



CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SUB-PROJECT

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT

DOMINICA



COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)**

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

**NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT
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DOMINICA**

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

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

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

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

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

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

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Appreciation is also expressed to Ms Prayma Carrette, Chief Statistician, Central Statistics Office of Dominica and to the other Staff of the Statistics Department of Dominica who provided invaluable support in the preparation of this report. The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the tremendous support provided by a number of persons including government officials.

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

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

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This 2001 Population and Housing Census Report for Dominica is divided into 12 chapters that examine certain aspects of population composition and change, particularly between the decennial censuses conducted in 1991 and 2001, and some possible effects of key demographic variables and socio-economic factors on the size and structure of the population. Analysis is conducted at the national as well as sub-national levels including the parish level and the level of the capital Roseau.

Key Findings

Population Trends: Size, Distribution and Change

The 2001 Population and Housing Census in Dominica was conducted on May 12 and resulted in a non-institutional population of 69,625 persons comprised of 35,073 males and 34,552 females yielding an overall sex ratio of 102 males per 100 females. The 2001 census total was marginally higher than the 69,549 reported from the 1970 census and was the second consecutive decline since the population peaked at 73,795 in the 1981 census.

Some 21 percent of the population was reported to be living in the capital Roseau but this represented a loss of 1,314 persons or 8 percent during the intercensal period 1991 to 2001. This was the largest absolute decrease in population size for any of the major geographical areas for which data is presented even though the parish of St. Peter (-11.63) recorded the highest percentage decrease.

The population of Dominica aged between the censuses taken in 1991 and 2001. Indeed, the population could, for the first time in recent censuses, be classified as old with more than 10 percent of the population reported in the 65 years and over age group.

Changes in the age structure of the population between 1991 and 2001 resulted in a decline in the age-dependency ratio from 73 per hundred to 66 per hundred. This measure of the dependency of the population less than 15 years old and 65 years and older on the population aged 15 to 64 has implications for, inter alia, the viability of social security systems and the tax base that would be required to finance government's social and economic programmes. The data imply that the pressure on the working population was reduced over the period under review.

Social and Economic Characteristics

The number of persons of African descent, the predominant ethnic group, declined by 4 percent between 1991 and 2001 while the indigenous population increased substantially by 23 percent.

The number of Dominicans reported to have no religious affiliation increased substantially during the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period from 2,022 to 4,165 or by 106 percent. Conversely, the number of Roman Catholics, by far the dominant religious grouping, decreased from 48,690 in 1991 to 42,174 in 2001, recording a 13 percent reduction.

There was an overall increase in the educational attainment of Dominicans as reflected in a decrease in the number and percentage of those with no schooling and an increase in those with a secondary and post-secondary education.

Males attending school increased by 62 percent compared with 37 percent for females with most of the increase recorded for persons in the 15-24 age group.

More than half of Dominicans under age 18 and attending school, lived within walking distance of their school, as reflected in the fact that 55 percent walked to school. This proportion was greatest for those attending primary school, with 70 percent of those aged 5 to 9 years reported to have walked to school when the mode of transport is taken into consideration.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

The number of households in Dominica increased between 1991 and 2001 by 2,925 or 15 percent. Males headed 63 percent of the households in both 2001 and 1991.

There was an 18 percent increase in the number of female Dominicans reported to have worked during the twelve months preceding the census as compared to a 7 percent decrease for males who worked.

Returning Residents

Some 12,274 returning residents were reported in the 2001 census comprised of 6,369 males and 5,905 females. The data also show that 62 percent of all returning residents had been living in other Caribbean countries.

Housing Characteristics

Dominicans were more likely to be living in owner-occupied housing units with 71 percent indicating that they owned the units that they occupied. The housing stock was relatively young with half of them constructed in just over two decades, between 1980 and May 12, 2001.

Concrete/concrete blocks were the single most popular material for the construction of the outer walls of the dwelling units, 86 percent used public electricity as their main source of lighting and 58 percent had access to public water supplied at least to their yards.

CHAPTER 1

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE

1.1 Population Size and Growth

The 2001 Population and Housing Census of Dominica was conducted on May 12, 2001 and resulted in a non-institutional population of 69,625 persons, according to data derived from the visitation records compiled by enumerators. This was 1,558 less than the 71,183 recorded for the 1991 census. These population totals are generally higher than the other population totals used in most of the other tables in this report, which are based on the tabulable population.

The population of Dominica peaked at 73,795 in 1981 having experienced steady growth since 1901. However, during the intercensal period 1991 to 2001, the population decreased at an average annual growth rate of -0.22.

This was the second consecutive census in which the population of Dominica decreased and only the third time since 1871 that negative population growth was recorded. Table 1.1B shows negative annual growth rates of -0.5 percent and -0.4 percent for the intercensal periods 1881 to 1891 and 1981 to 1991, respectively. While population growth has fluctuated since 1871, there was a steady decrease in population growth rates since 1960.

While rapidly increasing population is not desirable, particularly in small, resource-scarce countries, declining population size has many socio-economic implications, including the viability of social security systems primarily as a consequence of the inability of the working population to contribute to a level necessary to support the beneficiaries of the system. An adequate work force is also necessary to carry out the many programmes and projects required for nation building and to provide the necessary tax base. On the other hand, lack of

employment and other opportunities, or even the perception of such lack, will cause persons to look outside the country for opportunities, resulting in the migration of the working-age population. This would invariably have an impact on fertility levels leading to further decline in the population.

In 2001, the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females), for the population as a whole, exceeded 100 for the first time since 1881 with a rate of 102 being recorded. The population had been almost equally distributed among males and females for the 1981 and 1991 censuses with sex ratios of 99 males for every 100 females. A higher proportion of male births than female births during the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period resulted in the excess in the male population in spite of the fact that both deaths and out-migration were higher for males than females during the reference period. Sex ratios are discussed in more detail later when examining the age-sex structure of the population.

While male births generally exceed female births with a global average sex ratio at birth of 105 male babies to every 100 female babies, it is unusual for the sex ratio of the entire population to exceed 100 males per 100 females. Differential death rates, particularly after age 20, usually results in higher proportions of females in the older age groups and consequently, in the total population.

Higher emigration for women than men in the previous two intercensal periods contributed to the decline in the female population and would also have contributed to the marked decrease in births in the last two intercensal periods.

The effect of these movements in the fertility, mortality and migration on the population size and composition will be discussed when the age-sex composition of the population is examined later in this chapter.

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**Table 1.1 A. Non-Institutional Population, Births and Deaths By Sex at Census Years
1960-2001**

Year	Non-Institutional Population			Births			Deaths			Net Migration
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1960	28,167	31,749	59,916	...	...	2,820	...	...	920	-2,160
1970	32,968	36,581	69,549	1,213	1,290	2,503	...	...	583	-165
1981	36,754	37,041	73,795	825	836	1,661	185	155	340	1,902
1991	35,471	35,712	71,183	858	854	1,712	248	270	518	-892
2001	35,073	34,552	69,625	613	603	1,216	260	250	510	-897

**TABLE 1-1 B Historical Trends in Census population Size
and Intercensal Changes, 1871-2001**

Census Date	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Annual	Growth Rate
	Male	Female	Total			
1871	12,737	14,441	27,178	88	...	...
4th April, 1881	12,867	15,344	28,211	84	103	0.37
5th April, 1891	12,059	14,782	26,841	82	-137	-0.50
1st April, 1901	12,870	16,024	28,894	80	205	0.74
3rd April, 1911	15,231	18,632	33,863	82	497	1.59
24th April, 1921	16,760	20,299	37,059	83	318	0.90
9th April, 1946	22,277	25,347	47,624	88	423	1.00
7th April, 1960	28,167	31,749	59,916	89	878	1.64
7th April, 1970	32,968	36,581	69,549	90	963	1.49
7th April, 1981	36,754	37,041	73,795	99	385	0.54
12th May, 1991	35,471	35,712	71,183	99	-261	-0.36
12th May, 2001	35,073	34,552	69,625	102	-156	-0.22

Sources:

Dominica Vol. 3, 1980 - 1981, Population Census of the
Commonwealth Caribbean, adapted from the 1991 Population
and Housing Census Report.

1.2 Geographical Distribution

Table 1.2 to Table 1.6 present the distribution of the population by major geographical areas and sex as well as changes in the distribution over the intercensal period 1991 to 2001.

The population as a whole was almost equally distributed among males and females for both 1991 and 2001 although there was a slight shift in the balance between the two censuses. The proportion of males increased marginally from 49.8 percent in 1991, to 50.3 percent in 2001.

There was no substantial difference in the distribution of the population by sex across the various parishes even though there was a tendency for Roseau and parishes in close proximity to Roseau to have higher proportions of females than males. Indeed, the largest proportion of females was recorded for Roseau for both censuses. On the other hand, the parish of St. David recorded the highest proportion of males for both censuses.

The largest proportion of the population is located in the parish of St. George which contains the capital city, Roseau. Some 22 and 21 percent of the population lived in Roseau in 1991 and 2001, respectively, representing a decline of 1,274 persons or 8 percent. This represents by far the single largest decrease in absolute population size for any of the major geographical areas highlighted, even though St. Peter, with the smallest proportion of the population in 2001, recorded the largest percentage decrease in population during the reference period. This decrease in population resulted in St. Peter replacing St. Luke as the parish with the smallest proportion of the population in 2001.

Only four of the major geographical areas for which data are presented, recorded increases in population size between the censuses of 1991 and 2001. St. Paul, with an absolute increase of 902 persons or 12 percent and “St. George Other Than Roseau” with an absolute increase of 774 persons or 17 percent, were the highest growth areas. This resulted in an absolute decline of 1,558 persons for the total population or -2 percent.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

A closer look at the data on population distribution shows that the three parishes with the lowest proportions of the population were also the smallest in land area. However, St. Luke, which is the smallest in terms of land area, had the second highest population density in 2001, with 146 persons per square kilometre. This was followed by St. Mark with 141 persons per square kilometre and the second smallest in terms of land area. The parish of St. George, with 353 persons per square kilometre, was the most densely populated. St Peter, with a land area of 34.2 square kilometres had the smallest proportion of the population as well as the smallest population density of 43 persons per square kilometre.

The above data show a tendency for the population to gravitate towards the capital and its surrounding areas, since the parishes with the greatest population densities were St. George, which contains the capital of Roseau, and parishes contiguous to it. These are all located on the south-eastern side of the island.

The largest two parishes in terms of land area, St. Andrew and St. David, are on the eastern side of the island and are relatively small in terms of population density with 57 and 54 persons per square kilometre, respectively.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica
Table 1.2: Total Population by Parish and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Parish	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
St George	9776	10589	20365	9570	10293	19863
City of Roseau	7482	8371	15853	6,868	7,711	14,579
Rest of St. George	2294	2218	4512	2,702	2,582	5,284
St. John	2511	2479	4990	2,688	2,634	5,322
St. Peter	845	798	1643	756	692	1,448
St. Joseph	3136	3047	6183	2,954	2,816	5,770
St. Paul	3602	3893	7495	4,184	4,251	8,435
St. Luke	745	807	1552	771	798	1,569
St. Mark	965	978	1943	934	975	1,909
St. Patrick	4481	4448	8929	4,295	4,156	8,451
St. David	3695	3282	6977	3,661	3,097	6,758
St. Andrew	5713	5393	11106	5,297	4,953	10,250
Total	35469	35714	71183	35,110	34,665	69,775

Table1.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Parish and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Parish	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
St George	48.0	52.0	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
City of Roseau	47.2	52.8	100.0	47.1	52.9	100.0
Rest of St. George	50.8	49.2	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
St. John	50.3	49.7	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0
St. Peter	51.4	48.6	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0
St. Joseph	50.7	49.3	100.0	51.2	48.8	100.0
St. Paul	48.1	51.9	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0
St. Luke	48.0	52.0	100.0	49.1	50.9	100.0
St. Mark	49.7	50.3	100.0	48.9	51.1	100.0
St. Patrick	50.2	49.8	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0
St. David	53.0	47.0	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0
St. Andrew	51.4	48.6	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0
Total	49.8	50.2	100.0	50.3	49.7	100.0

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

**Table 1.4A: Percentage Distribution of Total Population and Change
by Parish, 1991 and 2001**

Parish	1991	2001	Intercensal Change	
	Total	Total	Absolute	Percentage
St George	28.6	28.5	-502	-2.5
City of Roseau	22.3	20.9	-1274	-8.0
Rest of St. George	6.3	7.6	772	17.1
St. John	7.0	7.6	332	6.7
St. Peter	2.3	2.1	-195	-11.9
St. Joseph	8.7	8.3	-413	-6.7
St. Paul	10.5	12.1	940	12.5
St. Luke	2.2	2.2	17	1.1
St. Mark	2.7	2.7	-34	-1.7
St. Patrick	12.5	12.1	-478	-5.4
St. David	9.8	9.7	-219	-3.1
St. Andrew	15.6	14.7	-856	-7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	-1408	-2.0

Table 1.4B: Population Density by Parish, 2001 and 1991 Compared

Parish	Land Area	2001		1991	
		Population	Density	Population	Density
St George	56.2	19863	353	20365	362
St. John	59.1	5,322	90	4990	84
St. Peter	34.2	1,448	42	1643	48
St. Joseph	118.4	5,770	49	6183	52
St. Paul	66.4	8,435	127	7495	113
St. Luke	10.8	1,569	145	1552	144
St. Mark	13.5	1,909	141	1943	144
St. Patrick	86.7	8,451	97	8929	103
St. David	125.8	6,758	54	6977	55
St. Andrew	179.9	10,250	57	11106	62
Total	751.0	69775	93	71183	95

Table 1.5: Percentage Distribution of Male Population and Change by Parish, 1991 and 2001

Parish	1991	2001	Intercensal Change	
	Total	Total	Absolute	Percentage
St George	27.6	27.3	-206	-2.1
City of Roseau	21.1	19.6	-614	-8.2
Rest of St. George	6.5	7.7	408	17.8
St. John	7.1	7.7	177	7.0
St. Peter	2.4	2.2	-89	-10.5
St. Joseph	8.8	8.4	-182	-5.8
St. Paul	10.2	11.9	582	16.2
St. Luke	2.1	2.2	26	3.5
St. Mark	2.7	2.7	-31	-3.2
St. Patrick	12.6	12.2	-186	-4.2
St. David	10.4	10.4	-34	-0.9
St. Andrew	16.1	15.1	-416	-7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	-359	-1.0

Table 1.6: Percentage Distribution of Female Population and Change by Parish, 1991 and 2001

Parish	1991	2001	Intercensal Change	
	Total	Total	Absolute	Percentage
St George	29.6	29.7	-296	-2.8
City of Roseau	23.4	22.2	-660	-7.9
Rest of St. George	6.2	7.4	364	16.4
St. John	6.9	7.6	155	6.3
St. Peter	2.2	2.0	-106	-13.3
St. Joseph	8.5	8.1	-231	-7.6
St. Paul	10.9	12.3	358	9.2
St. Luke	2.3	2.3	-9	-1.1
St. Mark	2.7	2.8	-3	-0.3
St. Patrick	12.5	12.0	-292	-6.6
St. David	9.2	8.9	-185	-5.6
St. Andrew	15.1	14.3	-440	-8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	-1049	-2.9

1.3 Age / Sex Composition of the Population

The age/sex structure of a population is a very important tool for examining past patterns of movements in the three components of population change, fertility, mortality and migration for the two sexes, and is also used as the basis for projecting how these components will change, particularly in the short to medium term. Furthermore, governments and other planners use the age/sex structure to calculate many key socio-economic indicators to plan for the needs of key segments of the population including, children, women and the elderly. These data also help to determine the need for many essential services including education, health care and housing and the feasibility of business ventures.

The section examines the age-sex composition of Dominica by parish at censuses taken in 1991 and 2001 and shows that the population is relatively old¹ and aging since the proportion aged 65 and older increased from 9 percent in 1991 to 10 in 2001. According to the 2004 World Population Data Sheet, published by the Population Reference Bureau, on average, the proportion of populations aged 65 and over ranged from 3 percent for Sub-Saharan Africa to 15 percent for Europe, with the average for the Caribbean being 7 percent. At the other end of the age spectrum, the proportions of the population aged less than 15 years old for these regions ranged from 44 percent to 17 percent, with the Caribbean average being 30 percent. The proportions of persons aged 15 and under and 65 and over are due primarily to the level of fertility on the one hand and the general level of health and standard of living on the other. High levels of fertility in the recent past results in large numbers of persons in the under 15 age group and consequently, higher proportions of the population. Poor health and poor standards of living, tend to affect the two most vulnerable groups, namely, children and the elderly. Conversely, sustained levels of good health and high standards of living contribute to longevity resulting in higher proportions in the older age groups. Sustained low levels of fertility have a similar effect.

¹ Population Reference Bureau. (2004) "2004 World Population Data Sheet". [online]. Available from: http://www.phishare.org/files/2365_04WorldDataSheet_Eng.pdf [accessed August 12, 2007].

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of the age/sex structure of a population and reveals much information about past trends in fertility, mortality and migration for each sex. Chart 1.1 is the population pyramid for Dominica for 2001. The relatively small base reflects the fertility experience of women during the five-year period preceding 2001 and shows that they appear to have produced less children than any of their counterparts in the previous three five-year periods even when death and migration are taken into consideration.

The relatively small population in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 could be due to a number of factors, including poor response by persons in these age groups, low fertility for mothers of those birth cohorts, population loss, which could be due to exceptionally high death rates for these age groups or, as is more likely to be the case, disproportionately high levels of out migration for these age groups.

Indeed available demographic data (Table 1.1A) show that births have been declining steadily and that there was no substantial sex differential in death rates for persons in their twenties. However, the data suggest that there were fluctuations in the pattern of migration since 1960, which could have affected the shape of the population pyramid.

The structure of the pyramid from age 30-34 assumes the more conventional shape with increasingly smaller proportions of both males and females for older age cohorts and higher proportions of females than males in the older age groups.

Age-dependency ratios² calculated for Dominica for 1991 and 2001 show that the proportion of the dependent population requiring support from persons of the working age group, declined from 73 per hundred in 1991, to 66 per hundred in 2001. This is most likely due to the combined effect of lower levels of fertility in the recent past, resulting in fewer persons in the under 15 age

² Age-dependency ratios show the proportion of the dependent population, usually defined, for international comparison, as the combined proportion of persons less than 15 and those 65 and older to those 15 to 64, are designed to measure the proportion of the persons of non-working age to those of working age. It should however be noted that in many countries a large proportion of the population pursue full-time education up to at least age 18 and many persons work past their 65th birthdays.

group and higher proportions entering the working age group as a result of larger birth cohorts reaching age 15 and over. Table 1.7(A) shows that the number of persons in the under 15 age group decreased by 2,726 in the intercensal period 1991 to 2001 as compared with an increase of 2,021 persons in the 15-64 age group for the same period. The table further shows that this is offset to some degree by an increase of 999 persons in the other dependent group, namely, persons age 65 and over.

This crude measure of the degree of dependence of the non-working population on the working population is relatively high with ten working persons having to support approximately 7 non-working persons.

Tables 1.7A to 1.7L provide the percentage distribution of the age/sex structure for Dominica by major geographical areas for 1991 and 2001 compared. These data show that the proportions aged 65 and over ranged from a low of 6.4 percent for St. Paul (Table G), to 14.1 percent for St. Peter (Table D) in 1991. In 2001, the proportions in the same age group range from 8 percent to 15 percent for St. Paul and St. Peter, respectively. Only three areas did not record an increase in the 65+ category in the intercensal period. Table 1.7 shows that “St. George, other than Roseau” (Table C) and St. Luke (Table H) did not record increasing proportions in the 65 and over age group. St. Joseph (Table F) aged the most with the proportion of those aged 65 and over increasing by 3 percentage points. The proportion of the elderly in “St. George other than Roseau”, decreased by 1 percentage point over the period.

At the other end of the age spectrum, the proportion of persons aged less than 15 decreased for all major geographical areas during the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period. These decreases ranged from a low of 3 percentage points for Rest of St. George, to a high of 5.1 for St. Peter and are reflected in a national decline of 4 percentage points.

Tables 1.8 and 1.9 present the percentage distribution of the population by major geographic area in 1991 and 2001 for males and females, respectively, and show that the proportion of females

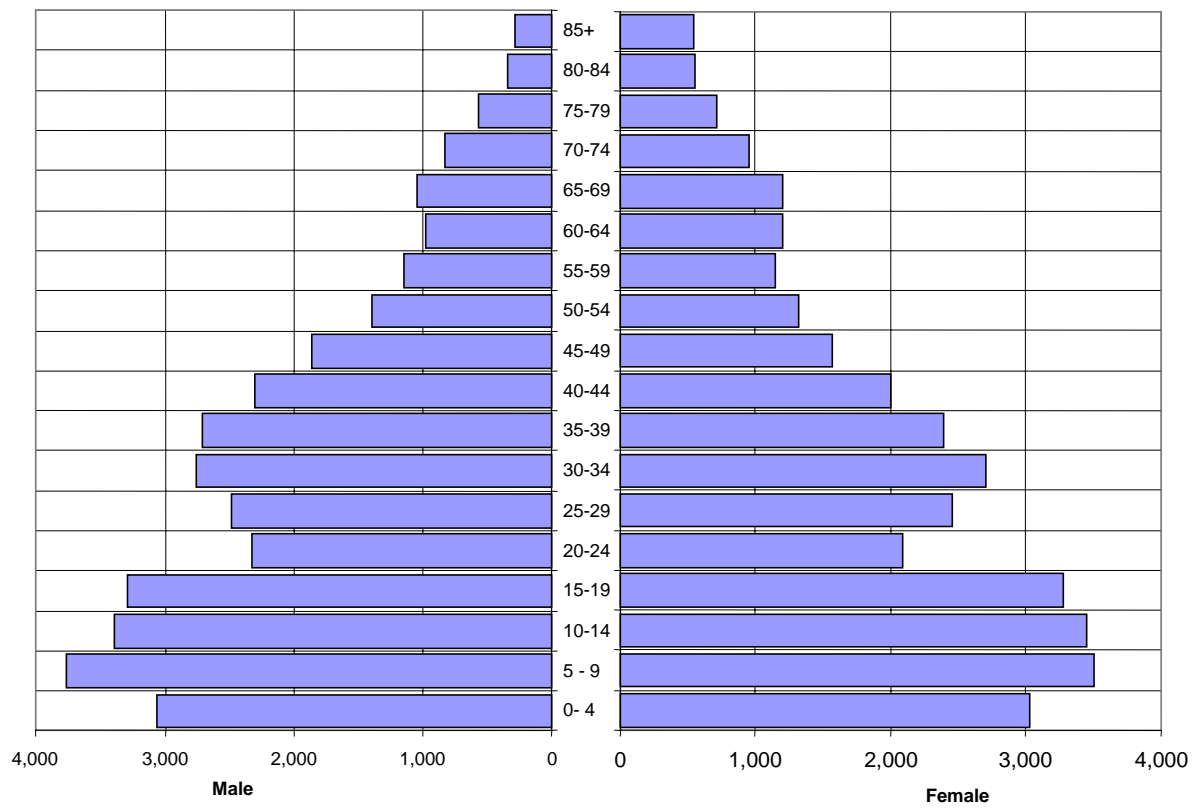
aged 65 and over, exceeded the proportion of males for each area. In 2001, the greatest difference of 5.2 percentage points was observed for St. Mark and the smallest difference of 0.6 for Rest of St. George.

The data also shows that for Dominica as a whole, the largest percentage increase between 1991 and 2001, for any age group for males was 52 percent for those aged 40-44 with the greatest decrease observed for those aged 20-24 (-33 percent). The greatest increase for females (40.5 percent) and decrease (-36.5 percent) were also observed for the same age groups, 40-44 and 20-24, respectively.

Table 1.10 shows sex ratios by major geographical area for 1991 and 2001. As indicated earlier, the global average is approximately 105 males per 100 females at birth but is not usually more than 100 for the population as a whole. In both 1991 and 2001, relatively high sex ratios were recorded for both sexes in a large number of age cohorts. Assuming that there was no counting of males in more than one household, excessive age misreporting or high non-response in some age categories, sex ratios in excess of 110, especially after age 20 for some age cohorts may be worth further investigation. Some possible explanations could be inordinately high age specific emigration of females or immigration of males.

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CHART 1.1: POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 2001



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Table 1.7 A. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

Dominica

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	69463	100.0	69775	100.0	312	0.4
0-4	7756	11.2	6189	8.9	-1567	-20.2
5-9	8366	12.0	7398	10.6	-968	-11.6
10-14	7153	10.3	6962	10.0	-191	-2.7
15-19	7304	10.5	6679	9.6	-625	-8.6
20-24	6810	9.8	4488	6.4	-2322	-34.1
25-29	5677	8.2	5016	7.2	-661	-11.6
30-34	4728	6.8	5547	7.9	819	17.3
35-39	3715	5.3	5188	7.4	1473	39.7
40-44	2966	4.3	4382	6.3	1416	47.7
45-49	2505	3.6	3486	5.0	981	39.2
50-54	2128	3.1	2759	4.0	631	29.7
55-59	2130	3.1	2340	3.4	210	9.9
60-64	2109	3.0	2208	3.2	99	4.7
65+	6116	8.8	7115	10.2	999	16.3
NS	0		18	0.0	18	

Table 1.7 B. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

City of Roseau

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	13311	100.0	14578	100.0	1267	9.5
0-4	1419	10.7	1243	8.5	-176	-12.4
5-9	1585	11.9	1511	10.4	-74	-4.7
10-14	1371	10.3	1394	9.6	23	1.7
15-19	1443	10.8	1519	10.4	76	5.3
20-24	1434	10.8	1097	7.5	-337	-23.5
25-29	1275	9.6	1079	7.4	-196	-15.4
30-34	1013	7.6	1224	8.4	211	20.8
35-39	804	6.0	1160	8.0	356	44.3
40-44	600	4.5	944	6.5	344	57.3
45-49	416	3.1	786	5.4	370	88.9
50-54	373	2.8	547	3.8	174	46.6
55-59	381	2.9	396	2.7	15	3.9
60-64	337	2.5	417	2.9	80	23.7
65+	860	6.5	1256	8.6	396	46.0
NS	0	0.0	5	0.0	5	

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Table 1.7 C. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

Rest of St George

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	5798	100.0	5284	100.0	-514	-8.9
0-4	538	9.3	443	8.4	-95	-17.7
5-9	645	11.1	531	10.0	-114	-17.7
10-14	637	11.0	530	10.0	-107	-16.8
15-19	582	10.0	497	9.4	-85	-14.6
20-24	598	10.3	350	6.6	-248	-41.5
25-29	518	8.9	369	7.0	-149	-28.8
30-34	404	7.0	416	7.9	12	3.0
35-39	365	6.3	461	8.7	96	26.3
40-44	261	4.5	387	7.3	126	48.3
45-49	210	3.6	310	5.9	100	47.6
50-54	137	2.4	216	4.1	79	57.7
55-59	161	2.8	168	3.2	7	4.3
60-64	177	3.1	145	2.7	-32	-18.1
65+	565	9.7	461	8.7	-104	-18.4
NS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	

Table 1.7 D. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

St Peter

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	1650	100.0	1448	100	-202	-12.2
0-4	149	9.0	103	7.1	-46	-30.9
5-9	185	11.2	129	8.9	-56	-30.3
10-14	163	9.9	130	9.0	-33	-20.2
15-19	173	10.5	140	9.7	-33	-19.1
20-24	147	8.9	80	5.5	-67	-45.6
25-29	119	7.2	111	7.7	-8	-6.7
30-34	105	6.4	107	7.4	2	1.9
35-39	101	6.1	99	6.8	-2	-2.0
40-44	64	3.9	80	5.5	16	25.0
45-49	74	4.5	89	6.1	15	20.3
50-54	47	2.8	60	4.1	13	27.7
55-59	49	3.0	61	4.2	12	24.5
60-64	42	2.5	43	3.0	1	2.4
65+	232	14.1	217	15.0	-15	-6.5
NS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	

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Table 1.7 E. Total Population and Percentge Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

St John

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	4923	100.0	5320	100.0	397	8.1
0-4	521	10.6	471	8.9	-50	-9.6
5-9	617	12.5	586	11.0	-31	-5.0
10-14	534	10.8	503	9.5	-31	-5.8
15-19	576	11.7	470	8.8	-106	-18.4
20-24	462	9.4	405	7.6	-57	-12.3
25-29	357	7.3	462	8.7	105	29.4
30-34	310	6.3	425	8.0	115	37.1
35-39	235	4.8	383	7.2	148	63.0
40-44	212	4.3	312	5.9	100	47.2
45-49	183	3.7	235	4.4	52	28.4
50-54	169	3.4	212	4.0	43	25.4
55-59	149	3.0	171	3.2	22	14.8
60-64	158	3.2	168	3.2	10	6.3
65+	440	8.9	517	9.7	77	17.5
NS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	

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Table 1.7 F. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	6086	100.0	5771	100.0	-315	-5.2
0-4	702	11.5	439	7.6	-263	-37.5
5-9	712	11.7	589	10.2	-123	-17.3
10-14	582	9.6	602	10.4	20	3.4
15-19	596	9.8	520	9.0	-76	-12.8
20-24	599	9.8	320	5.5	-279	-46.6
25-29	521	8.6	386	6.7	-135	-25.9
30-34	446	7.3	474	8.2	28	6.3
35-39	345	5.7	424	7.3	79	22.9
40-44	257	4.2	407	7.1	150	58.4
45-49	216	3.5	306	5.3	90	41.7
50-54	172	2.8	250	4.3	78	45.3
55-59	176	2.9	199	3.4	23	13.1
60-64	214	3.5	187	3.2	-27	-12.6
65+	548	9.0	668	11.6	120	21.9
NS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	

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Table 1.7 G. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

St Paul

	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
Five Year Age Group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	7413	100.0	8435	100.0	1022	13.8
0-4	805	10.9	740	8.8	-65	-8.1
5-9	831	11.2	884	10.5	53	6.4
10-14	766	10.3	821	9.7	55	7.2
15-19	803	10.8	811	9.6	8	1.0
20-24	833	11.2	545	6.5	-288	-34.6
25-29	597	8.1	649	7.7	52	8.7
30-34	562	7.6	774	9.2	212	37.7
35-39	422	5.7	644	7.6	222	52.6
40-44	369	5.0	549	6.5	180	48.8
45-49	285	3.8	423	5.0	138	48.4
50-54	242	3.3	372	4.4	130	53.7
55-59	231	3.1	267	3.2	36	15.6
60-64	191	2.6	278	3.3	87	45.5
65+	476	6.4	676	8.0	200	42.0
NS	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	

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Table 1.7 I. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

St Mark

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	1952	100.0	1910	100.0	-42	-2.2
0-4	203	10.4	151	7.9	-52	-25.6
5-9	205	10.5	156	8.2	-49	-23.9
10-14	190	9.7	180	9.4	-10	-5.3
15-19	231	11.8	166	8.7	-65	-28.1
20-24	191	9.8	126	6.6	-65	-34.0
25-29	156	8.0	163	8.5	7	4.5
30-34	115	5.9	150	7.9	35	30.4
35-39	98	5.0	124	6.5	26	26.5
40-44	92	4.7	119	6.3	27	29.3
45-49	76	3.9	98	5.1	22	28.9
50-54	39	2.0	90	4.7	51	130.8
55-59	63	3.2	86	4.5	23	36.5
60-64	77	3.9	54	2.8	-23	-29.9
65+	216	11.1	246	12.9	30	13.9
NS	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	

Table 1.7 J. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

St Patrick

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	8867	100.0	8450	100.0	-417	-4.7
0-4	1028	11.6	765	9.1	-263	-25.6
5-9	1134	12.8	944	11.2	-190	-16.8
10-14	867	9.8	847	10.0	-20	-2.3
15-19	868	9.8	785	9.3	-83	-9.6
20-24	834	9.4	473	5.6	-361	-43.3
25-29	687	7.7	576	6.8	-111	-16.2
30-34	543	6.1	637	7.5	94	17.3
35-39	410	4.6	590	7.0	180	43.9
40-44	358	4.0	496	5.9	138	38.5
45-49	339	3.8	365	4.3	26	7.7
50-54	273	3.1	315	3.7	42	15.4
55-59	270	3.0	331	3.9	61	22.6
60-64	289	3.3	281	3.3	-8	-2.8
65+	967	10.9	1042	12.3	75	7.8
NS	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	

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Table 1.7 K. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

St David

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	6982	100.0	6758	100.0	-224	-3.2
0-4	949	13.6	658	9.7	-291	-30.7
5-9	879	12.6	774	11.5	-105	-11.9
10-14	747	10.7	737	10.9	-10	-1.3
15-19	699	10.0	672	9.9	-27	-3.9
20-24	651	9.3	416	6.2	-235	-36.1
25-29	498	7.1	461	6.8	-37	-7.4
30-34	408	5.8	519	7.7	111	27.2
35-39	337	4.8	459	6.8	122	36.2
40-44	266	3.8	369	5.5	103	38.7
45-49	258	3.7	302	4.5	44	17.1
50-54	247	3.5	232	3.4	-15	-6.1
55-59	222	3.2	243	3.6	21	9.5
60-64	217	3.1	217	3.2	0	0.0
65+	604	8.7	696	10.3	92	15.2
NS	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	

Table 1.7 L. Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Parish, Five-Year Age Group and Intercensal Change, 1991 and 2001

St Andrew

Five Year Age Group	1991		2001		Intercensal Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Absolute	Percentage
Total Population	10926	100.0	10250	100.0	-676	-6.2
0-4	1273	11.7	1038	10.1	-235	-18.5
5-9	1396	12.8	1139	11.1	-257	-18.4
10-14	1127	10.3	1073	10.5	-54	-4.8
15-19	1145	10.5	955	9.3	-190	-16.6
20-24	934	8.5	548	5.3	-386	-41.3
25-29	827	7.6	623	6.1	-204	-24.7
30-34	724	6.6	712	7.0	-12	-1.7
35-39	515	4.7	741	7.2	226	43.9
40-44	426	3.9	620	6.0	194	45.5
45-49	395	3.6	501	4.9	106	26.8
50-54	390	3.6	390	3.8	0	-0.0
55-59	381	3.5	365	3.6	-16	-4.2
60-64	366	3.3	372	3.6	6	1.6
65+	1027	9.4	1169	11.4	142	13.8
NS	0	0.0	4	0.0	4	

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**Table 1.8 . Percentage Distribution of Male Population by Parish,
Five Year Age Group, 1991 and 2001
Dominica**

Five Year Age Group	Parish							
	Dominica		Roseau		Rest of St George		St John	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total Population	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	11.1	8.9	11.3	9.0	10.2	8.3	11.0	8.7
5-9	11.9	10.9	11.8	10.9	11.7	10.5	11.2	11.8
10-14	10.8	9.8	11.0	10.2	12.6	10.0	10.5	9.1
15-19	10.9	9.5	10.7	10.7	10.0	8.7	13.4	7.9
20-24	10.0	6.7	11.1	8.2	10.0	7.2	9.2	8.0
25-29	8.6	7.2	9.5	7.3	8.8	6.4	7.9	8.9
30-34	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.6	6.4	7.8
35-39	5.6	7.8	6.1	7.9	6.6	8.6	5.2	7.4
40-44	4.4	6.7	4.6	7.1	4.3	7.8	3.8	6.3
45-49	3.6	5.4	3.1	5.5	3.9	6.4	4.4	5.0
50-54	2.9	4.0	2.4	3.6	1.8	4.3	2.9	3.6
55-59	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.1	3.4
60-64	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.0
65+	7.6	8.9	5.6	6.7	7.8	8.4	7.5	9.0

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**Table 1.8 cont'd. Percentage Distribution of Male Population by Parish,
Five Year Age Group, 1991 and 2001
Dominica**

Five Year Age Group	Parish							
	St Peter		St Joseph		St Paul		St Luke	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	10.3	6.2	11.1	7.5	10.3	9.1	11.1	8.8
5-9	10.9	8.4	11.1	10.0	10.9	10.9	11.1	10.4
10-14	11.0	9.6	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	10.0	8.7
15-19	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.0	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.8
20-24	9.6	6.4	10.3	6.2	9.6	6.3	10.3	8.6
25-29	7.6	8.9	9.3	6.6	7.6	7.1	9.3	8.6
30-34	7.5	7.5	7.9	9.0	7.5	9.0	7.9	6.4
35-39	5.7	7.4	6.0	7.7	5.7	8.0	6.0	7.8
40-44	4.1	6.1	4.8	7.6	4.1	6.6	4.8	5.8
45-49	4.7	6.1	3.7	5.7	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.7
50-54	2.3	4.2	2.8	4.7	2.3	4.6	2.8	4.6
55-59	2.7	4.0	2.1	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.1	3.5
60-64	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.8	3.3	2.9	2.5
65+	11.7	13.3	7.8	10.1	11.7	7.4	7.8	9.8

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**Table 1.8 cont'd. Percentage Distribution of Male Population by Parish,
Five Year Age Group, 1991 and 2001
Dominica**

Five Year Age Group	Parish							
	St Mark		St David		St Patrick		St Andrew	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	10.3	8.2	10.3	9.2	11.1	9.3	11.1	9.6
5-9	10.9	9.0	10.9	11.3	11.1	11.5	11.1	11.1
10-14	11.0	9.8	11.0	10.2	10.0	9.2	10.0	10.2
15-19	10.4	8.4	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.0	10.1	9.1
20-24	9.6	7.5	9.6	6.2	10.3	5.4	10.3	5.8
25-29	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	9.3	7.1	9.3	6.2
30-34	7.5	8.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.1
35-39	5.7	6.1	5.7	7.6	6.0	8.1	6.0	7.9
40-44	4.1	7.1	4.1	5.8	4.8	6.2	4.8	6.4
45-49	4.7	6.2	4.7	4.6	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.7
50-54	2.3	3.9	2.3	3.7	2.8	4.1	2.8	4.1
55-59	2.7	4.8	2.7	3.6	2.1	4.0	2.1	3.4
60-64	1.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3
65+	11.7	10.3	11.7	9.3	7.8	10.3	7.8	10.0

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Table 1.9 . Percentage Distribution of Female Population by Parish,
Five Year Age Group, 1991 and 2001
Dominica

Five Year Age Group	Parish							
	Dominica		Roseau		Rest of St George		St John	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total Popu	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	11.2	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.5	10.1	9.0
5-9	12.2	10.3	9.9	9.9	10.6	9.5	13.8	10.2
10-14	9.8	10.1	9.0	9.0	9.6	10.1	11.2	9.8
15-19	10.1	9.6	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.7
20-24	9.6	6.1	6.9	7.0	10.6	6.1	9.5	7.2
25-29	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.5	9.0	7.7	6.7	8.4
30-34	6.4	7.9	8.6	8.6	6.6	8.2	6.3	8.2
35-39	5.1	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.1	8.8	4.3	7.0
40-44	4.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.7	6.9	4.8	5.4
45-49	3.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	3.4	5.4	3.0	3.8
50-54	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.4
55-59	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.0
60-64	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.4
65+	10.0	11.5	10.3	10.4	11.4	9.0	10.5	10.4

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**Table 1.9 . Percentage Distribution of Female Population by Parish,
Five Year Age Group, 1991 and 2001
Dominica**

Five Year Age Group	Parish							
	St Peter		St Joseph		St Paul		St Luke	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	7.7	8.0	12.0	7.7	11.2	8.5	10.6	9.0
5-9	11.6	9.4	12.3	10.5	10.8	10.0	9.1	9.3
10-14	8.7	8.3	9.1	11.5	9.9	9.6	10.9	9.7
15-19	10.6	9.2	9.4	9.1	10.4	9.0	12.2	8.5
20-24	8.2	4.6	9.4	4.8	11.0	6.7	7.8	7.8
25-29	6.8	6.3	7.8	6.7	8.1	8.3	7.7	8.8
30-34	5.2	7.2	6.7	7.4	7.7	9.4	7.3	7.4
35-39	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.9	5.8	7.3	4.2	5.3
40-44	3.7	5.0	3.6	6.5	5.1	6.4	4.4	6.7
45-49	4.3	6.3	3.4	4.8	3.9	5.1	3.6	4.4
50-54	3.4	4.2	2.9	3.9	3.0	4.2	2.7	4.8
55-59	3.3	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.6	3.3
60-64	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
65+	16.5	16.9	10.2	13.1	7.1	8.6	13.4	11.5

**Table 1.9 . Percentage Distribution of Female Population by Parish,
Five Year Age Group, 1991 and 2001
Dominica**

Five Year Age Group	Parish							
	St Mark		St David		St Patrick		St Andrew	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	9.6	7.6	15.1	10.4	12.5	8.8	11.8	10.7
5-9	9.4	7.3	12.6	11.6	13.3	10.9	13.4	11.1
10-14	9.5	9.0	10.4	11.8	9.4	10.9	10.1	10.7
15-19	11.7	9.0	9.2	9.8	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.5
20-24	9.2	5.8	9.4	6.0	9.1	5.8	8.2	4.8
25-29	8.0	9.0	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.9	5.9
30-34	5.1	7.3	5.4	7.7	5.8	7.1	5.9	6.8
35-39	4.2	6.9	4.5	5.9	4.2	5.8	4.1	6.5
40-44	5.4	5.4	3.3	5.0	3.7	5.6	3.6	5.6
45-49	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0
50-54	2.4	5.5	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.5
55-59	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.7
60-64	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.0
65+	12.7	15.5	10.0	11.5	12.1	14.4	10.7	12.9

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**Table 1.10: Sex Ratios (Male per 100 Females)
by Five Year Age Groups by Parish, 2001**

Five Year Age Group	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul
0-4	98	102	99	84	102	106
5-9	99	115	119	97	100	107
10-14	101	104	95	126	86	101
15-19	93	90	83	120	104	112
20-24	104	124	113	152	137	92
25-29	86	87	108	153	103	84
30-34	84	97	97	113	128	94
35-39	88	103	108	131	117	107
40-44	107	118	118	133	122	102
45-49	93	125	133	106	124	96
50-54	82	119	83	110	127	108
55-59	80	133	118	98	121	75
60-64	61	79	90	56	76	97
65+	57	98	88	86	80	84
Total	89	105	102	109	105	98
	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Dominica
0-4	94	102	109	105	97	101
5-9	108	118	109	115	107	107
10-14	87	105	88	104	102	98
15-19	112	90	97	122	102	100
20-24	106	124	95	122	129	112
25-29	94	86	112	150	112	101
30-34	83	109	114	119	112	102
35-39	143	85	146	153	129	113
40-44	83	125	114	137	122	115
45-49	103	147	140	128	152	118
50-54	92	68	123	139	123	106
55-59	104	111	109	116	97	100
60-64	70	61	84	111	87	81
65+	82	65	74	95	82	78
Total	97	96	103	118	107	101

CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of national trends in key socio-economic characteristics of the population by utilizing data from decennial censuses conducted in Dominica in 1991 and 2001. A census is essentially a cross-sectional analysis of a population at a particular point in time referred to as “Census Day”. However, it is possible to provide some longitudinal analyses by utilizing data from one or more previous censuses. These comparisons provide a wealth of information about movements in key socio-economic variables and in many cases form the basis for projection of these variables by predicting how they are likely to change in the future. One of the key assumptions made in using these data is that the data were collected based on common concepts and definitions.

2.2 Place of Birth

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 show that 69,414 or 99.5 percent of the population in Dominica at the time of the 2001 Census were born in Dominica and a mere 243 or 0.3 percent were born abroad.

An analysis of the foreign-born by sex shows that there were 143 males compared with 100 females representing 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent of males and females, respectively. Although the number of foreign-born is too small to make any meaningful analysis, the data indicate that unless there was some disproportionate death or out migration of foreign-born females, migration to Dominica was to some extent dominated by males with almost three males to every two females.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

In general, the data presented show that in 2001 there was no serious issue of immigration in Dominica.

Table 2.1: Total Population and Population Change by Birth Place and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Place of Birth	Male	Female	Total
Dominica	99.4	99.6	99.5
Abroad	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Place and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Place of Birth	Male	Female	Total
Dominica	34,893	34,521	69,414
Abroad	143	100	243
Not stated	70	34	104
Don't know	4	10	14
Total	35,110	34,665	69,775

2.3 Ethnic Group

The number of persons of African descent living in Dominica declined from 61,864 in 1991 to 60,400, or by 4 percent. This relatively large decrease of 1,464 persons when compared with the relatively large increase in persons classified as “Mixed” suggest that there may have been a reclassification in responses by persons in these categories for either or both of the 1991 and 2001 censuses. This is even more likely since the onus was on the interviewee, rather than the interviewer, to determine the ethnic group not only of themselves, but in many cases, the other members of the household as well. Table 2.3 shows that when the sex of the household member is taken into consideration, there was a substantially larger decrease in the number of females than males reported to be of African decent or Black over the ten-year period. On the other

hand, a greater absolute change was reported for males than females in the ‘Mixed’ category over the same period.

The “East Indian” group recorded the highest percentage increase in numbers between 1991 and 2001. The data further show that this increase of 98 percent was dominated by the males, who recorded an 136.4 percent increase as compared to an increase of 66.7 percent for the females. Large percentage increases were also reported for the Chinese (95.7 percent) and the White/Caucasian group (90.5 percent) over the same period. While these significantly large percentage changes were due in large part to the small numbers being considered, and the trend was still worth noting.

The marked increase (23.4 percent) in the number of persons classified as “Indigenous People” is also worthy of note. Assuming consistency in classification over the two censuses, this increase would most likely be due to natural increase, defined as the excess of births over deaths, since by definition, Indigenous People would be those whose direct ancestors predated the settlement by the Europeans since Columbus.

Table 2.4 shows that if the ethnic groups were ranked according to their proportions in 1991 and 2001, the positions at the top remained the same, but there were some minor changes at the bottom. Persons in the “African descent/Black” group continued to represent by far the highest proportion of the population, even though there was a marginal decrease over the period. Persons of Portuguese decent had all but disappeared by 2001 and there was a substantial decrease in the number of persons in the Syrian/Lebanese group leading to this group, being surpassed, in terms of proportion of population, by those in both the Chinese and East Indian categories.

Dominica is one of the few countries in the region with an indigenous Carib population and it is therefore noteworthy that this group had increased in proportion of population over the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

It is also noteworthy that the number of persons who did not know or did not state their ethnic group, increased over the period by 33.8 percent from 139 in 1991 to 186 in 2001.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

**Table 2.3 Total Population by Ethnic Group and Sex,
1991 and 2001 and Change**

	Both Sexes			
			Intercensal Change	
Ethnicity	1991	2001	Absolute	Percentage
African descent/Black	61,864	60,400	-1,464	-2.4
Indigenous people	1,634	2,017	383	23.4
East Indian	49	97	48	98.0
Chinese	23	45	22	95.7
Portuguese	6	1	-5	-83.3
Syrian/Lebanese/	67	36	-31	-46.3
White/caucasian	285	543	258	90.5
Mixed	5,037	6,333	1,296	25.7
Other	359	118	-241	-67.1
Don't know/not stated	139	185	47	33.8
Total	69,463	69,775	312	0.4
Male				
African descent/Black	30940	30,527	-413	-1.3
Indigenous people	779	976	197	25.3
East Indian	22	52	30	136.4
Chinese	15	29	14	86.7
Portuguese	2	0	-2	-100.0
Syrian/Lebanese/	44	22	-22	-50.0
White/caucasian	157	284	127	80.9
Mixed	2387	3,058	671	28.1
Other	163	65	-98	-60.1
Don't know/not stated	71	97	26	36.6
Total	34580	35,110	530	1.5
Female				
African descent/Black	30924	29,873	-1,051	-3.4
Indigenous people	855	1,041	186	21.8
East Indian	27	45	18	66.7
Chinese	8	16	8	100.0
Portuguese	4	1	-3	-75.0
Syrian/Lebanese/	23	13	-10	-43.5
White/caucasian	128	260	132	103.1
Mixed	2650	3,275	625	23.6
Other	196	53	-143	-73.0
Don't know/not stated	68	88	20	29.4
Total	34883	34,665	-218	-0.6

As indicated earlier, responses on the question of ethnicity depend to a large extent on the perception of the respondent and could very well fluctuate from one census to another according to who answers this question. This, notwithstanding, the major ethnic group, persons of African decent or Black, have shown signs of decline over the intercensal period.

**Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Total Population by
Ethnic Group and Sex, 1991 and 2001**

	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
African descent/Black	89.1	86.6	89.5	86.9	88.7	86.2
Indigenous people	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.0
East Indian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chinese	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Portuguese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian/Lebanese/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
White/caucasion	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
Mixed	7.3	9.1	6.9	8.7	7.6	9.4
Other	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2
Don't know/not stated	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.4 Religious Affiliation

Table 2.5A presents a detailed breakdown of the population by religious affiliation and shows that most Dominicans were Roman Catholics in 2001. Some 42,843 or 61.4 percent of Dominicans reported to be of the Roman Catholic faith. This domination reflects the French influence in Dominica. The data also show that no other religious group accounted for as many as 10 percent of the population. Evangelicals were the next largest group with 6.7 percent and the group, which reported that they had no religious affiliation, followed with 6.1 percent.

A much larger number of males than females reported having no religious affiliation in 2001. Table 2.5A shows that of the 4,243 persons with no religious affiliation in 2001, males accounted for 2,970 or about 70 percent. Indeed, this category accounted for the second largest group among males with 8.5 percent. Among females, the corresponding proportion was 3.7 percent. Traditionally, women have dominated faith-based organizations, especially those of a Christian faith even though men have occupied the leadership positions.

Data available for the 1991 and 2001 censuses indicate that there has been an increase in the number of categories published for 2001. Consequently, comparative analysis between the two censuses is done in Tables 2.5B and 2.6 using primarily the 1991 list of categories. The categories “Other Christian” and “Other Non-Christian” are used to amalgamate some of the categories introduced for the 2001 census. It should also be noted that the categories “Pentecostal”, “Church of God” and “Evangelical” are not mutually exclusive. Furthermore, the “catch-all” category “Other”, which was used for the 1991 census was not used in 2001 and is therefore compared with the two other categories used in 2001 for purposes of analysis.

Table 2.5B shows that persons with no religious affiliation represented by far the most rapidly growing group when the population of Dominica is compared by religious affiliation for 1991 and 2001. This group more than doubled, increasing by 109.8 percent or 2,221 from 2,022 in 1991 to 4,243 in 2001.

While Catholics continued to be the dominant religious group in 2001, there was a marked decrease of –12 percent between 1991 and 2001. Only two other groups, “Anglican” (-13.1 percent) and “Methodist” (-9.9 percent) recorded decreases in members over the period. These denominations can be considered as the “Established” churches, having had a presence in the region for hundreds of years and are well known for their work in the area of education.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

Persons affiliated to the “Church of God” represented the fastest growing group who mentioned religious affiliation. This category recorded an 90.1 percent increase over the intercensal period under review.

Generally, there was no marked difference in the trend with respect to religious affiliation, when the distribution for males and females was compared for 1991 and 2001. However, a slightly higher decrease was recorded for men than women, for two of three categories which registered a decrease over the period. Also, an examination³ of the group with no religious affiliation, shows that while males dominated the increase in this category in absolute terms, females (128 percent) showed a much greater increase in percentage terms, than their male counterparts (98 percent).

**Table 2.5A: Total Population and Percentage Distribution
by Religious Affiliation and Sex, 2001**

Religion	Sex		Total	Percent (Col %)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Total
Anglican	225	208	433	0.6	0.6	0.6
Baptist	1,312	1,535	2,847	3.7	4.4	4.1
Bahai Faith	13	16	29	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bretheren	130	133	263	0.4	0.4	0.4
Church of God	403	426	829	1.1	1.2	1.2
Evangelical	2,094	2,606	4,700	6.0	7.5	6.7
Hinduism	22	15	37	0.1	0.0	0.1
Jehovah's Witnesses	354	465	819	1.0	1.3	1.2
Methodist	1,364	1,245	2,609	3.9	3.6	3.7
Moravian	6	6	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Islam [Muslim]	86	56	142	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pentecostal	1,770	2,158	3,928	5.0	6.2	5.6
Presbyterian	10	9	19	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rastafarian	759	138	897	2.2	0.4	1.3
Roman Catholic	21,026	21,817	42,843	59.9	62.9	61.4
Salvation Army	20	9	29	0.1	0.0	0.0
Seventh Day Adventist	2,039	2,191	4,230	5.8	6.3	6.1
Spiritual Baptist	65	62	127	0.2	0.2	0.2
None	2,970	1,273	4,243	8.5	3.7	6.1
Not stated	442	296	738	1.3	0.9	1.1
Total	35,110	34,665	69,775	100.0	100.0	100.0

³ No absolute data on religious affiliation is available by sex for 1991 and 2001.

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**Table 2.5B: Total Population and Intercensal Change
by Religious Affiliation and Sex, 1991 and 2001**

Religion			Intercensal Change	
	1991	2001	Absolute change	Percentage change
Anglican	501	433	-68	-13.6
Baptist	1912	2,847	935	48.9
Church of God	436	829	393	90.1
Jehovah's Witnesses	623	819	196	31.5
Methodist	2895	2,609	-286	-9.9
Pentecostal	3013	3,928	915	30.4
Roman Catholic	48690	42,843	-5,847	-12.0
Seventh Day Adventist	3209	4,230	1,021	31.8
Other Christian		2,489	2,489	n.a
Other Non-Christian	5528	3,767	-1,761	32
None	2022	4,243	2,221	109.8
Not stated	637	738	101	15.9
Total	69466	69,775	309	0.4
Male				
Anglican	267	225	-42	-15.7
Baptist	902	1,312	410	45.5
Church of God	211	403	192	91.0
Jehovah's Witnesses	265	354	89	33.6
Methodist	1,489	1,364	-125	-8.4
Pentecostal	1,374	1,770	396	28.8
Roman Catholic	23,947	21,026	-2,921	-12.2
Seventh Day Adventist	1,504	2,039	535	35.6
Other Christian		2,338	2,338	na
Other Non-Christian	2,760	867	-1,893	-67
None	1,474	2,970	1,496	101.5
Not stated	388	442	54	14.0
Total	34,581	35,110	529	1.5
Female				
Anglican	234	208	-26	-11.1
Baptist	1010	1,535	525	52.0
Church of God	225	426	201	89.3
Jehovah's Witnesses	358	465	107	29.9
Methodist	1406	1,245	-161	-11.5
Pentecostal	1639	2,158	519	31.7
Roman Catholic	23743	21,817	-2,926	-11.8
Seventh Day Adventist	1705	2,191	486	28.5
Other Christian		151	151	na
Other Non-Christian	2768	2,900	132	4.8
None	548	1,273	725	-132
Not stated	249	296	47	-18.9
Total	34885	34,665	-220	-0.6

**Table 2.6 Percentage Distribution of Population
by Religious Affiliation and Sex, 1991 and 2001**

	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Anglican	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Baptist	2.8	4.1	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.4
Church of God	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.2
Jehovah Witness	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3
Methodist	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.6
Pentecostal	4.3	5.6	4.0	5.0	4.7	6.2
Roman Catholic	70.1	61.4	69.2	59.9	70.9	62.9
Seventh Day Adve	4.6	6.1	4.3	5.8	4.9	6.3
Other Christian	0.0	8.7	0.0	8.8	0.0	8.6
Other Non-Christian	8.0	0.3	8.0	0.3	7.9	0.2
None	2.9	6.1	4.3	8.5	1.6	3.7
Not stated	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.5 Educational Attainment

A detailed analysis of educational attainment is presented in Chapter 4, which examines education and training. In this section the focus is on changes in attainment over the ten-year period from 1991 to 2001 by examining the highest school attended and the highest examination passed by sex.

Table 2.7 shows that there was an overall improvement in educational attainment for Dominicans over the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period. This is represented on the one hand, by decreases in both the number and percentage of those recorded as having no schooling (-3.6 percent) and those with the lowest level of educational attainment, primary (-13.1 percent); and on the other substantial increases in those with a secondary and post-secondary education.

The number of Dominicans with a post-secondary education more than doubled over the period for the two categories identified, “Pre-University/Post-Secondary/College” and “University” with percentage increases of about 181 and 117, respectively.

Females showed a greater improvement in educational attainment than males for the period under consideration. There was a greater percentage reduction among females and males of persons with no educational attainment and those with a primary education only among females than males. On the other hand there was a greater percentage increase in females attaining a post-secondary education than their male counterparts. Table 2.7 shows that males with no education increased by 5 percent, with a corresponding change of –12 percent recorded for females.

At the other end of the education attainment spectrum for those attaining a university education, while males (1,074) continued to outnumber females (1,005) in 2001, increases of 76.6 percent and 185.5 percent were recorded for males and females, respectively, over the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period.

Table 2.8 shows that as a result of the gains in educational attainment by Dominicans over the period, the proportion of the population with the highest level of education reported as “Primary”, declined from 72.5 percent in 1991 to 59 percent in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion of persons with a university education increased from 2.1 percent to 4.2 percent. The data also show that while a greater proportion of males than females acquired had a university education in 2001, females showed greater gains with a 2.6 percentage-point increase compared with 1.7 percentage points for males.

Table 2.9 shows that the greatest percentage gain in attainment by highest examination passed during the intercensal period was recorded for the category “High School Diploma/Certificate” with 200 percent. “Other Diploma/Certificate”, with 1,065, accounted for the largest absolute increase in persons with some sort of certification. The number of Dominicans with a degree increased by 1051, or by 168.2 percent.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

Greater improvements in educational attainment were reported for females than for males in Dominica in 2001. The absolute number of females with no certification declined by 1,675, or 9.6 percent compared with 543 or 3 percent, for males. Conversely, the number of females with a degree increased by 556 or 249.3 percent compared with 495 or 121.6 percent, for males.

Table 2.7: Population Aged 15 years and over and Intercensal Change by Highest Level of Education Attainment and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Level of Education	1991	2001	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	% Change
Primary	33491	29103	-4388	-13.1
Secondary	8600	12376	3776	43.9
Pre-University/Post Secon./College	1244	3495	2251	180.9
University	960	2079	1119	116.6
Other	202	177	-25	-12.4
None	1505	1451	-54	-3.6
Not Stated	325	546	221	68.0
Total	46327	49227	2900	6.3
Male				
Primary	17412	15661	-1751	-10.1
Secondary	3353	5178	1825	54.4
Pre-University/Post Secon./College	612	1674	1062	173.5
University	608	1074	466	76.6
Other	95	48	-47	-49.5
None	745	782	37	5.0
Not Stated	156	300	144	92.3
Total	22981	24717	1736	7.6
Female				
Primary	16079	13442	-2637	-16.4
Secondary	5247	7198	1951	37.2
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	632	1821	1189	188.1
University	352	1005	653	185.5
Other	107	129	22	20.6
None	760	669	-91	-12.0
Not Stated	169	246	77	45.6
Total	23346	24510	1164	5.0

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Consequently, as shown in Table 2.10, the proportion of Dominicans with no certification decreased from 77.3 percent in 1991 to 68.2 percent in 2001 and the proportion with a degree increased from 1.4 percent to 3.4 percent.

Taking sex into consideration, the table also shows that the proportion of females with no certification fell by 10.4 percent, compared with 7.8 percent for males. At the other end of the educational attainment spectrum, 3.6 percent of males and 3.2 percent of females had received a degree.

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 years and over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Level of Education	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Primary	72.3	59.1	75.8	63.4	68.9	54.8
Secondary	18.6	25.1	14.6	20.9	22.4	29.4
Pre-University/ PostSecondary/ College	2.7	7.1	2.7	6.8	2.7	7.4
University	2.1	4.2	2.6	4.3	1.5	4.1
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
None	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.7
Not Stated	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 2.9: Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Intercensal Change
by Highest Examination Passed and Sex, 1991 and 2001**

Highest Certificate			Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
	1991	2001		
	Both Sexes			
School Leaving	3,394	3,111	-283	-8.3
Cambridge School	199	105	-94	-47.2
GCE 'O' Levels	3,862	4,886	1,024	26.5
High School Diploma	262	801	539	205.7
GCE 'A' Levels	315	764	449	142.5
Degree	630	1,681	1,051	166.8
Other Diploma/Certificate	633	1,698	1,065	168.2
Other	209	1,187	978	468.0
None	35,799	33,581	-2,218	-6.2
Not stated	1,024	1,413	389	38.0
Total	46,327	49,227	2,900	6.3
	Male			
School Leaving	1427	1,355	-72	-5.0
Cambridge School	102	36	-66	-64.7
GCE 'O' Levels	1448	1,845	397	27.4
High School Diploma	120	317	197	164.2
GCE 'A' Levels	158	289	131	82.9
Degree	407	902	495	121.6
Other Diploma/Certificate	387	916	529	136.7
Other	80	529	449	561.3
None	18346	17,803	-543	-3.0
Not stated	506	726	220	43.5
Total	22981	24,718	1,737	7.6
	Female			
School Leaving	1967	1,756	-211	-10.7
Cambridge School	97	69	-28	-28.9
GCE 'O' Levels	2414	3,041	627	26.0
High School Diploma	142	484	342	240.8
GCE 'A' Levels	157	475	318	202.5
Degree	223	779	556	249.3
Other Diploma/Certificate	246	782	536	217.9
Other	129	658	529	410.1
None	17453	15,778	-1,675	-9.6
Not stated	518	687	169	32.6
Total	23346	24,509	1,163	5.0

**Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over
by Highest Examination Passed and Sex, 1991 and 2001**

Highest Certificate	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
School Leaving	7.3	6.3	6.2	5.5	8.4	7.2
Cambridge School	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
GCE 'O' Levels	8.3	9.9	6.3	7.5	10.3	12.4
High School Diploma	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.0
GCE 'A' Levels	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.9
Degree	1.4	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.2
Other Diploma/Certificate	1.4	3.5	1.7	3.7	1.1	3.2
Other	0.5	2.4	0.3	2.1	0.6	2.7
None	77.3	68.2	79.8	72.0	74.8	64.4
Not stated	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.6 Population Trained

While education equips a population with certain life skills, training is expected to prepare the workforce to function effectively. This training can take place through an institution, or on the job.

Tables 2.11 and 2.12 present a distribution of Dominicans who were reported to have had some training at the time of the 2001 census by age and sex and provide a comparison with the 1991 census. Overall, the number of Dominicans with some form of training increased by 196 percent moving from 4,506 in 1991 to 13,336 in 2001. Persons in the age groups 25-29 through 45-49 reported the greatest absolute increases in numbers trained, with the greatest increases being recorded for the relatively new entrants to the workforce, those in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups. It should however, be noted that percentage increases in numbers trained generally increased with age, even though there was some fluctuation.

The greatest percentage increase of 482.6 percent was observed for the 50-54 age group, compared with 56.1 percent for the 15-19 age group. It is expected that a large proportion of those in the 15-19 age group would not only have received their first job but their situation would be relatively temporary in nature. Consequently, many would not have received institutionalized training on their own accord or be sponsored by their workplaces. While employers tend to provide some level of on-the-job training for new entrants, they are more likely to invest in training for their more established workers. On the other hand, persons with more years' experience in a job are more likely to have the means and inclination to invest in their own training in order to advance their career in the same field or to pursue a career change.

Dominican males recorded greater increases in training than the females in general, over the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period, as reflected by greater percentage increases for all but three of the age groups. The overall number of males trained increased from 2,451 to 7,655 or by 212.3 percent compared with the females who increased from 2,055 to 5,681 or by 176.4 percent.

In absolute terms, increases in the number of males trained over the period, exceeded the number of females for each age group. However, in the 45-49 age group, the increase in the number of females trained was 129.6 percentage points higher than for the males and represents the greatest percentage point differential between the sexes for any age group.

Table 2.11 shows that as a result of the greater percentage gains in training, experienced by older Dominicans, the distribution of the population trained by age and sex improved in favour of all the age groups from 40-44 and upward. It appears that in 2001, older Dominicans were more highly trained than their counterparts ten years earlier. This pattern was observed for both sexes.

The substantial drop in the proportion of the 15-19 age group who were trained, could be a consequence of the increase in the proportion in this age group who were pursuing post secondary education and hence were not in the labour force.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

**Table 2.11: Population Aged 15 Years and Over Trained, by
Five Year Age Group Sex and Population Change, 1991 and 2001**

Both Sexes				
Five Year Age Group	1991	2001	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute change	Percentage Change
15-19	499	779	280	56.1
20-24	820	1,494	674	82.2
25-29	710	1,848	1,138	160.3
30-34	599	1,891	1,292	215.7
35-39	591	1,694	1,103	186.6
40-44	403	1,472	1,069	265.3
45-49	247	1,194	947	383.4
50-54	144	839	695	482.6
55-59	146	568	422	289.0
60-64	117	461	344	294.0
65+	207	1,096	889	429.5
Not Stated	23	0	-23	-100.0
Total	4,506	13,336	8,830	196.0
Male				
Five Year Age Group	1991	2001	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute change	Percentage Change
15-19	257	445	188	73.2
20-24	408	806	398	97.5
25-29	374	981	607	162.3
30-34	296	1,050	754	254.7
35-39	333	989	656	197.0
40-44	231	869	638	276.2
45-49	158	690	532	336.7
50-54	83	508	425	512.0
55-59	92	357	265	288.0
60-64	74	280	206	278.4
65+	128	680	552	431.3
Not Stated	17	0	-17	-100.0
Total	2,451	7,655	5,204	212.3

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There appears to be a sex differential in the distribution of the trained population by age. Greater proportions of younger females, up to age 30-34, were trained than males, with the converse being true for all age groups from 35-39 and over. This probably reflects a gradual improvement in female labour force participation rates over the years, as well as a greater emphasis on female education and training. Many post-secondary institutions are reporting greater enrolment rates for females than for males.

Table 2.11 (cont'd): Population Aged 15 Years and Over Trained, by Five Year Age Group Sex and Population Change, 1991 and 2001

Female				
			Intercensal Change	
Five Year Age Group	1991	2001	Absolute change	Percentage Change
15-19	242	334	92	38.0
20-24	412	688	276	67.0
25-29	336	867	531	158.0
30-34	303	841	538	177.6
35-39	258	705	447	173.3
40-44	172	603	431	250.6
45-49	89	504	415	466.3
50-54	61	331	270	442.6
55-59	54	211	157	290.7
60-64	43	181	138	320.9
65+	79	416	337	426.6
Not Stated	6	0	-6	-100.0
Total	2,055	5,681	3,626	176.4

**Table 2.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over
Trained by Five Year Age Group and Sex, 1991 and 2001**

	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total	4,506	13,336	2,451	7,655	2,055	5,681
15-19	11.1	5.8	10.5	5.8	11.8	5.9
20-24	18.2	11.2	16.6	10.5	20.0	12.1
25-29	15.8	13.9	15.3	12.8	16.4	15.3
30-34	13.3	14.2	12.1	13.7	14.7	14.8
35-39	13.1	12.7	13.6	12.9	12.6	12.4
40-44	8.9	11.0	9.4	11.4	8.4	10.6
45-49	5.5	8.9	6.4	9.0	4.3	8.9
50-54	3.2	6.3	3.4	6.6	3.0	5.8
55-59	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.7	2.6	3.7
60-64	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.7	2.1	3.2
65+	4.6	8.2	5.2	8.9	3.8	7.3
Not Stated	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.7 Households

Table 2.13 shows that the number of households in Dominica increased by 3,299 or 17 percent, between 1991 and 2001. There was no change in the distribution of households by sex of head over the intercensal period with males accounting for approximately 63 percent of the household heads for each census.

The only decrease in the number of household heads was observed for the 15-24 age group when changes in distribution of households by sex of the head was taken into consideration. The data show that households headed by persons aged 15-24 decreased by 1,189 persons or 95.1 percent over the period. Higher post-secondary enrolment rates may have resulted in more of the younger adults remaining at home longer.

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On the other hand, once their education is completed, young adults are generally more inclined to set up their own households. It should be noted that the 45-64 year age group accounted for the largest absolute and the percentage (35.6 percent) increase in household heads.

Table 2.13: Number of Households and Intercensal Change by Age group and Sex of Head of Household, 1991 and 2001

Age of Head	1991	2001	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
	Both Sexes			
15-24 Years	1250	61	-1189	-95.1
25-44 Years	7842	9,069	1227	15.7
45-64 Years	5747	7,795	2048	35.6
65 Years and Over	4274	5,745	1471	34.4
Not Stated	258	0	-258	-100.0
Total	19371	22670	3299	17.0
	Male			
15-24 Years	780	39	-741	-95.0
25-44 Years	5471	5,794	323	5.9
45-64 Years	3559	5,062	1503	42.2
65 Years and Over	2246	3,422	1176	52.4
Not Stated	173	0	-173	-100.0
Total	12229	14317	2088	17.1
	Female			
15-24 Years	470	22	-448	-95.3
25-44 Years	2371	3,275	904	38.1
45-64 Years	2188	2,733	545	24.9
65 Years and Over	2028	2,323	295	14.5
Not Stated	85		-85	-100.0
Total	7142	8353	1211	17.0

The change in the pattern of household headship was somewhat different for males and females. While the greatest percentage change among male-headed households (52.4 percent) was in the 65 years and over age group, female household heads in the 25-44 age group accounted for the

largest increase of 38.1 percent. Younger females are becoming increasingly more independent and are more likely to become homemakers with or without the presence of a resident male. Traditionally, the male was recognized as the major breadwinner and the woman was prepared to acknowledge him as head of the household. However, the status quo may be changing with women becoming more educated and gaining access to better paid jobs.

2.8 Main Economic Activity during the Past 12 Months

The distribution of the population of Dominica by economic activity during the previous twelve-month period for selected age group and sex for 1991 and 2001 is presented in Tables 2.14 and 2.15.

There was a marginal increase of 7.7 percent in the total number of persons who worked, moving from 23,664 in 1991 to 25,475 in 2001. The greatest percentage change (150.0 percent) was observed for those who reported to be retired; increasing by 2,947 persons from 1,965 in 1991 to 4,912 in 2001. This was also the largest absolute increase for any group during the intercensal period.

The largest absolute decrease was recorded for the group involved in home duties, which fell by 3,415 persons or by 30.9 percent from 11,062 in 1991 to 7,647 in 2001. This group would normally comprise those engaged in home making as their main economic activity.

An in depth analysis of these data by age group, shows that the substantial decrease of 2,386 persons who worked was in fact resulted the net effect of a substantial decrease of 2,865 persons in the 15-24 age group and substantial increases of 3,146 and 1,973 persons in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups, respectively. The large decrease in working persons in the 15-24 age group was to some extent offset by an increase of 1,562 persons in this age category who were attending school. It is also worth noting that the number of persons aged 25-44 attending school, more than tripled, increasing by 202 or 243.7 percent. This is most likely an indication of increased enrolment at the tertiary level.

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As would be expected, the large increase in the number of retired persons was primarily in the 65 and over age group. The data show that 2,259 or 162.5 percent of the increase in retired persons was in this age category. However, there was also a substantial increase of 587, or 122.3 percent, in the 45-64 age group.

There was a decrease in those reporting their main activity as “Home Duties” between 1991 and 2001 for each of the age groups. The greatest absolute and percentage decrease in this category of economic activity was reported for the 15-24 age group.

Distribution of the data on economic activity by sex, shows that female Dominicans recorded a substantial increase of 26.3 percent for those who worked in the 12 months preceding the census, when 1991 and 2001 are compared. On the other hand, their male counterparts recorded a decrease of 1.9 percent over the same period. Conversely, the number of females reported to be engaged in home duties decreased substantially by 3,371 persons or 34 percent while males in this category of economic activity increased by 44 or 3.9 percent.

While there was an almost equal number of males and females age 15 years and over, attending school in 2001, the data show that there was however a much greater percentage increase for males than females over the intercensal period from 1991 to 2001. Males attending school increased by 981, or 69.1 percent, compared with an increase of 785 or 43.1 percent for females. Closer analysis shows that most of this absolute increase was in the 15-24 age group for both males and females.

There was a 235.1 percent increase in females recorded as “Retired” compared with the 90.4 percent for males between 1991 and 2001. These substantial increases in retired persons, for both males and females, could be due simply to an absolute increase in the number of persons entering the 65 and over age group, but could also be due to improved social security systems which allow persons to retire with a pension to help sustain them.

Table 2.15 shows that the change in the percentage distribution of the total population by economic activity between 1991 and 2001, masks quite differential changes for males and females over the intercensal period. While the proportion in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups for both sexes who worked, taken together, was virtually the same, or changed only marginally between 1991 and 2001, a closer examination shows that substantial changes took place over the period for males and females, to a lesser extent. The proportion of both sexes taken together in the 25-44 age group who worked was virtually the same in 1991 and 2001 at 68 percent and 71.1 percent compared with 84.7 percent and 80.7 percent and 50 percent and 60.7 percent for males and females, respectively.

Chart 2.1 shows that the proportions of males working were greater than females for each age category even though the gap narrowed between 1991 and 2001. Indeed the percentage distribution seems to indicate that in general the proportions of working Dominican males decreased between 1991 and 2001, while the females seem to be somewhat better off.

Higher proportions of females than males, in the 15-24 age group, were attending school in both 1991 and 2001, but the proportion increased for each sex category over the period.

The proportions of both males and females (65 years and over) who were retired increased substantially over the period from 32.5 percent and 17.4 percent in 1991 to 55.3 percent and 52 percent in 2001 for males and females, respectively.

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**Table 2.14 Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Population change by Sex
Age Groups and Main Economic Activity during the past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001
Both Sexes**

Economic Activity	1991	2001	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Worked	23664	25,475	1,811	7.7
Had a Job but did Not Work	103	143	40	39.1
Looked for work	2022	2,565	543	26.9
Wanted work and available	598	800	202	33.8
Home duties	11062	7,647	-3,415	-30.9
Attended school	3241	5,007	1,766	54.5
Retired	1965	4,912	2,947	150.0
Disabled, unable	2735	1,934	-801	-29.3
Other	138	142	4	2.8
Not stated	797	602	-195	-24.5
Total	46325	49,226	2,901	6.3

15-24

Worked	5960	3,574	-2,386	-40.0
Had a Job but did Not Work	32	35	3	10.7
Looked for work	1272	1,082	-190	-15.0
Wanted work and available	351	249	-102	-29.2
Home duties	2740	1,124	-1,616	-59.0
Attended school	3147	4,709	1,562	49.6
Retired	0	2	2	0.0
Disabled, unable	185	114	-71	-38.1
Other	67	47	-20	-29.8
Not stated	277	231	-46	-16.7
Total	14031	11166	-2,865	-20.4

25-44

Worked	11547	14,307	2,760	23.9
Had a Job but did Not Work	41	68	27	66.1
Looked for work	608	1,159	551	90.7
Wanted work and available	189	380	191	100.9
Home duties	3901	3,253	-648	-16.6
Attended school	83	285	202	243.7
Retired	5	13	8	164.7
Disabled, unable	338	381	43	12.9
Other	39	55	16	41.7
Not stated	235	230	-5	-2.0
Total	16,986	20,132	3,146	18.5

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**Table 2.14 Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Population change by Sex
Age Groups and Main Economic Activity during the past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001
Both Sexes**

45-64				
Economic Activity	1991	2001	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Worked	4780	6,464	1,684	35.2
Had a Job but did Not Work	24	34	10	40.0
Looked for work	115	303	188	163.5
Wanted work and available	43	158	115	268.4
Home duties	2726	2,245	-481	-17.6
Attended school	2	10	8	412.1
Retired	480	1,067	587	122.3
Disabled, unable	507	372	-135	-26.6
Other	26	30	4	17.3
Not stated	117	110	-7	-6.4
Total	8,820	10,793	1,973	22.4
65 Years and Over				
Worked	1178	1,131	-47	-4.0
Had a Job but did Not Work	6	6	0	2.3
Looked for work	20	21	1	6.1
Wanted work and available	9	13	4	45.6
Home duties	1624	1,026	-598	-36.8
Attended school	2	2	0	5.8
Retired	1452	3,811	2,359	162.5
Disabled, unable	1644	1,058	-586	-35.6
Other	4	9	5	127.6
Not stated	141	31	-110	-78.1
Total	6,080	7,108	1,028	16.9

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**Table 2.14 Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Population change by Sex
Age Groups and Main Economic Activity during the past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001**

Male

All Persons 15 Years and Over				
Economic Activity	1991	2001	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Worked	15641	15,346	-295	-1.9
Had a Job but did Not Work	62	89	27	43.7
Looked for work	1273	1,623	350	27.5
Wanted work and available	403	526	123	30.6
Home duties	1150	1,106	-44	-3.9
Attended school	1420	2,401	981	69.1
Retired	1156	2,201	1,045	90.4
Disabled, unable	1257	945	-312	-24.8
Other	87	93	6	6.7
Not stated	531	388	-143	-26.8
Total	22980	24,717	1,737	7.6
15-24				
Worked	5960	2,144	-3,816	-64.0
Had a Job but did Not Work	32	21	-11	-33.7
Looked for work	1272	608	-664	-52.2
Wanted work and available	351	151	-200	-56.9
Home duties	2740	298	-2,442	-89.1
Attended school	3147	2,239	-908	-28.9
Retired	0	1	1	#DIV/0!
Disabled, unable	185	79	-106	-57.3
Other	67	34	-33	-49.7
Not stated	277	137	-140	-50.5
Total	14,031	5,712	-8,319	-59.3
25-44				
Worked	7493	8,412	919	12.3
Had a Job but did Not Work	22	45	23	106.4
Looked for work	398	761	363	91.2
Wanted work and available	135	247	112	83.1
Home duties	315	364	49	15.5
Attended school	47	155	108	229.2
Retired	5	7	2	44.1
Disabled, unable	221	230	9	4.2
Other	24	36	12	48.8
Not stated	185	160	-25	-13.3
Total	8,845	10,417	1,572	17.8

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**Table 2.14 Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Population change by Sex
Age Groups and Main Economic Activity during the past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001**

Male

45-64				
Economic Activity	1991	2001	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Worked	3164	4,008	844	26.7
Had a Job but did Not Work	18	18	0	2.1
Looked for work	80	237	157	195.7
Wanted work and available	29	118	89	305.5
Home duties	211	307	96	45.3
Attended school	1	6	5	515.7
Retired	289	468	179	62.1
Disabled, unable	230	212	-18	-7.9
Other	20	18	-2	-8.4
Not stated	71	78	7	9.6
Total	4,113	5,469	1,356	33.0
65 Years and Over				
Worked	846	783	-63	-7.5
Had a Job but did Not Work	4	4	0	2.4
Looked for work	19	17	-2	-9.6
Wanted work and available	7	10	3	44.4
Home duties	162	137	-25	-15.2
Attended school	1	1	0	10.7
Retired	847	1,721	874	103.2
Disabled, unable	664	422	-242	-36.4
Other	0	5	5	0.0
Not stated	54	13	-41	-75.4
Total	2,604	3,115	511	19.6

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**Table 2.14 Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Population change by Sex
Age Groups and Main Economic Activity during the past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001**

Female

All Persons 15 Years and Over				
Economic Activity	1991	2001	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Worked	8023	10,130	2,107	26.3
Had a Job but did Not Work	41	54	13	32.1
Looked for work	749	942	193	25.8
Wanted work and available	195	274	79	40.3
Home duties	9912	6,541	-3,371	-34.0
Attended school	1821	2,606	785	43.1
Retired	809	2,711	1,902	235.1
Disabled, unable	1478	990	-488	-33.0
Other	51	49	-2	-3.8
Not stated	266	213	-53	-19.9
Total	23345	24,509	1,164	5.0
15-24				
Worked	1977	1430	-547	-27.7
Had a Job but did Not Work	14	14	0	1.5
Looked for work	503	473	-30	-5.9
Wanted work and available	123	97	-26	-20.9
Home duties	2288	826	-1462	-63.9
Attended school	1782	2,470	688	38.6
Retired	0	1	1	0.0
Disabled, unable	72	35	-37	-50.9
Other	26	13	-13	-48.8
Not stated	70	94	24	34.0
Total	6,855	5,454	-1401	-20.4
25-44				
Worked	4054	5,896	1842	45.4
Had a Job but did Not Work	19	23	4	19.3
Looked for work	210	398	188	89.8
Wanted work and available	54	133	79	145.5
Home duties	3586	2,889	-697	-19.4
Attended school	36	131	95	262.7
Retired	0	6	6	0.0
Disabled, unable	117	151	34	29.2
Other	15	20	5	30.2
Not stated	50	70	20	39.9
Total	8,141	9,715	1574	19.3

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**Table 2.14 Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Population change by Sex
Age Groups and Main Economic Activity during the past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001**

Female

45-64				
Worked	1616	2,456	840	52.0
Had a Job but did Not Work	6	15	9	153.5
Looked for work	35	66	31	89.7
Wanted work and available	14	41	27	191.4
Home duties	2515	1,938	-577	-22.9
Attended school	1	4	3	308.4
Retired	191	599	408	213.5
Disabled, unable	277	160	-117	-42.2
Other	6	12	6	103.0
Not stated	46	32	-14	-31.0
Total	4,707	5,324	617	13.1
65 Years and Over				
Worked	332	348	16	4.7
Had a Job but did Not Work	2	2	0	2.2
Looked for work	1	4	3	304.0
Wanted work and available	2	3	1	50.0
Home duties	1462	888	-574	-39.2
Attended school	1	1	0	0.9
Retired	605	2,090	1485	245.4
Disabled, unable	980	636	-344	-35.1
Other	4	4	0	0.4
Not stated	87	18	-69	-79.8
Total	3,476	3,993	517	14.9

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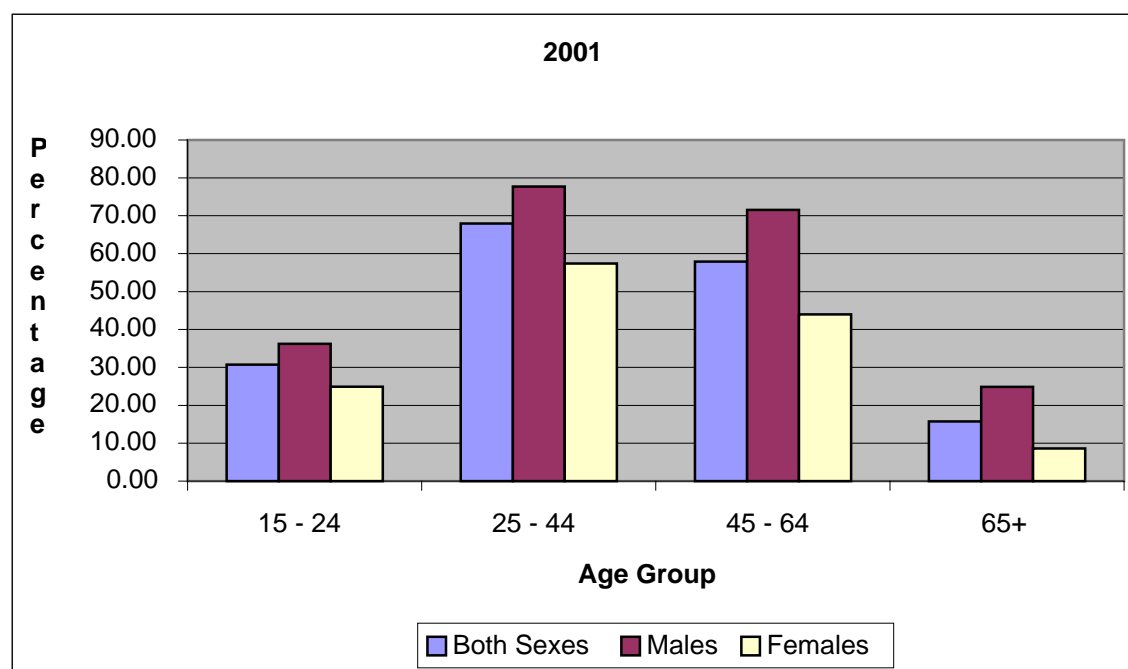
Table 2.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Age Group and Main Economic Activity During the Past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001

Economic Activity	1991				2001			
	15-24 Yrs	25-44 Yrs	45-64 Yrs	65+ Yrs	15-24 Yrs	25-44 Yrs	45-64 Yrs	65+ Yrs
Both Sexes								
Worked	42.5	68.0	54.2	19.4	32.0	71.1	59.9	15.9
Had a Job but did Not Work	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Looked for work	9.1	3.6	1.3	0.3	9.7	5.8	2.8	0.3
Wanted work and available	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	0.2
Home duties	19.5	23.0	30.9	26.7	10.1	16.2	20.8	14.4
Attended school	22.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	42.2	1.4	0.1	0.0
Retired	0.0	0.0	5.4	23.9	0.0	0.1	9.9	53.6
Disabled, unable	1.3	2.0	5.7	27.0	1.0	1.9	3.4	14.9
Other	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Not stated	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male								
Worked	42.5	84.7	76.9	32.5	37.5	80.7	73.3	25.1
Had a Job but did Not Work	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Looked for work	9.1	4.5	1.9	0.7	10.6	7.3	4.3	0.6
Wanted work and available	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.3
Home duties	19.5	3.6	5.1	6.2	5.2	3.5	5.6	4.4
Attended school	22.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	39.2	1.5	0.1	0.0
Retired	0.0	0.1	7.0	32.5	0.0	0.1	8.6	55.3
Disabled, unable	1.3	2.5	5.6	25.5	1.4	2.2	3.9	13.6
Other	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Not stated	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female								
Worked	28.8	49.8	34.3	9.6	26.2	60.7	46.1	8.7
Had a Job but did Not Work	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Looked for work	7.3	2.6	0.7	0.0	8.7	4.1	1.2	0.1
Wanted work and available	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.1
Home duties	33.4	44.0	53.4	42.1	15.1	29.7	36.4	22.2
Attended school	26.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	45.3	1.3	0.1	0.0
Retired	0.0	0.0	4.1	17.4	0.0	0.1	11.2	52.3
Disabled, unable	1.1	1.4	5.9	28.2	0.6	1.6	3.0	15.9
Other	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Not stated	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Chart 2.1

Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Age Groups and Main Economic Activity During the Past 12 Months, 1991 and 2001



CHAPTER 3

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

3.1 Introduction

In the 2001 Population and Housing Census for Dominica, enumerators were required to determine, for each person in the household, their birthplace and place of residence at the time of the census. In this chapter, responses to these questions are used to examine movements of persons into Dominica (international migration) and within Dominica (internal migration). Information on migration is useful in helping to analyse changes in population overtime and estimating population size in the future. These data are used by many planners and policy makers in both the public and private sectors in determining, inter alia, the need for school places, housing, utility installations and road networks.

3.2 Population Redistribution

Tables 3.1 to 3.6 provide information for the local-born population on their place of birth and place of residence at the time of the 2001 census by parish and give some indication of movers, or internal migration. It should however, be noted that these data cannot give the true picture of the degree of movement since there may have been multiple movements between birth and the time of the 2001 census, including movements back to the original parish of birth.

Globally, there is a tendency for persons to move to the capital and other urban areas in search of jobs and other economic opportunities. Additionally, much of population redistribution can also be attributed to movement in search of adequate housing.

St. Peter had the highest proportion of persons who had moved there at the time of the 2001 Census with 72.8 percent of its population having been born there or, conversely, 26.2 percent having moved to this parish. St. Mark, with 84.4 percent of its population having been born there, can be assumed to have had the smallest proportion (15.6 percent) of persons moving in. The St.

Peter had a relatively large proportion of persons who were not born there (27.2 percent) with 72.8 percent of the city dwellers having been born in the city. It is interesting to note that the two areas that in 2001 had the lowest proportion of persons born there had the highest percentage loss in population between 1991 and 2001 (St. Peter's). Conversely, St. Paul, which in 2001 had the second highest proportion of persons who were born there, registered the second highest percentage growth during the inter-censal period.

A closer examination of Table 3.2 confirms that internal migration was generally towards the urban areas, since each parish lost the highest proportion of its locally born population to the City of Roseau, the Rest of St. George or St. Paul, which are contiguous to the city.

The data suggest that apart from the general urban drift, most population movements were over short distances with persons moving to adjacent parishes.

City-born Dominicans, who moved, were most likely to have moved to the neighbouring parish of St. Paul with 9.5 percent of them living there in 2001.

The proportion of males who were still living in their parish of birth in 2001 ranged from 75 percent to 86 percent. Females appear marginally more likely to move, corresponding figures being 71 percent and 83 percent.

The data also show that higher proportions of females than their male counterparts, who were not living in their parish of birth in 2001, were living in Roseau. Percentages of females residing outside of their parish of birth and living in the city, ranged from a low of 5 percent to a high of 12 percent as compared to males with 3 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

Apart from the seemingly higher urban drift among migrating women as compared to men, traditionally women are more likely to move to join their spouses than men and are also more prone to move in general than men.

The largest proportions of females living in Roseau in 2001 who were not born there, had come from the east coast parishes of St. David, St. Patrick and St. Andrew. For males the movement was more balanced even though St. David and St. Patrick accounted for the highest proportion of movers to Roseau.

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Table 3.1: Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth					
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul
City of Roseau	9,774	349	263	101	242	357
Rest of St. George	1,007	2,951	69	23	44	73
St. John	169	10	3,690	75	43	40
St. Peter	29	3	28	1,183	59	17
St. Joseph	131	26	47	87	4,467	236
St. Paul	1,232	107	129	95	324	4,708
St. Luke	178	44	15	4	4	20
St. Mark	37	21	6	4	11	16
St. Patrick	141	39	17	11	49	40
St. David	92	23	20	3	26	33
St. Andrew	152	23	131	39	71	67
Total	12,943	3,596	4,417	1,625	5,340	5,606

Table 3.1: Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth						
	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	78	102	884	762	699	882	14,493
Rest of St. George	60	21	350	139	157	369	5,263
St. John	8	7	74	80	396	708	5,300
St. Peter	2	2	20	12	24	61	1,442
St. Joseph	9	13	159	175	102	276	5,728
St. Paul	43	49	453	362	306	586	8,393
St. Luke	1,016	43	84	33	33	88	1,563
St. Mark	24	1,601	61	22	19	83	1,906
St. Patrick	20	27	7,616	120	56	285	8,422
St. David	5	11	66	6,195	80	176	6,732
St. Andrew	6	20	188	228	8,785	461	10,173
Total	1,271	1,897	9,955	8,130	10,659	3,975	69,414

Note: Totals of male and female (Tables 3.3 and 3.5) by category may not add up to the corresponding category of the grand totals (Table 3.1). There are marginal differences cited in totals.

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Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth					
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul
City of Roseau	75.5	9.7	6.0	6.2	4.5	6.4
Rest of St. George	7.8	82.1	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.3
St. John	1.3	0.3	83.5	4.6	0.8	0.7
St. Peter	0.2	0.1	0.6	72.8	1.1	0.3
St. Joseph	1.0	0.7	1.1	5.3	83.7	4.2
St. Paul	9.5	3.0	2.9	5.8	6.1	84.0
St. Luke	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
St. Mark	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
St. Patrick	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7
St. David	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6
St. Andrew	1.2	0.6	3.0	2.4	1.3	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth						
	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	6.1	5.4	8.9	9.4	6.6	22.2	20.9
Rest of St. George	4.7	1.1	3.5	1.7	1.5	9.3	7.6
St. John	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.7	17.8	7.6
St. Peter	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.1
St. Joseph	0.7	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.0	6.9	8.3
St. Paul	3.4	2.6	4.5	4.5	2.9	14.7	12.1
St. Luke	79.9	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.2	2.3
St. Mark	1.9	84.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.7
St. Patrick	1.6	1.4	76.5	1.5	0.5	7.2	12.1
St. David	0.4	0.6	0.7	76.2	0.8	4.4	9.7
St. Andrew	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.8	82.4	11.6	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: There are marginal differences in the row and column totals by parish

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Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Male Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth					
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul
City of Roseau	75.5	9.0	4.6	4.7	3.6	5.2
Rest of St. George	8.0	84.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2
St. John	1.2	0.2	85.0	4.8	0.9	0.6
St. Peter	0.3	0.1	0.7	75.0	1.3	0.2
St. Joseph	1.0	0.7	1.4	5.5	84.4	4.4
St. Paul	9.2	2.2	2.9	5.1	5.9	85.4
St. Luke	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
St. Mark	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
St. Patrick	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6
St. David	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
St. Andrew	1.2	0.5	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Male Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth						Total
	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Not Stated	
City of Roseau	6.1	4.8	6.6	6.8	4.9	22.3	19.5
Rest of St. George	4.8	0.8	3.5	1.1	1.5	8.2	7.7
St. John	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	3.4	18.8	7.7
St. Peter	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.2
St. Joseph	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.0	7.0	8.4
St. Paul	3.9	2.0	4.3	3.7	2.5	14.5	11.9
St. Luke	80.3	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.4	2.2
St. Mark	1.4	85.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.5	2.7
St. Patrick	1.8	1.5	78.4	1.1	0.6	6.9	12.2
St. David	0.5	0.6	0.7	81.1	0.8	4.0	10.5
St. Andrew	0.2	0.8	2.3	2.4	84.6	12.0	15.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 3.5: Female Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth					
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul
City of Roseau	4,915	182	162	63	144	210
Rest of St. George	493	1,381	33	13	19	40
St. John	95	6	1,820	35	18	22
St. Peter	12	2	12	568	25	10
St. Joseph	69	12	15	42	2,203	111
St. Paul	637	65	66	54	165	2,284
St. Luke	95	28	7	2	4	10
St. Mark	14	11	1	1	4	3
St. Patrick	65	18	7	2	26	21
St. David	42	12	14	0	7	18
St. Andrew	74	14	78	25	40	38
Total	6,511	1,732	2,216	805	2,655	2,767

Table 3.5 (CONT'D: Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth						Total
	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Not Stated	
City of Roseau	39	59	559	477	432	436	7,677
Rest of St. George	29	14	176	92	78	203	2,572
St. John	4	5	35	45	211	331	2,628
St. Peter	2	1	8	5	12	31	688
St. Joseph	6	8	73	81	46	137	2,803
St. Paul	17	30	239	207	173	296	4,233
St. Luke	501	19	46	22	22	40	797
St. Mark	14	834	31	16	9	33	973
St. Patrick	9	13	3,744	73	25	146	4,149
St. David	2	6	30	2,816	36	96	3,080
St. Andrew	5	13	73	127	4,212	221	4,921
Total	629	1,004	5,015	3,961	5,255	1,970	34,521

Note: There are marginal differences in the row and column totals by parish.

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Table 3.5: Female Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth					
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul
City of Roseau	4,915	182	162	63	144	210
Rest of St. George	493	1,381	33	13	19	40
St. John	95	6	1,820	35	18	22
St. Peter	12	2	12	568	25	10
St. Joseph	69	12	15	42	2,203	111
St. Paul	637	65	66	54	165	2,284
St. Luke	95	28	7	2	4	10
St. Mark	14	11	1	1	4	3
St. Patrick	65	18	7	2	26	21
St. David	42	12	14	0	7	18
St. Andrew	74	14	78	25	40	38
Total	6,511	1,732	2,216	805	2,655	2,767

Table 3.5 (CONT'D: Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth						Total
	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Not Stated	
City of Roseau	39	59	559	477	432	436	7,677
Rest of St. George	29	14	176	92	78	203	2,572
St. John	4	5	35	45	211	331	2,628
St. Peter	2	1	8	5	12	31	688
St. Joseph	6	8	73	81	46	137	2,803
St. Paul	17	30	239	207	173	296	4,233
St. Luke	501	19	46	22	22	40	797
St. Mark	14	834	31	16	9	33	973
St. Patrick	9	13	3,744	73	25	146	4,149
St. David	2	6	30	2,816	36	96	3,080
St. Andrew	5	13	73	127	4,212	221	4,921
Total	629	1,004	5,015	3,961	5,255	1,970	34,521

Note: There are marginal differences in the row and column totals by parish.

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Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Female Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth					
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul
City of Roseau	75.5	10.5	7.3	7.8	5.4	7.6
Rest of St. George	7.6	79.7	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.4
St. John	1.5	0.3	82.1	4.4	0.7	0.8
St. Peter	0.2	0.1	0.5	70.6	0.9	0.4
St. Joseph	1.1	0.7	0.7	5.2	83.0	4.0
St. Paul	9.8	3.8	3.0	6.7	6.2	82.5
St. Luke	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
St. Mark	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
St. Patrick	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8
St. David	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7
St. Andrew	1.1	0.8	3.5	3.1	1.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Female Local Born Population by Parish of Residence and Parish of Birth, 2001

Parish of Residence	Parish of Birth						
	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	6.1	5.9	11.1	12.0	8.2	22.1	22.2
Rest of St. George	4.7	1.4	3.5	2.3	1.5	10.3	7.5
St. John	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	4.0	16.8	7.6
St. Peter	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	2.0
St. Joseph	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	6.9	8.1
St. Paul	2.8	3.0	4.8	5.2	3.3	15.0	12.3
St. Luke	79.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	2.0	2.3
St. Mark	2.3	83.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.8
St. Patrick	1.4	1.3	74.7	1.8	0.5	7.4	12.0
St. David	0.3	0.6	0.6	71.1	0.7	4.9	8.9
St. Andrew	0.8	1.3	1.5	3.2	80.1	11.2	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3 Patterns of Migration

In this section, tables on the foreign-born population and returning residents are used to give some indication of patterns of international migration.

3.4 Foreign-Born Population

According to Table 3.7, a mere 240 foreign-born persons, comprising 141 males and 99 females, were living in Dominica at the time of the 2001 census. This yielded an overall sex ratio of 142 males per 100 females. There were 18 males and 10 females in the 65 and over age group, resulting in a sex ratio of 180 foreign-born males to every 100 foreign-born females.

The foreign-born population was slightly older than the population as a whole with 12 percent and 10 percent, respectively, being in the 65 and over age group. At the other end of the age spectrum, the 30.83 percent of foreign-born children, aged less than fifteen years old, exceeded the proportion of the population as a whole in the same age group, by 1.33 percentage points.

The foreign-born males were slightly older than their female counterparts being 12.7 percent compared with 10.2 percent in the 65 and over age group. The proportions of foreign-born males and females in the under fifteen age group were 29.8 percent and 32.3 percent, respectively.

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**Table 3.7: Foreign Born Population and Percentage Distribution by
Five Year Age Group and Sex**

	Number			Percent		
	Sex					
Five Year Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-4	15	8	23	10.6	8.1	9.6
5-9	13	10	23	9.2	10.0	9.5
10-14	14	14	28	10.0	14.2	11.7
15-19	15	7	22	10.7	7.1	9.2
20-24	6	4	10	4.3	4.0	4.2
25-29	8	7	15	5.6	7.1	6.2
30-34	4	8	12	2.8	8.0	5.0
35-39	6	10	16	4.2	10.0	6.6
40-44	9	6	15	6.4	6.1	6.2
45-49	7	6	13	5.0	6.0	5.4
50-54	9	2	11	6.4	2.0	4.6
55-59	10	6	16	7.1	6.1	6.7
60-64	7	1	8	5.0	1.0	3.3
65-69	4	3	7	2.8	3.0	2.9
70-74	4	2	6	2.8	2.0	2.5
75-79	3	1	4	2.1	1.0	1.7
80-84	2	1	3	1.4	1.0	1.2
85+	5	3	8	3.6	3.2	3.4
Total	141	99	240	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Returning Residents

Tables 3.8 and 3.9 reveal that a total of 12,499 returning residents were counted in the 2001 Population Census, comprising 6,482 males and 6,017 females. Returning residents from the Caribbean accounted for 7,615 or 60.9 percent of all returning residents. The residual category “Rest of World” accounted for another 20.2 percent, followed by USA (12.6 percent) and Canada (4.8 percent).

The proportion of returning residents in the 65 and over age group was 17.6 percent. This indicates that the returning population was older than the resident population, since the proportion of the entire population aged 65 and over was 10 percent. This observation is in keeping with the expected trend for the region as a whole, since the group of returning residents would include a large proportion of persons who, having migrated in search of job opportunities and now retired, have opted to return to their place of birth. Many of them are accompanied by foreign-born spouses as well, who in most cases are also retired.

Table 3.9 also shows that the proportion of returning residents from the Rest of World, in this age group, was substantially higher than those from all the other countries or regions identified. It is most likely that the group was dominated by persons returning from the UK who would have been part of earlier migrant streams than those who migrated to the other areas. The data show that 47.2 percent of the returning residents from the Rest of World were aged 65 and over followed by 21.8 percent for Latin America. The proportion of elderly persons returning from the Caribbean was 7.9 percent.

The relatively large proportion of returning residents in the 25 to 44 age group is in keeping with a regional trend, whereby persons travel overseas to study or establish a career and return later to take up positions or establish their own businesses. Returning residents from the Caribbean had the largest proportion in this group with 42.6 percent, while the Rest of World had the smallest proportion of 15.5 percent.

The proportions of returning residents aged 25 to 44 do not differ substantially between the sexes for any of the countries or regions identified. This may be due to some extent to the fact that many migrant streams are family oriented even though they may involve one member of the family migrating first and then making it possible for other family members to join them.

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**Table 3.8: Total Returning Residents by Sex, Five Year Age Group
and Country / Region of Origin, Sex**

Five Year Age Group	Country of Origin								
	All Countries			USA			Canada		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	448	223	225	124	64	60	16	9	7
5-9	563	292	271	86	48	38	30	20	9
10-14	558	266	292	63	30	32	24	15	9
15-19	608	302	306	46	27	18	21	10	10
20-24	716	359	357	145	83	61	28	10	17
25-29	1,037	510	527	214	105	109	54	24	30
30-34	1,223	604	619	165	89	75	62	26	36
35-39	1,223	655	569	121	61	60	73	35	38
40-44	1,039	581	458	124	79	46	55	28	27
45-49	901	513	388	98	60	38	52	29	24
50-54	686	390	296	92	49	43	49	29	19
55-59	616	307	309	59	31	27	44	18	26
60-64	677	320	357	62	23	39	33	12	21
65-69	783	413	370	69	34	35	23	11	12
70-74	597	330	267	52	27	26	14	6	8
75-79	391	208	183	26	14	12	13	6	7
80-84	250	127	123	24	7	16	11	1	10
85+	179	81	98	12	4	8	6	0	6
NS	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	12,499	6,482	6,017	1,579	835	744	605	289	316

**Table 3.8 (cont'd): Total Returning Residents by Sex, Five Year Age Group
and Country / Region of Origin, Sex**

Five Year Age Group	Country of Origin								
	The Caribbean			Latin America			Rest of World		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	282	137	145	1	1	0	31	12	19
5-9	389	195	194	2	1	1	44	28	16
10-14	424	197	227	0	0	0	54	23	31
15-19	490	237	253	5	4	1	38	23	15
20-24	516	252	264	1	0	1	39	13	26
25-29	708	352	356	5	1	4	60	29	31
30-34	929	453	476	5	4	1	85	31	54
35-39	908	498	410	2	1	1	119	60	59
40-44	703	397	306	3	1	2	129	77	52
45-49	627	363	264	4	2	2	107	60	47
50-54	448	263	185	3	1	2	90	48	42
55-59	375	190	185	4	0	4	177	67	110
60-64	207	96	111	2	2	0	356	186	170
65-69	199	122	77	2	1	1	479	244	235
70-74	110	88	22	1	0	1	354	210	144
75-79	121	72	49	0	0	0	200	115	85
80-84	93	60	33	4	0	4	91	59	32
85+	84	38	46	3	2	1	67	37	30
NS	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,615	4,011	3,604	47	21	26	2,520	1,322	1,198

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**Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Total Returning Residents by Sex,
Five Year Age Group and Country / Region of Origin, 2001**

Five Year Age Group	Country of Origin								
	All Countries			USA			Canada		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3.6	3.4	3.7	7.8	7.6	8.1	2.7	3.1	2.2
5-9	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.9	7.0	2.9
10-14	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.0	5.2	2.9
15-19	4.9	4.7	5.1	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.2
20-24	5.7	5.5	5.9	9.2	10.0	8.2	4.5	3.5	5.5
25-29	8.3	7.9	8.8	13.5	12.5	14.6	8.9	8.4	9.3
30-34	9.8	9.3	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.1	10.3	9.1	11.4
35-39	9.8	10.1	9.5	7.6	7.3	8.1	11.9	11.9	11.9
40-44	8.3	9.0	7.6	7.9	9.4	6.2	9.0	9.5	8.6
45-49	7.2	7.9	6.4	6.2	7.2	5.1	8.6	9.8	7.5
50-54	5.5	6.0	4.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	8.0	10.1	6.0
55-59	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	7.2	6.3	8.0
60-64	5.4	4.9	5.9	3.9	2.8	5.2	5.5	4.2	6.7
65-69	6.3	6.4	6.1	4.4	4.1	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.9
70-74	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.5
75-79	3.1	3.2	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
80-84	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.9	0.4	3.3
85+	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Five Year Age Group	Country of Origin								
	The Caribbean			Latin America			Rest of World		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3.7	3.4	4.0	2.1	4.7	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.6
5-9	5.1	4.9	5.4	4.3	5.0	3.8	1.8	2.1	1.4
10-14	5.6	4.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	2.5
15-19	6.4	5.9	7.0	10.6	19.1	3.7	1.5	1.8	1.3
20-24	6.8	6.3	7.3	2.1	0.0	3.7	1.5	1.0	2.1
25-29	9.3	8.8	9.9	10.7	4.9	15.4	2.3	2.2	2.6
30-34	12.2	11.3	13.2	10.5	19.0	3.8	3.4	2.4	4.5
35-39	11.9	12.4	11.4	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.7	4.5	4.9
40-44	9.2	9.9	8.5	6.4	4.9	7.6	5.1	5.8	4.4
45-49	8.2	9.0	7.3	8.4	9.4	7.6	4.2	4.5	3.9
50-54	5.9	6.5	5.1	6.4	4.7	7.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
55-59	4.9	4.7	5.1	8.4	0.0	15.2	7.0	5.1	9.2
60-64	2.7	2.4	3.1	4.2	9.4	0.0	14.2	14.1	14.2
65-69	2.6	3.0	2.1	4.4	4.7	4.1	19.0	18.5	19.6
70-74	1.4	2.2	0.6	2.1	0.0	3.7	14.1	15.9	12.1
75-79	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	8.7	7.1
80-84	1.2	1.5	0.9	9.0	0.0	16.2	3.6	4.5	2.6
85+	1.1	0.9	1.3	6.3	9.6	3.7	2.6	2.8	2.5
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6 Geographical Distribution of Returning Residents

Tables 3.10 and 3.11 show that the largest single proportion of returning residents were living in Roseau in 2001. Some 19.5 percent or 2,462 of the total of 12,615 returning residents were living in the city. However, on closer examination the figures show that apart from a few exceptions, namely St. John and St. David, the geographical distribution of the returning residents virtually mirrors the geographical distribution of the population as a whole. In other words, the returning residents were not returning to any specific areas but were dispersed throughout the country suggesting that for the most part, they may have been returning to the same areas from which they had migrated. It is known that some returning residents return to areas where housing is available but this does not appear to be the case for Dominica.

St. John accounted for 12.7 percent of returning residents but only 8 percent of the total population. On the other hand, St. David accounted for 3.9 percent of returning residents but 10 percent of the total population. For most of the other geographical areas, the difference was less than 1 percentage point.

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Table 3.10: Returning Residents by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Parish of Residence

				Parish of Residence			Parish of Residence			Parish of Residence
	St Paul			St Luke			St Mark		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	61	33	28	4	2	2	9	7	2
5-9	79	42	37	15	9	6	9	6	3
10-14	76	40	36	16	6	10	10	9	1
15-19	102	57	45	14	8	6	12	7	5
20-24	82	33	49	16	8	8	12	8	4
25-29	144	68	76	22	9	13	21	12	9
30-34	206	107	99	24	15	9	16	11	5
35-39	182	95	87	18	6	12	18	8	10
40-44	156	74	82	24	14	10	19	13	6
45-49	116	56	60	28	14	14	23	17	6
50-54	109	61	48	23	11	12	21	10	11
55-59	90	35	55	22	11	11	19	11	8
60-64	118	57	61	22	9	13	23	10	13
65-69	105	64	41	33	18	15	45	21	24
70-74	55	31	24	19	9	10	26	15	11
75-79	29	14	15	20	9	11	16	9	7
80-84	25	8	17	10	9	1	10	7	3
85+	12	7	5	9	5	4	4	2	2
NS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,748	883	865	339	172	167	313	183	130
Five Year				Parish of Residence					
	St Patrick			St. David			St. Andrew		
0-4	52	28	24	17	7	10	89	44	45
5-9	48	26	22	19	8	11	114	58	56
10-14	42	16	26	20	8	12	106	49	57
15-19	63	33	30	35	16	19	107	62	45
20-24	63	29	34	30	16	14	103	59	44
25-29	71	39	32	50	20	30	138	80	58
30-34	104	57	47	68	34	34	168	86	82
35-39	118	71	47	50	29	21	211	126	85
40-44	113	66	47	37	20	17	166	102	64
45-49	80	51	29	26	17	9	135	90	45
50-54	66	44	22	20	7	13	86	57	29
55-59	87	41	46	24	17	7	91	44	47
60-64	83	37	46	20	10	10	71	35	36
65-69	112	56	56	30	14	16	87	48	39
70-74	115	60	55	23	14	9	73	44	29
75-79	61	38	23	8	2	6	64	37	27
80-84	36	23	13	12	6	6	32	20	12
85+	39	14	25	7	2	5	20	8	12
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,353	729	624	496	247	249	1,861	1,049	812

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Table 3.11: Returning Residents by Five Year Age Group, Parish of Residence and Sex

Five Year Age Group	Parish of Residence								
	Total			City of Roseau			Rest of St. George		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
5-9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1
10-14	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	3.6	6.1
15-19	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.3	5.2
20-24	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.3	5.8
25-29	8.3	7.9	8.7	8.3	7.4	9.0	7.2	6.8	7.7
30-34	9.7	9.3	10.2	10.2	9.1	11.2	8.0	7.1	8.9
35-39	9.8	10.1	9.5	9.8	8.7	10.7	11.9	11.9	11.9
40-44	8.3	9.0	7.6	9.1	10.6	7.8	8.3	9.7	6.9
45-49	7.2	7.9	6.5	9.3	10.4	8.3	7.6	7.3	7.8
50-54	5.5	6.0	5.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.4	7.1	5.8
55-59	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.2	5.1	6.9	3.5
60-64	5.4	4.9	5.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.9	5.4	6.5
65-69	6.2	6.3	6.1	4.5	4.4	4.7	7.3	8.1	6.5
70-74	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.7	5.1	6.1	4.2
75-79	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.6
80-84	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
85+	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Five Year	St John			St. Peter			St. Joseph		
0-4	3.9	3.2	4.8	2.9	2.3	3.6	3.2	2.0	4.6
5-9	4.7	4.9	4.4	2.6	2.4	2.9	4.4	4.0	4.8
10-14	4.1	4.3	3.9	1.0	0.6	1.5	5.5	5.1	5.9
15-19	3.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	2.3	4.3	4.9	4.3	5.5
20-24	9.7	9.0	10.4	2.6	4.2	0.7	4.6	5.5	3.7
25-29	13.4	13.7	13.0	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.2	8.6
30-34	10.5	9.7	11.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	10.5	9.7	11.3
35-39	9.5	10.7	8.2	7.4	7.0	7.9	9.5	10.4	8.5
40-44	7.1	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.5	6.4	8.2	8.5	7.9
45-49	5.8	6.1	5.4	8.0	7.6	8.6	7.4	8.9	5.6
50-54	5.4	5.6	5.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.4	6.9	3.7
55-59	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.7	6.4	4.6	4.7	4.5
60-64	5.3	4.7	6.0	6.4	5.8	7.2	5.1	4.5	5.8
65-69	5.4	6.0	4.7	9.5	10.7	7.9	6.6	5.6	7.8
70-74	3.6	4.2	3.0	8.3	7.5	9.4	5.2	5.6	4.8
75-79	1.7	1.5	1.9	5.2	5.3	5.0	3.5	4.2	2.7
80-84	1.4	1.3	1.6	3.3	3.6	2.9	1.9	1.3	2.5
85+	0.4	0.5	0.4	4.2	5.3	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.8
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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Table 3.11: Returning Residents by Five Year Age Group, Parish of Residence and Sex

	Parish of Residence								
	St Paul			St Luke			St Mark		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3.5	3.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.9	3.8	1.5
5-9	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.4	5.2	3.6	2.9	3.3	2.3
10-14	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.7	3.5	6.0	3.2	4.9	0.8
15-19	5.8	6.4	5.3	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9
20-24	4.7	3.8	5.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.5	3.2
25-29	8.2	7.7	8.8	6.5	5.2	7.8	6.7	6.6	6.9
30-34	11.8	12.2	11.4	7.1	8.7	5.4	5.2	6.1	4.0
35-39	10.4	10.8	10.1	5.3	3.5	7.2	5.8	4.5	7.7
40-44	8.9	8.4	9.5	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.1	7.2	4.6
45-49	6.6	6.3	6.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.4	9.3	4.6
50-54	6.2	6.9	5.6	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.7	5.5	8.5
55-59	5.1	3.9	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.2
60-64	6.7	6.4	7.0	6.5	5.3	7.8	7.4	5.5	9.9
65-69	6.0	7.2	4.7	9.7	10.5	9.0	14.1	11.0	18.4
70-74	3.1	3.5	2.8	5.6	5.2	6.0	8.4	8.2	8.6
75-79	1.7	1.6	1.7	5.9	5.2	6.6	5.1	5.0	5.3
80-84	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.9	5.2	0.6	3.2	3.8	2.3
85+	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.6
NS	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	St Patrick			St. David			St. Andrew		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
0-4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.8	4.0	4.8	4.2	5.6
5-9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.2	4.4	6.1	5.5	6.8
10-14	3.1	2.1	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.8	5.7	4.7	6.9
15-19	4.6	4.5	4.7	7.0	6.5	7.6	5.8	6.0	5.6
20-24	4.6	4.0	5.4	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
25-29	5.3	5.4	5.1	10.1	8.1	12.0	7.4	7.6	7.2
30-34	7.7	7.8	7.6	13.7	13.8	13.6	9.0	8.2	10.0
35-39	8.7	9.8	7.5	10.1	11.7	8.4	11.3	12.0	10.5
40-44	8.3	9.0	7.5	7.5	8.1	6.8	8.9	9.7	7.8
45-49	5.9	7.0	4.6	5.2	6.9	3.6	7.3	8.6	5.6
50-54	4.9	6.1	3.5	4.0	2.8	5.2	4.6	5.4	3.6
55-59	6.5	5.7	7.4	4.8	6.9	2.8	4.9	4.2	5.8
60-64	6.1	5.1	7.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.4	4.5
65-69	8.3	7.6	9.0	6.1	5.7	6.4	4.7	4.6	4.8
70-74	8.5	8.2	8.8	4.6	5.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.6
75-79	4.5	5.2	3.8	1.6	0.8	2.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
80-84	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
85+	2.9	2.0	4.1	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.5
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4.1 Introduction

According to Education Indicators 2004 published by the Ministry of Education, the Education Act of 1997 makes education compulsory in Dominica from ages 5 to age 16 while Pre-school caters to children from age 3 to 4. There were 79 pre-schools in Dominica in 1991 with an enrolment of 2,246 with 65 managed by private operators. The gross enrolment ratio for pre-school for 2000/01 was given as 67 percent.

According to census data for 2001, a total of 2,479, comprised of 1,224 boys and 1,254 girls representing 40.1 percent of all children under age five, were attending school. Table 4.1 also shows that enrolment for children less than five years of age in 2001, ranged from a high of 49.5 percent for St. Paul to a low of 26.5 percent for St. Mark. The urban areas of Roseau and the Rest of St. George, as well as the two contiguous parishes of St. Paul and St. Luke on the west coast, recorded the highest enrolment rates. In general, parishes closest to Roseau recorded the highest with the only exception being St. Mark, which recorded the lowest rate.

Girls had a higher enrolment rates than boys in general. The highest rate for girls was 51 percent for St. Paul and the highest rate for boys, 48 percent, was also recorded for St. Paul. The data also show that the lowest enrolment rates for both girls and boys were recorded for St. Mark.

Tables 4.2 and 4.3, reveal that 1,895 or 82 percent of the 2,306 children, less than five years of age attending school, were enrolled in pre-school. Unfortunately, almost 10 percent of all the children were not classified according to type of school and fell into the "Not Stated" category. The relatively high proportion in this category for some parishes made it difficult to produce a meaningful comparison by parish. To underscore this point the two parishes with one child in the "Not Stated" category had a higher percentage attending pre-school while St. David, the

parish with the highest proportion of children in the not stated category, also had a lower proportion of pre-schoolers.

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Table 4.1: Children Under 5 Years by Parish, School Attendance and Sex, 2001

	All Children Under 5 yrs		Attending School		Not Attending School	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Parish of Residence						
Dominica	6,187	100.0	2,479	40.1	3,708	59.9
Both Sexes						
City of Roseau	1,243	100.0	570	45.8	673	54.2
Rest of St. George	442	100.0	207	46.8	235	53.2
St. John	471	100.0	157	33.4	314	66.6
St. Peter	102	100.0	37	36.6	65	63.4
St. Joseph	438	100.0	162	37.0	276	63.0
St. Paul	740	100.0	366	49.5	374	50.5
St. Luke	139	100.0	60	43.3	79	56.7
St. Mark	151	100.0	40	26.5	111	73.5
St. Patrick	765	100.0	301	39.3	464	60.7
St. David	659	100.0	200	30.3	459	69.7
St. Andrew	1,037	100.0	379	36.6	658	63.4
Male						
Dominica	3,109	100.0	1,224	39.4	1,885	60.6
City of Roseau	616	100.0	280	45.5	336	54.5
Rest of St. George	223	100.0	99	44.5	124	55.5
St. John	235	100.0	70	29.6	165	70.4
St. Peter	47	100.0	15	32.6	32	67.4
St. Joseph	221	100.0	74	33.4	147	66.6
St. Paul	380	100.0	182	48.0	198	52.0
St. Luke	67	100.0	27	40.2	40	59.8
St. Mark	76	100.0	20	26.8	56	73.2
St. Patrick	398	100.0	167	42.0	231	58.0
St. David	336	100.0	108	32.2	228	67.8
St. Andrew	510	100.0	182	35.7	328	64.3
Female						
Dominica	3,076	100.0	1,254	40.8	1,822	59.2
City of Roseau	627	100.0	289	46.2	338	53.8
Rest of St. George	219	100.0	108	49.2	111	50.8
St. John	237	100.0	88	37.1	149	62.9
St. Peter	55	100.0	22	39.9	33	60.1
St. Joseph	217	100.0	88	40.7	129	59.3
St. Paul	360	100.0	184	51.0	176	49.0
St. Luke	71	100.0	33	46.3	38	53.7
St. Mark	74	100.0	19	26.1	55	73.9
St. Patrick	367	100.0	134	36.4	233	63.6
St. David	321	100.0	91	28.4	230	71.6
St. Andrew	528	100.0	198	37.4	330	62.6

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**Table 4.2: Children Under 5 Years Attending School
by Parish, Type-School and Sex, 2001
Both Sexes**

Parish of Residence	Type of School				
	All Children Under 5	Day care/ Nursery	Pre-school	Infant/Kindergarten/ Other	Not stated
Dominica	2,477	132	1,928	55	362
City of Roseau	570	53	445	10	62
Rest of St. George	206	14	153	2	37
St. John	157	8	131	2	16
St. Peter	37	2	34	0	1
St. Joseph	162	2	136	0	24
St. Paul	366	28	277	9	52
St. Luke	60	5	48	0	7
St. Mark	40	3	29	1	7
St. Patrick	301	9	239	6	47
St. David	199	1	134	6	58
St. Andrew	379	7	302	19	51

Male

Parish of Residence	Type of School				
	All Children Under 5	Day care/ Nursery	Pre-school	Infant/Kindergarten/ Other	Not stated
Dominica	1,226	77	942	29	178
City of Roseau	280	31	213	6	31
Rest of St. George	99	5	70	0	24
St. John	70	6	59	0	4
St. Peter	15	2	13	0	0
St. Joseph	74	2	58	0	13
St. Paul	182	14	140	6	22
St. Luke	27	3	20	0	4
St. Mark	20	2	14	0	4
St. Patrick	167	5	134	3	25
St. David	108	1	70	3	34
St. Andrew	182	5	150	11	16

Female

Parish of Residence	Type of School				
	All Children Under 5	Day care/ Nursery	Pre-school	Infant/Kindergarten/ Other	Not stated
Dominica	1,251	55	986	26	184
City of Roseau	289	22	232	4	31
Rest of St. George	107	9	83	2	13
St. John	88	2	72	2	12
St. Peter	22	0	21	0	1
St. Joseph	88	0	78	0	10
St. Paul	184	13	138	3	30
St. Luke	33	2	28	0	3
St. Mark	19	1	14	1	3
St. Patrick	133	4	104	3	22
St. David	91	0	64	3	24
St. Andrew	197	2	152	8	35

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**Table 4.3: Percentage of Children Under 5 Years Attending School
by Parish, Type-School and Sex, 2001
Both Sexes**

	Type of School				
Parish of Residence	All Children Under 5	Day care/ Nursery	Pre-school	Infant/Kin dergarten /Other	Not stated
Dominica	100	5.3	77.8	2.3	14.6
City of Roseau	100	9.3	78.1	1.8	10.8
Rest of St. George	100	6.9	74.0	1.0	18.0
St. John	100	5.1	83.3	1.3	10.2
St. Peter	100	5.7	91.6	0.0	2.7
St. Joseph	100	1.2	84.1	0.0	14.7
St. Paul	100	7.6	75.8	2.5	14.2
St. Luke	100	8.3	80.1	0.0	11.7
St. Mark	100	7.8	71.8	2.5	17.9
St. Patrick	100	3.1	79.3	2.1	15.5
St. David	100	0.5	67.3	3.0	29.1
St. Andrew	100	1.9	79.5	5.0	13.6

Male

	Type of School				
Parish of Residence	All Children Under 5	Day care/ Nursery	Pre-school	Infant/Kin dergarten /Other	Not stated
Dominica	100	6.3	76.8	2.4	14.5
City of Roseau	100	10.9	75.8	2.2	11.0
Rest of St. George	100	5.2	70.4	0.0	24.4
St. John	100	8.7	85.5	0.0	5.8
St. Peter	100	14.0	86.0	0.0	0.0
St. Joseph	100	2.7	79.0	0.0	18.2
St. Paul	100	7.9	76.6	3.3	12.2
St. Luke	100	11.1	74.2	0.0	14.8
St. Mark	100	10.1	70.0	0.0	19.9
St. Patrick	100	3.1	80.2	1.9	14.8
St. David	100	0.9	64.8	2.8	31.5
St. Andrew	100	2.8	82.2	6.1	8.9

Female

	Type of School				
Parish of Residence	All Children Under 5	Day care/ Nursery	Pre-school	Infant/Kin dergarten /Other	Not stated
Dominica	100	4.5	78.8	2.1	14.7
City of Roseau	100	7.7	80.3	1.4	10.6
Rest of St. George	100	8.5	77.4	2.0	12.2
St. John	100	2.3	81.6	2.3	13.8
St. Peter	100	0.0	95.4	0.0	4.6
St. Joseph	100	0.0	88.3	0.0	11.7
St. Paul	100	7.2	75.0	1.7	16.2
St. Luke	100	6.0	84.9	0.0	9.1
St. Mark	100	5.5	73.6	5.1	15.8
St. Patrick	100	3.0	78.2	2.4	16.3
St. David	100	0.0	70.4	3.3	26.3
St. Andrew	100	1.0	77.1	4.1	17.9

4.3 School Attendance

School attendance is a good indicator of the socio-economic status of a country and the emphasis that the government places on educating the population. The more widespread the availability of educational facilities, the more likely females are to accessing universal education and consequently to improving their socio-economic status. Most governments seek to provide education, at least at the primary level, for their population five years and over. In many countries school attendance is compulsory for ages between 5 and 17. Indeed, one of the Millennium Development Goals, Goal 2 is to “Achieve Universal Primary Education” and Target 3 of that Goal is to “Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling”.

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 present a distribution of the population of Dominica by school attendance, sex and parish for 2001 and reveal that 19,888 or 31.2 percent of all Dominicans five years old and over were attending school at the time of the census. This comprised 9,791 males and 10,097 females representing 30.5 percent and 31.9 percent of the male and female populations, respectively.

St. John, with 36.2 percent, had the highest and St. Mark, with 25.1 percent, the lowest proportions of their populations enrolled in school. There is no clear distinction in percentage school attendance by parish according to distance from Roseau, the capital. According to data available on education indicators for Dominica for 2004, primary schools were well distributed across the island. Similarly, there was no substantial difference in attendance by sex by parish. Table 4.4 shows that school attendance for males ranged from a low of 24.9 percent for St. Mark to a high of 36.5 percent for St. John, as compared with 25.3 percent (St. Mark) and 35.9 percent (St. John) for females.

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**Table 4.4: Persons 5 Years and Over by Parish of Residence,
School Attendance and Sex, 2001**

Parish of Residence	All Persons 5 Years & Older	School Attendance	
		Attending School	Not Attending School
City of Roseau	13,336	4,174	9,162
Rest of St. George	4,841	1,559	3,283
St. John	4,851	1,756	3,095
St. Peter	1,345	363	983
St. Joseph	5,331	1,605	3,726
St. Paul	7,695	2,385	5,310
St. Luke	1,430	416	1,014
St. Mark	1,758	442	1,316
St. Patrick	7,686	2,331	5,355
St. David	6,100	1,963	4,136
St. Andrew	9,212	2,894	6,319
Dominica	63,586	19,888	43,699

Male

City of Roseau	6,252	1,989	4,262
Rest of St. George	2,479	755	1,725
St. John	2,453	895	1,558
St. Peter	709	184	525
St. Joseph	2,733	772	1,960
St. Paul	3,804	1,174	2,630
St. Luke	704	199	504
St. Mark	858	214	644
St. Patrick	3,897	1,151	2,746
St. David	3,324	1,012	2,312
St. Andrew	4,787	1,444	3,343
Dominica	31,999	9,791	22,208

Female

City of Roseau	7,084	2,184	4,900
Rest of St. George	2,362	804	1,558
St. John	2,398	860	1,538
St. Peter	637	178	458
St. Joseph	2,599	833	1,765
St. Paul	3,892	1,212	2,680
St. Luke	726	216	510
St. Mark	900	228	672
St. Patrick	3,789	1,180	2,609
St. David	2,775	951	1,824
St. Andrew	4,425	1,449	2,976
Dominica	31,587	10,097	21,490

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**Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Persons 5 Years and
and Over by Parish, School Attendance and Sex, 2001**

Parish of Residence	All Persons 5 Years & Older	School Attendance	
		Attending School	Not Attending School
City of Roseau	21.0	21.0	21.0
Rest of St. George	7.6	7.8	7.5
St. John	7.6	8.8	7.1
St. Peter	2.1	1.8	2.2
St. Joseph	8.4	8.1	8.5
St. Paul	12.1	12.0	12.2
St. Luke	2.2	2.1	2.3
St. Mark	2.8	2.2	3.0
St. Patrick	12.1	11.7	12.3
St. David	9.6	9.9	9.5
St. Andrew	14.5	14.5	14.5
Dominica	100.0	100.0	100.0

Male

City of Roseau	19.5	20.3	19.2
Rest of St. George	7.7	7.7	7.8
St. John	7.7	9.1	7.0
St. Peter	2.2	1.9	2.4
St. Joseph	8.5	7.9	8.8
St. Paul	11.9	12.0	11.8
St. Luke	2.2	2.0	2.3
St. Mark	2.7	2.2	2.9
St. Patrick	12.2	11.8	12.4
St. David	10.4	10.3	10.4
St. Andrew	15.0	14.8	15.1
Dominica	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

City of Roseau	22.4	21.6	22.8
Rest of St. George	7.5	8.0	7.3
St. John	7.6	8.5	7.2
St. Peter	2.0	1.8	2.1
St. Joseph	8.2	8.3	8.2
St. Paul	12.3	12.0	12.5
St. Luke	2.3	2.1	2.4
St. Mark	2.9	2.3	3.1
St. Patrick	12.0	11.7	12.1
St. David	8.8	9.4	8.5
St. Andrew	14.0	14.4	13.8
Dominica	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4 Coverage

The distribution of the population aged 5 years and over attending school by sex and parish of residence is presented in Tables 4.6 and 4.7 and shows that of the 19,888 persons recorded, 11,150 were attending primary schools (including primary and senior primary/junior secondary), 6,626 secondary schools (including secondary and sixth form) and 405, university. The data also show that this comprised 9,791 males and 10,097 females.

According to supplementary data from the Ministry of Education, for the academic year 2000/2001, some 12,387 persons were enrolled in primary schools, 6,499 in secondary and 718 in tertiary. It should be noted that most school enrolment data is based on numbers listed at the beginning of the academic year, in September, and would therefore account for persons on the register at the beginning of September 2000. On the other hand, the census was conducted in May of the following year and records attendance at that point in time. Attrition is a normal feature in school attendance and therefore some persons would have dropped out over the course of the school year.

Nevertheless, 56.1 percent of Dominicans five years and older attending school were enrolled in primary school (including Senior Primary / Junior Secondary), 31.0 percent in secondary and 2 percent in university. Proportions attending primary school by parish ranged from a low of 49.1 percent for Rest of St. George to a high of 62.5 percent for St. David. St. John (27.2 percent) also had the lowest proportion of their population attending secondary school while St. Andrew had the highest, with 34.4 percent.

St. John (282 persons or 16 percent) had an unexceptionally high proportion of their population attending university and this would most likely account for the relatively low proportions at the primary and secondary levels. The parish following St. John in terms of proportion attending university, was St. Luke with 3.2 percent. Indeed, seven out of the eleven geographical areas for which data are presented had less than 1 percent of their population attending university. If the data on the type of school attended in 2001, were correct, it would mean that the 282 persons

from St. John reported to be attending university in 2001, represented 69.6 percent of all Dominicans attending university. It should also be noted that all the other areas had less than 31 persons attending university.

An analysis of the data by sex informs that a higher proportion of males than females were attending primary school, but the higher proportion of females that were attending secondary school offset this. Primary education is usually compulsory but advanced secondary and tertiary are optional and the data show that 3.3 percent of females compared to 1.4 percent of males were attending sixth form schools. Some 1.8 percent of females and 2.3 percent of males were reported to be attending university.

Proportions of Dominicans attending secondary school, including sixth form schools, ranged from a low of 29.8 percent (St. Paul) to a high of 39.4 percent (St. Andrew) for females, compared with 23.2 percent (St. John) and 33.7 percent (Rest of St. George) for males. In other words, attendance at secondary school was generally higher for females than for males. The data also show that more than twice as many females (332) than males (142) were attending sixth form schools, suggesting a greater propensity for advanced education among females.

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Table 4.6 : Total Persons five Years and Over Attending School by Parish, Level of School and Sex

Type-School	Parish of Residence											
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Total
Day care/Nursery	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pre-school	52	18	8	0	4	12	7	3	19	9	13	147
Infant/kindergarten	40	8	4	3	3	1	0	2	7	5	9	83
Special education	18	7	3	1	8	12	0	1	12	2	2	66
Primary	2,067	731	830	203	893	1,247	221	236	1,345	1,152	1,590	10,516
Senior Primary / Junior Secondary	158	34	38	19	62	92	17	16	19	74	106	636
Secondary	1,284	523	477	104	470	689	118	149	777	568	994	6,153
Sixth Form ('A' Level)	166	43	37	4	35	85	12	9	38	17	27	473
Technical/Vocational	39	27	15	3	16	21	2	1	12	14	19	171
University	27	18	282	1	8	13	13	2	14	24	3	405
Adult education	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	20	14	10	5	6	14	1	2	7	9	6	96
Not stated	303	132	50	19	99	197	24	20	80	88	123	1,137
Total	4,174	1,559	1,756	363	1,605	2,385	416	442	2,331	1,963	2,894	19,888

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(Cont'd) Table 4.6: Male Persons five Years and Over Attending School by Parish, Level of School and Sex

Type-School	Parish of Residence											
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Total
	Male											
Day care/Nursery	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pre-school	29	9	4	0	1	3	5	2	13	4	5	76
Infant/kindergarten	23	3	1	2	2	1	0	1	4	3	5	46
Special education	10	2	2	0	5	10	0	0	6	2	0	38
Primary	1,044	392	447	110	444	646	115	126	685	620	839	5,468
Senior Primary / Junior Secondary	105	20	23	11	43	59	12	7	16	49	74	419
Secondary	581	245	197	45	198	329	50	68	360	267	440	2,779
Sixth Form ('A' Level)	47	9	11	1	11	25	4	3	15	4	11	142
Technical/Vocational	23	20	12	2	12	15	0	1	9	6	14	115
University	10	5	174	0	3	4	3	1	5	16	3	225
Adult education	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	5	7	4	2	1	7	0	0	1	7	1	36
Not stated	111	40	19	11	52	75	10	5	36	34	53	446
Total	1,989	755	895	184	772	1,174	199	214	1,151	1,012	1,444	9,791

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(Cont'd) Table 4.6: Female Persons five Years and Over Attending School by Parish, Level of School and Sex

Type-School	Parish of Residence											
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Total
	Female											
Day care/Nursery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pre-school	23	9	4	0	3	9	2	1	6	5	8	71
Infant/kindergarten	16	5	3	1	1	0	0	1	3	2	4	37
Special education	7	5	1	1	3	2	0	1	6	0	2	29
Primary	1,023	339	383	93	449	601	107	110	660	532	751	5,048
Senior Primary / Junior Secondary	53	14	15	8	19	33	5	9	3	25	32	217
Secondary	702	277	280	59	273	361	67	82	417	302	555	3,375
Sixth Form ('A' Level)	119	34	26	3	24	60	8	6	23	13	16	332
Technical/Vocational	16	7	3	1	4	6	2	0	3	8	5	56
University	16	13	107	1	5	9	10	1	9	8	0	181
Adult education	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	15	7	6	3	5	7	1	2	6	2	5	60
Not stated	192	92	31	8	47	122	14	15	44	54	71	690
Total	2,184	804	860	178	833	1,212	216	228	1,180	951	1,449	10,097

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Table 4.7: Percentage of Total Persons five Years and Over Attending School by Parish, Level of School and Sex

	Parish of Residence											
Type-School	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Total
Day care/Nursery	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-school	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7
Infant/kindergarten	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Special education	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Primary	49.5	46.9	47.3	56.0	55.6	52.3	53.3	53.3	57.7	58.7	54.9	52.9
Senior Primary / Junior Secondary	3.8	2.2	2.2	5.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	0.9	3.8	3.7	3.2
Secondary	30.8	33.5	27.2	28.5	29.3	28.9	28.3	33.7	33.3	28.9	34.4	31.0
Sixth Form ('A' Level)	4.0	2.7	2.1	1.1	2.2	3.6	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.9	2.4
Technical/Vocational	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9
University	0.6	1.2	16.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.1	2.0
Adult education	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5
Not stated	7.4	8.5	2.9	5.3	6.2	8.2	5.8	4.6	3.4	4.5	4.3	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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(Cont'd) Table 4.7: Percentage of Male Persons five Years and Over Attending School by Parish, Level of School and Sex

	Parish of Residence											
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Total
Type-School	Male											
Day care/Nursery	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-school	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8
Infant/kindergarten	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Special education	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4
Primary	52.5	52.0	50.0	59.8	57.4	55.0	57.6	58.9	59.5	61.3	58.1	55.8
Senior Primary / Junior Secondary	5.3	2.6	2.6	6.0	5.6	5.0	6.1	3.3	1.4	4.8	5.1	4.3
Secondary	29.2	32.5	22.0	24.2	25.6	28.0	25.2	31.5	31.3	26.3	30.4	28.4
Sixth Form ('A' Level)	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.4
Technical/Vocational	1.1	2.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2
University	0.5	0.7	19.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.2	2.3
Adult education	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4
Not stated	5.6	5.3	2.1	6.1	6.8	6.4	5.1	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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(Cont'd) Table 4.7: Percentage of Female Persons five Years and Over Attending School by Parish, Level of School and Sex

	Parish of Residence											
	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	St. Peter	St. Joseph	St. Paul	St. Luke	St. Mark	St. Patrick	St. David	St. Andrew	Total
Type-School	Female											
Day care/Nursery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-school	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Infant/kindergarten	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Special education	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Primary	46.8	42.1	44.5	52.1	54.0	49.6	49.3	48.0	55.9	55.9	51.8	50.0
Senior Primary / Junior Secondary	2.4	1.8	1.8	4.6	2.2	2.7	2.3	4.1	0.3	2.7	2.2	2.2
Secondary	32.1	34.5	32.6	33.0	32.8	29.8	31.2	35.8	35.3	31.7	38.3	33.4
Sixth Form ('A' Level)	5.5	4.2	3.1	1.7	2.8	4.9	3.7	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	3.3
Technical/Vocational	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5
University	0.8	1.6	12.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	4.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.8
Adult education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6
Not stated	8.8	11.5	3.6	4.5	5.6	10.0	6.5	6.7	3.7	5.7	4.9	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.5 Educational Attainment

4.5.1 Highest Level of Education

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 present the distribution of the population of Dominica at the time of the 2001 census according to the highest level of educational attainment, age group and parish and show that 28,645 or 59 percent had achieved only a primary level education. This was by far the highest proportion with the next highest being 25 percent for those with a highest level of secondary. A further 3,495 or 7.1 percent had achieved a pre-university/post-secondary level of education and 2,080 or 4.2 percent had a university level of education.

As would be expected, the proportions with the highest level of primary increased gradually with age while the converse was true for those with the highest level of secondary. These trends are primarily as a result of improving access to secondary level education by Dominicans over the years. In other words, most older Dominicans had access to a primary level education only because of competition for limited places and the costs of accessing a secondary level education, which in many cases was provided by church-run and other private schools. This is reflected in the fact that for Dominicans 60 years or over, the proportions with the highest level of education recorded as primary were generally in excess of 80 percent. At the lower end of the age spectrum the proportion in the 15-19 age group, with the highest level of primary was only 22.9 percent. The majority of persons in the 15-19 age group (66.1 percent) had achieved the highest level of secondary education.

The greatest numbers of Dominicans with a university education were in the age groups 25-29 to 35-39. However, the 45-49 age group, with 6.9 percent, had the highest proportion with a university level education. This is not surprising since some of the persons in the younger age groups would not have completed their education and the proportions are likely to increase, as these cohorts grow older.

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The proportion of all Dominicans aged 15 years and older with no schooling, increased gradually with age from 0.7 percent, for persons in the 15-19 age group to 13.4 for those aged 85 years and over.

St. David (36.3 percent) was the parish with the highest proportion of its population aged 15-19 having only received a primary education and Rest of St. George, with 18.4 percent, the area with the lowest.

Proportions with no schooling at all ranged from a high of 4.9 percent for St. Patrick to a low of 1.4 percent for St. John. However, St. Andrew, with 328 persons, had the greatest number with no schooling. In general, parishes on the eastern side of the island had the greatest proportions of persons with no schooling.

St. John (10.8 percent) recorded the highest proportion with a university level education and St. Peter (1 percent), the lowest.

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Table 4.8: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

Dominica								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	1,531	4,411	561	8	24	47	97	6,679
20-24	1,405	2,023	779	181	20	50	30	4,488
25-29	2,446	1,605	538	307	18	66	36	5,016
30-34	3,341	1,337	397	300	31	88	53	5,547
35-39	3,470	910	331	304	22	105	46	5,188
40-44	3,103	640	262	243	23	78	33	4,382
45-49	2,432	489	212	237	11	61	44	3,486
50-54	2,004	322	128	163	15	81	46	2,759
55-59	1,825	212	82	109	6	83	23	2,340
60-64	1,772	137	70	72	1	133	23	2,208
65-69	1,813	117	62	76	2	172	32	2,274
70-74	1,474	70	38	40	2	157	27	1,808
75-79	1,069	52	20	26	2	119	16	1,304
80-84	753	25	8	7	1	98	18	910
85+	653	26	6	6	0	110	17	818
NS	14	0	0	0	0	4	1	19
Total	29,105	12,376	3,494	2,079	178	1,452	542	49,226

Table 4.8a: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

City of Roseau								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	299	999	190	1	8	6	16	1,519
20-24	269	531	258	24	5	6	4	1,097
25-29	370	428	188	62	9	9	13	1,079
30-34	580	383	133	83	16	10	19	1,224
35-39	648	281	85	89	12	22	23	1,160
40-44	539	208	75	85	12	10	15	944
45-49	436	171	52	96	7	7	17	786
50-54	307	126	34	45	8	11	16	547
55-59	269	71	15	28	2	6	5	396
60-64	304	47	17	24	0	16	9	417
65-69	287	39	21	26	0	20	9	402
70-74	229	27	10	17	2	17	10	312
75-79	179	31	4	11	1	9	5	240
80-84	138	19	1	6	0	7	5	176
85+	85	17	4	3	0	12	5	126
NS	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Total	4,942	3,378	1,087	600	82	169	172	10,431

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Table 4.8b: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

Rest of St. George								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	92	335	55	1	2	5	7	497
20-24	98	155	81	9	2	5	0	350
25-29	149	129	51	35	0	1	4	369
30-34	212	107	50	33	3	4	7	416
35-39	248	90	46	61	3	3	10	461
40-44	232	75	33	35	3	7	2	387
45-49	178	64	28	32	2	1	5	310
50-54	117	32	19	38	3	2	5	216
55-59	105	20	8	22	0	8	5	168
60-64	105	16	11	4	0	6	3	145
65-69	113	18	8	9	0	14	2	164
70-74	102	5	3	5	0	14	3	132
75-79	70	4	1	0	0	6	0	81
80-84	36	0	0	1	0	3	1	41
85+	32	5	0	2	0	3	2	44
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,889	1,055	394	287	18	82	56	3,781

Table 4.8c: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. John								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	102	318	41	0	2	2	5	470
20-24	98	131	73	92	5	5	1	405
25-29	159	128	48	121	2	2	2	462
30-34	221	99	29	69	1	5	1	425
35-39	241	71	24	44	0	3	0	383
40-44	221	39	23	22	1	3	3	312
45-49	179	23	11	14	0	5	3	235
50-54	166	15	14	11	2	2	2	212
55-59	138	12	5	12	3	1	0	171
60-64	142	6	8	7	0	5	0	168
65-69	162	5	4	7	0	8	1	187
70-74	113	4	3	4	0	6	1	131
75-79	76	1	3	2	0	3	1	86
80-84	64	1	1	0	0	1	0	67
85+	42	1	0	0	0	2	0	45
NS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	2,125	854	287	405	16	53	21	3,761

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Table 4.8d: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Peter								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	48	78	5	0	0	4	5	140
20-24	37	29	10	1	0	1	2	80
25-29	64	30	13	1	0	1	2	111
30-34	84	14	6	2	1	0	0	107
35-39	84	6	7	1	1	0	0	99
40-44	63	8	5	0	0	4	0	80
45-49	77	4	5	1	0	2	0	89
50-54	46	6	2	2	1	3	0	60
55-59	57	1	3	0	0	0	0	61
60-64	38	2	2	1	0	0	0	43
65-69	48	1	0	0	0	1	0	50
70-74	43	3	1	1	0	0	0	48
75-79	28	0	2	1	0	2	0	33
80-84	45	0	1	0	0	1	0	47
85+	36	0	0	0	0	3	0	39
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	798	182	62	11	3	22	9	1,087

Table 4.8e: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Joseph								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	111	351	43	0	0	3	12	520
20-24	84	169	47	10	1	1	8	320
25-29	205	111	49	7	2	7	5	386
30-34	283	112	38	15	1	13	12	474
35-39	315	62	21	13	1	9	3	424
40-44	333	37	19	10	0	5	3	407
45-49	239	29	18	12	0	5	3	306
50-54	202	18	10	7	0	3	10	250
55-59	174	14	3	3	0	3	2	199
60-64	163	6	2	2	0	12	2	187
65-69	170	6	3	1	0	15	5	200
70-74	151	2	4	2	0	18	2	179
75-79	102	0	0	0	0	11	1	114
80-84	72	1	1	0	0	6	43	84
85+	75	0	0	0	0	15	0	90
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,679	918	258	82	5	126	72	4,140

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Table 4.8f: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Paul								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	157	535	101	2	4	3	9	811
20-24	131	258	133	15	1	3	4	545
25-29	279	233	81	43	2	6	5	649
30-34	407	212	88	55	5	1	6	774
35-39	369	132	73	62	2	4	2	644
40-44	334	112	36	59	1	5	2	549
45-49	234	87	40	54	2	4	2	423
50-54	236	71	18	36	0	6	5	372
55-59	171	53	16	20	1	2	4	267
60-64	201	38	13	16	0	9	1	278
65-69	179	28	12	19	1	14	4	257
70-74	123	9	4	3	0	16	0	155
75-79	99	2	3	2	0	13	3	122
80-84	63	1	0	0	0	7	3	74
85+	55	1	1	0	0	9	2	68
NS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	3,040	1,772	619	386	19	102	52	5,990

Table 4.8g: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Luke								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	34	91	16	1	0	0	1	143
20-24	34	65	21	6	0	0	3	129
25-29	57	56	17	5	0	1	1	137
30-34	57	35	8	6	1	1	1	109
35-39	64	23	8	5	0	1	2	103
40-44	63	18	10	3	0	3	1	98
45-49	50	13	6	1	0	1	1	72
50-54	53	12	4	4	0	0	1	74
55-59	40	5	1	6	0	1	0	53
60-64	41	3	0	0	0	1	1	46
65-69	46	5	3	1	0	3	0	58
70-74	34	0	1	0	0	0	0	35
75-79	25	5	2	0	0	2	0	34
80-84	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	15
85+	21	0	0	0	0	3	0	24
Ns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	633	331	97	38	1	18	12	1,130

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Table 4.8h: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Mark								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	56	93	13	0	2	0	2	166
20-24	53	53	17	0	0	3	0	126
25-29	105	47	6	2	0	3	0	163
30-34	108	23	4	5	0	6	4	150
35-39	84	22	6	5	0	4	3	124
40-44	92	10	5	3	0	8	1	119
45-49	74	12	5	3	0	1	3	98
50-54	78	3	0	1	0	4	4	90
55-59	78	1	4	0	0	3	0	86
60-64	39	1	0	3	0	10	1	54
65-69	63	2	2	1	0	7	5	80
70-74	52	1	1	1	0	5	0	60
75-79	39	2	1	1	0	2	4	49
80-84	27	0	0	0	0	2	2	31
85+	22	0	1	0	0	2	1	26
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	970	270	65	25	2	60	30	1,422

Table 4.8i: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Patrick								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	184	527	46	0	3	9	16	785
20-24	189	210	61	6	2	5	0	473
25-29	367	147	35	5	2	19	1	576
30-34	496	92	17	14	1	15	2	637
35-39	484	58	21	7	1	17	2	590
40-44	411	38	24	8	2	10	3	496
45-49	310	27	16	3	0	6	3	365
50-54	273	12	5	6	0	15	4	315
55-59	278	11	14	7	0	19	2	331
60-64	222	4	9	6	0	36	4	281
65-69	228	3	3	4	1	37	6	282
70-74	222	8	4	0	0	27	4	265
75-79	163	4	0	2	1	22	1	193
80-84	114	3	0	0	1	24	2	144
85+	120	1	0	1	0	32	4	158
NS	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total	4,064	1,145	255	69	14	293	55	5,895

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Table 4.8j: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. David								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	244	378	18	3	1	9	19	672
20-24	204	163	21	14	0	7	7	416
25-29	314	99	21	15	0	9	3	461
30-34	408	80	10	6	0	13	2	519
35-39	381	44	11	7	0	14	2	459
40-44	327	22	8	3	1	6	2	369
45-49	268	13	6	4	0	8	3	302
50-54	200	6	7	3	0	15	1	232
55-59	203	8	4	3	0	22	3	243
60-64	195	2	3	3	0	14	0	217
65-69	198	4	1	1	0	12	1	217
70-74	155	4	2	1	0	16	6	184
75-79	115	0	0	0	0	15	0	130
80-84	67	0	1	0	0	17	0	85
85+	70	0	0	0	0	9	0	79
NS	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	3,351	823	113	63	2	187	49	4,589

Table 4.8k: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Andrew								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	203	707	32	0	1	6	6	955
20-24	208	259	57	3	4	13	4	548
25-29	377	197	28	10	0	8	3	623
30-34	484	179	14	11	2	19	3	712
35-39	553	121	27	10	1	27	2	741
40-44	488	72	24	14	2	16	4	620
45-49	386	46	25	15	0	20	9	501
50-54	325	19	14	9	1	19	3	390
55-59	313	15	8	7	0	17	5	365
60-64	321	11	4	5	1	23	7	372
65-69	320	5	4	6	0	39	3	377
70-74	251	6	4	6	0	38	2	307
75-79	173	3	4	7	0	33	2	222
80-84	112	0	3	0	0	28	2	145
85+	95	0	0	0	0	20	2	117
NS	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	5
Total	4,611	1,640	248	103	12	328	58	7,000

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Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

Dominica								
Five Year Age Group	Highest Level Education							Total
	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University	University	Other	None	Not stated	
15-19	22.9	66.1	8.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.5	100.0
20-24	31.3	45.1	17.4	4.0	0.5	1.1	0.7	100.0
25-29	48.8	32.0	10.7	6.1	0.4	1.3	0.7	100.0
30-34	60.2	24.1	7.2	5.4	0.6	1.6	1.0	100.0
35-39	66.9	17.5	6.4	5.9	0.4	2.0	0.9	100.0
40-44	70.8	14.6	6.0	5.5	0.5	1.8	0.8	100.0
45-49	69.8	14.0	6.1	6.8	0.3	1.7	1.2	100.0
50-54	72.6	11.7	4.6	5.9	0.6	2.9	1.7	100.0
55-59	78.0	9.0	3.5	4.7	0.3	3.5	1.0	100.0
60-64	80.2	6.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	6.0	1.1	100.0
65-69	79.7	5.1	2.7	3.3	0.1	7.6	1.4	100.0
70-74	81.5	3.9	2.1	2.2	0.1	8.7	1.5	100.0
75-79	82.0	4.0	1.6	2.0	0.2	9.1	1.2	100.0
80-84	82.7	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	10.8	2.0	100.0
85+	79.8	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	13.4	2.1	100.0
NS	73.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	6.2	100.0
Total	59.1	25.1	7.1	4.2	0.4	2.9	1.1	100.0

Table 4.9a: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

City of Roseau								
Five Year Age Group	Highest Level Education							Total
	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	
15-19	19.7	65.8	12.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	100.0
20-24	24.5	48.4	23.5	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	100.0
25-29	34.3	39.6	17.4	5.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	100.0
30-34	47.4	31.3	10.8	6.8	1.3	0.8	1.5	100.0
35-39	55.8	24.2	7.3	7.6	1.1	1.9	2.0	100.0
40-44	57.1	22.0	7.9	9.0	1.3	1.1	1.6	100.0
45-49	55.5	21.7	6.6	12.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	100.0
50-54	56.1	23.1	6.2	8.2	1.5	2.1	2.9	100.0
55-59	67.8	18.0	3.9	7.2	0.5	1.6	1.1	100.0
60-64	73.0	11.3	4.2	5.8	0.0	3.9	1.7	100.0
65-69	71.4	9.6	5.3	6.6	0.0	5.1	2.1	100.0
70-74	73.3	8.8	3.3	5.3	0.7	5.3	3.3	100.0
75-79	74.8	12.8	1.7	4.6	0.4	3.9	1.7	100.0
80-84	78.2	10.7	0.6	3.6	0.0	4.0	3.0	100.0
85+	67.2	13.8	3.2	2.6	0.0	9.9	3.3	100.0
NS	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	22.9	100.0
Total	47.4	32.4	10.4	5.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	100.0

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Table 4.9b: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

Rest of St. George								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	18.4	67.4	11.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	100.0
20-24	28.0	44.2	23.1	2.6	0.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
25-29	40.4	34.9	13.9	9.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0
30-34	51.1	25.8	12.0	7.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	100.0
35-39	53.9	19.6	10.0	13.2	0.7	0.7	2.1	100.0
40-44	59.9	19.4	8.6	9.0	0.8	1.9	0.5	100.0
45-49	57.3	20.7	9.2	10.5	0.7	0.3	1.3	100.0
50-54	54.0	15.0	8.9	17.8	1.4	0.9	2.0	100.0
55-59	62.4	12.2	4.8	13.2	0.0	4.9	2.5	100.0
60-64	72.5	11.2	7.8	2.8	0.0	4.2	1.5	100.0
65-69	68.9	11.2	4.9	5.6	0.0	8.8	0.6	100.0
70-74	77.6	3.9	2.3	3.9	0.0	10.8	1.6	100.0
75-79	86.2	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
80-84	87.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	7.8	2.5	100.0
85+	72.4	11.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	6.9	4.6	100.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	49.9	27.9	10.5	7.6	0.5	2.2	1.3	100.0

Table 4.9c: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. John								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	21.7	67.8	8.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	100.0
20-24	24.1	32.3	17.9	22.7	1.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
25-29	34.5	27.7	10.5	26.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0
30-34	51.9	23.2	6.9	16.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	100.0
35-39	62.9	18.5	6.4	11.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
40-44	70.8	12.6	7.5	7.2	0.3	1.0	0.6	100.0
45-49	76.4	9.9	4.7	6.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	100.0
50-54	78.2	7.1	6.6	5.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	100.0
55-59	80.6	7.0	2.9	7.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
60-64	84.4	3.6	4.8	4.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	86.5	2.7	2.2	3.8	0.0	4.3	0.5	100.0
70-74	86.2	3.1	2.3	3.1	0.0	4.6	0.8	100.0
75-79	88.2	1.2	3.6	2.4	0.0	3.5	1.2	100.0
80-84	95.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
85+	93.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
NS	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	56.5	22.7	7.7	10.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	100.0

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Table 4.9d: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Peter								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	34.3	55.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.6	100.0
20-24	46.3	35.8	12.8	1.3	0.0	1.3	2.5	100.0
25-29	58.1	27.3	11.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
30-34	78.1	13.4	5.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
35-39	84.5	6.3	7.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-44	78.5	10.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0
45-49	86.3	4.6	5.7	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
50-54	76.1	10.3	3.4	3.3	1.8	5.1	0.0	100.0
55-59	93.2	1.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	88.3	4.7	4.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65-69	96.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	89.3	6.3	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	84.8	0.0	6.1	3.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0
80-84	95.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
85+	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	100.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	73.3	16.8	5.8	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.7	100.0

Table 4.9e: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Joseph								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	21.4	67.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	100.0
20-24	26.2	52.9	14.8	3.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	100.0
25-29	53.1	28.8	12.7	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.1	100.0
30-34	59.8	23.6	8.0	3.3	0.2	2.8	2.4	100.0
35-39	74.3	14.5	5.1	3.1	0.2	2.2	0.5	100.0
40-44	81.8	9.2	4.6	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.8	100.0
45-49	78.1	9.4	5.7	4.1	0.0	1.7	1.0	100.0
50-54	80.8	7.4	4.1	2.9	0.0	1.2	3.7	100.0
55-59	87.2	7.2	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	100.0
60-64	87.3	3.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	6.7	0.6	100.0
65-69	85.1	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	7.7	2.1	100.0
70-74	84.3	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.0	10.0	1.2	100.0
75-79	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	100.0
80-84	86.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.7	100.0
85+	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	2.2	100.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	64.7	22.2	6.2	2.0	0.1	3.1	1.6	100.0

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Table 4.9f: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Paul								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	19.3	65.9	12.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	100.0
20-24	24.1	47.4	24.4	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	100.0
25-29	43.0	35.9	12.5	6.6	0.3	1.0	0.8	100.0
30-34	52.6	27.4	11.3	7.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	100.0
35-39	57.3	20.5	11.4	9.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	100.0
40-44	60.9	20.4	6.5	10.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	100.0
45-49	55.2	20.6	9.3	12.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	100.0
50-54	63.5	19.1	4.9	9.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	100.0
55-59	64.0	19.7	6.1	7.6	0.4	0.8	1.5	100.0
60-64	72.2	13.5	4.8	5.8	0.0	3.3	0.4	100.0
65-69	69.6	11.1	4.7	7.5	0.4	5.5	1.2	100.0
70-74	79.0	5.9	2.6	2.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	100.0
75-79	81.0	1.6	2.5	1.7	0.0	10.8	2.5	100.0
80-84	84.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	4.1	100.0
85+	80.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	3.0	100.0
NS	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	50.7	29.6	10.3	6.5	0.3	1.7	0.9	100.0

Table 4.9g: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Luke								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	23.9	63.4	11.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
20-24	26.5	50.8	16.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0
25-29	41.9	41.2	12.5	3.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
30-34	52.8	32.4	7.4	5.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	100.0
35-39	61.8	22.5	7.8	4.9	0.0	1.0	2.0	100.0
40-44	65.0	18.5	10.3	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
45-49	70.4	18.3	8.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
50-54	72.5	16.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
55-59	75.5	9.4	1.9	11.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
60-64	89.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
65-69	79.3	8.6	5.2	1.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0
70-74	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75-79	73.5	14.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
80-84	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
85+	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	56.3	29.4	8.7	3.4	0.1	1.6	0.5	100.0

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Table 4.9h: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Mark								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	33.7	55.9	8.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0
20-24	42.2	42.2	13.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
25-29	64.2	28.9	3.9	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
30-34	72.1	15.6	2.7	3.5	0.0	4.1	2.1	100.0
35-39	67.9	18.1	4.9	4.2	0.0	3.3	1.7	100.0
40-44	76.8	8.7	4.3	2.6	0.0	6.8	0.9	100.0
45-49	75.8	12.5	5.4	3.2	0.0	1.0	2.2	100.0
50-54	86.5	3.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.5	4.6	100.0
55-59	90.6	1.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0
60-64	71.8	2.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	18.6	1.9	100.0
65-69	79.4	2.6	2.6	1.3	0.0	8.8	5.4	100.0
70-74	86.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
75-79	78.7	4.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	4.2	8.6	100.0
80-84	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.6	100.0
85+	84.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.8	100.0
NS	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	68.2	19.1	4.6	1.8	0.1	4.2	1.9	100.0

Table 4.9i: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Patrick								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	23.5	67.1	5.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	2.1	100.0
20-24	40.0	44.3	12.8	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
25-29	63.8	25.5	6.0	0.9	0.4	3.3	0.2	100.0
30-34	77.9	14.4	2.7	2.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	100.0
35-39	81.9	9.8	3.6	1.2	0.2	2.9	0.3	100.0
40-44	82.8	7.6	4.8	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.8	100.0
45-49	85.1	7.3	4.5	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.6	100.0
50-54	86.5	3.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	4.7	1.3	100.0
55-59	83.9	3.2	4.3	2.1	0.0	5.8	0.6	100.0
60-64	79.2	1.5	3.3	2.2	0.0	12.7	1.1	100.0
65-69	80.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	13.2	2.2	100.0
70-74	83.9	3.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.2	100.0
75-79	84.5	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	11.3	0.5	100.0
80-84	79.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	16.4	1.5	100.0
85+	76.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	19.9	2.7	100.0
NS	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	69.0	19.4	4.3	1.2	0.2	4.9	0.9	100.0

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Table 4.9j: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. David								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	36.3	56.2	2.7	0.4	0.1	1.3	2.8	100.0
20-24	49.2	39.3	5.1	3.4	0.0	1.7	1.4	100.0
25-29	68.1	21.5	4.6	3.3	0.0	2.0	0.7	100.0
30-34	78.6	15.4	1.9	1.2	0.0	2.5	0.4	100.0
35-39	82.9	9.6	2.4	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.4	100.0
40-44	88.5	6.0	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.5	100.0
45-49	88.7	4.3	2.0	1.3	0.0	2.7	1.0	100.0
50-54	86.2	2.6	3.0	1.3	0.0	6.5	0.4	100.0
55-59	83.9	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.0	9.1	0.8	100.0
60-64	89.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0
65-69	91.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	5.5	0.5	100.0
70-74	84.2	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	8.7	3.3	100.0
75-79	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	100.0
80-84	78.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
85+	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	100.0
NS	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0
Total	73.0	18.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	4.1	1.0	100.0

Table 4.9k: Percentage distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Five-Year Age Group and Parish of Residence, 2001

St. Andrew								
Highest Level Education								
Five Year Age Group	Primary	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Sec	University	Other	None	Not stated	Total
15-19	21.2	74.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	100.0
20-24	37.9	47.2	10.5	0.6	0.7	2.4	0.7	100.0
25-29	60.5	31.6	4.5	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.5	100.0
30-34	67.9	25.1	2.0	1.6	0.3	2.7	0.4	100.0
35-39	74.6	16.4	3.7	1.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	100.0
40-44	78.8	11.6	3.9	2.3	0.3	2.6	0.5	100.0
45-49	77.1	9.3	5.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	1.6	100.0
50-54	83.4	4.9	3.6	2.3	0.3	4.9	0.5	100.0
55-59	85.6	4.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	4.7	1.4	100.0
60-64	86.2	3.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	6.2	1.9	100.0
65-69	84.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	10.4	0.8	100.0
70-74	81.6	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	12.5	0.7	100.0
75-79	77.8	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.0	15.0	0.9	100.0
80-84	77.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	19.5	1.4	100.0
85+	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	1.7	100.0
NS	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.0	100.0
Total	65.8	23.4	3.6	1.5	0.2	4.7	0.8	100.0

4.5.2 Highest Examination Passed

In 2001, the majority of Dominicans had achieved no form of certification. Data available in Tables 4.10 and 4.11 show that 33,581 or 68 percent of the 48,226 Dominicans 15 years and over had passed no examinations. After the 15-19 age group, the proportion with no certification generally increased with age, highlighting the greater accessibility of younger Dominicans to secondary and post-secondary level education. The relatively high proportion reported for the 15-19 age group is primarily due to the fact that many of the persons in this age category would not have completed their education.

Among those who had some form of certification, the majority (4,886 persons or 9.9 percent) had passed some GCE O Level/CXC examinations. Proportions passing GCE O Level or CXC examinations generally decreased with age, again reflecting greater accessibility of younger cohorts of Dominicans to secondary and post-secondary education. A similar pattern can be observed for those reporting higher levels of certification. It is to be expected that as the younger cohorts age, the proportions with certification will increase. Some 262 persons, or 0.5 percent of adult Dominicans had reported the possession of an undergraduate degree as their highest level of certification, and a further 405 or 0.8 percent, a Masters degree.

The proportions, by parish, with no form of certification ranged from a low of 57 percent for Roseau to a high of 81 percent for St. David. The three parishes on the eastern side of the island St. David (81 percent), St. Andrew (80 percent) and St. Patrick (79 percent) had the highest three proportions of adult population with no certification. It should also be noted that the three areas with the lowest proportion of their adult populations having no certification: Roseau (57 percent); St. Paul (58 percent) and St. Luke (60 percent), were either urban or contiguous to the capital. These two observations suggest that either rural areas were at a disadvantage with respect to access to education or educated persons had a tendency to migrate to the urban areas in search of work and other opportunities. The proportion of more recent graduates from the educational system represented by those in the 20-24 age group, adds further credence to this

assertion. West coast parishes in general had smaller proportions of recent graduates reporting no certification.

Adults from St. John were the most likely to have passed a degree at the time of the 2001 census, as evidenced by the 102, or 2.7 percent who reported having passed an undergraduate or Masters degree. Conversely, persons resident on the eastern side of the island were generally less likely to have passed a degree.

The distribution of the adult population by age and highest level of certification appears to be influenced by two main factors, more recent access to secondary and post-secondary education resulting in relatively low proportions certified at the upper end of the age spectrum, and incomplete educational history particularly for those aged 15-19 also resulting in low proportions certified for those at the lower end. The tendency was therefore for persons with some level of certification, above the level of the School Leaving/Cambridge Certificate, to be mainly distributed between the age groups from 20-24 to 55-59.

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**Table 4.10: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
Dominica**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	6,679	5,044	217	949	100	3	0	168	40	158
20-24	4,488	1,991	193	1,224	325	35	8	371	188	153
25-29	5,016	2,733	300	916	167	35	21	386	307	151
30-34	5,547	3,470	389	698	71	30	46	370	307	166
35-39	5,188	3,555	285	432	48	40	66	323	279	160
40-44	4,382	2,971	374	302	17	33	67	267	230	121
45-49	3,486	2,288	346	189	17	28	74	247	184	113
50-54	2,759	1,955	217	87	5	18	48	165	165	99
55-59	2,340	1,822	168	39	5	11	30	104	111	50
60-64	2,208	1,795	154	9	5	12	14	72	90	57
65-69	2,274	1,868	155	21	2	9	20	73	67	59
70-74	1,808	1,514	144	8	1	5	7	41	42	46
75-79	1,304	1,065	140	7	1	2	3	28	31	27
80-84	910	776	74	3	0	1	0	17	12	27
85+	818	716	60	2	0	0	1	2	11	26
NS	19	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	49,226	33,581	3,216	4,886	764	262	405	2,634	2,064	1,414

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**Table 4.10a: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
City of Roseau**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	1,519	1,065	40	283	26	2	0	53	9	41
20-24	1,097	394	37	353	127	7	0	99	31	49
25-29	1,079	433	58	270	51	15	1	128	70	53
30-34	1,224	603	79	233	36	12	15	113	74	59
35-39	1,160	697	63	128	13	15	22	80	80	62
40-44	944	546	64	94	5	12	26	81	65	51
45-49	786	415	82	59	5	11	27	82	61	44
50-54	547	317	53	29	2	5	12	42	48	39
55-59	396	255	40	16	1	3	6	31	29	15
60-64	417	298	38	2	1	6	4	25	28	15
65-69	402	292	27	7	1	5	8	20	22	20
70-74	312	228	28	2	0	0	3	16	13	22
75-79	240	160	39	3	1	0	2	13	8	13
80-84	176	127	21	2	0	0	0	9	5	12
85+	126	95	16	1	0	0	0	2	5	7
NS	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	10,431	5,929	685	1,482	269	93	126	794	548	504

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**Table 4.10b: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
Rest of St. George**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certifitcate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	497	364	10	64	10	1	0	25	10	13
20-24	350	146	11	84	32	5	1	51	13	7
25-29	369	180	15	64	12	1	0	46	32	19
30-34	416	217	23	60	6	1	4	51	42	12
35-39	461	256	24	46	4	2	11	56	44	18
40-44	387	234	20	37	0	3	12	37	34	10
45-49	310	186	17	26	1	5	13	27	22	13
50-54	216	111	13	12	0	2	15	26	29	8
55-59	168	116	6	1	0	2	9	11	16	7
60-64	145	109	9	2	1	0	2	6	10	6
65-69	164	131	9	3	0	2	2	8	5	4
70-74	132	111	6	2	0	0	2	4	3	4
75-79	81	70	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84	41	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
85+	44	37	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,781	2,304	175	404	66	24	72	348	262	126

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**Table 4.10c: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. John**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	470	367	22	46	6	0	0	10	12	7
20-24	405	140	15	74	25	5	5	34	92	15
25-29	462	185	21	69	13	2	14	35	114	9
30-34	425	235	29	52	2	1	14	29	55	8
35-39	383	248	12	33	4	4	17	22	34	9
40-44	312	211	22	24	1	1	7	19	21	6
45-49	235	168	23	8	0	1	7	16	8	4
50-54	212	153	18	9	0	6	5	9	9	3
55-59	171	134	10	1	0	1	4	6	11	4
60-64	168	133	11	0	1	1	2	6	8	6
65-69	187	163	7	2	0	1	1	4	5	4
70-74	131	109	11	0	0	0	1	5	4	1
75-79	86	71	8	0	0	0	1	1	4	1
80-84	67	60	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
85+	45	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,761	2,420	214	318	52	23	78	197	380	78

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**Table 4.10d: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Peter**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certifitcate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	140	104	6	25	1	0	0	0	0	4
20-24	80	33	11	20	2	0	0	7	1	6
25-29	111	57	16	20	2	1	0	7	6	2
30-34	107	74	13	6	0	0	0	6	5	3
35-39	99	73	10	4	0	0	0	7	2	3
40-44	80	49	20	5	1	1	0	2	1	1
45-49	89	46	28	3	0	0	1	4	5	2
50-54	60	44	9	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
55-59	61	46	10	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
60-64	43	27	9	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
65-69	50	45	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
70-74	48	33	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
75-79	33	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
80-84	47	35	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
85+	39	26	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,087	718	171	84	6	2	1	37	39	29

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**Table 4.10e: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Joseph**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	520	371	22	83	11	0	0	20	1	12
20-24	320	141	16	101	10	3	0	24	9	16
25-29	386	226	23	68	20	2	0	24	13	10
30-34	474	305	35	63	5	4	3	25	18	16
35-39	424	313	26	28	1	4	4	15	19	14
40-44	407	311	37	19	0	2	3	15	16	4
45-49	306	224	29	12	1	5	2	15	12	6
50-54	250	193	19	5	0	2	2	11	9	9
55-59	199	175	8	0	0	1	0	5	6	4
60-64	187	171	6	2	0	1	0	3	2	2
65-69	200	177	9	1	0	0	1	3	3	6
70-74	179	162	7	0	0	2	0	0	4	4
75-79	114	97	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
80-84	84	71	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
85+	90	84	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,140	3,021	262	382	48	26	15	161	112	113

**Table 4.10f: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Paul**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	811	580	14	150	18	0	0	21	1	27
20-24	545	199	9	175	55	5	0	61	19	22
25-29	649	303	33	144	30	5	3	70	37	24
30-34	774	400	53	120	16	4	2	82	60	37
35-39	644	357	34	76	17	7	6	77	46	24
40-44	549	314	57	53	3	4	17	48	36	17
45-49	423	217	37	32	5	1	18	56	38	19
50-54	372	221	29	20	1	0	9	42	34	16
55-59	267	170	25	8	2	0	7	29	16	10
60-64	278	194	32	2	1	1	3	18	16	11
65-69	257	177	26	2	1	0	4	26	13	8
70-74	155	130	9	0	0	1	1	6	4	4
75-79	122	102	9	0	0	1	0	1	4	5
80-84	74	56	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
85+	68	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NS	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,990	3,485	381	782	149	29	70	539	324	231

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**Table 4.10g: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Luke**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	143	108	7	15	4	0	0	8	0	1
20-24	129	49	8	31	7	1	0	24	3	6
25-29	137	63	14	23	3	1	1	26	3	3
30-34	109	63	7	17	1	0	3	13	4	1
35-39	103	65	8	7	0	1	1	11	7	3
40-44	98	54	19	4	2	1	1	11	4	2
45-49	72	45	9	2	0	0	0	12	2	2
50-54	74	48	7	3	0	1	1	7	6	1
55-59	53	30	14	2	0	1	1	2	3	0
60-64	46	37	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
65-69	58	43	9	1	0	0	1	2	2	0
70-74	35	21	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
75-79	34	19	10	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
80-84	15	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
85+	24	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,130	674	140	106	17	6	9	122	37	19

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**Table 4.10h: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Mark**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	166	122	8	21	6	0	0	2	2	5
20-24	126	75	4	29	7	0	0	6	1	4
25-29	163	110	8	33	3	0	0	3	1	5
30-34	150	117	3	15	1	0	3	4	3	4
35-39	124	87	7	12	1	1	3	6	4	3
40-44	119	97	7	3	1	0	0	5	5	1
45-49	98	66	11	6	2	0	2	2	2	7
50-54	90	77	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
55-59	86	75	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
60-64	54	45	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
65-69	80	63	9	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
70-74	60	50	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
75-79	49	42	3	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
80-84	31	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+	26	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,422	1,076	93	121	22	3	8	36	25	38

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**Table 4.10i: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Patrick**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	785	609	27	102	8	0	0	9	2	28
20-24	473	263	15	130	21	5	0	23	8	8
25-29	576	395	32	100	13	2	0	18	7	9
30-34	637	486	55	44	3	6	1	15	14	13
35-39	590	493	28	30	2	1	0	11	13	12
40-44	496	392	44	23	1	1	1	13	14	7
45-49	365	287	37	16	2	0	0	6	9	8
50-54	315	272	15	2	2	0	1	6	9	8
55-59	331	280	24	3	1	1	1	8	9	4
60-64	281	246	13	0	1	1	2	3	7	8
65-69	282	239	25	1	0	0	1	3	4	9
70-74	265	230	24	2	0	0	0	3	2	4
75-79	193	166	15	1	0	0	0	3	1	7
80-84	144	131	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
85+	158	146	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
NS	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,895	4,639	367	455	54	17	7	122	101	133

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**Table 4.10j: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. David**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	672	560	33	61	2	0	0	2	1	13
20-24	416	240	27	108	10	1	2	13	3	12
25-29	461	334	28	46	7	1	2	13	15	15
30-34	519	405	56	28	0	0	0	10	15	5
35-39	459	376	32	18	3	2	0	10	13	5
40-44	369	300	30	12	0	2	0	8	11	6
45-49	302	253	26	6	0	1	1	5	4	6
50-54	232	196	19	3	0	1	0	5	2	6
55-59	243	219	12	2	0	0	2	2	4	2
60-64	217	201	7	0	0	2	1	2	3	1
65-69	217	200	9	2	0	0	0	1	3	2
70-74	184	165	11	0	1	0	0	1	3	3
75-79	130	119	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
80-84	85	79	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
85+	79	70	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NS	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,589	3,721	310	286	23	10	8	73	80	78

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**Table 4.10k: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Andrew**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	955	793	27	98	7	0	0	17	1	12
20-24	548	310	39	118	27	2	0	27	7	18
25-29	623	446	52	79	11	4	0	15	12	4
30-34	712	564	35	58	1	1	0	20	17	16
35-39	741	590	41	49	2	2	1	26	19	11
40-44	620	464	53	28	3	6	0	28	22	16
45-49	501	380	44	17	1	3	3	21	19	13
50-54	390	323	24	4	0	0	2	17	12	8
55-59	365	322	12	3	0	2	0	9	13	4
60-64	372	335	17	0	0	0	0	2	10	8
65-69	377	339	20	2	0	1	2	4	5	4
70-74	307	275	16	2	0	1	0	3	6	4
75-79	222	192	16	0	0	1	0	4	8	1
80-84	145	141	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
85+	117	113	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,000	5,592	401	458	52	24	8	194	152	119

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**Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
Dominica**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	75.5	3.2	14.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.6	2.4
20-24	100.0	44.4	4.3	27.3	7.2	0.8	0.2	8.3	4.2	3.4
25-29	100.0	54.5	6.0	18.3	3.3	0.7	0.4	7.7	6.1	3.0
30-34	100.0	62.6	7.0	12.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	6.7	5.5	3.0
35-39	100.0	68.5	5.5	8.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	6.2	5.4	3.1
40-44	100.0	67.8	8.5	6.9	0.4	0.8	1.5	6.1	5.2	2.8
45-49	100.0	65.6	9.9	5.4	0.5	0.8	2.1	7.1	5.3	3.2
50-54	100.0	70.9	7.9	3.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	6.0	6.0	3.6
55-59	100.0	77.9	7.2	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	4.4	4.8	2.1
60-64	100.0	81.3	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.3	4.1	2.5
65-69	100.0	82.1	6.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.2	3.0	2.6
70-74	100.0	83.8	7.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
75-79	100.0	81.6	10.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.4	2.1
80-84	100.0	85.2	8.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.4	3.0
85+	100.0	87.5	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	3.1
NS	100.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2
Total	100.0	68.2	6.5	9.9	1.6	0.5	0.8	5.3	4.2	2.9

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**Table 4.11a: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
City of Roseau**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	70.1	2.6	18.6	1.7	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.6	2.7
20-24	100.0	35.9	3.4	32.2	11.6	0.7	0.0	9.1	2.8	4.4
25-29	100.0	40.1	5.4	25.0	4.8	1.4	0.1	11.9	6.5	4.8
30-34	100.0	49.3	6.5	19.1	2.9	1.0	1.2	9.2	6.1	4.7
35-39	100.0	60.1	5.4	11.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	6.9	6.9	5.3
40-44	100.0	57.8	6.7	10.0	0.5	1.3	2.7	8.6	6.9	5.5
45-49	100.0	52.9	10.5	7.5	0.7	1.4	3.4	10.4	7.8	5.4
50-54	100.0	57.9	9.7	5.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	7.6	8.7	7.3
55-59	100.0	64.4	10.1	4.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	7.7	7.4	3.6
60-64	100.0	71.4	9.0	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	5.9	6.8	3.7
65-69	100.0	72.5	6.7	1.8	0.3	1.2	2.0	5.1	5.6	4.9
70-74	100.0	72.9	9.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.3	4.2	6.9
75-79	100.0	66.9	16.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	5.5	3.4	5.3
80-84	100.0	72.1	11.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	3.0	6.6
85+	100.0	75.2	12.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.2	5.8
NS	100.0	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9
Total	100.0	56.8	6.6	14.2	2.6	0.9	1.2	7.6	5.3	4.8

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**Table 4.11b: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
Rest of St. George**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under- graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	73.3	2.1	12.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	2.0	2.4
20-24	100.0	41.7	3.3	24.1	9.1	1.4	0.3	14.5	3.8	1.8
25-29	100.0	48.6	3.9	17.4	3.3	0.3	0.0	12.3	8.6	5.6
30-34	100.0	52.3	5.5	14.4	1.5	0.2	1.0	12.4	10.0	2.7
35-39	100.0	55.5	5.2	9.9	0.9	0.4	2.4	12.2	9.5	4.0
40-44	100.0	60.4	5.3	9.6	0.0	0.8	3.1	9.5	8.7	2.6
45-49	100.0	60.0	5.6	8.5	0.3	1.7	4.3	8.8	7.2	3.7
50-54	100.0	51.3	6.1	5.6	0.0	0.9	7.0	12.1	13.6	3.4
55-59	100.0	69.2	3.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	5.4	6.7	9.6	3.6
60-64	100.0	75.2	6.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.5	4.2	7.1	3.6
65-69	100.0	80.1	5.6	1.9	0.0	1.2	1.2	5.0	3.1	1.8
70-74	100.0	84.6	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.1	2.3	2.3
75-79	100.0	86.1	11.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	100.0	87.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.7
85+	100.0	83.9	4.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	4.7
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	60.9	4.7	10.7	1.8	0.6	1.9	9.2	6.9	3.2

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**Table 4.11c: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. John**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O Levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	78.1	4.7	9.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.6	1.3
20-24	100.0	34.5	3.8	18.4	6.3	1.3	1.3	8.4	22.6	3.5
25-29	100.0	40.2	4.6	15.0	2.8	0.4	3.1	7.6	24.3	2.0
30-34	100.0	55.3	6.9	12.3	0.5	0.2	3.4	6.9	12.9	1.7
35-39	100.0	64.8	3.2	8.7	1.1	1.1	4.5	5.8	8.5	2.4
40-44	100.0	67.6	7.1	7.7	0.3	0.3	2.3	6.1	6.8	1.6
45-49	100.0	71.7	9.9	3.5	0.0	0.4	3.0	6.8	3.4	1.3
50-54	100.0	72.0	8.5	4.3	0.0	2.8	2.4	4.3	4.3	1.4
55-59	100.0	78.2	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.4	3.5	6.5	2.3
60-64	100.0	79.0	6.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.6	4.8	3.6
65-69	100.0	87.1	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.7	2.2
70-74	100.0	83.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.8	3.1	0.8
75-79	100.0	82.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.8	1.2
80-84	100.0	89.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	0.0
85+	100.0	93.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
NS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	64.3	5.7	8.5	1.4	0.6	2.1	5.3	10.0	2.0

**Table 4.11d: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Peter**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O Levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	74.6	4.4	18.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
20-24	100.0	41.1	14.0	25.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.3	6.4
25-29	100.0	51.5	14.7	18.2	1.8	0.9	0.0	6.4	5.5	0.9
30-34	100.0	69.4	12.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	4.8	1.9
35-39	100.0	74.1	10.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.0	2.1
40-44	100.0	60.5	25.4	6.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.5	1.4	1.3
45-49	100.0	52.2	32.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.5	5.7	1.1
50-54	100.0	72.8	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.5	1.7
55-59	100.0	76.3	16.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.7
60-64	100.0	62.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	11.9	0.0
65-69	100.0	89.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
70-74	100.0	69.9	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.4
75-79	100.0	78.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.1
80-84	100.0	73.7	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	0.0
85+	100.0	68.1	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	66.2	16.1	7.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	3.5	3.7	1.9

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**Table 4.11e: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001**

St. Joseph

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	71.2	4.3	16.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	2.2
20-24	100.0	44.2	5.1	31.4	3.2	1.0	0.0	7.6	2.9	4.5
25-29	100.0	58.6	5.8	17.5	5.2	0.6	0.0	6.1	3.5	2.6
30-34	100.0	64.4	7.3	13.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	5.4	3.7	3.2
35-39	100.0	73.9	6.1	6.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	3.6	4.6	3.2
40-44	100.0	76.3	9.0	4.6	0.0	0.5	0.7	3.6	4.0	1.3
45-49	100.0	73.2	9.6	4.0	0.3	1.7	0.7	5.0	4.0	1.3
50-54	100.0	77.1	7.8	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	4.1	3.7	3.7
55-59	100.0	87.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.6	3.1	2.1
60-64	100.0	91.3	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.1
65-69	100.0	88.8	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.6
70-74	100.0	90.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.7
75-79	100.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80-84	100.0	85.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.3
85+	100.0	91.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	73.0	6.4	9.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.9	2.7	2.6

**Table 4.11f: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001**

St. Paul

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	71.5	1.7	18.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	3.2
20-24	100.0	36.5	1.7	32.2	10.1	0.9	0.0	11.2	3.5	3.9
25-29	100.0	46.8	5.1	22.2	4.7	0.8	0.5	10.8	5.6	3.6
30-34	100.0	51.7	6.9	15.5	2.1	0.5	0.3	10.6	7.7	4.6
35-39	100.0	55.4	5.3	11.8	2.7	1.1	0.9	12.0	7.1	3.6
40-44	100.0	57.2	10.3	9.6	0.6	0.7	3.2	8.7	6.5	3.3
45-49	100.0	51.2	8.8	7.7	1.2	0.2	4.3	13.2	9.1	4.3
50-54	100.0	59.4	7.9	5.5	0.3	0.0	2.5	11.2	9.2	4.1
55-59	100.0	63.6	9.5	3.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	10.7	6.1	3.8
60-64	100.0	70.0	11.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	6.6	5.9	3.6
65-69	100.0	68.8	10.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	10.3	5.1	2.8
70-74	100.0	83.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.9	2.6	2.6
75-79	100.0	83.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.3	4.1
80-84	100.0	75.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.5
85+	100.0	92.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
NS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	58.2	6.4	13.1	2.5	0.5	1.2	9.0	5.4	3.8

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**Table 4.11g: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Luke**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	75.3	4.9	10.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.7
20-24	100.0	38.3	6.2	24.2	5.5	0.8	0.0	18.8	2.3	3.9
25-29	100.0	46.3	10.3	16.9	2.2	0.7	0.7	19.2	2.2	1.5
30-34	100.0	58.3	6.5	15.7	0.9	0.0	2.8	12.0	3.7	0.0
35-39	100.0	62.8	7.8	6.8	0.0	1.0	1.0	10.8	6.9	2.9
40-44	100.0	55.7	19.6	4.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	11.3	4.1	1.0
45-49	100.0	63.4	12.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	2.8	1.4
50-54	100.0	65.7	9.6	4.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	9.6	8.3	0.0
55-59	100.0	56.6	26.5	3.8	0.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	5.7	0.0
60-64	100.0	80.4	15.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
65-69	100.0	74.1	15.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	3.4	0.0
70-74	100.0	59.9	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0
75-79	100.0	55.9	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	5.9	0.0
80-84	100.0	80.1	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0
85+	100.0	70.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	59.9	12.5	9.4	1.5	0.5	0.8	10.9	3.3	1.2

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**Table 4.11h: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001**
St. Mark

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	73.5	4.9	12.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	2.5
20-24	100.0	59.9	3.2	22.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.9	2.4
25-29	100.0	67.2	5.1	20.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	3.2
30-34	100.0	78.2	2.1	10.2	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.1
35-39	100.0	70.4	5.8	9.9	0.8	0.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	1.7
40-44	100.0	81.1	5.9	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.9
45-49	100.0	67.6	11.4	6.2	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.5
50-54	100.0	85.3	10.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.3
55-59	100.0	88.1	7.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
60-64	100.0	82.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0
65-69	100.0	79.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.5	5.3
70-74	100.0	83.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
75-79	100.0	85.6	6.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.1	0.0
80-84	100.0	87.3	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85+	100.0	88.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8
NS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	75.7	6.7	8.6	1.6	0.2	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.3

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**Table 4.11i: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Patrick**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree-Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	77.5	3.4	12.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	3.7
20-24	100.0	55.6	3.1	27.4	4.5	1.1	0.0	4.8	1.7	1.7
25-29	100.0	68.7	5.5	17.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	3.2	1.1	1.6
30-34	100.0	76.2	8.7	6.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	2.4	2.2	2.0
35-39	100.0	83.5	4.7	5.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.2	2.1
40-44	100.0	78.9	8.9	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7	2.9	1.5
45-49	100.0	78.6	10.2	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.5	1.9
50-54	100.0	86.3	4.9	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.9	2.9	2.3
55-59	100.0	84.6	7.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	2.7	1.2
60-64	100.0	87.6	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.6	2.6
65-69	100.0	84.6	8.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	3.3
70-74	100.0	86.9	9.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.2
75-79	100.0	86.3	7.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	3.1
80-84	100.0	90.8	6.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4
85+	100.0	92.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.0
NS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	78.7	6.2	7.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.1	1.7	2.2

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**Table 4.11j: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. David**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	83.3	4.9	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.9
20-24	100.0	57.8	6.5	26.0	2.4	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.7	2.6
25-29	100.0	72.4	6.1	10.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.8	3.3	3.3
30-34	100.0	78.0	10.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.9	1.0
35-39	100.0	81.8	7.0	3.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.2	2.9	1.1
40-44	100.0	81.2	8.1	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.2	3.0	1.6
45-49	100.0	83.7	8.6	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.3	2.0
50-54	100.0	84.5	8.2	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.9	2.6
55-59	100.0	90.1	4.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.8
60-64	100.0	92.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5
65-69	100.0	92.1	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.9
70-74	100.0	89.6	6.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.6
75-79	100.0	91.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
80-84	100.0	92.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
85+	100.0	88.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
NS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	81.1	6.8	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.7

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**Table 4.11k: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed,
Five-Year Age Groups and Parish, 2001
St. Andrew**

Five Year Age Group	All Levels	None	School Leaving / Cambridge Certificate	CXC / GCE O levels	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-graduate Degree	Higher Degree- Masters	Other Diploma / Certificate	Other (nes)	Not Stated
15-19	100.0	83.0	2.8	10.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	1.3
20-24	100.0	56.5	7.2	21.6	5.0	0.4	0.0	5.0	1.3	3.1
25-29	100.0	71.7	8.4	12.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.4	2.0	0.5
30-34	100.0	79.2	4.9	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	2.4	2.3
35-39	100.0	79.6	5.6	6.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.5	2.6	1.4
40-44	100.0	75.0	8.6	4.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	4.6	3.6	2.3
45-49	100.0	75.8	8.9	3.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	4.2	3.8	2.4
50-54	100.0	82.9	6.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.4	3.1	1.8
55-59	100.0	88.1	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	3.6	1.1
60-64	100.0	89.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	2.2
65-69	100.0	89.8	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.1
70-74	100.0	89.4	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.3
75-79	100.0	86.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	3.6	0.5
80-84	100.0	97.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
85+	100.0	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NS	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	79.9	5.8	6.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.8	2.2	1.6

4.5.3 Main Mode of Transport

Tables 4.12 and 4.13 present the distribution of the school population of Dominica under 18 years of age, by mode of transport to school and parish of residence and shows that 10,761 or 55.3 percent walk to school. This result is to be expected since, especially for primary education, governments tend to locate schools as near as possible to residential areas and parents in general, educate their children in institutions in close proximity to where they live.

Walking was the most utilised form of transport for all categories of school children, except those in the 15-17 age group, but the proportion of children who walked, varied with the age of the child. These proportions can be observed to be increasing at first, since many parents accompany their pre-schoolers and infants to and from school and may use private vehicles or public transport in doing so. Thereafter, the older primary level children are more responsible and tend to walk to school because primary schools are well dispersed across the island and efforts are usually made to standardize the curriculum and conditions, thereby reducing the need for parents to search for the best schools. This notwithstanding, there are some parents who because of necessity or convenience, prefer to educate their children at schools close to where they work; many prefer private schools and others have the perception that some schools are better than others based on examination results and, where it is allowed, seek out these schools. In such cases, the children travel with their parents and use the same mode of transport, which could be private vehicle or public transport. Some governments prescribe catchment areas for some schools at both the primary and secondary level in an effort to reduce the cost of transporting children to school and reducing lateness, as well as overcrowding in, and traffic congestion near schools perceived to be elite.

The proportion travelling by private car was highest for pre-schoolers with 10.6 percent of them utilizing this form of transport. Among age groups, the lowest for those aged 15-17, with 9.3 percent.

By the time children enter secondary school they are usually mature enough to travel on their own and since secondary schools tend to be larger in enrolment and smaller in number, many children have to travel distances, too far to walk, in order to attend school. In these cases, the most popular mode of transport is public transport. Indeed, public transport was the most popular form of transport for the oldest category of school children, those aged 15-17 with 1,967 or 59.9 percent of them utilizing this form of transport to attend school. Children usually tend to move on to secondary school at age eleven and hence the proportion of those in the 10-14 age group was relatively high, at 38.7 percent. Only 18.7 percent of children aged 5-9 utilised public transport to travel to and from school.

As would be expected, there was little variation in the proportion who walked to school for residents of the City of Roseau since on the one hand, the schools at all levels tended to be nearer and on the other, there were sometimes challenges with cross-city transportation when the distances were longer than children would normally want to walk. Generally, the proportion of city dwellers who walked to school varied from a low of 45.9 percent for those in the 15-17 age group to a high of 53 percent for those in the 10-14 age group.

The variation was more pronounced for some of the other parishes and more so for those parishes on the eastern side of the island, with a clear distinction between those who were attending primary school or lower and those who were attending secondary or post-secondary schools. As many as 88.6 percent of children aged 5-9, resident in St. Patrick, walked to school compared with 32.5 percent for those aged 15-17. The converse was true in St. Patrick with regard to the use of public transportation, with 35.7 percent of the primary level students utilizing public transport compared with 64.4 percent for the older secondary or post-secondary students.

The proportion of children who walked to school was consistently high in all categories of schooling for the parish of St. John, suggesting easy accessibility to all levels of schools to residents of this area.

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Table 4.12: Persons Under 18 Years Attending School by Main Mode of Transport, Parish of Residence and Age Group

All Persons Under 18 Years Attending School								
Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Govern ment school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	2,048	0	681	5	1,314	4	13	4,065
Rest of St. George	317	0	432	3	734	0	7	1,493
St. John	1,098	3	94	0	272	0	3	1,470
St. Peter	210	0	2	0	144	0	0	356
St. Joseph	902	1	103	0	531	2	6	1,545
St. Paul	722	0	480	27	1,148	3	3	2,383
St. Luke	205	1	39	1	156	0	2	404
St. Mark	207	0	13	0	202	0	0	422
St. Patrick	1,669	1	66	1	650	2	6	2,395
St. David	1,425	2	46	0	396	59	5	1,933
St. Andrew	1,958	3	113	0	819	100	2	2,995
Total	10,761	11	2,069	37	6,366	170	47	19,461
Pre-Schoolers: 0-4 Years								
Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Govern ment school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	274	0	130	0	133	0	8	545
Rest of St. George	54	0	65	0	66	0	0	185
St. John	107	0	22	0	21	0	1	151
St. Peter	31	0	0	0	5	0	0	36
St. Joseph	105	0	18	0	28	0	1	152
St. Paul	132	0	100	3	119	0	1	355
St. Luke	30	0	3	1	19	0	0	53
St. Mark	20	0	5	0	9	0	1	35
St. Patrick	231	0	12	0	35	0	1	279
St. David	165	0	8	0	11	0	3	187
St. Andrew	321	0	24	0	21	3	1	370
Total	1,470	0	387	4	467	3	17	2,348

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**Table 4.12: Persons Under 18 Years Attending School by Main Mode of Transport,
Parish of Residence and Age Group**

Young School-Age Children: 5-9 Years

Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Govern ment school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	727	0	272	1	441	2	4	1,447
Rest of St. George	173	0	140	0	198	0	1	512
St. John	464	0	32	0	74	0	1	571
St. Peter	114	0	0	0	14	0	0	128
St. Joseph	430	1	31	0	104	1	2	569
St. Paul	377	0	189	11	270	0	0	847
St. Luke	115	1	16	0	19	0	0	151
St. Mark	116	0	1	0	36	0	0	153
St. Patrick	811	0	27	0	76	0	1	915
St. David	686	1	18	0	25	0	2	732
St. Andrew	972	0	45	0	77	9	0	1,103
Total	4,985	3	771	12	1,334	12	11	7,128
School-Age Children: 10-14 Years								
Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Govern ment school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	709	0	189	0	436	2	1	1,337
Rest of St. George	86	0	139	2	287	0	5	519
St. John	371	2	31	0	87	0	0	491
St. Peter	65	0	1	0	61	0	0	127
St. Joseph	295	0	35	0	248	0	4	582
St. Paul	200	0	132	7	452	1	1	793
St. Luke	59	0	11	0	67	0	2	139
St. Mark	68	0	4	0	95	0	1	166
St. Patrick	501	1	18	0	291	1	4	816
St. David	477	1	12	0	183	32	1	706
St. Andrew	552	0	29	0	386	54	2	1,023
Total	3,383	4	601	9	2,593	90	21	6,701

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**Table 4.12: Persons Under 18 Years Attending School by Main Mode of Transport,
Parish of Residence and Age Group**

School Age Children: 15-17								
Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Govern ment school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	338	0	90	4	304	0	0	736
Rest of St. George	4	0	87	1	182	0	3	277
St. John	156	1	9	0	90	0	0	256
St. Peter	0	0	1	0	64	0	0	65
St. Joseph	71	0	18	0	151	1	1	242
St. Paul	14	0	59	6	306	2	1	388
St. Luke	1	0	9	0	50	0	0	60
St. Mark	3	0	3	0	61	0	1	68
St. Patrick	125	0	9	1	248	1	0	384
St. David	96	0	8	0	176	27	1	308
St. Andrew	113	3	14	0	335	33	2	500
Total	921	4	307	12	1,967	64	9	3,284

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**Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons Under 18 Years Attending School
by Main Mode of Transport, Parish of Residence and Age Group**

All Persons Under 18 Years Attending School								
Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Governm ent school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	50.4	0.0	16.8	0.1	32.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
Rest of St. George	21.2	0.0	28.9	0.2	49.1	0.0	0.5	100.0
St. John	74.7	0.2	6.4	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.1	100.0
St. Peter	59.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	58.4	0.1	6.7	0.0	34.3	0.1	0.4	100.0
St. Paul	30.3	0.0	20.1	1.1	48.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
St. Luke	50.9	0.2	9.7	0.2	38.7	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. Mark	49.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	47.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick	69.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	27.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
St. David	73.8	0.1	2.4	0.0	20.5	3.1	0.2	100.0
St. Andrew	65.3	0.1	3.8	0.0	27.3	3.3	0.1	100.0
Total	55.3	0.1	10.6	0.2	32.7	0.9	0.2	100.0
Pre-Schoolers: 0-4 Years								
Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Governm ent school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	50.3	0.0	23.8	0.0	24.3	0.0	1.5	100.0
Rest of St. George	29.1	0.0	35.3	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John	70.7	0.0	14.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
St. Peter	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	69.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Paul	37.1	0.0	28.1	0.9	33.7	0.0	0.3	100.0
St. Luke	56.6	0.0	5.7	1.9	35.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Mark	58.6	0.0	14.6	0.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick	82.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.4	100.0
St. David	88.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.1	100.0
St. Andrew	86.8	0.0	6.6	0.0	5.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
Total	62.6	0.0	16.5	0.2	20.0	0.1	0.6	100.0

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**Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons Under 18 Years Attending School
by Main Mode of Transport, Parish of Residence and Age Group**

Young School-Age Children: 5-9 Years

Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Governm ent school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	50.3	0.0	18.8	0.1	30.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
Rest of St. George	33.8	0.0	27.4	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. John	81.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. Peter	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	75.6	0.2	5.5	0.0	18.2	0.2	0.4	100.0
St. Paul	44.5	0.0	22.3	1.3	31.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Luke	76.0	0.7	10.7	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Mark	75.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick	88.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. David	93.8	0.1	2.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0
St. Andrew	88.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	6.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Total	69.9	0.0	10.8	0.2	18.7	0.2	0.1	100.0

School-Age Children: 10-14 Years

Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Governm ent school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	53.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	32.6	0.2	0.1	100.0
Rest of St. George	16.6	0.0	26.8	0.4	55.4	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. John	75.6	0.4	6.2	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Peter	51.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	47.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	50.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.5	100.0
St. Paul	25.2	0.0	16.7	0.9	57.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
St. Luke	42.8	0.0	8.0	0.0	48.5	0.0	0.7	100.0
St. Mark	40.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick	61.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	35.7	0.1	0.4	100.0
St. David	67.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	26.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew	53.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	37.7	5.3	0.3	100.0
Total	50.5	0.1	9.0	0.1	38.7	1.3	0.2	100.0

**Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Persons Under 18 Years Attending School
by Main Mode of Transport, Parish of Residence and Age Group**

School Age Children: 15-19								
Mode of Travel								
Parish of Residence	Walk	Bicycle	Private car or Vehicle	Governm ent school Bus	Public trans- port	Hired trans- port	Don't know/ Not Stated	Total
City of Roseau	45.9	0.0	12.2	0.5	41.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rest of St. George	1.5	0.0	31.5	0.4	65.9	0.0	0.7	100.0
St. John	60.8	0.4	3.6	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Peter	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	29.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	62.1	0.4	0.4	100.0
St. Paul	3.6	0.0	15.2	1.6	78.8	0.5	0.3	100.0
St. Luke	1.7	0.0	15.0	0.0	83.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Mark	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick	32.6	0.0	2.4	0.3	64.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
St. David	31.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	57.1	8.8	0.3	100.0
St. Andrew	22.7	0.6	2.8	0.0	67.0	6.7	0.2	100.0
Total	28.1	0.1	9.4	0.4	59.9	2.0	0.2	100.0

4.5 Exposure to Training

This section examines those adult Dominican residents who at the time of the 2001 census had ever been trained or were being trained for an occupation or profession. Table 4.14 shows that 13,333 were trained and 34,435 were not trained. The ratios of those not trained compared to those trained for males and females were 2:1 and 3:1, respectively.

Proportions trained by parish/geographical area ranged from a high of 35.6 percent for Rest of St. George to a low of 15.9 percent for St. Mark. In general, those residents in the north-west and west of the island from St. John in the north to St. Luke were more trained than those in the south-east and east.

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The data also show those persons in the 25-44 age group, were most likely to have been trained or being trained and those 65, the least likely. Some 34.6 percent of adult Dominicans in the 25-44 age group, were trained compared with 15.6 percent for those in the 65 and over age group. While the relatively low proportions trained among the older Dominicans are most likely due to the unavailability of training and the occupations in which they were engaged, younger Dominicans may simply not have been exposed to training at the time of the census in 2001. The relatively small proportion trained in the 15-25 age group is therefore expected to increase as this cohort ages.

Although males were generally better trained than females, the disparity seemed more pronounced for older Dominicans with the proportion of elderly males trained being substantially higher than the proportion of elderly females. While the proportion of males aged 65 and over by parish ranged from a low of 6.7 percent to a high of 24.3 percent, the corresponding range for females was 3.4 percent to 15.2 percent.

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Table 4.14: Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Groups, Parish, Exposure to Training and Sex, 2001

Exposure to Training										
Parish of Residence	Trained					Not Trained				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
City of Roseau	496	1684	768	276	3224	2109	2662	1348	959	7078
Rest of St. George	182	720	340	92	1334	662	899	490	365	2416
St. John	246	676	274	113	1309	625	894	507	401	2427
St. Peter	79	118	75	42	314	140	276	178	174	768
St. Joseph	195	579	245	96	1115	631	1094	683	564	2972
St. Paul	270	1052	478	110	1910	1076	1542	846	556	4020
St. Luke	54	143	71	27	295	211	299	171	137	818
St. Mark	39	123	45	17	224	252	428	279	227	1186
St. Patrick	270	588	238	92	1188	979	1700	1035	939	4653
St. David	154	405	130	42	731	927	1395	857	651	3830
St. Andrew	288	815	398	188	1689	1210	1870	1215	972	5267
Total	2273	6903	3062	1095	13333	8822	13059	7609	5945	35435
Male										
Parish of Residence	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
City of Roseau	261	875	422	156	1714	1,081	1,489	832	667	4,069
Rest of St. George	102	400	200	60	762	337	491	245	199	1,272
St. John	140	401	185	76	802	337	487	293	236	1,353
St. Peter	46	67	40	25	178	61	118	95	99	373
St. Joseph	122	363	157	66	708	311	553	349	337	1,550
St. Paul	134	561	284	73	1052	524	835	486	324	2,169
St. Luke	35	84	37	20	176	109	163	92	82	446
St. Mark	21	65	29	10	125	125	221	149	141	636
St. Patrick	131	356	159	61	707	496	804	520	563	2,383
St. David	87	248	81	30	446	419	597	394	345	1,755
St. Andrew	173	470	241	103	987	593	882	599	550	2,624
Total	1252	3890	1835	680	7657	4,393	6,640	4,054	3,543	18,630
Female										
Parish of Residence	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
City of Roseau	235	810	346	120	1511	1081	1489	832	667	4069
Rest of St. George	80	320	140	32	572	337	491	245	199	1272
St. John	106	275	89	37	507	337	487	293	236	1353
St. Peter	33	51	35	18	137	61	118	95	99	373
St. Joseph	73	216	88	31	408	311	553	349	337	1550
St. Paul	136	491	195	37	859	524	835	486	324	2169
St. Luke	19	59	33	7	118	109	163	92	82	446
St. Mark	19	58	16	7	100	125	221	149	141	636
St. Patrick	139	232	79	31	481	496	804	520	563	2383
St. David	67	158	49	12	286	419	597	394	345	1755
St. Andrew	115	345	157	85	702	593	882	599	550	2624
Total	1022	3015	1227	417	5681	4393	6640	4054	3543	18630

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Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Parish, Exposure to Training, Age Groups and Sex, 2001

Both Sexes										
	Exposure to Training									
	Trained					Not Trained				
Parish of Residence	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
City of Roseau	19.0	38.8	36.3	22.3	31.3	81.0	61.2	63.7	77.7	68.7
Rest of St. George	21.6	44.5	40.9	20.1	35.6	78.4	55.5	59.1	79.9	64.4
St. John	28.2	43.1	35.0	22.0	35.0	71.8	56.9	65.0	78.0	65.0
St. Peter	36.1	30.0	29.8	19.7	29.1	63.9	70.0	70.2	80.3	70.9
St. Joseph	23.6	34.6	26.4	14.6	27.3	76.4	65.4	73.6	85.4	72.7
St. Paul	20.1	40.6	36.1	16.6	32.2	79.9	59.4	63.9	83.4	67.8
St. Luke	20.4	32.3	29.2	16.5	26.5	79.6	67.7	70.8	83.5	73.5
St. Mark	13.4	22.3	13.9	7.1	15.9	86.6	77.7	86.1	92.9	84.1
St. Patrick	21.6	25.7	18.7	8.9	20.3	78.4	74.3	81.3	91.1	79.7
St. David	14.3	22.5	13.2	6.1	16.1	85.7	77.5	86.8	93.9	83.9
St. Andrew	19.2	30.3	24.7	16.2	24.3	80.8	69.7	75.3	83.8	75.7
Total	20.5	34.6	28.7	15.6	27.3	79.5	65.4	71.3	84.4	72.7
Male										
Parish of Residence	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
City of Roseau	19.4	37.0	33.7	18.9	29.6	80.6	63.0	66.3	81.1	70.4
Rest of St. George	23.2	44.9	44.9	23.3	37.5	76.8	55.1	55.1	76.7	62.5
St. John	29.3	45.1	38.7	24.3	37.2	70.7	54.9	61.3	75.7	62.8
St. Peter	42.9	36.2	29.6	20.0	32.2	57.1	63.8	70.4	80.0	67.8
St. Joseph	28.2	39.6	31.1	16.3	31.3	71.8	60.4	68.9	83.7	68.7
St. Paul	20.3	40.2	36.9	18.4	32.7	79.7	59.8	63.1	81.6	67.3
St. Luke	24.4	33.9	28.9	19.6	28.3	75.6	66.1	71.1	80.4	71.7
St. Mark	14.1	22.9	16.2	6.7	16.4	85.9	77.1	83.8	93.3	83.6
St. Patrick	20.9	30.7	23.4	9.8	22.9	79.1	69.3	76.6	90.2	77.1
St. David	17.2	29.3	17.1	8.0	20.3	82.8	70.7	82.9	92.0	79.7
St. Andrew	22.6	34.7	28.7	15.8	27.3	77.4	65.3	71.3	84.2	72.7
Total	22.2	36.9	31.2	16.1	29.1	77.8	63.1	68.8	83.9	70.9
Female										
Parish of Residence	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
City of Roseau	17.8	35.2	29.4	15.2	27.1	82.2	64.8	70.6	84.8	72.9
Rest of St. George	19.2	39.5	36.4	13.8	31.0	80.8	60.5	63.6	86.2	69.0
St. John	24.0	36.1	23.2	13.7	27.3	76.0	63.9	76.8	86.3	72.7
St. Peter	35.3	30.1	27.2	15.0	26.9	64.7	69.9	72.8	85.0	73.1
St. Joseph	18.9	28.1	20.1	8.3	20.8	81.1	71.9	79.9	91.7	79.2
St. Paul	20.6	37.0	28.6	10.4	28.4	79.4	63.0	71.4	89.6	71.6
St. Luke	14.9	26.6	26.6	7.9	21.0	85.1	73.4	73.4	92.1	79.0
St. Mark	12.9	20.7	9.8	4.9	13.5	87.1	79.3	90.2	95.1	86.5
St. Patrick	21.9	22.4	13.2	5.2	16.8	78.1	77.6	86.8	94.8	83.2
St. David	13.8	20.9	11.1	3.4	14.0	86.2	79.1	88.9	96.6	86.0
St. Andrew	16.3	28.1	20.7	13.4	21.1	83.7	71.9	79.3	86.6	78.9
Total	18.9	31.2	23.2	10.5	23.4	81.1	68.8	76.8	89.5	76.6

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of the level of economic activity in Dominica at the time of the Population and Housing Census in 2001. In particular, the week preceding the census is used as the reference period and the main variables used are employment status (economic activity), main occupation, industry and type of worker controlling for age, sex and place of residence of the respondent.

Many countries conduct a continuous household sample survey or some sort of economic survey, to determine the level of employment, or conversely unemployment, in the country at a particular point in time. Comparison between different time periods gives an indication of movement in these indicators. These indicators are widely used by the public sector, private sector and the unions for social and economic planning.

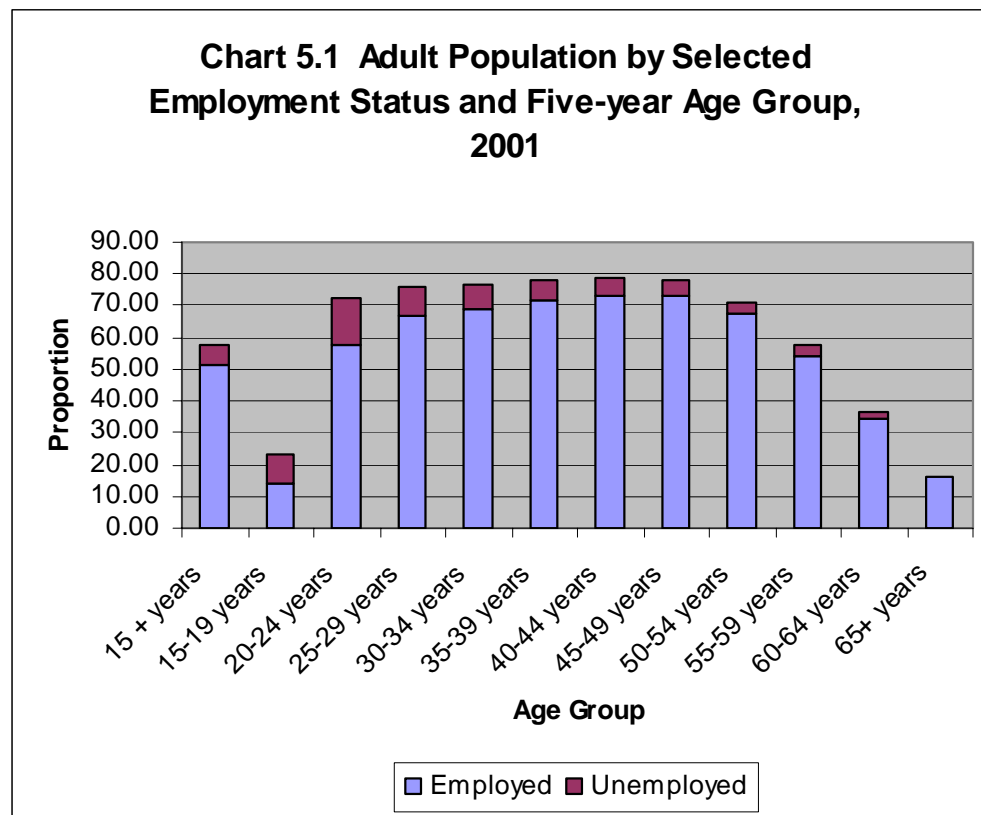
5.2 Employment Status

Tables 5.1 to 5.3 present the economic activity of the adult population (population aged 15 years and over) based on the week preceding the census, controlling for age and sex of the respondent. According to Table 5.1, a total of 25,220 adults were employed. This represents 52.2 percent of the total adult population. The data also show that 3,101 adults or 6.3 percent were unemployed. This comprises those who looked for work and those who wanted work and were available for work.

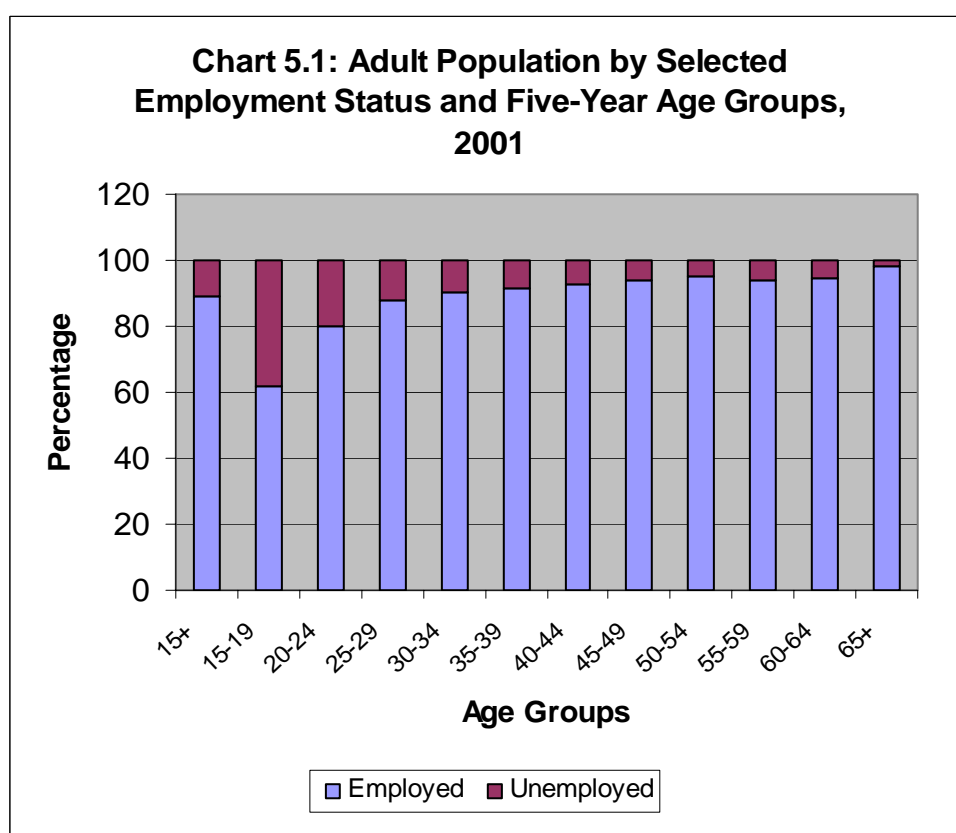
A relatively large proportion of the adult population was involved in home duties. Some 8,374 adults or 17 percent were reported engaged in home duties followed by 4,881 (9.9 percent) retired and 4,878 (9.9 percent) who were students.

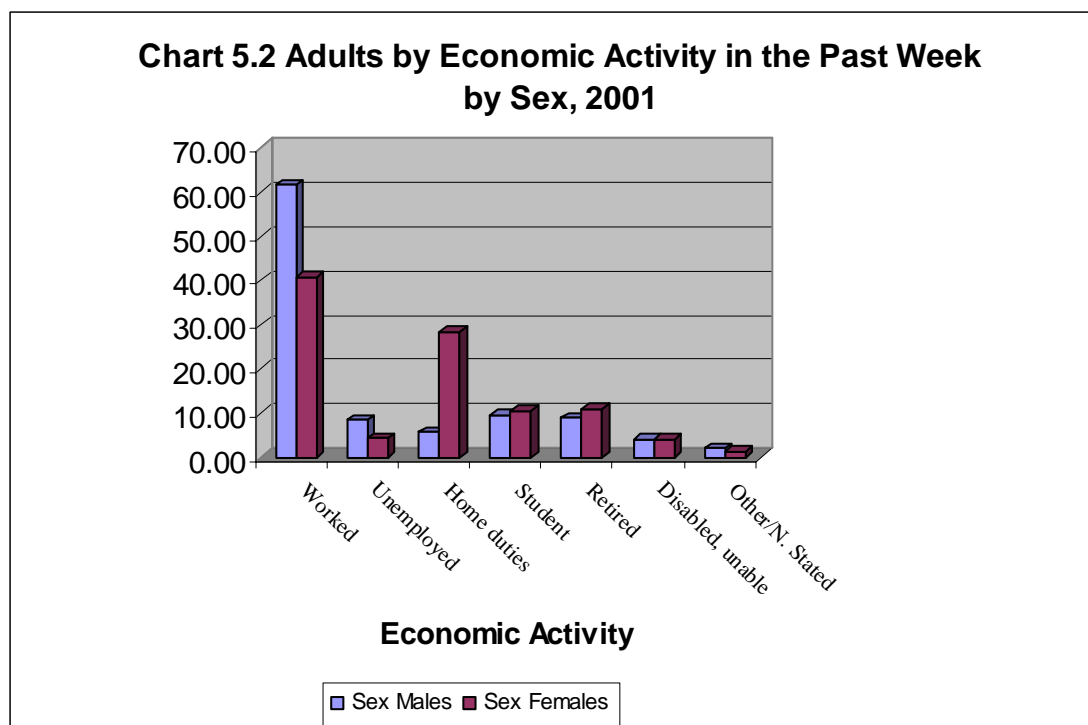
National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

Proportions employed increased with age up to age 45-49 and decreased gradually thereafter. Table 5.1 shows that a mere 14.3 percent of those aged 15-19 years were employed and the data disclose that 63.8 percent of them were still students. The proportion unemployed was 8.8 percent and the data show that the youngest three age groups had the highest proportions of unemployed, with the 20-24 age group accounting for the highest of 14.4 percent with 9 percent also in the 25-29 age group. Unemployment was virtually non-existent for those aged 65 years and over with a mere 0.3 percent indicating that they were unemployed. This information is presented pictorially in Chart 5.1.



When the sex of the respondent is taken into consideration in Tables 5.2 and 5.3, we see that there was a marked difference in the distribution of males and females among the various economic activity groups. The three main differences were in those employed, unemployed and engaged in home duties. The proportion of males employed was 61.6 percent compared with 40.7 percent for females, while on the other hand, a substantially large proportion, 28.4 percent of females was engaged in home duties compared with 5.7 percent for males. Chart 5.2 provides a graphical representation of this information.





The data also show that proportions employed were higher for males than females in all age groups. The proportion of males employed ranged from a low of 18.5 percent for those aged 15-19 years, to a high of 83.2 percent for those in the 45-49 age group, as compared with a low 8.8 percent for females in the 65 and over age group to a high of 61.9 percent for females in the 45-49 age group.

For both males and females, the proportions employed increased gradually with age, up to the 45-49 age group, and decreased thereafter.

A substantially higher proportion of older males than females was employed. While 25.2 percent of males aged 65 years and older were employed in comparison with only 8.8 percent of females in this age category. As would be expected, the largest proportion of persons in this age group, for both males and females, were retired.

Table 5.3a presents the adult population by selected labour force indicators, based on economic activity in the past week controlling for sex and selected age groups. It shows that employment rates were higher for females than males in all the selected age groups except in the 15-19 age

in this age category. As would be expected, the largest proportion of persons in this age group, for both males and females, were retired.

Table 5.3a presents the adult population by selected labour force indicators, based on economic activity in the past week controlling for sex and selected age groups. It shows that employment rates were higher for females than males in all the selected age groups except in the 15-19 age group. The overall employment rate was 2.5 percentage points higher for females than for males. For both males and females the employment rate increased with age. Consequently, by far the highest unemployment rates were experienced by those aged 15-19 years, regardless of sex, with young females being the least likely to find employment.

Table 5.3a discloses that labour force participation rates, defined as proportions of adults in the labour force, ranged from a low of 29.3 percent in the 15-19 age group to a high of 90 percent in the 30-39 age group for males. Correspondingly, the rates ranged from a low of 16.7 percent in the 15-19 age group to a high of 64.1 percent in the 20-29 age group for females. These rates were generally higher in the most economically productive age groups, ranging from age 20 to age 55 for both males and females, but much higher for males than females.

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**Table 5.1: Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity
In the Past Week and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29
	Number				Percent			
Employed	25,220	952	2,598	3347	51.2	14.3	57.9	66.7
Unemployed	3,101	586	647	449	6.3	8.8	14.4	9.0
Home Duty	8,374	634	723	898	17.0	9.5	16.1	17.9
Student	4,878	4258	335	158	9.9	63.8	7.5	3.2
Retired	4,881	1	0	0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled, Unable	1,973	47	77	84	4.0	0.7	1.7	1.7
NS	799	201	108	80	1.6	3.0	2.4	1.6
Total	49226	6679	4488	5016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic Activity	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Number				Percent			
Employed	3834	3,721	3206	2560	69.1	71.7	73.2	73.4
Unemployed	415	341	248	163	7.5	6.6	5.7	4.7
Home Duty	1044	901	745	614	18.8	17.4	17.0	17.6
Student	65	41	12	4	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.1
Retired	1	2	4	18	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Disabled, Unable	102	103	112	80	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.3
NS	86	79	55	47	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3
Total	5547	5188	4382	3486	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic Activity	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
	Number				Percent			
Employed	1,854	1,257	754	1137	67.2	53.7	34.2	16.0
Unemployed	99	83	46	24	3.6	3.6	2.1	0.3
Home Duty	605	632	523	1056	21.9	27.0	23.7	14.8
Student	1	2	1	1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Retired	68	228	751	3794	2.5	9.7	34.0	53.3
Disabled, Unable	89	105	114	1056	3.2	4.5	5.1	14.8
NS	43	33	19	47	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.7
Total	2759	2340	2208	7115	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The total across age groups does not tally with the grand total.

There is a difference of 18 persons as "not stated", a category of which is not included in the table.

National Population Census Report 2001, Dominica

**Table 5.2: Males Aged 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity
In the Past Week and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29
	Number				Percent			
Employed	15,238	620	1,501	1908	61.6	18.5	63.4	75.7
Unemployed	2,061	361	382	290	8.3	10.8	16.2	11.5
Home Duty	1,409	214	180	127	5.7	6.4	7.6	5.0
Student	2,341	2005	175	91	9.5	59.9	7.4	3.6
Retired	2,188	0	0	0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled, Unable	972	26	59	48	3.9	0.8	2.5	1.9
NS	508	119	70	57	2.1	3.6	3.0	2.3
Total	24717	3345	2367	2521	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number				Percent			
Economic Activity	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Number				Percent			
Employed	2223	2,253	1945	1570	79.5	81.8	83.0	83.2
Unemployed	275	247	183	126	9.8	9.0	7.8	6.7
Home Duty	139	122	99	94	5.0	4.4	4.2	5.0
Student	38	18	9	2	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.1
Retired	0	1	2	8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Disabled, Unable	62	60	68	55	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.9
NS	60	54	37	32	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.7
Total	2797	2756	2343	1886	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number				Percent			
Economic Activity	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
	Number				Percent			
Employed	1,123	824	487	785.0	79.0	70.2	49.3	25.2
Unemployed	76	67	34	17.2	5.3	5.7	3.5	0.6
Home Duty	103	100	78	153.7	7.2	8.5	7.9	4.9
Student	1	1	0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Retired	34	95	328	1716.2	2.4	8.1	33.2	55.1
Disabled, Unable	57	63	52	422.2	4.0	5.4	5.2	13.6
NS	27	23	9	19.4	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.6
Total	1421	1173	989	3115	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

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**Table 5.3: Females Aged 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity
In the Past Week and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29
	Number				Percent			
Employed	9,982	333	1,097	1439	40.7	10.0	51.7	57.7
Unemployed	1,040	224	265	159	4.2	6.7	12.5	6.4
Home Duty	6,965	420	544	770	28.4	12.6	25.6	30.9
Student	2,537	2253	160	67	10.4	67.6	7.5	2.7
Retired	2,693	1	0	0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disabled, Unable	1,001	20	18	36	4.1	0.6	0.9	1.5
NS	290	82	38	23	1.2	2.5	1.8	0.9
Total	24509	3334	2121	2494	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Number				Percent			
Employed	1611	1,468	1262	990	58.6	60.4	61.9	61.9
Unemployed	140	94	65	37	5.1	3.9	3.2	2.3
Home Duty	905	779	646	521	32.9	32.0	31.7	32.6
Student	27	22	3	2	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
Retired	1	1	2	10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Disabled, Unable	40	44	44	25	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.6
NS	27	24	18	14	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total	2750	2432	2040	1599	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
	Number				Percent			
Employed	731	433	267	352	54.7	37.1	21.9	8.8
Unemployed	23	16	11	7	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.2
Home Duty	502	532	445	902	37.5	45.6	36.5	22.5
Student	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Retired	33	133	423	2077	2.5	11.4	34.7	51.9
Disabled, Unable	32	42	62	634	2.4	3.6	5.1	15.8
NS	15	10	10	29	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
Total	1338	1168	1219	4000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

Table 5.3a: Adults by Selected Labour Force Indicators based on Economic activity in the Past week, by Selected Age Group, 2001

Age Group	Employed	Unemployed	Total Labour Force	All Adults 15+	Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation
15-19	952	586	1,538	6,679	61.9	38.1	23.0
20-29	5,945	1,096	7,041	9,503	84.4	15.6	74.1
30-39	7,555	756	8,311	10,734	90.9	9.1	77.4
40-54	7,620	510	8,130	10,627	93.7	6.3	76.5
55+	3,148	153	3,301	11,663	95.4	4.6	28.3
NS	0	0	0	19	0.0		-
Total	25,220	3,101	28,321	49,226	89.1	10.9	57.5
Male							
15-19	620	361	981	3,345	63.2	36.8	29.3
20-29	3,409	673	4,082	4,888	83.5	16.5	83.5
30-39	4,476	523	4,999	5,553	89.5	10.5	90.0
40-54	4,637	385	5,022	5,650	92.3	7.7	88.9
55+	2,096	119	2,215	5,277	94.6	5.4	42.0
NS	0	0	0	4	0.0	-	-
Total	15,238	2,061	17,299	24,717	88.1	11.9	70.0
Female							
15-19	333	224	557	3,334	59.7	40.3	16.7
20-29	2,536	423	2,959	4,615	85.7	14.3	64.1
30-39	3,078	233	3,312	5,181	93.0	7.0	63.9
40-54	2,983	125	3,108	4,977	96.0	4.0	62.5
55+	1,052	34	1,086	6,387	96.8	3.2	17.0
NS	0	0	0	15	0.0	-	-
Total	9,982	1,040	11,022	24,509	90.6	9.4	45.0

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

5.3 Main Occupation

Table 5.4 shows that a total of 4,460 adults, representing 17.7 percent, were employed in the category “Skilled/Agricultural”, when the main occupation of respondents during the week preceding the census is taken into consideration. The next highest three categories were, “Craft” (4,193 or 16.6 percent), “Elementary” (3,940 or 15.6 percent) and “Services/Sales” (3,427 or 13.6 percent).

The proportions employed in the occupational category “Skilled/Agricultural” increased gradually with age and substantially after the 50-54 age group. Indeed, more than 50 percent of those 65 and over and employed were in this category. Conversely, the proportions of those employed in the categories “Services/Sales” and “Craft” generally decreased with age.

Closer scrutiny shows that Legislators/Managers tended to be older and the category “Elementary” was the only one with double-digit proportions in all of the age groups, even though it did not account for the highest proportion in any one age group and there was no definite pattern according to age.

An analysis of main occupation by sex is presented in Tables 5.5 and 5.6 and shows that there is a marked difference in the distribution between males and females. The two categories “Skilled/Agricultural” (3,796 person or 24.9 percent) and “Craft” (3,636 persons or 23.9 percent) accounted for almost 50 percent of all males employed during the week preceding the census. The category, “Elementary”, was the only other double-digit contributor, accounting for 2,084 persons or 13.7 percent. The proportion of males employed in the category “Skilled/Agricultural” increased with age, accounting for more than 50 percent of employment for elderly males 60 years and over. On the other hand, the proportion of males reporting “Craft” as their main occupation decreased generally with age but was the single highest source of employment for males less than 40 years of age.

The proportions of females employed by main occupational category were more evenly distributed and unlike their male counterparts, only 664 females representing 6.7 percent were employed in the occupational category “Skilled/Agricultural”. The main occupational categories with the four highest proportions were “Services/Sales” (1,960 persons or 19.6 percent), “Clerical” (1,897 persons or 19 percent), “Elementary” (1,856 persons or 18.6 percent) and “Technical” (1,456 persons or 14.6 percent).

The proportion of females employed in the category “Clerical” generally decreased with age, while those in the categories “Skilled/Agricultural” and “Legislator/Manager” generally increased with age.

There were 95 females aged 65 years and over employed in the occupational category “Legislator/Manager” compared with 64 males in the same age group. On the other hand, 86 females compared with 484 males aged 65 years and over, were employed in the category “Skilled/Agricultural”, accounting for 24.6 percent and 61.7 percent, respectively.

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**Table 5.4: Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by
by Main occupation and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	1,687	0	44	121	6.7	0.0	1.7	3.6
Professional	921	0	46	99	3.7	0.0	1.8	2.9
Technical	2,540	10	420	478	10.1	1.1	16.2	14.3
Clerical	2,416	131	557	535	9.6	13.7	21.4	16.0
Services/Sales	3,427	170	469	594	13.6	17.9	18.0	17.7
Skilled/Agricultural	4,460	74	170	316	17.7	7.8	6.5	9.5
Craft	4,193	236	457	615	16.6	24.8	17.6	18.4
Machine Operator	1,327	26	106	188	5.3	2.8	4.1	5.6
Elementary	3,940	177	309	374	15.6	18.5	11.9	11.2
NS	309	128	20	27	1.2	13.5	0.8	0.8
Total	25220	952	2598	3347	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	194	233	274	250	5.1	6.3	8.5	9.8
Professional	141	150	153	136	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.3
Technical	413	370	292	259	10.8	9.9	9.1	10.1
Clerical	421	289	176	115	11.0	7.8	5.5	4.5
Services/Sales	614	502	410	279	16.0	13.5	12.8	10.9
Skilled/Agricultural	486	577	599	516	12.7	15.5	18.7	20.2
Craft	741	663	553	388	19.3	17.8	17.2	15.1
Machine Operator	229	255	165	131	6.0	6.9	5.1	5.1
Elementary	578	656	555	468	15.1	17.6	17.3	18.3
NS	17	26	29	18	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7
Total	3834	3721	3206	2560	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	192	135	86	158	10.3	10.7	11.4	13.9
Professional	87	45	27	38	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.3
Technical	188	58	35	16	10.1	4.6	4.7	1.4
Clerical	105	47	16	24	5.6	3.7	2.2	2.1
Services/Sales	188	99	42	60	10.2	7.9	5.5	5.3
Skilled/Agricultural	427	402	322	571	23.1	32.0	42.7	50.2
Craft	231	148	68	92	12.5	11.8	9.0	8.1
Machine Operator	119	60	23	24	6.4	4.8	3.1	2.1
Elementary	296	256	126	145	16.0	20.3	16.7	12.8
NS	21	7	9	9	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8
Total	1854	1257	754	1137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 5.5: Males Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by
by Main occupation and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	725	0	27	51	4.8	0.0	1.8	2.7
Professional	501	0	19	41	3.3	0.0	1.3	2.1
Technical	1,084	7	171	213	7.1	1.2	11.4	11.2
Clerical	518	29	131	105	3.4	4.8	8.7	5.5
Services/Sales	1,467	66	205	229	9.6	10.6	13.7	12.0
Skilled/Agricultural	3,796	71	158	292	24.9	11.4	10.5	15.3
Craft	3,636	224	420	555	23.9	36.1	28.0	29.1
Machine Operator	1,253	24	105	173	8.2	3.9	7.0	9.1
Elementary	2,084	149	252	227	13.7	24.1	16.8	11.9
NS	175	50	13	22	1.1	7.9	0.9	1.2
Total	15238	620	1501	1908	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	81	97	101	113	3.7	4.3	5.2	7.2
Professional	63	82	80	81	2.8	3.6	4.1	5.1
Technical	180	152	115	97	8.1	6.7	5.9	6.1
Clerical	76	46	35	29	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.8
Services/Sales	238	208	194	133	10.7	9.2	10.0	8.5
Skilled/Agricultural	415	508	514	432	18.7	22.5	26.4	27.5
Craft	657	576	480	336	29.5	25.6	24.7	21.4
Machine Operator	213	241	154	122	9.6	10.7	7.9	7.8
Elementary	290	328	252	215	13.0	14.6	13.0	13.7
NS	10	15	20	12	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8
Total	2223	2253	1945	1570	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	89	62	39	64	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.2
Professional	58	30	17	30	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.9
Technical	78	41	20	10	7.0	4.9	4.2	1.3
Clerical	35	18	7	9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.2
Services/Sales	93	49	23	28	8.3	5.9	4.8	3.6
Skilled/Agricultural	339	329	255	484	30.2	39.9	52.4	61.7
Craft	170	115	43	60	15.2	14.0	8.7	7.6
Machine Operator	117	58	23	21	10.4	7.0	4.8	2.7
Elementary	129	116	55	70	11.5	14.1	11.2	8.9
NS	15	6	5	9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9
Total	1123	824	487	785	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 5.6: Females Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by
by Main occupation and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	962	0	17	70	9.6	0.0	1.6	4.9
Professional	420	0	27	58	4.2	0.0	2.4	4.0
Technical	1,456	3	249	265	14.6	0.9	22.7	18.4
Clerical	1,897	101	426	430	19.0	30.4	38.8	29.9
Services/Sales	1,960	105	263	365	19.6	31.4	24.0	25.4
Skilled/Agricultural	664	3	12	25	6.7	0.9	1.1	1.7
Craft	556	12	37	60	5.6	3.6	3.4	4.2
Machine Operator	75	2	1	15	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.1
Elementary	1,856	27	57	147	18.6	8.2	5.2	10.2
NS	135	79	7	5	1.3	23.8	0.6	0.4
Total	9982	333	1097	1439	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic Activity	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	113	136	173	137	7.0	9.3	13.7	13.9
Professional	79	68	74	55	4.9	4.6	5.8	5.6
Technical	233	218	177	163	14.5	14.9	14.0	16.5
Clerical	346	244	141	87	21.5	16.6	11.2	8.8
Services/Sales	376	294	216	146	23.3	20.1	17.1	14.7
Skilled/Agricultural	71	69	84	84	4.4	4.7	6.7	8.5
Craft	84	88	72	51	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.2
Machine Operator	16	14	11	9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Elementary	288	328	304	253	17.9	22.4	24.1	25.5
NS	5	8	10	5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5
Total	1611	1468	1262	990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Economic Activity	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
	Number				Percent			
Legislator/Manager	102	73	47	94	14.0	16.9	17.5	26.7
Professional	29	14	10	7	4.0	3.3	3.8	2.0
Technical	110	17	15	6	15.0	4.0	5.7	1.7
Clerical	70	28	9	15	9.6	6.6	3.4	4.3
Services/Sales	96	50	18	32	13.1	11.5	6.9	9.0
Skilled/Agricultural	89	73	67	86	12.1	16.9	25.0	24.5
Craft	61	33	25	32	8.3	7.7	9.5	9.2
Machine Operator	2	2	0	2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6
Elementary	167	140	71	75	22.8	32.3	26.6	21.4
NS	6	2	4	2	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.6
Total	731	433	267	352	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.4 Industry

Agriculture, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Public Administration and Social Security, and Construction were the four most important employment sectors for Dominicans at the time of the 2001 census. Table 5.7 shows that 5,268 adults were in the agricultural and fishing sector followed by 3,888 engaged in wholesale and retail trade, 2,486 in public administration or social security and 2,454 in construction. Employment was spread over a wide range of industrial categories with no one of the industrial groups dominating. Table 5.8 shows that almost one in every five Dominicans (20.9 percent) was engaged in some form of agriculture, making this the single highest source of employment by industrial group. The proportion engaged in the wholesale and retail trade was 15.4 percent and was the only other industrial group accounting for double-digit proportions of persons when employment by industrial classification is taken into consideration.

A closer look at the data presented in Table 5.8 shows that the proportion of Dominicans engaged in some form of agriculture increased gradually with age, with this sector in fact, providing employment for more than one out of every two Dominicans aged 65 years and over in the labour force.

Tables 5.9 to 5.12 present the distribution of adult Dominicans who worked in the week preceding the census according to industrial group and taking into consideration age and sex, shows a marked difference in the pattern of distribution for males and females. While 4,454 males, representing 29.2 percent, were employed in the agricultural sector, only 814 females or 8 percent, chose this as their main source of employment. The single largest source of employment for females was in the wholesale and retail trade accounting for 2,136 females or 21.4 percent of all females who were employed. Health and Social Work accounted for the next highest proportion of females with 1,317 persons or 13.2 percent.

The proportion of males engaged in agriculture increased with age and was by far the main source of employment for Dominican males aged 55 years and older. Construction and

Wholesale and Retail Trade were two other important sources of employment among adult Dominican males.

Similarly, the proportion of females engaged in wholesale and retail trade generally increased with age, ranging from a low of 19.3 percent for the 15-19 age group to a high of 35.6 percent for those aged 65 years and older. The proportion of females employed in the agricultural sector also increased with age.

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**Table 5.7: Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by
by Industry and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Agriculture & Fishing	5268	137	238	399	599	699
Mining & Quarrying	156	7	8	17	42	25
Manufacturing	1938	75	219	280	298	299
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	409	12	49	61	69	74
Construction	2454	151	284	390	461	408
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	3888	217	519	589	585	497
Hotel & Restaurants	1301	50	148	213	231	192
Transport, Storage & Communications	1558	38	162	223	276	267
Financial Intermediations	605	16	108	109	111	82
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	544	35	107	92	81	54
Public Admin, Social Security	2486	47	242	316	391	411
Education	1592	82	261	258	215	214
Health & Social Work	1930	50	167	273	317	290
Private Household with Employed Persons	848	23	50	94	132	165
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	35	2	3	4	4	7
Not Stated	207	10	32	28	22	36
Total	25220	952	2598	3347	3834	3721

Economic Activity	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Agriculture & Fishing	685	585	489	458	356	624
Mining & Quarrying	14	16	11	7	4	3
Manufacturing	249	178	141	72	52	73
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	53	43	24	16	4	2
Construction	289	227	110	74	30	29
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	432	329	240	171	117	191
Hotel & Restaurants	172	113	78	47	24	35
Transport, Storage & Communications	193	154	122	73	21	28
Financial Intermediations	70	46	39	18	4	2
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	56	40	25	24	16	13
Public Admin, Social Security	373	311	219	115	33	28
Education	193	171	108	50	25	16
Health & Social Work	270	233	156	84	39	52
Private Household with Employed Persons	130	99	67	36	17	34
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	4	0	5	5	0	0
Not Stated	23	16	19	6	9	6
Total	3206	2560	1854	1257	754	1137

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Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by Industry and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
	Percent					
Agriculture & Fishing	20.9	14.3	9.2	11.9	15.6	18.8
Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7
Manufacturing	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.8	8.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0
Construction	9.7	15.9	10.9	11.7	12.0	11.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	15.4	22.8	20.0	17.6	15.3	13.4
Hotel & Restaurants	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.0	5.2
Transport, Storage & Communications	6.2	4.0	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.2
Financial Intermediations	2.4	1.7	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.2
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	2.2	3.6	4.1	2.7	2.1	1.5
Public Admin, Social Security	9.9	4.9	9.3	9.4	10.2	11.0
Education	6.3	8.6	10.1	7.7	5.6	5.7
Health & Social Work	7.7	5.3	6.4	8.2	8.3	7.8
Private Household with Employed Persons	3.4	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.4	4.4
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Not Stated	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Agriculture & Fishing	21.4	22.8	26.4	36.4	47.2	54.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing	7.8	7.0	7.6	5.7	7.0	6.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
Construction	9.0	8.9	5.9	5.9	4.0	2.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	13.5	12.9	12.9	13.6	15.6	16.8
Hotel & Restaurants	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.1
Transport, Storage & Communications	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.8	2.8	2.5
Financial Intermediations	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.2
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.2
Public Admin, Social Security	11.6	12.1	11.8	9.1	4.4	2.5
Education	6.0	6.7	5.8	4.0	3.3	1.4
Health & Social Work	8.4	9.1	8.4	6.7	5.2	4.6
Private Household with Employed Persons	4.0	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.3	3.0
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 5.9: Males Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by
by Industry and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Agriculture & Fishing	4454	126	219	366	514	606
Mining & Quarrying	143	6	7	14	37	23
Manufacturing	1126	57	152	168	170	160
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	334	9	32	52	58	59
Construction	2403	144	270	378	455	406
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	1752	152	304	277	255	200
Hotel & Restuarants	344	19	49	45	53	40
Transport, Storage & Communications	1225	22	109	167	214	212
Financial Intermediations	190	5	42	25	24	29
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	265	14	34	37	27	35
Public Admin, Socioal Security	1647	24	146	198	234	279
Education	454	16	72	70	64	56
Health and Social Work	610	11	40	75	90	93
Private Household with Employed Persons	164	6	13	18	16	33
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	11	1	0	0	1	1
Not Stated	115	5	14	18	12	21
Total	15238	620	1501	1908	2223	2253

Economic Activity	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Agriculture & Fishing	584	481	387	370	281	522
Mining & Quarrying	14	15	11	7	4	3
Manufacturing	144	97	70	36	30	42
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	45	35	22	15	4	2
Construction	286	223	110	73	29	29
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	164	136	90	64	45	64
Hotel & Restuarants	39	38	26	16	7	12
Transport, Storage & Communications	164	133	104	64	15	21
Financial Intermediations	14	20	18	7	3	1
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	32	26	19	18	12	11
Public Admin, Socioal Security	261	213	155	87	26	25
Education	55	50	31	22	6	11
Health and Social Work	105	73	52	31	17	23
Private Household with Employed Persons	27	21	12	5	0	13
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	1	0	3	4	0	0
Not Stated	9	10	11	2	6	5
Total	1945	1570	1123	824	487	785

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Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Males Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by Industry and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Agriculture & Fishing	29.2	20.4	14.6	19.2	23.1	26.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.0
Manufacturing	7.4	9.2	10.1	8.8	7.6	7.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.6
Construction	15.8	23.3	18.0	19.8	20.5	18.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	11.5	24.6	20.2	14.5	11.5	8.9
Hotel & Restuarants	2.3	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.8
Transport, Storage & Communications	8.0	3.6	7.2	8.7	9.6	9.4
Financial Intermediations	1.2	0.8	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.3
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.5
Public Admin, Socioal Security	10.8	3.9	9.7	10.4	10.5	12.4
Education	3.0	2.6	4.8	3.7	2.9	2.5
Health and Social Work	4.0	1.8	2.6	3.9	4.0	4.1
Private Household with Employed Persons	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.4
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Agriculture & Fishing	30.0	30.6	34.4	44.9	57.6	66.5
Mining & Quarrying	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.4
Manufacturing	7.4	6.2	6.3	4.4	6.2	5.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	0.8	0.3
Construction	14.7	14.2	9.8	8.9	6.0	3.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	8.4	8.7	8.1	7.8	9.3	8.2
Hotel & Restuarants	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.6
Transport, Storage & Communications	8.4	8.5	9.3	7.8	3.1	2.7
Financial Intermediations	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.1
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	1.4
Public Admin, Socioal Security	13.4	13.6	13.8	10.6	5.4	3.2
Education	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.4
Health and Social Work	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.0
Private Household with Employed Persons	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.7
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 5.11: Females Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by
by Industry and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Agriculture & Fishing	814	10	19	34	85	93
Mining & Quarrying	13	1	1	3	5	2
Manufacturing	811	18	67	112	128	139
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	76	3	17	9	11	15
Construction	51	7	14	12	6	2
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	2136	64	215	312	331	297
Hotel & Restaurants	958	31	99	168	178	152
Transport, Storage & Communications	333	15	53	57	62	55
Financial Intermediations	416	11	67	83	86	53
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	278	20	73	55	54	19
Public Admin, Social Security	838	22	96	118	157	132
Education	1138	66	189	188	152	158
Health & Social Work	1317	39	127	198	227	198
Private Household with Employed Persons	684	17	37	76	116	132
Extra-territorial Organization & Bodies	24	1	3	4	3	6
Not Stated	95	5	18	10	10	15
Total	9982	333	1096	1439	1611	1468

Economic Activity	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Agriculture & Fishing	101	104	103	88	75	103
Mining & Quarrying	0	1	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	105	82	71	35	22	31
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8	8	2	1	0	0
Construction	3	4	0	1	1	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	268	193	150	107	72	126
Hotel & Restaurants	133	75	52	30	17	23
Transport, Storage & Communications	30	21	18	9	6	7
Financial Intermediations	56	26	20	11	1	1
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	23	14	6	6	4	2
Public Admin, Social Security	112	98	65	28	7	3
Education	138	121	76	27	19	5
Health & Social Work	165	159	103	52	21	28
Private Household with Employed Persons	103	79	55	31	17	21
Extra-territorial Organization & Bodies	3	0	2	1	0	0
Not Stated	13	5	8	4	3	4
Total	1261	990	731	433	266	354

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Table 5.12: Percentage of Females Aged 15 Years and Over who Worked Last Week by Industry and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Economic Activity	15+	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Agriculture & Fishing	8.2	3.1	1.8	2.3	5.3	6.3
Mining & Quarrying	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	8.1	5.5	6.2	7.8	7.9	9.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Construction	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	21.4	19.3	19.6	21.7	20.5	20.2
Hotel & Restaurants	9.6	9.4	9.0	11.6	11.0	10.3
Transport, Storage & Communications	3.3	4.6	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Financial Intermediations	4.2	3.3	6.1	5.8	5.4	3.6
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	2.8	6.1	6.7	3.8	3.3	1.3
Public Admin, Social Security	8.4	6.7	8.8	8.2	9.7	9.0
Education	11.4	19.9	17.2	13.0	9.4	10.7
Health & Social Work	13.2	11.7	11.6	13.8	14.1	13.5
Private Household with Employed Persons	6.9	5.2	3.3	5.3	7.2	9.0
Extra-territorial Organization & Bodies	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Not Stated	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Economic Activity	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Agriculture & Fishing	8.0	10.5	14.0	20.4	28.1	29.0
Mining & Quarrying	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	8.3	8.2	9.7	8.2	8.3	8.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	21.3	19.5	20.5	24.7	27.1	35.6
Hotel & Restaurants	10.6	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.4
Transport, Storage & Communications	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0
Financial Intermediations	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	0.4	0.3
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.6
Public Admin, Social Security	8.9	9.9	8.9	6.4	2.7	0.9
Education	10.9	12.2	10.4	6.3	7.2	1.4
Health & Social Work	13.1	16.1	14.1	12.0	7.9	7.9
Private Household with Employed Persons	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.0
Extra-territorial Organization & Bodies	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.5 Type of Worker

Tables 5.13 to 5.15 present an analysis of adults who worked the week preceding the census in 2001 by sex and type of worker distributed across major administrative divisions.

The data show that 11,820 persons or 46.9 percent of working Dominicans were employed in the private sector. In other words, almost one in every two Dominicans were employed in the private sector. The next highest category of workers operated their own business without paid help. These are sometimes referred to as self-employed persons and could span a wide range of professions. Table 5.13 shows that 6,134 persons or 24.3 percent of those employed fell into this category. Government accounted for the employment of 4,729 persons or 18.7 percent of those employed. Together, the above three categories accounted for about 90 percent of those employed persons.

The private sector was the single most important source of employment for Dominicans in each parish, except St. David and St. Andrew. Self-employment was the single most important source of work in these two parishes with 53.8 percent or more than one out of every two persons in St. David the other parish with 36.7 percent or more than one in three in St. Andrew, being self-employed.

Data available in Table 5.13 also show that when parish of residence was taken into consideration, proportions employed in the private sector ranged from a low of 25 percent for St. David, to a high of 60 percent for St. Luke.

Tables 5.14 and 5.15 show that there was a slightly higher proportion of females than males were employed in the private sector. The data show that 50 percent of working females and 44.8 percent of working males were employed in the private sector in Dominica during the week preceding the census in 2001.

While self-employment with 28.1 percent, accounted for the second highest proportion of male workers, the second highest proportion of females workers, or 23.3 percent were employed by the Government.

The proportion of working males employed in the private sector ranged from a low of 25 percent for St. David, to a high of 58.2 percent for Luke. Correspondingly, the proportion of females employed in the private sector ranged from a low of 23.2 percent for St. David, to a high of 63.3 percent for St. Luke.

Self-employment was the single most important source of employment for persons in the parish of St. David, regardless of the sex of the respondent.

Government was an important source of employment for all Dominicans regardless of sex, but was a more important source for females. The proportion of males employed by Government ranged from a low of 10.2 percent for St. David to a high of 23.5 percent for St. Luke. Correspondingly, the proportion of females employed by Government ranged from a low 18.7 percent for St. John, to a high of 28.1 percent for the parish of St. Patrick.

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Table 5.13: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Who worked Last week by Type of worker and Parish, 2001

Type of Worker	Number				Percentage			
	Dominica	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	Dominica	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John
Employee -Government	4729	1324	461	309	18.7	22.4	20.4	17.4
Employee -Private	11820	3319	1141	893	46.9	56.2	50.6	50.1
Employee -Statutory Body	677	242	71	75	2.7	4.1	3.1	4.2
Unpaid worker	451	58	52	20	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.1
Own business with Paid Help	1256	238	101	112	5.0	4.0	4.5	6.3
Own business without Paid Help	6134	664	416	367	24.3	11.3	18.4	20.6
Apprentice	22	7	3	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know/Not stated	130	52	10	4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.2
Total	25220	5904	2255	1782	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	St Peter	St Joseph	St Paul	St Luke	St Peter	St Joseph	St Paul	St Luke
Employee -Government	82	383	688	123	15.7	17.3	19.7	22.1
Employee -Private	244	934	1,947	336	46.6	42.2	55.8	60.4
Employee -Statutory Body	1	46	120	7	0.2	2.1	3.4	1.3
Unpaid worker	14	32	42	8	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.4
Own business with Paid Help	31	142	176	21	6.0	6.4	5.0	3.8
Own business without Paid Help	143	665	504	60	27.3	30.1	14.4	10.8
Apprentice	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/Not stated	8	9	13	1	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Total	523	2213	3491	557	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	St Mark	St Patrick	St David	St Andrew	St Mark	St Patrick	St David	St Andrew
Employee -Government	102	422	311	523	18.7	18.9	13.9	15.1
Employee -Private	283	933	550	1239	51.8	41.8	24.5	35.7
Employee -Statutory Body	4	37	31	43	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.2
Unpaid worker	6	41	86	93	1.1	1.8	3.8	2.7
Own business with Paid Help	27	79	52	276	5.0	3.5	2.3	8.0
Own business without Paid Help	121	713	1208	1274	22.1	31.9	53.8	36.7
Apprentice	1	3	3	2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Don't know/Not stated	2	7	3	20	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Total	546	2235	2244	3469	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 5.14: Males Aged 15 Years and Over Who worked Last week by
Type of worker and Parish, 2001**

	Dominica	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	Dominica	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John
Government	2404	641	252	171	15.8	21.4	19.4	16.4
Private	6834	1642	628	500	44.8	54.8	48.2	48.0
Statutory Body	438	156	40	54	2.9	5.2	3.1	5.2
Unpaid worker	237	30	31	12	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.2
Own business with Paid Help	935	141	78	71	6.1	4.7	6.0	6.8
Own business without Paid Help	4287	349	267	229	28.1	11.6	20.5	22.0
Apprentice	19	6	3	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Don't know/Not stated	84	32	4	4	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4
Total	15238	2997	1304	1042	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	St Peter	St Joseph	St Paul	St Luke	St Peter	St Joseph	St Paul	St Luke
Government	47	193	320	75	13.6	13.5	16.6	23.5
Private	164	627	1055	185	47.7	43.9	54.7	58.2
Statutory Body	0	28	71	5	0.0	1.9	3.7	1.6
Unpaid worker	2	19	19	3	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0
Own business with Paid Help	28	114	129	15	8.2	7.9	6.7	4.8
Own business without Paid Help	95	442	325	34	27.7	30.9	16.8	10.7
Apprentice	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Don't know/Not stated	7	5	10	1	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Total	343	1429	1930	318	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	St Mark	St Patrick	St David	St Andrew	St Mark	St Patrick	St David	St Andrew
Government	56	219	168	260	17.1	14.5	10.2	10.9
Private	167	632	414	820	50.6	41.8	25.0	34.5
Statutory Body	0	27	24	34	0.0	1.8	1.5	1.4
Unpaid worker	2	31	45	42	0.6	2.0	2.7	1.8
Own business with Paid Help	25	60	44	230	7.7	4.0	2.7	9.7
Own business without Paid Help	77	534	956	978	23.4	35.3	57.7	41.1
Apprentice	1	2	3	2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Don't know/Not stated	1	7	1	11	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5
Total	329	1511	1656	2378	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 5.15: Females Aged 15 Years and Over Who worked Last week by
Type of worker and Parish, 2001**

	Dominica	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John	Dominica	City of Roseau	Rest of St. George	St. John
Government	2325	682	208	138	23.3	23.5	21.9	18.7
Private	4986	1677	512	393	50.0	57.7	53.9	53.1
Statutory Body	239	86	31	21	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.8
Unpaid worker	214	28	21	8	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.1
Own business with Paid Help	321	96	24	41	3.2	3.3	2.5	5.6
Own business without Paid Help	1847	315	149	138	18.5	10.9	15.7	18.6
Apprentice	3	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know/Not stated	46	20	6	0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0
Total	9982	2906	951	740	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	St Peter	St Joseph	St Paul	St Luke	St Peter	St Joseph	St Paul	St Luke
Government	36	190	368	48	19.8	24.2	23.6	20.3
Private	80	307	892	151	44.3	39.2	57.2	63.3
Statutory Body	1	18	50	2	0.6	2.3	3.2	0.8
Unpaid worker	12	12	22	5	6.7	1.6	1.4	2.1
Own business with Paid Help	3	29	47	6	1.7	3.7	3.0	2.5
Own business without Paid Help	48	223	178	26	26.4	28.4	11.4	10.9
Apprentice	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/Not stated	1	4	3	0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0
Total	180	783	1561	239	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	St Mark	St Patrick	St David	St Andrew	St Mark	St Patrick	St David	St Andrew
Government	46	204	142	262	21.2	28.1	24.2	24.0
Private	116	302	136	419	53.6	41.7	23.2	38.4
Statutory Body	4	10	7	9	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.8
Unpaid worker	4	10	41	50	1.9	1.4	7.0	4.6
Own business with Paid Help	2	18	8	46	0.9	2.5	1.4	4.3
Own business without Paid Help	44	179	251	296	20.1	24.7	42.7	27.1
Apprentice	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Don't know/Not stated	1	0	2	8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8
Total	217	724	588	1091	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 6

HOUSING AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

Most modern-day censuses, in addition to collecting information on various population characteristics, provide vital information on the housing stock as well as living arrangements for the population. This chapter provides an analysis of the housing stock in Dominica at the time of the 2001 census, amenities available and living arrangements across the various parishes.

6.2 Type of Dwelling Unit

According to Tables 6.1 and 6.2, there were 22,733 dwelling units recorded in the 2001 Population and Housing Census comprised mainly of 18,323 undivided private houses (80.6 percent), 2,304 that were part of a private house (10.1 percent) and 1,085 in the category Flat/Apartment/Condo/Town House (4.8 percent).

There were marked differences in the pattern of distribution of dwelling units at the sub-national level, even though single or undivided private units were the predominant type of dwelling in all of the parishes. Table 6.2 also shows that the proportion of single dwelling units by parish ranged from a low of 65.3 percent in Roseau to a high of 94.4 percent in St. David's.

A relatively high demand for housing in urban areas usually results in a large proportion of multi-unit residential buildings. This is reflected in the high proportion of dwelling units in Roseau that were part of a private residential complex (16.2 percent), flat/apartment/condo/town house (8.4 percent) or double house/duplex (6.5 percent).

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In the rural areas, more land is usually available for housing and traditionally families opt for private single houses, even if they are modest in size, building materials and amenities. Table 6.2 shows that only four of the geographical areas had a proportion of private undivided dwelling units less than the national proportion of 80.6 percent and that these were mainly in urban areas.

Table 6.1: Dwelling Units by Parish and Type, 2001

Parish	Type Dwelling								Total
	Undivided Private	Part of Private	Flat/ Apartment/ Condo	Town House	Double House/ Duplex	Combined Business & Dwelling	Barracks	Other	
City Of Roseau	2,959	732	382	10	293	102	34	16	4,528
Rest Of St. George	1,474	135	36	0	12	12	0	4	1,673
St. John	1,396	140	320	0	13	47	0	10	1,926
St. Peter	438	83	5	0	1	10	0	1	538
St. Joseph	1,788	259	43	0	24	28	3	7	2,152
St. Paul	1,976	403	206	0	85	19	6	4	2,699
St. Luke	412	76	35	0	6	13	1	1	544
St. Mark	534	49	6	0	8	22	4	6	629
St. Patrick	2,444	224	5	1	26	24	0	4	2,728
St. David	1,845	57	13	0	3	30	0	5	1,953
St. Andrew	3,057	146	34	9	17	77	14	9	3,363
Total	18,323	2,304	1,085	20	488	384	62	67	22,733

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Parish and Type, 2001

Parish	Type Dwelling								Total
	Undivided Private	Part of Private	Flat/ Apartment/ Condo	Town House	Double House/ Duplex	Combined Business & Dwelling	Barracks	Other	
City Of Roseau	65.3	16.2	8.4	0.2	6.5	2.3	0.8	0.4	100.0
Rest Of St. George	88.1	8.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. John	72.5	7.3	16.6	0.0	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
St. Peter	81.4	15.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. Joseph	83.1	12.0	2.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
St. Paul	73.2	14.9	7.6	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
St. Luke	75.8	14.1	6.5	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
St. Mark	84.9	7.8	1.0	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.6	0.8	100.0
St. Patrick	89.6	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. David	94.4	2.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0
St. Andrew	90.9	4.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
Total	80.6	10.1	4.8	0.1	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.3	100.0

6.3 Tenure of Dwelling Units

Tables 6.3 and 6.4 show that by far the greatest number of dwelling units was owned, with private rental accounting for the second highest number. The data available seem to suggest that Government was not too involved in providing rental units to the population as a housing solution. The 16,166 dwelling units that were owned by householders accounted for 71.1 percent of all dwelling units. The Category “Rented-Private” with 4,231 dwelling units was a distant second accounting for 18.6 percent of all dwelling units.

There were a relatively large proportion of households living in rent-free units. The 1,915 rent-free dwelling units represented 8.4 percent of all dwelling units and was the third highest category.

The number and proportion of government units available for rental was very low with only 83 or 0.4 percent of all dwelling units being rented government units. This suggests that the provision of government owned rental units has not been pursued as a viable housing option.

An examination of the distribution of households by major geographical area shows that the proportion of dwelling units that were owned, ranged from a low of 59.2 percent for St. Luke, to a high of 88.8 percent for St. David’s. In general, parishes on the west coast of the island had the lowest percentage of owned dwelling units or conversely, the highest proportion of rental units. This reflects the higher availability of multi-unit dwellings in these parishes and is most likely due the high demand for housing usually observed for urban and suburban areas or contiguous parishes.

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Table 6.3: Dwelling Units by Parish and Tenure, 2001

Parish	Ownership								Total
	Owned	Squatted	Rented-Private	Rented-Gov't	Leased	Rent-Free	Other	Don't Know/Not Stated	
City Of Roseau	2,764	36	1,312	60	5	311	34	6	4,528
Rest Of St. George	1,275	4	268	6	2	109	6	2	1,673
St. John	1,264	5	531	1	1	108	15	1	1,926
St. Peter	366	0	115	0	0	52	5	0	538
St. Joseph	1,342	8	491	2	1	284	11	13	2,152
St. Paul	1,769	9	668	2	4	237	6	4	2,699
St. Luke	322	2	149	1	0	67	1	1	544
St. Mark	490	7	84	2	0	37	3	5	629
St. Patrick	2,141	43	224	1	2	302	9	5	2,728
St. David	1,736	2	108	3	7	91	5	2	1,954
St. Andrew	2,697	29	281	5	7	317	13	13	3,363
Total	16,167	146	4,231	83	29	1,915	110	53	22,733

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Parish and Tenure, 2001

Parish	Ownership								All Units
	Owned	Squatted	Rented-Private	Rented-Gov't	Leased	Rent-Free	Other	Don't Know/Not Stated	
City Of Roseau	61.0	0.8	29.0	1.3	0.1	6.9	0.8	0.1	100.0
Rest Of St. George	76.3	0.2	16.0	0.4	0.1	6.5	0.4	0.1	100.0
St. John	65.6	0.3	27.5	0.1	0.1	5.6	0.8	0.1	100.0
St. Peter	68.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	9.6	1.0	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	62.3	0.4	22.8	0.1	0.0	13.2	0.5	0.6	100.0
St. Paul	65.5	0.3	24.8	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.2	0.1	100.0
St. Luke	59.2	0.4	27.4	0.2	0.0	12.4	0.2	0.2	100.0
St. Mark	77.9	1.1	13.4	0.3	0.0	5.9	0.5	0.8	100.0
St. Patrick	78.5	1.6	8.2	0.0	0.1	11.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
St. David	88.8	0.1	5.5	0.2	0.4	4.7	0.3	0.1	100.0
St. Andrew	80.2	0.9	8.4	0.1	0.2	9.4	0.4	0.4	100.0
Total	71.1	0.6	18.6	0.4	0.1	8.4	0.5	0.2	100.0

6.4 Age of Dwelling Units

The housing stock in Dominica was relatively young at the time of the census in 2001. At least 13,920 or 61.2 percent of the dwelling units were built between 1970 and the census in 2001, with about 50 percent built between 1980 and 2001. Indeed, Tables 6.5 and 6.6 show that the supply of dwelling units accelerated during each decade over the last three decades from 1970 to 2000. Some 2,641 (11.6 percent) were built in the 70s, 5,038 (22.1 percent) in the 80s and 5,368 (23.6 percent) in the 90s. The pattern has continued into the 2000s with 874 dwellings unit already built in less than 18 months.

A relatively high number (2,967 or 13 percent) of the household heads did not know when their dwelling units were built. Reasons for this could include the household heads being renters, purchased the dwelling unit from previous owners, or inherited the property. It could also be that the person completing the questionnaire was not the original owner. However, based on the area of the dwelling unit, the materials used to build it and the type of architecture, this figure should have been reduced to a minimum, either by the interviewer or data processor.

St. Peter, with 45.7 percent of its dwelling units built before 1970, had the oldest housing stock. On the other hand, Rest of St. George had the highest proportion of new housing stock with at least 68.7 percent of its dwelling units being built between 1980 and 2001.

Apart from Roseau, St. Andrew, with 3,363, had the highest number of dwelling units and also the highest number built since 1970. St. Paul (1,899) and St. Patrick (1,833), also recorded relatively high levels of activity in the construction or reconstruction of dwelling units over the period 1970 to 2001.

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Table 6.5 Dwelling Unit by Parish and Year Built.

Parish	Year Built						
	Before 1970	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	Don't Know	Total
City Of Roseau	1,229	562	819	911	123	884	4,528
Rest Of St. George	219	160	535	530	84	145	1,673
St. John	454	168	365	580	88	271	1,926
St. Peter	246	41	75	109	11	56	538
St. Joseph	767	218	377	415	79	296	2,152
St. Paul	503	394	648	726	131	297	2,699
St. Luke	189	80	102	92	15	66	544
St. Mark	159	69	173	173	18	37	629
St. Patrick	633	312	831	603	87	262	2,728
St. David	514	284	435	466	65	190	1,954
St. Andrew	933	352	678	763	173	463	3,362
Total	5,846	2,640	5,038	5,368	874	2,967	22,733

Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Unit by Parish and Year Built.

Parish	Year Built						
	Before 1970	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	Don't Know	Total
City Of Roseau	27.1	12.4	18.1	20.1	2.7	19.5	100.0
Rest Of St. George	13.1	9.5	32.0	31.7	5.0	8.7	100.0
St. John	23.6	8.7	19.0	30.1	4.6	14.0	100.0
St. Peter	45.7	7.6	14.0	20.3	2.1	10.3	100.0
St. Joseph	35.6	10.1	17.5	19.3	3.7	13.8	100.0
St. Paul	18.6	14.6	24.0	26.9	4.8	11.0	100.0
St. Luke	34.8	14.6	18.7	16.9	2.8	12.2	100.0
St. Mark	25.3	11.0	27.6	27.5	2.8	5.9	100.0
St. Patrick	23.2	11.4	30.4	22.1	3.2	9.6	100.0
St. David	26.3	14.5	22.3	23.8	3.3	9.8	100.0
St. Andrew	27.7	10.5	20.2	22.7	5.2	13.7	100.0
Total	25.7	11.6	22.2	23.6	3.8	13.1	100.0

6.5 Building Materials of Dwelling Units

Tables 6.7 to 6.10 present information on the type of materials used to construct the roofs and outer walls of the dwelling units. This information not only provides an indication of the quality of the housing stock, but also helps to date the buildings.

6.5.1 Roofing Materials

Almost 90 percent or 20,429 of the 22,733 dwelling units used sheet metal as the roofing material. Traditionally, sheet metal has been the roof covering of choice for most of the population, with shingles being used mainly by the wealthy. Sheet metal roofing now comes in various types and qualities. The next most popular roofing material was concrete accounting for 1,484 or 6.5 percent of the dwelling units.

While sheet metal was the roofing material of choice for the population as a whole, the distribution of dwelling units by roofing materials and parish shows that the proportion of dwelling units with sheet metal roofing ranged from a low of 85.7 percent for Rest of St. George to a high of 95 percent for St. Peter. This is not surprising since Rest of St. George also had the newest housing stock and St. Peter the oldest.

Roseau and St. Paul had the highest proportion of dwelling units with concrete roofs. Rest of St. George had a relatively high proportion of dwelling units with asphalt shingle roof covering.

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Table 6.7 Dwelling Units by Parish and Type of Roof Material, 2001

Parish	Roof Material									
	Sheet Metal (Zinc, Etc.)	Shingle (Asphalt)	Shingle (Wood)	Shingle (Other)	Tile	Concrete	Makeshift/ Thatched	Other	Not Stated	All Material
City Of Roseau	3,888	138	35	9	4	426	3	14	11	4,528
Rest Of St. George	1,433	117	0	0	1	118	1	1	2	1,673
St. John	1,753	12	4	4	0	150	0	1	2	1,926
St. Peter	511	3	1	0	1	16	0	5	1	538
St. Joseph	1,964	40	8	5	1	118	0	7	9	2,152
St. Paul	2,314	90	4	4	14	255	2	11	5	2,699
St. Luke	492	7	6	0	1	33	0	3	2	544
St. Mark	585	19	0	0	0	20	0	0	5	629
St. Patrick	2,522	56	6	2	1	134	0	0	6	2,728
St. David	1,855	26	10	4	1	51	1	2	3	1,954
St. Andrew	3,112	54	10	12	1	163	3	3	4	3,363
Total	20,428	562	85	40	25	1,484	10	48	51	22,733

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Parish and Type of Roof Material, 2001

Parish	Roof Material									
	Sheet Metal (Zinc, Etc.)	Shingle (Asphalt)	Shingle (Wood)	Shingle (Other)	Tile	Concrete	Makeshift/ Thatched	Other	Not Stated	All Material
City Of Roseau	85.9	3.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	9.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
Rest Of St. George	85.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
St. John	91.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
St. Peter	95.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0
St. Joseph	91.3	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0
St. Paul	85.7	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	9.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
St. Luke	90.4	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0
St. Mark	93.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. Patrick	92.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
St. David	95.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
St. Andrew	92.5	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Total	89.9	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	6.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0

6.5.2 Material of Outer Walls

Most of the dwelling units in Dominica in 2001 had their outer walls made of concrete/concrete blocks. The next most popular material for outer walls for dwelling units was wood, followed by a combination of wood and concrete. Tables 6.9 and 6.10 show that 10,927 or 48.1 percent of the dwelling units were made of concrete/concrete blocks, 8,148 or 35.8 percent of wood and 3,365 or 14.8 percent of a combination of wood and concrete. These three categories accounted for almost 99 percent of all dwelling units.

The proportion of dwelling units with concrete/concrete blocks as the material of outer walls ranged from a low of 31.5 percent for St. David to a high of 61.6 percent for Rest of St. George. Conversely, wood, accounting for 52.9 percent, was the material of choice for most of the dwelling units in St. David, while accounting for only 25.4 percent of all dwelling units in the Rest of St. George.

The parish of St. Peter showed the most even distribution of dwelling units by type of material of outer walls among the three main categories, with 43.9 percent, 33 percent and 22.6 percent for concrete/concrete blocks, wood, wood and concrete, respectively.

Four parishes, St. John, St. Joseph, St. Patrick and St. Andrew, showed an almost even distribution among the two main categories of material of outer wall, “Concrete/Concrete Blocks” and “Wood”.

A relatively high proportion of the dwelling units in St. David had their outer walls made of makeshift materials. Some 55 or 2.8 percent of the dwelling units reported that their units were made of makeshift materials. In all, 185 units were made of makeshift materials.

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Table 6.9: Dwelling Units by Parish Material of Outer Wall, 2001

Parish	Wall Material								All units
	Wood	Concrete/ Concrete Blocks	Wood & Concrete	Stone	Brick	Adobe	Makeshift	Other/Don 't Know	
City Of Roseau	1,203	2,623	664	14	1	0	16	8	4,528
Rest Of St. George	425	1,031	202	1	1	0	11	1	1,673
St. John	814	831	269	0	0	0	8	4	1,926
St. Peter	177	236	121	0	0	0	2	1	538
St. Joseph	861	900	360	3	4	0	10	14	2,152
St. Paul	721	1,600	358	5	2	0	8	4	2,699
St. Luke	166	289	84	2	0	0	2	1	544
St. Mark	216	292	97	2	10	0	7	5	629
St. Patrick	1,105	1,121	460	3	0	0	32	5	2,728
St. David	1,034	615	245	0	1	1	55	3	1,954
St. Andrew	1,426	1,389	506	0	1	0	34	7	3,363
Total	8,148	10,928	3,365	30	20	1	187	54	22,733

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Parish Material of Outer Wall, 2001

Parish	Wall Material								All units
	Wood	Concrete/ Concrete Blocks	Wood & Concrete	Stone	Brick	Adobe	Makeshift	Other/Don 't Know	
City Of Roseau	26.6	57.9	14.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
Rest Of St. George	25.4	61.6	12.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0
St. John	42.3	43.1	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
St. Peter	33.0	43.9	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
St. Joseph	40.0	41.8	16.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	100.0
St. Paul	26.7	59.3	13.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
St. Luke	30.5	53.2	15.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
St. Mark	34.3	46.5	15.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.8	100.0
St. Patrick	40.5	41.1	16.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0
St. David	52.9	31.5	12.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.2	100.0
St. Andrew	42.4	41.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0
Total	35.8	48.1	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0

6.6 Sources of Lighting

Tables 6.11 and 6.12 present data on the sources of lighting used in households in Dominica at the time of the 2001 census and show that 19,573 households representing 86.1 percent of all dwelling units, used public electricity as the main source of lighting. Some 1,786 or 7.8 percent of households used kerosene as the main source of lighting and ranked second among sources of lighting. The data also show that as many as 305 households had no source of lighting.

The proportions using public electricity as the main source of lighting ranged from a high of 93 percent for Roseau, to a low of 75.9 percent for St. David. The proportions using electricity as the main source of lighting exceeded 80 percent for nine of the eleven geographical areas identified in Table 6.12. This indicates a widespread distribution of electricity services across the island and is a good indication of the level of development.

More than one out of every five households in St. David used kerosene as the main source of lighting. Only three of the eleven geographical areas recorded kerosene as the main source of lighting in more than ten percent of dwelling units. Kerosene usage was 20.2 percent, 11.9 percent and 10.8 percent for St. David, St. Mark and St. Andrew, respectively. In general, parishes on the southern and eastern coasts of the island had the lowest level of electricity usage.

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Table 6.11: Households by Parish and Sources of Lighting, 2001

Parish	Type of Lighting							Total
	Gas	Kerosene	Electricity Public	Electricity Private	Other	None	Not Stated	
City Of Roseau	8	128	4,210	78	47	57	0	4,528
Rest Of St. George	5	79	1,514	18	41	15	1	1,673
St. John	2	125	1,635	42	89	33	0	1,926
St. Peter	2	35	462	6	21	11	1	538
St. Joseph	2	155	1,828	47	89	32	1	2,152
St. Paul	6	136	2,437	51	48	21	0	2,699
St. Luke	2	22	494	12	8	5	1	544
St. Mark	4	75	516	5	10	15	4	629
St. Patrick	7	270	2,317	57	46	31	0	2,728
St. David	4	396	1,482	26	35	11	0	1,954
St. Andrew	10	365	2,678	31	204	74	0	3,362
Total	52	1,786	19,573	373	638	305	8	22,733

Table 6.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Parish and Sources of Lighting, 2001

Parish	Type of Lighting							Total
	Gas	Kerosene	Electricity Public	Electricity Private	Other	None	Not Stated	
City Of Roseau	0.2	2.8	93.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Rest Of St. George	0.3	4.7	90.5	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.0	100.0
St. John	0.1	6.5	84.9	2.2	4.6	1.7	0.0	100.0
St. Peter	0.4	6.4	85.9	1.2	4.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	0.1	7.2	84.9	2.2	4.1	1.5	0.0	100.0
St. Paul	0.2	5.0	90.3	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
St. Luke	0.4	4.1	90.7	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.2	100.0
St. Mark	0.6	11.9	82.1	0.8	1.6	2.3	0.6	100.0
St. Patrick	0.3	9.9	84.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.0	100.0
St. David	0.2	20.2	75.9	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew	0.3	10.8	79.6	0.9	6.1	2.2	0.0	100.0
Total	0.2	7.8	86.1	1.6	2.8	1.3	0.0	100.0

6.7 Sources of Water Supply

Adequate sources of water supply are essential if a population wants to achieve or maintain good standards of hygiene and health in general. Data on the sources of water supply of a population provide an important benchmark of its standard of living.

Tables 6.13 and 6.14 show that 10,546 or 46.4 percent of all dwelling units had water piped into their dwellings from a public source of supply in 2001, with another 1,158, or 5.1 percent depending on water from a private source piped into their dwelling as their main source of supply. The data also show that 2,655, or 11.7 percent of the households had water piped into the yard while 6,203, or 27.3 percent depended on water from a public standpipe as their main source of water supply.

It is important to note that more than 86.6 percent of the households' main water supply was from a public source.

The main sources of water supply varied drastically from parish to parish. The proportion with water from a public source piped into their dwelling ranged from a high of 68.8 percent in Roseau, to a low of 13.1 percent in St. David. Less than half of the parishes reported 50 percent or more of their households receiving water from the public source piped into their dwellings.

In 2001, the public standpipe was still the single most important source of water supply for most of the households in at least three of the parishes and a very important source for many of the households in all of the parishes.

At least one in four (25.2 percent) of the households in the parish of St. George, apart from those in Roseau, received their water from a private source, but St. Mark (12.4 percent) had the largest proportion of households with water from a private source piped into their dwellings. As many

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as 157 or 8.1 percent of the households in St. David depended on water from a public well or tank as their main source of water supply.

Table 6.13: Households by Parish and Main Sources of Water Supply, 2001

Parish	Water Supply									
	Private, Piped Into Dwelling	Private Catchment Not Piped	Private Catchment Piped	Public, Piped Into Dwelling	Public, Piped Into Yard	Public, Standpipe	Public Well or Tank	Other	Not Stated	All Sources
City Of Roseau	186	12	24	3,117	431	634	9	114	0	4,528
Rest Of St. George	147	153	122	876	78	235	16	45	0	1,673
St. John	99	9	4	1,014	217	507	3	74	0	1,926
St. Peter	49	4	6	232	45	189	0	11	0	538
St. Joseph	164	86	28	830	226	653	3	162	0	2,152
St. Paul	86	55	20	1,756	216	402	20	142	1	2,699
St. Luke	3	2	7	347	49	111	10	14	1	544
St. Mark	78	20	11	241	46	215	3	9	4	629
St. Patrick	104	34	27	872	447	1,082	23	140	0	2,728
St. David	106	121	62	255	315	748	157	188	0	1,954
St. Andrew	136	22	29	1,006	585	1,427	34	123	1	3,363
Total	1,158	520	342	10,546	2,656	6,203	279	1,023	7	22,733

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

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Table 6.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Parish and Main Sources of Water Supply, 2001

Parish	Water Supply									
	Private, Piped Into Dwelling	Private Catchmen t Not Piped	Private Catchmen t Piped	Public, Piped Into Dwelling	Public, Piped Into Yard	Public, Standpipe	Public Well or Tank	Other	Not Stated	All Sources
City Of Roseau	4.1	0.3	0.5	68.8	9.5	14.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	100.0
Rest Of St. George	8.8	9.1	7.3	52.4	4.7	14.0	1.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
St. John	5.1	0.5	0.2	52.6	11.3	26.3	0.2	3.8	0.0	100.0
St. Peter	9.1	0.7	1.2	43.2	8.4	35.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	7.6	4.0	1.3	38.6	10.5	30.3	0.1	7.5	0.0	100.0
St. Paul	3.2	2.1	0.8	65.1	8.0	14.9	0.7	5.2	0.0	100.0
St. Luke	0.6	0.4	1.3	63.7	9.1	20.4	1.8	2.6	0.2	100.0
St. Mark	12.4	3.2	1.8	38.4	7.4	34.2	0.5	1.5	0.6	100.0
St. Patrick	3.8	1.3	1.0	31.9	16.4	39.6	0.8	5.1	0.0	100.0
St. David	5.4	6.2	3.2	13.1	16.1	38.3	8.1	9.6	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew	4.0	0.7	0.9	29.9	17.4	42.4	1.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
Total	5.1	2.3	1.5	46.4	11.7	27.3	1.2	4.5	0.0	100.0

6.8 Sources of Fuel for Cooking

Tables 6.15 and 6.16 show that 18,365 or 80.8 percent of households in Dominica in 2001, used gas as the main source of fuel for cooking. The next most important source of fuel for cooking was wood, accounting for 2,578 households or 11.3 percent of all households, followed by coal, which was used by 978 or 4.3 percent of households. Together these three accounted for 96.4 percent of the source of fuel for all households. Kerosene and electricity, used by only 313 and 69 households, respectively, were not very popular types of fuel used for cooking.

Although gas was the fuel of choice for cooking for Dominicans even at the sub-national or parish level, the data show that the proportions using this type of fuel ranged from a high of 91.7 percent for households in Roseau, to a low of only 49 percent for households in St. David. Indeed St. David was the only parish in which less than 50 percent of households used gas as the main source of fuel for cooking. In fact, the data show that there was hardly much difference between the proportions of households who used wood and those used gas for cooking in St. David. Almost one in every two households in St. David used wood as their main source of fuel for cooking, as compared with almost one in ten, nationally. Wood was also an important source of fuel for cooking for householders in St. Patrick and St. Andrew while coal was used by 13.9 percent of the households in St. Mark.

Electricity was not reported as an important source of fuel for cooking in many of the households, regardless of where they lived with Roseau being the only area where more than half of one percent of households used electricity as the main source of fuel for cooking.

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Table 6.15: Households by Parish and Type of Fuel Used Mostly for Cooking, 2001

Parish	Type of Fuel							Total
	Coal	Wood	Gas/LPG/ Cooking	Kerosene	Electricity	Other	Not Stated	
City Of Roseau	170	49	4,151	68	26	64	0	4,528
Rest Of St. George	82	70	1,483	19	2	16	0	1,673
St. John	88	123	1,643	15	5	52	0	1,926
St. Peter	48	14	443	12	0	20	0	538
St. Joseph	117	102	1,762	70	4	97	0	2,152
St. Paul	101	134	2,415	20	11	17	0	2,699
St. Luke	27	10	461	25	2	17	1	544
St. Mark	87	40	469	4	1	23	4	629
St. Patrick	165	522	1,965	27	9	40	0	2,728
St. David	20	950	957	5	0	21	0	1,954
St. Andrew	67	564	2,616	47	8	60	1	3,363
Total	973	2,578	18,367	313	69	428	6	22,733

Note: There are negligible differences in the column and row totals.

Table 6.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Parish and Type of Fuel Used Mostly for Cooking, 2001

Parish	Type of Fuel							Total
	Coal	Wood	Gas/LPG/ Cooking	Kerosene	Electricity	Other	Not Stated	
City Of Roseau	3.8	1.1	91.7	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Rest Of St. George	4.9	4.2	88.7	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0
St. John	4.6	6.4	85.3	0.8	0.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
St. Peter	8.9	2.7	82.4	2.2	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
St. Joseph	5.4	4.7	81.9	3.2	0.2	4.5	0.0	100.0
St. Paul	3.8	5.0	89.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
St. Luke	5.0	1.8	84.8	4.6	0.4	3.1	0.2	100.0
St. Mark	13.9	6.4	74.6	0.7	0.2	3.7	0.6	100.0
St. Patrick	6.1	19.1	72.0	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
St. David	1.0	48.7	49.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew	2.0	16.8	77.8	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Total	4.3	11.3	80.8	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.0	100.0

6.9 Size of Households

The sizes of households, together with the number of rooms in the dwelling unit, provide important information on the degree of overcrowding.

In 2001, a large proportion of the households in Dominica were one-person households. Data available in Tables 6.17 and 6.18 shows that 6,589 or 29 percent of households had one person living in them. The proportion of households decreased gradually in size with a mere 1.6 percent of households having nine persons and over.

Only 22.5 percent of all households had five or more persons living in them, resulting in an overall national average of 3.1 persons per household.

While one-person households accounted for the highest proportion of households in all parishes, closer scrutiny of the data on the distribution of households by size of households, show a more even dispersion of households in some parishes than others.

Greater proportions of households in St. Joseph tended to be concentrated in the smaller size households. Consequently, St. Joseph had the lowest average household size and St. David the highest. However, there was less than a one person difference between the largest and smallest average household size across parishes, ranging from a low of 2.7 persons per household to a high of 3.5 persons per household.

It is interesting to note that in terms of the average household size by geographical area, the highest two averages were for a rural parish, St. David (3.5 persons) and Roseau City (3.2 persons). It should however be noted that without matching this information with the size of the dwelling unit in terms of number of rooms there is no indication as to the degree of crowding consequently making it impossible for a proper comparison across parishes.

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Table 6.17: Number of Households by Parish, Size of Household and Average Size, 2001

Parish	Number of Persons										Average Size
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine and Over	Total	
City Of Roseau	1,091	876	775	697	498	280	163	83	66	4,528	3.22
Rest Of St. George	430	348	244	256	191	113	39	17	34	1,673	3.16
St. John	719	372	263	213	152	106	40	33	28	1,926	2.76
St. Peter	188	127	66	71	36	23	16	6	5	538	2.69
St. Joseph	752	461	312	292	165	91	48	12	18	2,152	2.68
St. Paul	664	546	479	393	306	166	80	31	34	2,699	3.12
St. Luke	173	110	82	72	46	34	13	8	5	544	2.88
St. Mark	179	153	79	84	49	38	22	10	14	629	3.04
St. Patrick	831	541	385	329	243	186	98	57	58	2,728	3.10
St. David	542	310	268	241	215	171	92	52	63	1,954	3.46
St. Andrew	1,020	619	503	448	336	218	110	63	45	3,363	3.05
Total	6,589	4,464	3,454	3,096	2,237	1,427	723	373	371	22,733	3.07

Table 6.18: Percentage Distribution of Households by Parish and Size of Household, 2001

Parish	Number of Persons									
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine and Over	Total
City Of Roseau	24.1	19.3	17.1	15.4	11.0	6.2	3.6	1.8	1.4	100.0
Rest Of St. George	25.7	20.8	14.6	15.3	11.4	6.8	2.3	1.0	2.0	100.0
St. John	37.3	19.3	13.6	11.1	7.9	5.5	2.1	1.7	1.5	100.0
St. Peter	35.0	23.7	12.2	13.1	6.6	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.9	100.0
St. Joseph	35.0	21.4	14.5	13.6	7.7	4.2	2.2	0.6	0.8	100.0
St. Paul	24.6	20.2	17.7	14.6	11.3	6.2	3.0	1.2	1.2	100.0
St. Luke	31.9	20.2	15.0	13.3	8.5	6.3	2.4	1.5	0.9	100.0
St. Mark	28.5	24.3	12.6	13.4	7.8	6.0	3.5	1.6	2.3	100.0
St. Patrick	30.5	19.8	14.1	12.1	8.9	6.8	3.6	2.1	2.1	100.0
St. David	27.8	15.9	13.7	12.3	11.0	8.8	4.7	2.7	3.2	100.0
St. Andrew	30.3	18.4	15.0	13.3	10.0	6.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	100.0
Total	29.0	19.6	15.2	13.6	9.8	6.3	3.2	1.6	1.6	100.0

6.10 Average Number of Bedrooms per Household

Table 6.19 shows that in general, the average number of bedrooms per household increased gradually by the size of the household. At the national level, one-person households, on average, lived in dwelling units with 2 bedrooms. This increased to an average of 3 bedrooms for eight-person households and fell marginally to 3 bedrooms per household for nine-person households. This suggests that in general, there was more than adequate space in one-person households, but some degree of over-crowding in larger households.

At the parish level, a cursory glance seems to indicate that households in St. George and St. Paul seem less crowded, while those in St. Joseph were more crowded. While one-person households had more than an adequate supply of bedrooms, households with six or more persons showed some degree of overcrowding. The average number of bedrooms for an eight-person household in Rest of St. George was 3.9 compared with 2.5 for St. David.

Table 6.19 Average Number of Bedrooms per Household by Parish and Size of Household, 2001

Parish	Size of Household (persons)									
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	All Households
Dominica	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.2
City Of Roseau	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.3
Rest Of St. George	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.1	2.4
St. John	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.1
St. Peter	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.1
St. Joseph	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.6	3.5	2.4	1.9
St. Paul	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.3
St. Luke	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.1
St. Mark	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.1
St. Patrick	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.1
St. David	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.0
St. Andrew	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.1

CHAPTER 7

DISABILITY AND HEALTH

7.1 Disability or Infirmary

Table 7.1 shows that 2,885 persons in Dominica, comprising 1,482 males and 1,403 females, had a disability or infirmity at the time of the 2001 census. The data also show that, in spite of a few fluctuations, the number of persons with a disability or infirmity increased with age. The 0-14 age group accounted for 8.3 percent of all persons reporting a disability or infirmity as compared with 44.3 percent in the 65 and over age group. Many of the persons in this oldest age group acquire disabilities or infirmities as a result of various degenerative diseases which may be hereditary or due to lifestyle or environmental conditions experienced by the persons over their lifetime. It is worth noting that the proportions reporting a disability in the age groups from 0-14 to 25-44 were less than the proportions in these age groups in the population as a whole. The opposite was true for the 44-64 and 65 and over age group. This confirms that most of the disabilities are due to degenerative/life style diseases.

Chart 7.1 shows that males outnumbered females in all of the age groups, except the 65 and over age group where there were 536 males to 741 females representing 18.6 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively. Younger males, because of the nature of their jobs and their lifestyles in general, tend to report more disabilities or infirmities than their female counterparts. The larger number and percentage of females than males, in the older age groups, reporting disabilities or infirmities could be as a result of females suffering disabilities and infirmities later in life from degenerative diseases, including diabetes.

Table 7.1: Personss Reporting Disability or Infirmary by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-14	145	96	241	9.8	6.9	8.3
15-24	139	78	217	9.4	5.5	7.5
25-44	346	239	585	23.4	17.0	20.3
45-64	316	249	565	21.3	17.8	19.6
65+	536	741	1,277	36.1	52.8	44.3
Total	1,482	1,403	2,885	51.4	48.6	100.0

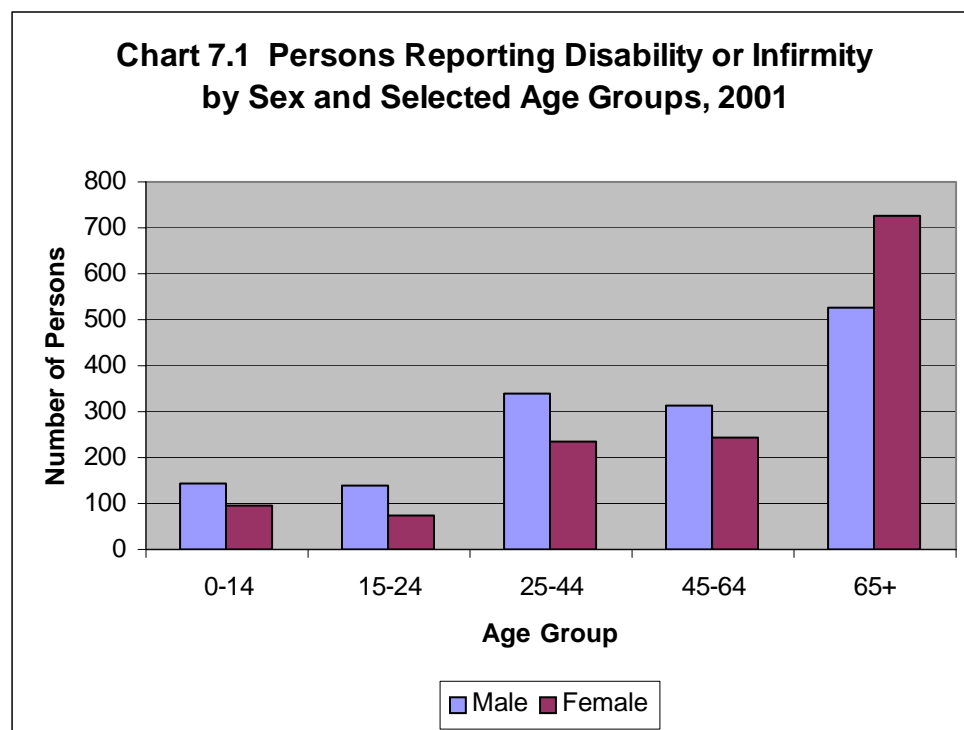


Table 7.2 presents an analysis of disability, by type of disability taking into consideration any effects of sex or age. It should be noted that in some cases persons reported having more than one disabled condition. Of the 781 persons who suffered from a sight related disability, 350 were male and 431 were female. Sight related disabilities generally increased with age with 4.4 percent of persons reporting in the 0-14 age group and 66.8 percent in the 65 and over age group. This pattern was approximately the same for both males and females. Many sight related disabilities are due to degenerative diseases that occur later in life.

The number of persons reporting hearing related disabilities was more evenly distributed among the sexes and across the various age groups. Of the 322 persons reporting hearing related disabilities, 162 were males and 160 were females. There was no definite pattern in occurrence by age suggesting that these disabilities were mainly from birth. The fact that the 65 and over age group accounted for the single highest number and proportion of the cases is most likely due to the fact that some hearing disorders in this age group were due to degenerative diseases.

There was a marked difference in the number of males and females reporting speech related disabilities. The data show that of 483 such persons, 283 were males and 200 females. Persons with speech related disabilities were spread across the various age groups even though the proportion in the 0-14 age group, for this disability, was the second highest for any disability reported. Speech related disabilities are more likely due to birth related problems, rather than lifestyle or environmental influences and are therefore likely to occur across the various age groups from the lowest to the highest. Indeed, while the proportion of persons age 0-14 in the population, as a whole was 22.4 percent.

Among those persons reporting mobility related disabilities women outnumbered men. There were 631 females compared to 514 males reporting such disabilities. The number and proportion of persons reporting mobility related diseases generally increased with age, particularly from age 25. There were 37 persons in the 15-24 age group and 703 in the 65 and over age reporting

mobility related disabilities and these age groups accounted for 3.3 percent and 61.4 percent, respectively. Although there was a 16.5 percentage point difference in the proportion of males and females in the 65 and over age group, there was no marked difference in the pattern of distribution of persons with mobility related disabilities across the age groups by sex.

Table 7.2 shows that of the 435 persons reporting disabilities related to body movement, 192 were male and 243 female. While the majority were in the 65 and over age group for males and females, the females were more concentrated in this oldest age group. There was a general increase in persons reporting this form of disability by age.

Gripping was the least common of the disabilities reported, with a total of 136 persons comprising 76 males and 60 females. The greatest differential by age was in the 25-44 age group where 21 percent of males as compared with 6.7 percent of females reported a disability. The greatest proportion of persons with gripping disabilities was in the 65 and over age group for males and females.

According to Table 7.2 there were 250 persons with learning disabilities, comprising 151 males and 99 females. This form of disability was more common among persons in the age groups from 0-14 to 25-44 and the pattern of distribution by age was approximately the same for males and females with a general decrease in the number reporting by age. Learning disabilities are generally related to birth defects and the distribution by age is more likely due to movement of the birth cohorts presenting these disabilities through the various age groups and natural attrition due to age specific mortality rates. The proportions in the 0-14 and 15-24 age groups reporting this disability were the highest for this age group, among all the disabilities reported and was in fact, just slightly lower than their 29 percent representation in the population as a whole. Conversely, the proportion in the 65 and over age group reporting this disability was the lowest for this age group for all the disabilities reported and was in fact the only disability where the proportion of the elderly was lower than their 10 percent representation in the population as a whole.

The number of males reporting behavioural disabilities was much larger than the number of females. Table 7.2 shows that of the 564 persons reporting such disabilities, 349 were male and 215 female. Behavioural disabilities were more common among those in the 25-44 age group for males and females alike. Older females were much more likely to record behavioural disabilities than older males.

The number of males reporting other disabilities was somewhat higher than females, with 103 males and 87 females falling into this category. Persons reporting other disabilities were distributed across the various age groups with no distinctive pattern. However, while younger Dominicans were less likely to suffer from most disabilities, it is worth noting the relatively small number and proportion of young females who reported other disabilities when compared with their male counterparts.

Table 7.2: Persons with Disability Infirmity by Type, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Sight						
0-14	17	17	34	5.0	3.9	4.4
15-24	10	18	28	2.9	4.1	3.6
25-44	28	25	53	7.9	5.7	6.7
45-64	66	79	145	18.9	18.3	18.6
65+	229	292	521	65.3	68.0	66.8
Total	350	431	781	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hearing						
0-14	27	20	47	16.9	12.3	14.6
15-24	21	20	41	13.1	12.7	12.9
25-44	36	37	73	21.9	22.8	22.4
45-64	20	16	36	12.4	10.2	11.3
65+	58	67	125	35.7	42.0	38.8
Total	162	160	322	100.0	100.0	100.0
Speech						
0-14	74	34	108	26.3	16.9	22.4
15-24	54	29	83	19.0	14.3	17.1
25-44	87	67	154	30.7	33.6	31.9
45-64	37	29	66	12.9	14.7	13.7
65+	31	41	72	11.1	20.4	14.9
Total	283	200	483	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mobility						
0-14	30	29	59	5.8	4.5	5.1
15-24	26	11	37	5.1	1.8	3.3
25-44	85	52	137	16.6	8.2	12.0
45-64	104	105	209	20.2	16.6	18.2
65+	269	434	703	52.3	68.8	61.4
Total	514	631	1,145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Body Movement						
0-14	13	11	25	6.9	4.6	5.6
15-24	11	11	23	5.9	4.6	5.2
25-44	27	23	51	14.2	9.5	11.6
45-64	54	38	91	27.8	15.4	20.9
65+	87	160	248	45.2	65.8	56.7
Total	192	243	435	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 7.2 (cont'd): Persons with Disability Infirmity by Type,
Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

	Number			Percent		
Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Gripping						
0-14	6	7	13	8.0	12.0	9.7
15-24	6	6	12	7.9	10.2	9.0
25-44	16	4	20	21.0	6.7	14.7
45-64	14	13	27	18.3	22.0	19.9
65+	34	30	64	44.8	49.1	46.7
Total	76	60	136	100.0	100.0	100.0
Learning						
0-14	42	27	69	27.7	26.7	27.3
15-24	32	15	47	21.4	15.3	19.0
25-44	53	35	88	34.9	35.6	35.2
45-64	15	9	24	10.0	9.2	9.7
65+	9	13	22	6.0	13.2	8.8
Total	151	99	250	100.0	100.0	100.0
Behavioral						
0-14	36	20	56	10.3	9.5	10.0
15-24	45	11	56	13.0	5.2	10.0
25-44	146	83	229	41.7	38.7	40.6
45-64	77	35	112	22.2	16.0	19.8
65+	45	66	111	12.8	30.6	19.6
Total	349	215	564	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other						
0-14	12	6	18	11.7	6.9	9.5
15-24	19	11	30	18.6	12.8	15.9
25-44	31	28	59	29.9	32.2	30.9
45-64	22	20	42	21.3	22.8	22.0
65+	19	22	41	18.6	25.2	21.6
Total	103	87	190	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.2 Chronic Illness

Table 7.3 presents the distribution of persons reporting chronic illness by sex and selected age groups and shows that a total of 14,846 persons were reported to have at least one chronic illness, comprising 5,927 or 40.6 percent males and 8,919 or 59.4 percent females.

The incidence of chronic illness generally increased with age even though more children were reported to have a chronic illness than young adults. This pattern of distribution by age was similar for males and females, with the smallest numbers and proportions in the 15-24 age group and the highest in the 65 and over age group. Females outnumbered males in the incidence of chronic illnesses in each age group except the youngest which included 986 males and 771 females.

Table 7.3 Persons Reporting Chronic Illness by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-14	986	771	1,757	16.6	8.6	11.8
15-24	430	654	1,084	7.2	7.3	7.3
25-44	980	1,742	2,722	16.5	19.5	18.3
45-64	1,685	2,718	4,403	28.4	30.5	29.7
65+	1,846	3,034	4,880	31.1	34.0	32.9
Total	5,927	8,919	14,846	100.0	100.0	100.0

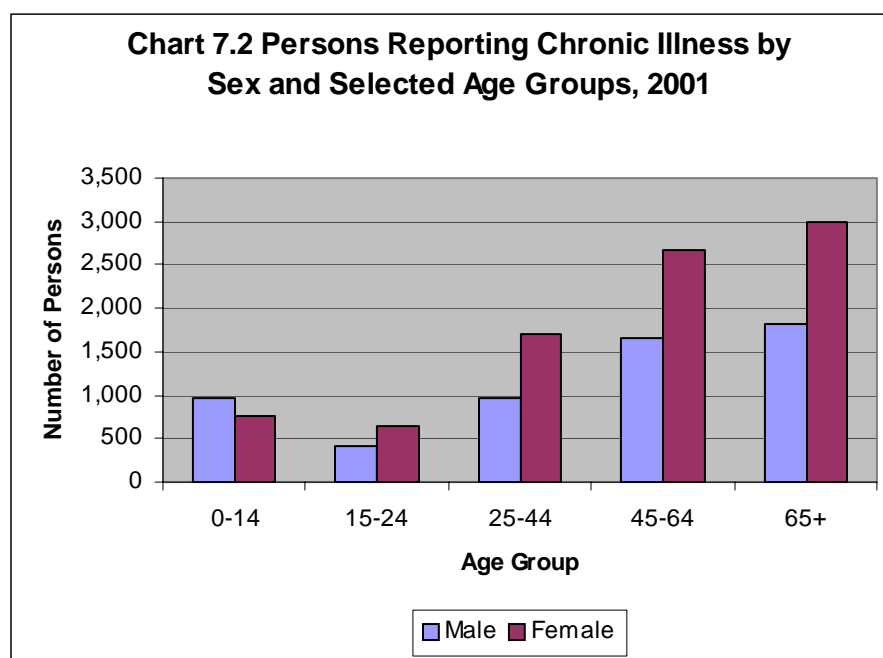


Table 7.4 presents the distribution of persons reporting chronic illnesses by type of illness, sex and age group. It is not unusual for persons to be affiliated with more than one chronic illness and this is reflected in the fact that the sum of all the persons reporting a particular illness is greater than the number of persons reported to have an illness. However, it is not possible to analyse the number of persons with more than one chronic disease from the information presented.

Hypertension, reported by 5,523 persons, was the most commonly reported illness. This was followed by arthritis (4,791 persons), diabetes (2,440 persons), asthma (1,840 persons) and heart disease (687), as the five most commonly reported chronic illnesses. The data show that among these five chronic illnesses, the proportion of females reported was substantially higher than the proportion of males, except for asthma where the proportion of males was merely 2.2 percentage points higher than the proportion of females.

Closer scrutiny shows that for most illnesses, the proportion of females was higher than the proportion of males in each age group, except in the 0-14 and 65 and over age group for some illnesses. This general pattern was even observed for those reporting asthma where, as was indicated earlier, males outnumbered females. Indeed, the excess of males over females could be attributed to those aged 0-14 where there were 507 males and 330 females out of totals of 940 males and 900 females.

Hypertension or high blood pressure is mainly a lifestyle illness and is due in large part to the excessive use of inappropriate foods and intoxicants and smoking. The 5,522 persons reporting hypertension comprised 1,660 males and 3,856 females. Table 7.4 shows that the number and proportions reporting hypertension generally increased with age for males as well as females. Almost 86 percent of the persons reported to have hypertension were aged 45 and over.

The distribution patterns observed for persons reporting arthritis were not dissimilar to those for persons reporting hypertension. Of the 4,791 persons reporting this illness, 1,590 were male and 3,201 were female. There was a general increase in occurrence among persons aged 45 years and older for males and females alike and over 87 percent of the cases were reported.

Table 7.4 shows that 2,439 persons comprising 851 males and 1,588 females reported diabetes. Like hypertension and arthritis, the number and proportion of persons reporting diabetes increased with age and over 88 percent of the cases were among persons in the oldest two age groups specified.

Asthma is seen more as an illness that is influenced to some extent by environmental conditions. While some persons present asthma for the first time as adults, most cases of asthma are known to occur among young people with many of them ceasing to record the disease in adulthood.

The pattern of occurrence for persons reporting asthma was therefore substantially different from the other four illnesses listed in the top five chronic illnesses.

The number and proportion of cases decreased gradually with age with the single largest proportion of cases occurring among persons in the 0-14 age group for males as well as females. Cases of asthma were more evenly distributed among the various age groups for females than males resulting in the median age for male asthma sufferers being lower than that for females.

Table 7.4 show that 687 persons, comprising 257 male and 430 female, reported heart disease, the least common among the top five cases of chronic illnesses. The number and proportion generally increased with age and more than 70 percent of the cases were in the 45-64 and 65 and over age groups. The patterns of distribution by age for males and females were not dissimilar.

Other chronic illnesses reported include stroke (148 males and 212 females), kidney (69 males and 62 females), sickle cell (167 males, 246 females), cancer (61 males and 61 females), HIV/AIDS (9 males, 8 females), lupus (1 male and 14 females) and carpal tunnel syndrome (12 males and 23 females). The proportion of females reporting a chronic illness was greater than the proportion of males for most of these illnesses.

Even though the numbers were relatively small, the substantially higher numbers of females than males reporting HIV/AIDS or lupus is worth noting.

A relatively large number of responses were recorded for the other category suggesting that some persons while admitting that they had a chronic illness were not prepared to be specific. Even for this category of persons, females outnumbered males. Sex as well as age group was more evenly distributed for these cases with no distinctive pattern by age.

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**Table 7.4: Persons Reporting Chronic Illness by Type and Sex
and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Sickle						
0-14	85	67	152	50.7	27.2	36.7
15-24	27	71	98	15.9	28.6	23.5
25-44	29	74	103	17.6	30.2	25.1
45-64	17	30	47	10.4	12.3	11.6
65+	9	4	13	5.4	1.6	3.2
Total	167	246	413	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arthritis						
0-14	16	8	24	1.0	0.3	0.5
15-24	15	50	65	1.0	1.6	1.4
25-44	150	353	503	9.4	11.0	10.5
45-64	532	1,076	1,608	33.5	33.6	33.6
65+	877	1,714	2,591	55.1	53.5	54.1
Total	1,590	3,201	4,791	100.0	100.0	100.0
Asthma						
0-14	507	330	837	53.9	36.7	45.5
15-24	154	203	357	16.4	22.6	19.4
25-44	121	187	308	12.9	20.8	16.7
45-64	63	107	170	6.7	11.9	9.2
65+	95	73	168	10.1	8.1	9.1
Total	940	900	1,840	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diabetes						
0-14	8	3	11	1.0	0.2	0.5
15-24	6	15	21	0.7	0.9	0.9
25-44	72	176	248	8.5	11.1	10.2
45-64	342	594	936	40.2	37.4	38.4
65+	423	800	1,223	49.7	50.4	50.2
Total	851	1,588	2,439	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hypertension						
0-14	6	1	7	0.4	0.0	0.1
15-24	4	22	26	0.2	0.6	0.5
25-44	182	586	768	10.9	15.2	13.9
45-64	662	1,480	2,142	39.8	38.4	38.8
65+	812	1,767	2,579	48.7	45.8	46.7
Total	1,666	3,856	5,522	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heart						
0-14	17	22	39	6.7	5.2	5.8
15-24	13	40	53	5.2	9.2	7.7
25-44	35	50	85	13.7	11.5	12.4
45-64	59	108	167	22.9	25.2	24.4
65+	133	210	343	51.5	48.8	49.8
Total	257	430	687	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 7.4(cont'd): Persons Reporting Chronic Illnes by Type,
Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Stroke						
0-14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0	2	2	0.0	1.0	0.6
25-44	7	9	16	4.8	4.3	4.5
45-64	28	43	70	18.7	20.2	19.6
65+	113	158	271	76.5	74.5	75.3
Total	148	212	360	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kidney						
0-14	8	5	13	11.7	8.0	10.0
15-24	6	11	17	9.0	17.7	13.2
25-44	17	16	33	24.7	25.7	25.2
45-64	23	12	35	32.6	19.4	26.3
65+	15	18	33	22.0	29.2	25.4
Total	69	62	131	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cancer						
0-14	1	1	2	1.7	1.6	1.6
15-24	1	0	1	1.6		0.8
25-44	1	12	13	1.7	19.7	10.7
45-64	9	24	33	14.9	39.4	27.3
65+	49	24	73	80.1	39.3	59.5
Total	61	61	122	100.0	100.0	100.0
HIV						
0-14	3	2	5	50.0	39.3	45.1
15-24	0	1	1	0.0	19.7	9.1
25-44	1	2	3	16.7	41.0	27.8
45-64	2	0	2	33.3	0.0	18.0
65+	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	6	5	11	100.0	100.0	100.0
AIDS						
0-14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24	1	1	2	33.4	33.8	33.6
25-44	1	1	2	32.7	33.1	32.9
45-64	0	1	1	0.0	33.1	16.4
65+	1	0	1	33.9	0.0	17.1
Total	3	3	6	100.0	100.0	100.0
LUPUS						
0-14	0	1	1	0.0	7.3	6.8
15-24	0	1	1	0.0	7.0	6.6
25-44	1	4	5	100.0	28.8	33.4
45-64	0	4	4	0.0	28.7	26.9
65+	0	4	4	0.0	28.1	26.3
Total	1	14	15	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 7.4 (cont'd): Persons Reporting Chronic Illness by Type,
Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Carpal						
0-14	2	1	3	17.2	4.3	8.7
15-24	0	3	3	0.0	12.8	8.4
25-44	6	8	14	50.0	35.0	40.1
45-64	3	7	10	24.6	30.6	28.5
65+	1	4	5	8.2	17.3	14.2
Total	12	23	35	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other						
0-14	287	304	591	24.6	22.8	23.6
15-24	169	229	398	14.4	17.1	15.9
25-44	316	371	687	27.1	27.8	27.4
45-64	221	213	434	18.9	15.9	17.3
65+	175	219	394	15.0	16.4	15.7
Total	1,168	1,336	2,504	100.0	100.0	100.0
NONE						
0-14	9,407	9,385	18,792	32.2	36.5	34.2
15-24	5,282	4,801	10,083	18.1	18.7	18.4
25-44	9,437	7,974	17,411	32.3	31.0	31.7
45-64	3,785	2,606	6,391	13.0	10.1	11.6
65+	1,269	960	2,229	4.3	3.7	4.1
Total	29,180	25,726	54,906	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not Stated						
0-14	60	45	105	18.0	16.7	17.4
15-24	46	44	90	13.7	16.4	14.9
25-44	110	83	193	33.0	31.0	32.1
45-64	86	52	138	25.6	19.4	22.9
65+	33	44	77	9.7	16.4	12.7
Total	335	268	603	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.3 Use of Medical Facilities

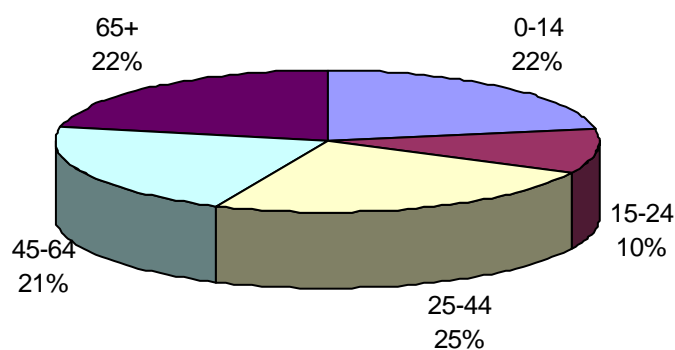
Table 7.5 shows that 13,699 persons reported the use of a medical facility in the month preceding the census in May 2001. Females were more likely to have attended a medical facility than males, with a total of 8,276 females (60.4 percent) compared with 5,423 males (39.6 percent) attending. This pattern was approximately the same across all age groups with females accounting for more than 60 percent in each age group, except the youngest.

Chart 7.5 shows that there was no distinctive pattern of attendance by age group with the difference in the proportion attending a medical facility by age group being less than 8 percentage points between age groups except the 15-24 age group. Indeed, the number and proportion in the 15-24 age group was considerably less than the other age groups for males and females alike.

Table 7.5: Persons Reporting Use of Medical Facility by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0-14	1,520	1,531	3,051	28.0	18.5	22.3
15-24	481	900	1,381	8.9	10.9	10.1
25-44	1,193	2,161	3,354	22.0	26.1	24.5
45-64	1,083	1,809	2,893	20.0	21.9	21.1
65+	1,146	1,875	3,021	21.1	22.7	22.1
Total	5,423	8,276	13,699	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 7.3 Percentage Distribution of Persons Attending a Medical Facility by Age, 2001



Public health centres were utilised by 41.2 percent of persons attending a medical facility and were the most commonly used medical facilities in the month preceding the census in 2001. Table 7.6 shows that 5,643 persons, comprising 2,012 males and 3,631 females, attended public health centres. Women were more likely than men to attend a public health centre and children and the elderly were the most frequent users when the age of the users is taken into consideration.

Use of the Public Hospital was reported by 3,627 persons, comprising 1,600 males and 2,027 females. Table 7.6 shows that 26.5 percent of persons, using a medical facility, attended the public hospital. Females outnumbered males in hospital usage for each age group except the youngest. There was no distinctive difference between males and females in the distribution of the usage of the public hospital by age group.

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Persons reporting usage of private doctor's offices amounted to 3,120 comprising 1,255 males and 1,866 females. Males were less likely to attend a private doctor's office than females. Indeed, females outnumbered males in the level of usage in each age group. The largest difference was in the 15-24 age group in which there were 93 males and 256 females. The 25-44 age group reported the highest usage for both males and females alike.

Usage of other medical facilities specified was Private Clinic (117 males and 160 females), Family Planning Clinic (10 males and 70 females), Pharmacy (60 males and 83 females) and Other (50 males and 83 females).

Females outnumbered males in the usage of all of the medical facilities listed. Even though the numbers were small it is worth noting that females were far more likely to attend a family planning clinic than males.

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**Table 7.6 Persons Reporting Use of Medical Facilities
by Main Facility, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

	Number			Percent		
Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Public Hospital						
0-14	491	458	949	30.7	22.6	26.2
15-24	196	280	476	12.3	13.8	13.1
25-44	378	556	934	23.7	27.4	25.8
45-64	273	373	646	17.0	18.4	17.8
65+	262	360	622	16.4	17.8	17.1
Total	1,600	2,027	3,627	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Planning Clinic						
0-14	4	4	8	40.0	5.8	10.1
15-24	0	8	8	0.0	11.5	10.1
25-44	4	45	49	40.0	63.9	60.9
45-64	1	6	7	10.0	8.7	8.8
65+	1	7	8	10.0	10.1	10.1
Total	10	70	80	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Health Clinic						
0-14	668	709	1,377	33.2	19.5	24.4
15-24	135	268	403	6.7	7.4	7.1
25-44	307	708	1,015	15.3	19.5	18.0
45-64	352	897	1,249	17.5	24.7	22.1
65+	550	1,049	1,599	27.3	28.9	28.3
Total	2,012	3,631	5,643	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Clinic/Hospital						
0-14	22	19	41	19.0	12.0	15.0
15-24	13	12	25	11.1	7.6	9.1
25-44	34	47	81	28.5	29.2	28.9
45-64	19	35	54	16.5	22.1	19.7
65+	29	47	76	25.0	29.2	27.4
Total	117	160	277	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private Doctor's Clinic						
0-14	222	235	457	17.7	12.6	14.7
15-24	93	256	349	7.4	13.7	11.2
25-44	360	689	1,049	28.7	36.9	33.6
45-64	349	401	750	27.8	21.5	24.0
65+	231	284	515	18.4	15.2	16.5
Total	1,255	1,865	3,120	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 7.6 (cont'd) Persons Reporting Use of Medical Facilities
by Main Facility, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

	Number			Percent		
Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Pharmacy						
0-14	11	11	22	18.3	13.3	15.4
15-24	5	12	17	8.2	14.4	11.9
25-44	17	30	47	28.4	36.2	32.9
45-64	19	20	39	31.8	24.0	27.3
65+	8	10	18	13.2	12.0	12.6
Total	60	83	143	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other						
0-14	5	6	11	10.0	7.3	8.3
15-24	1	5	6	2.0	6.1	4.5
25-44	10	7	17	20.0	8.5	12.8
45-64	6	5	11	12.0	6.1	8.3
65+	28	60	88	56.0	72.0	66.2
Total	50	83	133	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not Stated						
0-14	97	88	185	30.4	24.6	27.3
15-24	38	59	97	11.8	16.5	14.3
25-44	83	79	162	25.9	22.1	23.9
45-64	64	72	136	20.1	20.2	20.2
65+	37	59	96	11.7	16.5	14.3
Total	319	357	676	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 8

CHILDREN

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents an analysis of some characteristics of children, those aged 0-14, in Dominica at the time of the 2001 census. Children are considered to be one of the vulnerable groups in society and their general well-being usually provides a good indicator of the level of development of their country of residence. Along with the elderly, they form what is known as the dependent population, bearing reference to the fact that these two groups are generally not part of the working population, having either not yet entered the workforce or already retired, and therefore are expected to benefit from the level of economic activity generated by the working population.

8.2 Characteristics of Household Heads and Households

Table 8.1 shows that 15,183 or 73.9 percent of children lived in male-headed households, compared to 5,363 or 26.1 percent who lived in female-headed households. This pattern of distribution of children by sex of household head was approximately the same irrespective of the age of the child.

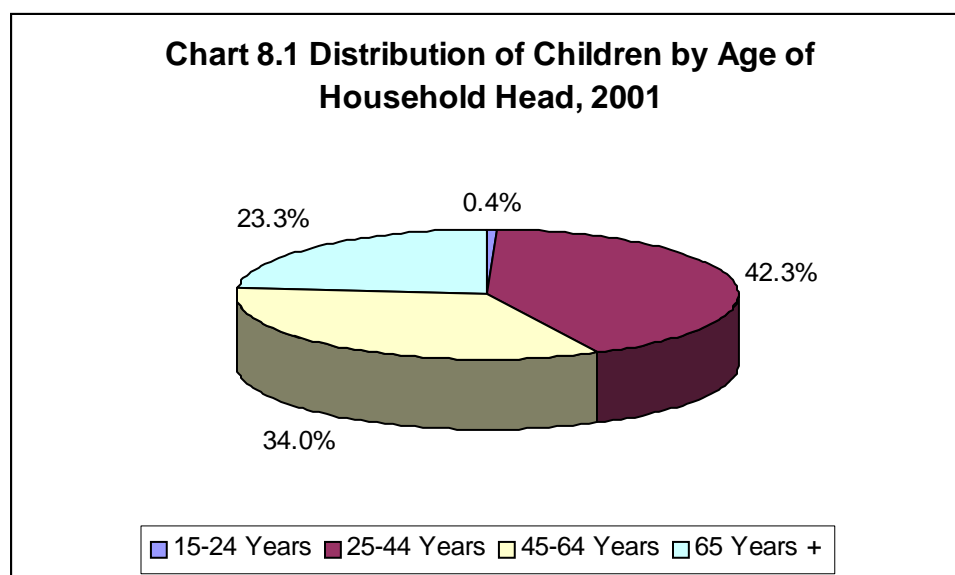
Table 8.1: Children by Age Group and Sex of Head of Household, 2001

Children Age Group	Number				Percent			
	Male Heads	Female Heads	Not Stated	Total	Male Heads	Female Heads	Not Stated	Total
0-4	4,609	1,578	1	6,188	74.5	25.5	0.0	100.0
5-9	5,467	1,931	0	7,398	73.9	26.1		100.0
10-14	5,107	1,854	1	6,962	73.4	26.6	0.0	100.0
Total	15,183	5,363	2	20,548	73.9	26.1	0.0	100.0

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Tables 8.2 and 8.3 show that 8,699 or 42.3 percent of the 20,548 children lived in households headed by persons aged 25-44 years, 6,964 or 33.9 percent lived in households headed by persons aged 45-64 and 4,798 or 23.4 percent lived in households with persons aged 65 years and older. A mere 85 or 0.4 percent lived in households headed by persons aged 15-24 years. Chart 8.1 gives a pictorial representation of the data. It is worth noting that males headed all of the households headed by persons aged 15-24.

There was no distinctive difference in the pattern of the distribution of children among households according to the sex of the household head, when age of the children is taken into consideration. For male-headed households, the proportions all range from a low of approximately 0.4 percent for the 15-24 age group, to a high of approximately 43 percent for the 25-44 age group before falling to approximately 34 percent in the 45-64 age group and 23 percent in the 65 and over age group. The pattern for the female-headed households does not differ substantially from that observed for male-headed households.



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**Table 8.2: Number of Children by Selected Age Groups
by Age of Head by Sex of Head, 2001**

Age of child	Age of Head					
	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Not Stated	Total
All Household Heads						
0-4	26	2,629	2,093	1,440	1	6,189
5-9	35	3,056	2,557	1,749	0	7,397
10-14	24	3,014	2,314	1,609	1	6,962
Total	85	8,699	6,964	4,798	2	20,548
Male Heads						
0-4	26	1,975	1,555	1,053		4,609
5-9	35	2,293	1,886	1,253		5,467
10-14	24	2,263	1,690	1,129		5,106
Total	85	6,531	5,131	3,435		15,182
Female Heads						
0-4		654	537	387		1,578
5-9		763	671	497		1,931
10-14		751	624	479		1,854
Total		2,168	1,832	1,363		5,363

Table 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Children by Selected Age Groups by Age of Head by Sex of Head, 2001

Age of child	Age of Head					
	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Not Stated	Total
All Household Heads						
0-4	0.4	42.5	33.8	23.3	0.0	100.0
5-9	0.5	41.3	34.6	23.6	0.0	100.0
10-14	0.5	44.3	33.1	22.1	0.0	100.0
Total	0.4	42.3	33.9	23.4	0.0	100.0
Male Heads						
0-4	0.6	42.8	33.7	22.8	0.0	100.0
5-9	0.6	41.9	34.5	22.9	0.0	100.0
10-14	0.5	44.3	33.1	22.1	0.0	100.0
Total	0.6	43.0	33.8	22.6	0.0	100.0
Female Heads						
0-4	0.0	41.4	34.0	24.5	0.0	100.0
5-9	0.0	39.5	34.8	25.7	0.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	40.5	33.6	25.9	0.0	100.0
Total	0.0	40.4	34.2	25.4	0.0	100.0

8.3 Children in Overcrowded Households

Table 8.4 shows that 10,587 or 51.5 percent of the 20,548 children aged 0-14 years lived in overcrowded housing units, defined as more than two persons per bedroom.

The greatest proportion of children in overcrowded households across parishes was generally in the 5-9 age group, ranging from a low of 31 percent for St. Luke, to a high of 38 percent for St. Peter and St. Patrick. However, it can be concluded that children in overcrowded households were almost evenly distributed across the three age groups for all of the parishes. The pattern of distribution by age of child and area of residence remains essentially the same when the sex of the child is taken into consideration. The highest proportions of children in overcrowded households were in the 5-9 age groups and approximately one-third was in each age group.

Table 8.4a shows that on closer scrutiny, the pattern of distribution of children in overcrowded households by age of child, sex and parish, roughly approximates the distribution of all children by age of child, sex and parish and it may be concluded that the pattern observed has little or nothing to do with overcrowding. This is in fact, borne out when the distribution of children in overcrowded households as a percentage of all children by age, sex and parish is presented. Table 8.4a shows that the proportion in each age group by parish generally approximates the proportion for all children for that parish. While the proportions in the 10-14 age group were generally lower than the other age groups, the percentage point difference was not usually very great.

St. David had the highest proportion of children in overcrowded households and Rest of St. George the lowest.

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**Table 8.4: Children in Overcrowded Households by Selected Age Groups
Sex and Parish of Residence, 2001**

Parish of Residence	Number				Percent			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total
Both Sexes								
City of Roseau	617	693	640	1,949	31.6	35.6	32.8	100.0
Rest of St. George	192	198	189	579	33.2	34.2	32.6	100.0
St. John	251	296	242	789	31.8	37.5	30.7	100.0
St. Peter	55	64	48	167	32.9	38.4	28.7	100.0
St. Joseph	229	303	303	835	27.4	36.3	36.3	100.0
St. Paul	312	380	346	1,038	30.1	36.6	33.4	100.0
St. Luke	66	60	68	194	33.7	31.0	35.2	100.0
St. Mark	84	87	91	262	32.1	33.2	34.7	100.0
St. Patrick	454	572	463	1,489	30.5	38.4	31.1	100.0
St. David	497	540	460	1,497	33.2	36.1	30.7	100.0
St. Andrew	614	628	545	1,787	34.4	35.1	30.5	100.0
Total	3,371	3,821	3,395	10,587	31.8	36.1	32.1	100.0
Male								
City of Roseau	299	348	320	967	30.9	36.0	33.1	100.0
Rest of St. George	104	100	97	301	34.6	33.2	32.2	100.0
St. John	134	154	124	412	32.5	37.4	30.1	100.0
St. Peter	22	31	24	77	28.6	40.3	31.1	100.0
St. Joseph	126	152	139	417	30.2	36.4	33.4	100.0
St. Paul	164	209	180	553	29.7	37.8	32.5	100.0
St. Luke	29	33	29	91	31.9	36.2	31.8	100.0
St. Mark	40	44	49	133	30.2	33.4	36.4	100.0
St. Patrick	246	302	213	761	32.3	39.6	28.0	100.0
St. David	250	295	223	768	32.5	38.5	29.1	100.0
St. Andrew	293	316	263	872	33.6	36.2	30.2	100.0
Total	1,707	1,984	1,661	5,352	31.9	37.1	31.0	100.0
Female								
City of Roseau	318	345	319	982	32.4	35.1	32.5	100.0
Rest of St. George	88	99	92	279	31.7	35.3	33.0	100.0
St. John	117	142	119	378	31.0	37.6	31.4	100.0
St. Peter	32	32	23	87	36.8	36.8	26.5	100.0
St. Joseph	103	152	164	419	24.6	36.2	39.2	100.0
St. Paul	148	171	167	486	30.5	35.2	34.3	100.0
St. Luke	36	27	39	102	35.3	26.4	38.2	100.0
St. Mark	44	43	43	130	33.9	33.0	33.0	100.0
St. Patrick	207	270	249	726	28.5	37.1	34.3	100.0
St. David	248	245	237	730	34.0	33.6	32.5	100.0
St. Andrew	321	312	281	914	35.1	34.1	30.8	100.0
Total	1,662	1,838	1,733	5,233	31.8	35.1	33.1	100.0

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**Table 8.4a Children in Overcrowded Households as a Percentage of all Children
By Age Group, Sex and Parish of Residence, 2001**

Parish of Residence	Children In Overcrowded Households as % of all Children				Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 0-14		
	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14
Both Sexes							
City Of Roseau	49.6	45.9	45.9	47.0	31.6	35.6	32.8
Rest Of St. George	43.5	37.4	35.6	38.5	33.2	34.2	32.6
St. John	53.2	50.5	48.2	50.5	31.8	37.5	30.7
St. Peter	53.4	49.7	36.8	46.1	32.9	38.4	28.7
St. Joseph	52.1	51.5	50.3	51.2	27.4	36.3	36.3
St. Paul	42.2	42.9	42.2	42.5	30.1	36.6	33.4
St. Luke	47.2	39.0	47.2	44.3	33.7	31.0	35.2
St. Mark	55.9	55.9	50.7	54.0	32.1	33.2	34.7
St. Patrick	59.3	60.5	54.6	58.2	30.5	38.4	31.1
St. David	75.5	69.8	62.4	69.0	33.2	36.1	30.7
St. Andrew	59.1	55.1	50.8	55.0	34.4	35.1	30.5
Total	54.4	51.7	48.8	51.5	31.8	36.1	32.1
Male							
City Of Roseau	48.5	46.4	45.7	46.8	30.9	36.0	33.1
Rest Of St. George	46.6	35.1	35.8	38.6	34.6	33.2	32.2
St. John	56.9	48.3	50.5	51.5	32.5	37.4	30.1
St. Peter	47.8	49.8	33.6	42.9	28.6	40.3	31.1
St. Joseph	56.9	51.6	50.1	52.5	30.2	36.4	33.4
St. Paul	43.2	45.6	43.6	44.2	29.7	37.8	32.5
St. Luke	43.4	41.3	43.3	42.6	31.9	36.2	31.8
St. Mark	52.9	52.7	52.8	52.8	30.2	33.4	36.4
St. Patrick	61.8	61.2	53.9	59.2	32.3	39.6	28.0
St. David	74.1	71.4	59.6	68.3	32.5	38.5	29.1
St. Andrew	57.4	53.5	48.5	53.1	33.6	36.2	30.2
Total	54.9	51.8	48.1	51.5	31.9	37.1	31.0
Female							
City Of Roseau	50.7	45.4	46.0	47.2	32.4	35.1	32.5
Rest Of St. George	40.3	40.0	35.4	38.4	31.7	35.3	33.0
St. John	49.5	53.0	45.9	49.5	31.0	37.6	31.4
St. Peter	58.1	49.5	40.8	49.4	36.8	36.8	26.5
St. Joseph	47.3	51.4	50.6	50.0	24.6	36.2	39.2
St. Paul	41.1	40.1	40.8	40.6	30.5	35.2	34.3
St. Luke	50.7	36.5	50.6	45.9	35.3	26.4	38.2
St. Mark	58.9	59.7	48.6	55.2	33.9	33.0	33.0
St. Patrick	56.6	59.8	55.2	57.3	28.5	37.1	34.3
St. David	76.9	68.0	65.4	69.8	34.0	33.6	32.5
St. Andrew	60.8	56.8	53.1	56.9	35.1	34.1	30.8
Total	54.0	51.5	49.4	51.5	31.8	35.1	33.1

8.4 School Attendance

Table 8.5 shows that 16,479 or 80.2 percent of the 20,549 children, aged 0-14 years in Dominica at the time of the census in May 2001, were attending school. This comprised 8,292 boys and 8,186 girls.

There was a less than 1.0 percentage point difference between the proportion of boys and girls attending school, suggesting that there was no difference in school attendance due to the sex of the child.

The data also show that there was a less than 1.0 percentage point difference in school attendance according to the sex of the household head. Again, this suggests that there was no difference in school attendance of children due to the sex of the head of the household where they were resident.

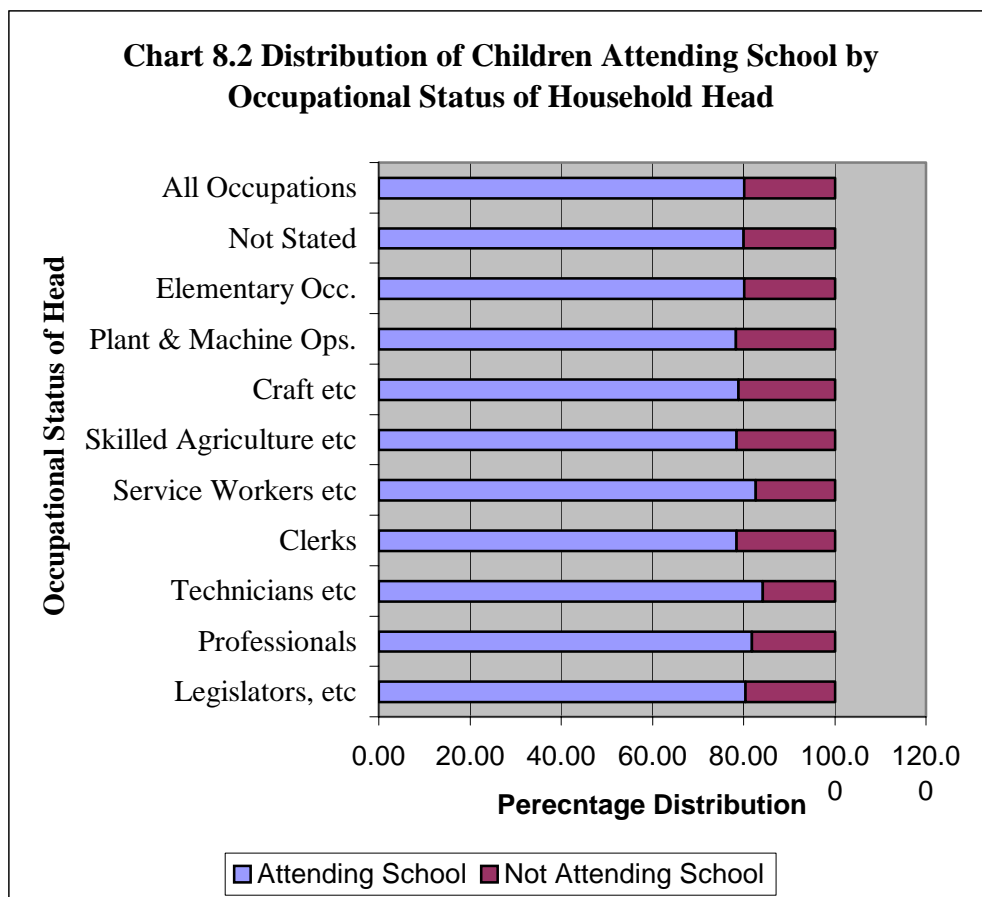
Scrutiny of Table 8.5 shows that the proportion attending school was approximately 80 percent, regardless of the sex of the child or the sex of the head of household.

Table 8.5 School Attendance of Children by Sex of Head of Household and Sex of Children

School Attendance	Sex of Head				Percent			
	Male Heads	Female Heads	Not Stated	Total	Male Heads	Female Heads	Not Stated	Total
Both Sexes								
Attending School	12,161	4,316	2	16,479	80.1	80.5	100.0	80.2
Not Attending School	3,022	1,048	0	4,070	19.9	19.5		19.8
Total	15,183	5,364	2	20,549	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boys								
Attending School	6,124	2,168		8,292	79.7	80.2		79.8
Not Attending School	1,564	536		2,100	20.3	19.8		20.2
Total	7,688	2,704		10,392	100.0	100.0		100.0
Girls								
Attending School	6,036	2,148	2	8,186	80.5	80.8	100.0	80.6
Not Attending School	1,458	512	0	1,969	19.5	19.2		19.4
Total	7,494	2,660	2	10,156	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.6 examines the effect of occupational status of the head of household on the attendance of children at school and also controls for the sex of the child. The information presented shows that the proportions of all children attending school ranged from a high of 85 percent for children from households headed by persons in the Technicians & Associated Professional category, to a low of 78.1 percent in the category Craft and Related Trades Workers, representing an overall percentage-point difference of only 7.

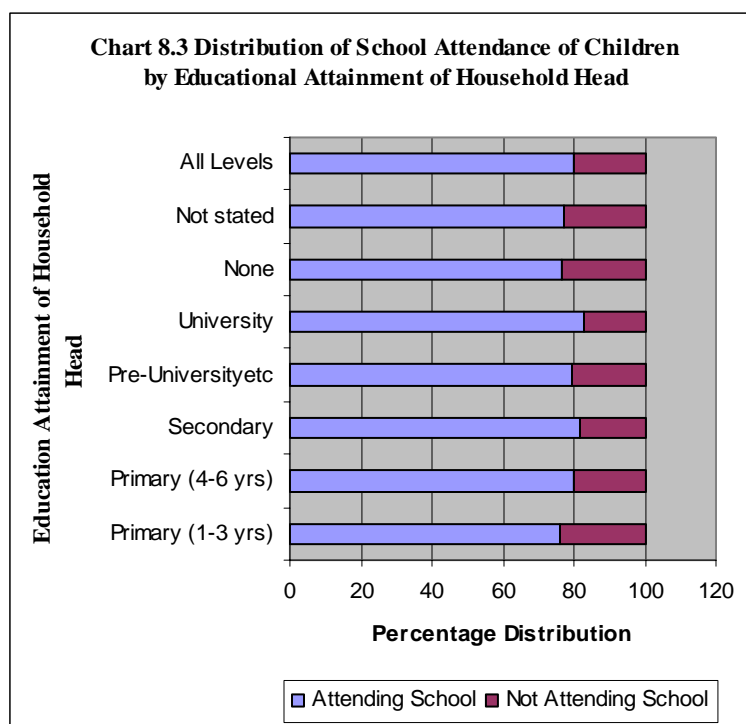
Chart 8.2 suggests that there is no clear pattern in school attendance of children by occupational status of the head of the household. Indeed, the data suggest that the level of school attendance was virtually same regardless of the household from which the child came.



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**Table 8.6: School Attendance of Children by Occupational Status
of Head of Household and Sex of Children, 2001**

Occupation of Head	School Attendance			Percent		
	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total
All Children						
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	398	68	466	85.4	14.6	100.0
Professionals	1,202	254	1,456	82.6	17.4	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	825	146	971	85.0	15.0	100.0
Clerks	16	3	19	84.2	15.8	100.0
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	1,240	281	1,521	81.5	18.5	100.0
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	2,815	778	3,593	78.3	21.7	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	1,608	450	2,058	78.1	21.9	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	467	110	577	81.0	19.1	100.0
Elementary Occupations	1,246	296	1,542	80.8	19.2	100.0
Not Working	6,658	1,684	8,342	79.8	20.2	100.0
Not Stated	2	0	2	100.0		100.0
Total	16,477	4,070	20,547	80.2	19.8	100.0
Boys						
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	205	32	237	86.5	13.5	100.0
Professionals	603	133	736	82.0	18.0	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	407	82	489	83.3	16.7	100.0
Clerks	6	0	6	100.0		100.0
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	626	141	767	81.6	18.4	100.0
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	1,436	412	1,848	77.7	22.3	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	805	228	1,033	78.0	22.0	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	231	62	293	78.8	21.2	100.0
Elementary Occupations	619	158	777	79.7	20.3	100.0
Not Working	3,353	854	4,207	79.7	20.3	100.0
Not Stated	2	0	2	100.0		100.0
Total	8,293	2,102	10,395	79.8	20.2	100.0
Girls						
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	193	36	229	84.3	15.7	100.0
Professionals	599	121	720	83.1	16.9	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	418	64	482	86.8	13.2	100.0
Clerks	10	3	13	76.9	23.1	100.0
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	614	140	754	81.5	18.5	100.0
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	1,379	366	1,745	79.0	21.0	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	803	222	1,025	78.3	21.7	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	236	47	283	83.2	16.8	100.0
Elementary Occupations	627	139	766	81.9	18.1	100.0
Not Working	3,305	831	4,136	79.9	20.1	100.0
Not Stated	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	8,184	1,969	10,153	80.6	19.4	100.0



It is rational to expect that heads of households who themselves were exposed to higher levels of education would appreciate the importance of education and would most likely be in a better position to ensure that their children attend school. However, this differential is likely to be substantially reduced in countries where primary and secondary education are virtually universal.

Table 8.7 presents a distribution of school attendance of children by the educational attainment of the head of household and the sex of the child. While there is a less than 10 percentage point difference between the highest and lowest category of educational attainment for all children, there is a general increase in the proportions attending school by the highest educational attainment of the household head. Chart 8.3 represents this pictorially.

The proportion of children attending school from households where the head had a university education was 83 percent compared with 75.8 percent for those children from a household whose head had only received a primary education of grade 1-3 years. The sex of the child did not make a substantial difference to the level of school attendance.

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**Table 8.7: School Attendance of Children by Educational Attainment of Head of Household
And Sex of Children**

Education of Head	Number			Percent		
	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total
Both Sexes						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	915	292	1,207	75.8	24.2	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	9,742	2,420	12,162	80.1	19.9	100.0
Secondary	2,234	500	2,734	81.7	18.3	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	719	189	908	79.2	20.8	100.0
University	2,019	413	2,432	83.0	17.0	100.0
None	665	201	866	76.8	23.2	100.0
Not stated	183	55	238	77.0	23.0	100.0
Total	16,477	4,070	20,547	80.2	19.8	100.0
Boys						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	485	141	626	77.5	22.5	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	4,859	1,260	6,119	79.4	20.6	100.0
Secondary	1,152	259	1,410	81.7	18.3	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	359	83	442	81.3	18.7	100.0
University	1,004	213	1,217	82.5	17.5	100.0
None	348	111	459	75.7	24.3	100.0
Not stated	86	33	119	72.0	28.0	100.0
Total	8,293	2,100	10,393	79.8	20.2	100.0
Girls						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	429	151	581	74.0	26.0	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	4,883	1,160	6,043	80.8	19.2	100.0
Secondary	1,083	241	1,324	81.8	18.2	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	360	106	466	77.2	22.8	100.0
University	1,015	200	1,215	83.6	16.4	100.0
None	317	89	407	78.0	22.0	100.0
Not stated	97	21	118	82.0	18.0	100.0
Total	8,184	1,969	10,154	80.6	19.4	100.0

Note: There are negligible differences in some row totals.

8.5 Child Dependency

Table 8.8 presents two sets of child dependency ratios, using adults (age 15-64) and workers as the denominators. Child dependency ratios traditionally measure the dependence of children aged 0-14 on adults aged 15-64, the economically productive age group. Ratios based on the number of workers, economic ratios, recognise that it is the working population who provide the goods and services that determine the level of economic activity.

Child dependency ratios ranged from a low of 41 children per 100 adults for St. Mark to a high of 56 children per 100 adults for both St. David and St. Andrew. The ratio for Dominica as a whole was 49 children per 100 adults and ratios tended to be higher on the more rural eastern side of the island.

The ratios based on the working population were much higher, ranging from 67 children per 100 working persons for Rest of St. George, to 114 children per 100 working persons for St. Patrick.

Table 8.8 Child Dependency Ratios by Parish, 2001

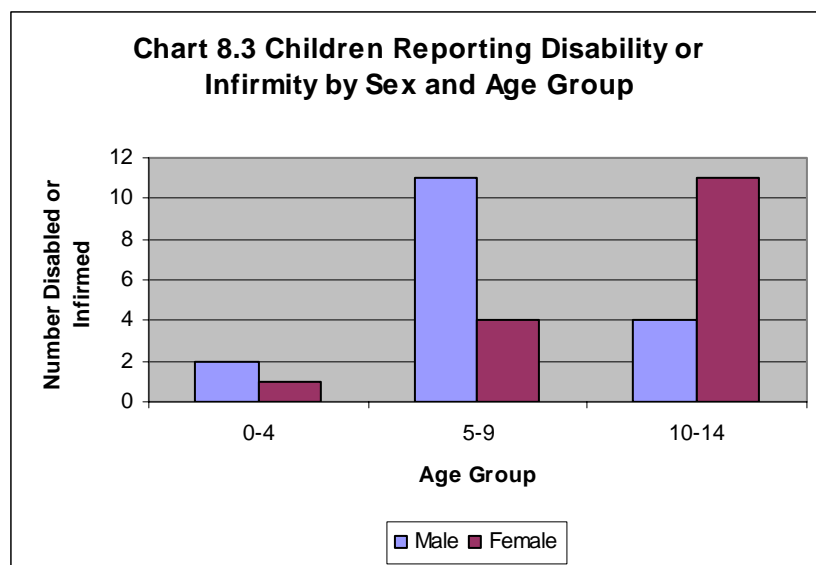
Parish	Children	Adults	Workers	Child Dependency Ratios (adults<64)	Child Dependency Ratios (Workers)
City Of Roseau	4148	9169	5904	45.2	70.3
Rest Of St. George	1503	3319	2255	45.3	66.7
St. John	1561	3243	1782	48.1	87.6
St. Peter	361	870	523	41.5	69.0
St. Joseph	1630	3472	2213	46.9	73.7
St. Paul	2445	5312	3491	46.0	70.0
St. Luke	439	963	557	45.6	78.8
St. Mark	487	1175	546	41.4	89.2
St. Patrick	2556	4850	2235	52.7	114.4
St. David	2169	3891	2244	55.7	96.7
St. Andrew	3250	5828	3470	55.8	93.7
Total	20549	42092	25220	48.8	81.5

8.6 Disability and Infirmary

Table 8.9 shows that 33 children were reported to have a disability or infirmity in 2001, comprising 17 boys and 16 girls. While the numbers reporting were low the data show that the proportion in the 0-4 age group was small compared to the two other age groups. This may very well be an indication that some of the youngest of the young had not yet been diagnosed or observed to be disabled or infirmed.

T8.9: Children Reporting Disability by Age Group and Sex

Children Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2	1	3	11.8	6.2	9.0
5-9	11	4	15	64.7	25.0	45.5
10-14	4	11	15	23.5	68.8	45.5
Total	17	16	33	100.0	100.0	100.0



The only substantial difference between boys and girls was that the number and proportion disabled or infirm were concentrated in the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups, respectively. Chart 8.4 shows that while 11, or 64.7 percent of the boys reported to be disabled or infirm, were in the 5-9 age group, 11, or 68.8 percent of the girls were in the 10-14 age group.

8.7 Children Reporting Illness

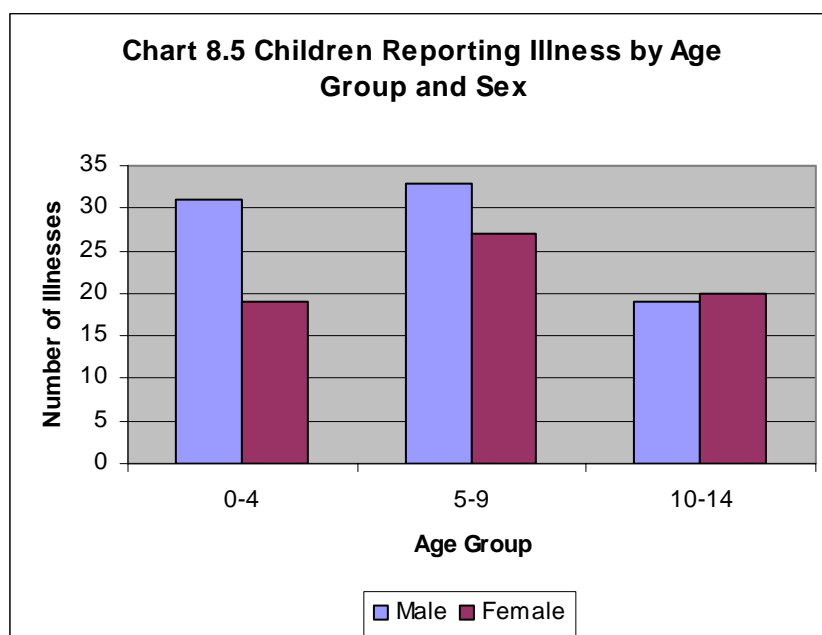
Table 8.10 shows that 202 of the children, comprising of 119 boys and 83 girls, were reported to have an illness. This resulted in illness rates of 11.5 and 8.2 per thousand for boys and girls, respectively and an overall rate of 9.8 per thousand for all children.

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Table 8.10 Illness Rate of Children by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Children Reporting Sick			ALL Childrem			Illness Rate (per 000)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	13	11	24	3,111	3,077	6,189	4.2	3.6	3.9
5-9	53	32	85	3,830	3,567	7,398	13.8	8.9	11.5
10-14	53	40	93	3,451	3,511	6,962	15.4	11.4	13.4
Total	119	83	202	10,393	10,156	20,549	11.5	8.2	9.8

Chart 8.5 shows that there was no distinctive pattern in the distribution of illnesses among the various age groups even though an insufficient number of both boys and girls were in the 5-9 age group.



The number of children reporting illnesses were relatively small and the number in the various cells even smaller when sex and parish of residence were taken into consideration. However, Table 8.11 shows that illness rates varied from a low of 5.3 per thousand for Rest of St. George to a high of 18.4 per thousand for St. Joseph.

There was no clear pattern in the distribution of illnesses by sex and parish of residence of the child.

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Table 8.11 Illness rate of Children by Parish and Sex

Parish	Children Reporting Illness			ALL Children			Illness Rate (per 000)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
City Of Roseau	20	20	40	2,067	2,081	4,148	9.7	9.4	9.6
Rest Of St. George	6	2	8	778	725	1,503	7.7	2.8	5.3
St. John	10	9	19	798	763	1,561	12.5	11.8	12.2
St. Peter	1	1	2	182	178	361	5.5	5.6	5.6
St. Joseph	15	15	29	794	837	1,631	18.9	17.9	18.4
St. Paul	14	6	20	1,250	1,195	2,445	11.2	5.0	8.2
St. Luke	0	0	0	215	224	439	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Mark	4	1	5	253	234	487	15.8	4.3	10.3
St. Patrick	11	9	21	1,287	1,269	2,556	8.5	7.1	7.8
St. David	15	7	22	1,125	1,043	2,168	13.3	6.7	10.1
St. Andrew	23	13	36	1,644	1,607	3,251	13.9	8.1	11.1
Total	119	83	202	10,393	10,156	20,549	11.5	8.2	9.8

CHAPTER 9

YOUTH

9.1 Introduction

Chapter 9 examines certain characteristics of the youth defined as persons aged 15-24 years. Youths face various challenges, including access to tertiary education, employment, access to appropriate financing for those who want to begin their own businesses or even get involved in starting a family and a home. Youth is the stage during which persons evolve from being children to adults and make decisions that shape their future.

9.2 Characteristics of Household Heads and Households

Table 9.1 shows that 8,331 youths, or 74.6 percent lived in male-headed households compared to 2,833 or 25.4 percent who lived in female-headed households. The data also show that 6,677 and 4,487 youths were in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, respectively. There was no distinctive difference in the distribution of youth among the households, according to the age of the youth.

Table 9.1: Youth by Age Group and Sex of Head of Household

Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total
15-19	4,942	1,735	6,677	74.0	26.0	100.0
20-24	3,389	1,098	4,487	75.5	24.5	100.0
All Youth	8,331	2,833	11,164	74.6	25.4	100.0

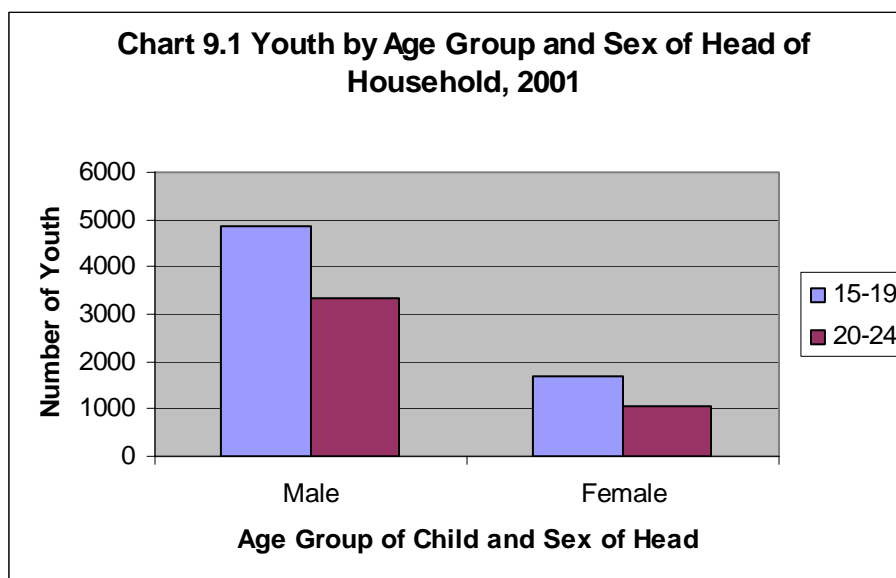


Chart 9.1 presents a graphical representation of the distribution of youth by sex of the head and age of the youth.

Table 9.2 examines the impact of the age of the household head on the distribution of youth by the age of the youth and the sex of the household head.

A cursory glance at the table shows that except for the youngest age group, 15-24, the youth were distributed within a ratio of approximately 60 to 40 between the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, respectively, for all household heads taken together. The youths were more evenly distributed among household heads in the 15-24 age group with 52.9 percent in the 15-19 age group and 47.1 percent in the 20-24 age group.

A closer look at the data shows that when the sex of the household head is taken into consideration, all of the 15-24 aged household heads were males. Also there was greater variation in the distribution of youths in female-headed households than in male-headed

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households ⁴ . In general, the youths in female-headed households tended to be marginally younger than in male-headed households.

Table 9.2: Youth by Age Group and Sex by Age Group of Head of Household, 2001

Age of Head of Household												
Age of Youth	Number						Percent					
	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Not Stated	Total	15-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 Years and Over	Not Stated	Total
15-19	19	1,366	1,170	788	1	3,345	55.9	59.2	58.1	58.2	100.0	58.6
20-24	15	942	844	566	0	2,367	44.1	40.8	41.9	41.8		41.4
Youth- Male	34	2,309	2,014	1,354	1	5,712	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	8	1,359	1,148	820	0	3,334	47.1	61.0	61.4	61.3		61.1
20-24	9	870	723	518	1	2,121	52.9	39.0	38.6	38.7	100.0	38.9
Youth -Female	17	2,229	1,870	1,338	1	5,454	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	27	2,725	2,318	1,608	1	6,679	52.9	60.1	59.7	59.7	49.9	59.8
20-24	24	1,812	1,567	1,084	1	4,488	47.1	39.9	40.3	40.3	50.1	40.2
Total Youth	51	4,537	3,885	2,692	2	11,166	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

⁴ Data in Table 9.2 do not support the statements in this paragraph.

9.3 School Attendance

Table 9.3 shows that 4,853 young persons or 43.4 percent of all youths in Dominica were attending school at the time of the census in 2001. This number comprised of 2,287 males and 2,566 females. The data further show that the proportion of young females attending school was higher than the proportion of young males. Some 573 young males or 38.8 percent and 661 young females or 48.7 percent in female headed households, were attending school.

Sex of household head did not make a substantial difference in school attendance. Approximately 43.5 percent of young persons were attending school regardless of the sex of the household head.

This is represented pictorially in Chart 9.2, which shows school attendance of youth by sex of household head.

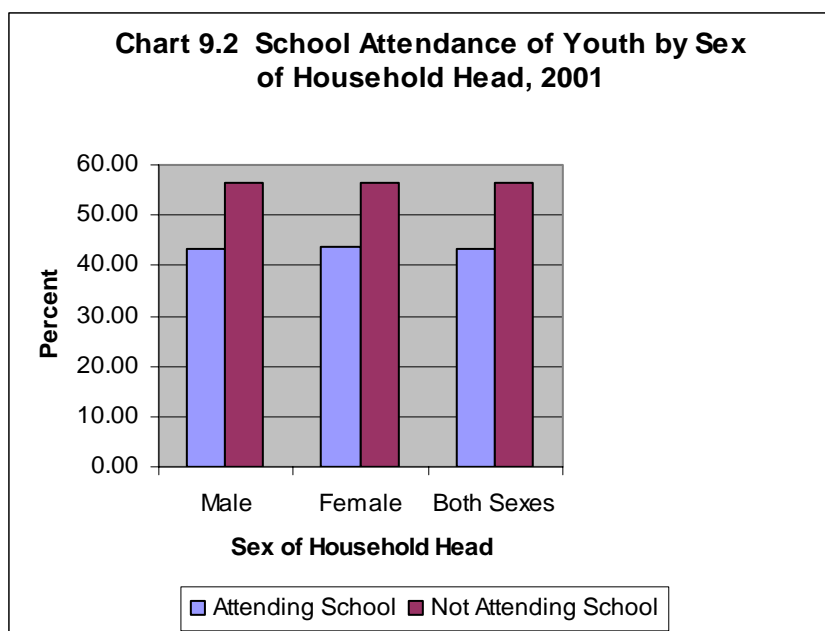


Table 9.3: School Attendance of Youth by Sex of Head of Household and Sex of Youth, 2001

School Attendance	Sex of Head of Household					
	Number			Percent		
	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total
Young Male						
Attending School	1,714	573	2,287	40.5	38.8	40.0
Not Attending School	2,520	904	3,424	59.5	61.2	60.0
Total	4,234	1,477	5,711	100.0	100.0	100.0
Young Female						
Attending School	1,905	661	2,566	46.5	48.7	47.1
Not Attending School	2,192	695	2,887	53.5	51.3	52.9
Total	4,097	1,356	5,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Youth						
Attending School	3,619	1,234	4,853	43.4	43.5	43.5
Not Attending School	4,712	1,599	6,311	56.6	56.5	56.5
Total	8,331	2,833	11,164	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9.4 presents school attendance of youth by sex of youth, looking particularly at the influence of the occupational status of the head of household. Taking both sexes together, the proportion attending school varies from a low of 22.1 percent for parents in the category “Clerks” to a high of 50.8 percent for Professionals. There is no distinctive pattern in the distribution of youth by school attendance when occupation of the household head is taken into consideration.

A higher proportion of females than males was attending school in 2001, regardless of the occupation of the household head.

If the ranking of the occupations in Table 9.4 can be taken as a proxy for the socio-economic status of the head, then it is interesting to note that males who were from households headed by Legislators, Senior Officials and managers represent the lowest proportion attending school for all categories for both young males and females. It may be quite possible that the household heads in this occupational group were older and their children had already completed their schooling.

Table 9.5 shows that there was a general increase in the proportion attending school as the highest level of educational attainment of the head of household increase. While 38 percent of youth from households whose head had no education were attending school, 48 percent of those attending school came from a household where the head had a university education.

The proportion of young females attending school was higher than that for young males in all categories except where the household head had no education. While the proportions of young females attending school were greater than 45 percent in all categories except those from households whose head had no education, only young men from households whose head had a university education had a school attendance over 45 percent.

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Table 9.4: School Attendance of Youth by Occupational Status of Head of Household and Sex of Youth, 2001

Occupation of Head	Number			Percent		
	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total
Male						
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	62	71	133	46.8	53.2	100.0
Professionals	220	220	441	50.0	50.0	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	114	155	269	42.4	57.6	100.0
Clerks	0	3	3		100.0	100.0
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	187	298	485	38.6	61.4	100.0
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	364	600	964	37.7	62.3	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	223	343	566	39.4	60.6	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	52	73	124	41.7	58.3	100.0
Elementary Occupations	177	258	435	40.7	59.3	100.0
Not Working	887	1,404	2,291	38.7	61.3	100.0
Total	2,287	3,424	5,711	40.0	60.0	100.0
Female						
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	64	67	132	48.8	51.2	100.0
Professionals	249	233	482	51.6	48.4	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	138	143	281	49.1	50.9	100.0
Clerks	2	4	6	33.2	66.8	100.0
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	189	231	420	44.9	55.1	100.0
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	362	481	844	42.9	57.1	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	260	320	580	44.8	55.2	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	72	73	145	49.8	50.2	100.0
Elementary Occupations	207	225	431	47.9	52.1	100.0
Not Working	1,024	1,109	2,133	48.0	52.0	100.0
Total	2,566	2,887	5,453	47.1	52.9	100.0
Both Sexes						
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	126	138	265	47.8	52.2	100.0
Professionals	469	453	923	50.8	49.2	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	252	298	550	45.8	54.2	100.0
Clerks	2	7	9	22.1	77.9	100.0
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	376	529	905	41.5	58.5	100.0
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	726	1,082	1,807	40.2	59.8	100.0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	483	664	1,147	42.1	57.9	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	124	145	270	46.1	53.9	100.0
Elementary Occupations	384	482	866	44.3	55.7	100.0
Not Working	1,911	2,512	4,423	43.2	56.8	100.0
Total	4,853	6,311	11,164	43.5	56.5	100.0

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Table 9.5: School Attendance of Youth by Educational Level Attained of Head of Household and Sex of Youth, 2001

Education of Head	Number			Percent		
	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total
Male						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	113	186	299	37.8	62.2	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	1,337	2,022	3,359	39.8	60.2	100.0
Secondary	285	466	750	37.9	62.1	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	107	175	282	38.0	62.0	100.0
University	341	403	743	45.9	54.1	100.0
None	84	138	222	37.9	62.1	100.0
Not stated	20	35	55	36.5	63.5	100.0
Total	2,287	3,424	5,711	40.0	60.0	100.0
Female						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	140	158	298	47.0	53.0	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	1,444	1,646	3,090	46.7	53.3	100.0
Secondary	339	342	680	49.8	50.2	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	150	175	325	46.3	53.7	100.0
University	387	402	789	49.0	51.0	100.0
None	82	137	218	37.4	62.6	100.0
Not stated	24	28	52	46.9	53.1	100.0
Total	2,566	2,887	5,453	47.1	52.9	100.0
Both Sexes						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	253	344	597	42.4	57.6	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	2,781	3,668	6,450	43.1	56.9	100.0
Secondary	623	807	1,430	43.6	56.4	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	257	349	607	42.4	57.6	100.0
University	728	805	1,533	47.5	52.5	100.0
None	166	275	440	37.6	62.4	100.0
Not stated	45	63	107	41.6	58.4	100.0
Total	4,853	6,311	11,164	43.5	56.5	100.0

9.4 Economic Activity

Table 9.6 examines economic activity of youth, taking into consideration their age, sex and highest level of educational attainment. The data show that 3,487 or 32 percent of all young persons in Dominica were reported to have worked at the time of the Census in 2001.

Young persons with a pre-university, post secondary or college education were by far more likely to have worked; of these 55 percent reported to have worked. The next highest category was “Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 years) “ with 40 percent reported to have worked. It is interesting to note that relatively small proportions of young persons with no education as well as those with a university education were reported to have worked.

When age is taken into consideration, it can be observed that while a mere 14 percent of young persons in the 15-19 age group were reported to have worked, 58 percent of those aged 20-24 were working. It can be assumed that a large proportion of those aged 15-19 was still attending school.

An examination of economic activity among those aged 20-24 shows that the proportions working generally increased with the level of education. The exception was for those with a university education and could be as a result of this group not having completed their education. While 78 percent of those with a pre-university, post secondary or college were working, only 27 percent of those with no education worked.

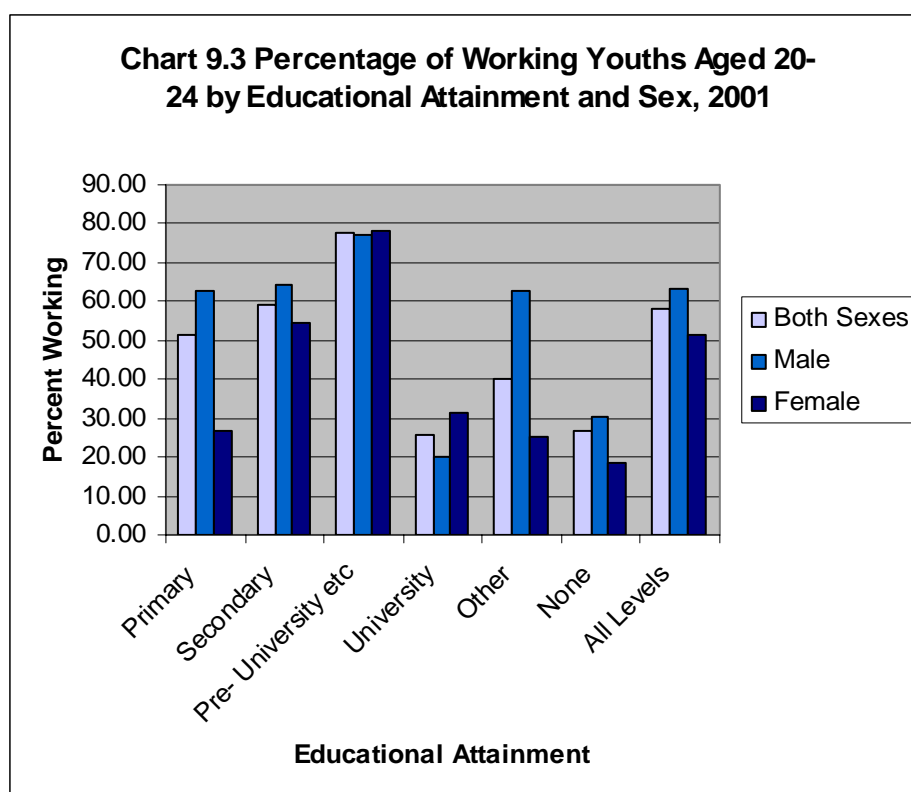
When the sex of the youth was taken into consideration, 37 percent of young men compared with 26 percent of young women were working. There was a general increase in the proportions working as the level of educational attainment increased for males as well as females.

When the age of the young persons is taken into consideration along with their sex, it can be seen that a mere 10 percent of young females in the 15-19 age group compared with 18 percent

of males were working. In the 20-24 age group much larger proportions of both young males (63 percent) and young females (52 percent) were reported to have worked.

Chart 9.3 shows that while the proportions working increased with the level of education for both young males and young females, the distinction was more pronounced for females than males. The proportions of young males working were higher than young females for all of the educational categories, except those with a pre-university, post secondary or college level of educational attainment. The data show that 78 percent of young females compared with 77 percent of young males in this category were reported to have worked.

Young females with limited education were far less likely to be employed than young males.



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**Table 9.6: Youth by Economic Activity (Working / Not Working),
Educational Level Attained and Age Group, 2001**

Highest Level Education	Number			Percent		
	Worked	Did Not Work	Total	Worked	Did Not Work	Total
15-19						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	21	111	132	16.1	83.9	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	398	1,001	1,399	28.5	71.5	100.0
Secondary	381	4,030	4,411	8.6	91.4	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	139	422	561	24.7	75.3	100.0
University	0	8	8		100.0	100.0
Other	2	22	24	8.8	91.2	100.0
None	8	39	47	17.6	82.4	100.0
Not stated	3	94	97	3.1	96.9	100.0
Total	952	5,726	6,679	14.3	85.7	100.0
20-24						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	37	49	86	43.2	56.8	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	686	633	1,319	52.0	48.0	100.0
Secondary	1,194	829	2,023	59.0	41.0	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	605	174	779	77.7	22.3	100.0
University	47	134	181	25.8	74.2	100.0
Other	8	12	20	39.7	60.3	100.0
None	13	37	50	26.3	73.7	100.0
Not stated	7	22	30	24.1	75.9	100.0
Total	2,598	1,890	4,488	57.9	42.1	100.0
15-24						
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	58	160	218	26.8	73.2	100.0
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	1,084	1,634	2,718	39.9	60.1	100.0
Secondary	1,575	4,859	6,434	24.5	75.5	100.0
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	744	596	1,339	55.5	44.5	100.0
University	47	143	189	24.7	75.3	100.0
Other	10	34	44	23.1	76.9	100.0
None	21	75	97	22.1	77.9	100.0
Not stated	10	117	127	8.0	92.0	100.0
Total	3,550	7,616	11,166	31.8	68.2	100.0

CHAPTER 10

THE ELDERLY

10.1 Introduction

The elderly, defined for the purpose of this analysis as persons aged 65 and over, constitutes, along with those aged 0-14, the dependent population. According to *The Methods and Materials of Demography*⁵, when the proportion of a country's population aged 65 and over is 10 percent or greater, the population may be said to be old. The number and proportion of persons in this age group have certain socio-economic implications, including the viability of social security schemes and the provision of adequate funding for health and appropriate care, since a relatively high proportion in this age group is retired and present with various infirmities and disabilities.

Table 10.1 presents the non-institutional population of Dominica by selected age groups and sex in 2001 and shows that a total of 7,115 persons comprising 3,114 males and 4,001 females were in the 65 and over age group. This represented for the first time, at least in recent censuses, more than 10 percent of the population and therefore the population of Dominica in 2001 could be described as old.

Table 10.2 shows that while the population as a whole declined in both the 1981 to 1991 and 1991 to 2001 intercensal periods, there were steady increases in the elderly during these periods. Closer scrutiny shows that the oldest old, persons aged 85 and over, recorded the percentage increase 30.1 percent over the 1991 to 2001 intercensal period and 30.6 percent over the 1981 to 1991 intercensal period. Even though females continued to outnumber males in this oldest age group, the males recorded a higher growth rate in both intercensal periods.

⁵ Stockwell G. (condensed ed) (1976) *Studies in Population The Methods and Materials of Demography* by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel and Associates. New York: Academic press, INC. pp 132.

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Table 10.1 Population by Selected Age Group and Sex, 1981 to 2001

Age Group	1981			1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Number									
0-14	15074	14332	29406	12155	12283	24438	10393	10156	20549
15-44	15323	14586	29909	16357	15014	31371	16129	15170	31299
45-64	4018	4890	8908	4113	4707	8820	5469	5324	10793
65+	2184	3107	5291	2604	3476	6080	3115	4000	7115
65-69	850	962	1812	862	1025	1887	1056	1219	2274
70-74	611	872	1483	698	886	1584	844	963	1808
75-79	383	584	967	546	654	1200	576	728	1304
80-84	191	357	548	285	496	781	353	558	910
85+	149	332	481	213	415	628	285	533	818
NS	155	126	281	242	232	474	3	16	19
Total	36754	37041	73795	35471	35712	71183	35110	34665	69775
Percent									
0-14	41.0	38.7	39.8	34.3	34.4	34.3	29.6	29.3	29.4
15-44	41.7	39.4	40.5	46.1	42.0	44.1	45.9	43.8	44.9
45-64	10.9	13.2	12.1	11.6	13.2	12.4	15.6	15.4	15.5
65+	5.9	8.4	7.2	7.3	9.7	8.5	8.9	11.5	10.2
65-69	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.3
70-74	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6
75-79	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.9
80-84	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3
85+	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2
NS	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.2 Intercensal Change in Population 1981 to 2001

Age Group	Percentage Change Over the Previous Census					
	1991 over 1981			2001 over 1991		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Number						
0-14	-19.4	-14.3	-16.9	-14.5	-17.3	-15.9
15-44	6.7	2.9	4.9	-1.4	1.0	-0.2
45-64	2.4	-3.7	-1.0	33.0	13.1	22.4
65+	19.2	11.9	14.9	19.6	15.1	17.0
65-69	1.4	6.5	4.1	22.5	18.9	20.5
70-74	14.2	1.6	6.8	21.0	8.7	14.1
75-79	42.6	12.0	24.1	5.6	11.3	8.7
80-84	49.2	38.9	42.5	23.7	12.5	16.6
85+	43.0	25.0	30.6	33.9	28.5	30.3
Total	-3.5	-3.6	-3.5	-1.0	-2.9	-2.0

10.2 Housing and Household Characteristics

Table 10.3 shows that 1,740 elderly persons comprising 898 male and 842 female were living alone. This represented 24.4 percent of all the elderly and compares favourably with the national average of 29 percent living alone. The second highest living arrangement was two-person households with 31.4 percent. This means that more than 50 percent of the elderly were living alone or with one other person.

Males were more likely to be living alone than females with 28.8 percent and 21 percent reported to be living alone, respectively.

Chart 10.1 presents graphically the distribution of the elderly population by household size and sex and shows that the proportion of females is higher than that of males except in the single-persons households. Apart from that the pattern of distribution is not too dissimilar for males and females.

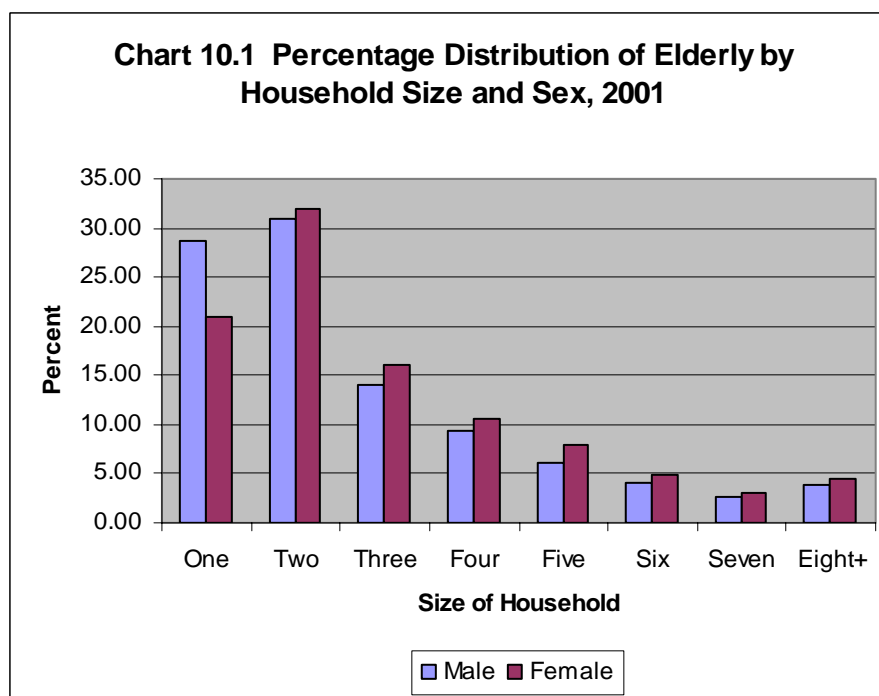


Table 10.3: The Elderly Population by Size of Household by Sex

Size of Household	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
One	898	842	1,740	28.8	21.0	24.4
Two	965	1,278	2,243	30.9	31.8	31.4
Three	440	648	1,088	14.1	16.1	15.2
Four	295	428	723	9.5	10.7	10.1
Five	194	319	512	6.2	7.9	7.2
Six	126	194	320	4.0	4.8	4.5
Seven	81	127	208	2.6	3.2	2.9
Eight +	120	180	301	3.9	4.5	4.2
Total	3,119	4,016	7,135	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.4 presents the distribution of the elderly by the type of tenure of dwelling unit in which they live and shows that 92 percent of the elderly live in dwelling units that were owned. This is more than 20 percentage points higher than the national average of 71 percent.

The proportion of elderly females living in owned dwelling units was reported to be 92.2 percent and marginally higher than the 92.0 percent of elderly males who lived in owned dwelling units.

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Table 10.4: The Elderly Population by Tenure of Dwelling by Sex

Tenure of Dwelling	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Owned	2,867	3,701	6,568	91.9	92.2	92.1
Squatted	9	8	17	0.3	0.2	0.2
Rented-Private	126	160	286	4.0	4.0	4.0
Rented Gov't	1	7	8	0.0	0.2	0.1
Leased	1	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rent-Free	103	119	222	3.3	3.0	3.1
Other	9	12	21	0.3	0.3	0.3
Don't Know/Not Stated	3	7	10	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	3,119	4,016	7,135	100.0	100.0	100.0

There was no distinctive pattern in the distribution of the tenure of dwelling units when the age of major construction of units is taken into consideration. Table 10.5 shows that while the proportion living in owned units built between 1970 and 1995 was marginally higher, the pattern of distribution was basically the same for all three periods under consideration.

At the national level, the proportion of dwelling units built before 1970 was 26 percent, while the proportion built before 1970 housing the elderly was 41 percent.

Table 10.5: the Elderly Population by Tenure of Dwelling by Year Built

Tenure of Dwelling	Number							Percent					
	Before 1970	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	Don't Know	Total	Before 1970	1980s	1990s	2000s	Don't Know	Total
Owned	2,681	1,018	1,361	1,040	112	356	6,568	91.7		93.9	92.4	74.0	92.1
Squatted	3	2	3	3	1	5	17	0.1		0.3	0.8	1.0	0.2
Rented-Private	131	21	24	29	4	78	286	4.5		2.6	3.4	16.2	4.0
Rented Gov't	1	2	3	0	0	2	8	0.0				0.4	0.1
Leased	0	0	0	2	0	0	2			0.2			0.0
Rent-Free	100	20	38	29	4	30	222	3.4		2.7	3.4	6.2	3.1
Other	5	5	4	3	0	4	21	0.2		0.3		0.8	0.3
Don't Know/Not Stated	2	0	1	1	0	6	10	0.1		0.1		1.3	0.1
Total	2,924	1,069	1,433	1,107	121	480	7,135	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

10.3 Marital/Union Status

Table 10.6 presents the distribution of the elderly by marital/union status and sex and shows that 41 percent of all the elderly were legally married at the time of the census in 2001. A further 24.9 percent were widowed and not in a union and 23.9 percent were not in a union. The information suggests that less than 50 percent of the elderly were living with a partner.

Elderly males (53.2 percent) were more likely to be legally married than elderly females (30.4 percent). Elderly females were more likely to be divorced or widowed. Table 10.6 shows that 59.3 percent of elderly men compared with 33 percent of elderly women were in some form of union at the time of the 2001 census. A greater proportion of elderly females (28.5 percent) were reported to be Not in a Union than elderly males (18 percent).

Table 10.6: The Elderly Population by Marital-Status by Sex

Marital-Status	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legally married	1,660	1,223	2,883	53.2	30.4	40.4
Common-law union	159	89	248	5.1	2.2	3.5
Visiting partner	31	15	46	1.0	0.4	0.7
Married but not	121	108	229	3.9	2.7	3.2
Legally separate	26	32	58	0.8	0.8	0.8
Widowed and not	473	1,310	1,783	15.2	32.6	24.9
Divorced and not	74	78	152	2.4	1.9	2.1
Not in a union	563	1,146	1,709	18.0	28.5	23.9
Don't know/not s	12	15	27	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	3,119	4,016	7,135	100.0	100.0	100.0

10.4 Economic Activity

A mere 1,137 or 15.9 percent of elderly persons in Dominica were working at the time of the 2001 census comprising 785 males and 352 females. According to Table 10.7, some 25.2 percent of elderly males were working in contrast to 8.8 percent of elderly females. This

information is presented pictorially in Chart 10.2. Two contributing factors could be the tendency for men to retire later than women and the relatively younger median age of older men.

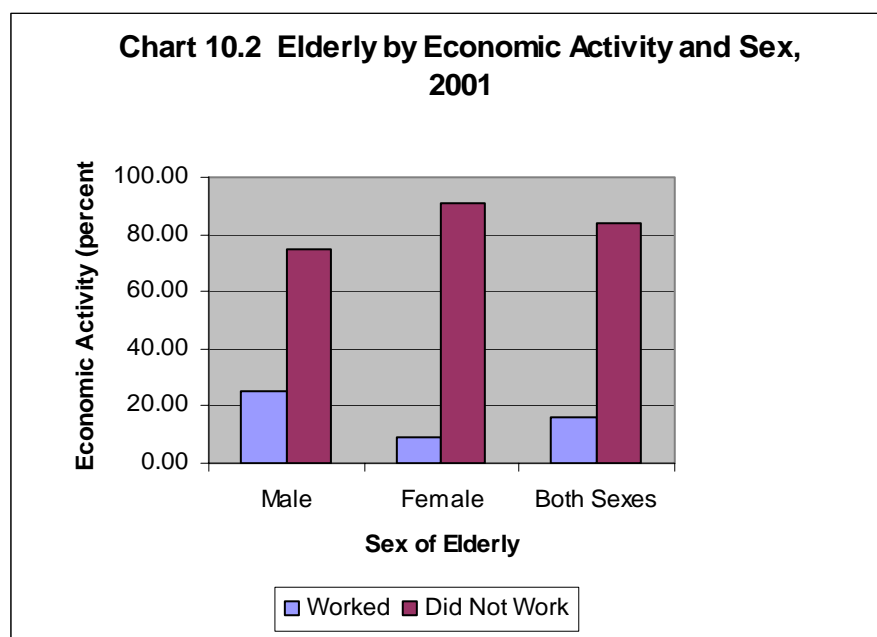


Table 10.7: The Elderly Population by Economic Activity and Sex

Economic Activity	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Worked	785	352	1,137	25.2	8.8	15.9
Did Not Work	2,334	3,664	5,998	74.8	91.2	84.1
Total	3,119	4,016	7,135	100.0	100.0	100.0

10.5 Illness and Disability

The elderly are afflicted with numerous illnesses and disabilities including chronic non-communicable diseases and disabilities occasioned by some of these diseases as well as their life experiences. Many of the elderly suffer from multiple illnesses and disabilities.

Table 10.8 presents the rate per thousand of occurrence for each of the illnesses/disabilities and shows that mobility had the highest rate of occurrence, with 69 out of every 1000 elderly persons

in Dominica in 2001 reporting a mobility related illness/disability. The next highest was sight, with 42 out of every 1000 elderly persons resident in Dominica reporting a sight related illness/disability. Body movement was a distant third with 19 per thousand.

**Table 10.8: The Elderly Population Reporting Disability
by Type of Disability and Sex**

Type of Disability	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sight	148	152	300	49.4	50.6	100.0
Hearing	35	26	61	56.8	43.2	100.0
Speech	7	8	15	46.6	53.4	100.0
Mobility	192	302	494	38.8	61.2	100.0
Body movement	62	139	201	30.8	69.2	100.0
Gripping	28	26	54	52.6	47.4	100.0
Learning	7	6	13	53.7	46.3	100.0
Behavioral	37	64	101	36.4	63.6	100.0
Other	19	23	42	45.5	54.5	100.0
NS/Dk	4	3	7	57.3	42.7	100.0
Total	539	749	1,288	41.8	58.2	100.0

10.6 Other Socio-Economic Characteristics

Table 10.9 shows that 1,544 elderly persons or 21.6 percent of all elderly persons in Dominica had insurance coverage in 2001. The data further show that a greater number and proportion of males (634, 20.3 percent) than females (910, 22.6 percent) had insurance coverage.

The percentage distribution of elderly by insurance coverage is presented pictorially in Chart 10.3.

Table 10.9: The Elderly Population by Insurance Coverage of Property by Sex, 2001

Property Insured	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	634	910	1,544	20.3	22.6	21.6
No	2,405	2,953	5,357	77.1	73.5	75.1
Don't Know	62	131	194	2.0	3.3	2.7
Not Stated	17	22	40	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	3,119	4,016	7,135	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 10.3 Elderly by Insurance Coverage and Sex, 2001



The source of livelihood of the elderly by sex is presented in Table 10.10 and shows that the single largest source of livelihood for elderly Dominicans in 2001 was their children (42.3 percent). Overseas contributions from friends and relatives contributed to the livelihood of 24.7 percent of the elderly and 14.3 percent from employment, while a mere 12.1 percent received social-security payments and only 8.1 percent depended on their spouses as a source of livelihood.

There was a substantial difference in the sources of livelihood for elderly females compared with elderly males. More than 50 percent of elderly females depended on their children as a source of livelihood compared with 28.2 percent of elderly males. On the other hand, 23.1 percent of males compared with 7.6 percent of females reported employment as a source of livelihood and elderly females were far more likely to depend on their spouses as a source of livelihood than elderly males.

This information is presented pictorially in Chart 10.4 for selected sources of livelihood.

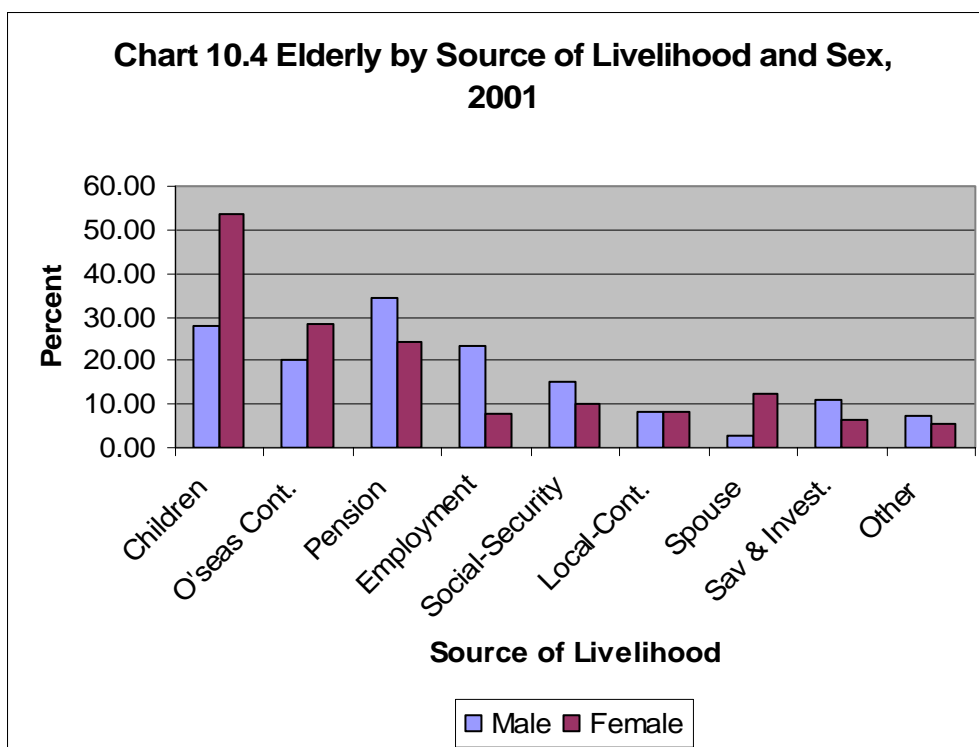


Table 10.10: The Elderly Population by Source of Livelihood and Sex

Source of Livelihood	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pension	438	445	883	14.1	11.1	12.4
Pension-Overseas	630	531	1,161	20.2	13.2	16.3
Investment	134	108	242	4.3	2.7	3.4
"Remittance"	18	16	34	0.6	0.4	0.5
Savings	214	149	362	6.9	3.7	5.1
Employment	719	304	1,023	23.1	7.6	14.3
Disability Benefits	20	23	43	0.7	0.6	0.6
Unemployment Relief	16	17	33	0.5	0.4	0.5
Social-Security Payments	463	400	863	14.9	10.0	12.1
Other Public Assistants	156	255	411	5.0	6.3	5.8
Local-Contribution From Friends/Relatives	256	333	589	8.2	8.3	8.3
Overseas Contribution from Friends/Relatives	633	1,131	1,764	20.3	28.2	24.7
Spouse	83	498	581	2.7	12.4	8.1
Children	879	2,142	3,021	28.2	53.3	42.3
Parents	7	18	25	0.2	0.5	0.4
Guardians	50	53	103	1.6	1.3	1.4
Other	111	101	212	3.6	2.5	3.0
Not-Stated	51	54	105	1.6	1.3	1.5

In Section 3 of the 2001 Population and Housing Census of Dominica, a question was asked of each household to determine if any member of the household had been a victim of crime during the five-year period preceding the census.

Table 10.11 therefore presents the distribution of the elderly according to whether or not members of their household had experienced some sort of crime in the five-year period preceding the census broken down according to the sex of the elderly person. The data show that only 557 persons or 7.8 percent of the elderly had been part of a household that experienced crime in the five-year period preceding the census. The proportion of elderly men from a household that had an experience of crime was marginal compared to that for their female counterparts with a 1.1 percentage point difference.

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However, it should be noted that these data give no indication as to whether or not the elderly persons themselves had been victims of crime.

**Table 10.11: The Elderly Population by Experience of Crime
last Five Year and Sex**

Crime Five Year	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Yes	262	295	558	8.4	7.3	7.8
No	2,845	3,713	6,559	91.2	92.5	91.9
Not Stated	12	8	20	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	3,119	4,016	7,135	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER 11

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

11.1 Introduction

This chapter on Gender and Development Issues is not intended to be a thesis on the relative contribution of men and women to the economic development of Dominica or the strides that the two sexes have made in key areas of social and economic development. Indeed, at best it is an attempt to use the results of the 2001 Population and Housing Census of Dominica, to present an analysis of the distribution of adults, defined as all persons 15 years and over, among key socio-economic activities controlling for age and sex.

11.2 Economic Activity

Table 11.1 presents the distribution of adult Dominicans among key economic activities and shows that a total of 24,811 persons who were employed during the week preceding the census in 2001 comprised 15,238 males and 9,982 females. This means that while the entire adult population was almost equally composed of males and females, with males accounting for 50 percent or 60 percent of the working population. Similarly, the proportion of males in the labour force was 61.1 percent. Table 11.1 also shows that more than twice as many men (2,061) as women (1,040) sought work during the week preceding the census.

Tables 11.1 and 11.1a shows that the relatively large number and proportion of females who were engaged in home duties explains to a large extent the marked differences in the above indicators. Table 11.1a reveals that while only 6 percent of males were engaged in home duties, 28 percent of females recorded this as their main economic activity during the week preceding the census. This large differential in persons engaged in home duties among males and females also explains the marked difference in participation rates between males and females. The data shows that 70 percent of all adult males were in the labour force comprised of those who worked,

wanted work and were available or sought work during the week preceding the census. The corresponding figure for females was 45 percent.

The distribution of the adult population who worked among the various age groups is influenced to some extent by the overall distribution of the population among the various age groups. However, the effects of school attendance (secondary and tertiary education) and retirement in the lowest and oldest age groups, respectively, can also be observed. While the proportion of males and females in the age groups 25-44 and 45-64 accounted for less than 65 percent of all adults, regardless of the sex, the data show that the proportions, either working or in the labour force was approximately 80 percent. However, a closer look at the data presented in Table 11.1b shows that employment rates increased with age and were considerable lower for new entrants to the labour force. Conversely, unemployment rates decreased with age and were considerable higher, in excess of 25 percent, for both males and females in the 15-24 age group.

Women in the labour force were slightly more likely to find a job than their male counterparts in each age category. However, it should be taken into consideration that many women who report their main economic activity as home duties may not be actively seeking work, but would accept a job if one were to become available. Also, many females are known to return to the labour force after their children at least reach school age. Furthermore, in the absence of empirical data, it is a widely held view that many of the activities that women engage in are masked as home duties but contribute to the overall family income and can be constituted as work.

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Table 11.1: Adults Engaged in Specific Activities by Age Groups and Sex

Persons 15+ age Group	Employed		Unemployed		Labour Force		Home Duties	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number								
15-24	2,121	1,429	744	489	2,865	1,918	394	963
25-44	8,329	5,779	996	457	9,325	6,236	487	3,101
45-64	4,003	2,422	303	87	4,306	2,509	375	1,999
65 Years and Over	785	352	18	7	803	359	153	902
Total	15,238	9,982	2,061	1,040	17,299	11,022	1,409	6,965
Percent								
15-24	13.9	14.3	36.1	47.0	16.6	17.4	27.9	13.8
25-44	54.7	57.9	48.3	43.9	53.9	56.6	34.6	44.5
45-64	26.3	24.3	14.7	8.4	24.9	22.8	26.6	28.7
65 Years and Over	5.2	3.5	0.8	0.7	4.6	3.3	10.9	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 11.1a: Adults Engaged in Specific Activities
as Percentage of all Adults by Age Groups and Sex**

Persons 15+ age Group	Worked	Un-Employed	Labour Force	Home Duties	All Adults
MALES					
15-24	37.1	13.0	50.1	6.9	5,712
25-44	80.0	9.6	89.5	4.7	10,417
45-64	73.2	5.5	78.7	6.9	5,469
65 Years and Over	25.2	0.6	25.8	4.9	3,115
Total	61.7	8.3	70.0	5.7	24,713
Persons 15+ age Group					
FEMALES					
15-24	26.2	9.0	35.2	17.7	5,454
25-44	59.5	4.7	64.2	31.9	9,715
45-64	45.5	1.6	47.1	37.6	5,324
65 Years and Over	8.8	0.2	9.0	22.6	3,993
Total	40.8	4.2	45.0	28.4	24,487

Table 11.1b: Adults by Key Labour Force Indicators by Age Groups and Sex

	Persons 15+ age Group				Participation Rate		Employment Rate	
	Number		Percent					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15-24	5,712	5,454	23.1	22.3	50.1	35.2	74.0	74.5
25-44	10,417	9,715	42.2	39.7	89.5	64.2	89.3	92.7
45-64	5,469	5,324	22.1	21.7	78.7	47.1	93.0	96.5
65 Years and Over	3,115	3,993	12.6	16.3	25.8	9.0	97.9	98.0
Total	24,713	24,487	100.0	100.0	70.0	45.0	88.1	90.6

11.3 Impact of Educational Attainment – Highest School

Tables 11.2 and 11.3 present the number and percentage distribution of adults aged 15-44 years engaged in specific activities controlling for the age and sex of the respondent. The data show that in 15-24 age group, 957 males, who worked, representing 45.2 percent, as compared with 185 females or 13 percent, had received only a primary level of education.

Age and educational attainment appear to have had a greater effect on women than men in terms of engagement in economic activity. Table 11.3 shows that the proportional distribution of males who worked, by educational attainment, did not vary substantially, when age was taken into consideration. The data also show that the proportion of males among the activities identified, generally decreased as educational attainment increased, with some variations due to age. There was a similar pattern of distribution observed for females.

Some 68.4 percent of males aged 25-44 years who worked had only received a primary education, compared to 42.3 percent of females. On the other hand 36.9 percent of females, compared with 16.6 percent of males, had received a secondary education. For those in the 15-24 age group the differential was even greater between males and females, suggesting that women needed to attain higher educational levels than men to gain employment.

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Both men and women with a tertiary education were more likely to be employed or in the labour force, and conversely, less likely to be seeking work. This is evidenced by the higher proportions of persons with a primary education who were seeking employment, compared to those who were employed or in the labour force.

**Table 11.2: Number of Adults Aged 15-44 years Engaged in Specific Activities
by Educational Attainment, Sex and Age Group**

	Employed		Unemployed		Not In labour Force		Not Stated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 - 24 Years								
Highest Level Education								
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	50	8	21	13	61	46	11	7
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	907	177	406	124	482	552	57	13
Secondary	775	800	250	307	1,853	2,362	40	47
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	342	402	53	37	161	338	2	5
University	17	30	2	1	70	67	2	0
Other	6	4	3	4	10	14	1	1
None	16	5	7	1	32	25	4	5
Not stated	8	3	2	2	47	39	15	15
Total	2,121	1,429	744	489	2,716	3,443	132	93
25 - 44 Years								
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	397	91	72	24	67	130	15	4
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	5,296	2,351	749	272	500	2,287	82	23
Secondary	1,383	2,135	101	129	86	633	13	13
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	714	651	40	13	34	71	4	1
University	382	454	9	11	148	148	1	1
Other	13	46	0	1	3	29	0	0
None	95	24	23	4	86	94	6	5
Not stated	49	27	2	3	4	21	43	20
Total	8,329	5,779	996	457	928	3,413	164	67
15 - 44 Years								
Primary Grade/Standard (1-3 yrs)	447	99	94	38	128	176	27	11
Primary Grade/Standard (4-6 yrs)	6,203	2,528	1,155	396	982	2,839	138	36
Secondary	2,158	2,935	352	437	1,939	2,994	53	59
Pre-University/Post Sec./College	1,055	1,053	93	50	195	410	6	6
University	399	484	11	12	218	215	3	1
Other	20	50	3	5	13	43	1	1
None	111	29	30	5	119	119	10	10
Not stated	57	30	2	3	49	60	58	36
Total	10,450	7,208	1,740	946	3,643	6,856	296	160

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**Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Adults Aged 15-44 years Engaged
Engaged in Specific Activities by Educational Attainment, Sex and Age Group**

	Employed		Unemployed		Not In labour Force		Not Stated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 - 24								
Highest Level Education								
Primary grade/St	2.4	0.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.3	8.6	7.7
Primary grade/St	42.8	12.4	54.6	25.3	17.8	16.0	42.8	14.1
Secondary	36.5	56.0	33.6	62.9	68.2	68.6	30.0	50.6
Pre-University/P	16.1	28.1	7.1	7.5	5.9	9.8	1.5	5.5
University	0.8	2.1	0.3	0.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1
None	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.7	3.2	5.6
Not stated	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.7	1.1	11.6	15.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 - 44								
Primary grade/St	4.8	1.6	7.2	5.3	7.2	3.8	9.3	6.0
Primary grade/St	63.6	40.7	75.2	59.7	53.9	67.0	49.9	33.9
Secondary	16.6	36.9	10.2	28.3	9.2	18.5	8.1	18.9
Pre-University/P	8.6	11.3	4.0	2.9	3.7	2.1	2.5	1.5
University	4.6	7.9	0.9	2.4	15.9	4.3	0.6	1.5
Other	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
None	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.9	9.3	2.7	3.7	7.7
Not stated	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	25.9	30.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15 - 44 Years								
Primary grade/St	4.3	1.4	5.4	4.0	3.5	2.6	9.0	7.0
Primary grade/St	59.4	35.1	66.4	41.9	27.0	41.4	46.7	22.4
Secondary	20.6	40.7	20.2	46.2	53.2	43.7	17.9	37.3
Pre-University/P	10.1	14.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.0	2.1	3.8
University	3.8	6.7	0.6	1.3	6.0	3.1	1.0	0.6
Other	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
None	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.5	3.3	1.7	3.4	6.5
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	19.5	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

11.4 Impact of Educational Attainment – Highest Certificate

Tables 11.4 and 11.5 present information on the distribution of the adult population aged 15-44, engaged in specific activities controlling for age, sex and highest level of certification.

The data indicates that females who worked, or were in the labour force were better educated than their male counterparts. Tables 11.4 and 11.5 show that 1,188 males or 56 percent of males aged 15-24 years who worked had no level of certification compared with 326 or 22.8 percent of females. The number and proportion of persons who worked with no certification, increased with age for both males and females with 5,640 or 67.7 percent of males and 2,586 or 44.7 percent of females aged 25-44 years, conversely, 61.8 percent of females aged 15-24 years who worked, compared to 27.9 percent of males, had at least some CXC or equivalent qualification.

The data also suggest that persons seeking employment were less educated than those working or in the entire labour force as evidenced by the relatively higher proportion of persons with no certification seeking employment, compared to those already employed. While 67.7 percent of working males and 44.7 percent of working females aged 25-44 had no employment, the corresponding proportions for those seeking employment were 85.6 percent and 68 percent for males and females, respectively.

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**Table 11.4 Number of Adults 15 - 44 Years Engaged in Specific Activities
by Educational Qualification and Sex by Age Group**

	Employed		Unemployed		Not In labour Force		NS	
Highest Certificate	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15 - 24								
School Leaving	106	30	41	29	70	117	6	1
Cambridge School	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
GCE 'O' Levels	434	578	113	184	314	537	6	7
High School Diploma	51	67	12	22	37	78	0	0
GCE 'A' Levels	108	238	11	17	11	36	0	3
Under-graduate Degree	14	12	1	0	3	7	0	0
Other Diploma/Certificate	114	78	23	6	24	19	0	0
Associate Degree	8	11	2	1	1	3	1	0
Professional Certificate	16	19	2	0	0	4	0	0
Bachelors Degree	5	11	0	0	46	37	0	0
Post Graduate Diploma	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
Higher Degree-Masters	1	1	0	0	2	4	0	0
Other	18	7	3	4	8	18	0	0
None	1,188	326	519	213	2,134	2,500	93	60
Not stated	57	46	17	13	61	80	26	22
Total	2,121	1,429	744	489	2,716	3,443	132	93
25 - 44								
School Leaving	503	402	44	39	41	292	3	3
Cambridge School	6	11	0	0	0	4	0	0
GCE 'O' Levels	743	1,261	40	57	23	213	5	4
High School Diploma	130	173	10	9	15	53	0	1
GCE 'A' Levels	124	142	5	2	12	16	0	1
Under-graduate Degree	64	56	4	2	1	9	1	0
Other Diploma/Certificate	399	378	21	9	23	53	3	1
Associate Degree	49	67	1	0	1	9	0	0
Professional Certificate	139	211	5	3	4	15	0	0
Bachelors Degree	161	168	3	5	101	76	0	0
Post Graduate Diploma	28	29	0	0	4	3	0	0
Higher Degree-Masters	76	67	1	3	27	25	0	0
Other	41	43	1	2	4	13	0	0
None	5,640	2,586	853	311	655	2,559	95	31
Not stated	226	185	8	15	17	73	57	26
Total	8,329	5,779	996	457	928	3,413	164	67
15 - 44 Years								
School Leaving	609	432	85	68	111	410	9	4
Cambridge School	7	14	0	0	1	7	0	0
GCE 'O' Levels	1,176	1,839	154	241	337	750	11	12
High School Diploma	181	241	22	31	52	131	0	1
GCE 'A' Levels	232	380	16	19	23	52	0	4
Under-graduate Degree	78	68	5	2	4	16	1	0
Other Diploma/Certificate	513	456	45	16	48	72	3	1
Associate Degree	57	79	3	1	2	12	1	0
Professional Certificate	156	230	7	3	4	19	0	0
Bachelors Degree	166	179	3	5	147	113	0	0
Post Graduate Diploma	28	31	0	0	8	3	0	0
Higher Degree-Masters	77	68	1	3	30	29	0	0
Other	60	51	4	6	12	31	0	0
None	6,828	2,912	1,372	524	2,789	5,059	188	91
Not stated	282	228	23	27	75	152	83	47
Total	10,450	7,208	1,740	946	3,643	6,856	296	160

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Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Adults Aged 15-44 years Engaged in Specific Activities by Educational Qualification, Sex and Age Group

Highest Certificate	Employed		Unemployed		Not In labour Force		Not Stated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adults Aged 15 - 24 Years								
School Leaving	5.0	2.1	5.6	6.0	2.6	3.4	4.6	1.1
Cambridge School	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
GCE 'O' Levels	20.4	40.5	15.2	37.6	11.6	15.6	4.6	7.9
High School Diploma	2.4	4.7	1.7	4.5	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
GCE 'A' Levels	5.1	16.6	1.5	3.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	3.3
Under-graduate Degree	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other Diploma/Certificate	5.4	5.4	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
Associate Degree	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0
Professional Certificate	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bachelors Degree	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
Post Graduate Diploma	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Higher Degree-Masters	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
None	56.0	22.8	69.8	43.6	78.6	72.6	70.8	64.6
Not stated	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	19.3	23.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adults Aged 25 - 44 Years								
School Leaving	6.0	7.0	4.4	8.5	4.4	8.6	1.9	4.6
Cambridge School	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
GCE 'O' Levels	8.9	21.8	4.1	12.5	2.5	6.2	3.1	6.6
High School Diploma	1.6	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.5
GCE 'A' Levels	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.5
Under-graduate Degree	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
Other Diploma/Certificate	4.8	6.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.5
Associate Degree	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Professional Certificate	1.7	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Bachelors Degree	1.9	2.9	0.3	1.1	10.9	2.2	0.0	0.0
Post Graduate Diploma	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Higher Degree-Masters	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
None	67.7	44.7	85.6	68.0	70.6	75.0	57.8	46.1
Not stated	2.7	3.2	0.7	3.2	1.7	2.1	34.7	38.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years								
School Leaving	5.8	6.0	4.9	7.2	3.0	6.0	3.1	2.6
Cambridge School	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
GCE 'O' Levels	11.3	25.5	8.8	25.5	9.3	10.9	3.7	7.3
High School Diploma	1.7	3.3	1.3	3.3	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.6
GCE 'A' Levels	2.2	5.3	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	2.5
Under-graduate Degree	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other Diploma/Certificate	4.9	6.3	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6
Associate Degree	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Professional Certificate	1.5	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Bachelors Degree	1.6	2.5	0.2	0.5	4.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Post Graduate Diploma	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Higher Degree-Masters	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
None	65.3	40.4	78.9	55.4	76.6	73.8	63.6	56.8
Not stated	2.7	3.2	1.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	27.8	29.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

11.5 Employment by Industry

The distribution of employment by industry controlling for age and sex is examined in Tables 11.6 and 11.7 and shows that there was a distinct difference in employment by males and females across the various industries.

Males generally dominated the industry categories Agriculture and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity Gas and Water and Transport, Storage & Communications sectors for all the age groups, both in number and proportion. Women were better represented and generally dominated in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Education, Hotel and Restaurant and Financial Intermediaries sectors.

Agriculture was by far the most popular source of employment for males and Wholesale & Retail Trade for females, regardless of the age group. The proportion of males engaged in Agriculture and Mining increased with age with as many as 66 percent of the males aged 65 years and older employed in this industry. Even though the proportion of females engaged in Wholesale & Retail Trade was not uniform across the age groups but there was a general increase in employment with age. Table 11.6 shows that 1,209 females aged 25-44 years or 20.9 percent were employed in Wholesale & Retail Trade, compared with 895 males, representing 10.8 percent.

The proportion of males engaged in agriculture and mining ranged from a low of 16.3 percent for males aged 15-24, to a high of 66.5 percent for those aged 65 years and older. The proportion of females engaged in Wholesale & Retail Trade ranged from 19.6 percent of those aged 15-24, to 35.8 percent for those aged 65 years and older. While construction was also an important source of employment for males, especially those aged 15-24 years.

The relatively large number and proportion of women in the education sector is also noteworthy. Agriculture was not an important source of employment for younger women, with only 2.1

percent and 5.4 percent of those aged 15-24 and 25-44, respectively, reporting that they were employed in this industry. There was a more even distribution of males and females in the Wholesale/Retail Trade sector across the various age categories.

While the proportion of females employed in the Financial Intermediaries sector was between 5.5 and 0.3 percent for all age groups, this was not a very important source of employment for males with less than 3 percent being employed for each age group.

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**Table 11.6 Number of Adults 15 Years and over Employed
by Industry and Sex by Age Group**

Industry	15-24			25-44		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture & Fishing	345	29	374	2,070	312	2,382
Mining & Quarrying	13	2	15	89	10	99
Manufacturing	209	86	294	642	484	1,127
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	41	20	62	214	44	258
Construction	414	21	436	1,525	24	1,549
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	456	280	736	895	1,209	2,104
Hotel & Restuarants	68	131	198	177	630	807
Transport, Storage & Communications	131	68	200	756	203	959
Financial Intermediations	47	78	125	93	278	372
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	48	94	142	131	152	283
Public Admin, Socioal Security	170	118	288	971	519	1,490
Education	88	255	344	245	634	879
Health & Social Work	9	77	87	136	512	648
Health and Social Work	42	89	131	226	276	501
Private Household with Employed Persons	19	54	73	94	427	521
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	1	4	5	3	17	20
Not Stated	19	23	42	61	48	109
Total	2,121	1,429	3,550	8,329	5,779	14,108

Industry	45-64			65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture & Fishing	1,518	370	1,888	522	103	624
Mining & Quarrying	38	1	39	3	0	3
Manufacturing	234	210	444	42	31	73
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	76	11	88	2	0	2
Construction	435	6	441	29	0	29
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	336	522	858	64	126	191
Hotel & Restuarants	87	174	261	12	23	35
Transport, Storage & Communications	317	55	371	21	7	28
Financial Intermediations	49	58	107	1	1	2
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	75	31	106	11	2	13
Public Admin, Socioal Security	481	197	679	25	3	28
Education	110	244	353	11	5	16
Health & Social Work	55	255	309	3	10	13
Health and Social Work	119	83	202	20	18	39
Private Household with Employed Persons	38	182	220	13	21	34
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	7	3	10	0	0	0
Not Stated	30	20	50	5	1	6
Total	4,003	2,422	6,425	785	352	1,137

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**Table 11.7 Percentage Distribution of Adults Aged 15 Years and over
Employed by Industry, Sex and Age Group**

Industry	15-24			25-44		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture & Fishing	16.3	2.1	10.5	24.9	5.4	16.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.7
Manufacturing	9.8	6.0	8.3	7.7	8.4	8.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.6	0.8	1.8
Construction	19.5	1.5	12.3	18.3	0.4	11.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	21.5	19.6	20.7	10.8	20.9	14.9
Hotel & Restaurants	3.2	9.1	5.6	2.1	10.9	5.7
Transport, Storage & Communications	6.2	4.8	5.6	9.1	3.5	6.8
Financial Intermediations	2.2	5.5	3.5	1.1	4.8	2.6
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	2.3	6.6	4.0	1.6	2.6	2.0
Public Admin, Social Security	8.0	8.3	8.1	11.7	9.0	10.6
Education	4.2	17.8	9.7	2.9	11.0	6.2
Health & Social Work	0.4	5.4	2.4	1.6	8.9	4.6
Health and Social Work	2.0	6.2	3.7	2.7	4.8	3.6
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.9	3.8	2.1	1.1	7.4	3.7
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Not Stated	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Industry	45-64			65+		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture & Fishing	37.9	15.3	29.4	66.5	29.2	54.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	5.8	8.7	6.9	5.3	8.9	6.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Construction	10.9	0.3	6.9	3.7	0.0	2.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	8.4	21.6	13.4	8.2	35.8	16.8
Hotel & Restaurants	2.2	7.2	4.1	1.6	6.4	3.1
Transport, Storage & Communications	7.9	2.3	5.8	2.7	2.0	2.5
Financial Intermediations	1.2	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.2
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.2
Public Admin, Social Security	12.0	8.1	10.6	3.2	0.9	2.5
Education	2.7	10.1	5.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Health & Social Work	1.4	10.5	4.8	0.4	2.9	1.2
Health and Social Work	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	5.2	3.4
Private Household with Employed Persons	1.0	7.5	3.4	1.7	6.1	3.0
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

11.6 Employment in Non-Agricultural Activities

Table 11.8 shows that a total of 19,952 adult Dominicans, comprising 10,784 males and 9,168 females were employed in non-agricultural activities during the week preceding the census in 2001. Controlling for age and sex, the data show that there is no distinct difference in the distributions across age groups between males and females. Some 6,259 males, representing 58 percent of adult males engaged in non-agricultural activities, compared with 5,467 females or 60.1 percent, were aged 25-44 years. This implies that sex had no major effect on the distribution of adult Dominicans employed in non-agricultural activities. Also the distribution across age groups to some extent, mirrors the distribution of all adult Dominicans by age with minor differences, due to absence from the labour force as a result of school enrolment for those aged 15-24 and retirement, for those 65 years and older.

Table 11.8 Adults Aged 15 Years and over Employed in Non-Agricultural Activities by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent of Adults	
	Number			Percent			Male	Female
15-24	1,776	1,400	3,176	16.5	15.3	15.9	31.1	25.7
25-44	6,259	5,467	11,726	58.0	59.6	58.8	60.1	56.3
45-64	2,486	2,051	4,537	23.1	22.4	22.7	45.5	38.5
65+	263	250	513	2.4	2.7	2.6	8.4	6.2
Total	10,784	9,168	19,952	100	100	100	24,713	24,487

11.7 Household Heads

According to Table 11.9, the number of household heads increased by 2,925 or 15 percent between the 1991 census and the 2001 census. The data also show that most of the absolute increase was due to new male household heads with 1,859 male-headed and 1,066 female-headed households added during the intercensal period. However, there was only a marginal difference in the percentage increase in male and female-headed households with increases of 17.1 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively. Consequently, the proportion of households headed by males remained almost the same between 1991 and 2001, at approximately 63.2 percent.

There was no marked difference in the proportional distribution of household heads across age groups between 1991 and 2001 for either males or females. Also, the average age of female household heads tended to be slightly older than male heads as evidenced by the higher proportions of female heads in the 65 and over age group the reason being that females generally outlive their male counterparts.

The biggest differential in the proportion of male and female household heads was in the 25-44 age group.

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**Table 11.9 All Households Heads by Age Group and Sex,
Census 1991 and Census 2001**

Age Group	Number		Percent		Change	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	Absolute	Percent
Both Sexes						
15-24	1250	968	6.4	4.3	-282	-22.5
25-44	7842	9571	40.5	42.2	1729	22.1
45-64	5747	7045	29.7	31.1	1298	22.6
65+	4274	5074	22.1	22.4	800	18.7
NS	258	-	1.3	-		
Total	19371	22658	100.0	100.0	3287	17.0
Males						
15-24	780	596	6.4	4.2	-184	-23.6
25-44	5471	6415	44.7	44.8	944	17.3
45-64	3559	4591	29.1	32.0	1032	29.0
65+	2246	2713	18.4	19.0	467	20.8
Ns	173	-	1.4	-		
Total	12229	14315	100.0	100.0	2086	17.1
Females						
15-24	470	373	6.6	4.5	-97	-20.6
25-44	2371	3157	33.2	37.8	786	33.2
45-64	2188	2453	30.6	29.4	265	12.1
65+	2,028	2,360	28.4	28.3	332	16.4
NS	85	-	1.2	-		
Total	7142	8,343	100.0	100.0	1,201	16.8

CHAPTER 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

12.1 Introduction

Traditionally, a census was designed to capture information on the entire population and particularly at the level of the individual. Increasingly, the census questionnaire has been used as an instrument to capture a wide range of socio-economic information for policy and planning purposes, and now captures information at the level of the household as well. While some of this information captured, examines the physical and other attributes of the actual housing unit and the living arrangements of the household, some consideration is given to the socio-economic characteristics of the household head.

In this chapter, many socio-economic characteristics of the household head in Dominica at the time of the 2001 Population and Housing Census are examined, controlling, in most instances, for the age and sex of the head.

12.2 Relationship to Head

Table 12.1 presents information on the relationship of members of the household to the head of the household, controlling for the sex of the head. The information shows that there were 22,670 household heads comprised of 16,821 males (74.2 percent) and 5,849 females (25.8 percent).

Some 6,810 or 40.5 percent of the households headed by males had a spouse or partner present, compared to 2,321 or 39.7 percent for those headed by females. The data also show, inter alia, that 18,231 persons living in male-headed households were children of the head compared to 6,325 in female-headed households. Male-headed households included 4,386 grandchildren compared to 1,706 for female-headed households and 3,610 (7 percent) of the persons living in

male-headed households were other relatives of the head, compared to 1,144 (6.4 percent) in female-headed households.

Table 12.1: Total Population by Relationship to Head of Household by Sex of Head of Household, 2001

Relationship	Sex of Head							
	Number				Percent			
	Male Heads	Female Heads	Not Stated	Total	Male Heads	Female Heads	Not Stated	Total
Head	16,821	5,849	0	22,670	32.5	32.5	0.0	32.5
Spouse/partner	6,810	2,321	0	9,131	13.2	12.9	0.0	13.1
Child	18,231	6,325	0	24,556	35.2	35.2	0.0	35.2
Son/daughter-in-law	260	96	1	357	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Grandchild	4,386	1,706	0	6,092	8.5	9.5	0.0	8.7
Parent/parent-in-law	402	153	0	555	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8
Other relative	3,610	1,144	0	4,754	7.0	6.4	0.0	6.8
Non-relative	1,248	399	2	1,649	2.4	2.2	100.0	2.4
Not Stated	1	1	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	51,769	17,994	3	69,765	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.3 Age-Sex Distribution of Households Heads

The age and sex distribution of the household heads is presented in Table 12.2. The traditional structure of households, as well as the age structure of the population as a whole is generally reflected in the distribution of household heads among the various age groups and between the two sexes.

The highest proportion of heads, for both males and females, was in the 35-39 age group and double-digit proportions were recorded for each sex in each of the age groups from 30-34 to 40-44. In the lower age groups, the relatively low number of household heads is a reflection of the fact that many young adults live with their parents, and even if they contribute the most to the family budget, may still consider a parent in the household to be the head. In the upper age groups, the relatively low number of household heads highlights the lower number and

proportion of persons in these age groups in the first instance, but also the fact that many older adults live with one or more of their children or in-laws, or in institutions.

There is no marked difference in the distribution of the household heads among age groups between males and females. The highest absolute difference in proportions between the two sexes for any one age group is 0.7 percentage points, recorded for the 25-29 and 40-44 age groups. Also, the difference in 10 of the 15 age groups was less than 0.5 percentage points.

**Table 12.2: Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over
by Five Year Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Five Year Age Group	Number			Percent		
	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total	Male Heads	Female Heads	Total
15-19	114	48	162	0.7	0.8	0.7
20-24	606	200	806	3.6	3.4	3.6
25-29	1,346	424	1,770	8.0	7.2	7.8
30-34	1,896	630	2,526	11.3	10.8	11.1
35-39	2,027	718	2,745	12.1	12.3	12.1
40-44	1,847	684	2,531	11.0	11.7	11.2
45-49	1,640	558	2,198	9.7	9.5	9.7
50-54	1,352	466	1,818	8.0	8.0	8.0
55-59	1,106	423	1,529	6.6	7.2	6.7
60-64	1,127	373	1,500	6.7	6.4	6.6
65-69	1,213	401	1,614	7.2	6.9	7.1
70-74	989	340	1,329	5.9	5.8	5.9
75-79	705	245	950	4.2	4.2	4.2
80-84	471	181	652	2.8	3.1	2.9
85+	375	157	532	2.2	2.7	2.3
NS	7	1	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	16,821	5,849	22,670	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.4 Ethnicity

Tables 12.3 and 12.4 examine the effects of ethnicity on the age-sex composition of the household heads and show that 14,684 or 73.7 percent of the households headed by persons of African descent were headed by males compared with 500 or 84.6 percent for indigenous people, 239 or 84.5 percent for Whites, 1,172 or 72.7 percent for persons of mixed races and 163 or 94.2

percent shown as other. This suggests that there was a marked difference in the proportional distribution of household heads between the sexes among the different ethnic groups.

Households headed by persons of African descent, (by far the most dominant ethnic group in terms of number), and those of mixed origin- most likely with an ancestor of African descent- had the lowest proportions of households headed by males, that is less than 75 percent. Males, with 94.2 percent, substantially dominated household heads whose ethnic origin is presented in the tables as other. Included in this group are 54 households with persons of East Indian descent, 23 Syrian/Lebanese and 17 Chinese. While this distribution reflects the traditional structure of households among these ethnic groups, it may also have been influenced, to some extent, by more recent male-dominated migration to the region among these peoples, particularly the Chinese.

There was also a noticeable difference in the pattern of age distribution between the sexes among the various ethnic groups. While the distribution was practically the same across sexes for households headed by persons of African origin, there was a much greater degree of variation between sexes among the other groups.

A comparison between those of African descent and those who are Indigenous, shows that while there was no substantial difference in the age distribution for males, the distinction by ethnicity was quite noticeable for females. Table 12.4 shows that there were 42.1 percent of the female-headed households of persons of African descent in the 25-44 age group compared to 54.4 percent for those headed by Indigenous women, a total of 12.3 percentage points. The difference for the same age group among the males was only 2.3 percentage points. The other major difference for these two ethnic groups was for females in the 65-79 age group where the difference was 10 percentage points.

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There was a marked difference in the age distribution among the sexes for households headed by Whites with the greatest difference of 12.8 percentage points recorded for those in the 25-44 age group.

Table 12.3: Number of Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Selected Age Group and Sex, 2001

Head Age Group	African descent/ Black	Indigenous people	White/ caucasian	Mixed	Other	Don't know/ Not stated	Total
Male Heads							
15-24 Years	569	21	31	61	36	2	720
25-44 Years	6,226	200	118	461	82	29	7,116
45-64 Years	4,518	172	70	410	32	22	5,224
65 - 79	2,607	87	19	185	11	8	2,917
80 +	764	19	1	55	2	2	843
Not Stated	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14,684	500	239	1,172	163	64	16,821
Female Heads							
15-24 Years	227	1	2	17	1	0	248
25-44 Years	2,210	50	15	167	6	7	2,455
45-64 Years	1,637	27	18	137	0	2	1,821
65 - 79	878	7	7	90	2	5	989
80 +	293	7	0	30	1	6	337
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,245	92	41	441	10	20	5,849
Both Sexes							
15-24 Years	795	22	33	78	37	3	968
25-44 Years	8,436	249	133	628	88	37	9,571
45-64 Years	6,155	199	87	547	32	25	7,045
65 - 79	3,485	94	26	275	14	12	3,906
80 +	1,058	26	1	85	3	7	1,179
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,929	592	280	1,612	173	84	22,670

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households Aged 15 years and over by Selected Age Groups, Ethnic Group and Sex, 2001

Five Year Age Group	Ethnicity						Total
	African descent/ Black	Indige- nous people	White/ cauca- sion	Mixed	Other	Don't Know/N. Stated	
	Male Heads						
15-24	3.9	4.2	12.8	5.2	22.0	4.8	4.3
25-44	42.4	40.1	49.4	39.4	50.3	46.8	42.3
45-64	30.8	34.5	29.3	35.0	19.5	35.5	31.1
65-79	17.7	17.4	8.1	15.7	6.9	11.3	17.3
80+	5.2	3.8	0.4	4.7	1.3	1.6	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female Heads						
15-24	4.3	1.1	4.9	3.9	10.0	0.0	4.2
25-44	42.1	54.4	36.6	37.9	60.0	35.0	41.9
45-64	31.3	30.0	41.4	31.0	0.0	10.0	31.2
65-79	16.7	6.7	17.1	20.5	20.0	25.0	16.9
80+	5.6	7.8	0.0	6.7	10.0	30.0	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Both Sexes						
15-24	4.0	3.8	11.6	4.8	21.3	3.7	4.3
25-44	42.3	42.3	47.5	39.0	50.9	43.9	42.2
45-64	30.9	33.8	31.1	34.0	18.3	29.3	31.1
65-79	17.5	15.7	9.4	17.0	7.7	14.6	17.2
80+	5.3	4.4	0.4	5.2	1.8	8.5	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.5 Marital / Union Status

Tables 12.5 to 12.10 present the distribution of household heads according to marital status controlling for age and sex of the head and show that 5,384 or 32 percent of male household heads were legally married compared to 1,767 or 30.2 percent of female household heads. Indeed, a closer examination of the data presented shows that there was no marked difference in the distribution of male and female household heads among the various marital/union categories.

A comparison of the percentage distribution of household heads across age groups according to marital/union status, as presented in Tables 12.6 and 12.8, shows that for many of the categories there is not much difference between the two sexes. For those heads in a common law union, for example, 67.2 percent and 21.6 percent of males were in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups, respectively, compared to 65.9 percent and 23.1 percent for females.

Heads who were ever married, regardless of whether they were still in a union or not, tended to be older than those who were never married. This may suggest that many unions are formed prior to marriage, and is evidenced by the higher proportions shown in the age groups 45-64 and older, for heads who were ever married, or conversely, relatively higher proportions in the lower age groups for those in a common law union or with a visiting partner. The sex of the head did not seem to make a difference to these patterns.

As would be expected, those heads who were reported to be widowed and not in a union, were mainly in the older age groups, with more than 75 percent of both male and females heads being 65 years and over and more than 98 percent aged 45 years and older.

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**Table 12.5: Number of Male Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over
Aged 15 Years and Over by Selected Age Groups, Marital/Union Status and Sex**

Male Heads										
Head Age Group	Legally married	Common-law union	Visiting partner	Married but not in Union	Legally separated	Widowed and not in Union	Divorced and not in Union	Not in a union	Don't know/not stated	Total
15-24 Years	20	137	167	1	1	0	0	386	8	720
25-44 Years	1,864	1,466	1,113	93	25	26	61	2,427	41	7,116
45-64 Years	2,235	471	252	194	74	282	182	1,497	37	5,224
65 - 79	1,084	95	27	118	34	668	86	797	8	2,917
80 +	181	13	2	26	12	397	14	195	4	843
Total	5,384	2,182	1,560	432	146	1,373	343	5,302	99	16,821

**Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of the Number of Male Heads of Households
by Selected Age Groups, Marital/Union Status and Sex**

Male Heads										
Head Age Group	Legally married	Common-law union	Visiting partner	Married but not in Union	Legally separated	Widowed and not in Union	Divorced and not in Union	Not in a union	Don't know/not stated	Total
15-24 Years	0.4	6.3	10.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	8.4	4.3
25-44 Years	34.6	67.2	71.3	21.7	17.4	1.9	17.8	45.8	41.6	42.3
45-64 Years	41.5	21.6	16.2	45.0	50.6	20.5	53.0	28.2	37.4	31.1
65 - 79	20.1	4.4	1.7	27.2	23.0	48.7	25.1	15.0	8.4	17.3
80 +	3.4	0.6	0.1	5.9	8.3	28.9	4.1	3.7	4.3	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 12.7: Number of Female Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over
Over by Selected Age Groups, Marital/Union Status and Sex**

Head Age Group	Female Heads									Total
	Legally married	Common law union	Visiting partner	Married but not in Union	Legally separated	Widowed and not in Union	Divorced and not in Union	Not in a union	Don't know/ Not stated	
15-24 Years	3	50	64	1	0	0	1	125	4	248
25-44 Years	612	533	372	23	7	7	18	864	19	2,455
45-64 Years	737	187	99	53	15	82	68	574	6	1,821
65 - 79	334	32	12	53	5	249	27	271	6	989
80 +	81	7	2	8	3	157	2	77	0	337
Total	1,767	807	549	138	30	495	116	1,911	36	5,849

Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households Aged 15 years and Over by Selected Age Groups, Marital / Union Status and Sex

Head Age Group	legally married	Common law union	Visiting partner	Married but not in union	legally separated	Widowed and not in union	Divorced and not in union	Not in union	Don't know / Not stated	Total
15-24 Years	0.2	6.2	11.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.6	11.4	4.2
25-44 Years	34.6	65.9	67.8	16.7	23.3	1.4	15.5	45.2	54.3	42.0
45-64 years	41.7	23.1	18.0	38.4	50.0	16.6	58.6	30.0	17.2	31.1
65-79 years	18.9	4.0	2.2	38.4	16.7	50.3	23.3	14.2	17.1	16.9
80+	4.6	0.8	0.4	5.8	10.0	31.7	1.7	4.0	0.0	5.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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**Table 12.9: Number of Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over by
Selected Age Groups, Marital/Union Status and Sex**

	Both Sexes									
Head Age Group	Legally married	Common-law union	Visiting partner	Married but not in Union	Legally separated	Widowed and not in Union	Divorced and not in Union	Not in a union	Don't know/ not stated	Total
15-24 Years	23	186	232	2	1	0	1	510	12	968
25-44 Years	2,476	1,999	1,484	117	33	33	79	3,291	59	9,571
45-64 Years	2,972	658	351	248	89	364	250	2,072	42	7,045
65 - 79	1,417	127	40	171	39	918	113	1,068	14	3,906
80 +	263	19	2	33	14	554	16	272	6	1,179
Total	7,151	2,990	2,109	570	176	1,868	459	7,213	135	22,670

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Selected Age Groups, Marital/Union Status and Sex

Head Age Group	Both Sexes									Total
	Legally married	Common-law union	Visiting partner	Married but not in Union	Legally separated	Widowed and not in Union	Divorced and not in Union	Not in a union	Don't know/not stated	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24 Years	0.3	6.2	11.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	7.1	9.3	4.3
25-44 Years	34.6	66.9	70.4	20.5	18.6	1.8	17.2	45.6	44.2	42.2
45-64 Years	41.6	22.0	16.6	43.4	50.8	19.5	54.4	28.7	31.2	31.1
65 - 79	19.8	4.3	1.9	30.0	22.0	49.1	24.5	14.8	10.7	17.2
80 +	3.7	0.6	0.1	5.7	8.1	29.7	3.5	3.8	4.7	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.6 Educational Attainment

Tables 12.11 and 12.12a show that 14,369 or 63.4 percent of all household heads had only received a primary education. The data further reveals that this comprised 9,925 or 59 percent of the male heads and 4,445 or 75.9 percent of the female heads. A closer examination of the data presented reveals that the proportion of those with primary education as the highest level remained almost same across all age groups of household heads, with 57.7 percent of those in the 15-24 age group and 67.2 percent those in the 80 and over group reporting as the highest level as primary. Generally the male heads appear to be better educated than their female counterparts. The proportions of male heads across all age groups in secondary education were substantially lower than the proportions of females heads. Conversely, the proportions of male heads were far ahead in university education than female counterparts.

Table 12.12a shows that Dominican females were better educated than their male counterparts with lower proportions of males generally reporting as the highest level as primary.

Younger Dominican males (28.9 percent) were far more likely to have obtained a tertiary education than young Dominican females (0.8 percent).

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Table 12.12b shows that, except for the category Other/None/Not Stated, there were similar patterns in the distribution of household heads by age, for males and females, within the various educational categories. The absolute difference between males and females for each age grouping within any educational category was generally 5.0 percentage points or less, the only exceptions being 13.8 percentage points in the 45-64 age grouping, for those who had attained the level of tertiary.

Table 12.11: Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Selected Age Groups, Highest Level of Education Attainment and Sex, 2001

Age Group of Head	Highest Level of Education of Head				
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other / None / Not Stated	Total
Male					
15-24	380	68	208	64	720
25-44	4,126	705	1,816	470	7,116
45-64	3,098	508	1,284	334	5,224
65 - 79	1,791	269	675	181	2,917
80 +	529	56	208	50	843
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,925	1,605	4,191	1,100	16,821
Female					
15-24	179	67	2	0	248
25-44	1,903	517	33	3	2,455
45-64	1,331	452	37	1	1,821
65 - 79	769	210	9	1	989
80 +	263	72	2	0	337
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,445	1,317	82	5	5,849
All House Heads					
15-24	559	134	210	64	968
25-44	6,029	1,222	1,848	473	9,571
45-64	4,429	960	1,320	335	7,045
65 - 79	2,560	479	684	182	3,906
80 +	792	127	210	50	1,179
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,369	2,923	4,273	1,105	22,670

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**Table 12.11a: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households Aged
15 Years and Over by Selected Age Groups, Highest Level
of Educational Attainment and Sex, 2001
(Row Percentages)**

Age Group of Head	Highest Level of Education of Head				
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other / None / Not Stated	Total
Male					
15-24 Years	52.7	9.4	28.9	8.9	100.0
25-44 Years	58.0	9.9	25.5	6.6	100.0
45-64 Years	59.3	9.7	24.6	6.4	100.0
65 - 79	61.4	9.2	23.2	6.2	100.0
80 +	62.8	6.6	24.7	5.9	100.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	59.0	9.5	24.9	6.5	100.0
Female					
15-24 Years	72.3	26.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
25-44 Years	77.5	21.0	1.3	0.1	100.0
45-64 Years	73.1	24.8	2.0	0.1	100.0
65 - 79	77.7	21.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
80 +	78.1	21.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	76.0	22.5	1.4	0.1	100.0
All Househeads Heads					
15-24 Years	57.7	13.9	21.7	6.6	100.0
25-44 Years	63.0	12.8	19.3	4.9	100.0
45-64 Years	62.9	13.6	18.7	4.8	100.0
65 - 79	65.5	12.3	17.5	4.7	100.0
80 +	67.2	10.8	17.8	4.2	100.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	63.4	12.9	18.9	4.9	100.0

Table 12.11b: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Selected Age Groups, Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex, 2001 (Column Percentages)

Age Group of Head	Highest Level of Education of Head				
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other / None / Not Stated	Total
Male					
15-24 Years	3.8	4.2	5.0	5.8	4.3
25-44 Years	41.6	43.9	43.3	42.7	42.3
45-64 Years	31.2	31.7	30.6	30.4	31.1
65 - 79	18.0	16.7	16.1	16.5	17.3
80 +	5.3	3.5	5.0	4.5	5.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female					
15-24 Years	4.0	5.1	2.5	0.0	4.2
25-44 Years	42.8	39.2	39.6	60.1	42.0
45-64 Years	30.0	34.3	44.4	20.0	31.1
65 - 79	17.3	16.0	11.1	20.0	16.9
80 +	5.9	5.4	2.4	0.0	5.8
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Househeads Heads					
15-24 Years	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.8	4.3
25-44 Years	42.0	41.8	43.2	42.8	42.2
45-64 Years	30.8	32.8	30.9	30.4	31.1
65 - 79	17.8	16.4	16.0	16.5	17.2
80 +	5.5	4.4	4.9	4.5	5.2
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.7 Economic Activity in the Week Preceding the Census

Information on the economic activity status of household heads during the week preceding the census, controlling for age and sex, is presented in Tables 12.13 and 12.14a, which show that 10,191 or 60.6 percent of the male heads compared with 3,420 or 58.5 percent of the female heads, were employed. This resulted in employment rates of 92.7 percent and 92.3 percent for male and female heads, respectively. The data also show that a further 803 males and 284 females were unemployed, 2,090 and 830 were engaged in home duties and 2,572 and 8800 were

retired. Male Dominicans were more likely to be employed than their female counterparts in each age category. On the other hand, females were more likely to be engaged in home duties.

Table 12.14a discloses that the main differences in the distributions across the various economic groups between males and females were in the Attending School and Home Duties categories. Table 12.14a also shows that employment rates generally increased with age, with the rates marginally higher than those for females, except in the 65 and over age group. The main difference in employment rates was in the 15-24 age group where 83.5 percent of males and 76.5 percent of females in the labour force were reported to be employed.

According to the data presented in Table 12.14b, the main difference in the distribution of male and female heads across economic activities and age groups was in the proportions that attended school. While the single largest proportion of males heads (62.6 percent) attending school was in the 25-44 age group, 86 percent of the female heads attending school were aged 15-24 years. Indeed, apart from this activity category, there were similar patterns of distribution by age across the various economic activities for male and female heads of households. For example, among those employed, 54.4 and 34.1 percent of male heads and 55.1 and 34.6 percent of female heads were in the 25-44 age group and the 45-64 age group, respectively. This concentration of employed heads in these two age groups follows the pattern that would be expected for the population as a whole.

As would also be expected, the highest proportions of both male and female heads attending school were in the younger age groups, while those retired were in the older age groups.

In general it can be concluded that, apart from the category attending school in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups, there was no distinctive difference in the economic activity status of male and female household heads, even when their ages were taken into consideration.

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Table 12.13: Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and over by Age Group, Economic Activity in the past Week and Sex, 2001

Age Group of Head	Economic Activity								
	Labour Force		Home Duties	Attended school	Retired	Disabled, unable	Other	Not stated	Total
	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed							
Male Heads									
15-24	446	88	74	95	0	7	2	8	720
25-44	5,548	483	756	174	1	63	20	71	7,116
45-64	3,478	211	775	8	523	159	24	46	5,224
65 Years and Over	719	21	485	1	2,048	460	5	11	3,750
Total	10,191	803	2,090	278	2,572	689	51	136	16,810
Female Heads									
15-24	134	41	45	19	0	2	2	5	248
25-44	1,886	169	321	3	1	37	9	29	2,455
45-64	1,182	73	308	0	169	74	1	14	1,821
65 Years and Over	218	1	156	0	710	227	3	8	1,323
Total	3,420	284	830	22	880	340	15	56	5,847
All Heads									
15-24	580	129	119	113	0	9	4	13	968
25-44	7,434	653	1,077	177	2	100	30	99	9,571
45-64	4,660	283	1,083	8	692	233	25	60	7,045
65 Years and Over	937	22	641	1	2,758	687	8	19	5,073
Total	13,611	1,087	2,920	299	3,452	1,029	67	192	22,657

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**Table 12.14a: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and Over
by Age Group, Economic Activity in the past Week and Sex, 2001**

Economic Activity									
Age Group of Head	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed	Home Duties	Attended school	Retired	Disabled, unable	Other	Not stated	Total
Male Heads									
15-24	61.9	12.2	10.3	13.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	100.0
25-44	78.0	6.8	10.6	2.5	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	100.0
45-64	66.6	4.0	14.8	0.2	10.0	3.0	0.5	0.9	100.0
65 Years and Over	19.2	0.6	12.9	0.0	54.6	12.3	0.1	0.3	100.0
Total	60.6	4.8	12.4	1.7	15.3	4.1	0.3	0.8	100.0
Female Heads									
15-24	54.1	16.5	18.1	7.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	100.0
25-44	76.8	6.9	13.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.2	100.0
45-64	64.9	4.0	16.9	0.0	9.3	4.1	0.1	0.7	100.0
65 Years and Over	16.5	0.1	11.8	0.0	53.6	17.2	0.2	0.6	100.0
Total	58.5	4.9	14.2	0.4	15.0	5.8	0.3	0.9	100.0
All Heads									
15-24	59.9	13.3	12.3	11.7	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	100.0
25-44	77.7	6.8	11.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	100.0
45-64	66.1	4.0	15.4	0.1	9.8	3.3	0.4	0.9	100.0
65 Years and Over	18.5	0.4	12.6	0.0	54.4	13.5	0.2	0.4	100.0
Total	60.1	4.8	12.9	1.3	15.2	4.5	0.3	0.8	100.0

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Table 12.14b: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households Aged 15 Years and over by Age Group, Economic Activity in the past Week and Sex, 2001

Age Group of Head	Economic Activity									Employment Rate
	Labour Force		Inactive Group						Total	
	Employed	Un - employed	Home Duties	Attended school	Retired	Disabled, unable	Other	Not stated		
	Male Heads									
15-24	4.4	11.0	3.5	34.1	0.0	1.0	3.9	6.0	4.3	83.5
25-44	54.4	60.2	36.2	62.6	0.0	9.2	39.4	51.4	42.3	92.0
45-64	34.1	26.2	37.1	2.9	20.3	23.0	47.0	34.4	31.1	94.3
65+	7.1	2.6	23.2	0.4	79.6	66.7	9.7	8.3	22.3	97.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92.7
	Female Heads									
15-24	3.9	14.4	5.4	86.0	0.0	0.6	13.8	9.8	4.2	76.6
25-44	55.1	59.6	38.7	14.0	0.1	10.8	59.6	51.0	42.0	91.8
45-64	34.6	25.6	37.1	0.0	19.2	21.9	6.6	24.3	31.1	94.2
65+	6.4	0.4	18.8	0.0	80.7	66.7	19.9	14.9	22.6	99.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92.3
	All Heads									
15-24	4.3	11.9	4.1	37.8	0.0	0.9	6.2	7.1	4.3	81.8
25-44	54.6	60.0	36.9	59.2	0.1	9.7	44.0	51.3	42.2	91.9
45-64	34.2	26.1	37.1	2.7	20.0	22.7	37.8	31.5	31.1	94.3
65+	6.9	2.0	22.0	0.3	79.9	66.7	12.0	10.2	22.4	97.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92.6

12.8 Main Occupation

Tables 12.15 to 12.17 present the distribution of heads of households by main occupation during the week preceding the 2001 census, controlling for the age and sex of the head and show that for both male and female heads of households employment was mainly in the four categories “Skilled/Agricultural”, “Craft”, “Elementary” and “Service Sales”. Indeed, the pattern of distribution over the main occupations was similar for the two sexes with the greatest percentage point difference of about 4 observed for those engaged in elementary occupations.

The largest number and proportion of both male and female household heads 2,275 or 23 percent for males and 785 or 24 percent for females were engaged in skilled or agricultural occupations.

The data in tables 12.15 and 12.16 show that a slightly higher proportion of males than females were engaged in what may be considered the three main categories of occupation, “Legislator/Manager”, “Professional” and “Technical”. A total of 2,068 male household heads or 20.3 percent, as compared with 597 or 17.5 percent of the female household heads, were engaged in these occupations.

There was a marked difference in the distribution across the main occupations when the age of the head of household was taken into consideration but the pattern was similar for male and female heads. Older heads were overwhelmingly engaged in the category “Skilled/Agricultural” with more than 50 percent being recorded for both male and female heads of households. Proportions engaged in this category increased with age for both male and female heads of households. A similar pattern was observed for the category “Legislator/Manager”. Greater proportions of younger heads were engaged in clerical, craft, service or sales related occupations. This pattern was generally maintained even when the sex of the household head was taken into consideration.

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**Table 12.15: Male Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Main Occupation in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Main Occupation	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	12	333	329	94	768
Professionals	11	218	166	23	418
Technicians & Associate Professionals	46	551	274	11	882
Clerks	68	381	125	16	590
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	83	842	336	37	1,298
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	47	895	979	378	2,299
Craft & Related Trades Workers	82	1,130	472	57	1,741
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	27	365	212	16	620
Elementary Occupations	61	796	553	78	1,488
Not Stated	9	37	32	9	87
Total	446	5,548	3,478	719	10,191
Percent					
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	2.7	6.0	9.5	13.1	7.5
Professionals	2.5	3.9	4.8	3.2	4.1
Technicians & Associate Professionals	10.3	9.9	7.9	1.5	8.7
Clerks	15.2	6.9	3.6	2.3	5.8
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	18.6	15.2	9.7	5.1	12.7
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	10.6	16.1	28.1	52.6	22.6
Craft & Related Trades Workers	18.4	20.4	13.6	7.9	17.1
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	6.1	6.6	6.1	2.3	6.1
Elementary Occupations	13.6	14.3	15.9	10.9	14.6
Not Stated	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 12.16: Female Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Main Occupation in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	4	95	111	30	240
Professionals	2	57	45	6	110
Technicians & Associate Professionals	17	153	75	2	247
Clerks	19	91	35	3	148
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	19	241	99	12	371
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	10	338	337	115	800
Craft & Related Trades Workers	24	436	162	19	641
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	7	127	71	4	209
Elementary Occupations	30	337	237	25	629
Not Stated	2	12	9	3	26
Total	134	1,886	1,181	219	3,421
Percent					
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	3.2	5.0	9.4	13.8	7.0
Professionals	1.5	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.2
Technicians & Associate Professionals	13.0	8.1	6.4	0.9	7.2
Clerks	14.5	4.8	3.0	1.4	4.3
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	14.0	12.8	8.4	5.6	10.8
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	7.7	17.9	28.5	52.7	23.4
Craft & Related Trades Workers	17.6	23.1	13.7	8.9	18.7
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	5.5	6.7	6.0	1.9	6.1
Elementary Occupations	22.2	17.9	20.0	11.7	18.4
Not Stated	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 12.17: ALL Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Main Occupation in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 Years and Over	Total
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	16	428	440	124	1,009
Professionals	13	275	211	29	529
Technicians & Associate Professionals	63	704	350	13	1,130
Clerks	87	472	160	19	738
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	102	1,083	436	49	1,669
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	58	1,232	1,316	493	3,099
Craft & Related Trades Workers	106	1,566	634	76	2,382
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	35	492	283	20	830
Elementary Occupations	91	1,133	789	104	2,116
Not Stated	9	51	41	9	110
Total	580	7,434	4,660	937	13,612
Percent					
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	2.8	5.8	9.5	13.3	7.4
Professionals	2.3	3.7	4.5	3.1	3.9
Technicians & Associate Professionals	10.9	9.5	7.5	1.4	8.3
Clerks	15.0	6.3	3.4	2.1	5.4
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	17.6	14.6	9.3	5.2	12.3
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	10.0	16.6	28.2	52.6	22.8
Craft & Related Trades Workers	18.2	21.1	13.6	8.1	17.5
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	6.0	6.6	6.1	2.2	6.1
Elementary Occupations	15.6	15.2	16.9	11.1	15.5
Not Stated	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.9 Type of Worker

The distribution of household heads by the type of worker, with the age and sex of the head taken into consideration, is presented in Tables 12.18 to 12.20.

The largest proportions of both male and female heads were employed in the private sector followed by self-employment and the Government being the next largest two categories. The data show that 4,154 or 40.8 percent of male heads and 1,434 or 41.9 percent of female heads were employed in the private sector. Some 2,975 or 29.2 percent and 1,059 or 31 percent of male and female heads of households, respectively, were self-employed. The Government, including statutory bodies, provided employment for 2,212, or 21.7 percent of male heads and 657, or 19.2 percent of female heads.

Taking age into consideration, it can be seen that self-employment was by far the single largest category of employment for elderly Dominican heads of households, who were employed. This category provided employment for 63.6 percent of male and 61.6 percent female heads of households aged 65 years and older. An examination of data on the main occupation of elderly household heads, as presented earlier in Tables 12.16 and 12.17, revealed that they were engaged in the category “Skilled/Agricultural”, which suggest that these elderly heads were small farmers who may have been raising livestock or cultivating small plots of land to supplement their household incomes.

The proportion of self-employed heads increased with age. Conversely, the proportion engaged in the private sector decreased with age.

The distributions of males and females across the various types of workers were quite similar, with the difference generally less than 2 percentage points.

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**Table 12.18: Male Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Type of Work in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Persons 15+ age Group					
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total
Type of Worker					
Employee –Govt.	69	1,104	705	29	1,907
Employee -Private	297	2,657	1,065	135	4,154
Employee –Statutory Body	5	194	102	4	305
Unpaid worker	8	28	43	25	104
Own business with Paid Help	3	321	309	64	697
Own business without paid Help	63	1,217	1,239	456	2,975
Apprentice	0	1	3	0	4
Don't know/not stated	1	28	13	3	45
Total	446	5,550	3,479	716	10,191
Percent					
Employee –Govt.	15.5	19.9	20.3	4.1	18.7
Employee -Private	66.6	47.9	30.6	18.9	40.8
Employee –Statutory Body	1.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	3.0
Unpaid worker	1.8	0.5	1.2	3.5	1.0
Own business with Paid Help	0.7	5.8	8.9	8.9	6.8
Own business without Paid Help	14.0	21.9	35.6	63.6	29.2
Apprentice	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Don't know/not stated	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 12.19: Female Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Type of Work in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Type of Worker	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total
Number					
Employee -Government	22	329	219	8	576
Employee -Private	85	904	397	48	1,434
Employee -Statutory Body	5	45	31	0	81
Unpaid worker	1	18	13	6	39
Own business with Paid Help	3	80	104	21	208
Own business without Paid Help	17	497	411	134	1,059
Apprentice	0	2	0	0	2
Don't know/not stated	1	11	7	2	21
Total	134	1,886	1,182	219	3,421
Percent					
Employee -Government	16.3	17.4	18.5	3.2	16.8
Employee - Private	63.6	47.9	33.6	21.6	41.9
Employee - Statutory Body	3.9	2.4	2.6	0.0	2.4
Unpaid worker	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.8	1.1
Own business with Paid Help	2.4	4.2	8.8	9.8	6.1
Own business without Paid Help	12.3	26.4	34.8	61.6	31.0
Apprentice	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Don't know/not stated	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 12.20: ALL Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Type of Work in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Type of Worker	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total
Number					
Employee -Government	91	1,432	924	37	2,484
Employee - Private	382	3,561	1,462	183	5,588
Employee - Statutory Body	10	239	133	4	386
Unpaid worker	9	46	56	32	143
Own business with Paid Help	6	401	412	85	905
Own business without Paid Help	79	1,714	1,650	591	4,034
Apprentice	0	3	3	0	6
Don't know/not stated	2	39	20	5	66
Total	580	7,435	4,660	937	13,612
Percent					
Employee -Government	15.7	19.3	19.8	3.9	18.2
Employee -Private	65.9	47.9	31.4	19.5	41.1
Employee - Statutory Body	1.8	3.2	2.8	0.4	2.8
Unpaid worker	1.6	0.6	1.2	3.4	1.0
Own business with Paid Help	1.1	5.4	8.8	9.1	6.7
Own business without Paid Help	13.6	23.0	35.4	63.1	29.6
Apprentice	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Don't know/not stated	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

12.10 Industry

Tables 12.21 and 12.22 show the distribution of household heads who worked in the week preceding the census, by the industry in which they worked, taking into consideration the age and sex of the head.

The data show that 2,609 or 25.6 percent of male household heads and 941 or 27.5 percent of female heads reported agriculture and fishing as their industry in which they were employed. Construction was the next most important industry which employed them, accounting for 1,970 or 20 percent of male heads and 636 or 19 percent of female heads.

“Hotel and Restaurant” and “Electricity, Gas and Water” were also important industries of choice for both male and female heads of households, with both accounting for more than 10 percent of total employment of male and female household heads.

When the age of the household head is taken into consideration, it can be seen that age has a definite effect on the distribution of household heads across the various industry categories. Younger heads were more likely to be involved in construction, which accounted for slightly more than one in four, while more than one in every two elderly heads were employed in agriculture and fishing.

While the category Electricity, Gas and Water accounted for more than 15 percent of young household heads, it only provided employment for 2 percent of elderly heads. It can be seen that employment in this category decreased with age for both male and female household heads. Conversely, employment in the “Agriculture and Fishing” sector increased with age.

The “Wholesale and Retail” sector was another important source of employment for younger household heads, accounting for more than ten percent for both male and female heads.

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**Table 12.21: Male Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Industry in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Industry	Age Group of Head				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total
Agriculture & Fishing	63	1,063	1,074	409	2,609
Mining & Quarrying	1	52	23	3	79
Manufacturing	40	406	219	46	711
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	11	107	62	1	181
Construction	57	701	253	16	1,027
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	73	746	417	110	1,346
Hotel & Restaurants	37	272	136	16	461
Transport, Storage & Communications	34	426	247	21	728
Financial Intermediations	15	101	61	2	179
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	12	106	63	12	193
Public Admin, Social Security	33	647	397	18	1,095
Education	34	279	162	14	489
Health & Social Work	14	245	137	9	405
Health and Social Work	12	205	114	17	348
Private Household with Employed Persons	5	151	85	18	259
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0	7	6	0	13
Not Stated	6	34	24	4	68
Total	447	5,548	3,480	716	10,191
Percent					
Agriculture & Fishing	14.0	19.2	30.9	56.9	25.6
Mining & Quarrying	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8
Manufacturing	8.9	7.3	6.3	6.5	7.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2.5	1.9	1.8	0.1	1.8
Construction	12.7	12.6	7.3	2.3	10.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	16.4	13.5	12.0	15.3	13.2
Hotel & Restaurants	8.2	4.9	3.9	2.3	4.5
Transport, Storage & Communications	7.6	7.7	7.1	2.9	7.1
Financial Intermediations	3.4	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.8
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
Public Admin, Social Security	7.3	11.7	11.4	2.5	10.7
Education	7.5	5.0	4.7	2.0	4.8
Health & Social Work	3.2	4.4	3.9	1.3	4.0
Health and Social Work	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.4	3.4
Private Household with Employed Persons	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not Stated	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 12.22: Female Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Industry in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

	Age Group of Head				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total
Industry					
Agriculture & Fishing	19	409	385	128	941
Mining & Quarrying	1	11	12	0	24
Manufacturing	9	185	76	14	284
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	40	12	1	55
Construction	22	273	101	8	404
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	25	223	152	35	435
Hotel & Restaurants	7	102	48	8	165
Transport, Storage & Communications	12	117	55	4	188
Financial Intermediations	2	34	15	0	51
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	0	22	12	1	35
Public Admin, Social Security	12	192	132	5	341
Education	7	71	40	1	119
Health & Social Work	3	54	42	1	100
Health and Social Work	5	54	37	4	100
Private Household with Employed Persons	2	80	50	7	139
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	2	2	2	0	6
Not Stated	3	19	11	1	34
Total	1334	1,888	1,182	218	3,421
Percent					
Agriculture & Fishing	13.8	21.7	32.6	58.7	27.5
Mining & Quarrying	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.7
Manufacturing	7.0	9.8	6.4	6.5	8.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.5	1.6
Construction	16.8	14.4	8.5	3.8	11.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	18.6	11.8	12.8	16.1	12.7
Hotel & Restaurants	5.4	5.4	4.0	3.8	4.8
Transport, Storage & Communications	9.1	6.2	4.6	1.8	5.5
Financial Intermediations	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.0	1.5
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0
Public Admin, Social Security	8.6	10.2	11.2	2.3	10.0
Education	5.3	3.8	3.4	0.5	3.5
Health & Social Work	2.3	2.9	3.6	0.5	2.9
Health and Social Work	3.8	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.9
Private Household with Employed Persons	1.5	4.3	4.2	2.8	4.1
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Not Stated	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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**Table 12.23: ALL Heads of Households Aged 15 Years + who were Employed
by Industry in the past Week by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

	Persons 15+ age Group				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total
Industry					
Agriculture & Fishing	81	1,472	1,459	537	3,549
Mining & Quarrying	2	63	35	3	103
Manufacturing	49	591	295	61	996
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	13	147	74	2	236
Construction	79	973	353	25	1,430
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	98	969	569	145	1,781
Hotel & Restaurants	44	373	184	25	626
Transport, Storage & Communications	46	543	301	26	916
Financial Intermediations	17	134	76	2	230
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	12	128	75	13	228
Public Admin, Social Security	44	839	529	23	1,435
Education	41	350	202	15	608
Health & Social Work	17	299	179	11	506
Health and Social Work	17	259	151	21	448
Private Household with Employed Persons	7	231	135	25	398
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	2	9	8	0	20
Not Stated	9	52	36	5	102
Total	580	7,434	4,660	939	13,612
	Percent				
Agriculture & Fishing	14.0	19.8	31.3	57.4	26.1
Mining & Quarrying	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing	8.5	7.9	6.3	6.5	7.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2.3	2.0	1.6	0.2	1.7
Construction	13.6	13.1	7.6	2.6	10.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade etc	16.9	13.0	12.2	15.4	13.1
Hotel & Restaurants	7.5	5.0	3.9	2.6	4.6
Transport, Storage & Communications	7.9	7.3	6.5	2.7	6.7
Financial Intermediations	3.0	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.7
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Public Admin, Social Security	7.6	11.3	11.3	2.5	10.5
Education	7.0	4.7	4.3	1.6	4.5
Health & Social Work	3.0	4.0	3.8	1.1	3.7
Health and Social Work	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.3	3.3
Private Household with Employed Persons	1.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9
Extra-territorial Organisation & Bodies	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not Stated	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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