /St. David	29.4	1.1	5.5	10.6	41.2	8.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	100	20,549	
Victoria County	26.9	1.0	4.3	10.9	45.1	8.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	100	61,939	
St. Patrick County	24.6	1.1	5.8	11.4	44.8	8.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	100	40,171	
Tobago	46.5	1.7	7.2	9.7	18.4	11.6	0.7	1.4	2.7	100	16,284	
Borough of Arima	40.8	1.8	5.5	11.7	25.9	10.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	100	10,865	
Borough of Chaguanas	36.5	1.6	4.4	10.6	37.0	6.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	100	23,330	
Borough of Point Fortin	30.4	1.5	9.5	12.2	31.3	11.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	100	6,491	
<b>Total</b>	35.6	1.4	5.3	10.9	33.5	9.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	148,699	5,806	22,180	45,550	139,938	40,011	5,096	4,942	5,946	x	418,168	



For 2000, main activities at the regional level shown in Table 6.2 did not indicate marked difference from the national figures. In descending order, Tobago, the County of St. George, Boroughs of Arima and Chaguanas, have a little higher proportion of their adult populations deemed economically active when compared to the national average. Also, in line with the national total, inactive males were mainly the retirees and students; and in contrast, females deemed to be not economically active, were mainly engaged in home duties. In the order of significance, Nariva/Mayaro, Victoria, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew /St. David respectively, house-keeping duties rank first among women in the inactive category (Table 6.2).

The high proportion of women in what would be called non-economic activity (not for pay) is generally misleading, as many women who report doing 'home duties' are usually involved in informal activity to supplement family income or to have a small income of their own. Additionally, some other non-economic activities performed by women such as cooking or caring for the family are usually chores that normally have to be paid for in cases where women work, and should be valued as a contribution to the household budget. Costing the contribution of women to reproductive activity is a subject for further research.

The apparent concentration of women in the areas of work that are considered non-productive also raises other concerns that warrant further research. It is probable that males control most of the resources of households and women are left to negotiate their share. This finding deserves further enquiry into intra-household power relations between men and women and, into issues such as domestic violence and even women's power over their own bodies, particularly their ability to avoid the diseases such as HIV/ AIDS etc.

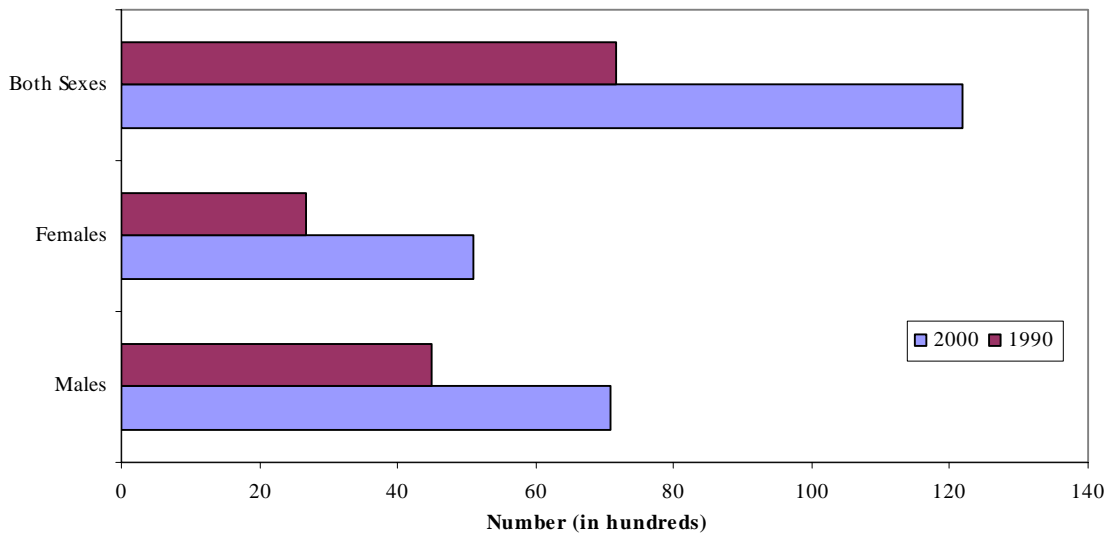
### **6.2.1 Disability**

Disability levels within the working-age population are generated from data collected from all households. As such, questions on disabilities which prevented members from being economically active were asked. This section of the report therefore, only

identifies disabilities within the economically inactive population to sensitize the policymakers to the magnitude of this phenomenon.

The 2000 census shows that 1.5 percent (12,191 persons) of the total working-age population suffer from some form of disability, and presumably cannot perform to their maximum capability (Table 6.1). About 58 percent (7,095) are males. The number of persons who are impaired, and cannot work has increased both in absolute and percentage terms, almost doubling the number in 1990 (7,175 persons). The percentage of disabled females increased by 91 percent compared to 58 percent for the males for the same period (Figure 6.2 and Table 6.1). There are also social implications for persons with a disability. In addition to the need for government to allocate resources for their upkeep, there is the issue of care-giving. Caregivers for the most part, tend to be women, regardless of the sex or even marital status of the disabled person. The burden of care-giving is one that could be the subject of further investigation.

Fig. 6.2: Disabled Among the Working-Age Population, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 & 2000



### 6.3 Labour Force Participation

#### 6.3.1 Labour Force Size

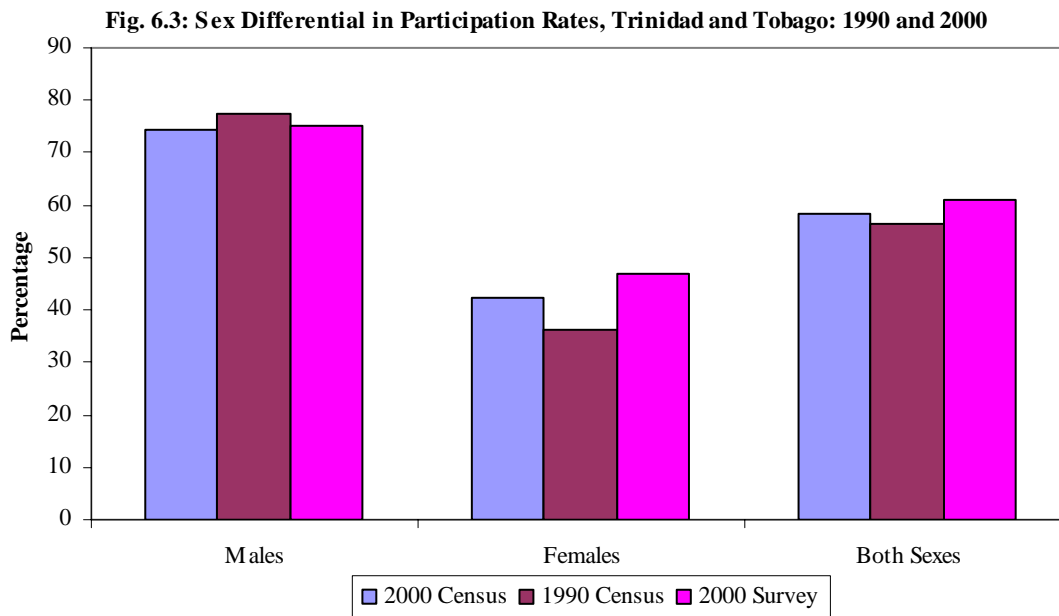
The size of the economically active population is distilled from the population in the working-ages consisting of persons 15 years and over. The level of involvement of members of the working-age population in the labour force is described as *the participation rate*. Fifty eight percent of the working-age population participated in the labour force. This 2000 labour force participation rate has been relatively constant, as it compares with participation rates of 61 percent found by the 2000 labour force survey and 57 percent by the 1990 census (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.3). The participation rates are slightly increased, when the participation is further refined by excluding the extreme ages and limiting it to population aged 15-64 years, who are mainly exposed to the risk of vigorous labour force participation (Table 6.3).

Age Group /Sex	Population			Labour Force			Participation Rates		
	2000 Census	1990 Census	2000 Survey	2000 Census	1990 Census	2000 Survey	2000 Census	1990 Census	2000 Survey
Aged 15 Years and Over							<b>RAR<sub>1</sub></b>		
Males	412,358	371,048	469,000	307,099	287,014	353,100	74.5	77.4	75.3
Females	418,168	377,833	467,200	176,685	136,576	219,800	42.3	36.1	47.0
Both Sexes	830,526	748,881	936,200	483,784	423,590	572,900	58.3	56.6	61.2
Aged 15 - 64 Years							<b>RAR<sub>2</sub></b>		
Males	376,794	339,020	428,200	303,291	270,108	346,700	80.5	79.7	81.0
Females	376,088	340,707	421,000	175,225	128,482	216,900	46.6	37.7	51.5
Both Sexes	752,882	679,727	849,200	478,516	398,590	563,600	63.6	58.6	66.4
<b>Note:</b> RAR = Refined activity rate. RAR <sub>1</sub> = LF/Pop 15 + x 100 RAR <sub>2</sub> = LF/Pop (15 - 64) x 100 LF = Labour force									

**6.3.1.1 Sex Differentials:** About three-quarters of the male working-age population carry out economic activity for pay or are economically active according to the 2000 census. On the other hand, only 42 percent or just over two-fifths of the females of working age were involved in economic activity for pay (Figure 6.3 and Table 6.3). Further analysis that compares the type of occupations undertaken by males with those of the females is

required. Such analysis would reveal whether females are in lower-paying and more insecure jobs than males and therefore, more at risk for living in or falling into poverty situations.

When comparisons are made with the earlier years, male participation rate was only 2 percentage points higher than the rate in 1990 (77.4 percent). Moreover, the same rate was observed based on the 2000 census and the 2000 labour force survey (75 percent). The pattern of female participation was different; somehow exhibiting an increasing trend from 1990. For instance, while only 36 percent of the females were engaged in any activity for pay or were economically active in 1990, the 2000 census and the survey registered the participation rates as 42.3 percent and 47 percent respectively. This implies that women’s participation rate increased by approximately 29 percent; roughly four times the growth in the male labour force size during the intercensal period (Table 6.3).



The small reduction in the participation rate for males in 2000 could mean that some men were genuinely disillusioned, or it could be only a slight dip that would correct itself with the coming on stream of new initiatives, such as the increase in the liquefied gas industry

in Point Fortin or increase in the construction activity, and in the wholesale and retail trades industries all over the country.

### 6.3.2 Participation Rates / Administrative Divisions

Given some differentials in the population age and sex structure at within counties, the comparisons of the labour force size would be presented in two-folds.

- As a proportion in relation to the population size, that is, the percentage of the total population classified in the census as economically active; and
- As a proportion of working-age population, and exclude the children who were only potential labour supply.

#### 6.3.2.1 Crude Activity Rate

The first dimension is called crude activity / participation rate (CAR), and is sometimes referred to as economic dependency ratio. Its significance is that, “the higher the rate, the higher the level of income per head that can be achieved under given conditions of productivity and extent of employment of the labour force”<sup>21</sup>.

The crude activity rate for the whole country in 2000 was 43.4 percent, differentiated among males and females as 55.2 percent and 31.6 percent respectively. In descending order, administrative divisions with higher crude activity rate above the national average included: Tobago, St. George County, Borough of Arima, City of Port of Spain, Borough of Chaguanas, and City of San Fernando (Table 6.4). These are regions, which accordingly, have higher number of their populations in the working-age groups, and / or have different levels of economic functions. The lowest crude activity rates were recorded by the County of Nariva/Mayaro and the County of St. Andrew/St. David, because their rates were heavily weighted by the relatively large number of dependent

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<sup>21</sup> United Nations (1968) Methods of Analysing Census Data on Economic Activities of the Population, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 43, United Nations Publications

children (see Chapter Two – regional age distribution) compared to the other administrative areas.

#### ***6.3.2.2 Refined Activity Rate***

The second dimension is refined activity / participation rate (RAR), that is, the measure of the participation in economic activities in the population “at risk” (for instance, aged 15 years and over or 15-64 years). As reflected in Table 6.4, counties and cities, which earlier recorded the highest crude participation rates are also ranked in the same descending order in the refined participation rates. The higher rates in these administrative divisions could be that people there are attracted by higher prospects of employment opportunities and / or exposed to self-employed avenues, such as, wholesale and retail trades; as opposed to the situation in counties with larger rural-based populations, for example, Nariva/Mayaro and St. Andrew/St. David.

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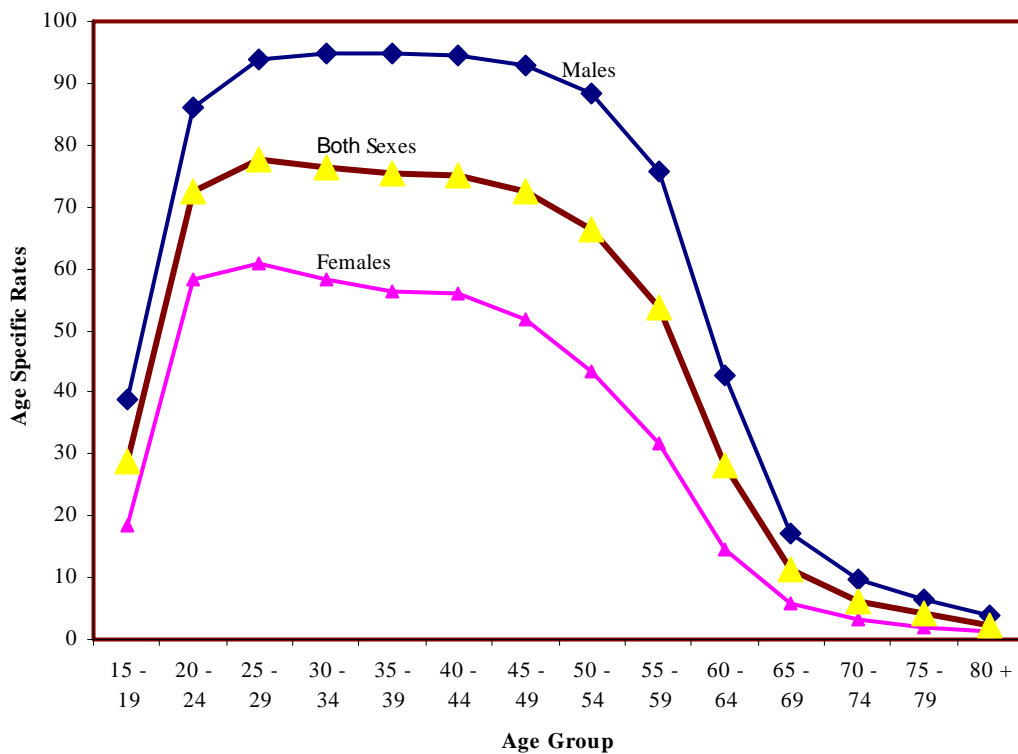
<b>Table 6.4: Employment Status of the Population 15 Years and Over Past Week by Administrative Division and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>													
<b>Labour Force Measure</b>	<b>Administrative Division</b>												<b>TOTAL</b>
	City of Port of Spain	City of San Fernando	St. George County	Caroni County	Nariva/ Mayaro County	St. Andrew /St. David	Victoria County	St. Patrick County	Tobago	Borough of Arima	Borough of Chaguanas	Borough of Point Fortin	
<b>Population</b>													
Pop 0 +													
Males	17,982	23,546	190,512	59,807	16,666	30,456	85,533	55,780	22,020	13,981	30,920	8,907	556,110
Females	19,983	25,238	197,605	58,148	15,627	28,780	82,920	54,037	22,170	14,329	30,977	8,848	558,662
Total	37,965	48,784	388,117	117,955	32,293	59,236	168,453	109,817	44,190	28,310	61,897	17,755	1,114,772
Pop 15 Yrs +													
Males	13,667	17,962	141,289	44,512	11,959	21,835	63,691	41,525	16,013	10,436	22,984	6,485	412,358
Females	15,538	19,737	148,957	43,229	11,078	20,549	61,939	40,171	16,284	10,865	23,330	6,491	418,168
Total	29,205	37,699	290,246	87,741	23,037	42,384	125,630	81,696	32,297	21,301	46,314	12,976	830,526
Pop (15 - 64)													
Males	11,776	16,013	128,601	41,679	11,003	19,766	58,849	37,788	14,383	9,495	21,669	5,772	376,794
Females	12,647	17,111	133,141	40,222	10,193	18,653	56,404	36,199	14,441	9,715	21,723	5,639	376,088
Total	24,423	33,124	261,742	81,901	21,196	38,419	115,253	73,987	28,824	19,210	43,392	11,411	752,882
<b>Labour Force Size</b>													
LF 15 Yrs +													
Males	9,510	12,727	104,229	34,705	9,046	16,284	47,784	30,676	11,818	7,669	17,980	4,671	307,099
Females	7,678	9,004	74,498	15,552	3,136	7,396	19,917	12,668	9,030	5,221	9,899	2,686	176,685
Total	17,188	21,731	178,727	50,257	12,182	23,680	67,701	43,344	20,848	12,890	27,879	7,357	483,784
LF (15 - 64)													
Males	9,252	12,482	102,640	34,440	8,961	16,050	47,407	30,390	11,664	7,564	17,834	4,607	303,291
Females	7,535	8,903	73,810	15,475	3,108	7,346	19,816	12,573	8,956	5,187	9,859	2,657	175,225
Total	16,787	21,385	176,450	49,915	12,069	23,396	67,223	42,963	20,620	12,751	27,693	7,264	478,516
<b>Participation Rates</b>													
CAR													
Males	52.9	54.1	54.7	58.0	54.3	53.5	55.9	55.0	53.7	54.9	58.2	52.4	55.2
Females	38.4	35.7	37.7	26.7	20.1	25.7	24.0	23.4	40.7	36.4	32.0	30.4	31.6
Total	45.3	44.5	46.0	42.6	37.7	40.0	40.2	39.5	47.2	45.5	45.0	41.4	43.4
RAR <sub>1</sub> (15 +)													
Males	69.6	70.9	73.8	78.0	75.6	74.6	75.0	73.9	73.8	73.5	78.2	72.0	74.5
Females	49.4	45.6	50.0	36.0	28.3	36.0	32.2	31.5	55.5	48.1	42.4	41.4	42.3
Total	58.9	57.6	61.6	57.3	52.9	55.9	53.9	53.1	64.6	60.5	60.2	56.7	58.3
RAR <sub>2</sub> (15 - 64)													
Males	78.6	77.9	79.8	82.6	81.4	81.2	80.6	80.4	81.1	79.7	82.3	79.8	80.5
Females	59.6	52.0	55.4	38.5	30.5	39.4	35.1	34.7	62.0	53.4	45.4	47.1	46.6
Total	68.7	64.6	67.4	60.9	56.9	60.9	58.3	58.1	71.5	66.4	63.8	63.7	63.6
<b>Note:</b> CAR = Crude activity rate and RAR = Refined activity rate.													
CAR = LF/Total Pop x 100													
RAR <sub>1</sub> = LF/Pop 15 + x 100													
RAR <sub>2</sub> = LF/Pop (15 - 64) x 100													
LF = Labour force													

6.3.3 Age-Sex Pattern

Within the employable age groups, economic activity is not distributed evenly either for males or females. The universal age-differential pattern in labour force, where the proportion economically active rises to near 100 percent in some categories and down to zero in others is reflected in Figure 6.4 and Table 6.5.

In Trinidad and Tobago, males enter labour force from age 15, and their activity rate rises sharply to 86 percent by age 20-24 years, and after that rises sharply to more than 90 percent till 45-49 age group. From age 50, there is a progressive attrition from the labour force because of retirements and deaths.

Fig. 6.4: Age Specific Participation Rates, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000





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The female-specific participation rates are much lower than that of the males, but both of them form the similar dome shape curve (Figure 6.4), and not the usual irregular age pattern observed in many countries for women, for instance, where women withdraw and re-enter labour force several times during the course of their lives. Like the males, a small proportion of the females enter labour force from age 15, which is the legal age at work entry in Trinidad and Tobago, and then sharply rises to a maximum point of 61 percent by 25-29 years age group. From aged 30-34 years, the rates remained high at above 50 percent, and thereafter, similarly started a progressive attrition from the labour force due to retirements and deaths.

Age Groups	Population			Labour Force			Age Specific Activity Rates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15 - 19	61,730	61,121	122,851	24,015	11,250	35,265	38.9	18.4	28.7
20 - 24	49,892	48,906	98,798	42,983	28,534	71,517	86.2	58.3	72.4
25 - 29	42,819	42,296	85,115	40,228	25,791	66,019	93.9	61.0	77.6
30 - 34	40,106	41,035	81,141	38,033	23,919	61,952	94.8	58.3	76.4
35 - 39	44,818	45,737	90,555	42,514	25,722	68,236	94.9	56.2	75.4
40 - 44	39,759	39,972	79,731	37,564	22,316	59,880	94.5	55.8	75.1
45 - 49	33,347	32,660	66,007	30,957	16,938	47,895	92.8	51.9	72.6
50 - 54	28,049	27,000	55,049	24,758	11,737	36,495	88.3	43.5	66.3
55 - 59	20,385	20,664	41,049	15,466	6,579	22,045	75.9	31.8	53.7
60 - 64	15,889	16,697	32,586	6,773	2,439	9,212	42.6	14.6	28.3
65 - 69	12,637	14,049	26,686	2,186	821	3,007	17.3	5.8	11.3
70 - 74	9,610	10,826	20,436	922	366	1,288	9.6	3.4	6.3
75 - 79	6,837	7,945	14,782	446	166	612	6.5	2.1	4.1
80 +	6,480	9,260	15,740	254	107	361	3.9	1.2	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>412,358</b>	<b>418,168</b>	<b>830,526</b>	<b>307,099</b>	<b>176,685</b>	<b>483,784</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>

### 6.3.4 Unemployment

#### 6.3.4.1 Changes in Unemployment

Unless there is full employment within the country, not all persons who participate in the labour force have jobs. Based on the 2000 census, 88 percent of persons participating in the labor force had jobs (Table 6.6); the others (approximately 12 percent) were unemployed. This 2000 census unemployment figure compares with a level of 25 percent in 1990 and 12 percent according to the 2000 labour force survey result. In reality, the unemployment rate was very high in 1990 due to a decline of the economy from the late 1980s to early 1990s. An Economy Report in Trinidad and Tobago during that period

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said, “Although Trinidad and Tobago’s petroleum-based economy provides its citizens with a per capita income well above the Latin American average, living standards fell significantly after the petroleum boom years of 1973 to 1982. Widespread unemployment, large foreign debt payments, and fluctuations in world oil prices all served to destabilize the economy of Trinidad and Tobago in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In 1994 the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago had its first year of sustained economic growth since the early 1980s. An economic recovery followed and unemployment fell from a high of 22 percent in the late 1980s and early 1990s to about 10 percent at the end of 2003”<sup>22</sup>.

Although, the absolute size of male employment almost doubled that of females, both the employment and unemployment rates derived for the national total seemed to have prevailed for males and females participating in the labor force in 1990 and 2000 (Table 6.6).

Type of Activity/ Age/ Sex	Census				Labour Force Survey	
	2000		1990		2000	
Activity Status	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Both Sexes</b>						
Total: 15 Yrs +	830,526	100	748,881	100	936,200	100
Labor force	483,784	58.3	423,590	56.6	572,900	61.2
Employed	424,428	87.7	318,516	75.2	503,400	87.9
Unemployed	59,356	12.3	105,074	24.8	69,600	12.1
Not in labour force	346,742	41.7	325,291	43.4	363,300	38.8
<b>Males</b>						
Total: 15 Yrs +	412,358	100	371,048	100	469,000	100
Labor force	307,099	74.5	287,014	77.4	353,100	75.3
Employed	269,923	87.9	216,389	75.4	317,000	89.8
Unemployed	37,176	12.1	70,625	24.6	36,100	10.2
Not in labour force	105,259	25.5	84,034	22.6	115,900	24.7
<b>Females</b>						
Total: 15 Yrs +	418,168	100	377,833	100	4,672	100
Labor force	176,685	42.3	136,576	36.1	2,198	47.0
Employed	154,505	87.4	102,126	74.8	1,864	84.8
Unemployed	22,180	12.6	34,450	25.2	335	15.2
Not in labour force	241,483	57.7	241,257	63.9	2,474	53.0

**Note:** Unemployment Rate = (unemployed/total labour force) x 100.

<sup>22</sup> Economy Report of Trinidad and Tobago: An Encyclopedia Article Online and available at: [http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia\\_761561556\\_3/trinidad\\_and\\_tobago.html](http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761561556_3/trinidad_and_tobago.html)

At the administrative division level, while the unemployment rates in the Capital City, Port-of-Spain, and leading urban domains such as the City of San Fernando, Borough of Chaguanas, Counties of Caroni and St. George seemed to generally be parallel with the national average, the unemployment rate was significantly higher in the Borough of Point Fortin (Table 6.7), the main site of the liquefied gas industry. The higher unemployment rate in Point Fortin may be what earlier analysis had described as “wage gap”<sup>23</sup>. Within the wage gap model theory, the ‘high wage’ (i.e., petroleum) sector is believed to grow relative to the ‘low wage’ sector (i.e., agriculture). The former then draws labor from the latter, thus leading to increased ‘open’ unemployment as the ‘high wage’ sector is unable to absorb the available supply due to its high capital to labor ratios. Labor then queues up

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<sup>23</sup>Andrew S. Downes, PhD (August 1998), An Economic Analysis of unemployment in Trinidad and Tobago (Paper for presentation at the seminar on “Labour Market: Between Solidarity and Loyalty /Sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank, Montevideo, Uruguay, may 19-20, 1998. Also, Online and available at: <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=788200>

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<b>Table 6.7: Activity Status of the Population 15 Years and Over Past Week by Administrative Division and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>													
Main Activity / Sex	Port of Spain	San Fernando	St. George	Caroni	Nariva/ Mayaro	St. Andrew /St. David	Victoria	St. Patrick	Tobago	Borough of Arima	Borough of Chaguanas	Borough of Point Fortin	TOTAL
<b>Both Sexes</b>													
Total Pop 15+	29,205	37,699	290,246	87,741	23,037	42,384	125,630	81,696	32,297	21,301	46,314	12,976	830,526
Labor force	17,188	21,731	178,727	50,257	12,182	23,680	67,701	43,344	20,848	12,890	27,879	7,357	483,784
Employed	15,022	18,978	158,478	45,285	10,118	20,210	59,198	36,391	18,599	11,368	25,063	5,718	424,428
Unemployed	2,166	2,753	20,249	4,972	2,064	3,470	8,503	6,953	2,249	1,522	2,816	1,639	59,356
Not in (LF)	12,017	15,968	111,519	37,484	10,855	18,704	57,929	38,352	11,449	8,411	18,435	5,619	346,742
<b>Males</b>													
Total: 15 Yrs +	13,667	17,962	141,289	44,512	11,959	21,835	63,691	41,525	16,013	10,436	22,984	6,485	412,358
Labor force	9,510	12,727	104,229	34,705	9,046	16,284	47,784	30,676	11,818	7,669	17,980	4,671	307,099
Employed	8,187	10,985	92,524	31,391	7,594	13,943	41,930	26,035	10,749	6,743	16,194	3,648	269,923
Unemployed	1,323	1,742	11,705	3,314	1,452	2,341	5,854	4,641	1,069	926	1,786	1,023	37,176
Not in (LF)	4,157	5,235	37,060	9,807	2,913	5,551	15,907	10,849	4,195	2,767	5,004	1,814	105,259
<b>Females</b>													
Total Pop 15+	15,538	19,737	148,957	43,229	11,078	20,549	61,939	40,171	16,284	10,865	23,330	6,491	418,168
Labor force	7,678	9,004	74,498	15,552	3,136	7,396	19,917	12,668	9,030	5,221	9,899	2,686	176,685
Employed	6,835	7,993	65,954	13,894	2,524	6,267	17,268	10,356	7,850	4,625	8,869	2,070	154,505
Unemployed	843	1,011	8,544	1,658	612	1,129	2,649	2,312	1,180	596	1,030	616	22,180
Not in (LF)	7,860	10,733	74,459	27,677	7,942	13,153	42,022	27,503	7,254	5,644	13,431	3,805	241,483
<b>PERCENT</b>													
<b>Both Sexes</b>													
Total Pop 15+	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Labor force	58.9	57.6	61.6	57.3	52.9	55.9	53.9	53.1	64.6	60.5	60.2	56.7	58.3
Employed	87.4	87.3	88.7	90.1	83.1	85.3	87.4	84.0	89.2	88.2	89.9	77.7	87.7
Unemployed	12.6	12.7	11.3	9.9	16.9	14.7	12.6	16.0	10.8	11.8	10.1	22.3	12.3
Not in (LF)	41.1	42.4	38.4	42.7	47.1	44.1	46.1	46.9	35.4	39.5	39.8	43.3	41.7
<b>Males</b>													
Total Pop 15+	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Labor force	69.6	70.9	73.8	78.0	75.6	74.6	75.0	73.9	73.8	73.5	78.2	72.0	74.5
Employed	86.1	86.3	88.8	90.5	83.9	85.6	87.7	84.9	91.0	87.9	90.1	78.1	87.9
Unemployed	13.9	13.7	11.2	9.5	16.1	14.4	12.3	15.1	9.0	12.1	9.9	21.9	12.1
Not in (LF)	30.4	29.1	26.2	22.0	24.4	25.4	25.0	26.1	26.2	26.5	21.8	28.0	25.5
<b>Females</b>													
Total Pop 15+	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Labor force	49.4	45.6	50.0	36.0	28.3	36.0	32.2	31.5	55.5	48.1	42.4	41.4	42.3
Employed	89.0	88.8	88.5	89.3	80.5	84.7	86.7	81.7	86.9	88.6	89.6	77.1	87.4
Unemployed	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	19.5	15.3	13.3	18.3	13.1	11.4	10.4	22.9	12.6
Not in (LF)	50.6	54.4	50.0	64.0	71.7	64.0	67.8	68.5	44.5	51.9	57.6	58.6	57.7
<b>Note:</b> Unemployment Rate = (unemployed/total Labour force (LF) (LF)) x 100.													
LF = Labour force													

for jobs in the 'high wage' sector (that is, wait unemployment) as the unemployed has a high reservation wage rate<sup>24</sup>.

The southern County of St Patrick, Counties of Nariva / Mayaro and St. Andrew / St. David experienced higher rates of unemployment than the national average. To a large extent, it seemed that apart from the industrialized Borough of Point Fortin, unemployment was greater in the rural parts of the country than in the urban domains (see Table 6.7).

#### ***6.3.4.2 Age-related unemployment levels***

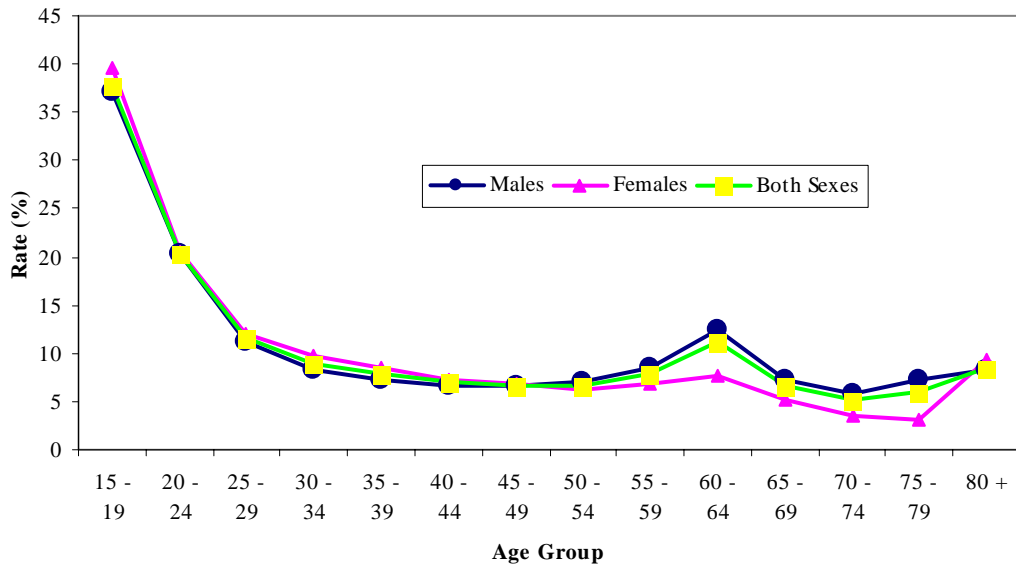
An analysis of the age structure of the unemployed persons shows a very high incidence of youth unemployment (15-24 years). This is a traditional world-wide pattern, particularly in developing countries. Reason being that school leavers have a waiting period before they can find their first job, due to the fact that they have no work-experience. Unemployment levels for this age group therefore, are usually high, and this is also evident in Trinidad and Tobago. The 15-19 years age-group for both sexes has unemployment levels that are almost five times as high as the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups. For the 20-24 years age-group, unemployment levels are high, but only twice as high as for the older ages (Table 6.8 and Figure 6.5). In all, the unemployment rates seemed to correspondingly decline with increasing age.

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<sup>24</sup>Andrew S. Downes, PhD (August 1998), An Economic Analysis of unemployment in Trinidad and Tobago (Paper for presentation at the seminar on "Labour Market: Between Solidarity and Loyalty /Sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank, Montevideo, Uruguay, may 19-20, 1998. Also, Online and available at: <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=788200>

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**Fig. 6.5: Unemployment by Age and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**



Sex differential in unemployment by age presents little or no real differences, but for the teenage group, female unemployment levels are slightly higher than males. The two of them level off by age 20-24 years until 60-64 years, when the rates for males marked another high point. This explains that after official retirement from the private or government sector, some small number of the males re-enter the job market to seek new employment.

Age Group	Total Labour Force			Number Unemployed			Unemployment rate (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(4)/(1)	(8)=(5)/(2)	(9)=(6)/(3)
15 - 19	24,015	11,250	35,265	8,899	4,445	13,344	37.1	39.5	37.8
20 - 24	42,983	28,534	71,517	8,743	5,861	14,604	20.3	20.5	20.4
25 - 29	40,228	25,791	66,019	4,518	3,108	7,626	11.2	12.1	11.6
30 - 34	38,033	23,919	61,952	3,147	2,349	5,496	8.3	9.8	8.9
35 - 39	42,514	25,722	68,236	3,128	2,201	5,329	7.4	8.6	7.8
40 - 44	37,564	22,316	59,880	2,523	1,642	4,165	6.7	7.4	7.0
45 - 49	30,957	16,938	47,895	2,073	1,147	3,220	6.7	6.8	6.7
50 - 54	24,758	11,737	36,495	1,725	719	2,444	7.0	6.1	6.7
55 - 59	15,466	6,579	22,045	1,309	449	1,758	8.5	6.8	8.0
60 - 64	6,773	2,439	9,212	847	188	1,035	12.5	7.7	11.2
65 - 69	2,186	821	3,007	158	43	201	7.2	5.2	6.7
70 - 74	922	366	1,288	53	13	66	5.7	3.6	5.1
75 - 79	446	166	612	32	5	37	7.2	3.0	6.0
80 +	254	107	361	21	10	31	8.3	9.3	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>307,099</b>	<b>176,685</b>	<b>483,784</b>	<b>37,176</b>	<b>22,180</b>	<b>59,356</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>

**Note:** Unemployment rate = (unemployed/total labour force) x 100

#### 6.4 Types of Economic Activities

In terms of age, sex and regional differentials, the size of the labour force, its changes and its composition have been highlighted in the preceding sections which have presented the aggregate dimension of economic functions of the population in Trinidad and Tobago. However, information on the types of economic activities, in which the labour force was engaged, is needed to determine the levels and trends of structural changes over time. These types of economic activities described by three primary classifications of workers include:

- Industry – the activities of the establishment or enterprise in which the individual works;
- Occupation – the kind of work done by the individual; and
- Status in employment– whether the individual works as an employer, employee and so on<sup>25</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> United Nations (1968) Methods of Analysing Census Data on Economic Activities of the Population (UN DESA, Population studies, No. 43)

#### **6.4.1 *Employment by Industries***

The nineteen major industrial groups, over which the labour force in Trinidad and Tobago is engaged, are given in Tables 6.10. The table was first broken down into three industrial sectors for easy reference in comparison changes between 1990 and 2000. First, we narrowed the major groups into agricultural and non-agricultural industries. The Agricultural-sector in Table 6.9 contains industry groups 1 and 2 in Table 6.10. These two broad categories comprise both commercial agriculture, such as sugar cultivation, and other agriculture, which also includes, fishing, operators of fish hatchery and fish farms and animal husbandry, crops and domestic vegetation cultivations, etc. On the other hand, the non-agricultural sector is sub-divided into manufacturing Sector and Services sector. The manufacturing sector comprises groups 3 to 11, and services or services sector consists of industry groups from number 12 to 19 (see detail in Table 6.10).

The agricultural sector, comprising commercial and subsistence agriculture workers provided 6.3 percent (26,924) of the total employment in 2000, a decline of 8.7 percent of the existing employment level in 1990, which engaged 29,498 or approximately 9.4 percent of the total employment (see Tables 6.9 and 6.10). The important commercial crop is sugarcane, and accounted for 29.2 percent of the total employment in the agricultural sector, but engaged only 1.9 percent of the employed labour force in 2000. Other agricultural crops grown in Trinidad and Tobago include, rice, cacao, coconuts, citrus fruits, flowers, vegetables and livestock and poultry, but are on the large scale produced for domestic consumptions.



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<b>Table 6.9: Changes in Industrial Distribution of Employed Labour Force, Trinidad and Tobago: (1990 - 2000)</b>									
Industrial Sector	1990			2000			Number Change		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agricultural Sector	26,233	3,265	29,498	23,845	3,079	26,924	-2,388	-186	-2,574
Non-Agricultural Sector	184,226	97,146	281,372	238,692	146,749	#####	54,466	49,603	#####
Manufacturing Sector	73,544	13,459	87,003	96,915	19,273	#####	23,371	5,814	29,185
Services Sector	110,682	83,687	194,369	141,777	127,476	#####	31,095	43,789	74,884
Not stated	2,856	1,308	4,164	7,386	4,677	12,063	4,530	3,369	7,899
All Industries	213,315	101,719	315,034	269,923	154,505	#####	56,608	52,786	#####
	Percent Distribution						Percentage Change		
Agricultural Sector	8.3	1.0	9.4	5.6	0.7	6.3	-9.1	-5.7	-8.7
Non-Agricultural Sector	58.5	30.8	89.3	56.2	34.6	90.8	29.6	51.1	37.0
Manufacturing Sector	23.3	4.3	27.6	22.8	4.5	27.4	31.8	43.2	33.5
Services Sector	35.1	26.6	61.7	33.4	30.0	63.4	28.1	52.3	38.5
Not stated	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.8	158.6	257.6	189.7
All Industries	67.7	32.3	100	63.6	36.4	100	26.5	51.9	34.7
<b>Note: Grouping based on Table 6.10.</b>									
Agriculture sector = 1 and 2									
Manufacturing sector ("M" Sector) = 3 to 11									
Service sector ("S" Sector) = 12 to 19									

Next in the order of importance, is the Service sector, which revealed a definite trend towards expansion, with a workforce of 194,369 (61.7 percent) in 1990 and increased to 269,253 (63.4 percent) in 2000. Significant contribution to the size and growth of the Service sector came from commerce, particularly, “wholesale and retail trades industry”. This industry standing alone accounted for 18.8 percent (79,920 persons) of the entire workforce. Relative contributions were also made by the following industries listed in descending order to reflect their contribution: social and related works (10.8 percent), personal household goods (8.8 percent), public administration (8.2 percent), and finance and insurance (8.2 percent) respectively. The remaining Services sector industries, which includes transport and storage accounted for less than 10 percent (Table 6.10).

Those who shifted from the agricultural sector had presumably moved into the services sector. In the three-sector grouping, the evidence suggests that increases in the service sector, both in absolute and percentage terms were substantially high as compared to increases in the Manufacturing sector. Apparently, it was observed that the workers were mainly transferred to “wholesale and retail trades, as witnessed by the dramatic growth of

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5.5 percent per annum into wholesale and retail trades (i.e., from 51,643 in 1990 to 79,920 workers in 2000).

Significantly, the Manufacturing sector contributed a large number of employments in the country besides services. In 1990, the employment in Manufacturing sector was 27.6 percent, and remained relatively unchanged, but increased in absolute term by nearly 30,000 employed workers in 2000. Within the Manufacturing sector, petroleum and petroleum products provided 68 percent of export earnings and 22 percent of government revenue in 1995.

**Table 6.10: Distribution of Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Industrial Group Where They Worked Twelve Moths Preceding the Census by Sex, Trinidad and**

No.	Industrial Group	Number			Percent		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Sugar Cultivation	7,358	510	7,868	2.7	0.3	1.9
2	Other Agriculture	16,487	2,569	19,056	6.1	1.7	4.5
3	Petroleum & Gas	7,847	950	8,797	2.9	0.6	2.1
4	Other Mining	675	100	775	0.3	0.1	0.2
5	Sugar Refining	4,229	388	4,617	1.6	0.3	1.1
6	Petroleum Refinery	2,898	520	3,418	1.1	0.3	0.8
7	Food, Beverages	9,946	5,061	15,007	3.7	3.3	3.5
8	Textiles, Apparel	720	2,112	2,832	0.3	1.4	0.7
9	All Other Manufacture	20,090	5,657	25,747	7.4	3.7	6.1
10	Electricity, Gas	4,642	1,039	5,681	1.7	0.7	1.3
11	Construction	45,868	3,446	49,314	17.0	2.2	11.6
12	W/sale & Retail	38,327	41,593	79,920	14.2	26.9	18.8
13	Transport, Storage	24,934	5,712	30,646	9.2	3.7	7.2
14	Financing, Insurance	18,132	16,482	34,614	6.7	10.7	8.2
15	Public Administration	20,882	13,868	34,750	7.7	9.0	8.2
16	Sanitary & Simil	4,214	1,246	5,460	1.6	0.8	1.3
17	Social & Related Work	16,065	29,878	45,943	6.0	19.3	10.8
18	Personal & Hh.hold	19,002	18,453	37,455	7.0	11.9	8.8
19	Other Services	221	244	465	0.1	0.2	0.1
20	Not Stated	7,386	4,677	12,063	2.7	3.0	2.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	269,923	154,505	424,428	100	100	100

It was also by far the most important sector with an average contribution to GDP of 25 percent over the period 1994-1998<sup>26</sup>, but being capital intensive, employed a very small

<sup>26</sup>Trinidad and Tobago, Country Profile, available online at:  
[http://www.jis.gov.jm/special\\_sections/CARICOMNew/trinidadandTobago.html](http://www.jis.gov.jm/special_sections/CARICOMNew/trinidadandTobago.html)

proportion of the workforce (0.8 percent or 3,418 workers). The leading industry within the manufacturing sector was “construction”, and engaged 11.6 percent (49,314) of the total workforce.

In all industries combined, about 32.3 percent of the workers employed were females in 1990 and rose to 36.4 percent during the intercensal period. The sector with the highest proportion of female workers was Services (82.5 percent), as compared to Manufacturing sector and agricultural sector that engaged only 12.5 percent and 2.0 percent of the working women respectively. Of the Service sector’s industries, “wholesale and retail trade businesses” alone attracted 26.9 percent (41,593) of women. Other industries dominated by women include: the textile and apparel, and social and related work industries. An expansion in these areas will buttress women’s participation and ease unemployment problem among women.

Employment in the agriculture sector declined over the period. But, the decline in the share of agricultural workers has been used as a good indicator of economic development, signaling in many ways that the economy was expanding, but whether the growth was sufficient to alleviate poverty and hunger in Trinidad and Tobago is a topic for further research.

The apparent variation in type of activities the employed labour force was engaged in is shown in Table 6.11. An overwhelming proportion of workers in the two major cities are in the non-agriculture sector, thus reinforcing the pronounced differences in regions with cities and towns when compared to the kinds of functions performed by workers within the agricultural sector. For instance, only 0.6 percent and 0.9 percent of the workforce in the City of San Fernando and the Capital, Port-of-Spain were in the agricultural sector, as compared to 20.7 percent and 15.3 percent in the Counties of Nariva/Mayaro and St. Andrew / St. David respectively.

Table 6.11 also revealed that the economic functions of the hinterland counties are relatively complementary, that is, comparatively larger proportion of their functions are

related to some degree, to primary production, while processing, distribution, and service functions are concentrated in the cities, with substantial numbers of workers in Port of Spain (80 percent), and St. George, Tobago, San Fernando, and Borough of Arima (69 percent respectively) in service sector.

Since the manufacturing sector in Trinidad and Tobago seemed to be capital intensive, a large proportion of the workforce was in service industries, because it seems to have provided some common sources for self-employment.

One striking finding of Table 6.11 is that nearly all working women (95 percent) at the regional level were engaged in non-agricultural activities; of this, 82.5 percent in services and only 12.5 percent in manufacturing activities.

<b>Table 6.11: Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>															
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>Industrial Sectors</b>														
	<b>Agric-sector</b>	<b>Manuf-acture-sector</b>	<b>Service-sector</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Agric-sector</b>	<b>Manuf-acture-sector</b>	<b>Service-sector</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Agric-sector</b>	<b>Manuf-acture-sector</b>	<b>Service-sector</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>BOTH SEXES</b>					<b>MALES</b>					<b>FEMALES</b>				
City of Port of Spain	139	2,170	12,053	660	15,022	131	1,593	6,076	387	8,187	8	577	5,977	273	6,835
County of St. George	5,444	36,785	109,810	6,439	158,478	4,497	28,498	55,767	3,762	92,524	947	8,287	54,043	2,677	65,954
County of Caroni	4,655	15,090	24,769	771	45,285	4,084	12,751	14,097	459	31,391	571	2,339	10,672	312	13,894
Nariva/Mayaro Co.	2,097	3,168	4,743	110	10,118	1,861	2,837	2,827	69	7,594	236	331	1,916	41	2,524
St. Andrew/St. David Co.	3,086	4,855	11,876	393	20,210	2,700	4,157	6,824	262	13,943	386	698	5,052	131	6,267
County of Victoria	6,743	18,743	32,541	1,171	59,198	6,314	16,709	18,124	783	41,930	429	2,034	14,417	388	17,268
County of St. Patrick	2,889	13,270	19,766	466	36,391	2,646	12,014	11,042	333	26,035	243	1,256	8,724	133	10,356
Tobago	758	4,523	12,892	426	18,599	636	3,846	6,013	254	10,749	122	677	6,879	172	7,850
City of San Fernando	112	5,003	13,159	704	18,978	103	4,060	6,354	468	10,985	9	943	6,805	236	7,993
Borough of Arima	215	3,038	7,843	272	11,368	179	2,333	4,048	183	6,743	36	705	3,795	89	4,625
Borough of Chaguanas	718	7,259	16,497	589	25,063	640	6,106	9,064	384	16,194	78	1,153	7,433	205	8,869
Borough of Point Fortin	68	2,284	3,304	62	5,718	54	2,011	1,541	42	3,648	14	273	1,763	20	2,070
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,924</b>	<b>116,188</b>	<b>269,253</b>	<b>12,063</b>	<b>424,428</b>	<b>23,845</b>	<b>96,915</b>	<b>141,777</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>269,923</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>19,273</b>	<b>127,476</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>154,505</b>
	<b>PERCENT (within each county)</b>														
City of Port of Spain	0.9	14.4	80.2	4.4	100	1.6	19.5	74.2	4.7	100	0.1	8.4	87.4	4.0	100
County of St. George	3.4	23.2	69.3	4.1	100	4.9	30.8	60.3	4.1	100	1.4	12.6	81.9	4.1	100
County of Caroni	10.3	33.3	54.7	1.7	100	13.0	40.6	44.9	1.5	100	4.1	16.8	76.8	2.2	100
Nariva/Mayaro Co.	20.7	31.3	46.9	1.1	100	24.5	37.4	37.2	0.9	100	9.4	13.1	75.9	1.6	100
St. Andrew/St. David Co.	15.3	24.0	58.8	1.9	100	19.4	29.8	48.9	1.9	100	6.2	11.1	80.6	2.1	100
County of Victoria	11.4	31.7	55.0	2.0	100	15.1	39.8	43.2	1.9	100	2.5	11.8	83.5	2.2	100
County of St. Patrick	7.9	36.5	54.3	1.3	100	10.2	46.1	42.4	1.3	100	2.3	12.1	84.2	1.3	100
Tobago	4.1	24.3	69.3	2.3	100	5.9	35.8	55.9	2.4	100	1.6	8.6	87.6	2.2	100
City of San Fernando	0.6	26.4	69.3	3.7	100	0.9	37.0	57.8	4.3	100	0.1	11.8	85.1	3.0	100
Borough of Arima	1.9	26.7	69.0	2.4	100	2.7	34.6	60.0	2.7	100	0.8	15.2	82.1	1.9	100
Borough of Chaguanas	2.9	29.0	65.8	2.4	100	4.0	37.7	56.0	2.4	100	0.9	13.0	83.8	2.3	100
Borough of Point Fortin	1.2	39.9	57.8	1.1	100	1.5	55.1	42.2	1.2	100	0.7	13.2	85.2	1.0	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note: Grouping based on Table 6.9:** Agriculture sector = 1 & 2, Manufacturing sector = 3 to 11 and Service sector = 12 to 19.

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Table 6.11 Cont'd: Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Sectors, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000															
Administrative Division	Industrial Sectors														
	Agric-sector	Manufacture-sector	Service-sector	Not Stated	TOTAL	Agric-sector	Manufacture-sector	Service-sector	Not Stated	TOTAL	Agric-sector	Manufacture-sector	Service-sector	Not Stated	TOTAL
	PERCENT (across each county)														
	Both Sexes					Males					Females				
City of Port of Spain	0.5	1.9	4.5	5.5	3.5	0.5	1.6	4.3	5.2	3.0	0.3	3.0	4.7	5.8	4.4
County of St. George	20.2	31.7	40.8	53.4	37.3	18.9	29.4	39.3	50.9	34.3	30.8	43.0	42.4	57.2	42.7
County of Caroni	17.3	13.0	9.2	6.4	10.7	17.1	13.2	9.9	6.2	11.6	18.5	12.1	8.4	6.7	9.0
Nariva/Mayaro Co.	7.8	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.4	7.8	2.9	2.0	0.9	2.8	7.7	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.6
St. Andrew/St. David Co.	11.5	4.2	4.4	3.3	4.8	11.3	4.3	4.8	3.5	5.2	12.5	3.6	4.0	2.8	4.1
County of Victoria	25.0	16.1	12.1	9.7	13.9	26.5	17.2	12.8	10.6	15.5	13.9	10.6	11.3	8.3	11.2
County of St. Patrick	10.7	11.4	7.3	3.9	8.6	11.1	12.4	7.8	4.5	9.6	7.9	6.5	6.8	2.8	6.7
Tobago	2.8	3.9	4.8	3.5	4.4	2.7	4.0	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.5	5.4	3.7	5.1
City of San Fernando	0.4	4.3	4.9	5.8	4.5	0.4	4.2	4.5	6.3	4.1	0.3	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.2
Borough of Arima	0.8	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.7	0.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.2	3.7	3.0	1.9	3.0
Borough of Chaguanas	2.7	6.2	6.1	4.9	5.9	2.7	6.3	6.4	5.2	6.0	2.5	6.0	5.8	4.4	5.7
Borough of Point Fortin	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Grouping based on Table 6.9: Agriculture sector = 1 & 2, Manufacturing sector = 3 to 11 and Service sector = 12 to 19.

#### **6.4.2 *Employment by Occupational Group***

The description of the kind of work done by the individual members of the labour force is undertaken in this section, with the aim of getting the broader view on the extent to which the economy in Trinidad and Tobago is dynamic.

The major occupation groups of the employed workers in 1990 and 2000 are shown in Table 6.12. The patterns of the occupational structure reflect that there are variations in the task performed by men and women in Trinidad and Tobago; and furthermore indicate the connection between industries and occupations.

Overwhelmingly, the situation in 2000 was that more than a quarter of the females' employment was in clerical positions, 19 percent in "service and sales", and 17 percent in "technical/profession" positions respectively. In the reverse, the men were mainly in the production occupations, such as, craft and related trades (21 percent), and plant and machine operators (14 percent). Both men and women had higher percentages of workers who occupied elementary positions (Table 6.12).

As displayed in Table 6.12, there have been structural changes within the occupational groups. These shifts reflect the changes in industrial distribution discussed earlier, for example, the share of agriculture and related occupations shrank simply because the proportion of agriculture in the industry distribution diminished during the intercensal period (compare agriculture industry in Table 6.9 and agriculture occupation in Table 6.12).

Although there have been shifts from one occupation group to the other, the main observation is that the patterns of occupational distribution between 1990 and 2000 had remained unchanged. For example, apart from the elementary workers who pursued an unspecified number of minor occupations, and constituted an overall larger number in the labour force, occupations which absorbed higher number of workers in the 1990 census had likewise retained their rank in the 2000 census. These included occupational groupings such as clerical workers, workers in service and sales, and workers in technical positions which attracted women in 1990 continued to

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play the same dominant role in 2000, while craft and related trades, and plant and machine operators continued to be the main areas for males (Table 6.12).

No.	Occupational Group	1990			2000			Number Change		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Legislator	10,845	4,243	15,088	18,011	13,209	31,220	7,166	8,967	16,133
2	Professionals	7,380	4,297	11,677	10,931	8,239	19,170	3,552	3,942	7,493
3	Technicians	17,201	17,231	34,431	19,765	23,696	43,461	2,565	6,465	9,030
4	Clerical	11,694	28,155	39,849	13,524	38,082	51,606	1,830	9,927	11,757
5	Service and Sales	24,829	19,119	43,947	30,616	30,298	60,914	5,787	11,180	16,967
6	Agriculture	13,011	1,349	14,360	13,750	1,885	15,635	739	536	1,275
7	Craft and Related	43,817	4,277	48,094	66,674	8,026	74,701	22,857	3,750	26,606
8	Plant and Machinery Operators	29,181	2,830	32,011	36,288	3,330	39,618	7,107	500	7,607
9	Elementary	55,357	20,219	75,576	60,363	27,740	88,103	5,006	7,520	12,527
10	<b>Total</b>	213,315	101,719	315,034	269,923	154,505	424,428	56,608	52,786	109,394
		Percentage Distribution						Percentage Change		
1	Legislator	5.1	4.2	4.8	6.7	8.5	7.4	66.1	211.4	106.9
2	Professionals	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.5	48.1	91.7	64.2
3	Technicians	8.1	16.9	10.9	7.3	15.3	10.2	14.9	37.5	26.2
4	Clerical	5.5	27.7	12.6	5.0	24.6	12.2	15.6	35.3	29.5
5	Service and Sales	11.6	18.8	14.0	11.3	19.6	14.4	23.3	58.5	38.6
6	Agriculture	6.1	1.3	4.6	5.1	1.2	3.7	5.7	39.7	8.9
7	Craft and Related	20.5	4.2	15.3	24.7	5.2	17.6	52.2	87.7	55.3
8	Plant and Machinery Operators	13.7	2.8	10.2	13.4	2.2	9.3	24.4	17.7	23.8
9	Elementary	26.0	19.9	24.0	22.4	18.0	20.8	9.0	37.2	16.6
10	<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	26.5	51.9	34.7
<b>Note:</b> "Not stated category" of 4,552 in 1990 and 6,858 in 2000 was prorated.										

In the distribution by administrative divisions given in Tables 6.13, there are variations which occurred as a result of the degree of polarization of economic functions within these regions, but one thing seemingly sure is, the pattern of occupational employment was identical to the national average. The polarization of economic functions had caused the deviation. For example, Nariva/Mayaro and St. Andrew and St. David are rural counties; subsequently, they had higher proportions of workers in agricultural occupations, as compared to urban domains such as the Borough of Point Fortin, the City of San Fernando, the City of Port of Spain and the Borough of Arima, where workers engaged in agricultural activities formed a relatively small number of their employed workforce.



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Table 6.13: Distribution of the Employed Persons 15 Years and Over by Occupational Group PAST WEEK Preceding the Census, by Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000												
Administrative Division	Occupational Group											Number
	Legislators, Man	Professionals	Tech & Assoc Prof	Clerks	Service Workers	Agricultural	Craft & Related	Plant & Machine	Elementary Occup	Not Stated	Total %	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Port of Spain	8.3	8.3	12.5	14.9	16.3	1.0	13.1	4.9	18.4	2.3	100	15,022
George	7.9	5.4	11.0	13.6	15.3	2.6	15.8	7.6	18.5	2.3	100	158,478
Caroni	6.2	3.0	9.0	11.0	11.3	3.8	18.3	12.3	24.1	0.9	100	45,285
Nariva/Mayaro	5.7	1.4	6.4	8.8	10.6	17.2	17.2	9.1	23.0	0.7	100	10,118
Andrew/ David	5.9	2.0	8.0	8.2	14.6	10.8	15.3	9.6	24.8	1.0	100	20,210
Victoria	6.1	2.8	9.0	9.9	12.6	4.5	20.5	10.8	22.7	1.1	100	59,198
Patrick	5.6	2.0	8.4	9.7	12.8	5.4	20.0	13.3	22.0	0.7	100	36,391
Tobago	6.4	3.3	7.6	11.9	17.1	2.1	18.2	5.4	26.4	1.7	100	18,599
San Fernando	10.3	10.0	13.4	13.7	14.5	0.6	15.7	6.9	12.9	1.9	100	18,978
Arima	8.0	6.5	11.8	14.1	16.4	0.8	15.4	9.2	16.1	1.5	100	11,368
Chaguanas	9.0	5.7	10.9	11.9	13.1	1.4	18.2	9.7	18.7	1.4	100	25,063
Point Fortin	6.9	2.4	10.5	9.7	15.5	0.8	22.9	12.1	18.4	0.9	100	5,718
<b>Total %</b>	7.2	4.4	10.1	11.9	14.1	3.6	17.3	9.2	20.4	1.6	100	x
<b>Number</b>	30,689	18,818	42,722	50,714	59,887	15,429	73,543	39,033	86,735	6,858	x	424,428
<b>MALES</b>												
Port of Spain	8.2	8.8	10.2	6.8	14.5	1.6	20.1	7.8	19.5	2.4	100	8,187
George	8.0	5.1	8.4	5.9	12.9	3.7	23.3	11.3	19.1	2.3	100	92,524
Caroni	5.1	2.6	6.6	4.9	8.4	4.7	24.2	16.3	26.3	0.8	100	31,391
Nariva/Mayaro	4.2	1.3	4.0	3.6	8.3	20.3	21.6	12.0	24.2	0.6	100	7,594
Andrew/ David	4.5	1.7	4.7	3.4	11.9	13.8	20.0	12.9	26.3	0.9	100	13,943
Victoria	4.9	2.4	6.0	4.0	9.2	5.8	26.9	14.6	25.1	1.1	100	41,930
Patrick	4.3	1.7	5.4	3.7	9.6	6.9	26.0	18.0	23.7	0.7	100	26,035
Tobago	5.4	2.7	4.9	3.5	12.5	3.3	27.9	8.8	29.5	1.5	100	10,749
San Fernando	10.9	9.5	10.4	5.5	11.7	0.9	24.2	11.0	13.6	2.1	100	10,985
Arima	8.2	6.0	8.6	6.1	15.1	1.3	22.3	13.3	17.4	1.6	100	6,743
Chaguanas	8.2	4.9	8.5	5.3	10.5	1.8	25.0	14.0	20.3	1.4	100	16,194
Point Fortin	5.6	2.3	7.3	2.6	11.0	1.1	32.0	18.4	18.8	0.9	100	3,648
<b>Total %</b>	6.6	4.0	7.2	4.9	11.2	5.0	24.3	13.2	22.0	1.5	100	x
<b>Number</b>	17,704	10,732	19,435	13,298	30,111	13,573	65,657	35,763	59,477	4,173	x	269,923
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Port of Spain	8.4	7.7	15.1	24.5	18.5	0.1	4.8	1.5	17.2	2.2	100	6,835
George	7.7	5.7	14.7	24.5	18.6	1.0	5.3	2.4	17.8	2.3	100	65,954
Caroni	8.7	3.7	14.4	24.8	17.9	1.6	5.1	3.3	19.2	1.3	100	13,894
Nariva/Mayaro	9.9	1.7	13.9	24.4	17.6	7.8	4.1	0.5	19.1	0.9	100	2,524
Andrew/ David	9.0	2.5	15.3	18.9	20.6	4.1	4.9	2.2	21.4	1.1	100	6,267
Victoria	8.9	3.7	16.4	24.3	20.9	1.2	4.9	1.7	16.8	1.2	100	17,268
Patrick	9.0	2.5	16.1	24.7	20.9	1.6	5.0	1.5	17.9	0.7	100	10,356
Tobago	7.8	4.1	11.3	23.3	23.5	0.5	4.9	0.7	22.1	1.8	100	7,850
San Fernando	9.5	10.7	17.5	25.0	18.4	0.0	4.0	1.2	12.0	1.6	100	7,993
Arima	7.8	7.4	16.5	25.9	18.4	0.2	5.3	3.2	14.1	1.3	100	4,625
Chaguanas	10.4	7.0	15.4	23.8	18.0	0.5	5.7	2.0	15.9	1.3	100	8,869
Point Fortin	9.2	2.5	16.0	22.3	23.5	0.2	6.8	0.9	17.7	0.8	100	2,070
<b>Total %</b>	8.4	5.2	15.1	24.2	19.3	1.2	5.1	2.1	17.6	1.7	100	x
<b>Number</b>	12,985	8,086	23,287	37,416	29,776	1,856	7,886	3,270	27,258	2,685	x	154,505

### 6.4.3 *Employment Status of the Labour Force*

In addition to workers' occupations and the establishment or the industries where they are believed to have worked, the status, whether they worked within these industries as employers, employees, unpaid family workers, etc., is an important index and used to measure the diversity of the employed labour force in Trinidad and Tobago, and further reveals the extent of the workers respective contributions to the national economy.

The main fact is that, economic development involves an expansion of the employee group and contraction of the groups of own-account workers and unpaid family workers, and even the employers, in proportion to the total labour force. Changes in this direction enable analysts to study whether the economic activities are carried on in small scale family-operated enterprises, or had moved or in transition toward more integrated organizations with large-scale mass-production units.

The data in Table 6.14 does not support the assertion. It presented that one of the major long-term trends in employment status in Trinidad and Tobago has been increase in both percentage and absolute number of "own account or business with no paid help workers", and a decline in the proportion of employer group. The "own account", as a proportion of the employed labour force was increased about five times the existing level in 1990 (i.e., from 3.3 percent in 1990 to 15.7 percent in 2000); and in the opposite direction, the employer group decline by similar proportions during the same ten-year period for both males and females (see Table 6.14). The "unpaid family workers" declined, but the effect was insignificant due to the small number of family groups that were engaged in unpaid family enterprise businesses.

One observation, however, about the employee group is that though the proportion declined, more than three-quarters of the labour force were employees, and is expected to maintain that dominant role in the long-term. The decline in the proportion of employees in the employed labour force, and the corresponding increase in "own account" workers was seen as a direct effect of the slump in the economy from the late 1980s to early 1990s, where probably most of the paid employees affected may have resorted to using their retained benefits to engage in small own account enterprises.

The table also reflects that, there had been differences in the employment by both government and private sectors. While in 1990 the two sectors competitively engaged equal proportions of paid employees, by 2000 government paid employees had dropped to 27 percent (that is, state owned and government combined), and in reverse, the proportion of private sector paid employees had risen to 51 percent- an increase of 66 percent. The proportionate decline of government paid employees against private institutions was principally due to privatization of many public corporations, which accounted for sizeable number of government paid employees in 1990 (Table 6.14).

Of special reference were the differentials in employment status within the industries (Table 6.15). A significant proportion (77 percent) of the employed labour force in all industries combined was paid employees, own account totaled 15.7 percent, 3.3 percent employers, and with about 3.8 percent being mainly those who did not state anything about their employment status, and unpaid family workers and trainees.

As expected, industries with high percentage of government paid employees include: “public administration”, (78.4 percent), Sanitary & Similar industry (55.9 percent), and social and related industries (45.2 percent). Government also engaged sizeable number of labour in the agriculture industries (45 percent), while the “state owned” and “statutory board” as an extension of government paid employees engaged 90 percent and 80 percent of workers in sugar and petroleum refinery, and 68 percent in electricity and gas industries (Table 6.15). In private sector employment, on the other hand, paid employees were heavily engaged in food and beverages (89 percent), textile and apparel (82.6 percent), manufacturing of goods besides sugar and petroleum refinery (82.6 percent), with smaller proportions in financing and insurance, wholesale and retail trades, and petroleum and gas industries.

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Table 6.15: Cross Classification of Industries by Employment Status for Employed Labour Force One Week Preceding the Census, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000											
Industrial Group	Employment Status										Number
	Statutory Boards	State Owned	Government	Private Enterprise	Unpaid Worker	Apprenticeship	No Paid Help	With Paid Help	Not Stated	Total %	
Sugar Cultivation	0.5	44.6	1.6	29.3	0.3	0.0	14.1	8.0	1.5	100	7,868
Other Agriculture	0.5	3.3	10.7	24.6	2.3	0.2	50.5	6.2	1.7	100	19,056
Petroleum & Gas	0.4	28.5	0.8	67.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	100	8,797
Other Mining	0.6	31.2	5.4	58.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.9	100	775
Sugar Refining	1.2	89.7	3.2	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	4,617
Petroleum Refinery	1.1	79.2	1.3	15.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	100	3,418
Food, Beverages	0.4	3.6	0.8	89.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	1.5	2.2	100	15,007
Textiles, Apparel	0.2	0.5	0.3	83.5	0.2	0.4	9.0	4.1	1.7	100	2,832
All Other Manufacture	0.3	3.4	1.3	82.6	0.1	1.0	6.2	3.0	2.1	100	25,747
Electricity, Gas	22.4	45.5	14.0	15.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.4	100	5,681
Construction	1.4	1.4	19.7	54.8	0.1	0.9	15.9	3.7	2.1	100	49,314
W/sale & Retail	0.1	1.0	0.6	68.3	0.5	0.2	21.5	5.7	2.0	100	79,920
Transport, Storage	5.0	11.9	4.8	39.3	0.2	0.2	34.3	2.1	2.3	100	30,646
Financing, Insurance	3.0	7.1	4.6	76.8	0.1	0.2	4.0	2.1	2.3	100	34,614
Public Administration	6.1	10.6	78.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	100	34,750
Sanitary & Similar	6.3	5.1	55.9	29.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	100	5,460
Social & Related	5.2	8.5	45.2	31.7	0.3	0.3	4.2	1.7	2.9	100	45,943
Personal & Hh.hold	0.1	0.2	0.6	52.4	0.4	2.1	36.1	5.6	2.6	100	37,455
Other Services	5.4	2.4	6.7	74.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	10.1	100	465
Not Stated	0.8	2.5	4.6	53.0	0.5	0.7	9.1	1.8	27.0	100	12,063
<b>Total %</b>	2.4	7.9	16.2	50.8	0.3	0.5	15.7	3.3	2.9	100	x
<b>Number</b>	10,078	33,657	68,802	215,521	1,388	2,157	66,504	13,916	12,405	x	424,428
<b>MALES</b>											
Sugar Cultivation	0.5	44.9	1.6	29.2	0.3	0.0	13.9	8.0	1.5	100	7,358
Other Agriculture	0.5	3.5	10.5	25.0	1.6	0.2	50.6	6.2	1.8	100	16,487
Petroleum & Gas	0.4	28.2	0.8	67.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.9	100	7,847
Other Mining	0.7	28.9	5.8	60.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	100	675
Sugar Refining	1.2	90.0	3.2	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	100	4,229
Petroleum Refinery	1.2	78.9	1.3	15.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.1	100	2,898
Food, Beverages	0.4	4.4	0.9	88.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.4	2.1	100	9,946
Textiles, Apparel	0.0	0.8	0.3	66.8	0.1	0.4	21.3	9.0	1.3	100	720
All Other Manufacture	0.3	3.8	1.1	80.9	0.1	1.2	7.2	3.3	2.2	100	20,090
Electricity, Gas	22.4	45.1	14.1	15.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.3	100	4,642
Construction	1.4	1.4	18.4	55.1	0.1	0.9	16.8	3.8	2.1	100	45,868
W/sale & Retail	0.1	1.4	0.5	67.5	0.4	0.3	20.8	7.0	2.0	100	38,327
Transport, Storage	4.7	10.0	4.4	35.8	0.2	0.2	40.4	2.3	2.2	100	24,934
Financing, Insurance	2.9	7.1	5.2	74.0	0.1	0.2	5.4	3.0	2.2	100	18,132
Public Administration	6.1	11.3	77.8	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	100	20,882
Sanitary & Similar	7.1	5.4	61.0	23.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.6	100	4,214
Social & Related	5.4	9.3	43.0	29.2	0.4	0.3	6.5	2.5	3.4	100	16,065
Personal & Hh.hold	0.1	0.3	0.8	42.2	0.4	3.7	42.6	7.6	2.4	100	19,002
Other Services	2.7	1.4	6.8	75.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.2	100	221
Not Stated	0.7	2.3	3.9	52.9	0.5	1.0	10.2	2.0	26.5	100	7,386
<b>Total %</b>	2.3	9.3	14.8	48.4	0.3	0.7	17.8	3.8	2.8	100	x
<b>Number</b>	6,265	24,969	39,936	130,586	717	1,780	47,924	10,125	7,621	x	269,923

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**Table 6.15 Cont'd: Cross Classification of Industries by Employment Status for Employed Labour Force One Week Preceding the Census, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Industrial Group	Employment Status										Total %	Number
	Statutory Boards	State Owned	Government	Private Enterprise	Unpaid Worker	Apprenticeship	No Paid Help	With Paid Help	Not Stated			
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Sugar Cultivation	0.4	40.4	2.2	30.6	0.8	0.0	17.1	7.3	1.4	100	510	
Other Agriculture	0.6	1.6	11.8	22.1	6.2	0.4	49.9	6.0	1.3	100	2,569	
Petroleum & Gas	0.6	31.4	0.8	64.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.6	100	950	
Other Mining	0.0	47.0	3.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	100	100	
Sugar Refining	1.5	85.8	3.4	6.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	100	388	
Petroleum Refinery	0.2	80.8	1.0	13.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	100	520	
Food, Beverages	0.3	2.0	0.6	89.2	0.1	0.0	3.6	1.7	2.4	100	5,061	
Textiles, Apparel	0.2	0.3	0.3	89.2	0.3	0.4	4.9	2.5	1.9	100	2,112	
All Other Manufacture	0.4	2.1	2.2	88.5	0.1	0.2	2.6	1.9	1.9	100	5,657	
Electricity, Gas	22.3	47.2	13.3	14.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	100	1,039	
Construction	2.1	1.7	37.3	51.5	0.2	0.5	3.0	2.0	1.7	100	3,446	
W/sale & Retail	0.2	0.8	0.6	69.1	0.6	0.1	22.1	4.6	2.0	100	41,593	
Transport, Storage	6.6	20.1	6.6	54.8	0.1	0.2	7.7	1.3	2.5	100	5,712	
Financing, Insurance	3.1	7.0	4.0	79.7	0.1	0.2	2.4	1.1	2.3	100	16,482	
Public Administration	6.2	9.4	79.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	100	13,868	
Sanitary & Similar	3.3	4.2	38.9	49.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	100	1,246	
Social & Related	5.0	8.1	46.3	33.1	0.3	0.3	2.9	1.3	2.6	100	29,878	
Personal & Hh.hold	0.0	0.1	0.4	63.0	0.3	0.5	29.3	3.5	2.8	100	18,453	
Other Services	7.8	3.3	6.6	73.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	8.2	100	244	
Not Stated	1.0	2.8	5.6	53.2	0.5	0.3	7.2	1.5	27.8	100	4,677	
<b>Total %</b>	2.5	5.6	18.7	55.0	0.4	0.2	12.0	2.5	3.1	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	3,813	8,688	28,866	84,935	671	377	18,580	3,791	4,784	x	154,505	

**6.4.4 Differentials/ Administrative Divisions**

The distribution of Labour force by employment status across administrative divisions is given in Table 6.16. Like the industries and occupations, the pattern of employment status followed the similar trend as that which prevailed for the entire country. Those who worked for pay constituted a large part of the workers in all the administrative divisions, and were predominately private sector employees. About a quarter of those employed in Nariva/Mayaro and St. Andrew/St. David counties were own-account or own business without paid help. This corresponded to the findings earlier, where within the industry and occupation groups, the distribution within these two counties showed that substantial number of the workers were in agriculture and related industries; specifically 17 percent and 11 percent respectively had been engaged in agricultural and related occupations.

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Table 6.16: Percent Distribution Employed Labour Force Past Week by Employment Status, Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000												
Administrative Division	Employment Status										Total %	Number
	Statutory Boards	State Owned	Government	Private Enterprise	Unpaid Worker	Apprenticeship	No Paid Help	With Paid Help	Not Stated			
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Port Spain	3.4	5.6	15.9	55.8	0.2	0.2	13.0	3.1	2.9	100	15,022	
St. George	2.7	5.4	15.4	55.0	0.3	0.3	14.2	3.2	3.6	100	158,478	
Caroni	1.6	12.8	13.5	49.6	0.4	0.6	16.3	3.2	1.9	100	45,285	
Nariva/Mayaro	1.1	3.5	21.2	40.0	2.2	0.8	27.0	2.7	1.5	100	10,118	
St. Andrew/St. David	2.6	3.7	21.3	41.2	0.6	0.7	25.2	2.8	2.1	100	20,210	
Victoria	1.7	12.7	13.3	49.5	0.3	0.8	15.5	3.9	2.5	100	59,198	
St. Patrick	1.8	9.7	14.6	49.5	0.3	0.7	18.6	2.8	1.9	100	36,391	
Tobago	3.9	3.0	34.0	42.0	0.2	0.5	11.2	2.1	3.1	100	18,599	
San Fernando	2.2	11.5	14.8	50.3	0.2	0.3	10.5	4.9	5.1	100	18,978	
Arima	3.2	6.6	19.8	51.4	0.3	0.4	13.1	3.2	1.9	100	11,368	
Chaguanas	2.5	8.0	16.1	48.7	0.2	0.6	17.3	3.3	3.2	100	25,063	
Point Fortin	2.4	15.2	14.2	43.7	0.3	0.3	17.8	4.0	2.2	100	5,718	
<b>Total %</b>	2.4	7.9	16.2	50.8	0.3	0.5	15.7	3.3	2.9	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	10,078	33,657	68,802	215,521	1,388	2,157	66,504	13,916	12,405	x	424,428	
<b>MALES</b>												
Port Spain	4.2	5.9	15.3	52.0	0.1	0.2	15.6	3.8	2.8	100	8,187	
St. George	2.7	5.6	14.9	51.9	0.2	0.5	16.8	3.9	3.6	100	92,524	
Caroni	1.6	15.3	12.0	47.4	0.2	0.7	17.4	3.5	1.8	100	31,391	
Nariva/Mayaro	0.8	3.8	19.8	39.4	1.8	0.9	29.5	2.7	1.4	100	7,594	
St. Andrew/St. David	2.6	3.7	20.3	38.8	0.6	0.8	28.2	2.9	2.1	100	13,943	
Victoria	1.5	15.0	11.0	48.0	0.2	0.9	16.5	4.4	2.5	100	41,930	
St. Patrick	1.7	10.9	11.6	50.4	0.2	0.8	19.6	3.0	1.8	100	26,035	
Tobago	4.5	3.6	35.9	36.9	0.1	0.7	12.7	2.5	3.1	100	10,749	
San Fernando	2.1	13.4	11.5	49.8	0.1	0.4	11.8	5.7	5.2	100	10,985	
Arima	3.0	7.0	19.1	48.8	0.3	0.6	15.4	3.9	1.9	100	6,743	
Chaguanas	2.6	9.6	14.6	46.4	0.1	0.9	19.0	3.7	3.1	100	16,194	
Point Fortin	2.1	19.1	11.2	43.1	0.2	0.2	17.7	4.0	2.5	100	3,648	
<b>Total %</b>	2.3	9.3	14.8	48.4	0.3	0.7	17.8	3.8	2.8	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	6,265	24,969	39,936	130,586	717	1,780	47,924	10,125	7,621	x	269,923	
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Port Spain	2.4	5.2	16.5	60.3	0.3	0.1	9.9	2.2	3.0	100	6,835	
St. George	2.6	5.1	16.1	59.3	0.3	0.2	10.5	2.3	3.6	100	65,954	
Caroni	1.7	7.2	16.9	54.6	0.8	0.2	13.8	2.5	2.2	100	13,894	
Nariva/Mayaro	2.0	2.5	25.6	41.7	3.4	0.8	19.5	2.8	1.9	100	2,524	
St. Andrew/St. David	2.6	3.6	23.4	46.5	0.6	0.4	18.3	2.5	2.0	100	6,267	
Victoria	2.1	6.9	18.9	53.2	0.3	0.3	13.0	2.7	2.6	100	17,268	
St. Patrick	2.3	6.7	22.1	47.3	0.6	0.5	16.0	2.2	2.3	100	10,356	
Tobago	3.1	2.2	31.5	48.9	0.3	0.2	9.1	1.7	3.0	100	7,850	
San Fernando	2.4	8.8	19.4	51.0	0.3	0.2	8.9	3.8	5.1	100	7,993	
Arima	3.5	6.1	20.8	55.3	0.3	0.2	9.8	2.2	1.8	100	4,625	
Chaguanas	2.3	5.2	19.0	52.8	0.3	0.2	14.4	2.6	3.3	100	8,869	
Point Fortin	2.9	8.3	19.6	44.6	0.7	0.4	18.0	3.8	1.7	100	2,070	
<b>Total %</b>	2.5	5.6	18.7	55.0	0.4	0.2	12.0	2.5	3.1	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	3,813	8,688	28,866	84,935	671	377	18,580	3,791	4,784	x	154,505	

## CHAPTER 7

### HOUSING AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS<sup>27</sup>

Housing is a basic human need, and usually corresponds to the main asset in households' portfolio all over the world. The age and quality of housing stocks, together with living conditions and availability of amenities such as safe drinking water, clean fuels for cooking, lighting, and the overall general sanitation conditions of the household dwelling units, etc., are the focus of this part of the census enquiry.

Housing quality is also one of the first and important means of determining levels of poverty within a country. Housing conditions are linked to the seventh Millennium Development Goal, for example, on the environment. The analysis that follows will use descriptive measures such as the proportional distribution of households' housing stocks by administrative division, and the amenities attached to these stocks and other indicators to show what the country must attain to meet this goal of the MDGs.

#### 7.1 Households' Housing Stocks

##### 7.1.1 Types of Dwellings

Types of dwellings built in Trinidad and Tobago changed slightly over the decades. The **separate house** was the norm long before the two most recent censuses, and comprised 77.3 percent of the dwelling stocks in the country in 2000, slightly up from 77.0 percent in 1990, followed by **flat/apartment dwelling units**; also down from 16.7 percent in 1990 to 13.6 percent in 2000. With an overall increase of 10.6 percent in the number of households, dwelling types which benefited from the rise include: double house, group dwellings, other private dwellings, out-room, and separate house. On the opposite, the shares of households living in flat/apartment, townhouse, part of commercial/industrial dwellings and barracks shrank during the inter-censal period (Table 7.1).

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<sup>27</sup> This analysis is based on 85 percent (**303,871 households**) out of the total households (**357,491**), who responded to the household enumeration questionnaires. Dwellings that were vacant or closed, or whose occupants refused to answer, as well as those the enumerators didn't find the owners at home along with other category are excluded from the analysis.

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Type of Dwellings	2000		1990		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Separate House'	235,000	77.3	211,695	77.0	23,305	11.0
Flat/Apartment	41,234	13.6	45,896	16.7	-4,662	-10.2
Townhouse	2,043	0.7	4,581	1.7	-2,538	-55.4
Double House	11,585	3.8	4,052	1.5	7,533	185.9
Part of Commercial/Industrial	3,925	1.3	6,277	2.3	-2,352	-37.5
Barracks	448	0.1	637	0.2	-189	-29.7
Out-Room	452	0.1	297	0.1	155	52.2
Other Private Dwelling	2,968	1.0	428	0.2	2,540	593.5
Group Dwelling	2,503	0.8	201	0.1	2,302	1145.3
Wafda	2,696	0.9		0.0	2,696	
Other	392	0.1	180	0.1	212	117.8
Not Stated	625	0.2	602	0.2	23	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>274,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,025</b>	<b>10.6</b>

The largest proportion of all households lived in dwelling units assuming the form of a **separate house**, this proportion remaining relatively stable over the intercensal period. This is somehow in line with the overall average family size, which remained relatively unchanged; accordingly suggesting that larger-sized households had the tendency to occupy **separate house**, while smaller households mostly occupy **flat/apartment dwelling unit**.

In Table 7.2, a significant proportion of households lived in **separate house** in all the administrative divisions, but to a lesser extent in the two major cities, Port of Spain and San Fernando, where 31 percent and 24.8 percent respectively, resided in **flat/apartment buildings**. Also, 15 out of every 100 persons in the Borough of Point Fortin were believed to have lived in dwelling units assuming the form of a **double house**, a situation which probably explains types of housing scheme constructed there by the oil company for the employees.



Administrative Division	Type of Dwellings												Total
	Separate House	Flat/Apartment	Townhouse	Double House	Part Com./Indus	Barracks	Out-room	Other P/Dwelling	Group Dwelling	WAFDA	Other	Not Stated	
<b>Total Heads</b>													
Port Spain	7,138	3,706	97	597	175	72	34	60	43	0	14	30	11,966
San Fernando	9,043	3,450	319	454	250	16	16	119	181	2	22	21	13,893
Arima	6,226	767	4	262	165	4	9	22	40	2	6	7	7,514
Chaguanas	13,036	2,161	30	304	281	2	13	175	141	73	16	19	16,251
Point Fortin	3,895	487	0	786	96	0	4	16	24	1	6	8	5,323
St. George	75,504	19,357	1,210	5,778	984	244	236	1,154	1,231	2,605	155	325	108,783
Caroni	25,631	2,711	292	510	471	9	28	363	163	3	25	48	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	7,574	321	0	207	98	15	6	157	51	0	6	5	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	13,503	1,222	5	268	236	35	31	199	84	1	61	21	15,666
Victoria	37,130	3,938	30	959	699	22	42	440	231	3	57	113	43,664
St. Patrick	25,968	1,929	1	811	422	18	22	177	134	3	13	14	29,512
Tobago	10,352	1,185	55	649	48	11	11	86	180	3	11	14	12,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>41,234</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>11,585</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>303,871</b>
	<b>PERCENT</b>												
Port Spain	59.7	31.0	0.8	5.0	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	100
San Fernando	65.1	24.8	2.3	3.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	100
Arima	82.9	10.2	0.1	3.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
Chaguanas	80.2	13.3	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Point Fortin	73.2	9.1	0.0	14.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100
St. George	69.4	17.8	1.1	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	0.1	0.3	100
Caroni	84.7	9.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100
Nariva/Mayaro	89.7	3.8	0.0	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
St. Andrew/St. David	86.2	7.8	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	100
Victoria	85.0	9.0	0.1	2.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	100
St. Patrick	88.0	6.5	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Tobago	82.1	9.4	0.4	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100</b>

## 7.1.2 Quality of Dwellings

### 7.1.2.1 Materials used for Construction of Dwelling Wall

One important indicator to assess quality of housing stocks is the materials used in the construction of dwellings. According to the 2000 census, about 67 percent of households in Trinidad and Tobago lived in dwelling units made of brick/concrete as the primary material for outer walls; up from 58.8 percent in 1990 census, and 11.9 percent lived in dwelling units with

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outer walls made of wood (Table 7.3). The decline in using wood was mainly an outcome of concomitant increase in number of households using brick/concrete and combined use of concrete and wood in construction. Also, while the classification in 1990 census has wood/brick, the 2000 census changed the nomenclature as wood/galvanize. The uses of this too, along with wattle/tapia, and other materials not identified by name, all declined in both absolute and percentage terms; thus making wood/concrete and brick/concrete the major materials in the construction industry (see Table 7.3).

<b>Table 7.3: Households Classified by Materials Used to Build Wall of Dwellings; Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000</b>				
Type of Wall Materials	2000		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Brick/Concrete	203,505	67.0	161,691	58.8
Wood/Concrete	54,936	18.1	21,766	7.9
Wood	36,292	11.9	77,037	28.0
Wood/Galvanize	6,013	2.0	NA	NA
Wattle/Tapia	1,279	0.4	2,845	1.0
Wood/Brick	NA	NA	9,116	3.3
Other	686	0.2	1,172	0.4
Not Stated	1,160	0.4	1,219	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>274,846</b>	<b>100</b>

That housing quality is modernized in Trinidad and Tobago and this has been exemplified in Table 7.4 showing that more than 80 percent of households in all the administrative divisions lived in dwelling units that seemed to have predominantly used durable materials in the construction of outer wall, namely: wood/concrete or brick/concrete. Administrative areas, where at least up to between 15 to 20 percent of the households still live in dwelling units with outer walls made of wood are Victoria, St. Patrick, Tobago, Nariva/Mayaro, and Borough of Point Fortin (see Table 7.4).

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Table 7.4: Households Classified by Materials Used to Build Wall of Dwelling by County; Trinidad and Tobago: 2000								
Administrative Division	Materials Used for Wall							Total
	Brick/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete	Wood	Wood/ Galvanize	Wattle/ Tapia	Other	Not Stated	
City of Port of Spain	9,193	944	1,468	240	83	24	14	11,966
City of San Fernando	10,341	1,339	1,740	305	64	4	100	13,893
Borough of Arima	5,863	544	657	98	200	127	25	7,514
Borough of Chaguanas	13,228	1,703	1,077	185	3	3	52	16,251
Borough of Point Fortin	2,752	1,574	837	135	2	6	17	5,323
St. George	87,815	9,907	7,736	1,653	715	339	618	108,783
Caroni	20,577	5,809	2,857	759	51	113	88	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	2,977	3,812	1,495	127	7	4	18	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	9,133	4,386	1,439	559	98	12	39	15,666
Victoria	20,663	12,857	8,906	1,137	7	19	75	43,664
St. Patrick	13,250	9,745	5,731	667	49	31	39	29,512
Tobago	7,713	2,316	2,349	148		4	75	12,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,505</b>	<b>54,936</b>	<b>36,292</b>	<b>6,013</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>303,871</b>
	PERCENT							
City of Port of Spain	76.8	7.9	12.3	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	100
City of San Fernando	74.4	9.6	12.5	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	100
Borough of Arima	78.0	7.2	8.7	1.3	2.7	1.7	0.3	100
Borough of Chaguanas	81.4	10.5	6.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
Borough of Point Fortin	51.7	29.6	15.7	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	100
St. George	80.7	9.1	7.1	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	100
Caroni	68.0	19.2	9.4	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	100
Nariva/Mayaro	35.3	45.2	17.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	100
St. Andrew/St. David	58.3	28.0	9.2	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	100
Victoria	47.3	29.4	20.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
St. Patrick	44.9	33.0	19.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100
Tobago	61.2	18.4	18.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>

As noted by Linda Hewitt, “wooden dwelling units were largely associated with persons of lower income in the past, but today they are not solely confined to this socio-economic group”<sup>28</sup>. Therefore, some attributes of dwelling quality, which include: year in which the dwelling was built, the architecturally designed structures, utilizing highly esteemed type of wood, etc. are necessary.

<sup>28</sup> Linda Hewitt, *1990-1991 Population and Housing Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean*, National Census Report Trinidad and Tobago (Page 90)

**7.1.2.2 Year in which Dwellings Built**

The quality of housing can also be linked to the age of the dwelling units besides the materials used for construction. The distribution in Table 7.5 shows that the majority of the dwellings in Trinidad and Tobago were built more than twenty years ago or on or before 1989. More than two-thirds of the households confirmed that. A sizeable proportion (15.4 percent) of the dwellings had no year of construction, and there is no administrative division, in which the year of construction differs significantly from the national average (see Table 7.5). The proportion who did not state the year of construction perhaps constitutes tenants and other occupants who were not owners of the dwellings; and as such, have no detail information about when the dwellings were built.

Administrative Division	Year Dwelling Built								Total
	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1990-1995	1989 & before	Not Stated	
City of Port of Spain	14	40	38	98	72	309	7,289	4,106	11,966
City of San Fernando	31	158	157	194	144	548	9,677	2,984	13,893
Borough of Arima	35	129	143	143	113	473	5,619	859	7,514
Borough of Chaguanas	106	419	407	463	378	1,982	10,357	2,139	16,251
Borough of Point Fortin	16	86	86	74	64	446	3,702	849	5,323
St. George	374	1,496	1,482	1,545	1,341	6,545	76,573	19,427	108,783
Caroni	175	931	787	808	756	3,370	20,231	3,196	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	57	213	228	202	199	837	5,804	900	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	96	397	395	385	344	1,764	10,374	1,911	15,666
Victoria	258	1,159	991	927	804	4,088	30,679	4,758	43,664
St. Patrick	196	645	611	584	565	3,233	20,720	2,958	29,512
Tobago	29	194	184	190	185	933	8,288	2,602	12,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>5,509</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>24,528</b>	<b>209,313</b>	<b>46,689</b>	<b>303,871</b>
	Percent								
City of Port of Spain	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.6	60.9	34.3	100
City of San Fernando	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	3.9	69.7	21.5	100
Borough of Arima	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	6.3	74.8	11.4	100
Borough of Chaguanas	0.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	12.2	63.7	13.2	100
Borough of Point Fortin	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	8.4	69.5	15.9	100
St. George	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	6.0	70.4	17.9	100
Caroni	0.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	11.1	66.9	10.6	100
Nariva/Mayaro	0.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	9.9	68.8	10.7	100
St. Andrew/St. David	0.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	11.3	66.2	12.2	100
Victoria	0.6	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.8	9.4	70.3	10.9	100
St. Patrick	0.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	11.0	70.2	10.0	100
Tobago	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.4	65.8	20.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>100</b>

The open interval (on or before 1989) was the construction period most frequently reported. This made it unlikely to link housing progress entirely to the recent oil boom years in the country. Considering the types of materials generally used, it is possible that some of the buildings were constructed years back, even before the oil boom in 1970s.

Comparing housing development progress in the earliest years and the decade of the 1990s to 2000, it seems more likely that construction of dwellings in Trinidad and Tobago peaked just about a year prior to the 2000 census (in 1999), when 5,867 households, constituting nearly 2 percent of total households confirmed that they lived in dwelling units that were constructed during the year prior to the 2000 census. This achievement was greater than any that had been realized in any single year period as indicated in Table 7.5.

Comparatively, there was a dramatic increase in construction activities toward the end of the period. Between 1996 and 1999, up to 21,954 households, comprising 7.2 percent of the total households, lived in dwelling units that were built during the period implying that dwellings were constructed at an average of 5,489 per annum, compared to 1990 to 1995 for which the corresponding rate was 4,088 per annum.

## **7.2 Households Tenure System**

A significant proportion of households (75.8 percent) owned the dwellings where they lived. Between 1990 and 2000, the owner-occupied dwellings almost increased by 2 percentage points, that is, from 203,191 to 230,291, representing an overall increment of 13.3 percent. The number of households living in rented dwellings, both government and privately rented premises also increased from 43,351 to 46,145 in 2000. The increase has been mainly due to a decline in the shares of households living in rent-free units which comprised 8.5 percent of the households in 1990 and dropped to 6.9 percent in 2000. The number of squatters increased, but because of the small number of households involved in this type of tenure system, the percentage increase was insignificant (Table 7.6)

Private households renting premises constituted about 5 times as much as those who rented from the government in 1990, and by 2000 the gap had widen to more than 7 times between the two

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sectors (Table 7.6). On the other hand, government leasing premises from private individuals exceeded more than twice that of private individuals leasing.

<b>Table 7.6: Households Classified by Type of Tenure System, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>				
<b>Tenancy Status</b>	<b>2000</b>		<b>1990</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Owned	230,291	75.8	203,191	73.9
Rent Private	40,226	13.2	36,472	13.3
Rent Government	5,919	1.9	6,879	2.5
Lease Private	583	0.2	1,262	0.5
Lease Government	1,169	0.4		0.0
Rent Free	20,994	6.9	23,245	8.5
Squatter	1,454	0.5	1,290	0.5
Other	1,391	0.5	1,019	0.4
Not Stated	1,844	0.6	1,488	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>274,846</b>	<b>100</b>

Nearly all administrative divisions have shown that the proportion of all households lived in owner-occupied dwellings in 2000, identical to the national average, except within the City of Port of Spain, the City of San Fernando and the County of St. George, where 24.8 percent, 22.3 percent and 18.2 percent respectively of all households were **private renters** (Table 7.7). This result is undisputable, as these two cities are urban centers, and highly concentrated as compared to the rest of the country

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Administrative Division	Type of Tenure									
	Owned	Rent Private	Rent Gov	Lease Private	Lease Government	Rent Free	Squatter	Other	Not Stated	Total
City of Port of Spain	6,225	2,965	1,539	23	30	1,039	46	33	66	11,966
City of San Fernando	8,693	3,099	516	23	97	1,043	209	91	122	13,893
Borough of Arima	5,700	991	145	11	20	582	10	18	37	7,514
Borough of Chaguanas	13,013	1,815	115	44	17	997	60	113	77	16,251
Borough of Point Fortin	3,991	704	26	9	7	543	6	18	19	5,323
St. George	76,937	19,773	2,922	217	664	6,294	599	482	895	108,783
Caroni	25,151	1,996	326	92	223	2,112	106	129	119	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	7,338	462	12	17	14	506	22	35	34	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	12,756	1,196	129	31	20	1,356	39	46	93	15,666
Victoria	36,349	3,189	50	62	38	3,340	256	201	179	43,664
St. Patrick	24,811	2,109	73	28	15	2,210	85	102	79	29,512
Tobago	9,327	1,927	66	26	24	972	16	123	124	12,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,291</b>	<b>40,226</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>20,994</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>303,871</b>
Administrative Division	Percent									
	Owned	Rent Private	Rent Gov	Lease Private	Lease Government	Rent Free	Squatter	Other	Not Stated	Total
City of Port of Spain	52.0	24.8	12.9	0.2	0.3	8.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	100
City of San Fernando	62.6	22.3	3.7	0.2	0.7	7.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	100
Borough of Arima	75.9	13.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	7.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	100
Borough of Chaguanas	80.1	11.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	6.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	100
Borough of Point Fortin	75.0	13.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	10.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	100
St. George	70.7	18.2	2.7	0.2	0.6	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	100
Caroni	83.1	6.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	100
Nariva/Mayaro	86.9	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	100
St. Andrew/St. David	81.4	7.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	8.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	100
Victoria	83.2	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	100
St. Patrick	84.1	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	100
Tobago	74.0	15.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	7.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100</b>

Besides, Diego Martin found within the County of St. George was one of the migration destination areas in 2000. Therefore, the presence of larger numbers of migrants, as well as enormous numbers of workers into the two congested cities could likely decrease the proportional share of owner-occupied dwellings, and in reverse increase the proportion of those who rent or live rent-free.

### 7.3 Sanitation and Housing Amenities

Three of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) involve health and households' access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation conditions, including housing amenities, such as toilet facilities, type of fuel used for cooking and lighting the home, etc. are some of the

underlying indicators being used to monitor, particularly, the achievement of goal seven, i.e., environmental sustainability. The population and housing census has always been an effective tool for monitoring of the provision of these basic social services and the 2000 census was no exception.

### 7.3.1 Toilet Facilities

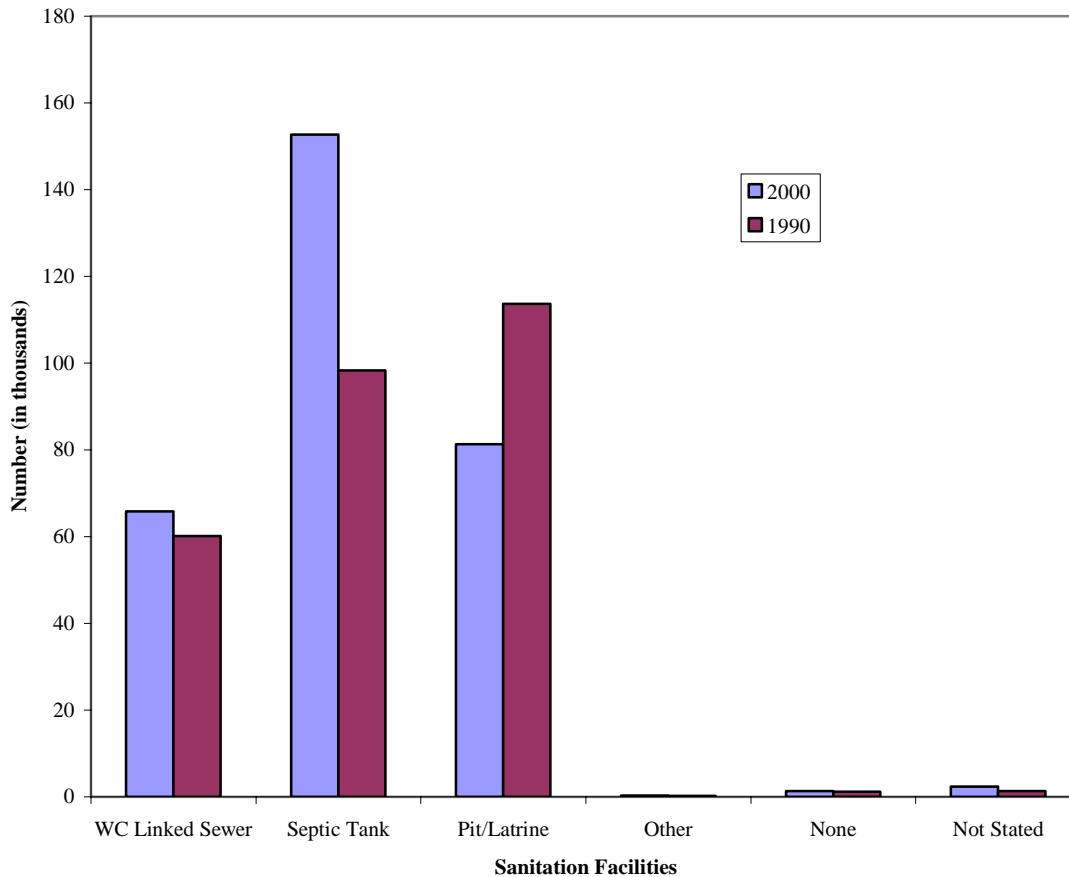
The distribution of the households by types of toilet facilities shows that households are becoming modernized. The traditional method of pit latrines was used by 26.8 percent, declining by 28.4 percent, for instant, from 41.3 percent in 1990. Also, the percentage of households without any toilet facilities was very small, and has remained the same from the 1990 level of 0.5 percent. Concomitant with the decline in the use of pit latrines has been the increased use of water closet (W.C.) with septic tank. About one-half of the households now use this type of toilet facility as compared with 35.8 percent in 1990 (see Table 7.8 and Figure 7.1).

The proportion of households using the most modernized method, water closet (W.C.) linked to sewer-line was 22 percent, and remained unchanged, but increased nearly by 10 percent in absolute terms (Table 7.8). The sharp increase, both in absolute and relative terms in the use of W.C. linked to septic tank was not a surprise, because, the use of W.C. linked to sewer-line requires substantial capital investment. Therefore, households wanting to modernize the toilet waste disposal in the suburbs or rural areas would have to do so by connecting the sewer line to a septic tank. This type of sewage disposal system will probably continue to increase in the future, as it is affordable, and besides can be easily installed in any community where government has not yet extended the W.C. linked to sewer-line.

Type of Toilet Facility	2000		1990		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
WC Linked Sewer	65,851	21.7	60,159	21.9	5,692	9.5
Septic Tank	152,713	50.3	98,326	35.8	54,387	55.3
Pit/Latrine	81,318	26.8	113,626	41.3	-32,308	-28.4
Other	281	0.1	189	0.1	92	48.7
None	1,320	0.4	1,197	0.4	123	10.3
Not Stated	2,388	0.8	1,349	0.5	1,039	77.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>274,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,025</b>	<b>10.6</b>



Fig. 7.1: Changes in Sanitation Facilities, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000



The type of toilet facilities used is overwhelmingly linked to the degree of urbanization. As reflected in Table 7.9, in counties with large rural-based communities, such as Nariva/Mayaro and St. Andrew/St. David, about 50 percent of the households used pit latrines, compared to the cities, where the use of modern methods, the W.C. linked to sewer-line or septic tank was overwhelmingly high. A sizeable number (about one-third) of households in half of the counties had also used pit latrines, except in the County of St. George and the two major cities, including Boroughs of Chaguanas and Arima where households using pit latrines was minimal, and range from 8.6 percent in the City of San Fernando to 20.4 percent in County of St. George (Table 7.9).

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<b>Table 7.9: Household Distribution by Toilet Facilities Classified by Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>							
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>Toilet Facilities</b>						
	<b>WC Linked Sewer</b>	<b>Septic Tank</b>	<b>Pit/La trine</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
City of Port of Spain	8,837	1,169	1,778	8	105	69	11,966
City of San Fernando	6,954	5,513	1,196	8	37	185	13,893
Borough of Arima	3,776	2,739	892	14	21	72	7,514
Borough of Chaguanas	2,368	10,523	3,207	11	37	105	16,251
Borough of Point Fortin	563	2,864	1,845	2	26	23	5,323
St. George	36,972	47,877	22,195	117	411	1,211	108,783
Caroni	2,582	18,428	8,932	21	141	150	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	113	4,099	4,162	3	31	32	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	594	7,215	7,649	23	99	86	15,666
Victoria	2,238	26,573	14,435	36	185	197	43,664
St. Patrick	314	17,818	11,062	21	173	124	29,512
Tobago	540	7,895	3,965	17	54	134	12,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,851</b>	<b>152,713</b>	<b>81,318</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>303,871</b>
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>						
City of Port of Spain	73.9	9.8	14.9	0.1	0.9	0.6	100
City of San Fernando	50.1	39.7	8.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	100
Borough of Arima	50.3	36.5	11.9	0.2	0.3	1.0	100
Borough of Chaguanas	14.6	64.8	19.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	100
Borough of Point Fortin	10.6	53.8	34.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	100
St. George	34.0	44.0	20.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	100
Caroni	8.5	60.9	29.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	100
Nariva/Mayaro	1.3	48.6	49.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	100
St. Andrew/St. David	3.8	46.1	48.8	0.1	0.6	0.5	100
Victoria	5.1	60.9	33.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	100
St. Patrick	1.1	60.4	37.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	100
Tobago	4.3	62.6	31.5	0.1	0.4	1.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>

### 7.3.2 Sharing sanitation facilities

For households with either modernized or the traditional method of toilet facilities, a large number (87 percent or 261,152) owned the toilet facilities exclusively and did not share with neighboring households (Table 7.10). With respect to all households sharing toilet facilities, sharing pit-latrine or W.C. linked to septic tank was approximately four times higher than sharing access to W.C linked to the main sewer-line.

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Type of Toilet Facility	Yes Shared	Not shared	Not Stated	Total
WC Linked Sewer	2,806	59,477	3,568	65,851
Septic Tank	12,077	135,759	4,877	152,713
Pit/Latrine	11,967	65,916	3,435	81,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,850</b>	<b>261,152</b>	<b>11,880</b>	<b>299,882</b>
	<b>Row Percent</b>			
WC Linked Sewer	4.3	90.3	5.4	100
Septic Tank	7.9	88.9	3.2	100
Pit/Latrine	14.7	81.1	4.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Column Percent</b>			
WC Linked Sewer	10.5	22.8	30.0	22.0
Septic Tank	45.0	52.0	41.1	50.9
Pit/Latrine	44.6	25.2	28.9	27.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Of importance, was that all administrative divisions have shown significant proportions of households not sharing toilet facilities with other neighbors (Table 7.11). Sharing toilet facilities is unhealthy and overall, less than 13 percent of households at both national and regional levels share toilet facilities. This is a good indicator of environmental sustainability. However, the 9 percent who actually disclosed that they shared along with 4 percent who did not state whether they share or not, perhaps could be households living in sub-standard housing conditions (Tables 7.10 and 7.11).

Administrative Division	Number				Percent			
	Yes Shared	Not Shared	Not stated	Total	Yes Shared	Not Shared	Not stated	Total
City of Port of Spain	1,468	9,920	396	11,784	12.5	84.2	3.4	100
City of San Fernando	730	12,295	638	13,663	5.3	90.0	4.7	100
Borough of Arima	598	6,575	234	7,407	8.1	88.8	3.2	100
Borough of Chaguanas	1,805	13,596	697	16,098	11.2	84.5	4.3	100
Borough of Point Fortin	384	4,680	208	5,272	7.3	88.8	3.9	100
St. George	10,628	90,894	5,522	107,044	9.9	84.9	5.2	100
Caroni	2,528	26,708	706	29,942	8.4	89.2	2.4	100
Nariva/Mayaro	474	7,709	191	8,374	5.7	92.1	2.3	100
St. Andrew/St. David	1,140	13,843	475	15,458	7.4	89.6	3.1	100
Victoria	3,690	38,324	1,232	43,246	8.5	88.6	2.8	100
St. Patrick	2,427	25,850	917	29,194	8.3	88.5	3.1	100
Tobago	978	10,758	664	12,400	7.9	86.8	5.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,850</b>	<b>261,152</b>	<b>11,880</b>	<b>299,882</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100</b>

Notably, as unexpected up to 11.2 and 12.5 percent of the households in the Borough of Chaguanas and the City of Port of Spain shared toilet facilities. This could probably be an effect of over-population in those urban domains where as earlier mentioned; the population density was 4,086 and 1,143 persons per square kilometer respectively.

### 7.3.3 Households Water Supply

Water is a need and households' accessibility to safe drinking water is one of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. This section of the census enquiry investigates access to safe drinking water as an important amenity to the households.

In 2000, more than four-fifths of the households had access to pipe-borne water out of which three-quarters had water piped into their dwelling units or into their yards, and a total of 10.4 percent obtained water from private catchments or rain water collection and truck borne water (Table 7.12). Only 1.5 percent received their water from a river/spring and 9.6 percent through a public standpipe. This distribution means that nearly 95 percent of the households had access to improved supply of water as defined in the MDGs.

Source of Drinking Water	2000		1990		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pub. Piped Dwelling	183,966	60.5	151,231	55.0	32,735	21.6
Pub. Piped Yard	26,777	8.8	33,443	12.2	-6,666	-19.9
Public Standpipe	29,057	9.6	41,260	15.0	-12,203	-29.6
Private Piped Dwelling	13,561	4.5	11,636	4.2	1,925	16.5
Private Catchments	25,341	8.3	14,128	5.1	11,213	79.4
Truck Borne	6,279	2.1	11,721	4.3	-5,442	-46.4
Spring/River	4,550	1.5	4,257	1.5	293	6.9
Other	12,477	4.1	5,826	2.1	6,651	114.2
Not Stated	1,863	0.6	1,344	0.5	519	38.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>274,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,025</b>	<b>10.6</b>

Also, the results indicate that in 2000, slightly more households had water piped into their dwellings and the percentage receiving water from a public standpipe and pipe in the yard had declined compared to 1990. The decline in access to water through public standpipe resulted in a change percentage wise from 15 percent in 1990 to 9.6 percent in 2000, and in absolute term,

from 41,260 households in 1990 to 29,057 in 2000. The decline was mainly a result of increased numbers of households who prioritized the importance of water, thus ensuring that it came from the public pipe into their dwellings (Table 7.12). This is a significant improvement in this sector.

Generally, more than 90 percent of the households obtained safe drinking water from acceptable sources. However, in the County of Nariva/Mayaro, 38 percent of the households received safe drinking water from private catchments, a term used to describe rainwater collection

As mentioned earlier, the prevalence of safe drinking water on the whole can be described as very good in Trinidad and Tobago as substantial proportions of the households are reported to have obtained safe drinking water from standardized sources (Table 7.13).

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Table 7.13: Households by Main Source of Drinking of Water by Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000										
Administrative Division	Source of Drinking Water									
	Pub. Piped Dwelling	Pub. Piped Yard	Public Stand pipe	Priv. Piped Dwell	Priv. Catchments	Truck Borne	Spring/River	Other	Not Stated	Total
City of Port of Spain	9,681	596	1,204	263	53	34	7	93	35	11,966
City of San Fernando	11,998	362	754	305	107	49	1	193	124	13,893
Borough of Arima	6,611	342	250	103	30	5	21	113	39	7,514
Borough of Chaguanas	11,586	1,416	631	927	679	202	167	554	89	16,251
Borough of Point Fortin	2,064	526	1,241	524	788	57	7	100	16	5,323
St. George	74,941	5,395	11,571	4,320	3,695	1,951	3,147	2,939	824	108,783
Caroni	17,903	3,845	2,460	1,075	2,362	657	263	1,542	147	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	2,406	794	609	470	3,210	461	20	444	26	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	6,912	1,244	2,178	587	2,892	219	425	1,125	84	15,666
Victoria	21,366	5,565	4,276	2,492	5,162	1,381	168	3,045	209	43,664
St. Patrick	10,299	5,290	2,863	1,890	5,857	1,121	179	1,895	118	29,512
Tobago	8,199	1,402	1,020	605	506	142	145	434	152	12,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,966</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>29,057</b>	<b>13,561</b>	<b>25,341</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>12,477</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>303,871</b>
Percent										
City of Port of Spain	80.9	5.0	10.1	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	100
City of San Fernando	86.4	2.6	5.4	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.9	100
Borough of Arima	88.0	4.6	3.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	100
Borough of Chaguanas	71.3	8.7	3.9	5.7	4.2	1.2	1.0	3.4	0.5	100
Borough of Point Fortin	38.8	9.9	23.3	9.8	14.8	1.1	0.1	1.9	0.3	100
St. George	68.9	5.0	10.6	4.0	3.4	1.8	2.9	2.7	0.8	100
Caroni	59.2	12.7	8.1	3.6	7.8	2.2	0.9	5.1	0.5	100
Nariva/Mayaro	28.5	9.4	7.2	5.6	38.0	5.5	0.2	5.3	0.3	100
St. Andrew/St. David	44.1	7.9	13.9	3.7	18.5	1.4	2.7	7.2	0.5	100
Victoria	48.9	12.7	9.8	5.7	11.8	3.2	0.4	7.0	0.5	100
St. Patrick	34.9	17.9	9.7	6.4	19.8	3.8	0.6	6.4	0.4	100
Tobago	65.0	11.1	8.1	4.8	4.0	1.1	1.2	3.4	1.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100</b>

### 7.3.4 Households Cooking Fuel and Lighting

Types of fuel used for domestic consumption and lighting are not only indicators of the standard of living, they are also linked to health and sanitation conditions. The cruder the sources of fuel for cooking and lighting, the more hazardous it is, in term of carbon-monoxide and intense heat, environmental safety and protection, etc.

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Administrative Division	Type of Cooking Fuel							
	None	Electricity	LPG/ Cooking Gas	Kerosene	Wood/ Charcoal	Other	Not Stated	Total
City of Port of Spain	159	1,081	10,424	161	35	12	94	11,966
City of San Fernando	55	1,029	12,541	77	29	11	151	13,893
Borough of Arima	45	408	6,950	25	27	7	52	7,514
Borough of Chaguanas	81	553	15,403	33	46	7	128	16,251
Borough of Point Fortin	36	64	5,107	43	26	18	29	5,323
St. George	620	7,533	98,474	506	482	90	1,078	108,783
Caroni	171	599	28,995	105	220	12	152	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	31	50	8,081	70	155	7	46	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	101	145	14,830	119	340	11	120	15,666
Victoria	189	821	41,815	218	358	22	241	43,664
St. Patrick	152	391	28,089	166	454	89	171	29,512
Tobago	70	545	11,699	32	65	21	173	12,605
<b>Total</b>	1,710	13,219	282,408	1,555	2,237	307	2,435	303,871
	Percent							
City of Port of Spain	1.3	9.0	87.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	100
City of San Fernando	0.4	7.4	90.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	100
Borough of Arima	0.6	5.4	92.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	100
Borough of Chaguanas	0.5	3.4	94.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	100
Borough of Point Fortin	0.7	1.2	95.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	100
St. George	0.6	6.9	90.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	100
Caroni	0.6	2.0	95.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	100
Nariva/Mayaro	0.4	0.6	95.7	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.5	100
St. Andrew/St. David	0.6	0.9	94.7	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.8	100
Victoria	0.4	1.9	95.8	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	100
St. Patrick	0.5	1.3	95.2	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.6	100
Tobago	0.6	4.3	92.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	100
<b>Total</b>	0.6	4.4	92.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	100

In 2000, LPG/cooking gas was a principal source of fuel, and accounted for more than 90 percent of total domestic fuel consumption in Trinidad and Tobago. Next, were households who utilized electricity to cook, but less than 5 percent uses that for cooking (see Table 7.14). The use of wood/charcoal, which often produces carbon-monoxide and intense heat is a traditional method, and used by a very small percentage of the households. It is mostly practiced by a small number of households (about 2 percent) in rural areas within Nariva/Mayaro and St. Andrew/St. David respectively, and 1.5 percent of households in the County of Victoria.

On the one hand, the use of electricity to provide light in dwelling units was evident in cases of more than 90 percent of households while kerosene was used in the cases of just 7.4 percent of

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households. Again, kerosene was mainly used in the counties with larger rural-based communities (Table 7.15). This is a highly expected finding, because Trinidad and Tobago is an exporter of liquefied gas and petroleum products which are used to provide domestic fuel consumption and generate electricity. This is significantly an indicator of good standard, in that utilizing these two products for cooking and lighting is a normal practice in modern households.

Administrative Division	Type of Lighting Facilities					
	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Other	NS	Total
City of Port of Spain	11,468	15	345	67	71	11,966
City of San Fernando	13,226	20	498	34	115	13,893
Borough of Arima	7,183	15	229	37	50	7,514
Borough of Chaguanas	15,391	35	680	69	76	16,251
Borough of Point Fortin	4,644	10	621	26	22	5,323
St. George	102,202	245	4,807	660	869	108,783
Caroni	26,872	76	3,059	123	124	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	6,897	36	1,450	30	27	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	12,662	31	2,767	135	71	15,666
Victoria	39,114	94	4,161	144	151	43,664
St. Patrick	25,814	101	3,389	116	92	29,512
Tobago	11,940	33	386	105	141	12,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>277,413</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>22,392</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>303,871</b>
	Percent					
City of Port of Spain	95.8	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.6	100
City of San Fernando	95.2	0.1	3.6	0.2	0.8	100
Borough of Arima	95.6	0.2	3.0	0.5	0.7	100
Borough of Chaguanas	94.7	0.2	4.2	0.4	0.5	100
Borough of Point Fortin	87.2	0.2	11.7	0.5	0.4	100
St. George	94.0	0.2	4.4	0.6	0.8	100
Caroni	88.8	0.3	10.1	0.4	0.4	100
Nariva/Mayaro	81.7	0.4	17.2	0.4	0.3	100
St. Andrew/St. David	80.8	0.2	17.7	0.9	0.5	100
Victoria	89.6	0.2	9.5	0.3	0.3	100
St. Patrick	87.5	0.3	11.5	0.4	0.3	100
Tobago	94.7	0.3	3.1	0.8	1.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Note:</b> NS = not sated						

### 7.3.5 Households Access to Goods and Services

Households' demand for the consumption of durable goods is correlated to the level of their income, and help to determine the individuals' social rank in the society. In 2000, less than 10 percent of the households used electric polishers, air-conditioner and internet; while between 10



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to 19 percent had access to a computer, lawn-mower/ weedeater/ bushwacker, clothes dryer, water heater and deep freeze. The frequently used household durable items that were available in almost every home were stoves (96.7 percent), followed by televisions (86.5 percent), refrigerators (83.2 percent) and stereos/radios with CD player (68 percent). Also, about 40 percent and 62 percent of the households had access to their own motor vehicle and land-line telephone respectively (see Table 7.16 for detail). The availability of these essential valuable goods to the households in substantial numbers; ranging from news and communication devices - including internet, cooking and kitchen utensils, transportation, etc., give a fuller understanding of the higher standard of living that is characteristic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Valuable Goods	Number				Percentage			
	Yes	No	NS	Total	Yes	No	NS	Total
Telephone	187,043	113,481	3,347	303,871	61.6	37.3	1.1	100
Refrigerator	252,732	47,868	3,271	303,871	83.2	15.8	1.1	100
Deep Freez	57,322	241,123	5,426	303,871	18.9	79.4	1.8	100
Stereo/Radio With Cd Player	206,623	92,761	4,487	303,871	68.0	30.5	1.5	100
Computer	35,088	264,001	4,782	303,871	11.5	86.9	1.6	100
Internet	21,850	275,521	6,500	303,871	7.2	90.7	2.1	100
Television	262,923	37,146	3,802	303,871	86.5	12.2	1.3	100
Cable	86,473	212,817	4,581	303,871	28.5	70.0	1.5	100
Electric Polisher	11,674	286,753	5,444	303,871	3.8	94.4	1.8	100
Sewing Machine	115,214	183,925	4,732	303,871	37.9	60.5	1.6	100
Vacuum Cleaner	69,485	229,504	4,882	303,871	22.9	75.5	1.6	100
Washing Machine	166,703	132,843	4,325	303,871	54.9	43.7	1.4	100
Cloth Dryer	40,313	258,302	5,256	303,871	13.3	85.0	1.7	100
Water Heater	50,787	247,682	5,402	303,871	16.7	81.5	1.8	100
Water Tank	195,783	103,449	4,639	303,871	64.4	34.0	1.5	100
Microwave	86,255	212,222	5,394	303,871	28.4	69.8	1.8	100
Lawn Mower/ Weedeater/ Bushwacker	46,269	250,857	6,745	303,871	15.2	82.6	2.2	100
Stove	293,694	6,702	3,475	303,871	96.7	2.2	1.1	100
Air-Conditioner	17,905	280,540	5,426	303,871	5.9	92.3	1.8	100
Motor Vehicle	121,339	178,093	4,439	303,871	39.9	58.6	1.5	100

**Note:** NS = not stated.

## CHAPTER 8

### HOUSEHOLD HEADS

A household is a single person living alone or group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. Generally, the head is the person who bears the chief responsibility for the management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household or who is well recognized by the rest of the family members due to his or her age and wisdom, financial capability, etc., and as such, designated as the head. Consequently, the head of a household demands greater importance; and the analysis that follows will use the family size and relationship to the head, measures of overcrowding in the household and personal characteristics of the head, which includes educational qualification, employment and marital status to gauge the relevance of the entitle.

#### 8.1 Household Headship

Table 8.1 shows the distribution of households by the sex of their head, particularly in 2000, and classified by administrative divisions for Trinidad and Tobago. This table shows that the number of households has increased by 10.6 percentage points during the intercensal period, that is, from 274,846 in 1990 to 303,871 in 2000. This change means that the number of households increased at the rate of 1.1 percent per annum or about 2,900 newly-formed households each year. Following the distribution pattern of the general population, approximately, 35.8 percent of all household heads were found in the County of St. George, followed by Counties of Victoria, Caroni and St. Patrick, with 14.4 percent, 10.0 percent and 9.7 percent respectively. These counties in the same rank order were also the most populous counties in 1990, except that the proportions of heads decreased slightly in 2000 (Table 8.1).

Approximately, 30 percent of all households in Trinidad and Tobago are considered female-headed households. The designated male-headed households seem to be the norm, a pattern more likely consistent with traditional family structures and views on gender roles, and their perceived relative economic importance. Female-headed households are female headed typically by default.

However, despite the overriding proportion of males, the significance attached to the roles of the mothers in the household is overwhelming in Trinidad and Tobago. In the case similar to rural Greece for example, “man usually acts as the family's representative outside of the home, enjoying the social prestige and esteem that this role entailed, the woman was the organizer of the household, the mediator in family disputes, and the guardian of the family's cohesiveness. The family's image rested in large measure on the woman's ability to carry out her household duties properly”<sup>29</sup>.

The level of male participation in the lives of children augurs well for Trinidad and Tobago; however, “male headship of course, does not mean that there is gender equality within the households. As a matter of fact, the reverse may be true, if males control the resources of the household. This situation provides opportunity for further research by interest groups to determine the level of empowerment of women within the predominantly male-headed households”<sup>30</sup>.

Also, Table 8.1 shows the percentage distribution of household heads by sex across administrative divisions but only for 2000. The proportional distribution of the heads is shown consistent with the overall regional distribution of the population; hence, counties with the highest proportion of the population, such as St. George, Victoria, Caroni and St. Patrick, have also retained higher percentages of both male and female household heads.

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<sup>29</sup>Kyriazis, (1995) Greece – Definition of Family , in free encyclopedia online available at: <http://family.jrank.org/pages/742/Greece-Definition-Family.html>

<sup>30</sup> Sonkarley T. Beaié (2007) The Co-operative Republic of Guyana Population and Housing 2002 National Report Available online at: [www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy](http://www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy).

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**Table 8.1: Distribution of Household Heads by Administrative Division, Sex of Head and Sex Ratio, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000**

Administrative Division	Household Heads by Sex				Percentage				Sex Ratio 2000
	2000			1990	2000			1990	
	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Total	Male Head	Female Head	Total	Total	
City of Port of Spain	6,599	5,367	11,966	12,654	3.1	5.9	3.9	4.6	123
County of St. George	70,965	37,818	#####	100,376	33.4	41.3	35.8	36.5	188
County of Caroni	23,373	6,881	30,254	38,546	11.0	7.5	10.0	14.0	340
County of Nariva/Mayaro	6,601	1,839	8,440	7,760	3.1	2.0	2.8	2.8	359
County of St. Andrew/St. David	11,439	4,227	15,666	13,857	5.4	4.6	5.2	5.0	271
County of Victoria	33,281	10,383	43,664	45,762	15.7	11.4	14.4	16.7	321
County of St. Patrick	22,076	7,436	29,512	26,471	10.4	8.1	9.7	9.6	297
Tobago	8,518	4,087	12,605	11,398	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.1	208
City of San Fernando	8,966	4,927	13,893	6,871	4.2	5.4	4.6	2.5	182
Borough of Arima	5,045	2,469	7,514	6,165	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.2	204
Borough of Chaguanas*	11,995	4,256	16,251	*	5.6	4.7	5.3	*	282
Borough of Point Fortin	3,545	1,778	5,323	4,986	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,403</b>	<b>91,468</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>274,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>232</b>

\*Borough of Chaguanas was included in Caroni County in 1990 and Sex Ratio = (M/F) X 100

The difference between male heads over females is also clearly shown when one views the sex ratios of household headship for each administrative area as indicated in the last column of Table 8.1. Overall, the male heads outnumbered females by 232 males to every 100 females in 2000. In some administrative divisions, for example, in a predominantly rural county such as Nariva/Mayaro, the ratio is more than 3 to 1, but it is also more than 3 to 1 in Caroni and Victoria respectively. Only in the City of Port of Spain, the excess of male heads was moderate, approximately 123 males to every 100 females. In fact, there is no administrative area where the ratio is in favour of female heads (Table 8.1).

## 8.2 Relationship of Family Members

Census data relating to the “relationship” to the household head provide bases for such analysis. However, the limitation of the study is that the empirical bases are inadequate because they do not involve longitudinal data to study the trends. The available data have come only from the 2000 Population and Housing Census. Nevertheless, it is a prelude to further investigation.

Table 8.2 provides data on the proportion of individuals who were classified in one or other of the categories for “relationship” to the household head. It shows that a typical household in Trinidad and Tobago has 84.7 percent of its members comprising at least one adult male or

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Table 8.2: Distribution of Population by Relationship to Household Head Classified by Nationality Background/Ethnic Group and Sex of Head, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000											
Relationship to Head	Nationality Background/Ethnicity									Total %	Number
	African	Indian	Chinese	Syrian/ Lebanese	Caucasian	Mixed	Other	Not Stated			
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
Household Head	30.3	26.8	41.3	37.3	39.8	22.2	38.6	21.0	27.3	303,871	
Spouse/Partner	13.4	18.8	20.0	19.0	23.4	12.7	21.1	12.7	15.5	172,803	
Child	39.2	42.0	26.0	34.6	29.5	47.7	24.6	41.0	41.9	467,534	
Partner of Child	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	11,730	
Grandchild	8.0	4.9	1.9	2.8	1.2	8.7	3.9	8.7	6.9	76,374	
Other Relative	7.0	5.4	8.7	4.2	3.6	6.5	6.9	8.1	6.3	69,932	
Domestic Employee	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	513	
Other Non-Relative	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.0	3.4	5.3	0.9	10,002	
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.2	2,013	
<b>Total %</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	418,268	446,273	3,800	849	7,034	228,089	1,972	8,487	x	1,114,772	
<b>Male Head</b>											
Household Head	31.3	25.7	40.7	35.8	37.6	21.6	38.9	21.5	26.9	212,403	
Spouse/Partner	18.8	22.2	23.3	21.9	27.3	17.2	25.9	17.4	20.1	159,090	
Child	37.7	42.1	26.0	36.5	29.6	48.6	23.9	42.8	41.7	329,602	
Partner of Child	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	7,235	
Grandchild	4.9	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.7	5.8	1.8	5.3	4.4	34,457	
Other Relative	5.5	4.7	7.0	4.0	2.9	5.2	5.6	6.6	5.1	40,115	
Domestic Employee	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	332	
Other Non-Relative	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	2.7	3.8	0.7	5,601	
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.2	1,257	
<b>Total %</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	260,098	360,480	3,051	698	5,647	153,127	1,420	5,571	x	790,092	
<b>Female Head</b>											
Household Head	28.6	31.2	43.8	44.4	49.0	23.5	37.9	20.0	28.2	91,468	
Spouse/Partner	4.4	4.2	6.8	5.3	7.9	3.7	8.9	3.7	4.2	13,713	
Child	41.7	41.6	26.2	25.8	29.0	46.0	26.4	37.8	42.5	137,932	
Partner of Child	0.7	2.9	2.0	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	4,495	
Grandchild	13.2	10.9	3.3	11.3	3.0	14.8	9.4	15.1	12.9	41,917	
Other Relative	9.6	8.2	15.8	5.3	6.3	9.4	10.1	11.0	9.2	29,817	
Domestic Employee	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	181	
Other Non-Relative	1.4	0.9	2.1	5.3	4.3	1.4	5.3	8.1	1.4	4,401	
Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.9	0.2	756	
<b>Total %</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	158,170	85,793	749	151	1,387	74,962	552	2,916	x	324,680	

female as a head, spouse/partner and two or more of their children. The balance 15.3 percent include non-nuclear members, primarily consisting of three generations, including one of the couple's parents and/or grandchildren, partner of child, etc. (see Table 8.2). Trinidad and Tobago.

Of the latter, 6.9 percent were children living in the household headed by grandparents and other relatives residing in the household constituted 6.3 percent. As expected, non-relatives and domestic employees make up less than one percent (10,515 persons) of the total household members, thus permitting us to infer that nuclear family systems are more common than extended family systems in Trinidad and Tobago.

Of importance, the distribution tends to be strongly gendered, with a man usually head, if he is in the household. For example, only 4.2 percent of household headed by women had spouse/partner, and in contrast, 20.1 percent of male-headed households had spouse/partner. This figure is even twelve times greater in absolute term, and there was no distinction across the ethnic groups (Table 8.2).

Across the ethnic line, only 1.2 percent of the members in households headed by Caucasians were their grand-children as opposed to 1.9 percent of the members in the case of households headed by Chinese persons. With respect to members in households headed by persons of African and Mixed descents, their grand-children accounted for 8.0 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. At the same time, respective proportions amounting to 29.5 percent and 26 percent of all members in households headed by Caucasians and Chinese persons were their children. In the case of households headed by persons of Mixed, East Indian and African descents, their children accounted for much larger proportions of all members, 47.7 percent, 42 percent and 39.2 percent respectively (see Table 8.2). These findings indicate differentials in fertility preference across the ethnic line, albeit the homogenization of family patterns.

Also, it is worth noting that in households headed by East Indians, there is a greater likelihood that living arrangements would include adult children and their spouses/partners than in the case of households headed by persons from other ethnic groups. As such, it should not be surprising that partner of child accounted for a slightly higher proportion of the members in households headed by East Indians (1.6 percent) than in the case of households headed by persons from other ethnic groups including those headed by persons of African descent to yield corresponding proportions of 0.6 percent.

### 8.3 Household Overcrowding

#### 8.3.1 Household Size

Household size is one of the major poverty indicators which can be determined from the census data by using average household size as a proxy. An examination by average number of persons per household over the past decade reveals that the average household size declined slightly from 4.1 persons per household in 1990 to 3.7 persons per household in 2000 (Table 8.3). This was genuinely consistent with the response to demographic shifts in fertility and mortality in Trinidad and Tobago.

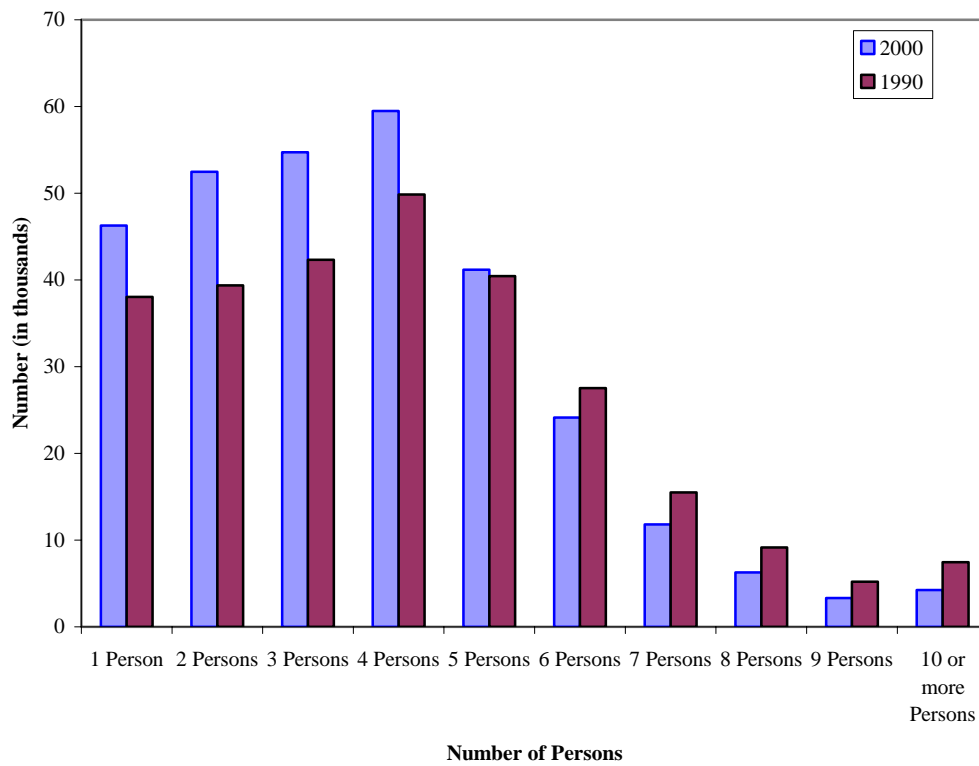
Administrative Division	Household Heads		Population		Average Size	
	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990
City of Port of Spain	11,966	12,654	37,965	42,605	3.2	3.4
City of San Fernando	13,893	6,871	48,784	26,483	3.5	3.9
Borough of Arima	7,514	6,165	28,310	26,528	3.8	4.3
Borough of Chaguanas*	16,251	*	61,897	*	3.8	*
Borough of Point Fortin	5,323	4,986	17,755	18,622	3.3	3.7
St. George	108,783	100,376	388,117	394,345	3.6	3.9
Caroni	30,254	38,546	117,955	168,831	3.9	4.4
Nariva/Mayaro	8,440	7,760	32,293	33,606	3.8	4.3
St. Andrew/St. David	15,666	13,857	59,236	58,837	3.8	4.2
Victoria	43,664	45,762	168,453	197,729	3.9	4.3
St. Patrick	29,512	26,471	109,817	112,492	3.7	4.2
Tobago	12,605	11,398	44,190	45,050	3.5	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,871</b>	<b>274,846</b>	<b>1,114,772</b>	<b>1,125,128</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>

\*Borough of Chaguanas was included in Caroni County in 1990

Notably, between the 1960s and 1980s, fertility rates fell significantly (see registered births in Table 2.12 in Chapter 2) as women entered the labour force in increasing numbers (see Chapter 6 on Labour force participation). These demographic shifts delayed childbearing, thus producing a dramatic decline in average household sizes; that by 2000, it had fallen to 3.7 persons per household. Another possible reason could be the rising divorce and separated rates (see Table 3.2, Chapter 3 – **Marital Status Dynamics**) and the accompanying dissolution of formerly married unions within households, as well as slight increases in the proportion never married, who probably may have been living alone as one-person households.

The national situation seems to prevail all over the country as there was no administrative division that exhibited a different pattern from the national average. The average household size ranges between a minimum of 3.2 in the City of Port of Spain and a maximum of 3.9 in the Counties of Caroni and Victoria respectively (Table 8.3). The average household size is consistent with observations showing that the highest percentage of persons (18.1 percent and 19.6 percent respectively) lived in the four-person households in 1990 and 2000.

Fig.8.1: Trends in Household Size, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000



From 1990 to 2000, the percentage share of five-person households to ten-person and over households declined while the share of one-person to four-person households rose steadily, as indicated in Figure 8.1 and Table 8.4. The level of urbanization and associated trends (See section 1.5 of Chapter 1); coupled with decline in fertility rate in Trinidad and Tobago may have likely be the significant contributors to the growth in people moving from the traditional communal extended family to nuclear type; thus raising the proportions of family unit preferring smaller size (Table 8.4).



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From the trends as shown in Figure 8.1, it is possible to conclude that in the decades to come, household sizes are expected to continue to decrease, albeit at a relatively slower pace. However, on its own, average household size per se is difficult to interpret, as no conclusions can be derived concerning individual privacy arrangements especially for sleeping within a dwelling unit. Nevertheless it is a guide.

Administrative Division	Household Size by Number of Households										Total
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons	9 Persons	10 or more Persons	
Port of Spain	2,901	2,544	2,145	1,737	1,166	717	339	168	100	149	11,966
San Fernando	2,104	2,657	2,739	2,741	1,757	976	421	241	111	146	13,893
Arima	1,032	1,262	1,390	1,513	1,009	608	296	184	104	116	7,514
Chaguanas	1,786	2,637	3,156	3,594	2,404	1,316	641	352	155	210	16,251
Point Fortin	1,225	966	914	830	610	398	182	86	59	53	5,323
St. George	17,913	20,272	20,057	20,167	13,566	8,054	3,931	2,137	1,163	1,523	108,783
Caroni	3,275	4,507	5,500	6,774	4,847	2,701	1,271	611	344	424	30,254
Nariva/Mayaro	1,263	1,283	1,363	1,681	1,271	752	362	213	112	140	8,440
St. Andrew/St. David	2,596	2,533	2,577	2,792	2,138	1,359	732	426	217	296	15,666
Victoria	5,190	6,697	7,758	9,588	6,650	3,861	1,866	992	467	595	43,664
St. Patrick	4,298	4,768	5,129	6,129	4,228	2,454	1,257	572	326	351	29,512
Tobago	2,676	2,352	2,006	1,949	1,522	922	521	273	157	227	12,605
<b>Total 2000</b>	<b>46,259</b>	<b>52,478</b>	<b>54,734</b>	<b>59,495</b>	<b>41,168</b>	<b>24,118</b>	<b>11,819</b>	<b>6,255</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>303,871</b>
<b>Total 1990</b>	<b>38,044</b>	<b>39,362</b>	<b>42,331</b>	<b>49,856</b>	<b>40,425</b>	<b>27,525</b>	<b>15,507</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>5,194</b>	<b>7,449</b>	<b>274,846</b>
	Percent										
Port of Spain	24.2	21.3	17.9	14.5	9.7	6.0	2.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	100
San Fernando	15.1	19.1	19.7	19.7	12.6	7.0	3.0	1.7	0.8	1.1	100
Arima	13.7	16.8	18.5	20.1	13.4	8.1	3.9	2.4	1.4	1.5	100
Chaguanas	11.0	16.2	19.4	22.1	14.8	8.1	3.9	2.2	1.0	1.3	100
Point Fortin	23.0	18.1	17.2	15.6	11.5	7.5	3.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	100
St. George	16.5	18.6	18.4	18.5	12.5	7.4	3.6	2.0	1.1	1.4	100
Caroni	10.8	14.9	18.2	22.4	16.0	8.9	4.2	2.0	1.1	1.4	100
Nariva/Mayaro	15.0	15.2	16.1	19.9	15.1	8.9	4.3	2.5	1.3	1.7	100
St. Andrew/St. David	16.6	16.2	16.4	17.8	13.6	8.7	4.7	2.7	1.4	1.9	100
Victoria	11.9	15.3	17.8	22.0	15.2	8.8	4.3	2.3	1.1	1.4	100
St. Patrick	14.6	16.2	17.4	20.8	14.3	8.3	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	100
Tobago	21.2	18.7	15.9	15.5	12.1	7.3	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.8	100
<b>Total 2000</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total 1990</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100</b>

### 8.3.2 *Overcrowded Households*

Household size per se as elaborated in Section 8.3.1 is limited, and does not adequately reflect individual sleeping privacy arrangement. To some extent, it shares ideas on how households spend their income on dependant children and family members; as such, the incidence of overcrowding among households usually looks at the number of bedrooms occupied by a family unit.

However, “the index itself is a difficult concept to measure and depends on many factors, such as the dimension of the room, arrangements of sleeping bedroom to family members by age and sex, among others. Even in the case where respondent admits to have many bedrooms, single adult family members or either sex, may occupy separate rooms leaving children in desperate condition”<sup>31</sup>. These being literally difficult to ascertain, a maximum of two persons per bedroom is accepted as a standard on a face value for Trinidad and Tobago; anything above that is considered overcrowding.

First, in 2000, most households (28.9 percent) occupied dwellings with four-bedrooms, followed by three-bedrooms and five-bedrooms respectively as reflected in Table 8.5. A comparison of the estimates for 2000 with those of 1990 indicates a similar pattern with households who occupied three-bedroom and four-bedroom dwellings ranking first and second respectively. On the whole, the average number of bedrooms per dwelling unit remained relatively unchanged, for instance, on average, households occupied dwellings with 3.9-bedrooms in 2000, slightly up from 3.7-bedrooms in 1990. This conforms to the average household size of 3.7 and 4.1 persons per household respectively; thus, suggesting that family size may have had a high influence over decisions that members of households made to occupy bedrooms.

As mentioned earlier, one overriding issue is the determination of household overcrowding. According to the criteria set, all households with more than two persons per bedroom are considered to be living under overcrowded conditions. Addition of 3, 4, and up to 8 persons and over, totaling 35.6 percent of all households in one-bedroom dwellings contributes to overcrowding. Likewise, an addition from 5, 6, and up to 8 persons and over, summing 15.2

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<sup>31</sup> Sonkarley T. Beaié (2007) The Co-operative Republic of Guyana Population and Housing 2002 National Report Available online at: [www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy](http://www.statisticsguyana.gov.gy)

percent living in two-bedroom dwellings contributes to overcrowding. According to this measure, there seems to be no overcrowding in households occupying seven-bedrooms or eight-bedroom or more dwellings, because it would take 14 persons or more, and 16 persons and more respectively to have sleeping discomfort in some or all of the bedrooms.

However, the determination of overcrowding within this context of a maximum two persons per bedroom is an assumption which may sound unrealistic for all the households. For example, in two-bedroom dwelling, overcrowding would exist upon exceeding the fourth person, in three-bedrooms, upon exceeding the sixth person, etc., but the actual bedroom distribution more often does not adhere to such a unique principle of sleeping arrangements. Some lone adult or sex members of the household may occupy separate bedrooms, leaving children to occupy only few. Therefore, further information on how sleeping arrangements are done among household family members would be necessary.

As expected, the number of persons per bedroom decreases proportionally as the size of bedroom increases but rationally, overcrowding status of households is significant and ought to be addressed insofar as the sustainability of a healthier life does not only require the cleaning of environmental surrounding, but equally entails being free from air pollution resulting from overcrowding.

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**Table 8.5: Distribution of Households by Household Size Classified by Number of Persons Per Bedroom, and Average Bedroom Size, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000**

Household Size	Number of bedrooms (Br = bedroom)								
	Br=1	Br=2	Br=3	Br=4	Br=5	Br=6	Br=7	Br=8+	Total
1 Person	6,073	10,733	13,722	9,512	3,776	1,363	605	475	46,259
2 Persons	2,425	7,846	15,761	14,308	6,792	2,963	1,285	1,098	52,478
3 Persons	2,031	6,886	15,849	15,913	7,646	3,376	1,654	1,380	54,734
4 Persons	1,402	5,524	16,487	18,439	8,969	4,470	2,269	1,935	59,495
5 Persons	679	2,847	10,394	13,558	6,835	3,413	1,813	1,628	41,168
6 Persons	293	1,497	5,613	7,944	4,274	2,155	1,238	1,103	24,118
7 Persons	147	636	2,638	3,799	2,275	1,157	594	572	11,819
8 & more Persons	150	582	2,563	4,208	2,751	1,663	951	933	13,800
<b>Total 2000</b>	13,200	36,551	83,026	87,681	43,318	20,561	10,409	9,125	303,871
<b>Total 1990</b>	10,729	35,691	84,084	82,577	33,279	14,691	6,580	7,115	274,746
	Percent								
1 Person	46.0	29.4	16.5	10.8	8.7	6.6	5.8	5.2	15.2
2 Persons	18.4	21.5	19.0	16.3	15.7	14.4	12.3	12.0	17.3
3 Persons	15.4	18.8	19.1	18.1	17.6	16.4	15.9	15.1	18.0
4 Persons	10.6	15.1	19.9	21.0	20.7	21.7	21.8	21.2	19.6
5 Persons	5.1	7.8	12.5	15.5	15.8	16.6	17.4	17.8	13.5
6 Persons	2.2	4.1	6.8	9.1	9.9	10.5	11.9	12.1	7.9
7 Persons	1.1	1.7	3.2	4.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.3	3.9
8 & more Persons	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.8	6.4	8.1	9.1	10.2	4.5
<b>Total 2000</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Total 2000</b>	4.3	12.0	27.3	28.9	14.3	6.8	3.4	3.0	100
<b>Total 1990</b>	3.9	13.0	30.6	30.1	12.1	5.3	2.4	2.6	100
<b>2000 Average Bedroom Size = 3.86</b>									
<b>1990 Average Bedroom Size = 3.72</b>									

### 8.4 Personal Characteristics of the Household Heads

Some basic background information of the household heads, which are somehow linked to social and economic status, will be the focus of this section. These include distribution of the household heads by attributes such as: employment, marital status and highest educational level, all classified by the sex of the head of household heads. The assumption is that the well-being of household members is an overall reflection of these background characteristics.

#### 8.4.1 Employment Status of the Household Heads

In 2000, about two-thirds (195,653) of all household heads were gainfully employed. Of note is that, there is a high incidence (19.5 percent or 59,137 persons) of retirees acting as household heads. Approximately, 7.3 percent of household heads were involved in home duties, 1.6 percent had some form of disability, hence could not work, and 4.4 percent were unemployed heads

who looked for work. The proportion of heads still attending school and denoted as students was very insignificant, simply because majority of the heads are adults who may have long graduated from school or have passed the school-going age groups; hence have no need for school (Table 8.6).

Differentials in the main activities of the household heads predicated upon their sex are notable, and similar to the overall working-age population. Of male household heads, nearly three-quarters had a job, approximately 17.2 percent were retired, 1.5 percent were disabled, and 0.6 percent performed home duties. For female heads, in contrast, 42 percent had jobs, 22.7 percent performed home duties, and 24.7 percent were retired. Also, an equal proportion of less than 5 percent of male and female heads respectively was looking for work.

In sum, about 21.6 percent of the male heads were not engaged in any type of activity to earn an income, this being more than twice as likely (53.6 percent) among female heads; thus implying that for all household heads, 31.3 percent were not engaged in any economic activity. Although, female heads out of labour force may provide significant sources of income to the family, but in economic terms, what they produce are not counted within the context of national income. As such, the national average income is heavily weighted by the number of women heads who do not perform any activity for pay (Table 8.6).

Regionally, the data in Table 8.6 did not show marked difference from the national figures except for the proportions of retirees in the City of Port of Spain, and the proportions “looking for work” in the Borough of Point Fortin which appeared to be higher than the national average - 27.9 percent and 10.5 percent respectively. The apparent reason could be the differentials in the age of retirement. While the city may seem to adhere to the legal retirement age of 60 years, workers in rural counties and large numbers of workers in the informal sector may not follow the similar rule. In the case of Point Fortin, the reason for the high proportion of unemployed household heads is similar to the reason cited earlier for the entire working age population (See Chapter 6, Section 6.2.4: Unemployment).

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<b>Table 8.6 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Sex, Classified by Main Activities Past Week Prior to the Census and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>												
Administrative Division	Main Activities Past Week										Total	Number
	Worked	Had work	Looking for work	Students	Home Duties	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated			
<b>Both Sexes</b>												
Port of Spain	53.5	1.9	4.9	0.3	7.1	27.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	100	11,966	
St. George	62.8	2.4	4.0	0.4	6.5	19.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	100	108,783	
Caroni	67.7	2.4	3.3	0.1	7.5	14.7	1.8	1.9	0.6	100	30,254	
Nariva/Mayaro	60.8	2.3	6.1	0.0	7.7	17.6	3.2	1.9	0.4	100	8,440	
St. Andrew/St. David	60.5	2.1	5.2	0.2	8.3	19.7	1.8	1.7	0.7	100	15,666	
Victoria	62.0	2.3	4.2	0.1	8.3	18.2	2.1	1.9	0.8	100	43,664	
St. Patrick	57.7	2.9	5.7	0.1	8.5	20.3	2.2	2.0	0.5	100	29,512	
Tobago	63.0	1.9	3.3	0.1	4.6	23.3	0.7	1.6	1.5	100	12,605	
San Fernando	57.5	2.6	4.2	0.1	7.7	23.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	100	13,893	
Arima	61.4	2.6	3.7	0.1	7.1	21.7	1.0	1.6	0.9	100	7,514	
Chaguanas	67.5	2.9	3.7	0.2	7.3	14.4	1.5	1.7	0.7	100	16,251	
Point Fortin	53.1	3.2	10.5	0.2	7.5	22.3	1.0	1.7	0.6	100	5,323	
<b>Total %</b>	62.0	2.4	4.4	0.2	7.3	19.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	188,258	7,395	13,249	691	22,064	59,137	4,756	5,440	2,881	x	303,871	
<b>Males</b>												
Port of Spain	62.9	2.2	5.1	0.2	0.8	25.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	100	6,599	
St. George	71.2	2.6	3.7	0.3	0.6	18.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	100	70,965	
Caroni	77.0	2.6	3.3	0.1	0.5	12.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	100	23,373	
Nariva/Mayaro	70.7	2.6	6.1	0.0	1.1	14.9	3.0	1.2	0.3	100	6,601	
St. Andrew/St. David	70.1	2.5	5.1	0.1	0.8	17.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	100	11,439	
Victoria	72.3	2.7	4.6	0.1	0.7	15.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	100	33,281	
St. Patrick	67.9	3.4	6.0	0.1	0.5	18.1	2.2	1.4	0.5	100	22,076	
Tobago	70.4	2.0	2.7	0.1	0.7	21.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	100	8,518	
San Fernando	67.0	3.2	4.4	0.1	0.6	21.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	100	8,966	
Arima	70.3	3.0	3.6	0.1	0.3	19.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	100	5,045	
Chaguanas	76.8	3.3	3.8	0.1	0.5	12.6	1.2	1.1	0.7	100	11,995	
Point Fortin	62.9	4.1	10.6	0.2	0.6	19.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	100	3,545	
<b>Total %</b>	71.3	2.8	4.3	0.2	0.6	17.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	151,403	5,872	9,198	355	1,308	36,551	3,166	2,710	1,840	x	212,403	
<b>Females</b>												
Port of Spain	41.9	1.6	4.7	0.5	15.0	31.0	1.4	2.5	1.4	100	5,367	
St. George	47.1	2.0	4.6	0.6	17.6	22.8	1.4	2.6	1.4	100	37,818	
Caroni	36.0	1.4	3.6	0.2	31.5	20.8	2.3	3.4	0.8	100	6,881	
Nariva/Mayaro	25.4	0.9	5.8	0.1	31.5	27.3	3.9	4.4	0.7	100	1,839	
St. Andrew/St. David	34.3	1.3	5.2	0.3	28.7	24.8	1.7	3.1	0.6	100	4,227	
Victoria	28.9	1.0	3.1	0.2	32.8	27.1	2.3	3.6	0.9	100	10,383	
St. Patrick	27.6	1.4	4.9	0.2	32.0	27.1	2.4	3.8	0.6	100	7,436	
Tobago	47.7	1.8	4.6	0.1	12.8	27.4	0.9	2.7	2.1	100	4,087	
San Fernando	40.3	1.6	3.8	0.1	20.7	28.1	1.8	2.4	1.2	100	4,927	
Arima	43.1	1.7	3.8	0.2	20.9	26.1	1.0	2.4	0.8	100	2,469	
Chaguanas	41.4	1.8	3.6	0.4	26.6	19.5	2.1	3.6	0.9	100	4,256	
Point Fortin	33.7	1.3	10.3	0.2	21.0	28.1	1.2	3.2	0.9	100	1,778	
<b>Total %</b>	40.3	1.7	4.4	0.4	22.7	24.7	1.7	3.0	1.1	100	x	
<b>Number</b>	36,855	1,523	4,051	336	20,756	22,586	1,590	2,730	1,041	x	91,468	

#### 8.4.2 *Marital Status of Household Heads*

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of marital status of household heads revealing that about 69.3 percent were ever-married compared to 48.4 percent in the case of the entire population, and 28.8 percent never married, also against 48.8 percent in the case of the entire population. Of the ever-married, 11.6 percent were heads who were widowed, 7.1 percent were heads who were legally separated and divorced, and 1.9 percent were heads who did not state anything about their marital status.

Women who were never married and those who were widowed make up the majority of all female household heads (37.7 percent and 29.2 percent respectively). In contrast, married women who were heads comprised 18.8 percent of all female household heads. In addition, some 12.4 percent of female household heads were legally separated or divorced. In reverse, however, more than two-thirds of male household heads were married, while a quarter of them were never married. Furthermore, only 4 percent were widowers and 4.8 percent legally separated or divorced (Table 8.7). The high incidence of single-parent women acting as heads corroborate with our earlier assertion that female-headed households are female-headed typically by default; else in the couple household, the man is usually the head or an adult male residing in the household. While reasons for the higher proportion of never-married women acting as household heads may vary at every individual level, in the case of widowed, it is an apparent indication of the greater longevity of life observed to be characteristic of women when compared to men in Trinidad and Tobago.

At the regional level, the variation from the national pattern is only in the proportion married and never married, but findings for the remaining categories are identical. For example, the proportion never married in the Counties of Caroni and Victoria, and the Borough of Chaguanas is below the national average, the reverse being evident in the three areas with respect to the fact that higher proportions of heads are observed to be married. This is likely to be a function of the higher concentration of East Indian sub-populations in these areas and the fact that East Indians exhibit a high proclivity towards marriage.

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Table 8.7: Distribution of Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000									
Administrative Division	MARITAL STATUS							Total %	Total Number
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Legally Separated	Divorced	Not Stated			
<b>Both Sexes</b>									
City of Port of Spain	42.4	32.9	12.7	2.5	7.1	2.5	100	11,966	
County of St. George	33.4	45.8	10.3	2.5	5.9	2.1	100	108,783	
County of Caroni	19.7	60.4	12.3	2.4	3.8	1.4	100	30,254	
County of Nariva/Mayaro	29.3	52.9	11.9	2.3	2.6	1.1	100	8,440	
County of St. Andrew/St. David	34.8	47.6	11.0	1.9	3.6	1.1	100	15,666	
County of Victoria	20.9	59.0	13.0	2.1	3.5	1.6	100	43,664	
County of St. Patrick	24.9	55.7	13.0	1.8	3.3	1.3	100	29,512	
Tobago	36.4	43.1	10.3	2.3	4.7	3.1	100	12,605	
City of San Fernando	27.1	48.0	13.4	3.0	5.9	2.7	100	13,893	
Borough of Arima	28.0	50.2	11.1	2.8	6.6	1.3	100	7,514	
Borough of Chaguanas	20.8	58.9	11.5	2.3	4.7	1.9	100	16,251	
Borough of Point Fortin	39.5	42.3	10.8	1.6	4.5	1.3	100	5,323	
<b>Total %</b>	28.8	50.6	11.6	2.3	4.8	1.9	100	x	
<b>Total Number</b>	87,613	153,866	35,129	7,054	14,566	5,643	x	303,871	
<b>Males</b>									
City of Port of Spain	37.1	47.5	4.8	2.2	5.5	2.8	100	6,599	
County of St. George	28.3	60.2	3.8	1.8	3.9	2.0	100	70,965	
County of Caroni	17.8	72.3	4.1	1.6	2.8	1.4	100	23,373	
County of Nariva/Mayaro	29.0	62.1	4.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	100	6,601	
County of St. Andrew/St. David	33.3	57.5	4.0	1.3	2.7	1.2	100	11,439	
County of Victoria	19.1	71.6	3.9	1.4	2.5	1.5	100	33,281	
County of St. Patrick	22.7	67.8	4.4	1.3	2.4	1.3	100	22,076	
Tobago	32.0	55.8	3.8	1.7	3.4	3.2	100	8,518	
City of San Fernando	22.2	65.0	4.2	1.8	3.8	3.0	100	8,966	
Borough of Arima	24.1	65.0	3.6	1.8	4.1	1.5	100	5,045	
Borough of Chaguanas	17.6	72.7	3.5	1.4	3.0	1.7	100	11,995	
Borough of Point Fortin	35.8	53.9	3.9	1.3	3.8	1.3	100	3,545	
<b>Total %</b>	25.0	64.4	4.0	1.6	3.2	1.8	100	x	
<b>Total Number</b>	53,151	136,703	8,438	3,381	6,893	3,837	x	212,403	
<b>Females</b>									
City of Port of Spain	48.8	15.0	22.3	2.8	9.0	2.1	100	5,367	
County of St. George	42.8	18.8	22.6	3.9	9.7	2.3	100	37,818	
County of Caroni	25.8	20.3	39.9	5.0	7.4	1.6	100	6,881	
County of Nariva/Mayaro	30.2	19.6	39.2	4.9	4.9	1.1	100	1,839	
County of St. Andrew/St. David	38.9	21.0	29.8	3.3	6.0	0.9	100	4,227	
County of Victoria	26.5	18.5	42.3	4.2	6.6	1.9	100	10,383	
County of St. Patrick	31.3	19.9	38.3	3.5	5.8	1.2	100	7,436	
Tobago	45.8	16.7	24.0	3.4	7.2	3.0	100	4,087	
City of San Fernando	35.8	17.1	30.1	5.2	9.6	2.2	100	4,927	
Borough of Arima	35.8	20.0	26.3	4.8	11.9	1.1	100	2,469	
Borough of Chaguanas	29.7	20.1	34.0	4.7	9.3	2.3	100	4,256	
Borough of Point Fortin	46.8	19.1	24.4	2.2	6.0	1.5	100	1,778	
<b>Total %</b>	37.7	18.8	29.2	4.0	8.4	2.0	100	x	
<b>Total Number</b>	34,462	17,163	26,691	3,673	7,673	1,806	x	91,468	



### 8.4.3 *Highest Level of Education of Heads of Households*

This section presents a descriptive overview of highest educational level of household heads in Trinidad and Tobago; with the view of gauging the explicit impact of education on the evolution of family structure. A cross-tabulation relating education to family size would have given better insight to the analysis, but data availability has limited the work to mere description of household heads' educational profile.

Table 8.8 presents highest educational qualification of the household heads classified by sex of head and administrative division. As can be seen, of the 303,871 household heads, 48.8 percent has primary qualification, and another 3.3 percent never attended school or stopped at the nursery school level. The household heads with secondary education and college or university degree constituted 36.4 percent and 5.7 percent respectively.

The pattern of household heads' qualifications is slightly different from that observed for the general adult population 15 years old and over. While about two-fifths of the heads were said to have obtained secondary education or university degree, nearly 60 percent of the adult population had attained such credentials. This is a contradiction which could be explained by the inclusion of persons aged 15-24 years in the general population 15 years or older, though many of them would not have been heads of households in the total population. In Table 8.8, the proportion of female heads with primary or lower qualification was almost 7 percentage points higher than that for male heads, and in direct contrast, the proportion of male heads with a maximum of secondary and university level qualifications was more than 7 percentage points higher than that for female heads.

Regionally, areas such as, Nariva/Mayaro, Tobago, and St. Andrew/St. David have almost two-thirds of their household heads with primary or lower qualifications, as compared to the City of Port of Spain, the City of San Fernando, the Borough of Arima, ranking in that order. These three urban domains seem to have higher proportions of their respective household heads with secondary and university level qualifications (Table 8.8) when compared to the other administrative areas. These results as obtained from this exercise reinforce our discussion above, particularly, the emphasis on the family size, which has exhibited declining patterns over the decades.

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<b>Table 8.8: Distribution of Household Heads Classified by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>										
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>Level of Education</b>								<b>Total %</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>None</b>	<b>Nursery/ Kg</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>			
<b>Both Sexes</b>										
Port of Spain	1.2	0.1	39.8	45.2	7.8	3.0	2.8	100	11,966	
St. George	2.2	0.1	42.3	39.8	8.4	3.3	4.0	100	108,783	
Caroni	4.3	0.1	52.9	34.0	3.9	3.0	1.8	100	30,254	
Nariva/Mayaro	6.4	0.0	62.5	27.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	100	8,440	
St. Andrew/St. David	3.3	0.0	59.3	31.7	2.4	1.4	1.9	100	15,666	
Victoria	4.9	0.1	55.1	31.8	2.9	3.0	2.3	100	43,664	
St. Patrick	4.3	0.1	56.3	34.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	100	29,512	
Tobago	1.1	0.0	61.2	26.4	4.6	3.2	3.4	100	12,605	
San Fernando	2.3	0.3	38.8	41.2	9.2	4.8	3.3	100	13,893	
Arima	1.5	0.1	42.7	44.8	6.6	1.9	2.4	100	7,514	
Chaguanas	4.4	0.0	44.1	37.9	6.7	4.6	2.4	100	16,251	
Point Fortin	2.3	0.1	55.4	37.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	100	5,323	
<b>Total</b>	3.2	0.1	48.8	36.4	5.7	3.0	2.8	100	x	
<b>Total Number</b>	9,669	225	148,419	110,706	17,170	9,144	8,538	x	303,871	
<b>Males</b>										
Port of Spain	1.0	0.0	37.9	46.5	8.9	2.8	2.9	100	6,599	
St. George	1.6	0.1	40.8	41.1	9.4	3.2	3.8	100	70,965	
Caroni	2.6	0.1	51.5	36.8	4.2	3.0	1.7	100	23,373	
Nariva/Mayaro	4.7	0.0	61.6	29.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	100	6,601	
St. Andrew/St. David	2.6	0.0	58.1	33.4	2.5	1.4	1.9	100	11,439	
Victoria	3.0	0.1	53.5	34.9	3.2	3.0	2.2	100	33,281	
St. Patrick	2.7	0.0	54.7	37.0	2.3	2.0	1.3	100	22,076	
Tobago	1.0	0.1	63.1	25.0	4.7	2.8	3.3	100	8,518	
San Fernando	1.5	0.3	35.2	43.6	11.0	5.1	3.3	100	8,966	
Arima	1.0	0.0	39.9	47.6	7.2	2.0	2.5	100	5,045	
Chaguanas	2.9	0.0	41.8	40.9	7.4	4.7	2.2	100	11,995	
Point Fortin	1.6	0.0	52.8	40.3	2.7	1.2	1.5	100	3,545	
<b>Total</b>	2.2	0.1	47.8	38.2	6.1	2.9	2.7	100	x	
<b>Total Number</b>	4,690	147	101,557	81,159	12,930	6,254	5,666	x	212,403	
<b>Female</b>										
Port of Spain	1.5	0.1	42.1	43.5	6.6	3.3	2.8	100	5,367	
St. George	3.2	0.1	45.0	37.3	6.6	3.7	4.2	100	37,818	
Caroni	10.1	0.1	57.6	24.6	2.7	3.0	1.9	100	6,881	
Nariva/Mayaro	12.6	0.0	65.9	17.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	100	1,839	
St. Andrew/St. David	5.4	0.1	62.4	26.9	2.0	1.5	1.6	100	4,227	
Victoria	10.9	0.1	60.0	21.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	100	10,383	
St. Patrick	8.9	0.1	61.1	25.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	100	7,436	
Tobago	1.3	0.0	57.2	29.4	4.4	4.1	3.6	100	4,087	
San Fernando	3.9	0.2	45.3	36.8	6.0	4.4	3.4	100	4,927	
Arima	2.7	0.1	48.6	39.1	5.6	1.7	2.2	100	2,469	
Chaguanas	8.4	0.0	50.6	29.2	4.6	4.3	2.9	100	4,256	
Point Fortin	3.8	0.2	60.8	30.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	100	1,778	
<b>Total</b>	5.4	0.1	51.2	32.3	4.6	3.2	3.1	100	x	
<b>Total Number</b>	4,979	78	46,862	29,547	4,240	2,890	2,872	x	91,468	

## CHAPTER 9

### CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The important role children have played in handing down the traditions of a society from one generation to another has given us the impetus to devote this chapter to them. The specific objectives include:

- Distribution of dependent children and youth at both regional and household headship levels;
- Age and economic dependency ratios;
- Educational enrolment of children and youth by household headship; and
- School attendance and level of education influence on the economic activity of the youth.

#### 9.1 Distribution of Dependent Children and Youth

##### *9.1.1 Distribution of Dependents by Administrative Division*

The distribution of the population by administrative division was presented earlier in Chapter 1, and specific aspects pertaining to regional growth rates and the impact of internal migration were further emphasized in Chapter 4. In this section, the emphasis will be on the regional distribution of children and youth, particularly with a view of identifying the pattern which is necessary for socio-economic development planning.

Table 9.1 displays both the absolute and percentage distribution of dependent children and youth in 2000. In all, there were 284,246 (56.2 percent) dependent children, aged 0-14 years and 221,649 (43.8 percent) youth aged 15-24 years in 2000. As shown in Table 9.1, there were more dependent boy children and male youth than girl children and female youth. The larger numbers of dependent boy children and male youth in Trinidad and Tobago are probably a reflection of the general characteristics of the entire population, where the 2000 census showed slightly more males than females. This high sex ratio is also an indicative demographic phenomenon of

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populations which are characterized by excess of boys over girls at birth, with gradual closure of the deficit as the boys and girls grow from infancy to adolescence.

<b>Table 9.1: Distribution of Dependent Children and Youths by Broad Age Groups, Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>							
<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>AGE GROUPS</b>						<b>Grand Total</b>
	<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>		<b>Both Sexes</b>		
	<b>0 - 14</b>	<b>15 - 24</b>	<b>0 - 14</b>	<b>15 - 24</b>	<b>0 - 14</b>	<b>15 - 24</b>	
Port of Spain	4,315	3,286	4,445	3,465	8,760	6,751	15,511
St. George	49,223	38,185	48,648	38,118	97,871	76,303	174,174
Caroni	15,295	12,096	14,919	11,909	30,214	24,005	54,219
Nariva/Mayaro	4,707	3,214	4,549	3,177	9,256	6,391	15,647
St. Andrew/St. David	8,621	6,040	8,231	5,741	16,852	11,781	28,633
Victoria	21,842	17,702	20,981	16,905	42,823	34,607	77,430
St. Patrick	14,255	11,193	13,866	11,098	28,121	22,291	50,412
Tobago	6,007	4,305	5,886	4,160	11,893	8,465	20,358
San Fernando	5,584	4,613	5,501	4,573	11,085	9,186	20,271
Arima	3,545	2,807	3,464	2,795	7,009	5,602	12,611
Chaguanas	7,936	6,367	7,647	6,348	15,583	12,715	28,298
Point Fortin	2,422	1,814	2,357	1,738	4,779	3,552	8,331
<b>Total</b>	143,752	111,622	140,494	110,027	284,246	221,649	505,895
<b>Total %</b>	28.4	22.1	27.8	21.7	56.2	43.8	100
<b>Percentage</b>							
Port of Spain	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
St. George	34.2	34.2	34.6	34.6	34.4	34.4	34.4
Caroni	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.7
Nariva/Mayaro	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.1
St. Andrew/St. David	6.0	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.7
Victoria	15.2	15.9	14.9	15.4	15.1	15.6	15.3
St. Patrick	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.0
Tobago	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.0
San Fernando	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.0
Arima	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Chaguanas	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.6
Point Fortin	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Note:</b> Youth, aged 15-24 years (8,777 persons) who were heads of households are included.							

The children and youth distribution across the administrative divisions is in congruence with the pattern of the population distribution for the country as a whole with the County of St. George accounting for the highest percentage. In the ranking order, St. George has 34.4 percent of the dependent children and youth, followed by the Counties of Victoria, Caroni and St. Patrick. Due to the sparse population distribution in the Counties of Nariva/Mayaro and St. Andrew/David,

lower percentages of children and youth were found there. For the two major cities, however, San Fernando has more children and youth than Port of Spain (see Table 9.1).

### ***9.1.2 Dependent Children by Sex of Household Head***

The preceding section dealt with the regional distribution of dependent children, but this section will focus on the distribution by sex of the head of household; with the view of gauging circumstances under which children live.

In 2000, about 30.3 percent of the dependent children and youth in Trinidad and Tobago resided in households headed by females, and 69.7 percent resided in male-headed households (Table 9.2). As expected, be it in the household headed by women or men, children formed the larger percentage with 56 percent being dependent children (aged 0-14 years) and 44 percent being dependent youth (aged 15-24 years).

Of importance was that the proportion of dependent children in either male-headed or female-headed households increases with the age of children. This situation is symbolic of the age and sex pattern of the population as discussed earlier in Chapter 2, where fertility decline was seen to have influenced the number of persons in each age category. On this note, the number of persons aged 5-9 years was higher than the number for those aged 0-4 years, and the number or persons 10-14 years, higher than the number for those 5-9 years, and so on, until 20-24 years; thus depicting the prevalence of higher fertility rates during periods preceding the 2000 census.

Table 9.3 expanded on the distribution of dependent children by linking the age of the household heads. As expected, the majority of the dependent children and youth were in the households headed by adults in their prime ages, for instance, 25-44 years, followed by 45-64 years.

The pattern of the distribution was somehow identical for both males and females with lower percentages of children and youth residing in households headed by youth 15-24 years and the elderly 65 years and over (Table 9.3).

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However, the proportion of dependent children and youth living in households headed by elderly women 65 years and over was about twice that for dependent children and youth living in households headed by elderly males 65 years and over of male-headed households. Similarly, there were relatively substantial proportions of the adolescent children in households headed by elderly women. One possible reason could be that these elderly women may be living as single-parents, whose marriage may have been dissolved by either divorce or death of their partners, and to seek protection and assistance in supplementing the home's income, they persuaded their youthful members to remain as part of the household.

Age of Children	Sex of Household Head								
	Number			Row Percentage			Column Percentage		
	Male Hh	Female Hh	Total	Male Hh	Female Hh	Total	Male Hh	Female Hh	Total
<b>Total Children</b>									
0 - 4	55,791	20,717	76,508	72.9	27.1	100	15.8	13.5	15.1
5 - 9	66,225	26,598	92,823	71.3	28.7	100	18.8	17.3	18.3
10 - 14	80,294	34,621	114,915	69.9	30.1	100	22.8	22.6	22.7
<b>0 - 14</b>	<b>202,310</b>	<b>81,936</b>	<b>284,246</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>56.2</b>
15 - 19	83,543	39,308	122,851	68.0	32.0	100	23.7	25.6	24.3
20 - 24	66,727	32,071	98,798	67.5	32.5	100	18.9	20.9	19.5
<b>15 - 24</b>	<b>150,270</b>	<b>71,379</b>	<b>221,649</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>352,580</b>	<b>153,315</b>	<b>505,895</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male children</b>									
0 - 4	28,312	10,446	38,758	73.0	27.0	100	15.8	13.7	15.2
5 - 9	33,569	13,413	46,982	71.5	28.5	100	18.7	17.6	18.4
10 - 14	40,699	17,313	58,012	70.2	29.8	100	22.7	22.7	22.7
<b>0 - 14</b>	<b>102,580</b>	<b>41,172</b>	<b>143,752</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>
15 - 19	42,511	19,219	61,730	68.9	31.1	100	23.7	25.2	24.2
20 - 24	34,035	15,857	49,892	68.2	31.8	100	19.0	20.8	19.5
<b>15 - 24</b>	<b>76,546</b>	<b>35,076</b>	<b>111,622</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>43.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>179,126</b>	<b>76,248</b>	<b>255,374</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female Children</b>									
0 - 4	27,479	10,271	37,750	72.8	27.2	100	15.8	13.3	15.1
5 - 9	32,656	13,185	45,841	71.2	28.8	100	18.8	17.1	18.3
10 - 14	39,595	17,308	56,903	69.6	30.4	100	22.8	22.5	22.7
<b>0 - 14</b>	<b>99,730</b>	<b>40,764</b>	<b>140,494</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>56.1</b>
15 - 19	41,032	20,089	61,121	67.1	32.9	100	23.7	26.1	24.4
20 - 24	32,692	16,214	48,906	66.8	33.2	100	18.8	21.0	19.5
<b>15 - 24</b>	<b>73,724</b>	<b>36,303</b>	<b>110,027</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>43.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>173,454</b>	<b>77,067</b>	<b>250,521</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** Youth, aged 15-24 years (8,777 persons) who were heads of households are included.

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<b>Table 9.3: Distribution of Dependent Children and Youth by Age and Age Group of Household Heads and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>						
<b>Age of Hh. Heads</b>	<b>Number of dependents (all household heads)</b>					
	<b>Under 5</b>	<b>Aged 5-9</b>	<b>Aged 10-14</b>	<b>Aged 15-19</b>	<b>Aged 20-24</b>	<b>Total</b>
15-19	214	111	210	1,475	226	2,236
20-24	3,433	937	525	1,807	10,632	17,334
25-44	46,927	57,488	61,884	47,505	23,363	237,167
45-64	19,605	25,851	41,394	60,199	54,508	201,557
65+	6,329	8,436	10,902	11,865	10,069	47,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,508</b>	<b>92,823</b>	<b>114,915</b>	<b>122,851</b>	<b>98,798</b>	<b>505,895</b>
	<b>Number of dependents (male-headed households)</b>					
15-19	77	59	132	986	116	1,370
20-24	2,213	408	329	1,350	7,789	12,089
25-44	37,677	43,918	43,963	30,568	15,034	171,160
45-64	12,344	17,398	30,094	44,234	37,852	141,922
65+	3,480	4,442	5,776	6,405	5,936	26,039
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,791</b>	<b>66,225</b>	<b>80,294</b>	<b>83,543</b>	<b>66,727</b>	<b>352,580</b>
	<b>Number of dependents (female-headed households)</b>					
15-19	137	52	78	489	110	866
20-24	1,220	529	196	457	2,843	5,245
25-44	9,250	13,570	17,921	16,937	8,329	66,007
45-64	7,261	8,453	11,300	15,965	16,656	59,635
65+	2,849	3,994	5,126	5,460	4,133	21,562
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,717</b>	<b>26,598</b>	<b>34,621</b>	<b>39,308</b>	<b>32,071</b>	<b>153,315</b>
	<b>Percent of dependents (all household heads)</b>					
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4
20-24	4.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	10.8	3.4
25-44	61.3	61.9	53.9	38.7	23.6	46.9
45-64	25.6	27.8	36.0	49.0	55.2	39.8
65+	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.2	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Percent of dependents (male-headed households)</b>					
15-19	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4
20-24	4.0	0.6	0.4	1.6	11.7	3.4
25-44	67.5	66.3	54.8	36.6	22.5	48.5
45-64	22.1	26.3	37.5	52.9	56.7	40.3
65+	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.9	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Percent of dependents (female-headed households)</b>					
15-19	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.6
20-24	5.9	2.0	0.6	1.2	8.9	3.4
25-44	44.6	51.0	51.8	43.1	26.0	43.1
45-64	35.0	31.8	32.6	40.6	51.9	38.9
65+	13.8	15.0	14.8	13.9	12.9	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Note:</b> Youth, aged 15-24 years (8,777 persons) who were heads of households are included.						

## 9.2 Dependency Ratios

Dependency ratios are categorized into age and economic dependency ratios. The age dependency ratio is related to the age structure of the population, while the economic dependency ratio is concerned with the size of the labour force in relation to the population.

There is, of course, a high correlation between the two ratios, but they are not identical. For instance, the higher the proportion of persons in the age group 15-64 years, the lower the proportion of children and elderly or the lower age dependency ratio; but, this does not mean that all of those reported in these adult age groups are capable of working. There are some who may be students, disabled, retired or even engaged in house keeping duties where the activities that they performed in the home are not generally included in economic terms. On the one hand, economic dependency ratio will be relatively low; if the high number of persons reported in the prime working age group (aged 15 – 64 years) are gainfully employed.

### 9.2.1 Age Dependency Ratios

In Trinidad and Tobago, the official working age is 15 years, although, increasing proportions of individuals pursue their education beyond that age, and remain financially dependent, either on the state or parents. The retired, (65 years and over) are also added to the dependent children 0-14 years, hence, our denominator is the sum of the age groups 15-64 years, who are in the real productive ages.

Based on the definition, the age dependency ratio (ADR) for Trinidad and Tobago in 2000 was observed to be 48 age dependent persons to every 100 persons in the main productive ages. The ratios varied marginally across the regions with higher dependency ratios above the national average being observed in administrative divisions such as the Borough of Point Fortin, City of Port of Spain, the Counties of St. Andrew/St. David and Nariva/Mayaro and Tobago. In contrast, ratios below the national average were observed in the Borough of Chaguanas, and the Counties of Caroni and Victoria (see Table 9.4).



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Administrative Division	Number									Age Dependency Ratio		
	Males			Females			Total			Males	Females	Total
	0-14	65+	15-64	0-14	65+	15-64	0-14	65+	15-64			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Port of Spain	4,315	1,891	11,776	4,445	2,891	12,647	8,760	4,782	24,423	53	58	55
St. George	49,223	12,688	128,601	48,648	15,816	133,141	97,871	28,504	261,742	48	48	48
Caroni	15,295	2,833	41,679	14,919	3,007	40,222	30,214	5,840	81,901	43	45	44
Nariva/Mayaro	4,707	956	11,003	4,549	885	10,193	9,256	1,841	21,196	51	53	52
St. Andrew/St. David	8,621	2,069	19,766	8,231	1,896	18,653	16,852	3,965	38,419	54	54	54
Victoria	21,842	4,842	58,849	20,981	5,535	56,404	42,823	10,377	115,253	45	47	46
St. Patrick	14,255	3,737	37,788	13,866	3,972	36,199	28,121	7,709	73,987	48	49	48
Tobago	6,007	1,630	14,383	5,886	1,843	14,441	11,893	3,473	28,824	53	54	53
San Fernando	5,584	1,949	16,013	5,501	2,626	17,111	11,085	4,575	33,124	47	47	47
Arima	3,545	941	9,495	3,464	1,150	9,715	7,009	2,091	19,210	47	47	47
Chaguanas	7,936	1,315	21,669	7,647	1,607	21,723	15,583	2,922	43,392	43	43	43
Point Fortin	2,422	713	5,772	2,357	852	5,639	4,779	1,565	11,411	54	57	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,752</b>	<b>35,564</b>	<b>376,794</b>	<b>140,494</b>	<b>42,080</b>	<b>376,088</b>	<b>284,246</b>	<b>77,644</b>	<b>752,882</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>

**Note:** Age dependency ratio (ADR) = (0-14 +65/15-64 X 100)

### 9.2.2 Economic Dependency Ratios

From a social point of view, persons who are not in the labour force may be regarded as dependents, in the sense that they consume but do not produce, though they may be independent financially, for instance, receiving personal incomes in the form of pensions, rents, dividends, remittances from abroad, and so on. The number of such persons not in the labour force including children per 100 of the labour force is economic dependency ratio<sup>32</sup>.

The total economic dependency ratio (EDR) for Trinidad and Tobago was estimated as 130 dependents per 100 persons in the labour force. When the ratio is split to determine the weight children exert on the working population, every 100 persons in the labour force bear responsibility for at least 59 children. This implies that in 2000, children accounted for 45 percent of the total dependency burden in Trinidad and Tobago.

Economic dependency ratio was not the same across all the administrative divisions of Trinidad and Tobago. Counties with total economic dependency ratios that markedly exceeded the

<sup>32</sup> United Nations (1968) *Methods of Analysing Census Data on Economic Activities of the Population*, Population studies, No. 43 United Nations Publication

national average were Nariva/Mayaro, St. Patrick and St. Andrew/St. David. These are counties which were earlier reported to have high age dependency ratios (Table 9.5).

Administrative Division	Labour Force	Dependent		Economic Dependency		% Children's contribution to total
		Children 0-14	Total dep. popn	Children	Total Popn.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Port of Spain	17,188	8,760	20,777	51	121	42.2
St. George	178,727	97,871	209,390	55	117	46.7
Caroni	50,257	30,214	67,698	60	135	44.6
Nariva/Mayaro	12,182	9,256	20,111	76	165	46.0
St. Andrew/St. David	23,680	16,852	35,556	71	150	47.4
Victoria	67,701	42,823	100,752	63	149	42.5
St. Patrick	43,344	28,121	66,473	65	153	42.3
Tobago	20,848	11,893	23,342	57	112	51.0
San Fernando	21,731	11,085	27,053	51	124	41.0
Arima	12,890	7,009	15,420	54	120	45.5
Chaguanas	27,879	15,583	34,018	56	122	45.8
Point Fortin	7,357	4,779	10,398	65	141	46.0
<b>Total</b>	483,784	284,246	630,988	59	130	45.0

**Note:** a) EDR = (# of dependents/labour force) x 100  
 b) Children's contribution to total "EDR" or Column (6) = (col.2/col.3) x 100

### 9.3 Educational Enrolment of Children and Youth

#### 9.3.1 Early Childhood Education

Trinidad and Tobago has made provision for free primary to secondary education and compulsory education between the ages of six years and twelve years. However, in order to give a child early exposure, most parents enroll their children in pre-schools for early childhood education. Table 9.6 presents the distribution of pre-school children by sex of household heads. The table generally shows the apparent desire of parents to give their children early childhood education. Be it male-headed or female-headed households, pre-school enrolment increases with the age of children, so that by age five years, the actual age of school entry in Trinidad and Tobago, only 7 percent of the children had not been exposed to an early childhood education programme - this being the case whether in male-headed or female-headed households.

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However, in absolute terms, the number of pre-school children in male-headed households, who were attending was nearly three times higher compared to that in households headed by women, thus indicating that the males still play the traditional dominant roles in serving as a head in Trinidad and Tobago (Table 9.6).

<b>Table 9.6: Early Childhood Education by Gender of Head of Household, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>						
Age of child	Enrolment within Male-headed Households					
	Number			Percent		
	Attended	Didn't Attend	Total	Attended	Didn't Attend	Total
3	5,782	5,352	11,134	51.9	48.1	100
4	9,796	2,097	11,893	82.4	17.6	100
<b>3 - 4</b>	<b>15,578</b>	<b>7,449</b>	<b>23,027</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>100</b>
5	11,632	844	12,476	93.2	6.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,210</b>	<b>8,293</b>	<b>35,503</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>100</b>
Enrolment within Female-headed Households						
3	2,292	1,875	4,167	55.0	45.0	100
4	3,600	753	4,353	82.7	17.3	100
<b>3 - 4</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>8,520</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>100</b>
5	4,547	345	4,892	92.9	7.1	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,439</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>100</b>
Combined Household Heads						
3	8,074	7,227	15,301	52.8	47.2	100
4	13,396	2,850	16,246	82.5	17.5	100
<b>3 - 4</b>	<b>21,470</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>31,547</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>100</b>
5	16,179	1,189	17,368	93.2	6.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,649</b>	<b>11,266</b>	<b>48,915</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>100</b>

### 9.3.2 Educational Attainment of Household Heads and School Attendance of Children

The interrelationship between educational status of household heads and enrolment of their dependent children and youth is discussed in this section, with the assumption that heads' qualification is positively related to their desire to educate their children.

As an evidence, cross tabulation of school attendance by heads' standard of education attested positively to the assumption. For example, enrolment of dependent children and youth increases with the standard of education of the heads. However, this result should be interpreted with caution, because other factors, such as income and employment status of the heads, rural and urban residential status, the compulsory education system, etc. may have as well played an important role.

The fact is that approximately, nearly all the children within the compulsory school-age range were in school, and the difference by gender or heads' educational qualification was insignificant. Household heads' educational qualification became an important issue, when it comes to enrolment of youth 15-24 years. Within this context, either in the household headed by males or females, enrolment of youth significantly increases with heads' educational qualification. For example household heads with university qualifications were observed to have had a higher proportion of their youthful charges in school compared to those who acquired only primary education or had no education at all.

Of importance also, was that unlike the enrolment of children aged 5-14 years, percentage of youth 15-24 years attending school full or part-time was slightly better in the household headed by males than in female-headed households.

In all, it is unrealistic to conclude that people with no education have less desire to enroll their youths 15-24 years in school. Perhaps the majority of people in this range could be living below the poverty line, and hence, less likely to afford the requirements to send their youth to school.

Besides, they may probably be those with a larger family size, who can only afford to enroll a few in schools, so that the rest enter the labour force to supplement the income of the family. Another factor, particularly, within households headed by women is that, by 15-24 years, most of them would have already completed school, but not all women headed households could afford to allow them to continue their tertiary education, hence they enter the labour force.

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<b>Table 9.7: Number of Dependent Children and Youth Attending School (Full/Part Time) by Age and Highest Educational Status of Household Heads and Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>												
<b>Educational Status of Hh. Heads</b>	<b>Number</b>						<b>Percent</b>					
	<b>Children 5-14 Years</b>			<b>Youth 15 - 24 Years</b>			<b>Children 5-14 Years</b>			<b>Youth 15 - 24 Years</b>		
	<b>Attend</b>	<b>Not</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attend</b>	<b>Not</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attend</b>	<b>Not</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attend</b>	<b>Not</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Number of dependents (Both Sexes Combined)</b>											
None	4,934	374	5,308	1,884	4,431	6,315	93.0	7.0	100	29.8	70.2	100
Nursery/KG	122	8	130	42	109	151	93.8	6.2	100	27.8	72.2	100
Primary	97,833	4,220	102,053	42,113	74,843	116,956	95.9	4.1	100	36.0	64.0	100
Secondary	77,088	1,499	78,587	32,734	41,766	74,500	98.1	1.9	100	43.9	56.1	100
University	8,948	75	9,023	6,366	2,702	9,068	99.2	0.8	100	70.2	29.8	100
Other	5,771	86	5,857	3,362	2,737	6,099	98.5	1.5	100	55.1	44.9	100
Not Stated	6,500	280	6,780	3,627	4,933	8,560	95.9	4.1	100	42.4	57.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,196</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>207,738</b>	<b>90,128</b>	<b>131,521</b>	<b>221,649</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Number of dependents (male-headed households)</b>											
None	2,691	226	2,917	1,034	2,445	3,479	92.7	7.3	100	29.7	70.3	100
Nursery/KG	69	4	73	28	68	96	95.1	4.9	100	29.2	70.8	100
Primary	67,788	2,988	70,776	29,433	49,550	78,983	97.4	2.6	100	37.3	62.7	100
Secondary	55,790	1,051	56,841	22,592	28,817	51,409	98.4	1.6	100	43.9	56.1	100
University	7,305	54	7,359	4,903	1,983	6,886	98.7	1.3	100	71.2	28.8	100
Other	4,023	57	4,080	2,266	1,677	3,943	97.3	2.7	100	57.5	42.5	100
Not Stated	4,286	187	4,473	2,369	3,105	5,474	96.4	3.6	100	43.3	56.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>141,952</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>146,519</b>	<b>62,625</b>	<b>87,645</b>	<b>150,270</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Number of dependents (female-headed households)</b>											
None	2,243	148	2,391	850	1,986	2,836	95.5	4.5	100	30.0	70.0	100
Nursery/KG	53	4	57	14	41	55	95.5	4.5	100	25.5	74.5	100
Primary	30,045	1,232	31,277	12,680	25,293	37,973	97.3	2.7	100	33.4	66.6	100
Secondary	21,298	448	21,746	10,142	12,949	23,091	98.1	1.9	100	43.9	56.1	100
University	1,643	21	1,664	1,463	719	2,182	97.8	2.2	100	67.0	33.0	100
Other	1,748	29	1,777	1,096	1,060	2,156	97.3	2.7	100	50.8	49.2	100
Not Stated	2,214	93	2,307	1,258	1,828	3,086	96.4	3.6	100	40.8	59.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,244</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>61,219</b>	<b>27,503</b>	<b>43,876</b>	<b>71,379</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** Attending status "not stated" was prorated.

## 9.4 Labour Force Participation of Youth and Influence of Education

Young people usually play dual roles in the economy. While some will be attending school full-time, others will be doing so part-time and work in the labour force to supplement family income, or vice-versa.

### 9.4.1 School Attendance and Activity Rates of Youth

In Table 9.8, age-sex specific school attendance rates and economic activity rates for youth aged 15-24 years are reflected and the variations between the two rates are compared by subtracting school attendance rates from the activity rates. As expected, attendance rate exceeded activity

rate for youth 15-19 years only, where most of the youth are believed to have still been attending school either full-time or part-time, but the opposite is exhibited for 20-24 age group where majority of them are deemed to have already completed school.

<b>Table 9.8: Comparison of Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates of Youth Aged 15-24 Years, by Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>						
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>Attended School</b>	<b>Activity Rate</b>	<b>Attending rate</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Both Sexes</b>						
15-19	122,851	35,265	72,959	28.7	59.4	-30.7
20-24	98,798	71,517	8,775	72.4	8.9	63.5
<b>Total</b>	221,649	106,782	81,734	48.2	36.9	11.3
<b>Males</b>						
15-19	61,730	24,015	33,881	38.9	54.9	-16.0
20-24	49,892	42,983	3,851	86.2	7.7	78.4
<b>Total</b>	111,622	66,998	37,732	60.0	33.8	26.2
<b>Females</b>						
15-19	61,121	11,250	39,078	18.4	63.9	-45.5
20-24	48,906	28,534	4,924	58.3	10.1	48.3
<b>Total</b>	110,027	39,784	44,002	36.2	40.0	-3.8
<b>Note:</b> Difference = Activity rate minus attending rate.						

Also, the effect of combining school attendance with economic activity is presented in another way by comparing youth who attended school full-time or part-time (Column 6, Table 9.9) against those whose principal activity in the past week before the census was “student” (Column 3, Table 9.9). Accordingly, we expected the student category in the two columns to match, but this was not so. The number of persons attending school for the age group, 15-19 years is slightly higher than those classified as students. In addition, the number of persons classified as students (Column 3, Table 9.9) for the age group 20–24 years, is significantly lower than those who were reported as students (Column 2, Table 9.9). It is more likely that the older youth had only given their predominant activity during the past week preceding the census, but we strongly suspect the higher ratio between the two categories to be accounted for by the symbolic effects of combining school with economic activity.

<b>Table 9.9: Number of Youths Attended School Full/Part Time, and those Classified as Students, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>			
<b>Age group /Sex</b>	<b>Attended School</b>	<b>Classified as Students</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>Males</b>			
15 - 19	34,804	33,881	1.03
20 - 24	6,023	3,851	1.56
Total	40,827	37,732	1.08
<b>Females</b>			
15 - 19	40,337	39,078	1.03
20 - 24	8,508	4,924	1.73
Total	48,845	44,002	1.11
<b>Both Sexes</b>			
15 - 19	75,141	72,959	1.03
20 - 24	14,531	8,775	1.66
Total	89,672	81,734	1.10
<b>Note:</b> Ratio /col.(4) = col.(2)/col.(3)			

#### **9.4.2 Educational Level and Activity Rates of the Youth**

The impact of the level of education on the likelihood of youth to be in the labour force is the focus of this section. In order to gauge such as impact, youth in the labour force are cross-classified according to their highest educational attainment and employment status as shown in Table 9.10.

The traditional problem, where young school graduates seem to have waiting for some period to find their first job due to lack of work-experience is apparently reflected. Accordingly, the unemployment rate is higher for the teenage group (15-19 years), but declined by half for those who were 20-24 years at all levels of highest education reached. Besides, youth with no education had higher rates of unemployment than those who had university and secondary qualifications, a finding which could be related to the correlation between higher levels of education and possibility of being employed in the labour force.

The sex differential of unemployment patterns by highest level of education was not too pronounced, except for male youth with no education and for female youth with primary education (Table 9.10). The reason for such pattern is not clear, but could probably be due to the

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small number of youth involved in the “no education categories”; in conjunction with similar reason stated above.

<b>Table 9.10: Employment and Unemployment Among Youth Aged 15-24 Years Classified by Highest Level of Education, Sex, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>											
<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Number</b>			<b>Rate</b>		<b>Number</b>			<b>Rate</b>		<b>Total Unemployment Rate</b>
	<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Labour Force</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Aged 15 - 19</b>					<b>Aged 20 - 24</b>					<b>15 - 24</b>
None	286	141	145	49.3	50.7	292	209	83	71.6	28.4	39.4
Nursery/KG	23	11	12	47.8	52.2	21	17	4	81.0	19.0	36.4
Primary	10,259	6,087	4,172	59.3	40.7	9,992	7,464	2,528	74.7	25.3	33.1
Secondary	23,507	14,944	8,563	63.6	36.4	56,102	44,918	11,184	80.1	19.9	24.8
University	111	81	30	73.0	27.0	2,098	1,837	261	87.6	12.4	13.2
Other	633	398	235	62.9	37.1	2,041	1,686	355	82.6	17.4	22.1
Not Stated	446	259	187	58.1	41.9	971	782	189	80.5	19.5	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,265</b>	<b>21,921</b>	<b>13,344</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>71,517</b>	<b>56,913</b>	<b>14,604</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>
<b>Males</b>											
None	241	113	128	46.9	53.1	221	156	65	70.6	29.4	41.8
Nursery/KG	19	9	10	47.4	52.6	14	12	2	85.7	14.3	36.4
Primary	8,184	4,996	3,188	61.0	39.0	7,480	5,791	1,689	77.4	22.6	31.1
Secondary	14,823	9,533	5,290	64.3	35.7	32,757	26,192	6,565	80.0	20.0	24.9
University	59	43	16	72.9	27.1	859	744	115	86.6	13.4	14.3
Other	363	238	125	65.6	34.4	1,036	858	178	82.8	17.2	21.7
Not Stated	326	184	142	56.4	43.6	616	487	129	79.1	20.9	28.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,015</b>	<b>15,116</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>42,983</b>	<b>34,240</b>	<b>8,743</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>
<b>Females</b>											
None	45	28	17	62.2	37.8	71	53	18	74.6	25.4	30.2
Nursery/KG	4	2	2	50.0	50.0	7	5	2	71.4	28.6	36.4
Primary	2,075	1,091	984	52.6	47.4	2,512	1,673	839	66.6	33.4	39.7
Secondary	8,684	5,411	3,273	62.3	37.7	23,345	18,726	4,619	80.2	19.8	24.6
University	52	38	14	73.1	26.9	1,239	1,093	146	88.2	11.8	12.4
Other	270	160	110	59.3	40.7	1,005	828	177	82.4	17.6	22.5
Not Stated	120	75	45	62.5	37.5	355	295	60	83.1	16.9	22.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>28,534</b>	<b>22,673</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>25.9</b>



## CHAPTER 10

### THE ELDERLY

Formulating policies to address increasing elderly populations is among growing demands facing many less developed countries. Some of the problems have been identified as:

- Increase in the costs associated with the care and income support of the growing aged population;
- Rising number of people caring for the elderly, which has a deep impact on the economy, society and the culture; and
- Shrinking labour force, i.e., declining proportion of the economically active population relative to the elderly population.<sup>33</sup>

In Trinidad and Tobago, the age of retirement is 60 years for gainfully employed labour, but by definition, a population is considered to be old or aging when the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over exceeds 8 to 10 percent<sup>34</sup>. As a result, emphasis would be placed on ages 60 years and over as well as those within the cut-off point category.

The objectives of this chapter are therefore to:

- Determine the size of the elderly population;
- Estimate some key indicators of aging population;
- Determine the old-age dependency at the household level;
- Assess the housing conditions and number of persons in elderly households; and
- Analyze the elderly by marital status.

#### 10.1 The Size of the Elderly Population

Relative to our definition of aging, Table 10.1 reveals that the proportions of older persons, 60 years or 65 years and above have been steadily increasing during the past three decades. In 1970, the number of elderly persons aged 60 years or older was 62,368, while those 65 years and over

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<sup>33</sup>Sonkarley T. Beaie (2005) Implication of Ageing on Labour Force Participation (Power-Point presentation on seminar of ageing population in Guyana) Unpublished

<sup>34</sup>Gavrilov L. A and Heuvenline P. "Aging of Population" in Paul Demeny and Geoffrey McNicol (Editors) *The Encyclopedia of Population*, New York, Macmillan Reference USA, 2003/ (PDF file)

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was 41,340, and increased to 126,477 and 89,368 in 2000 respectively. The figures represented 6.7 percent and 4.4 percent of the total population in 1970, compared to 10.0 percent and 7.1 percent in 2000. This means that the number was more than doubled from 1970 or increased by nearly 20 percent during the latest intercensal period (see Table 10.1).

Age Group	Males				Females				Both Sexes			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000 <sup>a</sup>
60 - 64	10,568	14,004	14,741	18,207	10,460	13,282	15,359	18,902	21,028	27,286	30,100	37,109
65 - 69	8,422	11,856	13,289	14,553	10,240	13,396	14,284	15,868	18,662	25,252	27,573	30,421
70 - 74	4,720	7,506	9,859	11,110	5,667	8,698	10,495	12,289	10,387	16,204	20,354	23,399
75 - 79	2,458	4,379	6,557	7,938	3,379	5,882	7,734	9,062	5,837	10,261	14,291	17,000
80 +	2,400	3,129	5,223	7,737	4,054	5,330	8,300	10,811	6,454	8,459	13,523	18,548
60 +	28,568	40,874	49,669	59,545	33,800	46,588	56,172	66,932	62,368	87,462	105,841	126,477
65+	18,000	26,870	34,928	41,338	23,340	33,306	40,813	48,030	41,340	60,176	75,741	89,368
<b>Tot Pop</b>	459,512	539,640	606,388	633,051	471,559	540,151	607,345	629,315	931,071	1,079,791	1,213,733	1,262,366
<b>PERCENT</b>												
60 - 64	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9
65 - 69	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
70 - 74	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9
75 - 79	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.3
80 +	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5
60 +	6.2	7.6	8.2	9.4	7.2	8.6	9.2	10.6	6.7	8.1	8.7	10.0
65+	3.9	5.0	5.8	6.5	4.9	6.2	6.7	7.6	4.4	5.6	6.2	7.1
<b>SEX RATIO</b>												
					<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>				
60 - 64					101.0	105.4	96.0	96.3				
65 - 69					82.2	88.5	93.0	91.7				
70 - 74					83.3	86.3	93.9	90.4				
75 - 79					72.7	74.4	84.8	87.6				
80 +					59.2	58.7	62.9	71.6				
60 +					84.5	87.7	88.4	89.0				
65+					77.1	80.7	85.6	86.1				
<b>Tot Pop</b>					97.4	99.9	99.8	100.6				
<p><b>Note:</b> Sex Ratio = M/F X 100 and percentage distribution was based on the total population marked "Tot Pop".</p> <p>a). For comparability, 2000 elderly was based on the Adjusted Table 2.12 in Chapter 2 where No-contact Persons were included.</p>												

In general, the table reveals that females outnumbered males for each census period in the both categories depicting elderly populations. For elderly persons 65 years or older, the sex ratios reflecting the disparities between them indicate clear deficits of males between 1970 and 2000, so that while there were just 77 males to every 100 females in 1970; successive census results were indicative of increases, and by 2000, the sex ratio for elderly sub-populations was 86 males to every 100 females.

## 10.2 Indicators of Aging Population

The three basic indicators of aging populations are the median age, the aging index, and the age dependency ratio. The median age is a statistical measure of location, and defines exactly the age at which half the population is older and another half is younger.

Similar to the rise in both relative and absolute size of elderly people, the median age has been increasing. In 2000, the median age was 28.1 years compared to 1970, when it was 18.5 years (Table 10.2). This finding indicates that the proportion of dependent children is shrinking, and the corollaries are increases in the proportion of the adult and the elder population.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1970	18.2	18.8	18.5
1980	21.4	21.8	21.6
1990	23.8	24.5	24.1
2000	27.9	28.4	28.1

As a consequence of the increase in the median age, there was correspondingly increase in the aging index in Trinidad and Tobago. The aging index compares number of elderly to number of children, and reflects the long-term decline in fertility against decline of mortality in the older ages. The index is a good indicator of changes in the age structure.

The aging index was nearly 11 elderly persons to every 100 children in 1970, and approximately tripled by 2000 (28 elderly persons to 100 children), thus, accounting for an exponential growth rate of 2.6 percent, which is more than twice the overall national growth rate (Table 10.3).

The index has definite policy implication for the planning of future economic activity in Trinidad and Tobago, particularly the potential shortfall of new entrants into the labour force to offset the eventual gap that will arise from the exit of the elderly due to retirement and death.

Period	Children 0-14 Years			Aged 65 Yrs & Over			Index of Aging		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1970	196,621	195,092	391,713	18,000	23,340	41,340	9.2	12.0	10.6
1980	186,618	183,093	369,711	26,870	33,306	60,176	14.4	18.2	16.3
1990	205,083	201,072	406,155	34,928	40,813	75,741	17.0	20.3	18.6
2000 <sup>a</sup>	161,875	158,062	319,937	41,338	48,030	89,368	25.5	30.4	27.9

**Note:** Index of aging = (elderly 65 +/children 0-14)x100  
a). For comparability, 2000 elderly was based on the Adjusted Table 2.12 in Chapter 2.

The third indicator of aging is the elderly dependency ratio, also known as the old-age dependency ratio given in Table 10.4. In contrast, while the aging index compares the number of elderly to the number of children in the population, the old-age dependency ratio (ADR) measures number of elderly persons to those in the working ages or economically active population, for instance, persons 15-64 years. The main aim is to assess the burden on retirement system, and furthermore used as a proxy to determine intergenerational transfers, taxation policies, and saving behavior.

Period	Aged 65 years and over <sup>a</sup>			Aged 75 years and over <sup>b</sup>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1970	7.4	9.2	8.3	2.0	2.9	2.5
1980	8.2	10.3	9.3	2.3	3.5	2.9
1990	9.5	11.2	10.3	3.2	4.4	3.8
2000	9.6	11.3	10.5	3.6	4.7	4.2

**Note:** 'a' = (Aged 65+/15-64)x100 and 'b' = (Aged 75+/15-64) x 100

The value of the ADR also increased from 8.3 percent in 1970 to 10.5 percent in 2000 for elderly persons aged 65 and over to every 100 economically active persons. As expected, the dependency burden was 4 senior elderly persons aged 75 and over to every 100 persons in the prime adult age group (see Table 10.4).

### 10.3 Old-Age Dependency at Household Level

Living arrangements for the elderly persons have complementary factors which operate concurrently to determine old-age dependency at household levels. Some aged persons use their

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wealth and financial capability to head the households, others use their old-age wisdom and experiences, while others become dependent due to health and old-age disabilities. Whichever factor influenced the leadership role in the household is not the main focus, but is aimed at using shift in age as a framework to present at household levels, the momentum of old-age dependency.

In 2000, there were 23,345 elderly persons aged 65 years and over who were dependents, that is, they were living in the household where the head was different. Conversely, however, more than twice as many (54,299) were household heads. In all, 15.4 percent were spouses/partners to the head of the household and 14.6 percent dependents (see Table 10.5).

<b>Table 10.5: Elderly Persons 65 Years and Over by Householdship Status, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>						
<b>Status of Aged Head</b>	<b>Male Head</b>	<b>Female Head</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male Head</b>	<b>Female Head</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Number</b>			<b>Percent</b>		
Head	30,626	23,673	54,299	86.1	56.3	69.9
Spouse/Partner	1,681	10,314	11,995	4.7	24.5	15.4
Dependents	3,257	8,093	11,350	9.2	19.2	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,564</b>	<b>42,080</b>	<b>77,644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Note:** This table was based on the enumerated household population.

The magnitude of household headship as illustrated in Table 10.6 indicates that 56.4 percent were males, reflecting a high sex ratio (129 males to 100 females) in the control of the household by the elderly persons. Male household headship decreases with age, signaling the effect of mortality at the older ages, and in particular, the higher risks that are associated with elderly males when compared to their female counterparts.

**Table 10.6: Number of Elderly Citizens Serving as Household Head by Age, Sex and Sex Ratio in Household Headship, Trinidad and Tobago:**

Age Group	Number			Percent			Sex Ratio
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
65-69	11,121	7,352	18,473	20.5	13.5	34.0	151
70-74	8,469	6,194	14,663	15.6	11.4	27.0	137
75-79	5,845	4,819	10,664	10.8	8.9	19.6	121
80 +	5,191	5,308	10,499	9.6	9.8	19.3	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,626</b>	<b>23,673</b>	<b>54,299</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>129</b>

**Note:** Based on the enumerated households /No-Contact Persons excluded.

Of importance, however, is with whom the elderly resided and who provides the care. In Table 10.7, about one-third of the elderly seem to have resided in households headed by females, and another two-thirds in households headed by males.

**Table 10.7: Number of Elderly People, Aged 60 Years and Over Classified by Broad Age Groups and Broad Age Groups of their Household Heads, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Age of Hh. head	Age Groups of Senior Citizens							
	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 +	Total	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 +	Total
<b>Combined Headed Households</b>								
	Number				Percent			
15-24	95	52	41	188	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
25-44	2,399	1,855	931	5,185	4.0	5.3	5.9	4.7
45-64	27,838	2,365	2,335	32,538	47.0	6.7	14.8	29.5
65+	28,940	30,946	12,433	72,319	48.8	87.9	79.0	65.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,272</b>	<b>35,218</b>	<b>15,740</b>	<b>110,230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male Headed Households</b>								
15-24	61	40	20	121	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
25-44	1,682	1,285	616	3,583	4.2	5.9	7.2	5.1
45-64	18,384	1,413	1,408	21,205	45.5	6.5	16.6	30.0
65+	20,311	18,977	6,457	45,745	50.2	87.4	76.0	64.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,438</b>	<b>21,715</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>70,654</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female Headed Households</b>								
15-24	34	12	21	67	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
25-44	717	570	315	1,602	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.0
45-64	9,454	952	927	11,333	50.2	7.1	12.8	28.6
65+	8,629	11,969	5,976	26,574	45.8	88.6	82.6	67.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,834</b>	<b>13,503</b>	<b>7,239</b>	<b>39,576</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Similarly, the age range of household heads where the elderly resided was an important factor in determining age liability. As reflected in Table 10.7, there seems to be some apparent variation. While, perhaps, the caregivers for the age group 60-69 years were split between men or women, aged 45-64 and 65 years and over, the situation was different for the most senior elderly people.

The majority of the senior elderly persons were found in the households also headed by their senior peers, that is, aged 65 years and over. Those in household headed by young persons 15-24 years comprises less than one percent, while adults in the prime working age group, 25-44 years, headed only 4.7 percent; thus, indicating that the senior elderly persons were being cared for or more comfortable in the households headed by their same age peers or by elderly persons in the immediately junior age group.

#### **10.4 The Elderly in Households Headed by the Elderly and Household Size**

Apart from leadership viability of households where the elderly live, overcrowded households and whether they owned the dwellings in which they live, are important indicators in determining the concentration of poverty among the elderly.

In 2000, of the 75,963 elderly persons aged 60 years and over living in households headed by elderly persons 60 years or older, Table 10.8 confirmed that about 18 percent resided in two-person and three-person households respectively, while 15.8 percent lived alone. The largest proportion lived in households with four occupants (18.8 percent or 14,274 elderly persons). With respect to larger households, the proportions declined, starting from 13 percent for five-person households to 4.7 percent for households with eight persons or more. This pattern was observed to be similar for the most senior elderly persons, aged 75 years or older living in households headed by elderly persons.

However, it is worth noting that whether in the context of households containing elderly persons 60 years or older or those containing elderly persons 75 years or older, interesting variations were observed with respect to household size dependent on the sex of the elderly heads. Specifically, elderly persons living in female-headed households were more likely to have lived in households with no more than 3 persons or households with at least eight persons when compared to their counterparts living in male-headed households. In contrast, elderly persons living in male-headed households were more likely than their counterparts living in female-headed households to have lived in households containing 4-7 persons (see Table 10.8). Thus, it would appear that elderly female-heads were more likely than their male counterparts to be exercising leadership in smaller household units as well as the largest households with at least

eight occupants. In both instances, it is also worth noting that such households could have had two or more elderly persons.

<b>Table 10.8: Number of Elderly Citizens (aged 60+ and 75+) Living in Households Headed by Elderly Persons Classified by Household Size and Sex of Household Heads, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>						
<b>Household Size</b>	<b>Aged 60+</b>			<b>Aged 75+</b>		
	<b>Male Head</b>	<b>Female Head</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male Head</b>	<b>Female Head</b>	<b>Total</b>
One Person	6,404	5,585	11,989	1,619	1,794	3,413
Two Persons	7,135	6,443	13,578	1,729	2,139	3,868
Three Persons	7,801	6,065	13,866	1,933	1,969	3,902
Four Persons	9,581	4,693	14,274	2,336	1,489	3,825
Five Persons	6,397	3,465	9,862	1,608	1,114	2,722
Six Persons	3,615	2,292	5,907	904	718	1,622
Seven Persons	1,716	1,189	2,905	422	370	792
Eight Persons or More	1,893	1,689	3,582	485	534	1,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,542</b>	<b>31,421</b>	<b>75,963</b>	<b>11,036</b>	<b>10,127</b>	<b>21,163</b>
<b>Percent</b>						
One Person	14.4	17.8	15.8	14.7	17.7	16.1
Two Persons	16.0	20.5	17.9	15.7	21.1	18.3
Three Persons	17.5	19.3	18.3	17.5	19.4	18.4
Four Persons	21.5	14.9	18.8	21.2	14.7	18.1
Five Persons	14.4	11.0	13.0	14.6	11.0	12.9
Six Persons	8.1	7.3	7.8	8.2	7.1	7.7
Seven Persons	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Eight Persons or More	4.2	5.4	4.7	4.4	5.3	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

However, in the absence of information on the assignment of bedrooms, mere household size does not seem to explain well the discomfort of the elderly. As data to prove this are not available, further research is needed to study this relationship.

It is also befitting to note that the elderly living in oversized households is one form of old-age social security provided by the family members in developing countries. While it may seem less important in developed countries, it is psychological for the elderly in less developed countries, for it gives them pleasures to share fun and happiness with their grand-children and great-grand children.



## 10.5 Housing the Elderly

Housing the elderly presents challenges to both the family and individual members caring for them. In developed countries, social security schemes provide formal institutions such as old-age nursing homes, but in contrast, a large number of the elderly are cared for in informal institutions provided by relatives in less developed countries. In the wake of this, the status of the premises occupied by the elderly (whether the dwelling occupied is owned, rented, squatted, etc.) is important, and could be used to determine to some degree, intergenerational transfers and cumulated interests and saving during their active lifespan. Also, it could indicate the poverty range among older citizens.

<b>Table 10.9: Distribution of Elderly (60+ and 75+) by House Tenure-Ship Where They Reside Classified by Sex of Head, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>						
<b>Ownership Status</b>	<b>Aged 60 &amp; Over</b>			<b>Aged 75 &amp; Over</b>		
	<b>Male Head</b>	<b>Female head</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male Head</b>	<b>Female head</b>	<b>Total</b>
Owned	34,049	22,635	56,684	8,417	7,347	15,764
Rented Private	5,700	5,319	11,020	1,441	1,663	3,104
Rented Gov't	656	930	1,586	151	270	421
Leased Private	92	32	124	27	13	40
Leased Gov't	129	119	248	30	22	51
Rent Free	3,259	1,913	5,171	810	649	1,459
Squatted	222	131	353	53	46	98
Other	178	142	320	45	46	90
Not Stated	257	199	456	63	73	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,542</b>	<b>31,421</b>	<b>75,963</b>	<b>11,036</b>	<b>10,127</b>	<b>21,163</b>
	<b>Percent</b>					
Owned	44.8	29.8	74.6	39.8	34.7	74.5
Rented Private	7.5	7.0	14.5	6.8	7.9	14.7
Rented Gov't	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.0
Leased Private	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Leased Gov't	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Rent Free	4.3	2.5	6.8	3.8	3.1	6.9
Squatted	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Not Stated	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>100</b>

In 2000, both junior and senior elderly persons mostly lived in owner-occupied dwelling units (75 percent), 6.8 percent lived in rent-free dwelling units, 14.5 percent and 2.1 percent rented from private individuals and government respectively, and about 2 percent for each of the remaining categories including squatters (Table 10.9). Irrespective of whether elderly persons

were 60+ years or 75+ years, elderly persons living in male-headed households were more likely than those living in female-headed households to be in an owner-occupied dwelling unit.

Finally, it is significant to re-emphasize that the proportion of the elderly sub-populations that were not living in owner-occupied dwelling units (25 percent) could be among those elderly folk living below minimum standards and that it would be necessary to design policies to protect them from the threat posed by impoverished conditions.

## 10.6 Working Elderly

The retirement age varies from country to country, but the typical cut-off point is 65 years. In Trinidad and Tobago, “service under the Government” includes the service of an officer before the age of sixty years and mandatory for police or military officer after attaining the age of 55 years”<sup>35</sup>. However, the retirement age generally applied to people in the formal sectors, for instance, private and government paid employees, but the age limit of work in the informal sectors, including own account establishments and unpaid family workers depends on individuals’ willingness and capability to work. As such, since a sizeable number of the labour force are paid employees, the analysis that follows will focus on the legislated retirement age of 60 years and those 65 years and over.

Employment Status	Aged 60 yrs & over			Aged 65 yrs & over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not in Labour Force	40,872	54,878	95,750	31,756	40,620	72,376
Labour Force	10,581	3,899	14,480	3,808	1,460	5,268
Employed	9,470	3,640	13,110	3,544	1,389	4,933
Unemployed	1,111	259	1,370	264	71	335
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,453</b>	<b>58,777</b>	<b>110,230</b>	<b>35,564</b>	<b>42,080</b>	<b>77,644</b>
	Percent					
Not in Labour Force	79.4	93.4	86.9	89.3	96.5	93.2
Labour Force	20.6	6.6	13.1	10.7	3.5	6.8
Employed	89.5	93.4	90.5	93.1	95.1	93.6
Unemployed	10.5	6.6	9.5	6.9	4.9	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>35</sup> Laws of Trinidad and Tobago, available online at: [http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws/Chs.%2048-53/48.02/PTS%20\(Compensation%20for%20Loss%20of%20Office\)%20Regulations.pdf](http://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws/Chs.%2048-53/48.02/PTS%20(Compensation%20for%20Loss%20of%20Office)%20Regulations.pdf)

The analysis of the 2000 data for Trinidad and Tobago shows that 20.6 percent and 6.6 percent of the elderly men and women respectively were economically active and continue to work beyond the age of 60 years. Among those who still have the need for work, about 89.5 and 93.4 percent (males and females separately) were gainfully employed, while 10.5 and 6.6 percent are unemployed. That very few continue to work at advanced ages is evidenced also in the table, when those active at age 60 years and over is twice the size of working elderly at age 65 years and over (Table 10.10).

The participation rate for elderly people in Trinidad and Tobago is two times lower compared to the overall world experience of 42 percent and 16 percent respectively, among elderly men and women, who work outside of the home to earn a living<sup>36</sup>. The deviation may be linked to the official retirement age which commences from age 60 years in Trinidad and Tobago. Besides, the health status of the aged plays an important role in determining whether or not they participate in the work force; for instance, as people age and suffer from different types of disabilities in the old age, their labour force participation is severely affected.

In general, insufficient social security coverage coupled with meager incomes for the elderly may have caused those beyond 65 years to continue seeking work. As a matter of fact, most developing countries have pension coverage that is restricted to small segments of the workforce such as those who have worked for the government or large companies<sup>37</sup>. As such, those who are self-employed or employed in small business enterprises have no age limit for retirement; they work as long their health conditions permit or their employers are still satisfied with their performances.

### **10.7 Marital Status of the Elderly Population**

Marital status is one indicator which is used to gauge the well-being of the elderly. It measures the index of isolation and besides signals many important features of their health. For example,

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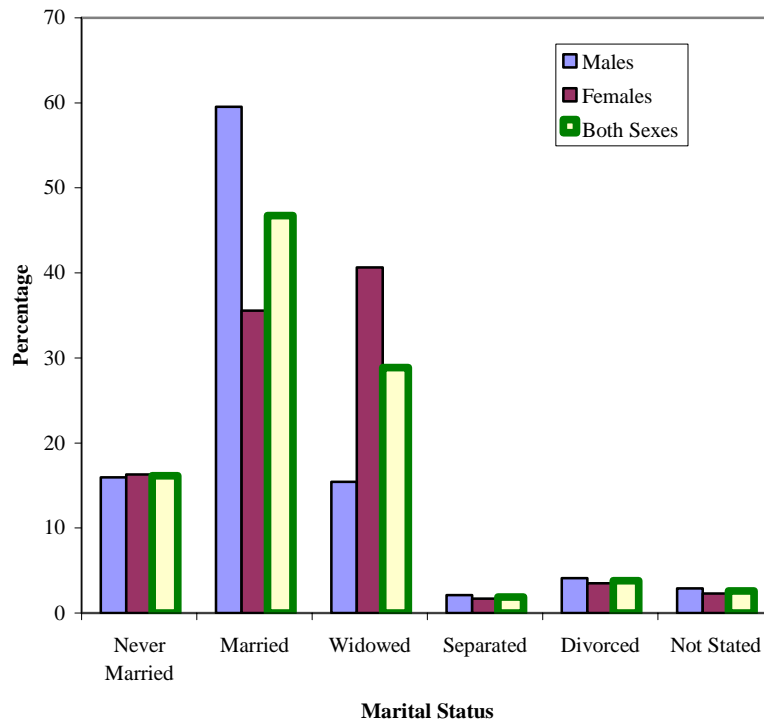
<sup>36</sup> Rajagopal Dhar Chakraborti, *The Greying of India: Population Ageing in the Context of Asia* (PDF file)

<sup>37</sup> Toshiko Kaneda (2006) *A Critical Window for Policymaking on Population Aging in Developing Countries*

Chakraborti<sup>38</sup> found out that married persons have consistently lower rates of mortality than single, widowed and divorced persons of the same age and sex. While the objective of this section is neither to derive the index, nor establish an association between marital status and mortality, the proportion of elderly persons still married is likely to augur well for the prolonged life of elderly persons in Trinidad and Tobago.

In general, 81.3 percent of the elderly, irrespective of sex, had been ever married, 16.1 percent were never married and 2.6 percent did not state anything about their marital status. Of those ever married, 46.8 percent were currently married, 28.9 percent were widowed, 3.8 percent divorced, and 1.9 percent were legally separated. As expected, the proportion currently married gradually decreases with age, while the proportion widowed increases with advance in age (see Fig. 10.1 and Table 10.11).

Fig. 10.1: Marital Status of Elderly, 60 Years and Over, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000



<sup>38</sup> Op cit

Figure 10.1 also reveals some interesting differentials in marital status among the elderly dependent upon their sex. For instance, the proportion of elderly males who were currently married exceeded the corresponding proportion among elderly females (59.5 percent as opposed to 35.6 percent). In contrast, elderly females were more than twice as likely to be widowed compared to their elderly male counterparts, reflecting the difference in life expectancy for the two sexes (Fig. 10.1). Another prospective reason for the lower proportion of elderly males who were widowed is the higher probability of remarriage among elderly men compared to elderly women.

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<b>Table 10.11: Distribution of Elderly People Aged 60 Years and Over by Marital Status, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>							
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>						
	<b>Never Married</b>	<b>Married</b>	<b>Widowed</b>	<b>Legally Separated</b>	<b>Divorced</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Both Sexes</b>							
60 - 64	5,654	18,353	5,360	756	1,668	795	32,586
65 - 69	4,444	13,593	6,311	541	1,168	629	26,686
70 - 74	3,103	9,416	6,401	380	686	450	20,436
75 +	4,589	10,174	13,742	387	648	982	30,522
<b>Total</b>	17,790	51,536	31,814	2,064	4,170	2,856	110,230
<b>Males</b>							
60 - 64	2,853	10,300	1,095	377	816	448	15,889
65 - 69	2,085	7,881	1,450	275	596	350	12,637
70 - 74	1,458	5,778	1,590	199	343	242	9,610
75 +	1,815	6,671	3,796	225	350	460	13,317
<b>Total</b>	8,211	30,630	7,931	1,076	2,105	1,500	51,453
<b>Females</b>							
60 - 64	2,801	8,053	4,265	379	852	347	16,697
65 - 69	2,359	5,712	4,861	266	572	279	14,049
70 - 74	1,645	3,638	4,811	181	343	208	10,826
75 +	2,774	3,503	9,946	162	298	522	17,205
<b>Total</b>	9,579	20,906	23,883	988	2,065	1,356	58,777
<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>Percent</b>						
60 - 64	17.4	56.3	16.4	2.3	5.1	2.4	100
65 - 69	16.7	50.9	23.6	2.0	4.4	2.4	100
70 - 74	15.2	46.1	31.3	1.9	3.4	2.2	100
75 +	15.0	33.3	45.0	1.3	2.1	3.2	100
<b>Total</b>	16.1	46.8	28.9	1.9	3.8	2.6	100
<b>Males</b>							
60 - 64	18.0	64.8	6.9	2.4	5.1	2.8	100
65 - 69	16.5	62.4	11.5	2.2	4.7	2.8	100
70 - 74	15.2	60.1	16.5	2.1	3.6	2.5	100
75 +	13.6	50.1	28.5	1.7	2.6	3.5	100
<b>Total</b>	16.0	59.5	15.4	2.1	4.1	2.9	100
<b>Females</b>							
60 - 64	16.8	48.2	25.5	2.3	5.1	2.1	100
65 - 69	16.8	40.7	34.6	1.9	4.1	2.0	100
70 - 74	15.2	33.6	44.4	1.7	3.2	1.9	100
75 +	16.1	20.4	57.8	0.9	1.7	3.0	100
<b>Total</b>	16.3	35.6	40.6	1.7	3.5	2.3	100

## CHAPTER 11

### GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

According to the United Nations, “equality does not mean that women and men are the same, but that women’s and men’s opportunities, rights and responsibilities do not depend on whether they are born female or male. It implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration”<sup>39</sup>.

There are of course numerous indicators, such as: level of education, marital status, mortality and fertility levels, rural and urban residence, labour force participation, etc., that are plausibly responsible for the differential roles that men and women play in Trinidad and Tobago and appear to have some adverse effect on women’s status. However, the objective of this chapter is to re-emphasize some special aspects of previous chapters in this report, particularly stressing on specific economic activities of men and women and household headship.

#### 11.1 Specific Economic Activities

##### 11.1.1 Differential Employment

Employment in essence, is of course, equated to the empowerment of women, but as Pat Hudson argues, “sometimes the earning power of women contributed to their independence and to their profile in public arena, but most often it merely added to their already heavy domestic burdens”<sup>40</sup>. This section looks at the issues of gender from two particular economic activities of the working age population, that is, the activities performed in the home, against the backdrop of labour force participation (i.e., worked, had work, and looking for work or employed and unemployed).

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<sup>39</sup>Demographic and Social Statistics Branch /United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) The World’s Women 2005: Progress in Statistics: Available online at:

[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/ww2005\\_pub/English/WW2005\\_Introduction.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/ww2005_pub/English/WW2005_Introduction.pdf)

<sup>40</sup>Pat Hudson and W. R. Lee (ed.), *Women’s work and the family economy in historical perspective* (Manchester University Press, 1990)

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Table 11.1 shows that of women in employable age groups of these two categories, 55.8 percent was in labour force and 44.2 percent in “home duties”. Of those in the labour force, 12.6 percent were “looking for work” to do, a phrase often used to describe level of unemployment. The large proportion of women reporting “home duties” as their main activity varies across age groups by increasing trends. More than three-quarters of women aged 65 years and over were engaged in a number of “home duties” and thus, exhibited a higher prevalence when compared to the younger generation of women. In contrast, only 5 percent of the elderly women were unemployed, and since young women (15-24 years) need work experiences to qualify them for certain jobs, it was not surprising that their rate of unemployment was five times that of the older women.

Unlike the women, only 1.7 percent of their male counterparts were engaged in “home duties”, while 98.3 percent in labour force. Of the men in the labour force, 87.9 percent were gainfully employed and complementarily, 12.1 percent did not have a job hence, unemployed (see Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1).

<b>Table 11.1: Number of Adults Engaged in Specific Activities by Broad Age Group and Gender, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>										
Specific Activity	Age Group									
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
	<b>Number of Males</b>					<b>Percent</b>				
<b>Total</b>	69,355	159,881	79,142	4,006	312,384	100	100	100	100	100
Labour Force	66,998	158,339	77,954	3,808	307,099	96.6	99.0	98.5	95.1	98.3
Worked	49,356	145,023	72,000	3,544	269,923	71.2	90.7	91.0	88.5	86.4
Sought	17,642	13,316	5,954	264	37,176	25.4	8.3	7.5	6.6	11.9
Home Duties	2,357	1,542	1,188	198	5,285	3.4	1.0	1.5	4.9	1.7
<b>Employment rate</b>						73.7	91.6	92.4	93.1	87.9
<b>Unemployment rate</b>						26.3	8.4	7.6	6.9	12.1
	<b>Number of Females</b>					<b>Percent</b>				
<b>Total</b>	62,492	162,592	84,621	6,918	316,623	100	100	100	100	100
Labour Force	39,784	97,748	37,693	1,460	176,685	63.7	60.1	44.5	21.1	55.8
Worked	29,478	88,448	35,190	1,389	154,505	47.2	54.4	41.6	20.1	48.8
Sought	10,306	9,300	2,503	71	22,180	16.5	5.7	3.0	1.0	7.0
Home Duties	22,708	64,844	46,928	5,458	139,938	36.3	39.9	55.5	78.9	44.2
<b>Employment rate</b>						74.1	90.5	93.4	95.1	87.4
<b>Unemployment rate</b>						25.9	9.5	6.6	4.9	12.6
<b>Note:</b> Employment / Unemployment rate = (sought/labour force x 100)										



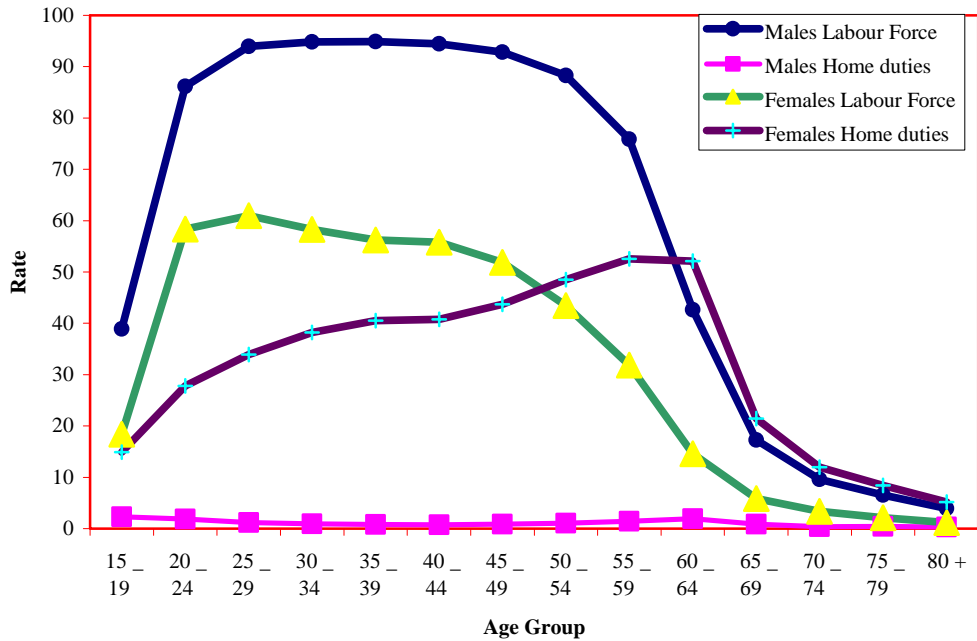
Further examination of these two specific categories by educational attainment shows that labour force continues to exhibit gender disparities with respect to education levels. The higher the level of school completed, the higher the probability of women being in the labour force. For example, 74.4 percent of all women without education (none and nursery combined) were in “home duties”, compared to only 7.3 percent for women who had university education or 35 percent for those with secondary qualification. For women who had no education whatsoever, about four in every one hundred were looking for work.

The situation was comparatively different in the case of males. While the pattern for both sexes classified by level of education seems to be identical, wide divergences exist in the proportional distributions. In 2000, only 4.9 percent of males without any education claimed to have been engaged in “home duties”, as against less than one percent among those with university education or 1.5 percent among those with secondary education.

Also for males with no education and participating in one of the two activities (i.e. being in the labour force or engaging in home duties), 95.0 percent were in labour force of which, 18.4 percent were deemed to be without a job, about five times greater than the corresponding proportion among females (Table 11.2). A possible reason for the variation is that lower educated women may have allocated more time to domestic duties or leisure, since indeed, job qualification may have been a greater obstacle for their gainful employment in the absence of any formal education.

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**Fig. 11.1: Age Specific Labour Force and Home Duties, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**



Educational Attainment	Specific Economic Activities									
	Number					Percent				
	Labour Force			Home Duties	Grand Total	Labour Force			Home Duties	Grand Total
	Males	Worked	Sought Work			Total	Worked	Sought Work		
None	2,782	675	3,457	183	3,640	76.4	18.5	95.0	5.0	100
Nursery/Kg	130	26	156	5	161	80.7	16.1	96.9	3.1	100
Primary	95,551	14,320	109,871	2,402	112,273	85.1	12.8	97.9	2.1	100
Secondary	142,605	20,414	163,019	2,441	165,460	86.2	12.3	98.5	1.5	100
University	14,972	469	15,441	47	15,488	96.7	3.0	99.7	0.3	100
Other	7,642	589	8,231	69	8,300	92.1	7.1	99.2	0.8	100
Not Stated	6,241	683	6,924	138	7,062	88.4	9.7	98.0	2.0	100
<b>Total</b>	269,923	37,176	307,099	5,285	312,384	86.4	11.9	98.3	1.7	100
<b>Females</b>										
None	1,064	175	1,239	3,657	4,896	21.7	3.6	25.3	74.7	100
Nursery/Kg	40	14	54	108	162	24.7	8.6	33.3	66.7	100
Primary	33,657	6,292	39,949	70,398	110,347	30.5	5.7	36.2	63.8	100
Secondary	96,041	14,316	110,357	59,596	169,953	56.5	8.4	64.9	35.1	100
University	13,307	391	13,698	1,081	14,779	90.0	2.6	92.7	7.3	100
Other	7,025	673	7,698	2,530	10,228	68.7	6.6	75.3	24.7	100
Not Stated	3,371	319	3,690	2,568	6,258	53.9	5.1	59.0	41.0	100
<b>Total</b>	154,505	22,180	176,685	139,938	316,623	48.8	7.0	55.8	44.2	100

The pertinent issues associated with a large proportion of women engaged in the home duties are common in many countries. For instance, this question, “if you were free to take a job outside the home or stay at home to take care of family and house, what would you prefer?”, was included in a telephone poll conducted by “The Gallup Organization”<sup>41</sup> in 2007 among 1,000 women in the United States. Among the women, 58 percent said they would prefer to work outside the home, 37 percent indicated that they would rather stay at home, 3 percent said they wanted to do both, and 2 percent expressed no opinion. Also, the poll shows that among men, 68 percent preferred working outside the home, 29 percent said they would rather stay at home, 1 percent wanted to do both, and 2 percent had no opinion. Having kids changed the results somewhat so that among mothers, 48 percent said they would rather stay home, so did 35 percent of the fathers.

### ***11.1.2 Employment by Industries***

Industries where women work and the activities performed or occupations held within such industries have tremendous impact on their status. Such information help to understand the social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women are to follow. For example, Hull and Lucas<sup>42</sup> noted that “if all the miners in the country are men, this may reflect the society’s assumption that only men are capable of heavy work”.

Also, the forms of economic organization where women work would be examined to determine the diversification of their roles in the economy. This is important because to a greater extent, where the forms of economic organization are relatively simple, the relation between occupation and industry can be closely linked to the extent that the two classifications largely reflect each other. For example, if agriculture dominates the economy, the majority of the labour force will be in agriculture and fishery; while in a complex form of economy, the occupations within an industry are diverse, such that many dissimilar occupational groups (for instance, nurses, doctors, teachers, carpenters, etc., working in agricultural industry) act concurrently to produce the goods and services.

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<sup>41</sup>Miranda Hitti (2007) Poll Shows Slight Preference Among Women for Working Outside the Home: Available at: <http://women.webmd.com/news/20070906/women-prefer-working-outside-the-home>

<sup>42</sup>V.J. Hull and David Lucas “Sex and Gender” in Asking Demographic Questions, Australian National University (1985)

First, to show how the demands for various occupational skills influence the demand for labour in given industries, or conversely, how the labour supply in certain occupations affect the growth of manpower in certain industries, Table 11.3 presented the interrelationship in two dimensions, namely:

- a) Percentage distribution of occupations across industry groups; and
- b) Percentage distribution of occupations within industry groups.

On a whole, the employment of women was mainly concentrated in five industries, namely: a) wholesale and retail trade, b) social and related workers, c) personal and household, d) finance and insurance and e) public administration. The proportions of women employed in these industries range from 9 percent to 27 percent; the remaining industries thus engaging less than 4 percent of employed women respectively (Table 11.3A). Parallel to that, men were more dispersed across the industries, though found mainly in industries such as: a) construction, b) wholesale and retail trades and c) transport and storage, and to lesser extent in: a) public administration, b) all other manufacture, and c) personal and household industries (Table 11.3A). Male employment in these industries also ranges from 7 percent to 17 percent while other industries account for less than 7 percent respectively.

Some of the industries listed have a symbolic form of simple economy. For example, in Table 11.3A, though just 2 percent of the female workers were employed in the sugar industry or other agricultural industry, 58.3 percent of them were farmers or had agricultural occupations (Table 11.3B), less than 6 percent were serving there in senior occupations such as, “legislators and managerial positions”, “professionals”, and “technical and associate professionals”, and 4.4 percent were clerks. Similarly in the case of men, the sugar industry and other agricultural industries employed 8.8 percent, but 54.5 percent were really farmers. The reflection, thus, is that the agriculture industry depicts a simple form of economic organization because a significant part of the workers in agriculture industry are farmers or had agricultural occupations.

Unlike the agriculture industry, the diversification of women’s roles in the economy is evidenced in most of the other industries. For instance, the “wholesale and retail trades industry” comprises a total of 26.9 percent of the employed women; but of that number, 38.1 percent were working as

“service workers”, 26.3 percent serving in senior occupations such as, “legislator and managerial positions”, “professionals”, and “technical and associate professionals”, 17.2 percent clerks, and 15.5 percent elementary occupations. The distribution pattern is diverse, in that the service occupations which fall under the “wholesale and retail trades industry, though significant, did not dominate overall employment activities as in the case of the agriculture industry.

On the demand and supply side for hiring career women, the proportion of the three white-collar occupations, namely: a) legislator and managerial positions, b) professionals, and c) technical and associate professionals  $\{(8,792+339+1,828)/(12,985+8,086+23,287) \times 100\}$  comes to 24.7 percent in the industry division of “wholesale and retail trades (Table 11.3A), but about 26.3 percent  $\{(8,792+339+1,828)/(41,593) \times 100\}$  of the total employment within that industry group (Table 11.3B) consisted of these white-collar workers, while the rest of the women were engaged in low ranking occupations such as, “service workers” (38.1 percent), elementary occupations (15.5 percent), and clerical workers (17.2 percent). On the other hand, the petroleum refinery industry employed relatively small numbers of women (less than one percent or 520), but engaged 40.4 percent  $\{(16+97+97)/(520) \times 100\}$  who worked as: a) legislators or managers, b) professionals, and c) technical and associate professionals, and 46.7 as clerical workers (Table 11.3B). So, if employments in “wholesale and retail trades, and petroleum refinery industries were to double, the impact on the demands for these higher decision-making positions mentioned would be relatively lower in the “wholesale and retail trades industry as compared to the petroleum refinery industry. Hence, the expansion of petroleum refinery industry would have a greater effect on demands for women in white-collar jobs or higher decision-making positions.

The description of women’s roles is further presented in Table 11.4 by comparing the sex ratios by industry-occupation groups. When industry is controlled, only two occupation groups have low sex ratios (meaning, more females than males). They include: a) clerical workers, (36 males to 100 females), and b) workers in technical and associate professional occupations, (83 males to 100 females). For service workers, the sex composition was virtually balanced (101 males to 100 females). On the other hand, when occupation is controlled, four industries have more females than males. They also include: a) textiles and apparel, b) social and related, c) other services, and

d) wholesale and retail trades. The average sex ratios were recorded as 34, 54, 91 and 92 males to every 100 females respectively.

The employment differentials between men and women given by the variations in the sex ratios are pronounced across the industry-occupation groups. However, the data do not permit one to surmise that there has been marginalization targeting women. For example, some industry groups such as “construction”, “agriculture” and sugar cultivation” industries had long been male-dominated industries in Trinidad and Tobago because of their physical labour requirements. As such, the wide gap in the sex ratios within these industries cannot be attributed to the seclusion of females in either particular industries or specific occupations based on the available data.

In all, a total of 28.7 percent of women employed in the categories of “legislators and managers”, “professionals”, and “technical and associate professionals”, and 43.5 percent in blue-collar positions such as, clerical and service worker positions, coupled with the emergent senior roles that women have played in previously male-dominated occupations or industries were big gains for women, and as such, indicative of the diversification of women’s roles in the economy of Trinidad and Tobago.

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Industrial Group	Occupational Group										Total %	Number
	Legislators, Manag.	Professionals	Tech & Assoc Prof	Clerks	Service Workers	Agricultural	Craft & Related	Plant & Machine	Elementary Occup	Not Stated		
<b>MALES</b>	<b>Column Percent</b>											
Sugar Cultivation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.0	0.0	1.6	8.5	0.0	2.7	7,358
Other Agriculture	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	83.7	0.4	1.3	6.2	0.9	6.1	16,487
Petroleum & Gas	1.4	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.2	0.0	4.0	5.3	1.9	1.8	2.9	7,847
Other Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	675
Sugar Refining	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	2.8	2.5	0.3	1.6	4,229
Petroleum Refinery	0.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	2,898
Food, Beverages	3.2	1.5	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.4	2.0	7.6	5.3	3.0	3.7	9,946
Textiles, Apparel	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	720
All Other Manufacture	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.2	1.3	0.2	13.3	11.1	5.3	4.3	7.4	20,090
Electricity, Gas	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.7	0.9	0.0	2.5	2.8	0.8	1.5	1.7	4,642
Construction	10.2	3.3	4.4	5.2	0.6	0.0	39.8	6.5	22.6	2.1	17.0	45,868
W/sale & Retail	47.7	4.6	12.6	12.6	24.2	1.4	6.2	7.9	18.0	5.5	14.2	38,327
Transport, Storage	4.8	3.7	7.7	14.0	3.9	0.1	3.3	42.2	3.0	3.0	9.2	24,934
Financing, Insurance	8.3	18.6	13.7	16.6	20.6	0.1	2.1	1.5	2.6	2.7	6.7	18,132
Public Administration	2.4	9.4	9.0	22.6	35.7	0.3	1.3	1.7	3.9	3.8	7.7	20,882
Sanitary & Similar	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	5.8	0.2	1.6	4,214
Social & Related	5.2	39.0	27.4	6.0	4.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	3.4	1.8	6.0	16,065
Personal & Hh.hold	4.0	0.6	3.2	0.4	2.8	1.1	18.3	1.5	6.7	1.0	7.0	19,002
Other Services	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	221
Not Stated	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.1	2.6	66.9	2.7	7,386
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	x
<b>Number</b>	17,704	10,732	19,435	13,298	30,111	13,573	65,657	35,763	59,477	4,173	x	269,923
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Sugar Cultivation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	510
Other Agriculture	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	89.3	0.2	0.5	2.1	0.2	1.7	2,569
Petroleum & Gas	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	950
Other Mining	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100
Sugar Refining	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	388
Petroleum Refinery	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	520
Food, Beverages	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	0.1	7.1	19.8	5.6	1.8	3.3	5,061
Textiles, Apparel	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	8.9	26.7	0.7	0.5	1.4	2,112
All Other Manufacture	2.6	3.6	2.8	3.7	0.8	0.0	12.0	20.7	3.9	1.7	3.7	5,657
Electricity, Gas	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	1,039
Construction	0.9	0.6	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.0	6.1	1.2	5.1	0.6	2.2	3,446
W/sale & Retail	67.7	4.2	7.8	19.1	53.2	1.7	9.8	6.0	23.6	6.7	26.9	41,593
Transport, Storage	2.5	2.4	3.1	7.9	1.8	0.1	1.1	15.4	1.2	2.0	3.7	5,712
Financing, Insurance	7.5	16.3	13.4	21.5	5.4	0.0	1.7	0.9	4.1	4.9	10.7	16,482
Public Administration	1.9	13.5	6.1	23.0	4.2	0.1	1.7	0.9	3.6	4.1	9.0	13,868
Sanitary & Similar	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.8	0.0	0.8	1,246
Social & Related	8.3	50.6	58.5	10.6	13.8	0.2	3.4	2.0	9.5	3.9	19.3	29,878
Personal & Hh.hold	1.8	0.3	1.5	1.2	16.1	1.0	45.6	2.9	32.6	0.8	11.9	18,453
Other Services	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	244
Not Stated	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.6	71.6	3.0	4,677
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	x
<b>Number</b>	12,985	8,086	23,287	37,416	29,776	1,856	7,886	3,270	27,258	2,685	x	154,505

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Table 11.3B: Industrial Distribution Classified by Major Occupation Groups and Gender, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000												
Industrial Group	Occupational Group										Total %	Number
	Legislators, Managers	Professionals	Tech & Assoc Prof	Clerks	Service Workers	Agricultural	Craft & Related	Plant & Machine	Elementary Occup	Not Stated		
<b>MALES</b>	<b>Row Percent</b>											
Sugar Cultivation	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	22.2	0.3	7.9	68.4	0.0	100	7,358
Other Agriculture	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	68.9	1.4	2.8	22.4	0.2	100	16,487
Petroleum & Gas	3.2	6.1	8.4	4.3	4.8	0.0	33.7	24.1	14.4	1.0	100	7,847
Other Mining	4.6	1.2	2.5	5.8	3.3	0.4	24.6	28.0	29.3	0.3	100	675
Sugar Refining	0.7	1.5	4.3	7.9	3.6	0.0	21.8	24.1	35.7	0.3	100	4,229
Petroleum Refinery	1.9	8.4	10.9	7.7	5.7	0.0	32.4	23.3	8.8	1.1	100	2,898
Food, Beverages	5.7	1.6	7.5	5.1	5.6	0.5	13.4	27.4	31.8	1.3	100	9,946
Textiles, Apparel	16.7	1.1	7.2	2.5	2.2	0.1	43.1	15.0	11.5	0.6	100	720
All Other Manufacture	5.3	3.0	6.3	3.5	1.9	0.2	43.6	19.7	15.8	0.9	100	20,090
Electricity, Gas	2.4	5.5	8.6	7.8	5.6	0.0	36.0	21.9	10.8	1.3	100	4,642
Construction	3.9	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.0	57.0	5.1	29.3	0.2	100	45,868
W/sale & Retail	22.0	1.3	6.4	4.4	19.0	0.5	10.5	7.4	27.9	0.6	100	38,327
Transport, Storage	3.4	1.6	6.0	7.5	4.7	0.0	8.8	60.5	7.0	0.5	100	24,934
Financing, Insurance	8.1	11.0	14.7	12.2	34.2	0.1	7.7	3.0	8.5	0.6	100	18,132
Public Administration	2.0	4.9	8.4	14.4	51.4	0.2	4.0	2.9	11.1	0.8	100	20,882
Sanitary & Similar	1.9	0.5	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.0	3.4	7.5	81.6	0.2	100	4,214
Social & Related	5.8	26.0	33.2	5.0	7.8	0.3	6.1	2.6	12.7	0.5	100	16,065
Personal & Hh.hold	3.7	0.4	3.2	0.3	4.4	0.8	63.3	2.9	20.8	0.2	100	19,002
Other Services	15.8	28.1	10.4	9.5	5.9	0.0	4.1	17.2	8.1	0.9	100	221
Not Stated	7.3	3.0	4.6	3.4	4.8	0.5	12.3	5.5	20.9	37.8	100	7,386
<b>Total</b>	6.6	4.0	7.2	4.9	11.2	5.0	24.3	13.2	22.0	1.5	100	x
<b>Number</b>	17,704	10,732	19,435	13,298	30,111	13,573	65,657	35,763	59,477	4,173	x	269,923
<b>FEMALES</b>												
Sugar Cultivation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.2	72.5	0.0	100	510
Other Agriculture	2.1	2.1	2.1	5.1	0.9	64.5	0.6	0.6	21.8	0.2	100	2,569
Petroleum & Gas	4.1	12.3	18.9	47.7	2.8	0.0	2.8	1.7	9.2	0.4	100	950
Other Mining	3.0	4.0	13.0	53.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	23.0	0.0	100	100
Sugar Refining	0.5	4.6	14.7	41.2	3.9	0.0	1.5	3.4	30.2	0.0	100	388
Petroleum Refinery	3.1	18.7	18.7	46.7	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.3	6.0	1.5	100	520
Food, Beverages	5.7	1.9	7.0	16.5	13.8	0.0	11.1	12.8	30.2	0.9	100	5,061
Textiles, Apparel	4.8	0.2	3.7	5.3	1.5	0.0	33.4	41.4	9.1	0.6	100	2,112
All Other Manufacture	5.9	5.1	11.6	24.6	4.3	0.0	16.7	11.9	18.9	0.8	100	5,657
Electricity, Gas	3.3	9.0	15.8	57.3	1.7	0.0	3.4	2.0	6.1	1.4	100	1,039
Construction	3.6	1.5	5.0	32.9	1.4	0.0	14.0	1.1	40.1	0.5	100	3,446
W/sale & Retail	21.1	0.8	4.4	17.2	38.1	0.1	1.9	0.5	15.5	0.4	100	41,593
Transport, Storage	5.6	3.4	12.6	51.6	9.6	0.0	1.5	8.8	5.8	1.0	100	5,712
Financing, Insurance	5.9	8.0	19.0	48.8	9.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	6.8	0.8	100	16,482
Public Administration	1.8	7.8	10.2	62.0	9.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	7.1	0.8	100	13,868
Sanitary & Similar	1.8	0.8	3.8	7.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.6	83.0	0.1	100	1,246
Social & Related	3.6	13.7	45.6	13.3	13.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	8.6	0.3	100	29,878
Personal & Hh.hold	1.2	0.2	1.8	2.5	25.9	0.1	19.5	0.5	48.2	0.1	100	18,453
Other Services	5.3	20.1	20.9	42.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.0	1.6	100	244
Not Stated	6.6	2.9	6.6	19.9	11.1	0.1	1.9	0.7	9.2	41.1	100	4,677
<b>Total</b>	8.4	5.2	15.1	24.2	19.3	1.2	5.1	2.1	17.6	1.7	100	x
<b>Number</b>	12,985	8,086	23,287	37,416	29,776	1,856	7,886	3,270	27,258	2,685	x	154,505



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Table 11.4: Sex Ratios of Employed Labor Force Cross-classified by Industrial Group, Worked Past Week Preceding the Census by Occupational Group, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000											
Industrial Group	Occupational Group										Total
	Legislators, Managers	Professionals	Tech & Assoc Prof	Clerks	Service Workers	Agricultural	Craft & Related	Plant & Machine	Elementary Occup	Not Stated	
Sex Ratio {(M/F) x 100}											
Sugar Cultivation	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,033	Nil	1,201	Nil	58,000	1,361	Nil	1,443
Other Agriculture	391	217	294	81	486	685	1,463	2,913	660	720	642
Petroleum & Gas	651	409	366	75	1,389	Nil	9,807	11,819	1,295	1,875	826
Other Mining	1,033	200	131	74	Nil	Nil	5,533	18,900	861	Nil	675
Sugar Refining	1,400	361	321	208	1,020	Nil	15,367	7,838	1,291	Nil	1,090
Petroleum Refinery	338	251	327	91	1,491	Nil	9,380	9,629	823	388	557
Food, Beverages	197	167	210	60	80	2,400	239	421	207	270	197
Textiles, Apparel	119	160	66	16	52	Nil	44	12	43	31	34
All Other Manufacture	316	208	191	50	155	Nil	927	585	297	402	355
Electricity, Gas	326	269	243	61	1,456	Nil	4,780	4,843	798	413	447
Construction	1,464	702	502	61	363	Nil	5,422	5,959	972	556	1,331
W/sale & Retail	96	146	134	23	46	594	522	1,441	166	128	92
Transport, Storage	266	201	208	63	211	1,200	2,568	3,007	527	229	437
Financing, Insurance	151	151	85	27	389	Nil	1,048	1,774	136	86	110
Public Administration	168	93	124	35	860	2,100	627	2,164	234	143	151
Sanitary & Similar	355	200	234	46	530	Nil	853	4,486	333	900	338
Social & Related	86	102	39	20	31	1,500	364	633	79	74	54
Personal & Hh.hold	306	243	181	12	17	850	334	572	45	191	103
Other Services	269	127	45	20	325	Nil	450	Nil	106	50	91
Not Stated	176	160	111	27	68	925	1,030	1,316	358	145	158
<b>Total</b>	136	133	83	36	101	731	833	1,094	218	155	175

**Note:** Nil = undefined because there was no female in that category/ only males.

## 11.2 Household Headship

The differential roles women play in Trinidad and Tobago are further investigated in this section by looking at household headship by broad age groups. In re-emphasizing on the earlier discussion on household headship, Table 11.5 shows in the context of household headship, more than two households were male-headed for every one that was female-headed. In 1990, female-headed households constituted 28.1 percent compared to 71.9 percent that were male-headed, but by 2000, the proportion of households headed by females had increased by 2 percentage points. As expected, the largest percentage of household headship was reported for those aged 25-44 years (40.5 percent) and 45-64 years (38.7 percent) in 2000, with relatively smaller proportions allotted to young persons 15-24 years, and the elderly, aged 65 years and over. For both census

years, the age distribution of household heads was identical, except for slight changes across the age groups.

The pattern of the distribution, which shows a relatively small number of female heads, is probably a typical example of the controversial issues that arise in the debate surrounding gender differences. First, the term, “head of household” is not straightforward and takes on a number of different meanings. At some point, it refers to the chief economic provider, the decision-maker, the person designated by other members as the head, person available in the home at that time to respond to the household questions, etc. DIESA<sup>43</sup> has essentially set three different types of headship:

- Self-definition, that is, classifying as the head of the household the person who nominates himself or herself as the head, or who is designated by other household members;
- Identification of the person in authority, that is, the person who controls the maintenance of the household and exercises the authority to run the households;
- Identification of the economic supporter of the household, that is, the chief earner or the main supporter of the household’s economy.

The different meanings attached to the term could be a contributing factor; coupled with sub-cultural manifestations that emerge in some contexts in Trinidad and Tobago, where in a married couple household, the male automatically is the head, unless in his absence, then the wife or any other supposedly senior member of the household can take the lead.

Also, as reflected in Table 11.5, the slight increase in the number of females heading households was among two main groups of females, those in age groups 45-64 years and those 65 years and over. The overall increase in the female household headship, both in number and percentage, though small, is noteworthy in the sense that it offers women greater opportunities to exercise decision-making their roles within their homes.

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<sup>43</sup> Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (1988) Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Survey. Series F No.48. Statistical Office and International Research Training Institute for Advancement of Women, United Nations, New York

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Table 11.5: Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group and Gender, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000						
Age Group	2000			1990		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15 - 19	725	354	1,079	620	356	976
20 - 24	5,487	2,211	7,698	5,908	2,130	8,038
25 - 29	13,670	4,228	17,898	19,543	4,902	24,445
30 - 34	20,747	6,010	26,757	27,073	6,930	34,003
35 - 39	29,295	9,052	38,347	27,338	7,498	34,836
40 - 44	29,774	10,370	40,144	25,146	7,786	32,932
45 - 49	26,892	9,837	36,729	20,604	7,184	27,788
50 - 54	23,556	9,755	33,311	17,434	7,211	24,645
55 - 59	17,715	8,230	25,945	13,774	6,552	20,326
60 - 64	13,916	7,748	21,664	12,117	6,501	18,618
65 +	30,626	23,673	54,299	27,114	19,438	46,552
NS	0	0	0	1,074	613	1,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,403</b>	<b>91,468</b>	<b>303,871</b>	<b>197,745</b>	<b>77,101</b>	<b>274,846</b>
	Percent					
15 - 24	2.0	0.8	2.9	2.4	0.9	3.3
25 - 44	30.8	9.8	40.5	36.1	9.9	45.9
45 - 64	27.0	11.7	38.7	23.3	10.0	33.2
65 +	10.1	7.8	17.9	9.9	7.1	16.9
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\$ = age not stated.

However, though increased, the entire issue pertaining to female headship of households has been a controversial concern, for more often in many developing countries, noteworthy numbers of poverty-stricken women are identified from within this sub-population of women. Also, rising female household headship has been attributed partially, if not substantially to the mounting feminization of poverty among women. For example, Sylvia Chant<sup>44</sup> wrote, “feminization of poverty has been accentuated, amongst other things, the increase in separation and divorce; added to the tradition of leaving responsibilities for children to the mother, thus giving rise to the increasing incidence of lone parent families headed by women with high incidence of vulnerability. Davids and Driel<sup>45</sup> also noted, “lone mothers are often the biggest sub-group of female heads whose poverty is attested not only to affect them, but their children too; it is no surprise that in some circles the culture of single motherhood, has been designated the new poverty paradigm”.

<sup>44</sup> Sylvia Chant (2003), Female Household Headship and the Feminization of Poverty: Facts, Fictions and Forward Strategies. London Institute of Economics, New Working Paper Series, Gender Institute

<sup>45</sup> Tine Davids and Francien Van Driel (2001), “Globalization and Gender: Beyond Dichotomies”, in Frans J. Schuurman (ed.) Globalization and Development Studies Challenges for the 21 Century (London: Sage)

While the interest in this section was simply on the headship distribution for men and women, research on the relationship of female-headed households and vulnerability of women; looking at their income, health, education, violence against them, etc., would be of great significance to adequately identify problems facing female-headed households in Trinidad and Tobago.

## CHAPTER 12

### DISABILITY AND HEALTH

According to a report on Latin America and the Caribbean, it is estimated that approximately 50 million persons have a disability, but a lack of statistical data prevents governments from obtaining a clearer vision of the problem<sup>46</sup>. Also, a similar data gap concern was expressed by a Trinidad and Tobago Human Rights Group which said “the number of disabled persons still remains uncertain, since disability has been systematically excluded from the categories considered when conducting national and/or regional censuses”<sup>47</sup>. To alleviate this data gap, the objectives of this chapter are twofold, namely:

- Present the number of persons living with some form of disability by age, sex and administrative divisions; and
- State the number of persons living with form of chronic illnesses by age, sex and administrative divisions.

#### 12.1 Disability

##### 12.1.1 Definition

The term, “disability”, as it is applied to humans, refers to any condition that impedes the completion of daily tasks using traditional methods, or physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such individual<sup>48</sup> or is a potentially limiting difference in the functioning of the human body<sup>49</sup>. As such, Katz said, “it should be

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<sup>46</sup>Beverly Beckles MOM; MRA (2004) Chief Executive Officer, National Centre for Persons with Disabilities *Poverty And Disability: Advocating To Eliminate Social Exclusion* Trinidad and Tobago, Available at: <http://www.iadb.org/int/jpn/seminars/disa/en/presentations/Beckles%20English.pdf>

<sup>47</sup>Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (2001) Trinidad and Tobago Country Reports on Human Rights Practices,

Available online at: <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2000/wha/index.cfm?docid=833>

<sup>48</sup>Marsha Katz and Nancy *The Rural Fact Sheet* (Available online at: [http://ruralinstitute.umt.edu/training/publications/fact\\_sheets/disability\\_defined.asp](http://ruralinstitute.umt.edu/training/publications/fact_sheets/disability_defined.asp))

<sup>49</sup>Human Diseases and Conditions: Behavioral Health Br-Fe (Available online at: <http://www.humanillnesses.com/Behavioral-Health-Br-Fe/Disability.html>)

borne in mind that disability is not something one has to be born with, as it can develop later in life as well”<sup>50</sup>.

Disability is generally classified into two broad groups; namely: disabilities that one can be born with (either inherited or due to the mother’s exposure to certain diseases during pregnancy, birth injuries, etc), and disabilities that one can acquired, which commonly arise from accidents, illness, working conditions that expose a person to an unhealthy environment (such as coal miners who breathe in coal dust), or repetitive physical stresses (such as repeated heavy lifting)<sup>51</sup>. In the analysis that follows, multiple responses (for example, a person may be deaf, dumb and blind, etc.) from 45,496 persons who had some form of disabilities would be used as a frame for this analysis.

### 12.1.2 Distribution of the Disabled Population

Within the framework of the definition, approximately 45,496 persons, comprising 4.1 percent of the total population were confirmed to be disabled persons according to the 2000 census of Trinidad and Tobago. The distribution by sex indicates that females slightly outnumbered males - with 50.9 percent (23,143) of them compared to 49.1 percent (22,355) in the case of males (Table 12.1). As there were no similar data in 1990, our analysis is limited to the 2000 distribution.

Of the total disabled citizens, visual impairment or sight was a major cause of disability in Trinidad and Tobago, and comprises 40.8 percent (18,583), followed by those with mobility impairment. Some significant proportions were also reported to be suffering from hearing and movement impairments, respective proportions being 11.7 percent and 11.4 percent. Each of the remaining disabled categories accounted for less than 10 percent of the total persons reporting some form of disability. About 8.2 percent (3,732) were reported to have behavioral impairment, this being quite substantial, considering the embarrassment this group sometimes pose to others in the absence of rehabilitative initiatives (see Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1).

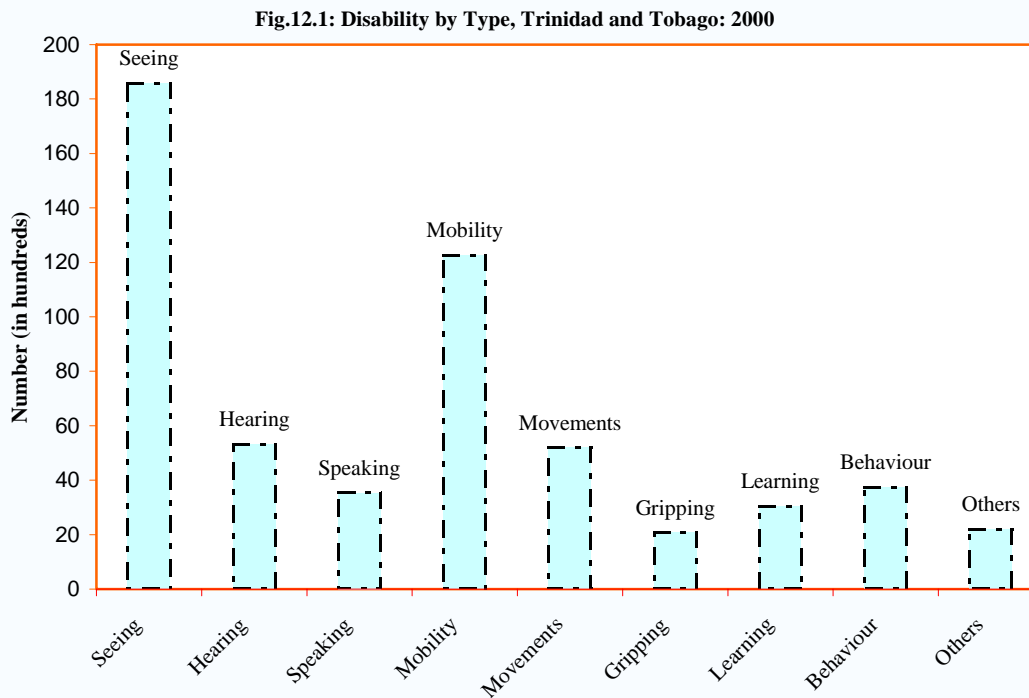
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<sup>50</sup>Opcit

<sup>51</sup>Human Diseases and Conditions: Behavioral Health Br-Fe (Available online at: <http://www.humanillnesses.com/Behavioral-Health-Br-Fe/Disability.html>)

As mentioned earlier, the disability question was based on multiple responses; as such, it was possible for a person to have more than one disabilities. The effect of people with multiple disabilities is measured by taking a difference between the “row total” and the “total number of respondents” within each “row”. Accordingly, the result shows that about 22.9 percent (10,397) of additional ailments were reported due to persons reporting co-disabilities (see Tables 12.2 and 12.3).

Tables 12.2 and Table 12.3 (in absolute and percentage terms) examining the concentration of disabled persons in the different administrative divisions show a regional pattern of disabilities that is consistent with the regional distribution of the national population. As such, because St. George County has the largest proportion of the total population, it also has a greater proportion of respondents who reported having some form of disability. In ranking order, about one-third of the disabled persons lived in the County of St. George, 15.6 percent in the County of Victoria, 10.1 percent in the County of Caroni, etc. This pattern of distribution of disabled people has been observed for each type of disabilities and among males and females separately.



National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

Disability Type	Males			Females			Both Sexes		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Seeing	7,998	14,355	22,353	10,585	12,558	23,143	18,583	26,913	45,496
Hearing	2,574	19,779	22,353	2,745	20,398	23,143	5,319	40,177	45,496
Speaking	1,962	20,391	22,353	1,571	21,572	23,143	3,533	41,963	45,496
Mobility	5,833	16,520	22,353	6,427	16,716	23,143	12,260	33,236	45,496
Movements	2,624	19,729	22,353	2,566	20,577	23,143	5,190	40,306	45,496
Gripping	1,154	21,199	22,353	911	22,232	23,143	2,065	43,431	45,496
Learning	1,756	20,597	22,353	1,276	21,867	23,143	3,032	42,464	45,496
Behaviour	2,278	20,075	22,353	1,454	21,689	23,143	3,732	41,764	45,496
Others	1,259	21,094	22,353	920	22,223	23,143	2,179	43,317	45,496
Seeing	35.8	64.2	100	45.7	54.3	100	40.8	59.2	100
Hearing	11.5	88.5	100	11.9	88.1	100	11.7	88.3	100
Speaking	8.8	91.2	100	6.8	93.2	100	7.8	92.2	100
Mobility	26.1	73.9	100	27.8	72.2	100	26.9	73.1	100
Movements	11.7	88.3	100	11.1	88.9	100	11.4	88.6	100
Gripping	5.2	94.8	100	3.9	96.1	100	4.5	95.5	100
Learning	7.9	92.1	100	5.5	94.5	100	6.7	93.3	100
Behaviour	10.2	89.8	100	6.3	93.7	100	8.2	91.8	100
Others	5.6	94.4	100	4.0	96.0	100	4.8	95.2	100



National Census Report 2000, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 12.2: Distribution of Persons With Disability by Type and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000												
Administrative Division	Type of Disability										TOTAL	Excess
	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mobility	Movements	Gripping	Learning	Behaviour	Other	Row Total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)= 10-11
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	809	212	125	606	182	65	114	146	111	2,370	2,087	283
St. George	7,050	1,659	1,089	3,948	1,605	584	1,005	1,159	723	18,822	15,924	2,898
Caroni	1,933	577	417	1,271	550	237	300	375	214	5,874	4,593	1,281
Nariva/Mayaro	893	224	106	446	207	105	90	175	74	2,320	1,838	482
St. Andrew/St. David	1,030	345	194	618	297	124	183	252	135	3,178	2,414	764
Victoria	2,880	945	646	2,070	901	354	541	583	350	9,270	7,114	2,156
St. Patrick	1,427	560	366	1,268	606	256	334	422	217	5,456	4,298	1,158
Tobago	583	190	133	411	115	39	66	107	68	1,712	1,577	135
San Fernando	852	196	124	549	200	71	131	154	112	2,389	2,064	325
Arima	392	114	80	299	147	66	87	99	47	1,331	1,065	266
Chaguanas	595	240	179	616	319	129	115	170	111	2,474	1,976	498
Point Fortin	139	57	74	158	61	35	66	90	17	697	546	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,583</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>12,260</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>55,893</b>	<b>45,496</b>	<b>10,397</b>
<b>MALES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	347	94	66	239	79	36	67	85	52	1,065	952	113
St. George	2,866	780	602	1,768	762	323	572	700	408	8,781	7,445	1,336
Caroni	841	290	220	651	284	138	169	223	124	2,940	2,334	606
Nariva/Mayaro	409	110	64	216	107	59	50	111	48	1,174	934	240
St. Andrew/St. David	495	170	109	314	162	75	114	172	84	1,695	1,286	409
Victoria	1,267	477	363	1,064	490	193	312	333	212	4,711	3,622	1,089
St. Patrick	693	301	216	674	334	152	198	270	140	2,978	2,337	641
Tobago	227	87	80	186	54	22	48	66	37	807	737	70
San Fernando	350	81	65	229	89	33	71	99	55	1,072	913	159
Arima	171	50	38	121	71	29	46	59	22	607	511	96
Chaguanas	270	108	98	295	160	72	67	107	65	1,242	1,006	236
Point Fortin	62	26	41	76	32	22	42	53	12	366	276	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,998</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>27,438</b>	<b>22,353</b>	<b>5,085</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>										0		
City of Port of Spain	462	118	59	367	103	29	47	61	59	1,305	1,135	170
St. George	4,184	879	487	2,180	843	261	433	459	315	10,041	8,479	1,562
Caroni	1,092	287	197	620	266	99	131	152	90	2,934	2,259	675
Nariva/Mayaro	484	114	42	230	100	46	40	64	26	1,146	904	242
St. Andrew/St. David	535	175	85	304	135	49	69	80	51	1,483	1,128	355
Victoria	1,613	468	283	1,006	411	161	229	250	138	4,559	3,492	1,067
St. Patrick	734	259	150	594	272	104	136	152	77	2,478	1,961	517
Tobago	356	103	53	225	61	17	18	41	31	905	840	65
San Fernando	502	115	59	320	111	38	60	55	57	1,317	1,151	166
Arima	221	64	42	178	76	37	41	40	25	724	554	170
Chaguanas	325	132	81	321	159	57	48	63	46	1,232	970	262
Point Fortin	77	31	33	82	29	13	24	37	5	331	270	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,585</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>6,427</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>28,455</b>	<b>23,143</b>	<b>5,312</b>

**Note:** This table was based on multiple responses from 45,496 who had disability; i.e., a person may be both deaf, blind, etc. So, the difference between the "row total" (col.10) and "total number of respondents" (col.11) accounts for people with more than one disabilities.

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Table 12.3: Percentage of Persons With Disability by Type and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000												
Administrative Division	Type of Disability										Percent Excess	
	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mobility	Movements	Gripping	Learning	Behaviour	Other	TOTAL		
										Row Total		Respo ndents
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	4.4	4.0	3.5	4.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.2	4.6	13.6
St. George	37.9	31.2	30.8	32.2	30.9	28.3	33.1	31.1	33.2	33.7	35.0	18.2
Caroni	10.4	10.8	11.8	10.4	10.6	11.5	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.5	10.1	27.9
Nariva/Mayaro	4.8	4.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	5.1	3.0	4.7	3.4	4.2	4.0	26.2
St. Andrew/St. David	5.5	6.5	5.5	5.0	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	31.6
Victoria	15.5	17.8	18.3	16.9	17.4	17.1	17.8	15.6	16.1	16.6	15.6	30.3
St. Patrick	7.7	10.5	10.4	10.3	11.7	12.4	11.0	11.3	10.0	9.8	9.4	26.9
Tobago	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	8.6
San Fernando	4.6	3.7	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.3	4.5	15.7
Arima	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	25.0
Chaguanas	3.2	4.5	5.1	5.0	6.1	6.2	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.3	25.2
Point Fortin	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	27.7
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22.9
<b>MALES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3	11.9
St. George	35.8	30.3	30.7	30.3	29.0	28.0	32.6	30.7	32.4	32.0	33.3	17.9
Caroni	10.5	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.8	12.0	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.7	10.4	26.0
Nariva/Mayaro	5.1	4.3	3.3	3.7	4.1	5.1	2.8	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.2	25.7
St. Andrew/St. David	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.8	31.8
Victoria	15.8	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.7	16.7	17.8	14.6	16.8	17.2	16.2	30.1
St. Patrick	8.7	11.7	11.0	11.6	12.7	13.2	11.3	11.9	11.1	10.9	10.5	27.4
Tobago	2.8	3.4	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	9.5
San Fernando	4.4	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.1	17.4
Arima	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	18.8
Chaguanas	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.1	6.1	6.2	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.5	4.5	23.5
Point Fortin	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	32.6
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22.7
<b>FEMALES</b>												
City of Port of Spain	4.4	4.3	3.8	5.7	4.0	3.2	3.7	4.2	6.4	4.6	4.9	15.0
St. George	39.5	32.0	31.0	33.9	32.9	28.6	33.9	31.6	34.2	35.3	36.6	18.4
Caroni	10.3	10.5	12.5	9.6	10.4	10.9	10.3	10.5	9.8	10.3	9.8	29.9
Nariva/Mayaro	4.6	4.2	2.7	3.6	3.9	5.0	3.1	4.4	2.8	4.0	3.9	26.8
St. Andrew/St. David	5.1	6.4	5.4	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.9	31.5
Victoria	15.2	17.0	18.0	15.7	16.0	17.7	17.9	17.2	15.0	16.0	15.1	30.6
St. Patrick	6.9	9.4	9.5	9.2	10.6	11.4	10.7	10.5	8.4	8.7	8.5	26.4
Tobago	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	7.7
San Fernando	4.7	4.2	3.8	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.8	6.2	4.6	5.0	14.4
Arima	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	30.7
Chaguanas	3.1	4.8	5.2	5.0	6.2	6.3	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	27.0
Point Fortin	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	22.6
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	23.0

Note: This table was derived from Table 12.2, and Percent Excess = {(col.10 - col.11)/col.11 x 100}

### 12.1.3 Age-Sex Patterns of Disabilities

According to a report quoted by Beckles, “the majority of persons with disabilities find that their situation affects their chances of going to school, working for a living, enjoying family life and participating as equals in social life”<sup>52</sup>. Since these principal activities listed affect disabled persons across age and sex groups disproportionately, the descriptive analysis of these functional age groups will be the focus of this section.

The results of the 2000 census shows that about 42,079 (2.5 percent) of the total population were disabled adults, 15 years and over with at least one disability, and 3,417 were disabled children, less than 15 years, also with at least one disability. As expected, the age specific disability rates schedule illustrated in Figure 12.2 shows a concave feature, that is, it indicates relatively small number of persons disabled at infancy, almost zero; and rises steadily, and then more gradually to a maximum at the very oldest ages. These rates were derived by dividing number of persons with at least one disability in each age group by the corresponding population in the same age group and multiplying by a thousand. This pattern conforms to the assertion by disabled rights advocates who referred to disability as "Temporarily Able-Bodied" (TAB), as a reminder that many will usually become disabled, either from exhaustion (physical, mental or emotional), illness, poor health or poor fitness, especially if they happen at the aged and frail stages of life”<sup>53</sup>.

Similarly, as observed earlier, the number of cases that assume the form of co-disabilities and indicative of excess due to multiple responses by age is reflected in the last column of Table 12.4 and Table 12.5 respectively. The excess between the “row total” and the “total number of respondents” in each age group accounts for the number of cases reported as co-disabilities. This number of excess cases due to disabled persons reporting co-disabilities was observed to generally increase with age., a pattern which was not unexpected..

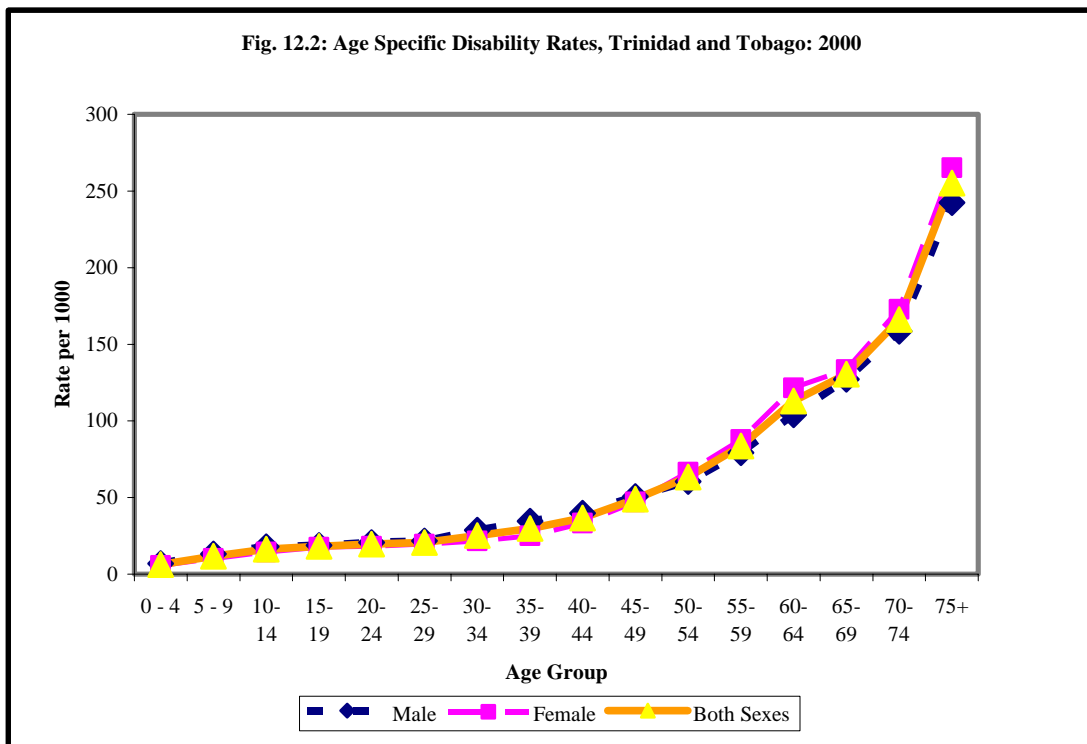
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<sup>52</sup>Beverly Beckles MOM; MRA (2004) Chief Executive Officer, National Centre for Persons with Disabilities Poverty And Disability: Advocating To Eliminate Social Exclusion Trinidad and Tobago, Available at: <http://www.iadb.org/int/jpn/seminars/disa/en/presentations/Beckles%20English.pdf>  
<sup>53</sup> From Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia: (Available online at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disability>)

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Disability in old age is one phase in the life cycle, which comes due to exhaustion and physical weakness of the body system, but disability among children indicates a significant health problem. In 2000, the proportion of disabled persons that were children (0-14 years) was 7.5 percent while the corresponding proportion for youth (15-24 years) was 9.1 percent. Adults in their main working age groups (15-64 years) comprised 60.3 of the total disabled persons (Tables 12.4 and 12.5).

Generally, speech and learning disabilities were more likely to be reported by disabled children less than 15 years and disabled youth (15-24 years) than any of the other forms of impairment. In contrast, impairment associated with hearing (45.4 percent), mobility, (45 percent), body movement (40.1 percent), and vision (39.7 percent) respectively were more likely to be reported by the elderly 65 years and over than any other forms of impairment (Table 12.5).



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Table 12.4: Distribution of Persons With Disability by Age, Sex and Type of Disabilities, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000													
Age Group	Type of Disability										TOTAL		Excess
	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mobility	Movements	Gripping	Learning	Behaviour	Other	Row Total	Respondents		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)= 10-11	
<b>Both Sexes</b>													
0-14	842	375	616	504	212	105	798	286	218	3,956	3,417	539	
15-24	1,226	582	699	568	280	127	819	491	209	5,001	4,162	839	
25-34	1,023	371	505	691	365	167	512	657	276	4,567	3,805	762	
35-44	1,713	530	514	1,132	542	267	464	956	404	6,522	5,615	907	
45-54	3,036	416	297	1,607	722	327	208	658	390	7,661	6,719	942	
55-64	3,360	628	346	2,243	986	416	108	318	285	8,690	7,112	1,578	
65+	7,383	2,417	556	5,515	2,083	656	123	366	397	19,496	14,666	4,830	
<b>Total</b>	18,583	5,319	3,533	12,260	5,190	2,065	3,032	3,732	2,179	55,893	45,496	10,397	
<b>Males</b>													
0-14	421	211	383	286	118	58	506	188	124	2,295	1,928	367	
15-24	527	294	390	332	175	86	478	320	127	2,729	2,194	535	
25-34	420	180	272	428	217	111	294	419	168	2,509	2,087	422	
35-44	702	262	263	697	358	187	267	634	252	3,622	3,133	489	
45-54	1,287	201	153	846	394	190	110	422	233	3,836	3,382	454	
55-64	1,408	295	201	1,032	476	205	55	147	171	3,990	3,270	720	
65+	3,233	1,131	300	2,212	886	317	46	148	184	8,457	6,359	2,098	
<b>Total</b>	7,998	2,574	1,962	5,833	2,624	1,154	1,756	2,278	1,259	27,438	22,353	5,085	
<b>Females</b>													
0-14	421	164	233	218	94	47	292	98	94	1,661	1,489	172	
15-24	699	288	309	236	105	41	341	171	82	2,272	1,968	304	
25-34	603	191	233	263	148	56	218	238	108	2,058	1,718	340	
35-44	1,011	268	251	435	184	80	197	322	152	2,900	2,482	418	
45-54	1,749	215	144	761	328	137	98	236	157	3,825	3,337	488	
55-64	1,952	333	145	1,211	510	211	53	171	114	4,700	3,842	858	
65+	4,150	1,286	256	3,303	1,197	339	77	218	213	11,039	8,307	2,732	
<b>Total</b>	10,585	2,745	1,571	6,427	2,566	911	1,276	1,454	920	28,455	23,143	5,312	

**Note:** This table was based on multiple responses from 45,496 who had disability/infirmity; i.e., a person may be both deaf, blind, etc. So, the difference between the "row total" (col.10) and "total number of respondents" (col.11) account for people with more than one disabilities - col.12.

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Table 12.5: Distribution of Persons With Disability by Age, Sex and Type of Disabilities, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000													
Age Group	Type of Disability										TOTAL		Percent Excess
	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mobility	Movements	Gripping	Learning	Behaviour	Other	Row	Respon		
										Total	dents		
<b>Both Sexes</b>													
0-14	4.5	7.1	17.4	4.1	4.1	5.1	26.3	7.7	10.0	7.1	7.5	15.8	
15-24	6.6	10.9	19.8	4.6	5.4	6.2	27.0	13.2	9.6	8.9	9.1	20.2	
25-34	5.5	7.0	14.3	5.6	7.0	8.1	16.9	17.6	12.7	8.2	8.4	20.0	
35-44	9.2	10.0	14.5	9.2	10.4	12.9	15.3	25.6	18.5	11.7	12.3	16.2	
45-54	16.3	7.8	8.4	13.1	13.9	15.8	6.9	17.6	17.9	13.7	14.8	14.0	
55-64	18.1	11.8	9.8	18.3	19.0	20.1	3.6	8.5	13.1	15.5	15.6	22.2	
65+	39.7	45.4	15.7	45.0	40.1	31.8	4.1	9.8	18.2	34.9	32.2	32.9	
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22.9	
<b>Males</b>													
0-14	5.3	8.2	19.5	4.9	4.5	5.0	28.8	8.3	9.8	8.4	8.6	19.0	
15-24	6.6	11.4	19.9	5.7	6.7	7.5	27.2	14.0	10.1	9.9	9.8	24.4	
25-34	5.3	7.0	13.9	7.3	8.3	9.6	16.7	18.4	13.3	9.1	9.3	20.2	
35-44	8.8	10.2	13.4	11.9	13.6	16.2	15.2	27.8	20.0	13.2	14.0	15.6	
45-54	16.1	7.8	7.8	14.5	15.0	16.5	6.3	18.5	18.5	14.0	15.1	13.4	
55-64	17.6	11.5	10.2	17.7	18.1	17.8	3.1	6.5	13.6	14.5	14.6	22.0	
65+	40.4	43.9	15.3	37.9	33.8	27.5	2.6	6.5	14.6	30.8	28.4	33.0	
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22.7	
<b>Females</b>													
0-14	4.0	6.0	14.8	3.4	3.7	5.2	22.9	6.7	10.2	5.8	6.4	11.6	
15-24	6.6	10.5	19.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	26.7	11.8	8.9	8.0	8.5	15.4	
25-34	5.7	7.0	14.8	4.1	5.8	6.1	17.1	16.4	11.7	7.2	7.4	19.8	
35-44	9.6	9.8	16.0	6.8	7.2	8.8	15.4	22.1	16.5	10.2	10.7	16.8	
45-54	16.5	7.8	9.2	11.8	12.8	15.0	7.7	16.2	17.1	13.4	14.4	14.6	
55-64	18.4	12.1	9.2	18.8	19.9	23.2	4.2	11.8	12.4	16.5	16.6	22.3	
65+	39.2	46.8	16.3	51.4	46.6	37.2	6.0	15.0	23.2	38.8	35.9	32.9	
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	23.0	
<b>Note:</b> This table was derived from Table 12.4, and Percent Excess = $\{(col.10 - col.11)/col.11 \times 100\}$													

## 12.2 Chronic Illness

Advancements in public health and drug therapy during the past decades have affected the leading causes of death in Trinidad and Tobago, that acute illnesses, such as, dysentery, respiratory infections, flu, chicken-pox and tuberculosis, although still in existence, are now becoming less frequently the primary causes of mortality. Instead, chronic illnesses such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, etc., as shown in Table 12.6 are now becoming the leading causes of death. Detailed information about the proportion of the population affected with such illnesses is necessary; and would guide in developing a framework for health policy in Trinidad and Tobago.

### *12.2.1 Chronic Illness as Defined*

A chronic illness is not just a name for a particular illness, rather, it is a word used to describe a group of health conditions that last a long time. It is a special kind of "disability", so, in medicine, a chronic disease is a disease that is long-lasting or recurrent, and the term chronic describes the course of the disease, or its rate of onset and development<sup>54</sup>. As an adjective, it refers to a persistent and lasting medical condition, while recurrent diseases relapse repeatedly, with periods of remission in between<sup>55</sup>.

Chronic illnesses are different from acute illnesses, for instance, flu or chicken pox. A person suffering from flu or chicken pox can become sick only for a short time and then recover. Unlike acute illness, people with chronic illnesses usually do not return to completely normal health, because the illness would not go away, even when the symptoms are controlled.

Chronic illness can lead to disability, but they are not in most cases contagious. For example, diabetes, cancer, heart diseases, etc. are not contagious. On the other hand, diseases such as Alzheimer (ALTS-hy-mer) can lead to gradual worsening and loss of mental abilities, including memory, judgment and thinking, as well as changes in personality and behavior<sup>56</sup>, thus leading to mental disability in its final stage, if not diagnosed earlier to be treated.

Like disability, there are numerous causes of chronic illnesses, but generally, they can be categorized into two broad groups, namely:

- Chronic illness that the victim is born with, including one inherited or one due to birth injuries, or exposure of the mother to certain disease during pregnancy; and
- Chronic illness which the victim acquired as a result of environmental conditions.

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<sup>54</sup>From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Chronic illness) and Available online at: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chronic\\_illness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chronic_illness)

<sup>55</sup> Ibid

<sup>56</sup> Ibid

There are hundreds of chronic illnesses, but in this report, we are limited to the major chronic illnesses which seem to be prevalent in Trinidad and Tobago as presented in Table 12.6.

### ***12.2.2 Number of People Affected with Chronic Illness***

Ten chronic illnesses were considered in the 2000 census. Taking each chronic illness as a single aggregate insofar as the data were based on multiple responses (for example, a person may have diabetes, kidney, heart diseases, asthma, etc. at the same time) from the entire population; ailments such as arthritis, hypertension, diabetes and asthma were more common types of diseases among those persons who succumbed to chronic illnesses. In addition, there were noteworthy numbers of persons who reported having heart and kidney diseases, though not in the same order of magnitude as those having diseases such as arthritis, hypertension, diabetes and asthma.

Approximately, 44,444 citizens of Trinidad and Tobago were observed to have had arthritis, 43,513 had hypertension, 39,323 had diabetes and 36,813 had asthma. The least in the ranking order are HIV/AIDS and lupus, with 70 and 200 affected persons respectively. Considering these figures, the prevalence rates<sup>57</sup> for arthritis, hypertension, diabetes, asthma and heart diseases were estimated to be 4.0 percent, 3.9 percent, 3.5 percent, 3.3 percent and 1.5 percent respectively (Table 12.6).

Variations of chronic illnesses based on administrative divisions and individuals' sex are noticed, and similar to the regional distribution of disabled persons as elaborated earlier in section 12.1.2. Thus, following the ranking order of the population, County of St. George had a greatest portion of those with chronic illnesses followed by the Counties of Victoria and Caroni. Also, it is observed that the pattern of distribution is identical for each type of chronic illness, this being so among males and females separately. In addition, females outnumbered males for all the chronic cases except HIV/AIDS, where the data show equal numbers of affected males and females (see Table 12.6 to Table 12.10).

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<sup>57</sup>Prevalence rate = {Number of existing cases of the disease /Total population} x 100



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Of importance, however, was the willingness of people to disclose their HIV/AIDS status in a census. As widely observed, many victims either did not know their status or if they were aware, often did not share such information with census interviewers, simply to avoid stigmatization and discrimination. Subsequently, persons reporting that they had HIV/AIDS were more likely to be under-enumerated than those who reported having other types of chronic illnesses. As such, though the number is small, it is significant and worrisome considering the main model of transmission (sexual intercourse), which is difficult to control, particularly among adolescents.

Type of Chronic Illness	Males			Females			Both Sexes		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Arthritis	15,161	540,949	556,110	29,283	529,379	558,662	44,444	1,070,328	1,114,772
Asthma	17,640	538,470	556,110	19,173	539,489	558,662	36,813	1,077,959	1,114,772
Diabetes	17,277	538,833	556,110	22,046	536,616	558,662	39,323	1,075,449	1,114,772
Hypertension	14,509	541,601	556,110	29,004	529,658	558,662	43,513	1,071,259	1,114,772
Heart disease	7,045	549,065	556,110	9,883	548,779	558,662	16,928	1,097,844	1,114,772
Kidney disease	2,264	553,846	556,110	2,796	555,866	558,662	5,060	1,109,712	1,114,772
Cancer	757	555,353	556,110	986	557,676	558,662	1,743	1,113,029	1,114,772
HIV Aids	35	556,075	556,110	35	558,627	558,662	70	1,114,702	1,114,772
Lupus	46	556,064	556,110	154	558,508	558,662	200	1,114,572	1,114,772
Anemia	712	555,398	556,110	1,372	557,290	558,662	2,084	1,112,688	1,114,772
Other	4,410	551,700	556,110	4,842	553,820	558,662	9,252	1,105,520	1,114,772
<b>Percent /Prevalence Rate</b>									
Arthritis	2.7	97.3	100	5.2	94.8	100	4.0	96.0	100
Asthma	3.2	96.8	100	3.4	96.6	100	3.3	96.7	100
Diabetes	3.1	96.9	100	3.9	96.1	100	3.5	96.5	100
Hypertension	2.6	97.4	100	5.2	94.8	100	3.9	96.1	100
Heart disease	1.3	98.7	100	1.8	98.2	100	1.5	98.5	100
Kidney disease	0.4	99.6	100	0.5	99.5	100	0.5	99.5	100
Cancer	0.1	99.9	100	0.2	99.8	100	0.2	99.8	100
HIV Aids	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100
Lupus	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100
Anemia	0.1	99.9	100	0.2	99.8	100	0.2	99.8	100
Other	0.8	99.2	100	0.9	99.1	100	0.8	99.2	100

**Note:** Prevalence rate = (number of affected persons of a chronic illness /total population at risk at that time) x 100

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**Table 12.7: Distribution of Persons With Chronic Illness, by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Administrative Division	Type of Chronic Illness										
	Arthritis	Asthma	Diabetes	Hypertension	Heart Disease	Kidney Disease	Cancer	HIV/AIDS	Lupus	Sickle cell	Other
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>											
Port of Spain	1,537	1,337	1,285	1,796	484	120	95	11	6	85	477
St. George	13,127	13,437	12,207	14,647	4,416	1,371	657	29	83	814	3,399
Caroni	5,174	3,973	4,665	4,313	2,027	646	156	2	13	120	780
Nariva/Mayaro	1,438	793	1,125	1,385	576	222	50	0	2	50	299
St. Andrew/St. David	2,365	2,102	2,063	2,604	956	303	109	2	13	114	535
Victoria	7,925	5,395	6,761	6,319	3,593	1,010	198	10	26	170	1,280
St. Patrick	5,706	3,462	4,465	4,681	2,451	713	173	5	17	246	943
Tobago	1,301	1,084	1,259	1,851	272	61	59	5	4	145	239
San Fernando	1,611	1,452	1,649	1,789	736	172	93	0	12	82	413
Arima	986	1,111	812	1,072	343	114	51	2	8	65	223
Chaguanas	2,645	2,107	2,440	2,204	845	271	70	2	15	52	496
Point Fortin	629	560	592	852	229	57	32	2	1	141	168
<b>Total</b>	44,444	36,813	39,323	43,513	16,928	5,060	1,743	70	200	2,084	9,252
<b>MALES</b>											
Port of Spain	402	613	495	569	191	46	36	6	1	35	201
St. George	3,951	6,448	5,169	4,767	1,759	563	277	14	15	274	1,601
Caroni	1,887	1,909	2,195	1,478	853	289	78	1	5	34	404
Nariva/Mayaro	585	400	503	442	253	110	22			15	138
St. Andrew/St. David	891	1,059	898	911	430	146	47	1	3	49	269
Victoria	2,971	2,589	3,109	2,125	1,484	487	92	4	10	66	611
St. Patrick	2,192	1,583	2,061	1,636	1,101	346	75	2	6	79	475
Tobago	437	540	442	608	91	25	26	5		52	117
San Fernando	469	691	723	589	274	71	39			26	180
Arima	304	526	359	389	141	40	21		1	23	108
Chaguanas	871	994	1,088	732	365	110	27	1	5	15	226
Point Fortin	201	288	235	263	103	31	17	1		44	80
<b>Total</b>	15,161	17,640	17,277	14,509	7,045	2,264	757	35	46	712	4,410
<b>FEMALES</b>											
Port of Spain	1,135	724	790	1,227	293	74	59	5	5	50	276
St. George	9,176	6,989	7,038	9,880	2,657	808	380	15	68	540	1,798
Caroni	3,287	2,064	2,470	2,835	1,174	357	78	1	8	86	376
Nariva/Mayaro	853	393	622	943	323	112	28		2	35	161
St. Andrew/St. David	1,474	1,043	1,165	1,693	526	157	62	1	10	65	266
Victoria	4,954	2,806	3,652	4,194	2,109	523	106	6	16	104	669
St. Patrick	3,514	1,879	2,404	3,045	1,350	367	98	3	11	167	468
Tobago	864	544	817	1,243	181	36	33		4	93	122
San Fernando	1,142	761	926	1,200	462	101	54		12	56	233
Arima	682	585	453	683	202	74	30	2	7	42	115
Chaguanas	1,774	1,113	1,352	1,472	480	161	43	1	10	37	270
Point Fortin	428	272	357	589	126	26	15	1	1	97	88
<b>Total</b>	29,283	19,173	22,046	29,004	9,883	2,796	986	35	154	1,372	4,842

**Note:** This table was based on multiple responses from the entire population; out which the number reported had chronic illness, i.e., a person may has both arthritis, diabetes, etc. So, a "row total" would be doubled counting.

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Table 12.8: Percent Distribution of Persons With Chronic Illness, by Sex and Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000											
Administrative Division	Type of Chronic Illness										
	Arthritis	Asthma	Diabetes	Hypertension	Heart Disease	Kidney Disease	Cancer	HIV/AIDS	Lupus	Sickle cell	Others
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
Port of Spain	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.1	2.9	2.4	5.5	15.7	3.0	4.1	5.2
St. George	29.5	36.5	31.0	33.7	26.1	27.1	37.7	41.4	41.5	39.1	36.7
Caroni	11.6	10.8	11.9	9.9	12.0	12.8	9.0	2.9	6.5	5.8	8.4
Nariva/Mayaro	3.2	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.4	2.9	0.0	1.0	2.4	3.2
St. Andrew/St. David	5.3	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.3	2.9	6.5	5.5	5.8
Victoria	17.8	14.7	17.2	14.5	21.2	20.0	11.4	14.3	13.0	8.2	13.8
St. Patrick	12.8	9.4	11.4	10.8	14.5	14.1	9.9	7.1	8.5	11.8	10.2
Tobago	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.3	1.6	1.2	3.4	7.1	2.0	7.0	2.6
San Fernando	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.4	5.3	0.0	6.0	3.9	4.5
Arima	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.9	4.0	3.1	2.4
Chaguanas	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.0	2.9	7.5	2.5	5.4
Point Fortin	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.9	0.5	6.8	1.8
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Males</b>											
Port of Spain	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.0	4.8	17.1	2.2	4.9	4.6
St. George	26.1	36.6	29.9	32.9	25.0	24.9	36.6	40.0	32.6	38.5	36.3
Caroni	12.4	10.8	12.7	10.2	12.1	12.8	10.3	2.9	10.9	4.8	9.2
Nariva/Mayaro	3.9	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.1
St. Andrew/St. David	5.9	6.0	5.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.2	2.9	6.5	6.9	6.1
Victoria	19.6	14.7	18.0	14.6	21.1	21.5	12.2	11.4	21.7	9.3	13.9
St. Patrick	14.5	9.0	11.9	11.3	15.6	15.3	9.9	5.7	13.0	11.1	10.8
Tobago	2.9	3.1	2.6	4.2	1.3	1.1	3.4	14.3	0.0	7.3	2.7
San Fernando	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.1
Arima	2.0	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	2.2	3.2	2.4
Chaguanas	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.6	2.9	10.9	2.1	5.1
Point Fortin	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.9	0.0	6.2	1.8
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Females</b>											
Port of Spain	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.6	6.0	14.3	3.2	3.6	5.7
St. George	31.3	36.5	31.9	34.1	26.9	28.9	38.5	42.9	44.2	39.4	37.1
Caroni	11.2	10.8	11.2	9.8	11.9	12.8	7.9	2.9	5.2	6.3	7.8
Nariva/Mayaro	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.8	0.0	1.3	2.6	3.3
St. Andrew/St. David	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.3	2.9	6.5	4.7	5.5
Victoria	16.9	14.6	16.6	14.5	21.3	18.7	10.8	17.1	10.4	7.6	13.8
St. Patrick	12.0	9.8	10.9	10.5	13.7	13.1	9.9	8.6	7.1	12.2	9.7
Tobago	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.3	1.8	1.3	3.3	0.0	2.6	6.8	2.5
San Fernando	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.7	3.6	5.5	0.0	7.8	4.1	4.8
Arima	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.6	3.0	5.7	4.5	3.1	2.4
Chaguanas	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.1	4.9	5.8	4.4	2.9	6.5	2.7	5.6
Point Fortin	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	2.9	0.6	7.1	1.8
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Note:** This table was based on multiple responses from the entire population; out which the percentage reported had chronic illness, i.e., a person may has both arthritis, diabetes, etc. So, a "row total" would be doubled counting.

### *12.2.3 Age-Sex Pattern of People with Chronic Illness*

Age and sex distribution of persons living with chronic illnesses are undertaken in this section; with the view of identifying affected persons by functional age groups. Since policy implications of sub-groups of the population are designed differently, the information will serve as a benchmark in formulating health programs in Trinidad and Tobago.

Although chronic conditions are commonly associated with elderly persons, not all chronic cases have that tendency. In Table 12.9 and Table 12.10, the most prevalent chronic diseases among the elderly 65 years and over in the order of severity were: arthritis (44 percent), heart diseases (40.2 percent), cancer (39.5 percent), hypertension (35.7 percent), and diabetes (32.5 percent). In contrast, chronic illnesses such as asthma and sickle cell seem to affect greater proportions of children and youth with the data showing that 57.3 percent and 52.9 percent respectively had the two diseases.

To demonstrate that arthritis, heart diseases, cancer, hypertension and diabetes are old age related diseases, the median ages range from 56.9 years for diabetes to 58.7 years for arthritis. The lowest mean ages were found in cases of respiratory illness, for instance, asthma (18.4 years) and sickle cell (19.5 years) respectively; while the highest were arthritis and cardiovascular group (heart disease and hypertension) (see Table 12.9).

The median ages for people with chronic illnesses such as HIV/AIDS, lupus and kidney disease indicate that they seem to affect people in their prime working age groups in Trinidad and Tobago. The estimates for these three diseases are 35.8 years, 38.7 years and 46.6 years respectively (Table 12.9).

Altogether, it is worth noting that some of these chronic illnesses (for instance, kidney, diabetes, heart diseases, hypertension, etc.) are treatable, but unfortunately, they are sometimes overlooked in their earliest, most treatable stages. Regular and periodic examination would help to detect any of these diseases at earlier stages, particularly for anyone who is older than 45 years in Trinidad and Tobago.

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<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Arthritis</b>	<b>Asthma</b>	<b>Diabetes</b>	<b>Hypertension</b>	<b>Heart Disease</b>	<b>Kidney Disease</b>	<b>Cancer</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>Lupus</b>	<b>Sickle cell</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
0-14	1.4	35.0	0.5	0.1	3.6	4.2	3.0	14.3	4.5	23.6	12.5
15-24	2.0	22.3	1.0	1.4	2.8	8.6	3.5	7.1	12.0	29.3	13.8
25-34	3.6	12.3	2.9	4.2	3.1	12.3	4.8	24.3	14.5	20.4	12.9
35-44	8.7	10.7	10.9	11.0	6.8	18.6	11.0	28.6	26.0	14.2	15.1
45-54	16.7	7.7	23.7	20.9	16.4	19.2	16.1	18.6	22.5	7.9	13.8
55-64	23.7	5.6	28.6	26.6	27.0	18.4	22.1	2.9	13.0	2.9	12.1
65+	44.0	6.5	32.5	35.7	40.2	18.6	39.5	4.3	7.5	1.7	19.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>
<b>Males</b>											
0-14	2.2	44.1	0.4	0.2	4.2	5.5	4.1	17.1	6.5	36.0	14.6
15-24	1.9	22.0	0.9	1.0	2.9	5.9	4.0	2.9	17.4	30.2	13.6
25-34	3.9	9.7	2.6	3.5	2.9	10.2	3.7	17.1	13.0	13.3	12.0
35-44	9.4	7.7	10.5	9.9	7.1	18.2	7.7	25.7	13.0	7.9	14.7
45-54	17.0	6.0	25.5	20.5	17.0	20.8	9.8	31.4	17.4	7.6	12.8
55-64	22.8	4.4	29.1	27.6	27.4	19.0	21.4	0.0	17.4	3.2	11.9
65+	42.8	6.1	30.9	37.4	38.5	20.5	49.4	5.7	15.2	1.8	20.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>
<b>Females</b>											
0-14	1.0	26.6	0.5	0.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	11.4	3.9	17.2	10.7
15-24	2.0	22.5	1.1	1.5	2.8	10.8	3.1	11.4	10.4	28.8	14.1
25-34	3.4	14.7	3.2	4.6	3.3	14.1	5.7	31.4	14.9	24.1	13.7
35-44	8.4	13.4	11.1	11.6	6.7	19.0	13.6	31.4	29.9	17.5	15.5
45-54	16.5	9.3	22.2	21.2	16.0	18.0	20.9	5.7	24.0	8.1	14.7
55-64	24.1	6.6	28.2	26.1	26.8	17.9	22.7	5.7	11.7	2.8	12.4
65+	44.6	6.9	33.7	34.9	41.4	17.1	31.8	2.9	5.2	1.6	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>38.7</b>

**Note:** This table was based on multiple responses from the entire population; out which the percentage reported had chronic illness, i.e., a person may has both arthritis, diabetes, etc. So, a "row total" would be doubled counting.

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<b>Table 12.10: Distribution of Persons With Chronic Illness by Age, Sex and Type of Chronic Illness, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>											
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Arthritis</b>	<b>Asthma</b>	<b>Diabetes</b>	<b>Hypertension</b>	<b>Heart Disease</b>	<b>Kidney Disease</b>	<b>Cancer</b>	<b>Hiv/Aids</b>	<b>Lupus</b>	<b>Sickle cell</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
0-14	620	12,896	179	56	606	211	52	10	9	492	1,160
15-24	875	8,195	398	588	477	437	61	5	24	610	1,281
25-34	1,580	4,526	1,151	1,843	527	624	84	17	29	425	1,196
35-44	3,871	3,931	4,270	4,801	1,157	943	192	20	52	296	1,397
45-54	7,412	2,825	9,308	9,112	2,783	974	280	13	45	165	1,275
55-64	10,526	2,046	11,243	11,574	4,572	930	386	2	26	61	1,124
65+	19,560	2,394	12,774	15,539	6,806	941	688	3	15	35	1,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,444</b>	<b>36,813</b>	<b>39,323</b>	<b>43,513</b>	<b>16,928</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>9,252</b>
<b>Males</b>											
0-14	334	7,787	76	28	297	125	31	6	3	256	643
15-24	288	3,878	150	142	203	134	30	1	8	215	600
25-34	596	1,704	449	502	205	230	28	6	6	95	531
35-44	1,421	1,365	1,822	1,432	497	412	58	9	6	56	647
45-54	2,580	1,050	4,404	2,974	1,201	470	74	11	8	54	564
55-64	3,455	783	5,033	4,005	1,927	430	162	0	8	23	524
65+	6,487	1,073	5,343	5,426	2,715	463	374	2	7	13	901
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,161</b>	<b>17,640</b>	<b>17,277</b>	<b>14,509</b>	<b>7,045</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>4,410</b>
<b>Females</b>											
0-14	286	5,109	103	28	309	86	21	4	6	236	517
15-24	587	4,317	248	446	274	303	31	4	16	395	681
25-34	984	2,822	702	1,341	322	394	56	11	23	330	665
35-44	2,450	2,566	2,448	3,369	660	531	134	11	46	240	750
45-54	4,832	1,775	4,904	6,138	1,582	504	206	2	37	111	711
55-64	7,071	1,263	6,210	7,569	2,645	500	224	2	18	38	600
65+	13,073	1,321	7,431	10,113	4,091	478	314	1	8	22	918
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,283</b>	<b>19,173</b>	<b>22,046</b>	<b>29,004</b>	<b>9,883</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>4,842</b>
<b>Note:</b> This table was based on multiple responses from the entire population; out which the percentage reported had chronic illness, i.e., a person may has both arthritis, diabetes, etc. So, a "row total" would be doubled counting.											

## CHAPTER 13

### FERTILITY PATTERNS

The calculation of fertility rates from census data is sometimes handicapped by some inherent difficulties; arising from content errors or wording of the census question, misreporting and omission of some children due to memory lapse on the part of older women in stating their fertility information or overstating by including grand-children when asked to state their children ever born.

In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, the first seems to affect age specific fertility rates; that there is less confidence in the direct estimates derived from using births occurring to women twelve months preceding the census. As reliable fertility estimates are not only needed to determine the country's progress towards the empowerment of women, these rates are also necessary parameters which can be used in population projections. Within this context, the objectives of this chapter are to assess the quality of the fertility data (both current and retrospective births), and derive robust fertility estimates that may be used for population projections or other purposes.

#### 13.1 The Assessment of the Fertility Data

##### *13.1.1. Assessment of Fertility Data*

In 2000, the census module on fertility posed the question aimed at getting an answer for more than one birth occurring within the past twelve months to all women in the child-bearing age groups. For instance, the question was, "how many live births had during the past twelve months"? The answer was given in number ranging from none, one, two, twin, and three and over.

As a first step in our evaluation, we assumed that only one birth could occur within twelve months, given that amenorrhea<sup>58</sup> or postpartum infertility generally affects all women after a

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<sup>58</sup> Amenorrhea is the absence of a menstrual period in a woman of reproductive age. During this period, the woman is infertile, and the return of menstruation following childbirth varies widely between individuals. The period can be prolonged between six to forty-two months if the woman fully breastfeeds.

child birth. Therefore, the timing of additional live births within a year or less after the previous birth would biologically be more unlikely.

Secondly, several researches (for examples, Henriette Engelhardt and Alexia Prskawetz<sup>59</sup>, Zhan J<sup>60</sup>) had found negative correlation between fertility and women's labour force participation rate, level of education, age at first marriage, and level of urbanization. Therefore, with the increases of women in these categories during the intercensal period, the likelihood that women gave multiple births within twelve months is low.

Thirdly, some substantial number of women did not respond to the question, resulting in either "missing observations" or "observation not stated". Including the cases with "missing observations" in the denominator, but excluding their births in the numerator will yield bias estimates of age specific fertility rates. Likewise, excluding cases with "missing observations" in the denominator, so that the fertility rates of women who responded represent the entire population of women, vice versa yield unreliable findings. As for the "not stated category", it was combined with women who did not give birth during the twelve-month period and included in the denominator.

Table 13.1 displays the unadjusted age specific fertility rates and the corresponding total fertility rates for the country as a whole and the sub-regional divisions, when cases with "missing observation" are included or excluded. The graphical features of the fertility rates are also presented in Figure 13.1 only for the whole country.

The curve of the unadjusted age specific fertility rates, when cases with "missing observations" are excluded is characterized by a very steep slope, with the peak of childbearing at the beginning age group, falling consistently until the end of the reproductive span. When cases with "missing observations" are included, the curve becomes dome shape, which peaks around aged 20-29, and smoothly falls with increases in age up to the end of reproductive life.

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<sup>59</sup>Henriette Engelhardt and Alexia Prskawetz (2006) Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Prinz Eugen-Str. 8, A – 1040 Vienna, Austria : (Available online at <http://www.springerlink.com/content/r5305565147549k5/>)

<sup>60</sup>Zhan J (1995) Chinese Journal Of Population Science (Available online at: <http://www.ponline.org/docs/0051/107930.html>)



Including the missing cases as depicted by the second curve made age pattern of fertility to resemble a typical fertility pattern proposed by Brass<sup>61</sup>, and Coale and Trussell<sup>62</sup>, but because of inclusion of large number of “missing women” in the denominator, the age-specific fertility rates derived are much lower, and seem not to reflect the reality. In all, the distorted age-specific fertility pattern is suspected to primarily be due to large number of teenage women who did not respond to the question, more than women in other sub-age groups. Secondly, the distortion probably reflects the ambiguity posed by the 2000 census fertility module, and may not likely be the heterogeneity of the fertility behaviour of women in Trinidad and Tobago.

As a whole in all human populations, there is a widely known common typical shape depicting the age-specific fertility schedule. This rate begins with a minimum at the beginning of reproductive age interval, says 15 years, and then rises until it attains a maximum somewhere in the 30s; and then, declines again to level off further near age 50 years. According to Peristera and Kostaki<sup>63</sup>, “the magnitude of the individual age-specific fertility rates is influenced by differences in marital and childbearing practices; presence or absence of fertility control and regulations about widowhood, divorce and remarriage but the general pattern has been kept unchanged through years and countries”. As a result of the wide range of distortion, a result of direct estimates would be unreliable. An indirect technique, the Brass P/F ratio method<sup>64</sup>, based on comparison of period fertility rates with reported average parties will be used.

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<sup>61</sup> William Brass (1978), “The Relational Gompertz Model of Fertility by Age of Women, in United Nations Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation United Nations Publication

<sup>62</sup> Ansley J. Coale and T. James Trussell, Model Fertility Schedule: Variations in the Age Structure of Child Bearing in Human Population” in United Nations Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation United Nations Publication

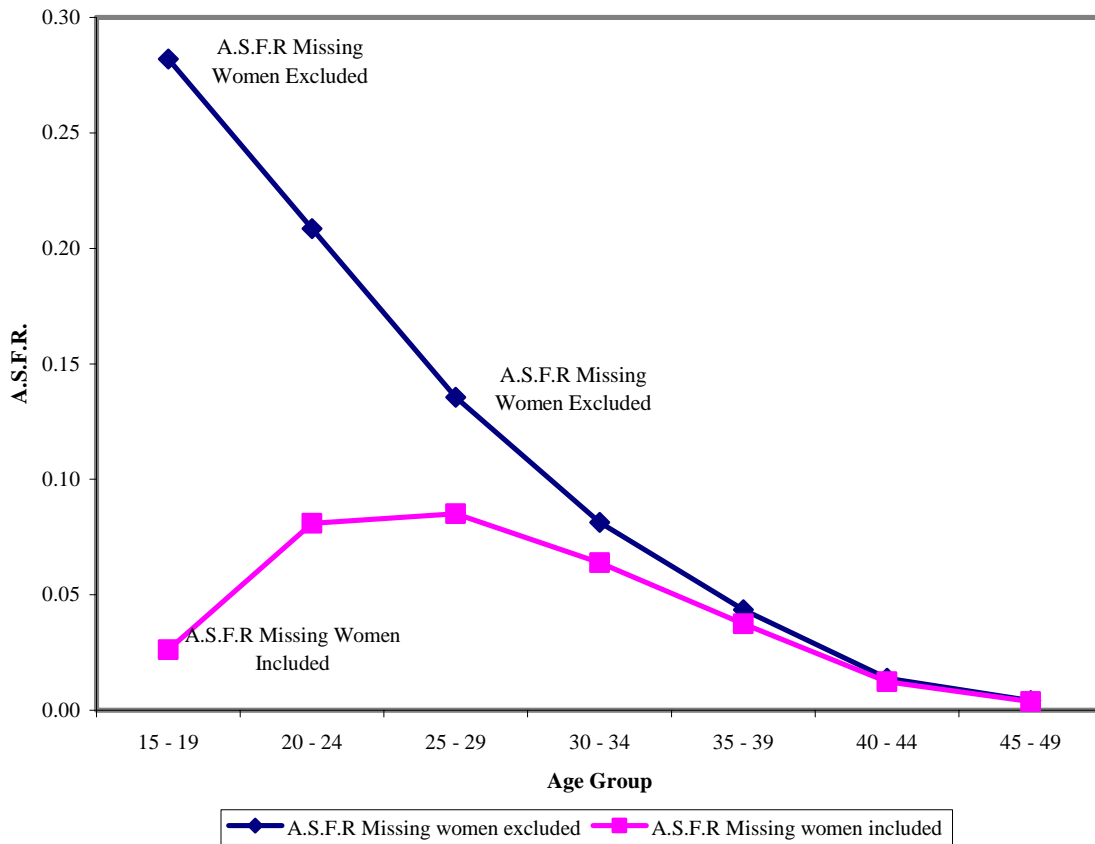
<sup>63</sup> Paraskevi Peristera and Anastasia Kostaki (2007) Modeling fertility in modern populations, A Research Article in DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VOLUME 16, Available online at: <http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol16/6/16-6.pdf>

<sup>64</sup> United Nations (1983) Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation United Nations Publication

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Table 13.1: Unadjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates (A.S.F.R.) and Corresponding Total Fertility Rates Derived by Including or Excluding Missing Women and Number of Women, Trinidad and Tobago : 2000													
Age Group	A.S.F.R.'s Missing Women Included												
	Port of Spain	St. George	Caroni	Nariva/Maryaro St.	Andrew/St. David	Victoria	St. Patrick	Tobago	San Fernando	Arima	Chaguana	Point Fortin	Trinidad & Tobago
15 _ 19	0.0338	0.0293	0.0254	0.0272	0.0297	0.0219	0.0240	0.0271	0.0192	0.0222	0.0227	0.0213	0.0261
20 _ 24	0.0755	0.0812	0.0829	0.1170	0.0889	0.0815	0.0796	0.0741	0.0648	0.0695	0.0717	0.0976	0.0808
25 _ 29	0.0828	0.0796	0.0867	0.1089	0.1043	0.0844	0.0869	0.0917	0.0758	0.0808	0.0907	0.0875	0.0850
30 _ 34	0.0567	0.0653	0.0661	0.0680	0.0631	0.0581	0.0619	0.0744	0.0623	0.0726	0.0597	0.0698	0.0638
35 _ 39	0.0436	0.0388	0.0308	0.0395	0.0372	0.0346	0.0361	0.0471	0.0383	0.0367	0.0369	0.0531	0.0375
40 _ 44	0.0151	0.0140	0.0101	0.0102	0.0136	0.0092	0.0106	0.0134	0.0112	0.0111	0.0176	0.0101	0.0124
45 _ 49	0.0033	0.0050	0.0032	0.0066	0.0057	0.0030	0.0020	0.0008	0.0031	0.0011	0.0033	0.0000	0.0037
<b>Total</b>	0.3107	0.3131	0.3052	0.3775	0.3425	0.2927	0.3010	0.3286	0.2748	0.2941	0.3026	0.3393	0.3095
<b>TFR</b>	1.55	1.57	1.53	1.89	1.71	1.46	1.51	1.64	1.37	1.47	1.51	1.70	1.55
<b>Number of Women</b>													
15 _ 19	1,863	21,101	6,568	1,835	3,232	9,480	6,322	2,365	2,444	1,529	3,351	1,031	61,121
20 _ 24	1,602	17,017	5,341	1,342	2,509	7,425	4,776	1,795	2,129	1,266	2,997	707	48,906
25 _ 29	1,317	15,037	4,602	1,185	2,167	6,425	3,867	1,635	1,912	1,052	2,491	606	42,296
30 _ 34	1,235	14,251	4,663	1,206	2,091	6,111	3,846	1,667	1,686	1,115	2,562	602	41,035
35 _ 39	1,446	15,899	5,039	1,291	2,283	6,990	4,491	1,806	1,983	1,116	2,658	735	45,737
40 _ 44	1,394	14,306	4,239	977	1,845	5,889	3,869	1,569	1,967	992	2,330	595	39,972
45 _ 49	1,215	11,992	3,439	755	1,579	4,685	3,002	1,191	1,604	886	1,837	475	32,660
<b>Total</b>	10,072	109,603	33,891	8,591	15,706	47,005	30,173	12,028	13,725	7,956	18,226	4,751	311,727
<b>A.S.F.R.'s Missing Women Excluded</b>													
15 _ 19	0.2877	0.2963	0.3333	0.3049	0.3542	0.2838	0.3447	0.1882	0.1451	0.2446	0.2038	0.3056	0.2820
20 _ 24	0.1726	0.2031	0.2422	0.2745	0.2195	0.2264	0.2225	0.1518	0.1485	0.2090	0.1810	0.2794	0.2085
25 _ 29	0.1321	0.1295	0.1409	0.1556	0.1619	0.1344	0.1361	0.1320	0.1223	0.1306	0.1436	0.1436	0.1355
30 _ 34	0.0768	0.0852	0.0844	0.0814	0.0774	0.0733	0.0768	0.0893	0.0814	0.0941	0.0750	0.0852	0.0813
35 _ 39	0.0524	0.0460	0.0360	0.0446	0.0427	0.0395	0.0406	0.0528	0.0451	0.0432	0.0423	0.0608	0.0435
40 _ 44	0.0181	0.0157	0.0113	0.0112	0.0150	0.0102	0.0119	0.0145	0.0127	0.0124	0.0196	0.0113	0.0139
45 _ 49	0.0039	0.0056	0.0035	0.0071	0.0061	0.0033	0.0022	0.0009	0.0035	0.0013	0.0036	0.0000	0.0041
<b>Total</b>	0.7437	0.7814	0.8516	0.8794	0.8768	0.7708	0.8348	0.6296	0.5585	0.7351	0.6687	0.8859	0.7689
<b>TFR</b>	3.72	3.91	4.26	4.40	4.38	3.85	4.17	3.15	2.79	3.68	3.34	4.43	3.84
<b>Number of Women</b>													
15 _ 19	219	2,089	501	164	271	733	441	340	324	139	373	72	5,666
20 _ 24	701	6,800	1,829	572	1,016	2,672	1,708	876	929	421	1,188	247	18,959
25 _ 29	825	9,240	2,832	829	1,396	4,032	2,468	1,136	1,186	651	1,574	369	26,538
30 _ 34	911	10,918	3,650	1,007	1,706	4,844	3,099	1,389	1,290	861	2,041	493	32,209
35 _ 39	1,202	13,420	4,305	1,144	1,992	6,126	3,987	1,611	1,686	949	2,319	641	39,382
40 _ 44	1,158	12,737	3,805	889	1,670	5,315	3,449	1,444	1,739	887	2,092	529	35,714
45 _ 49	1,018	10,740	3,136	701	1,468	4,306	2,747	1,087	1,442	800	1,685	421	29,551
<b>Total</b>	6,034	65,944	20,058	5,306	9,519	28,028	17,899	7,883	8,596	4,708	11,272	2,772	188,019

Fig. 13.1: Age Specific Fertility Rates (A.S.F.R) When Missing Women Excluded or Included, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000



### 13.1.2 Assessment of Children Ever Born Data

The number of children ever born to a particular woman is an aggregate measure for her lifetime fertility experience up to the moment at which the data are collected. As such, in the absence of misreporting, the result in average parities will increase rapidly with increases in age. Errors are suspected when average parities for women in some age groups, particularly, the older women, aged 40-44 and 45-49, fall below average parities for the preceding age group, for instance, women aged 35-39 years. The age pattern of the unadjusted and adjusted average parities given in Table 13.2 shows that the mean number of children ever born classified by current age of childbearing women aged 15 to 49 years follows an expected pattern. The data seems not to be distorted by any significant amount of omission of children ever born, and women whose parities were “not stated” as in the case of the “not stated” in the births occurring to women one year preceding the census.

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**Table 13.2: Unadjusted and Adjusted Mean Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) Classified by Current Age of Mothers, and Number of Women Who Gave the Parities by Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000**

Age Group	Administrative Division												
	Port of Spain	St. George	Caroni	Nariva/Mayaro	St. Andrew/St. David	Victoria	St. Patrick	Tobago	San Fernando	Arima	Chaguanas	Point Fortin	Trinidad & Tobago
<b>Unadjusted Average Parities</b>													
15 _ 19	0.0800	0.0718	0.0542	0.0710	0.0814	0.0535	0.0593	0.0702	0.0434	0.0556	0.0570	0.0582	0.0639
20 _ 24	0.4950	0.4729	0.4256	0.5620	0.5616	0.4322	0.4437	0.4674	0.3438	0.3902	0.4017	0.4173	0.4533
25 _ 29	1.0881	1.0420	1.0774	1.3750	1.3193	1.1242	1.1880	1.1095	0.8949	0.9382	0.9819	1.1205	1.0876
30 _ 34	1.6891	1.7078	1.8428	2.2460	2.2071	1.8645	1.9810	1.9502	1.4425	1.6888	1.7088	2.0997	1.8170
35 _ 39	2.1846	2.2947	2.3655	2.8610	2.8463	2.5268	2.5582	2.4978	2.1059	2.2034	2.2780	2.6177	2.4057
40 _ 44	2.3615	2.6672	2.8243	3.4360	3.2341	2.8791	2.9026	2.8286	2.4443	2.6411	2.6730	2.9664	2.7717
45 _ 49	2.4856	2.8628	3.1655	3.7810	3.7112	3.2487	3.2652	3.1259	2.6054	2.8815	2.9771	3.1937	3.0439
<b>Unadjusted Number of Women</b>													
15 _ 19	1,863	21,101	6,568	1,835	3,232	9,480	6,322	2,365	2,444	1,529	3,351	1,031	61,121
20 _ 24	1,602	17,017	5,341	1,342	2,509	7,425	4,776	1,795	2,129	1,266	2,997	707	48,906
25 _ 29	1,317	15,037	4,602	1,185	2,167	6,425	3,867	1,635	1,912	1,052	2,491	606	42,296
30 _ 34	1,235	14,251	4,663	1,206	2,091	6,111	3,846	1,667	1,686	1,115	2,562	602	41,035
35 _ 39	1,446	15,899	5,039	1,291	2,283	6,990	4,491	1,806	1,983	1,116	2,658	735	45,737
40 _ 44	1,394	14,306	4,239	977	1,845	5,889	3,869	1,569	1,967	992	2,330	595	39,972
45 _ 49	1,215	11,992	3,439	755	1,579	4,685	3,002	1,191	1,604	886	1,837	475	32,660
<b>Total</b>	10,072	109,603	33,891	8,591	15,706	47,005	30,173	12,028	13,725	7,956	18,226	4,751	311,727
<b>Adjusted Average Parities</b>													
15 _ 19	0.085	0.075	0.055	0.073	0.083	0.055	0.061	0.075	0.047	0.058	0.060	0.059	0.066
20 _ 24	0.524	0.492	0.434	0.572	0.570	0.445	0.454	0.501	0.373	0.407	0.423	0.426	0.470
25 _ 29	1.151	1.085	1.099	1.399	1.339	1.158	1.217	1.188	0.972	0.979	1.033	1.143	1.128
30 _ 34	1.787	1.779	1.880	2.286	2.240	1.920	2.029	2.089	1.567	1.761	1.798	2.143	1.885
35 _ 39	2.312	2.390	2.414	2.912	2.888	2.602	2.620	2.676	2.287	2.298	2.396	2.671	2.496
40 _ 44	2.499	2.778	2.882	3.497	3.282	2.965	2.972	3.030	2.655	2.755	2.812	3.027	2.877
45 _ 49	2.630	2.981	3.230	3.849	3.766	3.346	3.344	3.348	2.830	3.005	3.132	3.259	3.160
<b>Adjusted Number of Women with Known Parities</b>													
15 _ 19	1,761	20,262	6,437	1,803	3,185	9,204	6,174	2,208	2,250	1,466	3,185	1,010	58,945
20 _ 24	1,514	16,340	5,235	1,319	2,472	7,209	4,664	1,676	1,960	1,214	2,849	693	47,144
25 _ 29	1,245	14,439	4,510	1,164	2,135	6,238	3,776	1,526	1,760	1,009	2,368	594	40,765
30 _ 34	1,167	13,684	4,570	1,185	2,060	5,933	3,756	1,556	1,552	1,069	2,435	590	39,559
35 _ 39	1,366	15,267	4,939	1,268	2,250	6,787	4,386	1,686	1,826	1,070	2,527	720	44,091
40 _ 44	1,317	13,737	4,155	960	1,818	5,718	3,778	1,465	1,811	951	2,215	583	38,508
45 _ 49	1,148	11,515	3,370	742	1,556	4,549	2,932	1,112	1,477	849	1,746	465	31,462
<b>Total</b>	9,518	105,243	33,216	8,441	15,477	45,637	29,465	11,229	12,637	7,628	17,325	4,655	300,472

**Note:** El-Badry Correction factor for estimation of childless and women with known parities was used.

For instance, the average parities (CEB) for all the administrative divisions and the country as a whole gradually rise from the least for 15-19 years old women to the highest for the women in their terminal age group of childbearing. There were no administrative divisions where the preceding average parity was reported higher than the succeeding one, thus suggesting that the quality of the data was good and reliable, and can be used to estimate current birth rate for Trinidad and Tobago, using the Brass P/F ratio method.

The minor disproportionate tendency for childless women to be tabulated as "not stated" was suspected in the data, and had been adjusted using the El-Badry<sup>65</sup> correction factor. The detailed explanation of the method is fully described in Annex II of United Nations Manual X. The results are shown in Table 13.2 and compares with the unadjusted average parities and the corresponding women in the same table.

## 13.2 Fertility Patterns

Following the evaluation of the data in the preceding sections, the average age specific fertility rates, that is, the national total for the country, when cases of "missing observations" are included, and the adjusted average parities for each administrative division respectively, having been deemed appropriate, had been used as the principal source of data. The original Brass P /F ratio method, which is mainly used to adjust the level of observed age specific fertility rates, was applied in the estimation. The detailed explanation of Brass P/F ratio method is given in United Nations Manual X.

### 13.2.1 Fertility Estimates

Total fertility rate (TFR) and its corresponding age specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are the measures used widely to determine current fertility level. By definition, the total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime (usually 15-49 years) if:

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<sup>65</sup>M. A. El-Badry, "Failure of enumerator to make entries of zero errors in recording childless cases in population censuses" in United Nations (1983) Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation United Nations Publication (Annex II, Page 230)

- she were to experience the exact current age specific fertility rates (ASFRS) through her lifetime; and
- she were to survive from birth through the end of her reproductive life.

It is obtained by summing the single-year age specific rates at a given time<sup>66</sup>.

The total fertility rate and mean age of childbearing derived from using the age specific fertility rates are given in Table 13.3 and graphically depicted in Figure 13.2. To show the trends and consistency, we compare the age specific fertility rates calculated using the census 1990 to that of the observed age specific fertility rates derived from 2000 registered births / vital statistics.

First, a comparison of the age pattern of fertility rates derived from the three sources shown in Figure 13.2 reflected a high degree of parallelism. The age specific fertility rates gradually rise from being low for 15-19 years old women; reaching a maximum in age groups 20 to 29 years, and then smoothly falling to being low in the terminal age group for childbearing.

Based on the current age specific fertility rates, a woman in Trinidad and Tobago would have on average 2.2 children during her reproductive life based on the age pattern of fertility characteristic of 2000, down from 2.9 children based on the pattern characteristic of 1990. For 2000, the census result is slightly higher than that emanating from the vital statistics, which record a TFR of 2.0 children per woman. The difference between the census and vital results are probably due to rounding or slight difference in methodological approaches.

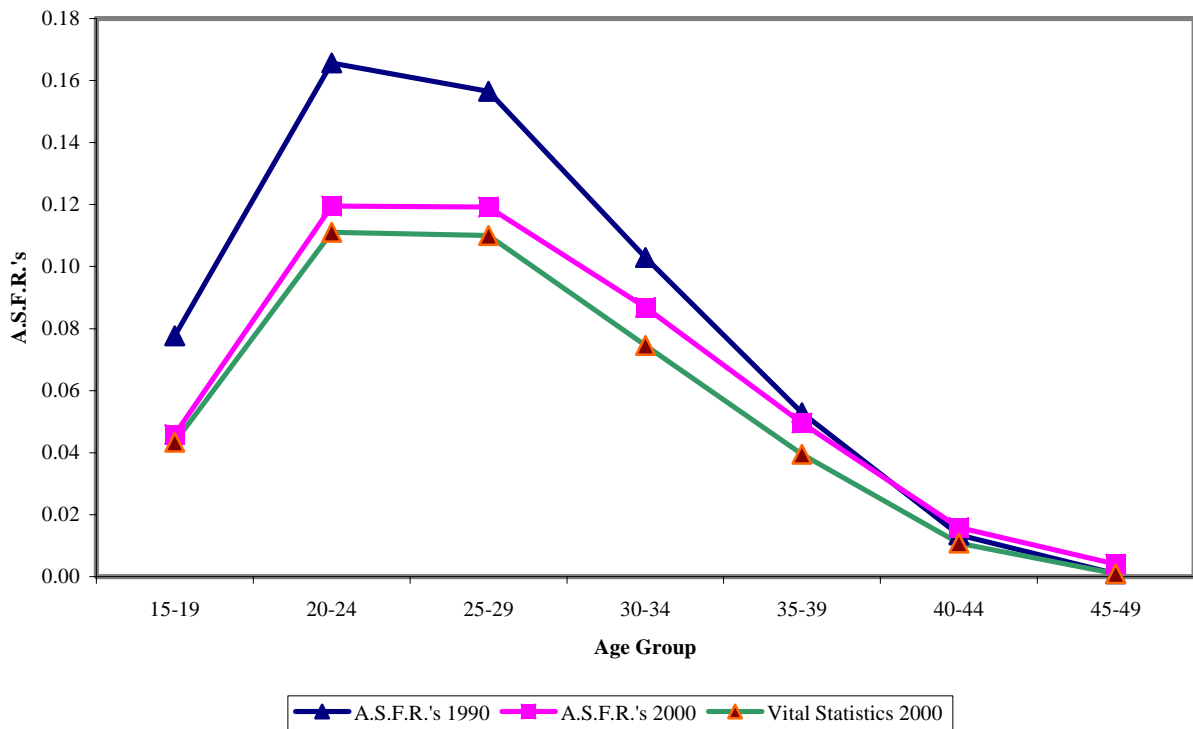
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<sup>66</sup>Total fertility rate as defined From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, Available online at: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total%5FFertility%5FRate>

<b>Table 13:3: Comparison 1990 and 2000 Age Specific Rates Estimated Using Brass P/F Ratio Method with 2000 Vital Statistics, Trinidad and Tobago</b>			
<b>Age Specific Fertility Rates</b>			
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b><sup>1</sup>2000 Vital Statistics</b>
15-19	0.0777	0.0459	0.0434
20-24	0.1657	0.1195	0.1110
25-29	0.1565	0.1192	0.1101
30-34	0.1029	0.0869	0.0746
35-39	0.0529	0.0496	0.0395
40-44	0.0135	0.0159	0.0109
45-49	0.0009	0.0040	0.0009
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5701</b>	<b>0.4410</b>	<b>0.3904</b>
<b>T.F.R.</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>1.95</b>
<b>Mean Age</b>	<b>27.48</b>	<b>28.76</b>	<b>27.40</b>

<sup>1</sup>Source: CSO (2000), Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Planning & Development, Population

Fig. 13.2: Comparison Age Specific Fertility Rates from Census and Vital Statistics, Trinidad and Tobago: 1990 and 2000



### ***13.2.2. Mean Age of Childbearing***

Differences in the age pattern of childbearing are measured in terms of mean age of women in childbearing. An examination of the pattern of fertility reveals that the peak of childbearing in Trinidad and Tobago occurs between 20 and 29 years, or precisely, at age 28.8 years dropping thereafter. The mean age shown at the bottom of Table 13.3 for the two consecutive censuses seems to have increased by 1.3 years, that is, from 27.5 years in 1990, up to 28.8 years in 2000.

The pattern also shows that there had been a decline in teenage fertility rates. For instance, the rate was 77 births per 1000 teenage females in 1990, but by 2000, it had declined to 46 births per 1000 teenage females (see Table 13.3 and Figure 13.2). These shifts in fertility rates by age group reflect the continuing trend in Trinidad and Tobago of women delaying childbirth until later years.

### ***13.2.3 Fertility Differentials by Geographic Division***

The measures of aggregate fertility (TFR, GFR and CBR) by geographic divisions are the focus of this sub-section. As noted, the regional variation of current fertility level is noted almost everywhere in developing countries.

By definition, the general fertility rate (GFR) is the annual number of live births in a population per 1000 women aged 15-49 years, and the crude birth rate (CBR) refers to total number of live births occurring in a given year per 1000 population. As stated earlier, the age specific fertility rates (ASFRS) from which these aggregate estimates are based refer to the observed national age specific fertility rates, adjusted for missing women and average parities (CEB) for each of the administrative divisions.

At the national level, the GFR and CBR were estimated to be 65 live births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years, and 18 live births per 1000 persons within the total population respectively. On the whole, the total fertility rate (TFR) was estimated as 2.2 per woman as mentioned earlier (see Table 13.4).



<b>Table 13.4: Age Specific Fertility Rates (A.S.F.R.'s), Adjusted Based on Brass P/F Ratio Method, Total Fertility Rate, General Fertility Rate, Crude Birth Rate and Mean Age of Child-bearing, by Administrative Division, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>													
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Administrative Division</b>												
	<b>Port of Spain</b>	<b>St. George</b>	<b>Caroni</b>	<b>Nariva/ Mayaro</b>	<b>St. Andrew /St. David</b>	<b>Victoria</b>	<b>St. Patrick</b>	<b>Tobago</b>	<b>San Fernando</b>	<b>Arima</b>	<b>Chaguanas</b>	<b>Point Fortin</b>	<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>
15 _ 19	0.0468	0.0445	0.0446	0.0566	0.0547	0.0466	0.0488	0.0488	0.0389	0.0403	0.0422	0.0468	0.0459
20 _ 24	0.1220	0.1159	0.1162	0.1475	0.1424	0.1214	0.1272	0.1272	0.1013	0.1051	0.1100	0.1219	0.1196
25 _ 29	0.1215	0.1155	0.1158	0.1469	0.1418	0.1209	0.1267	0.1267	0.1009	0.1046	0.1095	0.1214	0.1191
30 _ 34	0.0888	0.0844	0.0846	0.1073	0.1036	0.0883	0.0926	0.0926	0.0737	0.0764	0.0800	0.0887	0.0870
35 _ 39	0.0506	0.0481	0.0482	0.0612	0.0590	0.0504	0.0527	0.0528	0.0420	0.0436	0.0456	0.0506	0.0496
40 _ 44	0.0162	0.0154	0.0154	0.0196	0.0189	0.0161	0.0169	0.0169	0.0134	0.0139	0.0146	0.0162	0.0159
45 _ 49	0.0041	0.0039	0.0039	0.0049	0.0047	0.0040	0.0042	0.0042	0.0034	0.0035	0.0037	0.0041	0.0040
<b>Total</b>	0.4500	0.4277	0.4287	0.5440	0.5251	0.4477	0.4691	0.4692	0.3736	0.3874	0.4056	0.4497	0.4411
<b>Rate:</b>													
<b>TFR</b>	2.25	2.14	2.14	2.72	2.63	2.24	2.35	2.35	1.87	1.94	2.03	2.25	2.21
<b>GFR</b>	65	63	64	82	79	66	69	69	54	57	61	65	65
<b>CBR</b>	17	18	18	22	21	19	19	19	15	16	18	17	18
<b>Mean Age</b>	27.60	28.78	28.95	28.80	28.29	28.99	28.57	28.31	29.80	29.13	29.08	28.40	28.76
<b>Note:</b>													
TFR: Total fertility rate for 15-49 , expressed per woman.													
GFR: General fertility rate (births divided by number of women 15-49 ), expressed per 1,000.													
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population.													

At the regional level, fertility is higher in the two hinterland Counties of Nariva/Mayaro and St. David/St. Andrew, with TFRs estimated to be 2.7 and 2.6 children per woman respectively. On the other hand, fertility levels are estimated to be lowest in the City of San Fernando and the Borough of Arima, both having identical TFRs estimated to be 1.9 children per woman. Across the regions, the respective general fertility rates and crude birth rates exhibit a similar pattern to that observed for the TFRs (see Table 13.4). Differences in social and economic conditions in these geographic domains may account for either the high or low current fertility rates.

### 13.3 Reproduction Rates

The total fertility rate as stated above is concerned only with births of both sexes. Under reproduction, we measure the replacement of female population that will sustain the growth of the overall population. For instance, a rate of 1.00 (or 100 or 1000, depending on the value of the constant 'k') means exact replacement, a rate above unity indicates that the population is capable

of replacing itself, and a rate below unity means that the population is not capable of replacing itself.<sup>67</sup> Thus, reproduction rates are highly correlated with whatever happens to the size of population over time, i.e. the higher the number of girl babies, the higher the growth rate of the population and vice versa. Gross and net reproduction rates, which are key indicators for studying reproduction, are given in the following sections.

### 13.3.1 Gross Reproduction Rates

The gross reproduction rate (GRR) is the measure of total number of daughters a cohort of women will have, and can be obtained by multiplying total fertility rate by the proportion of the total number of live births that were females in a calendar year.<sup>68</sup> Following an inspection of the registered live births in 2000, we assume a constant sex ratio at birth to be 1.04; hence the proportion that will be female is 0.490

Converting the total fertility rate in Table 13.5, we arrived at the total number of girl children per 100 Trinidad and Tobago women by the time they complete their childbearing as 108. This rate shown in Table 13.5 seems to have geographic variations. For instance, some administrative divisions seem to be at replacement, others below and some above. Women in the hinterland Counties of Nariva/Mayaro and St. David/St. Andrew are above replacement level; and have a total of 133 and 129 girl children respectively during their lifetime as compared to the Borough of Arima and the City of San Fernando that are below replacement; with 95 and 92 girl children per 100 women. The Counties with higher GRR are expected to have an overall high natural rate of increase in the next decade.

### 13.3.2 Net Reproduction Rates

The gross reproduction rate is limited because it is based on the assumption that females at birth surviving to assume childbearing age and throughout their childbearing period. In reality, such an assumption does not hold because some girls will die before attaining the age of reproduction and others will die during the reproductive span, while others will live and complete their

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<sup>67</sup> Henry S. Shryock et al (1971) The Methods and Materials of Demography Volume 2, U.S. Government Printing Office (P. 525)

<sup>68</sup> Ibid (P.524)

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reproductive life. This refinement over GRR is net reproduction rate (NRR), and measures the net number of girl children a cohort of women will bear during their lifetime; assuming a fixed schedule of age specific fertility and mortality rates<sup>69</sup>.

In 2000, the net reproduction rate (NRR) was 108 per 100 women. This rate indicates that the population is at least replacing itself. Since GRR is supposed to be greater than the NRR, a magnitude of 108 for the NRR suggests that it is equivalent to the GRR which was also captured as 108. An improvement in mortality is an important factor in sustaining the NRR level. As such, given the higher life expectancy for women, only an insignificant number or less than one percent of the girl children died. The percentage point dying by regions are reflected in the last column of Table 13.5.

<b>Table 13.5: Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) Per 100 Women by Administrative Division: Trinidad and Tobago: 2000</b>			
Administrative Division	GRR (1)	NRR (2)	% Dead (3) = (1-2)/(1)*100
Port of Spain	110.3	109.7	0.56
St. George	104.8	104.2	0.56
Caroni	105.1	104.5	0.56
Nariva/Mayaro	133.3	132.6	0.56
St. David/St. Andrews	128.7	128.0	0.56
Victoria	109.7	109.1	0.56
St. Patrick	115.0	114.3	0.56
Tobago	115.0	114.4	0.56
San Fernando	91.6	91.1	0.56
Arima	95.0	94.4	0.56
Chaguanas	99.4	98.9	0.56
Point Fortin	110.2	109.6	0.56
<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Note:</b> NRR was based on national female survival ratios corresponding to life expectancy at <b>73.68</b> years for females, and Sex Ratio at birth is <b>1.04</b> .			

Consistent with the pattern for the GRR, the net reproduction rates conform to the socioeconomic development of the regions insofar as the prevalent regional pattern in the case of GRR was maintained. For instance, Nariva/Mayaro, St. David/St. Andrew, St. Patrick and

<sup>69</sup> Henry S. Shryock et al (1971) The Methods and Materials of Demography Volume 2, U.S. Government Printing Office (P.525)

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Tobago had NRRs that were higher than the national average (see Table 13.5). Women in these administrative divisions replaced themselves. In contrast, the City of San Fernando, the Borough of Arima and the Borough of Chaguanas exhibited NRRs that were below the replacement level.

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**APPENDIX**

<b>Appendix 1.1: National Census Survival Ratios for Both Sexes, Trinidad &amp; Tobago: 2000</b>					
<b>Age at:</b>		<b>Population</b>		<b>Survival Ratios</b>	<b>Survival Ratio Deviation From 1</b>
<b>First Census (1990)</b>	<b>Second Census (2000)</b>	<b>1990 (Age 0+)</b>	<b>2000 (Age 10+)</b>		
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)=(4)/(3)</b>	<b>(6)={1-5}x100</b>
	Births	X	169,331	X	
0-4	10-14	122,831	114,915	0.9356	6.4
5-9	15-19	136,818	122,851	0.8979	10.2
10-14	20-24	118,560	98,798	0.8333	16.7
15-19	25-29	105,643	85,115	0.8057	19.4
20-24	30-34	96,020	81,141	0.8450	15.5
25-29	35-39	102,767	90,555	0.8812	11.9
30-34	40-44	89,161	79,731	0.8942	10.6
35-39	45-49	73,743	66,007	0.8951	10.5
40-44	50-54	61,329	55,049	0.8976	10.2
45-49	55-59	48,710	41,049	0.8427	15.7
50-54	60-64	40,251	32,586	0.8096	19.0
55-59	65-69	31,890	26,686	0.8368	16.3
60-64	70-74	27,889	20,436	0.7328	26.7
65 +	75 +	69,515	30,371	0.4369	56.3

**Note:** X = Not applicable  
Births refer to popn. 0-9 years in 2000.

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Appendix 2.1: Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000														
Administrative Division	Anglican	Baptist	Hindu	Jehovah Witness	Methodist	Muslim	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	SDA	None	Other	Not stated	TOTAL
<b>BO TH SEXES</b>														
Port of Spain	6,376	3,019	837	670	601	1,127	1,547	312	16,989	1,169	1,125	3,312	881	37,965
San Fernando	5,649	3,582	5,805	801	441	2,822	3,447	3,724	13,961	1,198	687	5,882	785	48,784
Arima	1,727	1,043	1,567	450	209	993	2,630	493	14,143	1,131	600	3,110	214	28,310
Chaguanas	2,782	3,162	22,924	875	695	5,868	4,209	1,821	9,876	1,556	895	6,595	639	61,897
Point Fortin	2,199	2,728	1,086	422	102	354	1,276	306	5,076	1,049	372	2,644	141	17,755
Diego Martin	9,691	4,651	2,261	2,112	720	2,036	4,466	612	44,576	3,185	2,091	8,655	1,749	86,805
San Juan/Laventille	15,700	13,168	13,842	3,060	1,655	6,089	8,533	1,709	45,070	6,306	3,389	15,349	2,889	136,759
Tunapuna/Piarco	14,133	7,830	34,459	2,989	1,331	8,487	13,284	4,628	54,520	6,626	3,742	16,040	2,698	170,767
Couva/Tabaquite/Tal Paro	6,095	7,268	58,475	1,731	778	13,341	11,895	6,776	24,032	3,286	1,678	15,985	1,143	152,483
Mayaro/Rio Claro	763	2,717	8,495	707	14	2,254	1,667	1,286	7,078	1,283	518	2,982	534	30,298
Sangre Grande	2,788	3,915	10,916	863	238	2,471	4,029	1,947	18,559	4,615	1,362	6,021	587	58,311
Princes Town	3,949	11,585	29,203	807	191	8,990	6,827	4,082	7,798	2,326	884	8,263	777	85,682
Penal/Debe	2,293	2,455	39,275	725	87	5,835	5,397	5,216	7,228	827	460	7,409	549	77,756
Siparia	4,715	6,795	21,276	1,068	211	3,748	3,990	3,698	17,470	2,825	1,193	9,370	651	77,010
Tobago	7,932	5,981	339	668	3,123	233	3,130	100	3,335	6,765	2,602	9,049	933	44,190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,792</b>	<b>79,899</b>	<b>250,760</b>	<b>17,948</b>	<b>10,396</b>	<b>64,648</b>	<b>76,327</b>	<b>36,710</b>	<b>289,711</b>	<b>44,147</b>	<b>21,598</b>	<b>120,666</b>	<b>15,170</b>	<b>1,114,772</b>
<b>MALES</b>														
Port of Spain	3,174	1,380	398	267	263	658	628	123	7,987	503	702	1,448	451	17,982
San Fernando	2,881	1,610	2,916	351	229	1,421	1,534	1,769	6,691	509	445	2,790	400	23,546
Arima	939	465	796	203	103	532	1,206	234	7,021	509	399	1,454	120	13,981
Chaguanas	1,436	1,464	11,650	399	339	2,969	1,993	906	4,973	754	570	3,131	336	30,920
Point Fortin	1,226	1,244	562	196	46	208	612	144	2,633	469	243	1,239	85	8,907
Diego Martin	4,926	2,062	1,106	908	354	1,126	1,986	287	21,845	1,463	1,323	4,045	926	42,357
San Juan/Laventille	7,935	5,966	7,047	1,310	865	3,253	3,763	830	22,321	2,942	2,216	7,104	1,631	67,183
Tunapuna/Piarco	7,166	3,535	17,549	1,258	628	4,393	6,059	2,259	26,802	3,085	2,363	7,553	1,439	84,089
Couva/Tabaquite/Tal Paro	3,188	3,429	30,041	778	364	6,948	5,693	3,387	12,372	1,574	1,071	7,699	644	77,188
Mayaro/Rio Claro	384	1,330	4,478	333	10	1,170	835	667	3,725	640	341	1,460	294	15,667
Sangre Grande	1,551	1,875	5,693	374	110	1,345	1,957	953	9,780	2,242	877	2,870	336	29,963
Princes Town	2,052	5,751	15,230	372	102	4,758	3,303	2,022	4,037	1,119	593	4,019	448	43,806
Penal/Debe	1,219	1,179	20,408	303	43	3,032	2,618	2,616	3,624	389	288	3,541	288	39,548
Siparia	2,569	3,139	11,069	471	107	1,982	1,841	1,856	8,949	1,417	780	4,416	357	38,953
Tobago	4,133	2,691	190	309	1,540	130	1,499	48	1,674	3,217	1,752	4,309	528	22,020
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,779</b>	<b>37,120</b>	<b>129,133</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>33,925</b>	<b>35,527</b>	<b>18,101</b>	<b>144,434</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>13,963</b>	<b>57,078</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>556,110</b>

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Appendix 2.1 Cont'd: Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation, Trinidad and Tobago: 2000														
Administrative Division	Anglican	Baptist	Hindu	Jehovah Witness	Methodis t	Muslim	Pentecos tal	Presbyte rian	Roman Catholic	SDA	None	Other	Not stated	TOTAL
<b>FEMALES</b>														
Port of Spain	3,202	1,639	439	403	338	469	919	189	9,002	666	423	1,864	430	19,983
San Fernando	2,768	1,972	2,889	450	212	1,401	1,913	1,955	7,270	689	242	3,092	385	25,238
Arima	788	578	771	247	106	461	1,424	259	7,122	622	201	1,656	94	14,329
Chaguanas	1,346	1,698	11,274	476	356	2,899	2,216	915	4,903	802	325	3,464	303	30,977
Point Fortin	973	1,484	524	226	56	146	664	162	2,443	580	129	1,405	56	8,848
Diego Martin	4,765	2,589	1,155	1,204	366	910	2,480	325	22,731	1,722	768	4,610	823	44,448
San Juan/Laventille	7,765	7,202	6,795	1,750	790	2,836	4,770	879	22,749	3,364	1,173	8,245	1,258	69,576
Tunapuna/Piarco	6,967	4,295	16,910	1,731	703	4,094	7,225	2,369	27,718	3,541	1,379	8,487	1,259	86,678
Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	2,907	3,839	28,434	953	414	6,393	6,202	3,389	11,660	1,712	607	8,286	499	75,295
Mayaro/Rio Claro	379	1,387	4,017	374	4	1,084	832	619	3,353	643	177	1,522	240	14,631
Sangre Grande	1,237	2,040	5,223	489	128	1,126	2,072	994	8,779	2,373	485	3,151	251	28,348
Princes Town	1,897	5,834	13,973	435	89	4,232	3,524	2,060	3,761	1,207	291	4,244	329	41,876
Penal/Debe	1,074	1,276	18,867	422	44	2,803	2,779	2,600	3,604	438	172	3,868	261	38,208
Siparia	2,146	3,656	10,207	597	104	1,766	2,149	1,842	8,521	1,408	413	4,954	294	38,057
Tobago	3,799	3,290	149	359	1,583	103	1,631	52	1,661	3,548	850	4,740	405	22,170
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,013</b>	<b>42,779</b>	<b>121,627</b>	<b>10,116</b>	<b>5,293</b>	<b>30,723</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>18,609</b>	<b>145,277</b>	<b>23,315</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>63,588</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>558,662</b>
<b>Note:</b> Total (1,114,772) here is based on tabulated households and not the total population.														

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Appendix 2.2: Distribution of the Population by Age, Sex and Administrative Divisions, Trinidad & Tobago: 2000																		
TRINIDAD	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>																		
Port of Spain	2,913	3,752	4,409	4,716	4,125	3,423	3,139	3,541	3,348	2,897	2,689	1,941	1,766	1,704	1,498	1,325	1,845	49,031
San Fernando	3,311	4,194	5,043	5,571	4,833	4,189	3,674	4,283	4,151	3,513	3,073	2,350	1,921	1,628	1,481	1,009	1,195	55,419
Arima	2,205	2,512	3,281	3,484	2,884	2,453	2,354	2,576	2,208	1,938	1,719	1,262	987	767	647	460	541	32,278
Chaguanas	4,633	5,624	6,756	7,445	6,411	5,619	5,437	5,643	5,036	4,088	3,331	2,496	1,707	1,206	851	574	576	67,433
Point Fortin	1,239	1,725	2,150	2,236	1,559	1,287	1,225	1,512	1,349	1,153	862	548	513	489	451	394	364	19,056
Diego Martin	7,325	8,473	10,122	10,869	8,311	7,453	7,513	8,427	7,773	6,196	5,623	4,368	3,875	3,162	2,522	1,792	1,916	105,720
San Juan/Laveville	11,416	13,184	16,114	17,397	13,934	12,018	11,116	12,115	10,877	9,019	7,483	5,296	4,689	4,198	3,039	2,596	2,804	157,295
Tunapuna/Piarco Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	13,648	16,035	20,096	22,141	19,049	16,614	15,200	16,535	14,863	13,017	10,945	7,953	5,759	4,443	3,174	2,163	2,340	203,975
Mayaro/Rio Claro	11,046	13,651	16,814	18,441	14,861	12,785	12,577	14,015	11,925	9,847	7,873	5,878	4,192	3,244	2,396	1,654	1,580	162,779
Sangre Grande	2,531	3,035	3,802	3,573	2,680	2,391	2,491	2,743	2,165	1,629	1,322	1,009	928	715	480	314	335	32,143
Princes Town	4,961	5,995	7,670	7,385	5,694	4,869	4,654	5,156	4,403	3,604	2,971	2,142	1,745	1,489	1,192	846	904	65,680
Penal/Debe	6,441	7,996	9,935	10,651	8,407	7,044	6,856	7,622	6,314	5,056	4,184	3,233	2,523	1,950	1,621	981	1,133	91,947
Siparia	5,289	6,460	8,494	9,602	7,689	6,758	6,332	7,311	6,152	4,998	3,989	3,236	2,391	1,882	1,324	891	811	83,609
<b>Total Trinidad</b>	82,314	99,609	123,693	132,654	107,531	92,693	88,260	98,106	86,509	71,837	59,926	44,627	35,357	28,995	22,274	16,222	17,675	1,208,282
<b>TOBAGO</b>																		
St. George	379	550	583	571	423	389	399	424	348	280	239	185	184	126	108	95	81	5,364
St. Mary	230	313	356	346	248	212	207	235	185	125	121	77	75	84	64	33	54	2,965
St. Andrew	1,069	1,381	1,587	1,618	1,336	1,181	1,113	1,307	1,194	940	764	589	538	414	332	223	244	15,830
St. Patrick	892	1,133	1,326	1,469	1,178	1,058	1,058	1,162	1,045	820	762	569	532	365	264	175	203	14,011
St. David	524	739	839	853	649	567	572	603	485	388	300	212	182	212	152	93	134	7,504
St. Paul	361	524	685	668	403	319	370	487	400	249	218	138	148	141	124	92	85	5,412
St. John	257	258	335	298	212	186	214	249	205	183	103	101	93	84	81	67	72	2,998
<b>Total Tobago</b>	3,712	4,898	5,711	5,823	4,449	3,912	3,933	4,467	3,862	2,985	2,507	1,871	1,752	1,426	1,125	778	873	54,084
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	86,026	104,507	129,404	138,477	111,980	96,605	92,193	102,573	90,371	74,822	62,433	46,498	37,109	30,421	23,399	17,000	18,548	1,262,366

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**Appendix 2.2 Cont'd: Distribution of the Population by Age, Sex and Administrative Divisions, Trinidad & Tobago: 2000**

<b>TRINIDAD</b>	<b>0-4</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>10-14</b>	<b>15-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>25-29</b>	<b>30-34</b>	<b>35-39</b>	<b>40-44</b>	<b>45-49</b>	<b>50-54</b>	<b>55-59</b>	<b>60-64</b>	<b>65-69</b>	<b>70-74</b>	<b>75-79</b>	<b>80+</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>MALES</b>																		
Port of Spain	1,428	1,838	2,098	2,294	2,044	1,718	1,536	1,718	1,627	1,389	1,361	960	828	765	638	550	623	23,415
San Fernando	1,740	2,114	2,506	2,829	2,432	2,051	1,791	2,071	1,962	1,718	1,525	1,142	892	740	689	431	461	27,094
Arima	1,120	1,307	1,682	1,777	1,473	1,276	1,119	1,328	1,106	951	884	650	465	372	326	201	223	16,260
Chaguana	2,371	2,854	3,430	3,780	3,159	2,908	2,661	2,764	2,508	2,091	1,662	1,249	826	577	379	263	235	33,717
Point Fortin	603	875	1,138	1,145	811	645	588	734	715	644	457	270	253	212	218	190	167	9,665
Diego Martin	3,727	4,277	5,105	5,452	4,189	3,711	3,736	4,130	3,830	3,031	2,788	2,196	1,886	1,443	1,194	842	766	52,303
San Juan/Laveville	5,764	6,611	8,142	8,648	7,009	5,921	5,398	5,902	5,393	4,541	3,882	2,595	2,334	1,941	1,375	1,211	1,157	77,824
Tunapuna/Piarco Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	6,876	8,033	10,307	11,262	9,804	8,467	7,705	8,243	7,348	6,479	5,433	4,028	2,845	2,136	1,482	979	983	102,410
Mayaro/Rio Claro	1,321	1,559	1,909	1,801	1,380	1,221	1,265	1,451	1,210	883	690	513	476	374	268	169	152	16,642
Sangre Grande	2,535	3,109	3,887	3,790	2,901	2,473	2,351	2,632	2,340	1,845	1,586	1,117	877	783	633	443	447	33,749
Princes Town	3,299	4,058	5,018	5,395	4,315	3,674	3,550	3,862	3,200	2,696	2,200	1,596	1,234	949	772	460	488	46,766
Penal/Debe	2,713	3,340	4,381	4,885	4,070	3,570	3,296	3,793	3,251	2,638	2,048	1,676	1,202	950	657	438	343	43,251
Siparia	2,747	3,586	4,567	4,524	3,588	2,957	2,854	3,375	3,032	2,608	2,028	1,413	1,184	1,037	775	602	622	41,499
<b>Total Trinidad</b>	<b>41,699</b>	<b>50,478</b>	<b>62,558</b>	<b>66,855</b>	<b>54,643</b>	<b>47,056</b>	<b>44,183</b>	<b>49,060</b>	<b>43,571</b>	<b>36,542</b>	<b>30,645</b>	<b>22,297</b>	<b>17,330</b>	<b>13,872</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>7,569</b>	<b>7,372</b>	<b>606,283</b>
<b>TOBAGO</b>																		
St. George	192	277	280	278	213	184	181	219	180	130	108	86	96	63	47	45	37	2,616
St. Mary	126	156	178	181	135	81	100	110	105	62	63	45	35	43	32	15	31	1,498
St. Andrew	556	668	762	811	647	606	536	645	572	460	401	295	271	192	160	109	102	7,793
St. Patrick	415	541	648	727	568	503	499	559	476	399	359	286	251	176	122	76	78	6,683
St. David	269	375	434	435	353	286	275	316	250	197	145	100	105	100	79	40	53	3,812
St. Paul	197	282	333	327	216	156	180	269	207	143	121	64	71	63	74	45	32	2,780
St. John	141	136	174	160	106	85	113	125	121	104	58	57	48	44	43	39	32	1,586
<b>Total Tobago</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>26,768</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>43,595</b>	<b>52,913</b>	<b>65,367</b>	<b>69,774</b>	<b>56,881</b>	<b>48,957</b>	<b>46,067</b>	<b>51,303</b>	<b>45,482</b>	<b>38,037</b>	<b>31,900</b>	<b>23,230</b>	<b>18,207</b>	<b>14,553</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>7,938</b>	<b>7,737</b>	<b>633,051</b>

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Appendix 2.2 Cont'd: Distribution of the Population by Age, Sex and Administrative Divisions, Trinidad & Tobago: 2000																		
TRINIDAD	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
<b>FEMALES</b>																		
Port of Spain	1,485	1,914	2,311	2,422	2,081	1,705	1,603	1,823	1,721	1,508	1,328	981	938	939	860	775	1,222	25,616
San Fernando	1,571	2,080	2,537	2,742	2,401	2,138	1,883	2,212	2,189	1,795	1,548	1,208	1,029	888	792	578	734	28,325
Arima	1,085	1,205	1,599	1,707	1,411	1,177	1,235	1,248	1,102	987	835	612	522	395	321	259	318	16,018
Chaguanas	2,262	2,770	3,326	3,665	3,252	2,711	2,776	2,879	2,528	1,997	1,669	1,247	881	629	472	311	341	33,716
Point Fortin	636	850	1,012	1,091	748	642	637	778	634	509	405	278	260	277	233	204	197	9,391
Diego Martin	3,598	4,196	5,017	5,417	4,122	3,742	3,777	4,297	3,943	3,165	2,835	2,172	1,989	1,719	1,328	950	1,150	53,417
San Juan/Laveville	5,652	6,573	7,972	8,749	6,925	6,097	5,718	6,213	5,484	4,478	3,601	2,701	2,355	2,257	1,664	1,385	1,647	79,471
Tunapuna/Piarco Couva/Tabaquite/ Talparo	6,772	8,002	9,789	10,879	9,245	8,147	7,495	8,292	7,515	6,538	5,512	3,925	2,914	2,307	1,692	1,184	1,357	101,565
Mayaro/Rio Claro	1,210	1,476	1,893	1,772	1,300	1,170	1,226	1,292	955	746	632	496	452	341	212	145	183	15,501
Sangre Grande	2,426	2,886	3,783	3,595	2,793	2,396	2,303	2,524	2,063	1,759	1,385	1,025	868	706	559	403	457	31,931
Princes Town	3,142	3,938	4,917	5,256	4,092	3,370	3,306	3,760	3,114	2,360	1,984	1,637	1,289	1,001	849	521	645	45,181
Penal/Debe	2,576	3,120	4,113	4,717	3,619	3,188	3,036	3,518	2,901	2,360	1,941	1,560	1,189	932	667	453	468	40,358
Siparia	2,609	3,387	4,440	4,619	3,506	2,833	2,838	3,252	2,913	2,274	1,834	1,502	1,177	1,081	823	621	709	40,418
<b>Total</b>	40,615	49,131	61,135	65,799	52,888	45,637	44,077	49,046	42,938	35,295	29,281	22,330	18,027	15,123	11,721	8,653	10,303	601,999
<b>TOBAGO</b>																		
St. George	187	273	303	293	210	205	218	205	168	150	131	99	88	63	61	50	44	2,748
St. Mary	104	157	178	165	113	131	107	125	80	63	58	32	40	41	32	18	23	1,467
St. Andrew	513	713	825	807	689	575	577	662	622	480	363	294	267	222	172	114	142	8,037
St. Patrick	477	592	678	742	610	555	559	603	569	421	403	283	281	189	142	99	125	7,328
St. David	255	364	405	418	296	281	297	287	235	191	155	112	77	112	73	53	81	3,692
St. Paul	164	242	352	341	187	163	190	218	193	106	97	74	77	78	50	47	53	2,632
St. John	116	122	161	138	106	101	101	124	84	79	45	44	45	40	38	28	40	1,412
<b>Total</b>	1,816	2,463	2,902	2,904	2,211	2,011	2,049	2,224	1,951	1,490	1,252	938	875	745	568	409	508	27,316
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	42,431	51,594	64,037	68,703	55,099	47,648	46,126	51,270	44,889	36,785	30,533	23,268	18,902	15,868	12,289	9,062	10,811	629,315







**Regional Statistics Sub-Programme  
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