

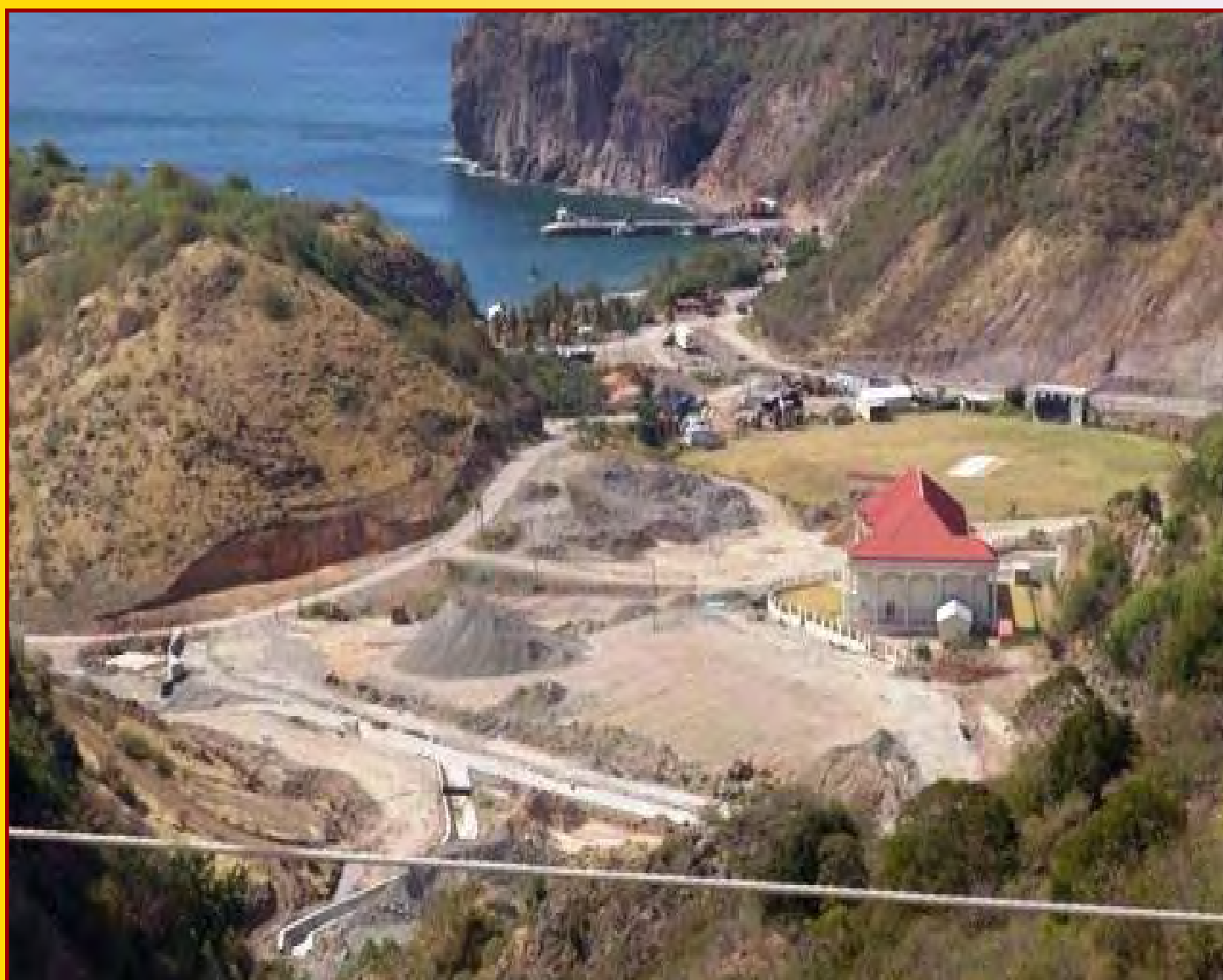


# **CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)**

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

### **NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT**

#### **MONTserrat**





**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
(CIDA)**

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DATA ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT**

**NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT  
MONTSERRAT**

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*Author of First and Final Drafts:*

Ms. Kristin Fox, Consultant

*Reviewer of First and Final Drafts:*

Professor Chukwudum Uche,  
Census Data Analysis Consultant

*Final Review of Publication:*

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)  
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**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
(CCDP)  
2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS DATA  
ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT**

**NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT,  
MONTSERRAT**

The Regional Statistics Sub-Programme  
Information and Communication Technologies  
Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat  
Turkeyen,  
P.O. Box 10827  
Greater Georgetown  
Guyana

Telephone: (592) 222-0001-75  
Fax: (592) 222-0098  
E-mail: stats1@caricom.org  
Web site: [www.caricomstats.org](http://www.caricomstats.org)

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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, Montserrat**” were prepared by Ms. Kristin Fox of Jamaica and reviewed by Professor Chukwudum Uche of UWI, Mona, Jamaica. The tables for the Report were generated by Mr. Wendell Thomas, Data Processing Consultant of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat, specifically with respect to the RSTMs.

The final draft was extensively reviewed by the Secretariat, including technical and language review and general formatting.

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

## National Census Report 2001, Montserrat

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**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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**ACRONYMS**

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



## **INTRODUCTION**

Montserrat is a mountainous island, located in the Leeward Islands chain in the Caribbean Sea. Its land area of approximately 102.7 sq. km makes it one of the smallest islands in the Caribbean. It is divided into three parishes – St. Peter in the north and north-west, St. George in the central and east-central and St. Anthony in the south-west.

Montserrat is currently an overseas territory of the United Kingdom.

Montserrat's capital city of Plymouth and the southeast coast near the airport were destroyed owing to the eruption of the Soufriere Hills volcano that began on July 18, 1995. All the persons living in those areas were forced to evacuate and there were 19 fatalities. Although major eruptions have ceased, the country continues to experience spewing ash as the volcano is still active. The areas affected by the eruption were the most fertile low lying lands where most of the economic activity occurred. Today, the southern part of the island is uninhabitable and an exclusion zone has been delineated that allows daytime visits only.

The eruption of the volcano and the subsequent disruption in the lives of the people of Montserrat has had a profound effect on the population size, structure and socio-economic character of the country. In 1996, the UK introduced a Voluntary Evacuation Scheme in which Montserratians could travel to the UK, spend two years and access social welfare benefits. As the situation worsened the offer was increased with paid passages and other provisions for resettlement. Thus, there was a mass exodus of persons until the offer ceased in 1999.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SIZE, DISTRIBUTION, GROWTH AND AGE COMPOSITION**

#### **1.1 Size, Distribution, Growth and Age Composition**

The number of persons usually resident in Montserrat counted on the Census Day 2001 was 4,491, of which 2418 were males and 2073 were females. Of the 4491 residents, 188 (4.2%) were not living in private homes but rather, in institutions such as hotels, homes for the elderly and the prison, or with no fixed place of abode (7 persons). The population of Montserrat has shown a mixed pattern of growth and decline over the period 1921 -2001. However, the period 1991 through 2001 experienced the largest and most significant decline with the population of 2001 falling to less than half of what it was in 1991. This massive decrease can be attributed mainly to mass emigration that took place in 1997 when the UK offered a resettling package to Montserratian citizens after the eruption of the volcano (Table 1.1).

The Sex Ratio i.e. the number of males for every 100 females has also fluctuated over the period 1921-2001 but at each census prior to 2001 it was less than 100 males to females, suggesting that migration of males exceeded that of females. This census, however, recorded significant change with males outnumbering females by 117 to 100. This suggests that during this period, migration of females was significantly higher than among males.

**Table 1.1: Historical Trends in Censuses of Population and Intercensal Changes, 1921-2001**

Census Year	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Intercensal change	
					Absolute Number	Annual Growth Rate
<b>1921</b>	5094	7026	12120	73		
<b>1946</b>	6362	6951	13313	92	1193	0.376
<b>1960</b>	5407	7971	13378	68	65	0.035
<b>1970</b>	5395	6760	12155	80	-1223	-0.959
<b>1980</b>	5582	6103	11685	91	-470	-0.394
<b>1991</b>	5290	6024	11314	88	-371	-0.293
<b>2001</b>	2418	2073	4491	117	-6823	-9.239

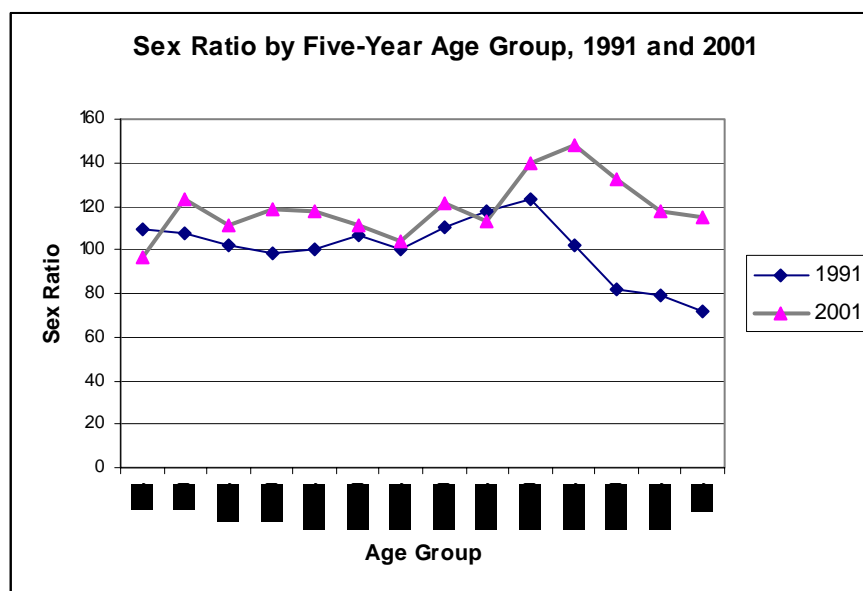
## 1.2 Age and Sex Variables

Age and sex are the most important demographic variables and form the basis for analysis of most social issues. Therefore accurate assessment of the age and sex structure of the population is critical. The sex composition of a population is measured as a ratio i.e. the number of males per 100 females. Sex ratio is normally highest at birth because more males are born, but will ultimately be determined by the differing patterns of migration and mortality of males and females.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the population structure of Montserrat is the sex ratios. Typically one expects the male to female ratio to be highest at birth, usually greater than 100 but gradually falling with increasing age to less than 100 in the older age groups. Such a trend has also been observed in Montserrat. In 1991, the sex ratio was for the most part greater than 100 up to the age group 50-54 years, suggesting greater emigration of women. However, it followed the usual trend, decreasing significantly thereafter to 72 of the persons 65 years and older. In 2001, this was not the case and males significantly outnumbered females in all age groups except the 0-4 years age

group. The sex ratio was particularly high in the 45-49 and 50-54 years age groups i.e. 140 and 148 respectively. Much of this can be attributed to the emigration of more women after the volcanic eruptions. This could have negative implications for family life because normally the woman is the homemaker (Figure 1.1 & Appendix 1).

Figure 1.1



Source: Table - Appendix 1

The age structure of a population is determined by levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In Montserrat, the age structure appears to be significantly affected by migration which occurred in all age groups but was higher among the younger age groups, leading to decreases in absolute numbers of 66 percent in the 0-4 year age group, rising to a high of 71 percent among persons 15-29 years (Table 1.2). The percentage change decreased in persons 30 -59 years but increased in persons 60 years and over. As a result, the only two age groups that recorded an increase in the proportion were the 35-59 years, moving from 23 percent in 1991 to 36 percent in 2001, and to a lesser extent, the age group 30-34 years that moved from 7.8 percent to 8.0 percent in 1991 and 2001 respectively. Without data on fertility rates it is not possible to determine how these patterns have influenced the age structure of the population.

**Table 1.2. Number and Percent Population by Age Group- Changes between:  
1991 and 2001**

Age Group	Population / Census Year				Absolute Change	% Change
	1991		2001			
	Total	%	Total	%		
Total	10628	100.0	4300	100.0	-6328	-59.5
0-4	904	8.5	310	7.2	-594	-65.7
5-14	1894	17.8	558	13.0	-1336	-70.5
15-29	2745	25.8	790	18.4	-1955	-71.2
30-34	830	7.8	344	8.0	-486	-58.6
35-59	2436	22.9	1546	36.0	-890	-36.5
60+	1819	17.1	752	17.5	-1067	-58.7

**Note:** Total Population for 1991 and 2001 do not tally with the corresponding figures in table 1.1

The proportion of children, less than 15 years and older persons, 60 years and over, together with persons in the working age group are used to obtain the age dependency ratios. The age dependency ratio is the ratio of children plus aged i.e. the dependent population compared to the working age population i.e. the productive or economically active age group. This ratio is an indicator of the burden placed on the economically active and extent of the need for youth related social services such as education and/or the need for social services for the elderly. During the period 1991 to 2001, the proportion of youths i.e. persons under 15 years, fell from just over one quarter in 1991 to one-fifth of the total population in 2001, while the proportion of the elderly remained the same. As a consequence, the dependency ratio fell from 76.8 in 1991, to 49.7 in 2001 and this was true of both the youth and the old age ratios (Table 1.3).

**Table 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and Age Dependency Ratios: 1991 and 2001**

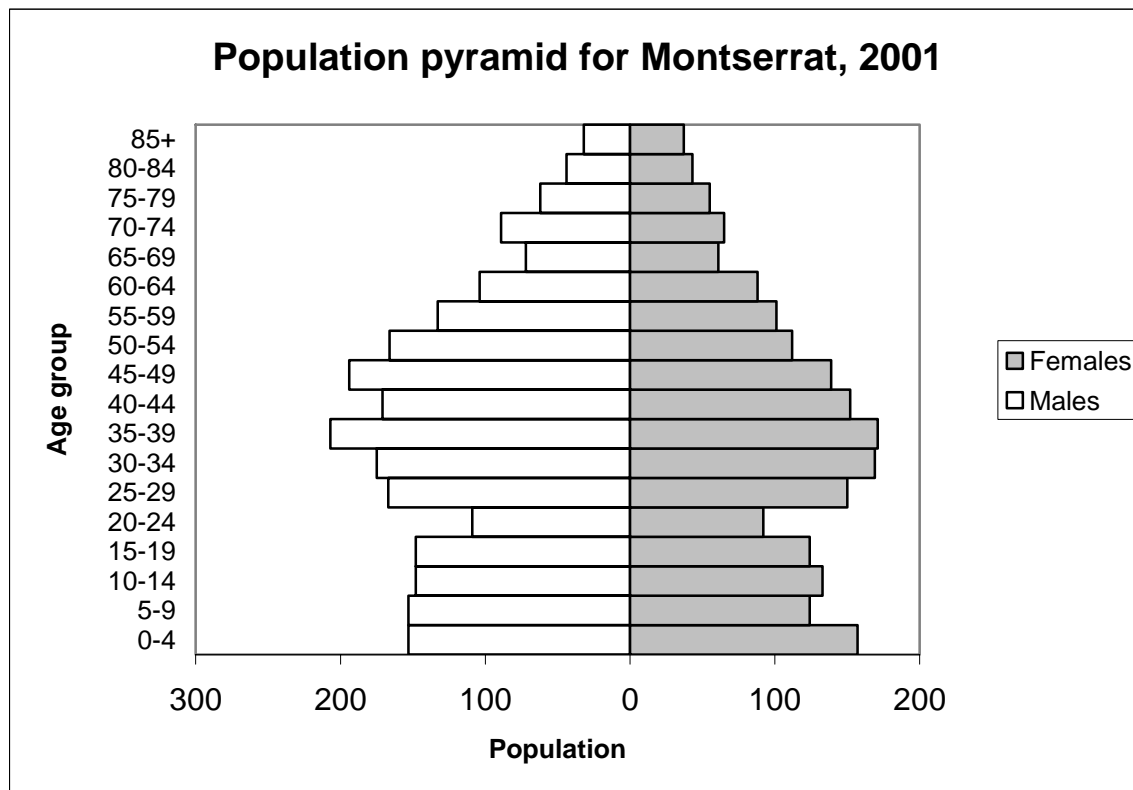
Age Group	Percentage Distribution						Dependency Ratio	
	1991			2001			1991	2001
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>60.4</b>
Under 15	27.2	25.3	26.3	19.5	21.0	20.2	46.5	32.4
15-64	61.4	59.1	60.2	67.7	65.8	66.8		
65+	11.4	15.6	13.5	12.8	13.2	13.0	30.3	28.1

A useful tool for examining population structure is the age pyramid which shows the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group. The shape of the pyramid is an indication of the socio-demographic characteristic of the country. Thus, a country with a broad base usually has high fertility rates and rapid population growth typical of a developing country (expansive); one with a base that is narrower than the middle of the pyramid is indicative of rapidly decreasing fertility rates (constrictive); while a country with a narrow base and similar numbers in each age group but decreasing in older age groups, is indicative of moderate fertility rates and slow growth (stationary).

The age pyramid for Montserrat is depicted in Figure 1.2. The picture is clouded somewhat by the unusually high level of migration, especially of women in the child bearing age and persons 20-24 years. However, the shape suggests that fertility rates have declined and growth rate is negative.



Figure 1.2



Source: Table Appendix 2

The five year age groups and sex percent distribution for 1991 and 2001 are presented in Table 1.4. For all age groups up to 30 years, the percent distribution in 2001 is less than in 1991. Thereafter the proportion in each age group is greater in 2001 than in 1991. Numbers are presented in Appendix 2.

**Table 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Age Group and Sex: 1991 and 2001**

Age Group	1991			2001		
	Percentage			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-4	8.9	8.0	8.5	6.6	8.0	7.2
5-9	10.7	9.9	10.3	6.6	6.3	6.4
10-14	7.6	7.4	7.5	6.4	6.7	6.5
15-19	8.2	8.2	8.2	6.4	6.3	6.3
20-24	8.7	8.5	8.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
25-29	9.4	8.7	9.0	7.2	7.6	7.4
30-34	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.5	8.6	8.0
35-39	7.2	6.4	6.8	8.9	8.7	8.8
40-44	6.0	5.0	5.5	7.3	7.7	7.5
45-49	4.8	3.9	4.3	8.3	7.0	7.7
50-54	3.5	3.4	3.4	7.1	5.7	6.5
55-59	2.6	3.1	2.9	5.7	5.1	5.4
60-64	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
65+	11.4	15.6	13.5	12.8	13.2	13.0

## CHAPTER 2

### NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### 2.1 Introduction

This Chapter examines the social and economic characteristics of the population of Montserrat in 2001 and where possible, makes comparisons with 1991. These characteristics include place of birth, ethnicity, religion, marital and union status and employment.

#### 2.2 Place of Birth

The total local-born population of Montserrat numbered 2591 on census day while those born abroad numbered 1152 (Table 2.1). The number and percentage distribution of foreign born population by five-year age groups and sex, 2001, are provided in Appendix 3. Of the locally born, 898 persons had lived abroad but had returned to Montserrat from various places (Appendix 4).

**Table 2.1: Total Population by Place of Birth and Sex, 2001.**

Where Born	Male	Female	Total
In This Country	1398	1193	2591
Abroad	592	560	1152
Not Stated	3	2	5
Don't Know	1	2	3
Total	1994	1757	3751

**Note:** Totals do not tally with the corresponding figures in Table 1.1

Just fewer than 70 percent of those counted were locally born. There were significant changes in birthplace between the two census dates with more persons being born locally

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in 1991 than in 2001. In 1991, the locally born population represented 81 percent of the total population compared with 69 percent in 2001. Also in 1991, there was little difference (less than 1 percentage point) in the percentage distribution of males (79.9 percent) and females (80.6 percent), with females being marginally higher. But in 2001, there were more males (70.1 percent) than females (67.9 percent) – a difference of 2.2 percentage points - being born in Montserrat (Table 2.2). Although, high rates of immigration could have a negative effect by displacing the locally-born, especially in relation to jobs, it is unlikely that this would be so for Montserrat at this time. Much of the shift can be attributed to the outward migration of Montserratians after the volcanic eruptions, on the one hand, and the immigration of foreign-born persons to work in Montserrat in the reconstruction process, on the other.

**Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth and Sex: 1991 and 2001.**

Where Born	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In This Country	79.9	70.1	80.6	67.9	80.6	69.1
Abroad	20.1	29.7	19.4	31.9	19.4	30.7
Not Stated	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1
Don't Know	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1

### 2.3 Ethnicity

The majority of the population (92.42 percent) described themselves as “African/negro/black”, while “Caucasians/white” and “Mixed” each represented 2.95 and 2.90 percent of the population (Table 2.3). Amerindians who numbered as many as 403 in 1980 had dwindled to 5 in 1991 and in 2001 there were only 3 persons who described

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themselves as belonging to that ethnic group. There were no differences in ethnic composition by sex.

**Table 2.3 Total and Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group and Sex, 2001**

Type of Ethnicity	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1851</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3972</b>	<b>100.0</b>
African / Negro/ Black	1974	93.07	1697	91.68	3671	92.42
Amerindian / Carib.	3	0.14	0.0	0.0	3	0.07
East Indian	22	1.04	16	0.87	38	0.96
Chinese	1	0.05	1	0.06	2	0.05
Syrian / Lebanese	1	0.05	-	-	1	0.02
Caucasian / White	54	2.54	63	3.40	117	2.95
Mixed	57	2.69	58	3.13	115	2.90
Other	8	0.38	13	0.70	21	0.53
Don't Know/Not Stated	1	0.04	3	0.16	4	0.10

**Note:** Please note that there were 209 males and 126 females recorded as “not stated” in the original data set and are not included all here (see Basic Volume Tables (Table 3)– Montserrat)

There were few differences in the ethnic composition between 1991 and 2001 and in both years the “African/Negro/Black” represented the dominant group (Table 2.4). However, slightly fewer females described themselves as “African/Negro/Black” in 2001, with more describing themselves as “Caucasians/White”, “Mixed” or “Other”.

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

Type of Ethnicity	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
African/Negro/Black	94.18	93.07	94.65	91.68	94.42	92.42
Amerindian/Carib	0.04	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.07
Caucasian/White	2.84	2.54	2.73	3.40	2.78	2.95
Mixed	1.79	2.69	1.74	3.13	1.77	2.90
Other a/	1.00	1.52	0.77	1.63	0.88	1.56
Don't Know/Not Stated	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.16	0.10	0.10

a/: "Other" also includes East Indians, Chinese, Syrian /Lebanese.

## 2.4 Religious Affiliation

Although religious affiliation does not necessarily indicate active participation in religious activity, it is still an important issue because religious beliefs and values may influence behaviours and decisions in several aspects of life. In Montserrat, Christianity is the dominant religion but there were several denominations, the main ones being Anglican, Methodist, Pentecostal, Roman Catholic and Seventh-Day Adventist (Table 2.5). The distribution of males and females in the mainstream religious denominations was similar but more females were in the evangelicals while more males stated that they were Rastafarians or had "Other" or no religious affiliation.

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

Type of Religion	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>1802</b>	<b>3838</b>
Anglican	494	443	937
Baptist	10	9	19
Bahai	2	1	3
Church Of God	75	83	158
Evangelical	5	9	14
Hindu	20	11	31
Jehovah's Witnesses	7	5	12
Methodist	391	340	731
Moravian	4	1	5
Muslim	5	2	7
Pentecostal	306	303	609
Presbyterian	1	2	3
Rastafarian	48	11	59
Roman Catholic	263	235	498
Seventh Day Adventist	221	233	454
Spiritual Baptist	1	1	2
None	80	30	110
Not Stated	26	15	41
Other	77	68	145

**Note:** Please note that there were 319 males and 187 females reported as “not stated” as per Table 4, Basic Volume Tables, Montserrat are not included all here.

There were some small shifts in religious affiliations between 1991 and 2001 with the non-traditional denominations gaining ground, but they still represented the minority. In 2001, more persons stated that they had no religious affiliation (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Total Population and Intercensal Change by Religious Affiliation and Sex: 1991 and 2001**

Type of Religion	2001		Both Sexes 2001	Both Sexes 1991	Percentage Change
	Male	Female			
	%	%			
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Anglican	24.3	24.6	24.4	26.1	-1.7
Baptist	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	-0.5
Church Of God	3.7	4.6	4.1	2.8	1.3
Hindu	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8
Methodist	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.6	-0.6
Muslim	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Pentecostal	15.0	16.8	15.9	14.9	1.0
Roman Catholic	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	-0.1
Seventh Day Adventist	10.9	12.9	11.8	11.8	0.0
None	3.9	1.7	2.9	1.8	1.1
Not Stated	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3
Other	7.1	5.5	6.3	7.9	-1.6

## 2.5 Marital Status

Marital status is defined as “The personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country: single, in other words, never married; married; widowed and not remarried; divorced and not remarried; and married but separated.” In some countries "married" takes into account customary unions (which are legal and binding under customary law) and extralegal unions, the latter often known as de facto (consensual) unions.”<sup>1</sup> However, it is recognized that in the Caribbean, there are two systems of family classification. The first is the legal marital status while the second recognizes three types of family union based on whether or not it is legal and whether or not the partners live in the same household. On Census Day, 2001, there were nearly 100 more men than women stating that they were legally married, suggesting that their partners were not resident in Montserrat at the time of the census. On the other hand, more females were widowed, indicative of the longer life expectancy among females (Table 2.7).

<sup>1</sup> United Nations. Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.1). (paras. 2.96 and 2.98)



**Table 2.7: Total Population, 16 Years and Over, by Marital Status and Sex, 2001**

Marital Status	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>2172</b>
Legally Married	532	449	981
Legally Separated	14	13	27
Widowed	54	100	154
Divorced	31	35	66
Never Married	529	415	944

Note: "Not stated" category is not included in the total.

There were significant differences in the marital status of Montserratians, 16 years and over, between 1991 and 2001, with proportionately more persons being married or widowed in 2001 (Table 2.8). It is unlikely that there was a tremendous increase in marriages during the intercensal period. Therefore, these findings suggest that the persons emigrating from Montserrat were more likely to be single, while married individuals tended to remain in the country.

**Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Population, 16 Years and Over, by Marital Status and Sex: 1991 and 2001**

Marital Status	Sex			
	Male		Female	
	2001	1991	2001	1991
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legally Married	45.86	28.3	44.4	29.4
Legally Separated	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.7
Widowed	4.6	0.5	9.9	2.6
Divorced	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6
Never Married	45.6	66.7	41.0	63.1

Note: 1991 percentages do not add up to 100 due to an omission of "not stated" category.

## 2.6 Education

Education is central to the development of a country and its people. As the use of technology increases, the value of education in the labour market also increases and persons with low levels of education are more likely to earn low wages. By age 15 years, persons should have attained at least some secondary education. In 2001, more than one-third of the adult population i.e. persons 15 years and over had only a primary level education and another slightly over one-third had achieved secondary level. In absolute numbers more males had primary and secondary education but fewer males had achieved pre-university education when compared with females (Table 2.9).

**Table 2.9 Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex, 2001**

Education Level	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>2974</b>
Infant / Kindergarten	4	0	4
Primary 1-3 Yrs.	34	33	67
Primary 4-6 Yrs.	602	466	1068
Secondary	540	482	1022
Pre University	156	208	364
University	147	139	286
None	25	20	45
Don't Know	30	15	45
Not Stated	40	33	73

**Note:** There were 337 males and 197 females reported as “not stated” in the Table 5, of Basic Volume Tables for Montserrat are not included in the totals here.

However, although a large percentage of the population has low levels of education, there have been significant improvements over the period 1991 to 2001 (Table 2.10). While the proportion with less than a primary level has remained fairly constant over the period, the percentage with only primary education fell from 53 percent in 1991 to 38 percent in 2001. The decrease was more marked among females than in males. There was a small

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increase in the percentage of persons with secondary education, from 33 percent in 1991 to 34.4 percent in 2001, but the largest gains were at the university level, where the proportion with pre-university level education doubled. These improvements were more marked among females than among males. Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine definitively the reasons for this because of the high level of emigration during the intercensal period. However, this trend was observed in the 1991 census and would have been expected to continue.

**Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex: 1991 and 2001**

Educational Level	Sex				Both Sexes	
	Male		Female		1991	2001
	1991	2001	1991	2001		
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Infant / Kindergarten	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Primary	53.0	40.3	53.1	35.7	53.0	38.2
Secondary	32.8	34.2	33.3	34.5	33.0	34.4
Pre University	6.0	9.9	6.1	14.9	6.1	12.2
University	5.9	9.3	5.1	10.0	5.5	9.6
Don't Know/Not Stated	1.1	4.4	1.0	3.5	1.0	4.0

While educational level is a useful yardstick of development, educational achievement, as measured by certification is a better measure of the education of the population. In 2001, the majority of the population of Montserrat aged 15 years or older had no certification (1275 persons) or school leaving certificate (473 persons) only. Following the trend, males had lower levels of educational achievement than females although in absolute numbers, slightly more males had higher level degrees (Table 2.11).

**Table 2.11 Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Sex, 2001**

Type of Certificate	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>2974</b>
None	731	544	1275
School Leaving	269	204	473
Cambridge Certificate	5	5	10
GCE 'O' Level/CXC	121	190	311
High School Diploma	54	63	117
GCE 'A' Level	7	20	27
Under Graduate	12	11	23
Other Diploma	48	55	103
Associate Degree	5	14	19
Professional Certification	103	105	208
Bachelors' Degree	60	58	118
Post Grad. Diploma	12	12	24
Higher Degree	39	32	71
Other	12	8	20
Don't Know	46	26	72
Not Stated	54	49	103

As would be expected, those leaving with primary education or less (42.9 percent) would receive no certification and this is demonstrated in Table 2.12 where approximately 43 percent had none, falling from 62.7 percent in 1991. The greatest improvements in certification were in the proportion of persons with degrees or associate degrees which increased from 3.9 percent in 1991 to 7.8 percent in 2001. Also of note is the 7 percent of persons with professional certification. This category was not included in 1991 and probably is indicative of the greater options for educational advancement available in 2001. The proportion of females achieving certification was greater than that of males for

all categories of certification except school leaving.

**Table 2.12 Percentage Distribution of Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Sex: 1991 and 2001**

Type of Examination	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		1991	2001
	1991	2001	1991	2001		
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
None	65.7	46.3	59.6	39.0	62.7	42.9
School Leaving	10.5	17.0	11.9	14.6	11.2	15.9
GCE 'O' Level/CXC	6.7	8.0	12.1	14.0	9.5	10.8
High School Diploma	0.6	3.4	0.8	4.5	0.7	3.9
GCE 'A' Level	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.9
Under Graduate	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
Other Diploma	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.9	2.3	3.5
Associate Degree	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6
Professional Certification	0.0	6.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	7.0
Degree	4.0	7.0	3.7	7.3	3.9	7.2
Other	2.1	0.8	2.5	0.6	2.3	0.7
Don't Know/Not Stated	7.4	6.3	6.6	5.4	6.8	5.9

Persons 15 years or older were asked whether they had received any training, whether formal or informal, for any occupation or profession. Of the total, 49.8 percent stated that they had been trained – 55.4 percent of males and 43.5 percent of females. The majority of those trained were between 25 and 44 years and this was true of both males and females (Table 2.13). Details are shown in Appendices 5 and 6.

**Table 2.13: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged 15 years and over by Age Group, Exposure to Training and Sex, 2001**

	Status of Training	Age Group	Sex				Total	
			Male		Female		Number	%
			Number	%	Number	%		
	Exposed to Training	Yes	15-25	74	4.7	57	4.09	131
25-44			398	25.25	306	21.94	704	23.7
45-64			299	18.97	188	13.48	487	16.39
65+			102	6.47	55	3.94	157	5.28
Total			873	55.39	606	43.45	1479	49.78
No		15-25	160	10.15	145	10.39	305	10.27
		25-44	204	12.94	255	18.28	459	15.45
		45-64	160	10.15	185	13.26	345	11.61
		65+	145	9.2	173	12.4	318	10.7
		Total	669	42.45	758	54.33	1427	48.03
Not Stated		15-25	2	0.13	2	0.14	4	0.13
		25-44	13	0.82	13	0.93	26	0.88
		45-64	13	0.82	9	0.65	22	0.74
		65+	6	0.38	7	0.5	13	0.44
		Total	34	2.16	31	2.22	65	2.19
Total			1576	100	1395	100	2971	100

## 2.7 Employment Status

The census questionnaire sought to examine economic activity during the past twelve months. This would provide information about the stability of the workforce. A total of 1812 persons of working age stated that they worked during the previous 12 months. This represented 90.3 percent of the 2007 persons who were in the labour force on Census day. Of those who stated that they had worked in the previous 12 months, 659 (36.4 percent) worked with government, and a similar proportion i.e. 38.9 percent worked in the private sector as paid employees. Approximately 16 percent had their own business with or without paid help. Significantly more females worked with the government, while more males had their own business (Table 2.14).

**Table 2.14: Total Population and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Status in Employment and Sex, 2001**

Status in Employment	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1004</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Paid Employee Government	304	30.3	355	43.9	659	36.4
Paid Employee Private	383	38.1	321	39.7	704	38.9
Paid Employee Statutory	86	8.6	42	5.2	128	7.1
Unpaid Worker	3	0.3	8	1.0	11	0.6
Own business with paid help	80	8.0	28	3.5	108	6.0
Own business without paid help	127	12.6	51	6.3	178	9.8
Don't Know/Not stated	21	2.1	3	0.4	24	1.3

## 2.8 Age and Sex of Household Head

Approximately two-thirds of the households were male headed. The age distribution of male and female headed households was similar, with approximately 40 percent being between 25 and 44 years of age (Table 2.15).

**Table 2.15 Number and Percentage Distribution of Households by Age Group and Sex of Household Head, 2001**

Age Group of Household Head	Number of Households					
	Male Headed		Female Headed		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-24	59	4.2	28	4.1	87	4.2
25-44	542	39.0	280	40.5	822	39.5
45-64	529	38.0	224	32.4	753	36.2
65 +	261	18.8	159	23.0	420	20.2

## CHAPTER 3

### POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

#### 3.1 Introduction

The population of Montserrat has always been quite fluid as migration has continually been a feature resulting in fluctuations in population size. Recently, however, since the eruption of the volcano in 1995, approximately 70 percent of the island's population have migrated from the island for a variety of reasons, whilst all the population of the south, representing nearly three-quarters of the remaining population, have had to relocate to the north of the island. Such extreme movements can be expected to have serious social, economic, political and cultural effects upon all those involved. Although Montserrat recorded significant emigration, there was also some immigration as persons from other Caribbean countries and farther a field was given work permits to aid in the reconstruction process.

In 2001, the foreign born population of 1152 persons represented 25.7 percent of the population, compared with 19.4 percent in 1991. The distribution by age and sex recorded some differences in the intercensal period as the percentage of children was greater in 2001 than in 1991, while the percentage of elderly was lower (Table 3.1). In 2001, the foreign-born children population represented 29.8 percent of the 0-14 years age group; the foreign born working age i.e. 15-64 years represented 29.2 percent, while the foreign elderly represented 9.8 percent. The corresponding percentages for 1991 were 3 percent, 14 percent and 2 percent respectively.



**Table 3.1. Foreign Born Population by Age Group and Sex, 1991 and 2001**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>1991</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1061</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14	170	16.02	182	18.07	352	17.02
15-64	798	75.21	736	73.09	1534	74.18
65+	93	8.77	89	8.84	182	8.80
<b>2001</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14	135	22.81	124	22.14	259	22.48
15-64	429	72.46	409	73.04	838	72.74
65+	28	4.73	27	4.82	55	4.78

Returning residents represented 20.9 percent of the population. The majority (50.5 percent) came from other Caribbean territories but a significant percentage (36.6 percent) came from the rest of the world, mainly the UK (Table 3.2). Slightly more males than females came from the Caribbean, while slightly more females came from the rest of the world.

**Table 3.2 Percentage of Total Returning Residents by Sex and Country/Region of Origin, 2001**

Country / Region	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Caribbean	256	52.14	197	48.40	453	50.45
U.S.A.	50	10.18	39	9.58	89	9.91
Canada	13	2.65	9	2.21	22	2.45
Rest of World inc. UK	168	34.22	161	39.56	329	36.64
Not Stated	4	0.81	1	0.25	5	0.56

## CHAPTER 4

### EDUCATION AND TRAINING

#### 4.1 Introduction

In the first Chapter, an overview of the educational status of the population of Montserrat was presented. This Chapter provides more in-depth analysis of education and training by age groups, providing information about current levels of school attendance and mode of transport.

#### 4.2 Education of Children (less than five yrs. of age)

A total of 123 children under 5 years were attending school. However, more than half of the children (158), were not attending school and there was no difference in school attendance by sex (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1 Number and Sex Distribution of Children Under 5 Years by School Attendance and Sex, 2001**

Sex	School Attendance			Total
		Attending School	Not Attending School	
<b>Total</b>	No.	<b>123</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>281</b>
	%	<b>43.8</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	No.	60	79	139
	%	43.2	56.8	100.0
Female	No.	63	79	142
	%	44.4	55.6	100.0

For those attending school, the overwhelming majority were in a pre-primary facility, whether a daycare/nursery (66.7 percent) or pre-school (28.5 percent). This is not surprising because primary school normally begins at six years of age (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2** Number and Percentage of Children *Under Five Years* Attending School by Type of School and Sex, 2001

Sex	Type of School						Total
		Day Care/ Nursery	Pre-School	Infant/ Kindergarten	Primary	Not Stated	
<b>Total</b>	No.	<b>82</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>123</b>
	%	<b>66.7</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	No.	41	16	1	1	1	60
	%	68.3	26.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	100.0
Female	No.	41	19	-	3	-	63
	%	65.1	30.2	-	4.8	-	100.0

A total of 773 persons (22.3 percent) 5 years and over, were attending school. Proportionately, more females than males were attending school (Table 4.3). The primary and secondary school population, numbered under 800 children in 2001 and it is mainly this group who would be attending school because opportunities for post-secondary education are limited in Montserrat.

**Table 4.3** Number and Percentage of Persons *Five Years and Over* by School Attendance and Sex, 2001

Sex		School Attendance			Total
		Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	
<b>Total</b>	No.	<b>773</b>	<b>2696</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3470</b>
	%	<b>22.3</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	No.	365	1490	-	1855
	%	19.7	80.3	-	100.0
Female	No.	408	1206	1	1615
	%	25.3	74.7	0.0	100.0

Therefore, those over five years of age attending school were mainly distributed between primary school (46.4 percent) and secondary school (31.8 percent). However, another 6.5 percent were attending university and 7.8 percent were in adult education (Table 4.4). Proportionately, more males were attending primary and secondary schools, whereas more females were at university and in adult education.

Overall, about 34 percent of the population of Montserrat, 15 years and over, had a secondary education and another 22 percent had a post-secondary education (Table 4.5). However, the largest differences existed in the levels of education by age group, reflecting the strides made in the educational system of Montserrat and opportunities for educational development whether in Montserrat or abroad. A secondary education was almost universal among persons 15-19 years, but as age increased, the percentage of persons 15 years and over with only a primary level of education increased so that by age 40 years nearly half of the persons had only a primary education and by age 60-65 years about two-thirds had only primary education. At the other end of the education spectrum, proportionately more persons in the younger age groups, i.e. those between 20 and 34 years, had a pre-university or university level education.

**National Census Report 2001, Montserrat**

**Table 4.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 5 years and over Attending School by Type of School and Sex, 2001**

<b>Sex</b>		<b>Type of School</b>									<b>Total</b>
		<b>Pre-Primary</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Senior Prim./ Junior Sec.</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Technical/ Vocational</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Adult Education</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Don't Know/Not Stated</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>773</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>365</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>408</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 years and over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, and Age Group, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Educational Level</b>								
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Infant/ Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Pre- University</b>	<b>University</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2972</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>38.29</b>	<b>34.39</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.46</b>
15-19	255	100.0	0.39	0.78	94.12	3.14	1.57	0.00	0.00
20-24	186	100.0	0.00	4.84	66.67	20.97	6.45	0.54	0.53
25-29	271	100.0	0.74	10.33	54.24	24.72	8.86	0.00	1.11
30-34	308	100.0	0.32	12.99	53.90	16.88	13.31	0.97	1.63
35-39	322	100.0	0.31	22.05	48.14	14.91	11.18	0.61	2.80
40-44	288	100.0	0.69	47.22	21.53	15.97	11.81	1.04	1.74
45-49	281	100.0	1.42	50.18	17.08	9.96	15.30	1.78	4.28
50-54	226	100.0	1.33	56.19	11.95	13.27	11.50	1.78	3.98
55-59	190	100.0	1.58	58.95	14.74	7.89	8.42	3.68	4.74
60-64	157	100.0	3.18	57.96	7.01	10.19	14.65	1.27	5.74
65-69	106	100.0	0.94	65.09	7.55	5.66	13.21	6.61	0.94
70-74	127	100.0	5.51	79.53	2.36	1.57	7.87	1.58	1.58
75-79	109	100.0	2.75	84.40	0.92	3.67	1.83	2.75	3.68
80-84	81	100.0	6.17	83.95	0.00	1.23	1.23	3.71	3.71
85+	65	100.0	9.23	78.46	3.08	3.08	0.00	4.62	1.53

### **4.3 Academic Achievement**

As reported earlier, approximately 43 percent of the population of Montserrat had no qualification while about 19 percent had some post secondary certification. Young adults i.e. 20 – 34 years had the greatest levels of certification (Table 4.6). As age increased, the proportion of persons with no qualifications increased. From age 70 years, two-thirds or more of the population had no qualifications. Two-thirds of persons aged 15-19 years also had no qualifications but this is probably because many would have been too young to sit qualifying examinations.

**National Census Report 2001, Montserrat**

**Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Type of Examination														
	Total	Percent	None	School Leaving	Cambridge Cert/ GCE 'O' Level/CXC	High School Diploma	GCE 'A' Level	Under Graduate	Other Diploma	Associate Degree	Professional Certification	Bachelors Degree	Post Grad. Diploma/ Higher Degree	Other	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>	<b>2972</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.87</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>5.89</b>
15-19	255	100.0	66.67	4.71	21.96	2.75	1.18	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.39	1.56
20-24	186	100.0	22.04	12.37	33.87	9.68	3.76	0.54	2.15	0.00	5.91	3.76	0.54	0.00	5.38
25-29	271	100.0	26.57	10.33	21.77	7.75	1.48	1.85	5.90	1.48	8.49	4.43	2.58	1.11	6.26
30-34	308	100.0	31.17	14.61	16.55	5.84	1.30	1.62	3.90	0.65	8.12	6.17	3.89	0.65	5.53
35-39	322	100.0	32.61	20.50	9.32	5.28	0.31	0.62	4.66	1.24	10.56	4.35	3.41	0.93	6.21
40-44	288	100.0	36.46	18.75	7.29	4.51	1.39	0.69	7.64	1.04	8.68	4.17	3.47	1.04	4.87
45-49	281	100.0	37.01	17.79	4.62	2.85	0.36	1.07	2.85	0.36	11.03	6.76	5.69	0.71	8.90
50-54	226	100.0	43.81	17.26	3.54	2.65	0.89	0.00	4.87	1.33	9.73	4.42	4.87	0.00	6.63
55-59	190	100.0	45.26	20.53	6.84	2.63	0.00	0.53	2.11	0.53	7.89	2.11	3.69	1.05	6.83
60-64	157	100.0	49.04	13.38	3.18	0.64	0.00	0.64	3.18	0.64	7.01	7.01	5.09	0.64	9.55
65-69	106	100.0	53.77	18.87	0.94	0.00	0.94	1.89	3.77	0.00	1.89	5.66	5.66	0.94	5.67
70-74	127	100.0	63.78	20.47	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15	2.36	3.94	0.79	4.72
75-79	109	100.0	70.64	18.35	0.00	1.83	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.00	0.92	0.92	3.67
80-84	81	100.0	74.07	17.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.17
85+	65	100.0	67.69	23.08	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15



#### 4.4 Main Mode of Transport

The main mode of transport for persons under 18 years who were attending school was the government school bus (53.2 percent) followed by private vehicles (22.3 percent). Approximately 11 percent of students walked, but only 2 students reported using a taxi. Younger children tended to use private transport or government school bus but as age increased use of private vehicles decreased and use of government school bus increased (Table 4.7).

**Table 4.7. Persons Under 18 Yrs. Attending School by Main Mode of Transport and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group		Mode of Travel						Total
		Walk	Private Vehicle	Gov't School Bus	Public Minibus	Taxi	Don't Know/N.S.	
0-4	Number	12	53	39	16	-	3	123
	%	9.76	43.09	31.71	13.01	-	2.43	100.0
5-9	Number	15	70	106	45	2	3	241
	%	6.22	29.05	43.98	18.67	0.83	1.25	100.0
10-14	Number	32	34	157	27	-	1	251
	%	12.75	13.55	62.55	10.76	-	0.39	100.0
15-17	Number	22	8	92	3	-	-	125
	%	17.60	6.40	73.60	2.40	-	-	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>740</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>22.30</b>	<b>53.24</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 4.5 Exposure to Training

In Chapter 2, the number and percentage of persons trained by age group and sex was examined. This chapter analyses the levels of exposure to training of the population aged 15 years and over. Although about half of the adult population was trained and there were no sex differences, there were age group differences (Table 4.8). Some 47.6 percent of trained persons were in the age group 25-44 years but less than 10 percent of those trained were under the age of 25. On the other hand, over 20 percent of the untrained were less than twenty-five years old and 32 percent were in the age group 25-44 years. Differences between males and females were not marked.

**Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Persons (Aged 15 Yrs. And Over) by Status of Training, Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Status of Training / Sex		Age Group					Total
		Percent Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	
Trained	Male	100.0	8.48	45.59	34.25	11.68	873
	Female	100.0	9.41	50.50	31.02	9.08	606
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>47.60</b>	<b>32.93</b>	<b>10.62</b>	<b>1479</b>
Untrained	Male	100.0	23.92	30.49	23.92	21.67	669
	Female	100.0	19.13	33.64	24.41	22.82	758
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.37</b>	<b>32.17</b>	<b>24.18</b>	<b>22.28</b>	<b>1427</b>

## CHAPTER 5

### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

#### 5.1 Introduction

The size, structure and nature of the labour force of a country is of major importance in determining a country's economic development. For Montserrat, it is expected that as a result of the disruptions from the volcano, many changes have occurred in the labour market as businesses closed and persons emigrated on the one hand and as the reconstruction process began, on the other. In Montserrat, the labour force includes all persons aged 15 years and over who are employed in any form of economic activity during the survey week, those with a job but not working, those who were looking for work and those who, although they were not looking for work, wanted work and were available for work during the specified week.

On Census Day 2001, the labour force participation rate i.e. the percentage of the population of working age in work, actively seeking work or available for work, stood at 67.5 percent. The labour force of Montserrat stood at 2007 persons of which 1146 were males and 861 were female (Table 5.1). The employment rate for both sexes was 87.9 percent, while the male employment rate was 84.8 percent and the females, 92.1 percent. Although, in absolute numbers and as a percentage, more males were employed, there were also significantly more males seeking employment or available for work than females i.e. the labour participation rate was higher for males. More females were involved in home duties but there were similar percentages of both males and females attending school, retired and disabled (Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1 Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity in the Past Week and Sex, 2001**

Activity Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>72.66</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>61.72</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>67.53</b>
Worked	947	60.05	778	55.77	1725	58.04
Had Job/Not at Work	25	1.59	15	1.08	40	1.35
Looked For Work	151	9.58	53	3.80	204	6.86
Want Work/Available	23	1.46	15	1.08	38	1.28
<b>Economically Inactive</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>36.99</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>30.96</b>
Home Duties	54	3.42	215	15.41	269	9.05
Attended School	68	4.31	65	4.66	133	4.48
Retired	217	13.76	185	13.26	402	13.53
Disabled	54	3.42	39	2.80	93	3.13
Other	11	0.70	12	0.86	23	0.77
<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.51</b>
<b>Total (15 Years and Over)</b>	<b>1577</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1395</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2972</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Labour force participation is a measure of the proportion of the working age population that is in the labour force, i.e. whether employed or seeking employment. It provides an indication of the size of labour available for the production of goods and services. In 2001, the participation rates varied by sex and age. The labour participation rate for males was 72.7 percent, but was 61.7 percent for females. Age group participation rates were wide and showed an inverted U-shaped pattern, being very low among persons 15 – 19 years i.e. 40.4 percent and increasing with age up to the group 30-34 years (Table 5.2). After the age group 40-44 years, there was a steady and quite rapid decline in participation rates as persons retired. A similar pattern was observed in employment rates which were lowest among persons 15-19 years and highest in the 30-34 years age groups and gradually tapering off after the age group 50-54 years.

**Table 5.2 Employment Indicators by Age Group, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Labour Force Participation Rate %</b>	<b>Employment Rate %</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate %</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.48</b>	<b>87.94</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>2972</b>
15-19	40.39	72.80	27.20	255
20-24	88.17	87.20	12.80	186
25-29	89.67	88.06	11.93	271
30-34	91.56	91.84	9.16	308
35-39	88.51	89.82	10.18	322
40-44	89.24	89.11	10.89	288
45-49	87.90	88.26	11.74	281
50-54	82.30	89.25	10.75	226
55-59	58.42	87.39	12.61	190
60-64	40.13	87.10	12.90	157
65+	13.52	81.82	18.18	488

Employment with government or a statutory body accounted for 44.5 percent of the employed, while 39.2 percent were paid employees in the private sector (Table 5.3). Although there was no clear age trend in employment status, a greater percentage of young persons were private sector employees. As age increased, involvement in one's own business also increased.

**Table 5.3 Percentage of Employed Persons by Employment Status and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Employment Status								
	Total	%	Paid Employee			Unpaid Worker	Own / Paid Help	Own / Unpaid Help	Didn't Know/ Not Stated
			Gov't	Private	Statutory				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1765</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.28</b>	<b>39.21</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>0.96</b>
15-19	75	100.0	30.67	54.67	9.33	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.33
20-24	143	100.0	34.27	55.24	6.99	0.70	0.00	2.10	0.70
25-29	214	100.0	36.45	47.66	10.28	0.47	1.87	2.34	0.93
30-34	259	100.0	40.54	43.63	6.18	0.00	3.47	5.41	0.77
35-39	256	100.0	39.84	39.84	6.64	0.00	5.08	7.81	0.79
40-44	229	100.0	40.61	34.50	6.11	0.44	5.68	12.23	0.43
45-49	218	100.0	44.04	30.73	6.88	0.00	8.26	8.26	1.83
50-54	166	100.0	39.16	29.52	7.23	0.00	12.05	10.24	1.80
55-59	97	100.0	29.9	28.87	12.37	0.00	12.37	16.49	0.00
60-64	53	100.0	14.81	38.89	3.70	1.85	18.52	20.38	1.85
65+	55	100.0	18.18	20.00	1.82	5.45	16.36	38.18	0.01

## CHAPTER 6

## HOUSING AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

## 6.1 Introduction

Housing characteristics are related to the social and economic conditions of a country and are an important element in the well-being of the household and the individual. Housing quality can be described in terms of: tenure, structure and age of structure, availability of plumbing, water supply, sanitary sewage disposal, and level of crowding. This Chapter presents an overview of the housing quality and living arrangements on Census Day 2001.

There were a total of 2082 dwelling units, the majority of which were single unit houses (74.8 percent) or part of a single unit (5.4 percent). Apartments/flats/condominiums were not common in Montserrat with less than five percent of the dwellings being of that type (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1 Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type, 2001**

Type of Dwelling Unit	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Private House	1558	74.83
Part Private House	112	5.38
Flat/Apartment/Condo	89	4.27
Double House/Duplex	193	9.27
Business & Dwelling	22	1.06
Other	108	5.19

## National Census Report 2001, Montserrat

Perhaps one of the greatest and immediate effects of the volcanic eruptions is the devastation of the housing stock of Montserrat. A rapid social survey in 1997 reported that 70 percent of all households had to be evacuated. As a result, home ownership was quite low with only 37.6 percent reporting that they owned their dwelling in 2001 (Table 6.2). This represented a significant decline in ownership during the intercensal period of 34 percentage points. Also of note is the increase in government rentals from less than one percent in 1991 to 17 percent in 2001- this as a result of the government intervening to provide accommodation and ameliorate the acute housing shortage.

**Table 6.2 Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Tenure:  
1991 and 2001**

Tenure of Dwelling	2001		1991
	Number	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owned	783	37.61	72.1
Squatted	10	0.48	0.3
Rented- Private	543	26.08	20.5
Rented- Government	344	16.52	0.3
Leased	11	0.53	0.1
Rent Free	257	12.34	5.7
Other	86	4.13	0.8
Not Stated	48	2.31	0.2



## 6.2 Age and Type of Structure of Dwelling Units

The age of a structure is used to measure the time that it has been an inventory and the potential for requiring repairs; the older the house the greater the potential. A significant percentage of respondents did not know the age of the unit they were living in, more so in 2001 than in 1991. However, the housing stock was quite new with only 26 percent being over 20 years. In 1991, 30 percent were over 20 years (Table 6.3). It should be noted that at the time of the census in 1991, the housing stock was also considered quite new – if not absolutely new, refurbished. This was explained by the passage of the hurricane Hugo, therefore the issue of the age of housing units is probably not relevant to Montserrat, which has suffered a series of natural disasters leading to reconstruction and renovation of the housing stock.

**Table 6.3 Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Year Built, 2001 and 1991**

Year Built	2001.		1991
	Number	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Before 1970	268	12.87	30.0
1970s	104	5.00	18.6
1980s	175	8.41	37.8
1990s	863	41.45	0.00
2000s	101	4.85	0.00
Don't Know	571	27.42	13.6

### 6.3 Type of Roofing Material

The main types of roofing material were metal sheeting (54.6 percent) and asphalt shingle (25.7 percent) (Table 6.4). These types of roofing are reasonably inexpensive and easier to apply and this may explain their widespread use.

**Table 6.4 Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material, 2001**

Type of Roofing Material	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sheet Metal	1136	54.56
Shingle (Asphalt)	534	25.65
Shingle (Wood)	57	2.74
Shingle (Other)	4	0.19
Concrete	274	13.16
Other	72	3.46
Don't Know	1	0.05
Not Stated	4	0.19

### 6.4 Type of Material of Outer Walls

Concrete and wood are the main types of materials used on the outer walls of houses in Montserrat, accounting for 89.34 percent of all dwelling units in 2001 and 99.2 percent in 1991 (Table 6.5). However, in 2001 there were proportionately fewer houses made of these materials and significantly more units were made of other materials including brick,

adobe and “makeshift”. The “other” category was about 10 percent in 2001 but less than 1 percent in 1991. These changes do not suggest any improvements in the quality of housing structures between 1991 and 2001.

**Table 6.5    Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by  
Material of Outer Wall: 1991 and 2001**

<b>Type of Outer Walls</b>	<b>2001</b>		<b>1991</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Wood	541	25.98	26.1
Concrete	1154	55.43	59.3
Wood & Concrete	165	7.93	13.8
Brick	3	0.14	0.0
Adobe	1	0.05	0.0
Makeshift	1	0.05	0.2
Other	213	10.23	0.2
Don't Know	4	0.19	0.4

## **6.5    Household Size and Size of Dwelling**

In 2001, nearly one-half of all the dwelling units in Montserrat were occupied by one person only and over 80 percent of the dwellings had 3 persons or less. This is in contrast to just about one-third of dwelling units being occupied by a single person in 1991 and approximately 70 percent of households having less than 4 persons (Table 6.6). At the

other end of the spectrum, 2.8 percent of dwellings housed 6 or more persons in 2001 but in 1991, 9.8 percent of dwellings had 6 persons or more. In 2001, the average household size was 2.06 falling from 2.8 in 1991.

**Table 6.6 Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Size of Household: 1991 and 2001**

<b>Size of Household (persons)</b>	<b>2001</b>		<b>1991 % (N=3855)</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>	
1	1024	49.2	34.1
2	464	22.3	22.6
3	272	13.1	14.7
4	176	8.5	11.3
5	86	4.1	7.4
6	36	1.7	4.7
7	13	0.6	3.6
8	9	0.4	0.6
9 & over	2	0.1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>2.06</b>		<b>2.8</b>

The majority of the population (79 percent) of Montserrat lived in 2-4 room dwellings, while 7.8 percent lived in one-room dwellings and 10.6 percent lived in dwellings with five or more rooms (Table 6.7). The average size of dwelling units in Montserrat on Census Day was 3.1 rooms and the average number of persons per room was 0.68. When

compared with 1991, the dwelling units were somewhat smaller in 2001. However, household size was also smaller, so that the number of persons per room was approximately half that of 1991 i.e. 0.68 in 2001 and 0.8 in 1991. Using a cut-off of more than 2 persons per room as an indicator of crowding, it was found that only 24 households (1 percent) were overcrowded. Thus, overcrowding in Montserrat was not a problem in 2001.

**Table 6.7. Number and Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Number of Rooms: 1991 and 2001**

<b>Number of Rooms</b>	<b>2001</b>		<b>1991</b>
	<b>Nos.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>% (N=3855)</b>
One	162	7.8	4.2
Two	477	22.9	21.2
Three	750	36.0	25.7
Four	423	20.3	24.6
Five	142	6.8	12.9
Six	47	2.3	6.7
Seven and over	32	1.5	4.7
Not Stated	49	2.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average no. of rooms</b>	<b>3.1</b>		<b>3.5</b>
<b>No. of persons per room</b>	<b>0.68</b>		<b>0.8</b>

## 6.6 Toilet Facilities

The primary method of residential sanitary sewage disposal is the water closet linked to cesspits with three-quarters of households using this type of disposal, while 16 percent used water closets linked to public sewers (Table 6.8). The majority of households (1749, 84.0 percent) did not share toilet facilities. Some 77 households (3.7 percent) had no toilet facilities at all in 2001. The availability of proper sanitary sewage disposal facilities has improved over the intercensal period with proportionately few

er households having no facilities or pit latrines.

**Table 6.8 Number and Percentage of Households by Status of Shared Toilet Facility and Type: 2001 and 1991**

Type of Toilet facility	Share of Toilet facility				Total 2001		Total 1991 (N=3855)
	Shared		Not Shared		Nos.	%	%
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%			
W.C. Link to Sewer	15	5.8	281	16.1	296	14.2	0.7
W.C. Link to Cesspit	175	68.4	1346	77.0	1521	73.0	69.2
Pit / Latrine	19	7.4	116	6.6	135	6.5	18.5
Other	47	18.4	6	0.3	53	2.6	0.8
None	-	-	-	-	77	3.7	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1749</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>% not shared</b>					<b>84.01</b>		<b>82.1</b>

## 6.7 Other Main Facilities

Sources of lighting, water supply and fuel for cooking are important indicators of the standard of living of the population. In Montserrat, the overwhelming majority of the population (95.4 percent) had electricity, mainly the public supply, available to them (Table 6.9). Twenty-four households reported having no source of lighting. Interestingly, although proportionately fewer households had access to electricity in 1991 and kerosene was used in 11 percent of households, no household reported having no source of lighting at that Census.

**Table 6.9 Number and Percentage of Households by Sources of Lighting: 2001 and 1991**

Source of Lighting		2001		1991 % (N=3855)
		Nos.	%	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Kerosene		27	1.30	10.6
Electricity	<i>Public</i>	1979	95.05	86.4
	<i>Private</i>	8	0.39	
Other		44	2.11	3.0
None		24	1.15	-

Potable water is important because it reduces the risk of water-borne diseases. In Montserrat, most of households (95.2 percent) had access to potable water, whether piped in dwelling or in yard, in 2001. Seventy-five households (3.6 percent) had to obtain water from a supply outside of the immediate environs of their home and for them; the risk of disease would be greater (Table 6.10). Montserrat recorded significant improvement in

the water supply to households between 1991 and 2001 in that there was a 13 percentage point increase in the piping of water inside the dwellings. Private catchments decreased during the intercensal period.

**Table 6.10 Number and Percentage of Households by Main Sources of Water Supply: 2001 and 1991**

Type of Water Supply	2001		1991 % (N=3855)
	Nos.	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Private Piped into Dwelling	10	0.5	2.7
Private / Not Piped	1	0.0	0.1
Private / Piped into Yard	2	0.1	-
Public Piped into Dwelling	1759	84.5	71.2
Public Piped into Yard	210	10.1	17.1
Public Standpipe	72	3.5	6.3
Public Well/Tank	3	0.1	0.2
Other	25	1.2	2.4

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) (93.7 percent) was the main type of fuel used by households for cooking in Montserrat in 2001, up from 86.9 percent in 1991.



**Table 6.11 Number and Percentage of Households by Type of Fuel Used Mainly for Cooking: 2001 and 1991**

Type of Fuel Used	2001		1991 % (N=3855)
	Nos.	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Coal	41	2.0	6.3
Wood	40	1.9	3.0
Gas/LPG	1951	93.7	86.9
Kerosene	2	0.1	1.5
Electricity	15	0.7	1.3
Other	33	1.6	1.0

Wood and Coal together supplied approximately 4 percent of households, showing a decrease from 9.3 percent in 1991 (Table 6.11). This decrease is a positive one because it means that there is less stress on the natural forest resources of Montserrat.

## 6.8 Conclusion

In spite of the setbacks caused by the eruption of the volcano and subsequent dislocation, the housing situation in Montserrat is reasonably good. The structures of the dwellings are good, the majority of households have access to basic facilities and there appears to be no significant overcrowding. However, there are obviously some households living in poverty with little access to the basic necessities and these should be targeted by the state to ensure that they are provided with the tools to improve their quality of life.

## CHAPTER 7

## DISABILITY AND HEALTH

## 7.1 Introduction

The Census sought to determine the level of disability/infirmity and chronic ill-health in Montserrat by obtaining a self-reported assessment. In 2001, 13 persons reported having a disability giving a prevalence rate of 3/1000 - 2.6/1000 for males and 3.5/1000 for females (Table 7.1). This figure is far lower, both in absolute terms and in terms of proportion, than in 1991, when 1159 (11 percent) of persons reported disabilities. This suggests that most of the disabled persons were among the émigrés.

**Table 7.1. Number of Persons Reporting Disability or Infirmity by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>
0-14	-	2	2
15-24	-	1	1
25-44	4	3	7
45-64	2	1	3
65+	-	-	-

The types of disabilities by age and sex are presented in Table 7.2. Some persons mentioned more than one disability but the numbers were similarly distributed by type of disability.

**Table 7.2 Number of Persons by Type of Disability, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Type of Disability	Age Group								Total
	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total	-	3	-	1	2	2	5	1	14
Sight	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Hearing	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Speech	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mobility	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Body Movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Learning	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Behaviour	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Other	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3

M: Male, F: Female

Some 66 persons (1.5 percent) of Montserratians reported having a chronic illness (Table 7.3). Proportionately more females (1.7 percent) than males (1.3 percent) reported having a chronic illness. The majority of males (54.8 percent) reporting chronic disease were less than 15 years, whereas among females there was more even distribution of these illnesses by age group except the age groups (15-24) and 65 and over.

**Table 7.3 Number and Percentage of Persons Reporting Chronic Illness by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	31	100.0	35	100.0	66	100.0
0-14	17	54.8	10	28.6	27	40.9
15-24	4	12.9	4	11.4	8	12.1
25-44	6	19.4	11	31.4	17	25.8
45-64	3	9.7	8	22.9	11	16.7
65+	1	3.2	2	5.7	3	4.5

The male/female age group differences can be explained by the type of illness. More males suffered from asthma which often afflicts the young but more females reported hypertension/stroke, heart disease and arthritis i.e. diseases of older persons (Table 7.4).

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

Type of Chronic Illness	Age Group										Total
	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total	19	10	4	4	6	12	3	14	1	3	76
Sickle cell	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	5
Arthritis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	5
Asthma	11	8	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	23
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	-	6
Hypertension / Stroke	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	1	1	12
Heart	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Other	7	1	2	2	2	6	-	2	-	-	22

**M: Male, F: Female**

Typically, females tend to utilize health services more than males and the population of Montserrat is no different. In 2001, more females reported visiting a medical facility than males. Again, the distribution by age group differed by sex but tended to follow a similar pattern as the pattern of chronic illness. The majority of males visiting a facility were less than fifteen years (Table 7.5). Approximately one-third (34.8 percent) of females visiting a medical facility were less than 15 years with the same percentage being 25-44 years.

**Table 7.5 Number and Percentage of Persons Reporting Visiting Medical Facility by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14	25	56.8	24	34.8	49	43.4
15-24	5	11.4	12	17.4	17	15.0
25-44	10	22.7	24	34.8	34	30.1
45-64	3	6.8	9	13.0	12	10.6
65+	1	2.3	-	-	1	0.9

Public health facilities, the Public Hospital (21.4 percent) and Health Centre (43.8 percent), accounted for the majority (65.2 percent) of those utilizing health facilities (Table 7.6). The one private doctor accounted for the rest of the visits.

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

Type of Medical Facility	Age group										Total	
	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+		Nos.	%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Public Hospital	8	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	1	-	24	21.4
Family Planning	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1.8
Public Health Centre	12	18	2	6	-	4	2	5	-	-	49	43.8
Private Doctor	4	3	-	4	8	14	-	1	-	-	34	30.4
Pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1.8
Other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.9

M: Male, F: Female

## CHAPTER 8

### CHILDREN, YOUTHS AND THE ELDERLY

#### 8.1 Introduction

Children, youths and the elderly are age groups of special interest because of their vulnerability and need for specific social services. Children, 0-14 years, may often be vulnerable because they are dependent on adults for all the necessities of life, physical, emotional and mental and require proper nurturing in order to develop into wholesome adults. The youth, although increasing in independence, still require social and economic support and are susceptible to a variety of influences. The elderly are an ever increasing group numerically and therefore the requirements for services are generally greater. However they can continue to contribute to society when given the opportunity. In Montserrat these groups may be at greater risk because of the general dislocations and the disruption of normal family life.

#### 8.2 Children

In 2001, there were 868 children of which 54.8 percent resided in male headed households and 45.2 percent were found in female headed households (Table 8.1). The age distribution of children was similar for both male and female headed households.

**Table 8.1 Number and Percentage of Children by Selected Age Groups and Sex of Head of Household, 2001**

Age of Child	Sex of Head				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number of Children	%	Number of Children	%	Number of Children	%
Total	476	100.0	392	100.0	868	100.0
0-4	174	36.6	136	34.7	310	35.7
5-9	150	31.5	127	32.4	277	31.9
10-14	152	31.9	129	32.9	281	32.4

Although overall, the age distribution of the children by sex of household head was similar, when the age group of the household head is considered, there are some differences by sex of household head. Since age is usually associated with maturity, the age group of the head is important. More female household heads (74.1 percent) in the age group 15-24 years had children 0-4 years when compared with male household heads in the same age group (61.5 percent), (Table 8.2). At the other end of the spectrum, a similar pattern emerges with more female household heads (62 percent) in the age group 65 years and over having children 10-14 years when compared with male household heads in the same age group (56 percent). However, there were relatively few children living in these households. The majority of children (66.5 percent) reside in households where the head was between 25 and 44 years, with 25.3 percent being in households headed by persons 45-64 years.

**Table 8.2 Number of Children by Selected Age Groups and Age Group and Sex of Head of Household, 2001**

Age Group of Child		Age Group of Head								Total	
		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+			
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Total											
Number of Children	0-4	28	70.0	226	39.2	48	21.8	8	25.8	310	35.7
	5-9	10	25.0	185	32.0	77	35.0	5	16.1	277	31.9
	10-14	2	5.0	166	28.8	95	43.2	18	58.1	281	32.4
	Total	40	100.0	577	100.0	220	100.0	31	100.0	868	100.0
Male Head											
Number of Children	0-4	8	61.5	132	43.7	29	20.2	5	27.8	174	36.6
	5-9	4	30.8	96	31.8	47	32.9	3	16.7	150	31.5
	10-14	1	7.7	74	24.5	67	46.9	10	55.5	152	31.9
	Total	13	100.0	302	100.0	143	100.0	18	100.0	476	100.0
Female Head											
Number of Children	0-4	20	74.1	94	34.2	19	24.7	3	23.1	136	34.7
	5-9	6	22.2	89	32.4	30	39.0	2	15.4	127	32.4
	10-14	1	3.7	92	33.4	28	36.3	8	61.5	129	32.9
	Total	27	100.0	275	100.0	77	100.0	13	100.0	392	100.0

Overcrowding is defined as more than two persons per bedroom. In 2001, 232 (26.7 percent) of children were living in overcrowded households. More children (29.1 percent) in female headed households were in overcrowded conditions when compared with those in male headed households (24.8 percent). The age distribution of children in overcrowded households was fairly even (Table 8.3).



**Table 8.3 Number and Percentage of Children in Overcrowded Households  
by Selected Age Groups, and Sex of Head, 2001**

Age Group	Sex of Head				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number of children	%	Number of children	%	Number of children	%
Total	118	100.0	114	100.0	232	100.0
0-4	41	34.8	47	41.2	88	37.9
5-9	49	41.5	32	28.1	81	34.9
10-14	28	23.7	35	30.7	63	27.2

The Census sought to determine whether children were enrolled and attending school at the time of the interview. Approximately eighty percent of the children 0-14 years were attending school, but a greater percentage of children in male headed households (79 percent) were attending school slightly lower than in female headed households (81 percent), (Table 8.4). It is likely that many of those not attending school were too young to do so because the age group included the 0-3 years which is not a school age population.

**Table 8.4. Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Attending and Not Attending School by Sex of Head of Household and Sex of Child, 2001**

School Attendance / Sex of Child		Sex of Head				Total	
		Male		Female			
		Number of children	%	Number of children	%	Number of children	%
Total	Attending School	346	79.18	306	81.17	652	80.10
	Not Attending School	91	20.82	71	18.83	162	19.90
	Total	437	100.0	377	100.0	814	100.0
Male	Attending School	186	80.17	186	84.16	372	82.12
	Not Attending School	46	19.83	35	15.84	81	17.88
	Total	232	100.0	221	100.0	453	100.0
Female	Attending School	160	78.05	120	76.92	280	77.56
	Not Attending School	45	21.95	36	23.08	81	22.44
	Total	205	100.0	156	100.0	361	100.0

### 8.3 The Youth

There were 473 youths living in Montserrat on Census Day 2001. Of these, 56.4 percent were living in male headed households, the rest in female headed households (Table 8.5). More youths in the older age group i.e. 20 – 24 years (65.2 percent) lived in male headed households than in female headed households (34.8 percent).

**Table 8.5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Youth by Selected Age Groups and Sex of Head of Household, 2001**

Age Group of Youth	Sex of Head				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	267	56.45	206	43.55	473	100.0
15-19	136	50.00	136	50.00	272	100.0
20-24	131	65.17	70	34.83	201	100.0

Some of the difference observed can be explained by the fact that there were 114 youths aged 15-24 years who were household heads of whom the majority (67.5 percent) were males Table 8.6). In fact approximately half of the male youths 20-24 were heads of households.

**Table 8.6 Number and Percentage of Youths by Selected Age Groups, Sex of Youth and Age Group of Head of Household, 2001**

Age Group and Sex of Youth		Age Group of Head									
		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 +		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male Youth	15-19	15	19.48	44	54.32	73	71.57	4	57.14	136	50.94
	20-24	62	80.52	37	45.68	29	28.43	3	42.86	131	49.06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female Youth	15-19	10	27.03	82	80.39	34	60.71	10	90.91	136	66.02
	20-24	27	72.97	20	19.61	22	39.29	1	9.09	70	33.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total Youth	15-19	25	21.93	126	68.85	107	67.72	14	77.78	272	57.51
	20-24	89	78.07	57	31.15	51	32.28	4	22.22	201	42.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Education and/or employment are important issues for the youth. A little over one-third (35.7 percent) of the youth were still attending an educational institution (Table 8.7). More youths in female headed households (40.8 percent) were attending school than in male headed households (31.8 percent).

**Table 8.7    Number of Youths Attending and Not Attending School by Sex of Head of Household, 2001**

Status of Attendance	Sex of Head				Total	
	Male		Female		Number of Youths	%
	Number of Youths	%	Number of Youths	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Yes	85	31.83	84	40.78	169	35.73
No	163	61.05	109	52.91	272	57.50
Not Stated	19	7.12	13	6.31	32	6.77

Some 218 youths were employed representing 49.4 percent of that population (Table 8.8). More male youths (53.2 percent) than female youths (45.1 percent) reported being involved in an economic activity. With approximately half of the youth working and about one-third still attending school, it means that at least 15 percent of the youths were neither working nor at school and this figure could be higher if some youths were doing both i.e. attending school and working.

**Table 8.8 Number and Percentage of Youths by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working), and Sex, 2001**

Engaged in Economic Activity	Sex of Youth				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Yes	126	53.16	92	45.10	218	49.43
No	111	46.84	112	54.90	223	50.57

The educational level of those working and not working is presented in Table 8.9. For both the working and not working, the majority had attained a secondary level education.

**Table 8.9 Number and Percentage of Youths by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working) and Educational Attainment, 2001**

Level of Education	Engaged in Economic Activity				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary 4-6 Yrs.	7	3.21	4	1.79	11	2.49
Secondary	162	74.31	202	90.17	364	82.35
Pre University	34	15.60	13	5.80	47	10.63
University	14	6.42	2	0.89	16	3.62
None	0	0.00	1	0.45	1	0.23
Don't Know	0	0.00	1	0.45	1	0.23
Not Stated	1	0.46	1	0.45	2	0.45

However, more of the 'not working' had achieved secondary level (90.2 percent) than the working (74.3 percent) and were likely to be still in school. Among those working, there were a higher percentage of persons with university level education (6.4 percent) than among the 'not working' (0.9 percent).

## **8.4 The Elderly**

The elderly are defined as persons 60 years and over (60+) or 65 years and over (65+). Social planners tend to use 60 years as the cut-off point and this report uses this cut-off also. In 2001, there were 752 elderly persons living in Montserrat of whom 403 were males and 349 were females.

### **8.4.1 Living Arrangement and Home Tenureship**

Some 45.9 percent lived on their own, while 34.8 percent lived with one other person. Fewer than 4 percent lived in large households of five or more persons (Table 8.10). More males than females were living on their own. The percentage of those living on their own is high.

**Table 8.10 Number of Elderly, (Aged 60+) by Sex and Household Size, 2001**

Size of Household	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One	212	52.6	133	38.1	345	45.9
Two	122	30.3	140	40.1	262	34.8
Three	37	9.2	46	13.2	83	11.0
Four	20	5.0	18	5.2	38	5.1
Five	10	2.5	7	2.0	17	2.3
Six	2	0.4	4	1.1	6	0.8
Seven & over	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1

Just over half (56.1 percent) of the elderly lived in dwellings owned by themselves or their families while a significant 15.6 percent lived in dwellings rented from the government (Table 8.11). Living rent free was the third most common type of tenure for the elderly. Similar patterns of tenure were found among males and females.



**Table 8.11 Number of Elderly (Aged 60+) by Type of Tenure of Dwelling Unit and Sex, 2001**

Type of Tenure	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owned	218	54.1	204	58.4	422	56.1
Squatted	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.2
Rented Private	33	8.2	31	8.9	64	8.5
Rented Gov't	58	14.4	59	16.9	117	15.6
Leased	0	0.0	2	0.6	2	0.3
Rent Free	68	16.9	34	9.7	102	13.5
Other	18	4.5	8	2.3	26	3.5
Not Stated	6	1.5	11	3.2	17	2.3

Those who owned their dwelling or who rented private dwellings were more likely to live in older structures (Table 8.12). Those who rented from government lived in much newer dwellings obviously built since the period of volcanic activity and representing government response to the problem of housing.

**Table 8.12 Number of Dwelling Units Occupied by the Elderly (Aged 60+) by Age of Dwelling Unit and Type of Tenure, 2001**

Type of Tenure	Age of Dwelling Unit				Total
	Before 1970	1970 – 1995	1996 - 2000/1/2	Not Stated	
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>752</b>
Owned	105	147	118	52	422
Squatted	1	0	0	1	2
Rented Private	13	19	7	25	64
Rented Gov't	0	0	113	4	117
Leased	0	0	1	1	2
Rent Free	15	12	61	14	102
Other	5	7	3	11	26
Not Stated	0	4	2	11	17

#### **8.4.2 Union Status**

Union status of the elderly is shown in Table 8.13. Approximately 43 percent had a partner whether legally married, living in a common-law relationship or having a visiting partner, while 20 percent were widowed. More elderly males currently had a partner but more females were widowed. In 1991, a similar pattern of status was observed and it is reasonable to assume that there was no significant disruption in marital/union status of the elderly as a result of the general dislocation in the society due to the volcanic activity.

**Table 8.13 Number of Elderly (Aged 60+) by Union Status and Sex, 2001**

Union Status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	336	100.0	309	100.0	645	100.0
Legally Married	162	48.21	100	32.40	262	40.60
Common Law	10	2.98	5	1.60	15	2.30
Visiting Partner	3	0.89	0	0.0	3	0.50
Married Not Union	11	3.27	13	4.20	24	3.70
Leg Sep/Not Union	7	2.08	6	1.90	13	2.00
Widow/Not Union	47	13.99	84	27.20	131	20.30
Divorce/Not Union	15	4.46	13	4.20	28	4.30
Not In Union	76	22.62	83	26.90	159	24.70
Don't Know/Not	5	1.50	5	1.60	10	1.60

**8.4.3 Employment Status**

Among those elderly who responded to the question on employment, the majority did not work and more males than females worked (Table 8.14). These patterns of employment among the elderly were also observed in 1991.

**Table 8.14 Number of Elderly (Aged 60+) by Economic Activity and Sex, 2001**

Economic Activity	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	336	100.0	309	100.0	645	100.0
Worked	64	19.05	44	14.24	108	16.74
Did Not Work	272	80.95	265	85.76	537	83.26

#### 8.4.4 Financial Security<sup>2</sup>

Some 79 elderly persons (12.2 percent) stated that they had health insurance, 41 were male and 38 were female. Thus, the elderly, who are often at greater risk of ill-health, may also be unable to finance their health care.

**Table 8.15 Percentage of Elderly Persons (Aged 60+) by Source of Livelihood and Sex, 2001<sup>3</sup>**

Source of Livelihood	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	406	100.0	399	100.0	805	100.0
Pension Local	36	8.87	23	5.76	59	7.3
Pension Oversees	67	16.50	67	16.79	134	16.6
Investment	8	1.97	11	2.76	19	2.4
Remittance	1	0.25	2	0.50	3	0.4
Savings	33	8.13	19	4.76	52	6.5
Employment	66	16.26	41	10.28	107	13.3
Disability	1	0.25	2	0.50	3	0.4
Social Security	35	8.62	25	6.27	60	7.5
Other Public	97	23.89	92	23.06	189	23.5
Local Contribution	15	3.69	10	2.51	25	3.1
Overseas Contribution	9	2.22	14	3.51	23	2.9
Spouse	4	0.99	21	5.26	25	3.1
Children	20	4.93	60	15.04	80	9.9
Guardians	1	0.25	2	0.50	3	0.4
Other	13	3.20	10	2.51	23	2.9

<sup>2</sup> Data Table not available.

<sup>3</sup> No data commentary on Table 8.15 is available in the Report.

## CHAPTER 9

### HOUSEHOLD HEADS

#### 9.1 Introduction

According to the United Nations “The notion of head of household assumes that most households are family households and that one person in such family households has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs and is, in the majority of cases, its chief economic support.”<sup>4</sup> For the Montserrat 2001 census, the head of household was the person recognized as such by the respondent and that person had to be present in Montserrat at midnight on May12, 2001. This Chapter describes the characteristics of those persons identified as household heads in the 2001 Census of Montserrat.

#### 9.2 Relationships

The distribution of the total population by sex and relationship to head is shown in Table 9.1. Nearly one-half of the population of Montserrat were household heads i.e. 2082 persons, with twice as many being male heads as female heads. In the whole population, more males (50.6 percent) were household heads when compared with females (44.4 percent).

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations. Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.1). (paras. 2.67-2.70)

**Table 9.1      Population by Sex and Relationship to Head: 2001**

Type of Relationship	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4303</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2752</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1551</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Head	2082	48.4	1393	50.6	689	44.4
Spouse/Partner	607	14.1	524	19.0	83	5.4
Child	1066	24.8	555	20.2	511	32.9
Son/Daughter-In-Law	10	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.3
Grandchild	96	2.2	29	1.1	67	4.3
Parent/Parent-In-Law	70	1.6	21	0.8	49	3.2
Other Relative	205	4.8	114	4.1	91	5.9
Non Relative	167	3.9	111	4.0	56	3.6

### 9.3 Age

The age and sex distribution of household heads is shown in Table 9.2. Nearly 90 percent of household heads were 30 year or older, with 62 percent being between 30 and 59 years old. About 15 percent of household heads were 70 years or over but this reflects the age grouping of the entire population.

**Table 9.2 Heads of Households by Sex and Ten Year Age Group, 2001**

Age Group of Head	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
	Number		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2082</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>689</b>
Under 20	16	10	6
20-29	218	146	72
30-39	452	293	159
40-49	463	316	147
50-59	372	266	106
60-69	240	167	73
70-79	217	136	81
80+	104	59	45
	Percentage		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under 20	0.8	0.7	0.9
20-29	10.5	10.5	10.4
30-39	21.7	21.0	23.1
40-49	22.2	22.7	21.3
50-59	17.9	19.1	15.4
60-69	11.5	12.0	10.6
70-79	10.4	9.8	11.8
80+	5.0	4.2	6.5

## 9.4 Educational Attainment

All, except 1.6 percent of household heads had received some form of schooling (Table 9.3). The majority, (45.6 percent), had received only a primary level education, while one-quarter had been to secondary school. Just about 23 percent had attained some level of tertiary level education. More females, 26.5 percent, had received tertiary level education, compared with males (20.8 percent).

**Table 9.3 Heads of Households by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 2001**

Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Infant / k'garten	4	0.3	0	0	4	0.2
Primary 1-3 Yrs.	29	2.5	19	3.1	48	2.7
Primary 4-6 Yrs.	511	44.0	250	41.0	761	42.9
Secondary	304	26.2	149	24.4	453	25.6
Pre University	118	10.2	88	14.4	206	11.6
University	123	10.6	74	12.2	197	11.1
None	19	1.6	9	1.5	28	1.6
Don't Know	19	1.6	5	0.8	24	1.4
Not Stated	35	3.0	16	2.6	51	2.9

## 9.5 Economic Activity

Overall, 72 percent of household heads were economically active in the twelve months preceding the census (Table 9.4). More males (74.5 percent) than females (66.2 percent) were economically active. However, the percentages of males and females who worked / had a job were slightly different (male 64.4 percent and female 63.2 percent). On the other hand, more males were seeking work or were available for work. More women



were economically inactive but the differences were mainly due to the involvement of females in home duties.

**Table 9.4 Heads of Households by Sex and Economic Activity Status, 2001**

Activity Status of Head	Male Heads		Female Heads		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>71.7</b>
Worked	729	62.7	379	62.1	1108	62.5
Had Job/Not Work	20	1.7	7	1.1	27	1.5
Looked For Work	100	8.6	14	2.3	114	6.4
Want Work / Available	17	1.5	4	0.7	21	1.2
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>26.9</b>
Home Duties	39	3.4	73	12.0	112	6.3
Attended School	2	0.2	2	0.3	4	0.2
Retired	192	16.5	100	16.4	292	16.5
Disabled	37	3.2	21	3.4	58	3.3
Other	10	0.9	1	0.2	11	0.6
<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The economic activity status by age for male heads is shown in Table 9.5. Employment was highest for heads between the ages of 15-44 years, with approximately 84.4 percent being employed. For the age group 45-64 years, the level of employment fell to 66.4 percent and at age 65 years, 13.2 percent were employed. The percentage of “job seekers/available for work” was lowest for those males 65 years and over (4.1 percent), and highest among the age group 45-64 years (12.1 percent). Most of the male heads over 65 years were retired.

**Table 9.5 Male Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Age Group, 2001**

Activity Status	Total	Age Group of Male Head			
		15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
		Number			
<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>38</b>
Worked	729	46	388	267	28
Had Job/Not Work	20	0	6	13	1
Looked For Work	100	4	46	45	5
Want Work / Available	17	1	6	6	4
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>178</b>
Home Duties	39	0	7	17	15
Attended School	2	2	0	0	0
Retired	192	0	0	49	143
Disabled	37	0	5	14	18
Other	10	0	3	5	2
<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>219</b>
		Percentage			
<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Worked	62.7	85.2	83.1	63.3	12.8
Had Job/Not Work	1.7	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.5
Looked For Work	8.6	7.4	9.9	10.7	2.3
Want Work / Available	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.8
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>81.2</b>
Home Duties	3.4	0.0	1.5	4.0	6.8
Attended School	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired	16.5	0.0	0.0	11.6	65.3
Disabled	3.2	0.0	1.1	3.3	8.2
Other	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.9
<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The pattern was somewhat different for the female heads (Table 9.6). Employment was highest between the ages of 25 and 44 years (87.4 per cent), followed by 78.8 percent for female heads, 15-24 years old. The highest percentage of female heads seeking work was

in the age group 15-24 years i.e. 7.4 percent. The percentage of female heads doing home duties increased with age and 55.4 percent of female heads over 65 years had retired.

**Table 9.6 Female Heads of Households by Economic Activity Status and Age Group, 2001**

Activity Status	Total	Age Group of Female Heads			
		15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	<b>Number</b>				
<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>19</b>
Worked	379	21	214	128	16
Had Job/Not Work	7	0	2	3	2
Looked For Work	14	2	9	3	0
Want Work / Available	4	0	0	3	1
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>118</b>
Home Duties	73	2	15	26	30
Attended School	2	2	0	0	0
Retired	100	0	0	23	77
Disabled	21	0	3	7	11
Other	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>139</b>
	<b>Percentage</b>				
<b>Economically Active</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Worked	62.1	77.8	86.6	65.0	11.5
Had Job/Not Work	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.4
Looked For Work	2.3	7.4	3.6	1.5	0.0
Want Work / Available	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>84.9</b>
Home Duties	12.0	7.4	6.1	13.2	21.6
Attended School	0.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired	16.4	0.0	0.0	11.7	55.4
Disabled	3.4	0.0	1.2	3.6	7.9
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 9.7 shows employment and job seeking rates. The employment rate for all heads was 90.2 per cent and the job seeking rate was 9.8 per cent. The employment rate was slightly higher for the younger heads. Job-seeking rate was highest for males in the age group 45-64 years. Employment rates were higher for females than males and this was true for all age groups.

**Table 9.7 Employment Rate and Job Seeking Rate for Heads of Households, 2001**

Age Group	Both Sexes		Total
	Employment Rate	Job Seeking Rate	
Total			
Total	90.2	9.8	100.0
15-24	91.8	8.2	100.0
25-44	91.7	8.3	100.0
45-64	87.8	12.2	100.0
65+	90.4	9.6	100.0
Male			
Total	86.5	13.5	100.0
15-24	90.2	9.8	100.0
25-44	88.3	11.7	100.0
45-64	84.6	15.4	100.0
65+	76.3	23.7	100.0
Female			
Total	95.5	4.5	100.0
15-24	91.3	8.7	100.0
25-44	96.0	4.0	100.0
45-64	95.6	4.4	100.0
65+	94.7	5.3	100.0

Occupation status of household heads as seen in Table 9.8 shows that the largest proportions of employed heads were engaged as workers in craft, 19.1 per cent, followed

by elementary occupations, 15.9 per cent. Professional/legislator/manager, together, accounted for 21.2 percent of the occupational groupings. There were notable differences in occupations between males and females. Male heads were mainly either in craft (27.8 percent) or were professionals/legislators/managers, (20.4 percent). However, female employed heads were mainly in clerical and professional/legislator/manager occupations i.e. 25.9 and 22.5 percent respectively. Approximately 17 per cent and 18 per cent, of employed female heads worked in elementary occupations and in sales and services respectively.

**Table 9.8 Employed Heads of Household by Occupational Group, 2001**

Occupational Group	Male Head		Female Head		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Professional/ Legislator / Manager	153	20.4	87	22.5	240	21.1
Technical	78	10.4	44	11.4	122	10.7
Clerical	24	3.2	100	25.9	124	10.9
Services/Sales	68	9.1	69	17.9	137	12.1
Skilled / Agricultural	48	6.4	6	1.6	54	4.8
Craft and Related Workers	208	27.8	9	2.3	217	19.1
Machine Operator	57	7.6	4	1.0	61	5.4
Elementary	113	15.1	67	17.4	180	15.9

In relation to type of employment, the government was the main employer providing jobs to 37.3 percent of the employed heads, with significantly more female heads (49.0 percent) than male heads (31.2 percent) being government employees (Table 9.9). Approximately equal percentages of male and female heads were employed in the private

sector. Less than 10 percent of females, but over 20.5 percent of males had their own business.

**Table 9.9      Employed Heads of Household by Status in Employment, 2001**

Employment Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Paid Employee- Gov't.	234	31.2	189	48.9	423	37.3
Paid Employee- Private	265	35.4	138	35.7	403	35.5
Paid Employee -Statutory	68	9.1	20	5.2	88	7.7
Unpaid Worker	2	0.3	3	0.8	5	0.4
Own/Paid Help	73	9.7	12	3.1	85	7.5
Own/Unpaid Help	96	12.8	23	6.0	119	10.5
Don't Know/Not Stated	11	1.5	1	0.3	12	1.1

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Sex Ratios by Five Year Age Groups, 1991 and 2001

Age Group	Sex Ratios	
	1991	2001
0-4	109	97
5-9	108	123
10-14	102	111
15-19	98	119
20-24	100	118
25-29	107	111
30-34	100	104
35-39	110	121
40-44	118	113
45-49	123	140
50-54	102	148
55-59	82	132
60-64	79	118
65+	72	115

**Appendix 2: Total Population by Five Year Age Groups and Sex, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-4	153	157	310
5-9	153	124	277
10-14	148	133	281
15-19	148	124	272
20-24	109	92	201
25-29	167	150	317
30-34	175	169	344
35-39	207	171	378
40-44	171	152	323
45-49	194	139	333
50-54	166	112	278
55-59	133	101	234
60-64	104	88	192
65-69	72	61	133
70-74	89	65	154
75-79	62	55	117
80-84	44	43	87
85+	32	37	69
Total	2327	1973	4300



**Appendix 3. Foreign Born Population by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	58	9.80	60	10.72	118	10.24
5-9	41	6.93	36	6.43	77	6.68
10-14	36	6.08	28	5.00	64	5.56
15-19	41	6.93	28	5.00	69	5.99
20-24	57	9.63	47	8.39	104	9.03
25-29	61	10.30	60	10.72	121	10.50
30-34	73	12.33	54	9.64	127	11.02
35-39	55	9.29	55	9.82	110	9.55
40-44	42	7.09	60	10.72	102	8.85
45-49	49	8.28	45	8.04	94	8.16
50-54	22	3.72	28	5.00	50	4.34
55-59	15	2.53	18	3.21	33	2.87
60-64	14	2.36	14	2.50	28	2.43
65-69	11	1.86	5	0.89	16	1.39
70-74	7	1.18	9	1.61	16	1.39
75-79	5	0.84	5	0.89	10	0.87
80-84	4	0.68	4	0.71	8	0.70
85+	1	0.17	4	0.71	5	0.43
Total	592	100.00	560	100.00	1152	100.00

**Appendix 4 Percentage of Total Returning Residents by Five-Year Age Group and Country/Region of Origin, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>USA</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>Rest of World</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>Group Total</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
0-4	1.12	0.0	1.10	.91	0.0	1.00
5-9	1.12	0.0	7.72	6.69	0.0	6.46
10-14	3.37	0.0	9.27	8.51	20.00	8.24
15-19	3.37	4.55	8.39	6.38	0.0	7.02
20-24	3.37	0.0	4.86	3.34	20.00	4.12
25-29	5.62	0.0	4.42	3.95	0.0	4.23
30-34	4.49	18.18	6.62	3.95	0.0	5.68
35-39	6.74	4.55	5.96	5.78	0.0	5.90
40-44	6.74	0.0	6.40	4.86	20.00	5.79
45-49	7.87	9.09	6.62	5.47	0.0	6.35
50-54	5.62	18.18	6.40	4.86	0.0	6.01
55-59	7.87	22.73	4.42	3.34	20.00	4.90
60-64	10.11	4.55	5.96	6.99	0.0	6.68
65-69	5.62	4.55	3.75	8.82	0.0	5.79
70-74	10.11	9.09	4.86	10.33	0.0	7.46
75-79	5.62	0.0	4.64	8.82	0.0	6.12
80-84	10.11	0.0	4.64	5.17	20.00	5.35
85+	1.12	4.55	3.97	1.82	0.0	2.90
	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>898</b>

**Appendix 5 Total Population and Percentage Distribution of Persons  
(Aged 15 +) Trained by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
15-19	22	2.5	19	3.1	41	2.8
20-24	52	6	38	6.3	90	6.1
25-29	90	10.3	70	11.6	160	10.8
30-34	101	11.6	77	12.7	178	12
35-39	107	12.3	87	14.4	194	13.1
40-44	100	11.5	72	11.9	172	11.6
45-49	112	12.8	68	11.2	180	12.2
50-54	78	8.9	50	8.3	128	8.7
55-59	60	6.9	36	5.9	96	6.5
60-64	49	5.6	34	5.6	83	5.6
65-69	30	3.4	20	3.3	50	3.4
70-74	32	3.7	14	2.3	46	3.1
75-79	21	2.4	12	2	33	2.2
80-84	12	1.4	5	0.8	17	1.1
85+	7	0.8	4	0.7	11	0.7
Total	873	100.0	606	100.0	1479	100.0

**Appendix 6 Total Population and Percentage Distribution of Persons**  
**(Aged 15+) *Not Trained* by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
15-19	116	17.3	98	12.9	214	15
20-24	44	6.6	47	6.2	91	6.4
25-29	46	6.9	63	8.3	109	7.6
30-34	52	7.8	67	8.8	119	8.3
35-39	56	8.4	62	8.2	118	8.3
40-44	50	7.5	63	8.3	113	7.9
45-49	45	6.7	52	6.9	97	6.8
50-54	44	6.6	48	6.3	92	6.4
55-59	39	5.8	47	6.2	86	6
60-64	32	4.8	38	5	70	4.9
65-69	24	3.6	31	4.1	55	3.9
70-74	39	5.8	40	5.3	79	5.5
75-79	33	4.9	37	4.9	70	4.9
80-84	26	3.9	34	4.5	60	4.2
85+	23	3.4	31	4.1	54	3.8
Total	669	100	758	100	1427	100





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

**Tel. (592) 222-0001-75**

**Fax. (592) 222-0098**

**E-mail: *stats1@caricom.org***

**Web site: *www.caricomstats.org***