

THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT



MONOGRAPH SERIES CHILDREN AND YOUTHS OF THE CARICOM COUNTRIES 2000-2001

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**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)**

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

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

**REGIONAL SPECIAL TOPIC MONOGRAPH
CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

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CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

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FOREWORD

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

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

The topics for the RSTM were: Gender and Development Issues; The Elderly; Children and Youth; Economic Activity, Education and Training; and International Migration. The RSTMs were undertaken by writers from within and outside of the region.

The RSTM publication, **“2000 Round of Population and Housing Census of the Caribbean Community: Children and Youth”** was written by Prof. G. Edward Ebanks, Emeritus Professor, University of Western Ontario, Canada and was reviewed by two reviewers: Prof. Chukwudum Uche, Professor of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work, UWI, Mona, Jamaica and 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. The final draft of the publication was reviewed by the CARICOM Secretariat.

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 comprised eighteen (18) National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs; a volume of Basic Tables; training of personnel in

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

The Census Data Analysis project was aimed at filling the gap existing in the Region and specifically within the national statistical systems in the area of demographic and population analysis, thereby enabling its use in policy and decision-making. Statisticians are in short supply in the Region and the area of demography is even more severely affected. The Census Data Analysis project provided a *common framework* for enabling comparability of the demographic transition and population characteristics across Member States based on the elements outlined in the content of the National Census Report. 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 this Monograph on Children and Youth in the Caribbean will benefit the countries in the region through providing analysis with regard to their age, sex, attendance at school, occupation, youths in overcrowding households, disability of children 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.

signed

LOLITA APPLEWHAITE
SECRETARY-GENERAL (ag)
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)

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The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the following contributors: the Consultant writer, Prof. G. Edward Ebanks who was responsible for preparing the Monograph for CARICOM; Prof. Chukwudum Uche and Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard who were the Census Data Analysis Consultants (CDAC) responsible for reviewing the first and final drafts, preparing guidelines for writers; Mr. Wendell Thomas, Consultant, who was the main data processing resource used in the production of the tabulations. All four Consultants gave of their valuable time in the production of this publication.

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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SECTION 1

CHILDREN

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The monograph will use the CARICOM Census 2000/2001 of the countries and associate countries in a comparative study of children and youth. These children and youth are examined in their household and family. The children are in the age group 0-14 and are divided as 0-4, 5-9, 10-14. The youths are in age group 15-24. This can be seen as adolescents (15-19) and young adults (20-24). The data on children and youth are extensive compared to that of Canada. The data on overcrowding and health are not available in many censuses around the world and it is more extensive than the 1990/1991 census of the CARICOM countries. On the other hand, caution should be observed with respect to the accuracy.

Children and youth are the future generation of these countries and their situation at present will in part determine what will be their role in the society. They are examined in their household and family and their schooling. The occupation of the youths and their fertility are examined.

Differences are expected among the countries since they are in different phases of the demographic transitions. This will affect the proportion and size of the children and youth. The countries are not all at the same economic level. They have some different levels of social institutions. The household and family structures will be crucial in the socialization of the children and youth.

1.1 Theoretical Framework

The social and cultural institutions of society are crucial for the socialization of the young members of the population. The children who are in the age range 0-14 are being cared for at home and are in schools or soon to be in schools. The education and occupation of the head of the household, the structure of the family and the number of siblings will have an impact on their upbringing. The youths have passed through some of these stages and are

manifesting the impact at present. The youths are in educational institutions and in occupations partly determined by the household situation, currently and in the past. The head of the household and the spouse and other adults in the household are the social environment that will determine in great part the socialization process of the children and youth.

The family structure of these CARICOM countries has been documented by many researchers (R.T Smith, 1957; A.Camejo, 1998; Ebanks et al, 1970, St Bernard, 2009). There are married, common law and visiting. There is some progression from visiting to common law and then to married; may be with the same partner or different ones. Children and youth are distributed between these unions. There are large proportions of single parent in the household and in most cases it is headed by a woman. Some of these children and youth are living with grandparents. There may be other adult relatives in the household and non-relatives as well. These union types and household types occur with varying amount across the countries. The children and youth in these countries have different social and economic environments and it is expected that we will see differences across the societies and within the same countries.

The children and youth will be examined within the context of their age and sex distributions, education, occupation (youth), and their family and household situations, aspects of their health and disability. Differences will be expected across the societies. This population under age 25 is the future of the society and their current situation will point to the differences which will be encountered in the societies in the next fifty years.

1.2: Review of the Literature.

The review of the literature will be brief. There is a great deal of emphasis on children and youth around the world focusing on education, health, family violence, criminal behavior, drugs, child soldiers, occupational exploitation, teenage pregnancy and other areas. This is a census related project and even though there is more information here than in most censuses, the coverage is small. The appropriate review is base on the Caribbean using census data and examining the children and youth in household, family, education, health and fertility (youth) and occupation (youth).

CARICOM census of 1990/1991 had similar information on children and youth. Camejo (1998) undertook a project in which he looked at children and youth across the countries and set the framework for further studies. He concluded that there is a wide range in the proportion of the population in children and youth. Belize was at one end and Barbados at the other end. This is the results of different phases in the demographic transition. Barbados is well advanced and Belize is well behind. These figures can be seen in United Nations, World Bank and Population Reference Bureau (PRB) publications. Camejo examined the family structure and concluded that the nuclear family in some form is still the predominant structure for childbearing in the Caribbean countries. There were male headed households in the larger countries but in the smaller countries, female headed households were in the majority. Preschool exists in some countries and hardly in others. Primary education is around 80 percent and secondary is improving, Male youth are falling behind female youths in secondary education. Female youths are less in the labor force than male youths. There is unemployment among youth, and it less for female youth than male. This is a good manuscript on the youth and children as they appeared in 1990/1991. The children at that time will be the youths in this research monograph. G. St Bernard (2009) has a similar study of Trinidad/Tobago, using the 2000 Census.

Swaroop (1996) commented on the progress the countries of the Caribbean have made in education and health care. But it was pointed out that the poor still are not well served. It is pointed out that primary education is nearly universal and secondary are above the average for middle income countries. Health care is public and private and inadequate for the rural poor and not efficient overall for the expenditure. World Bank (2002) made the case for guidance from the family, schools and society at large. The children and youth of today are the results of social and economic pressures of the past. UNICEF and United Nations have been involved in the CARICOM countries in which they make recommendations and provided resources for education and health for children and youth (UNICEF, 2000; United Nations, 2005).. These international agencies have programs directed at children and youth. The United Nations have many agencies that have as part of their responsibility children and youth. The agencies are UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, UNECLAC among others. The UN World Plan of Action for Youth, Millennium Development Goals, World Summit on

Social Development and the Cairo Plan of Action for International Development are all relevant for advancing the progress of children and youth. They cover much more than are possible for this monograph due to data limitations. These agencies that are at work in the CARICOM countries can use the data of this study to see how they doing.

Relevant research has been done in Canada on the topics of concern. Liu et al (2006) using the Canadian census showed that declines in fertility and mortality have reduced the number of children and youth and an increasing number is living in single parent households. These households are mainly women. Studies have been done in many developed countries on the family and household compositions of children and youth (Wilson A.E. 2009; Brooks- Gunn et al, 1997; Jackson A, Roberts P, 2001; Australia Bureau of Statistics, 2007).

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), 2008 looked at Youth Reproductive and Sexual Health for all their countries including Guyana. This monograph is looking at some aspects. DHS found adolescence pregnancy is more common in Sub-Saharan Africa than in the Caribbean and South America. Males in all regions have multiple partners if they reside in urban areas, have high level of education and are employed. Males are more likely to report extra marital relations than women. The DHS is an excellent source of data for youth fertility. DHS countries in the Caribbean are Guyana, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Comparative data on all aspects of health and population characteristics can be found from the DHS publications for Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia. UNICEF Multiple Indicators Clusters Surveys (MICS) are also a useful source of data on children and youth. These surveys collect data around the world on children and women. They concentrate on socioeconomic and health indicators.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Millennium Development Goals (MDC) set out goals to reduce poverty around the world. It sets goals for child mortality, AIDS and other diseases. Goals for health care and education are among the goals. The Commonwealth Youth Programme: Caribbean Centre. It promotes children and youth projects.

The CARICOM countries are receiving much help from the international agencies in terms of financial support, projects, information, and goals for which to strive. There are increasing research projects on children and youth in the Caribbean and globally.

1.3: Organization of the Monograph.

There will be an additional two sections, one on Children and one on Youth. These are both comparative treatments but some countries may be absent due to the lack of data.

The children section will cover perspectives on children, demography, household and living arrangements, education, disability and chronic illness, concluding remarks and policy implications.

The section on youth will contain perspectives on youth, youth characteristics, sex ratio, relationship to household head, education, occupation, fertility, gender, youths and heads, overcrowding, chronic illness, disability, summary, policy implications and conclusions.

CHAPTER 2

CHILDREN OF THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES.

Introduction:

This monograph is based on children under age 15 in the English speaking Caribbean countries including Belize and Guyana. Suriname is included in certain parts. These are the countries that belong to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The data are from the Censuses of 2000/2001.

This is a comparative study on the age and sex distribution of the children, their involvement in education, their household situation, illness and disability. Data are not always available on the countries and some of the data have questions on reliability and validity. The data were produced by the CARICOM Secretariat.

This is an area of much interest. There is concern for child care, education, health of children and child violence. The paper will not look at child violence since it is not covered in the census. The paper will be a good base for future study involving quantitative and qualitative research projects. It is a complement to the CARICOM paper on the Socio-economic Conditions of Children and Youth in the CARICOM Countries: A Situational Analysis (Camejo, 1998). These two documents cover the period 1990 to 2000 on children as they appeared in the two rounds of census.

2.1 Perspectives on the Status of Children.

Children are the future of all societies. Children less than fifteen years of age should be in school. They will enter the youth population in different age cohorts and will still be in educational institutions as well as entering the labour force. They will become the parents of future generations. They will be the grandparents of future generations. The children that were included in the 2000/2001 censuses of the Caribbean English speaking societies as well as Belize, Guyana and Suriname, who are less than 15 years old will be included in this

study. These children will be the trend setters for the culture, social structure and functions, and economic well being of these CARICOM countries.

Their impact on the CARICOM countries will be determined by their socialization, their education and their health status. What these societies provide for them at present will mitigate their impact on their societies. We know that their contributions will be affected by how many survive mortality. Some will emigrate and will make a different kind of contribution. Their fertility can be expected to be lower than their parents and more will survive due to the declining infant mortality in the countries. In spite of the “Old better days” these children are growing up in societies with higher Human Development Index (HDI) each year and in societies that adhere to some of the international conventions on the welfare of children.

In 2007 the population of the world was 6.705 billions (PRB Data Sheet 2008). Twenty eight (28) percent of that population was under 15 years (Table 1.1). The more developed countries had 17 percent, the less developed ones 30 and the least developed ones 41 percent. This reflects the position of these economies in the demographic transition. The percentage of the population under fifteen years of age demonstrate the fertility, infant mortality, child mortality, mortality and the expected rate of growth of the population. High percentage of the population means that fertility is high and infant and child mortality are high. Low percentage means that fertility is low and infant and child mortality are low and the population is ageing.

Table 2.1 :POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS IN 2007.	
Regions and countries	Population under 15 years
	%
World	28
More Developed	17
Less developed	30
Less developed (Excl China)	34
Least Developed	41
Africa	41
Asia	27
Asia (excl China)	31
China	19
Europe	16
North America	20
Latin America/Caribbean	30
Central America	33
Caribbean	28
South America	29
CARICOM Countries	
Antigua and Barbuda	28
Bahamas	28
Barbados	22
Belize	39
Dominica	29
Grenada	29
Guyana	32
St.Kitts/Nevis	28
St. Lucia	28
St.Vincent/Grenadines	29
Suriname	30
Trinidad/Tobago	24
Source: Population Reference Bureau (PRB) 2008 World Population Data Sheet. PRB, Washington, D.C. 2008.	

The percentage of the population under 15 years is high for Africa, low for Europe and North America. Latin America and the Caribbean as a region is higher than Asia. The Caribbean is very close to Asia. The CARICOM countries are in between Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia. Barbados is the lowest (22%) and Belize is the highest (39%). Suriname (30%) and Guyana (32%) are the next in line after Belize. Trinidad and Tobago (24%) are close to Barbados. Four are at 28 percent (Antigua/Barbuda, Bahamas, St.

Kitts/Nevis and St. Lucia). Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent/Grenadines have 29 percent of their populations in the under 15 years age group.

The CARICOM countries as shown in Table 2.1 are not all at the same phase on the demographic transition. The population with high percentage under 15 will have higher fertility and higher infant and child mortality and those with low percentages will have low fertility and low infant and child mortality. The population in the age group 65 years or over will account for a larger percentage, if the population under 15 is small. High percentage under 15 will accompany low percentage at age 65 years or over.

The infant mortality in the CARICOM countries (PRB 2006) was 19.5 and the median 19 infant deaths per 1000 live births in the first year. In the Caribbean the mean was 40, Central America 24 and South America 25. The Caribbean mean is high since Haiti has an infant mortality of 73. Bolivia (54) and Guyana (46) are relatively high as well.

CARICOM Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has a mean 2.2, median of 2.3 and a mode of 2.3 live births per woman in the childbearing age (15-49) In the Caribbean the mean is 2.6, in Central America it is 2.7 and in South America it is 2.4 (PRB 2006). Fertility and birth rates in the CARICOM countries are low when compared to Africa and some Asian countries (PRB, 2008).

Children in the CARICOM countries have survived the infant mortality. Child mortality is low for the age group 1-4. The population less than fifteen in the censuses will pass in the majority to the youth population 15-24. The size of this population of children is lower than in previous censuses since fertility is lower and infant mortality as well as child mortality is lower than before. Fertility is lower and infant mortality and child mortality are lower than before. The low mortality levels mean that more children are surviving but the low levels of fertility more than compensate for the mortality and therefore give rise to lower fertility levels.

2.2: Demography of Children

This section will examine age and gender of the children 0-14 in the CARICOM countries as shown by the Census of 2000/2001. It will compare the countries on these two characteristics.

Males account for a larger percent than females in Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts/ Nevis, St. Vincent/ Grenadines, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad/ Tobago. Females outnumber males in Anguilla, Antigua, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands. In all cases the numbers are small (Tables 2.1A, 2.1B). These are in line with other international comparisons. These patterns are maintained when we look at the age range 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14. There are some small differences within each age group and across age group for each country. These countries are very similar on gender distributions in the early years for these children. One would expect that there are more males born than females and the mortality conditions are such that the males maintain their ascendancy in numbers in their early years. We do not see any consistent pattern for the countries as we move across the three age groups. Females have not gained as we move from 0-4 age group across 5-9 to 10-14. In high fertility levels and high mortality levels among children we would expect this to happen. But these countries are well advanced in the demographic transition.

Children in the household are divided into five categories from one to five and over by gender (Tables 2.2A, 2.2B). With only one child at present in the household, males are in a majority in Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Jamaica and Trinidad/ Tobago. In households with only one child at present, females are in a majority in comparison to males in Antigua, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands. Households with one and two children, the pattern remains the same except in three countries, Anguilla, Bermuda and Dominica where females are in larger numbers than males.

Males in household of 5+ have higher proportion in Antigua, Belize, Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada Guyana, St .Kitts/Nevis, St. Vincent/Grenadines, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados and St. Lucia have males in 1 to 4 children households and females in five and over. Turks and Caicos Islands have more females than males in all households. The other

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households have different patterns but the males are in a majority of the patterns. Overall, for all children in the households, five countries have more females than males.

Table 2.1A: Age Group of Child by Sex

Country	Sex	AGE GROUP			Total
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 -14	
Anguilla	Male	525	502	563	1590
	Female	548	491	573	1612
	Total	1073	993	1136	3202
Antigua	Male	3078	3057	2851	8986
	Female	2938	3074	3035	9047
	Total	6016	6131	5886	18033
Bahamas	Male	14666	16014	14149	44829
	Female	14454	15634	14412	44500
	Total	29120	31648	28561	89329
Barbados	Male	8763	9479	9425	27667
	Female	8476	9270	9188	26934
	Total	17239	18749	18613	54601
Belize	Male	16804	16018	15128	47950
	Female	16520	15779	14560	46859
	Total	33324	31797	29688	94809
Bermuda	Male	1979	2017	1907	5903
	Female	2012	2015	1921	5948
	Total	3991	4032	3828	11851
BVI	Male	888	962	851	2701
	Female	880	982	936	2798
	Total	1768	1944	1787	5499
Dominica	Male	3,109	3,830	3,450	10,390
	Female	3,076	3,567	3,511	10,155
	Total	6,185	7,398	6,961	20,544
Grenada	Male	4245	4591	5335	14171
	Female	4101	4510	5330	13941
	Total	8346	9101	10665	28112
Guyana	Male	45,242	48,721	40,589	134,552
	Female	43,709	47,178	39,622	130,509
	Total	88951	95899	80211	265061
Jamaica	Male	138914	149653	139372	427939
	Female	133904	145219	136506	415629
	Total	272818	294872	275878	843568
Montserrat	Male	153	153	148	454
	Female	157	124	133	414
	Total	310	277	281	868
St. Lucia	Male	6813	8297	8280	23390
	Female	6899	8115	8298	23311
	Total	13711	16412	16578	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Male	2164	2160	2436	6760
	Female	2163	2185	2322	6670
	Total	4327	4345	4758	13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	5125	5731	5631	16487
	Female	4844	5721	5471	16036
	Total	9969	11452	11102	32523
Suriname	Male	26129	24962	22577	73668
	Female	25478	24015	21926	71419
	Total	51607	48977	44503	145087
Trinidad	Male	38758	46982	58012	143752
	Female	37750	45841	56903	140494
	Total	76508	92823	114915	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	Male	1053	850	833	2736
	Female	1272	882	804	2957
	Total	2325	1731	1637	5693

Table 2.1B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Sex

Country	Sex	AGE GROUP			Total
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 -14	
Anguilla	Male	48.9	50.6	49.6	49.7
	Female	51.1	49.4	50.4	50.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Male	51.2	49.9	48.4	49.8
	Female	48.8	50.1	51.6	50.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	Male	50.4	50.6	49.5	50.2
	Female	49.6	49.4	50.5	49.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	Male	50.8	50.6	50.6	50.7
	Female	49.2	49.4	49.4	49.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Male	50.4	50.4	51.0	50.6
	Female	49.6	49.6	49.0	49.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Male	49.6	50.0	49.8	49.8
	Female	50.4	50.0	50.2	50.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BVI	Male	50.2	49.5	47.6	49.1
	Female	49.8	50.5	52.4	50.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Male	50.3	51.8	49.6	50.6
	Female	49.7	48.2	50.4	49.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Male	50.9	50.4	50.0	50.4
	Female	49.1	49.6	50.0	49.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	Male	50.9	50.8	50.6	50.8
	Female	49.1	49.2	49.4	49.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	Male	50.9	50.7	50.5	50.7
	Female	49.1	49.3	49.5	49.3
	Total	100	100	100	100
Montserrat	Male	49.4	55.2	52.7	52.3
	Female	50.6	44.8	47.3	47.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	Male	49.7	50.6	49.9	50.1
	Female	50.3	49.4	50.1	49.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Male	50.0	49.7	51.2	50.3
	Female	50.0	50.3	48.8	49.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	51.4	50.0	50.7	50.7
	Female	48.6	50.0	49.3	49.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suriname	Male	50.6	51	50.7	50.8
	Female	49.4	49	49.3	49.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.6
	Female	49.3	49.4	49.5	49.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	Male	45.3	49.1	50.9	48.1
	Female	54.7	50.9	49.1	51.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

They are Anguilla, Antigua, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands. The ten others have more males in total across the households than females.

The age distribution across the three five year breakdown of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, in an area of declining fertility and declining infant mortality and child mortality up to 14 years, would suggest that 10-14 would have more children than 5-9 and 5-9 more children than 0-4. One should be aware that the countries are not identical in their fertility, infant mortality and children mortality and we would expect to see differences in age distributions among the countries. Anguilla has a pattern of more children in 10-14 than in 0-4 and 5-9 is in between the two of them. It is possible that infant and child mortality may change this pattern. The 0-4, when it becomes 5-9 and the others have moved forward another five years that it will be lower than 10-14 and which is lower than 15-19. This would correspond to lowering of fertility with low to becoming stable low mortality among infants and children. Montserrat, another small population, has its own pattern as well. The age group 5-9 has fewer children than 10-14, which has less than 0-4 (Tables 2.1A, 2.1B). This population has declined after the volcanic eruption, and fertility and mortality may be in flux.

Antigua, Bahamas and Bermuda have their own pattern of most children in 5-9 and then 0-4 followed by 10-14. This is showing recent fertility decline in the last five years of the 20th century. The 10-14 has seen a decline in fertility compared to the 5-9. A larger childbearing cohort could be responsible for the children in 5-9 age groups. Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica and Jamaica, have more children in 5-9 age groups than in 10-14; and 10-14 more than the 0-4 age groups. Showing low fertility has occurred recently producing fewer children in the 10-14 age groups. The reasons for this could be different among the countries. Barbados is a trend setter along the demographic transition.

Grenada, St Lucia, St. Kitts/Nevis and Trinidad/Tobago have a pattern of the distribution of the children in the age groups that reflect the declining fertility and children mortality. The higher the age of children the higher is the number of children. This would show a declining fertility reflecting in fewer children in 0-4, more in 5-9 and more in 10-14. Lower mortality among the children is also a factor. Belize and Turks and Caicos Islands suggest higher fertility. They have more children in the 0-4 than in 5-9 than in 10-14. Fertility is falling but not to the level as shown in this pattern. The infant mortality of Belize is relatively high.

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Table 2.2A: Number of Children in the Household by Sex

Country	Sex	CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					Total
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	
Anguilla	Male	377	553	370	178	112	1590
	Female	372	575	401	162	102	1612
	Total	749	1128	771	340	214	3202
Antigua	Male	2198	2964	2054	992	778	8986
	Female	2237	2996	2047	956	811	9047
	Total	4435	5960	4101	1948	1589	18033
Bahamas	Male	9013	13735	10331	5756	5994	44829
	Female	8916	13343	10318	5716	6207	44500
	Total	17929	27078	20649	11472	12201	89329
Barbados	Male	8829	9666	5072	2136	1964	27667
	Female	8438	9574	4855	2084	1983	26934
	Total	17267	19240	9927	4220	3947	54601
Belize	Male	5108	9552	9984	8412	14894	47950
	Female	4695	9434	9900	8336	14494	46859
	Total	9803	18986	19884	16748	29388	94809
Bermuda	Male	2065	2664	892	226	56	5903
	Female	2078	2668	935	214	53	5948
	Total	4143	5332	1827	440	109	11851
British Virgin Islands	Male	508	788	637	368	400	2701
	Female	513	860	635	372	418	2798
	Total	1021	1648	1272	740	818	5499
Dominica	Male	2197	2979	2508	1485	1220	10390
	Female	2067	3065	2486	1419	1117	10155
	Total	4264	6044	4994	2904	2338	20544
Grenada	Male	2466	3632	3076	2361	2636	14171
	Female	2340	3602	3026	2371	2602	13941
	Total	4806	7234	6102	4732	5238	28112
Guyana	Male	19,919	34,818	31,744	21,185	26,886	134,552
	Female	19,067	33,770	30,848	20,799	26,025	130,509
	Total	38986	68588	62592	41984	52911	265061
Jamaica	Male	848119	122133	96544	59331	64189	426513
	Female	77732	119193	96149	58816	62344	414224
	Total	925851	241326	192693	118147	126523	840737
Montserrat	Male	145	171	101	24	13	454
	Female	123	159	82	32	18	414
	Total	268	330	183	56	31	868
St. Lucia	Male	5281	6708	5161	3076	3165	23390
	Female	5200	6686	5088	3039	3298	23311
	Total	10481	13394	10248	6115	6463	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Male	1419	1989	1537	867	948	6760
	Female	1356	1933	1619	885	877	6670
	Total	2775	3922	3156	1752	1825	13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	3192	4850	3978	2338	2129	16487
	Female	2932	4726	3978	2270	2130	16036
	Total	6124	9576	7956	4608	4259	32523
Suriname	Male	17950	14874	7504	3189	2444	84895
	Female	7587	5649	3327	1990	1839	38127
	Total	25537	20523	10831	5179	4283	123022
Trinidad	Male	34937	48804	31056	15653	13302	143752
	Female	33927	47780	30693	15103	12991	140494
	Total	68864	96584	61749	30756	26293	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	Male	705	830	587	362	252	2736
	Female	717	861	703	399	276	2957
	Total	1422	1691	1290	761	528	5693

Regional Special Topic Monograph, Children and Youth

Table 2.2B: Percentage of Children in the Household by Sex

Country	Sex	CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					Total
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	
Anguilla	Male	50.3	49.0	48.0	52.4	52.3	49.7
	Female	49.7	51.0	52.0	47.6	47.7	50.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Male	49.6	49.7	50.1	50.9	49.0	49.8
	Female	50.4	50.3	49.9	49.1	51.0	50.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	Male	50.3	50.7	50.0	50.2	49.1	50.2
	Female	49.7	49.3	50.0	49.8	50.9	49.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	Male	51.1	50.2	51.1	50.6	49.8	50.7
	Female	48.9	49.8	48.9	49.4	50.2	49.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Male	52.1	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.7	50.6
	Female	47.9	49.7	49.8	49.8	49.3	49.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Male	49.8	50.0	48.8	51.4	51.4	49.8
	Female	50.2	50.0	51.2	48.6	48.6	50.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	Male	49.8	47.8	50.1	49.7	48.9	49.1
	Female	50.2	52.2	49.9	50.3	51.1	50.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Male	51.5	49.3	50.2	51.1	52.2	50.6
	Female	48.5	50.7	49.8	48.9	47.8	49.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Male	51.3	50.2	50.4	49.9	50.3	50.4
	Female	48.7	49.8	49.6	50.1	49.7	49.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	Male	51.1	50.8	50.7	50.5	50.8	50.8
	Female	48.9	49.2	49.3	49.5	49.2	49.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	Male	91.6	50.6	50.1	50.2	50.7	50.7
	Female	8.4	49.4	49.9	49.8	49.3	49.3
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Montserrat	Male	54.1	51.8	55.2	42.9	41.9	52.3
	Female	45.9	48.2	44.8	57.1	58.1	47.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	Male	50.4	50.1	50.4	50.3	49.0	50.1
	Female	49.6	49.9	49.6	49.7	51.0	49.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Male	51.1	50.7	48.7	49.5	51.9	50.3
	Female	48.9	49.3	51.3	50.5	48.1	49.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	52.1	50.6	50.0	50.7	50.0	50.7
	Female	47.9	49.4	50.0	49.3	50.0	49.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suriname	Male	70.3	72.5	69.3	61.6	57.1	69.0
	Female	29.7	27.5	30.7	38.4	42.9	31.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	Male	50.7	50.5	50.3	50.9	50.6	50.6
	Female	49.3	49.5	49.7	49.1	49.4	49.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	Male	49.6	49.1	45.5	47.6	47.7	48.1
	Female	50.4	50.9	54.5	52.4	52.3	51.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of the population by gender is as we would expect them. There are some differences among the countries reflecting what can be expected. Children (0-14 years) who are males, are likely to be in the majority. The age distribution reflects the progress of the countries in the demographic transition with respect to fertility and mortality among children.

CHAPTER 3

CHILDREN HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS.

3.1 Household Characteristics

This is an examination of the children with respect to their residence in households and the heads of these households. How many children live in the households and what is the gender of the head, the age of the head, the education of the head and the overcrowding of the children. Not all of these variables are available for all countries. The categories of the number of children in each household are 1 to 5+. Even though we are interested in the children; their environment is set in terms of the household in which they grow up and the characteristics of the head of the household will be part of their socialization.

In Tables 3.1A and 3.1 B the children are distributed in households from one child household up to 5+ household. Here it can be seen that 5+ household of children is the smallest number of children in all countries except Belize where it is the largest and British Virgin Islands and St. Kitts/Nevis where it is the second largest and in Grenada and Guyana where it is third largest household of children. This more or less, shows where these countries are in fertility situations. Four children in a household are the second smallest in all countries except Belize where it is second lowest and Grenada where it is the smallest. Three children households are either third or fourth in size for all countries counting from the smallest number of children. Two children household is the modal category. There are more two children households than any other size households. One child household is smaller than three children households in 9 countries and larger than three in 8 countries.. When one child household is ranked 3 then the three children household is ranked 4 in 9 countries.

This shows that Belize is different. Fertility in Belize is highest. However, there are differences in fertility among the countries.

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Table 3.1A: Age Group of Child by Age Group of Household Head

Country	Age	AGE GROUP OF HEAD				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	62	719	209	83	1073
	5 - 9	19	636	262	76	993
	10 - 14	5	690	361	80	1136
	Total	86	2045	832	239	3202
Antigua	0 - 4	107	962	2102	2845	6016
	5 - 9	106	989	2182	2854	6131
	10 - 14	108	925	2143	2710	5886
	Total	321	2876	6427	8409	18033
Bahamas	0 - 4	1461	18375	7500	1784	29120
	5 - 9	530	20226	8600	2292	31648
	10 - 14	184	17130	9056	2191	28561
	Total	2175	55731	25156	6267	89329
Barbados	0 - 4	578	9389	5249	2023	17239
	5 - 9	190	10347	5852	2360	18749
	10 - 14	62	9578	6504	2469	18613
	Total	830	29314	17605	6852	54601
Belize	0 - 4	3800	22314	5720	1490	33324
	5 - 9	895	22485	6831	1586	31797
	10 - 14	364	18551	9005	1768	29688
	Total	5059	63350	21556	4844	94809
Bermuda	0 - 4	181	2995	701	112	3989
	5 - 9	52	3069	774	136	4031
	10 - 14	0	2363	1297	167	3827
	Total	233	8427	2772	415	11847
British Virgin Islands	0 - 4	75	1217	397	79	1768
	5 - 9	20	1355	474	95	1944
	10 - 14	8	1083	590	106	1787
	Total	103	3655	1461	280	5499
Dominica	0-4	26	2628	2091	1440	6185
	5-9	35	3056	2557	1749	7398
	10-14	24	3014	2314	1608	6961
	Total	85	8698	6962	4798	20544
Grenada	0 - 4	681	5036	1814	815	8346
	5 - 9	271	5460	2431	939	9101
	10 - 14	217	5637	3546	1265	10665
	Total	1169	16133	7791	3019	28112
Guyana	0 - 4	7,326	57,727	18,977	4,698	88,728
	5 - 9	2,022	64,881	22,749	6,016	95,668
	10 - 14	1,012	49,216	23,983	5,782	79,993
	Total	10360	171824	65709	16496	264,389
Jamaica	0 - 4	21642	159783	65784	25223	272434
	5 - 9	8007	173800	80814	31593	294214
	10 - 14	3740	149154	87418	33768	274080
	Total	33389	482737	234016	90584	840728
Montserrat	0 - 4	28	226	48	8	310
	5 - 9	10	185	77	5	277
	10 - 14	2	166	95	18	281
	Total	40	577	220	31	868
St. Lucia	0 - 4	1305	8409	2874	1123	13711
	5 - 9	622	10373	3889	1523	16412
	10 - 14	443	9623	4846	1663	16578
	Total	2369	28404	11610	4309	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	335	2856	855	281	4327
	5 - 9	103	2975	949	318	4345
	10 - 14	51	3007	1321	379	4758
	Total	489	8838	3125	978	13430
St . Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	784	5638	2518	1029	9969
	5 - 9	349	6508	3261	1334	11452
	10 - 14	190	5997	3451	1464	11102
	Total	1323	18143	9230	3827	32523
Trinidad	0 - 4	3647	46927	19605	6329	76508
	5 - 9	1048	57488	25851	8436	92823
	10 - 14	735	61884	41394	10902	114915
	Total	5430	166299	86850	25667	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	160	1750	385	30	2325
	5 - 9	27	1285	374	44	1731
	10 - 14	7	1059	501	71	1637
	Total	194	4094	1260	145	5693

Note: Guyana data excludes 672 children for whom the age of the head was not stated

Regional Special Topic Monograph, Children and Youth

Table 3.1B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Age Group of Household Head

Country	Age	AGE GROUP OF CHILD				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	72.1	35.2	25.1	34.7	33.5
	5 - 9	22.1	31.1	31.5	31.8	31.0
	10 - 14	5.8	33.7	43.4	33.5	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	0 - 4	33.3	33.4	32.7	33.8	33.4
	5 - 9	33.0	34.4	34.0	33.9	34.0
	10 - 14	33.6	32.2	33.3	32.2	32.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	0 - 4	67.2	33.0	29.8	28.5	32.6
	5 - 9	24.4	36.3	34.2	36.6	35.4
	10 - 14	8.5	30.7	36.0	35.0	32.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	0 - 4	69.6	32.0	29.8	29.5	31.6
	5 - 9	22.9	35.3	33.2	34.4	34.3
	10 - 14	7.5	32.7	36.9	36.0	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	0 - 4	75.1	35.2	26.5	30.8	35.1
	5 - 9	17.7	35.5	31.7	32.7	33.5
	10 - 14	7.2	29.3	41.8	36.5	31.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	0 - 4	77.7	35.5	25.3	27.0	33.7
	5 - 9	22.3	36.4	27.9	32.8	34.0
	10 - 14	0.0	28.0	46.8	40.2	32.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BVI	0 - 4	72.8	33.3	27.2	28.2	32.2
	5 - 9	19.4	37.1	32.4	33.9	35.4
	10 - 14	7.8	29.6	40.4	37.9	32.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	0 - 4	30.6	30.2	30.0	30.0	30.1
	5 - 9	41.2	35.1	36.7	36.5	36.0
	10 - 14	28.2	34.7	33.2	33.5	33.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	0 - 4	58.3	31.2	23.3	27.0	29.7
	5 - 9	23.2	33.8	31.2	31.1	32.4
	10 - 14	18.6	34.9	45.5	41.9	37.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	0 - 4	70.7	33.6	28.9	28.5	33.6
	5 - 9	19.5	37.8	34.6	36.5	36.2
	10 - 14	9.8	28.6	36.5	35.1	30.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	0 - 4	64.8	33.1	28.1	28	32
	5 - 9	24	36	34.5	35	35
	10 - 14	11.2	30.9	37.4	37	33
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	0 - 4	70.0	39.2	21.8	25.8	35.7
	5 - 9	25.0	32.1	35.0	16.1	31.9
	10 - 14	5.0	28.8	43.2	58.1	32.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	0 - 4	55.1	29.6	24.8	26.1	29.4
	5 - 9	26.2	36.5	33.5	35.3	35.1
	10 - 14	18.7	33.9	41.7	38.6	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	68.5	32.3	27.4	28.7	32.2
	5 - 9	21.1	33.7	30.4	32.5	32.4
	10 - 14	10.4	34.0	42.3	38.8	35.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	59.3	31.1	27.3	26.9	30.7
	5 - 9	26.4	35.9	35.3	34.9	35.2
	10 - 14	14.4	33.1	37.4	38.3	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	0 - 4	67.2	28.2	22.6	24.7	26.9
	5 - 9	19.3	34.6	29.8	32.9	32.7
	10 - 14	13.5	37.2	47.7	42.5	40.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	82.5	42.7	30.6	20.7	40.8
	5 - 9	13.9	31.4	29.7	30.3	30.4
	10 - 14	3.6	25.9	39.8	49.0	28.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2 Child Age and Age of Household Head.

In Tables 3.2A and 3.2B the heads of households are grouped 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+ and the children age distributions are distributed among these heads of households. Heads of households who are 15-24 have 66 % or more children who are 0-4 years old for Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, Trinidad/Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands. Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and St Vincent/Grenadines in the age group of heads who are 15-24 have between 50 and 65 percent of children in the age group 0-4. Antigua and Dominica have fewer than 50 percent. This is expected for this young heads of households. This age group of heads has only a few percentages in 5-9 and 10-14 age groups of children, except in Antigua and Dominica.

Household heads in the 25-44 years old have the children in the households distributed almost equally across the three age groups of the children except in the case of Turks and Caicos Islands.

Household heads in the 45-64, have mainly, an increasing percentage from 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 from around 25 to 45 percent. There are two exceptions where the percents among the three age groups are about equal (Antigua, Dominica). Household heads 65 years and over have an almost equal distributions in the three age groups of children, with only two exceptions (Grenada and Montserrat). Overall the total distribution of children across the groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 are around one third in each age group.

It seems that the declining fertility is across the two heads of households who have completed childbearing (45-64 and 65+), since we can see that the children 10-14 is larger than 5-9 and 5-9 is larger than the 0-4. The 15-24 household heads are in early childbearing and many of these are in school and have no children. The 25-44 are the main groups having children and they portray what is currently happening in childbearing.

3.3 Gender of Household Head.

Male heads and female heads have their children almost equally distributed across the children three age groups. There are hardly any differences between the gender of household heads (Tables 3.3A and 3.3B) across age group. There are more male heads in all the

countries except in Barbados, Bermuda, St Kitts/Nevis and St Vincent/Grenadines where women are in the majority. However, it is true that if there is one spouse in a household it is more likely that it will be a female (Camejo, 1998).

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Table 3.3A: Age of Children by Gender of Head of Household

Country	Age	GENDER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		
		Male	Female	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	648	425	1073
	5 - 9	599	394	5996
	10 -14	671	465	6103
	Total	1918	1284	17954
Antigua	0 - 4	3209	2787	6016
	5 - 9	3125	2978	6131
	10 -14	2954	2900	5886
	Total	9288	8665	18033
Bahamas	0 - 4	17755	11361	29116
	5 - 9	18736	12900	31636
	10 -14	16625	11925	28550
	Total	53116	36186	89302
Barbados	0 - 4	8645	8594	17239
	5 - 9	9223	9526	18749
	10 -14	9070	9543	18613
	Total	26938	27663	54601
Belize	0 - 4	26649	6675	33324
	5 - 9	24855	6942	31797
	10 -14	22679	7009	29688
	Total	74183	20626	94809
Bermuda	0 - 4	2062	1927	3989
	5 - 9	1932	2099	4031
	10 -14	1860	1967	3827
	Total	5854	5993	11847
British Virgin Islands	0 - 4	1144	624	1768
	5 - 9	1266	678	1944
	10 -14	1125	662	1787
	Total	3535	1964	5499
Dominica	0-4	3539	2634	6173
	5-9	4187	3201	7389
	10-14	3994	2963	6957
	Total	11721	8798	20519
Grenada	0 - 4	4306	4040	8346
	5 - 9	4540	4561	9101
	10 -14	5165	5500	10665
	Total	14011	14101	28112
Guyana	0 - 4	66,900	22,051	88,951
	5 - 9	70,391	25,508	95,899
	10 -14	56,419	23,792	80,211
	Total	193710	71351	265,061
Jamaica	0 - 4	139568	132866	272434
	5 - 9	149060	145154	294214
	10 -14	138279	135801	274080
	Total	426907	413821	840728
Montserrat	0 - 4	173	137	310
	5 - 9	148	129	277
	10 -14	152	129	281
	Total	473	395	868
St. Lucia	0 - 4	7070	6597	13666
	5 - 9	8282	8068	16349
	10 -14	8356	8150	16506
	Total	23708	22815	46521
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	1864	2463	4327
	5 - 9	1851	2494	4345
	10 -14	1946	2812	4758
	Total	5661	7769	13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	5018	4945	9963
	5 - 9	5602	5842	11444
	10 -14	5379	5720	11099
	Total	15999	16507	32506
Trinidad	0 - 4	55791	20717	76508
	5 - 9	66225	26598	92823
	10 -14	80294	34621	114915
	Total	202310	81936	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	1608	716	2325
	5 - 9	1141	590	1731
	10 -14	1020	617	1637
	Total	3769	1923	5693

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Table 3.3B: Percentage Age of Children by Gender of Head of Household

Country	Age	GENDER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		
		Male	Female	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	33.8	33.1	33.5
	5 - 9	31.2	30.7	31.0
	10 -14	35.0	36.2	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	0 - 4	34.5	32.2	33.4
	5 - 9	33.6	34.4	34.0
	10 -14	31.8	33.5	32.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	0 - 4	33.4	31.4	32.6
	5 - 9	35.3	35.6	35.4
	10 -14	31.3	33.0	32.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	0 - 4	32.1	31.1	31.6
	5 - 9	34.2	34.4	34.3
	10 -14	33.7	34.5	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	0 - 4	35.9	32.4	35.1
	5 - 9	33.5	33.7	33.5
	10 -14	30.6	34.0	31.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	0 - 4	35.2	32.2	33.7
	5 - 9	33.0	35.0	34.0
	10 -14	31.8	32.8	32.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	0 - 4	32.4	31.8	32.2
	5 - 9	35.8	34.5	35.4
	10 -14	31.8	33.7	32.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	0 - 4	30.2	29.9	30.1
	5 - 9	35.7	36.4	36.0
	10 -14	34.1	33.7	33.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	0 - 4	30.7	28.7	29.7
	5 - 9	32.4	32.3	32.4
	10 -14	36.9	39.0	37.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	0 - 4	34.5	30.9	33.6
	5 - 9	36.3	35.8	36.2
	10 -14	29.1	33.3	30.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	0 - 4	32.7	32.1	32.4
	5 - 9	34.9	35.1	35
	10 -14	32.4	32.8	32.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	0 - 4	36.6	34.7	35.7
	5 - 9	31.3	32.7	31.9
	10 -14	32.1	32.7	32.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	0 - 4	29.8	28.9	29.4
	5 - 9	34.9	35.4	35.1
	10 -14	35.2	35.7	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	32.9	31.7	32.2
	5 - 9	32.7	32.1	32.4
	10 -14	34.4	36.2	35.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	31.4	30.0	30.6
	5 - 9	35.0	35.4	35.2
	10 -14	33.6	34.7	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	0 - 4	27.6	25.3	26.9
	5 - 9	32.7	32.5	32.7
	10 -14	39.7	42.3	40.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	42.7	37.2	40.8
	5 - 9	30.3	30.7	30.4
	10 -14	27.1	32.1	28.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4 Education of Heads of Household

The education of the heads of household is looked at with respect to their distribution against the age of their children. Of course not all the children belong to the head. There are other children in the household. Education of household heads is Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The Primary includes no education and the Tertiary includes everything above Secondary. There are few heads of household without education. In Tables 3.4A and 3.4B, it can be seen that the children are almost evenly distributed across the three levels of education. That is, the heads are evenly spread across the age groups of the children.

Heads are in a majority in secondary ahead of primary, which is ahead of tertiary in Anguilla, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Guyana, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands. Primary exceeds secondary and which is greater than tertiary among heads in Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent/Grenadines and Trinidad/Tobago. Bahamas has more heads in secondary, followed by tertiary and then primary. Jamaica has primary over tertiary over secondary among heads.

The children are growing up in households with heads across primary, secondary and tertiary. There are few heads without education. Education is a priority for their children among the heads. One can speculate that there is a positive association between the heads education and the education of their children.

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Table 3.4A; Age group of Child by Highest Level of Education of the Head.

Country	Age	Education of the Head of household.			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	403	506	144	1053
	5 - 9	431	437	118	986
	10 - 14	522	465	138	1125
	Total	1356	1408	400	3164
Antigua	0 - 4	5381	598	2	5981
	5 - 9	5458	635	0	6093
	10 - 14	5294	551	1	5846
	Total	16133	1784	3	17920
Bahamas	0 - 4	3173	21637	4142	28956
	5 - 9	3563	23376	4512	31451
	10 - 14	3225	21060	4098	28383
	Total	9961	76034	12756	88790
Barbados	0 - 4	3540	9998	3376	16914
	5 - 9	3988	10686	3718	18392
	10 - 14	4015	10539	3746	18300
	Total	11543	31223	10840	53606
Belize	0 - 4	27564	4909	764	33237
	5 - 9	26363	4551	801	31715
	10 - 14	25125	3749	736	29610
	Total	79052	13209	2301	94562
Bermuda	0 - 4	259	2334	1376	3969
	5 - 9	289	2460	1269	4018
	10 - 14	346	2483	988	3817
	Total	894	7277	3633	11804
British Virgin Islands	0 - 4	508	943	245	1697
	5 - 9	538	1071	262	1871
	10 - 14	598	918	200	1716
	Total	1644	2932	707	5283
Dominica	0-4	4477	1367	272	6115
	5-9	5547	1500	277	7324
	10-14	5299	1327	268	6893
	Total	15323	4194	817	20332
Grenada	0 - 4	5868	2147	297	8312
	5 - 9	6826	1952	290	9068
	10 - 14	8255	2087	290	10632
	Total	20949	6186	877	28012
Guyana	0 - 4	29,886	51,745	5,303	86,934
	5 - 9	33,021	54,881	5,786	93,688
	10 - 14	27,860	45,047	5,435	78,542
	Total	90767	151673	16524	258964
Jamaica	0 - 4	231751	7385	33300	265241
	5 - 9	252201	7491	34524	286639
	10 - 14	234116	7675	32292	266989
	Total	718068	22551	100116	818869
Montserrat	0 - 4	78	169	28	275
	5 - 9	71	130	33	234
	10 - 14	89	123	28	240
	Total	238	422	89	749
St. Lucia	0 - 4	8866	3646	862	13374
	5 - 9	11282	3823	891	15996
	10 - 14	11543	3689	916	16149
	Total	31691	11158	2669	45519
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	959	2893	356	4208
	5 - 9	997	2800	396	4193
	10 - 14	1247	2895	453	4595
	Total	3203	8588	1205	12996
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	7118	2462	234	9814
	5 - 9	8500	2511	254	11265
	10 - 14	8369	2280	256	10905
	Total	23987	7253	744	31984
Trinidad	0 - 4	45687	20231	3185	69103
	5 - 9	57119	22805	3729	83653
	10 - 14	73399	25514	4468	103381
	Total	176205	68550	11382	256137
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	587	1516	220	2323
	5 - 9	327	1029	176	1532
	10 - 14	576	907	154	1637
	Total	1490	3452	550	5492

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Table 3.4B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Highest Level of Education of Head

Country	Age	Education of the Head of household			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	29.7	35.9	36.0	33.3
	5 - 9	31.8	31.0	29.5	31.2
	10 - 14	38.5	33.0	34.5	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	0 - 4	33.4	33.5	66.7	33.4
	5 - 9	33.8	35.6	0.0	34.0
	10 - 14	32.8	30.9	33.3	32.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	0 - 4	31.9	28.5	32.5	32.6
	5 - 9	35.8	30.7	35.4	35.4
	10 - 14	32.4	27.7	32.1	32.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	0 - 4	30.7	32.0	31.1	31.6
	5 - 9	34.5	34.2	34.3	34.3
	10 - 14	34.8	33.8	34.6	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	0 - 4	34.9	37.2	33.2	35.2
	5 - 9	33.3	34.5	34.8	33.5
	10 - 14	31.8	28.4	32.0	31.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	0 - 4	29.0	32.1	37.9	33.6
	5 - 9	32.3	33.8	34.9	34.0
	10 - 14	38.7	34.1	27.2	32.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	0 - 4	30.9	32.2	34.7	32.1
	5 - 9	32.7	36.5	37.1	35.4
	10 - 14	36.4	31.3	28.3	32.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	0 - 4	29.2	32.6	33.3	30.1
	5 - 9	36.2	35.8	33.9	36.0
	10 - 14	34.6	31.6	32.8	33.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	0 - 4	28.0	34.7	33.9	29.7
	5 - 9	32.6	31.6	33.1	32.4
	10 - 14	39.4	33.7	33.1	37.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	0 - 4	32.9	34.1	32.1	33.6
	5 - 9	36.4	36.2	35.0	36.2
	10 - 14	30.7	29.7	32.9	30.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	0 - 4	33.9	32.8	33.4	32.4
	5 - 9	35.1	33.2	34.4	35
	10 - 14	31	34	32.2	32.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	0 - 4	32.8	40.0	31.5	36.7
	5 - 9	29.8	30.8	37.1	31.2
	10 - 14	37.4	29.1	31.5	32.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	0 - 4	28.0	32.7	32.3	29.4
	5 - 9	35.6	34.3	33.4	35.1
	10 - 14	36.4	33.1	34.3	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	29.9	33.7	29.5	32.4
	5 - 9	31.1	32.6	32.9	32.3
	10 - 14	38.9	33.7	37.6	35.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	29.7	33.9	31.5	30.7
	5 - 9	35.4	34.6	34.1	35.2
	10 - 14	34.9	31.4	34.4	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	0 - 4	25.9	29.5	28.0	27.0
	5 - 9	32.4	33.3	32.8	32.7
	10 - 14	41.7	37.2	39.3	40.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	39.4	43.9	40.0	42.3
	5 - 9	21.9	29.8	32.0	27.9
	10 - 14	38.7	26.3	28.0	29.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Marital Status of Household Head.

The current marital status of the head of the household in the CARICOM countries has been married, common law and visiting. There are some that are currently not in a union but they are the heads of household with children. The patterns among the countries are somewhat different and the collection in the census is different as well. In Tables 3.5A and 3.5B, the children in the houses are shown with the marital status of the head of the household. In order of frequency with respect to the children, the countries of Anguilla, Antigua, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and St Kitts/Nevis live first with married head, then common law and followed by visiting. Other patterns are married, common law and ‘Other’ (visiting and not in union) for Bahamas; Barbados has ‘Other’, common law, ‘not stated’, then married. Jamaica has “not married” and married and then divorced, widowed and separated accounting for smaller but still sizeable number of children. For Grenada and St Lucia the modal category is common law, then married and visiting. Bermuda has a pattern (married, not in union) and Trinidad/Tobago has a pattern of married, ‘other’ and ‘not stated’. The children of CARICOM countries are living with various pattern of marital status. These patterns of marital distribution have been consistent over time.

Children are growing up in different union status. Some are legal (Married) and some are not legally registered. All children, regardless of the marital status of the head of households and the legality of their parents unions, are not legally disadvantaged.

Table 3.5A: Age of Child by Marital Status of the Head.

Country	Marital Status	CHILD AGE GROUP			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Anguilla	Legally Married	592	546	614	1752
	Common Law	163	109	126	398
	Visiting Partner	35	23	32	90
	Other	283	314	364	961
	Not Stated	0	1	0	1
	Total	1073	993	1136	3202
Antigua	Legally Married	2431	2603	2559	7593
	Common Law	1320	1072	874	3266
	Visiting Partner	682	635	537	1854
	Other	1535	1766	1860	5161
	Not Stated	48	55	56	159
	Total	6016	6131	5886	18033
Bahamas	Legally Married	15179	16702	15064	46945
	Common Law	3888	3464	2689	10041
	Visiting Partner	0	0	0	0
	Other	10005	11430	10768	32203
	Not Stated	48	52	39	139
	Total	29120	31648	28560	89328
Barbados	Married	6,820	7,599	7,768	22,187
	Legally Separated	396	520	531	1,447
	Divorced	759	892	1,075	2,726
	Widowed	1,063	1,112	1,182	3,357
	Never Married	8,082	8,507	7,923	24,512
	Not Stated	119	119	134	372
	Total	17,239	18,749	18,613	54,601
Belize	Legally Married	18133	18406	17869	54408
	Common Law	11016	8773	7005	26794
	Visiting Partner	643	585	506	1734
	Other	3516	4009	4281	11806
	Total	33308	31773	29661	94742
Bermuda	Legally Married	2859	2739	2591	8189
	Not in Union	1129	1291	1236	3656
	Not Stated	1	1		2
	Total	3989	4031	3827	11847
British Virgin Islands	Legally Married	95	115	93	303
	Common Law	78	64	28	170
	Visiting Partner	18	18	20	56
	Other	38	56	59	153
	Not Stated	8	11	13	32
	Total	237	264	213	714
Dominica	Legally Married	2701	3575	3681	9957
	Common Law	1700	1686	1331	4717
	Visiting Partner	629	682	550	1862
	Not in Union(also divorced)	1125	1420	1385	3930
	DK/NS	30	34	14	78
	Total	6185	7398	6961	20544

Table 3.5A: Age Group of Child by Marital Status of Head of Household (c

Country	Marital Status	CHILD AGE GROUP			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Grenada	Legally Married	2,787	3,232	3,990	10,009
	Common Law	2,439	2,384	2,268	7,091
	Visiting Partner	847	944	1,011	2,802
	Other	2273	2541	3396	8,210
	Not Stated	0	0	0	0
	Total	8,346	9101	10665	28,112
Guyana	Legally Married	41,145	46,061	40,162	127,368
	Common Law	31,318	30,228	20,868	82,414
	Divorced (Not in Union)	1,143	1,408	1,614	4,165
	Widowed	4,502	5,545	5,591	15,638
	Legally Married (not in u	1,859	2,328	2,298	6,485
	Was Common Law (Not	7,115	8,189	7,433	22,737
	Never in Union	909	1,134	1,264	3,307
	Other	960	1,006	981	2,947
	Total	88,951	95,899	80,211	265,061
Jamaica	Legally Married	91674	108238	109492	309404
	Divorced	3494	4105	4512	12111
	Widowed	13504	16304	17188	46996
	legally Separated	2160	2554	2705	7419
	Never Married	160113	161285	138316	459714
	Total	270945	292486	272213	835644
Montserrat	Legally Married	112	114	110	336
	Common Law	66	48	40	154
	Visiting Partner	28	18	23	69
	Other	67	55	62	184
	Not Stated	37	42	46	125
	Total	310	277	281	868
St. Lucia	Legally Married	1670	2252	2562	6484
	Common Law	2168	2382	2190	6740
	Visiting Partner	743	791	693	2227
	Other	1690	2193	2518	6401
	Not Stated	8	17	21	46
	Total	6279	7635	7984	21898
St. Kitts/Nevis	Legally Married	1438	1513	1657	4608
	Common Law	826	727	718	2271
	Visiting Partner	586	543	577	1706
	Other	1414	1498	1730	4642
	Not Stated	63	64	76	203
	Total	4327	4345	4758	13430
Trinidad	Legally Married	42630	54046	68660	165336
	Other	32555	37097	44178	113830
	Not Stated	1323	1680	2077	5080
	Total	76508	92823	114915	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	Married	1,534	1,173	1,083	3,790
	Widowed	65	50	73	188
	Legally separated	28	31	31	90
	Divorced	36	45	67	148
	Never married	401	233	216	850
	Not Stated	255	190	182	627
	Total	2,319	1,722	1,652	5,693

Regional Special Topic Monograph, Children and Youth

Table 3.5B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Marital Status of Head of Household

Country	Marital Status	CHILD AGE GROUP			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Anguilla	Legally Married	55.2	55.0	54.0	54.7
	Common Law	15.2	11.0	11.1	12.4
	Visiting Partner	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.8
	Other	26.4	31.6	32.0	30.0
	Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Legally Married	40.4	42.5	43.5	42.1
	Common Law	21.9	17.5	14.8	18.1
	Visiting Partner	11.3	10.4	9.1	10.3
	Other	25.5	28.8	31.6	28.6
	Not Stated	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	Legally Married	52.1	52.8	52.7	52.6
	Common Law	13.4	10.9	9.4	11.2
	Visiting Partner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	34.4	36.1	37.7	36.1
	Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	Legally Married	39.6	40.5	41.7	40.6
	Common Law	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.7
	Visiting Partner	4.4	4.8	5.8	5.0
	Other	6.2	5.9	6.4	6.1
	Not Stated	46.9	45.4	42.6	44.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Legally Married	54.4	57.9	60.2	57.4
	Common Law	33.1	27.6	23.6	28.3
	Visiting Partner	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
	Other	10.6	12.6	14.4	12.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Legally Married	71.7	67.9	67.7	69.1
	Not in Union	28.3	32.0	32.3	30.9
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	Legally Married	40.1	43.6	43.7	42.4
	Common Law	32.9	24.2	13.1	23.8
	Visiting Partner	7.6	6.8	9.4	7.8
	Other	16.0	21.2	27.7	21.4
	Not Stated	3.4	4.2	6.1	4.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Legally Married	43.7	48.3	52.9	48.5
	Common Law	27.5	22.8	19.1	23.0
	Visiting Partner	10.2	9.2	7.9	9.1
	Not in Union (also divorced)	18.2	19.2	19.9	19.1
	Not stated	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.5B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Marital Status of Head of Household (cont'd)

Country	Marital Status	CHILD AGE GROUP			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Grenada	Legally Married	33.4	35.5	37.4	35.6
	Common Law	29.2	26.2	21.3	25.2
	Visiting Partner	10.1	10.4	9.5	10.0
	Other	27.2	27.9	31.8	29.2
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	Legally Married	46.3	48.0	50.1	48.1
	Common Law	35.2	31.5	26.0	31.1
	Divorced (Not in Union)	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.6
	Widowed	5.1	5.8	7.0	5.9
	Legally Married (not in union)	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.4
	Was Common Law (Not in Union)	8.0	8.5	9.3	8.6
	Never in Union	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2
	Other	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	Legally Married	33.8	37	40.2	37
	Divorced	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
	Widowed	5	5.6	6.3	5.6
	Legally Separated	0.8	0.9	1	0.9
	Never Married	59.1	55.1	50.8	55
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	Legally Married	36.1	41.2	39.1	38.7
	Common Law	21.3	17.3	14.2	17.7
	Visiting Partner	9.0	6.5	8.2	7.9
	Other	21.6	19.9	22.1	21.2
	Not Stated	11.9	15.2	16.4	14.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	Legally Married	26.6	29.5	32.1	29.6
	Common Law	34.5	31.2	27.4	30.8
	Visiting Partner	11.8	10.4	8.7	10.2
	Other	26.9	28.7	31.5	29.2
	Not Stated	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Legally Married	33.2	34.8	34.8	34.3
	Common Law	19.1	16.7	15.1	16.9
	Visiting Partner	13.5	12.5	12.1	12.7
	Other	32.7	34.5	36.4	34.6
	Not Stated	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	Legally Married	55.7	58.2	59.7	58.2
	Other	42.6	40.0	38.4	40.0
	Not Stated	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	Legally Married	66.1	68.1	65.6	66.6
	Common Law	2.8	2.9	4.4	3.3
	Visiting Partner	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.6
	Other	1.6	2.6	4.1	2.6
	Not Stated	17.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The union statuses of the Caribbean countries that are English speaking have maintained their past patterns. The question is whether children are disadvantaged in the different types of unions. May be the most important aspects is poverty of the household and the absence of two partners for the children. How many of these are growing up with only their mother presents and the amount of resources available for sustenance. The socialization process is very important for single parent household. Is wealth associated with union status? If it is insufficient, it can have adverse effects on the children.

Of all of the family arrangements, one child in a household is the largest in for married partnership in Anguilla, Antigua, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Guyana, Montserrat, St Lucia, and Turks and Caicos Islands (Tables 3.6A and 3.6B). In Bahamas, Bermuda and Trinidad/Tobago the one child is more likely in a common law union. In Barbados the modal category is “not in a union”. Children 2 to 5+ live in married houses, then common law and then visiting in Anguilla, Antigua, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands. For the Bahamas, Bermuda, St. Lucia and Trinidad/Tobago the pattern is first common law, married and visiting. In Barbados it is visiting, common law and married.

Married heads of household are more likely to have 2 children in all countries except Belize with three and Bermuda with one. Common law and visiting their modal category is two children and the same is true for those not in a union. The groups in Jamaica are married and not married and the children from 1 to 5+ are just as likely to be one or the other. This pattern is very consistent and reflects that the modal category is two children irrespective of the union status of the head of the household.

Table 3.6A: Number of Children by Marital Status of Head

Country	No. of Children	MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		Legally Married	Common Law	Visiting Partner	Not in Union	Total
Anguilla	One	367	90	25	266	748
	Two	674	136	28	290	1128
	Three	405	96	15	255	771
	Four	192	48	12	88	340
	Five +	114	28	10	62	214
	Total	1752	398	90	961	3201
Antigua	One	1636	742	516	1497	4391
	Two	2730	1046	566	1574	5916
	Three	1914	750	387	990	4041
	Four	776	412	188	556	1932
	Five +	496	326	212	532	1566
	Total	7552	3276	1869	5149	17846
Bahamas	One	3715	8862	1277	4044	17898
	Two	4422	15788	1448	5398	27056
	Three	3570	11715	1107	4245	20637
	Four	2224	5744	820	2660	11448
	Five +	3042	4802	1274	3032	12150
	Total	16973	46911	5926	19379	89189
Barbados	One	485	936	2151	2862	6434
	Two	644	1092	2060	2854	6650
	Three	327	744	1140	1779	3990
	Four	136	344	640	928	2048
	Five +	147	407	642	896	2092
	Total	1739	3523	6633	9319	21214
Belize	One	5104	2677	229	1782	9792
	Two	10640	5254	324	2752	18970
	Three	11247	5670	435	2517	19869
	Four	9600	5048	240	1856	16744
	Five +	17817	8145	506	2899	29367
	Total	54408	26794	1734	11806	94742
Bermuda	One	776	2129	463	775	4143
	Two	630	3488	490	720	5328
	Three	261	1089	186	291	1827
	Four	76	224	52	88	440
	Five +	20	47	21	21	109
	Total	1763	6977	1212	1895	11847
British Virgin Islands	One	545	135	51	284	1015
	Two	962	202	78	390	1632
	Three	843	132	57	234	1266
	Four	508	76	8	140	732
	Five +	475	72	55	216	818
	Total	3333	617	249	1264	5463
Dominica	One	1748	766	385	1336	4235
	Two	2795	1328	500	1405	6028
	Three	2354	1122	445	1055	4976
	Four	1106	826	313	652	2896
	Five +	958	676	219	479	2332
	Total	8961	4717	1862	4927	20466

Table 3.6A: Number of Children by Marital Status of Head (cont'd)

Country	No. of Children	MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		Legally Married	Common Law	Visiting Partner	Not in Union	Total
Grenada	One	1729	882	382	1813	4806
	Two	2838	1572	672	2152	7234
	Three	2220	1614	612	1656	6102
	Four	1680	1272	524	1256	4732
	Five +	1542	1751	612	1333	5238
	Total	10009	7091	2802	8210	28112
Guyana	One	18,309	9,824	...	7,265	35399
	Two	33,880	20,472	...	9,676	64028
	Three	30,349	20,154	...	8,283	58786
	Four	19,896	14,108	...	5,612	39616
	Five +	24,934	17,856	...	6,913	49703
	Total	127,368	82414	...	37749	247531
Montserrat	One	88	43	26	73	230
	Two	122	66	30	70	288
	Three	75	39	9	24	147
	Four	36	0	4	12	52
	Five +	15	6	0	5	26
	Total	336	154	69	184	743
St. Lucia	One	3520	3002	996	2910	10428
	Two	4613	4242	1264	3202	13322
	Three	3411	3599	902	2288	10200
	Four	2004	2287	578	1225	6094
	Five +	1832	2380	744	1464	6419
	Total	15381	15510	4484	11089	46464
St. Kitts/Nevis	One	963	363	294	1106	2726
	Two	1590	634	428	1212	3864
	Three	1131	570	426	975	3102
	Four	512	316	312	596	1736
	Five +	412	388	246	753	1799
	Total	4608	2271	1706	4642	13227
Trinidad	One	17622	39377	6140	4519	67658
	Two	22244	61220	6700	4820	94984
	Three	16944	36447	4242	3030	60663
	Four	9980	16352	2248	1548	30128
	Five +	10463	11940	1977	1353	25733
	Total	77253	165336	21307	15270	279166
Turks and Caicos Islands	One	1019	63	24	317	1422
	Two	1256	43	34	358	1691
	Three	983	53	26	229	1291
	Four	629	21	13	97	761
	Five +	393	24	8	104	528
	Total	4280	204	105	1105	5693

Note : data for Guyana excludes 15,638 children for whom the head of household was reported as widowed

... means data not available

Table 3.6B: Percentage of Children by Marital Status of Head

Country	No. of Children	MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		Legally Married	Common Law	Visiting Partner	Not in Union	Total
Anguilla	One	20.9	22.6	27.8	27.7	23.4
	Two	38.5	34.2	31.1	30.2	35.2
	Three	23.1	24.1	16.7	26.5	24.1
	Four	11.0	12.1	13.3	9.2	10.6
	Five +	6.5	7.0	11.1	6.5	6.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	One	21.7	22.6	27.6	29.1	24.6
	Two	36.1	31.9	30.3	30.6	33.2
	Three	25.3	22.9	20.7	19.2	22.6
	Four	10.3	12.6	10.1	10.8	10.8
	Five +	6.6	10.0	11.3	10.3	8.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	One	21.9	18.9	21.5	20.9	20.1
	Two	26.1	33.7	24.4	27.9	30.3
	Three	21.0	25.0	18.7	21.9	23.1
	Four	13.1	12.2	13.8	13.7	12.8
	Five +	17.9	10.2	21.5	15.6	13.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	One	27.9	26.6	32.4	30.7	30.3
	Two	37.0	31.0	31.1	30.6	31.3
	Three	18.8	21.1	17.2	19.1	18.8
	Four	7.8	9.8	9.6	10.0	9.7
	Five +	8.5	11.6	9.7	9.6	9.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	One	9.4	10.0	13.2	15.1	10.3
	Two	19.6	19.6	18.7	23.3	20.0
	Three	20.7	21.2	25.1	21.3	21.0
	Four	17.6	18.8	13.8	15.7	17.7
	Five +	32.7	30.4	29.2	24.6	31.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	One	44.0	30.5	38.2	40.9	35.0
	Two	35.7	50.0	40.4	38.0	45.0
	Three	14.8	15.6	15.3	15.4	15.4
	Four	4.3	3.2	4.3	4.6	3.7
	Five +	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Isl	One	16.4	21.9	20.5	22.5	18.6
	Two	28.9	32.7	31.3	30.9	29.9
	Three	25.3	21.4	22.9	18.5	23.2
	Four	15.2	12.3	3.2	11.1	13.4
	Five +	14.3	11.7	22.1	17.1	15.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	One	19.5	16.2	20.7	27.1	20.7
	Two	31.2	28.2	26.9	28.5	29.5
	Three	26.3	23.8	23.9	21.4	24.3
	Four	12.3	17.5	16.8	13.2	14.2
	Five +	10.7	14.3	11.8	9.7	11.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.6B: Percentage of Children by Marital Status of Head (cont'd)

Country	No. of Children	MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD				
		Legally Married	Common Law	Visiting Partner	Not in Union	Total
Grenada	One	17.3	12.4	13.6	22.1	17.1
	Two	28.4	22.2	24.0	26.2	25.7
	Three	22.2	22.8	21.8	20.2	21.7
	Four	16.8	17.9	18.7	15.3	16.8
	Five +	15.4	24.7	21.8	16.2	18.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	One	14.4	11.9	...	19.2	14.3
	Two	26.6	24.8	...	25.6	25.9
	Three	23.8	24.5	...	21.9	23.7
	Four	15.6	17.1	...	14.9	16.0
	Five +	19.6	21.7	...	18.3	20.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	One	26.2	27.9	37.7	39.7	31.0
	Two	36.3	42.9	43.5	38.0	38.8
	Three	22.3	25.3	13.0	13.0	19.8
	Four	10.7	0.0	5.8	6.5	7.0
	Five +	4.5	3.9	0.0	2.7	3.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	One	22.9	19.4	22.2	26.2	22.4
	Two	30.0	27.4	28.2	28.9	28.7
	Three	22.2	23.2	20.1	20.6	22.0
	Four	13.0	14.7	12.9	11.0	13.1
	Five +	11.9	15.3	16.6	13.2	13.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	One	20.9	16.0	17.2	23.8	20.6
	Two	34.5	27.9	25.1	26.1	29.2
	Three	24.5	25.1	25.0	21.0	23.5
	Four	11.1	13.9	18.3	12.8	13.1
	Five +	8.9	17.1	14.4	16.2	13.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	One	22.8	23.8	28.8	29.6	24.2
	Two	28.8	37.0	31.4	31.6	34.0
	Three	21.9	22.0	19.9	19.8	21.7
	Four	12.9	9.9	10.6	10.1	10.8
	Five +	13.5	7.2	9.3	8.9	9.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos	One	23.8	30.9	22.9	28.7	25.0
	Two	29.3	21.1	32.4	32.4	29.7
	Three	23.0	26.0	24.8	20.7	22.7
	Four	14.7	10.3	12.4	8.8	13.4
	Five +	9.2	11.8	7.6	9.4	9.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6. Relationship of Children to the Household Head.

The children in the household were divided into child of the head, grandchild of the head and “other” children across the number of children in the household (Tables 3.7A and 3.7B). Child of the head is the most frequent number for households with 1-4 children. This modal category makes up around two thirds of the children in houses of 1,2,3,4, children in Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas and British Virgin Islands. Sixty six percent or more as children of the head exists in all five categories (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 +) in Belize, Bermuda, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St Kitts/Nevis, Trinidad/Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands. Barbados is somewhat different. Children of the head accounts for at least 60 percent in houses with 1-3 children and less in 4 and 5+ in Barbados. Grandchild living with the head of the household is a major part of the CARICOM countries. They make up from around 10 percent to about 25 percent in the countries except Barbados where the range is from 24 to 51 percent. Older children may migrate and left their children with the grand parents. The other children in the households may be from other relatives who may be migrants as well. These other children account for 5 percent to 15 percent of the children in the houses. One can suspect that some of these “other children and grandchildren” could be in houses with female heads. This is a departure from the nuclear family concept.

Overcrowding for the children is shown within each age group (Tables 3.8A and 3.8B). It has to do with the number of rooms in each household and the number of persons. Overcrowding are factors in the social, economic and physical environments of the children. These factors will influence their socialization and their adaptation to the society. It is dependent on the resources of the head and how the resources are used. Good housing is in short supply in both rural and urban areas of these countries. One would expect that overcrowding will be different in the countries. This may be related to the individual head of the household, policies on housing and the level of development.

In Barbados, Anguilla and Antigua approximately one third of the children are in overcrowded households. That is, among the children 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, around 33 percent are in overcrowded households. In Belize about two thirds are in overcrowded households. For Bermuda and Turks and Caicos only around one quarter are in overcrowded households.

Around 50 percent are in overcrowded households in British Virgin Islands, Dominica, St. Lucia, St Kitts/Nevis and St Vincent/ Grenadines (Tables 3.8A and 3.8B).

When we look at children in overcrowded households; the ones in 0-4 accounts for a larger percentage than those in 5-9 and these for larger percentage than 10-14 for Antigua, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands. In Anguilla the 10-14 age group is in the middle which accounts for more than the 5-9. In British Virgin Islands the 0-4 is in the middle and the 5-9 is lower. Dominica, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines, the 5-9 are the lowest followed by 10-14 and 0-4 is the largest. In St Kitts/Nevis the three groups are almost equal. The patterns are different but it is the fact that there is overcrowding for any age group in all the countries (Tables 3.8A and 3.8B).

Overcrowding seems to be evident. Just as important is the facilities that are available in the houses. The physical conditions of the houses are also important. The outside environment plays a great part for the children. Gardens and play areas are crucial for their development.

Some of these children are growing up in poor overcrowded houses. There are poor houses in both rural and urban areas. Overcrowding in substandard houses has implications for health and education. These houses are a sign of lack of resources and their impact on children could be severe.

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Table 3.7A: Number of Children by Relationship of Children to Head

Country	Relationship	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	Total
Anguilla	Child of Head	536	871	558	230	110	2305
	Grandchild	144	167	151	64	68	594
	Other	69	90	62	46	36	303
	Total	749	1128	771	340	214	3202
Antigua	Child of Head	3096	4382	2895	1337	825	12535
	Grandchild	861	938	711	369	524	3403
	Other	478	640	495	242	240	2095
	Total	4435	5960	4101	1948	1589	18033
Bahamas	Child of Head	13186	20803	15435	7762	6181	63367
	Grandchild	3770	4886	4032	2915	4429	20032
	Other	973	1389	1182	795	1591	5930
	Total	17929	27078	20649	11472	12201	89329
Barbados	Child of Head	10843	12970	6061	2031	1274	33179
	Grandchild	4829	4598	2843	1662	2013	15945
	Other	1595	1672	1023	527	660	5477
	Total	17267	19240	9927	4220	3947	54601
Belize	Child of Head	7396	15625	16803	14352	24611	78787
	Grandchild	1676	2337	2086	1562	3322	10983
	Other	731	1024	995	834	1455	5039
	Total	9803	18986	19884	16748	29388	94809
Bermuda	Child of Head	3368	4666	1565	333	84	10016
	Grandchild	594	498	191	76	19	1378
	Other	181	168	71	31	6	457
	Total	4143	5332	1827	440	109	11851
British Virgin Islands	Child of Head	821	1357	1029	574	520	4301
	Grandchild	132	128	112	72	181	625
	Other	68	163	131	94	117	573
	Total	1021	1648	1272	740	818	5499
Dominica	Child of Head	2637	4310	3578	1997	1463	13985
	Grandchild	1109	1113	939	549	618	4328
	Other	518	621	477	358	257	2231
	Total	4264	6044	4994	2904	2338	20544
Grenada	Child of Head	2889	5010	4277	3336	3350	18862
	Grandchild	1112	1350	1064	821	1081	5428
	Other	805	874	761	575	807	3822
	Total	4806	7234	6102	4732	5238	28112
Guyana	Child of Head	26,474	52,098	48,211	32,056	37,593	196,432
	Grandchild	8,724	11,643	9,713	6,586	10,060	46,726
	Other	3,788	4,847	4,668	3,342	5,258	21,903
	Total	38,986	68,588	62,592	41,984	52,911	265,061
Jamaica	Child of Head	101515	156435	118496	67057	55183	498686
	Grandchild	35871	49077	42392	30405	48223	205970
	Other	24662	35814	31805	20679	23115	136075
	Total	162048	241326	192693	118147	126521	840731
Montserrat	Child of Head	209	281	154	40	21	705
	Grandchild	32	28	6	8	4	78
	Other	27	21	23	8	6	85
	Total	268	330	183	56	31	868
St. Lucia	Child of Head	7333	9933	7601	4528	4424	33819
	Grandchild	1961	2234	1700	1015	1403	8313
	Other	1186	1227	947	572	637	4569
	Total	10480	13394	10248	6115	6464	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Child of Head	1912	3015	2373	1270	1218	9788
	Grandchild	545	570	536	285	416	2352
	Other	318	337	247	197	191	1290
	Total	2775	3922	3156	1752	1825	13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Child of Head	3706	6578	5264	2714	1823	20085
	Grandchild	1579	1951	1723	1322	1772	8347
	Other	839	1047	969	572	664	4091
	Total	6124	9576	7956	4608	4259	32523
Trinidad	Child of Head	49473	75107	47546	22347	17762	212235
	Grandchild	14893	16784	10734	6375	6226	55012
	Other	4498	4693	3469	2034	2305	16999
	Total	68864	96584	61749	30756	26293	284246
Turks and Caicos Island	Child of Head	1097	1365	1023	596	394	4476
	Grandchild	145	175	150	95	79	644
	Other	180	151	117	69	56	573
	Total	1422	1691	1290	760	529	5693

Note: for Guyana Grandchild includes data for great grandchild as well

Regional Special Topic Monograph, Children and Youth

Table 3.7B: Percentage of Children by Relationship of Children to Head

Country	Relationship	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD					
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	Total
Anguilla	Child of Head	71.6	77.2	72.4	67.6	51.4	72.0
	Grandchild	19.2	14.8	19.6	18.8	31.8	18.6
	Other	9.2	8.0	8.0	13.5	16.8	9.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Child of Head	69.8	73.5	70.6	68.6	51.9	69.5
	Grandchild	19.4	15.7	17.3	18.9	33.0	18.9
	Other	10.8	10.7	12.1	12.4	15.1	11.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	Child of Head	73.5	76.8	74.7	67.7	50.7	70.9
	Grandchild	21.0	18.0	19.5	25.4	36.3	22.4
	Other	5.4	5.1	5.7	6.9	13.0	6.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	Child of Head	62.8	67.4	61.1	48.1	32.3	60.8
	Grandchild	28.0	23.9	28.6	39.4	51.0	29.2
	Other	9.2	8.7	10.3	12.5	16.7	10.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Child of Head	75.4	82.3	84.5	85.7	83.7	83.1
	Grandchild	17.1	12.3	10.5	9.3	11.3	11.6
	Other	7.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Child of Head	81.3	87.5	85.7	75.7	77.1	84.5
	Grandchild	14.3	9.3	10.5	17.3	17.4	11.6
	Other	4.4	3.2	3.9	7.0	5.5	3.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	Child of Head	80.4	82.3	80.9	77.6	63.6	78.2
	Grandchild	12.9	7.8	8.8	9.7	22.1	11.4
	Other	6.7	9.9	10.3	12.7	14.3	10.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Child of Head	61.8	71.3	71.6	68.8	62.6	68.1
	Grandchild	26.0	18.4	18.8	18.9	26.4	21.1
	Other	12.1	10.3	9.6	12.3	11.0	10.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Child of Head	60.1	69.3	70.1	70.5	64.0	67.1
	Grandchild	23.1	18.7	17.4	17.3	20.6	19.3
	Other	16.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	15.4	13.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	Child of Head	67.9	76.0	77.0	76.4	71.0	74.1
	Grandchild	22.4	17.0	15.5	15.7	19.0	17.6
	Other	9.7	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.9	8.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	Child of Head	62.6	64.8	61.5	56.8	43.6	59.3
	Grandchild	22.1	20.3	22.0	25.7	38.1	24.5
	Other	15.2	14.8	16.5	17.5	18.3	16.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	Child of Head	78.0	85.2	84.2	71.4	67.7	81.2
	Grandchild	11.9	8.5	3.3	14.3	12.9	9.0
	Other	10.1	6.4	12.6	14.3	19.4	9.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	Child of Head	70.0	74.2	74.2	74.0	68.4	72.4
	Grandchild	18.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	21.7	17.8
	Other	11.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.9	9.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Child of Head	68.9	76.9	75.2	72.5	66.7	72.9
	Grandchild	19.6	14.5	17.0	16.3	22.8	17.5
	Other	11.5	8.6	7.8	11.2	10.5	9.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Child of Head	60.5	68.7	66.2	58.9	42.8	61.8
	Grandchild	25.8	20.4	21.7	28.7	41.6	25.7
	Other	13.7	10.9	12.2	12.4	15.6	12.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	Child of Head	71.8	77.8	77.0	72.7	67.6	74.7
	Grandchild	21.6	17.4	17.4	20.7	23.7	19.4
	Other	6.5	4.9	5.6	6.6	8.8	6.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Island	Child of Head	77.1	80.7	79.3	78.4	74.5	78.6
	Grandchild	10.2	10.3	11.6	12.5	14.9	11.3
	Other	12.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	10.6	10.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.8A: Age Group of Child by Overcrowding

Country	Age	OVERCROWDING			
		Yes	No	Not Determined	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	390	653	30	1073
	5 - 9	295	680	18	993
	10 - 14	367	759	10	1136
	Total	1052	2092	58	3202
Antigua	0 - 4	2233	3756	27	6016
	5 - 9	2039	4065	27	6131
	10 - 14	1785	4077	24	5886
	Total	6057	11898	78	18033
Barbados	0 - 4	6191	11048		17239
	5 - 9	5947	12802		18749
	10 - 14	5057	13556		18613
	Total	17195	37406		54601
Bahamas	0 - 4	3965	25155		29120
	5 - 9	4030	27618		31648
	10 - 14	3017	25544		28561
	Total	11012	78317		89329
Belize	0 - 4	21578	9622	2124	33324
	5 - 9	20492	9656	1649	31797
	10 - 14	18340	10011	1337	29688
	Total	60410	29289	5110	94809
Bermuda	0 - 4	958	3033		3991
	5 - 9	792	3240		4032
	10 - 14	600	3228		3828
	Total	2350	9501		11851
British Virgin Islands	0 - 4	1084	680		1764
	5 - 9	1161	781		1942
	10 - 14	955	832		1787
	Total	3200	2293		5493
Dominica	0 - 4	3369	2695	122	6185
	5 - 9	3821	3485	92	7398
	10 - 14	3395	3509	58	6961
	Total	10584	9689	272	20544
Grenada	0 - 4		8346		8346
	5 - 9		9101		9101
	10 - 14		10665		10665
	Total		28112		28112
St. Lucia	0 - 4	6754	6958		13711
	5 - 9	7907	8505		16412
	10 - 14	7259	9319		16578
	Total	21920	24781		46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	1918	2409		4327
	5 - 9	1866	2479		4345
	10 - 14	1878	2880		4758
	Total	5662	7768		13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	5561	4110	298	9969
	5 - 9	6209	4961	282	11452
	10 - 14	5689	5237	176	11102
	Total	17459	14308	756	32523
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	313	1795	217	2325
	5 - 9	147	1500	84	1731
	10 - 14	107	1465	65	1637
	Total	567	4760	366	5693

Table 3.8B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Overcrowding

Country	Age	OVERCROWDING		
		Yes	No	Total
Anguilla	0 - 4	37.1	31.2	33.2
	5 - 9	28.0	32.5	31.0
	10 - 14	34.9	36.3	35.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	0 - 4	36.9	31.6	33.4
	5 - 9	33.7	34.2	34.0
	10 - 14	29.5	34.3	32.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	0 - 4	36.0	29.5	31.6
	5 - 9	34.6	34.2	34.3
	10 - 14	29.4	36.2	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	0 - 4	36.0	32.1	32.6
	5 - 9	36.6	35.3	35.4
	10 - 14	27.4	32.6	32.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	0 - 4	35.7	32.9	34.8
	5 - 9	33.9	33.0	33.6
	10 - 14	30.4	34.2	31.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	0 - 4	40.8	31.9	33.7
	5 - 9	33.7	34.1	34.0
	10 - 14	25.5	34.0	32.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	0 - 4	33.9	29.7	32.1
	5 - 9	36.3	34.1	35.4
	10 - 14	29.8	36.3	32.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	0 - 4	31.8	27.8	29.9
	5 - 9	36.1	36.0	36.0
	10 - 14	32.1	36.2	34.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	0 - 4		29.7	29.7
	5 - 9		32.4	32.4
	10 - 14		37.9	37.9
	Total		100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	0 - 4	30.8	28.1	29.4
	5 - 9	36.1	34.3	35.1
	10 - 14	33.1	37.6	35.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	0 - 4	33.9	31.0	32.2
	5 - 9	33.0	31.9	32.4
	10 - 14	33.2	37.1	35.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 - 4	31.9	28.7	30.4
	5 - 9	35.6	34.7	35.2
	10 - 14	32.6	36.6	34.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0 - 4	55.2	37.7	39.6
	5 - 9	25.9	31.5	30.9
	10 - 14	18.9	30.8	29.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

4.1 Attendance at School:

The education of children was sought in the CARICOM census. There are two variables. They are attendance of school and type of school attended. One can detect areas of error and perhaps tabulation errors as well. The data are not available for all countries. In spite of this it is possible to compare some of these countries on the early education of children and what is happening to education in the English Speaking Caribbean. We may be able to see if there are changes across cohorts. Education has always been an important part of these societies and the education of children will portray this indication of the value structure.

An examination of school attendance will be done for the three age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14). One can imagine that 0-4 age groups in attendance at school are too broad. Up to one year of age, there is no attendance at school except a small group at nursery. This is also true of those who are 1-2 year old. Three to four we may expect some education. As a whole, in attendance at school for this group (0-4), is more socialization than reading and writing. It does indicate whether the mothers are at home or working and could signify the need for child care outside the home.

In attendance at school (nursery and day care) the figures show that Antigua has 99 % in attendance, Anguilla has 69 and St Kitts/ Nevis have 61 %. These seem relatively large. We may need to question the validity of the data. All the other countries have 50 % or more not attending school (Tables 4.1A and 4.1B). It is likely that these children at home could be staying with relatives especially the grandmothers. Some of these stay at home children could have mothers in the labour force.

In the 5-9 age group attending school, it seems that nearly all are attending school. Ninety percent or above are attending school except in British Virgin Islands (87), Montserrat (89) and St Lucia (88). There are some “not stated” for many countries with the exception of Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Montserrat and Trinidad-Tobago. Here we can see the emphasis on children in school. Some of these mothers are working and many will be at home with their other younger children.

In the age group (10-14), nearly all children are in school. There are over ninety percent in attendance at school except in British Virgin Islands (89), Montserrat (89) and St Lucia (88). There are not stated for Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago. In this age group all children should be attending school. Who are those not attending school? They are small in number. Are they sick at the time of the census? Are they physically or mentally handicapped? We may get an idea when we look at disability.

The children of the CARICOM countries are in school as we expected. Over 90 percent of those in Antigua and Bermuda are in school. In Bermuda the 1-4 year olds have not been given (Tables 4.1A and 4.1B). Eighty to eighty nine percent are in school in Anguilla, Dominica, Grenada and St Kitts/Nevis. Seventy to seventy nine percent are in all of the other countries attending school.

4.2 Type of School.

The type of school for children between 0 and 14 will be day care, pre-primary, primary and secondary in the age group 10-14. In Tables 4.2A and 4.2B we can see the distribution for the countries. We know that the rural children will have less opportunity for day care and pre-primary.

Children in the age groups 0-4 will be mainly in Day Care and Pre-primary. There are more children in Day Care than Pre-primary in Anguilla, Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Trinidad-Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands. There are some children not in any school as we should expect. These are babies and young children in the rural areas and some in the urban areas. Jamaica has only pre-primary and others. Trinidad-Tobago has day care and primary which should be the same as pre-primary. There are good signs that the societies are trying to provide early education.

The five to nine year olds are in pre-school and primary and a few are in other institutions. Montserrat has only primary for this age group. The Jamaican data are miscoded. However, primary is the modal category

(occur most frequently) for this age group. They are very few children who are not in school.

The ten to fourteen years children are mainly in primary and a few in secondary. There are children among the other institutions. Primary is the main category for these children.

Primary is more than secondary for most countries since these children are more or less too young for secondary. The age for starting secondary school is 12 and 13 and above. There are four countries that have secondary accounting for more than primary. They are Anguilla, Bahamas, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands. There are miscoding in these data.

Overall the majority of children will be attending school. Some of these children are still quite young for schools. Not all of these children will go on to secondary school. Universal education is a priority for all the countries. The aim is for secondary and above. Barbados is well on its way.

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Table 4.1A: Attendance at School by Age Group

Country	Attendance	Age Group			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Anguilla	Attending School	745	981	1117	2843
	Not Attending School	328	12	19	359
	Not Stated	0	0	0	0
	Total	1073	993	1136	3202
Antigua	Attending School	5957	6127	5881	17965
	Not Attending School	56	4	5	65
	Not Stated	3	0	0	3
	Total	6016	6131	5886	18033
Bahamas	Attending School	11273	30691	27962	69926
	Not Attending School	17847	956	596	19399
	Not Stated	0	1	3	4
	Total	29120	31648	28561	89329
Barbados	Attending School	4367	18180	18081	40628
	Not Attending School	12429	296	326	13051
	Not Stated	443	273	206	922
	Total	17239	18749	18613	54601
Belize	Attending School	2773	29140	26849	58762
	Not Attending School	16803	2632	2808	22243
	Not Stated / not reported	13748	25	31	13804
	Total	33324	31797	29688	94809
Bermuda	Attending School	...	3729	3821	7550
	Not Attending School	...	3	3	6
	Not Stated	...	300	4	10
	Total	3991	4032	3828	11851
British Virgin Islands	Attending School	857	1689	1585	4131
	Not Attending School	910	255	202	1367
	Not Stated	1	0	0	1
	Total	1768	1944	1787	5499
Dominica	Attending School	2479	7216	6782	16477
	Not Attending School	3706	182	180	4068
	Not Stated	0	0	0	0
	Total	6185	7398	6961	20544
Grenada	Attending School	2867	9011	10507	22385
	Not Attending School	5479	90	158	5727
	Not Stated	0	0	0	0
	Total	8346	9101	10665	28112
Guyana	Attending School	24923	92821	74751	192495
	Not Attending School	63,879	2,989	5,360	72228
	Not Stated	149	89	100	338
	Total	88951	95899	80211	265061
Jamaica	Yes In School	50502	284635	263741	598878
	Not Attending School	221270	7329	8312	236911
	Not Stated	664	2252	2032	4948
	Total	272436	294216	274085	840737
Montserrat	Attending School	123	241	251	615
	Not Attending School	158	2	2	162
	Not Stated	29	34	28	91
	Total	310	277	281	868
St. Lucia	Attending School	4128	14335	14524	32986
	Not Attending School	9578	2075	2033	13686
	Not Stated	6	2	21	29
	Total	13712	16412	16578	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Attending School	2632	4296	4704	11632
	Not Attending School	1682	34	31	1747
	Not Stated	13	15	23	51
	Total	4327	4345	4758	13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Attending School	3503	11029	10459	24991
	Not Attending School	6447	412	634	7493
	Not Stated	19	11	9	39
	Total	9969	11452	11102	32523
Trinidad	Attending School	21470	90188	110640	222298
	Not Attending School	55012	2464	4066	61542
	Not Stated	26	171	209	406
	Total	76508	92823	114915	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	Attending School	681	1650	1580	3911
	Not Attending School	1644	81	56	1782
	Not Stated	0	0	0	0
	Total	2325	1731	1636	5693

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Table 4.1B: Percentage Attendance at School by Age Group

Country	Attendance	Age Group			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Anguilla	Attending School	69.4	98.8	98.3	88.8
	Not Attending School	30.6	1.2	1.7	11.2
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Attending School	99.0	99.9	99.9	99.6
	Not Attending School	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	Attending School	38.7	97.0	97.9	78.3
	Not Attending School	61.3	3.0	2.1	21.7
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	Attending School	25.3	97.0	97.1	74.4
	Not Attending School	72.1	1.6	1.8	23.9
	Not Stated	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Attending School	8.3	91.6	90.4	62.0
	Not Attending School	50.4	8.3	9.5	23.5
	Not Stated	41.3	0.1	0.1	14.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Attending School	0	92.5	99.8	63.7
	Not Attending School	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Not Stated	0	7.4	0.1	0.1
	Total	0	100.0	100.0	63.8
British Virgin Islands	Attending School	48.5	86.9	88.7	75.1
	Not Attending School	51.5	13.1	11.3	24.9
	Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Attending School	40.1	97.5	97.4	80.2
	Not Attending School	59.9	2.5	2.6	19.8
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Attending School	34.4	99.0	98.5	79.6
	Not Attending School	65.6	1.0	1.5	20.4
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	Attending School	28.0	96.8	93.2	72.6
	Not Attending School	71.8	3.1	6.7	27.2
	Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	Yes In School	18.6	96.7	96.3	71.2
	Not Attending School	81.2	2.5	3.0	28.2
	Not Stated	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	Attending School	39.7	87.0	89.3	70.9
	Not Attending School	51.0	0.7	0.7	18.7
	Not Stated	9.4	12.3	10.0	10.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	Attending School	30.1	87.3	87.6	70.6
	Not Attending School	69.9	12.6	12.3	29.3
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Attending School	60.8	98.9	98.9	86.6
	Not Attending School	38.9	0.8	0.7	13.0
	Not Stated	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Attending School	35.1	96.3	94.2	76.8
	Not Attending School	64.7	3.6	5.7	23.0
	Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad	Attending School	28.1	97.2	96.3	78.2
	Not Attending School	71.9	2.7	3.5	21.7
	Not Stated	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	Attending School	29.3	95.3	96.6	68.7
	Not Attending School	70.7	4.7	3.4	31.3
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.2A: Age Group of Child by Type of School

Country	Type of School	AGE GROUP			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Anguilla	Day care	347	1	0	348
	Pre-School	375	60	0	435
	Primary	13	903	515	1431
	Secondary	0	0	584	584
	Other	1	2	1	4
	Not Stated	9	15	17	41
	Not Attending School	328	12	19	359
	Total	1073	993	1136	3202
Antigua	Day care	861	6	0	867
	Pre-School	1807	299	0	2106
	Primary	0	3361	3989	7350
	Secondary	0	0	1640	1640
	Other	28	2222	45	2295
	Not Stated	3261	239	207	3707
	Not Attending School	59	4	5	68
	Total	6016	6131	5886	18033
Bahamas	None	17847	0	0	17847
	Pre-School	11273	3886	139	15298
	Primary	0	27762	12179	39941
	Secondary	0	0	16243	16243
	Total	29120	31648	28561	89329
Bermuda	Primary	22	3728	3157	6907
	Secondary	0	0	657	657
	Other	0	1	3	4
	Not Attending School	3969	303	11	4283
	Total	3991	4032	3828	11851
British Virgin Islands	Day care	486	34	0	520
	Pre-School	317	422	0	739
	Primary	24	1169	1106	2299
	Secondary	7	12	450	469
	Other	22	52	29	103
	Not Attending School	912	255	202	1369
	Total	1768	1944	1787	5499
Dominica	Day care	133	2	0	135
	Pre-School	1980	229	0	2210
	Primary	0	6834	3503	10337
	Secondary	0	9	3146	3155
	Other	5	26	33	64
	Not Attending School	4067	297	279	4643
	Total	6185	7398	6961	20544
Grenada	Day care	57	0	0	57
	Pre-School	2810	162	0	2972
	Primary	0	8820	6478	15298
	Secondary	0	6	4003	4009
	Other	0	23	26	49
	Not Attending School	5,479	90	158	5727
	Total	8346	9101	10665	28112

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Guyana	Nursery/KG	25,261	9,104	0	34,365
	Primary	0	85,964	29,350	115,314
	Secondary	0	0	49,034	49,034
	Post Secondary	0	0	1,072	1,072
	Other	0	155	138	293
	Not Attending School	63,690	676	617	64,983
	Total	88,951	95,899	80,211	265,061
Jamaica	Pre-School	50119	0	0	50119
	Primary	0	54505	100783	155288
	Secondary	0	228458	160175	388634
	Other	383	1671	2783	4837
	Total	50502	284634	263741	598878
Montserrat	Day care	82	2	0	84
	Pre-School	36	3	0	39
	Primary	4	236	130	370
	Secondary	0	0	121	121
	Not Attending School	188	36	30	254
	Total	310	277	281	868
St. Lucia	Day care	722	77	0	799
	Pre-School	3311	6926	0	10237
	Primary	71	5585	10080	15736
	Secondary	17	13	4144	4174
	Other	5	1720	255	1980
	Not Attending School	9585	2091	2099	13775
	Total	13711	16412	16578	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Day care	954	0	0	954
	Pre-School	1610	224	0	1834
	Primary	68	4055	2390	6513
	Secondary	0	0	2280	2280
	Other	0	17	34	51
	Not Attending School	1695	49	54	1798
	Total	4327	4345	4758	13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Day care	288	0	0	288
	Pre-School	2973	144	0	3117
	Primary	239	10844	7339	18422
	Secondary	2	5	3077	3084
	Other	0	34	43	77
	Not Attending School	6467	425	643	7535
	Total	9969	11452	11102	32523
Trinidad	Day care	19638	4783	0	24421
	Primary	1814	85201	62687	149702
	Secondary	0	0	46694	46694
	Other	18	201	1125	1344
	Not Attending School	55038	2638	4409	62085
	Total	76508	92823	114915	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	Pre-School	494	53	0	547
	Primary	183	1588	748	2520
	Secondary	0	0	817	817
	Other	3	9	15	27
	Not Attending School	1645	81	56	1782
	Total	2325	1731	1636	5693

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Table 4.2B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Type of School

Country	Type of School	AGE GROUP			
		0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total
Anguilla	Day care	32.3	0.1	0.0	10.9
	Pre-School	34.9	6.0	0.0	13.6
	Primary	1.2	90.9	45.3	44.7
	Secondary	0.0	0.0	51.4	18.2
	Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Not Stated	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.3
	Not Attending School	30.6	1.2	1.7	11.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Day care	14.3	0.1	0.0	4.8
	Pre-School	30.0	4.9	0.0	11.7
	Primary	0.0	54.8	67.8	40.8
	Secondary	0.0	0.0	27.9	9.1
	Other	0.5	36.2	0.8	12.7
	Not Stated	54.2	3.9	3.5	20.6
	Not Attending School	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	None	61.3	0.0	0.0	20.0
	Pre-School	38.7	12.3	0.5	17.1
	Primary	0.0	87.7	42.6	44.7
	Secondary	0.0	0.0	56.9	18.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Primary	0.6	92.5	82.5	58.3
	Secondary	0.0	0.0	17.2	5.5
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Not Attending School	99.4	7.5	0.3	36.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	Day care	27.5	1.7	0.0	9.5
	Pre-School	17.9	21.7	0.0	13.4
	Primary	1.4	60.1	61.9	41.8
	Secondary	0.4	0.6	25.2	8.5
	Other	1.2	2.7	1.6	1.9
	Not Attending School	51.6	13.2	11.3	24.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Day care	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
	Pre-School	32.0	3.1	0.0	10.8
	Primary	0.0	92.4	50.3	50.3
	Secondary	0.0	0.1	45.2	15.4
	Other	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Not Attending School	65.8	4.0	4.0	22.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Day care	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Pre-School	33.7	1.8	0.0	10.6
	Primary	0.0	96.9	60.7	54.4
	Secondary	0.0	0.1	37.5	14.3
	Other	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Not Attending School	65.6	1.0	1.5	20.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Guyana	Nursery/K G	2 5,2 61	9,104	0	34,365
	Primary	0	8 5,9 64	29,350	115,314
	Secondary	0	0	49,034	49,034
	Post Secondary	0	0	1,072	1,072
	Other	0	155	138	293
	Not Attending School	6 3,6 90	676	617	64,983
	Total	8 8,9 51	9 5,8 99	80,211	265,061
Jamaica	Pre-School	5 01 19	0	0	50119
	Primary	0	5 45 05	1 00 78 3	15 52 88
	Secondary	0	2 28 4 58	1 60 17 5	38 86 34
	Other	383	1671	2783	4837
	Total	5 05 02	2 84 6 34	2 63 74 1	59 88 78
Montserrat	Day care	82	2	0	84
	Pre-School	36	3	0	39
	Primary	4	236	130	370
	Secondary	0	0	121	121
	Not Attending School	188	36	30	254
	Total	310	277	281	868
St. Lucia	Day care	722	77	0	799
	Pre-School	3311	6926	0	10237
	Primary	71	5585	10080	15736
	Secondary	17	13	4144	4174
	Other	5	1720	255	1980
	Not Attending School	9585	2091	2099	13775
	Total	13711	16412	16578	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Day care	954	0	0	954
	Pre-School	1610	224		1834
	Primary	68	4055	2390	6513
	Secondary	0	0	2280	2280
	Other	0	17	34	51
	Not Attending School	1695	49	54	1798
	Total	4327	4345	4758	13430
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Day care	288	0	0	288
	Pre-School	2973	144	0	3117
	Primary	239	10844	7339	18422
	Secondary	2	5	3077	3084
	Other	0	34	43	77
	Not Attending School	6467	425	643	7535
	Total	9969	11452	11102	32523
Trinidad	Day care	19638	4783	0	24421
	Primary	1814	85201	62687	149702
	Secondary	0	0	46694	46694
	Other	18	201	1125	1344
	Not Attending School	55038	2638	4409	62085
	Total	76508	92823	114915	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	Pre-School	494	53	0	547
	Primary	183	1588	748	2520
	Secondary	0	0	817	817
	Other	3	9	15	27
	Not Attending School	1645	81	56	1782
	Total	2325	1731	1636	5693

CHAPTER 5

CHILDREN DISABILITY AND ILLNESS

5.1 Disability of Children.

Disability and illness among the CARICOM are of concern since they both affect the quality of life of the present and future generations. There should be facilities to deal with these conditions of the children. It is important for government policies and plans in the health areas. It also has implications for education as well as the family. Infant and child mortality are low in the English speaking Caribbean. This is a reflection of the quality of life in these societies. We have very little information on the mental and physical disabilities of the children.

The information on disability is not available for some of the countries. The information is obtained from a question on whether disability exists among the children of the household. It could be mental or physical disability. It is reported by an adult member of the household. It is presented in Tables 5.1A and 5.1B.

In the age group 0-4, in Anguilla, Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Montserrat, Dominica, St Kitts/Nevis, St Vincent/Grenadines, Trinidad/Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands have small numbers of children with disability. The reliability and validity of the data are an issue.

Belize, Bahamas, Bermuda, and St. Lucia have higher levels of disability. Jamaica has somewhat higher levels and seems out of line. We suspect, there are issues of recording and coding the data. Some of these figures are relatively high. Again, there is concern about the data

The age group 5-9 shows that disability is higher than the 0-4 age group for all countries. Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands are low for the 5-9 age groups. Antigua, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines are higher. Jamaica has a very high level. Trinidad and Tobago are high but not close to Jamaica. The figures for Guyana are too small and the number of children involves show that this is in error.

It may take more time to realize that the children are affected. Disability becomes more manifest in this age group (5-9). We see the same ranking of the countries as we saw for the younger age group (0-4).

The age group 10-14 should be more aware of disability. They maybe recorded more accurately and more visible among the children. Many countries have low levels of disability. All these were in the low levels before and they are here in the oldest age group. There are only three countries that are relatively high in disability, namely Bermuda, British Virgin Islands and Jamaica for 10-14 year olds.

Table 5.1A : Age group of Child by Reported Disability.

Country	Reported Disability	Age Group of Children			Total
		0-4	5-9	10-14	
Anguilla	Yes	9	14	27	50
	No	1 050	965	1 092	3 107
	Total	1 059	979	1 119	3 157
Antigua	Yes	44	96	137	277
	No	5 972	6 035	5 749	17 756
	Total	6 016	6 131	5 886	18 033
Bahamas	Yes	269	542	606	14 17
	No	28 851	31 106	27 955	87 912
	Total	29 120	31 648	28 561	89 329
Belize	Yes	845	686	792	23 23
	No	32 479	31 111	28 896	92 486
	Total	33 324	31 797	29 688	94 809
Bermuda	Yes	340	535	468	13 43
	No	3 649	3 496	3 359	10 504
	Total	3 989	4 031	3 827	11 847
British Virgin Islands	Yes	53	68	73	194
	No	1 715	1 876	1 714	53 05
	Total	1 768	1 944	1 787	54 99
Dominica	Yes	29	103	108	241
	No	6 156	7 295	6 853	20 304
	Total	6 185	7 398	6 961	20 544
Grenada	Yes	68	98	165	331
	No	8 278	9 003	10 500	27 781
	Total	8 346	9 101	10 665	28 112
Guyana	Yes	309	932	915	2,156
	No	88,642	94,967	79,296	262,905
	Total	88,951	95,899	80,211	265,061
Montserrat	Yes	0	6	4	10
	No	281	273	249	767
	Total	281	243	253	777
St. Lucia	Yes	200	372	381	953
	No	13 511	16 040	16 197	45 748
	Total	13 711	16 412	16 578	46 701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Yes	45	85	104	234
	No	4 282	4 260	4 654	13 196
	Total	4 327	4 345	4 758	13 430
St. Vincent and Grenadines	Yes	73	278	237	538
	No	9 896	11 224	10 865	31 985
	Total	9 969	11 452	11 102	32 523
Jamaica	Yes	8 609	11 546	11 854	32 009
	No	25 626	27 607	25 612	78 847
	Total	26 487	28 762	26 798	82 048
Trinidad	Yes	473	1 085	1 859	3 417
	No	75 549	91 309	112 582	279 440
	Total	76 022	92 394	114 441	282 857
Turks and Caicos Islands	Yes	10	9	16	35
	No	2 315	1 723	1 621	5 659
	Total	2 325	1 732	1 637	5 694

Table 5.1B Percentage Age Group of Child by Reported Disability

Country	Reported Disability	Age Group			Total
		0-4	5-9	10-14	
Anguilla	Yes	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.6
	No	99.2	98.6	97.6	98.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Yes	0.7	1.6	2.3	1.5
	No	99.3	98.4	97.7	98.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	Yes	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.6
	No	99.1	98.3	97.9	98.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Yes	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.4
	No	97.5	97.8	97.3	97.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Yes	8.5	13.3	12.2	11.3
	No	91.5	86.7	87.8	88.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	Yes	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.5
	No	97.0	96.5	95.9	96.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Yes	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.2
	No	99.5	98.6	98.5	98.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Yes	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.2
	No	99.2	98.9	98.5	98.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Guyana	Yes	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.8
	No	99.7	99.0	98.9	99.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	Yes	3.2	4.0	4.4	3.9
	No	96.8	96.0	96.6	96.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	101.0	100.0
Montserrat	Yes	0.0	2.5	1.6	1.3
	No	100.0	97.5	98.4	98.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	Yes	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.0
	No	98.5	97.7	97.7	98.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Yes	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
	No	99.0	98.0	97.8	98.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and Grenadines	Yes	0.7	2.0	2.1	1.6
	No	99.3	98.0	97.9	98.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2
Trinidad/Tobago	Yes	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
	No	99.4	99.8	98.4	98.8
	Total	100.0	101.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	Yes	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6
	No	99.6	99.5	99.0	99.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

How much confidence can we put into this information? The data came from an adult reporting on the disability of the children in the household. There are problems of reliability and validity for this kind of information.

The patterns seem consistent and this may be a result of interview techniques or the wording of the questions across societies. We see a consistent pattern none the less as we go from the low age group to the high age group. Of those that are physical or mental handicap, the youngest show less than the second which is less than age group 10-14.

The kind of disability was obtained and it was not available for this paper. This would also have many error problems.

5.2 Reported Illness.

In the age group 0-4, several countries have large numbers of sick children. They are Anguilla, Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia and St. Kitts/Nevis. The situation is lower for Bahamas, Dominica, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad/ Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands. Montserrat is a special case due to the eruption of the volcano and the evacuation of the people (Tables 5.2A and 5.2B). Illness is perhaps as hard to accurately report as disability. Adults reporting on children illness would be subjected to problems of accuracy of the reported information..

The 5-9 age group shows that Bahamas, Belize, Dominica and Trinidad/Tobago have small numbers reporting illness. Anguilla, Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Lucia, St Kitts/ Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands have relatively high numbers reporting illness of the children in the household. Anguilla and British Virgin Islands have the highest illness in this age group. Grenada, Barbados, Guyana and Suriname are missing.

The Bahamas, Dominica and Trinidad/Tobago have small numbers of illness in the age group 10-14. Anguilla, Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Kitts/Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands are higher in reported illness fir 10-14. Anguilla and Montserrat are the highest in reporting illness in the age group 10-14.

The reporting of illness (among those that are ill) shows a somewhat similar pattern. The age group 5-9 frequency, accounts for more of the illness than the other two age groups

except in Anguilla, Belize, St .Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia, Montserrat, Trinidad/Tobago and Turks/Caicos Islands. Sick children in age group 0-4 frequency, account for less than in the 10-14 except in Belize (Tables 5.2A and 5.2B).

To get a good picture of illness in these CARICOM countries we would need a good survey as well as looking at the medical histories of the children. There is self reporting of the types of illness of the children but it is not available for all the countries. Even so we still need ways to test the accuracy of the reporting.

Table 5.2A: Age of Children by Reported Illness.

Country	Reported Illness	Age of children.			Total
		0--4	5--9	10--14	
Anguilla	Yes	100	158	162	420
	No	973	835	974	2782
	Total	1073	973	1136	3202
Antigua	Yes	464	655	616	1735
	No	5552	5476	5270	16298
	Total	6016	6131	5886	18033
Bahamas	Yes	229	372	339	940
	No	28786	30998	27871	87655
	Total	29015	31370	28210	88595
Belize	Yes	848	686	792	2323
	No	32479	31111	28896	92486
	Total	33324	31797	29688	94809
British Virgin Islands	Yes	125	235	186	546
	No	1643	1709	1601	4953
	Total	1768	1944	1787	5499
Dominica	Yes	386	722	649	1757
	No	5800	6676	6312	18788
	Total	6186	7398	6961	20544
Jamaica	Yes	23151	31790	28274	83215
	No	245206	258921	242646	746772
	Total	268356	290771	270920	830047
Montserrat	Yes	28	24	36	88
	No	282	253	245	780
	Total	310	277	281	868
St. Lucia	Yes	835	1259	1046	3140
	No	12876	15153	15532	43561
	Total	13712	16412	16578	46701
St. Kitts/Nevis	Yes	186	279	271	736
	No	4141	4066	4487	12694
	Total	4327	4345	4758	13430
St. Vincent and Grenadines	Yes	117	212	284	613
	No	9852	11240	10818	31910
	Total	9969	11452	11102	32523
Trinidad/Tobago	Yes	119	189	312	620
	No	76389	92634	114603	283626
	Total	76508	92823	114915	284246
Turks and Caicos Islands	Yes	53	90	60	203
	No	2271	1642	1577	5490
	Total	2324	1732	1637	5693

Table 5.2B: Percentage Age Group of Child by Reported Illness.

Country	Reported Illness	Age of children.			Total
		0--4	5--9	10--14	
Anguilla	Yes	9.3	15.9	14.3	13.1
	No	90.7	84.1	85.7	86.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Antigua	Yes	7.7	10.7	10.5	9.6
	No	92.3	89.3	89.5	90.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamas	Yes	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
	No	99.2	98.8	98.8	98.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Yes	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.4
	No	97.5	97.8	97.3	97.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	Yes	7.1	12.1	10.4	9.9
	No	92.9	87.9	89.6	90.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Yes	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
	No	99.2	99.2	99.4	99.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica	Yes	8.6	10.9	10.4	10.0
	No	91.4	89.1	89.6	90.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	Yes	9.0	8.9	12.8	10.0
	No	91.0	91.3	87.2	90.0
	Total	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0
St. Lucia	Yes	6.1	7.7	6.3	6.7
	No	93.9	92.3	93.7	93.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Yes	4.3	6.4	5.7	5.5
	No	95.7	93.6	94.3	94.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and Grenadines	Yes	1.2	1.8	2.6	1.9
	No	98.8	98.2	97.4	98.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad/Tobago	Yes	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
	No	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	Yes	2.3	5.2	3.7	3.6
	No	97.7	94.8	96.3	96.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The children of the CARICOM countries, that is, the English Speaking Caribbean Countries plus Belize, Guyana and Suriname are examined using data from the CARICOM 2000/2001 censuses. Children are defined as all those who are less than 15 years at the time of the census. For this study they are grouped into three five years age group (0-4, 5-9, 10-14). The tables from the data are provided by CARICOM with specifications from the researcher. However, the requested tables ran into some administrative problems and only some of the requests were received and even then some were not in the right format. Some of the countries were missing from the tables. Looking at the tables as they appeared, the reader may need to exercise caution in their accuracy. However, in most cases one can see that there is a great deal of consistency across the countries. In this comparative study, it increases confidence in the findings. If at all possible, in the future, a public use sample tape (PUST) in the hands of the researcher would be ideal. Of course confidence and privacy are always a problem. But these can be protected as they have done in many countries. One should recognize that it may be more difficult for CARICOM in dealing with so many independent countries.

These censuses are taking in the many countries, using a common base set of questions. There is great need to make sure the obtained information are accurate; coding and tabulations should be diligently performed and checked for intuitive accuracy.

The CARICOM countries have had declining fertility, infant mortality, child mortality and overall mortality. The rate of natural increase has been declining. Emigration(inter and intra) are significant. These demographic transition phases are occurring in all the countries. They are a different phases along the demographic transition. The population is ageing. The proportion of children in the population is declining. This is shown at the beginning of the monograph. Declining fertility ages the population. Declining infant mortality and child mortality have the opposite effect. But declining fertility supersedes infant and child mortalities. They have been low for some time.

In some countries, the youngest age group (0-4) is the smallest. This will further be reduced by mortality. This shows a declining fertility. In other countries the middle age

group (5-9) is the largest. This shows that fertility went up slightly and is now declining to the 0-4 age group (Jamaica). Trinidad/ Tobago and Barbados show decline in fertility as manifested by the age groups. Belize and Suriname have not shown declining children from high age to low age groups. There are consistent patterns among the countries but all suggesting that there are at present and right around the corner fewer children from old to young age groups.

The children are distributed by household size from one child up to five and more in the households. Most countries have a modal category of two children. In Jamaica it is one and in Belize it is three. Four and five children per household are the smallest number of children. The number of three children in the household is larger than four in the household. One and two are the largest numbers of children compared to the others in most cases. This is a reflection on declining fertility, child mortality and infant mortality.

Fertility decline is reducing the number of children. Infant and child mortality are declining. These have the effect of increasing the number of children. Declining fertility is compensating for the declining mortality resulting in reducing the number of children across the age groups and across the household composition of children.

There is no obvious gender preference as can be seen in the data. Males are in most cases in the majority. There are some cases of females in the majority. This is expected among children less than fifteen years. Males are always in the majority in this age group. Females will eventual take over at age forty and will maintain it to the end. The 1990/91 round of census also documented this finding (Camejo, 1988). There is no evidence of gender preference as is evidence in some countries. It could happen as one or two children become the norm by preference.

The children are attending school. The parents are sending their children to day care when it exists. Children are growing up in households that are headed by men and women. The men are in the majority as heads of households. These parents for the most part have had some education. There are some aspects of the nuclear family. There is the multi-family in all countries. That is, within a household there could be a nuclear family and another family that is not. There are homes headed by a single parent. . The 25-44 parents are the main childbearing groups. Parenthood is early as can be seen among the 15-24 age groups. There is overcrowding in many cases. There is some disability and chronic illness among the childcare.

A census is a great way of collecting data. But it is expensive and it requires much supervision. Sample survey is more manageable and it can be more specific to the topics covered. The CARICOM censuses are important for establishing the basic data on children.

SECTION 2

YOUTH

CHAPTER 1

PERSPECTIVES ON THE STATUS OF YOUTH

INTRODUCTION

This is an examination of the population of youth as shown in the censuses of 2000/2001 of the CARICOM countries. The youth population is defined as 15-24. The 15-19 is also defined as the adolescent population. The 20-24 is the young adults. CARICOM countries are members and associate members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). These countries are the English speaking Caribbean countries. Also included are Bermuda, Belize, Guyana and Suriname. The censuses were taken in 2000 and 2001. The data from 2000 and 2001 are taken as occurring in the same time period.

The data are on age, gender, relationship to the household head, attending educational institutions, examinations passed, labour force, fertility, overcrowding, disability and illness. In this comparative analysis we will look at these factors across the countries comparing the similarities and differences and making conclusions. We should always be aware that some of these differences and similarities may be data based. The validity and reliability should be of concern. Some of these will be shown.

These age groups 15-24 are the result of past fertility, mortality and migration. One would expect that the 15-19 as compared to the 20-24 would be smaller. Fertility has been declining and mortality has done the same. These are in opposite direction on the size of the two age groups. Fertility declines occurring 15 to 24 years in the past should show that it affects the 15-19 age group differently from the 20-24. Mortality which is also declining in this time period will affect the 20-24 more than the 15-19 if it is declining over time. These countries are moving ahead in the developing processes including the demographic transition. These are countries of intra - and inter - migration and will have effects on some countries more than others. Some countries have immigration and emigration and some mainly emigration. These three factors (fertility, mortality and migration) are in existence but this analysis can only speculate on their effects since the data are not part of the examination.

The youth of the CARICOM are currently in the prime child bearing age in 2008. Some are still in educational institutions. They are in the labour force. Some are heads of

households and are in different union status. They are in some households that are overcrowded. Some have become more disability and some more chronic illness. Some have died and some have migrated. However, whatever their status, they are part of the present population structure and will leave the legacy on these societies. They and their children are the future of the societies. They are in a global economy that will affect their quality of life; if they remain in the CARICOM or if they emigrate. As they seek jobs and try to establish their families the world is in an economic crisis which affects their very existence. They are part of the middle developing countries and their progress is affected globally.

This analysis will be comparative using the 2000/2001 censuses. The number of children is presented in tables along with the percentage distributions. Recognizing that the societies are not all the same along the demographic process and they are different in quality of life, it is expected that there will be some striking differences. The road ahead is marked by those that are in front of the process that will be examined. There are examples that the ones behind could use as they chart their demographic development.

1.1 International Perspectives.

The Latin America and the Caribbean region has been experiencing fertility and mortality declines since the 1970,s. This can be seen in the percentage of their population that is in the age range 15-24 (Table 1.1). Fertility is declining and so is mortality. Mortality declined faster than fertility and the percentage in the 15-24 is 19.5. In the Caribbean it is 17.8, Central America it is 20.2 and South America 19.3. Latin America and the Caribbean are above the averages for the world and the developed countries. They are more in line with the less developed countries of which they are a part. Countries in Southern Asia are having an effect on lowering the average ,since they are classified as less developed countries and they are very large in population sizes and are leading in the process.

The developed countries of North America and Europe have small population in the age group 15-24. They are leaders in the demographic transition. Fertility is low and mortality is increasing as the population ages. The population over 65 is increasing its percentage of the total population and this has the effect of a reduction in the population

Table 1.1 Percentage of the Total Population in Age Group 15-24 in 2000

Regions and countries	Percentage
World	17.6
More Developed Regions	13.7
Less developed regions	18.5
Least developed Countries	20
Less Developed Regions excluding Least Developed Countries	18.3
Less developed Regions (exc.China).	19.6
Africa	20.4
Northern Africa	21.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	20.2
Asia	19.6
Eastern Asia	15.4
Rest of Asia	19.5
Europe	13.9
North America	13.7
Latin America and Caribbean	19.5
Caribbean	17.8
Central America	20.2
South America	19.3
Oceania	15.1

Source: United Nations World Population Prospects. The 2004 Revision.
Volume 1: Comprehensive Tables. United Nations, New York , 2005.

15-24. Declining fertility and low infant and child mortality are also impacting on the percentage in the 15-24 age groups. The Latin America and the Caribbean countries are in different phases of the demographic transition. Some countries are near to North America and Europe and some countries have relatively high fertility and infant and child mortality. These aspects account for the difference among those three regions.

Latin America and the Caribbean countries are like the less developed countries excluding China. The Caribbean region has a smaller percentage in the 15-24 age groups. In the CARICOM countries, it is expected a lower percentage, since Haiti is included. Africa is higher than the Caribbean and Asia is also higher. Some parts of Asia are lower but this is not true for Africa in spite of the AID epidemic.

CARICOM countries are well advanced in the demographic transition, with low fertility and mortality and a declining percentage of the population in the age ranges of 15 -24. Some countries are experiencing an aging population due to low fertility, low mortality

and emigration. The others are progressing along the same road just a little behind. These aspects of the demographic process afford an opportunity to increase the quality of life of the people.

CHAPTER 2

YOUTH DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.

This section will look at the age and sex compositions of the CARICOM countries as well as their relationships to the head of the household. The adolescents age 15-19 and the young adults 20-24 are compared to each other and across the countries. The sex distributions are examined within the two age distributions across the countries. The sex ratios are also given for each age group and the total youth population. The relationships to the head of the households are given for both age groups. Some of these youths are also heads of households. The adolescents are less likely to be heads of households compared to the young adults. The youth heads will also be having children. If fertility is declining and mortality as well, we should see the change in the size of the population between these two five year groups. It is expected that the adolescents should be larger than the young adults. At these young age groups (15-24) the sex ratio should be mixed. Females should be larger in number than males. The sex ratio has males in the numerator and females in the denominator multiplied by 100. The relationships to the head of the household cover spouse/partner, children, in-law, grandchild, other relatives and non-relatives. Children (sons and daughters) should be the largest number. In the Caribbean, grandchildren should also be larger. Emigration of parents contributes to this phenomenon as children are often left with grandparents.

2.1 Population 15-24 years in 2000/2001.

The percentages of the population 15-19, in the total population, range between 6.3 (Montserrat) and 11.2 (Guyana) (Table 2.1). Five countries are below 8. Six countries are between 8 and below 10. Seven countries are above 10 and below 11.5. The median is about 9.5 percent of the total population in the age group 15-19. In Barbados, 7.5 % of the population is in the 15-19 age groups. Jamaica has 9.7 and Trinidad/Tobago has 11 %. Belize has 11%. One would expect Trinidad and Tobago to have a smaller percentage than Belize.

The young adults (20-24) account for between 4.7 (Montserrat) and 10.2(Guyana) of the total population the CARICOM countries. Five countries are below 7. Eleven countries are between 7 and 8.9. Two countries are above 9; St Vincent/Grenadines (9.1) and

Guyana (10.2). The mean is around 8.3 and so is the mode. Barbados and Anguilla are low. Trinidad/Tobago and Belize are high.

Table 2.1: Percentage of the Total Population 15-24: 2000/2001

Country	15-19	20-24	15-24
Anguilla	8.5	6.9	15.4
Antigua/Barbuda	8.2	7.9	16.1
Bahamas	8.7	8.2	16.9
Barbados	7.5	7.1	14.6
Belize	11	8.9	19.9
Bermuda	5.7	5.2	10.9
British Virgin Islands	6.7	7.5	14.2
Dominica	9.6	6.4	16
Grenada	10.8	7.5	18.3
Guyana	11.2	10.2	21.8*
Jamaica	9.7	8.3	17.9
Montserrat	6.3	4.7	11
St Kitts/Nevis	9.4	8.3	17.6
St Lucia	10.7	8.6	19.3
St Vincent/Grenadines	10.6	9.1	19.8
Suriname	10.8	8.3	19.3*
Trinidad/Tobago	11	8.7	19.9
Turks/Caicos islands	6.5	6.9	13.4

* Source: United Nations World Population Prospects. The 2004 Revision

Combining the adolescents and the young adults (15-24) the overall picture is presented for the percentage of the total population within the youth population. Anguilla, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands are low in percentage of the total population. They are under 16 %. Antigua/Barbuda, Bahamas, Grenada, Jamaica and St Kitts and Nevis are in the middle. They have between 16 and 18 percent. Belize, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago are high. They are between 19 and 22 percent. Trinidad and Tobago fertility decline is too recent and it is not affecting the youth population. Barbados fertility decline is much more long term and it can be seen in the proportion of the youth population.

The youth population of the CARICOM countries accounts for proportions that are comparable to both the more developed and least developed countries. Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands have figures comparable to the more developed countries. Others are in the category of the least developed countries.

They are Anguilla, Antigua/Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica and St Kitts/Nevis. Others are in the less developed countries, Belize, Guyana, Suriname, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago.

2.2 Sex and Age of Youth Population.

This will look at the gender distribution of the youth in the Caribbean countries. The population 15-24 should be almost equal in terms of their sex distribution. It can be seen that this is not always the case (Table 2.2). Males outnumber females in the 15-19 age groups in Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Females are larger in number in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Grenada, Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and Turks and Caicos Islands. In the age group 20-24, males outnumber females in 8 countries. Females are larger in 10 countries. There is no clear pattern. In the youth population it would be expected that males would outnumber females. More males are born than females. But they died earlier than females. By age 40 it is expected that the women will outnumber the men in the same age cohort. Some causes of the difference here may include mortality among risk taking males and greater outmigration.

There are more males in the 15-19 than there are in the 20-24, except in the British Virgin Islands. The same is true for women. There are more women in 15-19 than in 20-24 (excluding British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands). In the total youth population (15-24) the breakdown by sex is similar to some of the above. Males are larger than females in 6 countries and females are more numerous in 11 countries. British Virgin Islands have equal number of males and females.

2.3 Sex Ratio.

The sex ratio of the youth population should be in favour of more males than females. However as we can see in Table 2.2 it is not always the same. This statement is predicated on the fact that more males are born than females. The death rate of males is higher than that of females. But females are not in a majority until they are forty years and more. They remain a majority at each age for the rest of their lives.

In the CARICOM countries it can be seen that the sex ratios vary in countries and across countries. In the 15-19 age group females are in a majority for Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and Turks and Caicos Islands. Males are in a majority in all the other countries.

In the 20-24 age group, females are in larger number in Anguilla, Antigua/ Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Guyana, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands. Males are in larger number in the other countries.

Overall for the 15-24 age group females are in larger number than males in Antigua/Barbuda, Anguilla, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Belize, Bermuda, Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia and Turks and Caicos Islands. In the rest of the countries, males are in a majority.

Table 2.2: Youth(15-24) Sex and Age Distribution

Country	Age	MALE		FEMALE		Sex Ratio
		Population	Percent	Population	Percent	
Anguilla	15-19	477	56.0	491	54.3	97
	20-24	375	44.0	413	45.7	91
	Total	852	100.0	904	100.0	94
Antigua/Barbuda	15-19	2490	50.9	2761	51.2	90
	20-24	2404	49.1	2627	48.6	92
	Total	4894	100.0	5388	100.0	91
Bahamas	15-19	13355	52.4	13084	50.9	102
	20-24	12140	47.6	12632	49.1	96
	Total	25495	100.0	25716	100.0	99
Barbados	15-19	9434	51.4	9202	50.9	103
	20-24	8913	48.6	8891	49.1	100
	Total	18347	100.0	18093	100.0	101
Belize	15-19	12798	56.1	12802	54.7	100
	20-24	10030	43.9	10594	45.3	95
	Total	22828	100.0	23396	100.0	98
Bermuda	15-19	1776	53.3	1765	51.5	101
	20-24	1557	46.7	1665	48.5	94
	Total	3333	100.0	3430	100.0	97
British Virgin Islands	15-19	783	47.7	763	46.5	103
	20-24	857	52.3	877	53.5	98
	Total	1640	100.0	1640	100.0	100
Dominica	15-19	3293	58.6	3277	61.2	100
	20-24	2326	41.4	2028	38.8	112
	Total	5619	100.0	5357	100.0	105
Grenada	15-19	4602	58.4	4745	60.1	97
	20-24	3281	41.6	3156	39.9	104
	Total	7883	100.0	7901	100.0	100
Guyana	15-19	32618	51.3	32798	50.6	99
	20-24	30937	48.7	32068	49.4	96
	Total	63555	100.0	64867	100.0	98
Jamaica	15-19	126464	54.6	125512	53.1	101
	20-24	104985	45.4	110985	46.9	95
	Total	231449	100.0	236497	100.0	98
Montserrat	15-19	148	57.6	124	57.4	119
	20-24	109	42.4	92	42.6	118
	Total	257	100.0	216	100.0	119
St Kitts/Nevis	15-19	2124	52.5	2212	53.8	96
	20-24	1925	47.5	1898	46.2	101
	Total	4049	100.0	4110	100.0	99
St Lucia	15-19	8328	55.3	8437	55.5	99
	20-24	6738	44.7	6762	44.5	100
	Total	15066	100.0	15199	100.0	99
St Vincent/Grenadines	15-19	5678	53.3	5611	54.2	101
	20-24	4977	46.7	4735	45.8	105
	Total	10655	100.0	10346	100.0	103
Suriname	15-19	23456	51.1	23035	51.8	102
	20-24	22430	48.9	21399	48.2	105
	Total	45886	100.0	44434	100.0	103
Trinidad/Tobago	15-19	61730	55.3	61121	55.6	101
	20-24	49892	44.7	48906	44.4	102
	Total	111622	100.0	110027	100.0	101
Turks/Caicos Islands	15-19	636	50.1	652	46.8	98
	20-24	634	49.9	741	53.2	86
	Total	1270	100.0	1393	100.0	91

The sex ratios demonstrate that the death rates are different across the countries and among the different cohorts in each country. Emigration may be also a factor. The data may be a factor as well. How good are the data collection and recording? This is a problem with most surveys including the census.

2.4 Relationship of Youth to Household Head.

Youth in households and their relationships to the head are shown in Table 2.4A and 2.4B. There are some youths who are heads of the households. This is a small number in the 15-19 age group but much larger for the young adults (20-24). Grenada and St Lucia have sizeable number of 15-19 relative to their population size. Barbados, Bermuda and British Virgin Islands have relatively small numbers. The other countries are in between these two. It is surprising, that adolescents, 15-19 years, are heads of households. In some cases, the oldest male in the households may be considered head of the household, when in fact he is not. There could be a female who is really the head of the household. Head may imply a male. Data reliability and validity are always an issue.

It is expected that the 20-24 young adults will be forming their family and will be more likely to be head of household than the adolescents. Among the youth population the young adults are much more likely to be head than the adolescents. However, among the young adults their number as heads of households is small.

The youth populations are spouses and partners; and the young adults are much more likely than the adolescents. In the 15-19, Anguilla, Belize, Dominica and St Vincent/Grenadines have relatively larger numbers of spouses and partners and Bermuda and British Virgin Islands much smaller numbers. Among the young adults, the proportion of spouses and partners is relatively high. Bermuda and British Virgin Islands are particularly high in this category.

Sons and daughters are, as expected, large numbers among the youth population. The 15-19 years are in larger number than the 20-24. The son in law and daughter in law are present in the household. The 20-24 are more likely to be a son in law than the 15-19 year old. Barbados, Bahamas and Bermuda have much more in the 20-24 age groups than in the 15-19.

Grand children are in large numbers in the CARICOM households. There are more in the 15-19 age groups than in the 20-24. These could be children of other household members, children of sons and daughters still in the country, or from sons and daughters that have emigrated.

Other relatives and non-relatives are living in the houses. The relatives outnumber the non-relatives in both age groups.

The CARICOM households are not nuclear. These households have relatives related to the head of the household in many ways. A household is in many cases a multi-family related to the household head. These households could be overcrowded. The youth populations are in houses with many relatives in many cases. Their socialization is influenced by relatives who are not their parents.

Table 2.4A: Number of Youth by Relationship of Youth to Head

Country	Age	Relationship to Head								
		Head	Spouse/ Partner	Son/ Daughter	Son/Daug hter in- Law	Grand - child	Parent/Pare nt in Law	Other Relative	Non Relative	Total
Anguilla	15-19	14	22	698	12	115	5	84	18	968
	20-24	119	77	403	8	62	5	78	36	788
	Total	133	99	1101	20	177	10	162	54	1756
Antigua and Barbdua	15-19	92	70	3663	67	498	1	645	215	5251
	20-24	690	395	2512	70	283	0	735	346	5031
	Total	782	465	6175	137	781	1	1380	561	10282
Barbados	15-19	127	128	13284	8	3146	0	1325	618	18636
	20-24	1293	967	10984	231	1867	0	1636	826	17804
	Total	1420	1095	24268	239	5013	0	2961	1444	36440
Bahamas	15-19	361	291	20116	26	2749	0	2321	575	26439
	20-24	3051	2314	13875	258	1253	0	2760	1261	24772
	Total	3412	2605	33991	284	4002	0	5081	1836	51211
Belize	15-19	695	1357	18789	496	1431	0	2167	665	25600
	20-24	4063	4488	8584	704	517	0	1595	673	20624
	Total	4758	5845	27373	1200	1948	0	3762	1338	46224
Bermuda	15-19	23	12	3122	1	239	0	84	61	3542
	20-24	496	228	2063	22	160	1	117	137	3224
	Total	519	240	5185	23	399	1	201	198	6766
British Virgin Islands	15-19	14	9	1255	28	76	0	124	40	1546
	20-24	283	130	887	33	53	0	240	108	1734
	Total	297	139	2142	61	129	0	364	148	3280
Dominica	15-19	160	99	4140	47	1015	0	858	251	6570
	20-24	790	373	1996	48	415	0	569	218	4409
	Total	950	472	6136	95	1430	0	1427	469	10979
Grenada	15-19	279	130	6066	16	1350	0	1110	396	9347
	20-24	1022	599	3219	47	531	0	724	295	6437
	Total	1301	729	9285	63	1881	0	1834	691	15784
Jamaica	15-19	1114	2249	81398		15930	0	11363	2605	114659
	20-24	9565	11064	46047		6039	0	14842	2729	90286
	Total	10679	13313	127445	0	21969	0	26205	5334	204945
Montserrat	15-19	16	5	187	1	13	0	29	21	272
	20-24	71	28	60	4	2	0	26	10	201
	Total	87	33	247	5	15	0	55	31	473
Saint Lucia	15-19	769	279	11320	89	1678	0	1983	648	16766
	20-24	2474	1304	6692	136	736	0	1642	517	13501
	Total	3243	1583	18012	225	2414	0	3625	1165	30267
St. Kitts/Nevis	15-19	108	48	3052	26	438	0	507	157	4336
	20-24	767	257	1898	27	219	0	472	183	3823
	Total	875	305	4950	53	657	0	979	340	8159
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15-19	360	208	7048	22	1610	0	1413	628	11289
	20-24	1466	766	4930	71	815	0	1115	549	9712
	Total	1826	974	11978	93	2425	0	2528	1177	21001
Trinidad and Tobago	15-19	1079	1881	97343	0	12157	929	7998	1464	122851
	20-24	7698	9370	63373	0	5410	2468	8346	2133	98798
	Total	8777	11251	160716	0	17567	3397	16344	3597	221649
Turks and Caicos Islands	15-19	50	31	910	7	84	0	164	42	1288
	20-24	395	207	471	9	48	0	174	72	1376
	Total	445	238	1381	16	132	0	338	114	2664

Table 2.4B: Percentage Distribution of Youth by Relationship of Youth to Head

Country	Age	Relationship to Head								
		Head	Spouse/ Partner	Son/ Daughter	Son/Daug hter in- Law	Grand - child	Parent/Pa rent in Law	Other Relative	Non Relative	Total
Anguilla	15-19	10.53	22.22	63.40	60.00	64.97	50.00	51.85	33.33	55.13
	20-24	89.47	77.78	36.60	40.00	35.03	50.00	48.15	66.67	44.87
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Antigua and Barbdua	15-19	11.76	15.05	59.32	48.91	63.76	100.00	46.74	38.32	51.07
	20-24	88.24	84.95	40.68	51.09	36.24	0.00	53.26	61.68	48.93
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barbados	15-19	8.94	11.69	54.74	3.35	62.76		44.75	42.80	51.14
	20-24	91.06	88.31	45.26	96.65	37.24		55.25	57.20	48.86
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Bahamas	15-19	10.58	11.17	59.18	9.15	68.69		45.68	31.32	51.63
	20-24	89.42	88.83	40.82	90.85	31.31		54.32	68.68	48.37
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Belize	15-19	14.61	23.22	68.64	41.33	73.46		57.60	49.70	55.38
	20-24	85.39	76.78	31.36	58.67	26.54		42.40	50.30	44.62
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Bermuda	15-19	4.43	5.00	60.21	4.35	59.90	0.00	41.79	30.81	52.35
	20-24	95.57	95.00	39.79	95.65	40.10	100.00	58.21	69.19	47.65
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
British Virgin Islands	15-19	4.71	6.47	58.59	45.90	58.91		34.07	27.03	47.13
	20-24	95.29	93.53	41.41	54.10	41.09		65.93	72.97	52.87
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Dominica	15-19	16.84	20.97	67.47	49.47	70.98		60.13	53.52	59.84
	20-24	83.16	79.03	32.53	50.53	29.02		39.87	46.48	40.16
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Grenada	15-19	21.45	17.83	65.33	25.40	71.77		60.52	57.31	59.22
	20-24	78.55	82.17	34.67	74.60	28.23		39.48	42.69	40.78
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Jamaica	15-19	10.43	16.89	63.87		72.51		43.36	48.84	55.95
	20-24	89.57	83.11	36.13		27.49		56.64	51.16	44.05
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Montserrat	15-19	18.39	15.15	75.71	20.00	86.67		52.73	67.74	57.51
	20-24	81.61	84.85	24.29	80.00	13.33		47.27	32.26	42.49
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
St. Lucia	15-19	23.71	17.62	62.85	39.56	69.51		54.70	55.62	55.39
	20-24	76.29	82.38	37.15	60.44	30.49		45.30	44.38	44.61
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
St. Kitts/Nevis	15-19	12.34	15.74	61.66	49.06	66.67		51.79	46.18	53.14
	20-24	87.66	84.26	38.34	50.94	33.33		48.21	53.82	46.86
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15-19	19.72	21.36	58.84	23.66	66.39		55.89	53.36	53.75
	20-24	80.28	78.64	41.16	76.34	33.61		44.11	46.64	46.25
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00
Trinidad and Tobago	15-19	12.29	16.72	60.57		69.20	27.35	48.94	40.70	55.43
	20-24	87.71	83.28	39.43		30.80	72.65	51.06	59.30	44.57
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	15-19	11.24	13.03	65.89	43.75	63.64		48.52	36.84	48.35
	20-24	88.76	86.97	34.11	56.25	36.36		51.48	63.16	51.65
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00

CHAPTER 3

YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

Education has always been a high priority in the CARICOM countries. Leading the way is Barbados, but all countries saw this as important; recognizing that development of their human resources is crucial to their progress. For all countries, their human resources development is through education and training. Earlier in their development primary education was the primary agent. Small proportion went to secondary schools and even less went on to post secondary education including university. Currently secondary education is a goal for the countries. This is available at different levels for the countries. University education is more widespread. There are campus of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad. The University of the West Indies has recently established an Open University to address the needs of both campus and non-campus countries in the Caribbean Region. Also, most of the countries own other post-secondary institutions and are also served by off-shore degree programmes mounted by universities in North America and the United Kingdom. There are also technical institutions in most of these countries.

3.1 Level of Education.

In Tables 3.1A, 3.1B and 3.1C, highest level of education are shown with respect to occupation. We will look only at education in this section. We should remember that for many, especially in the 20-24 age group, this is their final level of education and others are still in school especially the 15-19 age group. For these adolescents and young people there is some education. No education and pre-primary are very small, under one percent except for Belize (12.9 %). Universal education is almost there, up to certain levels.

Primary Education is small for the countries. The percents range from 0 to 35. Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines have higher figures ranging between 7.6 and 34.9 percents. These figures will decline as the 15-19 age group becomes young adults.

Secondary schools account for large proportion of the population; going from 41 % for Belize up to 80.5 % for Bahamas, 70 % for Barbados and 84.2 % for Trinidad and

Tobago. There has been improvement in secondary school education. But there is still a shortage of rural schools. Most of the secondary schools are in the urban areas. The rural students will have to board for attendance to these schools. The goal of these countries is to expand secondary and technical education.

Pre-university would include post-secondary education such as teacher training, nursing, technical, hospitality and agricultural to name a few. This is around twenty percent; but is higher for Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts/Nevis and Turks and Caicos Islands, and lower for Bahamas, Belize and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

University education is low for Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and Grenadines. It is below 6 percent for Turks and Caicos Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. It is high for Barbados at 28.1 %. This is an area that could receive high priority. It is an expensive undertaking for these countries but it is of crucial importance. It requires expansion, motivation and scholarships.

In Table 3.1C is shown the proportion that is male and female. Males are over represented in Barbados, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago. In secondary education, males are a minority in Belize (44), Dominica (45), Grenada (43), St Lucia (44) and St Vincent and the Grenadines (40).

In University, males are in the minority in all countries. Females are more likely to have university education. This is becoming true of the current generation world wide. Engineering, in most countries, is still having more males than females. Females are in the majority in pre-university as well.

Education is a major focus of the countries. They are all making progress. Barbados is the leader and Belize is at the back of the line. Illiteracy is disappearing among the adolescents and young people. What exists may be special case among the disable population. Secondary education is the main category. Post secondary education should be the goal of the countries. This is important for developing their most important resource, their human resources. This is crucial for the social and economic progress and their quality of life.

Table 3.1A: Number of Youth by Highest Level of Education /School and Occupation

Country	Highest School.	Youth Occupation			
		Legislator/ Manager	Technical / Clerical	Service / Skilled workers	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	None/Pre Prim	0	0	1	1
	Primary	6	57	136	199
	Secondary	53	698	748	1,499
	Pre University	57	609	144	810
	University	42	57	6	105
	Other	0	1	0	1
	Not Stated	1	1	2	4
	Total	159	1,423	1,037	2,619
The Bahamas	None/Pre Primary	0	0	7	7
	Primary	2	6	49	57
	Secondary	651	5,395	7,140	13,186
	Pre University	534	1,522	587	2,643
	University and Up	238	184	32	454
	Other	2	10	12	24
	NS	2	15	33	50
	Total	1,429	7,132	7,860	16,421
Barbados	None/Pre Prim	0	1	1	2
	Primary	1	4	22	27
	Secondary	405	2,923	3,345	6,673
	University and Up	779	1,446	464	2,689
	Other	12	45	58	115
	Not Stated	4	22	33	59
	Total	1,201	4,441	3,923	9,565
Belize	None/Pre Prim	22	59	639	720
	Primary	117	343	1,490	1,950
	Secondary	182	1,633	480	2,295
	Pre-Univerversity	5	40	8	53
	University	121	66	3	190
	Other	3	8	2	13
	Not Stated	33	246	80	359
	Total	483	2,395	2,702	5,580
Dominica	None/Pre Prim	0	1	12	13
	Primary	12	43	357	412
	Secondary	31	584	480	1,095
	Pre-Univerversity	28	470	69	568
	University	17	25	2	44
	Other	1	1	3	5
	Not Stated	0	1	0	1
	Total	89	1,126	923	2,138
Grenada	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0
	Primary	17	106	579	702
	Secondary	44	780	615	1,439
	Pre-Univerversity	23	505	88	616
	University	20	10	3	33
	Other	3	10	56	69
	Not Stated	2	17	8	27
	Total	109	1,428	1,349	2,886

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Montserrat	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0
	Primary	0	0	0	0
	Secondary	0	48	21	69
	Pre-Univerversity	1	16	4	21
	University	1	3	0	4
	Not Stated	0	0	1	1
	Total	2	67	26	95
St Kitts and Nevis	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0
	Primary	0	1	4	5
	Secondary	67	366	191	624
	Pre-Univerversity	65	176	11	252
	University	19	3	1	23
	Other	3	18	4	25
	Not Stated	0	3	2	5
	Total	154	567	213	934
Saint Lucia	None/Pre Prim	0	0	6	6
	Primary	27	67	370	464
	Secondary	141	593	781	1,515
	Pre-Univerversity	161	348	74	583
	University	36	24	4	64
	Other	8	40	64	112
	Not Stated	9	37	14	61
	Total	382	1,108	1,313	2,803
St Vincent and the Grenadines	None/Pre Prim	0	2	33	35
	Primary	19	46	2,597	2,662
	Secondary	82	349	3,720	4,151
	Pre-Univerversity	80	210	754	1,044
	University	14	12	112	138
	Other	1	4	39	44
	Not Stated	3	10	105	118
	Total	199	633	7,360	8,192
Trinidad and Tobago	None/Pre Prim	22	21	94	137
	Primary	565	544	3,536	4,645
	Secondary	20,674	19,939	16,568	57,181
	University	1,628	1,038	132	2,798
	Other	1,123	1,031	373	2,527
	Not Stated	207	194	256	657
	Total	24,219	22,767	20,959	67,945
Turks and Caicos	None/Pre Primary	0	0	0	0
	Primary	0	1	18	19
	Secondary	25	272	218	515
	Pre University	33	104	39	176
	University and Up	23	20	2	45
	Other	4	8	5	17
	Total	85	405	282	772

1= legislator, senior official, manager, professional

2= technical, clerks

3= service workers, skilled workers

4= others

Table 3.1B; 'Percentage Distribution of the Number of Youth by Highest Level of Education /School and Occupation

Country	Highest Level of School.	Youth Occupation			
		Legislator/ Manager	Technical / Clerical	Service / Skilled workers	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.7
	Primary	3.8	4.0	13.1	35.5
	Secondary	33.5	49.1	72.3	41.0
	Pre University	36.1	42.9	13.9	18.2
	University	26.6	4.0	0.6	2.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The Bahamas	None/Pre Primary	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
	Primary	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.3
	Secondary	45.6	75.6	90.8	85.3
	Pre University	37.4	21.3	7.5	10.7
	University and Up	16.7	2.6	0.4	1.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Primary	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
	Secondary	33.7	65.8	85.3	76.4
	University and Up	64.9	32.6	11.8	20.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	None/Pre Prim	4.9	2.8	24.4	25.2
	Primary	26.2	16.0	56.9	52.3
	Secondary	40.7	76.3	18.3	21.3
	Pre-University	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.2
	University	27.1	3.1	0.1	1.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.9
	Primary	13.8	3.8	38.8	26.7
	Secondary	34.9	52.0	52.2	58.5
	Pre-University	32.0	41.9	7.5	12.2
	University	19.4	2.3	0.2	1.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Primary	16.3	7.6	45.1	32.4
	Secondary	42.3	55.7	47.9	54.9
	Pre-University	22.1	36.0	6.8	11.6
	University	19.2	0.7	0.2	0.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Montserrat	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Secondary	0.0	71.6	80.8	72.6
	Pre-Univerversity	50.0	23.9	15.4	22.1
	University	50.0	4.5	0.0	4.2
	Not Stated	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St Kitts and Nevis	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Primary	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.5
	Secondary	43.5	64.6	89.7	66.8
	Pre-Univerversity	42.2	31.0	5.2	27.0
	University	12.3	0.5	0.5	2.5
	Other	1.9	3.2	1.9	2.7
	Not Stated	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Saint Lucia	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
	Primary	7.1	6.0	28.2	16.5
	Secondary	36.9	53.5	59.5	54.0
	Pre-Univerversity	42.1	31.4	5.6	20.8
	University	9.4	2.2	0.3	2.3
	Other	2.1	3.6	4.9	4.0
	Not Stated	2.4	3.4	1.1	2.2
	Total	100	100	100	100
St Vincent and the Grenadines	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Primary	9.5	7.3	35.3	32.5
	Secondary	41.2	55.1	50.5	50.7
	Pre-Univerversity	40.2	33.2	10.2	12.7
	University	7.0	1.9	1.5	1.7
	Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
	Not Stated	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trinidad and Tobago	None/Pre Prim	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
	Primary	2.3	2.4	16.9	6.8
	Secondary	85.4	87.6	79.0	84.2
	University	6.7	4.6	0.6	4.1
	Other	4.6	4.5	1.8	3.7
	Not Stated	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos	None/Pre Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Primary	0.0	0.2	6.4	2.5
	Secondary	29.4	67.2	77.3	66.7
	Pre University	38.8	25.7	13.8	22.8
	University and Up	27.1	4.9	0.7	5.8
	Other	4.7	2.0	1.8	2.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1= legislator, senior official, manager, professional

2= technical, clerks

3= service workers, skilled workers

4= others

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Table 3.1C: Sex Distribution of the Number of Youth by Highest Level of Education /School, Occupation and Sex

Country	Sex	Highest School.	Youth Occupation			Total
			Legislator/ Manager	Technical / Clerical	Service / Skilled workers	
Antigua and Barbuda	Male	None/Pre Prim			100.0	64.6
		Primary	50.0	49.1	45.6	50.5
		Secondary	47.2	29.7	42.5	48.3
		Pre University	33.3	29.4	41.0	39.0
		University	38.1	29.8	16.7	36.9
	Female	Total	39.6	30.4	42.6	47.5
		None/Pre Prim			0.0	35.4
		Primary	50.0	50.9	54.4	49.5
		Secondary	52.8	70.3	57.5	51.7
		Pre University	66.7	70.6	59.0	61.0
		University	61.9	70.2	83.3	63.1
		Total	60.4	69.6	57.4	52.5
The Bahamas	Male	None/Pre Prim			14.3	47.3
		Primary	0.0	33.3	59.2	65.8
		Secondary	46.1	22.5	42.0	51.8
		Pre University	32.2	23.2	37.6	35.3
		University	27.7	22.8	31.3	31.9
	Female	Total	37.9	22.7	41.8	49.9
		None/Pre Prim			85.7	52.7
		Primary	100.0	66.7	40.8	34.2
		Secondary	53.9	77.5	58.0	48.2
		Pre University	67.8	76.8	62.4	64.7
		University	72.3	77.2	68.8	68.1
		Total	62.1	77.3	58.2	50.1
Barbados	Male	None/Pre Prim		100.0	100.0	63.0
		Primary	100.0	75.0	54.5	69.3
		Secondary	47.7	33.0	40.7	51.8
		University	39.2	31.8	37.3	43.6
		Total	42.1	32.6	40.5	50.4
	Female	None/Pre Prim		0.0	0.0	37.0
		Primary	0.0	25.0	45.5	30.7
		Secondary	52.3	67.0	59.3	48.2
		University	60.8	68.2	62.7	56.4
		Total	57.9	67.4	59.5	49.6
Belize	Male	None/Pre Prim	72.7	55.9	80.1	50.2
		Primary	82.1	54.2	69.7	52.3
		Secondary	64.3	35.0	63.8	44.0
		Pre University	20.0	25.0	75.0	36.4
		University	43.8	36.4	66.7	39.8
	Female	Total	61.9	37.7	70.8	49.6
		None/Pre Prim	27.3	44.1	19.9	49.8
		Primary	17.9	45.8	30.3	47.7
		Secondary	35.7	65.0	36.3	56.0
		Pre University	80.0	75.0	25.0	63.6
		University	56.2	63.6	33.3	60.2
		Total	38.1	62.3	29.2	50.4
Dominica	Male	None/Pre Prim		0.0	75.0	62.3
		Primary	83.3	57.0	71.8	68.0
		Secondary	50.0	25.3	45.6	45.3
		Pre University	50.5	34.0	52.6	41.7
		University	35.3	35.8	0.0	48.5
	Female	Total	51.2	30.3	56.5	51.2
		None/Pre Prim		100.0	25.0	37.7
		Primary	16.7	43.0	28.2	32.0
		Secondary	50.0	74.7	54.4	54.7
		Pre University	49.5	66.0	47.4	58.3
		University	64.7	64.2	100.0	51.5
		Total	48.8	69.7	43.5	48.8
Grenada	Male	None/Pre Prim				48.1
		Primary	41.2	48.1	67.7	63.6
		Secondary	52.3	29.1	51.1	43.1
		Pre University	47.8	32.9	34.1	39.2
		University	60.0	30.0	66.7	47.3
	Female	Total	51.4	32.1	57.5	49.9
		None/Pre Prim				51.9
		Primary	58.8	51.9	32.3	36.4
		Secondary	47.7	70.9	48.9	56.9
		Pre University	52.2	67.1	65.9	60.8
		University	40.0	70.0	33.3	52.7
		Total	48.6	67.9	42.5	50.1

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Montserrat	Male	None/Pre Prim		0.0	0.0	2.4	
		Primary				4.3	
		Secondary	0.0	33.3	76.2	74.6	
		Pre University		18.8	75.0	39.1	
		University	100.0	33.3		17.6	
	Female	Total	33.3	14.9	38.5	34.0	
		None/Pre Prim		100.0	100.0	97.6	
		Primary				95.7	
		Secondary	100.0	66.7	23.8	25.4	
		Pre University		81.3	25.0	60.9	
St Kitts and Nevis	Male	University	0.0	66.7		82.4	
		Total	66.7	85.1	61.5	66.0	
		Female	None/Pre Prim				64.0
			Primary		100.0	75.0	71.6
			Secondary	52.2	30.3	40.3	49.7
	Pre University		30.8	29.0	18.2	34.2	
	University		36.8	0.0	100.0	38.3	
	Saint Lucia	Male	Total	40.3	29.5	40.4	47.0
			None/Pre Prim				36.0
			Primary		0.0	25.0	28.4
Secondary			47.8	69.7	59.7	50.3	
Pre University			69.2	71.0	81.8	65.8	
Female		University	63.2	100.0	0.0	61.7	
		Total	59.7	70.5	59.6	53.0	
		None/Pre Prim			39.0	64.2	
		Primary	59.4	39.6	59.2	52.0	
		Secondary	42.3	27.8	47.2	44.1	
St Vincent & the Grenadines	Male	Pre University	39.6	32.8	43.4	39.9	
		University	46.0	50.8	23.8	41.8	
		Total	42.1	30.7	49.0	46.4	
		None/Pre Prim			61.0	35.8	
		Primary	40.6	60.4	40.8	48.0	
	Female	Secondary	57.7	72.2	52.8	55.9	
		Pre University	60.4	67.2	56.6	60.1	
		University	54.0	49.2	76.2	58.2	
		Total	57.9	69.3	51.0	53.6	
		None/Pre Prim		50.0		57.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	Primary	57.9	32.6	65.7	56.9	
		Secondary	36.6	28.9	44.1	40.3	
		Pre University	38.8	24.8	42.1	37.1	
		University	14.3	33.3	0.0	32.1	
		Total	38.2	28.1	52.6	46.0	
	Female	None/Pre Prim		50.0		42.4	
		Primary	42.1	67.4	34.3	43.1	
		Secondary	63.4	71.1	55.9	59.7	
		Pre University	61.3	75.2	57.9	62.9	
		University	85.7	66.7	100.0	67.9	
Turks and Caicos	Male	Total	61.8	71.9	47.4	54.0	
		None/Pre Prim	87.5	33.3	56.4	58.4	
		Primary	62.3	29.4	53.5	58.2	
		Secondary	52.7	28.8	45.3	49.0	
		University	44.1	33.0	45.5	41.4	
	Female	Total	51.6	29.3	46.6	50.4	
		None/Pre Prim	12.5	66.7	43.6	41.6	
		Primary	37.7	70.6	46.5	41.8	
		Secondary	47.3	71.2	54.7	51.0	
		University	55.9	67.0	54.5	58.6	
	Male	Total	48.4	70.7	53.4	49.6	
		None/Pre Prim				12.5	
		Primary		100.0	33.3	42.6	
		Secondary	64.0	36.4	45.4	50.5	
		Pre University	48.5	22.1	61.5	41.7	
	Female	University	34.8	50.0	0.0	36.6	
		Total	49.4	33.1	46.5	47.7	
		None/Pre Prim				87.5	
		Primary		0.0	66.7	57.4	
		Secondary	36.0	63.6	54.6	49.5	
	Pre University	51.5	77.9	38.5	58.3		
	University	65.2	50.0	100.0	63.4		
	Total	50.6	66.9	53.5	52.3		

3.2 Occupation of Youth.

One would expect that the adolescents will be in training and education for their likely occupation. The young adults will be more in the labour force and less in training and education.

Many of the youth population are not seeking jobs or seeking only part-time jobs since they are still in educational institutions. There is less priority for work if you are still in school than exists in North America. Many of the young adults are seeking jobs or they are employed.

In Tables 3.2A and 3.2B the employment status of the youth is shown. The 15-19 age group are employed in smaller number than those who are not seeking jobs in the majority of countries. The exceptions are Antigua and Barbuda and British Virgin Islands where those who are employed are greater in numbers than those who are not seeking a job. Those who are not seeking jobs are mainly those who are in schools. Those who mentioned that they are unemployed are in small numbers.

The young adults (20-24) are much more in the labour force than the adolescents (15-19). Those who are employed are in larger numbers than those who are not seeking jobs in all the countries. This age group is entering the labour force part-time or full-time. Unemployment is high among the young adults. Unemployment is high in these countries and the young adults are more likely to be unemployed.

Looking at Tables 3.1A, 3.1B and 3.1C given above and excluding age groups, the occupations are grouped into three categories. Legislator and manager would be small among the youths. Technical and clerical can be assumed to be a major job category for the youth. Service workers and skilled workers should also be large. These three categories broadly encompass all the youth occupations and reduce the number of cells in the tables. Gender is omitted to reduce the size of Tables 3.1A and 3.1B. The groupings of occupation are current or intended occupations, since many of these are still in school and are not trained for specific occupations.

Technical and services account for the largest groups in most countries. Exceptions are Bahamas, Belize, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines. Legislator and Manager are very low as one would expect in a population in between 15 and 24 years old. University education is somewhat related to legislator and manager. Technical and

clerical have more youths than the other two occupational groupings in Antigua, Bermuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Trinidad/Tobago and Turks and Caicos islands. Manager and legislator are relatively sizeable in Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, St Kitts/Nevis and St Lucia.

All the countries have service and skilled, as the major occupation, if the youths have only primary as their education. With secondary education, services and skilled are the major occupation in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, St Lucia, and St Vincent/ Grenadines. Secondary education accounts for the largest technical and skilled occupations in Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, Trinidad/Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands. Pre-University is concentrated in technical and skilled in all the countries except St Vincent/Grenadines.

Table 3.2A: Youth Employment Status by Age Group of Youth

		Employment Status				
Country	Age	Employed	Unemployed	Not Looking for a Job / Inactive	Not Stated	Total
Anguilla	15-19	320	43	605	0	968
	20-24	623	31	134	0	788
	Total	943	74	739	0	1756
Antigua and Barbuda	15-19	5108	23	119	1	5251
	20-24	4934	50	44	3	5031
	Total	10042	73	163	4	10282
Bahamas	15-19	377	1499	17291	49	19216
	20-24	808	2063	4421	57	7349
	Total	1185	3562	21712	106	26565
Barbados	15-19	4426	1570	12095	545	18636
	20-24	12523	1793	2962	526	17804
	Total	16949	3363	15057	1071	36440
Belize	15-19	6724	18876	0	0	25600
	20-24	10772	9852	0	0	20624
	Total	17496	28728	0	0	46224
Bermuda	15-19	1223	172	2131	16	3542
	20-24	2286	194	732	10	3222
	Total	3509	366	2863	26	6764
British Virgin Islands	15-19	216	22	1299	9	1546
	20-24	1333	55	328	18	1734
	Total	1549	77	1627	27	3280
Dominica	15-19	936	578	4913	143	6570
	20-24	2551	637	1144	77	4409
	Total	3487	1215	6057	220	10979
Grenada	15-19	1534	668	7145	0	9347
	20-24	4059	768	1610	0	6437
	Total	5593	1436	8755	0	15784
Montserrat	15-19	75	28	147	5	255
	20-24	143	21	18	4	186
	Total	218	49	165	9	441
St. Kitts/Nevis	15-19	1138	228	2813	157	4336
	20-24	2884	244	568	127	3823
	Total	4022	472	3381	284	8159
Saint Lucia	15-19	4245	1932	10453	135	16765
	20-24	8044	2120	3239	97	13500
	Total	12289	4052	13692	232	30265
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15-19	1877	1991	7379	42	11289
	20-24	4749	2199	2723	41	9712
	Total	6626	4190	10102	83	21001
Trinidad	15-19	21921	6759	92770	1401	122851
	20-24	56913	9075	31226	1584	98798
	Total	78834	15834	123996	2985	221649
Turks and Caicos Islands	15-19	395	166	727	0	1288
	20-24	1014	150	211	0	1375
	Total	1409	316	938	0	2663

Table 3.2B : Youth Employment Status by Age Group of Youth

Country	Age	Employment Status				Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Not Looking for a Job / Inactive	Not Stated	
Anguilla	15-19	33.93	58.11	81.87		55.13
	20-24	66.07	41.89	18.13		44.87
	Total	100	100	100		100
Antigua and Barbuda	15-19	50.87	31.51	73.01	25.00	51.07
	20-24	49.13	68.49	26.99	75.00	48.93
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Bahamas	15-19	31.81	42.08	79.64	46.23	72.34
	20-24	68.19	57.92	20.36	53.77	27.66
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Barbados	15-19	26.11	46.68	80.33	50.89	51.14
	20-24	73.89	53.32	19.67	49.11	48.86
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Belize	15-19	38.43	65.71			55.38
	20-24	61.57	34.29			44.62
	Total	100	100			100
Bermuda	15-19	34.85	46.99	74.43	61.54	52.37
	20-24	65.15	53.01	25.57	38.46	47.63
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
British Virgin Islands	15-19	13.94	28.57	79.84	33.33	47.13
	20-24	86.06	71.43	20.16	66.67	52.87
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Dominica	15-19	26.84	47.57	81.11	65.00	59.84
	20-24	73.16	52.43	18.89	35.00	40.16
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Grenada	15-19	27.43	46.52	81.61		59.22
	20-24	72.57	53.48	18.39		40.78
	Total	100	100	100		100
Montserrat	15-19	34.40	57.14	89.09	55.56	57.82
	20-24	65.60	42.86	10.91	44.44	42.18
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
St. Kitts/Nevis	15-19	28.29	48.31	83.20	55.28	53.14
	20-24	71.71	51.69	16.80	44.72	46.86
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Saint Lucia	15-19	34.54	47.68	76.34	58.19	55.39
	20-24	65.46	52.32	23.66	41.81	44.61
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15-19	28.33	47.52	73.04	50.60	53.75
	20-24	71.67	52.48	26.96	49.40	46.25
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Trinidad	15-19	27.81	42.69	74.82	46.93	55.43
	20-24	72.19	57.31	25.18	53.07	44.57
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Turks and Caicos Islands	15-19	28.03	52.53	77.51		48.37
	20-24	71.97	47.47	22.49		51.63
	Total	100	100	100		100

At this age, secondary is the main education for the different occupations. This will be so for this cohort of the population. The majority will not advance their education but they will change occupations in the future. Others will improve their education and may change their occupation.

In Table 3.1C the occupations are listed by the proportion that is male and female. A figure over 50 % means that one sex contributes more to that occupation than the other sex. Sex ratios are easy to calculate by taking the male percentage divided by the female percentage and multiplying by one hundred.

The legislator and manager group of occupations has women greater than men for Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, St Kitts/ Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent/Grenadines. In the other countries, the picture is not clear. The education categories vary and there is no consistent pattern.

The technical and clerical occupation females outnumber males in all countries. One would expect the males to be larger than females in the technical area. But it is expected that females will predominate the clerical occupations. The clerical is much larger than the technical. Therefore females will outnumber males in this grouping of occupations.

The services and skilled workers have a different pattern of gender distributions. Males are larger in Belize only. Females outnumber males in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, St Lucia, St Vincent/Grenadines and Turks and Caicos Islands. The other countries are mixed across the education categories. Men are likely to predominate in the skilled categories and women in the services categories.

The total, females are in the majority in Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands across the educational categories. In Barbados the males are in the majority. In the other countries the pattern is mixed.

In data not presented, as a table, it is seen that the youths are paid for their work. Very few are unpaid workers. This is true for males and females and across all the educational categories. In Trinidad/Tobago the unpaid workers are sizeable and this is true for Belize. The figures for unpaid workers in Trinidad/Tobago are 7.5% for males and 2.4 % for females. In Belize it is 9.2% for males and 2.6% for females. In all the countries the number of males and females are almost equal. However, women are less likely than males to be unpaid workers.

In data not presented here, the youths are divided into industry categorized as primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary would be fishing, forestry and agriculture. Secondary would be transport, construction and factory worker (manufacture). Tertiary worker would be clerical, teaching, civil service, nurses, policemen, army, domestic, hotels, hospital workers and others. Among the countries there are few in primary except some males in Belize (20 %) and Trinidad/Tobago (4 %). For these two countries the percentage females is small. Secondary is larger than primary but still very small. Primary and Secondary are small across all the educational groups. Tertiary accounts for most of the population in these countries. It is distributed across all the educational categories. These societies have advanced to the tertiary sector of industry. They have gone from primary straight to the tertiary. They have jumped over the secondary and hence miss what is generally seen as the pattern for the industrialized countries. Primary followed by secondary followed by tertiary. This has been the case for many developing countries. The industrialization of the country is missed either that the resources are not there or the resources have been exploited by the industrialized nations (bauxite in Jamaica and Guyana).

CHAPTER 4

YOUTH AND FERTILITY

The youth population is in the age group 15-24 and we should expect them to be entering unions and having children. It is also true that fertility is declining and one would expect the age of childbearing should increase. However, teenage pregnancy is on the increase. There is no evidence that visiting unions are declining. The level of education is increasing and this will have an effect on fertility. The level of fertility among youths will be in line with the overall level of fertility in the countries.

4.1 Total Fertility

In Table 4.1, the distribution of live births is given as well as the mean live births for all female youths and mean live births for those that have had at least one live birth. Three plus live births is the upper limit and in the calculation of the means 3+ is used as 3, since there are so few women that have had more than 3. Three live births is very rear for this young population. A number of countries are missing from this part of the analysis.

The majority of the young female youths have not had a live birth. Belize females without a live birth are 68 % and it goes up to 82% for Trinidad and Tobago. Barbados it is 77%. Belize has the highest percentage at 3+ (6%) and Bermuda the lowest at 0.5 % and almost 80 % with no children. Trinidad/Tobago is ahead of Barbados in zero births. Five countries have between 2.5 and 2.9 percents with 3+ live births.

The average number of live births is calculated for all females and also for only those that have had at least one live birth. The average for all women ranges from 0.21 for Bermuda, 0.24 for Trinidad/Tobago, 0.30 for Barbados and Dominica and a high of 0.53 for Belize. The other countries are all around 0.35 except Barbados which is around 0.48. This is surprising and data accuracy could be important for all these countries.

The average live births for those that have had a least one are all above one and below two. Belize at 1.66 is the highest. Bermuda at 1.24 is the lowest. Trinidad/Tobago and Barbados are close to each other (1.37vs 1.33). Turks and Caicos Islands have 1.56 and Antigua and Barbuda and the Bahamas have 1.44. Grenada is high at 1.51.

There are similarities and differences among these countries and those are related to what is happening to fertility; as these countries progress in the demographic transition.

Table 4.1: Live births

Country	Live births ever had	Females 15-24	Percentage Distribution
Antigua and Barbuda	0	3,862	72.0
	1	877	16.4
	2	310	5.8
	3+	133	2.5
	Total	5,361	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.44*(0.35)**	
The Bahamas	0	17,882	72.4
	1	4,383	17.8
	2	1,476	6.0
	3+	701	2.8
	Total	24,683	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.44 (0.38)	
Barbados	0	13485	77.1
	1	2,945	16.8
	2	821	4.7
	3+	247	1.4
	Total	17,498	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.33 (0.30)	
Belize	0	13,092	68.1
	1	3,206	16.7
	2	1,732	9.0
	3+	1,161	6.0
	Total	19,223	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.66 (0.53)	
Bermuda	0	2,734	79.7
	1	459	13.4
	2	106	3.1
	3+	18	0.5
	Total	3,431	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.24 (0.21)	

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Dominica	0	4,229	77.7
	1	830	15.2
	2	278	5.1
	3+	88	1.6
	Total	5,445	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.38 (0.30)	
Grenada	0	6,109	77.4
	1	1,110	14.1
	2	445	5.6
	3+	228	2.9
	Total	7,896	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.51 (0.34)	
Saint Lucia	0	4,770	74.9
	1	1,067	16.8
	2	359	5.6
	3+	170	2.7
	Total	6,366	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.44 (0.36)	
Trinidad and Tobago	0	85,264	82.2
	1	13,022	12.5
	2	4,070	3.9
	3+	1,410	1.4
	Total	103,766	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.37 (0.24)	
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	956	76.5
	1	165	13.2
	2	92	7.4
	3+	36	2.9
	Total	1,249	100.0
	Mean number of births	1.56 (0.37)	

* excluding 0 births.

** including all youths.

3+ =3 for calculation

4.2 Fertility in the Last Year

In Table 4.2A and Table 4.2B live births in the past 12 months are shown with whether the youths are attending or not attending schools. The ones that had a baby in the last year may at the time of pregnancy was attending a school. They are less likely to be attending school at present since they are mothers. If the child has died the mother may have returned to school.

Antigua and Barbuda have a sizeable number of women that are in school and having one child. Overall it can be seen that those that are mothers are less likely to be in school. There is a problem with the Trinidad/Tobago data. They are all listed as attending school. The majority of women with children in the last year are not attending school. One would suspect that the live births in the last year would be more related to the ones over 20. That data were requested and they were not available. Union status was requested and it was never given. There is much more that could be done if the data were available.

There a few separate births for some of the women in the last year but on a whole there was only one live birth in the last year. There are a few twins as well and Belize seems to have more since they have more live births.

Table 4.2 A: Number of Females Attending School by Live Births in the Last 12 Months

Country	School Attendance	Live births Last 12 Months				
		None	One	Two Separate Births	Twins	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	Attending School	850	416	4	4	1,274
	Not Attending School	1	2	0	0	3
	Total	851	418	4	4	1,277
The Bahamas	Attending School	285	206	1		492
	Not Attending School	4,334	1,770	24		6,128
	Total	4,621	1,976	25		6,622
Barbados	Attending School	6,744	60	0	0	6,804
	Not Attending School	8,057	1,115	10	4	9,186
	Total	14,821	1,177	10	4	16,012
Belize	Attending School	5,307	40	0	0	5,347
	Not Attending School	7,761	2,201	7	13	9,982
	Total	13,092	2,241	7	13	15,353
Bermuda	Attending School	65	28	1	0	94
	Not Attending School	349	134	1	1	485
	Total	414	162	2	1	579
Dominica	Attending School	55	7	0	0	62
	Not Attending School	758	393	1	2	1,153
	Total	813	400	1	2	1,216
Grenada	Attending School	3,383	22	0	0	3,405
	Not Attending School	1,171	549	1	5	1,726
	Total	4,554	571	1	5	5,131
Montserrat	Attending School	72	0			72
	Not Attending School	47	8			55
	Total	131	8			139
St Kitts and Nevis	Attending School	704	12			716
	Not Attending School	374	166			540
	Total	1,078	178			1,256
Saint Lucia	Attending School	2,258	7	0		2,264
	Not Attending School	3,483	226	1		3,709
	Total	5,742	232	1		5,975
St Vincent and Grenadines	Attending School	23	4	0	0	27
	Not Attending School	847	358	2	3	1,210
	Total	871	362	2	3	1,238
Trinidad and Tobago	Attending School	100,177	5,461	34	16	105,688
	Total	100,177	5,461	34	16	105,688
Turks and Caicos	Attending School	0	6	0		6
	Not Attending School	1	90	1		92
	Total	1	96	1		98

Table 4.2B: Percentage Females Attending School by Live Births in the Last 12 Months

Country	School Attendance	Livebirths Last 12 Months				
		None	One	Two Separate Births	Twins	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	Attending School	99.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8
	Not Attending School	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The Bahamas	Attending School	6.2	10.4	4.0		7.4
	Not Attending School	93.8	89.6	96.0		92.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Barbados	Attending School	45.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	42.5
	Not Attending School	54.4	94.7	100.0	100.0	57.4
	Total	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9
Belize	Attending School	40.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	34.8
	Not Attending School	59.3	98.2	100.0	100.0	65.0
	Total	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Bermuda	Attending School	15.7	17.3	50.0	0.0	16.2
	Not Attending School	84.3	82.7	50.0	100.0	83.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Attending School	6.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.1
	Not Attending School	93.2	98.2	100.0	100.0	94.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Attending School	74.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	66.4
	Not Attending School	25.7	96.1	100.0	100.0	33.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Montserrat	Attending School	55.0	0.0			51.8
	Not Attending School	35.9	100.0			39.6
	Total	90.8	100.0			91.4
St Kitts and Nevis	Attending School	65.3	6.7			41.8
	Not Attending School	34.7	93.3			43.0
	Total	100.0	100.0			84.8
Saint Lucia	Attending School	39.3	2.9	0.0		37.9
	Not Attending School	60.7	97.1	100.0		62.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
St Vincent and Grenadines	Attending School	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
	Not Attending School	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	69.9
	Total	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.1
Trinidad and Tobago	Attending School	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos	Attending School	0.0	6.3	0.0		6.1
	Not Attending School	100.0	93.8	100.0		93.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

CHAPTER 5

YOUTHS IN HOUSEHOLDS

The household in with the youths grew up will be essential to their socialization and their contribution to their societies. This section will look at the distribution of the youths by their gender and the number of youths in the household and the age of the head of the household. It will also look at the nature of the overcrowding among youths. Some of these youths are also heads of households since their age group is 15-24. Those over 20 are more likely to heads of households than those below 20. Overcrowding is a feature of most of the societies but this question was not explicitly included in the instrument used by some of the CARICOM countries.

5.1 Youths and Gender

The number of youths in the households and their genders are grouped from one youth up to 5+. Jamaica is under reported and should be ignored. In Tables 5.1A and 5.1B the numbers of male and females are not too disparate from country to country and from the youth numbers in the household.

With one youth in the household, it can be seen that females are in a majority in all the countries except Montserrat, Dominica and Suriname. Montserrat is a special case. Suriname figures are under reported and interpretation should be guarded. The population has declined after the volcanic eruption leading to evacuation of the country.

In households with two youths males are ahead of females in twelve countries. Females outnumber males in British Virgin Islands, St Kitts/Nevis and Suriname. In three youths in a household, men are larger in numbers in eleven countries. Females outnumber males in Antigua and Barbuda, Anguilla, Montserrat and Suriname.

In households with four youths, males are larger in numbers in twelve countries and females ahead in five. With five or more youth males are larger in number in eleven countries. Females are ahead of males in four countries, Antigua/Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

In one and five plus households women represent more numbers than the do in 2-4 youth households. Montserrat and Suriname are under reported and are out of line. Overall for

the total, women and men are the same as was established before. Males and females are not vastly different than what should be expected.

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Table 5.1A: Number of Youth in the Household by Sex							
Country	Sex	YOUTH IN HOUSEHOLD					Total
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	
Anguilla	Male	347	272	150	48	35	852
	Female	414	270	159	36	25	904
	Total	761	542	309	84	60	1756
Antigua and Barbuda	Male	2046	1688	717	321	122	4894
	Female	2399	1740	786	335	128	5388
	Total	4445	3428	1503	656	250	10282
Bahamas	Male	9385	8615	4293	1883	1319	25495
	Female	10663	8423	4104	1717	809	25716
	Total	20048	17038	8397	3600	2128	51211
Barbados	Male	8732	6104	2423	811	278	18348
	Female	8931	5902	2278	701	280	18092
	Total	17663	12006	4701	1512	558	36440
Belize	Male	5772	8283	4616	2670	1487	22828
	Female	8115	7723	4111	2210	1237	23396
	Total	13887	16006	8727	4880	2724	46224
Bermuda	Male	1809	1216	254	37	19	3335
	Female	1976	1168	241	35	11	3431
	Total	3785	2384	495	72	30	6766
British Virgin Islands	Male	563	484	301	196	96	1640
	Female	602	508	275	160	95	1640
	Total	1165	992	576	356	191	3280
Dominica	Male	2490	1953	892	224	60	5619
	Female	2431	1831	827	208	63	5360
	Total	4921	3784	1719	432	123	10979
Grenada	Male	2855	2719	1489	587	233	7883
	Female	3097	2675	1376	525	228	7901
	Total	5952	5394	2865	1112	461	15784
Jamaica *	Male	21	9	15	0	10222	10267
	Female	36	11	24	0	9375	9446
	Total	57	20	39	0	19597	19713
Montserrat	Male	142	90	18	2	5	257
	Female	116	64	30	6	0	216
	Total	258	154	48	8	5	473
St. Kitts/Nevis	Male	1575	1358	726	283	107	4049
	Female	1629	1384	720	297	80	4110
	Total	3204	2742	1446	580	187	8159
Saint Lucia	Male	5531	5231	2674	1140	490	15066
	Female	6162	5148	2485	987	417	15199
	Total	11693	10379	5159	2127	907	30265
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	3705	3489	2136	899	426	10655
	Female	3980	3257	1887	817	405	10346
	Total	7685	6746	4023	1716	831	21001
Suriname 18-24	Male	539	285	108	25	22	979
	Female	527	389	189	76	30	1211
	Total	1066	674	297	101	52	2190
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	34074	40544	22805	9560	4639	111622
	Female	38793	38280	20287	8468	4199	110027
	Total	72867	78824	43092	18028	8838	221649
Turks and Caicos Islands	Male	608	391	174	72	25	1270
	Female	751	374	180	56	31	1392
	Total	1359	765	354	128	56	2662

* Jamaica's figures are incorrect.

Regional Special Topic Monograph, Children and Youth

Table 5.1B: Percentage of Youth in the Household by Sex							
Country	Sex	YOUTH IN HOUSEHOLD					Total
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	
Anguilla	Male	45.60	50.18	48.54	57.14	58.33	48.52
	Female	54.40	49.82	51.46	42.86	41.67	51.48
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Antigua and Barbuda	Male	46.03	49.24	47.70	48.93	48.80	47.60
	Female	53.97	50.76	52.30	51.07	51.20	52.40
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bahamas	Male	46.81	50.56	51.13	52.31	61.98	49.78
	Female	53.19	49.44	48.87	47.69	38.02	50.22
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	Male	49.44	50.84	51.54	53.64	49.82	50.35
	Female	50.56	49.16	48.46	46.36	50.18	49.65
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Male	41.56	51.75	52.89	54.71	54.59	49.39
	Female	58.44	48.25	47.11	45.29	45.41	50.61
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bermuda	Male	47.79	51.01	51.31	51.39	63.33	49.29
	Female	52.21	48.99	48.69	48.61	36.67	50.71
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
British Virgin Islands	Male	48.33	48.79	52.26	55.06	50.26	50.00
	Female	51.67	51.21	47.74	44.94	49.74	50.00
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Male	50.60	51.61	51.89	51.85	48.78	51.18
	Female	49.40	48.39	48.11	48.15	51.22	48.82
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grenada	Male	47.97	50.41	51.97	52.79	50.54	49.94
	Female	52.03	49.59	48.03	47.21	49.46	50.06
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jamaica*	Male	36.84	45.00	38.46		52.16	52.08
	Female	63.16	55.00	61.54		47.84	47.92
	Total	100	100	100		100	100
Montserrat	Male	55.04	58.44	37.50	25.00	100.00	54.33
	Female	44.96	41.56	62.50	75.00	0.00	45.67
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts/Nevis	Male	49.16	49.53	50.21	48.79	57.22	49.63
	Female	50.84	50.47	49.79	51.21	42.78	50.37
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Saint Lucia	Male	47.30	50.40	51.83	53.60	54.02	49.78
	Female	52.70	49.60	48.17	46.40	45.98	50.22
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	48.21	51.72	53.09	52.39	51.26	50.74
	Female	51.79	48.28	46.91	47.61	48.74	49.26
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Suriname 18-24	Male	50.6	42.3	36.4	24.8	42.3	44.7
	Female	49.4	57.7	63.6	75.2	57.7	55.3
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	46.76	51.44	52.92	53.03	52.49	50.36
	Female	53.24	48.56	47.08	46.97	47.51	49.64
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	Male	44.74	51.11	49.15	56.25	44.64	47.71
	Female	55.26	48.89	50.85	43.75	55.36	52.29
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Jamaica's figures are incorrect.

5.2 Youths and Heads of Households

The youths are looked at in terms of the age of head of household and in this way we can see the number of youths who are themselves listed as the head of the household. Some of these are head of the household and some are listed as head, if they are seen as the eldest male in the house. A woman could be the real head of the house but when they hear “head” of the house they may mention a youth who is male as the head.

Tables 5.2 A and 5.2 B display the age of the head and the number of children in the household. The heads of household 15-19 are themselves youths.. When there is one youth in the house and that person is head is seen in the first row of column one. Among youth in a household of one youth the percentage of column one goes from 5 to 26. It clusters around 10,15 and above 20 percents. St Kitts/Nevis, Turks/Caicos Islands and Montserrat are the highest. Barbados, Suriname and Trinidad/Tobago have the lowest percent. These numbers are high overall for the population of youth.

The heads of households, if there are two youths, can be seen in column two. The percentages of youth heads are large. Belize (30.69) is the highest and Barbados (6.9) is the low one. Looking at three to five plus youths in the household, in the age group of heads 15-24, and remember one of these is a youth, it can be seeing that youths are themselves heads. Dominica, Antigua/Barbuda, St Lucia, and Turks/Caicos are high in all three household sizes. Anguilla, Bermuda and Suriname are low.

The age of the head of the household for the population of youth in all houses for youths from one to five plus is the age group 45-64 and followed by the age group 25-44. The 65+ heads of households have few youths. That is understandable. Their children are grown up. Some of the youths in the house could be related but not children.

The analysis of youths in the households by the age of the heads of the households has shown that some of them are indeed heads of households. There are youth heads in all households. The heads of household with youths are mostly likely to be 25-44 followed by 45-64 age groups.

Table 5.2 A: Number of Youth by Age of Head

Country	Age Group of Head of Household						
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	Total
Anguilla	15 - 24	87	78	21	0	0	186
	25 - 44	348	176	105	28	22	657
	45 - 64	252	248	144	32	26	676
	65+	73	40	39	24	7	176
	Total	760	542	309	84	55	1695
Antigua and Barbuda	15-24	503	424	126	68	37	1121
	25 - 44	1946	1336	612	276	88	4170
	45 - 64	1549	1388	648	268	83	3853
	65+	429	272	114	40	31	855
	Total	4427	3420	1500	652	239	9999
Bahamas	15 - 24	2029	2236	588	172	154	5025
	25 - 44	8816	6226	3345	1296	752	19683
	45 - 64	7480	7390	3897	1872	729	20639
	65+	1722	1186	567	260	178	3735
	Total	20047	17038	8397	3600	1813	49082
Barbados	15 - 24	892	828	267	84	20	2071
	25 - 44	6124	4006	1800	568	247	12498
	45 - 64	7955	5818	2040	624	177	16437
	65+	2692	1354	594	236	114	4876
	Total	17663	12006	4701	1512	558	35882
Belize	15 - 24	1977	4912	681	288	141	7858
	25 - 44	7398	5022	3096	1528	826	17044
	45 - 64	3355	5110	4350	2740	1609	15555
	65+	1157	962	600	324	148	3043
	Total	13887	16006	8727	4880	2724	43500
Bermuda	15 - 24	419	184	24			627
	25 - 44	1320	730	159	20	10	2229
	45 - 64	1796	1388	285	52	20	3521
	65+	248	82	27			357
	Total	3783	2384	495	72	30	6734
British Virgin Islands	15 - 24	243	76	24	16	23	1281
	25 - 44	486	378	165	148	56	3811
	45 - 64	363	476	348	172	112	4332
	65+	73	62	39	20		1408
	Total	1165	992	576	356	191	10832
Dominica	15 - 24	673	442	126	40	21	1302
	25 - 44	1870	1272	513	156	5	3816
	45 - 64	1655	1594	903	180	86	4418
	65+	711	464	177	56	11	1419
	Total	4909	3772	1719	432	123	10955

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Grenada	15 - 24	848	714	225	72	16	1859
	25 - 44	2385	1840	972	352	145	5549
	45 - 64	1791	2230	1308	556	217	5885
	65+	928	610	360	132	83	2030
	Total	5952	5394	2865	1112	461	15323
Jamaica	10-14	9			4		13
	15 - 24	4026	7178	1737	768	473	13709
	25 - 44	26889	22842	13137	5240	2314	68108
	45 - 64	12473	20360	15876	8248	4411	56957
	65+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	43397	50380	30750	14260	7198	145985
Montserrat	15 - 24	68	26	15		5	109
	25 - 44	103	58	18	4		183
	45 - 64	71	68	15	4		158
	65+	16	2				18
	Total	258	154	48	8	5	468
St. Kitts and Nevis	15 - 24	621	408	120	28	20	1177
	25 - 44	1364	1072	675	248	77	3359
	45 - 64	935	1042	567	268	80	2812
	65+	284	220	84	36	10	624
	Total	3204	2742	1446	580	187	7972
Saint. Lucia	15 - 24	1999	1876	558	215	87	4648
	25 - 44	4911	3640	1852	708	280	11111
	45 - 64	3427	3872	2275	1016	476	10590
	65+	1355	985	475	189	63	3004
	Total	11692	10373	5160	2128	906	29353
St . Vincent and the Grenadines	15 - 24	1207	922	345	120	43	2594
	25 - 44	3085	2334	1344	580	244	7343
	45 - 64	2364	2698	1842	820	421	7724
	65+	1029	792	492	196	123	2509
	Total	7685	6746	4023	1716	831	20170
Suriname	15 - 24	1172	706	302	102	52	2334
	25 - 44	13059	13007	7110	3373	2548	39097
	45 - 64	8997	5329	2725	1353	1375	19779
	65+	2309	1481	694	351	308	5143
	Total	25537	20523	10831	5179	4283	66353
Trinidad and Tobago	15 - 24	4631	6756	1590	636	527	13613
	25 - 44	28413	23466	12126	4772	2091	68777
	45 - 64	30844	41548	25896	11108	5311	109396
	65+	8976	7054	3480	1512	903	21022
	Total	72864	78824	43092	18028	8832	212808
Turks and Caicos Islands	15 - 24	623	338	93	16	15	1070
	25 - 44	1138	460	204	44	65	1846
	45 - 64	622	592	318	172	53	1704
	65+	127	34	27	8		196
	Total	2510	1424	642	240	133	4816

Table 5.2B: Percentage of Youth by Age of Head

Country	Age Group of Head of Household						
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five +	Total
Anguilla	15 - 24	11.45	14.39	6.80	0.00	0.00	10.97
	25 - 44	45.79	32.47	33.98	33.33	40.00	38.76
	45 - 64	33.16	45.76	46.60	38.10	47.27	39.88
	65+	9.61	7.38	12.62	28.57	12.73	10.38
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Antigua and Barbuda	15 - 24	11.36	12.40	8.40	10.43	15.48	11.21
	25 - 44	43.96	39.06	40.80	42.33	36.82	41.70
	45 - 64	34.99	40.58	43.20	41.10	34.73	38.53
	65+	9.69	7.95	7.60	6.13	12.97	8.55
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bahamas	15 - 24	10.12	13.12	7.00	4.78	8.49	10.24
	25 - 44	43.98	36.54	39.84	36.00	41.48	40.10
	45 - 64	37.31	43.37	46.41	52.00	40.21	42.05
	65+	8.59	6.96	6.75	7.22	9.82	7.61
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Barbados	15 - 24	5.05	6.90	5.68	5.56	3.58	5.77
	25 - 44	34.67	33.37	38.29	37.57	44.27	34.83
	45 - 64	45.04	48.46	43.40	41.27	31.72	45.81
	65+	15.24	11.28	12.64	15.61	20.43	13.59
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Belize	15 - 24	14.24	30.69	7.80	5.90	5.18	18.06
	25 - 44	53.27	31.38	35.48	31.31	30.32	39.18
	45 - 64	24.16	31.93	49.85	56.15	59.07	35.76
	65+	8.33	6.01	6.88	6.64	5.43	7.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bermuda	15 - 24	11.08	7.72	4.85	0.00	0.00	9.31
	25 - 44	34.89	30.62	32.12	27.78	33.33	33.10
	45 - 64	47.48	58.22	57.58	72.22	66.67	52.29
	65+	6.56	3.44	5.45	0.00	0.00	5.30
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
British Virgin Islands	15 - 24	20.86	7.66	4.17	4.49	12.04	11.83
	25 - 44	41.72	38.10	28.65	41.57	29.32	35.18
	45 - 64	31.16	47.98	60.42	48.31	58.64	39.99
	65+	6.27	6.25	6.77	5.62	0.00	13.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dominica	15 - 24	13.71	11.72	7.33	9.26	17.07	11.88
	25 - 44	38.09	33.72	29.84	36.11	4.07	34.83
	45 - 64	33.71	42.26	52.53	41.67	69.92	40.33
	65+	14.48	12.30	10.30	12.96	8.94	12.95
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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Grenada	15 - 24	14.25	13.24	7.85	6.47	3.47	12.13
	25 - 44	40.07	34.11	33.93	31.65	31.45	36.21
	45 - 64	30.09	41.34	45.65	50.00	47.07	38.41
	65+	15.59	11.31	12.57	11.87	18.00	13.25
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Jamaica	10-14	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01
	15 - 24	9.28	14.25	5.65	5.39	6.57	9.39
	25 - 44	61.96	45.34	42.72	36.75	32.15	46.65
	45 - 64	28.74	40.41	51.63	57.84	61.28	39.02
	65+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Montserrat	15 - 24	26.36	16.88	31.25	0.00	100.00	23.29
	25 - 44	39.92	37.66	37.50	50.00	0.00	39.10
	45 - 64	27.52	44.16	31.25	50.00	0.00	33.76
	65+	6.20	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
St. Kitts and Nevis	15 - 24	19.38	14.88	8.30	4.83	10.70	14.76
	25 - 44	42.57	39.10	46.68	42.76	41.18	42.13
	45 - 64	29.18	38.00	39.21	46.21	42.78	35.27
	65+	8.86	8.02	5.81	6.21	5.35	7.83
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Saint. Lucia	15 - 24	17.10	18.09	10.81	10.10	9.60	15.83
	25 - 44	42.00	35.09	35.89	33.27	30.91	37.85
	45 - 64	29.31	37.33	44.09	47.74	52.54	36.08
	65+	11.59	9.50	9.21	8.88	6.95	10.23
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
St . Vincent and the Grenadines	15 - 24	15.71	13.67	8.58	6.99	5.17	12.86
	25 - 44	40.14	34.60	33.41	33.80	29.36	36.41
	45 - 64	30.76	39.99	45.79	47.79	50.66	38.29
	65+	13.39	11.74	12.23	11.42	14.80	12.44
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Suriname	15 - 24	4.59	3.44	2.79	1.97	1.21	3.51
	25 - 44	51.14	63.38	65.64	65.13	59.49	58.92
	45 - 64	35.23	25.96	25.16	26.12	32.1	29.81
	65+	9.04	7.22	6.41	6.78	7.2	7.76
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Trinidad and Tobago	15 - 24	6.36	8.57	3.69	3.53	5.97	6.40
	25 - 44	38.99	29.77	28.14	26.47	23.68	32.32
	45 - 64	42.33	52.71	60.09	61.62	60.13	51.41
	65+	12.32	8.95	8.08	8.39	10.22	9.88
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	15 - 24	24.82	23.74	14.49	6.67	11.28	22.22
	25 - 44	45.34	32.30	31.78	18.33	48.87	38.33
	45 - 64	24.78	41.57	49.53	71.67	39.85	35.38
	65+	5.06	2.39	4.21	3.33	0.00	4.07
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.3 Overcrowding Households

The houses in the Caribbean Region cover a wide range of sizes, quality and styles. There are well built houses, large in size and in great locations. There are slums areas in all countries. There could be overcrowding in all size houses. Overcrowding occurs when there are two or more persons per bedroom. Overcrowding of youths is in the first place a reflection on their life style. It is a sign of the economic condition of the family. It may relate to the opportunities for education and other opportunities

Tables 5.3A and 5.3 B show that very few countries reported over crowding and the figures themselves should be read with caution Trinidad and Tobago figures are small as compared to the data so far shown and should be ignored. The percentage overcrowding for the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups in each country are very close in percents. Where they differ substantially, the 15-19 have a higher percents in British Virgin Islands and St Kitts/Nevis. In Suriname, Trinidad/Tobago and Turks/Caicos Islands the 20-24 have a higher percent. These differences are puzzling and could be a problem with the data.

Overcrowding of youths are highest in the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica and St Vincent/Grenadines. These have above 30 percents of youths that live in overcrowded houses. The other countries range between eight and twenty nine percents.

There is overcrowding of youths in the CARICOM countries. Good and adequate housing are necessary for all the countries. The demand for good housing is there. Public housing should be a high priority in all societies.

Table 5.3 A: Number of Youth by Age Group and Overcrowding

Country	Age	OVERCROWDING		
		Yes	No	Total
Anguilla	15-19	252	702	954
	20-24	194	568	762
	Total	446	1270	1716
Antigua and Barbuda	15-19	33	131	164
	20-24	115	627	742
	Total	148	758	906
Barbados	15-19	4593	14043	18636
	20-24	4159	13645	17804
	Total	8752	27688	36440
Bermuda	15-19	444	3098	3542
	20-24	373	2851	3224
	Total	817	5949	6766
British Virgin Islands	15-19	705	841	1546
	20-24	685	1041	1726
	Total	1390	1882	3272
Dominica	15-19	2565	3917	6482
	20-24	1382	2907	4289
	Total	3947	6824	10771
Grenada	15-19	4187	9347	13534
	20-24	2263	6437	8700
	Total	6450	15784	22234
Jamaica	15-19	118140	130093	248233
	20-24	86808	124943	211751
	Total	204948	255036	459984
Montserrat	15-24	63	233	295
	Total	63	233	295
St. Kitts/Nevis	15-19	1470	2866	4336
	20-24	963	2860	3823
	Total	2433	5726	8159
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15-19	5105	5986	11091
	20-24	3771	5626	9397
	Total	8876	11612	20488
Suriname	15-19	125	879	1004
	20-24	1461	5885	7346
	Total	1586	6764	8350
Trinidad and Tobago	15-19	125	879	1004
	20-24	1461	5885	7346
	Total	1586	6764	8350
Turks and Caicos Islands	15-19	97	1130	1227
	20-24	206	1046	1252
	Total	303	2176	2479

Table 5.3B: Percentage of Youth by Age Group and Overcrowding

Country	Age	OVERCROWDING		
		Yes	No	Total
Anguilla	15-19	26.40	73.60	100.00
	20-24	25.50	74.50	100.00
	Total	26.00	74.00	100.00
Antigua and Barbuda	15-19	20.10	79.90	100.00
	20-24	15.50	84.50	100.00
	Total	16.30	83.70	100.00
Barbados	15-19	24.60	73.40	100.00
	20-24	23.40	76.60	100.00
	Total	24.00	76.00	100.00
Bermuda	15-19	12.50	87.50	100.00
	20-24	11.60	88.40	100.00
	Total	12.10	87.90	100.00
British Virgin Islands	15-19	45.60	54.40	100.00
	20-24	39.70	60.30	100.00
	Total	42.50	57.50	100.00
Dominica	15-19	39.60	60.40	100.00
	20-24	32.20	67.80	100.00
	Total	36.60	63.40	100.00
Grenada	15-19	30.90	69.10	100.00
	20-24	26.00	74.00	100.00
	Total	29.00	71.00	100.00
Jamaica	15-19	47.60	52.40	100.00
	20-24	41.00	59.00	100.00
	Total	44.60	55.40	100.00
Montserrat	15-19	21.30	78.70	100.00
	Total	21.30	78.70	100.00
St. Kitts/Nevis	15-19	33.90	66.10	100.00
	20-24	25.20	74.80	100.00
	Total	29.80	70.20	100.00
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15-19	46.00	54.00	100.00
	20-24	40.10	48.45	100.00
	Total	43.30	56.70	100.00
Suriname	15-19	12.40	87.60	100.00
	20-24	19.90	80.10	100.00
	Total	19.00	81.00	100.00
Trinidad and Tobago	15-19	12.50	87.50	100.00
	20-24	19.90	80.10	100.00
	Total	19.00	81.00	100.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	15-19	7.90	92.10	100.00
	20-24	16.50	83.50	100.00
	Total	12.20	87.80	100.00

CHAPTER 6

CHRONIC ILLNESS AND DISABILITY

Chronic Illness and Disability were recorded in the CARICOM Census of 2000/2001 for some of the countries. These are perceived conditions as reported by an adult of the household. These types of data are always difficult to be reliable and valid. One should be cautious in examining these data. It is a good start and emphasis on the reliability and validity should be taken into account with proper training of the interviewers. Asking the proper questions is also important.

The chronic illness is important. It gives the indications for labour force, education and health well being. Some of these chronic illness can be environmental, living condition situation and genetic. It is important to know the levels when compared to the call on the health system of the country. How many are receiving treatment? Are there facilities in close proximity for the treatment? The prevalence of these conditions can be checked against medical records.

The disability in the population gives an idea of the special needs. Is the society responding to their needs in education, occupation, housing, access to building and health care needs. These items are costly but it is essential that their needs are met in a society that is caring.

6.1 Chronic Illness

Tables 6.1 A and 6.1 B give the countries for which the data were provided. There are five chronic illnesses and an “Other”. Other contains many types that are small in numbers. The five categories with specific illness are frequent ones. Hypertension is small for this young population. But it will be increasing as they become older. It can see that in some countries the data are patchy and smaller than would be expected. Such is the nature of perceived health conditions.

Ignoring one or two cases, where the data are small, it can be seen that women outnumber men across all illness in all countries. The sex ratio in Table 6.1B bears it out as well as the numbers in Table 6.1 A. The figures for Dominica seem quite small. Montserrat was not included for small numbers and dubious validity.

Asthma is the most prevalent for the countries. Sickle cell, if we ignore “Other” is the second most prominent illness. Trinidad and Tobago is an exception. In that country, arthritis is the second, hypertension is the third and sickle cell is the fourth. Diabetes, hypertension and arthritis are small in numbers. This is expected of these young populations. ‘Other’ is large, but there are several chronic illnesses included.

Primary and Secondary educations account for most of the people suffering from sickle cell. Secondary is pronounced in Trinidad and Tobago. Asthma suffers are mainly primary, secondary and pre-university educated youths. Primary is less than secondary which is followed by pre-university. Arthritis suffers are mostly secondary educated but primary follows closely. ‘Other’ is dominated by secondary education and it is large in a couple of countries.

Sex differences, show that females make up a larger percent than males in all education levels and across all illnesses (Table 6.1B). For each educational level for each illness, there are more females than males.

The tables have small cell sizes. One could combine the cell for education as primary or less, secondary and tertiary. The cell sizes would still be small and information would be reduced.

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Table 6.1A: Youth Highest Level of Education by Type of Chronic Illness by Sex

Country	Sex	Highest Level of Education	Type of Chronic Illness								Total
			Sickle	Arthritis	Asthma	Diabetes	Hypertension	Other	None	NS/Dk	
Antigua and Barbuda	Male	None/Pre Prim	1	0	13	0	1	3	159	0	177
		Primary	17	5	95	3	3	42	1,650	13	1828
		Secondary	17	6	82	5	2	36	1,868	7	2023
		Pre-University	2	2	32	0	2	20	658	8	724
		University	3	1	0	0	0	2	89	1	96
		Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
		Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
		Total	40	14	222	8	8	103	4,436	29	4860
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	6	0	0	5	86	0	97
		Primary	20	13	94	6	4	43	1,604	8	1792
		Secondary	26	6	97	4	19	91	1,901	18	2162
		Pre-University	14	2	52	2	6	36	1,010	12	1134
		University	2	0	8	0	0	3	149	2	164
		Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Not Stated	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	1	11
		Total	62	21	261	12	29	179	4,756	41	5361
Dominica	Male	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0	0	1	59	0	60
		Primary	2	0	2	0	1	7	1,980	1	1,994
		Secondary	0	0	2	0	0	2	2,909	0	2,913
		Pre-University	0	0	0	0	0	2	555	0	557
		University	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	91
		Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21
		Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	2	66	1	69
		Total	2	0	4	0	1	14	5,681	2	5,705
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0	0	2	34	0	36
		Primary	0	2	0	0	0	3	933	1	939
		Secondary	1	1	0	0	0	6	3,503	0	3,511
		Pre-University	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	0	780
		University	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	97
		Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
		Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	58
		Total	1	3	0	0	0	11	5,429	1	5,445
Grenada	Male	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13
		Primary	24	6	49	6	5	21	2,969	0	3,080
		Secondary	20	1	94	6	4	14	3,390	0	3,529
		Pre-University	1	0	25	0	2	5	646	0	679
		University	0	0	1	0	0	0	60	0	61
		Other	2	1	9	0	2	3	206	0	223
		Not Stated	1	1	6	0	0	1	281	0	290
		Total	48	9	184	12	13	44	7,565	0	7,875
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
		Primary	34	11	45	8	32	19	1,610	0	1,759
		Secondary	65	14	152	6	14	32	4,382	0	4,665
		Pre-University	19	1	37	0	4	8	983	0	1,052
		University	0	0	1	0	0	0	67	0	68
		Other	4	1	3	0	0	2	109	0	119
		Not Stated	4	0	12	1	1	3	198	0	219
		Total	126	27	250	15	51	64	7,363	0	7,896
St Kitts and Nevis	Male	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
		Primary	0	0	1	0	0	47	0	0	48
		Secondary	2	1	46	0	2	1,257	18	1,326	1,326
		Pre-University	0	0	8	1	0	194	5	208	208
		University	0	0	1	0	0	32	3	36	36
		Other	0	0	1	0	0	16	1	18	18
		Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	10
		Total	2	1	57	1	2	1,572	27	1,662	1,662
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	9
		Primary	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	19	19
		Secondary	7	4	64	1	13	1,243	12	1,344	1,344
		Pre-University	1	0	30	0	0	367	3	401	401
		University	0	0	4	0	0	54	0	58	58
		Other	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32	32
		Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	14	14
		Total	8	4	99	1	13	1,732	20	1,877	1,877

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Saint Lucia	Male	None/Pre Prim	0	0	1	0	1	1	53	0	56
		Primary	12	5	78	2	6	9	1,839	0	1,950
		Secondary	14	8	104	3	7	17	2,388	0	2,539
		Pre-Univerversity	3	1	17	0	0	1	455	0	477
		University	0	0	2	0	0	0	53	0	55
		Other	1	0	11	0	0	2	182	0	196
		Not Stated	1	1	16	0	0	2	224	0	244
		Total	30	15	227	5	14	32	5,193	0	5,517
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	31
		Primary	14	14	62	4	17	16	1,675	0	1,801
		Secondary	21	16	143	2	19	21	3,002	0	3,224
		Pre-Univerversity	0	2	38	0	2	7	668	0	717
		University	0	1	1	0	0	0	74	0	77
		Other	1	1	12	0	0	1	194	0	209
		Not Stated	3	0	19	0	1	3	280	0	307
		Total	39	35	276	7	39	48	5,923	0	6,366
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	None/Pre Prim	1	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	19
		Primary	10	3	50	1	4	9	1,398	2	1,477
		Secondary	10	4	74	2	3	7	1,399	2	1,501
		Pre-Univerversity	2	1	9	0	3	1	264	0	280
		University	0	0	1	0	0	0	35	0	36
		Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	23
		Not Stated	0	0	4	0	0	1	45	0	50
		Total	23	8	139	3	10	19	3,180	4	3,386
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	14
		Primary	15	8	51	3	9	14	1,018	2	1,120
		Secondary	42	12	139	3	8	12	2,001	2	2,219
		Pre-Univerversity	2	2	24	0	2	3	440	1	474
		University	1	0	6	0	0	0	69	0	76
		Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	16
		Not Stated	1	0	1	0	0	0	53	0	55
		Total	61	22	222	6	19	30	3,609	5	3,974
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	None/Pre Prim	1	4	29	2	2	40	875	18	971
		Primary	35	54	566	39	26	253	18,225	199	19,397
		Secondary	156	194	2,996	94	93	615	79,039	655	83,842
		University	3	5	90	1	5	9	2,437	52	2,602
		Other	13	7	102	5	5	33	2,822	24	3,011
		Not Stated	3	2	43	3	0	16	1,426	213	1,706
		Total	211	266	3,826	144	131	966	104,824	1,161	111,529
	Female	None/Pre Prim	1	4	17	3	4	29	624	9	691
		Primary	56	95	527	45	95	243	12,714	150	13,925
		Secondary	318	382	3,274	161	296	909	81,150	634	87,124
		University	4	11	157	2	6	29	3,397	83	3,689
		Other	12	15	138	10	7	59	2,797	27	3,065
		Not Stated	2	5	40	3	2	16	1,137	190	1,395
		Total	393	512	4,153	224	410	1,285	101,819	1,093	109,889

1 = sickle cell; 2 = arthritis; 3 = asthma; 4 = diabetes; 5 = hypertension; 6 = other

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Table 6.1B: Sex Distribution of Youth by Highest Level of Education, Type of Chronic Illness and Sex

Country	Sex	Highest Level of Education	Type of Chronic Illness								Total
			Sickle	Arthritis	Asthma	Diabetes	Hypertension	Other	None	NS/Dk	
Antigua and Barbuda	Male	None/Pre Prim	100.0		68.4		100.0	37.5	64.9		64.6
		Primary	45.9	27.8	50.3	33.3	42.9	49.4	50.7	61.9	50.5
		Secondary	39.5	50.0	45.8	55.6	9.5	28.3	49.6	28.0	48.3
		Pre-Univerversity	12.5	50.0	38.1	0.0	25.0	35.7	39.4	40.0	39.0
		University	60.0	100.0	0.0			40.0	37.4	33.3	36.9
		Other			0.0				100.0		80.0
		Not Stated			0.0			0.0	57.1	0.0	42.1
	Female	Total	39.2	40.0	46.0	40.0	21.6	36.5	48.3	41.4	47.5
		None/Pre Prim	0.0		31.6		0.0	62.5	35.1		35.4
		Primary	54.1	72.2	49.7	66.7	57.1	50.6	49.3	38.1	49.5
		Secondary	60.5	50.0	54.2	44.4	90.5	71.7	50.4	72.0	51.7
		Pre-Univerversity	87.5	50.0	61.9	100.0	75.0	64.3	60.6	60.0	61.0
		University	40.0	0.0	100.0			60.0	62.6	66.7	63.1
		Other			100.0				0.0		20.0
		Not Stated			100.0			100.0	42.9	100.0	57.9
		Total	60.8	60.0	54.0	60.0	78.4	63.5	51.7	58.6	52.5
Dominica	Male	None/Pre Prim						33.4	63.2		62.3
		Primary	100.0	0.0	100.0		100.0	70.4	68.0	50.1	68.0
		Secondary	0.0	0.0	100.0			25.1	45.4		45.3
		Pre-Univerversity						100.0	41.6		41.7
		University							48.5		48.5
		Other							46.7		46.7
		Not Stated						100.0	53.2	100.0	54.3
	Female	Total	65.2	0.0	100.0		100.0	56.2	51.1	67.1	51.2
		None/Pre Prim						66.6	36.8		37.7
		Primary	0.0	100.0	0.0		0.0	29.6	32.0	49.9	32.0
		Secondary	100.0	100.0	0.0			74.9	54.6		54.7
		Pre-Univerversity						0.0	58.4		58.3
		University							51.5		51.5
		Other							53.3		53.3
		Not Stated						0.0	46.8	0.0	45.7
		Total	34.8	100.0	0.0		0.0	43.8	48.9	32.9	48.8
Grenada	Male	None/Pre Prim							48.1		48.1
		Primary	41.4	35.3	52.1	42.9	13.5	52.5	64.8		63.6
		Secondary	23.5	6.7	38.2	50.0	22.2	30.4	43.6		43.1
		Pre-Univerversity	5.0	0.0	40.3		33.3	38.5	39.7		39.2
		University			50.0				47.2		47.3
		Other	33.3	50.0	75.0		100.0	60.0	65.4		65.2
		Not Stated	20.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	58.7		57.0
	Female	Total	27.6	25.0	42.4	44.4	20.3	40.7	50.7		49.9
		None/Pre Prim							51.9		51.9
		Primary	58.6	64.7	47.9	57.1	86.5	47.5	35.2		36.4
		Secondary	76.5	93.3	61.8	50.0	77.8	69.6	56.4		56.9
		Pre-Univerversity	95.0	100.0	59.7		66.7	61.5	60.3		60.8
		University			50.0				52.8		52.7
		Other	66.7	50.0	25.0		0.0	40.0	34.6		34.8
		Not Stated	80.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	75.0	41.3		43.0
		Total	72.4	75.0	57.6	55.6	79.7	59.3	49.3		50.1
St Kitts and Nevis	Male	None/Pre Prim			0.0			66.7			64.0
		Primary			100.0			72.3		0.0	71.6
		Secondary	22.2	20.0	41.8	0.0	13.3	50.3		60.0	49.7
		Pre-Univerversity	0.0		21.1	100.0		34.6		62.5	34.2
		University			20.0			37.2		100.0	38.3
		Other			100.0			33.3		100.0	36.0
		Not Stated						50.0		0.0	41.7
	Female	Total	20.0	20.0	36.5	50.0	13.3	47.6		57.4	47.0
		None/Pre Prim			100.0			33.3			36.0
		Primary			0.0			27.7		100.0	28.4
		Secondary	77.8	80.0	58.2	100.0	86.7	49.7		40.0	50.3
		Pre-Univerversity	100.0		78.9	0.0		65.4		37.5	65.8
		University			80.0			62.8		0.0	61.7
		Other			0.0			66.7		0.0	64.0
		Not Stated						50.0		100.0	58.3
		Total	80.0	80.0	63.5	50.0	86.7	52.4		42.6	53.0

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Saint Lucia	Male	None/Pre Prim			47.6		100.0	100.0	63.6		64.2
		Primary	45.8	27.9	55.7	33.8	25.5	36.8	52.3		52.0
		Secondary	39.5	32.2	42.0	56.4	26.6	44.0	44.3		44.1
		Pre-University	100.0	32.3	30.5		0.0	13.0	40.5		39.9
		University		0.0	65.6				41.6		41.8
		Other	47.8	0.0	46.9			66.7	48.4		48.3
		Not Stated	24.4	100.0	44.5		0.0	41.8	44.5		44.3
		Total	43.9	30.5	45.1	44.2	26.1	40.4	46.7		46.4
	Female	None/Pre Prim			52.4		0.0	0.0	36.4		35.8
		Primary	54.2	72.1	44.3	66.2	74.5	63.2	47.7		48.0
		Secondary	60.5	67.8	58.0	43.6	73.4	56.0	55.7		55.9
		Pre-University	0.0	67.7	69.5		100.0	87.0	59.5		60.1
		University		100.0	34.4				58.4		58.2
		Other	52.2	100.0	53.1			33.3	51.6		51.7
		Not Stated	75.6	0.0	55.5		100.0	58.2	55.5		55.7
		Total	56.1	69.5	54.9	55.8	73.9	59.6	53.3		53.6
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	None/Pre Prim	100.0					50.0	56.7		57.6
		Primary	40.0	27.3	49.5	25.0	30.8	39.1	57.9	50.0	56.9
		Secondary	19.2	25.0	34.7	40.0	27.3	36.8	41.1	50.0	40.3
		Pre-University	50.0	33.3	27.3		60.0	25.0	37.5	0.0	37.1
		University	0.0		14.3				33.7		32.1
		Other			50.0				59.5		59.0
		Not Stated	0.0		80.0			100.0	45.9		47.6
		Total	27.4	26.7	38.5	33.3	34.5	38.8	46.8	44.4	46.0
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0.0					50.0	43.3		42.4
		Primary	60.0	72.7	50.5	75.0	69.2	60.9	42.1	50.0	43.1
		Secondary	80.8	75.0	65.3	60.0	72.7	63.2	58.9	50.0	59.7
		Pre-University	50.0	66.7	72.7		40.0	75.0	62.5	100.0	62.9
		University	100.0		85.7				66.3		67.9
		Other			50.0				40.5		41.0
		Not Stated	100.0		20.0			0.0	54.1		52.4
		Total	72.6	73.3	61.5	66.7	65.5	61.2	53.2	55.6	54.0
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	None/Pre Prim	50.0	50.0	63.0	40.0	33.3	58.0	58.4	66.7	58.4
		Primary	38.5	36.2	51.8	46.4	21.5	51.0	58.9	57.0	58.2
		Secondary	32.9	33.7	47.8	36.9	23.9	40.4	49.3	50.8	49.0
		University	42.9	31.3	36.4	33.3	45.5	23.7	41.8	38.5	41.4
		Other	52.0	31.8	42.5	33.3	41.7	35.9	50.2	47.1	49.6
		Not Stated	60.0	28.6	51.8	50.0	0.0	50.0	55.6	52.9	55.0
		Total	34.9	34.2	48.0	39.1	24.2	42.9	50.7	51.5	50.4
	Female	None/Pre Prim	50.0	50.0	37.0	60.0	66.7	42.0	41.6	33.3	41.6
		Primary	61.5	63.8	48.2	53.6	78.5	49.0	41.1	43.0	41.8
		Secondary	67.1	66.3	52.2	63.1	76.1	59.6	50.7	49.2	51.0
		University	57.1	68.8	63.6	66.7	54.5	76.3	58.2	61.5	58.6
		Other	48.0	68.2	57.5	66.7	58.3	64.1	49.8	52.9	50.4
		Not Stated	40.0	71.4	48.2	50.0	100.0	50.0	44.4	47.1	45.0
		Total	65.1	65.8	52.0	60.9	75.8	57.1	49.3	48.5	49.6

1 = sickle cell; 2 = arthritis; 3 = asthma; 4 = diabetes; 5 = hypertension; 6 = other

6.2 Disability Among Youths

Mental and physical disabilities among youths were obtained for a few countries. They are grouped into : (1) sight, hearing and speech; (2) Disability of Limb and spine; (3) Behavioural, slow learner and other mental conditions. What is the extent of disability in these CARICOM countries? Knowledge of their existence will be useful to find out if they are well integrated into the societies compared to official statistics. The census will find out the numbers and official statistics will cast light on their education, treatment, occupation and their quality of life.

There are more women than men in the sight, hearing and speech category in all countries excepting Bahamas and Belize (Tables 6.2A and 6.2B). Men outnumber women in the limb and spine disability in all countries except St Kitts/ Nevis. The numbers for St Kitts and Nevis are small. Men are in the majority in behavioural area in all countries except St Lucia.

Sight, hearing and speech have larger numbers than the other two in Antigua, St Kitts/Nevis., St Lucia and Trinidad/ Tobago. Behavioural is greater in Bahamas, Barbados and Dominica. Limb and spine is lowest among the disability in all countries except St Kitts/Nevis females.

Is disability affecting the education of the youths in these CARICOM countries? Education is introduced in Tables 6.2A and 6.2B. The sight, hearing and speech disability are mainly secondary educated in all countries except Belize and Grenada where the education is lower. Limb and spine disability are concentrated in secondary education except for Belize and Dominica. In these two countries primary is the education level. Behavioral is mainly secondary but again there are exceptions. In Belize, it is “no education”, Dominica it is primary and so is Grenada, St Vincent/Grenadines and Trinidad/Tobago.

It would appear that secondary education contains most of the disability. Secondary education is a goal for these youths and their parents and those that are disabled are attaining it except in a few cases, notably Belize, which is behind the rest of the countries on education.

The cell sizes in the tables are small. One could combine Type of School into primary or less, secondary and tertiary. The cell would still be small and information will be reduced.

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Table 6.2 A: Number of Youth by Type of School, Type of Disability and Sex

			Type of Disability			
			Sight, Hearing and Speech	Limb and Spine	Behavioural, Slow Learner, Other	
Country	Sex	Type of School				Total
Antigua and Barbuda	Male	Special Education	0	0	5	5
		Primary	1	1	2	4
		Senior Primary/J	0	2	0	2
		Secondary	13	2	1	16
		Sixth Form	2	0	0	2
		Professional/Technical	2	1	0	3
		University	1	0	0	1
		Adult Education	0	0	0	0
		Other	1	1	1	3
		Total	20	7	9	36
	Female	Special Education	1	1	1	3
		Primary	3	0	1	4
		Senior Primary/J	2	0	1	3
		Secondary	24	0	3	27
		Sixth Form	7	0	1	8
		Professional/Technical	5	1	1	7
		University	2	0	0	2
		Adult Education	3	1	0	4
		Other	2	1	1	4
		Total	49	4	9	62
The Bahamas	Male	None/Pre Primary	0	2	23	25
		Primary	3	4	41	48
		Secondary	86	70	304	460
		Pre University	10	6	18	34
		University and Up	0	0	4	4
		Other	10	1	46	57
		Total	109	83	436	628
	Female	None/Pre Primary	2	2	13	17
		Primary	0	0	14	14
		Secondary	74	46	237	357
		Pre University	18	1	14	33
		University and Up	8	3	1	12
		Other	4	2	42	48
		Total	106	54	321	481
Barbados	Male	Primary	4	0	17	21
		Secondary	44	0	147	191
		University	5	0	20	25
		Other	11	0	36	47
		Total	64	0	220	284
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	8	8
		Primary	2	0	11	13
		Secondary	48	26	97	171
		University	12	6	12	30
		Other	14	1	20	35
Total	76	33	148	257		
Belize	Male	None/Pre Prim	79	33	140	252
		Primary	81	47	46	174
		Secondary	34	9	6	49
		Pre University	0	0	0	0
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	0	1	0	1
		Total	194	90	192	476
	Female	None/Pre Prim	62	22	95	179
		Primary	55	24	29	108
		Secondary	14	9	9	32
		Pre University	0	0	0	0
		University	2	1	1	4
		Other	1	1	0	2
		Total	134	57	134	325
Dominica	Male	None/Pre Prim	5	3	19	27
		Primary	11	13	35	60
		Secondary	5	7	12	24
		Pre University	0	0	2	2
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	6	1	3	10
		Total	27	25	72	124
	Female	None/Pre Prim	3	4	9	16
		Primary	9	3	15	28
		Secondary	12	3	4	20
		Pre University	0	1	0	1
		University	0	0	1	1
		Other	4	0	2	6
		Total	29	11	32	72

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Grenada	Male	None/Pre Prim	6	2	5	13
		Primary	21	20	37	78
		Secondary	14	7	22	43
		Pre-University	4	4	0	8
		University	2	0	0	2
		Other	10	2	5	17
		Total	57	35	69	161
	Female	None/Pre Prim	8	1	5	14
		Primary	13	10	24	47
		Secondary	37	16	12	65
		Pre University	6	2	5	13
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	7	2	5	14
		Total	71	31	51	153
Montserrat	Male	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0
		Primary	0	0	0	0
		Secondary	1	0	0	1
		Pre University	0	0	0	0
		University	0	0	0	0
		Total	1	0	0	1
	Female	Primary	0	0	0	0
		Secondary	0	1	2	3
		Pre University	0	0	0	0
		University	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	1	2	3
St Kitts and Nevis	Male	None/Pre Prim	2	0	7	9
		Primary	1	0	2	3
		Secondary	11	5	6	22
		Pre University	2	0	0	2
		University	0	0	1	1
		Other	1	0	2	3
		Total	17	5	0	22
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	6	6
		Primary	1	0	2	3
		Secondary	13	6	7	26
		Pre University	5	4	1	10
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	2	0	3	5
		Total	21	10	0	31
	Male	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0
		Primary	2	1	0	4
		Secondary	6	0	2	8
		Pre University	0	0	0	0
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	0	0	0	0
		Total	8	1	2	12
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0	0	0	0
		Primary	7	0	3	9
		Secondary	8	2	12	22
		Pre University	6	0	1	7
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	0	0	0	0
		Total	20	2	16	38
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	None/Pre Prim	3	1	7	11
		Primary	7	6	21	34
		Secondary	5	4	3	12
		Pre University	1	0	0	1
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	1	1	4	6
		Total	17	12	35	64
	Female	None/Pre Prim	1	1	6	8
		Primary	4	6	9	19
		Secondary	18	3	2	23
		Pre University	5	2	0	7
		University	0	0	0	0
		Other	2	0	2	4
		Total	30	12	19	61
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	None/Pre Prim	84	66	187	337
		Primary	175	95	278	548
		Secondary	413	151	144	708
		University	29	3	3	35
		Other	115	35	146	296
		Total	816	350	758	1,924
	Female	None/Pre Prim	70	37	139	246
		Primary	157	61	161	379
		Secondary	610	121	75	806
		University	36	3	0	39
		Other	113	17	108	238
		Total	986	239	483	1,708

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Table 6.2 B: Percentage of Youth by Type of School, Type of Disability and Sex

Country	Sex	Type of School	Type of Disability			Total
			Sight, Hearing and Speech	Limb and Spine	Behavioural, Slow Learner, Other	
Antigua and Barbuda	Male	Special Education	0.0	0.0	55.6	13.9
		Primary	5.0	14.3	22.2	11.1
		Senior Primary/J	0.0	28.6	0.0	5.6
		Secondary	65.0	28.6	11.1	44.4
		Sixth Form	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
		Professional/Technical	10.0	14.3	0.0	8.3
		University	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
		Adult Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	5.0	14.3	11.1	8.3
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	Special Education	2.0	25.0	11.1	4.8
		Primary	6.1	0.0	11.1	6.5
		Senior Primary/J	4.1	0.0	11.1	4.8
		Secondary	49.0	0.0	33.3	43.5
		Sixth Form	14.3	0.0	11.1	12.9
		Professional/Technical	10.2	25.0	11.1	11.3
		University	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.2
		Adult Education	6.1	25.0	0.0	6.5
		Other	4.1	25.0	11.1	6.5
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The Bahamas	Male	None/Pre Primary	0.0	2.4	5.3	4.0
		Primary	2.8	4.8	9.4	7.6
		Secondary	78.9	84.3	69.7	73.2
		Pre University	9.2	7.2	4.1	5.4
		University and Up	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6
		Other	9.2	1.2	10.6	9.1
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	None/Pre Primary	1.9	3.7	4.0	3.5
		Primary	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.9
		Secondary	69.8	85.2	73.8	74.2
		Pre University	17.0	1.9	4.4	6.9
		University and Up	7.5	5.6	0.3	2.5
		Other	3.8	3.7	13.1	10.0
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbados	Male	Primary	6.3		7.7	7.4
		Secondary	68.8		66.8	67.3
		University	7.8		9.1	8.8
		Other	17.2		16.4	16.5
		Total	100.0		100.0	100.0
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.1
		Primary	2.6	0.0	7.4	5.1
		Secondary	63.2	78.8	65.5	66.5
		University	15.8	18.2	8.1	11.7
		Other	18.4	3.0	13.5	13.6
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	Male	None/Pre Prim	40.7	36.7	72.9	52.9
		Primary	41.8	52.2	24.0	36.6
		Secondary	17.5	10.0	3.1	10.3
		Pre University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	None/Pre Prim	46.3	38.6	70.9	55.1
		Primary	41.0	42.1	21.6	33.2
		Secondary	10.4	15.8	6.7	9.8
		Pre University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		University	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.2
		Other	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.6
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	Male	None/Pre Prim	18.4	12.3	26.9	22.1
		Primary	40.6	54.4	49.1	48.3
		Secondary	18.7	29.1	16.8	19.7
		Pre University	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.6
		University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	22.3	4.2	4.4	8.3
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	None/Pre Prim	10.6	35.8	28.9	22.6
		Primary	32.1	27.3	48.1	38.4
		Secondary	42.8	27.4	13.2	27.3
		Pre University	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.5
		University	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.4
		Other	14.5	0.0	6.6	8.8
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Grenada	Male	None/Pre Prim	10.5	5.7	7.2	8.1
		Primary	36.8	57.1	53.6	48.4
		Secondary	24.6	20.0	31.9	26.7
		Pre University	7.0	11.4	0.0	5.0
		University	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
		Other	17.5	5.7	7.2	10.6
	Female	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		None/Pre Prim	11.3	3.2	9.8	9.2
		Primary	18.3	32.3	47.1	30.7
		Secondary	52.1	51.6	23.5	42.5
		Pre University	8.5	6.5	9.8	8.5
		University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montserrat	Male	Other	9.9	6.5	9.8	9.2
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0.0			0.0
		Primary	0.0			0.0
		Secondary	100.0			100.0
		Pre University	0.0			0.0
		University	0.0			0.0
	Female	Total	100.0			100.0
		Primary		0.0	0.0	0.0
		Secondary		100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pre University		0.0	0.0	0.0
		University		0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total		100.0	100.0	100.0
St Kitts and Nevis	Male	None/Pre Prim	11.8	0.0		40.9
		Primary	5.9	0.0		13.6
		Secondary	64.7	100.0		100.0
		Pre University	11.8	0.0		9.1
		University	0.0	0.0		4.5
		Other	5.9	0.0		13.6
	Female	Total	100.0	100.0		100.0
		None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0		19.4
		Primary	4.8	0.0		9.7
		Secondary	61.9	60.0		83.9
		Pre University	23.8	40.0		32.3
		University	0.0	0.0		0.0
	Male	Other	9.5	0.0		16.1
		Total	100.0	100.0		100.0
	Female	None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Primary	28.6	100.0	0.0	31.4
		Secondary	71.4	0.0	100.0	68.6
		Pre University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		None/Pre Prim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Primary	33.5	0.0	16.4	24.3
		Secondary	39.0	100.0	75.5	57.9
		Pre University	27.5	0.0	8.2	17.8
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Male	University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	None/Pre Prim	17.6	8.3	20.0	17.2
		Primary	41.2	50.0	60.0	53.1
		Secondary	29.4	33.3	8.6	18.8
		Pre University	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.6
		University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	5.9	8.3	11.4	9.4
Trinidad and Tobago	Male	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		None/Pre Prim	3.3	8.3	31.6	13.1
		Primary	13.3	50.0	47.4	31.1
		Secondary	60.0	25.0	10.5	37.7
		Pre University	16.7	16.7	0.0	11.5
		University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	Other	6.7	0.0	10.5	6.6
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		None/Pre Prim	10.3	18.9	24.7	17.5
		Primary	21.4	27.1	36.7	28.5
		Secondary	50.6	43.1	19.0	36.8
		University	3.6	0.9	0.4	1.8
	Female	Other	14.1	10.0	19.3	15.4
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		None/Pre Prim	7.1	15.5	28.8	14.4
		Primary	15.9	25.5	33.3	22.2
		Secondary	61.9	50.6	15.5	47.2
		University	3.7	1.3	0.0	2.3
		Other	11.5	7.1	22.4	13.9
		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 7

SUMMARY, CONCLUDING REMARKS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS.

Using the CARICOM 2000/2001 census, an attempt is made at a cross national analysis of the youth population. The youth population is defined as those in the age group 15-24. The 15-19 can be seen as the adolescent population and the 20-24 as the young adults. Where data were available, frequencies and percents were used to compare the countries on the age, sex, education, occupation, fertility, household composition, relationship to the household head, overcrowding, illness and disability. A summary in broad outline will be made and some conclusions and some policy implications.

7.1 Summary

One should be aware that the tables requested were not always available and the format and style were not as requested. But there come a time when one has to use what is given. Suriname and Guyana have been missing from some of the analyses. Some data are known to be incorrect from several countries from time to time. Montserrat data are small and affected by the demographics of the post volcanic episode. One should be aware that census data qualities are much in line with survey data collection. Caution should be taken. The frequencies as well as the percentages are given in separate tables. One can easily see the numbers as well as the percentages.

CARICOM countries as members of the Caribbean region are classified as the developing countries. They have lower percents of their population as youths (15-24) than Central and South America. They have large percents than North America and Europe.

The CARICOM countries vary in the percents of youth in their population. This depends on where they are in the demographic transition. In the 15-19 age cohort, Barbados, British Virgin Islands and Bermuda have small percents and Belize, Guyana and Suriname large ones.

In the 20-24 age groups Barbados, Bermuda and British Virgin Islands are low in their percents and Belize and Guyana are high.

Females in the age group 15-19 are larger than their numbers in the 20 -24. Males are also larger in 15-19 than they are in 20-24. There are few exceptions. The gender distributions between males and females do not follow a set pattern. The sex ratio demonstrates this phenomenon. The sex ratios are between 91 and 104 except for Montserrat. The gender distribution is as would be as expected.

The age group 15-19 has some of its members listed as head of the household. Some of this may be true but one would speculate that they are males listed as head when they are the oldest male in the house. The same could be for the 20-24. There are many of these listed as head of the house. The majority would be men. There are large numbers that are listed as spouse or partner of the household heads. Grandchildren comprise a large number of the youth in both 15-19 and 20-24. Sons and daughters are large groups in the houses. There are some sons and daughters in law as well. Other youths are listed as other relatives and some non-relatives. The household composition is quite varied. There are still nuclear families in a wide range of multi-families.

Education of the youth has been improving in comparison to 1990/1 (Camejo, 1998). Secondary education is the norm. Primary and per-university are the next in numbers. These youths in the 15-19 age group should be exiting primary at the begin at age 15 and 16. Therefore, many of these have terminated, at present, their education. Pre-University or post-secondary covers many professional and trade schools. This is a fairly large group of youths. University educated youths group is sizeable, and this number varies from country to country. Barbados is leading in education and Belize is towards the back.

The youth populations are in school or in the labour force or trying to find a job. Of those in the labour force, a large number is in clerical and technical jobs. Service and skilled jobs, account for large numbers. Managers and legislators (mainly managers) are small in number recognizing that they are youths. Women outnumber men in all occupations. Employed is very large and so too is unemployed. The not looking for a job is large and it is expected that they are still mainly in educational institutions.

Fertility is small for all youths and it is higher among those that have had a least one child. Looking at the last 12 months before the census most youths have not had a child.

Some have had one child. Few have had two in that year. There have been a few twins. There is still teenage pregnancy and young people have children.

Youths in the house range from one to five plus and vary across the countries depending on their fertility. In each household the gender distribution is as was expected. The men and women are not too different in number from one household size to the next. There are 15-24 head in all size youth households. If there is one youth and that youth is a head, may mean that youth is indeed a head or said to be one even though there is someone else, maybe a woman. Heads in the age group 25-44 are the norm of the households with youth. Heads in the age group 45-64 are next and 65+ and 15-24 are next in youths in the household.

There is overcrowding of youths in their houses. This varies from country to country. Youths who are 15-19 years are just as overcrowded as those who are 20-24. There are few countries that ask this question on overcrowding and overcrowding varies across the countries.

Asthma is the most prevalent among the chronic illnesses. It is a major factor in all countries. Sickle cell is also an important chronic illness. Diabetes, arthritis and hypertension are small as would be expected among such youthful population. Primary and secondary educated youths account for these diseases followed by pre-university. Females are above males in all education levels with respect to these illnesses and across all the countries.

There are more women than men who are in the sight, hearing and speech disability category. Men outnumber women in the limb and spine disability. In the mental disability, men outnumber women. In all three disability categories, the majority of youths have been secondarily educated.

7.2 Conclusions

The youth in the CARICOM countries as seen by the 2000/2001 census, are alike but different from countries. Their numbers are the results of fertility, mortality and migration. Their percentage of the total population is somewhat large. As they move through the population pyramid they will be the main child bearers; and as the population ages their proportion will increase after age sixty five. The ageing of the population will

affect their percentage and their lower fertility will contribute to the ageing of the population.

The populations 15-24 are becoming well educated. Jobs are hard to find. Where opportunities exist they will continue to be nations of emigrants. In this globally economy, will the CARICOM countries provided for them a good quality of life?

Housing at affordable price will be a major problem. Will their children grow up in overcrowded housing?

The youth of the CARICOM countries will face many problems as they try to find jobs, housing and establish there families. They are better equipped than those that went before, but the problems have multiplied. Crime and drugs are a part of their lives. Then there is HIV/AIDS. Teenage pregnancy is ever present.

The gender inequalities seem to be absent among these youths. They are healthy and educated and not overly ill or disable.

7.3 Policy Implications

The CARICOM census of 2000/2001 provides information on children and youth that can be used to analyze their situation in the societies. In each country the data will establish the situation and locate the youth geographically. The data on youths set the base for analysis, plans and programs. Service figures will tell what is going on and how well it is serving the population of youth.

The data are difficulty to collect and require very good questions and great interview techniques. A public use sample tape (PUST) if available, would allow researchers to do some sophisticated analyses on the data.

Teenage pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy by young adults are present. Reproductive health should be a priority in the societies. It will also respond to sexually transmitted diseases.

Chronic illness and disability need special attention for education, health and occupation. The societies should be all inclusive and be equitable for all.

Education and training should address the human resources needs of the society. Is education and training in line with occupational needs? Jobs are important for the youth. Are they provided? Education and job will keep the youth away from crime and drugs.

Overcrowded housing is a major factor. Priority should be give to provided adequate housing at affordable costs.

The youth of today should be afforded the opportunity to leave their legacy for future generation. The resources given to the youth of today are best investment for the country. Governments should be a major player to ensure that the youths of today are well equipped for their future role.

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