

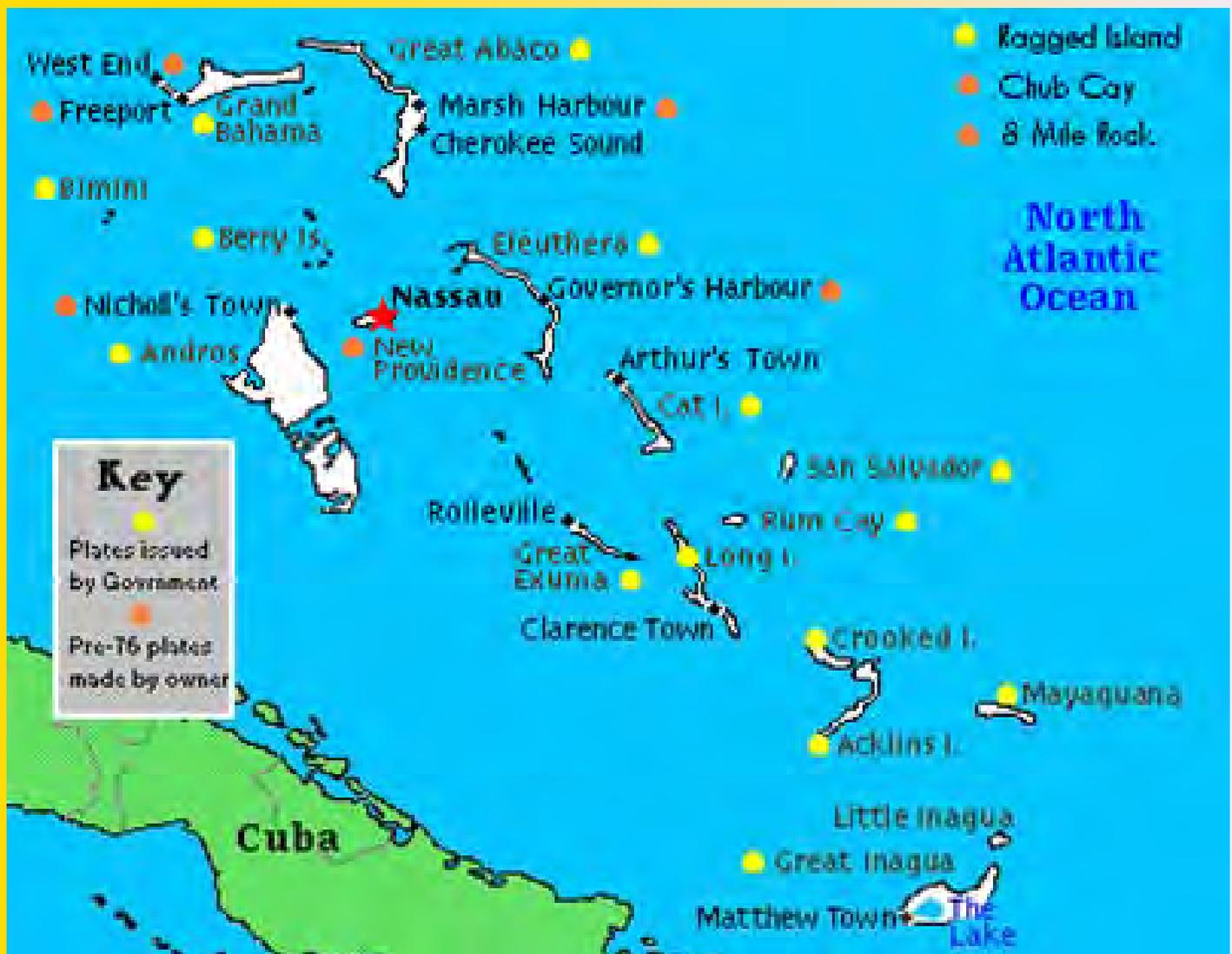


CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SUB-PROJECT

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT

The BAHAMAS



**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)**

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

**NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT
THE BAHAMAS**

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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, The Bahamas**” were prepared by the National Statistical Office of The Bahamas and reviewed by Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. The tables for the Report were generated by Mr. Wendell Thomas, Data Processing Consultant of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat, specifically with respect to the RSTMs. The final draft was extensively reviewed by the Secretariat, including technical and language review and general formatting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appreciation is also expressed to Ms. Kelsie Dorsett, Acting Director of the Department of Statistics of The Bahamas and other Staff of the Department of Statistics of The Bahamas 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	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council
EC	Eastern Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission of 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
UWI	University of the West Indies

National Population Trends: Size, Distribution, Growth, Sex and Age Composition

1.0 Introduction

The Islands of The Bahamas lie north of the Greater Antilles. Consisting of great natural beauty, abounding in Islands, reefs, shoals, banks and deepwater channels; the Bahamas is renowned for its dazzling turquoise green/blue waters, white sandy beaches and warm temperature making it a popular tourist destination. The islands form an archipelago extending some 500 miles in a south-easterly direction from the coast of Florida in the United States toward the island of Hispaniola, and lie between latitudes 20° – 27° North and longitudes 70° – 79° West. The total land area is 5,353 sq. miles with the largest of the islands (Andros) having an area of 2,300 square miles.

1.1. Population

It is believed that the first inhabitants of the Bahamas Islands were the Lucayans, whom Columbus met on his epic voyage and landfall in 1492. They were eventually killed by diseases and enforced labour. The Islands remained depopulated until the late 1640's when they were resettled by the Eleutheran Adventurers. Real population growth began around 1656 when New Providence was first settled and over the next one hundred and twenty-five years the population reached 4,000 inhabitants. In 1783 the first group of loyalist arrived in Nassau from Florida and in 1789 the population grew to about 11,300. Currently the population consists of some 303,611 persons based on the 2000 Rounds of Population and Housing Census.

1.2. Constitutional and Political Structure

The Bahamas is a Democratic Sovereign Nation with a parliamentary system of Government. The Constitution, which is the Supreme Law of the Land, provides for a Parliament that consists of the Queen whose representative is the Governor General, a nominated Senate and an elected House of Assembly. The Senate consists of 16 members appointed by the Governor-General, twelve on the advice of the Prime

Minister and four on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Assembly consists of 40 elected members. Election to the House of Assembly is by adult suffrage and is conducted by means of a secret ballot cast at a general election. The party, which at a general election wins the majority of seats in the House of Assembly, forms the Government. The life of Parliament is limited to five years. The Constitution also provides for a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal. Appeals to the Court of Appeal are made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

1.3. Trends in Population Size and Growth

The population of The Bahamas more than quadrupled over the period 1901 to 2000 from 53,735 persons in 1901 to 303,611 persons in 2000. The pattern of growth during the first half of the twentieth century was slow and sporadic but by 1953, the population numbered 85,841 persons (Table 1.1).

Trends in Census Population Size and Components of Population Change: 1845-2000

Census Year	Current Population Size	Intercensal Change					
		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Absolute Change	Average Annual Growth Rate
1845	26,491	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,697	-
1851	27,519	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,028	0.6
1861	35,487	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,968	2.6
1871	39,162	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,675	1.0
1881	43,521	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,359	1.1
1891	47,565	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,044	0.9
1901	53,735	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,170	1.2
1911	55,944	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,209	0.4
1921	53,031	NA	NA	NA	NA	-2,913	-0.5
1931	59,828	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,797	1.2
1943	68,846	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,018	1.2
1953	84,841	25,090	11,075	14,015	1,980	15,995	2.1
1963	130,220	32,470	8,960	23,510	21,869	45,379	4.4
1970	168,812	28,010	6,850	21,160	17,432	38,592	3.8
1980	209,505	47,846	11,343	36,503	4,190	40,693	2.2
1990	255,049	58,743	12,838	45,905	-361	45,544	2.0
2000	303,611	60,451	15,818	44,633	3,927	48,562	1.8

Current projections indicate that the population of The Bahamas will grow by about 43,300 by the next census year 2010. This increase is 10.8 percentage points less than the increase of the preceding decade. Although, the country's growth rate has fallen,

it's potential to expand remains relatively high because its population is a very youthful one. This chapter will address the size, distribution, age structure and sex of the population, as well as, the implications of the observed demographic trends.

1.4. Population Size

In the decade between the 1990 and 2000 censuses, the population of The Bahamas grew from 255,049 to 303,611 persons or 19 percent. As seen in Table 1.1 this increase is lower than the increase experienced between the 1980 and 1990 censuses when the population increased by approximately 22 percent. This decline in the rate of increase can be attributed to two of the components affecting population change during 1990-2000. These components are declining births and increasing deaths (Table 1.2).

1.5. Births

The 2.9 percent increase in the number of births during the period 1990-2000, was the lowest ever recorded. Between 1980 and 1990 the increase in the number of births was 22.8 percent (Table 1.1). This decline was also evident in the crude birth rate which fell from 24.0 births per thousand population in 1990 to 17.4 births per thousand in 2000. Table 1.3 indicates that fertility rates for The Bahamas have declined sharply during the ten-year period between 1990 and 2000. The absolute difference measures the absolute impact of fertility change on the population. This is most clearly seen in the instance of the total fertility rate. The total fertility rate fell from 2.5 in 1990 to 1.9 in 2000.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Crude Birth Rates and Crude Death Rates: 1990-2000

Table 1.2

Year	Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Deaths	Crude Death Rate
1990	6,117	24.0	1,343	5.3
1991	6,192	23.8	1,335	5.2
1992	6,759	25.6	1,462	5.5
1993	6,674	24.8	1,493	5.6
1994	6,104	22.3	1,538	5.6
1995	6,253	22.4	1,638	5.9
1996	5,913	20.8	1,537	5.4
1997	6,022	20.9	1,670	5.8
1998	5,880	20.1	1,800	6.1
1999	5,367	18.0	1,644	5.5
2000	5,287	17.4	1,825	6.0

Note: Deaths between 1991 and 2000 sums to 15942 which differs from the 15818 in Table 1.1

Age-Specific Fertility Rates: 1990 and 2000

Table 1.3

Age	1990	2000	Change in Rates Absolute	Change in Rates Percentage	Ratio
	1	2	3	4	5
15-19	67.9	49.8	-18.1	-26.7	0.733
20-24	133.0	102.5	-30.5	-22.9	0.771
25-29	133.6	102.0	-31.6	-23.7	0.763
30-34	106.0	84.5	-21.5	-20.3	0.797
35-39	50.3	43.5	-6.8	-13.5	0.865
40-44	12.3	13.3	1.0	8.1	1.081
45-49	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.600
General Fertility Rate	85.0	61.4	-23.6	-27.8	0.722
Total Fertilty Rate	2.518	1.985	-533	21.20	0.788

Note: Formulae - Column 3 = 2 minus 1

- Column 4 = 3 divided by 1 x 100

- Column 5 = 2 divided by 1

1.6. Deaths

The average annual number of deaths increased simultaneously with the decline in the numbers of birth between 1990 and 2000. Between 1990 and 2000, deaths increased by 23 percent the highest ever recorded in the history of The Bahamas. This increase in the number of deaths coupled with the decline in number of births has slowed down the overall growth rate of the Bahamas. Major contributors to the increase in the number of deaths were, deaths due Heart Diseases, Neoplasm (Cancer), HIV/AIDS and Accidents and Homicides. Even though, the crude death rate remained unchanged between 1990 and 2000 at 5.3 percent in 1990 and 2000, the actual number of deaths during the intercensal period had increased from 1,343 deaths in 1990 to 1,825 in 2000 (Table 1.2).

1.7. Migration

As in the rest of the Caribbean, international migration has played an important role in the size and rate of growth of the population of The Bahamas. The effects of both external and internal factors on the population during periods characterized by the American Civil Wars; two World Wars; the expansion of Florida citrus industry; the development of Miami as a retirement haven for northerners; prohibition; and development of Freeport, Grand Bahama, all impact the size and makeup of the population.

Components of Population Growth: 1943-2000

Table 1.4

Intercensal Period	Total Growth	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Estimated Net Migration Balance	Net Migration as a % of Total Growth
1943-1953	15,995	25,090	11,075	14,015	1,980	12.4
1953-1963	43,379	32,470	8,960	23,510	21,869	48.2
1963-1970	38,592	28,010	6,850	21,160	17,432	45.2
1970-1980	40,693	47,846	11,343	36,503	4,190	10.3
1980-1990	45,544	58,743	12,838	45,905	-361	-0.8
1990-2000	48,562	60,451	15,818	44,633	3,929	8.1

In the 1970s there was a decrease in the net contribution of migration to population growth. This downward spiral continued through to the 1980s. The 1980-1990 period was the first such period ever to record negative migration for The Bahamas. Between 1990 and 2000, the net contribution of migration to population growth increased from a negative -0.8 percent in 1980 to 8.1 percent. This increase shows an estimated net inflow of 3,929 migrants between 1990 and 2000 (Table 1.4).

1.8. Population Distribution

The population of the Bahamas is widely and unevenly distributed among more than forty islands and cays varying in size and characteristics. Over the decade between 1990 and 2000 the island of New Providence continued to account for more than two-thirds (210,832 in 2000) of the resident population, representing 69.4 percent (Table 1.5) of the total population of The Bahamas. When compared to 1990, there is a 22.4 percent increase in this island's national population (Table 1.6). Although, the island of New Providence maintained the largest percentage of the population, it is worth noting that Abaco Island which consists of only 4.3 percent of the population recorded the highest percentage increase between 1990 and 2000 (31.7 percent) (Table 1.6). When distribution of the population was examined by sex, Abaco and New Providence were the only islands where the proportion of the national population increased between 1990 and 2000 irrespective of sex. For all other islands, there was a decrease in the proportion of males and females when gender was controlled for.

**Percentage Distribution of Total Population
by Major Islands and Sex: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.5

All Bahamas

Major Islands	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
All Bahamas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
New Providence	67.51	69.44	66.83	68.75	68.17	70.09
Grand Bahama	16.04	15.48	16.05	15.59	16.02	15.38
Abaco	3.92	4.34	4.16	4.54	3.69	4.14
Andros	3.21	2.53	3.29	2.56	3.13	2.51
Eleuthera	3.13	2.63	3.22	2.66	3.05	2.61
Exuma	1.39	1.18	1.47	1.27	1.32	1.09
Other Family Islands	4.79	4.40	4.98	4.63	4.62	4.18

**Total Population and Intercensal
Change by Major Island and Sex: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.6

Both Sexes

Major Islands	Population		Intercensal Change	
	1990	2000	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
All Bahamas	255,049	303,611	48,562	19.04
New Providence	172,196	210,832	38,636	22.44
Grand Bahama	40,898	46,994	6,096	14.91
Abaco	10,003	13,170	3,167	31.66
Andros	8,177	7,686	-491	-6.00
Eleuthera	7,993	7,999	6	0.08
Exuma	3,556	3,571	15	0.42
Other Family Islands	12,226	13,359	1,133	9.27

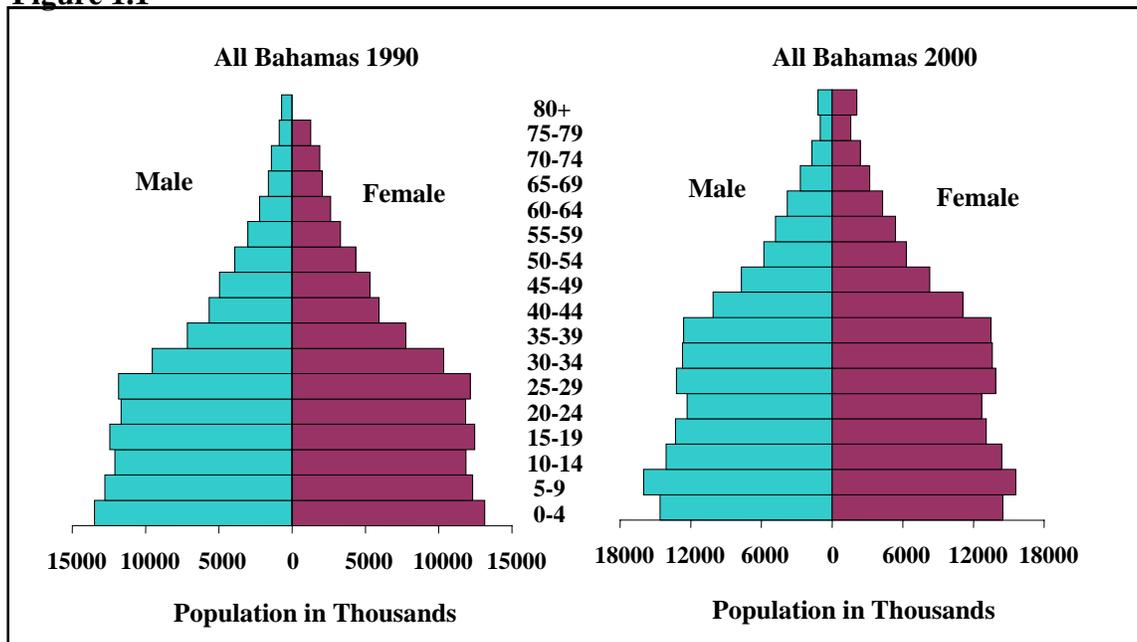
Grand Bahama, the second largest population also increased its share of the population; from a count of 40,898 persons in 1990 to 46,994 in 2000, an increase of 14.9 percent for that island across the intercensal period. Although, only 4.3 percent of the population resides on the island of Abaco, this island recorded the largest increase in its population during the period 1990-2000 an increase of 31.7 percent. Conversely, Andros Island the largest island in The Bahamas and the fourth most populated, recorded a 6.4 percent decrease in its population between 1990 and 2000.

1.9. Age Distribution

Figure 1.1 and Table 1.7 display the age distribution of the population of The Bahamas for the period 1990 to 2000. The proportion of the population under five years declined between 1990 and 2000 from 11.27 percent to 9.59 percent. There was also a slight decline in the proportion of persons aged 5-14 years from 20.72 percent in 1990 to 19.80 percent in 2000. The proportion of the population 65 years and older also had a marginal decrease from 4.7 percent of the total population in 1990 to 4.05 percent in 2000.

Population Pyramids, All Bahamas: 1990 and 2000

Figure 1.1



Total Population and Percent Distribution by Age-Group and Selected Islands: 1990 and 2000

Table 1.7

Five Year Age-Group and Selected Islands	Number		Percent	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
All Bahamas	255,049	303,611	100.00	100.00
0-4	28,734	29,120	11.27	9.59
5-14	52,858	60,209	20.72	19.80
15-64	160,480	197,091	62.92	65.50
65 and over	11,860	15,777	4.70	4.65
Not Stated	1,117	1,414		
New Providence	172,196	210,832	100.00	100.00
0-4	19,381	20,134	11.26	9.60
5-14	34,429	40,940	11.99	19.40
15-64	111,020	139,537	64.47	66.10
65 and over	7,178	10,221	4.17	4.90
Not Stated	188			
Grand Bahama	40,898	46,994	100.00	100.00
0-4	4,669	4,693	11.42	10.00
5-14	9,075	9,495	22.19	20.20
15-64	25,965	31,142	63.49	66.20
65 and over	1,007	1,664	2.46	3.60
Not Stated	182			
Other Family Islands	41,955	45,785	100.00	100.00
0-4	4,684	4,293	11.16	9.38
5-14	9,354	9,774	22.30	21.35
15-64	23,495	27,706	56.00	60.51
65 and over	3,675	4,012	8.76	8.76
Not Stated	747		1.78	

Note: The ‘not stated’ categories for the respective islands for the year 2000 are not stated. It is possible these may have been prorated and included in the other age categories. As a result, the specific categories in some cases do not sum to the grand total.

1.10. Age Dependency Ratios

The age dependency ratio is the number of persons in the population under 15 years and younger (children) and the number of persons 65 years or older (elderly) who are dependent on the “economically active” or working age population 15-64 years. The data showed that the age dependency ratio declined from 582 dependent persons per 1000 persons working age population in 1990 to 533 persons per 1,000 working-age population in 2000. Upon further examination of the components of the age

dependency ratio, it was found that the child dependency ratio (under 15 years) for the country as a whole had declined, from 504 in 1990 to 453 in 2000. This decline in the child dependency ratio was more profound in the family islands, where the rate dropped from 597 in 1990 to 508 in 2000 (Table 1.8). While there were declines in the total dependency and child dependency ratios in all the islands, the old age dependency ratios on the other hand showed signs of increases with the exception of the Family Islands. There was a 8.1 percent increase in the old age dependency ratio, from 74 in 1990 to 80 in 2000. The largest increase was for the island of Grand Bahama, where the old age dependency ratio increased by 35.90 percent from 39 in 1990 to 53 in 2000. The Family Islands showed a decline of 7.1 percent.

Age Dependency Ratios for Selected Islands: 1990 and 2000

Table 1.8

Selected Islands	1990	2000
All Bahamas		
Youth Dependency Ratio	508	453
Old-Age Dependency Ratio	74	80
Total Dependency Ratio	582	533
New Providence		
Youth Dependency Ratio	485	438
Old-Age Dependency Ratio	65	73
Total Dependency Ratio	549	511
Grand Bahamas		
Youth Dependency Ratio	529	456
Old-Age Dependency Ratio	39	53
Total Dependency Ratio	568	509
Family Islands		
Youth Dependency Ratio	597	508
Old-Age Dependency Ratio	156	145
Total Dependency Ratio	754	653

1.11. Sex Composition

The sex ratio of the population i.e. the number of males per 100 females in the population decreased from 96 in 1990 to 94.6 in 2000. Varying degrees of decreases were also visible among the majority of five year age-groups as seen in Table 1.10. The age group 5-14 years decreased significantly from 1027 in 1990 to 1003 in 2000 almost bringing about a balance of the sexes (Table 1.9). This decrease was due to the almost equal number of males and females in this age group. For the population 15 years and over, in 1990, except for the age group 35-39 years, females exceeded males in all other age-groups and similar situation can be observed in 2000 except for age group 15-19 of the population 15 years and over. The sex ratio of the working population aged 15-64 years also declined during the ten-year period under review, with females increasing their share of the working population by 25.8 percent up from 19 percent in 1990. There was an increase in the sex ratio of persons 65 years and older, though females continued to outnumber males in this group.

Population by Age-Group, Sex and Sex Ratio Census Years: 1990 and 2000

Table 1.9

Age Group	1990				2000			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
All Ages	255,049	124,954	130,095	960	303.60	147.60	156.00	946
0-4	28,862	14,606	14,256	1025	29.10	14.60	14.50	1007
5-14	53,188	26,951	26,237	1027	60.10	30.10	30.00	1003
15-64	157,943	78,422	79,512	986	198.50	96.30	102.20	942
65 and over	12,065	4,975	7,090	702	15.90	6.60	9.30	710

Note: Please note the figures for year 2000 are recorded in thousands.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Population by Age-Group, Sex and Sex Ratio Census Years: 1990 and 2000

Table 1.10

Age Group	1990				2000			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
All Ages	255,049	124,954	130,095	960	303.60	147.60	156.00	946
0-4	28,862	14,606	14,256	1025	29.10	14.60	14.50	1007
5-9	27,228	13,853	13,375	1036	31.60	16.00	15.60	1026
10-14	25,960	13,098	12,862	1018	28.50	14.10	14.40	979
15-19	26,991	13,479	13,512	998	26.40	13.30	13.10	1015
20-24	25,487	12,648	12,839	985	25.00	12.30	12.70	969
25-29	26,022	12,835	13,187	973	27.10	13.20	13.90	950
30-34	21,542	10,333	11,209	922	26.30	12.70	13.60	934
35-39	13,159	7,742	5,417	1429	26.10	12.60	13.50	933
40-44	12,561	6,122	6,439	951	21.20	10.10	11.10	910
45-49	11,130	5,373	5,757	933	16.00	7.70	8.30	928
50-54	8,947	4,231	4,716	897	12.10	5.80	6.30	921
55-59	6,840	3,263	3,577	912	10.20	4.80	5.40	889
60-64	5,255	2,396	2,859	838	8.10	3.80	4.30	884
65-69	3,995	1,748	2,247	778	5.90	2.70	3.20	844
70-74	3,571	1,522	2,049	743	4.10	1.70	2.40	708
75-79	2,314	938	1,376	682	2.60	1.00	1.60	625
80+	2,185	767	1,418	541	3.30	1.20	2.10	571

Note: Please note the figures for year 2000 are recorded in thousands.

The sex ratio among the various Family was as diverse as the islands themselves, ranging from 1571 Ragged island to 922 in Mayaguana. In nine of the eighteen Family Islands the male population exceeded the female population. The impact of these nine islands on the total ratio was reduced, due to the fact that they did not include the major population centers of New Providence (929) and Grand Bahama (961).

Sex Ratio of Population by Island 1990 and 2000

Table 1.11

Islands	Sex Ratio	
	1990	2000
New Providence	942	929
Grand Bahama	962	961
Abaco	1,083	1,039
Acklins	855	1,129
Andros	1,010	968
Berry Islands	1,266	1,420
Bimini	1,071	1,066
Cat Island	1,062	1,077
Crooked Island & Long Cay	980	966
Eleuthera	1,011	967
Exuma & Cays	1,067	1,106
Harbour Island	988	951
Inagua	1,107	966
Long Island	1,030	1,051
Mayguana	900	922
Ragged Island	1,405	1,571
San Salvador & Rum Cay	925	1,067
Spanish Wells	967	981
Total	960	948

Imbalances of the sexes were reduced in both New Providence and Grand Bahama. This also followed through for the Family Islands where the trend was for males to exceed females, during the intercensal period the imbalance was reduced. Males exceeded females in nine of the sixteen Family Islands in 2000 compared to ten in 1990.

1.12. Conclusion

Observed demographic patterns are indicative of an aging population, which manifests itself primarily by an expansion in the working-age groups. Assuming current labour force participation rates, present demographic trends could result in a 20 percent increase in the labour force by 2010. For the population 15 years and over this implies an increase of 45,600 persons between 2000 and 2010. During the same period the population 65 and over could increase to just over 6 percent and the median age of the national population could increase from 27 years in 2000 to 30 years in 2010. Although fertility rates are declining, the size of the female population 15-49 years will ensure large numbers of births well into the future.

Historically immigration has constituted a major component of population growth. In the absence of proper documentation of movements within our borders through the official arm of government (the Immigration Department), there is no definitive way of knowing the numbers of emigrants leaving or immigrants coming to reside in the country. This can prove catastrophic. The Bahamas recorded a negative estimated net migration balance in 1980s. Between 1990 and 2000 there was a positive net inflow of some 3,929 persons. During the same period, some 19,632 persons emigrated up 69.2 percent from 1990 when there were 11,600 persons emigrating. Eighty percent of persons emigrating were from the island of New Providence. The majority of persons emigrating were illegal immigrants through the government's repatriation initiatives (there is no evidence that this is working), which is a drain on the country's scarce resources because these same illegal migrants along with new entrants are back in The Bahamas in a matter of weeks. The process then starts all over again.

When the demands on the social and economic services of The Bahamas were examined, the impact of immigration was outstanding. Immigrants tended to subsist in substandard unregulated housing, concentrated in areas which quickly become slum areas, posing a health hazard to surrounding communities. Because of the geographical make-up of The Bahamas, the effect of these areas on a small, sparsely populated island can be

overwhelming. Other areas of social demand are health care, particularly maternal and child health, and education.

With respect to observed and projected demographic changes, their respective effects are emphasized by the fact that The Bahamas is a relatively small country which has been highly vulnerable to the ebbs and flows of migration. This is especially relevant in the context of present and future needs of the social sectors, such as labour force, the social security system, health, education, housing and related services.

Trends in Census Population Size and Components of Population Change: 1845 - 2000

Table 1.1

All Bahamas

Census Year	Current Population Size	Intercensal Change					Average Annual Growth Rate
		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Absolute Change	
1845	26,491	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,697	
1851	27,519	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,028	0.6
1861	35,487	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,968	2.5
1871	39,162	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,675	1.0
1881	43,521	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,359	1.1
1891	47,565	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,044	0.9
1901	53,735	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,170	1.2
1911	55,944	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,209	0.4
1921	53,031	NA	NA	NA	NA	-2,913	-0.5
1931	59,828	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,797	1.2
1943	68,846	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,018	1.2
1953	84,841	25,090	11,075	14,015	1,980	15,995	2.1
1963	130,220	32,470	8,960	23,510	21,869	45,379	4.3
1970	168,812	28,010	6,850	21,160	17,432	38,592	3.7
1980	209,505	47,846	11,343	36,503	4,190	40,693	2.2
1990	255,049	58,743	12,838	45,905	-361	45,544	2.0
2000	303,611	60,451	15,818	44,633	3,929	48,560	1.8

**Total Population and Intercensal
Change by Major Island and Sex: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.2-1

Both Sexes

Major Islands	Population		Intercensal Change	
	1990	2000	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
All Bahamas	255,049	303,611	48,562	19.0
New Providence	172,196	210,832	38,636	22.4
Grand Bahama	40,898	46,994	6,096	14.9
Abaco	10,003	13,170	3,167	31.7
Andros	8,177	7,686	-491	-6.00
Eleuthera	7,993	7,999	6	0.1
Exuma	3,556	3,571	15	0.4
Other Family Islands	12,226	13,359	1,133	9.3

**Total Population and Intercensal
Change by Major Islands and Sex: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.2-2

Male

Major Islands	Population		Intercensal Change	
	1990	2000	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
All Bahamas	124,958	147,715	22,757	18.2
New Providence	83,515	101,558	18,043	21.6
Grand Bahama	20,060	23,024	2,964	14.8
Abaco	5,201	6,711	1,510	29.0
Andros	4,109	3,780	-329	-8.0
Eleuthera	4,019	3,933	-86	-2.1
Exuma	1,836	1,875	39	2.1
Other Family Islands	6,218	6,834	616	9.9

**Total Population and Intercensal
Change by Major Islands and Sex: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.2-3

Female

Major Islands	Population		Intercensal Change	
	1990	2000	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
All Bahamas	130,091	155,896	25,805	19.84
New Providence	88,681	109,274	20,593	23.22
Grand Bahama	20,838	23,970	3,132	15.03
Abaco	4,802	6,459	1,657	34.51
Andros	4,068	3,906	-162	-4.0
Eleuthera	3,974	4,066	92	2.32
Exuma	1,720	1,696	-24	-1.4
Other Family Islands	6,008	6,525	517	8.61

**Percentage Distribution of Total
Population by Major Islands and Sex: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.3

All Bahamas

Major Islands	Sex					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
All Bahamas	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
New Providence	67.51	69.44	66.83	68.75	68.17	70.09
Grand Bahama	16.04	15.48	16.05	15.59	16.02	15.38
Abaco	3.92	4.34	4.16	4.54	3.69	4.14
Andros	3.21	2.53	3.29	2.56	3.13	2.51
Eleuthera	3.13	2.63	3.22	2.66	3.05	2.61
Exuma	1.39	1.18	1.47	1.27	1.32	1.09
Other Family Islands	4.80	4.40	4.98	4.63	4.62	4.18

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-1

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	255,049	303,611	48,562	19.0
0-4	28,734	29,120	386	1.3
5-9	27,073	31,648	4,575	16.9
10-14	25,785	28,561	2,776	10.8
15-19	26,891	26,439	-452	-1.7
20-24	25,459	24,772	-687	-2.7
25-29	26,008	26,904	896	3.4
30-34	21,516	26,117	4,601	21.4
35-39	16,125	25,887	9,762	60.5
40-44	12,524	21,014	8,490	67.8
45-49	11,075	15,827	4,752	42.9
50-54	8,893	11,978	3,085	34.7
55-59	6,793	10,142	3,349	49.3
60-64	5,196	8,011	2,815	54.2
65-69	3,935	5,806	1,871	47.5
70-74	3,509	4,072	563	16.0
75-79	2,270	2,615	345	15.2
80-84	1,316	1,919	603	45.8
85+	830	1,365	535	64.5
Not Stated	1,117	1,414	297	26.6

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-2

New Providence

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	172,196	210,832	38,636	22.4
0-4	19,381	20,134	753	3.9
5-9	17,826	21,651	3,825	21.5
10-14	16,603	19,289	2,686	16.2
15-19	18,321	18,596	275	1.5
20-24	18,072	18,224	152	0.8
25-29	18,732	19,640	908	4.8
30-34	15,137	18,647	3,510	23.2
35-39	11,022	18,682	7,660	69.5
40-44	8,501	14,713	6,212	73.1
45-49	7,381	10,909	3,528	47.8
50-54	5,942	8,115	2,173	36.6
55-59	4,568	6,735	2,167	47.4
60-64	3,344	5,276	1,932	57.8
65-69	2,451	3,839	1,388	56.6
70-74	2,097	2,652	555	26.5
75-79	1,339	1,668	329	24.6
80-84	776	1,189	413	53.2
85+	515	873	358	69.5
Not Stated	188	-	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-3

Grand Bahama

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	40,898	46,994	6,096	14.9
0-4	4,669	4,693	24	0.5
5-9	4,580	4,971	391	8.5
10-14	4,495	4,524	29	0.6
15-19	4,461	4,201	-260	-5.8
20-24	4,084	3,825	-259	-6.3
25-29	3,983	4,014	31	0.8
30-34	3,567	4,004	437	12.3
35-39	2,911	3,865	954	32.8
40-44	2,271	3,477	1,206	53.1
45-49	1,918	2,769	851	44.4
50-54	1,331	2,122	791	59.4
55-59	863	1,679	816	94.6
60-64	576	1,186	610	105.9
65-69	367	705	338	92.1
70-74	291	390	99	34.0
75-79	179	276	97	54.2
80-84	105	177	72	68.6
85+	65	116	51	78.5
Not Stated	182	-	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-4

Abaco

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	10,003	13,170	3,167	31.7
0-4	1,215	1,271	56	4.6
5-9	1,084	1,469	385	35.5
10-14	895	1,325	430	48.0
15-19	826	1,074	248	30.0
20-24	928	927	-1	-0.1
25-29	996	1,107	111	11.1
30-34	811	1,092	281	34.6
35-39	620	1,107	487	78.5
40-44	495	950	455	91.9
45-49	441	656	215	48.8
50-54	397	538	141	35.5
55-59	299	462	163	54.5
60-64	251	451	200	79.7
65-69	169	305	136	80.5
70-74	153	223	70	45.8
75-79	80	97	17	21.3
80-84	54	70	16	29.6
85+	31	46	15	48.4
Not Stated	258	-	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-5

Andros

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	8,177	7,686	-491	-6.0
0-4	1,040	801	-239	-23.0
5-9	1,036	958	-78	-7.5
10-14	1,174	976	-198	-16.9
15-19	993	692	-301	-30.3
20-24	622	481	-141	-22.7
25-29	475	474	-1	0.2
30-34	435	579	144	33.1
35-39	296	496	200	67.6
40-44	248	424	176	71.0
45-49	286	303	17	5.9
50-54	288	242	-46	-16.0
55-59	246	279	33	13.4
60-64	230	261	31	13.5
65-69	184	219	35	19.0
70-74	200	206	6	3.0
75-79	150	118	-32	-21.3
80-84	88	102	14	15.9
85+	44	75	31	70.5
Not Stated	142	-	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-6

Eleuthera

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	7,993	7,999	6	0.1
0-4	869	783	-86	-9.9
5-9	880	885	5	0.6
10-14	957	838	-119	-12.4
15-19	813	660	-153	-18.8
20-24	576	499	-77	-13.4
25-29	620	592	-28	-4.5
30-34	537	607	70	13.0
35-39	458	612	154	33.6
40-44	368	501	133	36.1
45-49	407	413	6	1.5
50-54	312	318	6	1.9
55-59	252	378	126	50.0
60-64	230	263	33	14.3
65-69	179	221	42	23.5
70-74	180	165	-15	-8.3
75-79	125	96	-29	-23.2
80-84	68	101	33	48.5
85+	37	67	30	81.1
Not Stated	125	-	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-7

Exuma

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	3,556	3,571	15	0.4
0-4	362	280	-82	-22.7
5-9	362	394	32	8.8
10-14	399	338	-61	-15.3
15-19	418	240	-178	-42.6
20-24	316	201	-115	-36.4
25-29	272	245	-27	-9.9
30-34	198	310	112	56.6
35-39	166	300	134	80.7
40-44	143	211	68	47.6
45-49	137	179	42	30.7
50-54	135	191	56	41.5
55-59	111	159	48	43.2
60-64	121	136	15	12.4
65-69	109	112	3	2.8
70-74	112	98	-14	-12.5
75-79	78	80	2	2.6
80-84	50	57	7	14.0
85+	24	40	16	66.7
Not Stated	43	-	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by Five
Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 1.4-8

Other Family Islands

Five Year Age-Group	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	12,226	13,359	1,133	9.3
0-4	1,198	1,158	-40	-3.3
5-9	1,305	1,320	15	1.1
10-14	1,262	1,271	9.0	0.7
15-19	1,059	976	-83	-7.8
20-24	861	803	-58	-6.7
25-29	930	1,037	107	11.5
30-34	831	1,076	245	29.5
35-39	652	1,021	369	56.6
40-44	498	897	399	80.1
45-49	505	718	213	42.2
50-54	488	542	54	11.1
55-59	454	527	73	16.1
60-64	444	499	55	12.4
65-69	476	449	-27	-5.7
70-74	476	369	-107	-22.5
75-79	319	300	-19	-6.0
80-84	175	238	63	36.0
85+	114	158	44	38.6
Not Stated	179	-	-	-

**Percentage Distribution of Total Population by
Five Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Five Year Age-Group	All Bahamas		New Providence		Grand Bahama		Abaco		Andros		Eleuthera		Exuma		Other Family Islands	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	11.3	9.6	11.3	9.6	11.4	10.0	12.1	9.7	12.7	10.4	10.9	9.8	10.2	7.8	9.8	8.7
5-9	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.2	10.6	10.8	11.2	12.7	12.5	11.0	11.1	10.2	11.0	10.7	9.9
10-14	10.2	9.4	9.6	9.1	11.0	9.6	9.0	10.1	14.4	12.7	12.0	10.5	11.2	9.5	10.3	9.5
15-19	10.6	8.7	10.7	8.8	10.9	9.0	8.3	8.2	12.1	9.0	10.1	8.2	11.7	6.7	8.7	7.3
20-24	10.0	8.2	10.5	8.6	10.0	8.1	9.3	7.0	7.6	6.3	7.2	6.2	8.9	5.6	7.1	6.0
25-29	10.2	8.9	10.9	9.3	9.7	8.5	10.0	8.4	5.8	6.2	7.8	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.6	7.8
30-34	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.3	5.3	7.5	6.7	7.6	5.6	8.7	6.8	8.0
35-39	6.3	8.6	6.4	8.9	7.1	8.2	6.2	8.4	3.6	6.5	5.7	7.7	4.7	8.4	5.3	7.6
40-44	4.9	7.0	4.9	7.0	5.6	7.4	4.9	7.2	3.0	5.5	4.6	6.3	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.7
45-49	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.2	4.7	5.9	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.9	5.1	5.1	3.9	5.0	4.1	5.4
50-54	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.3	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	5.4	4.0	4.1
55-59	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.1	4.7	3.1	4.5	3.7	3.9
60-64	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.7
65-69	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.4
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.8	3.9	2.8
75-79	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2
80-84	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8
85+	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	1.7	-	1.6	-	1.2	-	1.5	-

Sex Ratios by Five Year Age-Group and Major Islands: 1990 and 2000

Five Year Age-Group	All Bahamas		New Providence		Grand Bahama		Abaco		Andros		Eleuthera		Exuma		Other Family Islands	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Population	96.1	94.8	94.2	92.9	96.3	96.1	108.3	103.9	101.0	96.8	101.1	96.7	106.7	110.6	103.5	104.7
0-4	102.4	101.5	101.8	99.8	104.2	106.2	105.6	110.4	108.0	99.8	90.6	98.7	94.6	120.5	110.2	101.0
5-9	103.5	102.4	103.2	104.1	102.7	102.1	101.1	98.0	104.3	94.7	98.6	93.2	135.1	87.6	108.5	98.2
10-14	101.7	98.2	100.6	97.7	97.7	101.0	106.7	88.2	102.4	107.2	115.1	89.2	105.7	86.7	118.3	109.7
15-19	99.6	102.1	97.4	99.6	96.7	101.3	120.3	108.5	113.5	119.7	100.7	112.9	117.7	152.6	115.7	118.3
20-24	98.3	96.1	96.1	94.9	94.9	92.8	104.9	103.1	122.9	99.2	125.0	109.7	134.1	142.7	121.3	114.8
25-29	97.2	95.0	96.5	93.6	92.8	86.7	111.5	125.9	100.4	86.2	110.2	102.4	123.0	145.5	102.6	122.2
30-34	92.1	93.2	92.1	91.3	84.6	91.8	103.8	93.0	95.9	102.5	93.2	99.3	106.3	110.3	109.8	125.3
35-39	91.8	92.5	89.6	90.7	87.8	90.5	111.6	101.1	91.0	98.0	100.0	113.7	104.9	142.3	126.4	99.4
40-44	94.9	90.3	91.2	86.9	104.2	89.8	114.3	111.7	85.1	100.5	110.3	97.2	83.3	122.3	99.2	117.3
45-49	93.2	92.8	90.4	90.7	97.3	90.5	118.3	107.7	91.0	95.5	91.1	93.9	107.6	98.9	98.0	120.7
50-54	89.6	92.3	86.0	89.1	103.2	100.1	98.5	106.6	80.0	81.2	91.4	91.5	92.9	101.1	96.8	100.7
55-59	91.2	88.7	88.0	85.4	107.5	102.4	102.0	106.3	112.1	71.0	115.4	77.4	63.2	121.1	76.0	87.8
60-64	83.7	88.0	78.2	82.9	117.4	107.4	132.4	91.8	70.4	92.5	90.1	83.2	77.9	98.5	74.1	96.4
65-69	77.5	84.0	71.5	80.9	85.4	96.6	96.5	97.4	97.8	104.7	96.7	99.1	113.7	85.0	77.0	69.3
70-74	73.8	70.9	64.2	62.1	80.7	93.0	131.8	148.3	73.9	74.4	73.1	96.4	96.5	79.6	99.2	70.4
75-79	67.7	65.9	59.4	59.0	61.3	70.2	77.8	104.3	80.7	80.0	108.3	63.8	73.3	97.5	87.6	82.3
80-84	59.1	59.3	52.2	48.7	61.5	66.0	80.0	115.6	109.5	62.9	65.9	72.4	92.3	86.7	54.9	91.9
85+	45.9	46.0	40.7	41.1	44.4	40.2	63.2	39.4	63.0	56.3	60.9	61.0	71.4	81.8	52.0	64.6

Sex Ratios: Males Per 100 Females

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CHAPTER 2

National Population Trends: Social and Economic Characteristics

2.0 Introduction

The effective development of a country or community demands that the decision makers create an environment for social and economic growth. This requires planning and implementation of good socioeconomic policies. Research is an essential part of any successful plan, and the major demographic data source in the Bahamas is the population and housing census conducted every ten years.

This chapter provides an overview and comparison of some of the population characteristics and trends observed in the 1990 and 2000 Censuses in the following areas: citizenship, household composition, marital status, education, economic activity and religious affiliation.

2.1. Immigration / Migration

Protecting the country's borders and controlling immigration has become a major concern for many nations since the September 11, 2001 terrorists attack on the World Trade Centre and the Pentagon in the United States of America. The Bahamas is no different, and has always struggled with controlling its illegal immigrant population.

There has been an under-reporting of illegal immigrants in the Bahamas. Consequently, it is difficult to obtain reliable immigration and migration data for this populace, predominantly Haitian nationals, due to the steady and overwhelming impact of illegal human trafficking. In light of this obstacle, we examined the data on 'place of birth' and 'citizenship'.

2.2. Place of Birth

The 1990 and 2000 censuses estimated that 11 to 12 percent of the Bahamian population were foreign born. The actual number of individuals born abroad increased by 7,303 between these two census periods though constituting a constant proportion of the national population (Table 2.1). In 1990, there were 28,892 foreign born persons residing in the Bahamas and this increased to 36,195 persons in 2000.

**Total and Percentage Population by Place of Birth:
1990 and 2000**

Table 2.1

Place of Birth	1990		2000	
	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	255,049	100.00	303,611	100.00
Bahamas	223,098	87.47	266,627	87.82
Abroad	28,892	11.33	36,195	11.92
Not Stated	3,059	1.20	789	0.26

2.3. Country of Citizenship

Table 2.2 distributes the population by citizenship and details the foreign nationals. The largest group of foreigners, the Haitians, increased in numbers over the decade; however, their proportion of the total population remained unchanged at 7 percent.

**Total and Percentage Distributions of Population by Citizenship:
1990 and 2000**

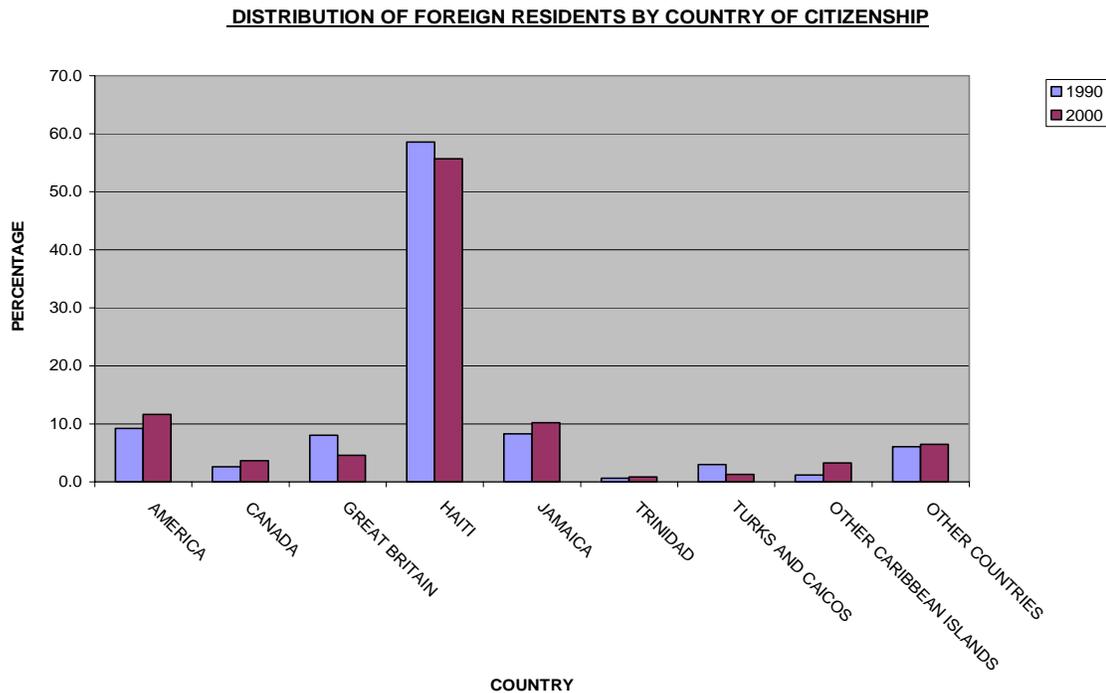
Table 2.2

Citizenship	1990		2000	
	Total Population	percent	Total Population	percent
Totals	255,049	100.0	303,611	100.0
Bahamians	224,480	88.0	265,157	87.3
Americans	2,814	1.1	4,467	1.5
Canadians	779	0.3	1,404	0.5
Great Britain	2,457	1.0	1,771	0.6
Haitians	17,895	7.0	21,426	7.1
Jamaicans	2,531	1.0	3,919	1.3
Trinidadians	194	0.1	333	0.1
Turks and Caicos	925	0.4	507	0.2
Other Caribbean Islands	351	0.1	1,247	0.4
Other Nationals	1,867	0.7	2,496	0.8
Not Stated	756	0.3	884	0.3

Note: The 'Not Stated' category for 1990 is less than that in table 2.1. As a result the distributions differ. Additionally, the 'not stated' category for 2000 is greater than in table 2.1. The foreign born population as well as the local born population also differs.

Very little change in the proportional representation of foreign residents was observed in comparing the 1990 and 2000 censuses (Chart 2.1). Haitian citizens constituted the largest proportion (57.03 percent) of the foreign nationals, down a bit from the 60.0 percent recorded in 1990; American 11.9 percent, up from 9.4 percent; Jamaicans 10.4 percent, up from 8.4 percent; Canadians 3.7 percent, a slight increase over the previous decade's 2.6 percent. The percentage for Turks and Caicos citizens decreased from 3.1 to 1.3, and United Kingdom nationals declined from 8.2 percent to 4.7 percent.

Figure 2.1



The sex composition of expatriates remained relatively the same as it was in 1990, as Table 2.3 exhibits. Males accounted for 53.0 percent of the foreign residents in 2000, dropping only slightly from the 54.4 percent recorded in 1990. Females moved up marginally from 45.6 percent in 1990 to 46.7 percent in 2000. In Tables 2.4-1 and 2.4-2, display the age distribution of the national population by citizenship for 1990 and 2000 respectively. For each of the two census years, the median age² group of foreign nationals was 30 to 39 and for Bahamian citizens, it was 20 to 29. Interestingly, the actual median ages are consistent with differences linked to citizenship irrespective of census year, indicating that foreign residents constitute an older population than Bahamian citizens. For foreign residents, however, the actual median age was 32 years in 1990 and decreased to 30 years in 2000. For Bahamian citizens, the corresponding figures showed an increase from 22 years in 1990 to 26 years in 2000.³ Such an outcome reveals an interesting pattern that is indicative of the aging of Bahamian citizens despite the fact that they are, on average, younger than the resident population of

² Median age is the point at which exactly one half of the population is older and the other half is younger.

foreigners. In fact, the decrease in the median age of foreign residents during the intercensal period meant that that population had become more youthful despite being older, on average, when compared to Bahamian citizens.

Distribution of Foreign Nationals by Citizenship and Sex: 1990 and 2000

Table 2.3

Country of Citizenship	1990				2000			
	Males	percent	Females	percent	Males	percent	Females	percent
Totals	16,634	54.4	13,935	45.6	20,479	53.0	17,975	47.0
America	1,216	4.0	1,598	5.2	2,170	5.6	2,297	6.0
Canada	337	1.1	442	1.4	699	1.8	705	1.8
Great Britain	1,331	4.4	1,126	3.7	1,001	2.6	770	2.0
Haiti	10818	35.4	7,077	23.2	12,333	32.1	9,093	23.6
Jamaica	792	2.6	1,739	5.7	1,329	3.5	2,590	6.7
Trinidad	91	0.3	103	0.3	161	0.4	172	0.4
Turks and Caicos	389	1.3	536	1.8	231	0.6	276	0.7
Other Caribbean Islands	202	0.7	149	0.5	614	1.6	633	1.6
Other Countries	1,050	3.4	817	2.7	1,378	3.6	1,118	2.9
Not Stated	408	1.3	348	1.1	563	1.5	321	0.8

Total and Percentage Distribution of Population by Citizenship and Age: 2000**Table 2.4-1**

Age Group	Total Population	percent	Foreign Citizenship	percent	Bahamian Citizenship	percent
Total	302,197	100	37,635	100	264,562	100
0 - 4	29,120	9.6	3,651	9.8	25,469	9.6
5 - 19	86,648	28.7	9,346	24.8	77,302	29.2
20 - 29	51,676	17.1	5,747	15.3	45,929	17.4
30 - 39	52,004	17.2	6,741	17.9	45,263	17.1
40 - 49	36,841	12.2	5,883	15.6	30,958	11.7
50 - 64	30,131	10	4,794	12.7	25,337	9.6
65 +	15,777	5.2	1,473	3.9	14,304	5.4

Total and Percentage Distribution of Population by Citizenship and Age: 2000**Table 2.4-2**

Age Group	Total Population	%	Foreign Citizenship	%	Bahamian Citizenship	%
Total	302,197	100.0	37,635	100.0	264,562	100.0
0 - 4	29,120	9.6	3,651	9.8	25,469	9.6
5 - 19	86,648	28.7	9,346	24.8	77,302	29.2
20 - 29	51,676	17.1	5,747	15.3	45,929	17.4
30 - 39	52,004	17.2	6,741	17.9	45,263	17.1
40 - 49	36,841	12.2	5,883	15.6	30,958	11.7
50 - 64	30,131	10	4,794	12.7	25,337	9.6
65 and Over	15,777	5.2	1,473	3.9	14,304	5.4

2.4. Marital Status

Six categories of marital status have been identified in the Bahamian Censuses since 1970. They were: Never Married, Married, Widowed, Divorced, Separated (legal or de facto) and Common-Law. The de facto observance of the individual in the home took precedence over legal unions in defining his or her marital status. For this study we examined the population 16 years and older.

2.4.1. Intercensal Changes in Marital Status

The traditional, legal married state is still the most popular choice for the Bahamian couple. Tables 2.5, Figure 2.2a and 2.2b give detailed description of the distribution of the national population according to marital status for the years 1990 and 2000. Data provided in these visual aides show that married persons accounted for 34.6 percent of the population in 1990. This percentage climbed to 36.8 percent in 2000. More specifically, the number of persons classified as married increased from 58,237 in 1990 to 76,958 in 2000, a percentage increase equivalent to 32.1 percent (Table 2.6). In 1990, a small segment numbering 13,897 and accounting for 8.3 percent of the same population consisted of persons classified as being in common-law unions and in 2000 the number increased to 15,956 despite constituting a smaller proportion (7.6 percent) of the population under review.

The 1990 census reported a doubling in the proportion of the population classified as divorced. It has been suggested that this increase from 1.0 percent in 1980 to 2.2 percent in 1990 was due to the 1983 Divorce Act Amendment that relaxed the grounds on which one could file for a divorce. By 2000 divorced persons comprised 3.5 percent of the population under review.

The average divorce rate⁴ between 1980 and 1990 was 1.2. This statistics inched up to 1.4 during the intercensal period, 1990 to 2000. For these same periods, the average marriage rate had a slightly larger increase growing from 7.7 percent to 8.4 percent.

⁴ Crude Divorce Rate or Divorce per 1000 population. = (Number of divorces occurring in the population during a specified year/ the mid-year population for the same year) x 1000

**Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons 16 Years and Over by Marital Status:
1990 and 2000**

Table 2.5

Marital Status	1990		2000	
	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	168,144	100.0	208,912	100.0
Never Married	76,169	45.3	89,671	42.9
Married	58,237	34.6	76,958	36.8
Widowed	7,665	4.6	9,504	4.6
Divorced	3,786	2.2	7,326	3.5
Separated	7,391	4.4	8,288	4.0
Common-Law	13,897	8.3	15,956	7.6
Not Stated	999	0.6	1,209	0.6

**Population 16 Years and Over by Marital Status and Intercensal Change:
1990 and 2000**

Table 2.6

Marital Status	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	168,144	208,912	40,768	24.2
Never Married	76,169	89,671	13,502	17.7
Married	58,237	76,958	18,721	32.1
Widowed	7,665	9,504	1,839	24.0
Divorced	3,786	7,326	3,540	93.5
Separated	7,391	8,288	897	12.1
Common-Law	13,897	15,956	2,059	14.8
Not Stated	999	1,209	-	-

Figure 2.2A

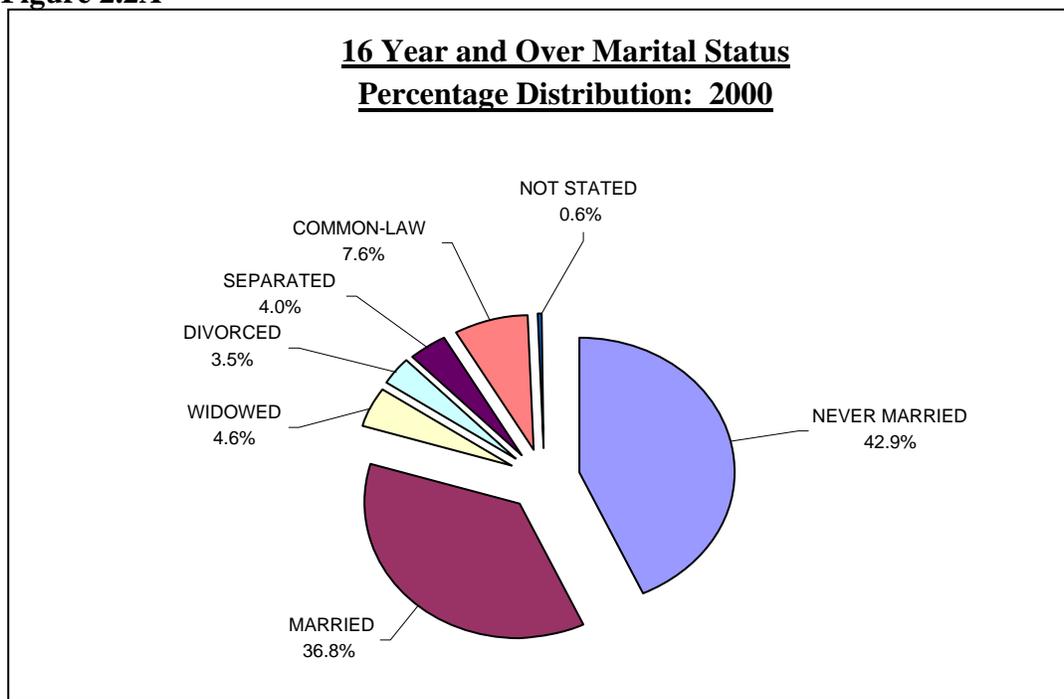
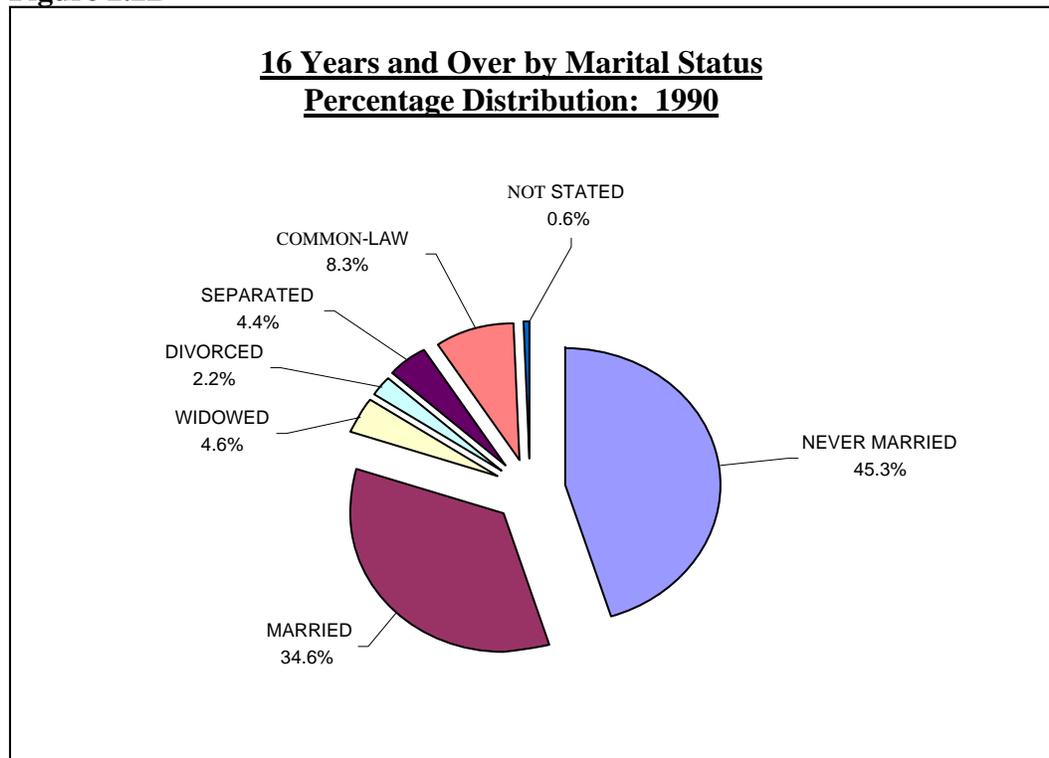


Figure 2.2B



2.4.2. Sex Differentials in Marital Status

With reference to persons 16 years and over, Table 2.7 shows that, there was a similar composition among males and among females with respect to persons who were currently married or in a common-law union. Moreover, there were similar increase in the number of males and the number of females engaged in such unions during the 1990-2000 intercensal period. In 1990 men living in married unions totaled 29,505 and women, 28,732. The ratio of women to men for individuals reporting widowed, divorced or separated status remained virtually unchanged for the years 1990 and 2000. For both periods, women were about 7 times more likely to be widowed and on average 4 times more likely to be either divorced or separated.

**Population 16 Years and Over by Marital Status
and Intercensal Change: 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.7

Marital Status	1990				2000				Intercensal Change			
	Absolute Change		Percentage Change		Absolute Change		Percentage Change		Absolute Change		Percentage Change	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	81,308	100.00	87,106	100.00	100,160	100.00	108,752	100.00	18,852	21,646	23.19	24.9
Never Married	38,529	47.4	37,910	43.5	44,286	44.2	45,385	41.7	5,757	7,475	14.9	19.7
Married	29,505	36.3	28,732	33.0	39,120	39.1	37,838	34.8	9,615	9,106	32.6	31.7
Widowed	1,441	1.8	6,224	7.1	1,803	1.8	7,701	7.1	362	1,477	25.1	23.7
Divorced	1,389	1.7	2,397	2.8	2,696	2.7	4,630	4.3	1,307	2,233	94.1	93.2
Separated	2,941	3.6	4,450	5.1	3,407	3.4	4,881	4.5	466	431	15.8	9.7
Common-Law	6,899	8.5	6,998	8.0	7,977	8.0	7,979	7.3	1,078	981	15.6	14.0
Not Stated	604	0.7	395	0.5	871	0.8	338	0.3	-	-57	-	-14.4

Generally speaking, wives are still outliving their husbands. Statistics for the 2000 census reported that for the age group 65 and over, there were 1,094 widowed men and 4,504 widowed women. For this age group the same ratio of 1:4 was observed in the 1990 census with widowed men numbering 820 and the women, 3,261 (Table 2.8).

Population 65 years and Over by Marital Status and Sex: 2000 and 1990

Table 2.8

Marital Status	Total	2000				Total	1990			
		Male	%	Female	%		Male	%	Female	%
Total	15,777	6,523	100.00	9,254	100.00	11,128	4,589	100.00	6,539	100.00
Never Married	1,871	493	7.60	1,378	14.90	1,246	337	7.34	909	13.90
Married	6,555	4,038	61.90	2,517	27.20	4,584	2,772	60.41	1,812	27.71
Widowed	5,598	1,094	16.80	4,504	48.70	4,081	820	17.87	3,261	49.87
Divorced	567	263	4.00	304	3.30	163	83	1.81	80	1.22
Separated	692	319	4.90	373	4.00	657	309	6.73	348	5.32
Common-Law	408	263	4.00	145	1.50	326	222	4.84	104	1.59
Not Stated	86	53	0.80	33	0.40	71	46	1.00	25	0.38

2.4.3 Young Persons and Intercensal Changes in Marital Status

Fewer persons between the ages 15 to 29 years were classified as married in 2000 than had been reported ten years before. Conversely, for such persons there was an increase in the number classified as divorced and separated in 2000 when compared to the 1990 Census. The 1990 Census figures for individuals between the ages of 15 to 29 years were: married (10,736), divorced (221) and separated (695). A decade later, for the same age group the married status numbers decreased to 10,199 and divorced and separated occurrences respectively increased to 236 and 716 as shown in Table 2.9 below.

Young Persons Aged 15-29 Years by Marital Status and Intercensal Change: 1990 and 2000

Table 2.9

Marital Status	Total	2000		Total	1990	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	78,115	38,605	39,510	72,413	35,939	36,474
Never Married	61,675	32,175	29,500	56,099	29,260	26,839
Married	10,199	3,976	6,223	10,736	4,403	6,333
Widowed	53	10	43	86	29	57
Divorced	236	89	147	221	69	152
Separated	716	234	482	695	250	445
Common-Law	5,106	2,024	3,082	4,501	1,864	2,637
Not Stated	130	97	33	75	64	11

2.5. Households

2.5.1. Definition and Composition

For purposes of the census, a household constitutes a single individual or groups of individuals who occupy the same dwelling. The dwelling may be categorized as private or collective. Four types of households were identified for the purpose of enumeration. They include the following: a person living alone; a family with or without lodgers or servants; a group of unrelated persons living together and occupants of institutions, hotels and other collective dwellings.⁵ While brief references are made to collective dwellings, this analysis focuses mainly on the changes in the characteristics of private households for the intercensal period 1990 to 2000.

2.5.2. Intercensal Changes in Household Stock

According to Table 2.10 the 2000 census counted 88,107 occupied dwelling units; 87,742 of these were private households. Ten years earlier, the total number of occupied dwellings were 67,420, and 66,962 of these were private households. For the same period, the population increased from 255, 049 to 303,611. Consequently, the number of private households grew faster than the population between 1990 and 2000. There was a 31 percent increase in the number of households, while the population experienced a 19 percent increase.

2.5.3 Intercensal Changes in Household Size

Data provided in Table 2.10, allow an examination of the changes in distribution of private households by size over the intercensal period. Increases in dwellings housing one and two individuals were the significant contributing factors to the growth in the number of private households. There were 35,950 of these households in 2000. This was considerably more than the 23,177 households recorded that year as habitat for five or more persons. While the proportion of households containing one or two occupants increased from 36.3 percent in 1990 to 40.9 percent in 2000, the opposite was observed for the households containing 5 or more occupants. This group's proportion fell from 32.4 percent in 1990 to 26.4 percent a decade later.

⁵ Definition of Households, Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Department of Statistics

This change in the proportion resulted in a further decline in the average household size. In 1980 there were on average 4.3 persons per household and in 1990 the corresponding figure fell to 3.8. Although, during the following decade this decline slowed, the downward trend continued into 2000 with an average household size of 3.5.

**Distribution of Private Households by Size:
1990 and 2000**

Table 2.10

Size of Household	1990		2000	
	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	66,962	100.0	87,742	100.0
1	12,536	18.7	18,407	21.0
2	11,797	17.6	17,543	20.0
3	10,591	15.8	14,769	16.8
4	10,322	15.5	13,846	15.8
5	8,043	12.0	9,883	11.3
6	5,228	7.8	5,667	6.5
7	3,351	5.0	3,166	3.6
8	2,078	3.1	1,875	2.1
9 and Over	3,016	4.5	2,586	2.9

2.5.4 Sex Differences in Household Headship Status

According to Table 2.11 the 2000 census recorded more males (55,767) heading households than females (31,975). This acute difference translated meant that 63.6 percent of the private households had male heads, while only 36.4 percent were headed by females. However, there were more single female head of households than single male heads. While 92.6 percent of the married heads of households were males, greater proportions of heads from never married, divorced, separated and widowed categories were females, this difference being most pronounced among heads that were widowed.

Distribution of Private Households by Sex and Marital Status of Head: 2000**Table 2.11**

Marital Status of Head	Male	percent	Female	percent
Total	55,767	63.6	31,975	36.4
Never Married	9,572	10.9	13,643	15.5
Married	34,572	39.4	2,749	3.1
Common-Law	5,460	6.2	1,882	2.1
Divorced	2,098	2.4	3,860	4.4
Separated	2,401	2.7	3,596	4.1
Widowed	1,474	1.7	6,156	7.0
Not Stated	190	0.2	89	0.1

2.6. Education

The education levels attained by individuals in a country have become a primary means of gauging its inhabitants' social and economic development. Studies have shown that an individual's level of education is often directly correlated to his/her employment status, income, health and standard of living. Since 1963, the Bahamian census has tracked trends in the education field. For this analysis, the data is tabulated for the population aged 15 and over.

2.6.1. Intercensal Changes in Educational Accomplishments

In accordance with Table 2.12 the people of the Bahamas are better educated than they were one decade ago. Improvement trends observed in 1990 over 1980 continued into 2000. The proportion of the population that had attained education below secondary education level decreased from 20.1 percent (1990) to 9 percent (2000). A significant increase in the percentage of person with college or university education was also noted. This number grew from 14 percent in 1990 to 18.1 percent in 2000. A notable improvement was that 71.9 percent of the population 15 years and over had at minimum a high school or secondary level education. This was up from the 65.2 percent recorded in 1990.

**Highest Level of Educational Attainment in Population Aged 15 Years and Over:
1990 and 2000**

Table 2.12

Educational Attainment	1990		2000		Change 1990 - 2000	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Absolute	percent
Both Sexes						
None/Kindergarten	4,366	2.6	3,033	1.4	-1,333	-30.5
Primary	30,041	17.5	16,402	7.6	-13,639	-45.4
Secondary	111,632	65.2	154,064	71.9	42,432	38.0
College 1-2	11,160	6.5	17,305	8.0	6,145	55.1
College 3 & More	12,172	7.1	20,885	9.8	8,713	71.6
Other	747	0.4	728	0.3	-19	-2.5
Not Stated	1,158	0.7	1,865	0.9	707	61.1
Population 15 & Over	171,276	100.0	214,282	100.0	43,006	25.1
Male						
None/Kindergarten	2,300	2.8	1,539	1.5	-761	-33.1
Primary	14,367	17.6	8,086	7.8	-6,281	-43.7
Secondary	53,599	65.5	76,110	74.0	22,511	42.0
College 1-2	4,625	5.7	6,381	6.2	1,756	38.0
College 3 & More	5,907	7.2	9,319	9.1	3,412	57.8
Other	361	0.4	374	0.4	13	3.6
Not Stated	620	0.8	1,077	1.0	457	73.7
Population 15 & Over	81,779	100.0	102,886	100.0	21,107	25.8
Female						
None/Kindergarten	2,066	2.3	1,494	1.3	-572	-27.7
Primary	15,674	17.5	8,316	7.5	-7,358	-46.9
Secondary	58,033	64.9	77,954	70.0	19,921	34.3
College 1-2	6,535	7.3	10,924	9.8	4,389	67.2
College 3 & More	6,265	7.0	11,566	10.4	5,301	84.6
Other	386	0.4	354	0.3	-32	-8.3
Not Stated	538	0.6	788	0.7	250	46.5
Population 15 & Over	89,497	100.00	111,396	100.0	21,899	24.4

This growth pattern was replicated in the male and female population. However, the percentage of females attaining college or above education was 14.7 percent in 1990 and increased to 20.5 percent in 2000, while the corresponding increase was a little more modest for the males, being from 13.3 percent in 1990 to 15.6 percent ten years later. Notwithstanding the abovementioned growth patterns, another noteworthy related specifically to the working age population 15 years and over among whom, 1.4 percent had only kindergarten or no schooling in 2000, this being down from the 2.6 percent reported for 1990.

Population 15 Years and Over by Post Secondary Qualifications and Sex: 1990

Table 2.13-1

Post Secondary Qualifications	1990					
	Total	percent	Males	percent	Females	percent
Associate Degree	3,682	2.1	1,399	1.7	2,283	2.6
Bachelor's of Art, Bachelor's of Science	6,974	4.1	3,182	3.9	3,792	4.2
Post Graduate (Master, PHD, Etc.)	1,698	1.0	881	1.1	817	0.9
Professional (MD, LLB, University, Etc.) University Base	631	0.4	460	0.6	171	0.2
Professionals (Specialized Professionals) Non-University Base	353	0.2	276	0.3	77	0.1
Other Certificate & Diplomas	4,056	2.4	1,765	2.2	2,291	2.6
Population 15 and Over ⁶	171,276	10.2	81,779	9.7	89,497	10.5

⁶ This is the total population 15 years and over.

Population 15 Years and Over by Post Secondary Qualifications and Sex: 2000

Table 2.13-2

Post Secondary Qualifications	2000					
	Total	percent	Males	percent	Females	percent
Associate Degree	9,587	4.5	3,302	3.2	6,285	5.6
Bachelor's of Art, Bachelor's of Science	12,936	6.0	5,561	5.4	7,375	6.6
Post Graduate (Master, PHD, Etc.)	3,820	1.8	1,910	1.9	1,910	1.7
Professional (MD, LLB, University, Etc.) University Base	1,072	0.5	633	0.6	439	0.4
Professionals (Specialized Professionals) Non-University Base	415	0.2	240	0.2	175	0.2
Other Certificates & Diplomas	2,101	1.0	819	0.8	1,282	1.2
Population 15 and Over⁷	214,282	14.0	102,886	12.1	111,396	15.7

Tables 2.13-1 and 2.13-2 constitute tabulated summaries pertaining to post secondary educational attainment for 1990 and 2000 respectively. In general, the evidence is consistent with female accomplishments that are much more impressive than those of their male counterparts in securing educational credentials at the tertiary level.

2.7. Economic Activity

The labour force survey is not conducted during the census year. Therefore, the census data are used to give a synopsis on the composition of the work force and economic activity of the household.

2.7.1. Employment Status

Government is the single largest employer in the Bahamian labour market. Based on the 1990 census, Table 2.14 shows that there were 23,013 government employees, and in the 2000 census this figure climbed to 25,479. Persons employed in the private sector totaled

⁷ This is the total population 15 years and over.

68,824 in 1990 and their numbers increased to 99,401 in 2000. This was a substantial increase of 44.4 percent. However, the area that experienced the greatest percentage increase was self-employed individuals. There was a 66.3 percent increase to 21,429 persons for 2000 over the 12,884 individuals operating their own businesses in 1990. Table 2.14 gives a summary of the intercensal changes. In Table 2.15, there were more women than men working as government employees, though more men tended to be self-employed when compared to women.

**Working Population (Aged 15 Years and Over) and Intercensal Change
by Type of Worker: 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.14

Employment Status	1990	2000	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Working Population	105,478	147,206	41,728	39.6
Government / Government Corp.	23,013	25,479	2,466	10.7
Non-Government (Private Business)	68,824	99,401	30,577	44.4
Own Business (No Paid Help)	7,461	12,324	4,863	65.2
Own Business (Paid Help)	5,423	9,105	3,682	67.9
Unpaid Worker	363	263	-100	-27.5
Not Stated	394	634	-	-

Working Population by Sex and Type of Worker: 2000

Table 2.15

Type of Worker	Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total –(15 years and Over)	77,209	100.00	69,997	100.00
Government / Government Corp.	11,042	14.30	14,437	20.63
Non-Government	50,896	65.92	48,505	69.30
Unpaid Workers	61	0.08	202	0.29
Self-employed	14,833	19.21	6,596	9.42
Not Stated	377	0.49	257	0.37

2.7.2 Intercensal Changes in Occupational Pursuits

Table 2.16 and Figure 2.3 permit assessments of the distribution of workers by occupational groups for the two census years, 1990 and 2000. During the intercensal period between 1990⁸ and 2000, the size of the working population increased by 41,728 individuals (see Table 2.14). Occupational pursuits in service and sales were the primary choices of the majority of workers. In 2000, such pursuits accounted for 28,171 workers, which amounted to 19.1 percent of all workers. Despite increases in the actual number of workers engaged in services and sales across the intercensal period (21,918 workers in 1990 compared to 28,171 workers in 2000), relatively fewer workers were engaged in such pursuits in 2000 (from 20.9 percent in 1990 to 19.1 percent in 2000).

Other notable changes between the years 1990 and 2000 were in the white collar sector. In 2000 legislators, senior officials and managers totaled 13,376 and climbed from 5.3 percent in 1990 to 9.1 percent; professionals numbered 14,051 and grew from 7.8 percent in 1990 to 9.5 percent in 2000 and technicians and associate professionals totaled 15,659 and increased from 8.5 percent in 1990 to 10.6 percent in 2000.

However, Figure 2.3 reveals that the proportion of workers engaged in specific sets of occupations remained virtually unchanged between 1990 and 2000. This was evident in the case of craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and elementary occupations⁹ that accounted for 15.3 percent, 4.8 percent and 16.6 percent, respectively of all workers in 2000. During the same period the proportions of workers engaged in clerical activities from 5.2 percent to 12.1 percent and from 1.8 percent to 1.9 percent for workers engaged as skilled agriculture and fisheries workers.

Table 2.16 shows that female workers outnumbered their male counterparts in white collar jobs. In contrast, male workers constituted the majority of workers engaged in blue collar jobs. While there was a predominance of male workers among legislators, senior officials and managers, there was a predominance of female workers among service

⁸ Data for 1990 are not provided in the report.

⁹ Elementary Occupations include maid, unskilled labourers, and street vendors etc. – Definition Bahamas 2000 Census.

workers and shop and market sales workers. Surprisingly, females also had more representation in the professional, technical and associate professionals.

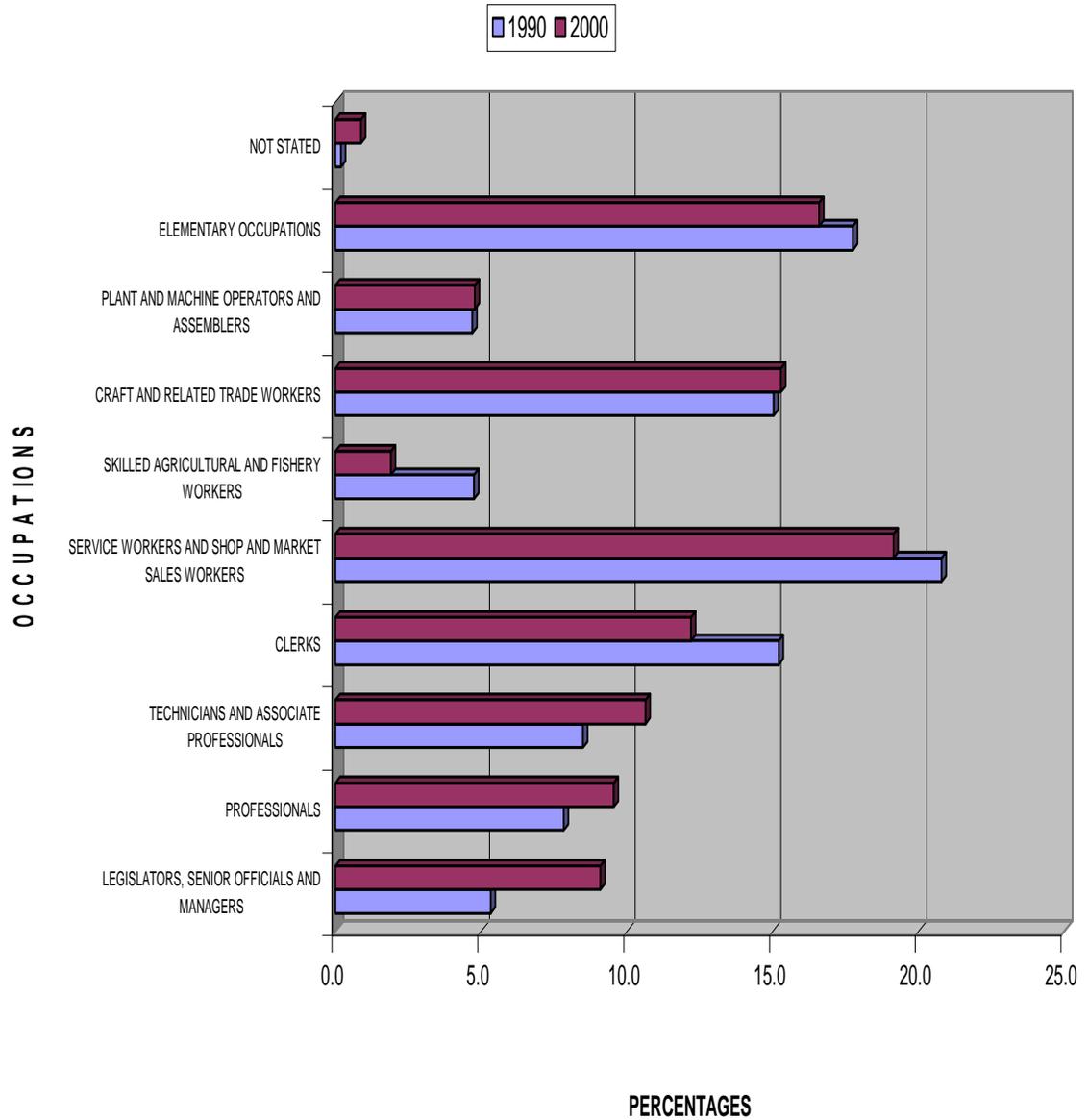
Working Population by Sex and Occupational Group: 2000

Table 2.16

Occupational Group	Male		Female	
	Number	percent	Number	percent
Total	77,209	52.4	69,997	47.6
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	8,108	5.5	5,268	3.6
Professionals	5,145	3.5	8,906	6.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6,634	4.5	9,025	6.1
Clerks	2,406	1.6	15,541	10.6
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	11,356	7.7	16,815	11.4
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	2,657	1.8	132	0.1
Craft and Related Trade Workers	20,709	14.1	1,781	1.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,344	4.3	687	0.5
Elementary Occupations	12,873	8.7	11,547	7.8
Not Stated	977	0.7	295	0.2

Figure 2.3

WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP (1990 AND 200)



2.8. Religion

The statistical analysis of census data pertaining to religious affiliation must be examined keeping in mind that the data reflects a nominal preference for or identification with a specific denomination and does not imply actual book or official membership. Some persons considered themselves members of the church in which they were baptized from infancy or as an adult, while others defined their membership by regular attendance to a particular church or religious sect.

2.8.1. Religious Composition

The results of the censuses from 1963 to 2000 as reflected in Table 2.17 have shown The Bahamas to be predominantly Protestant. For the past thirty-seven years more than 70 percent of the population claimed affiliation with a protestant group. Since 1970, fourteen distinct, established religious sects have been identified. Historically, the censuses have recorded that 90 percent or more of the national population belonged to one of these groups. In 1970 the percentage was 98 percent; the following decade it fell to 95 percent where it remained until 1990. Then it slipped further and was recorded at 90 percent in 2000. These declines were due partly to the increased number of persons reporting affiliation with other religions factions, such Islam, Rastafarian and other Christian and non-Christian groups. Another contributing factor was the increase in the number of individuals reporting no specific religious affiliation. Combined these two groups represented 10 percent of the population in 2000, doubling the corresponding percentage of 5 percent observed a decade earlier.

During the intercensal period between 1990 and 2000, the religious composition of the population has persisted in a manner consistent with trends observed for the past years. The three major religious groups remained Baptist, Anglican/Episcopalian and Roman Catholic. However, their total population share dropped from 68.3 percent to 64 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Population by Religious Affiliation: 1963 - 2000¹⁰

Table 2.17

Religious Denominations	Number					Percent				
	1963	1970	1980	1990	2000	1963	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total	130,220	168,812	209,505	255,049	303,611	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Baptist	38,630	48,609	67,193	85,722	107,354	29.7	28.8	32.1	33.6	35.4
Anglican/ Episcopalian	31,481	38,383	42,091	44,078	45,993	24.2	22.7	20.1	17.3	15.1
Roman Catholic	26,413	37,911	39,397	44,366	41,077	20.3	22.5	18.8	17.4	13.5
Pentecostal	1,114	2,605	8,061	15,254	24,527	0.9	1.5	3.8	6.0	8.1
Church of God	8,282	10,134	11,909	13,790	14,641	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.8
Methodist	10,354	12,286	12,739	13,058	12,903	8.0	7.3	6.1	5.1	4.2
Seventh-Day Adventist	2,492	4,039	5,939	8,152	11,066	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6
Brethren	4,472	4,979	5,696	7,234	6,540	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.2
Jehovah's Witnesses	438	814	1,650	2,940	3,706	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.2
Assemblies of God	422	1,203	2,648	4,603	3,611	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.8	1.2
Presbyterian	742	1,703	842	958	851	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Lutheran	N/A	985	632	495	532	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Greek Orthodox	N/A	463	326	378	498	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Jewish	N/A	477	204	136	228	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	5,380	4,221	4,465	8,278	21,188	4.1	2.5	2.1	3.2	7.0
None/Not Stated	N/A	0	5,713	5,607	8,896	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.2	2.9

¹⁰ Note: In 1963 also included in OTHER was the following: Lutheran, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, and not stated or none.

The Baptist flock maintained its rank as the largest denomination, accounting for more than 35.4 percent of the population in 2000. This was an increase over the 33.6 percent recorded in 1990 Census. In contrast, there was a decline in the percentage share of the population consisting of persons who were either Anglican/Episcopalian or Roman Catholic. In 1970 the Anglican/Episcopalian constituted 22.7 percent of the population. This percentage fell to 20.1 in 1980, to 17.3 in 1990, then to 15.1 in 2000. The Roman Catholic share of the national population also declined significantly during the past three decades. In 1970 it was 22.5 percent; however, by 1980 this percentage share had fallen to 18.8. The 1990 Census recorded it at 17.4 and the percentage sank further in 2000 to 13.5.

2.8.2. The Male and Female Determinant

Between 1990 and 2000 the following there were declines in membership numbers and percentages pertaining to the following denominational groups: Roman Catholic, Methodist, Brethren, Assemblies of God and Presbyterian. The number of Roman Catholics declined from 44,366 in 1990 to 41,077 in 2000. This meant that between 1990 and 2000, Roman Catholicism became the denominational group with the third largest following despite having the second largest following between 1980 and 1990.

For the intercensal period of 1990 and 2000, it is interesting to note that the total number of males who identified with a Protestant or Roman Catholic religion decreased by 1,989, which was more than the 1,300 loss recorded for female members. During this same period, males accounted for the larger percentage decrease of 8.6 for the Catholics, while females recorded a 6.1 percentage decrease.

There was a significant increase in the membership for the Pentecostals. This relatively small religious group had experienced a 2.1 percentage point increase in its population share in 2000, with its membership increasing from 6 percent of population in 1990 to 8.1 percent in 2000. Specifically, Table 2.18 shows that among males, the intercensal increase amounted to 57.2 percent and 63.8 percent among females

Total Population by Religious Affiliation and Intercensal Change: 1990 and 2000

Table 2.18

Religious Denomination	1990		2000		Percentage Change	
	Number		Number		1990 - 2000	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	124,957	130,092	147,715	155,896	18.2	19.8
Baptist	40,969	44,753	51,178	56,176	24.9	25.5
Anglican/Episcopalian	21,764	22,314	22,528	23,465	3.5	5.2
Roman Catholic	23,172	21,194	21,183	19,894	-8.6	-6.1
Pentecostal	6,945	8,309	10,915	13,612	57.2	63.8
Church of God	6,379	7,411	6,808	7,833	6.7	5.7
Methodist	6,359	6,699	6,258	6,645	-1.6	-0.8
Seventh Day Adventist	3,818	4,334	5,389	5,677	41.1	31.0
Brethren	3,357	3,877	3,007	3,533	-10.4	-8.9
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,275	1,665	1,544	2,162	21.1	29.8
Assemblies of God	2,088	2,515	1,603	2,008	-23.2	-20.2
Presbyterian	452	506	403	448	-10.8	-11.5
Lutheran	253	242	262	270	3.6	11.6
Greek Orthodox	207	171	260	238	25.6	39.2
Jewish	76	60	129	99	69.7	65.0
Other	4,103	4,175	10,551	10,637	157.2	154.8
None/Not Stated	3,740	1,867	5,697	3,199	52.3	71.3

2.8.3. The Age Factor

The major factor in the decline in the proportions of Catholic and Anglican/Episcopalian representation in the population was that fewer young people claimed association with these denominations. According to Table 2.19, the median age of persons who claim to be Catholic or Anglican was 30 years, which is higher than 27, the median age for the Bahamian Population.

Other religions that lost members also had median ages higher than that of the population average. Those affiliated with the Methodist had a median age of 31 years, Brethren 30 years Presbyterian members were older, with a median age of 35 years. Conversely, the denominations that exhibited notable growth in membership and population share generally had younger members. The population of persons claiming to be Baptist had a

median age of 23 years while the median age for the Pentecostals was 22 years. Both medians were below that of the population.

Selected Religious Denominations by Median Group and Age: 2000

Table 2.19

Religion	Median Age Group	Median Age
Total	25 - 34	27
Anglican/Episcopalian	25 - 34	30
Assemblies of God	25 - 34	25
Baptist	15 - 24	23
Brethren	25 - 34	30
Church of God	15 - 24	24
Jehovah's Witness	25 - 34	27
Methodist	25 - 34	31
Pentecostal	15 - 24	22
Presbyterian	35 - 44	35
Roman Catholic	25 - 34	30
Seventh-Day Adventist	25 - 34	27

Age did not appear to be a factor for changes in the membership size of these two religious groups, the Church of God and the Assemblies of God. The median ages of affiliates of both organizations were below the population average. Nevertheless, in 2000, the number of persons reporting affiliation with Assemblies of God fell by 992, resulting in a 0.6 percent loss of its population share. Between 1990 and 2000, the Church of God also had a marginal loss of 0.6 percent, even though 851 persons were added to its membership.

2.9. Summary

The Bahamas is a small developing nation, whose social climate and economic potential is conducive to growth. Having examined the changes between the two census years, 1990 and 2000, a few indicators that support this view can be cited. From the marital

status statistics, we noted that the nuclear family structure is still strong. There have also been improvements in education. A larger proportion of the population has attained post secondary qualifications (14 percent) in 2000 than in 1990 (10 percent). Table 2.10a and 2.10b revealed that this improvement is especially evident for females, who seem to have pursued postsecondary studies more so than did their male counterparts.

A brief examination of the work force and occupational groups invites deeper exploration. While on the surface it appears that the sex differences were not significant, especially in the white collar jobs, a more probing analysis would be required in order to make a sound deduction. Data on the actual distribution of job or task levels within these occupational groups income earned and other related issues would have to be studied with specific references to differences across the sexes.

The economy showed signs of growth. Dwelling numbers increased as household size declined. In fact, the number of private households grew faster than the population between 1990 and 2000, such increase being highest for private households occupied by one and two individuals. A study to determine the cause of the increase may be interesting. Some important questions are worthy and ought to be asked including the following: Are more seniors or widowed persons living alone? Are more never married individuals living alone?

There are strong indications that the Bahamian nation is well poised for advancement socially and economically. However, there still appears to be a need in its labour market to import skilled and unskilled labour. The 2000 census reported that 60 percent of the foreign nationals were between ages 19 years and 65 years and that the majority of them were between the ages 30 years to 39 years. Only 3.8 percent were over 65 years. Further immigration studies to determine the areas that employ foreign labour could assist in helping educational institutions develop and offer relevant studies and training for Bahamians. In this way these specific labour market demands can be met internally.

Appendix (Chapter 2)

Total Population and Intercensal Change by
Place of Birth and Sex, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000

Table 2.1-1

Place of Birth	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	255,049	303,611	48,562	19.04
Bahamas	223,098	266,627	43,529	19.51
Abroad	28,892	36,195	7,303	25.28
Not Stated	3,059	789	-	-

Total Population and Intercensal Change by
Place of Birth and Sex, (Male): 1990 and 2000

Table 2.1-2

Place of Birth	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	124,958	147,715	22,757	18.21
Bahamas	107,613	128,690	21,077	19.59
Abroad	14,991	18,505	3,514	23.44
Not Stated	2,354	520	-	-

Total Population and Intercensal Change by
Place of Birth and Sex, (Female): 1990 and 2000

Table 2.1-3

Place of Birth	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	130,091	155,896	25,805	19.84
Bahamas	115,485	137,937	22,452	19.44
Abroad	13,901	17,690	3,789	27.26
Not Stated	705	269	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change
by Country of Citizenship and Sex, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.2-1

Country of Citizenship	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	255,049	303,611	48,562	19.04
Bahamians	224,480	265,157	40,677	18.12
Americans	2,814	4,467	1,653	58.74
Canadians	779	1,404	625	80.23
Great Britain	2,456	1,771	-685	-27.90
Haitians	17,895	21,426	3,531	19.73
Jamaicans	2,531	3,919	1,388	54.84
Trinidadian	194	333	139	71.65
Turks and Caicos	924	507	-417	-45.13
Other Caribbean Islands	351	1,247	896	255.27
Other Nationals	1,867	2,496	629	33.69
Not Stated	758	884	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by
Country of Citizenship and Sex, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.2-2

Country of Citizenship	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	124,958	147,715	22,757	18.21
Bahamians	108,324	127,236	18,912	17.46
Americans	1,216	2,170	954	78.45
Canadians	337	699	362	107.42
Great Britain	1,331	1,001	-330	-24.79
Haitians	10,818	12,333	1,515	14.00
Jamaicans	792	1,329	537	67.80
Trinidadian	91	161	70	76.92
Turks and Caicos	389	231	-158	-40.62
Other Caribbean Islands	202	614	412	203.96
Other Nationals	1,050	1,378	328	31.24
Not Stated	408	563	-	-

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by
Country of Citizenship and Sex, (Female): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.2-3

Country of Citizenship	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	130,091	155,896	25,805	19.84
Bahamians	116,156	137,921	21,765	18.74
Americans	1,598	2,297	699	43.74
Canadians	442	705	263	59.50
Great Britain	1,126	770	-356	-31.62
Haitians	7,077	9,093	2,016	28.49
Jamaicans	1,739	2,590	851	48.94
Trinidadian	103	172	69	66.99
Turks and Caicos	536	276	-260	-48.51
Other Caribbean Islands	149	633	484	324.83
Other Nationals	817	1,118	301	36.84
Not Stated	348	321	-	-

**Percentage Distribution of Total Population
by Country of Citizenship and Sex: 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.3

Country of Citizenship	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bahamians	88.0	87.3	86.7	86.1	89.3	88.5
Americans	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.5
Canadians	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Great Britain	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
Haitians	7.0	7.0	8.6	8.3	5.5	5.7
Jamaicans	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7
Trinidadian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turks and Caicos	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other Caribbean Islands	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Other Nationals	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Not Stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2

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**Total Population and Intercensal Change by
Religious Affiliation and Sex, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.4-1

Religion	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	255,049	303,611	48,562	19.04
Anglican/Epsicopalian	44,078	45,993	1,915	4.34
Assemblies of God	4,603	3,611	-992	-21.55
Baptist	85,722	107,354	21,632	25.24
Brethren	7,234	6,540	-694	-9.59
Church of God	13,790	14,641	851	6.17
Greek Orthodox	378	498	120	31.75
Jehovah's Witnesses	2,940	3,706	766	26.05
Jewish	136	228	92	67.65
Lutheran	495	532	37	7.47
Methodist	13,058	12,903	-155	-1.19
Pentecostal	15,254	24,527	9,273	60.79
Presbyterian	958	851	-107	-11.17
Roman Catholic	44,366	41,077	-3,289	-7.41
Seventh Day Adventist	8,152	11,066	2,914	35.75
Other	8,278	21,188	12,910	155.96
None/Note Stated	5,607	8,896	-	-

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Total Population and Intercensal Change
by Religious Affiliation, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.4-2

All Bahamas

Religion	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	124,957	147,715	22,758	18.21
Anglican/Epsicopalian	21,764	22,528	764	3.51
Assemblies of God	2,088	1,603	-485	-23.23
Baptist	40,969	51,178	10,209	24.92
Brethren	3,357	3,007	-350	-10.43
Church of God	6,379	6,808	429	6.73
Greek Orthodox	207	260	53	25.60
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,275	1,544	269	21.10
Jewish	76	129	53	69.74
Lutheran	253	262	9	3.56
Methodist	6,359	6,258	-101	-1.59
Pentecostal	6,945	10,915	3,970	57.16
Presbyterian	452	403	-49	-10.84
Roman Catholic	23,172	21,183	-1,989	-8.58
Seventh Day Adventist	3,818	5,389	1,571	41.15
Other	4,103	10,551	6,448	157.15
None/Note Stated	3,740	5,697	-	-

Note: There is a different of 1 person in the total for the corresponding figure in Table 2.2-2 (i.e. 124,958).

**Total Population and Intercensal Change by
Religious Affiliation, (Female): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.4-3

Religion	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	130,092	155,896	25,804	19.84
Anglican/Epsicopalian	22,314	23,465	1,151	5.16
Assemblies of God	2,515	2,008	-507	-20.16
Baptist	44,753	56,176	11,423	25.52
Brethren	3,877	3,533	-344	-8.87
Church of God	7,411	7,833	422	5.69
Greek Orthodox	171	238	67	39.18
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,665	2,162	497	29.85
Jewish	60	99	39	65.00
Lutheran	242	270	28	11.57
Methodist	6,699	6,645	-54	-0.81
Pentecostal	8,309	13,612	5,303	63.82
Presbyterian	506	448	-58	-11.46
Roman Catholic	21,194	19,894	-1,300	-6.13
Seventh Day Adventist	4,334	5,677	1,343	30.99
Other	4,175	10,637	6,462	154.78
None/Note Stated	1,867	3,199	-	-

Note: There is a different of 1 person in the total for the corresponding figure in Table 2.2-3 (i.e. 130,091).

**Total Population 16 Years and Over and Intercensal Change
by Marital Status and Sex, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.5-1

Marital Status	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	168,144	208,912	40,768	24.25
Never Married	76,169	89,671	13,502	17.73
Married	58,237	76,958	18,721.00	32.15
Widowed	7,665	9,504	1,839	23.99
Divorced	3,786	7,326	3,540.00	93.50
Separated	7,391	8,288	897	12.14
Common-Law	13,897	15,956	2,059	14.82
Not Stated	999	1,209	-	-

**Total Population 16 Years and Over and Intercensal
Change by Marital Status, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.5-2

Marital Status	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	81,308	100,160	19,122	23.60
Never Married	38,529	44,286	5,757	14.94
Married	29,505	39,120	9,615	32.59
Widowed	1,441	1,803	362	25.12
Divorced	1,389	2,696	1,307	94.10
Separated	2,941	3,407	466	15.84
Common-Law	6,899	7,977	1,078	15.63
Not Stated	604	871	-	-

**Total Population 16 Years and Over and Intercensal
Change by Marital Status, (Female): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.5-3

Marital Status	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	87,106	108,752	21,646	24.85
Never Married	37,910	45,385	7,475	19.72
Married	28,732	37,838	9,106	31.69
Widowed	6,224	7,701	1,477	23.73
Divorced	2,397	4,630	2,233	93.16
Separated	4,450	4,881	431	9.69
Common-Law	6,998	7,979	981	14.02
Not Stated	395	338	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Intercensal Change by
Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.6-1

Educational Attainment	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	171,276	214,282	43,006	25.11
None/Kindergarten	4,366	3,033	-1,333	-30.53
Primary	30,041	16,402	-13,639	-45.40
Secondary	111,632	154,064	42,432	38.01
College 1-2	11,160	17,305	6,145	55.06
College 3 & More	12,172	20,885	8,713	71.58
Other	747	728	-19	-2.54
Not Stated	1,158	1,865	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Intercensal Change
by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.6-2

Educational Attainment	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	81,779	102,886	21,107	25.81
None/Kindergarten	2,300	1,539	-761	-33.09
Primary	14,367	8,086	-6,281	-43.72
Secondary	53,599	76,110	22,511	42.00
College 1-2	4,625	6,381	1,756	37.97
College 3 & More	5,907	9,319	3,412	57.76
Other	361	374	13.00	3.60
Not Stated	620	1,077	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Intercensal Change
by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, (Female): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.6-3

Educational Attainment	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	89,497	111,396	21,899	24.47
None/Kindergarten	2,066	1,494	-572	-27.69
Primary	15,674	8,316	-7,358	-46.94
Secondary	58,033	77,954	19,921	34.33
College 1-2	6,535	10,924	4,389	67.16
College 3 & More	6,265	11,566	5,301	84.61
Other	386	354	-32	-8.29
Not Stated	538	788	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Intercensal Change
by Highest Examination Passed by Sex (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.7-1

Highest Examination Passed	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	171,271	214,282	43,011	25.11
None	86,874	98,770	11,896	13.69
School Leaving Certificate	14,682	24,672	9,990	68.04
BJC, Pitman/RSA Stage 1, CXC Basic, CSE Cambridge Jr. School Certificate	31,965	30,660	-1,305	-4.08
GCE O'Levels, Pitman Stages 2 & 3, RSA Stage 2, Cambridge School Certificate, CXC General Proficiency, BGCSE, etc.	18,619	27,838	9,219	49.51
GCE A'Levels, RSA Stage 3, Cambridge Higher School Certificat, etc.	574	380	-194	-33.80
Associate Degree	3,682	9,587	5,905	160.37
Bachelor's of Art, Bachelor's of Science	6,974	12,936	5,962	85.49
Post Graduate (Master, PHD, etc.)	1,698	3,820	2,122	124.97
Professional (MD, LLB, University, etc.)				
University Base	631	1,072	441	69.89
Professionals (Specialized Professionals)	353	415	62	17.56
Non-University Base				
Other Certificates & Diplomas	4,056	2,101	-1,955	-48.20
Not Stated	1,163	2,031	-	-

Note: There is a different of 5 persons in the total for the corresponding figure in Table 2.6-1 (i.e. 171,276).

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Intercensal
Change by Highest Examination Passed, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.7-2

Highest Examination Passed	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	81,777	102,886	21,109	25.81
None	44,841	51,732	6,891	15.37
School Leaving Certificate	7,179	12,441	5,262	73.30
BJC, Pitman/RSA Stage 1, CXC Basic, CSE Cambridge Jr. School Certificate	13,449	13,509	60	0.45
GCE O'Levels, Pitman Stages 2 & 3, RSA Stage 2, Cambridge School Certificate, CXC General Proficiency, BGCSE, etc.	7,417	11,367	3,950	53.26
GCE A'Levels, RSA Stage 3, Cambridge Higher School Certificat, etc.	307	182	-125	-40.72
Associate Degree	1,399	3,302	1,903	136.03
Bachelor's of Art, Bachelor's of Science	3,182	5,561	2,379	74.76
Post Graduate (Master, PHD, etc.)	881	1,910	1,029	116.80
Professional (MD, LLB, University, etc.)				
University Base	460	633	173	37.61
Professionals (Specialized Professionals)	276	240	-36	-13.04
Non-University Base				
Other Certificates & Diplomas	1,765	819	-946	-53.60
Not Stated	621	1,190	-	-

Note: There is a different of 2 persons in the total for the corresponding figure in Table 2.6-2 (i.e. 81,779).

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over and Intercensal Change by Highest Examination Passed, (Female): 1990 and 2000

Table 2.7-3

Highest Examination Passed	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	89,494	111,396	21,902	24.47
None	42,033	47,038	5,005	11.91
School Leaving Certificate	7,503	12,231	4,728	63.01
BJC, Pitman/RSA Stage 1, CXC Basic, CSE Cambridge Jr. School Certificate	18,516	17,151	-1,365	-7.37
GCE O'Levels, Pitman Stages 2 & 3, RSA Stage 2, Cambridge School Certificate, CXC General Proficiency, BGCSE, etc.	11,202	16,471	5,269	47.04
GCE A'Levels, RSA Stage 3, Cambridge Higher School Certificat, etc.	267	198	-69	-25.84
Associate Degree	2,283	6,285	4,002	175.30
Bachelor's of Art, Bachelor's of Science	3,792	7,375	3,583	94.49
Post Graduate (Master, PHD, etc.)	817	1,910	1,093	133.78
Professional (MD, LLB, University, etc.)				
University Base	171	439	268	156.73
Professionals (Specialized Professionals)				
Non-University Base	77	175	98	127.27
Other Certificates & Diplomas	2,291	1,282	-1,009	-44.04
Not Stated	542	841	-	-

Note: There is a different of 3 persons in the total for the corresponding figure in Table 2.6-3 (i.e. 89,497).

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over Trained
by Age Group and Sex, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.8-1

Age Group	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	50,746	84,788	34,042	67.08
15 - 19	3,616	4,232	616	17.04
20 - 24	8,243	9,729	1,486	18.03
25 - 34	16,770	24,332	7,562	45.09
35 - 44	10,896	21,509	10,613	97.40
45 - 64	9,340	20,128	10,788	115.50
65 & Over	1,820	4,435	2,615	143.68
Not Stated	61	423	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over Trained
by Age Group and Sex, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.8-2

Age Group	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	27,520	46,266	18,746	68.12
15 - 19	2,014	2,423	409	20.31
20 - 24	4,414	5,206	792	17.94
25 - 34	8,883	13,242	4,359	49.07
35 - 44	5,751	11,593	5,842	101.58
45 - 64	5,395	11,016	5,621	104.19
65 & Over	1,063	2,488	1,425	134.05
Not Stated	50	298	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over Trained
by Age Group and Sex, (Female): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.8-3

Age Group	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	23,176	38,522	15,346	66.22
15 - 19	1,602	1,809	207	12.92
20 - 24	3,829	4,523	694	18.12
25 - 34	7,887	11,090	3,203	40.61
35 - 44	5,145	9,916	4,771	92.73
45 - 64	3,945	9,112	5,167	130.98
65 & Over	757	1,947	1,190	157.20
Not Stated	11	125	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over Not Trained
by Age Group and Sex, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.9-1

Age Group	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	119,605	128,931	9,326	7.80
15 - 19	23,057	22,205	-852	-3.70
20 - 24	16,794	15,038	-1,756	-10.46
25 - 34	29,778	28,679	-1,099	-3.69
35 - 44	17,453	25,386	7,933	45.45
45 - 64	22,452	25,822	3,370	15.01
65 & Over	9,851	11,338	1,487	15.09
Not Stated	220	463	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over Not Trained
by Age Group and Sex, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.9-2

Age Group	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	53,723	56,293	2,570	4.78
15 - 19	11,233	10,931	-302	-2.69
20 - 24	7,826	6,932	-894	-11.42
25 - 34	13,359	12,464	-895	-6.70
35 - 44	7,807	10,812	3,005	38.49
45 - 64	9,643	10,863	1,220	12.65
65 & Over	3,732	4,033	301	8.07
Not Stated	123	258	-	-

**Total Population Aged 15 Years and Over Not Trained
by Age Group and Sex, (Female): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.9-3

Age Group	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Population	65,882	72,638	6,756	10.25
15 - 19	11,824	11,274	-550	-4.65
20 - 24	8,968	8,106	-862	-9.61
25 - 34	16,419	16,215	-204	-1.24
35 - 44	9,646	14,574	4,928	51.09
45 - 64	12,809	14,959	2,150	16.79
65 & Over	6,119	7,305	1,186	19.38
Not Stated	97	205	-	-

**Total Working Population Aged 15 Years and Over Intercensal
Change by Type of Worker and Sex, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.10-1

Employment Status	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Working Population	105,478	147,206	41,728	39.56
Government / Government Corp.	23,013	25,479	2,466	10.72
Non-Government (Private Business)	68,824	99,401	30,577	44.43
Oown Business (No Paid Help)	7,461	12,324	4,863	65.18
Own Business (Paid Help)	5,423	9,105	3,682	67.90
Unpaid Worker	363	263	-100	-27.55
Not Stated	394	634	-	-

**Total Working Population Aged 15 Years and Over Intercensal
Change by Type of Worker and Sex, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.10-2

Employment Status	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Working Population	56,301	77,209	20,908	37.14
Government / Government Corp.	10,767	11,042	275	2.55
Non-Government (Private Business)	36,352	50,896	14,544	40.01
Oown Business (No Paid Help)	4,671	7,899	3,228	69.11
Own Business (Paid Help)	4,173	6,934	2,761	66.16
Unpaid Worker	122	61	-61	-50.00
Not Stated	216	377	-	-

Total Working Population Aged 15 Years and Over Intercensal Change by Type of Worker and Sex, (Female): 1990 and 2000

Table 2.10-3

Employment Status	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Working Population	49,177	69,997	20,820	42.34
Government / Government Corp.	12,246	14,437	2,191	17.89
Non-Government (Private Business)	32,472	48,505	16,033	49.37
Own Business (No Paid Help)	2,790	4,425	1,635	58.60
Own Business (Paid Help)	1,250	2,171	921	73.68
Unpaid Worker	241	202	-39	-16.18
Not Stated	178	257	-	-

Total Number of Head of Households and Intercensal Change in Stock by Age-Group and Sex of Household Head, (Both Sexes): 1990 and 2000

Table 2.11-1

Age-Group of Head	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Number of Heads	61,906	87,742	25,836	41.73
Under 15 Years	1	0	-1	-100.00
15 - 24	3,435	3,407	-28	-0.82
25 - 44	31,704	43,509	11,805	37.24
45 - 64	19,779	30,788	11,009	55.66
65 & Over	6,714	9,680	2,966	44.18
Not Stated	273	358	-	-

**Total Number of Head of Households and Intercensal Change in
Stock by Age-Group and Sex of Household Head, (Male): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.11-2

Age-Group of Head	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Number of Heads	39,714	55,767	16,053	40.42
Under 15 Years	0	0	-	-
15 - 24	2,261	2,054	-207	-9.16
25 - 44	21,268	29,296	8,028	37.75
45 - 64	12,440	19,223	6,783	54.53
65 & Over	3,536	4,980	1,444	40.84
Not Stated	209	214	-	-

**Total Number of Head of Households and Intercensal Change in
Stock by Age-Group and Sex of Household Head, (Female): 1990 and 2000**

Table 2.11-3

Age-Group of Head	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Number of Heads	22,192	31,975	9,783	44.08
Under 15 Years	1	0	-1	-100.00
15 - 24	1,174	1,353	179.00	15.25
25 - 44	10,436	14,213	3,777	36.19
45 - 64	7,339	11,565	4,226	57.58
65 & Over	3,178	4,700	1,522	47.89
Not Stated	64	144	-	-

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CHAPTER 3

Population Redistribution and Patterns of Migration

3.0 Introduction

Migration, births and deaths are the three components of population change. Most countries have no difficulty in measuring births and deaths but migratory patterns, both international and internal; present a problem, particularly in the developing countries. The Bahamas is no exception, and given its archipelagic makeup, the free flow of persons within the islands is not documented therefore information on internal migration is only obtained through the decennial census. Likewise a true picture of international migration is also difficult to assess as immigration records provide information on persons entering the country but not those leaving. For The Bahamas, Census data have proven to be an invaluable source but have limitations insofar as out-migration is not adequately captured. In the case of The Bahamas, this was attempted for the first time in 2000.

This chapter reviews primarily the changes in the local born population of the islands of The Bahamas as the representation of internal migration in the country. Changes in the foreign born population are outlined briefly as well as those pertaining to returning residents. The foreign born population and returning residents are indicative of immigration and emigration patterns. However, one can only speculate about the stimuli for these movements due to the paucity of data. They might reflect internal migratory determinants, but as well, external forces which cannot be examined in this chapter. Declines in the local born population in an island, suggest that Bahamians, persons entitled to Bahamian citizenship, or persons likely to become Bahamians who are of childbearing age and moreover form the major component of the economically active population, have moved away and are living elsewhere. Similarly, when there has been a decline in the number of persons living on an island but were not born there, the inference is out-migration. On the other hand, when the number of persons living on an island but were born on other islands has increased, in-migration is assumed.

The population of The Bahamas grew from 255,049 in 1990 to 303,611 in 2000 or by some 19 percent. This growth in population is accounted for primarily by the local born population which grew by 19.5 percent or an absolute amount equivalent to 43,529 persons. This compares to a decline in the number of returning residents amounting to 5,369 persons or a reduction of 44.5 percent and an increase in the number of foreign born persons by an absolute amount equivalent to 14,150 persons or an increase of 64.2 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Within the islands ¹¹, the largest intercensal increase was observed for San Salvador and Rum Cay with an overall increase of 103 percent. The next highest increase occurred in Abaco, 32 percent; followed by New Providence and Harbour Island, 22 percent each. There were six islands which experienced negative growth ranging from a low of 2 percent in Inagua to a high of 19 percent in Ragged Island. The islands of Eleuthera and Exumas showed negligible growth of less than 1 percent.

3.1. Local Born Population: Intercensal Change and Distribution

From 1990 to 2000, New Providence continued to accommodate the largest proportion of the population of The Bahamas. This proportion grew from 63.4 percent to just under 70 percent. Grand Bahama and Abaco continued to hold the second and third highest proportion of the population respectively but while Grand Bahama's proportion dropped from a little more than 15 percent to less than 15 percent, Abaco's proportion rose from less than 3.6 percent to just under 4 percent. The growth in these islands can be attributed not only to their being the preferred locations for both internal and foreign migrants but also to the fact that local born persons on these islands are less likely to move to other islands as illustrated in Table 3.1. The data show that of all the local born persons who were born in New Providence only 14.5 per cent resided in other islands. Likewise the corresponding proportions for Grand Bahama, 17.8 percent, and Abaco 35.5 percent, were considerably lower than all the other islands with the exception of Harbour Island, 32.1 percent.

¹¹ No Table of data is available for reference.

**Summary of Birth Place and Residence of Local
Born Population by Islands: All Bahamas 2000**

Table 3.1

Island of Birth	Total Born in Island	Resident Outside	
		Number	Percent
All Bahamas	266,627	65,844	25
New Providence	183,441	26,633	15
Grand Bahama	29,787	5,316	18
Abaco	7,166	2,543	35
Acklins	1,911	1,718	90
Andros	11,526	7,672	67
Berry Island	306	227	74
Biminis	1,228	595	48
Cat Island	4,184	3,373	81
Crooked Island	1,023	887	87
Eleuthera	9,555	5,702	60
Exuma And Cays	4,975	3,496	70
Harbour Island	903	290	32
Inagua	1,396	892	64
Long Island	5,753	4,069	71
Mayaguana	785	677	86
Ragged Island	492	460	94
San Salvador And Rum Cay	1,180	836	71
Spanish Wells	599	458	76
Not Stated	417	-	-

This is a stark contrast to islands such as Ragged Island where 94 percent of the persons born in that island lived elsewhere and Acklins where the corresponding proportion was 90 percent.

It is clear that the centres of urbanisation remained New Providence and Grand Bahama with Abaco seemingly on its way to becoming an urban centre. Further, both push and pull factors were at work in explaining the population movements in the country. On islands where economic activity was centred around fishing, farming and government operations, populations have declined or experienced negligible growth. On the islands where touristic and related developments were in the forefront of economic activity, significant population growth occurred. People have been moving from the rural islands to the more economically advanced islands and because of this, it is likely that with the rise and fall of economic endeavours, internal migration will occur accordingly.

Between 1990 and 2000, only two islands, New Providence and Grand Bahama, experienced positive growth in their local born population. The latter experienced an increase of just over 30 percent and for the former the increase was just below 30 percent. The largest percentage decline with respect to local born population occurred in Ragged Island with a decrease of 20 percent. Cat Island and Spanish Wells also experienced significant decreases in sizes of their local born population amounting to 18 percent and 17 percent respectively. Table 3.1-1 in the Appendix provides further details. Additionally, Table 3.1-2 in the Appendix shows that all of the islands except New Providence and Grand Bahama show a lower proportion of the total local born population in 2000 than in 1990. In 1990 just over 63 percent of the island's local born population was born on New Providence and increased to 68.8 percent in 2000 (Table 3.1-1). Grand Bahama held a little over 10 percent of the local born population in 1990, a proportion that increased to 11.2 percent in 2000. In contrast, Ragged Island, Cat Island, and Spanish Wells experienced reductions of 30 percent or more in their share of the overall local born population. On the other hand, Abaco, Eleuthera, Andros and Inagua saw reductions in their shares of the overall local born population of less than 25 percent.

3.2. Direction of Migration

It is possible to ascertain the direction of migration by examining those islands that have experienced increases in size of their local born population while at the same time, gauging the nature of changes in their population consisting of persons who were born in other islands. As indicated earlier, the two islands with positive population growth were

New Providence and Grand Bahama. From 1990 to 2000, there was an increase in the number of persons residing in New Providence who were born in Grand Bahama. From 1990 to 2000, there was a 50 percent increase in persons born in Grand Bahama and residing in New Providence. Although the numbers and percentages of persons residing in New Providence from the other islands declined between 1990 and 2000, there continues to be significant numbers of persons living in New Providence who were born on the other Family Islands more so than any of the other islands. It is possible that the observed decline in the number and proportion of persons born in other islands and living in New Providence between 1990 and 2000 could be a result of persons who might have migrated in previous decades and as such, have since lived permanently in New Providence and had children who were also born there.

In 1990, 31,369 persons living in New Providence were born on other islands of The Bahamas, representing around 20.7 percent of the local born population of New Providence. This figure declined to 29,912 in 2000 or by some 4.7 percent and represented about 16 percent of the local born population of New Providence (Table 3.1-2).

**Local Born Population for New Providence by
Island of Births, Six Major Islands: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.2

Island	1990	2000
Andros	6,246	5,973
Eleuthera	4,645	4,597
Long Island	3,717	3,202
Cat Island	3,375	2,937
Exumas	3,368	3,045
Grand Bahama	2,144	3,219
Total	23,495	22,973

It is interesting to note that with respect to migration, there were more persons born in Cat Island and Long Island who resided in New Providence in 2000 than those islands' total populations. The total population of Long Island was 2,992 with a total local born population of 2,871 and 1,684 of these persons where born in Long Island. This means

that in 2000, there were more, almost twice as many Long Islanders living in New Providence than those living in Long Island. A similar scenario obtained for Andros and Eleuthera. In 2000, there were 3,854 persons living in Andros who were born there, while 5,973 persons living in New Providence were born in Andros. Likewise, a total of 4,597 Eleuthera born persons were living in New Providence while there were 3,853 persons who were born in Eleuthera and lived there.

It is important to note that most of the islands have high proportions of their population born in New Providence. This is accounted for in part by the fact that expectant mothers in the Family Islands are encouraged to give birth in the hospital in New Providence where health facilities and care are superior to those in the Family Islands.

Grand Bahama showed a net increase of its population which was born outside of Grand Bahama of some 435 persons or near 3 percent. The majority of these persons for both census years were born in New Providence. In Grand Bahama, there was an increase in persons who were born in New Providence of some 5.5 percent. Persons are more likely to move to areas of similar or higher levels of economic development, and from time to time where economic opportunities emerge. Because of the similarities of the economies of New Providence and Grand Bahama, it can be expected that relatively large migration takes place between these two islands. Outside of New Providence, most of the local born population who were born in other islands of The Bahamas but lived in Grand Bahama in 2000 were born in Andros, Abaco, Eleuthera and Long Island. Table 3.1-3 in the Appendix provides further details.

Following New Providence and Grand Bahama, Abaco is the island with the next highest population. Abaco experienced an intercensal increase in the size of its local born population amounting to only 49 persons or just around 1 percent. However, there was a sizeable increase in the number of persons who resided in Abaco but were born in New Providence, an increase amounting to some 1,765 persons and indicative of a 74 percent increase. There was also an increase with regards to persons born who resided in Abaco but were born in Grand Bahama (510 persons) or a 65 percent increase. These observations are indicative of advances in the economic conditions in Abaco. There were

positive, yet small increases in the number of persons who resided in Abaco but were born in all the other islands except Ragged Island, Harbour Island, Cat Island and Andros as indicated in Table 3.1-4 in the Appendix.

Among the islands that constitute The Bahamas, Andros had the fourth largest population in 2000, followed by Eleuthera with the fifth largest population. Table 3.1-11 in the Appendix shows that there was a positive increase in the local born population in Eleuthera while Andros experienced a decline in its population size between 1990 and 2000. The decline in Andros is accounted for by the large reduction in the number of persons who resided in Andros though born in Spanish Wells. The observed increase in Eleuthera's local born population was primarily due to an increase from New Providence as well as slight increases in persons from Grand Bahama, Long Island, Abaco, Bimini, Crooked Island, Harbour Island, Inagua, Ragged Island and Mayaguana. Despite the decline in the local population of Andros during 1990 and 2000, the period was consistent with increases in the sizes of local born populations originating from New Providence, Grand Bahama, Abaco, Eleuthera and the Long Islands and residing in Andros. Only six additional persons who were born in Abaco residing in Andros over the two census years. For Eleuthera, there was a significant drop in the number of persons born in Eleuthera over the two census years.

Tables 3.1-1 to 3.3-19 in the Appendix show the population shifts of the islands in the size of the local born population between 1990 and 2000. Given the information provided above, it is not surprising that there were absolute declines in All Bahamas for both the male and female component (refer Tables 3.2-1 and 3.3-1) of the local born population for all of the islands except New Providence and Grand Bahama. The decrease in the number of local born males compared to their female counterparts was greater in only three islands, Spanish Wells, Abaco and the Exumas. For all the other islands there was a greater reduction in the number of local born females when compared to the corresponding observation among their male counterparts (Tables 3.2-1 and 3.3-1). There was a decrease in the number of local born males residing in Grand Bahama when compared to their female counterparts (Tables 3.2-3 and 3.3-3). On the other hand, there

was a greater increase in the number of local born females residing in New Providence when compared to their male counterparts (Tables 3.2.2 and 3.3-2).

3.3. Returning Residents

Table 3.3 provides a summary of returning residents for two intercensal periods – 1980-1990 and 1990-2000. Overall, there were fewer returning residents in 1990-2000 than in 1980-1990 being indicative of a decline of a magnitude of some 45 percent. This is accounted for by declines in returning residents from Canada, the Caribbean and other countries which offset a more than 150 percent increase in returning residents from the United States of America (USA). A little more than 67 percent of returning residents returned to live in New Providence. The bulk of returning residents returned were between the ages of 20 years and 39 years. During the 1990s, the number of females among returning residents slightly outnumbered the number of males.

Summary of Returning Residents: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Demographic Attributes	Percent Change
Change 1980-1990 and 1990 -2000:	
To All Bahamas	-44.5
From Canada	-33.6
From Caribbean and Other Countries	-80.7
From USA	156.2
To New Providence 1990-2000	69.3
Percentage between 20 and 40 years 1990-2000	63.1
Total Males 1990-2000	3,261
Total Females 1990-2000	3,429

3.4. Foreign Born Residents

During the intercensal period, Table 3.4 shows that there was an increase in the foreign born population in The Bahamas of 64.2 percent. The large increases that have been observed among persons of retirement age (over 55 years) might be reflective of government's policy to attract second home ownership and encourage residency for retirees. The increase for foreign born males over 55 years was 125.5 percent as

compared to 212 percent for females between the period 1990 - 2000. The foreign born population was almost equally divided between the sexes as 51.1 percent were males while 48.9 percent were females.

Intercensal Change, Foreign Born Population: 1990 -2000

Table 3.4	All Bahamas
Age Group	Change 1990-2000
All	64.2
0-4	43.9
5-9	79.9
10-14	109.3
15-19	59.2
20-24	35.0
25-29	18.4
30-34	16.2
35-39	39.0
40-44	79.9
45-49	82.8
50-54	95.0
55-59	121.2
60-64	169.9
65-69	173.1
70-74	191.4
75-79	241.0
80-84	250.7
Over 85	279.6

Table 3.5 shows that two-thirds of the foreign born population resided in New Providence with a further 15.6 percent living in Grand Bahama, a distribution that is consistent with that of the national population. The distribution of foreign born males and females follow a similar pattern throughout the islands.

**Foreign Born Persons Entering the Country
between 1990 and 2000 by Major Island of Residence**

Table 3.5

All Bahamas

Major Islands	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Total	16,926	100.0	8,672	100.0	8,254	100.0
New Providence	11,270	66.6	5,759	66.4	5,511	66.8
Grand Bahama	2,730	16.1	1,359	15.6	1,371	16.6
Abaco	1,249	7.4	631	7.3	618	7.5
Andros	251	1.5	135	1.6	116	1.4
Eleuthera	383	2.3	217	2.5	166	2.0
Long Island	66	0.4	31	0.4	35	0.4
Other Family Islands	707	4.2	400	4.6	307	3.7

Note: Excludes data for 270 persons (include 140 males and 130 females).

Historically, persons from the Caribbean, particularly Haiti, and the United States are the major immigrants groups that enter The Bahamas and this continued to be the case between 1990-2000. Moreover, Table 3.6 reveals that half of the foreign born persons entering The Bahamas during 1990-2000 were from the Caribbean islands with another one quarter being from the United States. Of particular interest is the fact that Haitians alone accounted for one-third of the foreign born entrants during the period.

**Foreign Born Persons Entering the Country between
1990 and 2000 by Country of Last Residence and Sex**

Table 3.6

All Bahamas

Foreign-Born Country Last Reside	Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	16,926	100.0	8,672	100.0	8,254	100.0
Canada	905	5.3	467	5.4	438	5.3
Haiti	5,776	34.1	3,407	39.3	2,369	28.7
Jamaica	2,183	12.9	627	7.2	1,556	18.9
Trinidad/Tobago	227	1.3	102	1.2	125	1.5
Other Caribbean	692	4.1	297	3.4	395	4.8
United States	4,272	25.2	2,169	25	2,103	25.5
United Kingdom	848	5	503	5.8	345	4.2
Europe	312	1.8	168	1.9	144	1.7
Asia	292	1.7	140	1.6	152	1.8
Other Nationals	1,395	8.2	779	9	616	7.5
Not Stated	24	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1

3.5. Summary and Implications

Generally, the population centres remain New Providence and Grand Bahama. There were no data available to ascertain directly the reason persons resided in one island or the next. Further, no data were available to obtain specific information as to the exact geographical movements so as to be able to determine for example, whether persons moved several times between islands. Additionally, it could not be determined the direct 'from-to' movements of the population. Data related to the local born population were used as a proxy to suggest migration shifts. These data only reveal the place of birth of the population and generally reveal where persons resided during the census years. There was a reduction in the number of returning residents during the 1990-2000 intercensal period when compared to the previous one. Some persons attribute this to 'brain-drain'

where more Bahamians are seeking more lucrative and varied economic opportunities abroad. This is likely to apply especially to recent university graduates.

Though there are shortcomings in the data, they nevertheless show that the sustained migration pattern has affected the size, composition and regional distribution of the population. The inter-island movements are basically from the other islands to New Providence and Grand Bahama. Likewise foreigners entering the country also take up residence on one of these two major islands. A combination of demographic forces; i.e., inter-island movement and foreign immigrants has resulted in New Providence continuing to increase its share of the population. This has far-reaching implications not least being the high population density on this island – 2,635 persons per square mile compared to 244 persons per square mile for the second most densely populated island. The unchecked growth of New Providence could have costly repercussions therefore planners must decide on the optimum type of development policy to foster. There is clearly a need for diversification of the economy and for investment projects to be steered to the ‘Other Islands’.

There is also a clear need for further study on the immigrant population. There seem to be two types of immigrants – the poor Haitians who enter The Bahamas substantial numbers in search of work, documented and undocumented, and the wealthier Americans and Europeans who enter with work permits or to take up residence as retirees. Further research on the impact of both types of immigrants is needed.

APPENDIX (Chapter 3)

Local Born Population Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-1

All Bahamas

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	223,101	266,627	43,526	19.5
New Providence	141,361	183,441	42,080	29.8
Grand Bahama	22,891	29,787	6,896	30.1
Abaco	7,318	7,166	-152	-2.1
Acklins	2,192	1,911	-281	-12.8
Andros	12,541	11,526	-1,015	-8.1
Berry Islands	356	306	-50	-14.0
Biminis	1,405	1,228	-177	-12.6
Cat Island	5,093	4,184	-909	-17.8
Crooked Island	1,189	1,023	-166	-14.0
Eleuthera	10,282	9,555	-727	-7.1
Exuma and Cays	5,683	4,975	-708	-12.5
Harbour Island	1,044	903	-141	-13.5
Inagua	1,544	1,396	-148	-9.6
Long Island	6,574	5,753	-821	-12.5
Mayaguana	923	785	-138	-15.0
Ragged Island	611	492	-119	-19.5
San Salvador	1,344	1,180	-164	-12.2
Spanish Wells	717	599	-118	-16.5
Not Stated	33	417	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-2

New Providence

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	151,308	186,720	35,412	23.4
New Providence	119,939	156,808	36,869	30.74
Grand Bahama	2,144	3,219	1,075	50.14
Abaco	1,559	1,385	-174	-11.16
Acklins	1,751	1,503	-248	-14.16
Andros	6,246	5,973	-273	-4.37
Berry Islands	207	180	-27	-13.04
Biminis	395	348	-47	-11.90
Cat Island	3,375	2,937	-438	-12.98
Crooked Island	890	806	-84	-9.44
Eleuthera	4,645	4,597	-48	-1.03
Exuma and Cays	3,368	3,045	-323	-9.59
Harbour Island	327	238	-89	-27.22
Inagua	661	597	-64	-9.68
Long Island	3,717	3,202	-515	-13.86
Mayaguana	588	512	-76	-12.93
Ragged Island	476	400	-76	-15.97
San Salvador	922	690	-232	-25.16
Spanish Wells	81	18	-63	-77.78
Not Stated	17	262	-	-

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Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-3

Grand Bahama

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	34,303	39,876	5,573	16.2
New Providence	9,502	10,023	521	5.5
Grand Bahama	19,333	24,471	5,138	26.6
Abaco	1,062	1,032	-30	-2.8
Acklins	124	129	5	4.0
Andros	1,432	1,414	-18	-1.3
Berry Islands	21	22	1	4.8
Biminis	233	207	-26	-11.2
Cat Island	371	327	-44	-11.9
Crooked Island	37	40	3	8.1
Eleuthera	651	706	55	8.4
Exuma and Cays	350	333	-17	-4.9
Harbour Island	20	7	-13	-65.0
Inagua	271	248	-23	-8.5
Long Island	616	578	-38	-6.2
Mayaguana	106	119	13	12.3
Ragged Island	49	39	-10	-20.4
San Salvador	120	102	-18	-15.0
Spanish Wells	1	3	2	200.0
Not Stated	4	76	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-4

Abaco

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	8,059	10,469	2,410	29.9
New Providence	2,382	4,147	1,765	74.1
Grand Bahama	786	1,296	510	64.9
Abaco	4,574	4,623	49	1.1
Acklins	9	12	3	33.3
Andros	74	63	-11	-14.9
Berry Islands	9	11	2	22.2
Biminis	4	8	4	100.0
Cat Island	24	20	-4	-16.7
Crooked Island	4	6	2	50.0
Eleuthera	82	110	28	34.1
Exuma and Cays	16	26	10	62.5
Harbour Island	4	2	-2	-50.0
Inagua	8	15	7	87.5
Long Island	62	74	12	19.4
Mayaguana	11	13	2	18.2
Ragged Island	2	2	0	0.0
San Salvador	2	6	4	200.0
Spanish Wells	1	11	10	1000.0
Not Stated	5	24	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 AND 2000**

Table 3.1-5

Acklins

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	391	418	27	6.9
New Providence	149	204	55	36.9
Grand Bahama	1	5	4	400.0
Abaco	6	0	-6	-100.0
Acklins	223	193	-30	-13.5
Andros	1	2	1	100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	1	1	0	0.0
Crooked Island	6	3	-3	-50.0
Eleuthera	1	1	0	0.0
Exuma and Cays	0	1	1	0.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	2	2	0.0
Long Island	2	1	-1	-50.0
Mayaguana	1	2	1	100.0
Ragged Island	0	1	1	0.0
San Salvador	0	1	1	0.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	0	0.0
Not Stated	0	1	-	-

**Local Born Population Born and Intercenal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-6

Andros

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercenal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	7,767	7,243	-524	-6.7
New Providence	2,765	2,939	174	6.3
Grand Bahama	242	252	10	4.1
Abaco	20	26	6	30.0
Acklins	11	8	-3	-27.3
Andros	4,560	3,854	-706	-15.5
Berry Islands	8	5	-3	-37.5
Biminis	16	13	-3	-18.8
Cat Island	34	21	-13	-38.2
Crooked Island	10	6	-4	-40.0
Eleuthera	31	42	11	35.5
Exuma and Cays	25	15	-10	-40.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	3	2	-1	-33.3
Long Island	25	31	6	24.0
Mayaguana	2	1	-1	-50.0
Ragged Island	4	3	-1	-25.0
San Salvador	10	6	-4	-40.0
Spanish Wells	1	4	3	300.0
Not Stated	0	15	-	-

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Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-7

Berry Islands

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	597	616	19	3.2
New Providence	335	376	41	12.2
Grand Bahama	10	16	6	60.0
Abaco	8	11	3	37.5
Acklins	5	3	-2	-40.0
Andros	77	69	-8	-10.4
Berry Islands	104	79	-25	-24.0
Biminis	0	2	2	0.0
Cat Island	4	4	0	0.0
Crooked Island	4	1	-3	-75.0
Eleuthera	14	21	7	50.0
Exuma and Cays	9	15	6	66.7
Harbour Island	5	4	-1	-20.0
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	12	11	-1	-8.3
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	2	0	-2	-100.0
San Salvador	6	2	-4	-66.7
Spanish Wells	2	0	-2	-100.0
Not Stated	0	2	-	-

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Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-8

Biminis

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	1,390	1,419	29	2.1
New Providence	390	471	81	20.8
Grand Bahama	100	177	77	77.0
Abaco	12	14	2	16.7
Acklins	0	1	1	0.0
Andros	54	41	-13	-24.1
Berry Islands	4	4	0	0.0
Biminis	735	633	-102	-13.9
Cat Island	11	13	2	18.2
Crooked Island	2	3	1	50.0
Eleuthera	29	20	-9	-31.0
Exuma and Cays	10	8	-2	-20.0
Harbour Island	5	2	-3	-60.0
Inagua	4	3	-1	-25.0
Long Island	17	11	-6	-35.3
Mayaguana	4	1	-3	-75.0
Ragged Island	4	4	0	0.0
San Salvador	9	11	2	22.2
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	2	-	-

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Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-9

Cat Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	1,640	1,530	-110	-7
New Providence	528	644	116	22.0
Grand Bahama	33	28	-5	-15.2
Abaco	6	6	0	0.0
Acklins	3	3	0	0.0
Andros	4	8	4	100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	3	3	0	0.0
Cat Island	1,039	811	-228	-21.9
Crooked Island	2	2	0	0.0
Eleuthera	4	6	2	50.0
Exuma and Cays	3	6	3	100.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	8	4	-4	-50.0
Mayaguana	2	1	-1	-50.0
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	5	8	3	60.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-10

Crooked Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	387	325	-62	-16.0
New Providence	149	158	9	6.0
Grand Bahama	3	4	1	33.3
Abaco	0	1	1	0.0
Acklins	21	20	-1	-4.8
Andros	2	0	-2	-100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	204	136	-68	-33.3
Eleuthera	3	1	-2	-66.7
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	4	4	0	0.0
Mayaguana	0	1	1	0.0
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	1	0	-1	-100.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-11

Eleuthera

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	7,117	7,231	114	1.6
New Providence	2,039	3,007	968	47.5
Grand Bahama	79	106	27	34.2
Abaco	22	27	5	22.7
Acklins	7	7	0	0.0
Andros	43	35	-8	-18.6
Berry Islands	1	1	0	0.0
Biminis	4	6	2	50.0
Cat Island	47	30	-17	-36.2
Crooked Island	4	5	1	25.0
Eleuthera	4,736	3,853	-883	-18.6
Exuma and Cays	35	22	-13	-37.1
Harbour Island	15	23	8	53.3
Inagua	5	8	3	60.0
Long Island	61	73	12	19.7
Mayaguana	4	5	1	25.0
Ragged Island	6	6	0	0.0
San Salvador	2	2	0	0.0
Spanish Wells	5	5	0	0.0
Not Stated	2	10	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-12

Exuma and Cays

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	3,290	3,119	-171	-5.2
New Providence	1,086	1,416	330	30.4
Grand Bahama	46	47	1	2.2
Abaco	6	7	1	16.7
Acklins	5	6	1	20.0
Andros	21	33	12	57.1
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	3	3	0	0.0
Cat Island	177	8	-169	-95.5
Crooked Island	8	5	-3	-37.5
Eleuthera	19	36	17	89.5
Exuma and Cays	1,834	1,479	-355	-19.4
Harbour Island	2	2	0	0.0
Inagua	6	9	3	50.0
Long Island	53	54	1	1.9
Mayaguana	15	4	-11	-73.3
Ragged Island	5	2	-3	-60.0
San Salvador	4	5	1	25.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	3	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-13

Harbour Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	1,102	1,407	305	27.7
New Providence	394	643	249	63.2
Grand Bahama	11	16	5	45.5
Abaco	3	4	1	33.3
Acklins	0	3	3	0.0
Andros	5	11	6	120.0
Berry Islands	0	1	1	0.0
Biminis	1	1	0	0.0
Cat Island	1	3	2	200.0
Crooked Island	0	0	-	-
Eleuthera	25	104	79	316.0
Exuma and Cays	1	1	0	0.0
Harbour Island	651	613	-38	-5.8
Inagua	1	1	0	0.0
Long Island	5	4	-1	-20.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	1	1	0	0.0
San Salvador	1	1	0	0.0
Spanish Wells	1	0	-1	-100.0
Not Stated	1	0	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-14

Inagua

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	909	904	-5	-0.6
New Providence	214	308	94	43.9
Grand Bahama	32	32	0	0.0
Abaco	3	2	-1	-33.3
Acklins	17	11	-6	-35.3
Andros	2	3	1	50.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	2	1	-1	-50.0
Cat Island	2	0	-2	-100.0
Crooked Island	9	3	-6	-66.7
Eleuthera	4	2	-2	-50.0
Exuma and Cays	4	1	-3	-75.0
Harbour Island	2	1	-1	-50.0
Inagua	579	504	-75	-13.0
Long Island	18	15	-3	-16.7
Mayaguana	17	14	-3	-17.6
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	4	0	-4	-100.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	7	-	-

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-15

Long Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	2,801	2,871	70	2.5
New Providence	718	1,056	338	47.1
Grand Bahama	44	63	19	43.2
Abaco	6	5	-1	-16.7
Acklins	3	2	-1	-33.3
Andros	10	7	-3	-30.0
Berry Islands	0	3	3	0.0
Biminis	1	1	0	0.0
Cat Island	5	1	-4	-80.0
Crooked Island	5	2	-3	-60.0
Eleuthera	9	13	4	44.4
Exuma and Cays	21	15	-6	-28.6
Harbour Island	3	1	-2	-66.7
Inagua	2	5	3	150.0
Long Island	1,965	1,684	-281	-14.3
Mayaguana	1	1	0	0.0
Ragged Island	0	1	1	0.0
San Salvador	1	2	1	100.0
Spanish Wells	3	0	-3	-100.0
Not Stated	4	9	-	-

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Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-16

Mayaguana

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	297	245	-52	-17.5
New Providence	92	117	25	27.2
Grand Bahama	11	6	-5	-45.5
Abaco	1	1	0	0.0
Acklins	11	7	-4	-36.4
Andros	3	2	-1	-33.3
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Crooked Island	1	1	0	0.0
Eleuthera	1	1	0	0.0
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	3	1	-2	-66.7
Long Island	1	1	0	0.0
Mayaguana	172	108	-64	-37.2
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-17

Ragged Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	88	69	-19	-21.6
New Providence	21	32	11	52.4
Grand Bahama	0	3	3	0.0
Abaco	0	0	-	-
Acklins	0	0	-	-
Andros	3	0	-3	-100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	0	0	-	-
Eleuthera	0	0	-	-
Exuma and Cays	0	2	2	0.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	2	0	-2	-100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	62	32	-30	-48.4
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated				

**Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.1-18

San Salvador & Rum Cay

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	490	909	419	85.5
New Providence	189	463	274	145.0
Grand Bahama	12	37	25	208.3
Abaco	0	4	4	0.0
Acklins	2	3	1	50.0
Andros	3	10	7	233.3
Berry Islands	1	0	-1	-100.0
Biminis	7	1	-6	-85.7
Cat Island	1	8	7	700.0
Crooked Island	3	1	-2	-66.7
Eleuthera	6	19	13	216.7
Exuma and Cays	4	5	1	25.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	1	1	0	0.0
Long Island	3	6	3	100.0
Mayaguana	0	3	3	0.0
Ragged Island	0	1	1	0.0
San Salvador	257	344	87	33.9
Spanish Wells	1	0	-1	-100.0
Not Stated		3	-	-

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Local Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Island of Residence and Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.1-19

Spanish Wells

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Local Born Population	1,165	1,256	91	7.8
New Providence	469	629	160	34.1
Grand Bahama	4	9	5	125.0
Abaco	30	18	-12	-40.0
Acklins	0	0	-	-
Andros	1	1	0	0.0
Berry Islands	1	0	-1	-100.0
Biminis	1	1	0	0.0
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	0	3	3	100.0
Eleuthera	22	23	1	4.5
Exuma and Cays	3	1	-2	-66.7
Harbour Island	10	10	0	0.0
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	3	0	-3	-100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	621	558	-63	-10.1
Not Stated	0	3	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-1

All Bahamas

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	107,617	128,690	21,073	19.6
New Providence	69,116	89,181	20,065	29.0
Grand Bahama	11,314	14,809	3,495	30.9
Abaco	3,583	3,488	-95	-2.7
Acklins	882	822	-60	-6.8
Andros	5,832	5,340	-492	-8.4
Berry Islands	159	135	-24	-15.1
Biminis	655	572	-83	-12.7
Cat Island	2,272	1,874	-398	-17.5
Crooked Island	502	451	-51	-10.2
Eleuthera	4,841	4,502	-339	-7.0
Exuma and Cays	2,611	2,239	-372	-14.2
Harbour Island	481	416	-65	-13.5
Inagua	741	679	-62	-8.4
Long Island	3,018	2,621	-397	-13.2
Mayaguana	391	333	-58	-14.8
Ragged Island	271	212	-59	-21.8
San Salvador	579	529	-50	-8.6
Spanish Wells	352	283	-69	-19.6
Not Stated	17	204	-	-

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-2

New Providence

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	71,758	89,078	17,320	24.1
New Providence	58,296	75,934	17,638	30.3
Grand Bahama	1,009	1,631	622	61.6
Abaco	653	559	-94	-14.4
Acklins	704	656	-48	-6.8
Andros	2,730	2,634	-96	-3.5
Berry Islands	85	73	-12	-14.1
Biminis	150	129	-21	-14.0
Cat Island	1,404	1,258	-146	-10.4
Crooked Island	352	344	-8	-2.3
Eleuthera	2,074	2,070	-4	-0.2
Exuma and Cays	1,445	1,284	-161	-11.1
Harbour Island	132	103	-29	-22.0
Inagua	290	283	-7	-2.4
Long Island	1,560	1,306	-254	-16.3
Mayaguana	235	205	-30	-12.8
Ragged Island	202	169	-33	-16.3
San Salvador	389	297	-92	-23.7
Spanish Wells	40	10	-30	-75.0
Not Stated	8	133	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-3

Grand Bahama

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	16,944	19,625	2,681	15.8
New Providence	4,631	4,833	202	4.4
Grand Bahama	9,564	12,090	2,526	26.4
Abaco	494	499	5	1.0
Acklins	58	53	-5	-8.6
Andros	724	725	1	0.1
Berry Islands	8	6	-2	-25.0
Biminis	113	98	-15	-13.3
Cat Island	207	176	-31	-15.0
Crooked Island	24	24	0	0.0
Eleuthera	325	350	25	7.7
Exuma and Cays	183	174	-9	-4.9
Harbour Island	7	4	-3	-42.9
Inagua	134	122	-12	-9.0
Long Island	317	300	-17	-5.4
Mayaguana	59	57	-2	-3.4
Ragged Island	24	20	-4	-16.7
San Salvador	69	61	-8	-11.6
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	3	33	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-4

Abaco

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	4,133	5,298	1,165	28.2
New Providence	1,162	2,072	910	78.3
Grand Bahama	408	661	253	62.0
Abaco	2,382	2,374	-8	-0.3
Acklins	4	7	3	75.0
Andros	44	35	-9	-20.5
Berry Islands	4	0	-4	-100.0
Biminis	2	4	2	100.0
Cat Island	18	11	-7	-38.9
Crooked Island	3	4	1	33.3
Eleuthera	44	47	3	6.8
Exuma and Cays	7	8	1	14.3
Harbour Island	4	1	-3	-75.0
Inagua	3	9	6	200.0
Long Island	38	45	7	18.4
Mayaguana	4	6	2	50.0
Ragged Island	1	1	0	0.0
San Salvador	0	3	3	0.0
Spanish Wells	1	1	0	0.0
Not Stated	4	9	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-5

Acklins

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	181	219	38	21.0
New Providence	82	126	44	53.7
Grand Bahama	1	3	2	200.0
Abaco	3	0	-3	-100.0
Acklins	89	85	-4	-4.5
Andros	1	1	0	0.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	1	1	0.0
Crooked Island	3	1	-2	-66.7
Eleuthera	0	0	-	-
Exuma and Cays	0	1	1	0.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	2	1	-1	-50.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-6

Andros

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	3,896	3,538	-358	-9.2
New Providence	1,451	1,483	32	2.2
Grand Bahama	136	129	-7	-5.1
Abaco	11	16	5	45.5
Acklins	2	2	0	0.0
Andros	2,202	1,816	-386	-17.5
Berry Islands	2	2	0	0.0
Biminis	10	9	-1	-10.0
Cat Island	21	14	-7	-33.3
Crooked Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Eleuthera	20	28	8	40.0
Exuma and Cays	12	7	-5	-41.7
Harbour Island	0	0	0	-
Inagua	3	2	-1	-33.3
Long Island	15	15	0	0.0
Mayaguana	0	0	0	-
Ragged Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
San Salvador	9	3	-6	-66.7
Spanish Wells	0	2	2	0.0
Not Stated	0	10	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-7

Berry Islands

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	331	353	22	6.6
New Providence	186	207	21	11.3
Grand Bahama	3	10	7	233.3
Abaco	1	5	4	400.0
Acklins	4	2	-2	-50.0
Andros	46	37	-9	-19.6
Berry Islands	58	50	-8	-13.8
Biminis	0	1	1	0.0
Cat Island	3	3	0	0.0
Crooked Island	3	1	-2	-66.7
Eleuthera	9	17	8	88.9
Exuma and Cays	3	9	6	200.0
Harbour Island	5	4	-1	-20.0
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	7	6	-1	-14.3
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	2	0	-2	-100.0
Spanish Wells	1	0	-1	-100.0
Not Stated	0	1	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-8

Biminis

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	720	722	2	0.3
New Providence	223	236	13	5.8
Grand Bahama	43	88	45	104.7
Abaco	4	6	2	50.0
Acklins	0	0	3	-
Andros	28	25	-3	-10.7
Berry Islands	1	3	2	200.0
Biminis	369	324	-45	-12.2
Cat Island	5	8	3	60.0
Crooked Island	1	1	0	0.0
Eleuthera	15	6	-9	-60.0
Exuma and Cays	4	2	-2	-50.0
Harbour Island	4	2	-2	-50.0
Inagua	2	1	-1	-50.0
Long Island	12	10	-2	-16.7
Mayaguana	1	1	0	0.0
Ragged Island	3	1	-2	-66.7
San Salvador	5	6	1	20.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	2	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-9

Cat Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	853	781	-72	-8.4
New Providence	298	350	52	17.4
Grand Bahama	16	21	5	31.3
Abaco	5	3	-2	-40.0
Acklins	0	0	-	-
Andros	3	6	3	100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	3	3	0	0.0
Cat Island	511	380	-131	-25.6
Crooked Island	1	2	1	100.0
Eleuthera	2	3	1	50.0
Exuma and Cays	2	4	2	100.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	7	4	-3	-42.9
Mayaguana	2	1	-1	-50.0
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	3	4	1	33.3
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-10

Crooked Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	190	156	-34	-17.9
New Providence	75	81	6	8.0
Grand Bahama	2	2	0	0.0
Abaco	0	0	-	-
Acklins	7	6	-1	-14.3
Andros	1	0	-1	-100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	100	65	-35	-35.0
Eleuthera	3	0	-3	-100.0
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	1	1	0	0.0
Mayaguana	0	1	1	0.0
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	1	0	-1	-100.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-11

Eleuthera

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	3,484	3,476	-8	-0.23
New Providence	1,011	1,440	429	42.4
Grand Bahama	39	61	22	56.4
Abaco	10	11	1	10.0
Acklins	3	2	-1	-33.3
Andros	25	19	-6	-24.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	1	1	0	0.0
Cat Island	20	11	-9	-45.0
Crooked Island	1	3	2	200.0
Eleuthera	2,310	1,871	-439	-19.0
Exuma and Cays	18	9	-9	-50.0
Harbour Island	12	13	1	8.3
Inagua	1	2	1	100.0
Long Island	28	20	-8	-28.6
Mayaguana	0	2	2	0.0
Ragged Island	2	1	-1	-50.0
San Salvador	0	1	1	0.0
Spanish Wells	3	3	0	0.0
Not Stated	0	6	-	-

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*Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000*

Table 3.2-12

Exuma and Cays

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	1,693	1,632	-61	-3.6
New Providence	581	782	201	34.6
Grand Bahama	29	24	-5	-17.2
Abaco	3	3	0	0.0
Acklins	2	1	-1	-50.0
Andros	14	24	10	71.4
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	1	0	-1	-100.0
Cat Island	78	6	-72	-92.3
Crooked Island	3	1	-2	-66.7
Eleuthera	12	29	17	141.7
Exuma and Cays	924	728	-196	-21.2
Harbour Island	1	1	0	0.0
Inagua	3	2	-1	-33.3
Long Island	32	27	-5	-15.6
Mayaguana	7	2	-5	-71.4
Ragged Island	2	0	-2	-100.0
San Salvador	1	2	1	100.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-13

Harbour Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	545	668	123	22.6
New Providence	208	304	96	46.2
Grand Bahama	6	10	4	66.7
Abaco	1	0	-1	-100.0
Acklins	0	1	1	0.0
Andros	3	6	3	100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	1	1	0	0.0
Crooked Island	0	0	-	-
Eleuthera	12	60	48	400.0
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	309	282	-27	-8.7
Inagua	0	1	1	0.0
Long Island	4	2	-2	-50.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	1	1	0	0.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-14

Inagua

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	480	451	-29	-6.0
New Providence	121	151	30	24.8
Grand Bahama	18	20	2	11.1
Abaco	1	0	-1	-100.0
Acklins	3	2	-1	-33.3
Andros	2	3	1	50.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	1	0	-1	-100.0
Cat Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Crooked Island	4	2	-2	-50.0
Eleuthera	3	1	-2	-66.7
Exuma and Cays	4	1	-3	-75.0
Harbour Island	2	1	-1	-50.0
Inagua	301	254	-47	-15.6
Long Island	12	9	-3	-25.0
Mayaguana	6	3	-3	-50.0
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	1	0	-1	-100.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	4	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-15

Long Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	1,426	1,476	50	3.5
New Providence	397	547	150	37.8
Grand Bahama	24	31	7	29.2
Abaco	1	1	0	0.0
Acklins	0	1	1	-
Andros	3	3	0	0.0
Berry Islands	0	1	1	-
Biminis	0	1	1	-
Cat Island	3	1	-2	-66.7
Crooked Island	4	0	-4	-100.0
Eleuthera	3	4	1	33.3
Exuma and Cays	7	7	0	0.0
Harbour Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Inagua	1	2	1	100.0
Long Island	977	870	-107	-11.0
Mayaguana	0	1	1	-
Ragged Island	0	1	1	-
San Salvador	1	1	0	0.0
Spanish Wells	2	0	-2	-100.0
Not Stated	2	4	2	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-16

Mayagana

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	143	123	-20	-14.0
New Providence	50	60	10	20.0
Grand Bahama	5	5	0	0.0
Abaco	1	1	0	0.0
Acklins	6	3	-3	-50.0
Andros	0	0	-	-
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	0	0	-	-
Eleuthera	0	0	-	-
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	3	1	-2	-66.7
Long Island	1	1	0	0.0
Mayaguana	77	52	-25	-32.5
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-17

Ragged Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	52	42	-10	-19.2
New Providence	12	19	7	58.3
Grand Bahama	0	2	2	0.0
Abaco	0	0	-	-
Acklins	0	0	-	-
Andros	3	0	-3	-100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	0	0	-	-
Eleuthera	0	0	-	-
Exuma and Cays	0	2	2	0.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	36	19	-17	-47.2
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-18

San Salvador & Rum Cay

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	233	447	214	91.8
New Providence	110	249	139	126.4
Grand Bahama	9	17	8	88.9
Abaco	0	1	1	0.0
Acklins	0	1	1	0.0
Andros	2	6	4	200.0
Berry Islands	1	0	-1	-100.0
Biminis	4	1	-3	-75.0
Cat Island	0	4	4	0.0
Crooked Island	2	1	-1	-50.0
Eleuthera	4	8	4	100.0
Exuma and Cays	1	2	1	100.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	3	4	1	33.3
Mayaguana	0	2	2	0.0
Ragged Island	0	0	0	0.0
San Salvador	97	150	53	54.6
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	1	-	-

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Male Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.2-19

Spanish Wells

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male - Local Born Population	555	605	50	9.0
New Providence	222	307	85	38.3
Grand Bahama	2	4	2	100.0
Abaco	13	9	-4	-30.8
Acklins	0	0	-	-
Andros	1	0	-1	-100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	1	1	0	0.0
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	0	2	2	0.0
Eleuthera	5	8	3	60.0
Exuma and Cays	1	1	0	0.0
Harbour Island	4	5	1	25.0
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	305	267	-38	-12.5
Not Stated	0	1	-	0.0

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-1

All Bahamas

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	115,488	137,937	22,449	19.4
New Providence	72,246	94,260	22,014	30.5
Grand Bahama	11,576	14,978	3,402	29.4
Abaco	3,735	3,678	-57	-1.5
Acklins	1,310	1,089	-221	-16.9
Andros	6,709	6,186	-523	-7.8
Berry Islands	198	171	-27	-13.6
Biminis	751	656	-95	-12.6
Cat Island	2,820	2,310	-510	-18.1
Crooked Island	688	572	-116	-16.9
Eleuthera	5,442	5,053	-389	-7.1
Exuma and Cays	3,072	2,736	-336	-10.9
Harbour Island	563	487	-76	-13.5
Inagua	803	717	-86	-10.7
Long Island	3,556	3,132	-424	-11.9
Mayaguana	531	452	-79	-14.9
Ragged Island	341	280	-61	-17.9
San Salvador	765	651	-114	-14.9
Spanish Wells	366	316	-50	-13.7
Not Stated	16	213	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-2

New Providence

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	79,552	97,642	18,090	22.7
New Providence	61,644	80,874	19,230	31.2
Grand Bahama	1,135	1,588	453	39.9
Abaco	906	826	-80	-8.8
Acklins	1,047	847	-200	-19.1
Andros	3,516	3,339	-177	-5.0
Berry Islands	122	107	-15	-12.3
Biminis	246	219	-27	-11.0
Cat Island	1,970	1,679	-291	-14.8
Crooked Island	538	462	-76	-14.1
Eleuthera	2,572	2,527	-45	-1.7
Exuma and Cays	1,923	1,761	-162	-8.4
Harbour Island	195	135	-60	-30.8
Inagua	371	314	-57	-15.4
Long Island	2,157	1,896	-261	-12.1
Mayaguana	352	307	-45	-12.8
Ragged Island	274	231	-43	-15.7
San Salvador	533	393	-140	-26.3
Spanish Wells	42	8	-34	-81.0
Not Stated	9	129	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-3

Grand Bahama

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	17,361	20,251	2,890	16.6
New Providence	4,871	5,190	319	6.5
Grand Bahama	9,768	12,381	2,613	26.8
Abaco	568	533	-35	-6.2
Acklins	66	76	10	15.2
Andros	708	689	-19	-2.7
Berry Islands	14	16	2	14.3
Biminis	120	109	-11	-9.2
Cat Island	164	151	-13	-7.9
Crooked Island	14	16	2	14.3
Eleuthera	326	356	30	9.2
Exuma and Cays	167	159	-8	-4.8
Harbour Island	13	3	-10	-76.9
Inagua	137	126	-11	-8.0
Long Island	299	278	-21	-7.0
Mayaguana	47	62	15	31.9
Ragged Island	26	19	-7	-26.9
San Salvador	51	41	-10	-19.6
Spanish Wells	1	3	2	200.0
Not Stated	1	43	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-4

Abaco

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	3,926	5,171	1,245	31.7
New Providence	1,220	2,075	855	70.1
Grand Bahama	378	635	257	68.0
Abaco	2,192	2,249	57	2.6
Acklins	5	5	0	0.0
Andros	30	28	-2	-6.7
Berry Islands	5	11	6	120.0
Biminis	2	4	2	100.0
Cat Island	6	9	3	50.0
Crooked Island	1	2	1	100.0
Eleuthera	38	63	25	65.8
Exuma and Cays	9	18	9	100.0
Harbour Island	0	1	1	0.0
Inagua	5	6	1	20.0
Long Island	24	29	5	20.8
Mayaguana	7	7	-	-
Ragged Island	1	1	0	0.0
San Salvador	2	3	1	50.0
Spanish Wells	0	10	10	0.0
Not Stated	1	15	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-5

Acklins

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	210	199	-11	-5.2
New Providence	67	78	11	16.4
Grand Bahama	0	2	2	0.0
Abaco	0	0	-	-
Acklins	3	108	105	3500.0
Andros	134	1	-133	0.0
Berry Islands	0	0	0	0.0
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	1	2	1	100.0
Eleuthera	3	1	-2	-66.7
Exuma and Cays	1	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	2	2	0.0
Long Island	0	0	-	-
Mayaguana	1	2	1	100.0
Ragged Island	0	1	1	0.0
San Salvador	0	1	1	0.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	1	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-6

Andros

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	3,871	3,705	-166	-4.3
New Providence	1,314	1,456	142	10.8
Grand Bahama	106	123	17	16.0
Abaco	9	10	1	11.1
Acklins	9	6	-3	-33.3
Andros	2,358	2,038	-320	-13.6
Berry Islands	6	3	-3	-50.0
Biminis	6	4	-2	-33.3
Cat Island	13	7	-6	-46.2
Crooked Island	9	6	-3	-33.3
Eleuthera	11	14	3	27.3
Exuma and Cays	13	8	-5	-38.5
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	10	16	6	60.0
Mayaguana	2	1	-1	-50.0
Ragged Island	3	3	0	0.0
San Salvador	1	3	2	200.0
Spanish Wells	1	2	1	100.0
Not Stated	0	5	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-7

Berry Islands

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	266	263	-3	-1.1
New Providence	149	169	20	13.4
Grand Bahama	7	6	-1	-14.3
Abaco	7	6	-1	-14.3
Acklins	1	1	0	0.0
Andros	31	32	1	3.2
Berry Islands	46	29	-17	-37.0
Biminis	0	1	1	0.0
Cat Island	1	1	0	0.0
Crooked Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Eleuthera	5	4	-1	-20.0
Exuma and Cays	6	6	0	0.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	5	5	0	0.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	2	0	-2	-100.0
San Salvador	4	2	-2	-50.0
Spanish Wells	1	0	-1	-100.0
Not Stated	0	1	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-8

Biminis

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	670	697	27	4.0
New Providence	167	235	68	40.7
Grand Bahama	57	89	32	56.1
Abaco	8	8	0	0.0
Acklins	0	1	1	0.0
Andros	26	16	-10	-38.5
Berry Islands	3	1	-2	-66.7
Biminis	366	309	-57	-15.6
Cat Island	6	5	-1	-16.7
Crooked Island	1	2	1	100.0
Eleuthera	14	14	0	0.0
Exuma and Cays	6	6	0	0.0
Harbour Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Inagua	2	2	0	0.0
Long Island	5	1	-4	-80.0
Mayaguana	3	0	-3	-100.0
Ragged Island	1	3	2	200.0
San Salvador	4	5	1	25.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-9

Cat Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	787	749	-38	-4.8
New Providence	230	294	64	27.8
Grand Bahama	17	7	-10	-58.8
Abaco	1	3	2	200.0
Acklins	3	3	0	0.0
Andros	1	2	1	100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	528	431	-97	-18.4
Crooked Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Eleuthera	2	3	1	50.0
Exuma and Cays	1	2	1	100.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	2	4	2	100.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-10

Crooked Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	197	169	-28	-14.2
New Providence	74	77	3	4.1
Grand Bahama	1	2	1	100.0
Abaco	0	1	1	0.0
Acklins	14	14	0	0.0
Andros	1	0	-1	-100.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	104	71	-33	-31.7
Eleuthera	0	1	1	0.0
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	3	3	0	0.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-11

Eleuthera

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	3,633	3,755	122	3.4
New Providence	1,028	1,567	539	52.4
Grand Bahama	40	45	5	12.5
Abaco	12	16	4	33.3
Acklins	4	5	1	25.0
Andros	18	16	-2	-11.1
Berry Islands	1	1	0	0.0
Biminis	3	5	2	66.7
Cat Island	27	19	-8	-29.6
Crooked Island	3	2	-1	-33.3
Eleuthera	2,426	1,982	-444	-18.3
Exuma and Cays	17	13	-4	-23.5
Harbour Island	3	10	7	233.3
Inagua	4	6	2	50.0
Long Island	33	53	20	60.6
Mayaguana	4	3	-1	-25.0
Ragged Island	4	5	1	25.0
San Salvador	2	1	-1	-50.0
Spanish Wells	2	2	0	0.0
Not Stated	2	4	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-12

Exuma and Cays

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	1,597	1,487	-110	-6.9
New Providence	505	634	129	25.5
Grand Bahama	17	23	6	35.3
Abaco	3	4	1	33.3
Acklins	3	5	2	66.7
Andros	7	9	2	28.6
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	2	3	1	50.0
Cat Island	99	2	-97	-98.0
Crooked Island	5	4	-1	-20.0
Eleuthera	7	7	0	0.0
Exuma and Cays	910	751	-159	-17.5
Harbour Island	1	1	0	0.0
Inagua	3	7	4	133.3
Long Island	21	27	6	28.6
Mayaguana	8	2	-6	-75.0
Ragged Island	3	2	-1	-33.3
San Salvador	3	3	0	0.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	3	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-13

Harbour Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	557	739	182	32.7
New Providence	186	339	153	82.3
Grand Bahama	5	6	1	20.0
Abaco	2	4	2	100.0
Acklins	0	2	2	0.0
Andros	2	5	3	150.0
Berry Islands	0	1	1	0.0
Biminis	1	1	0	0.0
Cat Island	0	2	2	0.0
Crooked Island	0	0	0	0.0
Eleuthera	13	44	31	238.5
Exuma and Cays	1	1	0	0.0
Harbour Island	342	331	-11	-3.2
Inagua	1	0	-1	-100.0
Long Island	1	2	1	100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	1	1	0	0.0
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	1	0	-1	-100.0
Not Stated	1	0	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-14

Inagua

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	429	453	24	5.6
New Providence	93	157	64	68.8
Grand Bahama	14	12	-2	-14.3
Abaco	2	2	0	0.0
Acklins	14	9	-5	-35.7
Andros	0	0	-	-
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	1	1	-	-
Cat Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Crooked Island	5	1	-4	-80.0
Eleuthera	1	1	0	0.0
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	278	250	-28	-10.1
Long Island	6	6	0	0.0
Mayaguana	11	11	0	0.0
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	3	0	-3	-100.0
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	3	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-15

Long Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	1,375	1,395	20	1.5
New Providence	321	509	188	58.6
Grand Bahama	20	32	12	60.0
Abaco	5	4	-1	-20.0
Acklins	3	1	-2	-66.7
Andros	7	4	-3	-42.9
Berry Islands	0	2	2	0.0
Biminis	1	0	-1	-100.0
Cat Island	2	0	-2	-100.0
Crooked Island	1	2	1	100.0
Eleuthera	6	9	3	50.0
Exuma and Cays	14	8	-6	-42.9
Harbour Island	2	1	-1	-50.0
Inagua	1	3	2	200.0
Long Island	988	814	-174	-17.6
Mayaguana	1	0	-1	-100.0
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	1	1	0.0
Spanish Wells	1	0	-1	-100.0
Not Stated	2	5	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-16

Mayaguana

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	154	122	-32	-20.8
New Providence	42	57	15	35.7
Grand Bahama	6	1	-5	-83.3
Abaco	0	0	-	-
Acklins	5	4	-1	-20.0
Andros	3	2	-1	-33.3
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Crooked Island	1	1	-	-
Eleuthera	1	1	0	0.0
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	0	0	-	-
Mayaguana	95	56	-39	-41.1
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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*Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000*

Table 3.3-17

Ragged Island

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	36	27	-9	-25.0
New Providence	9	13	4	44.4
Grand Bahama	0	1	1	0.0
Abaco	0	0	-	-
Acklins	0	0	-	-
Andros	0	0	-	-
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	0	0	-	-
Eleuthera	0	0	-	-
Exuma and Cays	0	0	-	-
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	26	13	-13	-50.0
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	0	0	-	-
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-18

San Salvador & Rum Cay

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	257	462	205	79.8
New Providence	79	214	135	170.9
Grand Bahama	3	20	17	566.7
Abaco	0	3	3	0.0
Acklins	2	2	0	0.0
Andros	1	4	3	300.0
Berry Islands	0	0	-	-
Biminis	3	0	-3	-100.0
Cat Island	1	4	3	300.0
Crooked Island	1	0	-1	-100.0
Eleuthera	2	11	9	450.0
Exuma and Cays	3	3	0	0.0
Harbour Island	0	0	-	-
Inagua	1	1	0	0.0
Long Island	0	2	2	0.0
Mayaguana	0	1	1	0.0
Ragged Island	0	1	1	0.0
San Salvador	160	194	34	21.3
Spanish Wells	1	0	-1	-100.0
Not Stated	0	2	-	-

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Female Local Born Population and
Intercensal Change by Island of Birth: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.3-19

Spanish Wells

Island of Birth	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female - Local Born Population	610	651	41	6.7
New Providence	247	322	75	30.4
Grand Bahama	2	5	3	150.0
Abaco	17	9	-8	-47.1
Acklins	0	0	-	-
Andros	0	1	1	0.0
Berry Islands	1	0	-1	-100.0
Biminis	0	0	-	-
Cat Island	0	0	-	-
Crooked Island	0	1	1	0.0
Eleuthera	17	15	-2	-11.8
Exuma and Cays	2	0	-2	-100.0
Harbour Island	6	5	-1	-16.7
Inagua	0	0	-	-
Long Island	2	0	-2	-100.0
Mayaguana	0	0	-	-
Ragged Island	0	0	-	-
San Salvador	0	0	-	-
Spanish Wells	316	291	-25	-7.9
Not Stated	0	2	-	-

**Foreign Born Population and intercensal Change
by Five-Year Age Group and Sex, Both Sexes: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.4-1

Five Year Age-Group	Both Sexes			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Foreign Born Population	22,045	36,195	14,150	64.19
0-4	955	1,374	419	43.87
5-9	861	1,549	688	79.91
10-14	687	1,438	751	109.32
15-19	792	1,261	469	59.22
20-24	1,614	2,179	565	35.01
25-29	2,827	3,347	520	18.39
30-34	3,249	3,775	526	16.19
35-39	2,823	3,923	1,100	38.97
40-44	2,137	3,845	1,708	79.93
45-49	1,864	3,408	1,544	82.83
50-54	1,450	2,828	1,378	95.03
55-59	1,090	2,411	1,321	121.19
60-64	695	1,876	1,181	169.93
65-69	453	1,237	784	173.07
70-74	245	714	469	191.43
75-79	134	457	323	241.04
80-84	69	242	173	250.72
85 Years and Over	44	167	123	279.55
Not Stated	56	164	-	-

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Male Foreign Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Five-Year Age Group and Sex, Male: 1990 and 2000

Table 3.4-2

Five Year Age-Group	Male			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Male Foreign Born Population	12,544	18,505	5,961	47.5
0-4	472	720	248	52.5
5-9	417	762	345	82.7
10-14	356	685	329	92.4
15-19	451	642	191	42.4
20-24	957	1,083	126	13.2
25-29	1,609	1,839	230	14.3
30-34	1,822	1,900	78	4.3
35-39	1,589	1,959	370	23.3
40-44	1,241	1,929	688	55.4
45-49	1,089	1,763	674	61.9
50-54	875	1,433	558	63.8
55-59	702	1,181	479	68.2
60-64	437	1,034	597	136.6
65-69	243	714	471	193.8
70-74	143	390	247	172.7
75-79	62	211	149	240.3
80-84	29	100	71	244.8
85 Years and Over	18	55	37	205.6
Not Stated	32	105	-	-

**Female Foreign Born Population and Intercensal Change
by Five-Year Age Group and Sex, Female: 1990 and 2000**

Table 3.4-3

Five Year Age-Group	Female			
	1990	2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Female Foreign Born Population	9,501	17,690	8,189	86.2
0-4	483	654	171	35.4
5-9	444	787	343	77.3
10-14	331	753	422	127.5
15-19	341	619	278	81.5
20-24	657	1,096	439	66.8
25-29	1,218	1,508	290	23.8
30-34	1,427	1,875	448	31.4
35-39	1,234	1,964	730	59.2
40-44	896	1,916	1,020	113.8
45-49	775	1,645	870	112.3
50-54	575	1,395	820	142.6
55-59	388	1,230	842	217.0
60-64	258	842	584	226.4
65-69	210	523	313	149.0
70-74	102	324	222	217.6
75-79	72	246	174	241.7
80-84	40	142	102	255.0
85 Years and Over	26	112	86	330.8
Not Stated	24	59	-	-

**Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year
Age-Group for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000**

Table 3.5-1

All Countries

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	12,059	6,690	-5,369	-44.5
0-4	559	74	-485	-86.8
5-9	669	259	-410	-61.3
10-14	484	342	-142	-29.3
15-19	583	588	5	0.9
20-24	1,347	944	-403	-29.9
25-29	2,269	1,405	-864	-38.1
30-34	2,243	1,127	-1,116	-49.8
35-39	1,550	744	-806	-52.0
40-44	860	505	-355	-41.3
45-49	580	271	-309	-53.3
50-54	347	148	-199	-57.3
55-59	227	100	-127	-55.9
60-64	149	59	-90	-60.4
65 & Over	186	121	-65	-34.9
Not Stated	6	3	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990- 2000

Table 3.5-2

All Countries

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Male Returning Residents	6,214	3,261	-2,953	-47.5
0-4	260	41	-219	-84.2
5-9	307	138	-169	-55.0
10-14	246	160	-86	-35.0
15-19	302	258	-44	-14.6
20-24	731	452	-279	-38.2
25-29	1,155	662	-493	-42.7
30-34	1,135	559	-576	-50.7
35-39	778	388	-390	-50.1
40-44	480	237	-243	-50.6
45-49	304	139	-165	-54.3
50-54	175	86	-89	-50.9
55-59	146	52	-94	-64.4
60-64	95	35	-60	-63.2
65 & Over	97	53	-44	-45.4
Not Stated	3	1	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.5-3

All Countries

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Female Returning Residents	5,845	3,429	-2,416	-41.3
0-4	299	33	-266	-89.0
5-9	362	121	-241	-66.6
10-14	238	182	-56	-23.5
15-19	281	330	49	17.4
20-24	616	492	-124	-20.1
25-29	1,114	743	-371	-33.3
30-34	1,108	568	-540	-48.7
35-39	772	356	-416	-53.9
40-44	380	268	-112	-29.5
45-49	276	132	-144	-52.2
50-54	172	62	-110	-64.0
55-59	80	48	-32	-40.0
60-64	56	24	-32	-57.1
65 & Over	88	68	-20	-22.7
Not Stated	3	2	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

**Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year
Age-Group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990- 2000**

Table 3.6-1

U.S.A.

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	1,848	4,735	2,887	156.2
0-4	269	53	-216	-80.3
5-9	272	148	-124	-45.6
10-14	137	207	70	51.1
15-19	78	331	253	324.4
20-24	87	699	612	703.4
25-29	187	1,023	836	447.1
30-34	212	816	604	284.9
35-39	146	542	396	271.2
40-44	129	375	246	190.7
45-49	106	206	100	94.3
50-54	62	107	45	72.6
55-59	47	74	27	57.4
60-64	45	48	3	6.7
65 & Over	70	106	36	51.4
Not Stated	1	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990- 2000

Table 3.6-2

U.S.A.

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Male Returning Residents	843	2,325	1,482	175.8
0-4	120	25	-95	-79.2
5-9	126	75	-51	-40.5
10-14	68	95	27	39.7
15-19	38	145	107	281.6
20-24	33	349	316	957.6
25-29	55	488	433	787.3
30-34	87	400	313	359.8
35-39	60	282	222	370.0
40-44	77	178	101	131.2
45-49	46	106	60	130.4
50-54	37	69	32	86.5
55-59	31	42	11	35.5
60-64	24	28	4	16.7
65 & Over	40	43	3	7.5
Not Stated	1	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990- 2000

Table 3.6-3 **U.S.A.**

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Female Returning Residents	1,005	2,410	1,405	139.8
0-4	149	28	-121	-81.2
5-9	146	73	-73	-50.0
10-14	70	112	42	60.0
15-19	39	186	147	376.9
20-24	54	350	296	548.1
25-29	132	535	403	305.3
30-34	125	416	291	232.8
35-39	86	260	174	202.3
40-44	52	197	145	278.8
45-49	61	100	39	63.9
50-54	25	38	13	52.0
55-59	16	32	16	100.0
60-64	21	20	-1	-4.8
65 & Over	29	63	34	117.2
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

**Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year
Age-Group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000**

Table 3.7-1

Canada

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	453	301	-152	-33.6
0-4	16	2	-14	-87.5
5-9	37	3	-34	-91.9
10-14	23	10	-13	-56.5
15-19	12	11	-1	-8.3
20-24	17	30	13	76.5
25-29	52	74	22	42.3
30-34	69	66	-3	-4.3
35-39	56	25	-31	-55.4
40-44	41	31	-10	-24.4
45-49	32	14	-18	-56.3
50-54	30	19	-11	-36.7
55-59	26	6	-20	-76.9
60-64	24	4	-20	-83.3
65 & Over	17	4	-13	-76.5
Not Stated	1	2	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.7-2

Canada

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Male Returning Residents	210	136	-74	-35.2
0-4	5	0	-5	-100.0
5-9	14	1	-13	-92.9
10-14	12	4	-8	-66.7
15-19	7	5	-2	-28.6
20-24	5	13	8	160.0
25-29	22	30	8	36.4
30-34	33	32	-1	-3.0
35-39	27	16	-11	-40.7
40-44	24	19	-5	-20.8
45-49	14	4	-10	-71.4
50-54	11	6	-5	-45.5
55-59	15	1	-14	-93.3
60-64	14	1	-13	-92.9
65 & Over	7	4	-3	-42.9
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.7-3 **Canada**

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Female Returning Residents	243	136	-107	-44.0
0-4	11	0	-11	-100.0
5-9	23	1	-22	-95.7
10-14	11	4	-7	-63.6
15-19	5	5	0	0.0
20-24	12	13	1	8.3
25-29	30	30	0	0.0
30-34	36	32	-4	-11.1
35-39	29	16	-13	-44.8
40-44	17	19	2	11.8
45-49	18	4	-14	-77.8
50-54	19	6	-13	-68.4
55-59	11	1	-10	-90.9
60-64	10	1	-9	-90.0
65 & Over	10	4	-6	-60.0
Not Stated	1	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

**Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year
Age-group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000**

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	8,525	1,642	-6,883	-80.7
0-4	164	19	-145	-88.4
5-9	238	108	-130	-54.6
10-14	248	125	-123	-49.6
15-19	428	245	-183	-42.8
20-24	1,112	215	-897	-80.7
25-29	1,826	304	-1,522	-83.4
30-34	1,795	241	-1,554	-86.6
35-39	1,221	175	-1,046	-85.7
40-44	625	99	-526	-84.2
45-49	386	51	-335	-86.8
50-54	228	21	-207	-90.8
55-59	125	20	-105	-84.0
60-64	55	7	-48	-87.3
65 & Over	73	11	-62	-84.9
Not Stated	1	1	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Male Returning Residents	4,557	794	-3,763	-82.6
0-4	80	16	-64	-80.0
5-9	113	62	-51	-45.1
10-14	127	61	-66	-52.0
15-19	222	107	-115	-51.8
20-24	632	90	-542	-85.8
25-29	980	141	-839	-85.6
30-34	933	126	-807	-86.5
35-39	628	89	-539	-85.8
40-44	348	40	-308	-88.5
45-49	217	29	-188	-86.6
50-54	114	11	-103	-90.4
55-59	80	9	-71	-88.8
60-64	43	6	-37	-86.0
65 & Over	39	6	-33	-84.6
Not Stated	1	1	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Caribbean and Other Countries

Table 3.8-3

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Female Returning Residents	3,968	848	-3,120	-78.6
0-4	84	3	-81	-96.4
5-9	125	46	-79	-63.2
10-14	121	64	-57	-47.1
15-19	206	138	-68	-33.0
20-24	480	125	-355	-74.0
25-29	846	163	-683	-80.7
30-34	862	115	-747	-86.7
35-39	593	86	-507	-85.5
40-44	277	59	-218	-78.7
45-49	169	22	-147	-87.0
50-54	114	10	-104	-91.2
55-59	45	11	-34	-75.6
60-64	12	1	-11	-91.7
65 & Over	34	5	-29	-85.3
Not Stated	0	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.9-1

Not Stated

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	1,233	12	-1,221	-99.0
0-4	110	0	-110	-100.0
5-9	122	0	-122	-100.0
10-14	76	0	-76	-100.0
15-19	65	1	-64	-98.5
20-24	131	0	-131	-100.0
25-29	204	4	-200	-98.0
30-34	167	4	-163	-97.6
35-39	127	2	-125	-98.4
40-44	65	0	-65	-100.0
45-49	56	0	-56	-100.0
50-54	27	1	-26	-96.3
55-59	29	0	-29	-100.0
60-64	25	0	-25	-100.0
65 & Over	26	0	-26	-100.0
Not Stated	3	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

**Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year
Age-group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000**

Table 3.9-2

Not Stated

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Male Residents	604	6	-598	-99.0
0-4	55	0	-55	-100.0
5-9	54	0	-54	-100.0
10-14	39	0	-39	-100.0
15-19	35	1	-34	-97.1
20-24	61	0	-61	-100.0
25-29	98	3	-95	-96.9
30-34	82	1	-81	-98.8
35-39	63	1	-62	-98.4
40-44	31	0	-31	-100.0
45-49	27	0	-27	-100.0
50-54	13	0	-13	-100.0
55-59	20	0	-20	-100.0
60-64	14	0	-14	-100.0
65 & Over	11	0	-11	-100.0
Not Stated	1	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-group and Country of Origin, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.9-3

Not Stated

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Female Residents	629	6	-623	-99.0
0-4	55	0	-55	-100.0
5-9	68	0	-68	-100.0
10-14	37	0	-37	-100.0
15-19	30	0	-30	-100.0
20-24	70	0	-70	-100.0
25-29	106	1	-105	-99.1
30-34	85	3	-82	-96.5
35-39	64	1	-63	-98.4
40-44	34	0	-34	-100.0
45-49	29	0	-29	-100.0
50-54	14	1	-13	-92.9
55-59	9	0	-9	-100.0
60-64	11	0	-11	-100.0
65 & Over	15	0	-15	-100.0
Not Stated	2	0	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

**Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year
Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000**

Table 3.10-1

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	12,059	6,690	-5,369	-44.5
0-4	559	74	-485	-86.8
5-9	669	259	-410	-61.3
10-14	484	342	-142	-29.3
15-19	583	588	5	0.9
20-24	1,347	944	-403	-29.9
25-29	2,269	1,405	-864	-38.1
30-34	2,243	1,127	-1,116	-49.8
35-39	1,550	744	-806	-52.0
40-44	860	505	-355	-41.3
45-49	580	271	-309	-53.3
50-54	347	148	-199	-57.3
55-59	227	100	-127	-55.9
60-64	149	59	-90	-60.4
65 & Over	186	121	-65	-34.9
Not Stated	6	3	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

**Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year
Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000**

Table 3.10-2

New Providence

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	8,165	4,633	-3,532	-43.3
0-4	374	50	-324	-86.6
5-9	417	177	-240	-57.6
10-14	281	227	-54	-19.2
15-19	383	408	25	6.5
20-24	942	640	-302	-32.1
25-29	1,605	961	-644	-40.1
30-34	1,603	784	-819	-51.1
35-39	1,045	550	-495	-47.4
40-44	590	366	-224	-38.0
45-49	371	186	-185	-49.9
50-54	240	99	-141	-58.8
55-59	142	67	-75	-52.8
60-64	78	39	-39	-50.0
65 & Over	94	77	-17	-18.1
Not Stated	-	2	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.10-3

Other Family Islands

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Residents	3,894	2,057	-1,837	-47.2
0-4	185	24	-161	-87.0
5-9	252	82	-170	-67.5
10-14	203	115	-88	-43.3
15-19	200	180	-20	-10.0
20-24	405	304	-101	-24.9
25-29	664	444	-220	-33.1
30-34	640	343	-297	-46.4
35-39	505	194	-311	-61.6
40-44	270	139	-131	-48.5
45-49	209	85	-124	-59.3
50-54	107	49	-58	-54.2
55-59	85	33	-52	-61.2
60-64	71	20	-51	-71.8
65 & Over	92	44	-48	-52.2
Not Stated	6	1	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five-Year Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.11-1

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Male Residents	6,214	3,261	-2,953	-47.5
0-4	260	41	-219	-84.2
5-9	307	138	-169	-55.0
10-14	246	160	-86	-35.0
15-19	302	258	-44	-14.6
20-24	731	452	-279	-38.2
25-29	1,155	662	-493	-42.7
30-34	1,135	559	-576	-50.7
35-39	778	388	-390	-50.1
40-44	480	237	-243	-50.6
45-49	304	139	-165	-54.3
50-54	175	86	-89	-50.9
55-59	146	52	-94	-64.4
60-64	95	35	-60	-63.2
65 & Over	97	53	-44	-45.4
Not Stated	3	1	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 AND 1990- 2000

Table 3.11-2

New Providence

Five Year Age-Group	Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Male Residents	4,307	2,235	-2,072	-48.1
0-4	170	25	-145	-85.3
5-9	195	98	-97	-49.7
10-14	151	102	-49	-32.5
15-19	205	174	-31	-15.1
20-24	512	307	-205	-40.0
25-29	837	459	-378	-45.2
30-34	856	380	-476	-55.6
35-39	522	288	-234	-44.8
40-44	338	170	-168	-49.7
45-49	209	91	-118	-56.5
50-54	120	52	-68	-56.7
55-59	92	33	-59	-64.1
60-64	54	23	-31	-57.4
65 & Over	46	33	-13	-28.3
Not Stated	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Male Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Major Island, for the Period: 1980-1990 and 1990-2000

Table 3.11-3

Other Family Islands

Five Year Age-Group	Returning Male Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Male Residents	1,907	1,026	-881	-46.2
0-4	90	16	-74	-82.2
5-9	112	40	-72	-64.3
10-14	95	58	-37	-38.9
15-19	97	84	-13	-13.4
20-24	219	145	-74	-33.8
25-29	318	203	-115	-36.2
30-34	279	179	-100	-35.8
35-39	256	100	-156	-60.9
40-44	142	67	-75	-52.8
45-49	95	48	-47	-49.5
50-54	55	34	-21	-38.2
55-59	54	19	-35	-64.8
60-64	41	12	-29	-70.7
65 & Over	51	20	-31	-60.8
Not Stated	3	1	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990- 2000

Table 3.12-1

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Female Residents	5,845	3,429	-2,416	-41.3
0-4	299	33	-266	-89.0
5-9	362	121	-241	-66.6
10-14	238	182	-56	-23.5
15-19	281	330	49	17.4
20-24	616	492	-124	-20.1
25-29	1,114	743	-371	-33.3
30-34	1,108	568	-540	-48.7
35-39	772	356	-416	-53.9
40-44	380	268	-112	-29.5
45-49	276	132	-144	-52.2
50-54	172	62	-110	-64.0
55-59	80	48	-32	-40.0
60-64	56	24	-32	-57.1
65 and Over	88	68	-20	-22.7
Not Stated	3	2	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990- 2000

Table 3.12-2

New Providence

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Female Residents	3,861	2,398	-1,463	-37.9
0-4	204	25	-179	-87.7
5-9	223	79	-144	-64.6
10-14	131	125	-6	-4.6
15-19	175	234	59	33.7
20-24	428	333	-95	-22.2
25-29	768	502	-266	-34.6
30-34	747	404	-343	-45.9
35-39	524	262	-262	-50.0
40-44	254	196	-58	-22.8
45-49	165	95	-70	-42.4
50-54	119	47	-72	-60.5
55-59	50	34	-16	-32.0
60-64	25	16	-9	-36.0
65 and Over	48	44	-4	-8.3
Not Stated	-	2	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

Total Returning Female Residents and Intercensal Change by Five Year Age-Group and Major Island, for the Periods: 1980-1990 and 1990- 2000

Table 3.12-3

Other Family Islands

Five Year Age-Group	All Returning Female Residents			
	1980-1990	1990-2000	Intercensal Change	
			Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Returning Female Residents	1,984	1,031	-953	-48.0
0-4	95	8	-87	-91.6
5-9	139	42	-97	-69.8
10-14	107	57	-50	-46.7
15-19	106	96	-10	-9.4
20-24	188	159	-29	-15.4
25-29	346	241	-105	-30.3
30-34	361	164	-197	-54.6
35-39	248	94	-154	-62.1
40-44	126	72	-54	-42.9
45-49	111	37	-74	-66.7
50-54	53	15	-38	-71.7
55-59	30	14	-16	-53.3
60-64	31	8	-23	-74.2
65 and Over	40	24	-16	-40.0
Not Stated	3	-	-	-

NOTE: Due to difficulties in processing the 1990 migration data for this table, the data displayed in this table will be for All Returning Residents during the period between the two censuses.

CHAPTER 4

Education and Training

4.0 Introduction

In common with other Caribbean territories, successive governments have placed, and continue to place, special emphasis on education, as an educated workforce is accepted as being essential to the increased welfare of society. As the workplace becomes even more complex and the competition for jobs increases as a result of trade agreements, the need for more education at a higher level of education has become imperative. The importance of education and life-long learning has been the focus of successive governments which are cognizant of the important role education plays in maximizing the potential of its' citizens. New jobs now demand new skills. Our education system must recognize this and make the necessary changes, from pre-school to lifelong learning". The commitment to this goal has been manifested by B\$174.4 million being budgeted for the Ministry of Education in 2006/2007, up from B\$136 million in 2003/2004.

A particular challenge faced by The Bahamas is the provision of education to small communities scattered among a large number of islands. Water remains a great barrier to travel and so makes it difficult for the government to provide a full range of education opportunities to everyone. Some of these difficulties were highlighted in the "Bahamas Living Conditions Survey 2001" (Department of Statistics, 2004). For this reason the results are considered on an "island" basis, by dividing the country into New Providence, Grand Bahama, Abaco, Andros, Eleuthera, Exuma, Long Island and Other Family Islands. The population of these islands prevents specific inclusion of other islands, hence the Other Family Island group. The unequal distribution of migrants with poor English language skills puts another strain on the education of children whose mother tongue is not English (Taylor, 2005). This would be particularly true in Abaco where non-national can make up 30 percent of the public school population in some areas (Bain, 2005).

Note: B\$ is on par with the US\$

The Bahamas, as in other countries, has an ever increasing number of females enrolled in post-secondary education which, together with the so-called “male under-achievement” is a cause of national debate. Pay is one reason which may contribute to females dominating higher education and is discussed in Chapter 11.

4.1. School Attendance -Children 2-4 Years

In the 2-4 age groups, Table 4.1 shows that 62.6 percent of children were enrolled in school in all of The Bahamas. However, outside the most populous islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama, the percentage of children attending school decreases, with Long Island at 43.2 percent having the lowest enrolment. Consequently, it is clear that there are importance differences in the age at which children enter school and they are associated with the island in which the children live. Overall, enrolment between the sexes was almost identical which, given the slight imbalance in the ratio in favour of males to females indicates that slightly more girls than boys are enrolled, but again this observation is subject to some inter-island variation.

**Percentage Distribution of Children 2-4 Years of Age
Attending School by Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000**

Table 4.1

Island of Residence	Total			Attending School			Not Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Bahamas	17,999	50.60	49.40	62.60	31.30	31.30	37.40	19.30	18.10
New Providence	12,308	50.40	49.60	65.70	32.80	32.80	34.30	17.50	16.80
Grand Bahama	2,908	50.80	49.20	63.80	32.20	31.50	36.20	18.50	17.70
Abaco	788	53.90	46.10	46.20	23.20	23.00	53.80	30.70	23.10
Andros	567	48.90	51.10	48.30	22.40	25.90	51.70	26.50	25.20
Eleuthera	516	51.90	48.10	47.70	24.00	23.60	52.30	27.90	24.40
Exuma And Cays	195	55.90	44.10	51.30	27.20	24.10	48.70	28.70	20.00
Long Island	140	47.10	52.90	43.60	20.70	22.90	56.40	26.40	30.00
Other Family Islands	577	50.60	49.40	48.70	23.90	24.80	51.30	26.70	24.60

4.2. School Attendance -Persons Aged 5 Years and Over

Of those aged five years or older, Table 4.2 shows that 30.8 percent were enrolled in school throughout The Bahamas. The highest enrolments were found in Andros (36.0 percent) and the lowest in Long Island (26.3 percent). When one allows for the imbalance in the sizes of the male and female populations, relatively more girls than boys attend school. Overall, the ratio of females to males attending school was 1.09. Again there are island specific differences. In Exuma and Cays, the ratio was 1.13 females per male, and in Long Island the ratio was 1.14 males per females.

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Over by School Attendance and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.2

Island Of Residence	Total			Attending School			Not Attending School			Not Stated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Bahamas	274,491	48.50	51.50	30.80	14.80	16.00	68.90	33.50	35.40	0.30	0.20	0.10
New Providence	190,698	48.00	52.00	31.00	14.70	16.30	68.70	33.00	35.60	0.30	0.20	0.10
Grand Bahama	42,301	48.70	51.30	30.90	15.00	15.90	68.90	33.60	35.30	0.20	0.10	0.10
Abaco	11,899	50.80	49.20	29.50	14.30	15.20	70.30	36.30	33.90	0.30	0.20	0.10
Andros	6,885	49.10	50.90	36.00	18.40	17.60	63.40	30.40	33.00	0.60	0.30	0.30
Eleuthera	7,216	49.10	50.90	31.20	14.80	16.40	68.70	34.20	34.50	0.10	0.10	-
Exuma And Cays	3,291	52.30	47.70	28.50	13.30	15.20	71.10	38.80	32.30	0.50	0.20	0.20
Long Island	2,777	51.70	48.30	26.30	14.00	12.30	73.70	37.70	36.00	-	-	-
Other Family Islands	9,424	51.10	48.90	26.60	13.50	13.10	73.30	37.50	35.70	0.20	0.10	-

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Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Over Attending School by Type Of School and Major Island of Residence: 2000

Table 4.3

Island Of Residence	Total	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary University	University	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	84,571	4.60	46.00	37.70	11.50	0.20	-
New Providence	59,072	4.80	44.60	36.60	13.80	0.20	-
Grand Bahama	13,088	4.80	46.90	40.00	8.10	0.10	-
Abaco	3,507	4.50	53.70	38.40	3.20	0.10	-
Andros	2,479	2.80	50.30	44.00	2.70	0.10	-
Eleuthera	2,254	2.80	50.00	41.90	5.30	-	-
Exuma And Cays	937	1.90	52.50	39.20	6.30	0.10	-
Long Island	730	5.50	44.10	47.10	3.30	-	-
Other Family Islands	2,504	4.80	53.40	38.60	3.20	-	-

It is clear that there is a high rate of participation in education as far as the high school level (which is a legal requirement). After high school, participation rates decrease (Figure 4.1). While they persist into adulthood the rates are low compared to elsewhere, for example the gross enrolment rate in Latin American Countries and the Caribbean was 23 percent, and 60 percent in North American and Western Europe in 2000 (UNESCO, undated).

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**Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 5 Years and Over Attending
School by Type of School and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000**

Table 4.4

Island Of Residence	Sex	Total	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	University	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	Males	40,536	4.90	48.80	38.40	7.70	0.10	-
	Females	44,035	4.40	43.40	37.10	14.90	0.20	-
New Providence	Males	28,043	5.10	48.10	37.20	9.40	0.10	0.10
	Females	31,029	4.50	41.50	36.00	17.80	0.20	-
Grand Bahama	Males	6,359	5.00	49.20	40.60	5.00	0.10	-
	Females	6,729	4.60	44.70	39.50	11.00	0.20	-
Abaco	Males	1,700	5.30	54.40	37.70	2.40	0.20	-
	Females	1,807	3.80	53.10	39.10	3.90	0.10	-
Andros	Males	1,269	1.90	51.00	45.50	1.70	-	-
	Females	1,210	3.80	49.60	42.50	3.90	0.20	-
Eleuthera	Males	1,071	2.90	51.50	42.10	3.50	-	-
	Females	1,183	2.70	48.50	41.80	7.00	-	-
Exuma And Cays	Males	438	3.00	50.70	43.80	2.50	-	-
	Females	499	1.00	54.10	35.10	9.60	0.20	-
Long Island	Males	388	6.20	45.90	45.40	2.60	-	-
	Females	342	4.70	42.10	49.10	4.10	-	-
Other Family Islands	Males	1,268	4.70	52.70	40.10	2.60	-	-
	Females	1,236	4.90	54.10	37.10	3.70	0.10	0.10

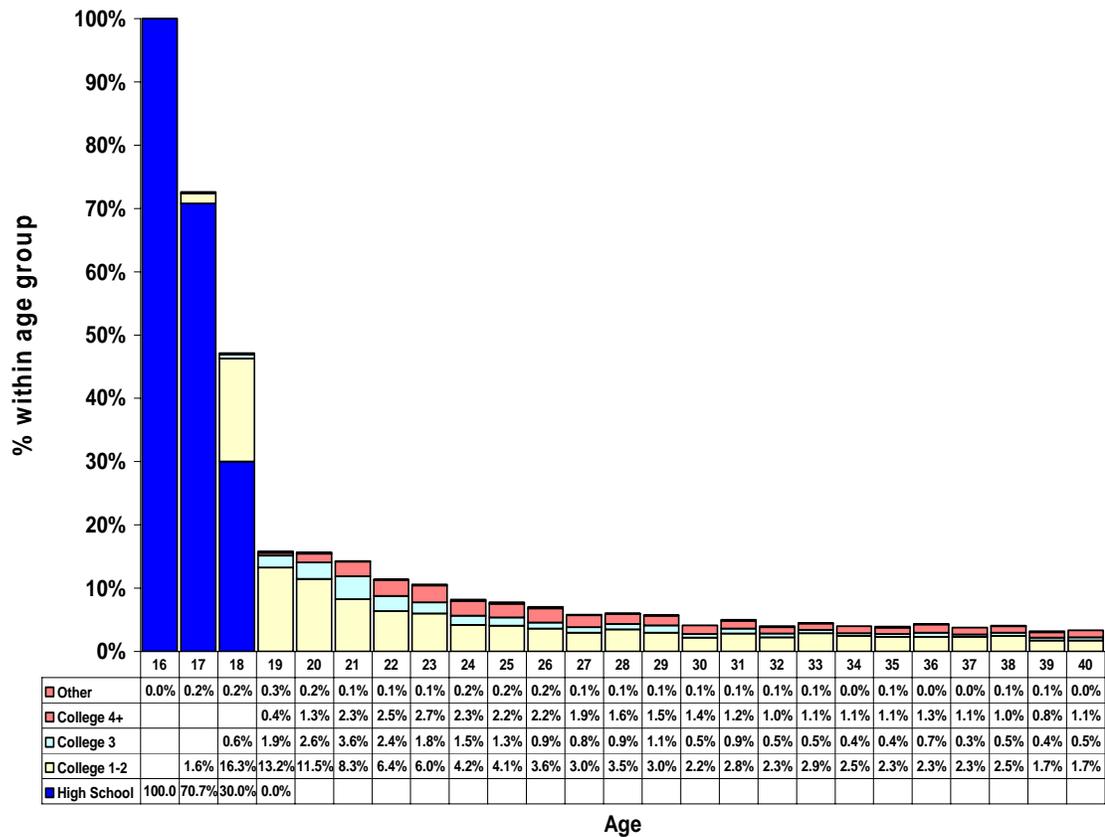


Figure 4.1: Percentage of each age-group enrolled in education programmes.

All persons aged 5 years or older had some education. Overall, the most commonly reported attendance was at an elementary school, Table 4.3 shows that 46.0 percent, followed by secondary, 37.7 percent. Long Island had the highest percentage of the population attending secondary school (47.1 percent) and Abaco has the highest percentage of the population attending elementary school (53.7 percent). Islands in which tertiary institutions are located had the highest percentage of their populations enrolled at university (13.8 percent in New Providence and 8.1 percent in Grand Bahama.) Of those islands without a tertiary institution campus, Exuma and Cays had the highest percentage of its population enrolled at university (6.3 percent). According to Table 4.4 the largest difference between enrolments by sex was seen at the university level, where overall, 14.9 percent of females were enrolled compared to 7.7 percent of males. This gap between the sexes in enrolment level suggests that a higher percentage

of the female population compared to the male population will continue to be educated at a higher level in the foreseeable future. New Providence had the highest percentage of its male population at university (9.4 percent) and Andros the lowest (1.7 percent). These percentages contrast with 17.8 percent for females in New Providence and 3.9 percent in Andros. This difference will be noted in Chapter 11.

It should be noted that the large inter-island variability, with lower levels of enrolment in higher education outside New Providence and Grand Bahama may become an impediment to the development of these islands. Unless this is rectified, development in these areas may take place without the full participation of the national workforce as it may lack the necessary skills or skills at the required level.

4.3. Highest Educational Attainment Qualifications

Overall, when considering the highest level of education attained, it is clear from Table 4.5 that the younger members of the population have been better educated than their forebears. This can be seen when looking at the extremes of the two groups, 32.9 percent of the 65 years or older age group had attained a primary education compared to less than one percent (0.6 percent) of the 15-19 age groups. This pattern is generally repeated across all the attainment levels. The percentage of the 15-19 age groups with no education whatsoever was only 0.1 percent, compared with 3.2 percent in the 65 years and over age group. All these results point to an increasingly better educated population. The choice among males, rather than among females, to stop their education at high school is seen almost consistently in all age groups. Likewise, relatively more females than males have attained a tertiary-level education in almost every working-age group.

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Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age-Group and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5

All Bahamas

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	214,282	1.30	0.10	7.70	71.90	17.80	0.30	0.90
Male	102,886	1.40	0.10	7.90	74.00	15.30	0.40	1.00
Female	111,396	1.20	0.10	7.50	70.00	20.20	0.30	0.70
Age 15 - 19								
Total	26,439	0.10	-	0.60	91.70	7.10	0.30	0.10
Male	13,355	0.10	-	0.80	93.50	5.00	0.30	0.10
Female	13,084	0.10	-	0.40	89.80	9.30	0.20	0.10
Age 20 - 24								
Total	24,772	0.50	-	2.10	77.20	19.30	0.40	0.40
Male	12,140	0.40	0.10	2.70	81.90	13.90	0.50	0.60
Female	12,632	0.50	-	1.40	72.80	24.60	0.40	0.30
Age 25 - 29								
Total	26,904	0.70	-	2.60	74.20	21.60	0.40	0.50
Male	13,110	0.70	-	3.50	78.30	16.40	0.50	0.50
Female	13,794	0.60	-	1.70	70.30	26.50	0.40	0.40
Age 30 - 34								
Total	26,117	0.90	-	3.30	73.40	21.60	0.40	0.40
Male	12,601	1.00	-	4.00	76.70	17.30	0.50	0.50
Female	13,516	0.80	-	2.60	70.30	25.70	0.30	0.30
Age 35 - 44								
Total	46,901	1.50	0.10	4.80	71.90	21.00	0.30	0.40
Male	22,409	1.50	0.10	5.80	73.20	18.60	0.30	0.40
Female	24,492	1.40	0.10	3.80	70.70	23.30	0.30	0.50
Age 45 - 64								
Total	45,958	2.20	0.20	14.50	62.70	19.50	0.20	0.70
Male	21,884	2.50	0.20	15.10	62.00	19.20	0.30	0.80
Female	24,074	1.90	0.20	13.90	63.40	19.70	0.20	0.70
Age 65 +								
Total	15,777	3.20	0.50	32.90	54.60	7.50	0.40	1.00
Male	6,523	3.40	0.40	30.80	54.40	9.80	0.20	1.00
Female	9,254	3.00	0.60	34.30	54.70	5.90	0.50	1.00
Not stated								
Total	1,414	3.20	0.90	6.40	27.40	5.40	0.70	56.10
Male	864	3.80	0.80	5.40	24.80	3.40	0.60	61.20
Female	550	2.20	1.10	7.80	31.50	8.50	0.90	48.00

When considering the highest level of education attained within the different island populations, Table 4.6 shows that a similar pattern is noted as before: namely that the

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level of attainment is lower outside of New Providence and Grand Bahama. Outside of these two islands, Exuma and Cays has the highest percentage of its population (13.7 percent) attaining a tertiary-level education and Long Island the lowest (8.8 percent). In all islands, disproportionately more females than males have attained tertiary-level education.

Percentage Distribution of Person Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.6

All Bahamas

Major Island	Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not stated
New Providence	Total	149,758	1.10	0.10	6.60	70.90	20.00	0.40	0.80
	Male	70,922	1.30	0.10	6.70	73.10	17.30	0.40	1.10
	Female	78,836	1.00	0.10	6.50	69.00	22.50	0.30	0.60
Grand Bahama	Total	32,806	1.10	-	6.40	76.10	15.30	0.30	0.70
	Male	15,823	1.00	-	6.70	78.30	12.80	0.30	0.80
	Female	16,983	1.20	-	6.20	74.00	17.50	0.30	0.70
Abaco	Total	9,105	3.70	0.20	14.40	68.70	10.90	0.40	1.70
	Male	4,696	3.40	0.20	15.70	69.10	9.70	0.30	1.70
	Female	4,409	4.00	0.20	13.10	68.40	12.20	0.40	1.70
Andros	Total	4,951	2.10	0.30	15.90	70.70	9.20	0.10	1.60
	Male	2,409	2.20	0.20	14.90	72.40	8.40	0.10	1.80
	Female	2,542	2.00	0.40	17.00	69.10	9.90	0.20	1.50
Eleuthera	Total	5,493	2.30	0.20	14.00	73.20	9.70	0.10	0.60
	Male	2,722	2.70	0.20	14.70	74.10	7.60	-	0.60
	Female	2,771	1.90	0.10	13.30	72.40	11.70	0.10	0.50
Exuma & Cays	Total	2,559	1.60	-	9.50	73.70	13.70	0.10	1.40
	Male	1,381	2.00	-	8.90	77.00	10.90	0.10	1.20
	Female	1,178	1.10	0.10	10.10	69.90	17.00	0.20	1.60
Long Island	Total	2,218	1.00	0.40	19.90	69.20	8.80	-	0.70
	Male	1,139	1.20	0.40	18.30	72.70	6.80	-	0.70
	Female	1,079	0.70	0.50	21.70	65.40	10.90	-	0.70
Other Family Islands	Total	7,392	1.40	0.10	11.70	76.60	9.30	0.20	0.80
	Male	3,794	1.30	0.20	11.50	77.60	8.30	0.10	1.00
	Female	3,598	1.40	0.10	11.80	75.40	10.40	0.30	0.60

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Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.7

All Bahamas

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJC,S Less Than 5	BJC'S 5+	O'Levels Less Than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	214,282	46.10	11.50	7.70	6.70	8.10	4.90	0.20	10.50	2.30	1.20	0.90
Male	102,886	50.30	12.10	7.20	5.90	7.00	4.10	0.20	8.60	2.50	1.00	1.20
Female	111,396	42.20	11.00	8.10	7.30	9.10	5.70	0.20	12.30	2.10	1.30	0.80
Age 15 - 19												
Total	26,439	50.20	6.70	12.20	12.80	8.00	8.70	-	0.90	-	0.10	0.50
Male	13,355	56.30	7.10	11.50	10.30	7.20	6.60	-	0.50	-	0.10	0.40
Female	13,084	44.10	6.40	12.80	15.30	8.80	10.80	-	1.20	-	0.10	0.50
Age 20 - 24												
Total	24,772	33.20	13.70	8.90	5.90	13.50	13.20	0.20	9.90	0.40	0.70	0.50
Male	12,140	39.40	15.00	9.40	5.60	12.00	10.60	0.10	6.60	0.20	0.50	0.50
Female	12,632	27.30	12.40	8.40	6.30	14.90	15.60	0.20	13.10	0.50	0.80	0.50
Age 25 - 29												
Total	26,904	32.10	12.40	9.90	10.20	12.00	5.20	0.20	14.70	1.70	0.90	0.70
Male	13,110	38.50	13.40	9.50	9.70	10.40	4.50	0.20	10.90	1.40	0.70	0.80
Female	13,794	26.10	11.50	10.30	10.60	13.50	5.80	0.20	18.30	2.00	1.10	0.60
Age 30 - 34												
Total	26,117	34.80	13.30	10.40	8.70	10.00	4.00	0.20	14.60	2.20	1.20	0.60
Male	12,601	41.50	14.10	9.80	7.80	8.30	3.40	0.20	11.00	2.10	1.10	0.70
Female	13,516	28.50	12.60	11.00	9.60	11.60	4.60	0.20	17.90	2.30	1.30	0.50
Age 35 - 44												
Total	46,901	39.90	12.40	8.90	7.30	9.20	3.50	0.20	13.60	3.00	1.40	0.50
Male	22,409	45.50	13.00	7.60	6.30	7.80	2.90	0.20	11.90	3.00	1.20	0.60
Female	24,492	34.80	11.90	10.10	8.20	10.50	4.00	0.20	15.20	3.00	1.70	0.40
Age 45 - 64												
Total	45,958	59.30	12.20	2.90	2.00	3.40	1.80	0.30	11.00	4.40	2.00	0.70
Male	21,884	61.40	12.40	2.20	1.70	2.50	1.40	0.30	10.20	5.30	1.90	0.80
Female	24,074	57.30	12.10	3.40	2.30	4.20	2.20	0.20	11.80	3.60	2.10	0.70
Age 65 +												
Total	15,777	82.90	7.70	0.60	0.30	0.60	0.50	0.10	3.50	2.20	1.00	0.60
Male	6,523	80.20	7.80	0.70	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.20	4.20	3.70	1.00	0.70
Female	9,254	84.80	7.60	0.50	0.30	0.50	0.50	-	3.00	1.10	1.10	0.50
Not stated												
Total	1,414	34.70	3.50	0.70	1.00	0.50	0.80	-	3.20	0.80	0.10	54.70
Male	864	33.40	2.40	0.60	0.60	0.20	0.30	-	2.00	0.30	-	60.10
Female	550	36.50	5.10	0.90	1.60	0.90	1.60	-	5.10	1.60	0.40	46.20

Overall, despite over 70 percent of the population aged 15 years or older getting a high school education, Table 4.7 shows that close to half of this population (46.1 percent)

fail to pass an examination. However, this observation disguises an age-related effect. In the 65 years or older age group, 82.9 percent had no educational qualifications whereas in the younger age groups this proportion is as low as 32.1 percent in the 25-29 age groups, a cohort in which most people would be expected to have completed their formal education.

The fact that only 25 percent of the 15-19 age group had at least one BJC pass (BJC'S – Bahamas Junior Certificate - usually taken prior to age 15), might be explained by the fact that many in this age group might have gone on to the take 'O' levels (GCE O'Levels –General Certificate of Education -which are typically taken by those aged 15 years or older). Therefore, this figure should not be taken as a participation rate in BJC examinations.

In the 15-19 age group, Table 4.7 shows that 6.7 percent only had a school-leaving certificate. This figure was the lowest of any age group and may reflect the fact that more and more children are participating successfully in the national examination system. This should result in better qualified school-leavers.

Only 8.7 percent of the 15-19 age group obtained 5 or more 'O' levels subjects. This achievement is important, as obtaining 5 or more 'O' level subjects, at grade C or above is the standard entry requirement to tertiary education institutions (Fielding & Gibson, 2005). This figure then gives some idea as to the number of students who might gain direct entry into higher education. The fact that over 12.8 percent of the population had a university qualification indicates that many people make use of alternative entry paths, which allow mature students or high school students without the direct entry requirements to get a higher education qualification.

In general, women are more likely than men to have obtained a qualification, irrespective of the type of qualification. The only exception to this is at the post-graduate level and this is due to the fact that men, 45 years or older, were more likely to have a post-qualification when compared to their female counterparts; in the younger age groups, a greater percentage of women than men have post-graduate qualifications.

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Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.8

All Bahamas

Major Island	Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJC,S Less Than 5	BJC'S 5+	O'Levels Less Than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
New Providence	Total	149,758	44.90	10.10	7.40	6.50	8.70	5.50	0.20	12.00	2.60	1.20	0.80
	Male	70,922	49.10	10.60	7.10	5.90	7.70	4.60	0.20	9.90	2.80	1.10	1.00
	Female	78,836	41.10	9.70	7.60	7.20	9.60	6.40	0.20	13.80	2.40	1.40	0.60
Grand Bahama	Total	32,806	38.80	22.10	7.80	5.90	7.90	4.00	0.20	8.90	2.10	0.90	1.50
	Male	15,823	42.10	23.80	6.70	5.10	6.70	3.30	0.20	7.30	2.20	0.90	1.80
	Female	16,983	35.70	20.40	8.70	6.60	9.10	4.70	0.20	10.40	2.00	0.90	1.20
Abaco	Total	9,105	55.60	10.40	8.60	8.30	4.10	2.70	-	6.10	1.60	1.20	1.30
	Male	4,696	60.80	10.90	7.30	6.50	3.30	1.90	0.10	5.10	1.90	1.00	1.50
	Female	4,409	50.00	9.90	10.10	10.30	5.10	3.60	-	7.20	1.40	1.40	1.00
Andros	Total	4,951	66.40	3.20	8.90	6.80	4.20	2.30	-	4.80	0.60	1.10	1.70
	Male	2,409	70.60	2.90	8.10	5.10	3.80	1.90	-	4.10	0.60	1.10	1.80
	Female	2,542	62.40	3.40	9.60	8.40	4.60	2.60	-	5.60	0.60	1.20	1.70
Eleuthera	Total	5,493	60.30	8.60	8.50	5.90	6.70	2.90	0.20	4.20	1.20	1.20	0.30
	Male	2,722	66.30	8.50	7.30	5.20	4.80	2.30	0.20	3.00	1.30	0.80	0.30
	Female	2,771	54.30	8.70	9.70	6.50	8.60	3.50	0.30	5.50	1.00	1.60	0.40
Exuma	Total	2,559	57.60	4.40	8.90	8.20	5.60	3.40	0.20	7.80	1.70	1.60	0.70
	Male	1,381	60.60	3.80	9.30	9.10	4.90	2.40	0.20	6.20	1.70	1.20	0.70
	Female	1,178	54.00	5.00	8.40	7.20	6.50	4.50	0.30	9.60	1.70	2.00	0.80
Long Island	Total	2,218	60.20	1.80	7.30	12.60	5.80	5.70	0.20	3.80	0.80	1.50	0.40
	Male	1,139	61.50	1.90	8.50	13.10	4.40	5.40	-	2.50	0.80	1.40	0.50
	Female	1,079	58.90	1.70	5.90	12.00	7.30	6.00	0.40	5.20	0.70	1.70	0.20
Other Family islands	Total	7,392	58.40	7.30	9.60	8.40	5.70	2.70	0.10	5.00	0.90	0.90	1.00
	Male	3,794	60.80	7.50	8.60	8.20	4.70	2.70	0.20	4.50	1.10	0.70	1.10
	Female	3,598	55.80	7.10	10.60	8.60	6.70	2.80	0.10	5.60	0.70	1.10	0.90

As noted before, the level of educational attainment is proportionally lower outside New Providence and Grand Bahama. In Andros, 66.4 percent of the population had no educational qualification and in Long Island 60.2 percent had no educational qualification. While the percentage of the population without any educational qualification was lower in the younger age groups, it was 41.4 percent in the 20-24 year old age group in Eleuthera and 32.7 percent in Long Island (see Appendix Tables 4.5-12 and 4.5-16).

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This observation taken in conjunction with only 40 percent of those aged 15 years or over being trained (see Appendix Table 4.7-1), suggests that there is a considerable lack of attainment despite the involvement of the population in learning. This lack of attainment can be seen by looking at the 15-19 age groups who have secondary school as their highest level of educational attainment. In this group, Table 4.9 shows that only 14.1 percent passed at least one BGCSE (Bahamas General Certificate of Secondary Education replacement to the General Certificate of Education) and 52.4 percent had no qualification at all.

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Educational Attainment (Secondary Level) and Highest Examination Passed: 2000

Table 4.9

All Bahamas

Educational Attainment	Highest Examination Passed									
	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	One or More BJC'S	One or More BGCSE	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	214,282	46.10	11.50	14.30	13.00	0.20	10.50	2.30	1.20	0.90
15 - 19	26,439	50.20	6.70	24.90	16.70	-	0.90	-	0.10	0.50
20 - 24	24,772	33.20	13.70	14.80	26.70	0.20	9.90	0.40	0.70	0.50
25 - 29	26,904	32.10	12.40	20.10	17.20	0.20	14.70	1.70	0.90	0.70
30 - 34	26,117	34.80	13.30	19.10	14.00	0.20	14.60	2.20	1.20	0.60
35 - 39	25,887	36.80	12.90	18.30	14.10	0.10	13.60	2.60	1.20	0.50
40 - 44	21,014	43.80	11.90	13.60	11.00	0.30	13.70	3.50	1.80	0.50
45 - 49	15,827	50.10	12.10	8.30	7.50	0.30	14.10	4.50	2.20	0.80
50 - 54	11,978	58.20	12.50	4.50	5.80	0.30	11.40	4.70	1.80	0.70
55 - 59	10,142	65.50	12.30	2.40	3.60	0.20	8.90	4.20	2.00	0.80
60 - 64	8,011	71.10	11.80	1.80	2.00	0.20	6.90	3.70	2.00	0.50
65 and Over	15,777	82.90	7.70	0.90	1.10	0.10	3.50	2.20	1.00	0.60
Not Stated	1,414	34.70	3.50	1.70	1.30	-	3.20	0.08	0.10	54.70
Secondary										
Total	154,064	49.50	14.80	19.20	15.50	0.20	-	-	0.40	0.50
15 - 19	24,238	52.40	6.60	26.50	14.10	-	-	-	0.10	0.40
20 - 24	19,132	37.10	16.00	18.10	28.10	0.10	-	-	0.20	0.40
25 - 29	19,968	36.90	15.50	26.10	20.40	0.20	-	-	0.30	0.50
30 - 34	19,164	39.60	16.80	25.20	17.20	0.20	-	-	0.50	0.50
35 - 39	19,097	41.50	16.30	24.00	17.20	0.10	-	-	0.40	0.40
40 - 44	14,639	49.80	15.80	18.90	14.10	0.30	-	-	0.60	0.50
45 - 49	10,154	58.40	17.20	12.30	10.10	0.30	-	-	0.90	0.80
50 - 54	7,618	65.30	18.50	6.80	7.90	0.20	-	-	0.70	0.60
55 - 59	6,267	70.70	18.90	3.70	4.90	0.30	-	-	0.90	0.60
60 - 64	4,791	73.50	18.70	2.80	3.10	0.30	-	-	1.30	0.30
65 and Over	8,609	82.50	13.10	1.60	1.80	0.10	-	-	0.60	0.30
Not Stated	387	73.40	11.10	5.70	4.20	-	-	-	-	5.70

4.4. Exposure to Training

Overall, of the persons aged 15 or older, Table 4.10 shows that 39.6 percent of them had received some sort of “training” (which includes any post-secondary programme – technical/vocational, professional or academic). This lack of training is seen in all age groups but particularly in the 15-24 and 65 and over age groups. Again there were marked inter-island differences. Abaco had the lowest percentage of trained persons (27.6 percent of the population 15 years or older) and Exuma and the Cays the highest percentage (44.6 percent).

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Age-Group and Major Island of Residence and Exposure to Training: 2000

Table 4.10

Island	Trained						Not Trained						Not Stated
	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total
All Bahamas	39.60	6.50	21.40	9.60	1.90	0.20	60.20	17.40	25.20	12.50	4.80	0.20	0.30
New Providence	42.40	7.20	23.20	9.90	1.90	0.20	57.30	17.30	24.20	11.30	4.20	0.20	0.30
Grand Bahama	33.50	5.90	17.90	8.70	0.90	0.10	66.30	18.50	28.70	15.30	3.60	0.20	0.20
Abaco	27.60	3.90	14.60	7.40	1.60	0.10	72.20	18.00	31.80	16.40	5.60	0.40	0.30
Andros	34.90	4.30	17.00	10.10	3.50	0.10	65.00	19.40	22.60	12.50	10.00	0.40	0.10
Eleuthera	33.00	4.30	16.60	9.60	2.40	0.10	66.90	16.70	25.30	16.10	8.40	0.30	0.10
Exuma And Cays	44.60	4.60	22.20	14.00	3.70	0.10	54.70	12.60	19.10	12.80	10.20	0.10	0.70
Long Island	30.80	4.00	14.60	9.60	2.50	0.10	69.20	14.60	20.10	16.10	18.10	0.30	-
Other Family Islands	31.90	3.90	16.80	8.30	2.70	0.20	68.00	14.50	27.00	16.10	10.20	0.10	0.10

In all islands, Table 4.11 reveals that a higher percentage of the males than females were trained. This was also consistent across age groups. This consistency may suggest that there are cultural pressures for males to enter the workplace as soon as possible. If this is so, a four-year baccalaureate training may be considered too long a period to invest in training when the person could be earning after a shorter training. This finding, which contrasts with that found for university education (where a greater percentage of females than males have a university qualification or are enrolled), shows that greater proportions of males than females have a greater preference for or are more likely to take advantage of training opportunities in the form of non-university training.

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This choice may be based on the rewards in the job market and the demand for labour with technical qualifications, such as the construction industry.

Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over
by Major Island of Residence, Exposure to Training and Sex: 2000

Table 4.11 All Bahamas

Island	Total		Trained						Not Trained						Not Stated
	Sex	Total	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total
All Bahamas	Females	111,396	34.60	5.70	18.90	8.40	1.60	0.10	65.20	17.40	27.60	13.90	6.10	0.20	0.20
	Males	102,886	45.00	7.40	24.10	11.00	2.20	0.30	54.70	17.40	22.60	10.90	3.50	0.30	0.30
New Providence	Females	78,836	37.10	6.20	20.40	8.70	1.70	0.10	62.70	17.40	26.90	12.70	5.50	0.20	0.20
	Males	70,922	48.40	8.20	26.30	11.30	2.20	0.30	51.30	17.20	21.40	9.70	2.80	0.20	0.40
Grand Bahama	Females	16,983	31.00	5.60	16.90	7.70	0.60	0.10	68.90	18.30	30.60	15.80	4.10	0.10	0.20
	Males	15,823	36.30	6.30	18.90	9.80	1.20	0.10	63.50	18.70	26.70	14.80	3.10	0.20	0.20
Abaco	Females	4,409	23.10	3.40	12.80	5.80	1.00	-	76.70	18.50	33.40	18.40	6.10	0.30	0.20
	Males	4,696	31.80	4.30	16.20	8.80	2.10	0.20	67.90	17.50	30.20	14.60	5.20	0.40	0.30
Andros	Females	2,542	28.00	3.90	14.10	7.50	2.50	0.10	71.90	18.00	25.10	16.20	12.40	0.30	-
	Males	2,409	42.20	4.70	20.00	12.80	4.60	0.10	57.60	20.80	20.00	8.60	7.60	0.60	0.20
Eleuthera	Females	2,771	27.80	3.30	13.60	8.60	2.20	0.10	72.20	16.40	27.20	18.70	9.60	0.30	-
	Males	2,722	38.30	5.30	19.60	10.60	2.60	0.20	61.50	17.10	23.40	13.60	7.20	0.30	0.10
Exuma And Cays	Females	1,178	35.70	3.00	18.20	11.60	2.90	-	63.60	12.10	21.10	16.90	13.40	0.20	0.80
	Males	1,381	52.30	5.90	25.70	16.10	4.40	0.10	47.10	13.00	17.40	9.30	7.40	0.10	0.60
Long Island	Females	1,079	21.80	2.30	10.50	7.00	1.90	-	78.20	14.00	22.90	19.60	21.50	0.20	-
	Males	1,139	39.40	5.50	18.50	12.00	3.10	0.30	60.60	15.10	17.40	12.80	14.90	0.40	-
Other Family Islands	Females	3,598	24.00	3.00	11.90	6.70	2.30	0.10	76.00	14.80	29.80	18.10	13.20	0.10	0.10
	Males	3,794	39.50	4.80	21.40	9.90	3.10	0.30	60.40	14.20	24.50	14.20	7.40	0.20	0.10

Educational attainment may be a barrier to training. Of those who had primary school as their highest level of educational attainment, Table 4.12 reveals that 19.9 percent were trained. This contrasts with 35.8 percent of those with a secondary school attainment and 66.3 percent of those with a tertiary education attainment being trained. These figures may point to the need for opportunities for those who leave the education system early to be trained in order for them to fully participate in the workforce to the best of their abilities.

**Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over
by Educational Attainment and Exposure to Training: 2000**

Table 4.12

All Bahamas

Educational Attainment	Exposure to Training			
	Total	Trained	Not Trained	Not Stated
Total	214,282	39.60	60.20	0.30
None				
Total	2,801	9.90	90.10	-
Kindergarten				
Total	232	12.90	85.80	1.30
Primary				
Total	16,402	19.90	80.10	-
Secondary				
Total	154,064	35.80	64.20	-
Tertiary				
Total	38,190	66.30	33.70	-
Other				
Total	728	32.40	67.60	-
Not Stated				
Total	1,865	30.50	40.10	29.50

4.5. Travel to School –Persons 15-17 Years

As noted in the 2001 Bahamas Survey of Living Conditions, (Department of Statistics, 2004), the motor vehicle is the most common means by which pupils travel to school (54.7 percent) (Department of Statistics, 2004). According to Table 4.13, less than 1 percent of pupils drove themselves to school. However, outside of New Providence and Grand Bahama, motor vehicles were used less frequently while walking was more commonly (54.8 percent in Eleuthera and 51.4 percent in Abaco) used as a means of getting to school. This reflects the concentration of the populations in the islands, their size, as well as indicating that schools are readily accessible to pupils. Outside of New Providence and Grand Bahama, where there is no public bus service, relatively few pupils used the bus to go to school. About 0.1 percent of pupils had to travel by boat to go to school. This minimal use of boats to travel to school shows that schools are well-distributed throughout the country, an observation made in the Bahamas Survey of Living Conditions (Department of Statistics, 2004).

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Percentage Distribution of Persons 15-17 Years Attending School by Main Mode of Transport and Major Island of Residence: 2000

Table 4.13

Island	Total	Walk	Bike/ Motorcycle	Bus/ Jitney	Private Vehicle Passenger	Private Vehicle Driver	Boat/ Ferry	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	14,553	14.60	1.50	28.20	54.00	0.70	0.10	0.10	0.90
New Providence	9,885	8.60	0.70	33.40	55.50	0.70	-	0.10	1.00
Grand Bahama	2,433	7.90	0.50	27.00	63.20	0.50	0.10	0.20	0.70
Abaco	626	51.40	3.40	3.20	38.80	1.90	0.80	0.20	0.30
Andros	475	47.80	2.50	7.40	41.30	0.40	-	0.20	0.40
Eleuthera	416	54.80	5.50	3.40	34.60	0.50	-	1.00	0.20
Exuma and Cays	139	45.30	0.70	6.50	46.80	-	-	-	0.70
Long Island	152	19.70	12.50	15.80	51.30	0.70	-	-	-
Other Family Islands	427	49.40	15.20	10.80	23.90	-	-	0.20	0.50

4.6. General Comments

There is almost universal participation in education until high school in The Bahamas. While the attainment of qualifications is higher in the younger age groups, it still remains a concern that so many persons are exiting the education system after secondary school with no qualification. Males are proportionately more likely than females to be trained but females are disproportionately more likely than males to get a college/university qualification. In almost all cases, the proportions of the population with training and/or qualifications are lower outside New Providence and Grand Bahama. The relative lack of skills outside of these two islands may hinder the development of the other islands or mean that they are developed using imported skills. These results indicate that despite the progress in educating the population there is still room for improvement.

APPENDIX (Chapter 4)

Children 2 - 4 Years of Age by School Attendance and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.1 All Bahamas

Island of Residence	Total			Attending School			Not Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Bahamas	17,999	9,113	8,886	11,263	5,633	5,630	6,736	3,480	3,256
New Providence	12,308	6,200	6,108	8,083	4,042	4,041	4,225	2,158	2,067
Grand Bahama	2,908	1,476	1,432	1,854	937	917	1,054	539	515
Abaco	788	425	363	364	183	181	424	242	182
Andros	567	277	290	274	127	147	293	150	143
Eleuthera	516	268	248	246	124	122	270	144	126
Exuma and Cays	195	109	86	100	53	47	95	56	39
Long Island	140	66	74	61	29	32	79	37	42
Other Family Islands	577	292	285	281	138	143	296	154	142

Persons Aged 5 Years and Over by School Attendance and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.2 All Bahamas

Island of Residence	Total			Attending School			Not Attending School			Not Stated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Bahamas	274,491	133,049	141,442	84,571	40,536	44,035	189,083	91,967	97,116	837	546	291
New Providence	190,698	91,500	99,198	59,072	28,043	31,029	130,974	63,023	67,951	652	434	218
Grand Bahama	42,301	20,607	21,694	13,088	6,359	6,729	29,134	14,202	14,932	79	46	33
Abaco	11,899	6,044	5,855	3,507	1,700	1,807	8,362	4,323	4,039	30	21	9
Andros	6,885	3,380	3,505	2,479	1,269	1,210	4,365	2,091	2,274	41	20	21
Eleuthera	7,216	3,544	3,672	2,254	1,071	1,183	4,957	2,469	2,488	5	4	1
Exuma and Cays	3,291	1,722	1,569	937	438	499	2,339	1,276	1,063	15	8	7
Long Island	2,777	1,435	1,342	730	388	342	2,047	1,047	1,000	-	-	-
Other Family Islands	9,424	4,817	4,607	2,504	1,268	1,236	6,905	3,536	3,369	15	13	2

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Persons Aged 5 Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School and Major Island of Residence: 2000

Table 4.3-1

All Bahamas

Island of Residence	Total	None	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary School	University	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	84,571	0	3,904	38,916	31,896	9,688	137	30
New Providence	59,072	0	2,806	26,370	21,597	8,164	108	27
Grand Bahama		0	629	6,137	5,238	1,063	19	2
Abaco	3,507	0	158	1,885	1,348	111	5	0
Andros	2,479	0	70	1,247	1,091	68	3	0
Eleuthera	2,254	0	63	1,126	945	120	0	0
Exuma and Cays	937	0	18	492	367	59	1	0
Long Island	730	0	40	322	344	24	0	0
Other Family Islands	2,504	0	120	1,337	966	79	1	1

Persons Aged 5 Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School and Major Island of Residence (Male): 2000

Table 4.3-2

All Bahamas

Island of Residence	Total	None	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary School	University	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	40,536	0	1,982	19,801	15,564	3,124	49	16
New Providence	28,043	0	1,421	13,478	10,437	2,650	42	15
Grand Bahama	6,359	0	320	3,131	2,582	321	4	1
Abaco	1,700	0	90	925	641	41	3	0
Andros	1,269	0	24	647	577	21	0	0
Eleuthera	1,071	0	31	552	451	37	0	0
Exuma and Cays	438	0	13	222	192	11	0	0
Long Island	388	0	24	178	176	10	0	0
Other Family Islands	1,268	0	59	668	508	33	0	0

Persons Aged 5 Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School and Major Island of Residence (Female): 2000

Table 4.3-3

All Bahamas

Island of Residence	Total	None	Kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary School	University	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	44,035	0	1,922	19,115	16,332	6,564	88	14
New Providence	31,029	0	1,385	12,892	11,160	5,514	66	12
Grand Bahama	6,729	0	309	3,006	2,656	742	15	1
Abaco	1,807	0	68	960	707	70	2	0
Andros	1,210	0	46	600	514	47	3	0
Eleuthera	1,183	0	32	574	494	83	0	0
Exuma and Cays	499	0	5	270	175	48	1	0
Long Island	342	0	16	144	168	14	0	0
Other Family Islands	1,236	0	61	669	458	46	1	1

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-1

All Bahamas

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	214,282	2,801	232	16,402	154,064	38,190	728	1,865
Male	102,886	1,431	108	8,086	76,110	15,700	374	1,077
Female	111,396	1,370	124	8,316	77,954	22,490	354	788
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	26,439	34	4	169	24,238	1,890	73	31
Male	13,355	20	4	112	12,487	673	41	18
Female	13,084	14	0	57	11,751	1,217	32	13
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	24,772	115	9	510	19,132	4,792	105	109
Male	12,140	50	8	332	9,941	1,684	57	68
Female	12,632	65	1	178	9,191	3,108	48	41
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	26,904	182	8	692	19,968	5,804	118	132
Male	13,110	97	5	461	10,270	2,144	63	70
Female	13,794	85	3	231	9,698	3,660	55	62
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	26,117	232	8	862	19,164	5,645	104	102
Male	12,601	126	5	509	9,662	2,175	62	62
Female	13,516	106	3	353	9,502	3,470	42	40
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	46,901	681	35	2,232	33,736	9,858	148	211
Male	22,409	335	19	1,306	16,413	4,161	76	99
Female	24,492	346	16	926	17,323	5,697	72	112
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	45,958	1,013	74	6,663	28,830	8,939	109	330
Male	21,884	546	35	3,308	13,575	4,197	55	168
Female	24,074	467	39	3,355	15,255	4,742	54	162
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	15,777	499	81	5,184	8,609	1,186	61	157
Male	6,523	224	25	2,011	3,548	637	15	63
Female	9,254	275	56	3,173	5,061	549	46	94
Not Stated								
Total	1,414	45	13	90	387	76	10	793
Male	864	33	7	47	214	29	5	529
Female	550	12	6	43	173	47	5	264

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-2

New Providence

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	149,758	1,705	165	9,873	106,235	29,963	566	1,251
Male	70,922	887	76	4,767	51,875	12,258	304	755
Female	78,836	818	89	5,106	54,360	17,705	262	496
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	18,596	25	2	109	16,857	1,526	61	16
Male	9,281	14	2	67	8,601	549	37	11
Female	9,315	11	0	42	8,256	977	24	5
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	18,073	77	3	334	13,542	3,969	76	72
Male	8,799	36	3	218	7,046	1,417	37	42
Female	9,274	41	0	116	6,496	2,552	39	30
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	19,478	124	6	460	13,988	4,717	97	86
Male	9,416	68	3	310	7,172	1,760	55	48
Female	10,062	56	3	150	6,816	2,957	42	38
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	18,493	169	7	528	13,088	4,556	81	64
Male	8,824	91	4	313	6,553	1,772	51	40
Female	9,669	78	3	215	6,535	2,784	30	24
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	33,119	432	24	1,384	23,295	7,763	113	108
Male	15,593	212	14	814	11,175	3,266	65	47
Female	17,526	220	10	570	12,120	4,497	48	61
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	30,778	587	53	3,896	19,402	6,571	87	182
Male	14,387	328	28	1,915	8,917	3,056	44	99
Female	16,391	259	25	1,981	10,485	3,515	43	83
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	10,138	260	59	3,105	5,786	800	45	83
Male	3,963	113	16	1,102	2,268	418	12	34
Female	6,175	147	43	2,003	3,518	382	33	49
Not Stated								
Total	1,083	31	11	57	277	61	6	640
Male	659	25	6	28	143	20	3	434
Female	424	6	5	29	134	41	3	206

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-3

Grand Bahama

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	32,806	365	6	2,111	24,969	5,013	102	240
Male	15,823	165	3	1,058	12,395	2,033	47	122
Female	16,983	200	3	1,053	12,574	2,980	55	118
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	4,201	5	0	13	3,935	234	8	6
Male	2,114	4	0	10	2,013	81	2	4
Female	2,087	1	0	3	1,922	153	6	2
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	3,806	8	0	45	3,169	544	18	22
Male	1,832	3	0	26	1,596	177	15	15
Female	1,974	5	0	19	1,573	367	3	7
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	3,994	24	0	48	3,188	707	16	11
Male	1,855	6	0	30	1,586	224	5	4
Female	2,139	18	0	18	1,602	483	11	7
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	3,985	15	0	96	3,160	690	14	10
Male	1,907	10	0	55	1,578	254	7	3
Female	2,078	5	0	41	1,582	436	7	7
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	7,305	90	1	265	5,575	1,313	17	44
Male	3,464	38	0	142	2,703	551	8	22
Female	3,841	52	1	123	2,872	762	9	22
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	7,716	169	2	1,087	5,036	1,358	18	46
Male	3,821	80	1	557	2,495	659	9	20
Female	3,895	89	1	530	2,541	699	9	26
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	1,655	54	1	551	856	161	9	23
Male	748	24	1	234	394	84	1	10
Female	907	30	0	317	462	77	8	13
Not Stated								
Total	144	0	2	6	50	6	2	78
Male	82	0	1	4	30	3	0	44
Female	62	0	1	2	20	3	2	34

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-4

Abaco

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Teritary	Other	Not Stated
Total	9,105	336	19	1,313	6,257	993	35	152
Male	4,696	159	8	735	3,243	456	16	79
Female	4,409	177	11	578	3,014	537	19	73
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	1,074	2	1	24	1,006	34	3	4
Male	559	1	1	23	518	13	2	1
Female	515	1	0	1	488	21	1	3
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	920	17	1	62	751	75	7	7
Male	467	1	1	42	392	23	4	4
Female	453	16	0	20	359	52	3	3
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	1,098	19	0	83	850	123	5	18
Male	612	17	0	55	472	56	3	9
Female	486	2	0	28	378	67	2	9
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	1,083	20	1	78	845	120	6	13
Male	522	8	1	41	422	41	1	8
Female	561	12	0	37	423	79	5	5
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	2,040	80	2	229	1,439	251	7	32
Male	1,049	33	0	136	743	116	2	19
Female	991	47	2	93	696	135	5	13
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	2,088	127	9	560	1,053	293	4	42
Male	1,062	63	3	293	540	144	2	17
Female	1,026	64	6	267	513	149	2	25
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	734	61	5	267	299	93	1	8
Male	380	30	2	138	148	61	0	1
Female	354	31	3	129	151	32	1	7
Not Stated								
Total	68	10	0	10	14	4	2	28
Male	45	6	0	7	8	2	2	20
Female	23	4	0	3	6	2	0	8

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-5

Andros

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	4,951	106	14	789	3,502	454	6	80
Male	2,409	54	5	358	1,745	202	2	43
Female	2,542	52	9	431	1,757	252	4	37
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	692	0	0	2	676	14	0	0
Male	377	0	0	1	371	5	0	0
Female	315	0	0	1	305	9	0	0
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	478	2	2	11	416	45	2	0
Male	238	1	2	10	211	13	1	0
Female	240	1	0	1	205	32	1	0
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	471	2	1	19	397	50	0	2
Male	218	0	1	9	185	22	0	1
Female	253	2	0	10	212	28	0	1
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	575	8	0	26	481	55	1	4
Male	291	5	0	16	249	16	1	4
Female	284	3	0	10	232	39	0	0
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	914	8	1	72	695	129	3	6
Male	455	6	1	44	336	65	0	3
Female	459	2	0	28	359	64	3	3
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	1,077	31	4	337	525	142	0	38
Male	494	16	0	145	247	68	0	18
Female	483	15	4	192	278	74	0	20
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	714	53	6	318	295	19	0	23
Male	316	26	1	132	132	13	0	12
Female	398	27	5	186	163	6	0	11
Not Stated								
Total	30	2	0	4	17	0	0	7
Male	20	0	0	1	14	0	0	5
Female	10	2	0	3	3	0	0	2

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-6

Eleuthera

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Teritary	Other	Not Stated
Total	5,493	126	10	770	4,021	531	4	31
Male	2,722	73	6	401	2,016	208	1	17
Female	2,771	53	4	369	2,005	323	3	14
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	660	1	0	9	617	30	0	3
Male	350	0	0	3	338	8	0	1
Female	310	1	0	6	279	22	0	2
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	497	5	1	29	399	59	1	3
Male	260	3	1	17	213	23	0	3
Female	237	2	0	12	186	36	1	0
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	589	7	1	33	492	50	0	6
Male	298	3	1	24	247	19	0	4
Female	291	4	0	9	245	31	0	2
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	604	8	0	55	465	73	0	3
Male	301	5	0	39	230	25	0	2
Female	303	3	0	16	235	48	0	1
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	1,108	35	3	120	815	133	1	1
Male	570	21	2	73	419	55	0	0
Female	538	14	1	47	396	78	1	1
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	1,365	57	4	303	843	153	0	5
Male	633	33	1	148	389	60	0	2
Female	732	24	3	155	454	93	0	3
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	643	12	1	216	377	31	2	4
Male	293	7	1	94	172	17	1	1
Female	350	5	0	122	205	14	1	3
Not Stated								
Total	27	1	0	5	13	2	0	6
Male	17	1	0	3	8	1	0	4
Female	10	0	0	2	5	1	0	2

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-7

Exuma and Cays

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	2,559	41	1	242	1,887	350	3	35
Male	1,381	28	0	123	1,063	150	1	16
Female	1,178	13	1	119	824	200	2	19
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	240	1	0	0	224	15	0	0
Male	145	1	0	0	139	5	0	0
Female	95	0	0	0	85	10	0	0
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	199	2	0	3	173	20	0	1
Male	117	2	0	2	108	4	0	1
Female	82	0	0	1	65	16	0	0
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	243	3	0	4	201	34	0	1
Male	144	2	0	4	129	8	0	1
Female	99	1	0	0	72	26	0	0
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	307	4	0	7	247	49	0	0
Male	161	3	0	5	135	18	0	0
Female	146	1	0	2	112	31	0	0
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	507	7	1	21	393	75	3	7
Male	290	7	0	14	234	30	1	4
Female	217	0	1	7	159	45	2	3
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	658	5	0	88	437	126	0	2
Male	336	4	0	44	222	65	0	1
Female	322	1	0	44	215	61	0	1
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	383	19	0	117	210	30	0	7
Male	177	9	0	53	95	19	0	1
Female	206	10	0	64	115	11	0	6
Not Stated								
Total	22	0	0	2	2	1	0	17
Male	11	0	0	1	1	1	0	8
Female	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	9

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-8

Long Island

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	2,218	22	9	442	1,534	195	0	16
Male	1,139	14	4	208	828	77	0	8
Female	1,079	8	5	234	706	118	0	8
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	249	0	1	3	231	14	0	0
Male	142	0	1	2	135	4	0	0
Female	107	0	0	1	96	10	0	0
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	162	2	2	9	135	14	0	0
Male	93	2	1	6	81	3	0	0
Female	69	0	1	3	54	11	0	0
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	186	0	0	12	147	27	0	0
Male	100	0	0	8	84	8	0	0
Female	86	0	0	4	63	19	0	0
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	201	3	0	17	163	16	0	2
Male	116	3	0	11	94	7	0	1
Female	85	0	0	6	69	9	0	1
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	382	3	1	33	297	41	0	7
Male	193	2	0	16	156	17	0	2
Female	189	1	1	17	141	24	0	5
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	547	6	0	116	346	77	0	2
Male	273	3	0	58	178	33	0	1
Female	274	3	0	58	168	44	0	1
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	482	8	5	248	210	6	0	5
Male	215	4	2	105	95	5	0	4
Female	267	4	3	143	115	1	0	1
Not Stated								
Total	9	0	0	4	5	0	0	0
Male	7	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Female	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.4-9

Other Family Islands

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	Not Stated
Total	7,392	100	8	862	5,659	691	12	60
Male	3,794	51	6	436	2,945	316	3	37
Female	3,598	49	2	426	2,714	375	9	23
Age Group 15 - 19								
Total	727	0	0	9	692	23	1	2
Male	387	0	0	6	372	8	0	1
Female	340	0	0	3	320	15	1	1
Age Group 20 - 24								
Total	637	2	0	17	547	66	1	4
Male	334	2	0	11	294	24	0	3
Female	303	0	0	6	253	42	1	1
Age Group 25 - 29								
Total	845	3	0	33	705	96	0	8
Male	467	1	0	21	395	47	0	3
Female	378	2	0	12	310	49	0	5
Age Group 30 - 34								
Total	869	5	0	55	715	86	2	6
Male	479	1	0	29	401	42	2	4
Female	390	4	0	26	314	44	0	2
Age Group 35 - 44								
Total	1,526	26	2	108	1,227	153	4	6
Male	795	16	2	67	647	61	0	2
Female	731	10	0	41	580	92	4	4
Age Group 45 - 64								
Total	1,729	31	2	176	1,188	219	0	13
Male	878	19	2	148	587	112	0	10
Female	851	12	0	128	601	107	0	3
Age Group 65 and Over								
Total	1,028	32	4	362	576	46	4	4
Male	431	11	2	153	244	20	1	0
Female	597	21	2	209	332	26	3	4
Not Stated								
Total	31	1	0	2	9	2	0	17
Male	23	1	0	1	5	2	0	14
Female	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	3

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-1

All Bahamas

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	214,282	98,770	24,672	16,409	14,251	17,285	10,553	380	22,523	4,892	2,516	2,031
Male	102,886	51,732	12,441	7,402	6,107	7,182	4,185	182	8,863	2,543	1,059	1,190
Female	111,396	47,038	12,231	9,007	8,144	10,103	6,368	198	13,660	2,349	1,457	841
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	26,439	13,281	1,773	3,220	3,375	2,114	2,294	6	231	1	21	123
Male	13,355	7,516	942	1,541	1,376	957	880	3	68	0	13	59
Female	13,084	5,765	831	1,679	1,999	1,157	1,414	3	163	1	8	64
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	24,772	8,230	3,383	2,203	1,473	3,343	3,267	45	2,453	88	162	125
Male	12,140	4,783	1,822	1,143	679	1,456	1,291	18	799	24	62	63
Female	12,632	3,447	1,561	1,060	794	1,887	1,976	27	1,654	64	100	62
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	26,904	8,640	3,340	2,670	2,733	3,221	1,398	49	3,960	459	247	187
Male	13,110	5,042	1,755	1,243	1,274	1,362	593	24	1,429	183	98	107
Female	13,794	3,598	1,585	1,427	1,459	1,859	805	25	2,531	276	149	80
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	26,117	9,081	3,479	2,716	2,274	2,615	1,047	52	3,818	572	312	151
Male	12,601	5,233	1,780	1,232	981	1,048	430	21	1,392	264	136	84
Female	13,516	3,848	1,699	1,484	1,293	1,567	617	31	2,426	308	176	67
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	46,901	18,730	5,828	4,181	3,403	4,322	1,622	96	6,393	1,406	679	241
Male	22,409	10,205	2,903	1,702	1,401	1,759	649	48	2,659	677	272	134
Female	24,492	8,525	2,925	2,479	2,002	2,563	973	48	3,734	729	407	107
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	45,958	27,234	5,612	1,320	928	1,573	833	117	5,069	2,009	928	335
Male	21,884	13,430	2,709	491	369	557	303	57	2,227	1,149	415	177
Female	24,074	13,804	2,903	829	559	1,016	530	60	2,842	860	513	158
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	15,777	13,084	1,208	89	51	90	80	15	554	345	165	96
Male	6,523	5,234	509	45	22	41	36	11	272	243	63	47
Female	9,254	7,850	699	44	29	49	44	4	282	102	102	49
Not Stated												
Total	1,414	490	49	10	14	7	12	0	45	12	2	773
Male	864	289	21	5	5	2	3	0	17	3	0	519
Female	550	201	28	5	9	5	9	0	28	9	2	254

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-2

All Bahamas

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	214,282	46.1	11.5	7.7	6.7	8.1	4.9	0.2	10.5	2.3	1.2	0.9
Male	102,886	50.3	12.1	7.2	5.9	7.0	4.1	0.2	8.6	2.5	1.0	1.2
Female	111,396	42.2	11.0	8.1	7.3	9.1	5.7	0.2	12.3	2.1	1.3	0.8
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	26,439	50.2	6.7	12.2	12.8	8.0	8.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5
Male	13,355	56.3	7.1	11.5	10.3	7.2	6.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Female	13,084	44.1	6.4	12.8	15.3	8.8	10.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	24,772	33.2	13.7	8.9	5.9	13.5	13.2	0.2	9.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
Male	12,140	39.4	15.0	9.4	5.6	12.0	10.6	0.1	6.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
Female	12,632	27.3	12.4	8.4	6.3	14.9	15.6	0.2	13.1	0.5	0.8	0.5
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	26,904	32.1	12.4	9.9	10.2	12.0	5.2	0.2	14.7	1.7	0.9	0.7
Male	13,110	38.5	13.4	9.5	9.7	10.4	4.5	0.2	10.9	1.4	0.7	0.8
Female	13,794	26.1	11.56	10.3	10.6	13.5	5.8	0.2	18.3	2.0	1.1	0.6
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	26,117	34.8	13.3	10.4	8.7	10.0	4.0	0.2	14.6	2.2	1.2	0.6
Male	12,601	41.5	14.1	9.8	7.8	8.3	3.4	0.2	11.0	2.1	1.1	0.7
Female	13,516	28.5	12.6	11.0	9.6	11.6	4.6	0.2	17.9	2.3	1.3	0.5
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	46,901	39.9	12.4	8.9	7.3	9.2	3.5	0.2	13.6	3.0	1.4	0.5
Male	22,409	45.5	13.0	7.6	6.3	7.8	2.9	0.2	11.9	3.0	1.2	0.6
Female	24,492	34.8	11.9	10.1	8.2	10.5	4.0	0.2	15.2	3.0	1.7	0.4
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	45,958	59.3	12.2	2.9	2.0	3.4	1.8	0.3	11.0	4.4	2.0	0.7
Male	21,884	61.4	12.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.4	0.3	10.2	5.3	1.9	0.8
Female	24,074	57.3	12.1	3.4	2.3	4.2	2.2	0.2	11.8	3.6	2.1	0.7
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	15,777	82.9	7.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	3.5	2.2	1.0	0.6
Male	6,523	80.2	7.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	4.2	3.7	1.0	0.7
Female	9,254	84.8	7.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.0	1.1	1.1	0.5
Not Stated												
Total	1,414	34.7	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.8	0.1	54.7
Male	864	33.4	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	60.1
Female	550	36.5	5.1	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	5.1	1.6	0.4	46.2

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-3

New Providence

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	149,758	67,257	15,160	11,081	9,807	13,036	8,300	278	17,921	3,844	1,847	1,227
Male	70,922	34,858	7,503	5,051	4,155	5,449	3,271	133	7,013	1,985	768	736
Female	78,836	32,399	7,657	6,030	5,652	7,587	5,029	145	10,908	1,859	1,079	491
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	18,596	9,115	1,073	2,249	2,502	1,573	1,804	5	196	0	15	64
Male	9,281	5,093	558	1,095	1,001	725	709	3	56	0	9	32
Female	9,315	4,022	515	1,154	1,501	848	1,095	2	140	0	6	32
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	18,073	6,118	1,976	1,540	1,025	2,539	2,497	39	2,068	80	126	65
Male	8,799	3,511	1,086	804	461	1,131	1,009	17	686	21	44	29
Female	9,274	2,607	890	736	564	1,408	1,488	22	1,382	59	82	36
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	19,478	6,321	1,953	1,804	1,856	2,426	1,137	36	3,259	387	184	115
Male	9,416	3,630	1,018	865	892	1,024	479	22	1,195	151	74	66
Female	10,062	2,691	935	939	964	1,402	658	14	2,064	236	110	49
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	18,493	6,453	2,035	1,740	1,511	1,983	830	35	3,123	474	237	72
Male	8,824	3,699	997	817	664	788	325	13	1,150	227	106	38
Female	9,669	2,754	1,038	923	847	1,195	505	22	1,973	247	131	34
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	33,119	13,113	3,618	2,749	2,221	3,229	1,289	63	5,059	1,145	507	126
Male	15,593	7,066	1,785	1,106	872	1,343	480	29	2,090	555	200	67
Female	17,526	6,047	1,833	1,643	1,349	1,886	809	34	2,969	590	307	59
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	30,778	17,560	3,580	919	639	1,209	667	90	3,789	1,527	662	136
Male	14,387	8,565	1,698	324	243	408	236	41	1,632	878	292	70
Female	16,391	8,995	1,882	595	396	801	431	49	2,157	649	370	66
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	10,138	8,219	900	73	40	71	67	10	386	220	115	37
Male	3,963	3,088	353	36	18	29	31	8	190	150	43	17
Female	6,175	5,131	547	37	22	42	36	2	196	70	72	20
Not Stated												
Total	1,083	358	25	7	13	6	9	0	41	11	1	612
Male	659	206	8	4	4	1	2	0	14	3	0	417
Female	424	152	17	3	9	5	7	0	27	8	1	195

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-4

New Providence

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs' 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	149,758	44.9	10.1	7.4	6.5	8.7	5.5	0.2	12.0	2.6	1.2	0.8
Male	70,922	49.1	10.5	7.1	5.9	7.7	4.6	0.2	9.9	2.8	1.1	1.0
Female	78,836	41.1	9.7	7.6	7.2	9.6	6.4	0.2	13.8	2.4	1.4	0.6
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	18,596	49.0	5.8	12.1	13.5	8.5	9.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Male	9,281	54.9	6.0	11.8	10.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.3
Female	9,315	43.2	5.5	12.4	16.1	9.1	11.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	18,073	33.9	10.9	8.5	5.7	14.0	13.8	0.2	11.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
Male	8,799	39.9	12.3	9.1	5.2	12.9	11.5	0.2	7.8	0.2	0.5	0.3
Female	9,274	28.1	9.6	7.9	6.1	15.2	16.0	0.2	14.9	0.6	0.9	0.4
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	19,478	32.5	10.0	9.3	9.5	12.5	5.8	0.2	16.7	2.0	0.9	0.6
Male	9,416	38.5	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.9	5.1	0.2	12.7	1.6	0.8	0.7
Female	10,062	26.7	9.3	9.3	9.6	13.9	6.5	0.1	20.5	2.3	1.1	0.5
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	18,493	34.9	11.0	9.4	8.2	10.7	4.5	0.2	16.9	2.6	1.3	0.4
Male	8,824	41.9	11.3	9.3	7.5	8.9	3.7	0.1	13.0	2.6	1.2	0.4
Female	9,669	28.5	10.7	9.5	8.8	12.4	5.2	0.2	20.4	2.6	1.4	0.4
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	33,119	39.5	10.9	8.3	6.7	9.7	3.9	0.2	15.3	3.5	1.5	0.4
Male	15,593	45.3	11.4	7.1	5.6	8.6	3.1	0.2	13.4	3.6	1.3	0.4
Female	17,526	34.5	10.5	9.4	7.7	10.8	4.6	0.2	16.9	3.4	1.8	0.3
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	30,778	57.1	11.5	3.0	2.1	3.9	2.2	0.3	12.3	5.0	2.2	0.4
Male	14,387	59.5	11.8	2.3	1.7	2.8	1.6	0.3	11.3	6.1	2.0	0.5
Female	16,391	54.9	11.5	3.6	2.4	4.9	2.6	0.3	13.2	4.0	2.3	0.4
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	10,138	81.1	8.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	3.8	2.2	1.1	0.4
Male	3,963	77.9	8.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	4.8	3.8	1.1	0.4
Female	6,175	83.1	8.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.2	1.1	1.2	0.3
Not Stated												
Total	1,083	33.1	2.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.8	1.0	0.1	56.5
Male	659	31.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	63.3
Female	424	35.8	4.0	0.7	2.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	6.4	1.9	0.2	46.0

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-5

Grand Bahama

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	32,806	12,733	7,238	2,543	1,923	2,602	1,321	64	2,918	678	300	486
Male	15,823	6,668	3,765	1,065	801	1,059	523	32	1,148	346	139	277
Female	16,983	6,065	3,473	1,478	1,122	1,543	798	32	1,770	332	161	209
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	4,201	2,132	569	385	384	334	314	1	28	1	5	48
Male	2,114	1,190	315	163	160	134	116	0	10	0	3	23
Female	2,087	942	254	222	224	200	198	1	18	1	2	25
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	3,806	877	1,135	319	193	512	457	2	253	4	19	35
Male	1,832	525	585	151	91	210	161	0	75	1	10	23
Female	1,974	352	550	168	102	302	296	2	178	3	9	12
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	3,994	914	1,045	442	375	474	136	9	464	54	31	50
Male	1,855	517	536	190	141	203	55	2	148	25	10	28
Female	2,139	397	509	252	234	271	81	7	316	29	21	22
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	3,985	959	1,140	481	301	365	113	13	460	72	34	47
Male	1,907	532	613	203	115	151	51	6	163	32	13	28
Female	2,078	427	527	278	186	214	62	7	297	40	21	19
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	7,305	2,270	1,728	692	534	666	192	19	864	186	78	76
Male	3,464	1,195	878	260	240	248	96	11	365	87	35	49
Female	3,841	1,075	850	432	294	418	96	8	499	99	43	27
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	7,716	4,237	1,464	216	134	236	100	17	780	299	106	127
Male	3,821	2,132	749	93	53	101	40	11	358	159	58	67
Female	3,895	2,105	715	123	81	135	60	6	422	140	48	60
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	1,655	1,306	143	5	2	14	7	3	67	62	27	19
Male	748	554	81	4	1	11	4	2	28	42	10	11
Female	907	752	62	1	1	3	3	1	39	20	17	8
Not Stated												
Total	144	38	14	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	84
Male	82	23	8	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	48
Female	62	15	6	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	36

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-6

Grand Bahama

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	32,806	38.8	22.1	7.8	5.9	7.9	4.0	0.2	8.9	2.1	0.9	1.5
Male	15,823	42.1	23.8	6.7	5.1	6.7	3.3	0.2	7.3	2.2	0.9	1.8
Female	16,983	35.7	20.4	8.7	6.6	9.1	4.7	0.2	10.4	2.0	0.9	1.2
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	4,201	50.7	13.5	9.2	9.1	8.0	7.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.1
Male	2,114	56.3	14.9	7.7	7.6	6.3	5.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.1
Female	2,087	45.1	12.2	10.6	10.7	9.6	9.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.2
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	3,806	23.0	29.8	8.4	5.1	13.5	12.0	0.1	6.6	0.1	0.5	0.9
Male	1,832	28.7	31.9	8.2	5.0	11.5	8.8	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.5	1.3
Female	1,974	17.8	27.9	8.5	5.2	15.3	15.0	0.1	9.0	0.2	0.5	0.6
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	3,994	22.9	26.2	11.1	9.4	11.9	3.4	0.2	11.6	1.4	0.8	1.3
Male	1,855	27.9	28.9	10.2	7.6	10.9	3.0	0.1	8.0	1.3	0.5	1.5
Female	2,139	18.6	23.8	11.8	10.9	12.7	3.8	0.3	14.8	1.4	1.0	1.0
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	3,985	24.1	28.6	12.1	7.6	9.2	2.8	0.3	11.5	1.8	0.9	54.7
Male	1,907	27.9	32.1	10.6	6.0	7.9	2.7	0.3	8.5	1.7	0.7	1.5
Female	2,078	20.5	25.4	13.4	9.0	10.3	3.0	0.3	14.3	1.9	1.0	0.9
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	7,305	31.1	23.7	9.5	7.3	9.1	2.6	0.3	11.8	2.5	1.1	1.0
Male	3,464	34.5	25.3	7.5	6.9	7.2	2.8	0.3	10.5	2.5	1.0	1.4
Female	3,841	28.0	22.1	11.2	7.7	10.9	2.5	0.2	13.0	2.6	1.1	0.7
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	7,716	54.9	19.0	2.8	1.7	3.1	1.3	0.2	10.1	3.9	1.4	1.6
Male	3,821	55.8	19.6	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.3	9.4	4.2	1.5	1.8
Female	3,895	54.0	18.4	3.2	2.1	3.5	1.5	0.2	10.8	3.6	1.2	1.5
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	1,655	78.9	8.6	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	4.0	3.7	1.6	1.1
Male	748	74.1	10.8	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	3.7	5.6	1.3	1.5
Female	907	82.9	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	4.3	2.2	1.9	0.9
Not Stated												
Total	144	26.4	9.7	2.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	58.3
Male	82	28.0	9.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	58.5
Female	62	24.2	9.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	58.1

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-7

Abaco

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	9,105	5,062	948	785	757	376	246	4	557	150	106	114
Male	4,696	2,856	510	341	304	153	88	3	238	88	45	70
Female	4,409	2,206	438	444	453	223	158	1	319	62	61	44
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	1,074	661	47	139	127	42	52	0	2	0	0	4
Male	559	391	25	69	40	17	13	0	2	0	0	2
Female	515	270	22	70	87	25	39	0	0	0	0	2
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	920	410	91	109	85	67	96	0	39	3	8	12
Male	467	246	52	50	41	24	29	0	13	2	4	6
Female	453	164	39	59	44	43	67	0	26	1	4	6
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	1,098	464	138	130	164	67	28	0	79	5	16	7
Male	612	313	91	56	67	29	14	0	28	3	6	5
Female	486	151	47	74	97	38	14	0	51	2	10	2
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	1,083	465	126	160	132	63	23	0	74	12	16	12
Male	522	262	70	55	58	27	12	0	23	2	8	5
Female	561	203	56	105	74	36	11	0	51	10	8	7
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	2,040	1,012	222	202	215	114	32	3	165	32	28	15
Male	1,049	577	122	92	86	47	14	3	74	15	12	7
Female	991	435	100	110	129	67	18	0	91	17	16	8
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	2,088	1,446	253	44	32	23	13	1	155	69	31	21
Male	1,062	758	115	19	12	9	6	0	76	42	11	14
Female	1,026	688	138	25	20	14	7	1	79	27	20	7
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	734	570	68	1	2	0	2	0	43	28	6	14
Male	380	288	32	0	0	0	0	0	22	24	4	10
Female	354	282	36	1	2	0	2	0	21	4	2	4
Not Stated												
Total	68	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	29
Male	45	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Female	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-8

Abaco

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	9,105	55.6	10.4	8.6	8.3	4.1	2.7	0.0	6.1	1.6	1.2	1.3
Male	4,696	60.8	10.9	7.3	6.5	3.3	1.9	0.1	5.1	1.9	1.0	1.5
Female	4,409	50.0	9.9	10.1	10.3	5.1	3.6	0.0	7.2	1.4	1.4	1.0
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	1,074	61.5	4.4	12.9	11.8	3.9	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Male	559	69.9	4.5	12.3	7.2	3.0	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Female	515	52.4	4.3	13.6	16.9	4.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	920	44.6	9.9	11.8	9.2	7.3	10.4	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.9	1.3
Male	467	52.7	11.1	10.7	8.8	5.1	6.2	0.0	2.8	0.4	0.9	1.3
Female	453	36.2	8.6	13.0	9.7	9.5	14.8	0.0	5.7	0.2	0.9	1.3
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	1,098	42.3	12.6	11.8	14.9	6.1	2.6	0.0	7.2	0.5	1.5	0.6
Male	612	51.1	14.9	9.2	10.9	4.7	2.3	0.0	4.6	0.5	1.0	0.8
Female	486	31.1	9.7	15.2	20.0	7.8	2.9	0.0	10.5	0.4	2.1	0.4
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	1,083	42.9	11.6	14.8	12.2	5.8	2.1	0.0	6.8	1.1	1.5	1.1
Male	522	50.2	13.4	10.5	11.1	5.2	2.3	0.0	4.4	0.4	1.5	1.0
Female	561	36.2	10.0	18.7	13.2	6.4	2.0	0.0	9.1	1.8	1.4	1.2
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	2,040	49.6	10.9	9.9	10.5	5.6	1.6	0.1	8.1	1.6	1.4	0.7
Male	1,049	55.0	11.6	8.8	8.2	4.5	1.3	0.3	7.1	1.4	1.1	0.7
Female	991	43.9	10.1	11.1	13.0	6.8	1.8	0.0	9.2	1.7	1.6	0.8
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	2,088	69.3	12.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	7.4	3.3	1.5	1.0
Male	1,062	71.4	10.8	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	7.2	4.0	1.0	1.3
Female	1,026	67.1	13.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.1	7.7	2.6	1.9	0.7
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	734	77.7	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.9	3.8	0.8	1.9
Male	380	75.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	6.3	1.1	2.6
Female	354	79.7	10.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.9	1.1	0.6	1.1
Not Stated												
Total	68	50.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	42.6
Male	45	46.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.7
Female	23	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	34.8

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-9

Andros

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	4,951	3,286	157	439	335	209	113	1	240	29	56	86
Male	2,409	1,700	70	196	122	92	46	0	98	15	26	44
Female	2,542	1,586	87	243	213	117	67	1	142	14	30	42
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	692	435	11	129	61	30	22	0	2	0	0	2
Male	377	273	4	60	15	16	8	0	0	0	0	1
Female	315	162	7	69	46	14	14	0	2	0	0	1
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	478	235	29	57	34	50	42	0	26	0	2	3
Male	238	135	13	27	15	22	16	0	8	0	1	1
Female	240	100	16	30	19	28	26	0	18	0	1	2
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	471	224	22	81	58	34	13	0	35	0	1	3
Male	218	123	10	31	23	11	4	0	13	0	1	2
Female	253	101	12	50	35	23	9	0	22	0	0	1
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	575	328	22	61	69	32	13	0	29	4	6	11
Male	291	192	9	28	24	15	6	0	6	1	2	8
Female	284	136	13	33	45	17	7	0	23	3	4	3
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	914	528	33	89	93	44	17	0	70	9	21	10
Male	455	284	9	42	38	21	8	0	36	4	8	5
Female	459	244	24	47	55	23	9	0	34	5	13	5
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	1,077	847	31	22	19	17	5	1	70	13	23	29
Male	494	384	20	8	7	7	4	0	30	7	13	14
Female	583	463	11	14	12	10	1	1	40	6	10	15
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	714	668	8	0	1	2	1	0	8	3	3	20
Male	316	295	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	8
Female	398	373	4	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	2	12
Not Stated												
Total	30	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Male	20	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Female	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-10

Andros

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	4,951	66.4	3.2	8.9	6.8	4.2	2.3	0.0	4.8	0.6	1.1	1.7
Male	2,409	70.6	2.9	8.1	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.0	4.1	0.6	1.1	1.8
Female	2,542	62.4	3.4	9.6	8.4	4.6	2.6	0.0	5.6	0.6	1.2	1.7
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	692	62.9	1.6	18.6	8.8	4.3	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Male	377	72.4	1.1	15.9	4.0	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Female	315	51.4	2.2	21.9	14.6	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	478	49.2	6.1	11.9	7.1	10.5	8.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.4	0.6
Male	238	56.7	5.5	11.3	6.3	9.2	6.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Female	240	41.7	6.7	12.5	7.9	11.7	10.8	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.4	0.8
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	471	47.6	4.7	17.2	12.3	7.2	2.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.2	0.6
Male	218	56.4	4.6	14.2	10.6	5.0	1.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.5	0.9
Female	253	39.9	4.7	19.8	13.8	9.1	3.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	575	57.0	3.8	10.6	12.0	5.6	2.3	0.0	5.0	0.7	1.0	1.9
Male	291	66.0	3.1	9.6	8.2	5.2	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.7
Female	284	47.9	4.6	11.6	15.8	6.0	2.5	0.0	8.1	1.1	1.4	1.1
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	914	57.8	3.6	9.7	10.2	4.8	1.9	0.0	7.7	1.0	2.3	1.1
Male	455	62.4	2.0	9.2	8.4	4.6	1.8	0.0	7.9	0.9	1.8	1.1
Female	459	53.2	5.2	10.2	12.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	7.4	1.1	2.8	1.1
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	1,077	78.6	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.1	6.5	1.2	2.1	2.7
Male	494	77.7	4.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	6.1	1.4	2.6	2.8
Female	583	79.4	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	6.9	1.0	1.7	2.6
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	714	93.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	2.8
Male	316	93.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.9	0.3	2.5
Female	398	93.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	3.0
Not Stated												
Total	30	70.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7
Male	20	70.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Female	10	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-11

Eleuthera

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	5,493	3,310	474	466	322	369	158	13	233	65	66	17
Male	2,722	1,806	232	198	141	132	62	5	81	36	22	7
Female	2,771	1,504	242	268	181	237	96	8	152	29	44	10
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	660	348	41	120	58	55	34	0	0	0	1	3
Male	350	203	25	53	31	25	12	0	0	0	1	0
Female	310	145	16	67	27	30	22	0	0	0	0	3
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	497	206	79	49	29	60	45	1	24	1	1	2
Male	260	128	43	31	15	20	15	0	7	0	0	1
Female	237	78	36	18	14	40	30	1	17	1	1	1
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	589	226	101	67	65	77	20	2	25	2	3	1
Male	298	134	53	28	33	32	9	0	8	1	0	0
Female	291	92	48	39	32	45	11	2	17	1	3	1
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	604	290	52	73	67	57	14	2	38	4	6	1
Male	301	189	28	28	18	16	8	1	10	0	2	1
Female	303	101	24	45	49	41	6	1	28	4	4	0
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	1,108	597	79	123	78	92	33	5	63	18	19	1
Male	570	369	35	51	29	30	17	3	22	10	4	0
Female	538	228	44	72	49	62	16	2	41	8	15	1
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	1,365	1,050	91	30	24	27	9	1	70	28	32	3
Male	633	512	34	5	14	9	0	0	30	14	14	1
Female	732	538	57	25	10	18	9	1	40	14	18	2
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	643	577	28	4	1	1	2	2	12	12	4	0
Male	293	260	14	2	1	0	0	1	3	11	1	0
Female	350	317	14	2	0	1	2	1	9	1	3	0
Not Stated												
Total	27	16	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
Male	17	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Female	10	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-12

Eleuthera

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	5,493	60.3	8.6	8.5	5.9	6.7	2.9	0.2	4.2	1.2	1.2	0.3
Male	2,722	66.3	8.5	7.3	5.2	4.8	2.3	0.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.3
Female	2,771	54.3	8.7	9.7	6.5	8.6	3.5	0.3	5.5	1.0	1.6	0.4
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	660	52.7	6.2	18.2	8.8	8.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Male	350	58.0	7.1	15.1	8.9	7.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Female	310	46.8	5.2	21.6	8.7	9.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	497	41.4	15.9	9.9	5.8	12.1	9.1	0.2	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Male	260	49.2	16.5	11.9	5.8	7.7	5.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Female	237	32.9	15.2	7.6	5.9	16.9	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	589	38.4	17.1	11.4	11.0	13.1	3.4	0.3	4.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Male	298	45.0	17.8	9.4	11.1	10.7	3.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Female	291	31.6	16.5	13.4	11.0	15.5	3.8	0.7	5.8	0.3	1.0	0.3
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	604	48.0	8.6	12.1	11.1	9.4	2.3	0.3	6.3	0.7	1.0	0.2
Male	301	62.8	9.3	9.3	6.0	5.3	2.7	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.3
Female	303	33.3	7.9	14.9	16.2	13.5	2.0	0.3	9.2	1.3	1.3	0.0
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	1,108	53.9	7.1	11.1	7.0	8.3	3.0	0.5	5.7	1.6	1.7	0.1
Male	570	64.7	6.1	8.9	5.1	5.3	3.0	0.5	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.0
Female	538	42.4	8.2	13.4	9.1	11.5	3.0	0.4	7.6	1.5	2.8	0.2
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	1,365	76.9	6.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.1	5.1	2.1	2.3	0.2
Male	633	80.9	5.4	0.8	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.2	2.2	0.2
Female	732	73.5	7.8	3.4	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.1	5.5	1.9	2.5	0.3
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	643	89.7	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.0
Male	293	88.7	4.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	3.8	0.3	0.0
Female	350	90.6	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.9	0.0
Not Stated												
Total	27	59.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	22.2
Male	17	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	23.5
Female	10	50.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-13

Exuma

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	2,559	1,473	112	227	210	144	86	6	199	43	40	19
Male	1,381	837	53	128	125	67	33	3	86	23	16	10
Female	1,178	636	59	99	85	77	53	3	113	20	24	9
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	240	115	6	41	33	25	19	0	1	0	0	0
Male	145	74	3	25	20	18	5	0	0	0	0	0
Female	95	41	3	16	13	7	14	0	1	0	0	0
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	199	85	10	24	23	25	23	1	8	0	0	0
Male	117	63	5	16	15	11	7	0	0	0	0	0
Female	82	22	5	8	8	14	16	1	8	0	0	0
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	243	103	9	27	35	27	12	0	22	4	3	1
Male	144	74	4	14	23	14	7	0	4	1	2	1
Female	99	29	5	13	12	13	5	0	18	3	1	0
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	307	125	12	54	43	23	11	1	32	2	4	0
Male	161	79	8	23	26	8	3	1	12	0	1	0
Female	146	46	4	31	17	15	8	0	20	2	3	0
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	507	254	22	66	56	35	10	3	46	5	9	1
Male	290	158	11	44	30	13	7	1	17	3	5	1
Female	217	96	11	22	26	22	3	2	29	2	4	0
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	658	443	44	15	18	9	10	1	73	25	20	0
Male	336	233	18	6	10	3	3	1	41	16	5	0
Female	322	210	26	9	8	6	7	0	32	9	15	0
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	383	343	9	0	2	0	1	0	16	7	4	1
Male	177	154	4	0	1	0	1	0	11	3	3	0
Female	206	189	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	1
Not Stated												
Total	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16
Male	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Female	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-14

Exuma

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs ¹ Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	2,559	57.6	4.4	8.9	8.2	5.6	3.4	0.2	7.8	1.7	1.6	0.7
Male	1,381	60.6	3.8	9.3	9.1	4.9	2.4	0.2	6.2	1.7	1.2	0.7
Female	1,178	54.0	5.0	8.4	7.2	6.5	4.5	0.3	9.6	1.7	2.0	0.8
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	240	47.9	2.5	17.1	13.8	10.4	7.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	145	51.0	2.1	17.2	13.8	12.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	95	43.2	3.2	16.8	13.7	7.4	14.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	199	42.7	5.0	12.1	11.6	12.6	11.6	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	117	53.8	4.3	13.7	12.8	9.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	82	26.8	6.1	9.8	9.8	17.1	19.5	1.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	243	42.4	3.7	11.1	14.4	11.1	4.9	0.0	9.1	1.6	1.2	0.4
Male	144	51.4	2.8	9.7	16.0	9.7	4.9	0.0	2.8	0.7	1.4	0.7
Female	99	29.3	5.1	13.1	12.1	13.1	5.1	0.0	18.2	3.0	1.0	0.0
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	307	40.7	3.9	17.6	14.0	7.5	3.6	0.3	10.4	0.7	1.3	0.0
Male	161	49.1	5.0	14.3	16.1	5.0	1.9	0.6	7.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
Female	146	31.5	2.7	21.2	11.6	10.3	5.5	0.0	13.7	1.4	2.1	0.0
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	507	50.1	4.3	13.0	11.0	6.9	2.0	0.6	9.1	1.0	1.8	0.2
Male	290	54.5	3.8	15.2	10.3	4.5	2.4	0.3	5.9	1.0	1.7	0.3
Female	217	44.2	5.1	10.1	12.0	10.1	1.4	0.9	13.4	0.9	1.8	0.0
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	658	67.3	6.7	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.5	0.2	11.1	3.8	3.0	0.0
Male	336	69.3	5.4	1.8	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	12.2	4.8	1.5	0.0
Female	322	65.2	8.1	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.0	9.9	2.8	4.7	0.0
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	383	89.6	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.2	1.8	1.0	0.3
Male	177	87.0	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.2	1.7	1.7	0.0
Female	206	91.7	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.5
Not Stated												
Total	22	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	72.7
Male	11	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	72.7
Female	11	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-15

Long Island

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	2,218	1,335	40	161	279	129	126	4	85	17	34	8
Male	1,139	700	22	97	149	50	61	0	29	9	16	6
Female	1,079	635	18	64	130	79	65	4	56	8	18	2
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	249	90	1	35	95	6	21	0	1	0	0	0
Male	142	59	1	19	52	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
Female	107	31	0	16	43	3	13	0	1	0	0	0
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	162	53	1	22	20	19	38	0	7	0	1	1
Male	93	33	1	16	12	8	20	0	2	0	1	0
Female	69	20	0	6	8	11	18	0	5	0	0	1
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	186	57	0	17	50	24	21	1	13	2	0	1
Male	100	39	0	10	30	9	9	0	0	2	0	1
Female	86	18	0	7	20	15	12	1	13	0	0	0
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	201	83	3	16	41	25	24	1	8	0	0	0
Male	116	59	1	9	21	12	12	0	2	0	0	0
Female	85	24	2	7	20	13	12	1	6	0	0	0
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	382	185	2	43	58	44	17	1	22	3	6	1
Male	193	102	1	26	29	13	9	0	9	1	3	0
Female	189	83	1	17	29	31	8	1	13	2	3	1
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	547	391	28	25	15	11	5	1	30	11	27	3
Male	273	195	18	15	5	5	3	0	12	5	12	3
Female	274	196	10	10	10	6	2	1	18	6	15	0
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	482	469	5	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Male	215	208	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Female	267	261	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated												
Total	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Male	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Female	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-16

Long Island

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	2,218	60.2	1.8	7.3	12.6	5.8	5.7	0.2	3.8	0.8	1.5	0.4
Male	1,139	61.5	1.9	8.5	13.1	4.4	5.4	0.0	2.5	0.8	1.4	0.5
Female	1,079	58.9	1.7	5.9	12.0	7.3	6.0	0.4	5.2	0.7	1.7	0.2
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	249	36.1	0.4	14.1	38.2	2.4	8.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	142	41.5	0.7	13.4	36.6	2.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	107	29.0	0.0	15.0	40.2	2.8	12.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	162	32.7	0.6	13.6	12.3	11.7	23.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.6	0.6
Male	93	35.5	1.1	17.2	12.9	8.6	21.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Female	69	29.0	0.0	8.7	11.6	15.9	26.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	186	30.6	0.0	9.1	26.9	12.9	11.3	0.5	7.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
Male	100	39.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
Female	86	20.9	0.0	8.1	23.3	17.4	14.0	1.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	201	41.3	1.5	8.0	20.4	12.4	11.9	0.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	116	50.9	0.9	7.8	18.1	10.3	10.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	85	28.2	2.4	8.2	23.5	15.3	14.1	1.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	382	48.4	0.5	11.3	15.2	11.5	4.5	0.3	5.8	0.8	1.6	0.3
Male	193	52.8	0.5	13.5	15.0	6.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	0.5	1.6	0.0
Female	189	43.9	0.5	9.0	15.3	16.4	4.2	0.5	6.9	1.1	1.6	0.5
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	547	71.5	5.1	4.6	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.2	5.5	2.0	4.9	0.5
Male	273	71.4	6.6	5.5	1.8	1.8	1.1	0.0	4.4	1.8	4.4	1.1
Female	274	71.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.2	0.7	0.4	6.6	2.2	5.5	0.0
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	482	97.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	215	96.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Female	267	97.8	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Stated												
Total	9	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
Male	7	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
Female	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-17

Other Family Islands

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	7,392	4,314	543	707	618	420	203	10	370	66	67	74
Male	3,794	2,307	286	326	310	180	101	6	170	41	27	40
Female	3,598	2,007	257	381	308	240	102	4	200	25	40	34
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	727	385	25	122	115	49	28	0	1	0	0	2
Male	387	233	11	57	57	19	9	0	0	0	0	1
Female	340	152	14	65	58	30	19	0	1	0	0	1
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	637	246	62	83	64	71	69	2	28	0	5	7
Male	334	142	37	48	29	30	34	1	8	0	2	3
Female	303	104	25	35	35	41	35	1	20	0	3	4
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	845	331	72	102	130	92	31	1	63	5	9	9
Male	467	212	43	49	65	40	16	0	33	0	5	4
Female	378	119	29	53	65	52	15	1	30	5	4	5
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	869	378	89	131	110	67	19	0	54	4	9	8
Male	479	221	54	69	55	31	13	0	26	2	4	4
Female	390	157	35	62	55	36	6	0	28	2	5	4
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	1,526	771	124	217	148	98	32	2	104	8	11	11
Male	795	454	62	81	77	44	18	1	46	2	5	5
Female	731	317	62	136	71	54	14	1	58	6	6	6
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	1,729	1,260	121	49	47	41	24	5	102	37	27	16
Male	878	651	57	21	25	15	11	4	48	28	10	8
Female	851	609	64	28	22	26	13	1	54	9	17	8
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	1,028	932	47	3	3	2	0	0	18	12	6	5
Male	431	387	21	1	1	1	0	0	9	9	1	1
Female	597	545	26	2	2	1	0	0	9	3	5	4
Not Stated												
Total	31	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Male	23	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Female	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

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Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed and Five-Year Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 4.5-18

Other Family Islands

Five-Year Age Group and Sex	Total	None	School Leaving Certificate	BJCs' Less than 5	BJCs 5+	O'Levels Less than 5	O'Levels 5+	Advanced	Under Graduate	Post Graduate	Other	Not Stated
Total	7,392	58.4	7.3	9.6	8.4	5.7	2.7	0.1	5.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Male	3,794	60.8	7.5	8.6	8.2	4.7	2.7	0.2	4.5	1.1	0.7	1.1
Female	3,598	55.8	7.1	10.6	8.6	6.7	2.8	0.1	5.6	0.7	1.1	0.9
Age Group 15 - 19												
Total	727	53.0	3.4	16.8	15.8	6.7	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Male	387	60.2	2.8	14.7	14.7	4.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Female	340	44.7	4.1	19.1	17.1	8.8	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Age Group 20 - 24												
Total	637	38.6	9.7	13.0	10.0	11.1	10.8	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.8	1.1
Male	334	42.5	11.1	14.4	8.7	9.0	10.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.9
Female	303	34.3	8.3	11.6	11.6	13.5	11.6	0.3	6.6	0.0	1.0	1.3
Age Group 25 - 29												
Total	845	39.2	8.5	12.1	15.4	10.9	3.7	0.1	7.5	0.6	1.1	1.1
Male	467	45.4	9.2	10.5	13.9	8.6	3.4	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.1	0.9
Female	378	31.5	7.7	14.0	17.2	13.8	4.0	0.3	7.9	1.3	1.1	1.3
Age Group 30 - 34												
Total	869	43.5	10.2	15.1	12.7	7.7	2.2	0.0	6.2	0.5	1.0	0.9
Male	479	46.1	11.3	14.4	11.5	6.5	2.7	0.0	5.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Female	390	40.3	9.0	15.9	14.1	9.2	1.5	0.0	7.2	0.5	1.3	1.0
Age Group 35 - 44												
Total	1,526	50.5	8.1	14.2	9.7	6.4	2.1	0.1	6.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Male	795	57.1	7.8	10.2	9.7	5.5	2.3	0.1	5.8	0.3	0.6	0.6
Female	731	43.4	8.5	18.6	9.7	7.4	1.9	0.1	7.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Age Group 45 - 64												
Total	1,729	72.9	7.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.4	0.3	5.9	2.1	1.6	0.9
Male	878	74.1	6.5	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.5	5.5	3.2	1.1	0.9
Female	851	71.6	7.5	3.3	2.6	3.1	1.5	0.1	6.3	1.1	2.0	0.9
Age Group 65 and Over												
Total	1,028	90.7	4.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.5
Male	431	89.8	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.2	0.2
Female	597	91.3	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Not Stated												
Total	31	35.5	9.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6
Male	23	30.4	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9
Female	8	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0

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Persons 15-17 Years Attending School by Main Mode of Transport and Major Island of Residence : 2000

Table 4.6

All Bahamas

Island	Total	Walk	Bike / Motorcycle	Bus / Jitney	Private Vehicle Passenger	Private Vehicle Driver	Boat / Ferry	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	14,553	2,126	221	4,101	7,853	102	8	17	125
New Providence	9,885	852	69	3,297	5,487	73	-	6	101
Grand Bahama	2,433	193	11	656	1,538	12	3	4	16
Abaco	626	322	21	20	243	12	5	1	2
Andros	475	227	12	35	196	2	-	1	2
Eleuthera	416	228	23	14	144	2	-	4	1
Exuma and Cays	139	63	1	9	65	0	-	-	1
Long Island	152	30	19	24	78	1	-	-	
Other Family Islands	427	211	65	46	102	0	-	1	2

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Person Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Exposure to Training: 2000

Table 4.7-1 All Bahamas

Island	Total						Trained					
	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated
All Bahamas	214,282	51,211	99,922	47,376	14,359	1,414	84,788	13,961	45,841	20,592	3,971	423
New Providence	149,758	36,669	71,090	31,733	9,183	1,083	63,547	10,714	34,766	14,846	2,873	348
Grand Bahama	32,806	8,007	15,284	7,884	1,487	144	10,999	1,949	5,862	2,862	297	29
Abaco	9,105	1,994	4,221	2,166	656	68	2,511	355	1,328	671	144	13
Andros	4,951	1,170	1,960	1,120	671	30	1,730	211	840	500	174	5
Eleuthera	5,493	1,157	2,301	1,412	596	27	1,814	237	911	526	133	7
Exuma and Cays	2,559	439	1,057	686	355	22	1,142	117	569	359	95	2
Long Island	2,218	411	769	571	458	9	684	88	324	213	56	3
Other Family Islands	7,392	1,364	3,240	1,804	953	31	2,361	290	1,241	615	199	16

Person Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Exposure to Training: 2000

Table 4.7-1 Continued All Bahamas

Island	Not Trained						Not Stated					
	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated
All Bahamas	128,931	37,243	54,065	26,776	10,384	463	563	7	16	8	4	528
New Providence	85,770	25,948	36,310	16,880	6,306	326	441	7	14	7	4	409
Grand Bahama	21,741	6,058	9,421	5,022	1,190	50	66	0	1	0	0	65
Abaco	6,571	1,639	2,892	1,495	512	33	23	0	1	0	0	22
Andros	3,216	959	1,120	619	497	21	5	0	0	1	0	4
Eleuthera	3,675	920	1,390	886	463	16	4	0	0	0	0	4
Exuma and Cays	1,400	322	488	327	260	3	17	0	0	0	0	17
Long Island	1,534	323	445	358	402	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Family Islands	5,024	1,074	1,999	1,189	754	8	7	0	0	0	0	7

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Person Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Exposure to Training and Sex (Male): 2000

Table 4.7-2

All Bahamas

Island	Total						Trained					
	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated
All Bahamas	102,886	25,495	48,120	22,554	5,853	864	46,266	7,629	24,835	11,284	2,220	298
New Providence	70,922	18,080	33,833	14,841	3,509	659	34,302	5,849	18,683	7,986	1,536	248
Grand Bahama	15,823	3,946	7,226	3,894	675	82	5,742	992	2,995	1,552	189	14
Abaco	4,696	1,026	2,183	1,099	343	45	1,493	204	763	415	100	11
Andros	2,409	615	964	518	292	20	1,017	113	482	309	110	3
Eleuthera	2,722	610	1,169	658	268	17	1,043	145	533	289	71	5
Exuma and Cays	1,381	262	595	350	163	11	722	82	355	222	61	2
Long Island	1,139	235	409	283	205	7	449	63	211	137	35	3
Other Family Islands	3,794	721	1,741	911	398	23	1,498	181	813	374	118	12

Person Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Exposure to Training (Male): 2000

TABLE 4.7-2 Continued

All Bahamas

Island	Not Trained						Not Stated					
	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated
All Bahamas	56,293	17,863	23,276	11,265	3,631	258	327	3	9	5	2	308
New Providence	36,366	12,228	15,142	6,851	1,971	174	254	3	8	4	2	237
Grand Bahama	10,044	2,954	4,230	2,342	486	32	37	0	1	0	0	36
Abaco	3,188	822	1,420	684	243	19	15	0	0	0	0	15
Andros	1,388	502	482	208	182	14	4	0	0	1	0	3
Eleuthera	1,675	465	636	369	197	8	4	0	0	0	0	4
Exuma and Cays	651	180	240	128	102	1	8	0	0	0	0	8
Long Island	690	172	198	146	170	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Family Islands	2,291	540	928	537	280	6	5	0	0	0	0	5

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Person Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Exposure to Training and Sex (Female): 2000

Table 4.7-3 **All Bahamas**

Island	Total						Trained					
	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated
All Bahamas	111,396	25,716	51,802	24,822	8,506	550	38,522	6,332	21,006	9,308	1,751	125
New Providence	78,836	18,589	37,257	16,892	5,674	424	29,245	4,865	16,083	6,860	1,337	100
Grand Bahama	16,983	4,061	8,058	3,990	812	62	5,257	957	2,867	1,310	108	15
Abaco	4,409	968	2,038	1,067	313	23	1,018	151	565	256	44	2
Andros	2,542	555	996	602	379	10	713	98	358	191	64	2
Eleuthera	2,771	547	1,132	754	328	10	771	92	378	237	62	2
Exuma and Cays	1,178	177	462	336	192	11	420	35	214	137	34	0
Long Island	1,079	176	360	288	253	2	235	25	113	76	21	0
Other Family Islands	3,598	643	1,499	893	555	8	863	109	428	241	81	4

Person Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Major Island of Residence and Exposure to Training and Sex (Female): 2000

Table 4.7-3 Continued **All Bahamas**

Island	Not Trained						Not Stated					
	Total	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated	Total	15 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	Not Stated
All Bahamas	72,638	19,380	30,789	15,511	6,753	205	236	4	7	3	2	220
New Providence	49,404	13,720	21,168	10,029	4,335	152	187	4	6	3	2	172
Grand Bahama	11,697	3,104	5,191	2,680	704	18	29	0	0	0	0	29
Abaco	3,383	817	1,472	811	269	14	8	0	1	0	0	7
Andros	1,828	457	638	411	315	7	1	0	0	0	0	1
Eleuthera	2,000	455	754	517	266	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exuma and Cays	749	142	248	199	158	2	9	0	0	0	0	9
Long Island	844	151	247	212	232	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Family Islands	2,733	534	1,071	652	474	2	2	0	0	0	0	2

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CHAPTER 5

Economic Activity

5.0 Introduction

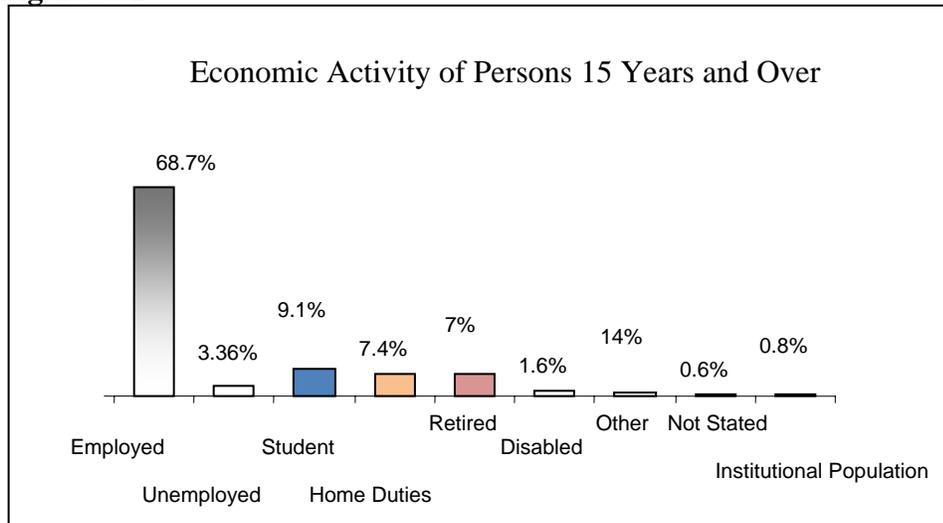
Economic activity in The Bahamas centres around tourism, financial services, construction and the government. Tourism accounts for the lion's share of economic activity in the country and is followed in significance by financial services. These two industries and others led to a gross domestic product (GDP) in 2000 of over B\$5 billion which translated to a per capita GDP in excess of B\$16,000 which is quite respectable for a developing country. In 2000, the real GDP grew by more than 6 percent and combined with a low inflation rate below 2 percent to reflect a healthy Bahamian economy.

This chapter outlines and discusses economic activity with respect to the general population; their activity status, the industry in which they work, the type work they do as well as their employment status.

5.1. Economic Activity

In the year 2000, 72 percent of the population fifteen years of age and over were economically active, i.e. they were either employed (68.7 percent) or unemployed (3.4 percent) – the labour force. An additional 9.1 percent of the population were students, 7 percent were either retired or engaged in home duties, and just under 2 percent were disabled (Chart 1). It should be noted that the reference period for activity status was based on the week prior to Census Day. However, this period was extended to an additional three weeks to capture persons who may have been looking for work as well as those who did not look but wanted work and was available and able to work.

Figure 5.1



According to Table 5.1, a higher percentage of the male population was employed when compared to the corresponding percentage among the female population, 75 percent compared to 62.8 percent. Women were more likely to be homemakers than men – 13.1 percent versus 1.4 percent. Likewise a higher percentage of females were retired, 8.3 percent, compared to 5.7 percent among their male counterparts.

**Distribution of Males and Females Aged 15 Years And Over
(Institutional Population) by Economic Activity: 2000 Census**

Table 5.1

Economic Activity	Percent of Total Males	Percent of Total Females
Employed	75.0	62.8
Unemployed	3.7	3.1
Student	8.7	9.5
Home Duties	1.4	13.1
Retired	5.7	8.3
Disabled	1.6	1.5
Other	1.6	1.1
Not Stated	0.7	0.4
Institutional Population	1.5	0.2
All Persons	100.0	100.0

There is no question that economic activity is influenced by age as younger persons – those under 20 years, and older persons – 60 years of age and over, account for the smallest percentage of the labour force. Table 5.2 shows that persons between 15 and 19 years of age accounted for 5.6 percent of the labour force while those 60 years of age and over constituted an even smaller proportion (4.5 percent). The level of participation in the labour force by these two age groups, along with the other age groups, is indicated in Table 5.3. Participation rates, as shown in the table, relates the number of persons in a specific age group who are in the labour force per 100 persons in the total population of that age group.

**Age Distribution of The Labour Force:
2000 Census**

Table 5.2

Age Group	Percentage of Total Labour Force
15 – 19	5.6
20 - 24	12.7
25 - 29	15.1
30 - 34	14.9
35 - 39	14.9
40 - 44	12.0
45 - 49	8.8
50 - 54	6.3
55 - 59	4.8
60 - 64	2.7
Over 65	1.8
Not Stated	0.4

**Economically Active Population and Participation
Rate by Sex and Age Group: 2000 Census**

Table 5.3

Age Group	Economically Active Population					
	Number of Persons			Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total (per 100 persons)	Male	Female
Total	154,396	81,004	73,392	72.1	78.73	65.9
15 – 19 Years	8,693	5,140	3,553	32.9	38.49	27.2
20 – 24 Years	19,590	10,301	9,289	79.1	84.85	73.5
25 – 34 Years	46,392	23,681	22,711	87.5	92.1	83.2
35 – 44 Years	41,456	20,901	20,555	88.4	93.27	83.9
45 – 54 Years	23,381	12,236	11,145	84.1	91.55	77.2
55 – 64 Years	11,488	6,475	5,013	63.3	76.02	52.1
65 Years and Over	2,840	1,891	949	18.0	28.99	10.3
Not Stated	556	379	177	39.3	43.87	32.2

Slightly fewer than 20 percent of persons over 64 years of age were actively involved in the labour force. This low proportion is expected given the fact that 65 is the official retirement age in The Bahamas. The second lowest participation rate was found among persons 15 to 19 years of age. Only three in every ten of these young persons were economically active which is not surprising since the age of compulsory school attendance is 16 combined with the fact that most students complete their high school education at 17. Participation rates were highest for persons between 25 and 54 years of age where in each ten year age grouping the rates exceeded 84 percent.

It is readily noticed that the participation rate for males exceeded that of females in every age group with the difference being greatest among persons 55-64 years of age. In this group, three-fourths of the males were a part of the labour force compared to half of the females. Overall, the participation rate for males was 78.7 percent while that for females was considerably lower at 65.9 percent.

The participation rate for the country was 72.1 percent. Table 5.4 shows the tremendous variation in this rate among the islands, ranging from a low of 55.2 percent in Long Island to a high of 74.7 percent in Grand Bahama. Women in New Providence participated in the labour force at a higher level than their counterparts in the other islands. On this island and in Grand Bahama slightly more than two-thirds of the women were a part of the labour force. In contrast, less than half of the women on Andros and Long Island were labour force participants. For men, participation was highest in Grand Bahama and Abaco, 82 percent, and lowest in Long Island, 62.6 percent. It is an accepted fact that labour force participation rates tend to be higher in urban/industrialized areas than in rural areas. This is clearly reflected in the Bahamian data which shows that the three more urbanized and developed islands (New Providence, Abaco and Grand Bahama) are the ones with the highest participation rates.

**Economically Active Population and Participation
Rate by Sex and Island: 2000 Census**

Table 5.4

Island	Economically Active Population					
	Number of Persons			Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total (per 100 persons)	Male	Female
All Bahamas	154,396	81,004	73,392	72.05	78.73	65.88
New Providence	109,545	55,859	53,686	73.15	78.76	68.1
Grand Bahama	24,497	13,047	11,450	74.67	82.46	67.42
Abaco	6,292	3,856	2,436	69.1	82.11	55.25
Andros	2,769	1,540	1,229	55.93	63.93	48.35
Eleuthera	3,444	2,016	1,428	62.7	74.06	51.53
Exuma and Cays	1,693	1,029	664	66.16	74.51	56.37
Long Island	1,225	713	512	55.23	62.6	47.45
Other Family Islands	4,931	2,944	1,987	66.71	77.6	55.23

5.2. Employed Population

According to the 2000 Census, the employment level was high throughout the country with 95.3 percent of the labour force being employed. Surprisingly, there was no variation in the rate between men and women with both experiencing a level of 95 percent. Data in Table 5.5 show that amongst younger persons, the male employment rate was higher than that of their female counterparts but beyond the age of 34 years, the female employment rate was consistently higher than that of their male counterparts.

Consistent with the labour force distribution, the percent of employed persons between the ages of 25 and 44 accounted for more than half of the employed persons. Similarly, and as to be expected, persons 15 to 19 years and those 65 and over had the lowest percentages of employed persons. Of significance, however, is the fact that the employment rate for persons 65 years of age (98.6 percent) was higher than that for persons of any other group.

**Number and Distribution of Employed Persons
and Employment Rate by Age-Group and Sex: 2000 Census**

Table 5.5

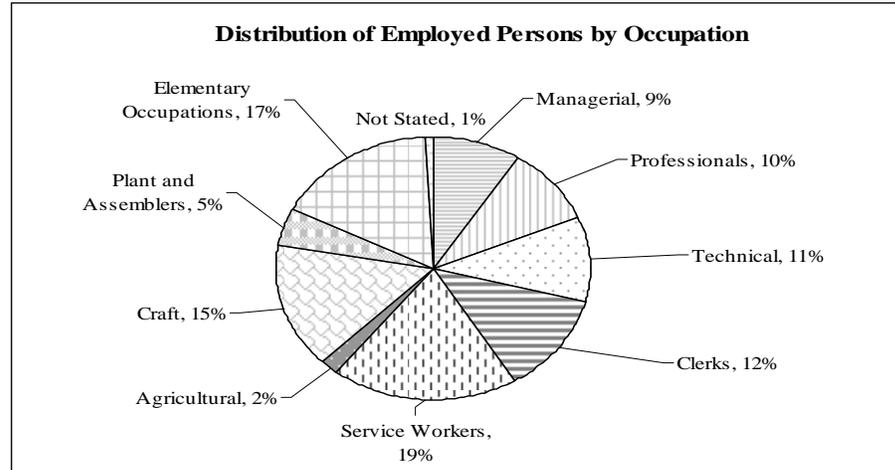
Age Group	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	%	Employment Rate	Total	%	Employment Rate	Total	%	Employment Rate
Total	147,206	100.0	95.3	77,209	100.0	95.3	69,997	100.0	95.4
15 – 19	7,422	5.0	84.4	4,492	5.8	87.4	2,930	4.2	82.5
20 – 24	17,852	12.1	91.1	9,457	12.2	91.8	8,395	12.0	90.4
25 – 34	44,386	30.2	95.7	22,653	29.3	95.7	21,733	31.0	95.7
35 - 44	40,221	27.3	97.0	20,244	26.2	96.9	19,977	28.5	97.2
45 -54	22,769	15.5	97.4	11,872	15.4	97.0	10,897	15.6	97.8
55 - 64	11,217	7.6	97.6	6,265	8.1	96.8	4,952	7.1	98.8
65 & Over	2,801	1.9	98.6	1,860	2.4	98.4	941	1.3	99.2
Not Stated	538	0.4	96.8	366	0.5	96.6	172	0.2	97.2

5.3. Employment by Occupation

The majority of workers were service workers, persons engaged in elementary occupations, and as craft workers with percentages of 19.1 percent, 16.6 percent and 15.3 percent respectively. This along with the fact that less than 4.8 percent of workers were plant and assembly workers and that agricultural workers made up just under 1.9 percent of the employed, is reflective of the service orientation and specifically tourism based nature of the economy. Professionals and technical workers combined to make up 20.1 percent of employed persons. Many of these it can be expected, worked in the financial services industry, the second most important sector of the economy. The occupation that

was a direct support for both the tourism and financial sectors (as well as others), clerical staff, comprise 12.2 percent of the workforce. See Figure 5.2 and Figures 5.2-1 in Appendix.

Figure 5.2



For each age group under 40 years, service work was the most dominant occupation. Service work was followed by elementary occupations for persons 15-19 years, clerical work for persons 20-24 years, and craft work for persons 25-29 year.

For all age groups over 40 years, the most dominant form of work was in elementary occupations. For persons 40-44 years, service work was the next second most widely held occupation while professionals was the next common occupation for persons the 45-49 years. Employed persons over 50 years were secondarily engaged as managerial workers.

Males were primarily engaged in craft work followed by elementary work and service work. Females on the other hand were primarily engaged in service work followed by clerical work. Only 2.5 percent of females were engaged in craft and related trades. Less than 1 percent of females worked as plant and machine operators and assemblers compared to 8.2 percent for males. Higher percentages of females were professionals, 12.7 percent versus 6.7 percent in the case of males, and 13 percent versus 9 percent with

respect to technical and associated professional work. There was an almost even distribution of males and females, around 17 percent, working in elementary occupations (Table 5.6).

**Distribution of Persons 15 Years and Over Who Worked Last Week by
Occupational Group and Sex: 2000 Census**

Table 5.6

Occupation	Total		Male		Female		Sex Distribution (Percentage)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Male	Female
Persons Age 15 Years & Over								
Total	147,206	100.0	77,209	100.0	69,997	100.0	52.4	47.6
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	13,376	9.1	8,108	10.5	5,268	7.5	60.6	39.4
Professionals	14,051	9.5	5,145	6.7	8,906	12.7	36.6	63.4
Technicians & Associate Professionals	15,659	10.6	6,634	8.6	9,025	12.9	42.4	57.6
Clerks	17,947	12.2	2,406	3.1	15,541	22.2	13.4	86.6
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	28,171	19.1	11,356	14.7	16,815	24.0	40.3	59.7
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	2,789	1.9	2,657	3.4	132	0.2	95.3	4.7
Craft & Related Trades Workers	22,490	15.3	20,709	26.8	1,781	2.5	92.1	7.9
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	7,031	4.8	6,344	8.2	687	1.0	90.2	9.8
Elementary Occupations	24,420	16.6	12,873	16.7	11,547	16.5	52.7	47.3
Not Stated	1,272	0.9	977	1.3	295	0.5	76.8	23.2

The results contained in Table 5.6 also support the stereotypical male-female occupational roles. Males are more likely to be leaders in politics, top legislators and

managers which are substantiated in the data which show that males accounted for 60.6 percent of this occupational group. Likewise males dominated occupations such as plant and machine operators where they constituted 90.2 percent and craft and related workers 92.1 percent. In contrast, females were sales workers and clerks, accounting for 59.7 percent and 86.6 percent respectively of the workers in these groups. Women accounted for 63.4 percent of the professional group, however a more thorough review of the data would likely indicate that this can be accounted for by the higher percentage of females working in professions such as teachers, nurses, social workers and other allied areas.

5.4. Employment by Industry

Data in Table 5.7 show that slightly more than one quarter, 29 percent, of the employed persons were engaged in Community, Social and Personal Services. A distant second was the Hotel and Restaurant industry which employed 17.2 percent of the employed persons. Wholesale and Retail Trade (14.7 percent) and Construction (11.5 percent) were the industrial sectors with the next largest proportions of employed persons. Agriculture and Fisheries, Mining and Quarrying, and Manufacturing combined to employ only 9 percent of the working population.

**Distribution of Persons 15 Years and Over Who Worked
Last Week by Industrial Group and Sex: 2000 Census**

Table 5.7

Industrial Group	Total		Male		Female		Sex Distribution (Percentage)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Male	Female
Total	147,206	100.0	77,209	100.0	69,997	100.0	52.4	47.6
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	5,058	3.4	4,488	5.8	570	0.8	88.7	11.3
Mining, Quarrying, Electricity, Gas and Water	2,225	1.5	1,827	2.4	398	0.6	82.1	17.9
Manufacturing	6,108	4.1	3,903	5.1	2,205	3.2	63.9	36.1
Construction	16,980	11.5	16,136	20.9	844	1.2	95.0	5.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor....Etc.	21,644	14.7	10,333	13.4	11,311	16.2	47.7	52.3
Hotels and Restaurants	25,264	17.2	10,749	13.9	14,515	20.7	42.5	57.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	10,776	7.3	7,131	9.2	3,645	5.2	66.2	33.8
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	15,900	10.8	6,339	8.2	9,561	13.7	39.9	60.1
Communication, Social and Personal Services	42,699	29.0	15,971	20.7	26,728	38.2	37.4	62.6
Not Stated	552	0.5	332	0.4	220	0.2	60.1	39.9

For males the major employers were the Construction industry and Community, Social and Personal Services which jointly employed approximately 40 percent of them. More than half of the female employees were engaged by Community, Social and Personal Services (38.2 percent) and Hotels and Restaurants (20.7 percent). Males outnumbered females in five of the nine major industrial groups accounting for more than two-thirds of the workers in each group and as much as 95 percent of the workers in the construction industry. The female share of the industries in which they were the majority was less intense, ranging from 52.3 percent in Wholesale and Retail Trade to 62.6 percent in Community, Social and Personal Services.

Table 5.8 shows that consistent with the data for the entire Bahamas, the largest group of persons were employed in the Community, Social and Personal Service industry in each of the islands with the exception of Long Island and Abaco. For New Providence and Grand Bahama, employment was secondarily in Hotels and Restaurants followed by employment in the Wholesale and Retail Trades and then in Construction for Grand Bahama but in Financial Services for New Providence. The Construction industry accounted for the highest employment in Long Island and second highest in Abaco, Eleuthera and the Exumas. Agriculture accounted for the second highest share of workers employed in Andros and highest share of workers in Long Island and Abaco. In most of these islands, Agriculture accounted for more than 15 percent of the workers compared to New Providence and Grand Bahama where less than 3 percent of all the employed persons were so engaged.

Percentage of Employed Persons (15 Years and over) by Industrial Group and Island: 2000 Census

Table 5.8

Industry	New Providence	Grand Bahama	Abaco	Andros	Eleuthera	Exuma	Long Island	Other Family Islands
Agriculture	1.8	2.6	15.3	17.6	10.8	5.6	17.5	11.3
Manufacturing	4.2	5.2	2.9	3.8	2.9	1.6	2.5	2.0
Electricity, Gas And Water	1.2	0.9	1.3	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.2
Construction	10.5	13.9	17.4	6.5	15.5	17.9	20.2	11.6
Wholesale And Retail Trades, Repair of Motor....Etc.	14.9	15.8	13.6	6.5	13.7	9.6	12.5	10.1
Hotels And Restaurants	16.9	18.6	15.5	11.5	15.1	16.7	16.3	22.6
Transport, Storage And Communication	6.5	10.3	9.0	5.3	8.4	8.0	5.9	8.0
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate And Business	12.6	8.1	5.9	1.8	3.2	12.8	3.07	2.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	31.0	23.9	18.2	37.4	26.9	25.3	19.7	24.4

Note: Please note that percentages do not add up to 100.

5.5. Type of Worker

As to be expected, the majority of workers, slightly more than two-thirds, were employed in the private sector. Government was responsible for 17.3 percent of the workers while self-employed persons accounted for an additional 14.9 percent. Throughout the islands the private sector (non government) was the major employer. Of particular interest is the fact that in all the islands, except New Providence and Andros, self-employment (with or without paid help) was the second major employment category. The islands with the highest levels of government workers were Andros, Eleuthera and New Providence.

Government employment was noticeably less in Grand Bahama and Abaco than all the other islands with their respective proportions being under 11 percent. See Charts 5.3 and 5.4.

Figure 5.3

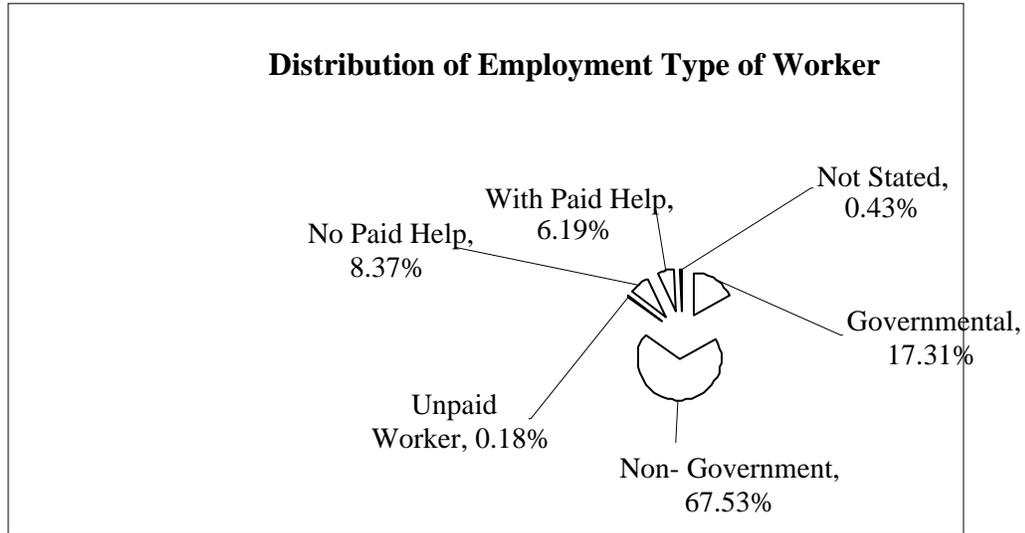
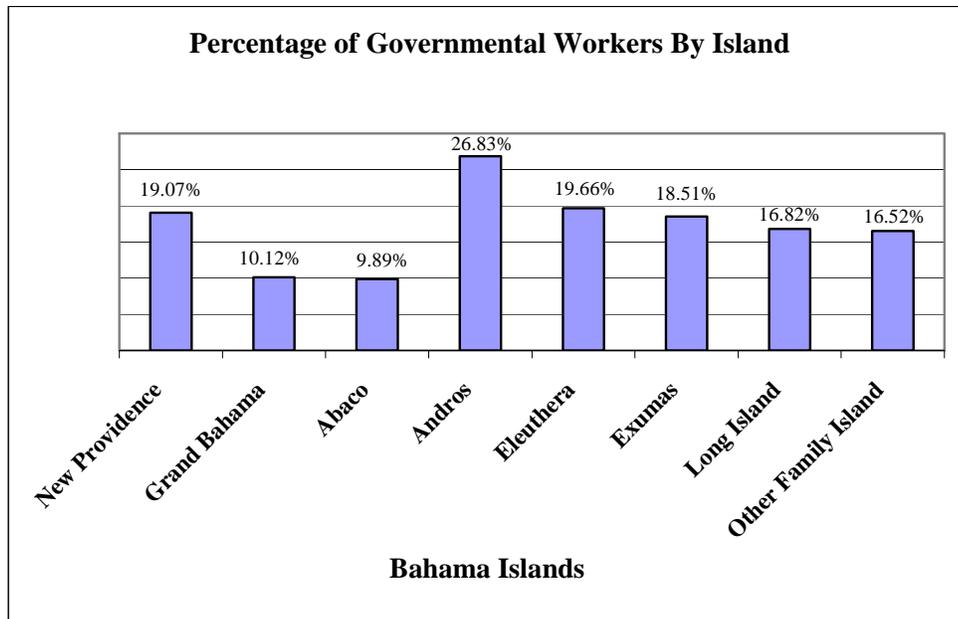


Figure 5.4



The data support the view that men are more likely to be self-employed than women. The implication is that women are more likely to have 'steady' jobs. This view might be

supported by the fact that a greater percentage of women were employed with the government, 20.6 percent versus 14.3 percent among the men. Additionally, 56.7 percent of all government workers were women. As shown in Table 5.9.

**Distribution of Persons 15 Years and Over Who Worked
Last Week by Type of Workers and Sex: 2000 Census**

Table 5.9

Type of Worker	Total Persons 15 and Over		Males		Females		Sex Distribution (Percentage)	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Male	Female
Persons Aged 15 Years and Over	147,206	100.0	77,209	100.0	69,997	100.0	52.4	47.6
Government/ Government Corp.	25,479	17.3	11,042	14.3	14,437	20.6	43.3	56.7
Non-Government	99,401	67.5	50,896	65.9	48,505	69.3	51.2	48.8
Unpaid Workers	263	0.2	61	0.1	202	0.3	23.2	76.8
Self Employed No Paid Help	12,324	8.4	7,899	10.2	4,425	6.3	64.1	35.9
Self Employed With Paid Help	9,105	6.2	6,934	9.0	2,171	3.1	76.2	23.8
Not Stated	634	0.4	377	0.5	257	0.4	59.5	40.5

The bias for women to work as government employees was seen throughout the country. For each island, a higher percentage of the working female population was employed with a governmental agency. The largest gap between females and males working in government was on Long Island where the difference was over 19.1 percentage points (Table 5.10 and 5.11). When the sex distribution within the government sector is examined, it is noted that on all islands females accounted for more than half of the employees, ranging from 55.3 percent in New Providence to 69.5 percent in Long Island.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Percentage Distribution of Males Aged 15 Years and Over who were Employed
Last Week by Type of Worker and Major Island: 2000**

Table 5.10

Type of Worker	Males 15 Years and Over	New Providence	Grand Bahama	Abaco	Andros	Eleuthera	Exuma and Cays	Long Island	Other Family Islands
Total	77,209	53,069	12,529	3,750	1,428	1,920	1,002	701	2,810
Government/ Government Corp.	14.3	16.8	6.8	6.5	19.5	13.8	12.3	8.8	11.8
Non-Government	65.9	65.5	75.5	57.7	48.5	60.8	64.4	52.9	57.9
Unpaid Worker	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2
No Paid Help	10.2	8.9	9.6	18.1	21.6	12.0	12.3	22.4	16.1
With Paid Help	9.0	8.3	7.7	16.4	9.8	13.0	10.6	14.6	13.2
Not Stated	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9

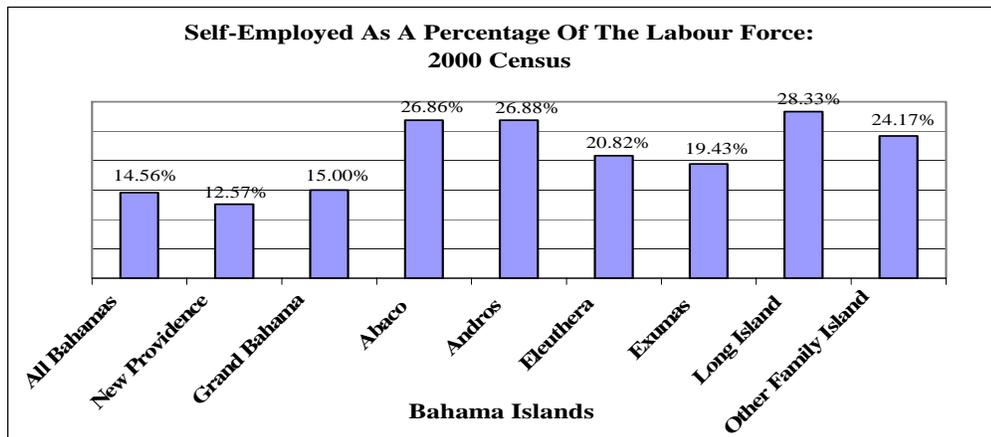
**Percent Distribution of Females Aged 15 Years and Over who were Employed
Last Week by Type of Worker and Major Administrative Divisions: 2000**

Table 5.11

Type of Worker	Females 15 Years and Over	New Providence	Grand Bahama	Abaco	Andros	Eleuthera	Exuma and Cays	Long Island	Other Family Islands
Total	69,997	51,205	10,851	2,340	1,147	1,361	640	506	1,947
Government/ Government Corp.	20.6	21.5	14.0	15.4	36.0	28.0	28.3	27.9	23.4
Non-Government	69.3	70.3	73.2	67.0	41.5	55.9	55.9	54.0	58.1
Unpaid Worker	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.9
No Paid Help	6.3	5.2	8.2	9.1	15.7	10.9	9.4	12.8	10.9
With Paid Help	3.1	2.6	4.2	5.6	5.1	4.0	4.7	3.6	5.9
Not Stated	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8

In the Bahamas as a whole, generally just under 15 percent of all employed persons were self-employed with males twice as likely to be self-employed than females. As Chart 5.5 shows, the percentage for New Providence is below this average and Grand Bahama near the average. There is a higher percentage of self-employed persons in the Family Islands. The highest percentage is in Long Island followed by Abaco and Andros.

Figure 5.5



5.6. Summary and Implications

The analysis shows that the labour force participation rate in the country is quite high with just over 72 percent of the persons fifteen years of age and over actively working or seeking work. This rate is exceptionally high for a developing country and is one of the highest in the Caribbean region, particularly amongst females. However, the level of participation differed substantially across the various islands being highest in New Providence and Grand Bahama which benefits from large economies of scale: banking, industrial centre and the seat of Government (New Providence). The other islands to a large extent are characterized by small economies of scale and are more rural in nature.

The Bahamas conducted its first Survey of Living Conditions one year after the census. Data from this survey indicate extreme inequalities between workers in New Providence and Grand Bahama vis-à-vis the other islands. In general, workers in the former islands enjoyed a higher standard of living than those in the other islands which is a direct result of the large economies of scale evident on the islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama. Both this survey and the information presented from the Census indicate that workers in the other islands are heavily dependent on Government employment and self-employment. The Survey of Living Conditions further details that even in the case of self-employment, workers in the ‘other islands’ are disadvantaged in that this was largely of a subsistence nature – small-scale farming and fishing and small retail stores often referred to as the ‘mom & pop’ shops.

This chapter did not examine the labour force by its educational/training characteristics but data from the annual labour force survey and the Living Conditions Survey show that the labour force on the Other Islands is not as academically equipped as their counterpart in New Providence and Grand Bahama. This, along with points cited above, clearly indicate the need for programmes to empower the workers in these islands. As the employment opportunities in these islands are more limited, there is a pressing need to equip these workers to capitalize on existing opportunities and prepare for future ones. Population projections to the year 2010 indicate that the population 15 years of age and over will increase by 21 percent, a total of approximately 45,605 additional persons. If the 2000 labour force participation rate is applied to this figure it means an addition of 32,835 persons to the labour force. Indicating that a minimum of 32,835 jobs would be necessary, to accommodate this increase to the labour force.

A comprehensive manpower study is perhaps needed to address this situation in order to determine where and what are the gaps. This would steer training needs –the type and intensity of specific programmes, etc. The thrust of the educational system may need to be re-visited. More emphasis may be needed in preparing and equipping young people for skilled blue collar work as part of their secondary education. There also appears to be the need for more apprenticeship programmes. Consideration should also be given to strengthen the capacity of the self-employed individuals. Mechanisms must be put in place to facilitate technical and financial support to emerging entrepreneurs such interventions should be beneficial not only to the youths but to the wider community. It appears therefore that there is a need for widespread training programmes.

APPENDIX (Chapter 5)

Total Persons Aged 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity in the Past Week and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.1-1

Economic Activity in the Past Week	Persons 15 Years and Over	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 Years and Over	Not Stated
Persons Aged 15 Years and Over	214,282	26,439	24,772	26,904	26,117	25,887	21,014	15,827	11,978	10,142	8,011	15,777	1,414
Employed	147,206	7,422	17,852	22,193	22,193	22,209	18,012	13,259	9,510	7,227	3,990	2,801	538
Unemployed	7,190	1,271	1,738	1,168	838	736	499	385	227	172	99	39	18
Student	19,538	16,158	2,337	660	188	96	39	25	5	11	1	2	16
Home Duties	15,934	951	1,768	1,857	1,952	1,830	1,657	1,360	1,172	1,234	888	1,218	47
Retired	15,082	0	0	3	18	26	86	196	566	1,038	2,573	10,530	46
Disabled	3,402	122	208	232	258	321	286	253	256	300	300	849	17
Other	2,943	332	489	381	315	361	264	252	182	114	118	123	12
Not Stated	1,193	49	57	49									
Institutional Population	1,794	134	323	361	303	260	133	58	30	21	21	127	23

Total Males Aged 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity in the Past Week and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.1-2

Economic Activity in the Past Week	Males 15 Years and Over	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 Years and Over	Not Stated
Males Aged 15 Years and Over	102,886	13,355	12,140	13,110	12,601	12,438	9,971	7,617	5,749	4,768	3,750	6,523	864
Employed	77,209	4,492	9,457	11,350	11,303	11,178	9,066	6,840	5,032	3,897	2,368	1,860	366
Unemployed	3,795	648	844	602	426	394	263	223	141	126	84	31	13
Student	8,919	7,629	908	263	62	26	7	9	0	7	0	0	8
Home Duties	1,410	177	182	169	142	146	131	111	89	88	65	103	7
Retired	5,896	0	0	2	12	13	43	78	236	410	1,011	4,073	18
Disabled	1,687	71	135	134	157	170	164	131	121	152	139	302	11
Other	1,684	195	277	221	186	242	155	144	87	57	61	50	9
Not Stated	721	35	31	31	39	32	26	27	22	14	8	42	414
Institutional Population	1,565	108	306	338	274	237	116	54	21	17	14	62	18

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Total Females Aged 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity in the Past Week and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.1-3

Economic Activity in the Past Week	Females 15 Years and Over	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 Years and Over	Not Stated
Females Aged 15 Years and Over	111,396	13,084	12,632	13,794	13,516	13,449	11,043	8,210	6,229	5,374	4,261	9,254	550
Employed	69,997	2,930	8,395	10,843	10,890	11,031	8,946	6,419	4,478	3,330	1,622	941	172
Unemployed	3,395	623	894	566	412	342	236	162	86	46	15	8	5
Student	10,619	8,529	1,429	397	126	70	32	16	5	4	1	2	8
Home Duties	14,524	774	1,586	1,688	1,810	1,684	1,526	1,249	1,083	1,146	823	1,115	40
Retired	9,186	0	0	1	6	13	43	118	330	628	1,562	6,457	28
Disabled	1,715	51	73	98	101	151	122	122	135	148	161	547	6
Other	1,259	137	212	160	129	119	109	108	95	57	57	73	3
Not Stated	472	14	26	18	13	16	12	12	8	11	13	46	283
Institutional Population	229	26	17	23	29	23	17	4	9	4	7	65	5

Total Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Main Occupation and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.2-1

Main Occupation	Persons 15 Years and Over	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 Years and Over	Not Stated
Persons Age 15 Years and Over	147,206	7,422	17,852	22,193	22,193	22,209	18,012	13,259	9,510	7,227	3,990	2,801	538
Legislators and Senior Officials/ Administrative and Managerial Workers	13,376	51	476	1,283	1,893	2,213	2,064	1,781	1,421	1,085	628	455	26
Professionals	14,051	86	841	2,120	2,229	2,248	2,138	1,839	1,152	747	390	234	27
Technical and Associate Professionals	15,659	364	1,523	2,339	2,525	2,731	2,145	1,587	1,153	736	339	191	26
Clerks	17,947	1,335	3,350	3,269	2,889	2,640	1,755	1,179	738	499	173	92	28
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	28,171	2,045	4,723	4,852	4,439	4,051	2,879	1,795	1,268	992	614	443	70
Skilled Agricultural and Fisheries Workers	2,789	104	291	472	456	437	341	209	152	111	104	95	17
Craft and Related Trades Workers	22,490	1,190	2,885	3,655	3,572	3,384	2,633	1,800	1,255	1,038	592	423	63
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,031	298	708	953	991	1,036	822	640	510	455	340	256	22
Elementary Occupations	24,420	1,820	2,913	3,086	3,060	3,311	3,131	2,335	1,801	1,517	781	586	79
Not Stated	1,272	129	142	164	139	158	104	94	60	47	29	26	180

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Total Males Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Main Occupation and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.2-2

Main Occupation	Males 15 Years and Over											65 Years and Over	Not Stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64		
Males Aged 15 Years and Over	77,209	4,492	9,457	11,350	11,303	11,178	9,066	6,840	5,032	3,897	2,368	1,860	366
Legislators and Senior Officials/ Administrative and Managerial Workers	8,108	29	231	688	1,058	1,318	1,243	1,087	930	729	436	351	8
Professionals	5,145	32	248	654	760	831	755	655	508	335	198	165	4
Technical and Associate Professionals	6,634	168	596	953	996	1,081	904	677	550	361	201	134	13
Clerks	2,406	234	530	418	332	267	200	184	93	84	33	28	3
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	11,356	834	1,935	1,919	1,844	1,629	1,136	734	490	387	233	172	43
Skilled Agricultural and Fisheries Workers	2,657	101	282	447	442	417	328	198	145	98	95	88	16
Craft and Related Trades Workers	20,709	1,126	2,737	3,386	3,319	3,085	2,390	1,667	1,144	934	518	341	62
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6,344	282	658	884	878	917	740	554	442	410	315	242	22
Elementary Occupations	12,873	1,582	2,123	1,868	1,580	1,513	1,299	1,015	685	523	319	321	45
Not Stated	977	104	117	133	94	120	71	69	45	36	20	18	150

Total Females Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Main Occupation and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.2-3

Main Occupation	Females 15 Years and Over											65 Years and Over	Not Stated
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64		
Females Aged 15 Years and Over	69,997	2,930	8,395	10,843	10,890	11,031	8,946	6,419	4,478	3,330	1,622	941	172
Legislators and Senior Officials/ Administrative and Managerial Workers	5,268	22	245	595	835	895	821	694	491	356	192	104	18
Professionals	8,906	54	593	1,466	1,469	1,417	1,383	1,184	644	412	192	69	23
Technical and Associate Professionals	9,025	196	927	1,386	1,529	1,650	1,241	910	603	375	138	57	13
Clerks	15,541	1,101	2,820	2,851	2,557	2,373	1,555	995	645	415	140	64	25
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	16,815	1,211	2,788	2,933	2,595	2,422	1,743	1,061	778	605	381	271	27
Skilled Agricultural and Fisheries Workers	132	3	9	25	14	20	13	11	7	13	9	7	1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,781	64	148	269	253	299	243	133	111	104	74	82	1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	687	16	50	69	113	119	82	86	68	45	25	14	0
Elementary Occupations	11,547	238	790	1,218	1,480	1,798	1,832	1,320	1,116	994	462	265	34
Not Stated	295	25	25	31	45	38	33	25	15	11	9	8	30

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Total Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Industry and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.3-1

Industry	Persons 15 Years and over	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 Years and Over	Not Stated
Persons Aged 15 Years and Over	47,467	7,422	17,852	22,193	22,193	22,209	18,012	13,259	9,510	7,227	3,990	2,801	538
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	1,431	178	491	762	793	726	630	461	328	237	199	215	38
Mining and Quarrying	87	10	25	52	70	67	61	48	23	27	20	9	0
Manufacturing	2,069	372	741	956	915	894	781	455	353	298	172	156	15
Electricity, Gas and Water	316	26	78	212	303	372	249	228	194	121	18	5	7
Construction	6,611	1,245	2,590	2,776	2,545	2,397	1,699	1,206	905	745	510	311	51
Wholesale and Retail Trades	8,673	2,086	3,222	3,365	3,014	2,888	2,119	1,548	1,180	958	616	605	43
Hotels and Restaurants	10,251	1,753	4,370	4,128	3,668	3,567	2,731	1,797	1,310	976	565	233	166
Transport, Storage and Communication	2,690	305	978	1,407	1,731	1,805	1,369	1,063	721	630	437	301	29
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business	5,322	578	2,008	2,736	2,536	2,422	1,868	1,367	1,071	660	358	265	31
Community, Social and Personal Services	9,847	827	3,288	5,732	6,544	7,008	6,460	5,033	3,389	2,549	1,070	685	114
Not Stated	170	42	61	67	74	63	45	53	36	26	25	16	44

Note: Totals are incorrect. Please use figures as follows: Total= 147,206; Agri./ Hunt.= 5,058; Mining /Quarry.= 412; Manufac. = 6,108; Electricity = 1,813; Construc.= 16,980; Whole retail= 21,644; Hotels= 25,264; Trnsport = 10,776; Financing = 15,900; Community = 42,699; Not Stated= 552

Total Males Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Industry and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.3-2

Industry	Males 15 Years and over	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 Years and Over	Not Stated
Males Aged 15 Years and Over	25,299	4,492	9,457	11,350	11,303	11,178	9,066	6,840	5,032	3,897	2,368	1,860	366
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	1,293	162	449	682	710	643	559	415	292	202	158	183	33
Mining and Quarrying	81	10	24	47	63	55	53	41	21	23	19	9	0
Manufacturing	1,397	278	510	609	569	543	499	289	221	178	103	91	13
Electricity, Gas and Water	246	24	57	165	247	277	197	186	166	115	17	5	6
Construction	6,196	1,196	2,410	2,590	2,432	2,269	1,629	1,158	877	718	503	303	51
Wholesale and Retail Trades	4,051	1,145	1,462	1,444	1,356	1,373	1,049	849	594	474	269	295	23
Hotels and Restaurants	4,556	894	1,994	1,668	1,499	1,384	1,053	744	566	420	276	115	136
Transport, Storage and Communication	1,692	204	591	897	1,066	1,110	897	707	501	495	370	275	18
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business	1,860	203	655	1,002	889	933	769	599	495	363	219	202	10
Community, Social and Personal Services	3,815	342	1,268	2,205	2,433	2,551	2,336	1,820	1,281	893	418	371	53
Not Stated	112	34	37	41	39	40	25	32	18	16	16	11	23

Note: Totals MALES are incorrect. Please use figures as follows: Total= 77,209 ; Agri./ Hunt.= 4,488; Mining /Quarry.= 365; Manufac. = 3,903; Electricity = 1,462; Construc.= 16,136; Whole retail= 10,333; Hotels= 10,749; Trnsport = 7,131; Financing = 6,339; Community = 15,999; Not Stated= 332

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Total Females Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Industry and Five-Year Age Group: 2000

Table 5.3-3

Industry	Females 15 Years and Over	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 Years and Over	Not Stated
Females Aged 15 Years and Over	22,168	2,930	8,395	10,843	10,890	11,031	8,946	6,419	4,478	3,330	1,622	941	172
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	138	16	42	80	83	83	71	46	36	35	41	32	5
Mining and Quarrying	6	0	1	5	7	12	8	7	2	4	1	0	0
Manufacturing	672	94	231	347	346	351	282	166	132	120	69	65	2
Electricity, Gas and Water	70	2	21	47	56	95	52	42	28	6	1	0	1
Construction	415	49	180	186	113	128	70	48	28	27	7	8	0
Wholesale and Retail Trades	4,622	941	1,760	1,921	1,658	1,515	1,070	699	586	484	347	310	20
Hotels and Restaurants	5,695	859	2,376	2,460	2,169	2,183	1,678	1,053	744	556	289	118	30
Transport, Storage and Communication	998	101	387	510	665	695	472	356	220	135	67	26	11
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business	3,462	375	1,353	1,734	1,647	1,489	1,099	768	576	297	139	63	21
Community, Social and Personal Services	6,032	485	2,020	3,527	4,111	4,457	4,124	3,213	2,108	1,656	652	314	61
Not Stated	58	8	24	26	35	23	20	21	18	10	9	5	21

Note: Totals FEMALES are incorrect. Please use figures as follows: Total= 69,997 ; Agri./ Hunt.= 570; Mining /Quarry.= 47; Manufac. = 2,205; Electricity = 351; Construc.= 844; Whole retail= 11,311; Hotels= 14,515; Trnsport = 3,645; Financing = 9,564; Community = 26,728; Not Stated= 220

Total Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Type of Worker and Major Island: 2000

Table 5.4-1

Type of Worker	Persons 15 Years Total	New Providence	Grand Bahama	Abaco	Andros	Eleuthera	Exuma and Cays	Long Island	Other Family Islands
Persons Aged 15 Years and Over	147,206	104,274	23,380	6,090	2,575	3,281	1,642	1,207	4,757
Government / Government Corp.	25,479	19,883	2,365	602	691	645	304	203	786
Non-Government	99,401	70,762	17,407	3,730	1,169	1,928	1,003	644	2,758
Unpaid Workers	263	127	25	38	20	11	8	11	23
No Paid Help	12,324	7,406	2,089	891	489	379	183	222	665
With Paid Help	9,105	5,699	1,418	745	198	304	136	120	485
Not Stated	634	397	76	84	8	14	8	7	40

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Total Males Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Type of Worker and Major Island: 2000

Table 5.4-2

Type of Worker	Males 15 Years and Over	New Providence	Grand Bahama	Abaco	Andros	Eleuthera	Exuma and Cays	Long Island	Other Family Islands
Males Aged 15 Years and Over	77,209	53,069	12,529	3,750	1,428	1,920	1,002	701	2,810
Government / Government Corp.	11,042	8,894	848	242	278	264	123	62	331
Non-Government	50,896	34,769	9,462	2,162	693	1,167	645	371	1,627
Unpaid Workers	61	33	6	5	4	2	2	4	5
No Paid Help	7,899	4,746	1,203	678	309	230	123	157	453
With Paid Help	6,934	4,391	962	614	140	249	106	102	370
Not Stated	377	236	48	49	4	8	3	5	24

Total Females Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Employed Last Week by Type of Worker and Major Island: 2000

Table 5.4-3

Type of Worker	Females 15 Years and Over	New Providence	Grand Bahama	Abaco	Andros	Eleuthera	Exuma and Cays	Long Island	Other Family Islands
Females Aged 15 Years and Over	69,997	51,205	10,851	2,340	1,147	1,361	640	506	1,947
Government / Government Corp.	14,437	10,989	1,517	360	413	381	181	141	455
Non-Government	48,505	35,993	7,945	1,568	476	761	358	273	1,131
Unpaid Workers	202	94	19	33	16	9	6	7	18
No Paid Help	4,425	2,660	886	213	180	149	60	65	212
With Paid Help	2,171	1,308	456	131	58	55	30	18	115
Not Stated	257	161	28	35	4	6	5	2	16

Figure 5.1-1

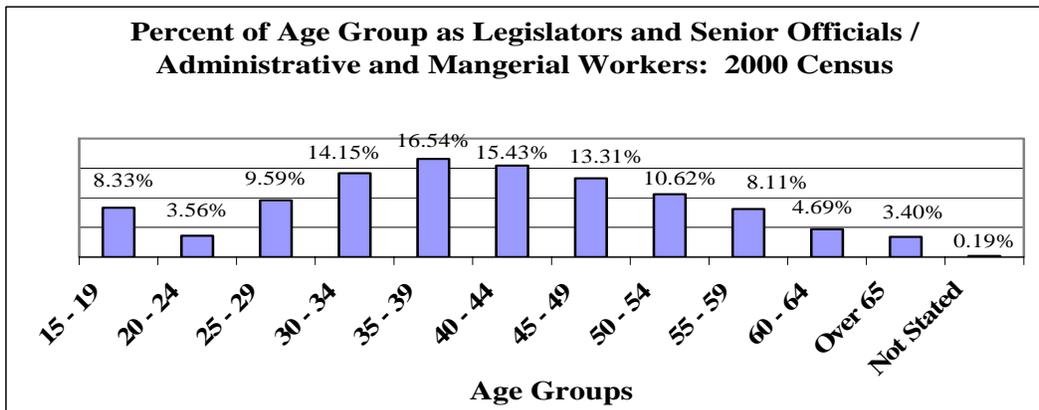


Figure 5.1-2

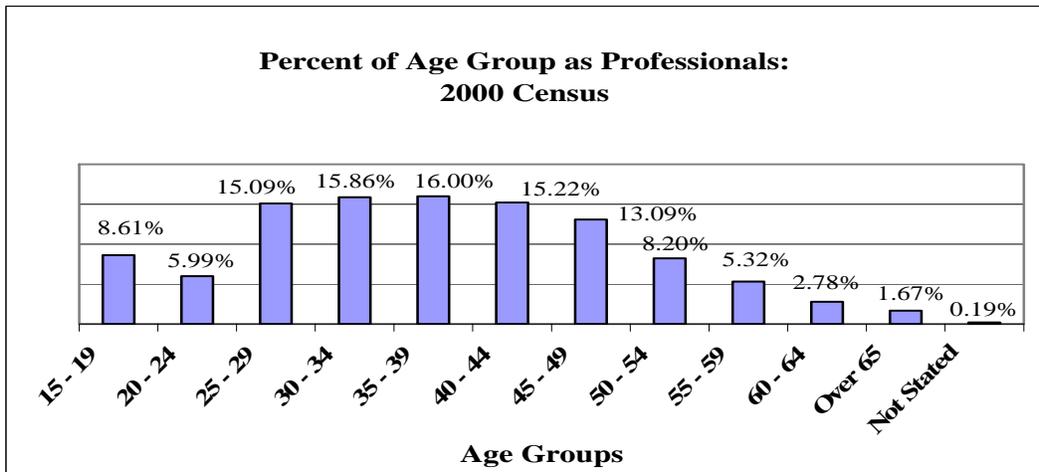


Figure 5.1-3

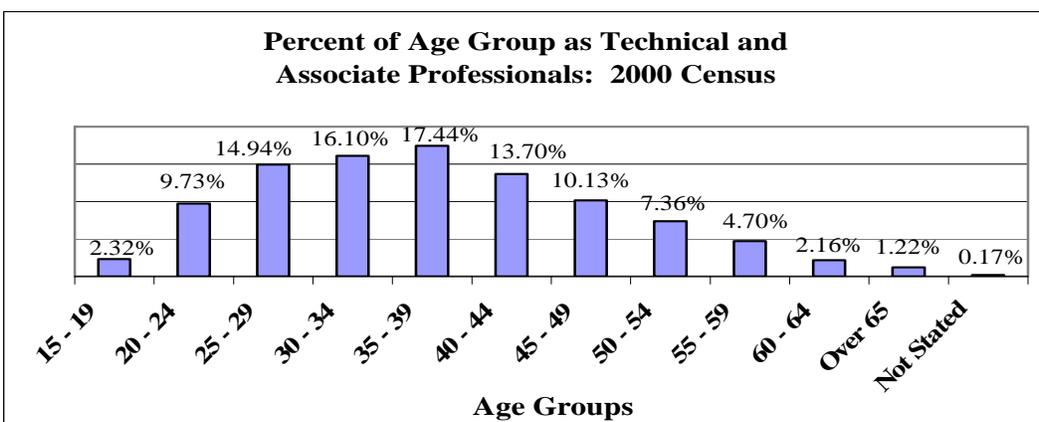


Figure 5.1-4

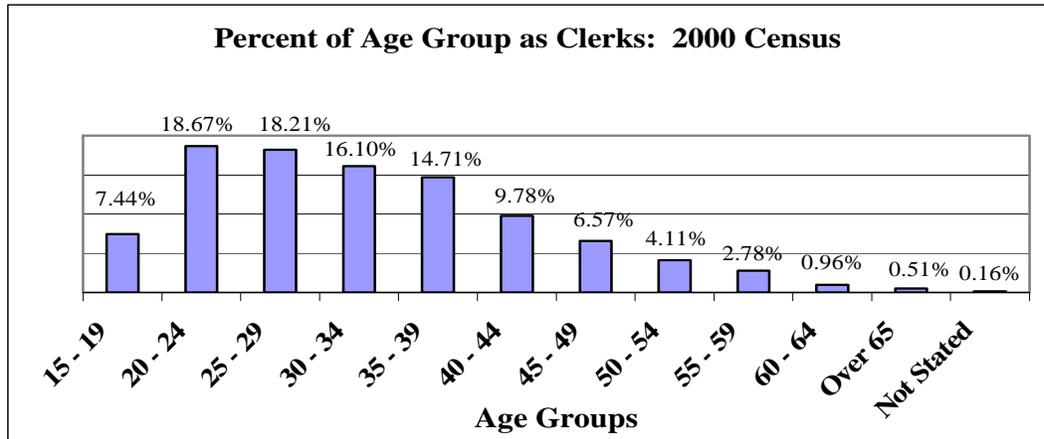


Figure 5.1-5

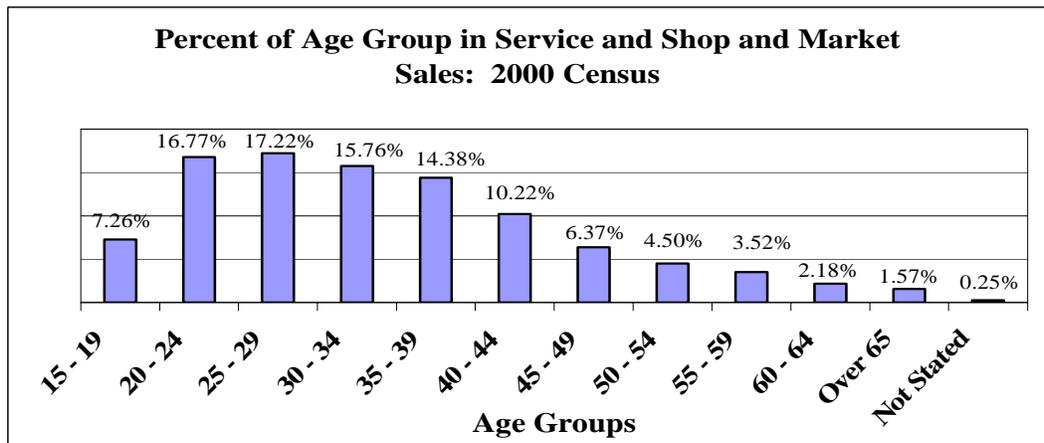


Figure 5.1-6

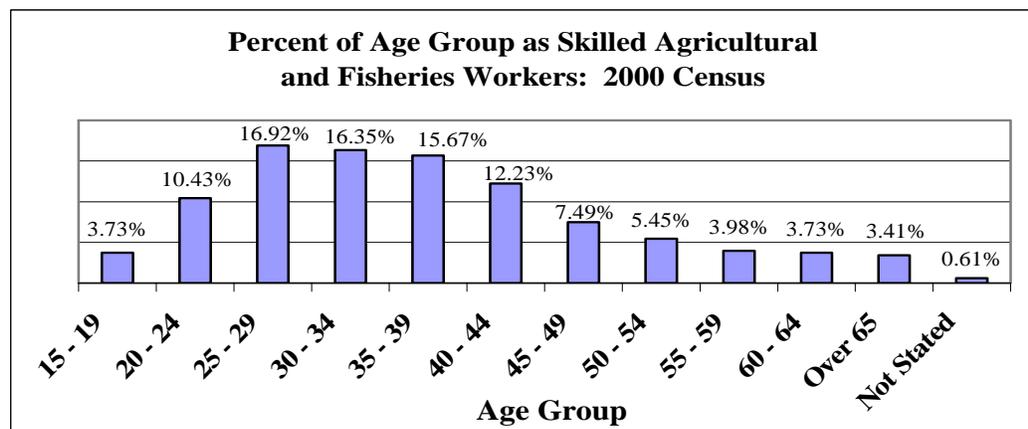


Figure 5.1-7

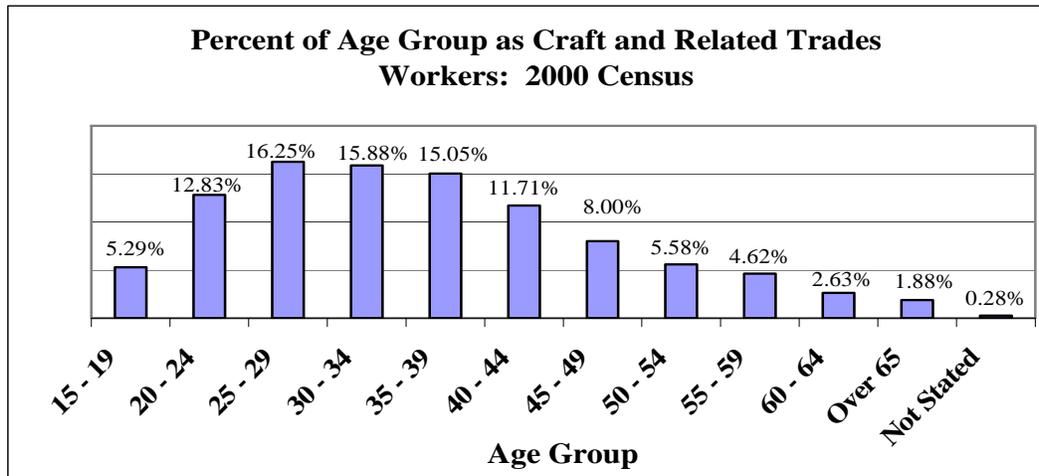
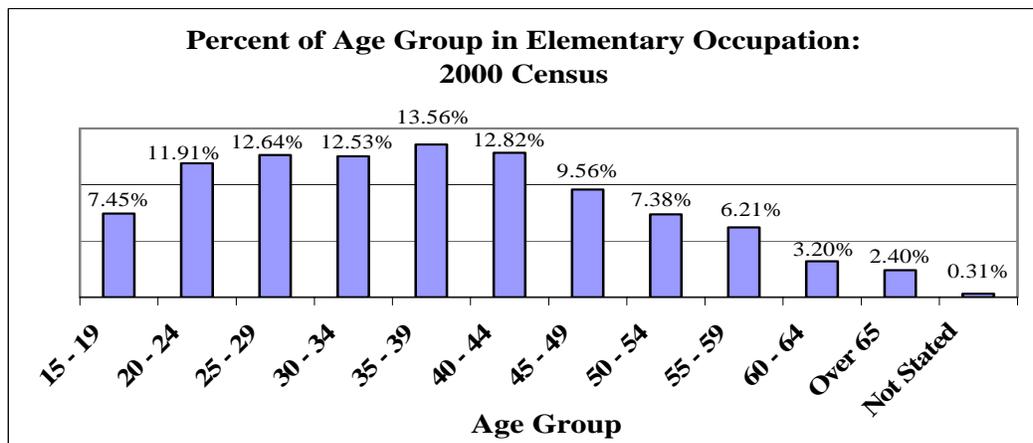


Figure 5.1-8



CHAPTER 6

Housing and Living Arrangements

6.0 Introduction

In accordance with the 2000 Population and Housing Census, there were about 88 thousand households in The Bahamas. A household is defined in Census terms as a person or group of persons living in a separate dwelling unit. To be classified as a dwelling unit, living quarters must be structurally separate and have a private entrance either from the outside or from a common hall, lobby or stairway. This entrance must be accessible without passing through anyone else's living quarters.

6.1. Spatial Distribution of Dwelling Units

According to Table 6.1, the total number of private dwelling units enumerated in The Bahamas was 87,742. This meant an increase of 5, 836 (33.6 percent) over the period of ten years. Of these, 68.1 percent were in New Providence and 15.9 percent in Grand Bahama. The remaining 16 percent were unevenly distributed among the inhabited Family Islands¹². Of the seventeen island or island groups, each of twelve of them had less than one per cent of the dwelling units, and none of the seventeen had as much as five per cent. This disparity in distribution follows the pattern of the population as only 15.1 percent of the population resides in the Family Islands.

6.2. Type of dwelling

Type of dwelling refers to the exterior design of the dwelling unit. Four main types were explored in the 2000 Census i.e. "single detached", "single attached", "part of a private house", and "apartment /flat". Single detached describes a single-family house on its own lot; row houses of two or more are called single attached; apartment /flat describes multi-family buildings with several units above or below each other, while part of a

¹² Abaco, Acklins, Berry Islands, Bimini, Cat Island, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Long Island, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, San Salvador, Rum Cay, Spanish Wells

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house refers to the subdivision of what was once a single detached dwelling into two or more dwelling spaces.

Private Dwellings by Type and by Island: 2000

Table 6.1

Islands	Total	Single Detached		Single Attached		Part of Private House		Apartment/Flat		Other/Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	54,226	61.80	17,306	19.72	1,389	1.58	14,597	16.64	224	0.26
New Providence	59,712	36,132	60.51	12,406	20.78	1,233	2.06	9,843	16.48	98	0.16
Grand Bahama	13,979	6,851	49.01	3,151	22.54	60	0.43	3,890	27.83	27	0.19
Abaco	3,936	2,875	73.04	768	19.51	29	0.74	241	6.12	23	0.58
Acklins	134	131	97.76	1	0.75	0	-	1	0.75	1	0.75
Andros	2,149	1,846	85.90	169	7.86	3	0.14	114	5.30	17	0.79
Berry Island	269	139	51.67	66	24.54	4	1.49	53	19.70	7	2.60
Biminis	555	312	56.22	174	31.35	3	0.54	61	10.99	5	0.90
Cat Island	559	504	90.16	36	6.44	0	-	19	3.40	0	-
Crooked Island	132	128	96.97	4	3.03	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	2,053	85.22	178	7.39	22	0.91	144	5.98	12	0.50
Exuma and Cays	1,133	914	80.67	116	10.24	11	0.97	67	5.91	25	2.21
Harbour Island	493	296	60.04	64	12.98	21	4.26	111	22.52	1	0.20
Inagua	302	265	87.75	27	8.94	2	0.66	7	2.32	1	0.33
Long Island	963	900	93.46	42	4.36	0	-	19	1.97	2	0.21
Mayaguana	96	90	93.75	6	6.25	0	-	0	-	0	-
Ragged Island	26	24	92.31	0	-	1	3.85	1	3.85	0	-
Rum Cay and											
San Salvador	309	259	83.82	33	10.68	0	-	13	4.21	4	1.29
Spanish Wells	586	507	86.52	65	11.09	0	-	13	2.22	1	0.17

A single-family house on its own lot was the type of dwelling preferred by most households in The Bahamas. According to Table 6.1, some 61.8 percent of the dwelling units were of the single detached variety. In six of the islands, (Acklins, Cat Island, Crooked Island, Long Island, Mayaguana and Ragged Island) the ratio exceeded 90 percent. Grand Bahama was the only island where the single detached dwelling represented less than 50 percent of the units. The Berry Islands and Bimini were also relatively low at 51.7 percent and 56.2 percent respectively. Since the 1980 Census when the distinction between types of dwellings was first explored, the single detached dwelling has steadily lost ground to the other types.

In Bimini, Table 6.1 shows that more than 31.4 percent of the dwelling units were of the single attached type; this compares with a national rate of 19.7 percent. Other islands with an appreciable percentage of this type of dwelling unit were the Berry Islands with 24.5 percent, Grand Bahama with 22.5 percent and New Providence with 20.8 percent. Households occupying part of a private house were not significantly represented based on the observations in Table 6.1, accounting for less than 1 percent of the dwelling units in the vast majority of islands.

On Grand Bahama Island, 27.8 percent of the dwelling units assumed the form of an apartment or flat, and in Harbour Island 22.5 percent of the dwellings were also of the apartment/flat type. With the exception of New Providence (16.5 percent) and Bimini (11 percent), apartments/flats accounted for less than 10 percent of the dwelling units on all the other islands.

6.3. Tenure

Occupied dwelling units are classified as either owned or rented. In 2000, Table 6.2 shows that owner-occupied dwelling units outnumbered rented units by 16,534 as owners occupied 55.5 percent of the dwelling units. Home ownership rates among the islands ranged from 38.7 percent in The Berry Islands to 86.6 percent in Acklins. Home ownership rates in the islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama were on the average lower than those in the less urbanized Family islands, being 53.2 percent and 51.9 percent respectively.

According to Table 6.2, rental units were more prevalent in the two urban islands, with Grand Bahama Island having the highest percentage of rental units (40.8 percent). The higher degree of rental units in the two islands was not surprising as there is a greater demand for short term housing in the urban areas where households tend to change residences more frequently.

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Private Dwellings By Tenure and by Island: 2000

Table 6.2

Islands	Total	Owned		Rented		Rent Free	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	48,660	55.46	32,126	36.61	6,738	7.68
New Providence	59,712	31,794	53.25	23,865	39.97	3,916	6.56
Grand Bahama	13,979	7,262	51.95	5,706	40.82	965	6.90
Abaco	3,936	2,417	61.41	968	24.59	543	13.80
Acklins	134	116	86.57	5	3.73	13	9.70
Andros	2,149	1,570	73.06	232	10.80	342	15.91
Berry Island	269	104	38.66	62	23.05	103	38.29
Biminis	555	328	59.10	131	23.60	89	16.04
Cat Island	559	425	76.03	44	7.87	87	15.56
Crooked Island	132	111	84.09	8	6.06	13	9.85
Eleuthera	2,409	1,670	69.32	510	21.17	222	9.22
Exuma and Cays	1,133	494	43.60	195	17.21	140	12.36
Harbour Island	493	292	59.23	142	28.80	59	11.97
Inagua	302	203	67.22	63	20.86	36	11.92
Long Island	963	809	84.01	66	6.85	87	9.03
Mayaguana	96	77	80.21	7	7.29	12	12.50
Ragged Island	26	18	69.23	2	7.69	8	30.77
Rum Cay and							
San Salvador	309	201	65.05	65	21.04	43	13.92
Spanish Wells	586	471	80.38	55	9.39	60	10.24

Note: Total 'Owned' added up to 48,362. There is a difference of 298.

A curious feature of the statistics was the relatively high incidence of “rent free” dwelling units. These amounted to 7.7 percent of all occupied dwelling units and rose to as high as 38.3 percent in The Berry Islands. Only in New Providence and Grand Bahama were the rates below the national average. Rent-free accommodations are provided for many employees who are posted to the far-flung Family islands. This does not mean that there is no rent associated with the dwelling rather that the occupant does not pay the actual rent but enjoys occupancy as a benefit of employment. Another contributing factor to this could be the relatively large numbers of illegal immigrants who occupy dwellings they constructed on vacant land that is owned by other persons. Squatting was not explored in the Census but in the Bahamas Living Conditions Survey taken a year later, less than 1 percent of the households were squatting.

In a few of the islands the rate of rent-free dwelling units was exceptionally high; these include the Berry Islands with a rate of 38.3 percent and Ragged Island with a rate of 30.8 percent. It is presumed that family members on these islands simply occupy the homes of relatives who have migrated. It is important to discover more about the terms and conditions of this type of tenure in order to determine the implications, if any, for housing demand.

6.4. Age of Dwellings

The age of a dwelling unit has tremendous implications for the quality of the housing stock. In 2000, *Table 6.3* shows that thirty-two percent of the nation's housing stock, possibly more, (age was not established for some 11,168 of the 87,742 dwelling units) were more than thirty years old (before 1970). Another 24.4 percent were built between eleven and twenty years ago and 12 percent between twenty and thirty years ago, while less than a quarter (21.7 percent) of the units was built in the ten years between 1990 and 2000.

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Private Dwellings by Year Built and by Island: 2000

Table 6.3

Islands	Total	Number Reporting	1990-2000		1980-1989		1971-1979		1970 or Earlier		Not Stated
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Bahamas	87,742	76,574	19,015	21.67	18,693	21.30	10,546	12.02	28,320	32.28	11,168
New Providence	59,712	50,536	13,120	21.97	13,295	22.27	7,573	12.68	16,548	27.71	9,176
Grand Bahama	13,979	13,198	2,547	18.22	2,625	18.78	1,546	11.06	6,480	46.36	781
Abaco	3,936	3,462	1,231	31.28	1,025	26.04	324	8.23	882	22.41	474
Acklins	134	102	17	12.69	14	10.45	11	8.21	60	44.78	32
Andros*	2,149	2,007	401	18.66	431	20.06	287	13.36	888	41.32	142
Berry Island*	269	248	71	26.39	36	13.38	18	6.69	123	45.72	21
Biminis	555	522	96	17.30	142	25.59	75	13.51	209	37.66	33
Cat Island	559	546	117	20.93	88	15.74	41	7.33	300	53.67	13
Crooked Island	132	127	19	14.39	11	8.33	8	6.06	89	67.42	5
Eleuthera	2,409	2,174	538	22.33	393	16.31	239	9.92	1,004	41.68	235
Exuma and Cays	1,133	1,045	216	19.06	204	18.01	121	10.68	504	44.48	88
Harbour Island	493	466	107	21.70	96	19.47	61	12.37	202	40.97	27
Inagua	302	299	58	19.21	53	17.55	14	4.64	174	57.62	3
Long Island	963	900	206	21.39	133	13.81	88	9.14	473	49.12	63
Mayaguana	96	93	12	12.50	21	21.88	20	20.83	40	41.67	3
Ragged Island	26	19	5	19.23	3	11.54	27	103.85	11	42.31	7
Rum Cay and San Salvador	309	292	127	41.10	31	10.03	93	30.10	107	34.63	17
Spanish Wells	586	538	127	21.67	92	15.70	226	38.57	226	38.57	48
Total Family Island	14,051	12,840	3,348	23.83	2,773	19.74	1,653	11.76	5,292	37.66	1,211

Notes to Table: The Percentages in this Table does not include the 11,168 dwelling units that did not report a period of construction.

Notes :

Please note that the "Total Family Islands" comprises of all the 17 islands from Abaco down to Spanish Wells.

The Percentages are calculated based on the "Total" and not on "Number Reporting". Also note that the Number reporting for Ragged Island, Rum Cay & San Salvador, Spanish Wells and Total Family Islands do not add up to the row totals.

The Bahama's percentage for "1970 or Earlier" which was recorded as 32.28 percent is not correct and should be replaced by 36.95 percent.

The column total for "1971-1979" does not add up to 10,546 but totaled up to 10,772 and hence there is in excess of 226 and the error cannot be detected.

Among the Family Islands the percentage of dwelling units more than thirty years old ranged from 67.4 percent in Crooked Island to 34.6 percent in San Salvador. As a group, this percentage averaged 37.7 percent, and was lower than Grand Bahama's 46.4 percent but higher than New Providence's 27.7 percent. In the Family Islands as a group 23.8 percent of the dwellings were built in the last ten years (1990-2000), a proportion not identical to that of New Providence and noticeably higher than the observed proportion of 18.2 percent in Grand Bahama. San Salvador had the highest percentage of dwelling

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units constructed in the last ten years (41.1) and Mayaguana with 12.5 percent had the lowest.

6.5. Construction Material of Outer Walls

In 2000, Tables 6.4 reveals that more than three quarters of the dwelling units in The Bahamas were made of some type of masonry (concrete, cement etc.): and that houses made of wood alone accounted for 15.2 percent of all dwelling units, the latter being higher during previous censuses, 23.0 percent in 1990 and 32.3 percent in 1980. Only the islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama had a higher percentage of masonry dwellings than the national average (81.2 percent and 77 percent, respectively).

Private Dwellings by Material of Outer Walls and by Island: 2000

Table 6.4

Islands	Total	Wood		Concrete		Wood & Concrete		Stone		Stucco		Other	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	13,375	15.24	66,710	76.03	2,537	2.89	1,772	2.02	2,952	3.36	396	0.45
New Providence	59,712	7,504	12.57	48,468	81.17	1,250	2.09	205	0.34	2,099	3.52	186	0.31
Grand Bahama	13,979	1,519	10.87	10,758	76.96	366	2.62	709	5.07	574	4.11	53	0.38
Abaco	3,936	2,048	52.03	1,459	37.07	297	7.55	14	0.36	66	1.68	52	1.32
Acklins	134	46	34.33	84	62.69	2	1.49	0	-	2	1.49	0	-
Andros	2,149	620	28.85	1,236	57.52	74	3.44	148	6.89	54	2.51	17	0.79
Berry Island	269	116	43.12	124	46.10	19	7.06	3	1.12	1	0.37	6	2.23
Biminis	555	138	24.86	270	48.65	30	5.41	26	4.68	79	14.23	12	2.16
Cat Island	559	70	12.52	293	52.42	45	8.05	150	26.83	1	0.18	0	-
Crooked Island	132	18	13.64	97	73.48	16	12.12	0	-	0	-	1	0.76
Eleuthera	2,409	350	14.53	1,646	68.33	196	8.14	165	6.85	27	1.12	25	1.04
Exuma and Cays	1,133	197	17.39	675	59.58	86	7.59	145	12.80	2	0.18	28	2.47
Harbour Island	493	140	28.40	284	57.61	30	6.09	34	6.90	4	0.81	1	0.20
Inagua	302	81	26.82	199	65.89	3	0.99	14	4.64	5	1.66	0	-
Long Island	963	165	17.13	575	59.71	77	8.00	109	11.32	23	2.39	14	1.45
Mayaguana	96	50	52.08	27	28.13	1	1.04	16	16.67	2	2.08	0	-
Ragged Island	26	4	15.38	15	57.69	2	7.69	5	19.23	0	-	0	-
Rum Cay and													
San Salvador	309	139	44.98	116	37.54	24	7.77	16	5.18	4	1.29	10	3.24
Spanish Wells	586	170	29.01	384	65.53	19	3.24	3	0.51	9	1.54	1	0.17
Total Family Islands	14,051	4,352	30.97	7,484	53.26	921	6.55	848	6.04	279	1.99	167	1.19

Notes:

The column total for "Stone" does not add up to 1,772 but it totaled to 1,762 and there is a short of 10 units.

Similarly, the column total for "other" does not add up to 396 but 406 and hence there is in excess of 10 units.

Four of the Family Islands, Acklins, Eleuthera, Inagua and Spanish Wells had about two-thirds of the dwelling units made of masonry. As a group, only 53.3 percent of Family

Island dwellings were of masonry. Five islands, Mayaguana, Abaco, San Salvador, Berry Islands and Bimini had less than half of the dwellings made of masonry. Mayaguana with only 28.1 percent was lowest.

Wooden houses, which accounted for 15.2 percent of all dwelling units were most prevalent in Mayaguana, Abaco and San Salvador, where they accounted respectively for a sizeable 52.1 percent, 52 percent and 45 percent of those islands' dwelling units. Thirty-one percent of all wooden homes were found in the Family Islands. Compared to the other islands, Grand Bahama had the lowest percentage of dwelling units made of wood; with only 10.9 percent being observed in accordance with Table 6.4. A slightly greater proportion amounting to 12.6 percent was observed for New Providence.

Many of the wooden houses have been plastered over so that 3.4 percent of the dwellings were made of stucco; Bimini had the highest proportion of these types of dwellings, as 14.2 percent of such dwellings were stucco houses. Another 2.9 percent of Bahamian dwelling units were a combination of masonry and wood.

Stone houses, a holdover from bygone days are fast disappearing, but some 1,772 remain, amounting to just over two per cent of all dwelling units. According to Table 6.4, forty-eight per cent of these stone houses were found in the Family Islands. Almost twenty-seven per cent (26.8 percent) of the dwelling units on Cat Island, just above nineteen per cent of those on Ragged Island and about thirteen per cent of those in the Exumas were made of stone.

Housing quality is a function of the age of the building and material with which its outer walls are constructed. The choice of wood as a building material is no longer widespread in The Bahamas; consequently most of the wooden houses tend to be older and in poorer condition than those made of masonry. The newer houses being built of wood are for the most part makeshift structures put up by a large and growing illegal immigrant population.

6.6. Size of Dwellings

The size of dwelling units, as measured by the number of rooms, refers to the number of “habitable” rooms i.e. rooms that could be used as bedrooms and therefore excludes bathrooms, kitchens, pantries, foyers, hallways, or rooms used solely for business purposes. In accordance with Table 6.5, just over one-quarter (26.3 percent) of the dwelling units comprised three rooms, and another one-fifth of them had four rooms. Dwelling units with eight rooms accounted for just over four per cent of the units.

The proportion of households occupying one or two rooms declined rapidly as the size of the household increased. Similarly, the proportions of households occupying five or more rooms increased with an increase in the size of the household. These movements are not unexpected. As such, Table 6.5 shows that three-room dwellings accounted for between 21.1 percent and 30.1 percent of all household sizes up to seven persons, 18.1 percent of household made up of eight persons and 15.8 percent of households with nine or more persons. Four-room dwellings accounted for between 21 percent and 27.9 percent of households with 3 or more persons, 19.5 percent of two-person households and 14.7 percent of one-person households.

Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms and by Size of Household (No. of Persons): 2000

Table 6.5

Household Size	All Dwellings	Number of Rooms																Not Stated
		1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	6	%	7	%	8	%	
Total	87,742	5,525	6.30	12,188	13.89	23,109	26.34	17,934	20.44	12,108	13.80	7,746	8.83	4,287	4.89	3,807	4.34	1,038
1	18,407	3,424	18.60	4,825	26.21	4,565	24.80	2,711	14.73	1,327	7.21	702	3.81	298	1.62	260	1.41	295
2	17,543	1,178	6.71	3,159	18.01	5,107	29.11	3,412	19.45	2,116	12.06	1,219	6.95	640	3.65	504	2.87	208
3	14,769	479	3.24	1,905	12.90	4,444	30.09	3,101	21.00	2,081	14.09	1,357	9.19	691	4.68	549	3.72	162
4	13,846	236	1.70	1,130	8.16	3,773	27.25	3,035	21.92	2,327	16.81	1,581	11.42	884	6.38	743	5.37	137
5	9,883	105	1.06	639	6.47	2,461	24.90	2,381	24.09	1,650	16.70	1,169	11.83	736	7.45	643	6.51	99
6	5,667	61	1.08	284	5.01	1,391	24.55	1,314	23.19	1,061	18.72	673	11.88	414	7.31	415	7.32	54
7	3,166	25	0.79	130	4.11	668	21.10	848	26.78	635	20.06	360	11.37	227	7.17	241	7.61	32
8	1,875	9	0.48	74	3.95	340	18.13	493	26.29	378	20.16	256	13.65	147	7.84	157	8.37	21
9	1,063	4	0.38	19	1.79	165	15.52	296	27.85	230	21.64	152	14.30	99	9.31	90	8.47	8
10	623	2	0.32	15	2.41	105	16.85	154	24.72	121	19.42	111	17.82	53	8.51	57	9.15	5
11	347	1	0.29	5	1.44	39	11.24	79	22.77	90	25.94	51	14.70	31	8.93	44	12.68	7
12 plus	553	1	0.18	3	0.54	51	9.22	110	19.89	92	16.64	115	20.80	67	12.12	104	18.81	10

Using United Nations guidelines of three persons per room as the crowding index (The United Nation's guideline on overcrowding states that "Dwellings with densities of three or more persons per room should be considered overcrowding under any circumstances."), there was no overall problem of overcrowding. Using this guideline, Table 6.5 permits one to deduce that 16.7 percent of one-room units, 4.3 percent of two room units and less than 2 percent of three-room dwellings were overcrowded. This translated into just over 2 percent of all dwelling units being overcrowded.

6.7. Toilet Facilities

Table 6.6 is indicative of distributions summarizing the type of toilet facilities used by household members of private dwelling units based upon the 2000 Census. During the decade between the censuses of 1990 and 2000, the disposal of human waste for Bahamian households improved considerably. The proportion of dwelling units with flush toilets increased from 77 percent in 1990 to 87 percent in 2000 and the proportion of households depending on a pit latrine was reduced to 6.2 percent in 2000 from 16 percent in 1990. This improvement was not universal as four islands, Acklins, Cat Island, Mayaguana, and Ragged Island had between 34 percent and 41 percent of their households still using a pit latrine. Five more islands; Andros, Crooked Island, Inagua, Long Island and San Salvador/Rum Cay had noteworthy proportions of dwelling units still using a pit latrine. Among these five, the percentages ranged between 11 percent and 22 percent.

Across The Bahamas, Table 6.6 indicates that 1.2 percent of the dwelling units reported having no toilet facilities. The Berry Islands (4.8 percent), Cat Islands (4.7 percent), Abaco (3.7 percent), Bimini (3.1 percent) and Long Island (3 percent) had the highest proportion of dwelling units with no toilet facilities. Acklins, Crooked Island, Mayaguana, Ragged Island and Spanish Wells had no dwelling units that were without access to toilet facilities.

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Private Dwellings by Type of Toilet Facilities and by Island: 2000

Table 6.6

Islands	Total Households	Toilet Facilities											
		Flush/Sewerage		Flush/Cresspit		Pit Latrine		Other		None		Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	9,969	11.36	66,756	76.08	5,445	6.21	4,463	5.09	1,054	1.20	55	0.06
New Providence	59,712	7,677	12.86	44,794	75.02	3,420	5.73	3,484	5.83	315	0.53	22	0.04
Grand Bahama	13,979	2,008	14.36	10,926	78.16	607	4.34	84	0.60	350	2.50	4	0.03
Abaco	3,936	174	4.42	2,803	71.21	236	6.00	571	14.51	145	3.68	7	0.18
Acklins	134	0	-	57	42.54	48	35.82	29	21.64	0	-	0	-
Andros	2,149	49	2.28	1,695	78.87	240	11.17	58	2.70	103	4.79	4	0.19
Berry Island	269	9	3.35	246	91.45	6	2.23	5	1.86	3	1.12	0	-
Biminis	555	0	-	516	92.97	3	0.54	14	2.52	17	3.06	5	0.90
Cat Island	559	3	0.54	302	54.03	227	40.61	1	0.18	26	4.65	0	-
Crooked Island	132	0	-	103	78.03	29	21.97	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	29	1.20	2,092	86.84	178	7.39	59	2.45	42	1.74	9	0.37
Exuma and Cays	1,133	15	1.32	982	86.67	98	8.65	20	1.77	15	1.32	3	0.26
Harbour Island	493	1	0.20	488	98.99	2	0.41	0	-	2	0.41	0	-
Inagua	302	0	-	255	84.44	43	14.24	0	-	4	1.32	0	-
Long Island	963	4	0.42	732	76.01	177	18.38	20	2.08	29	3.01	1	0.10
Mayaguana	96	0	-	63	65.63	33	34.38	0	-	0	-	0	-
Ragged Island	26	0	-	14	53.85	10	38.46	2	7.69	0	-	0	-
Rum Cay and													
San Salvador	309	0	-	226	73.14	47	15.21	33	10.68	3	0.97	0	-
Spanish Wells	586	0	-	462	78.84	41	7.00	83	14.16	0	-	0	-

According to Table 6.7, 91.4 percent of the dwelling units had exclusive use of their toilet facilities, although this figure declined to 65.4 percent in Ragged Island. Only 7.3 percent of the dwelling units in The Bahamas shared toilet facilities with another dwelling unit. Crooked Island was the only island where there was absolutely no sharing of toilet facilities among dwelling units, however, as many as 34.6 percent of the dwellings in Ragged Island shared toilet facilities. In New Providence, the percentage of dwelling units sharing toilet facilities was slightly higher than that observed at the national level.

**Private Dwellings by Access to Toilet Facilities
(Shared and Not Shared) and by Island: 2000**

Table 6.7

Islands	Toilet Facilities						
	Total	Shared		Not Shared		Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	6,358	7.25	80,222	91.43	1,162	1.32
New Providence	59,712	4,500	7.54	54,843	91.85	369	0.62
Grand Bahama	13,979	716	5.12	12,897	92.26	366	2.62
Abaco	3,936	588	14.94	3,190	81.05	158	4.01
Acklins	134	1	0.75	132	98.51	1	0.75
Andros	2,149	120	5.58	1,923	89.48	106	4.93
Berry Island	269	28	10.41	238	88.48	3	1.12
Biminis	555	24	4.32	512	92.25	19	3.42
Cat Island	559	38	6.80	491	87.84	30	5.37
Crooked Island	132	0	-	132	100.00	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	93	3.86	2,263	93.94	53	2.20
Exuma and Cays	1,133	93	8.21	1,022	90.20	18	1.59
Harbour Island	493	15	3.04	475	96.35	3	0.61
Inagua	302	21	6.95	277	91.72	4	1.32
Long Island	963	24	2.49	910	94.50	29	3.01
Mayaguana	96	8	8.33	88	91.67	0	-
Ragged Island	26	9	34.62	17	65.38	0	-
Rum Cay and						0	
San Salvador	309	39	12.62	267	86.41	3	0.97
Spanish Wells	586	41	7.00	545	93.00	0	-
Total Family Islands	14,051	1,142	8.13	12,482	88.83	427	3.04

6.8. Source of Fuels for Lighting

On examining Table 6.8, most of the dwelling units (95.9 percent) in The Bahamas had electricity; the distribution among the islands ranged from Acklins, at one end, with 78.4 percent to Harbour Island at the other, with 99.6 percent of the dwelling units electrified. A small proportion of dwelling units (2.4 percent) used oil and an even smaller proportion, just under one per cent, used gas as a form of fuel for lighting in their units, while 0.8 percent said they used some other products. The islands of Acklins, Mayaguana, Cat Island, and Crooked Island reported relatively substantial use of oil as a form of fuel for lighting. As many as 20.9 percent of the dwelling units in Acklins, 17.7 percent in Mayaguana, 17.4 percent in Cat Island, and 16.7 percent of those in Crooked Island used oil.

Private Dwellings by Source of Lighting and by Island: 2000

Table 6.8

Islands	Total	Electricity		Oil		Gas		Other/Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	84,115	95.87	2,075	2.36	837	0.95	715	0.81
New Providence	59,712	57,409	96.14	1,258	2.11	613	1.03	432	0.72
Grand Bahama	13,979	13,722	98.16	114	0.82	54	0.39	89	0.64
Abaco	3,936	3,688	93.70	97	2.46	106	2.69	45	1.14
Acklins	134	105	78.36	28	20.90	1	0.75	0	-
Andros	2,149	1,902	88.51	182	8.47	20	0.93	45	2.09
Berry Island	269	254	94.42	4	1.49	4	1.49	7	2.60
Biminis	555	546	98.38	1	0.18	0	-	8	1.44
Cat Island	559	454	81.22	97	17.35	1	0.18	7	1.25
Crooked Island	132	109	82.58	22	16.67	0	-	1	0.76
Eleuthera	2,409	2,273	94.35	96	3.99	15	0.62	25	1.04
Exuma and Cays	1,133	1,051	92.76	34	3.00	8	0.71	40	3.53
Harbour Island	493	491	99.59	1	0.20	1	0.20	0	-
Inagua	302	296	98.01	2	0.66	1	0.33	3	0.99
Long Island	963	843	87.54	109	11.32	7	0.73	4	0.42
Mayaguana	96	77	80.21	17	17.71	2	2.08	0	-
Ragged Island	26	25	96.15	1	3.85	0	-	0	-
Rum Cay and									
San Salvador	309	287	92.88	12	3.88	2	0.65	8	2.59
Spanish Wells	586	583	99.49	0	-	2	0.34	1	0.17

6.9. Source of Fuels for Cooking

For the islands of The Bahamas, Table 6.9 shows the distribution of private households by type of fuel mostly used for cooking. **Although more than 95 percent of the dwelling units had electricity, the most popular cooking fuel was gas (propane).** Grand Bahama Island proved to be the exception with a higher proportion of its dwelling units using electricity as a cooking fuel instead of gas. Just over one per cent of Bahamian units used oil as a cooking fuel and less than three per cent used one of the other fuels such as coal and wood.

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Private Dwellings by Type of Fuel Used Mostly for Cooking and by Island: 2000

Table 6.9

Islands	Total	Cooking Fuels								
		Gas		Electricity		Oil		Coal/Wood/Other		Not Stated
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Bahamas	87,742	65,126	74.22	19,563	22.30	898	1.02	2,054	2.34	101
New Providence	59,712	51,376	86.04	6,544	10.96	504	0.84	1,236	2.07	52
Grand Bahama	13,979	2,871	20.54	10,733	76.78	73	0.52	282	2.02	20
Abaco	3,936	2,843	72.23	945	24.01	23	0.58	119	3.02	6
Acklins	134	118	88.06	2	1.49	12	8.96	2	1.49	0
Andros	2,149	1,750	81.43	203	9.45	63	2.93	129	6.00	4
Berry Island	269	57	21.19	189	70.26	0	-	23	8.55	0
Biminis	555	374	67.39	140	25.23	2	0.36	39	7.03	0
Cat Island	559	434	77.64	35	6.26	21	3.76	66	11.81	3
Crooked Island	132	116	87.88	5	3.79	8	6.06	3	2.27	0
Eleuthera	2,409	1,996	82.86	252	10.46	114	4.73	36	1.49	11
Exuma and Cays	1,133	914	80.67	165	14.56	16	1.41	35	3.09	3
Harbour Island	493	428	86.82	48	9.74	3	0.61	13	2.64	1
Inagua	302	265	87.75	28	9.27	1	0.33	8	2.65	0
Long Island	963	831	86.29	53	5.50	47	4.88	31	3.22	1
Mayaguana	96	86	89.58	3	3.13	4	4.17	3	3.13	0
Ragged Island	26	24	92.31	2	7.69	0	-	0	-	0
Rum Cay and										
San Salvador	309	241	77.99	47	15.21	6	1.94	15	4.85	0
Spanish Wells	586	402	68.60	169	28.84	1	0.17	14	2.39	0

6.10. Water Supply

The availability of running water is a primary indicator of housing quality and the 2000 data show that 86.3 percent of the dwelling units enjoyed that amenity (See Table 6.10). About fifty-five percent of the dwelling units had public water piped into their dwelling and another 30.5 percent got their piped water from a private source. This represents a slight improvement over 1990 when the corresponding figures were 77 percent with piped water, 53 percent from a public source and 24 percent from a private source.

In New Providence, Table 6.10 shows that 87.5 percent of the dwelling units had facilities for receiving pipe-borne water, 49.5 percent from the public system and 38 percent from private sources. Dwelling units on Harbour Island were more universally equipped with facilities running water within dwelling units than any other island. About

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ninety-six per cent of the units on that island were supplied with such water by the public system, while 1.2 percent of the homes got water from private sources. Grand Bahama Island and the island of Eleuthera also had high proportions of their dwelling units supplied with running water that was piped into dwelling from a public system. Bimini, Crooked Island, Inagua and Mayaguana on the other hand relied more heavily on private sources to provide running water that was piped into their homes. In Inagua, there was no public water piped into dwelling units.

Table 6.10 also shows that in Acklins (44 percent), Cat Island (47.6 percent), and Ragged Island (23.1 percent) less than 50 percent of their dwelling units were supplied with pipe-borne running water. These three islands also had the heaviest reliance on public wells and tanks for their water supply. Nationwide, only 13.7 percent of the homes did not have water piped into them.

Private Dwellings by Main Source of Water Supply and by Island: 2000

Table 6.10

Islands	Total	Main Source of Water Supply																	
		Public				Private				Public				Private					
		Piped into Dwelling	%	Piped into Yard	%	Piped into Dwelling	%	Not Piped	%	Stand Pipe	%	Well or Tank	%	Rain Water	%	Other	%	Not Stated	%
Bahamas	87,742	48,962	55.80	1,866	2.13	26,796	30.54	2,877	3.28	4,794	5.46	589	0.67	1,083	1.23	725	0.83	50	0.06
New Providence	59,712	29,561	49.51	931	1.56	22,671	37.97	2,153	3.61	3,942	6.60	11	0.02	111	0.19	307	0.51	25	0.04
Grand Bahama	13,979	11,861	84.85	495	3.54	929	6.65	174	1.24	262	1.87	85	0.61	6	0.04	163	1.17	4	0.03
Abaco	3,936	2,483	63.08	140	3.56	356	9.04	26	0.66	81	2.06	154	3.91	644	16.36	48	1.22	4	0.10
Acklins	134	17	12.69	1	0.75	42	31.34	31	23.13	5	3.73	29	21.64	1	0.75	8	5.97	0	-
Andros	2,149	1,395	64.91	93	4.33	314	14.61	51	2.37	164	7.63	82	3.82	6	0.28	43	2.00	1	0.05
Berry Island	269	99	36.80	20	7.43	120	44.61	7	2.60	6	2.23	1	0.37	13	4.83	3	1.12	0	-
Bimini	555	89	16.04	14	2.52	405	72.97	17	3.06	0	-	5	0.90	12	2.16	10	1.80	3	0.54
Cat Island	559	3	0.54	2	0.36	263	47.05	145	25.94	3	0.54	96	17.17	37	6.62	10	1.79	0	-
Crooked Island	132	13	9.85	6	4.55	84	63.64	22	16.67	3	2.27	4	3.03	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	1,760	73.06	102	4.23	233	9.67	25	1.04	194	8.05	24	1.00	51	2.12	9	0.37	11	0.46
Exuma and Cays	1,133	519	45.81	19	1.68	355	31.33	37	3.27	57	5.03	15	1.32	64	5.65	65	5.74	2	0.18
Harbour Island	493	472	95.74	9	1.83	6	1.22	1	0.20	2	0.41	0	-	0	-	3	0.61	0	-
Inagua	302	0	-	0	-	246	81.46	18	5.96	0	-	1	0.33	25	8.28	12	3.97	0	-
Long Island	963	210	21.81	5	0.52	438	45.48	149	15.47	4	0.42	48	4.98	77	8.00	32	3.32	0	-
Mayaguana	96	6	6.25	3	3.13	53	55.21	2	2.08	4	4.17	25	26.04	3	3.13	0	-	0	-
Ragged Island	26	3	11.54	4	15.38	3	11.54	1	3.85	1	3.85	1	3.85	13	50.00	0	-	0	-
Rum Cay and San Salvador	309	125	40.45	13	4.21	121	39.16	13	4.21	13	4.21	8	2.59	4	1.29	12	3.88	0	-
Spanish Wells	586	346	59.04	9	1.54	157	26.79	5	0.85	53	9.04	0	-	16	2.73	0	-	0	-

6.11. Other Equipment and Facilities

Households in today's Bahamas expect to have electrical wiring sufficient for lighting and operating many appliances; water heaters, refrigerators, washers, dryers, dishwashers, garbage disposal units, air conditioning, televisions, music systems and computer generated communications. Many of these items once considered luxuries are now standard in many homes. As part of the 2000 Population and Housing Census householders were asked to indicate whether or not they had certain appliances in their dwelling units. The following observations were obtained from Table 6.11.

Nationwide, dwelling units were well appointed with television sets; more than 93 percent of the units were equipped with at least one set. In New Providence, Grand Bahama, Bimini, Harbour Island, Inagua and Spanish Wells more than 92 percent of the dwellings had television sets. The other islands ranged from 89.6 percent in the Berry Islands to 63.2 percent in Cat Island.

Just under 54 percent of the dwelling units were equipped with air conditioning. The respective proportions in New Providence and in Grand Bahama were 52.8 percent and 63.6 percent. The highest proportions were in Bimini, Spanish Wells and the Berry Islands where more than three quarters of the dwellings were air conditioned. Mayaguana had as few as 18.8 percent of its dwelling units with air conditioning and Cat Island had only 20.4 percent.

More than two-thirds of the country's homes were equipped with water heaters. The proportions ranged from 83.5 percent in Grand Bahama to 19.2 percent in Ragged Island.

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Computers were not commonplace in Bahamian households as less than a third of the homes possessed a computer. Across the nation, only 27.9 percent of the homes had this appliance. New Providence, Grand Bahama, Abaco and Spanish Wells were the only islands where more than 20 percent of the dwelling units had computers. According to Table 6.11, none of the homes in Ragged Island had a computer. Connection to the Internet was also very low as only 15.5 percent of Bahamian homes were connected. In most of the islands, the proportion was less than 10 percent. Spanish Wells had the highest level of Internet connection with 20.1 percent of its homes being connected.

Private Dwellings by Availability and Access to Amenities by Island: 2000

Table 6.11

Islands	Total	Television		Water Heater		Air Conditioning		Computer		Internet Access	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	81,613	93.01	61,267	69.83	47,095	53.67	24,443	27.86	13,557	15.45
New Providence	59,712	56,751	95.04	41,845	70.08	31,521	52.79	18,271	30.60	10,531	17.64
Grand Bahama	13,979	13,172	94.23	11,676	83.53	8,894	63.62	3,719	26.60	1,857	13.28
Abaco	3,936	3,312	84.15	2,642	67.12	2,242	56.96	967	24.57	518	13.16
Acklins	134	91	67.91	26	19.40	33	24.63	6	4.48	3	2.24
Andros*	2,149	1,741	81.01	846	39.37	785	36.53	269	12.52	99	4.61
Berry Island*	269	241	89.59	199	73.98	203	75.46	29	10.78	11	4.09
Biminis	555	513	92.43	417	75.14	442	79.64	72	12.97	20	3.60
Cat Island	559	353	63.15	153	27.37	114	20.39	54	9.66	24	4.29
Crooked Island	132	99	75.00	58	43.94	49	37.12	7	5.30	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	2,037	84.56	1,197	49.69	913	37.90	341	14.16	156	6.48
Exuma and Cays	1,133	917	80.94	614	54.19	492	43.42	213	18.80	88	7.77
Harbour Island	493	469	95.13	366	74.24	265	53.75	88	17.85	46	9.33
Inagua	302	278	92.05	126	41.72	192	63.58	41	13.58	15	4.97
Long Island	963	741	76.95	428	44.44	309	32.09	142	14.75	62	6.44
Mayaguana	96	67	69.79	19	19.79	18	18.75	5	5.21	1	1.04
Ragged Island	26	20	76.92	5	19.23	9	34.62	0	-	0	-
Rum Can and San Salvador	309	256	82.85	165	53.40	169	54.69	49	15.86	8	2.59
Spanish Wells	586	555	94.71	485	82.76	445	75.94	170	29.01	118	20.14
Total Family Island	14,051	11,690	83.20	7,746	55.13	6,680	47.54	2,453	17.46	1,169	8.32

Note: The total for “water heater” does not add up to 61,267 but it added to 60,907 with a difference of 360 units.

6.12. Policy Implications

Based upon prime indicators, the general suggest that the housing situation in The Bahamas improved significantly over the 10-year period 1990 to 2000. The housing stock increased by 31 percent while the population increased by 19 percent. Almost one quarter of the occupied dwelling units were built over the last 10 years with two islands – Abaco and San Salvador having 31.3 percent and 41.1 percent respectively.

Access to essential amenities like indoor plumbing improved in all islands over the 10-year period 1990 to 2000. The proportion of households with water piped into the dwelling increased by 10 percentage points and the number of households with flush toilets also increased by 10 percentage points. However, action is urgently needed to achieve universal coverage for water supply and sanitary services. These data raise the question of how best to expand water supply and sanitary services to those households that have no access to those facilities.

In accordance with the 2000 Census, a higher proportion of Bahamian dwelling units was observed to have had electricity and the proportion that was without this amenity had reduced to 4.1 percent, down from 10 percent a decade ago.

A fundamental issue in The Bahamas is the proper role of Government in meeting the nation's housing needs. The census data indicate that the demand for new housing will continue well into the future as the trend of smaller households continues. The problem of matching demand to supply is a complex one as the demand is driven by changing demographic events. The biggest issue for the government therefore, is whether the housing needs of the country are being met at a rate which the population considers reasonable.

The issue of affordable housing will also need to be addressed. The government has indicated a desire to double the rate of home construction and to implement more aggressive policies to ensure that many more Bahamians are able "to own a piece of the rock"¹³. In order to achieve this, policies aimed at reducing mortgage loan rates and the cost of borrowing must be implemented. Under a public housing programme established in the 1960s, the government finances the construction of housing for low-income

¹³ Our Plan 2002, page 47

families. These homes are made available to families who qualify, at below market mortgages.¹⁴

The nation can improve its housing inventory to a certain extent if it spends less on other things, but any diversion of resources into housing would decrease the funds available for investment in other areas. This might slow the nation's economic growth – a daunting prospect for the government to face.

¹⁴ Bahamas Mortgage Corporation

APPENDIX (Chapter 6)

Private Dwellings by Type and by Island: 2000

Table 6.1

Islands	Total	Single Detached		Single Attached		Part of Private House		Apartment/Flat		Other/Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	54,226	61.80	17,306	19.72	1,389	1.58	14,597	16.64	224	0.26
New Providence	59,712	36,132	60.51	12,406	20.78	1,233	2.06	9,843	16.48	98	0.16
Grand Bahama	13,979	6,851	49.01	3,151	22.54	60	0.43	3,890	27.83	27	0.19
Abaco	3,936	2,875	73.04	768	19.51	29	0.74	241	6.12	23	0.58
Acklins	134	131	97.76	1	0.75	0	-	1	0.75	1	0.75
Andros	2,149	1,846	85.90	169	7.86	3	0.14	114	5.30	17	0.79
Berry Island	269	139	51.67	66	24.54	4	1.49	53	19.70	7	2.60
Biminis	555	312	56.22	174	31.35	3	0.54	61	10.99	5	0.90
Cat Island	559	504	90.16	36	6.44	0	-	19	3.40	0	-
Crooked Island	132	128	96.97	4	3.03	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	2,053	85.22	178	7.39	22	0.91	144	5.98	12	0.50
Exuma and Cays	1,133	914	80.67	116	10.24	11	0.97	67	5.91	25	2.21
Harbour Island	493	296	60.04	64	12.98	21	4.26	111	22.52	1	0.20
Inagua	302	265	87.75	27	8.94	2	0.66	7	2.32	1	0.33
Long Island	963	900	93.46	42	4.36	0	-	19	1.97	2	0.21
Mayaguana	96	90	93.75	6	6.25	0	-	0	-	0	-
Ragged Island	26	24	92.31	0	-	1	3.85	1	3.85	0	-
Rum Cay and											
San Salvador	309	259	83.82	33	10.68	0	-	13	4.21	4	1.29
Spanish Wells	586	507	86.52	65	11.09	0	-	13	2.22	1	0.17

Private Dwellings By Tenure and by Island: 2000

Table 6.2

Islands	Total	Owned		Rented		Rent Free	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	48,660	55.46	32,126	36.61	6,738	7.68
New Providence	59,712	31,794	53.25	23,865	39.97	3,916	6.56
Grand Bahama	13,979	7,262	51.95	5,706	40.82	965	6.90
Abaco	3,936	2,417	61.41	968	24.59	543	13.80
Acklins	134	116	86.57	5	3.73	13	9.70
Andros	2,149	1,570	73.06	232	10.80	342	15.91
Berry Island	269	104	38.66	62	23.05	103	38.29
Biminis	555	328	59.10	131	23.60	89	16.04
Cat Island	559	425	76.03	44	7.87	87	15.56
Crooked Island	132	111	84.09	8	6.06	13	9.85
Eleuthera	2,409	1,670	69.32	510	21.17	222	9.22
Exuma and Cays	1,133	494	43.60	195	17.21	140	12.36
Harbour Island	493	292	59.23	142	28.80	59	11.97
Inagua	302	203	67.22	63	20.86	36	11.92
Long Island	963	809	84.01	66	6.85	87	9.03
Mayaguana	96	77	80.21	7	7.29	12	12.50
Ragged Island	26	18	69.23	2	7.69	8	30.77
Rum Cay and							
San Salvador	309	201	65.05	65	21.04	43	13.92
Spanish Wells	586	471	80.38	55	9.39	60	10.24

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Private Dwellings by Year Built and by Island: 2000

Table 6.3

Islands	Total	Number Reporting	1990-2000		1980-1989		1971-1979		1970 or Earlier		Not Stated
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Bahamas	87,742	76,574	19,015	24.83	18,693	24.41	10,546	13.77	28,320	36.98	11,168
New Providence	59,712	50,536	13,120	25.96	13,295	26.31	7,573	14.99	16,548	32.74	9,176
Grand Bahama	13,979	13,198	2,547	19.30	2,625	19.89	1,546	11.71	6,480	49.10	781
Abaco	3,936	3,462	1,231	35.56	1,025	29.61	324	9.36	882	25.48	474
Acklins	134	102	17	16.67	14	13.73	11	10.78	60	58.82	32
Andros*	2,149	2,007	401	19.98	431	21.47	287	14.30	888	44.25	142
Berry Island*	269	248	71	28.63	36	14.52	18	7.26	123	49.60	21
Biminis	555	522	96	18.39	142	27.20	75	14.37	209	40.04	33
Cat Island	559	546	117	21.43	88	16.12	41	7.51	300	54.95	13
Crooked Island	132	127	19	14.96	11	8.66	8	6.30	89	70.08	5
Eleuthera	2,409	2,174	538	24.75	393	18.08	239	10.99	1,004	46.18	235
Exuma and Cays	1,133	1,045	216	20.67	204	19.52	121	11.58	504	48.23	88
Harbour Island	493	466	107	22.96	96	20.60	61	13.09	202	43.35	27
Inagua	302	299	58	19.40	53	17.73	14	4.68	174	58.19	3
Long Island	963	900	206	22.89	133	14.78	88	9.78	473	52.56	63
Mayaguana	96	93	12	12.90	21	22.58	20	21.51	40	43.01	3
Ragged Island	26	19	5	26.32	3	15.79	27	142.11	11	57.89	7
Rum Cay and San Salvador	309	292	127	43.49	31	10.62	93	31.85	107	36.64	17
Spanish Wells	586	538	127	23.61	92	17.10	226	42.01	226	42.01	48
Total Family Island	14,051	12,840	3,348	26.07	2,773	21.60	1,653	12.87	5,292	41.21	1,211

Notes to Table: The Percentages in this Table does not include the 11,168 dwelling units that did not report a period of construction. The percentages are based on the number reporting.

Also note that the Number reporting for Ragged Island, Rum Cay & San Salvador, Spanish Wells and Total Family Islands do not add up to the row totals.

Private Dwellings by Material of Outer Walls and by Island: 2000

Table 6.4

Islands	Total	Wood		Concrete		Wood & Concrete		Stone		Stucco		Other	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	13,375	15.24	66,710	76.03	2,537	2.89	1,772	2.02	2,952	3.36	396	0.45
New Providence	59,712	7,504	12.57	48,468	81.17	1,250	2.09	205	0.34	2,099	3.52	186	0.31
Grand Bahama	13,979	1,519	10.87	10,758	76.96	366	2.62	709	5.07	574	4.11	53	0.38
Abaco	3,936	2,048	52.03	1,459	37.07	297	7.55	14	0.36	66	1.68	52	1.32
Acklins	134	46	34.33	84	62.69	2	1.49	0	-	2	1.49	0	-
Andros	2,149	620	28.85	1,236	57.52	74	3.44	148	6.89	54	2.51	17	0.79
Berry Island	269	116	43.12	124	46.10	19	7.06	3	1.12	1	0.37	6	2.23
Biminis	555	138	24.86	270	48.65	30	5.41	26	4.68	79	14.23	12	2.16
Cat Island	559	70	12.52	293	52.42	45	8.05	150	26.83	1	0.18	0	-
Crooked Island	132	18	13.64	97	73.48	16	12.12	0	-	0	-	1	0.76
Eleuthera	2,409	350	14.53	1,646	68.33	196	8.14	165	6.85	27	1.12	25	1.04
Exuma and Cays	1,133	197	17.39	675	59.58	86	7.59	145	12.80	2	0.18	28	2.47
Harbour Island	493	140	28.40	284	57.61	30	6.09	34	6.90	4	0.81	1	0.20
Inagua	302	81	26.82	199	65.89	3	0.99	14	4.64	5	1.66	0	-
Long Island	963	165	17.13	575	59.71	77	8.00	109	11.32	23	2.39	14	1.45
Mayaguana	96	50	52.08	27	28.13	1	1.04	16	16.67	2	2.08	0	-
Ragged Island	26	4	15.38	15	57.69	2	7.69	5	19.23	0	-	0	-
Rum Cay and San Salvador	309	139	44.98	116	37.54	24	7.77	16	5.18	4	1.29	10	3.24
Spanish Wells	586	170	29.01	384	65.53	19	3.24	3	0.51	9	1.54	1	0.17
Total Family Islands	14,051	4,352	30.97	7,484	53.26	921	6.55	848	6.04	279	1.99	167	1.19

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Private Dwellings by Number of Rooms and by Size of Household (No. of Persons): 2000

Table 6.5

Household Size	All Dwellings	Number of Rooms																Not Stated
		1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%	5	%	6	%	7	%	8	%	
Total	87,742	5,525	6.30	12,188	13.89	23,109	26.34	17,934	20.44	12,108	13.80	7,746	8.83	4,287	4.89	3,807	4.34	1,038
1	18,407	3,424	18.60	4,825	26.21	4,565	24.80	2,711	14.73	1,327	7.21	702	3.81	298	1.62	260	1.41	295
2	17,543	1,178	6.71	3,159	18.01	5,107	29.11	3,412	19.45	2,116	12.06	1,219	6.95	640	3.65	504	2.87	208
3	14,769	479	3.24	1,905	12.90	4,444	30.09	3,101	21.00	2,081	14.09	1,357	9.19	691	4.68	549	3.72	162
4	13,846	236	1.70	1,130	8.16	3,773	27.25	3,035	21.92	2,327	16.81	1,581	11.42	884	6.38	743	5.37	137
5	9,883	105	1.06	639	6.47	2,461	24.90	2,381	24.09	1,650	16.70	1,169	11.83	736	7.45	643	6.51	99
6	5,667	61	1.08	284	5.01	1,391	24.55	1,314	23.19	1,061	18.72	673	11.88	414	7.31	415	7.32	54
7	3,166	25	0.79	130	4.11	668	21.10	848	26.78	635	20.06	360	11.37	227	7.17	241	7.61	32
8	1,875	9	0.48	74	3.95	340	18.13	493	26.29	378	20.16	256	13.65	147	7.84	157	8.37	21
9	1,063	4	0.38	19	1.79	165	15.52	296	27.85	230	21.64	152	14.30	99	9.31	90	8.47	8
10	623	2	0.32	15	2.41	105	16.85	154	24.72	121	19.42	111	17.82	53	8.51	57	9.15	5
11	347	1	0.29	5	1.44	39	11.24	79	22.77	90	25.94	51	14.70	31	8.93	44	12.68	7
12 plus	553	1	0.18	3	0.54	51	9.22	110	19.89	92	16.64	115	20.80	67	12.12	104	18.81	10

Private Dwellings by Type of Toilet Facilities and by Island: 2000

Table 6.6

Islands	Total Households	Toilet Facilities											
		Flush/Sewerage		Flush/Cresspit		Pit Latrine		Other		None		Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	9,969	11.36	66,756	76.08	5,445	6.21	4,463	5.09	1,054	1.20	55	0.06
New Providence	59,712	7,677	12.86	44,794	75.02	3,420	5.73	3,484	5.83	315	0.53	22	0.04
Grand Bahama	13,979	2,008	14.36	10,926	78.16	607	4.34	84	0.60	350	2.50	4	0.03
Abaco	3,936	174	4.42	2,803	71.21	236	6.00	571	14.51	145	3.68	7	0.18
Acklins	134	0	-	57	42.54	48	35.82	29	21.64	0	-	0	-
Andros	2,149	49	2.28	1,695	78.87	240	11.17	58	2.70	103	4.79	4	0.19
Berry Island	269	9	3.35	246	91.45	6	2.23	5	1.86	3	1.12	0	-
Biminis	555	0	-	516	92.97	3	0.54	14	2.52	17	3.06	5	0.90
Cat Island	559	3	0.54	302	54.03	227	40.61	1	0.18	26	4.65	0	-
Crooked Island	132	0	-	103	78.03	29	21.97	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	29	1.20	2,092	86.84	178	7.39	59	2.45	42	1.74	9	0.37
Exuma and Cays	1,133	15	1.32	982	86.67	98	8.65	20	1.77	15	1.32	3	0.26
Harbour Island	493	1	0.20	488	98.99	2	0.41	0	-	2	0.41	0	-
Inagua	302	0	-	255	84.44	43	14.24	0	-	4	1.32	0	-
Long Island	963	4	0.42	732	76.01	177	18.38	20	2.08	29	3.01	1	0.10
Mayaguana	96	0	-	63	65.63	33	34.38	0	-	0	-	0	-
Ragged Island	26	0	-	14	53.85	10	38.46	2	7.69	0	-	0	-
Rum Cay and													
San Salvador	309	0	-	226	73.14	47	15.21	33	10.68	3	0.97	0	-
Spanish Wells	586	0	-	462	78.84	41	7.00	83	14.16	0	-	0	-

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Private Dwellings by Access to Toilet Facilities (Shared and Not Shared) and by Island: 2000

Table 6.7

Islands	Toilet Facilities						
	Total	Shared		Not Shared		Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	6,358	7.25	80,222	91.43	1,162	1.32
New Providence	59,712	4,500	7.54	54,843	91.85	369	0.62
Grand Bahama	13,979	716	5.12	12,897	92.26	366	2.62
Abaco	3,936	588	14.94	3,190	81.05	158	4.01
Acklins	134	1	0.75	132	98.51	1	0.75
Andros	2,149	120	5.58	1,923	89.48	106	4.93
Berry Island	269	28	10.41	238	88.48	3	1.12
Biminis	555	24	4.32	512	92.25	19	3.42
Cat Island	559	38	6.80	491	87.84	30	5.37
Crooked Island	132	0	-	132	100.00	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	93	3.86	2,263	93.94	53	2.20
Exuma and Cays	1,133	93	8.21	1,022	90.20	18	1.59
Harbour Island	493	15	3.04	475	96.35	3	0.61
Inagua	302	21	6.95	277	91.72	4	1.32
Long Island	963	24	2.49	910	94.50	29	3.01
Mayaguana	96	8	8.33	88	91.67	0	-
Ragged Island	26	9	34.62	17	65.38	0	-
Rum Cay and San Salvador	309	39	12.62	267	86.41	3	0.97
Spanish Wells	586	41	7.00	545	93.00	0	-
Total Family Islands	14,051	1,142	8.13	12,482	88.83	427	3.04

Private Dwellings by Source of Lighting and by Island: 2000

Table 6.8

Islands	Total	Electricity		Oil		Gas		Other/Not Stated	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	84,115	95.87	2,075	2.36	837	0.95	715	0.81
New Providence	59,712	57,409	96.14	1,258	2.11	613	1.03	432	0.72
Grand Bahama	13,979	13,722	98.16	114	0.82	54	0.39	89	0.64
Abaco	3,936	3,688	93.70	97	2.46	106	2.69	45	1.14
Acklins	134	105	78.36	28	20.90	1	0.75	0	-
Andros	2,149	1,902	88.51	182	8.47	20	0.93	45	2.09
Berry Island	269	254	94.42	4	1.49	4	1.49	7	2.60
Biminis	555	546	98.38	1	0.18	0	-	8	1.44
Cat Island	559	454	81.22	97	17.35	1	0.18	7	1.25
Crooked Island	132	109	82.58	22	16.67	0	-	1	0.76
Eleuthera	2,409	2,273	94.35	96	3.99	15	0.62	25	1.04
Exuma and Cays	1,133	1,051	92.76	34	3.00	8	0.71	40	3.53
Harbour Island	493	491	99.59	1	0.20	1	0.20	0	-
Inagua	302	296	98.01	2	0.66	1	0.33	3	0.99
Long Island	963	843	87.54	109	11.32	7	0.73	4	0.42
Mayaguana	96	77	80.21	17	17.71	2	2.08	0	-
Ragged Island	26	25	96.15	1	3.85	0	-	0	-
Rum Cay and San Salvador	309	287	92.88	12	3.88	2	0.65	8	2.59
Spanish Wells	586	583	99.49	0	-	2	0.34	1	0.17

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Private Dwellings by Type of Fuel Used Mostly for Cooking and by Island: 2000

Table 6.9

Islands	Total	Cooking Fuels								
		Gas		Electricity		Oil		Coal/Wood/Other		Not Stated
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Bahamas	87,742	65,126	74.22	19,563	22.30	898	1.02	2,054	2.34	101
New Providence	59,712	51,376	86.04	6,544	10.96	504	0.84	1,236	2.07	52
Grand Bahama	13,979	2,871	20.54	10,733	76.78	73	0.52	282	2.02	20
Abaco	3,936	2,843	72.23	945	24.01	23	0.58	119	3.02	6
Acklins	134	118	88.06	2	1.49	12	8.96	2	1.49	0
Andros	2,149	1,750	81.43	203	9.45	63	2.93	129	6.00	4
Berry Island	269	57	21.19	189	70.26	0	-	23	8.55	0
Biminis	555	374	67.39	140	25.23	2	0.36	39	7.03	0
Cat Island	559	434	77.64	35	6.26	21	3.76	66	11.81	3
Crooked Island	132	116	87.88	5	3.79	8	6.06	3	2.27	0
Eleuthera	2,409	1,996	82.86	252	10.46	114	4.73	36	1.49	11
Exuma and Cays	1,133	914	80.67	165	14.56	16	1.41	35	3.09	3
Harbour Island	493	428	86.82	48	9.74	3	0.61	13	2.64	1
Inagua	302	265	87.75	28	9.27	1	0.33	8	2.65	0
Long Island	963	831	86.29	53	5.50	47	4.88	31	3.22	1
Mayaguana	96	86	89.58	3	3.13	4	4.17	3	3.13	0
Ragged Island	26	24	92.31	2	7.69	0	-	0	-	0
Rum Cay and										
San Salvador	309	241	77.99	47	15.21	6	1.94	15	4.85	0
Spanish Wells	586	402	68.60	169	28.84	1	0.17	14	2.39	0

Private Dwellings by Main Source of Water Supply and by Island: 2000

Islands	Total	Main Source of Water Supply																		
		Public						Private						Other		Not Stated	%			
		Piped into Dwelling	%	Piped into Yard	%	Piped into Dwelling	%	Stand Pipe	%	Well or Tank	%	Rain Water	%							
Bahamas	87,742	48,962	55.80	1,866	2.13	26,796	30.54	2,877	3.28	4,794	5.46	589	0.67	1,083	1.23	725	0.83	50	0.06	
New Providence	59,712	29,561	49.51	931	1.56	22,671	37.97	2,153	3.61	3,942	6.60	11	0.02	111	0.19	307	0.51	25	0.04	
Grand Bahama	13,979	11,861	84.85	495	3.54	929	6.65	174	1.24	262	1.87	85	0.61	6	0.04	163	1.17	4	0.03	
Abaco	3,936	2,483	63.08	140	3.56	356	9.04	26	0.66	81	2.06	154	3.91	644	16.36	48	1.22	4	0.10	
Acklins	134	17	12.69	1	0.75	42	31.34	31	23.13	5	3.73	29	21.64	1	0.75	8	5.97	0	-	
Andros	2,149	1,395	64.91	93	4.33	314	14.61	51	2.37	164	7.63	82	3.82	6	0.28	43	2.00	1	0.05	
Berry Island	269	99	36.80	20	7.43	120	44.61	7	2.60	6	2.23	1	0.37	13	4.83	3	1.12	0	-	
Biminis	555	89	16.04	14	2.52	405	72.97	17	3.06	0	-	5	0.90	12	2.16	10	1.80	3	0.54	
Cat Island	559	3	0.54	2	0.36	263	47.05	145	25.94	3	2.27	96	17.17	37	6.62	10	1.79	0	-	
Crooked Island	132	13	9.85	6	4.55	84	63.64	22	16.67	3	2.27	4	3.03	0	-	0	-	0	-	
Eleuthera	2,409	1,760	73.06	102	4.23	233	9.67	25	1.04	194	8.05	24	1.00	51	2.12	9	0.37	11	0.46	
Exuma and Cays	1,133	519	45.81	19	1.68	355	31.33	37	3.27	57	5.03	15	1.32	64	5.65	65	5.74	2	0.18	
Harbour Island	493	472	95.74	9	1.83	6	1.22	1	0.20	2	0.41	0	-	0	-	3	0.61	0	-	
Inagua	302	0	-	0	-	246	81.46	18	5.96	0	-	1	0.33	25	8.28	12	3.97	0	-	
Long Island	963	210	21.81	5	0.52	438	45.48	149	15.47	4	0.42	48	4.98	77	8.00	32	3.32	0	-	
Mayaguana	96	6	6.25	3	3.13	53	55.21	2	2.08	4	4.17	25	26.04	3	3.13	0	-	0	-	
Ragged Island	26	3	11.54	4	15.38	3	11.54	1	3.85	1	3.85	1	3.85	13	50.00	0	-	0	-	
Rum Cay and																				
San Salvador	309	125	40.45	13	4.21	121	39.16	13	4.21	13	4.21	8	2.59	4	1.29	12	3.88	0	-	
Spanish Wells	586	346	59.04	9	1.54	157	26.79	5	0.85	53	9.04	0	-	16	2.73	0	-	0	-	

Private Dwellings by Availability and Access to Amenities by Island: 2000

Table 6.11

Islands	Total	Television		Water Heater		Air Conditioning		Computer		Internet Access	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Bahamas	87,742	81,613	93.01	61,267	69.83	47,095	53.67	24,443	27.86	13,557	15.45
New Providence	59,712	56,751	95.04	41,845	70.08	31,521	52.79	18,271	30.60	10,531	17.64
Grand Bahama	13,979	13,172	94.23	11,676	83.53	8,894	63.62	3,719	26.60	1,857	13.28
Abaco	3,936	3,312	84.15	2,642	67.12	2,242	56.96	967	24.57	518	13.16
Acklins	134	91	67.91	26	19.40	33	24.63	6	4.48	3	2.24
Andros*	2,149	1,741	81.01	846	39.37	785	36.53	269	12.52	99	4.61
Berry Island*	269	241	89.59	199	73.98	203	75.46	29	10.78	11	4.09
Biminis	555	513	92.43	417	75.14	442	79.64	72	12.97	20	3.60
Cat Island	559	353	63.15	153	27.37	114	20.39	54	9.66	24	4.29
Crooked Island	132	99	75.00	58	43.94	49	37.12	7	5.30	0	-
Eleuthera	2,409	2,037	84.56	1,197	49.69	913	37.90	341	14.16	156	6.48
Exuma and Cays	1,133	917	80.94	614	54.19	492	43.42	213	18.80	88	7.77
Harbour Island	493	469	95.13	366	74.24	265	53.75	88	17.85	46	9.33
Inagua	302	278	92.05	126	41.72	192	63.58	41	13.58	15	4.97
Long Island	963	741	76.95	428	44.44	309	32.09	142	14.75	62	6.44
Mayaguana	96	67	69.79	19	19.79	18	18.75	5	5.21	1	1.04
Ragged Island	26	20	76.92	5	19.23	9	34.62	0	-	0	-
Rum Can and San Salvador	309	256	82.85	165	53.40	169	54.69	49	15.86	8	2.59
Spanish Wells	586	555	94.71	485	82.76	445	75.94	170	29.01	118	20.14
Total Family Island	14,051	11,690	83.20	7,746	55.13	6,680	47.54	2,453	17.46	1,169	8.32

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CHAPTER 7

Disability

7.0 Introduction

The national vision statement concerning persons with disabilities in The Bahamas is “to ensure the well-being and quality of life of persons with disabilities, promotion of efficient and effective measures for prevention of disability, rehabilitation, and the realization of the goals of ‘full participation’ in social, cultural, economical, religious, educational, political life and development of The Bahamas”.

The national mission statement concerning persons with disabilities is therefore “to provide the national mechanism that will ensure the full support and cooperation of The Bahamas Government, the community, non-government organizations, persons with disabilities and their families/caregivers through the mobilization of human and financial resources towards the achievement of ‘full-participation’ and ‘equality’ for persons with disabilities”. To support this mission a system of national and international networking that provides equal access to efficient and effective programmes and services to respond to the needs of persons with disabilities will have to be established (Department of Social Services Disability Affairs -National Strategic Planning Group, Bahamas, 2003).

In verbal support of this vision and mission the government of The Bahamas has articulated its interest in the maximization of the quality of life for persons with disabilities as well as the promotion of broad concepts of “equality” and “full participation”. These principles are based upon the standards established as a result of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons 1983-1992. In 1996, a joint effort between the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) resulted in the preparation of a document promoting “Multisectoral Collaboration for the Equalization of Opportunities for People with Disabilities”. Realizing that

persons with disabilities face limitations due to barriers created by the environment and negative attitudes regarding disabilities the three organizations sought to significantly reduce the social disadvantage that limits this population's inclusion in work and in the activities of the community and society (UNESCO 1996). It is with this in mind that the Government of The Bahamas, through its national census, seeks to enhance its policies to take into consideration these general principles being advanced by the world.

This chapter addresses the topics of population size, sex, spatial - distribution, age, marital status, disability type, causal effects and activity, mobility and transportation. The chapter also examines training, educational, occupation and employment status of persons with disabilities in The Bahamas. Implications for education and training, independent living and quality of life are discussed.

7.1 Definitions

In the 2000 Bahamas Household Census Enumerator's Manual, disabled is defined as "a person who is unable to ensure himself or herself, wholly or partly, the necessities of a normal individual and/or social life, as a result of a deficiency either congenital, or not, in his or her physical or mental capabilities. The list of impairments and disabilities provided in the guide are seeing (even with glasses if worn), hearing (even with hearing aid if worn, speaking (talking), mobility/moving (due to absent or impaired limb), mobility/moving (due to localized, paraplegic quadriplegic paralysis), gripping (using fingers to grip or handle objects), learning (intellectual difficulties, slowness), behavioral difficulties (psychological, emotional problems), mental (mild, moderate, severe retardation) and other. Persons who had for at least six months one or more disabilities from the list mentioned would be considered disabled. A handicapped person is defined in the manual as a disabled person aged 5 years or more who is further identified as being limited to some degree in his or her ability to perform certain activities or tasks in relation to one or more of the areas listed. Disabled persons aged 5 and under are all regarded as handicapped.

In the 2000 Census, disability definitions and concepts were “framed so that they respond to accepted usage and understanding, on the one hand, and to the need for clear – cut definitions for use by enumerators, on the other hand (Census Training Manual, 2000).

7.2. Characteristics of the Disabled Population

According to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Table 7.1 shows that 12,968 persons were reported as having a disability. This figure represents 4.3 percent of the total population of The Bahamas. Persons 65 years and over accounted for the largest proportion (28.7 percent) of disabled persons. A combined total of 6,613 persons (51 percent) are between ages 25 and 64. Table 7.1 also shows that over half (54.1 percent) of the disabled persons in The Bahamas were females.

Total Number of Persons Reporting Disability by Sex and Selected Age-Groups: 2000

Five Year Age-Groups	All Bahamas		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	12,968	5,950	7,018
0 - 14	1,417	838	579
15 - 24	1,175	654	521
25 - 44	3,190	1,635	1,555
45 - 64	3,423	1,441	1,982
65 and Over	3,725	1,365	2,360
Not Stated	38	17	21

Like the general population, the disabled population is distributed throughout the islands and cays of The Bahamas. According to Table 7.2, almost three-quarters (72.1 percent) of the disabled persons lived on the island of New Providence. Grand Bahama is observed to have had the second largest population of disabled persons in The Bahamas (11.3 percent). However, when the disabled population is examined by island; the islands

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of Mayaguana and Long Island were observed to have had the highest percentages (7.7 percent and 7.2 percent respectively) of disabled persons almost doubling that of New Providence with 4.4 percent.

**Total Disabled Population by
Island, Sex and Percentage Distribution: 2000**

Table 7.2

Island	Total Population	Total Disabled Population	Disabled Population as a Percentage of Total Population of Island
All Bahamas	303,611	12,968	4.27
New Providence	210,832	9,349	4.43
Grand Bahama	46,994	1,469	3.13
Abaco	13,170	539	4.09
Acklins	428	19	4.44
Andros	7,686	402	5.23
Berry Islands	709	9	1.27
Biminis	1,717	71	4.14
Cat Island	1,647	105	6.38
Crooked Island	350	16	4.57
Eleuthera	7,999	392	4.90
Exuma and Cays	3,571	152	4.26
Harbour Island	1,639	65	3.97
Inagua	969	38	3.92
Long Island	2,992	214	7.15
Mayaguana	259	20	7.72
Ragged Island	72	5	6.94
San Salvador and Rum Cay	1,050	31	2.95
Spanish Wells	1,527	72	4.72

For persons 15 years and over with disability, Table 7.3 reveal that 38.2 percent were never married. Whether married or not, the number of males was not different from the number of females. However, a relatively high proportion (17 percent) of disabled persons reported widowed status, this being relatively high among females (82.9 percent).

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over
by Marital Status and Sex: 2000**

Marital Status	All Bahamas		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
Never Married	4,408	2,269	2,139
Married	3,499	1,804	1,695
Widowed	1,966	337	1,629
Divorced	416	162	254
Separated	608	236	372
Common-Law	569	250	319
Not Stated	85	54	31

7.3. Type of Disability

During the 2000 Census, persons were required to select all of the ways that a disability affected them. This meant that persons were able to select all conditions that applied and may have reported having more than one or multiple disabilities. As a result, there is a difference between the totals of the various types of disabilities and the total number of persons reporting disabilities due to persons having multiple disabilities.

The total number of persons reporting difficulties was 12,968. Tables 7.4.1 to 7.4.9 reveal that persons with mental and other difficulties accounted for the greatest proportion (44.2 percent) of all persons with disabilities. Persons with sight difficulties represented 17.5

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percent of all persons with disabilities, while those with hearing difficulties accounted for a relatively low proportion amounting to 7.6 percent.

Table 7.4-1 Sight Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	2,266	950	1,316
0 - 14	153	94	59
15 - 24	182	96	86
25 - 44	409	185	224
45 - 64	630	247	383
65 and Over	886	326	560
Not Stated	6	2	4

Table 7.4-2 Hearing Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	992	453	539
0 - 14	143	77	66
15 - 24	93	46	47
25 - 44	216	105	111
45 - 64	142	55	87
65 and Over	396	169	227
Not Stated	2	1	1

Table 7.4-3 Speaking Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	1,230	653	577
0 - 14	272	173	99
15 - 24	187	106	81
25 - 44	364	193	171
45 - 64	177	85	92
65 and Over	222	93	129
Not Stated	8	3	5

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Table 7.4-4 Moving/Mobility Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	2,521	1,121	1,400
0 - 14	127	71	56
15 - 24	128	70	58
25 - 44	455	249	206
45 - 64	712	333	379
65 and Over	1,091	396	695
Not Stated	8	2	6

Total Number of Persons by Type of Disability by Sex and Selected Age-Groups: 2000 - Continued

Table 7.4-5 Body Movement Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	1,900	807	1,093
0 - 14	136	77	59
15 - 24	98	56	42
25 - 44	308	165	143
45 - 64	461	203	258
65 and Over	892	305	587
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Table 7.4-6 Gripping/Holding Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	1,294	508	786
0 - 14	70	37	33
15 - 24	66	35	31
25 - 44	230	105	125
45 - 64	360	147	213
65 and Over	565	183	382
Not Stated	3	1	2

Table 7.4-7 Learning Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	1,204	679	525
0 - 14	327	215	112
15 - 24	262	164	98
25 - 44	390	208	182
45 - 64	113	52	61
65 and Over	105	35	70
Not Stated	7	5	2

Table 7.4-8 Behavioural Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	1,102	633	469
0 - 14	159	103	56
15 - 24	137	89	48
25 - 44	423	263	160
45 - 64	208	107	101
65 and Over	167	65	102
Not Stated	8	6	2

**Total Number of Persons by Type of Disability by
Sex and Selected Age-Groups: 2000 - Continued**

Table 7.4-9 Mental and Other Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	5,732	2,626	3,106
0 - 14	841	495	346
15 - 24	624	342	282
25 - 44	1,597	776	821
45 - 64	1,549	618	931
65 and Over	1,102	386	716
Not Stated	19	9	10

NOTE: Please note that a person may have more than one disability. Therefore, the totals of the various types of disabilities will not add-up to the total number of disabled persons, due to some persons having multiple disabilities.

7.4. Causal Effects and Activity

Disability is typically caused due to various reasons; such as, congenital/prenatal abnormal conditions, diseases/illnesses and accidents/injury/trauma. With respect to disabled persons 15 years and over, Table 7.5 shows that the majority amounting to 40.5 percent reported having a disability due to contracted disease/illness, followed by congenital/prenatal causes that amounted to 39.8 percent.

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Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and Over by Cause of Disability and Sex: 2000

Table 7.5

All Bahamas

Cause of Disability	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,979	2,703	3,276
Congenital/Prenatal	1,781	859	922
Disease/Illness Contracted	2,424	1,001	1,423
Accident/Injury/Trauma, including exposure to Gases, Chemicals, etc.	724	421	303
Other	401	150	251
Not Known	529	217	312
Not Stated	120	55	65

Total Handicapped Persons by Age-Group and Sex and Type of Activity Affected by Handicap: 2000

Table 7.6

All Bahamas

Age-Group and Sex	Type of Activity Affected by Handicap									
	Handicap	Self-Care	Mobility In Home	Mobility Out Side Home	Communi-cation	Schooling/Education	Employ-ment	Social Events	Other	None
Both sexes	7,974	1,893	3,032	3,469	1,532	1,479	3,796	2,869	286	257
0 - 14	726	186	178	196	260	477	71	302	38	27
15 - 24	700	150	142	155	213	321	379	282	31	39
25 - 44	1,945	336	455	500	456	440	1,367	724	75	67
45 - 64	2,018	312	762	913	222	146	1,316	629	74	62
65 and Over	2,556	897	1,486	1,695	371	91	651	916	65	62
Not Stated	29	12	9	10	10	4	12	16	3	-
Male	3,733	851	1,187	1,418	786	836	1,901	1,378	134	125
0 - 14	442	115	99	108	156	295	39	184	23	13
15 - 24	406	96	70	83	127	189	227	164	19	17
25 - 44	1,057	179	215	239	254	245	729	379	44	34
45 - 64	885	149	309	399	109	67	580	300	20	33
65 and Over	929	305	491	586	136	38	317	342	28	28
Not Stated	14	7	3	3	4	2	9	9	-	-
Female	4,241	1,042	1,845	2,051	746	643	1,895	1,491	152	132
0 - 14	284	71	79	88	104	182	32	118	15	14
15 - 24	294	54	72	72	86	132	152	118	12	22
25 - 44	888	157	240	261	202	195	638	345	31	33
45 - 64	1,133	163	453	514	113	79	736	329	54	29
65 and Over	1,627	592	995	1,109	235	53	334	574	37	34
Not Stated	15	5	6	7	6	2	3	7	3	-

NOTE: Please note that a person may be handicapped in more than one activity. Therefore, the totals of the various types of activities that a person may be affected in, will not add-up to the total number of handicapped persons, due to some persons being affected in multiple areas of activity.

Table 7.6 indicates that employment was recorded as the most affected activity due to a handicap, with males and females being observed to be affected in a similar manner.

According to Table 7.7 and Table 7.8, it is possible to gauge important educational characteristics of disabled persons based upon the 2000 Census data. As such, the data indicate that of the total disabled persons 15 years and over, 27 percent completed only a primary/elementary school education and approximately 58 percent did not complete high school. Despite some participation in grade school and college education, a high of 73.8 percent reported that they achieved no educational qualifications. However, a small proportion (3.3 percent) reported attaining undergraduate or graduate degrees.

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over
by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.7

All Bahamas

Educational Qualification	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
None	8,527	3,814	4,713
Pitman, B.J.C., etc.	1,646	757	889
G.C.E. O'Levels, B.G.C.S.E., etc.	609	236	373
G.C.E. A'Levels, R.S.A. Stage 3, etc.	7	2	5
Associate Degree, etc.	211	85	126
B.A., M.A., M.B.A., PH.D.	378	140	238
Professional/Specialized	40	24	16
Other	77	23	54
Not Stated	56	31	25

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over
By Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.8 **All Bahamas**

Educational Attainment	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
None/Kindergarten And Elementary	3,116	1,293	1,823
High School 1-3	3,577	1,551	2,026
High School 4+	3,485	1,647	1,838
College 1-2	426	166	260
College 3 +	470	191	279
Other	377	216	161
Not Stated	100	48	52

Among the 3,391 persons with disabilities in the professional group with vocational training, the areas of significance were craft and related training (38.7 percent), professionals (16.1 percent) and legislators, senior officials and managers (1.7 percent). Females' significantly outnumbered males in professional, technical and clerical professions while males, outnumbered females in craft and related trade worker professions. Further data analysis by programme planners may reveal possible correlations between level of educational attainment and vocational training and how this impacts employment status, income and overall economic self-sufficiency, health, living standards, of persons with disabilities. It is also noted that the majority of persons with disabilities are trained in areas requiring minimum skills (see Table 7.9).

Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over with Vocational Training by Sex and Profession for which Trained: 2000

Table 7.9 **All Bahamas**

Professional Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,391	1,740	1,651
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	59	48	11
Professionals	545	198	347
Technicians and Associate Professionals	403	177	226
Clerks	270	27	243
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	588	191	397
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	28	24	4
Craft and Related Trade Workers	1,313	948	365
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	54	53	1
Elementary Occupations	104	62	42
Not Stated	27	12	15

7.5. Occupation, Employment and Main Activity – Census Week

Work is the usual means by which all people acquire the resources needed to obtain maximization of opportunities for persons with disabilities. (Department of Social Services Disability Affairs -National Strategic Planning Group, Bahamas, 2003). The 2000 National Census figures revealed that the majority of persons with disabilities are in the workforce category but have significant employment challenges. As a result, persons with disabilities are overwhelmingly found among the unemployed.

Although there were 1,313 disabled persons trained in vocational craft and related trade, only 36.2 percent were employed. This has implications for school-based vocational training programmes. Table 7.10 shows that the majority (21.6 percent) of the disabled persons were employed in elementary occupations followed by those in market sales, craft and related trade. More than one half of persons with disabilities possessing professional training were unemployed. Further data analysis would have to be done to

determine if professional unemployed persons with disabilities are typically over 65 years of age and retired or are not working due to debilitating conditions.

Total Employed Disabled Persons 15 Years and Over by Occupational Group and Sex: 2000

Table 7.10

All Bahamas

Occupational Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,149	1,619	1,530
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	268	179	89
Professionals	267	98	169
Technicians and Associate Professionals	305	124	181
Clerks	349	43	306
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	534	206	328
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	56	49	7
Craft and Related Trade Workers	475	409	66
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	173	158	15
Elementary Occupations	679	324	355
Not Stated	43	29	14

About twenty per cent of the employed group was reportedly self-employed. Table 7.11 support a slightly higher prevalence of employment among disabled males than among their female counterparts.

**Total Employed Disabled Persons 15 Years
and Over by Employment Status and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.11

All Bahamas

Employment Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,149	1,619	1,530
Self Employed	621	409	212
Government Employee/Government Corporation	627	232	395
Private Employee	1,865	961	904
Unpaid Family Worker	12	3	9
Not Stated	24	14	10

When questioned about main activity during census week, 27.3 percent indicated that they were employed and 25.4 percent stated that they were retired. However, a significant number of persons (27.5 percent) stated that they were not employed due to their disabling condition. Additionally, more males were reportedly employed than females. This may be due to the fact that more females than males were reportedly retired. (see Table 7.12)

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and Over by
Main Activity During Census Week and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.12 **All Bahamas**

Main Activity	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
Employed	3,149	1,619	1,530
Unemployed	274	167	107
Voluntary Work	48	21	27
Home Duties	1,016	130	886
Student	330	157	173
Retired	2,938	1,056	1,882
Disabled	3,178	1,586	1,592
Other	111	63	48
Not Stated	87	46	41
Institutional Population	420	267	153

7.6. Mobility and Transportation

Access to transportation for public use is necessary to enable persons with disabilities to move independently throughout communities. In The Bahamas there are no means of special public transportation to accommodate persons with disabilities. Nonetheless, Table 7.13 shows that 23.5 percent of disabled persons indicated that they drive their own vehicles, while 38.6 percent reported that they tend to be passengers in private vehicles. A significant number of persons also indicated that they either walk or use buses/jitneys as their main mode of transportation. It is unknown how the lack of specially adapted public transportation impacts the daily activities of persons with disabilities in The Bahamas. Further research is needed in this area.

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and Over
by Mode of Transportation and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.13 **All Bahamas**

Mode Of Transportation	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
Walk	1,625	835	790
Bike/Motorcycle	93	72	21
Jitney/Bus	1,879	782	1,097
Passenger (Private Vehicle)	4,463	1,510	2,953
Driver (Private Vehicle)	2,714	1,478	1,236
Boat/Ferry	12	7	5
Other	215	108	107
Not Stated	130	53	77
Institutional Population	420	267	153

7.7. Conclusion

Evidence from national educational research initiatives (Gardiner-Farquharson et al, 2005) confirmed that the number of children having learning difficulties is significantly underestimated in the census. Additionally, disability publications by The World Health Organization and other international groups suggest that a minimum of 10 percent of any population is disabled. The recorded count of 12,968 persons with disabilities in The Bahamas accounts for 4.3 percent of the general population. It is therefore, believed that an additional twelve to fifteen thousand persons with disabilities are unaccounted for. Persons with learning difficulties represent a very large proportion of the school-age population and are a very challenging group to account for in the general population. Additionally, in the absence of an organized health tracking system, thousands of individuals go unaccounted for in The Bahamas. In keeping with national practices in more developed countries, it is suggested that the Census be supplemented with the establishment of a high-risk birth register and a national school census. However the

current national census data significantly assists countries with long-term early, grade school, tertiary and vocational education and employment planning for persons with disabilities.

The available evidence in this chapter further revealed persons 15 years and older with disabilities are ill prepared to participate in the various employment options. A high 73.8 percent of persons 15 years and older with disabilities achieved no educational qualifications yet, only 29.3 percent of this group took advantage of vocational training. There is a further indication that the necessary linkages between secondary and vocational institutions are not established with potential public and private sector employers. As a result, persons with disabilities in The Bahamas remain underemployed and when employed are participating in jobs that require minimum job skills. It is important that all persons with disabilities are afforded the opportunity to develop to their maximum potential participating in the development of society, being fully empowered to work and live independently, at the maximum extent possible. These data will assist the Government of The Bahamas in national planning that will ensure the well-being and quality of life of persons with disabilities.

APPENDIX (Chapter 7)

Total Number of Persons Reporting Disability by Sex and Selected Age-Groups: 2000

Table 7.1 All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	12,968	5,950	7,018
0 - 14	1,417	838	579
15 - 24	1,175	654	521
25 - 44	3,190	1,635	1,555
45 - 64	3,423	1,441	1,982
65 and Over	3,725	1,365	2,360
Not Stated	38	17	21

Total Disabled Population by Island, Sex and Percentage Distribution: 2000

Table 7.2

Island	Total Population	Total Disabled Population	Disabled Population as a Percentage of Total Population of Island
All Bahamas	303,611	12,968	4.27
New Providence	210,832	9,349	4.43
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San Salvador and Rum Cay	1,050	31	2.95
Spanish Wells	1,527	72	4.72

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Total Disabled Persons by Handicap Age-Group and Sex: 2000

Table 7.3 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group and Sex	Total	Handicap		
		Yes	No	Not Stated
Both Sexes	12,968	7,974	4,993	1
0 - 14	1,417	726	691	-
15 - 24	1,175	700	475	-
25 - 44	3,190	1,945	1,245	-
45 - 64	3,423	2,018	1,404	1
65 and Over	3,725	2,556	1,169	-
Not Stated	38	29	9	-
Male	5,950	3,733	2,216	1
0 - 14	838	442	396	-
15 - 24	654	406	248	-
25 - 44	1,635	1,057	578	-
45 - 64	1,441	885	555	1
65 and Over	1,365	929	436	-
Not Stated	17	14	3	-
Female	7,018	4,241	2,777	-
0 - 14	579	284	295	-
15 - 24	521	294	227	-
25 - 44	1,555	888	667	-
45 - 64	1,982	1,133	849	-
65 and Over	2,360	1,627	733	-
Not Stated	21	15	6	-

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over
by Marital Status and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.4 **All Bahamas**

Marital Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
Never Married	4,408	2,269	2,139
Married	3,499	1,804	1,695
Widowed	1,966	337	1,629
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Total Number of Persons by Type of Disability by Sex and Selected Age-Groups: 2000 - Continued

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Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
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15 - 24	262	164	98
25 - 44	390	208	182
45 - 64	113	52	61
65 and Over	105	35	70
Not Stated	7	5	2

Table 7.5-8 Behavioural Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	1,102	633	469
0 - 14	159	103	56
15 - 24	137	89	48
25 - 44	423	263	160
45 - 64	208	107	101
65 and Over	167	65	102
Not Stated	8	6	2

NOTE: Please note that a person may have more than one disability. Therefore, the totals of the various types of disabilities will not add-up to the total number of disabled persons, due to some persons having multiple disabilities.

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**Total Number of Persons by Type of Disability by
Sex and Selected Age-Groups: 2000 - Continued**

Table 7.5-9 Mental and Other Difficulties **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Persons	5,732	2,626	3,106
0 - 14	841	495	346
15 - 24	624	342	282
25 - 44	1,597	776	821
45 - 64	1,549	618	931
65 and Over	1,102	386	716
Not Stated	19	9	10

NOTE: Please note that a person may have more than one disability. Therefore, the totals of the various types of disabilities will not add-up to the total number of disabled persons, due to some persons having multiple disabilities.

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and
Over by Cause of Disability and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.6 **All Bahamas**

Cause of Disability	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,979	2,703	3,276
Congenital/Prenatal	1,781	859	922
Disease/Illness Contracted	2,424	1,001	1,423
Accident/Injury/Trauma, including exposure to Gases, Chemicals, etc.	724	421	303
Other	401	150	251
Not Known	529	217	312
Not Stated	120	55	65

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Total Handicapped Persons by Age-Group and Sex
and Type of Activity Affected by Handicap: 2000

Table 7.7

All Bahamas

Age-Group and Sex	Type of Activity Affected by Handicap									
	Handicap	Self-Care	Mobility In Home	Mobility Out Side Home	Communi-cation	Schooling/ Education	Employ-ment	Social Events	Other	None
Both sexes	7,974	1,893	3,032	3,469	1,532	1,479	3,796	2,869	286	257
0 - 14	726	186	178	196	260	477	71	302	38	27
15 - 24	700	150	142	155	213	321	379	282	31	39
25 - 44	1,945	336	455	500	456	440	1,367	724	75	67
45 - 64	2,018	312	762	913	222	146	1,316	629	74	62
65 and Over	2,556	897	1,486	1,695	371	91	651	916	65	62
Not Stated	29	12	9	10	10	4	12	16	3	-
Male	3,733	851	1,187	1,418	786	836	1,901	1,378	134	125
0 - 14	442	115	99	108	156	295	39	184	23	13
15 - 24	406	96	70	83	127	189	227	164	19	17
25 - 44	1,057	179	215	239	254	245	729	379	44	34
45 - 64	885	149	309	399	109	67	580	300	20	33
65 and Over	929	305	491	586	136	38	317	342	28	28
Not Stated	14	7	3	3	4	2	9	9	-	-
Female	4,241	1,042	1,845	2,051	746	643	1,895	1,491	152	132
0 - 14	284	71	79	88	104	182	32	118	15	14
15 - 24	294	54	72	72	86	132	152	118	12	22
25 - 44	888	157	240	261	202	195	638	345	31	33
45 - 64	1,133	163	453	514	113	79	736	329	54	29
65 and Over	1,627	592	995	1,109	235	53	334	574	37	34
Not Stated	15	5	6	7	6	2	3	7	3	-

NOTE: Please note that a person may be handicapped in more than one activity.

Therefore, the totals of the various types of activities that a person may be affected in, will not add-up to the total number of handicapped persons, due to some persons being affected in multiple areas of activity.

Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over
by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 7.8

All Bahamas

Educational Qualification	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
None	8,527	3,814	4,713
Pitman, B.J.C., etc.	1,646	757	889
G.C.E. O'Levels, B.G.C.S.E., etc.	609	236	373
G.C.E. A'Levels, R.S.A. Stage 3, etc.	7	2	5
Associate Degree, etc.	211	85	126
B.A., M.A., M.B.A., PH.D.	378	140	238
Professional/Specialized	40	24	16
Other	77	23	54
Not Stated	56	31	25

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over
By Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.9 **All Bahamas**

Educational Attainment	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
None/Kindergarten And Elementary	3,116	1,293	1,823
High School 1-3	3,577	1,551	2,026
High School 4+	3,485	1,647	1,838
College 1-2	426	166	260
College 3 +	470	191	279
Other	377	216	161
Not Stated	100	48	52

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and over with Vocational
Training by Sex and Profession for which Trained: 2000**

Table 7.10 **All Bahamas**

Professional Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,391	1,740	1,651
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	59	48	11
Professionals	545	198	347
Technicians and Associate Professionals	403	177	226
Clerks	270	27	243
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	588	191	397
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	28	24	4
Craft and Related Trade Workers	1,313	948	365
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	54	53	1
Elementary Occupations	104	62	42
Not Stated	27	12	15

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**Total Employed Disabled Persons 15 Years
and Over by Occupational Group and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.11 **All Bahamas**

Occupational Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,149	1,619	1,530
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	268	179	89
Professionals	267	98	169
Technicians and Associate Professionals	305	124	181
Clerks	349	43	306
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	534	206	328
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	56	49	7
Craft and Related Trade Workers	475	409	66
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	173	158	15
Elementary Occupations	679	324	355
Not Stated	43	29	14

**Total Employed Disabled Persons 15 Years
and Over by Employment Status and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.12 **All Bahamas**

Employment Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,149	1,619	1,530
Self Employed	621	409	212
Government Employee/Government Corporation	627	232	395
Private Employee	1,865	961	904
Unpaid Family Worker	12	3	9
Not Stated	24	14	10

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and Over by
Main Activity During Census Week and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.13 **All Bahamas**

Main Activity	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
Employed	3,149	1,619	1,530
Unemployed	274	167	107
Voluntary Work	48	21	27
Home Duties	1,016	130	886
Student	330	157	173
Retired	2,938	1,056	1,882
Disabled	3,178	1,586	1,592
Other	111	63	48
Not Stated	87	46	41
Institutional Population	420	267	153

**Total Disabled Persons 15 Years and Over
by Mode of Transportation and Sex: 2000**

Table 7.14 **All Bahamas**

Mode of Transportation	Total	Male	Female
Total	11,551	5,112	6,439
Walk	1,625	835	790
Bike/Motorcycle	93	72	21
Jitney/Bus	1,879	782	1,097
Passenger (Private Vehicle)	4,463	1,510	2,953
Driver (Private Vehicle)	2,714	1,478	1,236
Boat/Ferry	12	7	5
Other	215	108	107
Not Stated	130	53	77
Institutional Population	420	267	153

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CHAPTER 8

Children

8.0 Introduction

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing indicated that there were a total of 89,329 children in The Bahamas; males accounted for 50.2 percent and females 49.8 percent. These children, persons under fifteen years of age, represent 29.4 percent of the national population (303,611) indicating that their proportional share of the population continues to decline. In 1980 they accounted for 38.3 of the national population, and in 1990, 32.2 percent. The *World Population Prospects 2002 Revision Highlights Report* indicate that the proportion of children in countries globally declined steadily to 30 percent in 2000 with an even greater decline to 18 percent in more developed countries. The ratio for The Bahamas is therefore comparable to the global trend which is believed to be due to declining fertility and mortality rates. In this chapter, children will be examined in relation to the characteristics of the persons heading the households in which they live. Additionally, a brief analysis will be presented on the incidence of illness and disability among these young persons.

8.1. Children in Households –Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Of the children 0-14 years, Table 8.1 shows that the proportion in the various age groups ranged from 32 percent in the group 10 to 14 years of age to 35.4 percent in the group 5 to 9 years. The table also shows that in all age groups there were more children in male-headed households than in female-headed households with the overall majority being 59.5 percent. The difference was greatest among children under 5 years of age among whom 61 percent were in households headed by males.

**Number of Children by Selected Age-Group
and Sex of Head of Household: 2000**

Table 8.1

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	All Children	percen t	Male Headed Household	percen t	Female Headed Household	percen t
All Children	89,329	100.0	53,166	100.0	36,163	100.0
0-4	29,120	32.6	17,765	33.4	11,355	31.4
5-9	31,648	35.4	18,753	35.3	12,895	35.7
10-14	28,561	32.0	16,648	31.3	11,913	32.9

According to table 8.2, almost two-thirds (62.4 percent) of all children lived in households which were headed by persons between 25-44 years of age. A considerably smaller proportion (6.7 percent) lived in households headed by elderly persons 65 years or older, and an even smaller proportion (2.4 percent) was in households headed by young persons, 15-24 years.

Of the children who lived in male-headed households, more than two-thirds of them had a head between 25 and 44 years of age. For children in households headed by females slightly more than half of them had a head between 25 and 44 years of age. Children living in female-headed households were more likely to have had a head 65 years or older than those living in male-headed households 9 percent versus 5.2 percent.

**Percentage Distribution of Children by Sex and
Age of Head of Household: 2000**

Table 8.2 **All Bahamas**

Age Group of Head	All Children	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 24	2.4	1.6	3.6
25 – 44	62.4	66.7	56.2
45 – 64	28.2	26.3	30.9
65 & Over	6.7	5.2	9.0
Not Stated	0.3	0.2	0.3

8.2. Children in Geographical Regions and Overcrowded Households

As seen in Table 8.3 and Table 8.4 the geographical distribution of children throughout the country reflects that of the total population. New Providence which accounted for 69.4 percent of the total population accounted for an almost equal, but slightly lower, proportion of the nation's children (68.4 percent). In the case of Andros, its share of the children's population, 3.1 percent, was slightly higher than its share of the total population which was 2.5 percent. Of particular interest is the proportion of children relative to the population within the different islands. On four of the major islands, the proportion of children was higher than the national average. The island with the largest population of children was Andros where they accounted for more than one third (35.6 percent) of the total population. Children as a percentage of the total population (25.9 percent) were smallest on Long Island.

Total Children (0-14) yrs by Sex and Major Islands: 2000

Table 8.3

All Bahamas

Major Islands	Total	percent	Male	percent	Female	percent
Total	89,329	100	44,829	100	44,500	100
New Providence	61,074	68.4	30,636	68.3	30,438	68.4
Grand Bahama	14,188	15.9	7,201	16.1	6,987	15.7
Abaco	4,065	4.6	2,015	4.5	2,050	4.6
Andros	2,735	3.1	1,371	3.1	1,364	3.1
Eleuthera	2,506	2.8	1,211	2.7	1,295	2.9
Exuma and Cays	1,012	1.1	494	1.1	518	1.2
Long Island	774	0.9	394	0.9	380	0.9
Other Family Islands	2,975	3.3	1,507	3.4	1,468	3.3

Total Population, Total Children and Children as Percentage of Total Population by Island: 2000

Table 8.4

Island	Total Population	Total Children	Children as percent of Total Population
All Bahamas	303,611	89,329	29.4
New Providence	210,832	61,074	29.0
Grand Bahama	46,994	14,188	30.2
Abaco	13,170	4,065	30.9
Andros	7,686	2,735	35.6
Eleuthera	7,999	2,506	31.3
Exuma	3,571	1,012	28.3
Long Island	2,992	774	25.9
Other Family Island	10,359	2,975	28.7

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Table 8.5 shows that approximately 12 percent of the children in The Bahamas lived in overcrowded households. As to be expected, the largest numbers among children living in overcrowded households were found on the two most populous islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama which collectively accounted for 84.3 percent. New Providence accounted for a noticeably higher share of children living in overcrowded households than it did in the case of the total number of children in the population (72 percent as opposed to 68.4 percent). This has resulted in New Providence having an overcrowded rate (for children) 13 percent. This rate was slightly over the national rate and was the third largest among the islands. Grand Bahama, on the other hand, accounted for a smaller percentage of children living in overcrowded households than it did for the total number of children in the population (11.4 percent versus 15.9 percent). As a result, Grand Bahama had an overcrowded rate of 8.9 percent which was the second lowest among the islands.

Total Number of Children , Total Children and Percentage Distribution of Children in Overcrowded Households by Island and Sex: 2000

Major Islands	Total Children	Total Male Children	Total Female Children	All Children Overcrowded	Male Children Overcrowded	Female Children Overcrowded	Percent All Children Overcrowded	Percent Male Children Overcrowded	Percent Female Children Overcrowded
All Bahamas	89,329	44,829	44,500	11,012	5,413	5,599	12.3	12.1	12.6
New Providence	61,074	30,636	30,438	7,931	3,869	4,062	13.0	12.6	13.3
Grand Bahama	14,188	7,201	6,987	1,259	649	610	8.9	9.0	8.7
Abaco	4,065	2,015	2,050	569	277	292	14.0	13.7	14.2
Andros	2,735	1,371	1,364	417	209	208	15.2	15.2	15.2
Eleuthera	2,506	1,211	1,295	294	146	148	11.7	12.1	11.4
Exuma and Cays	1,012	494	518	132	64	68	13.0	13.0	13.1
Long Island	774	394	380	63	27	36	8.1	6.9	9.5
Other Family Islands	2,975	1,507	1,468	347	172	175	11.7	11.4	11.9

Table 8.5 shows that overcrowding was more of a problem for children on the islands of Andros and Abaco where the rates were 15.2 percent and 14.0 percent respectively. For

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children living in Long Island overcrowding was less of a problem as their rate was considerably lower at 8.1 percent - the lowest in the country.

Though there was no major difference in the degree of overcrowding by the sex of the child, girls were more likely to live in overcrowded conditions than boys as 12.6 percent of them lived in such households compared to 12.1 percent of the boys. Girls who accounted for just under half of the total children, 49.2 percent while boys were accounted for just over half, 50.8 percent, of the children living in overcrowded conditions.

Table 8.6 reveals that the youngest group of children aged 0-4 years were more likely to live in overcrowded households. Of this group 13.6 percent lived in overcrowded conditions compared to 10.5 percent for children 10-14 years of age.

Number of Children in Overcrowded Households by Sex, Selected Age-Group and Major Islands, (Both Sexes): 2000

Table 8.6 All Bahamas

Major Islands	Both Sexes				All Male Children	Males			All Female Children	Females		
	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years		0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years		0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	11,012	3,965	4,030	3,017	5,413	2,007	1,956	1,450	5,599	1,958	2,074	1,567
New Providence	7,931	2,883	2,898	2,150	3,869	1,464	1,390	1,015	4,062	1,419	1,508	1,135
Grand Bahama	1,259	484	454	321	649	254	236	159	610	230	218	162
Abaco	569	178	206	185	277	93	99	85	292	85	107	100
Andros	417	129	161	127	209	55	84	70	208	74	77	57
Eleuthera	294	116	101	77	146	59	46	41	148	57	55	36
Exua and Cays	132	38	56	38	64	14	29	21	68	24	27	17
Long Island	63	19	27	17	27	7	16	4	36	12	11	13
Other Family Islands	347	118	127	102	172	61	56	55	175	57	71	47

8.3. School Attendance

The educational level of the population of a country is key to such a country's competitiveness in the global community. In light of this, The Bahamas Government regards education as a fundamental human right – a key to sustainable development and an indispensable means by which its people can participate effectively in the national and global economy.¹⁶ The Bahamian education system is primarily public and therefore relatively free to its compulsory aged population.

The *2000 Census Report of Population and Housing* indicates that there were 69,916 children between 2-14 years of age enrolled in formal education across The Bahamas representing approximately 89 percent of all children in that group. This proportion was basically the same for boys and girls. It should be noted that the majority of the non-attendees were likely the children under four years of age who were not formally a part of the educational system due to the fact that in The Bahamas the formal/official age for pre-school is four years.

Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School, by Sex of Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000

Table 8.7

All Bahamas

School Attendance Status	All Children	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Children	78,208	46,261	31,947
Children Attending School	69,916	41,248	28,668
Children Not Attending School	8,288	5,010	3,278
Not Stated	4	3	1

¹⁶ Brenda Y. Coakley. "Educational System: Achievements and Challenges" in *Bahamas Living Conditions Survey 2001*. Nassau, Bahamas: Department of Statistics, 2004, p. 87.

According to Table 8.7, approximately 59 percent of all the children attending school were from male-headed households. Although, the number of children of both sexes was higher in male headed households, there was no significant difference in the percentage of school attendees according to the sex of the head of the household.

8.3.1 School Attendance by Educational Attainment of Head of Household

According to Table 8.8 almost three quarters of all children lived in households headed by individuals who had attained a secondary level education and an additional 14.1 percent lived with household heads that had tertiary level education. School attendance was lowest for children who lived in households where the heads had no education or only a primary school education, and highest for children who lived in households where the heads had university or some other form of post secondary education.

Percentage Distribution of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending School and Participation Rate By Educational Level Attained by Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000

Table 8.8

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Percentage Distribution			School Attendance Rate		
	All Children	Male Children	Female Children	All Children	Male Children	Female Children
All Children	78,208	39,276	38,932	89.4	89.1	89.7
None	1.3	1.3	1.3	80.0	78.0	82.0
Kindergarten	0.1	0.1	0.1	91.0	85.3	95.5
Primary	9.8	9.9	9.8	85.9	84.9	86.9
Secondary	74.0	73.9	74.0	89.7	89.5	89.8
Tertiary University	14.1	14.2	13.9	91.3	91.3	91.4
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	92.5	91.8	93.0
Not Stated	0.6	0.6	0.6	88.5	89.5	87.5

What is interesting is that children who lived in households where heads had kindergarten education had the third highest participation rate. The data show no difference in school attendance by the sex of children and the educational attainment level of their head of household at the secondary and tertiary level. However, for children in households where the head had lower levels of education, the female children in some instances, had higher levels of school attendance than their male counterparts. This was most noticeable among children who lived in households where the heads had kindergarten education – 95.5 percent versus 85.3 percent.

8.3.2 School Attendance by Occupational Status of Head of Household

According to Table 8.9 the major occupational groupings of the head of households were Service Workers, Craft and Related Workers and Elementary Occupations. Collectively, these groups accounted for almost half of the children (48.2 percent). The smallest number of children lived in households where the heads were Agricultural and Fishery Workers (2.4 percent).

When the school attendance rate of the children is examined by the occupational group of the head of the household, as shown in Table 8.10 it is noted that the level of school attendance ranged from 86.6 percent for children in households where heads were engaged in Elementary Occupations to 92.9 percent in the case of children who lived in households where heads were Clerks. The level of school attendance by the occupational group of the head of household showed a little fluctuation when examined by the sex of the child. The most noticeable difference was that of Skilled Agricultural Workers where 85.8 percent of the female children attended school compared to 88.3 percent of the males.

**Children Attending School by Occupational Status of
Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000**

Table 8.9

All Bahamas

Occupational Status of Head	All Children	Male Children	Female Children	All Children Attending School	Male Children Attending School	Female Children Attending School
All Children	78,208	39,276	38,932	69,916	35,005	34,911
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	7,180	3,530	3,650	6,559	3,217	3,342
Professionals	4,706	2,422	2,284	4,309	2,219	2,090
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6,300	3,179	3,121	5,795	2,935	2,860
Clerks	5,076	2,497	2,579	4,718	2,323	2,395
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	12,929	6,447	6,482	11,668	5,813	5,855
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	1,867	980	887	1,626	865	761
Craft and Related Workers	12,676	6,383	6,293	11,246	5,638	5,608
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,548	2,316	2,232	4,070	2,070	2,000
Elementary Occupations	12,103	6,098	6,005	10,485	5,238	5,247
Head's Occupation Not Stated	10,823	5,424	5,399	9,440	4,687	4,753

**Percentage Distribution of Children Attending School
and Attendance Rate by Occupational Status of
Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000**

Table 8.10**All Bahamas**

Occupational Status of Head	Percentage Distribution			School Attendance Rate		
	All Children	Male Children	Female Children	All Children Attending School	Male Children Attending School	Female Children Attending School
All Children	78,208	39,276	38,932	89.4	89.1	89.7
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	9.2	9	9.4	91.4	91.1	91.6
Professionals	6.0	6.2	5.9	91.6	91.6	91.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	8.1	8.1	8.0	92.0	92.3	91.6
Clerks	6.5	6.4	6.6	92.9	93.0	92.9
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	16.5	16.4	16.6	90.2	90.2	90.3
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	2.4	2.5	2.3	87.1	88.3	85.8
Craft and Related Workers	16.2	16.3	16.2	88.7	88.3	89.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5.8	5.9	5.7	89.5	89.4	89.6
Elementary Occupations	15.5	15.5	15.4	86.6	85.9	87.4
Head's Occupation Not Stated	13.8	13.8	13.9	87.2	86.4	88.0

8.4. Youth Dependency and Number of Children per Worker

The youth dependency ratio is the number of persons under fifteen years of age per 100 persons of working age (15-64). The underlying assumption is that these youth are economically dependent on the working population, therefore, the higher the ratio the higher the dependency or the greater the burden on the working population. Just as the proportion of young persons in the country has been declining, so has the youth

dependency ratio which declined from 66.8 in 1980 to 51.0 in 1990, to a low of 45.3 in 2000.

According to Table 8.11 data from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing revealed that, New Providence and Long Island were the only two islands where the youth dependency ratio was below the national average. The ratio for Grand Bahama was almost identical to the national average. However, Andros and Eleuthera had ratios which were considerably above the national average, 65.0 and 52.0 respectively. This has serious implications for these islands where the work force has to sustain a much larger younger population deemed to be dependent on it to meet their needs.

**Youth Dependency Ratio
by Major Islands: 2000**

Table 8.11

Major Islands	Youth Dependency Ratio
All Bahamas	45.3
New Providence	44.1
Grand Bahama	45.8
Abaco	49.0
Andros	65.0
Eleuthera	52.0
Exuma and Cays	47.0
Long Island	44.8
Other Family Island	47.0

**Average Number of Children Per
Worker by Major Islands: 2000**

Table 8.12

Major Islands	Average Number of Children Per Worker
All Bahamas	1.03
New Providence	0.99
Grand Bahama	1.01
Abaco	1.11
Andros	1.61
Eleuthera	1.31
Exuma and Cays	1.13
Long Island	1.19
Other Family Islands	1.22

This is supported by data in Table 8.12 which show that the average number of children per worker is much higher on these two islands; 1.6 in the case of Andros and 1.3 in Eleuthera. This compares to 1.0 in Grand Bahama and 0.99 in New Providence. The

latter two islands, as mentioned in earlier chapters, have the highest labour force participation rate and are the most developed and urbanized islands in the country.

8.5. Children and Health

According to the data provided in Tables 8.13 and 8.14, less than one percent of all children were disabled in The Bahamas at the time of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. The disability rate by the sex of the child was basically the same with the males having a slightly higher prevalence with 1.0 percent versus 0.6 percent for the females. On every island, disability among boys was higher than that of girls. Children on the islands of Abaco, Andros and Eleuthera were more likely to be disabled than those on the other islands.

**Total Children and Children Reporting Disability by Sex and Major Islands:
2000**

Table 8.13

Major Islands	Total Children	Total Male Children	Total Female Children	Total Children With Disability	Male Children With Disability	Female Children With Disability
All Bahamas	89,329	44,829	44,500	724	438	286
New Providence	61,074	30,636	30,438	478	292	186
Grand Bahama	14,188	7,201	6,987	101	58	43
Abaco	4,065	2,015	2,050	54	32	22
Andros and Eleuthera	5,241	2,582	2,659	52	34	18
Other Family Islands	4,761	2,395	2,366	39	22	17

Percentage Distribution of Children Reporting Disability and Disability by sex and Major Islands: 2000

Table 8.14

Major Islands	Percentage Distribution and Disability Rate					
	Total Children	Total Male Children	Total Female Children	Total Children With Disability	Male Children With Disability	Female Children With Disability
All Bahamas	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6
New Providence	68.4	68.3	68.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Grand Bahama	15.9	16.1	15.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Abaco	4.6	4.5	4.6	1.3	1.6	1.1
Andros and Eleuthera	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.0	1.3	0.7
Other Family Islands	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.8	0.9	0.7

According to Table 8.15, slightly over one per cent of the children reported having a chronic illness at the time of the Census. As was the case with disability, boys were slightly more prone to having an illness than girls (1.2 percent versus .9 percent), a trend evident throughout the islands. The rate of illness was lowest in Grand Bahama and highest in New Providence which was the only island with a rate above the national average. Chronic illness was lowest among the youngest age group.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Number of Children Reporting Illnesses by Sex, Age-group and Major Islands: 2000

Table 8.15

Major Islands	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years	All Male Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years	All Female Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	940	229	372	339	537	142	211	184	403	87	161	155
New Providence	762	190	300	272	442	116	175	151	320	74	125	121
Grand Bahama	77	15	26	36	39	10	12	17	38	5	14	19
Abaco	35	9	13	13	19	7	7	5	16	2	6	8
Andros and Eleuthera	38	11	19	8	20	6	10	4	18	5	9	4
Other Family Islands	28	4	14	10	17	3	7	7	11	1	7	3

8.6. Summary & Conclusion

In The Bahamas it is evident from the above that the number of the children relative to the entire population is declining. This is an expected demographic trend which has implications for planners who must now concentrate on preparing to meet the needs of a larger proportion of children over fifteen - secondary and tertiary level education as well as employment. In the process attention must also be given to regional differences which in some instances, came out strongly in the data. For instance, Andros, one of the least developed islands with a low level of economic activity, has the highest proportion of children, the highest dependency ratio and the largest number of children per worker. If provisions are not made for these children within the Andros context then they would likely migrate to Nassau/Grand Bahama, as did their forefathers, in search of higher education and employment.

The analysis indicates that the disability rate and illness among children in the country is relatively low suggesting that the heavy emphasis on health programmes and the establishment of comprehensive health care clinics throughout the country are and have been having positive impact. The promotion of a healthy life style and continued emphasis on preventative health care must be an aggressive and ongoing campaign for planners and policy makers.

Primary and secondary education is compulsory in The Bahamas and this is reflected in relatively high attendance rates. There were no major differences in the attendance rate of children dependent on the sex of the head of their households, the educational level of the head or his/her occupation. Efforts must be directed towards ensuring that children attending school receive quality education. Data from the 1990 and 2000 Census show that approximately two-thirds of the population had at least a high school education with less than half of them having any form of qualification. Such a situation must be arrested as the Way Forward for the country is a body of healthy, well educated and trained youth.

APPENDIX (Chapter 8)

**Number of Children by Selected Age-Group
and Sex of Head of Household: 2000**

Table 8.1 **All Bahamas**

Five-Year Age Group	All Children	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Children	89,329	53,166	36,163
0 - 4	29,120	17,765	11,355
5 - 9	31,648	18,753	12,895
10 - 14	28,561	16,648	11,913

Number of Children by Selected Age-Group by Sex and Age-Group of Head of Household: 2000

Both Sexes Headed Housed

Table 8.2-1 **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Group	All Children	Head Aged Less Than 15 Years	Head Aged 15-24 Years	Head Aged 25-44 Years	Head Aged 45-64 Years	Head Aged 65 Years and Over	Head Age Not Stated
All Children	89,329	-	2,176	55,781	25,151	5,982	239
0 - 4	29,120	-	1,461	18,384	7,495	1,724	56
5 - 9	31,648	-	530	20,245	8,596	2,183	94
10 - 14	28,561	-	185	17,152	9,060	2,075	89

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Number of Children by Selected Age-Group by Sex and Age-Group of Head of Household: 2000

Male Headed Households

Table 8.2-2

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	All Children	Head Aged Less Than 15 Years	Head Aged 15-24 Years	Head Aged 25-44 Years	Head Aged 45-64 Years	Head Aged 65 Years and Over	Head Age Not Stated
All Children	53,166	-	868	35,443	13,988	2,739	128
0 - 4	17,765	-	597	12,474	3,894	772	28
5 - 9	18,753	-	181	12,859	4,645	1,014	54
10 - 14	16,648	-	90	10,110	5,449	953	46

Number of Children by Selected Age Group by Sex and Age-Group of Head of Household: 2000

Female Headed Households

Table 8.2-3

All Bahamas

Five Year Age Group	All Children	Head Aged Less Than 15 Years	Head Aged 15-24 Years	Head Aged 25-44 Years	Head Aged 45-64 Years	Head Aged 65 Years and Over	Head Age Not Stated
All Children	36,163	-	1,308	20,338	11,163	3,243	111
0 - 4	11,355	-	864	5,910	3,601	952	28
5 - 9	12,895	-	349	7,386	3,951	1,169	40
10 - 14	11,913	-	95	7,042	3,611	1,122	43

**Number of Children in Overcrowded Households
by Sex, Selected Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Both Sexes

Table 8.3-1

Major Islands	ALL Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	11,012	3,965	4,030	3,017
New Providence	7,931	2,883	2,898	2,150
Grand Bahama	1,259	484	454	321
Abaco	569	178	206	185
Andros	417	129	161	127
Eleuthera	294	116	101	77
Exuma and Cays	132	38	56	38
Long Island	63	19	27	17
Other Family Islands	347	118	127	102

**Number of Children in Overcrowded Households
by Sex, Selected Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Males

Table 8.3-2

Major Islands	ALL Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	5,413	2,007	1,956	1,450
New Providence	3,869	1,464	1,390	1,015
Grand Bahama	649	254	236	159
Abaco	277	93	99	85
Andros	209	55	84	70
Eleuthera	146	59	46	41
Exuma and Cays	64	14	29	21
Long Island	27	7	16	4
Other Family Islands	172	61	56	55

**Number of Children in Overcrowded Households
by Sex, Selected Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Females

Table 8.3-3

Major Islands	ALL Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	5,599	1,958	2,074	1,567
New Providence	4,062	1,419	1,508	1,135
Grand Bahama	610	230	218	162
Abaco	292	85	107	100
Andros	208	74	77	57
Eleuthera	148	57	55	36
Exuma and Cays	68	24	27	17
Long Island	36	12	11	13
Other Family Islands	175	57	71	47

**Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending
School, by sex of Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000**

Both Sexes

Table 8.4-1

All Bahamas

School Attendance Status	All Children	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Children	78,208	46,261	31,947
Children Attending School	69,916	41,248	28,668
Children Not Attending School	8,288	5,010	3,278
Not Stated	4	3	1

Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School, by sex of Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000

Males

Table 8.4-2 **All Bahamas**

School Attendance Status	All Children	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Children	39,276	23,496	15,780
Children Attending School	35,005	20,887	14,118
Children Not Attending School	4,267	2,606	1,661
Not Stated	4	3	1

Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School, by sex of Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000

Females

Table 8.4-3 **All Bahamas**

School Attendance Status	All Children	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Children	38,932	22,765	16,167
Children Attending School	34,911	20,361	14,550
Children Not Attending School	4,021	2,404	1,617
Not Stated	-	-	-

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School
by Occupational Status of Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000**

Both Sexes

Table 8.5-1

Occupational Status of Head	All Children	Children Attending School	Children Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Children	78,208	69,916	8,288	4
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	7,180	6,559	621	-
Professionals	4,706	4,309	395	2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6,300	5,795	505	-
Clerks	5,076	4,718	358	-
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	12,929	11,668	1,260	1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	1,867	1,626	241	-
Craft and Related Workers	12,676	11,246	1,430	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,548	4,070	477	1
Elementary Occupations	12,103	10,485	1,618	-
Head's Occupation Not Stated	10,823	9,440	1,383	-

**Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School
by Occupational Status of Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000**

Males

Table 8.5-2

Occupational Status of Head	All Children	Children Attending School	Children Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Children	39,276	35,005	4,267	4
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	3,530	3,217	313	-
Professionals	2,422	2,219	201	2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,179	2,935	244	-
Clerks	2,497	2,323	174	-
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	6,447	5,813	633	1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	980	865	115	-
Craft and Related Workers	6,383	5,638	745	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,316	2,070	245	1
Elementary Occupations	6,098	5,238	860	-
Head's Occupation Not Stated	5,424	4,687	737	-

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School
by Occupational Status of Head of Household and Sex of Children: 2000**

Females

Table 8.5-3

Occupational Status of Head	All Children	Children Attending School	Children Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Children	38,932	34,911	4,021	-
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	3,650	3,342	308	-
Professionals	2,284	2,090	194	-
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,121	2,860	261	-
Clerks	2,579	2,395	184	-
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	6,482	5,855	627	-
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	887	761	126	-
Craft and Related Workers	6,293	5,608	685	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,232	2,000	232	-
Elementary Occupations	6,005	5,247	758	-
Head's Occupation Not Stated	5,399	4,753	646	-

**Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School by
Educational Level Attained by Head of Household and Sex of Children:**

Both Sexes

Table 8.6-1

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	All Children	Children Attending School	Children Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Children	78,208	69,916	8,288	4
None	1,002	802	200	-
Kindergarten	78	71	7	-
Primary	7,697	6,608	1,089	-
Secondary	57,838	51,857	5,978	3
Tertiary - University	11,003	10,051	951	1
Other	120	111	9	-
Not Stated	470	416	54	-

Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School by Educational Level Attained by Head of Household and Sex of Children:

Males

Table 8.6-2

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	All Children	Children Attending School	Children Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Children	39,276	35,005	4,267	4
None	492	384	108	-
Kindergarten	34	29	5	-
Primary	3,875	3,288	587	-
Secondary	29,013	25,958	3,052	3
Tertiary - University	5,575	5,088	486	1
Other	49	45	4	-
Not Stated	238	213	25	-

Number of Children (2-14 Yrs) Attending and Not Attending School by Educational Level Attained by Head of Household and Sex of Children:

Females

Table 8.6-3

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	All Children	Children Attending School	Children Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Children	38,932	34,911	4,021	-
None	510	418	92	-
Kindergarten	44	42	2	-
Primary	3,822	3,320	502	-
Secondary	28,825	25,899	2,926	-
Tertiary - University	5,428	4,963	465	-
Other	71	66	5	-
Not Stated	232	203	29	-

**Youth Dependency Ratio
(Population Aged 0 - 14 Years/
Population Aged 15 - 64 Years)
by Major Islands: 2000**

Table 8.7

Major Islands	Youth Dependency Ratio
All Bahamas	45.30
New Providence	44.10
Grand Bahama	45.80
Abaco	49.00
Andros	65.00
Eleuthera	52.00
Exuma and Cays	47.00
Long Island	44.80
Other Family Islands	47.00

**Average Number of Children
Per Worker in Households
With Children by Major Islands: 2000**

Table 8.8

Major Islands	Average Number of Children Per Worker
All Bahamas	1.03
New Providence	0.99
Grand Bahama	1.01
Abaco	1.11
Andros	1.61
Eleuthera	1.31
Exuma and Cays	1.13
Long Island	1.19
Other Family Islands	1.22

**Number of Children Reporting Disability
by Sex, Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Both Sexes

Table 8.9-1

Major Islands	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	724	103	277	344
New Providence	478	66	181	231
Grand Bahama	101	14	37	50
Abaco	54	8	22	24
Andros and Eleuthera	52	7	24	21
Other Family Islands	39	8	13	18

**Number of Children Reporting Disability
by Sex, Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Males

Table 8.9-2

Major Islands	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	438	59	167	212
New Providence	292	38	114	140
Grand Bahama	58	9	19	30
Abaco	32	3	14	15
Andros and Eleuthera	34	5	14	15
Other Family Islands	22	4	6	12

**Number of Children Reporting Disability
by Sex, Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Females

Table 8.9-3

Major Islands	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	286	44	110	132
New Providence	186	28	67	91
Grand Bahama	43	5	18	20
Abaco	22	5	8	9
Andros and Eleuthera	18	2	10	6
Other Family Islands	17	4	7	6

**Number of Children Reporting Illnesses
by Sex, Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Both Sexes

Table 8.10-1

Major Islands	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	940	229	372	339
New Providence	762	190	300	272
Grand Bahama	77	15	26	36
Abaco	35	9	13	13
Andros and Eleuthera	38	11	19	8
Other Family Islands	28	4	14	10

**Number of Children Reporting Illnesses
by Sex, Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Males

Table 8.10-2

Major Islands	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	537	142	211	184
New Providence	442	116	175	151
Grand Bahama	39	10	12	17
Abaco	19	7	7	5
Andros and Eleuthera	20	6	10	4
Other Family Islands	17	3	7	7

**Number of Children Reporting Illnesses
by Sex, Age-Group and Major Islands: 2000**

Females

Table 8.10-3

Major Islands	All Children	0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years
All Bahamas	403	87	161	155
New Providence	320	74	125	121
Grand Bahama	38	5	14	19
Abaco	16	2	6	8
Andros and Eleuthera	18	5	9	4
Other Family Islands	11	1	7	3

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CHAPTER 9

Youth

9.0 Introduction

Youth, persons between 15 and 24 years of age, as a proportion of the total population in The Bahamas continue to decline as evident from the 2000 Census. At that time they accounted for 16.9 percent of the population, whereas in 1990 the proportion was 20.6 percent and in 1980, 22.4 percent. This is an indication that the population is ageing one with the sustained decline in fertility resulting in a less youthful population where the median age has increased from 23 in 1990 to 27 in 2000 and is projected to be 30 in 2010.

Demographic Profile of Youths: 2000

Demographic Characteristics	percent
Proportion of Total Population	16.9
Sex	
Male	49.8
Female	50.2
Nationality	
Bahamian	89
Non Bahamian	11
Marital Status	
Married	4.8
Single Never Married	90.1
Other	5.1
Education	
Presently Attending School	40.6
Educational Attainment	
Primary	1.3
Secondary	84.7
Tertiary	13.0
Other	1.0
Economically Active	55.2

A general profile of the 51,211 youth population provided in Table 9.1, indicates that 89 percent of them were of Bahamian citizenry; 90 percent were single-never married, 4.8 percent were married and the remaining 5.1 percent were either separated, divorced or widowed. During census year approximately 40.6 percent were attending school on either a full time or part time basis. Almost 85 percent of them had a secondary education and an additional 13 percent had education to the tertiary level. A little more than half (55.2 percent) of the youth were economically active.

This chapter will focus on the youth population of The Bahamas by discussing their geographical distribution, the type of dwellings in which they live, their characteristics as well as that of the head of the households in which they live.

9.1. Youth in Geographic Regions and Overcrowded Households

According to Table 9.1 the sex distribution of the 51,211 youth was almost equal, 49.8 percent male and 50.2 percent female. On examining Table 9.2 there is evidence to suggest that a slightly larger proportion (51.6 percent) of the youth were in the younger age group (15–19 years). Moreover, almost all of the youth amounting to 98.9 percent lived in private dwellings, with the miniscule balance being in institutions, either homes for orphaned youth, or homes for disturbed boys and girls for the younger ones, or prison for the older ones.

Youths by Age Group and Type of Dwelling: 2000

Type of Dwelling	Age					
	All Youth	percent	15 - 19 Years	percent	20 - 24 Years	percent
Total	51,211	100.0	26,439	100.0	24,772	100.0
Private Dwellings	50,651	98.9	26,258	99.3	24,393	98.4
Institutions	502	1.0	163	0.6	339	1.4
Collective Dwellings	58	0.1	18	0.1	40	0.2

According to the data in Table 9.3, the distribution of the youth across the different islands mirrored the corresponding distribution for the entire population. Not surprisingly, New Providence and Grand Bahama collectively accounted for 87.2 percent of the total, and islands such as Exuma and Long Island individually accounting for less than one percent.

Total Number of Youths by Island of Residence and Sex: 2000

Table 9.3 **All Bahamas**

Island of Residence	All Youth	percent	Sex			
			Male	percent	Female	percent
Total	51,211	100.0	25,495	100.0	25,716	100.0
New Providence	36,669	71.6	18,080	70.9	18,589	72.3
Grand Bahama	8,007	15.6	3,946	15.5	4,061	15.8
Abaco	1,994	3.9	1,026	4.0	968	3.8
Andros	1,170	2.3	615	2.4	555	2.2
Eleuthera	1,157	2.3	610	2.4	547	2.1
Exuma and Cays	439	0.9	262	1.0	177	0.7
Long Island	411	0.8	235	0.9	176	0.7
Other Family Islands	1,364	2.7	721	2.8	643	2.5

Total Number of Youths by Island of Residence, Total

Population and Youth as Percentage of Total Population: 2000

Table 9.4 **All Bahamas**

Island of Residence	Total Population	Total Youths	Youth as percent of Total Population
All Bahamas	303,611	51,211	16.9
New Providence	210,832	36,669	17.4
Grand Bahama	46,994	8,007	17.0
Abaco	13,170	1,994	15.1
Andros	7,686	1,170	15.2
Eleuthera	7,999	1,157	14.5
Exuma & Cays	3,571	439	12.3
Long Island	2,992	411	13.7
Other Family Islands	10,367	1,364	13.2

The former islands, the most developed and industrialized ones not only accounted for the largest proportion of the nation's youth but also had the largest youth population. In

Grand Bahama and New Providence, youth represented 17 percent and 17.4 percent respectively of the total population on these islands, both being above the national average of 16.9 percent. In all the other islands, youth as a proportion of the total population was below the average and being at its lowest in Exuma where it was 12.3 percent. These results are obtained from Table 9.4.

Approximately 8.3 percent of the youth population of The Bahamas lived in overcrowded households according to data provided in Table 9.5. This proportion is somewhat lower than that recorded for children (12 percent) in Chapter 8. As in the case of children the overcrowded rate among youth populations was observed to be highest in Abaco and Andros. Grand Bahama and Long Island were the only islands in which the overcrowded rate was below the national average.

**Youths in Overcrowded Private Dwellings and
Overcrowded Rate by Sex and Major Islands: 2000**

Table 9.5

Major Islands	All Youths in Over-Crowded Dwellings	Over-Crowded Rate	Males in Over-Crowded Dwellings	Over-Crowded Rate	Female in Over-Crowded Dwellings	Over-Crowded Rate
All Bahamas	4,204	8.3	1946	7.8	2258	8.8
New Providence	3,095	8.6	1442	8.2	1653	8.9
Grand Bahama	440	5.5	184	4.7	256	6.3
Abaco	256	12.9	126	12.3	130	13.4
Andros	116	9.9	51	8.3	65	11.7
Eleuthera	109	9.4	49	8	60	11.0
Exuma & Cay	40	9.1	18	6.7	22	12.4
Long Island	26	6.3	13	5.5	13	7.4
Other Family Island	122	9.1	63	8.9	59	9.3

9.2. Youth in Private Dwellings and Age-Sex Characteristics of Household Head

In accordance with Appendix Tables 9.3-1, 9.3-2 & 9.3-3), a slightly larger proportion of the youth population were teenagers (51.8 percent), this being the case irrespective of the sex of heads of respective households. Almost 55 percent of the youth population lived

in households headed by males. For the majority of the youth, their head of household was between 25-44 years of age (40.1 percent) or 45-64 years of age (42.2 percent). This high concentration of household heads belonging to these two age groups was evident among younger youth (15-19 years) as well as among those who were 20-24 years. The older youth were more likely than their teenaged counterparts to have had a household head that was below twenty-five years of age, 17.2 percent as opposed to 3.6 percent for teenagers. An explanation for this large difference could be the greater likelihood associated with the formation of their own households among the older youth.

9.3. School Attendance of Youth and Sex of Household Head

Considerably less than half (40.6 percent) of the youth population were attending school. Of the 20,562 youth in school, females accounted for 53.6 percent. Additionally, female youth were more likely to be in school than the male youth. Thus, it can be deduced from Table 9.6 that 42.9 percent of the former were school attendees as opposed to 38.2 percent of the latter.

Youth in Private Dwellings by School Attendance, Sex of Youths and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Table 9.6

Youth by Sex and Sex of Head of Household	School Attendance			
	All Youths	Youths Attending School	Youths Not Attending School	Not Stated
All Youths	50,651	20,562	30,071	18
Youths in Male Headed Households	27,823	11,745	16,067	11
Youths in Female Headed Households	22,828	8,817	14,004	7
Male Youths	25,001	9,549	15,443	9
In Male Headed Household	14,429	5,633	8,791	5
In Female Headed Household	10,572	3,916	6,652	4
Female Youths	25,650	11,013	14,628	9
In Male Headed Household	13,394	6,112	7,276	6
In Female Headed Household	12,256	4,901	7,352	3

Further, the data suggest that the sex of the head of the household was somewhat associated with the school attendance of youths. While 42.2 percent of the youth who lived in households headed by males attended school the corresponding proportion in female-headed households was somewhat lower 38.6 percent. In general, male-household headship appeared to be associated with a higher school attendance rate irrespective of the sex of the youth.

9.4. School Attendance of Youth and Education of Household Head

The data presented in Table 9.7 support the theory that the higher the educational level of household heads, the more likely it is that the child/youth would be attending school. For youth who lived in households where the head had a university education, the school attendance rate was 57.9 percent which was markedly higher than that of youth who lived in households where heads attained any of the other levels of education. Of interest, however, is the fact that youth who lived in households where the head had no education or only kindergarten education had a school attendance rate that was slightly higher than that of youth whose head of household had secondary education. Regardless of the educational attainment of the head of household, the school attendance rate among the female youth population was greater than that observed among their male counterparts.

**Percentage Distribution of Youths by Sex and by Educational Level
of Head of Household and School Attendance Rate of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.7

Educational Level of Head	Percentage Distribution			School Attendance Rate		
	All Youths	Male Youths	Female Youths	All Youths	Male Youths	Female Youths
All Head	50,651	25,001	25,650	40.6	38.2	42.9
None	1.5	1.6	1.4	40.1	38.9	41.5
Kindergarten	0.1	0.1	.2	38.9	29.4	47.4
Primary	11.0	12.2	9.9	36.2	32.9	40.2
Secondary	73.4	73.1	73.7	38.0	35.8	40.3
University	13.2	12.2	14.1	57.9	57.4	58.4
Other	0.2	.1	.2	51.8	51.5	51.9
Not Stated	0.6	.7	.5	43.4	45.5	40.7

9.5. School Attendance of Youth and Economic Activity of Household Head

Information derived from Table 9.8 clearly shows that school attendance for youth who lived in households where heads were working was noticeably higher (41.4 percent) than for youth who lived in households where heads were either looking for work (30.2 percent) or were not economically active (retirees, homemakers, etc., 37.9 percent). Regardless of the economic activity of the head, school attendance rates were higher among youth in households headed by males though in all instances, higher rates of school attendance were evident among the female youth population than among their male counterparts. For those youth who lived in households where the head was looking for work, 31.2 percent of those in male-headed households were attending school compared to 29.2 percent of those from female-headed households.

Youth in Private Dwellings by School Attendance,
Sex of Youth and Economic Activity and Sex of Head: 2000

Table 9.8

Sex and Economic Activity of Head	All Youth			Youth Attending School			Youth Not Attending School			School Attendance Not Stated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Heads												
Total	50,651	25,001	25,650	20,562	9,549	11,013	30,071	15,443	14,628	18	9	9
Male	27,823	14,429	13,394	11,745	5,633	6,112	16,067	8,791	7,276	11	5	6
Female	22,828	10,572	12,256	8,817	3,916	4,901	14,004	6,652	7,352	7	4	3
Working												
Total	41,804	20,476	21,328	17,291	7,994	9,297	24,500	12,475	12,025	13	7	6
Male	24,673	12,660	12,013	10,514	5,014	5,500	14,153	7,643	6,510	6	3	3
Female	17,131	7,816	9,315	6,777	2,980	3,797	10,347	4,832	5,515	7	4	3
Looking for Work												
Total	1,058	514	544	320	150	170	738	364	374	-	-	-
Male	534	318	216	167	87	80	367	231	136	-	-	-
Female	524	196	328	153	63	90	371	133	238	-	-	-
Other												
Total	7,717	3,971	3,746	2,921	1,385	1,536	4,796	2,586	2,210	-	-	-
Male	2,570	1,428	1,142	1,042	519	523	1,528	909	619	-	-	-
Female	5,147	2,543	2,604	1,879	866	1,013	3,268	1,677	1,591	-	-	-
Not Stated												
Total	72	40	32	30	20	10	37	18	19	5	2	3
Male	46	23	23	22	13	9	19	8	11	5	2	3
Female	26	17	9	8	7	1	18	10	8	-	-	-

9.6. School Attendance of Youth and Occupational Status of Household Head

Similar to the findings on children presented in Chapter 8, 'Elementary Workers', 'Service and Shop Market Sales Workers' and 'Craft and Related Workers' were the major occupational pursuits of heads of households in which youths lived at the time of the 2000 Census. Almost half (47.8 percent) of the youth population indicated that they lived in households where the heads engaged in these three major occupational pursuits.

Percentage Distribution of Youths by Sex and by Occupational Status of Head and Attendance Rate of Youth: 2000

Table 9.9

Occupational Status of Head	Percentage Distribution			School Attendance Rate		
	All Youths	Male Youths	Female Youths	All Youths	Male Youths	Female Youths
All Heads	50,651	25,001	25,650	40.6	38.2	42.9
Legislators & Senior Officials & Managers	8.7	8.3	9.0	53.6	50.5	56.3
Professionals	6.4	6.0	6.8	56.8	56.1	57.4
Technicians & Associate Professionals	7.7	7.4	8.0	50.2	48.3	51.9
Clerks	6.9	6.2	7.6	37.9	35.9	39.5
Service Workers & Shop Market Sales Workers	16.1	15.4	16.7	37.5	36.4	38.5
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	1.9	2.1	1.8	38.9	37.6	40.3
Craft and Related Workers	15.0	15.7	14.3	38.0	35.6	40.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5.7	5.8	5.7	39.1	37.7	40.5
Elementary Occupations	16.7	17.5	16.0	33.2	30.1	36.4
Not Stated (Not Working)	14.8	15.6	14.1	37.4	34.5	40.6

Data presented in Table 9.9 indicate that there is a marked difference in the school attendance rate of youth according to the occupational pursuits of the heads of their respective households.

School attendance was markedly higher (more than 50 percent) for youth who lived in households where the head was a ‘white collar worker’, i.e. ‘Legislators & Managers’, ‘Professionals’ and ‘Associate Professionals’. This compares to school attendance rates of less than 40 percent for youth who lived in households where the head engaged in other occupational pursuits. In fact, the lowest school attendance rate amounting to 33.2 percent was observed in the case of youth who lived in households where heads were employed as ‘Elementary Workers’. Irrespective of the occupational pursuits of household head, school attendance rates among females were higher than among the males.

9.7. Youth, Educational Credentials and Economic Activity

The above sections examined the youth population in relation to their household heads. This section will briefly examine the youth in private dwellings in terms of their educational attainment, educational qualification and economic activity. Finally a brief section will be devoted to the ‘unattached’ youth.

**Youth in Private Dwelling by Educational Attainment
and by Status of Youth and Sex (Percent Distribution): 2000**

Table 9.10

Educational Attainment	All Youth			Youth Not in School			Unattached Youth		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No Schooling/ Kindergarden	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	2.4	1.6
Elementary	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.2	2.8	1.6	4.3	4.3	4.4
High School	84.7	87.9	78.4	89.7	91.3	88.0	87.5	86.7	87.8
College	13.2	9.4	16.2	6.9	4.6	9.3	4.7	3.8	5.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.8
Not Stated	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5

Youth in Private Dwellings by Educational Qualification

and by Status of Youth and Sex (percent Distribution): 2000

Table 9.11

Educational Qualification	All Youth			Youth Not in School			Unattached Youth		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No Qualification/ School Leaving Certificate	51.9	59.0	45.0	52.4	59.1	45.3	60.9	65.0	59.0
Pitmans, B.J.C.	20.1	18.5	21.6	16.2	15.5	16.8	13.8	11.5	14.9
GCE/BGCSE	21.7	18.2	25.2	25.9	21.6	30.3	21.9	20.6	22.5
Associate Degree	3.5	2.4	4.7	3.1	2.0	4.3	1.5	1.1	1.6
Other	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.0	0.1	0.6
Not Stated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4

9.7.1 Educational Credential of the Youth

Table 9.10 suggests that the level of educational attainment for Bahamian youth is relatively high with 84.7 percent of them having at least a high school education and an additional 13.2 percent with some tertiary level education. What is of particular significance is the fact that the educational attainment is not translated into educational qualification as there is an apparent gap between the two. According to table 9.10, less than two percent of the youth in private dwellings had as a minimum primary/elementary education while 84.7 percent had at least a high school education yet according to Table 9.11, 52 percent of such youth had absolutely no form of qualification. Table 9.12 and Table 9.13 reveal that this is a trend throughout the islands with the discrepancy being greatest in Andros where 93.3 percent of the youth in private dwellings had at least a high school education while 60.7 percent had no qualification whatsoever.

Percentage Distribution of Youth in Private Households

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by Island and Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 9.12

Island	All Youth percent	Educational Attainment					
		No Schooling/ Kindergarden	Elementary	High School	College	Other	NS
All Bahamas	100.0	0.3	1.3	84.7	13.2	0.3	0.3
New Providence	100.0	0.3	1.2	82.8	15.2	0.3	0.2
Grand Bahama	100.0	0.2	0.7	88.7	9.7	0.3	0.4
Abaco	100.0	1.1	4.3	88.1	5.5	0.5	0.6
Andros	100.0	0.3	1.1	93.3	5.0	0.2	-
Eleuthera	100.0	0.6	3.3	87.8	7.7	0.1	0.5
Exuma and Cays	100.0	0.7	0.7	90.4	8.0	-	0.2
Long Island	100.0	1.2	2.9	89.1	6.8	-	-
Other Family Isl.	100.0	0.1	1.9	91.1	6.2	0.1	0.4

NS=Not Stated

**Percentage Distribution of Youth in Private Dwelling
by Island and Educational Qualification: 2000**

Table 9.13

Island	All Youth percent	Educational Qualification						
		No Qualification/ School Leaving Certificate	Pitman BJC	GCE/ BGCSE	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Other	NS
All Bahamas	100.0	51.9	20.1	21.7	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.5
New Providence	100.0	49.6	19.9	23.3	4.3	2.0	0.6	0.4
Grand Bahama	100.0	58.9	16.0	20.2	2.2	1.4	0.4	1.0
Abaco	100.0	60.7	23.0	12.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8
Andros	100.0	60.7	24.0	12.3	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.4
Eleuthera	100.0	58.3	22.1	16.9	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.4
Exuma and Cays	100.0	49.1	27.6	21.2	1.1	0.9	-	-
Long Island	100.0	35.3	41.8	20.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.2
Other Family Isl.	100.0	52.6	28.5	16.3	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.7

NS=Not Stated

With reference to youth in dwelling units as shown in Table 9.13, regional differences are very marked with regard to their educational achievement with the youth from New Providence having an apparent advantage over their island counterparts from the other islands. Approximately 6 percent of them had at least an Associate Degree compared to less than 3 percent in each of the other islands with the exception of Grand Bahama. Likewise, a significantly larger proportion of the youth from New Providence had education beyond the high school level. One obvious explanation for this is the fact that the College of The Bahamas as well as several other tertiary level institutions are based on New Providence.

On reflecting upon data contained in table 9.10 and Table 9.11, female youth are more academically advanced than their male counterparts. Just over sixteen percent of such female youth had tertiary level education and 4.7 percent had a post high school qualification. This compares to 9.4 percent and 2.4 percent respectively in the case of their male counterparts. Considerably more than half of the males (59 percent) had no

form of academic qualifications. For females, however, this proportion was substantially lower at 45 percent. Among youth with no academic qualification, males accounted for 56 percent and for youth with degrees, females accounted for 67.8 percent.

9.7.2 Exposure to Training among the Youth

Table 9.14 permits one to deduce that a little over a quarter of the youth were in training or had completed some form of vocational training – 29.5 percent of the male youth and 24.7 percent of their female counterparts. Of all the youth who had been exposed to training 53.8 percent were males.

Youth in Private Dwellings by Sex, Age Group, Vocational Training and Status of Training: 2000

Table 9.14

Sex and Age Group	All Youth	Training Status					
		Trained				No Training	Not Stated
		Total	Training Completed	Being Trained	Not Stated		
Total							
Total	50,651	13,700	7,917	5,719	64	36,944	7
Male	25,001	7,377	4,485	2,849	43	17,621	3
Female	25,650	6,323	3,432	2,870	21	19,323	4
15 – 19 Years							
Total	26,258	4,176	1,521	2,628	27	22,080	2
Male	13,214	2,368	942	1,409	17	10,845	1
Female	13,044	1,808	579	1,219	10	11,235	1
20 – 24 Years							
Total	24,393	9,524	6,396	3,091	37	14,864	5
Male	11,787	5,009	3,543	1,440	26	6,776	2
Female	12,606	4,515	2,853	1,651	11	8,088	3

Data derived from Table 9.15 show that approximately 56 percent of all youth were economically active with greater rate of participation among male youth when compared to female youth (61.6 percent versus 50 percent). Participation rates for younger youth aged 15-19 years was substantially lower than that of older youth aged 20-24 years (33.1 percent versus 80.1 percent). This is no surprise given the fact that the younger youths were more likely to be in school than their older counterparts. Explanation for this hinges

upon the fact that the compulsory school leaving age is 16 years and the average age of completing school is 17 years.

When the activity status of those youth who were not in school is examined, a similar pattern is observed, i.e., the participation rate of older youth is markedly higher than that of younger youth (85.7 percent versus 77 percent). It is perceived that the younger youth tend to delay their entrance into the labour force due to their lack of experience and lack of qualifications. This analysis does not attempt to substantiate this but certainly points to the need for further investigation. Such investigation should also extend to the differences across sexes. Whether all youths are examined or only those who were not in school, the same picture emerges -the participation rates of females were considerably lower than those of the males.

**Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity Rate,
Sex and Age: All Youth and Youth Not in School: 2000**

Table 9.15

Sex and Age	Economic Activity Rate of Youth	Economic Activity Rate of Youth Not in School
All Youths	55.7	83.3
Male	61.6	89.8
Female	50.0	76.3
Youths 15 – 19	33.1	77.0
Male	38.9	84.5
Female	27.2	68.3
Youths 20 – 24	80.1	85.7
Male	87.1	82.2
Female	73.6	79.2

It was seen earlier that youth in the more developed islands were more qualified than their counterparts from lesser developed islands. Likewise, data from Table 9.16 show that youth in New Providence and Abaco were more likely to be economically active and that such observation prevailed even when only those who were not in school were taken

into account. The youth in Andros, Eleuthera and Long Island had significantly lower participation rates than the other islands.

**Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity Rate
and Island: All Youth and Youth Not in School: 2000**

Table 9.16

Island	Economic Activity Rate of All Youth	Economic Activity Rate of Youth Not in School
All Bahamas	55.7	83.3
New Providence	57.0	84.3
Grand Bahama	54.6	83.7
Abaco	58.7	80.9
Andros	36.4	65.7
Eleuthera	46.2	74.7
Exuma and Cays	50.2	81.3
Long Island	45.7	68.6
Other Family Islands	53.2	79.4

Youth in Private Dwellings by Employment Status and Sex: 2000

Table 9.17

Employment Status	All Youth	percent	Sex			
			Male	percent	Female	percent
All Youths	25,274	100	13,949	100	11,325	100
Government/ Government Corp	1,539	6.1	766	5.5	773	6.8
Non-Government (Private Business)	22,274	88.1	12,144	87.1	10,130	89.4
Unpaid Worker	55	0.2	26	0.2	29	0.3
Own Business (No Paid Help)	884	3.5	617	4.4	267	2.4
Own Business (Paid Help)	409	1.6	312	2.2	97	0.9
Not Stated	113	0.4	84	0.6	29	0.3

Almost all of the youth who were working were engaged in the private sector according to Table 9.17. Self employment was far more prevalent for the male youth than among their female counterparts. Approximately 7 percent of males were so engaged compared to 3 percent among females. Almost three-quarters of the self employed youth were males.

9.8. The Unattached Youth

Data provided in Tables 9.10 and Table 9.11 show that the proportion of unattached youth who did not have an elementary education accounted for 4.3 percent and was larger than the corresponding proportion among youth in general (1.3 percent) as well as the proportion that was not in school but presumably working (2.2 percent). On the opposite end of the educational scale, approximately 5 percent of the unattached youth had a college education compared to 6.9 percent of such youth who were not in school and 13.2 percent among the general population of youth. When educational qualification is examined, a noticeably higher proportion of the unattached youth had no qualification when compared to the corresponding proportion among the youth population in general.

9.9. Summary and Conclusion

This very brief analysis of the youth suggests that there is definitely a need for further in depth study on this very volatile segment of the population. This age group, filters into the foundation of any economy – the core labour force (persons 25 to 59 years of age). More than half of the youth (59 percent) are presently not in school and of this number half had no form of academic qualification and approximately 70 percent had no vocational training. Additionally 10 percent were neither in school nor the work force. Data from the annual labour force survey show that the unemployment rate among youth averages around 20 percent well below that of any other age group. Collectively this information suggests that the youth population may not be adequately prepared to meet the demands of the work force, a situation which must be addressed by policy makers.

A very large proportion of the youth population attend/attended secondary school but yet many of them have no form of qualification. This suggests that the educational system

must be totally studied to determine where and/or why there is this apparent problem. The data further suggest that concerted effort must be made to provide higher education to the youths in the Family Islands. Unless this is done, the drift to New Providence and Grand Bahama, both for higher education and job opportunities, would continue.

The data also allude to some interesting sex differentials. School attendance at whatever level is higher for the female youth regardless to household headship status. Additionally, the female youth have more favorable educational credentials than the male youth however, when those youth who are not in school are examined, females' participation in the labour force was considerably lower than that of their male counterparts, and 'detachment' was also more evident for them.

There is an apparent need for further research in this area –why is detachment so much higher among females? Is this by choice? Have they decided to be homemakers at this young age? Did they have to withdraw from school because of problems such as pregnancy? On the other hand, in the case of males, why is their attendance rate so much lower than that of the females and why is both their level of educational attainment and qualification lower?

Finally the analysis shows that the educational status of the youth is strongly influenced by the characteristics of their head of household. Higher rates of school attendance was found among those youth from households with more highly educated heads of households, working heads of households as well as household heads who were white collar workers. On the other hand, youth whose head of households were not as educated, or were not working, or were engaged in unskilled blue collar work or clerical type work, had lower school attendance rates. This situation points to a possible vicious circle –the lower school attendance rate of such youth places them at a disadvantage in terms of their ultimate educational achievement and eventually their job opportunities. This in turn would likely impact the school attendance and achievement of their offspring hence the circle continues.

The above situation warrants further study. In The Bahamas there is free and universal education at the primary and secondary level with school attendance being compulsory up to age 16. Interventions must be put in place to ensure that all youth take advantage of them. Additionally increasing efforts must be made to provide all youth with tertiary education be it academic, technical or vocational in order to equip them for their role in the work force. Innovative means of encouraging participation rates particularly among the youth with low school attendance rates must be devised. Perhaps incentives are in place but need to be intensified. For example, the availability of scholarships could be more widespread; the number of after school centres and apprentice programmes could be increased and expanded and transportation services could be more flexible and readily available.

Finally, more effort is probably needed to encourage older household members to take a more active role in the mentoring and development of their youth. Educational Awareness Programmes focusing on promoting healthy relationships between parents and their young charges could be billed as a community project. Regular attendance at Parent Teacher Association, acting as class parents, offering to share talents/skills at after school programmes, etc. are a few options.

The analysis clearly shows that youth in female-headed households were at an apparent disadvantage and this again is a special area for further investigation. In female-headed households there is often the absence of a male adult unlike in male headed households where there is generally a greater likelihood of an adult female. If this is indeed the case then there is the need for some support system to enable a higher level of school attendance by youth within these female-headed household. Possible solutions may be the provision of affordable and/or free day care centres for children freeing up the youth to be more active in matters pertaining to them.

Appendix (Chapter 9)

**Total Number of Youth
by Type of Dwelling and Age Groups: 2000**

Table 9.1 **All Bahamas**

Type of Dwelling	Both Sexes		
	All Youth	15 - 19	20 - 24
Total	51,211	26,439	24,772
Private Dwellings	50,651	26,258	24,393
Institutions	502	163	339
Collective Dwellings	57	17	40
Hotel	1	1	-

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings by Selected
Age-Groups and Sex of Head of Household: 2000**

Table 9.2 **All Bahamas**

Five Year Age-Groups	All Youth	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Youth	50,651	27,823	22,828
15 - 19	26,258	14,261	11,997
20 - 24	24,393	13,562	10,831

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**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings by Selected Age-Groups,
and by Sex and Age-Group of Head of Household: 2000**

Table 9.3-1

All Bahamas

Both Sexes Headed Households							
Five Year Age-Groups	All Youth	Head Age Less Than 15	Head Aged 15 - 24	Head Aged 25 - 44	Head Aged 45 - 64	Head Aged 65 Years and Over	Head Age Not Stated
All Youth	50,651	-	5,135	20,328	21,355	3,664	169
15 - 19	26,258	-	943	12,377	10,877	1,968	93
20 - 24	24,393	-	4,192	7,951	10,478	1,696	76

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings by Selected Age-Groups,
and by Sex and Age-Group of Head of Household: 2000**

Table 9.3-2

All Bahamas

Male Headed Households							
Five Year Age-Groups	All Male Youth	Head Age Less Than 15	Head Aged 15 - 24	Head Aged 25 - 44	Head Aged 45 - 64	Head Aged 65 Years and Over	Head Age Not Stated
All Youth	27,823	-	3,185	10,377	12,455	1,718	88
15 - 19	14,261	-	568	6,153	6,604	893	43
20 - 24	13,561	-	2,617	4,224	5,851	825	45

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings by Selected Age-Groups,
and by Sex and Age-Groups of Head of Household: 2000**

Table 9.3-3

All Bahamas

Female Headed Households							
Five Year Age-Groups	All Female Youth	Head Age Less Than 15	Head Aged 15 - 24	Head Aged 25 - 44	Head Aged 45 - 64	Head Aged 65 Years and Over	Head Age Not Stated
All Youth	22,828	-	1,950	9,951	8,900	1,946	81
15 - 19	11,997	-	375	6,224	4,273	1,075	50
20 - 24	10,831	-	1,575	3,727	4,627	871	31

**Number of Youth in Overcrowded Private Dwellings
by Selected Age-Groups, Sex and Major Islands: 2000**

Table 9.4-1

All Bahamas

Major Islands	Both Sexes Youth		
	All Youth	15 - 19	20 - 24
All Bahamas	4,204	2,406	1,798
New Providence	3,095	1,753	1,342
Grand Bahama	440	242	198
Abaco	256	178	78
Andros	116	61	55
Eleuthera	109	59	50
Exuma & Cays	40	23	17
Long Island	26	16	10
Other Family Islands	122	74	48

**Number of Male Youth in Overcrowded Private Dwellings
by Selected Age-Groups, Sex and Major Islands: 2000**

Table 9.4-2

All Bahamas

Major Islands	Male Youth		
	All Male Youth	15 - 19	20 - 24
All Bahamas	1,946	1,182	764
New Providence	1,442	862	580
Grand Bahama	184	118	66
Abaco	126	93	33
Andros	51	28	23
Eleuthera	49	27	22
Exuma & Cays	18	7	11
Long Island	13	9	4
Other Family Islands	63	38	25

**Number of Female Youth in Overcrowded Private Dwellings
by Selected Age-Groups, Sex and Major Islands: 2000**

Table 9.4-3

All Bahamas

Major Islands	Female Youth		
	All Female Youth	15 - 19	20 - 24
All Bahamas	2,258	1,224	1,034
New Providence	1,653	891	762
Grand Bahama	256	124	132
Abaco	130	85	45
Andros	65	33	32
Eleuthera	60	32	28
Exuma & Cays	22	16	6
Long Island	13	7	6
Other Family Islands	59	36	23

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Sex of Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.5-1

All Bahamas

School Attendance Status	Both Sexes Youth		
	All Youth	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Youth	50,651	27,823	22,828
Youth Attending School	20,562	11,745	8,817
Youth Not Attending School	30,071	16,067	14,004
School Attendance Not Stated	18	11	7

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Sex of Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.5-2

All Bahamas

School Attendance Status	Male Youth		
	All Male Youth	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Male Youth	25,001	14,429	10,572
Youth Attending School	9,549	5,633	3,916
Youth Not Attending School	15,442	8,791	6,652
School Attendance Not Stated	9	5	4

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Sex of Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.5-3

All Bahamas

School Attendance Status	Female Youth		
	All Female Youth	Male Headed Household	Female Headed Household
All Female Youth	25,650	13,394	12,256
Youth Attending School	11,013	6,112	4,901
Youth Not Attending School	14,628	7,276	7,352
School Attendance Not Stated	9	6	3

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**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Occupational Status of Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.6-1

All Bahamas

Occupational Status of Head	Both Sexes Youth			
	All Youth	Youth Attending School	Youth Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Youth	50,651	20,562	30,071	18
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	4,383	2,348	2,035	-
Professionals	3,247	1,844	1,403	-
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,919	1,969	1,946	4
Clerks	3,500	1,326	2,173	1
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	8,133	3,048	5,081	4
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	977	380	597	-
Craft and Related Workers	7,592	2,883	4,707	2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,912	1,140	1,772	-
Elementary Occupation	8,474	2,811	5,661	2
Head's Occupation Not Stated	7,514	2,813	4,696	5

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Occupational Status of Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.6-2

All Bahamas

Occupational Status of Head	Male Youth			
	All Male Youth	Youth Attending School	Youth Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Male Youth	25,001	9,549	15,443	9
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	2,083	1,052	1,031	-
Professionals	1,509	847	662	-
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,862	900	961	1
Clerks	1,553	557	996	-
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	3,856	1,402	2,452	2
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	513	193	320	-
Craft and Related Workers	3,920	1,395	2,523	2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,439	543	896	-
Elementary Occupation	4,367	1,314	3,051	2
Head's Occupation Not Stated	3,899	1,346	2,551	2

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**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Occupational Status of Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.6-3

All Bahamas

Occupational Status of Head	Female Youth			
	All Female Youth	Youth Attending School	Youth Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Female Youth	25,650	11,013	14,628	9
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	2,300	1,296	1,004	-
Professionals	1,738	997	741	-
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,057	1,069	985	3
Clerks	1,947	769	1,177	1
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	4,277	1,646	2,629	2
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	464	187	277	-
Craft and Related Workers	3,672	1,488	2,184	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,473	597	876	-
Elementary Occupation	4,107	1,497	2,610	-
Head's Occupation Not Stated	3,615	1,467	2,145	3

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Educational Level Attained by Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.7-1

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Both Sexes Youth			
	All Youth	Youth Attending School	Youth Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Head	50,651	20,562	30,071	18
None	765	307	458	-
Kindergarten	72	28	44	-
Primary	5,580	2,022	3,558	-
Secondary	37,172	14,163	22,997	12
Tertiary - University	6,675	3,867	2,807	1
Other	85	44	41	-
Not Stated	302	131	166	5

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**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Educational Level Attained by Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.7-2

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Male Youth			
	All Male Youth	Youth Attending School	Youth Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Male Head	25,001	9,549	15,443	9
None	399	155	244	-
Kindergarten	34	10	24	-
Primary	3,047	1,003	2,044	-
Secondary	18,267	6,536	11,724	7
Tertiary - University	3,054	1,752	1,302	-
Other	33	17	16	-
Not Stated	167	76	89	2

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings Attending and Not Attending School
by Educational Level Attained by Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2000**

Table 9.7-3

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Female Youth			
	All Female Youth	Youth Attending School	Youth Not Attending School	School Attendance Not Stated
All Female Head	25,650	11,013	14,628	9
None	366	152	214	-
Kindergarten	38	18	20	-
Primary	2,533	1,019	1,514	-
Secondary	18,905	7,627	11,273	5
Tertiary - University	3,621	2,115	1,505	1
Other	52	27	25	-
Not Stated	135	55	77	3

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**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-1

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Both Sexes Youth Aged 15-24 Years			
	All Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Head	50,651	25,230	25,347	74
None	765	305	459	1
Kindergarten	72	29	43	-
Primary	5,580	2,770	2,804	6
Secondary	37,172	19,172	17,947	53
Tertiary - University	6,675	2,786	3,884	5
Other	85	35	49	1
Not Stated	302	133	161	8

**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-2

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Both Sexes Youth Aged 15 - 19 Years			
	All Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Head	26,258	7,421	18,809	28
None	480	138	341	1
Kindergarten	37	9	28	-
Primary	2,976	922	2,051	3
Secondary	19,140	5,657	13,464	19
Tertiary - University	3,427	643	2,783	1
Other	40	4	35	1
Not Stated	158	48	107	3

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**Number of Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-3

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Both Sexes Youth Aged 20 - 24 Years			
	All Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Head	24,393	17,809	6,538	46
None	285	167	118	-
Kindergarten	35	20	15	-
Primary	2,604	1,848	753	3
Secondary	18,032	13,515	4,483	34
Tertiary - University	3,248	2,143	1,101	4
Other	45	31	14	-
Not Stated	144	85	54	5

**Number of Male Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-4

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Male Youth Aged 15-24 Years			
	All Male Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Male Head	25,001	13,914	11,049	38
None	399	199	199	1
Kindergarten	34	20	14	-
Primary	3,047	1,779	1,265	3
Secondary	18,267	10,520	7,720	27
Tertiary - University	3,054	1,308	1,744	2
Other	33	11	21	1
Not Stated	167	77	86	4

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**Number of Male Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-5

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Male Youth Aged 15-19 Years			
	All Male Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Male Head	13,214	4,491	8,705	18
None	244	87	156	1
Kindergarten	16	6	10	-
Primary	1,581	610	968	3
Secondary	9,602	3,398	6,193	11
Tertiary - University	1,664	358	1,306	-
Other	17	2	14	1
Not Stated	90	30	58	2

**Number of Male Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-6

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Male Youth Aged 20 - 24 Years			
	All Male Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Male Head	11,787	9,423	2,344	20
None	155	112	43	-
Kindergarten	18	14	4	-
Primary	1,466	1,169	297	-
Secondary	8,665	7,122	1,527	16
Tertiary - University	1,390	950	438	2
Other	16	9	7	-
Not Stated	77	47	28	2

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**Number of Female Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-7

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Female Youth Aged 15 - 24 Years			
	All Female Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Female Head	25,650	11,316	14,298	36
None	366	106	260	-
Kindergarten	38	9	29	-
Primary	2,533	991	1,539	3
Secondary	18,905	8,652	10,227	26
Tertiary - University	3,621	1,478	2,140	3
Other	52	24	28	-
Not Stated	135	56	75	4

**Number of Female Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working),
Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.8-8

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Female Youth Aged 15 - 19 Years			
	All Female Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Female Head	13,044	2,930	10,104	10
None	236	51	185	-
Kindergarten	21	3	18	-
Primary	1,395	312	1,083	-
Secondary	9,538	2,259	7,271	8
Tertiary - University	1,763	285	1,477	1
Other	23	2	21	-
Not Stated	68	18	49	1

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Number of Female Youth in Private Dwellings by Economic Activity (Working/Not Working), Age-Group and Sex of Youth and by Head of Household's Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 9.8-9

All Bahamas

Educational Level Attained by Household Head	Female Youth Aged 20 - 24 Years			
	All Female Youth	Working	Not Working	Not Stated
All Female Head	12,606	8,386	4,194	26
None	130	55	75	-
Kindergarten	17	6	11	-
Primary	1,138	679	456	3
Secondary	9,367	6,393	2,956	18
Tertiary - University	1,858	1,193	663	2
Other	29	22	7	-
Not Stated	67	38	26	3

Youth in Private Dwellings by Sex, Age Group and Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 9.9

Educational Attainment	Sex and Age Group								
	Total Youths			Youth 15 -19			Youth 20 - 24		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Youth	50,651	25,001	25,650	26,258	13,214	13,044	24,393	11,787	12,606
No Schooling/ Kindergarten	159	81	78	38	24	14	121	57	64
Elementary	661	427	234	168	111	57	493	316	177
High School	42,878	21,986	20,892	24,071	12,358	11,713	18,807	9,628	9,179
College	6,661	2,341	4,320	1,884	667	1,217	4,777	1,674	3,103
Other	159	87	72	67	37	30	92	50	42
Not Stated	133	79	54	30	17	13	103	62	41

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Youth in Private Dwellings by Island and Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 9.10

Island	Educational Attainment						
	Total Youths	No Schooling/ Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	College	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	50,651	159	661	42,878	6,661	159	133
New Providence	36,156	104	425	29,946	5,482	118	81
Grand Bahama	7,986	13	58	7,085	776	26	28
Abaco	1,992	21	86	1,755	109	10	11
Andros	1,170	4	13	1,092	59	2	-
Eleuthera	1,157	7	38	1,016	89	1	6
Exuma & Cays	438	3	3	396	35	-	1
Long Island	411	5	12	366	28	-	-
Other Family Islands	1,341	2	26	1,222	83	2	6

Youth in Private Dwellings by Sex and Educational Qualification: 2000

Table 9.11

Educational Qualification	Total Youths	Sex	
		Male	Female
All Youth	50,651	25,001	25,650
No Qualification/School			
Leaving Certificate	26,289	14,745	11,544
Pitmans/B.J.C., Etc.	10,159	4,628	5,531
G.C.E./B.G.C.E.	11,009	4,546	6,463
Associate Degree	1,792	590	1,202
Bachelor's Degree	887	273	614
Others	268	98	170
Not Stated	247	121	126

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Youths in Private Dwellings by Island and Educational Qualification: 2000

Table 9.12

Island	Total Youths	Educational Qualification						
		No Qualification /Schooling Leaving Certificate	Pitmans/ B.J.C., ETC.	G.C.E./ B.G.C.E.	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Others	Not Stated
All Bahamas	50,651	26,289	10,159	11,009	1,792	887	268	247
New Providence	36,156	17,925	7,213	8,407	1,542	720	221	128
Grand Bahama	7,986	4,706	1,276	1,611	173	108	29	83
Abaco	1,992	1,209	458	257	25	16	11	16
Andros	1,170	710	281	144	17	11	2	5
Eleuthera	1,157	674	256	195	10	14	3	5
Exuma & Cays	438	215	121	93	5	4	-	-
Long Island	411	145	172	84	3	5	1	1
Other Family Islands	1,341	705	382	218	17	9	1	9

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Youth in Private Dwellings and Not Attending School by Sex, Island and Educational Attainment: 2000

Table 9.13

Island	Total Youths Not in School	Educational Attainment					
		No Schooling/ Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	College	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	30,071	159	661	26,978	2,070	98	105
Male	15,443	81	427	14,104	706	60	65
Female	14,628	78	234	12,874	1,364	38	40
New Providence	21,488	104	425	19,156	1,676	73	54
Male	10,967	54	268	9,984	587	41	33
Female	10,521	50	157	9,172	1,089	32	21
Grand Bahama	4,768	13	58	4,414	241	14	28
Male	2,415	7	36	2,261	79	13	19
Female	2,353	6	22	2,153	162	1	9
Abaco	1,255	21	86	1,088	41	8	11
Male	659	4	65	572	8	5	5
Female	596	17	21	516	33	3	6
Andros	601	4	13	554	29	1	-
Male	299	3	11	276	8	1	-
Female	302	1	2	278	21	-	-
Eleuthera	645	7	38	563	30	1	6
Male	362	4	20	323	11	-	4
Female	283	3	18	240	19	1	2
Exuma & Cays	252	3	3	236	9	-	1
Male	159	3	2	151	2	-	1
Female	93	-	1	85	7	-	-
Long Island	226	5	12	200	9	-	-
Male	136	4	8	124	-	-	-
Female	90	1	4	76	9	-	-
Other Family Islands	836	2	26	767	35	1	5
Male	446	2	17	413	11	-	3
Female	390	-	9	354	24	1	2

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Youth in Private Dwellings and Not attending School by Sex, Island and Highest Level of Qualification: 2000

Table 9.14

Island	Total Youths Not in School	Highest Level of Qualification						
		No Qualification /Schooling Leaving Certificate	Pitmans/ B.J.C., ETC.	G.C.E./ B.G.C.E.	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Others	Not Stated
All Bahamas	30,071	15,750	4,862	7,777	934	435	182	131
Male	15,443	9,122	2,399	3,339	302	140	66	75
Female	14,628	6,628	2,463	4,438	632	295	116	56
New Providence	21,488	10,922	3,371	5,855	794	333	148	65
Male	10,967	6,269	1,673	2,572	264	107	49	33
Female	10,521	4,653	1,698	3,283	530	226	99	32
Grand Bahama	4,768	2,752	646	1,148	90	71	19	42
Male	2,415	1,578	293	453	28	24	8	31
Female	2,353	1,174	353	695	62	47	11	11
Abaco	1,255	709	278	228	14	6	9	11
Male	659	437	132	75	3	1	5	6
Female	596	272	146	153	11	5	4	5
Andros	601	348	123	106	11	7	2	4
Male	299	195	48	50	1	3	1	1
Female	302	153	75	56	10	4	1	3
Eleuthera	645	385	111	130	7	8	2	2
Male	362	242	62	51	4	1	1	1
Female	283	143	49	79	3	7	1	1
Exuma & Cays	252	120	61	66	3	2	-	-
Male	159	89	41	29	-	-	-	-
Female	93	31	20	37	3	2	-	-
Long Island	226	88	65	67	2	2	1	1
Male	136	57	45	33	-	-	1	-
Female	90	31	20	34	2	2	-	1
Other Family Islands	836	426	207	177	13	6	1	6
Male	446	255	105	76	2	4	1	3
Female	390	171	102	101	11	2	-	3

**Unattached Youths in Private Dwellings
by Sex and Educational Attainment: 2000**

Table 9.15

Educational Attainment	Total Unattached Youths	Sex	
		Male	Female
All Youth	4,985	1,546	3,439
No Schooling/Kindergarten	91	37	54
Elementary	216	66	150
High School	4,360	1,341	3,019
College	232	59	173
Other	60	33	27
Not Stated	26	10	16

**Unattached Youths in Private Dwellings
by Sex and Educational Qualification: 2000**

Table 9.16

Educational Qualification	Total Unattached Youths	Sex	
		Male	Female
All Youth	4,985	1,546	3,439
No Qualification/School			
Leaving Certificate	3,035	1,007	2,028
Pitmans/B.J.C., ETC	689	178	511
G.C.E./B.G.C.E.	1,094	319	775
Associate Degree	73	17	56
Bachelor's Degree	49	12	37
Others	20	1	19
Not Stated	25	12	13

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Youth in Private Dwellings by Age, Sex and Economic Activity (Working/Looking for Work/Other): 2000

Table 9.17

Sex and Age	Total Youths	Economic Activity			
		Working	Looking For Work	Other	Not Stated
All Youth	50,651	25,230	3,007	22,340	74
Male	25,001	13,914	1,490	9,559	38
Female	25,650	11,316	1,517	12,781	36
Youth 15 - 19	26,258	7,421	1,270	17,539	28
Male	13,214	4,491	647	8,058	18
Female	13,044	2,930	623	9,481	10
Youth 20 - 24	24,393	17,809	1,737	4,801	46
Male	11,787	9,423	843	1,501	20
Female	12,606	8,386	894	3,300	26

Youth in Private Dwellings by Island and Economic Activity (Working/Looking for Work/Other): 2000

Table 9.18

Island	Total Youths	Economic Activity			
		Working	Looking For Work	Other	Not Stated
All Bahamas	50,651	25,230	3,007	22,340	74
New Providence	36,156	18,340	2,285	15,481	50
Grand Bahama	7,986	3,918	443	3,617	8
Abaco	1,992	1,103	66	817	6
Andros	1,170	355	71	740	4
Eleuthera	1,157	476	59	620	2
Exuma & Cays	438	195	25	217	1
Long Island	411	179	9	222	1
Other Family Islands	1,341	664	49	626	2

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**Youths in Private Dwellings and Not in School by Age, Sex
and Economic Activity (Working/Looking for Work/Other): 2000**

Table 9.19

Sex and Age	Total Youths Not in School	Economic Activity			
		Working	Looking For Work	Other	Not Stated
All Youth	30,071	22,236	2,805	4,985	45
Male	15,443	12,472	1,403	1,546	22
Female	14,628	9,764	1,402	3,439	23
Youth 15 - 19	8,579	5,501	1,120	1,948	10
Male	4,689	3,380	583	719	7
Female	3,890	2,121	537	1,229	3
Youth 20 - 24	21,492	16,735	1,685	3,037	35
Male	10,754	9,092	820	827	15
Female	10,738	7,643	865	2,210	20

**Youths in Private Dwellings and Not in School by Island
and Economic Activity (Working/Looking for Work/Other): 2000**

Table 9.20

Island	Total Youths Not in School	Economic Activity			
		Working	Looking For Work	Not Other	Stated
All Bahamas	30,071	22,236	2,805	4,985	45
New Providence	21,488	16,016	2,116	3,330	26
Grand Bahama	4,768	3,571	422	769	6
Abaco	1,255	953	62	236	4
Andros	601	326	69	203	3
Eleuthera	645	427	55	161	2
Exuma & Cays	252	180	25	46	1
Long Island	226	146	9	70	1
Other Family Islands	836	617	47	170	2

References

Department of Statistics (2002). *Commonwealth of The Bahamas: Report of the 2000 Census of Population and Housing*. Nassau, Bahamas.

CHAPTER 10

The Elderly

10.0 Introduction

The elderly comprise a growing and increasingly significant group within the Bahamian Society. In 2000, persons 65 years of age and over made up 5.2 percent of the total population compared to 4.7 percent in 1990. Projections to the year 2030 indicate that this specific group will account for 6.1 percent of the population in 2010. This translates into 5,423 additional elderly or an increase of 34.4 percent between the period 2000 – 2006. Increases in life expectancy together with declining birth rates have resulted in an increase in the median age of the population from 23.6 years in 1990 to 27 years in 2000 with the projected 2010 figure being 30 years. There is therefore, no doubt that the population of The Bahamas is beginning to age. In any country, the shift in the age distribution of the population has serious implications for planners and policy makers. In this instance, provisions would have to be made to provide for an elderly population which has unique needs (retirement benefits, homes for the elderly, etc.) which differ substantially from that of a ‘young’ population where the major concerns are the provision of schools and later employment. This chapter will examine the elderly population sixty five years of age and over living in private households, their living arrangements, geographical distribution, and marital status, type of tenure, economic activity and illnesses / disabilities. It should be noted that the tables in this chapter provide information on the population 65 years of age and over as well as that 60 years of age and over. Though occasional reference will be made to the latter, the focus of the analysis will be on the former.

10.1. Profile of the Elderly

The population of the Bahamas stood at 303,611 persons in the year 2000. Approximately, eight per cent of this figure were individuals 60 years and older, approximately 24,000. Persons at retirement age, 65 years and older, numbered 15,777 or just over 5 percent of the national population (See Tables 10.1-1 and Table10.1-2).

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Over the past twenty years, both of these groups have steadily increased in numbers and in proportion to the general population.

Proportion of Elderly 60 and Over in Population and Sex Distribution of Elderly by Island: 2000

Table 10.1-1

Island	Population	60 and Over					
		Total	%	Male		Female	
				Total	%	Total	%
Total	303,611	23,788	7.84	10,273	43.19	13,515	56.81
New Providence	210,832	15,370	7.29	6,334	41.21	9,036	58.79
Grand Bahama	46,994	2,835	6.03	1,359	47.94	1,476	52.06
Abaco	13,170	1,181	8.97	594	50.30	587	49.70
Acklins	428	86	20.09	35	40.70	51	59.30
Andros	7,686	972	12.65	440	45.27	532	54.73
Berry Islands	709	49	6.91	24	48.98	25	51.02
Biminis	1,717	174	10.13	81	46.55	93	53.45
Cat Island	1,647	302	18.34	129	42.72	173	57.28
Crooked Island	350	91	26.00	39	42.86	52	57.14
Eleuthera	7,999	905	11.31	412	45.52	493	54.48
Exuma and Cays	3,571	518	14.51	244	47.10	274	52.90
Harbour Island	1,639	143	8.72	58	40.56	85	59.44
Inagua	969	94	9.70	38	40.43	56	59.57
Long Island	2,992	606	20.25	276	45.54	330	54.46
Mayaguana	259	62	23.94	28	45.16	34	54.84
Ragged Island	72	11	15.28	4	36.36	7	63.64
San Salvador	1,050	127	12.10	57	44.88	70	55.12
Spanish Wells	1,527	262	17.16	121	46.18	141	53.82

Proportion of Elderly 65 and Over in Population and Sex Distribution of Elderly by Island: 2000

Table 10.1-2

Island	Population	65 and Over					
		Total	%	Male		Female	
				Total	%	Total	%
Total	303,611	15,777	5.20	6,523	41.34	9,254	58.66
New Providence	210,832	10,138	4.81	3,963	39.09	6,175	60.91
Grand Bahama	46,994	1,655	3.52	748	45.20	907	54.80
Abaco	13,170	734	5.57	380	51.77	354	48.23
Acklins	428	66	15.42	28	42.42	38	57.58
Andros	7,686	714	9.29	316	44.26	398	55.74
Berry Islands	709	25	3.53	11	44.00	14	56.00
Biminis	1,717	119	6.93	56	47.06	63	52.94
Cat Island	1,647	252	15.30	99	39.29	153	60.71
Crooked Island	350	78	22.29	33	42.31	45	57.69
Eleuthera	7,999	643	8.04	293	45.57	350	54.43
Exuma and Cays	3,571	383	10.73	177	46.21	206	53.79
Harbour Island	1,639	104	6.35	39	37.50	65	62.50
Inagua	969	69	7.12	24	34.78	45	65.22
Long Island	2,992	482	16.11	215	44.61	267	55.39
Mayaguana	259	48	18.53	20	41.67	28	58.33
Ragged Island	72	8	11.11	2	25.00	6	75.00
San Salvador	1,050	96	9.14	43	44.79	53	55.21
Spanish Wells	1,527	163	10.67	76	46.63	87	53.37

The majority of the elderly, like the general population, resided in New Providence. However, this island's share of the elderly population (64.6 percent) was lower than its share of the total population which was 69.4 percent. This suggests that within the various Family Islands the proportion of elderly was larger than that in New Providence. Data in Table 10.1-2 show that only two islands had an elderly population proportionally lower than that of New Providence where the proportion was 4.8 percent. On the other islands, the proportions of their respective populations considered to be elderly ranged from 5.6 percent in Abaco to 22.3 percent in Crooked Island.

Approximately 58.7 percent of the elderly were females, a proportion higher than their share of the total population which was 51 percent. In all but one island, Abaco, there were more elderly females than males with the difference being most extreme on Ragged Island where three quarters of the elderly were females.

About forty-two per cent of persons over 65 years were married, 38.3 percent of them were female. The number of married male elderly almost a little over one and half times that of their female counterparts, which implied that many had spouses who had not yet reached the age of 65 years. The divorce rate among the elderly was 4 percent across the board. Of notable concern is that of the widowed elderly where for every one widowed male there were four widowed females. (Tables 10.2-1 and 10.2-2). This situation has significant social implications especially as the population continues to age there would be more elderly widowed females who would likely be making increasing demands for social and other forms of assistance.

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Total Number of Elderly Aged 60 and Over by Marital Status and Sex: 2000

Table 10.2-1

Marital Status	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	23,788	10,273	13,515
Never Married	2,884	838	2,046
Married	10,873	6,489	4,384
Widowed	6,772	1,285	5,487
Divorced	1,075	475	600
Separated	1,272	577	695
Common-Law	786	529	257
Not Stated	126	80	46

Total Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over By Marital Status and Sex: 2000

Table 10.2-2

Marital Status	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	15,777	6,523	9,254
Never Married	1,871	493	1,378
Married	6,555	4,038	2,517
Widowed	5,598	1,094	4,504
Divorced	567	263	304
Separated	692	319	373
Common-Law	408	263	145
Not Stated	86	53	33

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 60 and Over by Marital Status and Sex: 2000

Table 10.3-1

Marital Status	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never Married	12.10	8.20	15.10
Married	45.70	63.20	32.40
Widowed	28.50	12.50	40.60
Divorced	4.50	4.60	4.40
Separated	5.30	5.60	5.10
Common-Law	3.30	5.10	1.90
Not Stated	0.50	0.80	0.30

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Marital Status and Sex: 2000

Table 10.3-2

Marital Status	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never Married	11.90	7.60	14.90
Married	41.50	61.90	27.20
Widowed	35.50	16.80	48.70
Divorced	3.60	4.00	3.30
Separated	4.40	4.90	4.00
Common-Law	2.60	4.00	1.60
Not Stated	0.50	0.80	0.40

Table 10.4 shows that slightly more than two-thirds of the senior citizens 65 years and over were heads of households, with men making up the larger number. Of interest is the fact that of the elderly living in households where their son or daughter were the head, elderly women accounted for 81.6 percent. In nine out of ten instances where the elderly was spouse to the head of the household, the elderly person was female. Eighteen per cent of the elderly lived in single person households, a proportion which was the same for both males and females. In all of the age groups beyond 65 and over the number of elderly women surpassed that of men reaching a high of 65 percent for persons 80 years of age and over (Table 10.4).

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Elderly 65 and Over by Age, Sex and Living Arrangements: 2000

Table 10.4

Age and Sex	Total	Head of Household		Spouse of Head		Parent of Head		Other Relative of Head		Non-Relative of Head	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	15,777	10,669	67.60	2,491	15.80	1,460	9.30	806	5.10	351	2.20
Male	6,523	5,586	85.60	276	4.20	268	4.10	236	3.60	157	2.40
Female	9,254	5,083	54.90	2,215	23.90	1,192	12.90	570	6.20	194	2.10
Age-Group 65 - 69											
Total	5,806	4,037	69.50	1,246	21.50	242	4.20	196	3.40	85	1.50
Male	2,651	2,369	89.40	114	4.30	47	1.80	78	2.90	43	1.60
Female	3,155	1,668	52.90	1,132	35.90	195	6.20	118	3.70	42	1.30
Age-Group 70 - 74											
Total	4,072	2,826	69.40	684	16.80	292	7.20	188	4.60	82	2.00
Male	1,689	1,476	87.40	71	4.20	48	2.80	53	3.10	41	2.40
Female	2,383	1,350	56.70	613	25.70	244	10.20	135	5.70	41	1.70
Age-Group 75 - 79											
Total	2,615	1,801	68.90	334	12.80	282	10.80	134	5.10	64	2.40
Male	1,039	868	83.50	42	4.00	57	5.50	40	3.80	32	3.10
Female	1,576	933	59.20	292	18.50	225	14.30	94	6.00	32	2.00
Age-Group 80 +											
Total	3,284	2,005	61.10	227	6.90	644	19.60	288	8.80	120	3.70
Male	1,144	873	76.30	49	4.30	116	10.10	65	5.70	41	3.60
Female	2,140	1,132	52.90	178	8.30	528	24.70	223	10.40	79	3.70

Table 10.5 shows that the largest share of the elderly 28.7 percent lived in two person households.

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Household Size and Sex: 2000

Table 10.5

Size of Household	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
One	18.10	18.10	18.00
Two	28.70	31.10	27.10
Three	15.00	14.60	15.30
Four	10.70	10.60	10.70
Five	8.20	7.60	8.70
Six	6.00	5.50	6.40
Seven	4.20	3.50	4.60
Eight and Over	9.10	9.00	9.20

Table 10.6 indicates that a large proportion, 82.4 percent, of senior citizens lived in owner occupied dwelling units while 10.5 percent lived in rented quarters. Elderly males were more likely to be living in rented quarters than elderly females – 12.1 percent versus 9.3 percent.

Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Type of Tenure of Private Dwelling Unit and Sex: 2000

Table 10.6

Type of Tenure	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	15,570	6,430	9,140
Own	12,835	5,189	7,646
Rent	1,633	779	854
Rent-Free	1,071	456	615
Other	25	4	21
Not Stated	6	2	4

Note: Excludes data for 287 persons who were unaccounted for.

10.2. Economic Activity

Economically, persons 65 years and older continued to make a marginal contribution to the workforce. Twenty-one per cent of the elderly continued working after attaining the age of 65 years. Although, men comprised a mere 41.3 percent of persons 65 years and older, they continued in the workforce in greater numbers than their female counterparts constituting 65.2 percent of those 65 years and older who were actively employed. One third of the elderly men worked compared to 12.4 percent of the elderly women. These observations are borne out in Table 10.7 and Table 10.8.

Total Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Economic Activity and Sex: 2000

Table 10.7

Working	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	15,777	6,523	9,254
Working	3,291	2,147	1,144
Not Working	12,486	4,376	8,110

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Economic Activity and Sex: 2000

Table 10.8

Working	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Working	20.90	32.90	12.40
Not Working	79.10	67.10	87.60

10.3. Illness/ Disability

Insofar as there were 15,777 elderly persons 65 years and over, data in Table 10.9 permit one to deduce that slightly more than a quarter of the elderly had a disability; 23.4 percent of the males and 28.8 percent of the females were disabled. In accordance with observations in Table 10.9, females accounted for 63.6 percent of the disabled elderly. For both sexes movements/mobility and sight problems were the major disabilities.

**Total Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over Reporting
Illness/Disability by Type of Disability and Sex: 2000**

Table 10.9

Type of Disability	Both Sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	4,187	1,524	2,663
Seeing	885	326	559
Hearing	394	169	225
Speaking	222	93	129
Mobility	1,091	396	695
Movements	892	305	587
Gripping	565	183	382
Learning	105	35	70
Behavioural	167	65	102
Mental	116	38	78
Other	992	349	643

NOTE: Please note that a person may have more than one disability. Therefore, the totals of the various types of disabilities will not add-up to the total number of disabled persons, due to some persons having multiple disabilities.

10.4. Conclusion and Implications

As the nation ages, careful consideration will have to be given to providing for a larger senior group and the obvious demands this will place on medical, social and housing resources. As family and household size decrease it is expected that more and more of the elderly will be living alone, and therefore, will need the necessary support to live comfortably in their twilight years. The 2001 Survey of Living Conditions indicates that a large proportion of the elderly were living in poverty and cautioned that measures must be put in place in order to counteract this situation. The study further noted that proportionately, the largest number of the elderly poor was in the Family Islands. This has far-reaching implications particularly in the light of this analysis which shows that in the Family Islands, the elderly as a proportion of the total population is substantially higher than in New Providence and Grand Bahama. Efforts must be made to address this situation in the islands where the facilities and programmes catering to the elderly are sparse. In contrast, in the capital, New Providence, there is a Geriatric Hospital, twelve senior citizens homes, several senior citizens daycare centres, and a variety of centres and

programmes catering to the elderly. These services will also have to be expanded in the light of the projected increase in the elderly population.

Provisions must be made for adequate retirement benefits and other social benefits geared specifically for the elderly. Special attention would have to be made for the elderly female who lives longer than their male counterparts but is also more likely to be disabled and therefore in need of special care. In short, attention must be focused on ensuring the self-reliance of this group of persons often referred to as the 'Golden Pearls'.

APPENDIX (Chapter 10)**Proportion of Elderly 60 and Over in Population
and Sex Distribution of Elderly by Island: 2000****Table 10.1-1**

Island	Population	60 and Over					
		Total	%	Male		Female	
				Total	%	Total	%
Total	303,611	23,788	7.84	10,273	43.19	13,515	56.81
New Providence	210,832	15,370	7.29	6,334	41.21	9,036	58.79
Grand Bahama	46,994	2,835	6.03	1,359	47.94	1,476	52.06
Abaco	13,170	1,181	8.97	594	50.30	587	49.70
Acklins	428	86	20.09	35	40.70	51	59.30
Andros	7,686	972	12.65	440	45.27	532	54.73
Berry Islands	709	49	6.91	24	48.98	25	51.02
Biminis	1,717	174	10.13	81	46.55	93	53.45
Cat Island	1,647	302	18.34	129	42.72	173	57.28
Crooked Island	350	91	26.00	39	42.86	52	57.14
Eleuthera	7,999	905	11.31	412	45.52	493	54.48
Exuma and Cays	3,571	518	14.51	244	47.10	274	52.90
Harbour Island	1,639	143	8.72	58	40.56	85	59.44
Inagua	969	94	9.70	38	40.43	56	59.57
Long Island	2,992	606	20.25	276	45.54	330	54.46
Mayaguana	259	62	23.94	28	45.16	34	54.84
Ragged Island	72	11	15.28	4	36.36	7	63.64
San Salvador	1,050	127	12.10	57	44.88	70	55.12
Spanish Wells	1,527	262	17.16	121	46.18	141	53.82

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Proportion of Elderly 65 and Over in Population and Sex Distribution of Elderly by Island: 2000

Table 10.1-2

Island	Population	65 and Over					
		Total	%	Male		Female	
				Total	%	Total	%
Total	303,611	15,777	5.20	6,523	41.34	9,254	58.66
New Providence	210,832	10,138	4.81	3,963	39.09	6,175	60.91
Grand Bahama	46,994	1,655	3.52	748	45.20	907	54.80
Abaco	13,170	734	5.57	380	51.77	354	48.23
Acklins	428	66	15.42	28	42.42	38	57.58
Andros	7,686	714	9.29	316	44.26	398	55.74
Berry Islands	709	25	3.53	11	44.00	14	56.00
Biminis	1,717	119	6.93	56	47.06	63	52.94
Cat Island	1,647	252	15.30	99	39.29	153	60.71
Crooked Island	350	78	22.29	33	42.31	45	57.69
Eleuthera	7,999	643	8.04	293	45.57	350	54.43
Exuma and Cays	3,571	383	10.73	177	46.21	206	53.79
Harbour Island	1,639	104	6.35	39	37.50	65	62.50
Inagua	969	69	7.12	24	34.78	45	65.22
Long Island	2,992	482	16.11	215	44.61	267	55.39
Mayaguana	259	48	18.53	20	41.67	28	58.33
Ragged Island	72	8	11.11	2	25.00	6	75.00
San Salvador	1,050	96	9.14	43	44.79	53	55.21
Spanish Wells	1,527	163	10.67	76	46.63	87	53.37

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Elderly 60 and Over by Age, Sex and Living Arrangements: 2000

Table 10.2-1

Age and Sex	Total	Head of Household		Spouse of Head		Parent of Head		Other Relative of Head		Non-Relative of Head	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	23,788	16,092	67.60	4,410	18.50	1,729	7.30	1,086	4.60	471	2.00
Male	10,273	8,893	86.60	476	4.60	323	3.10	355	3.50	226	2.20
Female	13,515	7,199	53.30	3,934	29.10	1,406	10.40	731	5.40	245	1.80
Age-Group 60 - 64											
Total	8,011	5,423	67.70	1,919	24.00	269	3.40	280	3.50	120	1.50
Male	3,750	3,307	88.20	200	5.30	55	1.50	119	3.20	69	1.80
Female	4,261	2,116	49.70	1,719	40.30	214	5.00	161	3.80	51	1.20
Age-Group 65 - 69											
Total	5,806	4,037	69.50	1,246	21.50	242	4.20	196	3.40	85	1.50
Male	2,651	2,369	89.40	114	4.30	47	1.80	78	2.90	43	1.60
Female	3,155	1,668	52.90	1,132	35.90	195	6.20	118	3.70	42	1.30
Age-Group 70 - 74											
Total	4,072	2,826	69.40	684	16.80	292	7.20	188	4.60	82	2.00
Male	1,689	1,476	87.40	71	4.20	48	2.80	53	3.10	41	2.40
Female	2,383	1,350	56.70	613	25.70	244	10.20	135	5.70	41	1.70
Age-Group 75 - 79											
Total	2,615	1,801	68.90	334	12.80	282	10.80	134	5.10	64	2.40
Male	1,039	868	83.50	42	4.00	57	5.50	40	3.80	32	3.10
Female	1,576	933	59.20	292	18.50	225	14.30	94	6.00	32	2.00
Age-Group 80 +											
Total	3,284	2,005	61.10	227	6.90	644	19.60	288	8.80	120	3.70
Male	1,144	873	76.30	49	4.30	116	10.10	65	5.70	41	3.60
Female	2,140	1,132	52.90	178	8.30	528	24.70	223	10.40	79	3.70

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Table 10.2-2

Age and Sex	Total	Head of Household		Spouse of Head		Parent of Head		Other Relative of Head		Non-Relative of Head	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	15,777	10,669	67.60	2,491	15.80	1,460	9.30	806	5.10	351	2.20
Male	6,523	5,586	85.60	276	4.20	268	4.10	236	3.60	157	2.40
Female	9,254	5,083	54.90	2,215	23.90	1,192	12.90	570	6.20	194	2.10
Age-Group 65 - 69											
Total	5,806	4,037	69.50	1,246	21.50	242	4.20	196	3.40	85	1.50
Male	2,651	2,369	89.40	114	4.30	47	1.80	78	2.90	43	1.60
Female	3,155	1,668	52.90	1,132	35.90	195	6.20	118	3.70	42	1.30
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Total Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over By Marital Status and Sex: 2000

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Table 10.4-1

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Never Married	12.10	8.20	15.10
Married	45.70	63.20	32.40
Widowed	28.50	12.50	40.60
Divorced	4.50	4.60	4.40
Separated	5.30	5.60	5.10
Common-Law	3.30	5.10	1.90
Not Stated	0.50	0.80	0.30

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Marital Status and Sex: 2000

Table 10.4-2

Marital Status	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Never Married	11.90	7.60	14.90
Married	41.50	61.90	27.20
Widowed	35.50	16.80	48.70
Divorced	3.60	4.00	3.30
Separated	4.40	4.90	4.00
Common-Law	2.60	4.00	1.50
Not Stated	0.50	0.80	0.40

Total Number of Elderly Aged 60 and Over by Household Size and Sex: 2000

Table 10.5-1

Size of Household	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	23,788	10,273	13,515
One	3,958	1,840	2,118
Two	6,657	3,010	3,647
Three	3,609	1,514	2,095
Four	2,717	1,165	1,552
Five	2,094	850	1,244
Six	1,466	588	878
Seven	1,050	406	644
Eight and Over	2,237	900	1,337

Total Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Household Size and Sex: 2000

Table 10.5-2

Size of Household	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	15,777	6,523	9,254
One	2,851	1,182	1,669
Two	4,527	2,027	2,500
Three	2,369	951	1,418
Four	1,685	694	991
Five	1,297	496	801
Six	954	358	596
Seven	657	231	426
Eight and Over	1,437	584	853

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 60 and Over by Household Size and Sex: 2000

Table 10.6-1

Size of Household	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
One	16.60	17.90	15.70
Two	28.00	29.30	27.00
Three	15.20	14.70	15.50
Four	11.40	11.30	11.50
Five	8.80	8.30	9.20
Six	6.20	5.70	6.50
Seven	4.40	4.00	4.80
Eight and Over	9.40	8.80	9.90

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Household Size and Sex: 2000

Table 10.6-2

Size of Household	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
One	18.10	18.10	18.00
Two	28.70	31.10	27.10
Three	15.00	14.60	15.30
Four	10.70	10.60	10.70
Five	8.20	7.60	8.70
Six	6.00	5.50	6.40
Seven	4.20	3.50	4.60
Eight and Over	9.10	9.00	9.20

Number of Elderly Aged 60 and Over by Type of Tenure of Private Dwelling Unit and Sex: 2000

Table 10.7-1

Type of Tenure	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	23,546	10,162	13,384
Own	18,998	7,968	11,030
Rent	2,899	1,488	1,411
Rent-Free	1,585	680	905
Other	55	22	33
Not Stated	9	4	5

Note: Excludes data for 242 persons who were unaccounted for.

Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Type of Tenure of Private Dwelling Unit and Sex: 2000

Table 10.7-2

Type of Tenure	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	15,570	6,430	9,140
Own	12,835	5,189	7,646
Rent	1,633	779	854
Rent-Free	1,071	456	615
Other	25	4	21
Not Stated	6	2	4

Note: Excludes data for 207 persons who were unaccounted for.

Number of Elderly 60 yrs. and over by Type of Tenure of Private Dwelling Unit and Sex: 2000

Table 10.8-1

Type of Tenure	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	81.00	78.00	82.00
Rent	12.00	15.00	11.00
Rent-Free	7.00	7.00	7.00
Other	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Type of Tenure of Private Dwelling Unit and Sex: 2000

Table 10.8-2

Type of Tenure	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	82.00	81.00	84.00
Rent	11.00	12.00	9.00
Rent-Free	7.00	7.00	7.00
Other	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-

**Total Number of Dwelling Units Occupied by Elderly Aged 60
and Over by Age of Private Dwelling Unit and Type of Tenure: 2000**

Table 10.9-1

Tenure of Dwelling	Total	Age of Private Dwelling Unit			
		1970 or Earlier	1971 to 1989	1990 to 2000	Not Stated
Total	23,546	12,337	7,351	2,064	1,794
Own	18,998	10,077	6,277	1,699	945
Rent	2,899	1,398	636	217	648
Rent-Free	1,585	826	425	140	194
Other	55	32	11	6	6
Not Stated	9	4	2	2	1

Note: Excludes data for 242 persons who were unaccounted for.

**Total Number of Dwelling Units Occupied by Elderly Aged 65
and Over by Age of Private Dwelling Unit and Type of Tenure: 2000**

Table 10.9-2

Tenure of Dwelling	Total	Age of Private Dwelling Unit			
		1970 or Earlier	1971 to 1989	1990 to 2000	Not Stated
Total	15,570	8,734	4,437	1,237	1,162
Own	12,835	7,281	3,851	1,027	676
Rent	1,633	849	319	113	352
Rent-Free	1,071	588	261	93	129
Other	25	13	4	4	4
Not Stated	6	3	2	-	1

Note: Excludes data for 207 persons who were unaccounted for.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Total Percentage of Dwelling Units Occupied by Elderly Aged 60
and Over by Age of Private Dwelling Unit and Type of Tenure: 2000**

Table 10.10-1

Tenure of Dwelling	Total Percent	Age of Private Dwelling Unit			
		1970 or Earlier	1971 to 1989	1990 to 2000	Not Stated
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	80.70	81.70	85.40	82.30	52.70
Rent	12.30	11.30	8.70	10.50	36.10
Rent-Free	6.70	6.70	5.80	6.80	10.80
Other	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.30	0.33
Not Stated	-	-	-	0.10	0.10

**Total Percentage of Dwelling Units Occupied by Elderly Aged 65
and Over by Age of Private Dwelling Unit and Type of Tenure: 2000**

Table 10.10-2

Tenure of Dwelling	Total Percent	Age of Private Dwelling Unit			
		1970 or Earlier	1971 to 1989	1990 to 2000	Not Stated
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Own	82.40	83.40	86.80	83.00	58.18
Rent	10.50	9.70	7.20	9.10	30.30
Rent-Free	6.90	6.70	5.90	7.50	11.10
Other	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.34
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	0.06

Total Number of Elderly Aged 60 and Over by Economic Activity and Sex: 2000

Table 10.11-1

Working	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	23,788	10,273	13,515
Working	7,643	4,717	2,926
Not Working	16,145	5,556	10,589

Total Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Economic Activity and Sex: 2000

Table 10.11-2

Working	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	15,777	6,523	9,254
Working	3,291	2,147	1,144
Not Working	12,486	4,376	8,110

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 60 and Over by Economic Activity and Sex: 2000

Table 10.12-1

Working	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Working	32.13	45.92	21.65
Not Working	67.87	54.08	78.35

Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over by Economic Activity and Sex: 2000

Table 10.12-2

Working	Total Percent	Sex	
		Male Percent	Female Percent
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
Working	20.86	32.92	12.36
Not Working	79.14	67.08	87.64

Total Number of Elderly Aged 60 and Over Reporting Illness/Disability by Type of Disability and Sex: 2000

Table 10.13-1

Type of Disability	Both Sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	5,349	1,991	3,358
Seeing	1,082	409	673
Hearing	435	188	247
Speaking	263	113	150
Mobility	1,327	491	836
Movements	1,046	370	676
Gripping	685	229	456
Learning	133	46	87
Behavioural	210	89	121
Mental	162	60	102
Other	1,353	488	865

NOTE: Please note that a person may have more than one disability. Therefore, the totals of the various types of disabilities will not add-up to the total number of disabled persons, due to some persons having multiple disabilities.

**Total Number of Elderly Aged 65 and Over Reporting
Illness/Disability by Type of Disability and Sex: 2000**

Table 10.13-2

Type of Disability	Both Sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	4,187	1,524	2,663
Seeing	885	326	559
Hearing	394	169	225
Speaking	222	93	129
Mobility	1,091	396	695
Movements	892	305	587
Gripping	565	183	382
Learning	105	35	70
Behavioural	167	65	102
Mental	116	38	78
Other	992	349	643

NOTE: Please note that a person may have more than one disability. Therefore, the totals of the various types of disabilities will not add-up to the total number of disabled persons, due to some persons having multiple disabilities.

**Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 60 and Over Reporting
Illness/Disability by Type of Disability and Sex: 2000**

Table 10.14-1

Type of Disability	Sex	
	Male Percent	Female Percent
Seeing	37.80	62.20
Hearing	43.22	56.78
Speaking	42.97	57.03
Mobility	37.00	63.00
Movements	35.37	64.63
Gripping	33.43	66.57
Learning	34.59	65.41
Behavioural	42.38	57.62
Mental	37.04	62.96
Other	36.07	63.93

**Total Percentage of Elderly Aged 65 and Over Reporting
Illness/Disability by Type of Disability and Sex: 2000**

Table 10.14-2

Type of Disability	Sex	
	Male Percent	Female Percent
Seeing	36.84	63.16
Hearing	42.89	57.11
Speaking	41.89	58.11
Mobility	36.30	63.70
Movements	34.19	65.81
Gripping	32.39	67.61
Learning	33.33	66.67
Behavioural	38.92	61.08
Mental	32.76	67.24
Other	35.18	64.82

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CHAPTER 11

Gender and Development Issues

11.0 Introduction

Although men and women are still not treated equally to men in all aspects of Bahamian law, these inequalities are being removed. As the country continues to become more “developed”, additional changes in the roles of men and women in society may be expected. As the structure and nature of the Bahamian “family” continue to change the roles of males and females can also expect to change (Missick, 2006).

This chapter examines some gender differences within The Bahamas. In 2000, although the entire population of The Bahamas was almost equally divided into males and females (147,715 males and 155,896 females, or 48.7 percent and 51.3 percent respectively) it should be noted that in the age group 15 years and over, there were 102,886 males and 111,396 females or 48 percent males and 52 percent females, so that in the working age groups, there were more females than males.

Education is key to development as it determines occupation, income and ultimately status with a society. While High School and Grade 12 enrolment is close to 1:1 (females to males), this ratio shifts when persons register to sit BGCSE examinations; at this important public examination more females than males are registered (1.5:1 females per male) (Planning Unit, 2006a).

Between 1990 and 2000, the education gap between males’ and females’ educational attainment has increased with greater proportions among females than among males being educated beyond high school, not only on the major islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama, but also throughout the Family Islands (Table 11.1). These figures probably result from the fact that disproportionately more females than males obtain higher passing grades in BGCSE (grade C or higher) examinations (2.2 females per male pass English Language at Grade C or above); consequently more females than males are able to attain entry to tertiary institutions (Planning Unit, 2006a). Later in this chapter, it

will repeatedly be seen that more females have higher education than males. Despite the fact that females have attained higher education than males, it appears that the market place has yet to reward females to the same extent as males. Differences in the labour requirements between islands also have an impact on the ability of women to earn incomes comparable to men. These disparities require further investigation to explain why they occur.

**Percent Distribution of Educational Attainment by Sex and Region:
1990 and 2000**

Table 11.1

Educational Attainment	Sex	1990 All Bahamas	2000 All Bahamas	1990 New Providence	2000 New Providence	1990 Grand Bahama	2000 Grand Bahama	1990 Family Islands	2000 Family Islands
No Schooling	Male	4.7	7.1	4.7	6.8	3.1	7.2	6.4	8.4
	Female	4.0	6.6	3.8	6.3	3.1	6.5	5.5	7.9
Kindergarten/Elementary	Male	41.8	24.7	38.1	24	33.9	24.1	60.6	28.3
	Female	43.8	23.0	40.7	22	34.7	22.4	61.3	28.6
High School	Male	41.5	57.2	44.5	56.7	47.9	59.7	26.3	57.1
	Female	42.7	55.7	45.3	55.2	50.7	58.3	27.9	55.3
College/University 1-2yrs	Male	3.0	4.4	3.1	5.0	3.9	3.4	1.9	2.6
	Female	3.2	7.0	3.5	8.0	4.0	5.8	1.8	3.9
College/University 3+	Male	6.0	6.4	6.3	7.2	7.2	5.5	3.8	3.5
	Female	4.3	7.5	4.7	8.3	4.9	6.7	2.8	4.1
Other Institution	Male	3.0	0.3	3.4	0.3	3.9	0.2	1.0	0.1
	Female	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.2
Total	Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11.1. Educational Attainment by Sex and Region: 1990 and 2000

While in 2000, the percentage of both males and females who had “No Schooling” had increased slightly since 1990, the prominent differences in all of The Bahamas were the major decreases in the proportion of both males and females (by 17.1 percentage points and 20.8 percentage points respectively) who has completed only in the kindergarten and elementary school. These decreases were reflected in increases in the proportion of both males and females who had completed only High School (by 15.7 percentage points and 13 percentage points respectively). These changes are most evident in the Family Islands which showed a decrease in the proportion of both males and females who had completed only Kindergarten/Elementary School (by 32.3 percentage points and 32.7 percentage points respectively) and increases in the proportion of both males and females who had completed only High School (by 30.8 percentage points and 27.4 percentage points respectively). The result of these changes is that in all of The Bahamas the proportion of those who had completed only High School was at least 55 percent and the differences between males and females was negligible; a notable change since 1990 when in the Family Islands only 26.3 percent of males and 27.9 percent of females had completed only High School.

In 2000, the respective proportions of females who had completed only College/University 1-2yrs and only College/University 3+yrs, although small, were consistently higher than corresponding proportions for males. Between 1990 and 2000, the increase in the proportion of females who had completed College/University 3+yrs in all of The Bahamas is eight times the increase in the proportion of males (3.2 percentage points as opposed to 0.4 percentage points). It is apparent that females have been choosing to complete more formal education than males.

11.2. Household Headship

The traditional, if also mythical, “household” of parents and children continues to be considered as a male-be headed phenomenon with females being involved as “homemakers” or engaged in “home duties” (Tertullian, 2002). This concept has been reinforced by the teachings of many popular Christian groups popular within the Bahamian society.

Table 11.2 provides means to discerning gender dynamics associated with household headship in The Bahamas. While the numbers have changed, there is little difference in the percentage of males or females listed as heads of households. However, the percentage of female-headed households increased slightly from 35.8 percent to 36.4 percent from 1990 to 2000. These figures suggest that while the traditional male-headed households are still in the majority, they may still be declining numerically relative to all households. Unwillingness to marry, changes in attitudes towards single mothers and other social issues probably all contribute to the existence of many households which no longer conform to the “traditional” structure. Among heads of households, table 11.2 also shows that there were relatively fewer persons aged 15-24 years and 25-44 years in 2000 than in 1990, this being the case among male as well as female heads. Such an outcome is likely to be due to the aging of the Bahamian population rather than gendered influences.

**Percentage Distribution of Household Heads
by Age-Group, Sex and Change: 1990 and 2000**

Table 11.2

Age-Group	Male			Female			Total		
	1990 (N = 39,744) percent	2000 (N = 55,767) percent	% Change	1990 (N = 22,207) percent	2000 (N = 31,975) percent	% Change	1990 (N = 61,951) percent	2000 (N = 87,742) percent	% Change
15 - 24	5.7	3.7	-2.0	5.3	4.2	-1.1	5.6	3.9	-1.7
25 - 44	53.6	52.5	-1.1	47.0	44.4	-2.6	51.2	49.6	-1.6
45 - 64	31.3	33.4	2.1	33.1	35.0	1.9	32.0	34.0	2.0
65 +	8.9	10.0	1.1	14.3	15.8	1.5	10.8	12.1	1.3
Not Stated	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0
All	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

11.3. Home duties

With respect to adults 15 years or older, Table 11.3 shows that females significantly outnumbered their males among persons who engaged in “Home Duties”. Of the 15,934 persons who were reported to be engaged in home duties, 91.2 percent were females. As such, home duties were overwhelmingly a female phenomenon insofar as females represented 87 percent of all 15-24 year-olds engaged in home duties and as much as 92 percent of all persons in each of the older groups. Insofar as there were 87,742 households based upon the 2000 Census, findings in Table 11.3, suggest that as many as 18.2 percent of all Bahamian households would have had someone who had been engaged full-time in the home. Nonetheless it is clear that management of the home firmly remains a female domain.

Adults Aged 15 Years and Over Engaged in Home Duties by Age-Group and Sex: 2000

Table 11.3

Age-Group	Sex		Total percent	Total
	Male (N=1,410) percent	Female (N=14,524) percent		
15-24	13.0	86.8	17.1	2,719
25-44	8.0	92.0	45.8	7,296
45-64	8.0	92.0	29.2	4,654
65 +	8.0	92.0	7.6	1,218
Not Stated	15.0	85.0	0.3	47
All Age Groups	9.0	91.0	100.0	15,934

11.4. The Labour Force

The labour force is made up of persons 15 years of age or older who is either employed or seeking employment. The characteristics of these two sub-populations are important to the economy in ensuring efficient utilization of resources and to the society in general.

In the whole of The Bahamas, 147,206 individuals were reported to be working; of these there were more males (52.4 percent) than females (47.6 percent). In all age groups more males than females were working (Table 11.4). The lower percentage of females working in the 15-24 age group is probably as a result of the greater proportion of women who were likely to be starting families or engaging in full-time education. While the differences in the sex composition in the age groups from 15 years to 64 years varied little, the working population consisted of 66.4 percent males and 33.6 percent females among persons 65 years or older. While the bulk of the population over 65 years or older was not working (72.6 percent) by the retirement age of 65 years, men were more likely than women to continue working beyond the age of 44 years.

Percentage Distribution of Employed Adults 15 Years and Over by Sex: 2000

Table 11.4

Age-Group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
15-24	25,274	52.2	44.8
25-44	84,607	50.7	49.3
45-64	33,986	53.4	46.6
65 +	2,801	66.4	33.6
Not stated	538	68.0	32.0
Total	147,206	52.4	47.6

With respect to all those who were looking for work (N=7,190), Table 11.5 shows that there were more males (52.8 percent) than females (47.2 percent). While a similar difference was observed between males and females aged 15-24 years who had been searching for work, a small difference was observed among persons aged 25-44 years. In contrast considerably more males were seeking work in the 45-64 age group (65 percent) and the 65 and over age group (79.5 percent). Again this reinforces the view that gendered nuances could be impacting upon the fact that females could more likely than their male counterparts to drop out of the workforce, or are less willing to enter it, after 44 years of age.

**Adults Aged 15 Years and Over who Looked for Work
by Age Group and Sex : 2000 (percentage within sex)**

Table 11.5

Age-Group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
15-24	3,009	49.6	50.4
25-44	3,241	52.0	48.0
45-64	883	65.0	35.0
65 +	39	79.5	20.5
Not stated	18	72.2	27.8
Total	7,190	52.8	47.2

Considering both those who were working and those who were seeking work, the total labour force consisted of 154,396 individuals; of these 52.5 percent were male and 48.5 percent female. In the 65 years and over age group, Table 11.6 shows that only 33.4 percent of the total workforce was females while in the age groups between 25 years and 64 years, the sex composition of the labour force was fairly similar. While the bulk of the labour force is between 25-44 years, a greater proportion of the female labour force were aged 25-44 years when compared to the corresponding proportion from the male labour force (59 percent of the female and 55 percent of the male labour force) were found in this age group.

**Total Labour Force by Age Group
and Sex (Percentage within sex): 2000**

Table 11.6

Age-Group	Total	Sex Distribution (Row percent)		Percent Distribution (Column percent)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
15-24	28,283	54.6	45.4	19.1	17.5
25-44	87,848	50.7	49.3	55.0	59.0
45-64	34,869	53.7	46.3	23.1	22.0
65 +	2,840	66.6	33.4	2.3	1.3
Not stated	556	68.2	31.8	0.5	0.2
Total	154,396	52.5	47.5	100.0	100.0

Between 1990 and 2000, Table 11.7 shows that the proportion of the labour force consisting of females increased in The Bahamas. Females comprised 46.7 percent of the labour force in 1990 and in 2000 they made up 47.5 percent. However, this overall change masks important regional variations. In the islands there have been some shifts that are notable. The percentage of females in the labour force has decreased in six of the islands: 11.6 percentage points in Acklins, 7.4 percentage points in Mayaguana, 3.1 percentage points in Crooked Island and Long Cay, 3.1 percentage points in Exuma, 2.7 percentage points in Cat Island and 1.1 percentage points in San Salvador and Rum Cay. In the remainder of the islands the percentage of females in the work force has increased, most notably in Inagua 6.4 percentage points, Ragged Island 6.3 percentage points, Long Island 6.2 percentage points, Andros 3.2 percentage points, and Abaco 2.4 percentage points. The participation of females in the work force increased less than 2 percent in the remainder of the islands.

**Females as a Percentage of the Labour Force
By Island and Change: 1990 and 2000**

Table 11.7

Island	1990 Female	2000 Female	percent Change 1990 to 2000
Inagua	32.4	38.8	6.4
Ragged Island	21.4	27.7	6.3
Long Island	35.6	41.8	6.2
Andros	41.2	44.4	3.2
Abaco	36.3	38.7	2.4
Bimini	39.4	41.3	1.9
Eleuthera	39.8	41.5	1.7
Berry Islands	34.4	35.1	0.7
New Providence	48.4	49.0	0.6
Harbour Island & Spanish Wells	38.7	39.3	0.6
Grand Bahama	46.6	46.7	0.1
San Salvador & Rum Cay	49.0	47.9	-1.1
Cat Island	42.3	39.6	-2.7
Exuma	42.3	39.2	-3.1
Crooked Island & Long Cay	45.2	42.1	-3.1
Mayaguana	48.3	40.9	-7.4
Acklins	52.3	40.7	-11.6
All Bahamas	46.7	47.5	0.8

11.5. Educational Attainment**11.5.1. Working Adults**

Information regarding educational attainment was available for on a total of 109,881 working adults aged 15-44 years. As such, Table 11.8 shows that a few working persons had only completed kindergarten or elementary school (2.7 percent) but most of these were males (75.3 percent). With respect to those who had only completed 1-3 years of high school 63.2 percent were males. More females than males had attained a post-high school qualification. It is clear, that the educational profile of males and females is quite

different, with females being more likely than males to continue their education beyond high school and have at least some college education. These differences may reflect the differential paid to males and females with similar qualifications (males getting paid more than females with a higher educational attainment) and so may represent a strategy to maximise their earnings. Social factors may also encourage males to enter the workforce right after high school, and so prevent them from participating in higher education as well as contributing to male underachievement in schools (Parry, 2000).

Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Working, by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000 (Percentages within sex)

Table 11.8

Educational Attainment	Total	Sex		Females as a Percentage of Adults Education Level
		Male (N = 56,846) percent	Female (N = 53,035) percent	
None	623	0.8	0.3	29.4
Kindergarten	40	0.1	0.0	25.0
Elementary	2,892	3.8	1.4	24.7
High School 1-3	12,822	14.3	8.9	36.8
High School 4+	70,422	64.6	63.5	47.8
College 1-2	10,781	7.0	12.8	63.0
College 3	3,089	2.2	3.5	60.1
College 4+	8,584	6.6	9.1	56.0
Other	220	0.2	0.2	44.5
Not Stated	408	0.4	0.3	38.9
Total	109,881	100.0	100.0	48.3

Among working adults, Table 11.9 shows that the number of persons aged 25-44 years (N=84,607) were more than two times larger than the number that was aged 15-24 years (N=25,274). Within the respective age groups, the pattern of educational attainment however was broadly similar; there were more males than females with only high school or less education, and there tended to be more females than males with college education.

Of person with college 4+ years of education in the 25-44 age group, 55.1 percent were females, while in the 15-24 age group, the corresponding proportions was 71 percent. This age-related change indicates that relatively more, younger females are attaining higher levels of education when compared to their male counterparts. This trend has been noted at many higher education institutions within The Bahamas, where the female-to-male enrolment ratio can be 3:1 or more (Fielding & Gibson, 2007). The feminisation of higher education has been seen in other Caribbean countries (Chipman-Johnson & Vanderpool, 2003).

Percentage of Adults Aged (15 – 24) and (25-44) Years Working by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000

Table 11.9

Educational Attainment	Ages 15 – 24			Ages 25-44		
	percent Male N=13,901	percent Female N=11,373	Females as a Percentage of Adults Education Level	percent Male N=42,897	percent Females N=41,710	Females as a Percentage of Adults Education Level
None	0.2	0.2	40.8	1.0	0.4	28.4
Kindergarten	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	30.3
Elementary	1.6	1.3	16.2	4.4	1.6	26.0
High School 1-3	11.2	9.5	29.6	14.6	9.5	38.7
High School 4+	75.7	67.7	43.8	61.0	61.1	49.3
College 1-2	10.3	8.8	65.8	7.4	12.4	62.1
College 3	1.6	1.4	65.3	2.6	3.9	59.4
College 4+	2.1	1.8	71.0	8.5	10.7	55.1
Other	0.2	0.2	39.6	0.2	0.2	46.1
Not Stated	0.4	0.3	32.9	0.4	0.3	43.7
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	

Note: Total males Aged (15-24) 13,901 differs from the corresponding figure (13,949) in Table 11.2-1-2. Total female Aged (15-24) 11,373 differs from the corresponding figure 11,325 (Appendix)

11.5.2. Adults Who Looked For Work

While the number of males and females who looked for work was practically equal, Table 11.10 shows that fewer women had only attained elementary school or 1-3 years of high school, accounting for respective proportions of 37.9 percent and 42.1 percent of all adults who had looked for work. For adults who had attained 4+ years of high school and seeking work, 48.6 percent were male and 51.4 percent were female. For adults who had a maximum of a college education and looked for work, the proportion that was female accounted for 52.7 percent on average. These observations may suggest that either the workplace discriminates against women or that there are other reasons (e.g.: working hours, nature of work) which may pose greater threats to the likelihood of qualified women gaining employment when compared to their qualified male counterparts.

**Adults Aged 15 – 44 Who Looked For Work
by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000 (percentages within sex)**

Table 11.10

Educational Attainment	Total	Sex		Percent of Education Attainment: Male
		Male percent	Female percent	
None	82	1.5	1.1	57.3
Kindergarten	2	0.1	0.1	50.0
Elementary	319	6.2	3.9	62.1
High school 1-3	1,199	21.8	16.4	57.9
High school 4+	4,208	64.4	70.4	48.6
College 1-2	231	2.9	4.5	39.8
College 3	50	0.7	0.9	46.0
College 4+	129	1.9	2.2	47.3
Other	8	0.1	0.2	37.5
Not stated	22	0.4	0.3	59.1
Total	6,250	100.0	100.0	50.8

The unemployment of qualified persons represents at least a misallocation of resources between the skills required and those available and gender nuances may mediate to produce variations in the extent of such misallocation across sexes. Additionally the

observed variations could be instrumental in retarding the development of a disproportionate number of females.

According to Table 11.11, the number of persons seeking work was similar whether aged 15-24 years (N=3,009) or 25-44 years (N=3,241), but while there were almost equal numbers of males and females seeking work in the younger age group, more males than females were seeking work in the older age group. The pattern of educational attainment was related to age with the older group having greater proportions attaining higher educational levels. On examining Table 11.9 and Table 11.11, greater proportions of persons who were seeking work had lower levels of education than those who had been working, this being evident irrespective of sex. Consistent with earlier findings, proportionately more females than males sought work among persons who had attained higher levels of education raising concerns that could be indicative of discriminatory practices and mismatching of labour market resources, the latter being predicated upon gendered nuances that should be the focus of further systematic investigation.

**Percentage Distribution of Adults Aged 15 – 24 and 25-44 Years
Who Looked for Work by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.11

Educational Attainment	Ages 15-24			Ages 25-44		
	Total N	Sex		Total N	Sex	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
None	12	0.5	0.3	70	2.3	2.0
Kindergarten	-	-	-	2	0.1	0.1
Elementary	78	3.4	1.5	241	8.5	6.3
High school 1-3	508	20.6	13.2	691	23.0	19.5
High school 4+	2,274	71.4	79.7	1,934	58.1	61.3
College 1-2	97	2.5	4.0	134	3.2	5.1
College 3	9	0.3	0.3	41	1.1	1.5
College 4+	24	0.8	0.8	105	2.9	3.6
Other	2	-	0.1	6	0.2	0.2
Not stated	5	0.2	0.1	17	0.6	0.4
Total	3,009	49.6	50.4	3,241	52.0	48.0

11.5.3. Adult Labour Force

On examining Table 11.12, the educational attainment of the whole labour force can be discerned according to individuals' sex. While males are observed to have been more likely than females to have attained levels between no education and High School with 4+ years of education, females are observed to have been more likely than the males to have attained at least some college education. Table 11.13 reveals that such a pattern was evident whether persons were aged 15-25 years or 25-44 years. These observations provide further evidence indicating that the thrust among females to continue their education is not a recent one and that females, more so than males, are willing to extend their education into their working lives.

Adults Aged-Group (15 – 44) Who Comprise the Labour Force by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000

Table 11.12

Educational Attainment	Sex		Total N=116,131	percent of Total
	percent Male N=60,023	percent Female N=56,108		
None	0.8	0.4	705	0.6
Kindergarten	0.1	0.0	42	0.0
Elementary	4.0	1.5	3,211	2.8
High School 1-3	14.6	9.3	14,021	12.1
High School 4+	64.6	63.9	74,630	64.3
College 1-2	6.8	12.3	11,012	9.5
College 3	2.1	3.4	3,139	2.7
College 4+	6.4	8.7	8,713	7.5
Other	0.2	0.2	228	0.2
Not Stated	0.4	0.3	430	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	116,131	100.0

Furthermore, females dominate part-time higher education programmes designed to accommodate working students (Planning Unit, 2006b). In The Bahamas, it has been

found that females started earlier to participate in higher education than their counterparts in other parts of the Caribbean (Chipman-Johnson & Vanderpool, 2003) and this explains why they now represent the majority of those with higher education in both age groups.

**Adults Aged 15 – 24 and 25-44 Who Comprise the Labour Force
by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.13

Educational Attainment	Ages 15 – 24			Ages 25-44		
	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Male N=15,441 percent	Female N=12,842 percent		Male N=44,582 percent	Female N=43,266 percent	
None	0.2	0.2	61	1.0	0.5	644
Kindergarten	0.1	0.0	7	0.1	0.0	35
Elementary	2.3	0.6	443	4.5	1.7	2,768
High School 1-3	14.0	7.6	3,136	14.9	9.8	10,885
High School 4+	75.3	73.4	21,054	60.9	61.1	53,576
College 1-2	5.6	13.0	2,533	7.2	12.2	8,479
College 3	0.9	1.9	384	2.5	3.8	2,755
College 4+	1.0	2.8	520	8.3	10.4	8,193
Other	0.2	0.3	55	0.2	0.2	173
Not Stated	0.4	0.2	90	0.4	0.3	340
Total	54.6	45.4	28,283	51.0	49.0	87,848

11.5.4. Adults Engaged In Home Duties

Ninety-one percent in the age group 15-44 (N=10,015) who reported being engaged in Home Duties were female. Of those employed in Home Duties, the majority had no schooling; 53.4 percent among females and 60.2 percent among males had attained no education. Of the males, 3.9 percent had been educated beyond High School compared to 8.3 percent among females. The importance of early education of children to prepare them for school is well documented (Flouri, 2006). The fact that many of those employed in Home Duties have limited education themselves may explain why children can enter

school with limited reading and writing skills or not do well in school (Brooks-Gunn et. al., 1996; Keltner & Taylor, 1999).

11.6. Educational Qualifications

11.6.1. Working Adults

More males than females were working (males made up 51.7 percent of those working, N=109,881). However, Table 11.14 shows that greater proportions of working females had higher education qualifications than working males. Approximately one-third of those working had no educational qualifications and two-thirds of this group were male.

Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Working By Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000 (percentages within sex)

Table 11.14

Educational Qualification	Sex		Females as a Percentage of Adults Education Qualification	Total
	Male N=56,846 percent	Female N=53,035 percent		
None	40.7	25.5	36.9	36,660
School Leaving Cert.	14.1	12.1	44.6	14,436
BJCS < 5	9.2	10.6	51.6	10,832
BJCS 5+	7.4	9.4	54.2	9,192
'O'levels < 5	10.0	13.8	56.3	12,973
'O'levels 5+	5.0	7.6	58.4	6,878
Advanced	0.1	0.2	52.7	186
Under Graduate	10.0	16.8	61.0	14,604
Post Graduate	1.4	1.7	53.8	1,707
Other	1.4	1.9	55.3	1,840
Not Stated	0.7	0.4	65.8	573
Total	100.0	100.0	48.3	109,881

For higher educational qualifications females who were working, had outnumbered their male counterparts, the only exception being among persons who attained only a School Leaving Certificate and those who had not declared any level of educational attainment.

The latter set of findings persisted despite the fact that the working population consisted of a smaller number of females (N=53,035). These patterns continued to be reflected whether the working population were 15-24 years or 25-44 years.

11.6.2. Adults who looked for Work

Based on Table 11.15, the number of males and females looking for work was similar (50.8 percent male and 49.2 percent female of 6,250 persons). Of those who had no educational qualifications 57.9 percent were male. In all other categories of educational qualifications, females constituted greater proportions of the adults who had looked for work. Notably 60.9 percent of those seeking work who had Post Graduate Qualifications were female.

Adults Aged (15 – 44) Years Looking For Work by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 11.15

Educational Qualification	Total	Sex					
		Male			Female		
		Total	percent of Total	percent of Males	Total	percent of Total	percent of Females
None	3,431	1,988	57.9	62.6	1,443	42.1	46.9
School Leaving Cert	773	374	48.4	11.8	399	51.6	13.0
BJCS < 5	596	247	41.4	7.8	349	58.6	11.4
BJCS 5+	325	131	40.3	4.1	194	59.7	6.3
'O'Levels < 5	528	202	38.3	6.4	326	61.7	10.6
'O'Levels 5+	279	100	35.8	3.1	179	64.2	5.8
Advanced	2	1	50.0	0.0	1	50.0	0.0
Under Graduate	238	105	44.1	3.3	133	55.9	4.3
Post Graduate	23	9	39.1	0.3	14	60.9	0.5
Other	24	8	33.3	0.2	16	66.7	0.5
Not Stated	31	12	38.7	0.4	19	61.3	0.6
Total	6,250	3,177	50.8	100.0	3,073	49.2	100.0

Unemployed females are more likely to hold superior educational qualifications than males. Whether aged 15-24 or 25-44 years, the same patterns were apparent. This raises the question as to why females with higher educational attainment are unable to obtain work.

11.6.3. Adult Labour Force

Table 11.16 presents interesting variations in the attainment of educational qualifications of the total labour force. Specifically, it reveals that females constituted greater proportions of the labour force holding the following educational qualifications -Under Graduate qualifications (60.9 percent), 'O' levels < 5' (56.3 percent), 'BJCS < 5' (51.9 percent), 'BJCS 5+' (54.2 percent), 'O' levels 5+', (58.4 percent), Other (55.4 percent) and Post Graduate (54 percent).

**Adults Aged (15 – 44) Years in the Total Labour Force
by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.16

Educational Qualification	Total	Sex					
		Male			Female		
		Total	percent of Total	percent of Males	Total	percent of Total	percent of Females
None	38,523	24,194	62.8	41.3	14,329	37.2	26.2
School Leaving Cert.	14,811	8,187	55.3	14.0	6,624	44.7	12.1
BJCS < 5	11,153	5,368	48.1	9.2	5,785	51.9	10.6
BJCS 5+	9,371	4,292	45.8	7.3	5,079	54.2	9.3
'O'Levels < 5	13,158	5,754	43.7	9.8	7,404	56.3	13.6
'O'Levels 5+	6,956	2,891	41.6	4.9	4,065	58.4	7.5
Advanced	188	89	47.3	0.2	99	52.7	0.2
Under Graduate	14,782	5,777	39.1	9.9	9,005	60.9	16.5
Post Graduate	1,729	796	46.0	1.4	933	54.0	1.7
Other	1,857	829	44.6	1.4	1,028	55.4	1.9
Not Stated	594	354	59.6	0.6	240	40.4	0.4
Total	113,122	58,531	52.0	100.0	54,591	48.0	100.0

In contrast, males constituted greater proportions of the adult labour force holding School Leaving Certificates (55.3 percent) and accounted for 62.8 percent of adult labour force with no educational qualifications whatsoever.

When the adult labour force is examined according to age group (15-24 years and 25-44 years) the pattern of educational qualifications showed age-related differences, with the older group having more post-secondary qualifications (see Table 11.17 and Table 11.18). Proportionately more males than females had no educational qualifications or merely a school leaving certificate. Of all of those who had achieved the category 'BJCS < 5' subjects Table 11.17 shows that a greater proportion aged (15-24) years were males (55.7 percent) than females.

**Adults Aged (15 – 24) Years in the Total Labour Force
by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.17

Educational Qualification	Total	Male			Female		
		Total	percent of Total	percent of Males	Total	percent of Total	percent of Female
None	9,955	6,617	66.5	42.9	3,338	33.5	26.0
School Leaving Cert.	3,961	2,295	57.9	14.9	1,666	42.1	13.0
BJCS < 5	2,871	1,599	55.7	10.4	1,272	44.3	9.9
BJCS 5+	1,850	898	48.5	5.8	952	51.5	7.4
'O'Levels < 5	4,064	1,926	47.4	12.5	2,138	52.6	16.6
'O'Levels 5+	3,461	1,398	40.4	9.0	2,063	59.6	16.1
Advanced	18	4	22.2	0.0	14	77.8	0.1
Under Graduate	1,785	566	31.7	3.7	1,219	68.3	9.5
Post Graduate	32	7	21.9	0.0	25	78.1	0.2
Other	167	64	38.3	0.4	103	61.7	0.8
Not Stated	119	67	56.3	0.4	52	43.7	0.4
Total	28,283	15,441	54.6	100.0	12,842	45.4	100.0

Moreover, seventy-eight percent of adult labour force holding Advanced and Post Graduate qualifications were females; however the numbers were small. Given the longer-term educational trends within the country, these figures suggest that access to, and choice to pursue higher education has allowed females to participate to a greater extent in higher education. The ever-increasing disparity between the sexes in this regard may be a cause for concern as it may lead to tensions within households as well as society. This concern is increasingly a national one, and has attracted the attention of various national organisations (Bahamas Chamber of Commerce *et. al.*, 2005, and Research and Support Sub-committee of the National Education Conference, 2005).

**Adults Aged 25- 44 Years in the Total Labour Force
by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.18

Educational Qualification	Total	Male			Female		
		Total	percent of Total	percent of Males	Total	percent of Total	percent of Female
None	30,136	18,490	61.4	41.5	11,646	38.6	26.9
School Leaving Cert.	11,248	6,080	54.1	13.6	5,168	45.9	11.9
BJCS < 5	8,557	3,890	45.5	8.7	4,667	54.5	10.8
BJCS 5+	7,667	3,446	44.9	7.7	4,221	55.1	9.8
'O'Levels < 5	9,437	3,948	41.8	8.9	5,489	58.2	12.7
'O'Levels 5+	3,696	1,560	42.2	3.5	2,136	57.8	4.9
Advanced	170	85	50.0	0.2	85	50.0	0.2
Under Graduate	13,057	5,235	40.1	11.7	7,822	59.9	18.1
Post Graduate	1,698	790	46.5	1.8	908	53.5	2.1
Other	1,697	767	45.2	1.7	930	54.8	2.1
Not Stated	485	291	60.0	0.7	194	40.0	0.4
Total	87,848	44,582	50.7	100.0	43,266	49.3	100.0

11.7. Industrial Groups of Employed Persons

Since 1990, the percentage of females in the workforce has increased slightly, by (1 percent) to reach 47.6 percent in 2000. This indicates that women are increasing their

presence in the workforce. With women's thrust towards having higher educational attainment than men, such a pattern may be exposing to accessing employment which might have been the traditional preserve of men, such as Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. Proportionately, the largest number of women has entered these areas since 1990.

An examination of Table 11.19 reveals that since 1990, the overall participation in Mining and Quarrying, Electricity Gas and Water and Transportation, Storage and Communication among male workers has changed little. During the same period, however, there have been declines in the participation in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing and Community, Social and Personal Services among male workers. In contrast, there was an increase in participation in "Construction" while the participation in Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services among male workers showed only a modest increase. Among female workers, for instance, there was an increase of three percentage points in between 1990 and 2000 compared to a corresponding increase of 1.8 percentage points in the case of male workers.

Between 1990 and 2000, participation in Wholesale & Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants among male workers increased 2.5 percentage points but fell among female workers 1.2 percentage points. Participation in Community Social and Personal Services among female workers stayed fairly stable but declined by 6.6 percentage points among male workers. With respect to participation in Construction, there was little change in the status among female workers despite an increase of 4.7 percentage points among male workers.

There appears to be clear gender choices across industrial groups. In all age groups, males are more likely to be working in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing; Mining and Quarrying; Electricity, Gas and Water; Construction; and Transport, Storage and Communication. Among persons working in Manufacturing, 62 percent or more were male in all of the age groups with the exception of the age group 65 years and over (in which 58.3 percent were males and 41.7 percent females). Of persons working in

Hotels and Restaurants the percentage of males and females was also comparable except for the 25-44 age group in which 60.2 percent were females and 39.8 percent were males.

Percentage Distribution of Working Population in All of the Bahamas by Industry and Sex, 2000 and the Change Since 1990

Table 11.19

Industry	Percent Total Working Population 2000			Change in Total Working Population Since 1990		Percentage Distribution of Working Population 2000		Change in Male and Female Working Populations Since 1990 *	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	147206	77209	69997						
Percent	100.0	52.4	47.6			100.0	100.0		
Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurant & Hotels	31.8	14.3	17.5	1.1	0.3	27.3	36.9	2.5	-1.2
Construction	11.6	11.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	20.9	1.2	4.7	0.4
Community, Social & Personal Services	29.0	10.8	18.2	-3.7	0.4	20.7	38.2	-6.6	-0.2
Transport, Storage & Communication	7.3	4.8	2.5	-0.4	-0.3	9.2	5.2	-0.8	-0.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.8	4.3	6.5	1	1.5	8.2	13.7	2.0	3.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	3.4	3.0	0.4	-1.5	-0.3	5.8	0.8	-2.5	-0.6
Manufacturing	4.2	2.7	1.5	0.4	-0.3	5.1	3.2	0.8	-0.6
Electricity, Gas & Water	1.2	1.0	0.2	-0.2	0	1.9	0.5	-0.2	0.0
Mining & Quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.0	0	0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Not Stated	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	-

Note: Refer Table 11.4 in the Appendix (Chapter 11) for raw data.

* : Based on the percentage distributions by sex for 1990 and 2000

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

According to Table 11.20, persons working in Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services were more likely to be female except for the 45-64 age groups in which the proportions were comparable (48 percent males and 52 percent females).

**Employed Adults Aged 15 Years and Over
by Industry, Sex Distribution (Male) and Age Group: 2000**

Table 11.20

Industry	Age Group									
	Total		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 +	
	Total	% Male of the total	Total	% Male of the total	Total	% Male of the total	Total	% Male of the total	Total	% Male of the total
Construction	16,980	95.0	3,835	94.0	9,417	94.7	3,366	96.7	311	97.4
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	5,058	88.7	669	91.3	2,911	89.1	1,225	87.1	215	85.1
Mining & Quarrying	412	88.6	35	97.1	250	87.2	118	88.1	9	100.0
Electricity, Gas & Water	1,813	80.6	104	77.9	1,136	78.0	561	86.3	5	100.0
Transport, Storage & Communication	10,776	66.2	1,283	62.0	6,312	62.9	2,851	72.7	301	91.4
Manufacturing	6,108	63.9	1,113	70.8	3,546	62.6	1,278	61.9	156	58.3
Wholesale & Retail Trades	21,644	47.7	5,308	49.1	11,386	45.9	4,302	50.8	605	48.8
Hotels & Restaurants	25,264	42.5	6,123	47.2	14,094	39.8	4,648	43.2	233	49.4
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Other Business Services	15,900	39.9	2,586	33.2	9,562	37.6	3,456	48.5	265	76.2
Community, Social & Personal Services	42,699	37.4	4,115	39.1	25,744	37.0	12,041	36.6	685	54.2
Not Stated	552	60.1	103	68.9	249	58.2	140	58.6	16	68.8
Total	147,206	52.4	25,274	55.2	84,607	50.7	33,986	53.4	2,801	66.4

Note: Row totals across all industries do not tally.

Notably, of those in the 65 years and over age group working in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Other Business 76 percent were male and 24 percent were female. Females were more likely to be employed in Community, Social and Personal Services (which includes Health and Educational Services) and made up 62.6 percent of persons working in this industry.

Some industrial groups appear to have become the preserve of particular sexes. Construction, Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing and other areas which demand certain physical abilities are almost exclusively male dominated, while those industrial groups which demand less physical abilities have become dominated by females: for example, Community, Social and Personal Services, and Finance Insurance, Real estate and Business Services. It has only been in the Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels industries that there appears to be a similar participation among male and female workers.

Relatively few persons were employed in agriculture (5,058 or 3.44 percent of all workers), so that although agricultural activities were dominated by males, its overall importance to the economy and its gender implications are limited. Outside of agricultural activities, 51.2 percent (of 142,148 workers) were male; in the 25-44 age group slightly more females (50.7 percent of 81,696 workers) than males were employed. This suggests that in the productive age group, 25-44 years, females are contributing as much to the economy as males.

11.8. Income by Sex

Overall, women earned less than men; this was despite females having higher educational attainment than males and the fact that the government does not support inequality of pay based on sex. However, table 11.21 shows that the disparity has lessened from 72.9 percent of male income in 1990 to 86.3 percent in 2000. This change may reflect that females, with their ever increasing academic qualifications are being promoted to positions traditionally held by men. Income differential between females and males and the increase in female incomes, compared to males, was not consistent between islands

and in some places women earned proportionally less than men in 2000 than they did in 1990.

**Female Incomes as a Percent of Male Incomes
by Island (2000) and Change in the Relationship Since 1990**

Table 11.21

Island(s)	Average Income 2000: B'\$		Female Incomes As a percent of Male Incomes		Change in Female Incomes As a percent of Male Incomes Since 1990
	Male	Female	1990	2000	
All Bahamas	20,497	17,680	72.9	86.3	13.4
New Providence	19,470	18,600	72.9	95.5	22.6
Bimini	17,683	12,911	59.3	73.0	13.7
Crooked Island & Long Cay	17,116	13,830	69.4	80.8	11.4
Berry Islands	20,911	16,857	70.6	80.6	10.0
Harbour Island	27,398	19,414	65.0	70.9	5.9
Inagua	21,594	14,868	70.4	68.9	-1.5
Exuma	22,907	14,247	64.1	62.2	-1.9
Grand Bahama	25,547	16,814	68.4	65.8	-2.6
San Salvador & Rum Cay	19,481	11,975	64.6	61.5	-3.1
Spanish Wells	25,700	9,997	42.5	38.9	-3.6
Andros	14,986	11,028	77.7	73.6	-4.1
Abaco	22,229	14,043	68.0	63.2	-4.8
Cat Island	14,485	10,670	82.0	73.7	-8.3
Eleuthera	15,978	11,396	81.1	71.3	-9.8
Mayaguana	14,469	11,776	97.0	81.4	-15.6
Long Island	17,348	11,054	84.1	63.7	-20.4
Acklins	17,537	10,233	80.0	58.4	-21.6
Ragged Island	18,839	12,653	112.7	67.2	-45.5

(The data from Ragged Island in 1990 are based on only a small number of observations, so while the figure is correct it should be considered an artifact rather than being important.)

In 2000, women were most likely to earn an income similar to men in New Providence (95.5 percent) and least likely in Spanish Wells, (38.9 percent). These disparities are probably due to differences in the local economies.

In Spanish Wells, for example, working women were probably engaged in domestic work or at the crawfish factory, which attract lower wages, whereas many women in New Providence were probably engaged in professional occupations. The reasons for the disparities of income between males and females would probably benefit from additional research.

Table 11.22 and Table 11.23 show that the disparity in income for males and females exists across all occupational and industrial groups. Only in the lowest income occupations (Elementary Occupations) did women's income come close to those of men (91 percent).

Average Incomes of Employed Persons in All of The Bahamas by Occupational Group and Sex, and Women's Incomes as a Percentage of Men's Income: 2000

Table 11.22

Occupational Group	Average Income B'\$		Female Income as a percent of Male Income
	Male	Female	
Elementary Occupations	10,902	9,920	91.0
Not Stated	12,656	9,877	78.0
Clerks	20,268	15,554	76.7
Technicians & Associate Professionals	32,419	23,052	71.1
Craft & Related Workers	20,504	14,098	68.8
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	20,082	13,687	68.2
Service Workers & Shop & Market & Sales Workers	19,344	13,028	67.4
Professionals	44,445	27,286	61.4
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	19,929	11,787	59.1
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	58,180	32,807	56.4
Total	25,110	17,680	70.4

This convergence may reflect the existence of a legal minimum wage which inadvertently acts as a safeguard for the pay received by women engaged in manual work. Overall, in

all Occupational Groups females earned approximately 70.4 percent of what males earned. The greatest differences were in Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers (56.4 percent), Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers (59.1 percent) and Professionals (61.4 percent); all other categories were close to 70 percent (see Appendix Extra Table Chapter 11.3).

Average Incomes of Employed Persons in All of The Bahamas by Industrial Group and Sex, and Women's Income as a Percentage of Men's Income: 2000

Table 11.23

Industrial Group	Average Income B'\$		Female Income as a percent of Male Income
	Male	Female	
Electricity, Gas & Water	29,754	25,576	86.9
Mining & Quarrying	24,499	18,395	75.1
Construction	22,436	16,632	74.1
Community, Social & Personal Services	23,140	17,179	74.2
Restaurants & Hotels	21,665	15,080	69.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	28,178	19,641	69.7
Manufacturing	25,078	16,586	66.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	24,515	14,613	59.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	44,902	26,549	59.1
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	17,670	10,095	57.1
Not Stated	17,271	12,059	69.8
Total	25,110	17,680	70.4

When incomes were examined by industrial group, the largest disparities were seen in Agriculture Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (57 percent), Finance Insurance Real Estate & Business Services (59 percent) Wholesale and Retail Trade (60 percent) and Manufacturing (66 percent). However, women earned as much as 86 percent of men's wages in the Electricity, Gas and Water sector, even though this is a male-dominated industry (see Appendix Extra Table Chapter 11.4.).

11.9. Concluding Remarks

It is apparent that the development of the two sexes continues to evolve differently, but in ways which no longer follow the stereotypes of earlier generations.

Females continue to be the majority of those engaged in Home Duties, but this group is now a small fraction of the 15+ age group. Staying at home is an option which seems to be a minority occupation, probably due to the necessity of many households to have two incomes in order to provide for household members. Most males and females are receiving at least a high school education which points to the success of efforts by the government to ensure that a high school education is universal.

Figure 11.1

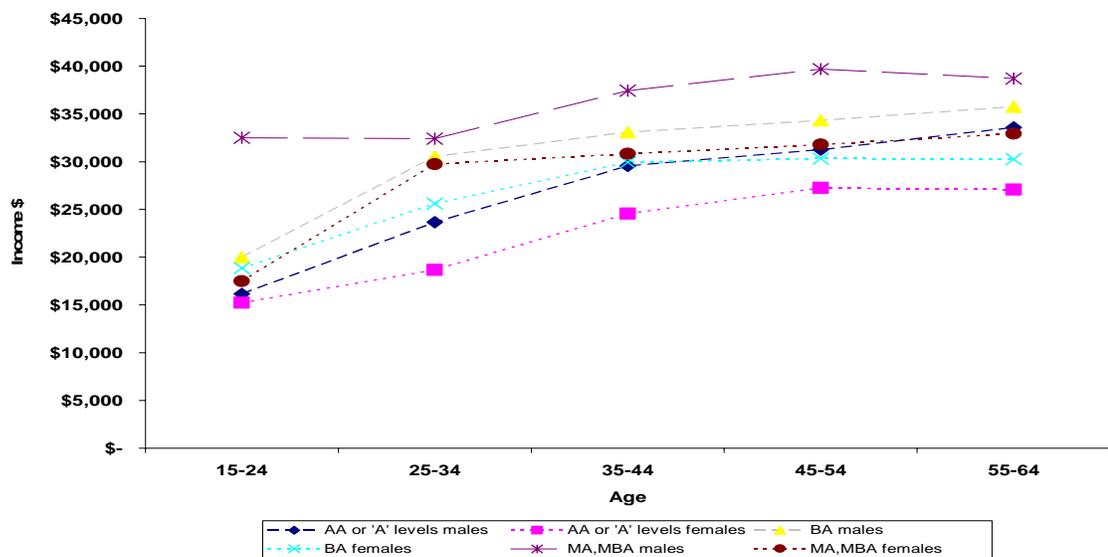


Figure 11.1: A comparison between male and female incomes by age, for those with AA, BA and MA type degrees. Source: Census 2000.

Females are extending their education and obtaining post-high school qualifications which males are not pursuing in the similar proportions. Despite females having more post-high school qualifications than men, the job-market does not reward men and women equally. For example, women with comparable university degrees get paid less than men (Figure 11.1). This may result in females being forced to obtain higher

qualifications than men in order to remain competitive with men; i.e. women need a BA level degree to match the income earned by a male with an AA level degree or an MA level degree to get an income comparable with a man's BA level degree. This disparity can be seen in that women earn only 61.4 percent of the men in the professional occupational group.

However, with many women being teachers and nurses, this disparity may be attributed to women being employed in lower paying professional occupations. The greatest disparity in earning is in the Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers occupational group. Presumably, despite the qualifications that females have, they have been unable to reach the highest paid positions in this occupational group. Reasons for this may be late entry of females into the higher occupations (eg. engineering, accounting law etc.), also included is the fact that women tend to drop out of the workforce earlier than men, and so this may preclude them from reaching the most senior positions or that qualified women have not yet worked themselves into the senior positions within occupational groups.

The presence of a statutory minimum wage, which is designed to provide a minimum income for those employed in elementary occupations, is clearly largely effective as women employed in elementary occupations receive 91 percent of that of men's incomes, the closest the two sexes come to parity in any occupational group.

It is well known that the archipelagic nature of The Bahamas introduces a number of disparities between the islands (Department of Statistics, 2004). These disparities extend to the participation of females in employment and the income which they receive compared to men. These differences will be dependent upon the economy of each island and the mix of skills which it requires.

It is clear that women play an important role in the economy, and indeed some sectors of the economy are dominated by females. However, in order for them to successfully compete with men, it appears that they need to obtain more qualifications than men in order to obtain salaries which are comparable to those earned by men. Despite having more qualifications than men, women appear to find it more difficult than men to obtain

employment. These observations suggest that despite the strides made towards equality of the sexes, women still have yet to attain equality in a male-dominated workplace.

APPENDIX (Chapter 11)

**Number of Adults Aged 15 Years and Over
Engaged in Specific Activities by Age Group and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.1-1 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group	Total Working	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	147,206	77,209	69,997
15-24	25,274	13,949	11,325
25-44	84,607	42,897	41,710
45-64	33,986	18,137	15,849
65 and Over	2,801	1,860	941
Not Stated	538	366	172

**Number of Adults Aged 15 Years and Over
Engaged in Specific Activities by Age Group and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.1-2 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group	Total Looked for Work	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	7,190	3,795	3,395
15-24	3,009	1,492	1,517
25-44	3,241	1,685	1,556
45-64	883	574	309
65 and Over	39	31	8
Not Stated	18	13	5

**Number of Adults Aged 15 Years and Over
Engaged in Specific Activities by Age Group and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.1-3 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group	Total Labour Force	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	154,396	81,004	73,392
15-24	28,283	15,441	12,842
25-44	87,848	44,582	43,266
45-64	34,869	18,711	16,158
65 and Over	2,840	1,891	949
Not Stated	556	379	177

**Number of Adults Aged 15 Years and Over
Engaged in Specific Activities by Age Group and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.1-4 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group	Total Home Duties	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	15,934	1,410	14,524
15-24	2,719	359	2,360
25-44	7,296	588	6,708
45-64	4,654	353	4,301
65 and Over	1,218	103	1,115
Not Stated	47	7	40

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-1-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Working	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	109,881	56,846	53,035
None	623	440	183
Kindergarten	40	30	10
Elementary	2,892	2,177	715
High School 1-3	12,822	8,099	4,723
High School 4+	70,422	36,735	33,687
College 1-2	10,781	3,992	6,789
College 3	3,089	1,233	1,856
College 4+	8,584	3,779	4,805
Other	220	122	98
Not Stated	408	239	169

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-1-2

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Working	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	25,274	13,949	11,325
None	49	29	20
Kindergarten	7	7	0
Elementary	365	306	59
High School 1-3	2,628	1,849	779
High School 4+	18,780	10,563	8,217
College 1-2	2,436	832	1,604
College 3	375	130	245
College 4+	496	144	352
Other	53	32	21
Not Stated	85	57	28

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-1-3

All Bahamas

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Working	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	84,607	42,897	41,710
None	574	411	163
Kindergarten	33	23	10
Elementary	2,527	1,871	656
High School 1-3	10,194	6,250	3,944
High School 4+	51,642	26,172	25,470
College 1-2	8,345	3,160	5,185
College 3	2,714	1,103	1,611
College 4+	8,088	3,635	4,453
Other	167	90	77
Not Stated	323	182	141

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-2-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Looked for Work	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	6,250	3,177	3,073
None	82	47	35
Kindergarten	2	1	1
Elementary	319	198	121
High School 1-3	1,199	694	505
High School 4+	4,208	2,045	2,163
College 1-2	231	92	139
College 3	50	23	27
College 4+	129	61	68
Other	8	3	5
Not Stated	22	13	9

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Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000

Table 11.2-2-2

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Looked for Work	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	3,009	1,492	1,517
None	12	8	4
Kindergarten	-	-	-
Elementary	78	55	23
High School 1-3	508	307	201
High School 4+	2,274	1,065	1,209
College 1-2	97	37	60
College 3	9	5	4
College 4+	24	12	12
Other	2	-	2
Not Stated	5	3	2

Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000

Table 11.2-2-3

All Bahamas

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Looked for Work	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	3,241	1,685	1,556
None	70	39	31
Kindergarten	2	1	1
Elementary	241	143	98
High School 1-3	691	387	304
High School 4+	1,934	980	954
College 1-2	134	55	79
College 3	41	18	23
College 4+	105	49	56
Other	6	3	3
Not Stated	17	10	7

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-3-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Labour Force	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	116,131	60,023	56,108
None	705	487	218
Kindergarten	42	31	11
Elementary	3,211	2,375	836
High School 1-3	14,021	8,793	5,228
High School 4+	74,630	38,780	35,850
College 1-2	11,012	4,084	6,928
College 3	3,139	1,256	1,883
College 4+	8,713	3,840	4,873
Other	228	125	103
Not Stated	430	252	178

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-3-2

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Labour Force	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	28,283	15,441	12,842
None	61	37	24
Kindergarten	7	7	-
Elementary	443	361	82
High School 1-3	3,136	2,156	980
High School 4+	21,054	11,628	9,426
College 1-2	2,533	869	1,664
College 3	384	135	249
College 4+	520	156	364
Other	55	32	23
Not Stated	90	60	30

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-3-3

All Bahamas

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Labour Force	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	87,848	44,582	43,266
None	644	450	194
Kindergarten	35	24	11
Elementary	2,768	2,014	754
High School 1-3	10,885	6,637	4,248
High School 4+	53,576	27,152	26,424
College 1-2	8,479	3,215	5,264
College 3	2,755	1,121	1,634
College 4+	8,193	3,684	4,509
Other	173	93	80
Not Stated	340	192	148

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-4-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Home Duties	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	10,015	947	9,068
None	293	21	272
Kindergarten	9	2	7
Elementary	833	65	768
High School 1-3	2,010	219	1,791
High School 4+	5,857	585	5,272
College 1-2	395	22	373
College 3	130	8	122
College 4+	394	18	376
Other	38	3	35
Not Stated	56	4	52

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-4-2

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Home Duties	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	2,719	359	2,360
None	30	5	25
Kindergarten	1	1	-
Elementary	149	17	132
High School 1-3	507	62	445
High School 4+	1,920	266	1,654
College 1-2	66	5	61
College 3	11	1	10
College 4+	19	-	19
Other	6	2	4
Not Stated	10	-	10

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Attainment and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.2-4-3

All Bahamas

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Home Duties	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	7,296	588	6,708
None	263	16	247
Kindergarten	8	1	7
Elementary	684	48	636
High School 1-3	1,503	157	1,346
High School 4+	3,937	319	3,618
College 1-2	329	17	312
College 3	119	7	112
College 4+	375	18	357
Other	32	1	31
Not Stated	46	4	42

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.3-1-1

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Working	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	109,881	56,846	53,035
None	36,660	23,119	13,541
School Leaving Certificate	14,436	8,001	6,435
BJCs Less Than 5	10,832	5,242	5,590
BJCs 5+	9,192	4,213	4,979
O'Levels Less Than 5	12,973	5,672	7,301
O'Levels 5+	6,878	2,858	4,020
Advanced	186	88	98
Under Graduate	14,604	5,696	8,908
Post Graduate	1,707	788	919
Other	1,840	823	1,017
Not Stated	573	346	227

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.3-1-2

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Working	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	25,274	13,949	11,325
None	8,387	5,704	2,683
School Leaving Certificate	3,563	2,107	1,456
BJCs Less Than 5	2,596	1,478	1,118
BJCs 5+	1,704	846	858
O'Levels Less Than 5	3,721	1,806	1,915
O'Levels 5+	3,260	1,331	1,929
Advanced	18	4	14
Under Graduate	1,725	542	1,183
Post Graduate	31	6	25
Other	160	62	98
Not Stated	109	63	46

Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 11.3-1-3

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Working	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	84,607	42,897	41,710
None	28,273	17,415	10,858
School Leaving Certificate	10,873	5,894	4,979
BJCs Less Than 5	8,236	3,764	4,472
BJCs 5+	7,488	3,367	4,121
O'Levels Less Than 5	9,252	3,866	5,386
O'Levels 5+	3,618	1,527	2,091
Advanced	168	84	84
Under Graduate	12,879	5,154	7,725
Post Graduate	1,676	782	894
Other	1,680	761	919
Not Stated	464	283	181

Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 11.3-2-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Looked for Work	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	6,250	3,177	3,073
None	3,431	1,988	1,443
School Leaving Certificate	773	374	399
BJCs Less Than 5	596	247	349
BJCs 5+	325	131	194
O'Levels Less Than 5	528	202	326
O'Levels 5+	279	100	179
Advanced	2	1	1
Under Graduate	238	105	133
Post Graduate	23	9	14
Other	24	8	16
Not Stated	31	12	19

Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 11.3-2-2

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Looked for Work	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	3,009	1,492	1,517
None	1,568	913	655
School Leaving Certificate	398	188	210
BJCs Less Than 5	275	121	154
BJCs 5+	146	52	94
O'Levels Less Than 5	343	120	223
O'Levels 5+	201	67	134
Advanced	0	0	0
Under Graduate	60	24	36
Post Graduate	1	1	0
Other	7	2	5
Not Stated	10	4	6

Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 11.3-2-3

All Bahamas

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Looked for Work	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	3,241	1,685	1,556
None	1,863	1,075	788
School Leaving Certificate	375	186	189
BJCs Less Than 5	321	126	195
BJCs 5+	179	79	100
O'Levels Less Than 5	185	82	103
O'Levels 5+	78	33	45
Advanced	2	1	1
Under Graduate	178	81	97
Post Graduate	22	8	14
Other	17	6	11
Not Stated	21	8	13

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.3-3-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Labour Force	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	113,122	58,531	54,591
None	38,523	24,194	14,329
School Leaving Certificate	14,811	8,187	6,624
BJCs Less Than 5	11,153	5,368	5,785
BJCs 5+	9,371	4,292	5,079
O'Levels Less Than 5	13,158	5,754	7,404
O'Levels 5+	6,956	2,891	4,065
Advanced	188	89	99
Under Graduate	14,782	5,777	9,005
Post Graduate	1,729	796	933
Other	1,857	829	1,028
Not Stated	594	354	240

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.3-3-2

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Labour Force	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	28,283	15,441	12,842
None	9,955	6,617	3,338
School Leaving Certificate	3,961	2,295	1,666
BJCs Less Than 5	2,871	1,599	1,272
BJCs 5+	1,850	898	952
O'Levels Less Than 5	4,064	1,926	2,138
O'Levels 5+	3,461	1,398	2,063
Advanced	18	4	14
Under Graduate	1,785	566	1,219
Post Graduate	32	7	25
Other	167	64	103
Not Stated	119	67	52

Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 11.3-3-3

All Bahamas

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Labour Force	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	87,848	44,582	43,266
None	30,136	18,490	11,646
School Leaving Certificate	11,248	6,080	5,168
BJCs Less Than 5	8,557	3,890	4,667
BJCs 5+	7,667	3,446	4,221
O'Levels Less Than 5	9,437	3,948	5,489
O'Levels 5+	3,696	1,560	2,136
Advanced	170	85	85
Under Graduate	13,057	5,235	7,822
Post Graduate	1,698	790	908
Other	1,697	767	930
Not Stated	485	291	194

Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000

Table 11.3-4-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 44	Total Home Duties	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	10,015	947	9,068
None	5,411	570	4,841
School Leaving Certificate	1,283	119	1,164
BJCs Less Than 5	913	81	832
BJCs 5+	614	58	556
O'Levels Less Than 5	612	39	573
O'Levels 5+	387	38	349
Advanced	14	3	11
Under Graduate	590	29	561
Post Graduate	65	5	60
Other	73	0	73
Not Stated	53	5	48

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.3-4-2

All Bahamas

Age-Group 15 - 24	Total Home Duties	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	2,719	359	2,360
None	1,488	220	1,268
School Leaving Certificate	330	43	287
BJCs Less Than 5	259	31	228
BJCs 5+	131	22	109
O'Levels Less Than 5	239	16	223
O'Levels 5+	204	25	179
Advanced	2	0	2
Under Graduate	45	0	45
Post Graduate	0	0	0
Other	10	0	10
Not Stated	11	2	9

**Number of Adults Aged 15 - 44 Years Engaged in
Specific Activities by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2000**

Table 11.3-4-3

All Bahamas

Age-Group 25 - 44	Total Home Duties	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	7,296	588	6,708
None	3,923	350	3,573
School Leaving Certificate	953	76	877
BJCs Less Than 5	654	50	604
BJCs 5+	483	36	447
O'Levels Less Than 5	373	23	350
O'Levels 5+	183	13	170
Advanced	12	3	9
Under Graduate	545	29	516
Post Graduate	65	5	60
Other	63	0	63
Not Stated	42	3	39

Number of Employed Adults Aged 15 Years and Over By Industry, Sex and Age-Group: 2000

Industry	Total			15 - 24			25 - 44			45 - 64			65 Years and Over			Not Stated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Total	147,206	77,209	69,997	25,274	13,949	11,325	84,607	42,897	41,710	33,986	18,137	15,849	2,801	1,860	941	538	366
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	5,058	4,488	570	669	611	58	2,911	2,594	317	1,225	1,067	158	215	183	32	38	33	5
Mining and Quarrying	412	365	47	35	34	1	250	218	32	118	104	14	9	9	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	6,108	3,903	2,205	1,113	788	325	3,546	2,220	1,326	1,278	791	487	156	91	65	15	13	2
Electricity, Gas and Water	1,813	1,462	351	104	81	23	1,136	886	250	561	484	77	5	5	0	7	6	1
Construction	16,980	16,136	844	3,835	3,606	229	9,417	8,920	497	3,366	3,256	110	311	303	8	51	51	0
Wholesale and Retail Trades	21,644	10,333	11,311	5,308	2,607	2,701	11,386	5,222	6,164	4,302	2,186	2,116	605	295	310	43	23	20
Hotels and Restaurants	25,264	10,749	14,515	6,123	2,888	3,235	14,094	5,604	8,490	4,648	2,006	2,642	233	115	118	166	136	30
Transport, Storage and Communication	10,776	7,131	3,645	1,283	795	488	6,312	3,970	2,342	2,851	2,073	778	301	275	26	29	18	11
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Other Business Services	15,900	6,339	9,561	2,586	858	1,728	9,562	3,593	5,969	3,456	1,676	1,780	265	202	63	31	10	21
Community, Social & Personal Services	42,699	15,971	26,728	4,115	1,610	2,505	25,744	9,525	16,219	12,041	4,412	7,629	685	371	314	114	53	61
Not Stated	552	332	220	103	71	32	249	145	104	140	82	58	16	11	5	44	23	21

**Number of Adults Aged 15 Years and Over Employed in
Non-Agricultural Activities by Age Group and Sex:**

Table 11.5

Age-Group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	142,148	72,721	69,427
15 - 24	24,605	13,338	11,267
25 - 44	81,696	40,303	41,393
45 - 64	32,761	17,070	15,691
65 and Over	2,586	1,677	909
Not Stated	500	333	167

**Number of Household Heads by Age Group and Sex:
Census Years: 1990 and 2000**

Table 11.6

Age-Group	Male		Female	
	Census 1990	Census 2000	Census 1990	Census 2000
Total	39,744	55,767	22,207	31,975
15 - 24	2,261	2,054	1,176	1,353
25 - 44	21,283	29,296	10,444	14,213
45 - 64	12,450	18,618	7,341	11,186
65 and Over	3,538	5,585	3,182	5,079
Not Stated	212	214	64	144

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Percentage Distribution of The Labour Force by Sex and by Island, 1990 and 2000

Extra Table Chapter 11.1

All Bahamas

Island	1990		2000	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bahamas	53.3	46.7	52.5	47.5
New Providence	51.6	48.4	51.0	49.0
Grand Bahama	53.4	46.6	53.3	46.7
Abaco	63.7	36.3	61.3	38.7
Acklins	47.4	52.3	59.2	40.7
Andros	58.8	41.2	55.6	44.4
Berry Islands	65.6	34.4	64.9	35.1
Bimini	60.6	39.4	58.7	41.3
Cat Island	57.7	42.3	60.4	39.6
Crooked Island and Long Cay	54.8	45.2	57.9	42.1
Eleuthera	60.2	39.8	58.5	41.5
Exuma	57.7	42.3	60.8	39.2
Harbour Island and Spanish Wells	61.3	38.7	60.7	39.3
Inagua	67.6	32.4	61.2	38.8
Long Island	64.4	35.6	58.2	41.8
Mayaguana	51.7	48.3	59.1	40.9
Ragged Island	78.6	21.4	72.3	27.7
San Salvador and Rum Cay	51.0	49.0	52.1	47.9

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Percentage Distribution of Working Population by Industry and Sex: 1990 and 2000

Extra Table Chapter 11.2

All Bahamas

Industry	Male				Female			
	1990		2000		1990		2000	
	% Work- Force	% Male	% Work- Force	% Male	% Work- Force	% Female	% Work- Force	% Female
Total	53.4	100.0	51.1	100.0	46.6	100.0	47.4	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	4.5	8.5	3.0	6.0	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.0
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	..	0.1	-	0.1
Manufacturing	2.3	4.3	2.7	5.1	1.8	3.8	1.5	3.2
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.2	2.2		2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Construction	8.7	16.3	11.0	21.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels	13.3	24.8	14.3	27.3	17.3	38.1	17.5	36.9
Transport, Storage and Communication	5.3	9.8	4.8	9.2	2.8	6.6	2.5	5.2
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Other Business Services	3.3	6.2	4.3	8.2	5.0	10.7	6.5	13.7
Community, Social & Personal Services	14.6	27.3	10.8	20.7	17.9	38.4	18.2	38.2

".." Less than 0.1%

Percent may not sum to 100 due to rounding

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Average Incomes of Employed Persons By Occupational Group and Sex,
and Women's Incomes as a Percentage of Men's Income: 2000**

Extra Table Chapter 11.3

All Bahamas

Occupational Group	Average Income		Female Income as a Percent of Male Incomes
	Male B'\$	Female B'\$	
Total	25,110	17,680	70.4
Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	58,180	32,807	56.4
Professionals	44,445	27,286	61.4
Technicians & Associate Professionals	32,419	23,052	71.1
Clerks	20,268	15,554	76.7
Service Workers & Shop & Market & Sales Workers	19,344	13,028	67.3
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	19,929	11,787	59.1
Craft & Related Workers	20,504	14,098	68.8
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	20,082	13,687	68.2
Elementary Occupations	10,902	9,920	91.0
Not Stated	12,656	9,877	78.0

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Average Incomes of Employed Persons by Industrial Group and Sex,
and Women's Incomes as a Percentage of Mens's Income: 2000**

Extra Table Chapter 11.4

All Bahamas

Industrial Group	Average Income		Female Income as a Percent of Male Incomes
	Male B'\$	Female B'\$	
Total	25,110	17,680	70.4
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	17,670	10,095	57.1
Mining & Quarrying	24,499	18,395	75.1
Manufacturing	25,078	16,586	66.1
Electricity, Gas & Water	29,754	25,576	86.0
Construction	22,436	16,632	74.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	24,515	14,613	59.6
Restaurants & Hotels	21,665	15,080	69.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	28,178	19,641	69.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	44,902	26,549	59.1
Community, Social & Personal Services	23,140	17,179	74.2
Not Stated	17,271	12,059	69.8

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CHAPTER 12

Heads of Households

12.0 Introduction

Mainly because families are primary units of society, the households in which they dwell are often the focus of inquiry. Researchers, scholars, persons engaged in evidence-based practices all seek reliable data and information concerning this important group. Therefore, the size and composition of households along with characteristics of the persons who head them comprise information fundamental to living conditions and other social and economic state of affairs of a country.

Physically, households comprise structurally separate living quarters that have a private entrance either from the outside or from a common hall, lobby or stairway. The entrance must be one that can be used without passing through anyone else's living quarters. In The Bahamas, for the purpose of census taking, households and dwelling units are often used interchangeably¹⁶.

The person or group of persons occupying a dwelling is a household. The concept of 'household' is based on the arrangements made by persons individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food and other essentials for living. Any of the following may constitute a household:- a family with or without lodgers or servants, a person living alone, or a group of unrelated persons living together. Because of the variety of definitions of household throughout the region, a standard definition was derived and offered in a report prepared by CARICOM (2003) that describes a private household as "consisting of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one of the main daily meals." In that report the concept of household and the family are not the same (p. 25, 2003)¹⁷. For the purpose of this report, the head of the household was the individual regarded as such by the other household members.

¹⁶ CARICOM Report 1990 – 1991

¹⁷ CARICOM report on Women and Men in the Caribbean Community: Facts and Figures, 1980 – 2001

With reference to census 2000 data, this chapter includes descriptions of size and composition of households; analyses of the socio-demographic characteristics of the heads thereof; a discussion of the implications of the findings and a summary. References and comparisons to data resulting from the censuses of 1980 and 1990 are all taken from the 1990-1991 Population & Housing Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean: National Census Report, Chapter 7.

12.1. Household Size and Composition

Between one third and one quarter (29.2 percent) of the total population of The Bahamas head households. Table 12.1 shows that the total number of Bahamian households continues to increase, from 46,524 in 1980 and 61,906 in 1990 to 87,742 in 2000. On the other hand, there has been a consistent decrease in the size of the Bahamian household, from an average of 4.3 persons in 1980, and 3.8 persons in 1990 to 3.4 in 2000.

As detailed in Table 12.1, Census 2000 also reveals steady increase in the proportion of smaller households and a steady decrease in the proportion of larger households over the last three decades. Smaller households comprising one to four individuals accounted for more than about three quarter of all households in 2000 (73.6 percent), 1990 (67.6 percent), and 1980 (61.3 percent), whereas larger households comprising eight or more persons accounted for substantially less than a quarter of all households, 13.5 percent in 1980, 7.6 percent in 1990 and 5.1 percent in 2000.

Percent Distribution of Private Households by Size: 2000, 1990 and 1980 Census

Table 12.1

Size of Household	2000	1990	1980
Total no. of Households	87,742	61,906	46,524
1 person	21.0	18.7	16.5
2 persons	20.0	17.6	17.3
3 – 4 persons	32.6	31.3	27.5
5 – 7 persons	21.3	24.8	25.3
8+ persons	5.1	7.6	13.5

Similar to larger households, there is a slight decline in the percentage of medium sized households comprising five to seven persons from 25.3 percent in 1980 and 24.8 percent in 1990 to 21.3 percent in 2000. A review of the household size among the Family Islands shows no discernible differences in the proportions of household sizes.

Information concerning composition of household by family membership can be found in data that show proportions of the population in private households by relationship to the head of household as seen in Table 12.2. Sons and daughters of household heads account for the largest proportion of persons within private households (39.5 percent). Spouses account for the second largest proportion (13.8 percent) of persons within private households, followed by grandchildren (8.3 percent), other relatives (6.1 percent), non-relatives (1.8 percent), parents and parents-in-law (0.7 percent), and sons and daughters-in-law (0.5 percent). These data provide evidence that within households there are nuclear and extended configurations of family composition.

Percent Distribution of Total Population in Private Households by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex of Head of Household: 2000

Table 12.2

Relationship to Head	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
Total	300,936	145,486	155,450
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	29.2	38.3	20.6
Spouse/Partner	13.8	2.4	24.4
Son	19.8	41.0	-
Daughter	19.7	-	38.2
Son-in-law	0.3	0.6	-
Daughter-in-law	0.2	-	0.5
Grandchild	8.3	8.7	7.8
Parent or Parent-in-law	0.7	0.3	1.1
Other Relative	6.1	6.5	5.8
Non Relative	1.8	2.1	1.5
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.1

Notably, in 2000, less than 1 percent of household heads have a parent or parent-in-law living with them while the numbers of persons over the age of 65 years and who are heads of households have increased.

12.2. Sex and Age of Household Head

Census data for The Bahamas revealed that the proportion of households headed by males (63.6 percent) was greater than the corresponding proportion headed by females. However, variation may be found as household size increases beyond 8 and more persons. According to table 12.3, for example, census data for all households in The Bahamas reveals that in households with 1 to 9 persons, males outnumbered females as heads whereas in households with 10 or more persons, females outnumbered males as head.

**Percent Distribution of Private Households
by Size and Sex of Household Head : 2000 Census**

Table 12.3

Household Size	All Households	Sex		Sex Distribution		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1 Person	21.0	21.5	20.1	65.2	34.8	100.0
2 Person	20.0	19.7	20.5	62.7	37.3	100.0
3-4 Person	32.6	32.9	32.1	64.1	35.9	100.0
5-7 Person	21.3	21.8	20.6	64.9	35.1	100.0
8-9 Persons	3.3	2.8	4.3	53.2	46.8	100.0
10-11 Persons	1.1	0.8	1.6	47.2	52.8	100.0
12+ Persons	0.7	0.5	0.8	46.8	53.2	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.6	36.4	100.0

Among the total number of households in The Bahamas during 2000, table 12.4 shows that the largest number of households were to be found in New Providence (68.1 percent), Grand Bahama (15.9 percent) Abaco (4.5 percent), and Eleuthera (2.7 percent). Interestingly, although it is the largest island in The Bahamas Archipelago and the fourth most populated, the island of Andros accounted for only 2.4 percent of the total number

of households in the nation. Islands in The Bahamas with the least number of households were Ragged Island, Mayaguana, Acklins and Crooked Island.

On all islands, Table 12.4 reveals that male heads of households outnumbered females with the proportions being highest on Spanish Wells (81.6 percent), Abaco (76.7 percent) and the Berry Islands (74.7 percent). Table 12.4 also reveals that the islands with the highest proportion of female-headed households were Mayaguana (41.7 percent) New Providence (38.7 percent), and Harbour Island and Cat Island with similar proportions of 38.3 percent.

**Percent Distribution of Private Households
by Island and Sex of Head: 2000 Census**

Table 12.4

Islands	Total # of Households		percent Males	percent Females
		percent		
All Bahamas	87,742	percent	63.6	36.4
New Providence	59,712	68.1	61.3	38.7
Grand Bahama	13,979	15.9	66.3	33.7
Abaco	3,936	4.5	76.7	23.3
Acklins	134	0.2	65.7	34.3
Andros	2,149	2.4	63.6	36.4
Berry Islands	269	0.3	74.7	25.3
Bimini	555	0.6	67.6	32.4
Cat Island	559	0.6	61.7	38.3
Crooked Island	132	0.2	68.2	31.8
Eleuthera	2,409	2.7	68.5	31.5
Exuma and Cays	1,133	1.3	70.2	29.8
Harbour Island	493	0.6	61.7	38.3
Inagua	302	0.3	67.5	32.5
Long Island	963	1.1	72.1	27.9
Mayaguana	96	0.1	58.3	41.7
Ragged Island	26	..	73.1	26.9
San Salvador	309	0.4	66.7	33.3
Spanish Wells	586	0.7	81.6	18.4

“..” Less than 0.1 percent

Consistent with the 1990 census data, the 2000 Census data, detailed in Table 12.5, indicate that approximately half (49.6 percent) of the households in The Bahamas were headed by persons between 25-44 years of age and an additional one third (34.0 percent) were headed by persons between 45-64 years of age.

**Private Households by Age-Group of Household Head:
2000 and 1990 Census**

Table 12.5

Age of Household Head	Total Number of Households			
	2000	percent	1990	percent
Total	87,742	100.0	61,906	100.0
15-24	3,407	3.9	3,435	5.6
25-44	43,509	49.6	31,704	51.2
45-64	29,804	34.0	19,205	31.0
65 & Over	10,664	12.1	7,288	11.8
Not Stated	358	0.4	274	0.4

Households headed by persons 15-24 represented the smallest share of all household heads and declined from 5.5 percent in 1990 to 3.9 percent in 2000. The percentage of household heads 25-44 years old also decreased slightly from 51.2 percent in 1990 to 49.6 percent in 2000, whereas the percentage of household heads 45-64 years old increased from 31 percent in 1990 to 34.0 percent in 2000. The percentage of households headed by persons 65yrs and older was comparatively the same, 11.8 percent in 1990 and 12.1 percent in 2000.

Table 12.6 indicates that household heads aged 15-24 years were more likely to head smaller rather than larger households. Within this age group, one-person households accounted for the highest percentage of headship (31.2 percent). This is in sharp contrast to households with 5-7 persons which represented 8.7 percent or households with 8 or more persons which accounted for 1.1 percent.

Percentage of Private Household by Age-Group of Head of Household and Household Size: 2000 Census

Table 12.6

Household Size	Age of Head of Household				
	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Not Stated
1	31.2	19.8	19.3	26.7	33.0
2	30.4	17.5	19.5	28.1	21.8
3-4	28.5	36.4	30.9	23.4	25.1
5-7	8.7	22.7	22.9	15.3	16.8
8+	1.1	3.5	7.3	6.4	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Percentages do not add up to 100.

Similar to persons 15-24 years old, persons 65 years and older were more likely to head smaller rather than larger households. For this age group two person households represented the highest percentage of headship (28.1 percent), followed by one-person households (26.7 percent), and 3-4 person households (23.4 percent).

In the case of household heads aged 25-44 years, the largest percentage (36.4 percent) were heads of households that consisted of 3-4 persons while another 22.7 percent were heads of households that consisted of 5-7 persons. Approximately one-fifth of household heads aged 25-44 years lived alone. In the case of household heads aged 45-64 years, the highest percentage (30.9 percent) were heads of households that consisted of 3-4 persons, 22.9 percent were heads of households that consisted of 5-7 persons and 19.5 percent were heads in households that consisted of two persons.

12.3. Marital Status of Head of Household

According to Table 12.7 considerably more than one third (42.5 percent) of the heads of households were married. While slightly more than one quarter (26.5 percent) were never married. While 6.8 percent of the heads of households had been separated and 6.8 percent were divorced persons, 8.7 percent had been widowed. Female heads of households were more likely to have been never married, divorced, widowed and separated, than their male counterparts. In contrast, male heads of households were much more likely than their female counterparts to have been married. Of particular interest is

the fact that male heads were overwhelmingly dominant in households headed by married persons accounting for 92.6 percent of such persons. In contrast, female heads were overwhelmingly dominant in households headed by widowed persons accounting for 80.7 percent of such persons.

Percent Distribution of Households by Sex and Marital Status of Head: 2000 Census

Table 12.7

Marital Status	All Status	Sex		Sex Distribution		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	26.5	17.2	42.7	41.2	58.8	100.0
Married	42.5	62.0	8.6	92.6	7.4	100.0
Widowed	8.7	2.6	19.2	19.4	80.6	100.0
Divorced	6.8	3.8	12.1	35.2	64.8	100.0
Separated	6.8	4.3	11.2	40.0	60.0	100.0
Common-Law	8.4	9.8	5.9	74.4	25.6	100.0
Not Stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	67.7	32.3	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0			

12.4. Educational Attainment of Heads of Households

With respect to the highest level of educational attainment of heads of households, data provided in Table 12.8 show a marked increase in the attainment of high school and college/university education by both sexes between the censuses of 1990 and 2000. In 1990 the proportion of household heads attaining their highest level of education at the elementary/primary school level stood at 26.8 percent and decreased markedly to 11 percent in 2000. As in 1990, the majority of heads of households had attained a high school level in 2000. In 1990 and 2000, the proportion of heads attaining their highest level of education at the high school level, remains unchanged among males and among females, being 54.9 percent and 54.7 percent respectively for the former and 67.3 percent and 67.5 percent for the latter.

In comparison to 14.2 percent in 1990, 18.9 percent of all heads of households had attained college/university education in 2000. In 1990 a university education was more common among males (15.5 percent) than among females (11.7 percent). At the time of

the 2000 census, however, the proportion of male household heads attaining college/university education had increased by less than 5 percentage points while the corresponding proportion among female heads had increased by a little over 7 percentage points. In 1990, the gap between the proportions of male heads and female heads attaining university level was 3.8 percentage points in favour of male heads. In 2000, the corresponding gap had decreased to 1.5 percentage points. Females are steadily catching up to their male counterparts with regard to attaining education at the university level.

Percent Distribution of Private Households by Sex and Educational Attainment of Head: 2000 and 1990

Table 12.8

Educational Attainment	Total		Male		Female	
	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990
Total	87,742	61,906	63.6	64.2	36.4	35.8
None/Kindergarten	1.8	3.4	1.8	3.5	1.9	3.1
Elementary/Primary	11.0	26.8	10.4	25.1	12.0	29.8
High School	67.4	54.8	67.5	54.9	67.3	54.7
College/University	18.9	14.2	19.5	15.5	18.0	11.7
Other	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
Not Stated	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2

Note: Percentages do not add up to 100.

12.5. Income of Heads of Households

As displayed in Table 12.9 the average income of household heads in The Bahamas in 2000 was B\$25,121 compared to B\$14,717 in 1990. On every island the average income of the male head of household was higher than that of their female counterparts with the national average being B\$29,544 and B\$17,215 respectfully. The average income of heads of households varied by island from a low of B\$9,417 in Mayaguana to a high of B\$37,554 in Harbour Island.

Average Income of Head by Size of Household and Sex of Head: 2000 and 1990

Table 12.9

Size of Household	Average Income of Head 2000	Average Income of Head 1990
All Bahamas		
Total	\$25,121	\$14,717
Male	\$29,544	\$17,222
Female	\$17,215	\$10,234
1-2		
Total	\$26,295	\$13,840
Male	\$29,743	\$15,430
Female	\$20,151	\$10,838
3-4		
Total	\$26,295	\$16,148
Male	\$29,743	\$19,037
Female	\$20,151	\$10,830
5-9		
Total	\$22,304	\$14,677
Male	\$27,263	\$17,858
Female	\$13,323	\$9,264
10+		
Total	\$14,790	\$10,643
Male	\$19,858	\$13,370
Female	\$10,045	47,488
Not Stated		
Total	-	\$13,667
Male	-	\$15,278
Female	-	\$11,250

Table 12.10 reveals that the average annual household income (for the country) was B\$40,171. Harbour Island (B\$54,231) and New Providence (B\$43,416) exceeded the national average. Mayaguana (B\$13,180), Cat Island (B\$ 16,807) and Andros (B\$19,510) were the only three Islands with household incomes less than B\$20,000.

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Households headed by males had a substantially higher average income; B\$45,225 compared to B\$31,301 for female-headed households. This pattern is similar throughout the islands

Average Household Income and Average Income of Household Head by Island: 2000

Table 12.10

Island and Sex	Average Household Income	Aaverage Income of Head
All Bahamas	B\$	B\$
Total	40,171	25,121
Male	45,225	29,544
Female	31,301	\$17,215
New Providence		
Total	43,416	26,589
Male	49,457	31,790
Female	33,785	18,153
Grand Bahama		
Total	38,698	25,652
Male	43,440	29,421
Female	29,306	17,981
Abaco		
Total	34,177	22,462
Male	36,909	24,885
Female	25,071	14,009
Acklins		
Total	21,005	12,525
Male	23,720	15,316
Female	15,869	7,245
Andros		
Total	19,510	12,574
Male	22,012	14,704
Female	15,113	8,795
Berry Islands		
Total	31,785	21,734
Male	34,225	23,756
Female	24,721	15,935
Bimini		
Total	25,782	17,479
Male	27,878	19,148
Female	21,409	13,891
Cat Island		
Total	16,807	10,924
Male	19,526	
Female	12,317	
Crooked Island		
Total	21,270	13,443
Male	25,575	15,966
Female	12,248	8,159

Average Household Income and Average Income of Household Head by Island: 2000

Table 12.10 cont'd

Island and Sex	Average Household Income	Aaverage Income of Head
	B\$	B\$
Eleuthera		
Total	22,250	14,417
Male	25,211	16,877
Female	15,745	8,943
Exuma & Cays		
Total	35,958	23,006
Male	41,378	27,952
Female	23,380	11,497
Harbour Island		
Total	54,231	37,544
Male	58,781	45,119
Female	46,911	25,393
Inagua		
Total	27,108	18,180
Male	32,360	22,089
Female	16,111	10,035
Long Island		
Total	22,282	13,641
Male	25,326	16,050
Female	14,325	7,355
Mayaguana		
Total	13,180	9,417
Male	14,160	9,772
Female	11,798	8,913
Ragged Island		
Total	30,837	17,753
Male	32,777	20,530
Female	25,849	10,613
San Salvador		
Total	24,857	14,459
Male	27,066	16,848
Female	20,611	9,870
Spanish Wells		
Total	29,901	23,926
Male	33,673	26,870
Female	12,778	10,195

Note: Average Income of Head for Cat Island by sex was not reported.

12.6. Economic Activity of Head of Household

According to Table 12.11 slightly more than three quarters of the head of households were employed with employment amongst males being considerably higher (85.2 percent) than amongst their female counterparts (70.0 percent). The female head of household was more likely to be economically inactive. In this instance, slightly more than a quarter of them were inactive compared to 12.2 percent amongst their male counterparts.

Percent Distribution of Private Households by Sex and Economic Activity Status of Head: 2000 Census

Table 12.11

Activity Status	Total Households	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
All Status	87,742	55,767	31,975
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	74.9	80.4	65.4
Had a Job But Did Not Work	4.7	4.8	4.6
Job Seekers	2.0	1.9	2.2
Did Not Work But Wanted Work	0.5	0.5	.5
Not Economically Active	17.7	12.2	27.2
Other/Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.2

According to Table 12.12, the private sector was the major employer of heads of households providing jobs for 61 percent of them. An equal proportion of them was employed by government or operated their own business be it with or without paid help (19.3 percent). With the exception of the private sector which was the main employer for both the male and female heads of households, this being more evident when compared to the case among male heads (24.4 percent versus 16.8 percent). On the other hand, entrepreneurial pursuits appeared to more than twice as likely among male heads of households than among their female counterparts as almost one quarter of the male heads (23.3 percent) were so engaged compared to 10.9 percent among female heads.

**Percentage Distribution of Employed Head of Households by Type
Of Worker and Sex: 2000 Census**

Table 12.12

Type of Worker	Both Sexes	Male Head	Female Head
Total	69,902	47,521	22,381
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government	19.3	16.8	24.4
Non-Government	61.0	59.5	64.3
Own Business (No Paid Help)	10.3	11.5	7.7
Own Business (Paid Help)	9.0	11.8	3.2
Unpaid Worker	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not Stated	0.4	0.4	0.3

**Percentage Distribution of Employed Head of Households by Main
Occupation and Sex: 2000 Census**

Table 12.13

Occupation	Both Sexes	Male Head	Female Head
Total	69,902	47,521	22,381
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	12.7	14.7	8.7
Professionals	10.0	8.6	12.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	10.6	10.0	12.0
Clerks	7.1	2.4	17.0
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	16.2	13.0	23.1
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	2.4	3.5	0.2
Craft and Related Trades Workers	18.1	25.3	2.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6.2	8.5	1.3
Elementary Occupations	16.1	13.3	22.1
Not Stated	0.6	0.7	0.3

On examining Table 12.13, heads of households were more likely to be 'Craft and Related Trades Workers', 18.1 percent, 'Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers', 16.2 percent or 'Elementary Workers', 16.1 percent. One quarter of all male heads of households were Craft and Related Trades Workers while almost one quarter

(23.1 percent) of all female head of households were Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers

The second major occupation for the female heads of households was as Elementary Workers which accounted for 22.1 percent of them. For males it was Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers which represented 14.7 percent.

According to data provided in Table 12.14 for both the male and female heads who were economically active, Community, Social and Personal Services was the main industrial sector activities accounting for almost one quarter (23.5 percent) of all male heads of households and almost one half (42.7 percent) of their female counterpart. Construction, which employed less than one percent of the female heads of household, was the second major employer of the male heads of household, employing 18.9 percent of them. For female heads, the second major employer was Hotels and Restaurants which employed 21.8 percent of them. This industry was the fourth largest employer for male heads of households employing 11.8 percent of them.

Percentage Distribution of Employed Head of Households by Main Industry and Sex: 2000

Table 12.14

Industry	Both Sexes	Male Head	Female Head
Total	69,902	47,521	22,381
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	4.4	6.0	1.0
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	4.2	4.9	2.8
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.8	2.4	0.5
Construction	13.1	18.9	0.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12.5	12.2	13.2
Hotels and Restaurants	15.0	11.8	21.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	8.7	10.2	5.4
Services	9.9	9.2	11.5
Community, Social and Personal Services	29.6	23.5	42.7
Not Stated	0.3	0.4	0.1

12.7. Summary and Implications

The above analysis clearly shows that Bahamian households are decreasing in size, though the proportion of households consisting of 1-4 persons has been increasing and the proportion consisting of 5 or more persons has been decreasing. Males continue to head the majority of households (almost two-thirds), a position which has experienced little change over the decades. Males were far more likely to head smaller households whilst the much larger households, consisting of 8 or more persons, were headed by females.

Households headed by males were supported by a spouse (71.8 percent), a situation which was seriously lacking in the households headed by females where only 14.5 percent had a spouse. The female head of household was more likely to be economically inactive than the male head of household. The female heads were either Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers or domestic helpers, lunch vendors, ticket collectors, etc. The male head of household was more evident as Craft and Related Trade Workers or as Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers. The latter are occupations which tend to be more lucrative than the former, and this, along with other factors cited above, are possible explanations for the fact that the average income of the male heads of the household and the income of households headed by males are considerably higher than those of female-headed households.

Gender disparities among the head of households warrant further research as the social implication of this situation could be far reaching. It is apparent that that economic hardship is greater for the female heads of households, a situation which was substantiated in the Bahamas Living Conditions Survey conducted in 2001. This study indicated that a larger proportion of the female headed households fell into the lowest socio-economic quintiles than had been the case among male-headed households. The study further showed that the poverty rate for households headed by females was higher than that of households headed by male, 7.4 percent versus 3.7 percent. A more in depth study of these differences would determine whether there is a need for specific programmes/policies that could achieve equilibrium.

The fact that the size of households is declining also warrants the special attention of planners. Given the continued growth of the population and the shift in the age distribution, more persons are entering the young adult stage and are opting to start homes of their own. This in turn puts a greater demand on housing and its accompanying amenities. As a result of the shift to smaller households, the data show that fewer fathers/mothers-in-law are living with their children and therefore the number of homes headed by elderly, particularly the female elderly, is likely to increase. This suggests that there is likely to be a need for specially equipped housing to accommodate the elderly and social programmes to compensate for the absence of the extended family homes.

In conclusion, government statistics particularly censuses, provide a valuable source of information for secondary analysis of data and over the years, dialogue between official collectors of data, scholars and practitioners have resulted in the collection of data that have become increasingly relevant to all concerned. The usefulness of the information outlined in this Chapter should be augmented by scientific research studies undertaken by scholars and/or commissioned by policy makers. Such research in The Bahamas is very much needed to explore and document family and household dynamics.

APPENDIX (Chapter 12)**Total Population in Private Households by Relationship to
Head of Household and Sex of Head of Household: 2000 Census****Table 12.1****All Bahamas**

Relationship to Head	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
Total	300,936	145,486	155,450
Head	87,742	55,767	31,975
Spouse/Partner	41,459	3,492	37,967
Son	59,679	59,679	-
Daughter	59,403	-	59,403
Son-In-Law	853	853	-
Daughter-In-Law	723	-	723
Grandchild	24,923	12,736	12,187
Parent or Parent-In-Law	2,125	381	1,744
Other Relative	18,473	9,422	9,051
Non Relative	5,356	3,045	2,311
Not Stated	200	111	89

**Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households
Aged 15 Years and Over Five Year Age-Group and Sex:
2000 Census**

Table 12.2 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
Total	87,742	55,767	31,975
15 - 19	358	221	137
20 - 24	3,049	1,833	1,216
25 - 29	7,862	5,288	2,574
30 - 34	10,776	7,584	3,192
35 - 39	12,763	8,693	4,070
40 - 44	12,108	7,731	4,377
45 - 49	9,824	6,237	3,587
50 - 54	7,785	4,909	2,876
55 - 59	6,773	4,164	2,609
60 - 64	5,422	3,307	2,115
65 - 69	4,036	2,372	1,664
70 - 74	2,824	1,475	1,349
75 - 79	1,800	867	933
80 - 84	1,229	564	665
85 and Over	775	309	466
Not Stated	358	213	145

Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age-Group, Religion and Sex: 2000 Census

Five Year Age Group	Both Sexes Headed	Religion													All Bahamas		
		Anglican	Assemblies	Baptist	Brethren	Church of God	Greek Orthodox/Lutheran/Presbyterian/Mormon	Jehovah Witness	Methodist	Pentecostal	Roman Catholic	Adventist	Other/Christian/Den	Other Non-Christian	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	87,742	15,034	901	27,988	1,992	3,716	818	1,028	4,345	5,785	13,548	3,093	5,635	77	628	2,594	559
15 - 19	358	35	5	129	8	9	7	1	6	30	60	9	28		1	29	7
20 - 24	3,049	355	19	1,201	39	120	49	44	116	188	366	123	235	3	50	174	9
25 - 29	7,862	960	60	2,878	122	359	75	90	300	620	1,029	295	605	7	83	372	33
30 - 34	10,776	1,429	128	3,834	188	513	69	129	382	876	1,350	414	871	14	112	407	54
35 - 39	12,763	1,899	171	4,278	288	578	83	134	532	958	1,878	515	969	8	78	354	54
40 - 44	12,108	1,959	168	3,904	286	536	96	163	468	912	1,908	412	821	13	77	320	78
45 - 49	9,824	1,840	105	2,942	204	333	94	120	480	612	1,772	353	579	13	74	261	40
50 - 54	7,785	1,524	65	2,222	172	277	89	115	449	486	1,360	236	489	2	48	211	35
55 - 59	6,773	1,426	56	1,900	155	279	75	75	421	369	1,179	179	364	5	40	181	55
60 - 64	5,422	1,138	52	1,567	167	218	56	52	331	269	1,001	167	236	5	22	90	32
65 - 69	4,036	925	30	1,123	114	177	54	44	283	172	672	152	179	2	20	71	16
70 - 74	2,824	626	19	790	98	138	42	21	216	142	424	105	117	2	13	39	20
75 - 79	1,800	431	3	507	67	78	13	21	154	72	244	61	66	1	5	35	13
80 - 84	1,229	281	11	382	46	59	15	6	121	39	159	46	38		3	14	11
85 and Over	775	169	8	232	33	35	1	10	79	30	108	22	19		1	8	6
Not Stated	358	37	1	99	5	7	1	3	7	10	38	4	19	2	1	28	96

Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age-Group, Religion and Sex: 2000 Census

Five Year Age Group	Male Headed	Religion													All Bahamas		
		Anglican	Assemblies	Baptist	Brethren	Church of God	Greek Orthodox/Lutheran/Presbyterian/Mormon	Jehovah Witness	Methodist	Pentecostal	Roman Catholic	Adventist	Other/Christian/Den	Other Non-Christian	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	55,767	9,537	571	16,635	1,367	2,244	565	579	2,762	3,488	8,981	2,059	3,804	66	623	2,068	418
15 - 19	221	13	3	77	3	5	1	-	5	19	34	7	21	-	1	25	7
20 - 24	1,833	188	13	683	29	69	43	20	47	107	228	85	153	3	6	151	8
25 - 29	5,288	621	43	1,846	88	227	70	62	214	411	689	221	432	7	37	294	26
30 - 34	7,584	995	93	2,587	155	348	110	92	259	584	957	306	663	11	64	317	43
35 - 39	8,693	1,287	113	2,758	206	376	70	78	364	640	1,366	365	686	6	58	278	42
40 - 44	7,731	1,242	106	2,313	189	337	73	95	317	549	1,282	287	539	11	70	264	57
45 - 49	6,237	1,215	65	1,718	158	205	62	72	301	346	1,163	231	377	11	73	206	34
50 - 54	4,909	991	36	1,278	121	145	42	53	310	273	910	151	307	2	79	180	31
55 - 59	4,164	944	30	1,026	101	162	37	38	275	183	778	110	214	3	71	149	43
60 - 64	3,307	728	28	856	119	119	19	22	222	133	653	94	151	5	57	71	30
65 - 69	2,372	567	18	583	64	87	18	22	190	85	424	83	123	2	39	56	11
70 - 74	1,475	311	11	373	64	64	12	9	116	87	230	53	68	2	36	25	14
75 - 79	867	221	1	225	35	43	5	9	62	32	121	34	33	1	19	20	6
80 - 84	564	125	4	171	19	31	1	2	54	20	82	21	18	-	4	7	5
85 and Over	309	72	7	89	12	20	1	2	22	14	37	8	10	-	8	5	2
Not Stated	213	17	-	52	4	6	1	3	4	5	27	3	9	2	1	20	59

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Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age-Group, Religion and Sex: 2000 Census

Five Year Age Group	Female Headed	Religion													All Bahamas		
		Anglican	Assemblies	Baptist	Brethren	Church of God	Greek Orthodox/Lutheran/Presbyterian/Mormon	Jehovah Witness	Methodist	Pentecostal	Roman Catholic	Adventist	Other/Christian/Den	Other Non-Christian	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	31,975	5,497	330	11,353	625	1,472	196	449	1,583	2,297	4,567	1,034	1,831	11	63	526	141
15 - 19	137	22	2	52	5	4	1	1	1	11	26	2	7	-	7	4	-
20 - 24	1,216	167	6	518	10	51	12	24	69	81	138	38	82	-	13	23	1
25 - 29	2,574	339	17	1,032	34	132	11	28	86	209	340	74	173	-	2	78	7
30 - 34	3,192	434	35	1,247	33	165	11	37	123	292	393	108	208	3	8	90	11
35 - 39	4,070	612	58	1,520	82	202	13	56	168	318	512	150	283	2	4	76	12
40 - 44	4,377	717	62	1,591	97	199	23	68	151	363	626	125	282	2	12	56	21
45 - 49	3,587	625	40	1,224	46	128	15	48	179	266	609	122	202	2	6	55	6
50 - 54	2,876	533	29	944	51	132	18	62	139	213	450	85	182	-	3	31	4
55 - 59	2,609	482	26	874	54	117	18	37	146	186	401	69	150	2	3	32	12
60 - 64	2,115	410	24	711	48	99	17	30	109	136	348	73	85	-	2	19	2
65 - 69	1,664	358	12	540	50	90	18	22	93	87	248	69	56	-	1	15	5
70 - 74	1,349	315	8	417	34	74	23	12	100	55	194	52	49	-	-	14	6
75 - 79	933	210	2	282	32	35	9	12	92	40	123	27	33	-	2	15	7
80 - 84	665	156	7	211	27	28	7	4	67	19	77	25	20	-	-	7	6
85 and Over	466	97	1	143	21	15	-	8	57	16	71	14	9	-	-	3	4
Not Stated	145	20	1	47	1	1	-	-	3	5	11	1	10	-	-	8	37

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**Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 16 Years
and Over by Five Year Age-Group, Marital Status : 2000 Census**

Table 12.4-1

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	Both Sexes Headed	Marital Status						
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Common-Law	Not Stated
Total	87,742	23,215	37,321	7,630	5,958	5,997	7,342	279
15 - 19	358	298	12	-	-	-	47	1
20 - 24	3,049	1,952	529	2	4	46	515	1
25 - 29	7,862	3,606	2,679	21	112	268	1,161	15
30 - 34	10,776	3,597	4,984	75	360	583	1,160	17
35 - 39	12,763	3,591	6,114	159	790	828	1,243	38
40 - 44	12,108	3,224	5,529	281	1,044	970	1,036	24
45 - 49	9,824	2,280	4,463	388	1,052	827	794	20
50 - 54	7,785	1,479	3,543	545	952	756	491	19
55 - 59	6,773	1,109	2,988	878	711	698	378	11
60 - 64	5,422	770	2,456	1,028	437	481	231	19
65 - 69	4,036	541	1,757	1,086	243	252	146	11
70 - 74	2,824	330	1,072	1,078	134	145	62	3
75 - 79	1,800	188	601	840	68	72	24	7
80 - 84	1,229	108	341	698	23	42	11	6
85 and Over	775	53	164	521	12	15	6	4
Not Stated	358	89	89	30	16	14	37	83

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**Total Number of Male Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 16 Years
and Over by Five Year Age-Group, Marital Status : 2000 Census**

Table 12.4-2

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	Male Headed	Marital Status						Common-Law	Not Stated
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated			
Total	55,767	9,570	34,571	1,477	2,098	2,402	5,460	189	
15 - 19	221	182	11	-	-	-	27	1	
20 - 24	1,833	989	481	-	2	12	348	1	
25 - 29	5,288	1,782	2,469	3	47	89	886	12	
30 - 34	7,584	1,640	4,660	15	109	236	914	10	
35 - 39	8,693	1,477	5,668	29	254	328	907	30	
40 - 44	7,731	1,135	5,096	57	338	359	730	16	
45 - 49	6,237	801	4,107	74	339	317	582	17	
50 - 54	4,909	550	3,275	83	356	269	367	9	
55 - 59	4,164	399	2,755	163	237	305	298	7	
60 - 64	3,307	263	2,274	171	175	221	189	14	
65 - 69	2,372	158	1,658	208	111	115	113	9	
70 - 74	1,475	79	1,005	196	82	66	44	3	
75 - 79	867	35	565	168	30	46	16	7	
80 - 84	564	26	320	176	8	22	7	5	
85 and Over	309	11	149	129	6	9	3	2	
Not Stated	213	43	78	5	4	8	29	46	

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**Total Number of Female Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 16 Years
and Over by Five Year Age-Group, Marital Status : 2000 Census**

Table 12.4-3

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	Female Headed	Marital Status						Common- Law	Not Stated
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated			
Total	31,975	13,645	2,750	6,153	3,860	3,595	1,882	90	
15 - 19	137	116	1	-	-	-	20	-	
20 - 24	1,216	963	48	2	2	34	167	-	
25 - 29	2,574	1,824	210	18	65	179	275	3	
30 - 34	3,192	1,957	324	60	251	347	246	7	
35 - 39	4,070	2,114	446	130	536	500	336	8	
40 - 44	4,377	2,089	433	224	706	611	306	8	
45 - 49	3,587	1,479	356	314	713	510	212	3	
50 - 54	2,876	929	268	462	596	487	124	10	
55 - 59	2,609	710	233	715	474	393	80	4	
60 - 64	2,115	507	182	857	262	260	42	5	
65 - 69	1,664	383	99	878	132	137	33	2	
70 - 74	1,349	251	67	882	52	79	18	-	
75 - 79	933	153	36	672	38	26	8	-	
80 - 84	665	82	21	522	15	20	4	1	
85 and Over	466	42	15	392	6	6	3	2	
Not Stated	145	46	11	25	12	6	8	37	

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age-Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment : 2000 Census

Table 12.5-1

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	Both Sexes Headed	School Level									
		None	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School 1-3	High School 4+	College/University 1-2	College/University 3	College/University 4+	Other	Not Stated
Total	87,742	1,476	120	9,648	20,127	39,034	6,140	2,263	8,200	166	568
15 - 19	358	1		23	63	244	18	3	4		2
20 - 24	3,049	21	1	107	431	1,988	315	69	102	7	8
25 - 29	7,862	54	3	235	985	4,868	794	239	637	13	34
30 - 34	10,776	77	2	375	1,349	6,618	950	308	1,042	20	35
35 - 39	12,763	155	4	450	1,668	7,747	1,052	334	1,291	13	49
40 - 44	12,108	203	10	697	2,175	6,284	970	404	1,306	18	41
45 - 49	9,824	207	16	824	2,361	4,003	768	354	1,219	19	53
50 - 54	7,785	142	7	1,034	2,397	2,561	506	206	877	14	41
55 - 59	6,773	142	11	1,213	2,440	1,750	330	144	685	9	49
60 - 64	5,422	143	11	1,241	2,064	1,146	189	85	486	18	39
65 - 69	4,036	97	14	1,050	1,566	838	117	55	261	10	28
70 - 74	2,824	85	14	890	1,148	433	51	25	136	6	36
75 - 79	1,800	42	9	652	679	264	43	20	75	4	12
80 - 84	1,229	39	10	487	477	134	16	11	40	6	9
85 and Over	775	49	7	339	271	73	7	1	18	5	5
Not Stated	358	19	1	31	53	83	14	5	21	4	127

Total Number of Male Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age-Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment : 2000 Census

Table 12.5-2

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	Male Headed	School Level									
		None	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School 1-3	High School 4+	College/University 1-2	College/University 3	College/University 4+	Other	Not Stated
Total	55,767	937	66	5,815	12,428	25,225	3,642	1,435	5,778	97	344
15 - 19	221	1		22	49	140	6	1	1		1
20 - 24	1,833	13	1	90	292	1,205	142	34	47	4	5
25 - 29	5,288	39	2	192	707	3,303	471	146	402	7	19
30 - 34	7,584	53	2	304	1,030	4,618	603	206	726	17	25
35 - 39	8,693	107	4	345	1,219	5,172	647	233	929	7	30
40 - 44	7,731	123	8	517	1,408	3,920	588	246	889	10	22
45 - 49	6,237	143	13	562	1,506	2,473	435	219	834	14	38
50 - 54	4,909	91	3	651	1,477	1,569	309	123	658	8	20
55 - 59	4,164	93	5	728	1,478	1,032	195	91	507	5	30
60 - 64	3,307	91	7	737	1,165	728	116	60	361	13	29
65 - 69	2,372	66	6	586	859	518	65	39	218	4	11
70 - 74	1,475	41	3	436	561	268	25	14	105	1	21
75 - 79	867	25	4	286	316	132	21	16	56	3	8
80 - 84	564	20	5	210	216	73	8	6	21	2	3
85 and Over	309	19	3	133	109	28	3	1	12		1
Not Stated	213	12		16	36	46	8		12	2	81

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Number of Female Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age-Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment : 2000 Census

Table 12.5-3

All Bahamas

Five Year Age-Group	Female Headed	School Level									
		None	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School 1-3	High School 4+	College/University 1-2	College/University 3	College/University 4+	Other	Not Stated
Total	31,975	539	54	3,833	7,699	13,809	2,498	828	2,422	69	224
15 - 19	137	-	-	1	14	104	12	2	3		1
20 - 24	1,216	8	-	17	139	783	173	35	55	3	3
25 - 29	2,574	15	1	43	278	1,565	323	93	235	6	15
30 - 34	3,192	24	-	71	319	2,000	347	102	316	3	10
35 - 39	4,070	48	-	105	449	2,575	405	101	362	6	19
40 - 44	4,377	80	2	180	767	2,364	382	158	417	8	19
45 - 49	3,587	64	3	262	855	1,530	333	135	385	5	15
50 - 54	2,876	51	4	383	920	992	197	83	219	6	21
55 - 59	2,609	49	6	485	962	718	135	53	178	4	19
60 - 64	2,115	52	4	504	899	418	73	25	125	5	10
65 - 69	1,664	31	8	464	707	320	52	16	43	6	17
70 - 74	1,349	44	11	454	587	165	26	11	31	5	15
75 - 79	933	17	5	366	363	132	22	4	19	1	4
80 - 84	665	19	5	277	261	61	8	5	19	4	6
85 and Over	466	30	4	206	162	45	4	-	6	5	4
Not Stated	145	7	1	15	17	37	6	5	9	2	46

Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Age-Group, Economic Activity in the Past Week : 2000 Census

Table 12.6-1

All Bahamas

Age-Group of Head	Both Sexes Headed	Worked	Main Activity									
			Had a Job But Did Not Work	Looked For Work	Did Not Look But Wanted Work and Was Available	Voluntary Work Without Pay	Home Duties	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
Total	87,742	65,750	4,152	1,766	399	293	3,367	194	10,170	1,218	259	174
15-24 Years	3,407	2,791	141	163	36	7	177	74	-	6	10	2
25-44 Years	43,509	38,244	2,313	1,001	189	93	1,132	100	69	209	134	25
45-64 Years	29,804	22,418	1,538	566	160	135	1,424	19	2,835	571	101	37
65 Years and Over	10,664	2,109	150	28	12	58	620	1	7,239	426	12	9
Not Stated	358	188	10	8	2	-	14	-	27	6	2	101

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Number of Male Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Age-Group, Economic Activity in the Past Week : 2000 Census

Table 12.6-2 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group of Head	Male Headed	Worked	Main Activity									
			Had a Job But Did Not Work	Looked For Work	Did Not Look But Wanted Work and Was Available	Voluntary Work Without Pay	Home Duties	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
Total	55,767	44,852	2,669	1,070	255	184	626	83	5,050	676	183	119
15 - 24	2,054	1,802	82	72	23	6	27	28	-	6	8	-
25 - 44 Years	29,296	26,458	1,483	579	118	70	240	45	49	141	95	18
45 - 64 Years	18,618	14,882	977	389	101	81	260	10	1,499	319	70	30
65 Years and Over	5,585	1,592	122	25	12	27	95	-	3,491	206	8	7
Not Stated	214	118	5	5	1	-	4	-	11	4	2	64

Total Number of Female Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over by Age-Group, Economic Activity in the Past Week : 2000 Census

Table 12.6-3 **All Bahamas**

Age-Group of Head	Female Headed	Worked	Main Activity									
			Had a Job But Did Not Work	Looked For Work	Did Not Look But Wanted Work and Was Available	Voluntary Work Without Pay	Home Duties	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
Total	31,975	20,898	1,483	696	144	109	2,741	111	5,120	542	76	55
15 - 24	1,353	989	59	91	13	1	150	46	-	-	2	2
25 - 44	14,213	11,786	830	422	71	23	892	55	20	68	39	7
45 - 64	11,186	7,536	561	177	59	54	1,164	9	1,336	252	31	7
65 and Over	5,079	517	28	3	-	31	525	1	3,748	220	4	2
Not Stated	144	70	5	3	1	-	10	-	16	2	-	37

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Main Occupation : 2000 Census

Table 12.7-1

All Bahamas

Occupation	Both Sexes Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	69,902	2,932	40,557	23,956	2,259	198
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	8,846	110	4,515	3,812	396	13
Professionals	6,992	160	3,929	2,701	191	11
Technicians and Associate Professionals	7,438	251	4,446	2,579	149	13
Clerks	4,945	335	3,113	1,419	63	15
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	11,331	727	7,133	3,123	322	26
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	1,693	61	1,046	491	85	10
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12,618	563	7,905	3,766	352	32
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,308	134	2,314	1,620	226	14
Elementary Occupations	11,265	563	5,914	4,299	452	37
Not Stated	466	28	242	146	23	27

Total Number of Male Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Main Occupation : 2000 Census

Table 12.7-2

All Bahamas

Occupation	Male Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	47,521	1,884	27,941	15,859	1,714	123
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	6,967	60	3,557	3,008	336	6
Professionals	4,110	74	2,282	1,592	160	2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,754	130	2,835	1,651	128	10
Clerks	1,140	76	703	333	27	1
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	6,156	339	4,069	1,583	155	10
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	1,646	58	1,023	476	80	9
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12,009	553	7,566	3,549	310	31
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4,022	128	2,178	1,486	216	14
Elementary Occupations	6,316	438	3,517	2,053	284	24
Not Stated	401	28	211	128	18	16

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Number of Female Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Main Occupation : 2000 Census

Table 12.7-3

All Bahamas

Occupation	Female Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	22,381	1,048	12,616	8,097	545	75
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1,879	50	958	804	60	7
Professionals	2,882	86	1,647	1,109	31	9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,684	121	1,611	928	21	3
Clerks	3,805	259	2,410	1,086	36	14
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	5,175	388	3,064	1,540	167	16
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	47	3	23	15	5	1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	609	10	339	217	42	1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	286	6	136	134	10	-
Elementary Occupations	4,949	125	2,397	2,246	168	13
Not Stated	65	-	31	18	5	11

Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Status in Employment: 2000 Census

Table 12.8-1

All Bahamas

Status in Employment	Both Sexes Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	69,902	2,932	40,557	23,956	2,259	198
Government/Corporations	13,460	242	8,139	4,977	65	37
Non-government (Private Business)	42,691	2,432	25,809	13,290	1,069	91
Own Business (No Paid Help)	7,188	169	3,392	2,937	654	36
Own Business (Paid Help)	6,294	82	3,084	2,672	441	15
Unpaid Worker	31	2	9	8	12	-
Not Stated	238	5	124	72	18	19

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

**Total Number of Male Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over
Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Status in Employment : 2000 Census**

Table 12.8-2

All Bahamas

Status in Employment	Male Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	47,521	1,884	27,941	15,859	1,714	123
Government/Corporations	7,993	120	5,096	2,724	42	11
Non-government (Private Business)	28,291	1,557	17,264	8,603	806	61
Own Business (No Paid Help)	5,454	139	2,703	2,126	460	26
Own Business (Paid Help)	5,585	62	2,779	2,347	383	14
Unpaid Worker	20	2	3	5	10	-
Not Stated	178	4	96	54	13	11

**Total Number of Female Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over
Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Status in Employment: 2000 Census**

Table 12.8-3

All Bahamas

Status in Employment	Female Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	22,381	1,048	12,616	8,097	545	75
Government/Corporations	5,467	122	3,043	2,253	23	26
Non-government (Private Business)	14,400	875	8,545	4,687	263	30
Own Business (No Paid Help)	1,734	30	689	811	194	10
Own Business (Paid Help)	709	20	305	325	58	1
Unpaid Worker	11	-	6	3	2	-
Not Stated	60	1	28	18	5	8

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Number of Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Industry : 2000 Census

Table 12.9-1

All Bahamas

Industry	Both Sexes Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	69,902	2,932	40,557	23,956	2,259	198
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	3,090	113	1,777	998	182	20
Mining and Quarrying	284	9	172	95	8	-
Manufacturing	2,970	113	1,793	939	115	10
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,238	10	733	487	5	3
Construction	9,161	522	5,557	2,776	280	26
Wholesale and Retail Trade	8,729	456	4,879	2,913	463	18
Hotel and Restaurants	10,500	679	6,367	3,263	171	20
Transport, Storage and Communication	6,065	178	3,372	2,226	273	16
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Other Business Services	6,940	275	4,044	2,381	222	18
Community, Social & Personal Service	20,708	571	11,765	7,800	526	46
Not Stated	217	6	98	78	14	21

Total Number of Male Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Industry: 2000 Census

Table 12.9-2

All Bahamas

Industry	Male Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	47,521	1,884	27,941	15,859	1,714	123
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	2,862	110	1,659	912	164	17
Mining and Quarrying	262	9	162	83	8	-
Manufacturing	2,341	92	1,459	698	84	8
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1,133	9	669	448	5	2
Construction	8,963	504	5,426	2,732	275	26
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,782	280	3,289	1,925	277	11
Hotel and Restaurants	5,625	346	3,442	1,723	106	8
Transport, Storage and Communication	4,861	126	2,651	1,822	253	9
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Other Business Services	4,376	125	2,513	1,540	189	9
Community, Social & Personal Service	11,148	279	6,593	3,915	342	19
Not Stated	168	4	78	61	11	14

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Total Number of Female Heads of Households in Private Households Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in the Past Week by Age-Group and Industry : 2000 Census

Table 12.9-3

All Bahamas

Industry	Female Headed	Age-Group of Head				
		15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Not Stated
Total	22,381	1,048	12,616	8,097	545	75
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	228	3	118	86	18	3
Mining and Quarrying	22	-	10	12	-	-
Manufacturing	629	21	334	241	31	2
Electricity, Gas, and Water	105	1	64	39	-	1
Construction	198	18	131	44	5	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,947	176	1,590	988	186	7
Hotel and Restaurants	4,875	333	2,925	1,540	65	12
Transport, Storage and Communication	1,204	52	721	404	20	7
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Other Business Services	2,564	150	1,531	841	33	9
Community, Social & Personal Service	9,560	292	5,172	3,885	184	27
Not Stated	49	2	20	17	3	7

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CHAPTER 13

Population Projections

13.0 Introduction

Population projections are useful for a variety of purposes, most commonly as a basis for planning. The main feature of population projections is the age-sex composition of national and sub-national populations. Projections may be used directly or as a basis for preparing more specialized types of projections. These may include, for example, projections for the expected number of retirements from the labour force in a given period, or the required number of teachers, classrooms, housing units, etc. Projections are basically concerned with future population growth and its impact on a host of other social and demographic outcomes. In addition to the usage in the field of planning, population projections are one of the most important tools used in demographic analysis.

The set of projections which form the basis of analysis for this chapter are based on the age-sex composition of the population enumerated during the 2000 Census of Population and Housing and were produced using the software package Demproj Version 4. The projections are based on the “cohort-component method” which analyses past trends for each component of the population change that is births, deaths and migration separately. The method facilitates the projection of the future the size of the population, their age-sex structure and other demographic and social outcomes based on assumptions about future birth and death rates and levels of international migration.

A total of nine sets of projections were produced based on a high, medium and low assumption for each of the components. However, only three series representing a high, medium and low variant are presented in this chapter.

13.1. Demographic Assumptions

13.1.1. Fertility

High Variant: It is assumed that the total fertility rate of 2.0 per woman in the base year will increase to 2.3 in 2005 and remain constant throughout the 30 year projection period. This assumption was based on the fact that the 2000 Census revealed that over 50 percent of the female population was still in the childbearing years and are likely to bear a child or children.

Medium Variant: It is assumed that, the total fertility rate will increase from 2.0 in the base year to replacement level of 2.1 in 2005-2010, gradually increasing to 2.2 in 2030. This assumption is based on the fact that fertility decreases as the level of education of women increases as revealed in the 2000 Census. Although, fertility will decrease to replacement level in 2005-2010, due to more females being educated and subsequently finding employment, however, the gradual increase to 2.2 at the end of the period will in part be due to immigrant women in the population that are from high fertility countries.

Low Variant: The total fertility rate will continue to decline from its base year level of 2.0, reaching below replacement level (1.9 per woman) by the year 2020 thereafter, increasing to 2.0 by the end of the projection period in 2030. The fact that women are becoming more educated increases their chances of employment resulting in reduced fertility among women. This was evidenced in both the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. In addition, the enactment of a Family Planning Policy by the Government and the aggressive and stringent immigration policies that include mass repatriation of illegal immigrants who are usually from countries with high fertility will also have a negative impact on fertility among women.

13.1.2. Mortality

High and Medium Variant: Although, there have been much improvement in mortality rates, deaths due to the HIV/AIDS Virus will limit this progress thus affecting the life expectancy in The Bahamas as seen in figures 13.1 and 13.2.

Life Expectancy for The Bahamas
1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000

Figure 13.1

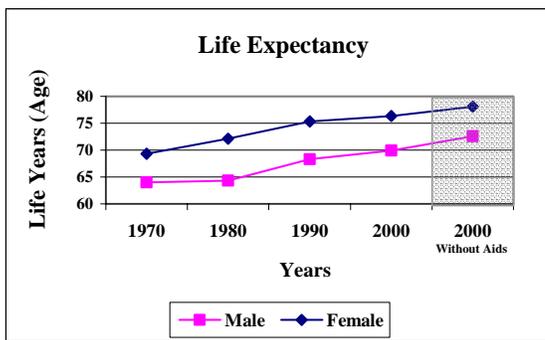
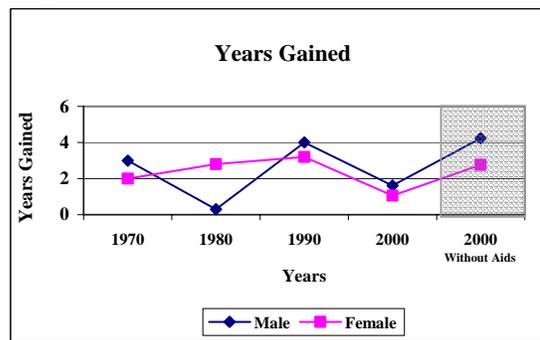


Figure 13.2



The HIV/AIDS Virus has significantly impacted the life expectancy of Bahamians, more so males than females. The years gained in Life expectancy for males for the period 1990-2000 was 1.6 years and for females 1.1 years. However, when deaths due to HIV/AIDS are removed from the death statistics for the period (2000), the gains in life expectancy were significant, 4.2 years for males and 2.8 years for females resulting in a life expectancy of 72.6 for males and 78.1 for females in the absence of HIV/AIDS.

For the projection period 2000-2030 total life expectancy is assumed to show no significant changes during the next two decades, for both the high and medium variants, increasing moderately from 73.2 in the base year to 76.5 in 2020 to 78.8 in 2030. These two variants will remain basically the same throughout the projection period. However, when sex differentials are taken into consideration for the same periods under review there are significant differences in life expectancy for males and females. On average females will outlive their male counterparts by 5 years. Life expectancy for males is

projected to move from 69.9 years in the base year to 74.5 in 2020 to 76.8 in 2030 and for females 76.3, 79.3 and 80.8 respectively.

Low Variant: Life expectancy for the low variant will remain constant throughout the projection period at 69.9 for males and 76.3 for females.

13.1.3. Migration

The Bahamas does not have an Immigration Policy. However, the Immigration Act of 1967 has sought to regularize the immigrant and emigrant process through a set of regulations. These regulations are cited as the Immigration (General) Regulations.

Migration has always played a pivotal role in population growth in The Bahamas, whether it was by natural increase of the immigrant population or by new immigrants coming into the country and at the turn of the century it was no different. However, there were obvious sex differentials in the migration patterns of migrants during the intercensal periods of 1990 and 2000. In 1990 The Bahamas experienced a negative net migration of -361, there was a net inflow of 712 males and a net out flow of -1,027 females, this small inflow of males and large outflow of females may be attributed to the Government's mass repatriation efforts during that period. However, due to the disintegration of global and regional economics resulting in instability among some countries, may have contributed to the continued exodus of migrants seeking a better way of life, thus offsetting the Bahamian Government's continued efforts in repatriation of migrants. This was clearly evident in 2000, when net migration increased to 3,927. Net migration for males increased from 712 in 1990 to 1,070 in 2000 (an absolute increase of 358 males), net migration for females increased significantly from -1,027 in 1990 to 2,856 in 2000 (an absolute increase of 3,883 females). The average age of migrants in 1990 and 2000 continued to be between 30-34 years for males and females.

The underlying issues that inform the migration assumptions are:-

- (i) The lack of an Immigration Policy

- (ii) The lack of a Population Policy
- (iii) The Government's continued repatriation exercise
- (iv) The re-entry of migrants (mostly Haitians) that were previously repatriated
- (v) Government's efforts are offset by increasing number of economic migrants from other countries.
- (vi) Continued efforts to enforce the Bahamianization Policy

High Variant: It is assumed that due to the instability in some countries within the region and the opening up of borders for free movement of skills through the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), along with the government's "Anchor Investment Projects" and the need to import skilled workers The Bahamas is expected to see a continuing influx of immigrants. Net migration increased significantly in 2000. Net migration went from a negative (-315) in 1990 to a positive (3,927) in 2000 representing an absolute increase of 4,242 persons during the period between 1990 and 2000. Net migration will remain at constant levels of 400 persons per annum to the year 2020; thereafter, steadily increasing to 500 persons per annum to the end of the projection period in 2030.

Medium Variant: Net migration will remain constant at 400 per annum until the year 2010, gradually decreasing to 200 per annum by the year 2030.

Low Variant: Net Migration will remain constant at 400 persons per annum until the year 2020, decreasing to zero migration by the end of the period in 2030.

Usually one of the above variants is designated as a 'most probable' variant in that it includes the assumptions that are most likely to occur. In the case of The Bahamas, the 'medium variant' has been designated as the 'most probable' variant; therefore, this variant will be the main focus of the analysis.

13.2. Projection Highlights - All Variants

13.2.1. High Variant

The population of The Bahamas is projected to increase from 303,611 in 2000 to 449,210 in the year 2030, resulting in an average annual growth rate of 1.3 percent for the thirty year period. The population under 15 years of age is expected to decrease in proportion falling from 29.4 percent in 2000 to 23.2 percent in 2030. A slight decrease is expected in the proportion of the population 15-64 years from 65.4 percent in 2000 to 64.9 percent in 2030. However, in 2030 the proportion of persons 65 years and over is likely to double, reaching 11.9 percent from 5.2 percent in 2000.

13.2.2. Medium Variant

Under this, the 'most probable' variant, the population of The Bahamas is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.4 percent in 2010, 1.3 percent in 2020 and 1.1 percent by 2030, ensuring a total population count of 346,900, 389,200 and 426,300 persons respectively for the projection periods under review. The pattern of age distribution will follow that of the high variant where the proportion of persons under 15 years will decrease (reaching 22 percent by 2030), while the proportion of persons 15-64 years will increase slightly to 65.8 percent in 2030. The proportion of elderly persons will increase progressively during the period, from 5.2 percent in 2000 to 6.1 percent in 2010 to 8.1 percent in 2020, reaching double digits in 2030 of 12.4 percent. The elderly population of The Bahamas will triple by 2030, from 15,900 at the beginning of the 21st Century to 53,000 thirty years later.

13.2.3. Low Variant

According to the low variant projections, the population will have grown by 30.3 percent resulting in a total population of 395,600 by the year 2030, a difference of 53,610 between this variant and the high and a difference of 31,010 between this variant and the medium. Again the pattern of age distribution does not change significantly from the other two variants. The proportion of the population under 15 years will again decrease while the proportion aged 15-64 years will increase. The proportion of elderly

65 years and over will show no significant change from the elderly of the high and medium variants.

13.3. Analysis of the Projections (Medium Variant)

The Medium Variant has been considered to be the set of assumptions that is likely to yield the most probable population outcomes. In accordance with such assumptions, Table 13.1 reveals that The Bahamas will see a 28.2 percent increase in its population by the year 2020, resulting in a total population of 389,200 persons. By 2030 the population of The Bahamas is projected to be 426,300 persons. During the period 1990-2000, the significant contribution of migration to population growth was seen in the form of an inflow of some 3,927 immigrants coming to take up residence in The Bahamas. This increase in immigrants will have a positive influence on population growth. The crude birth rate on the other hand remains stable until 2005 and is projected to decline gradually to 15.0 in 2030. The actual number of births occurring in the population shows no decline over the 30-year period. With respect to the crude death rate Table 13.1 is indicative of a decline from 6.3 in 2000 to 5.5 in 2010, thereafter, increasing to a rate of 7.3 in 2030. The changes in these components have resulted in an average annual rate of 1.3 percent for the 30-year period.

**Key Demographic Indicators
Population Projections (Medium Series): 2000-2030
Components of Population Growth**

Demographic Indicators	Projections						
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Population ('000)	303.60	325.20	346.90	368.10	389.20	408.50	426.30
Average Annual Growth Rate	1.80	1.37	1.29	1.19	1.11	0.97	0.85
No. of Births	5,300	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,300	6,400
Crude Birth Rate	17.4	17.5	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.4	15.0
No. of Deaths	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,200	2,500	2,700	3,100
Crude Death Rate	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.3
Natural Increase	3,400	3,800	3,900	3,800	3,700	3,600	3,300
Natural Increase Rate	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.8	7.7

13.3.1. Age Composition

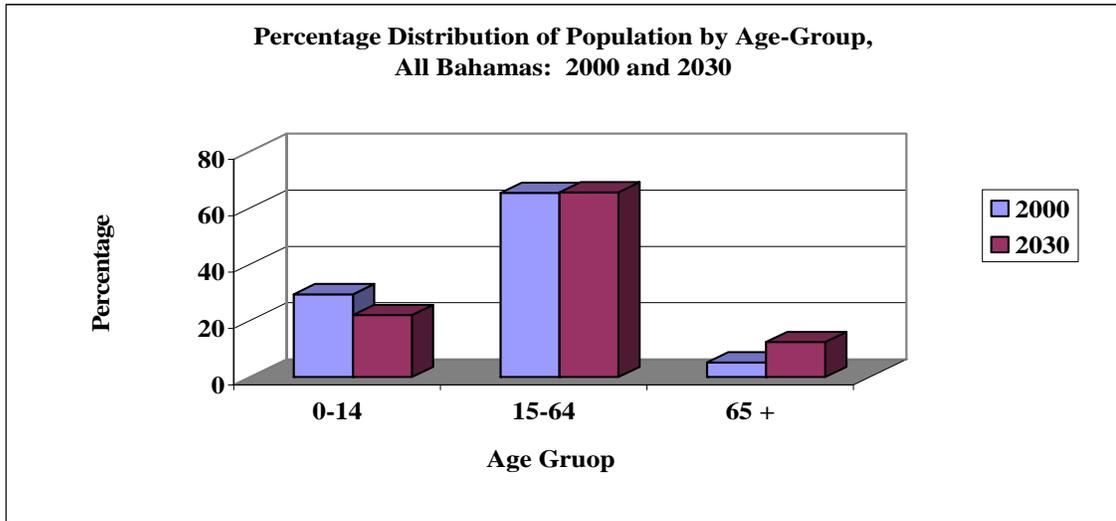
Table 13.2 shows the projected distribution of the population by age-group and Figure 13.3 shows the percent distribution. During the period 1990-2000 the proportion of the population under 15 years declined 2.8 percentage points. There was a marked increase of 13.9 percent in the total population 5-14 years. The increase was greater among females (14.3 percent) than among males (15 percent). However, the proportion of the population aged 5-14 years is projected to decline from 19.8 percent in 2000 to 14.6 percent by the end of the projected period in 2030. Young adults 15-29 years are also expected to decline from 25.9 percent of the total population in 2000 to 20.4 percent in 2030. The proportion of persons 30-64 years (the older adults) is projected to increase from 39.5 percent in 2000 to 45.1 percent in 2030 (Appendix Table 13.1).

**Key Demographic Indicators
Population Projections (Medium Series): 2000-2030
Population Distribution**

Table 13.2 All Bahamas

Demographic Indicators	Projections						
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
(,000)							
Total Population	303.60	325.20	347.00	368.10	389.20	408.50	426.30
No. & % Distribution:							
0-4 Years No:	29.10	28.60	29.30	29.70	30.90	31.40	31.60
%	9.58	8.79	8.45	8.07	7.94	7.69	7.41
5-14 Years No:	60.10	60.70	57.70	58.00	59.20	60.70	62.20
%	19.80	18.67	16.63	15.76	15.21	14.86	14.59
0-14 Years No:	89.20	89.30	87.00	87.70	90.10	92.10	93.80
%	29.38	27.46	25.10	23.83	23.15	22.55	22.00
15-49 Years No:	168.10	181.00	191.60	194.70	196.90	198.20	202.40
%	55.37	55.66	55.22	52.89	50.59	48.52	47.48
15-64 Years No:	198.50	217.90	238.80	255.00	267.40	275.30	279.50
%	65.38	67.00	68.82	69.27	68.71	67.39	65.56
65+ Years No:	15.90	18.00	21.20	25.40	31.70	41.10	53.00
%	5.24	5.54	6.11	6.90	8.14	10.06	12.43

Figure 13.3

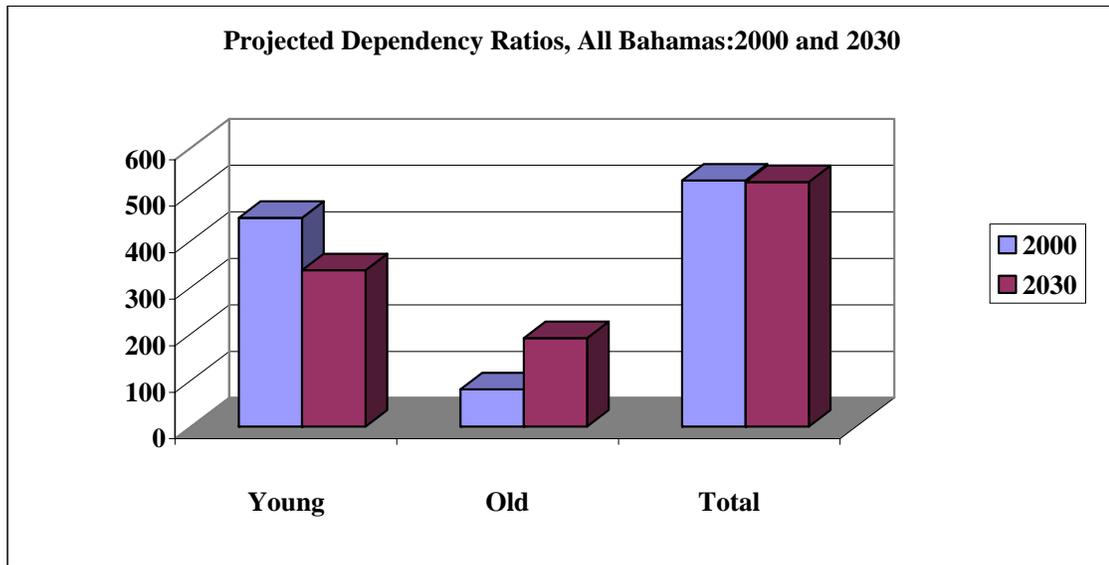


The population of working age 15-64 years is projected to show a slight increase over the thirty year period, moving from 65.4 percent of the total population in 2000 to 65.6 percent in 2030, resulting in a percentage change during the period of 0.20 percent and effecting a positive change in the overall dependency ratio.

13.3.2. The Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the rate at which persons under 15 years of age, and 65 years or older depend on the population of working age 15-64 years. According to the projections the dependency ratio will decrease marginally from a ratio of 529 in 2000 to 525 in 2030. However, the proportion of elderly persons in the population is expected to increase substantially over the 30-year projection period from 15,900 persons representing 5.2 percent of the population in 2000 to 53,000 representing 12.4 percent of the population in 2030. Although, the dependency ratio will drop, the old-age dependency ratio will increase from 80 in 2000 to 190 at the end of the projection period in 2030 (See Figure 13.4).

Figure 13.4



13.3.3. Sex Composition

According to the population projections associated with the Medium Variant, females will continue to outnumber their male counterparts for the entire projection period. In 2000, Table 13.3 shows that the sex ratio for The Bahamas was 946.2 males per 1,000 females and is expected to increase to 970.2 by 2030. The sex ratio is the number of males per 1,000 females in the population. There is evidence that there are more females than males in the population except in the case of the population 0-14 years among whom, males are observed to outnumber females for the entire period with respective ratios ranging from 1,004.5 in 2000 to 1,052.5 in 2030. Except for the year 2030 when a sex ratio of 1,004.0 is projected to prevail among 15-49 year-olds and indicate that males will likely outnumbered females, there generally appears to be a likely preponderance of females over males. Accordingly, the sex ratio is projected to increase from 950.1 in 2000 to 994.0 in 2025. The sex ratio among persons aged 60 years or older is projected to increase between 2000 and 2030 from 764.7 to 815.0 (Appendix Table 13.2).

Key Demographic Indicators
Population Projections (Medium Series): 2000-2030
Sex Ratio, Median Age and Fertility

Table 13.3

All Bahamas

Demographic Indicators	Projections						
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
(,000)							
Total Population	303.60	325.20	346.90	368.10	389.20	408.50	426.30
Sex Ratio	946.2	945.0	952.2	958.0	962.7	966.8	970.0
Median Age	27	29	30	32	33	34	36
Female Population 15-49 Years No.:	86.20	93.20	98.00	99.40	99.70	99.40	101.00
%	55.26	55.71	55.15	52.87	50.33	47.86	46.63
Total Fertility Rate	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.14	2.17	2.20
Gross Reproduction Rate	0.98	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07
Mean Age Of Childbearing	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.5
Child - Woman Ratio	337.6	306.9	299.0	298.8	308.9	315.9	312.9

13.3.4. Implications of Changing Age Structure

An important characteristic of the age structure of a population is the proportion of women in the childbearing age. Throughout the projection period the number of women in this age group is projected to increase up to 2010 and then remain virtually unchanged thereafter until 2030. Insofar as the total fertility rate is projected to increase throughout the projection period until 2030, it should not be surprising that the actual number of births occurring throughout the period will continue to increase as seen in Table 13.1.

These changes in the projected age structure are indicative of a population that is progressively aging. The median age is one of the measures used for describing “young”, “old” and “aging populations”. According to this measure, populations with medians under 20 years may be described as “young”, those with medians 30 years or over as “old” and those with medians 20-29 as of “intermediate” age. The median age for The Bahamas was 27 years in 2000 and is projected to increase to 30 years by the year 2010 (Table 13.3), thereafter, progressively increasing to a median of 36 years by 2030. Therefore, the evidence points to an aging Bahamas.

However, despite the large numbers of births that will occur, the proportion of persons under age 30 years will continue to decrease, while the proportion aged 30 years or older will continue to increase. These projected demographic changes have far-reaching implications for the care and provision of adequate social services for both the young and the elderly; the projected increase in the size of the labour force and the subsequent need to create jobs.

13.4. Conclusion

Population growth has been on the decline for the past two decades 1980-1990 and 1990-2000, the average annual growth rate stood at 1.8 percent in 2000 down from the 2.0 percent level experienced in 1990. This decline in the growth rate is projected to continue throughout the projected period, large numbers of births and international migration will continue to add to the absolute total population. Further, the age and sex structure of the population will continue to be greatly influenced by the inward and outward flow of migrants who are usually of select age groups and sex.

The proportion of persons under 15 years of age will decrease by about 5.6 percentage points, between 2000 and 2015, the actual number of persons under 15 years will decrease as well, from 89,200 in 2000 to 87,700 in 2015. Beyond 2015, the numbers are projected to increase, although their proportion of the total population will continue to decrease. Planners and decision-makers need to be aware of these changes in this age group and must take into account the medium and long term implications of such projections.

Implications for the labour force are clear from the substantial increase projected to occur in the population aged 15-64 years. Should current labour force participation rates remain the same, by the year 2020 the labour force would increase by 68,900 persons. Such growth in the labour force in a twenty-year span would make it vital for the government and the private sector to create new jobs. The creation of new jobs would mean that government would need to be proactive in taking steps to ensure that

suitable programmes are put in place to match job requirements and to properly train and qualify individuals to fill the job vacancies that will become available. Fundamentally, the demand must match the supply.

As young adults 15-30 years, find employment and become economically independent, they tend to leave their parents home and create new households thereby creating a demand for additional housing.

The average household size in 2000 was 3.4 persons, for a total population of 303,611 persons. Should the present household size remain constant, by the year 2020 an additional 26,728 households will be needed to accommodate a total population that would have grown to 389,200 persons. By the year 2030, approximately, 37,640 households would be needed. The average household size has been on the decrease since 1980. In 2000 there was a 59 percent increase in the number of single person households.

Given these facts planners and decision makers need to address the housing needs of the population. Planners must be cognizant of the scarce availability of land for the construction of new homes particularly on the island of New Providence where the majority of the population resides. Also, due to the scarcity of available land for local consumption decision makers may want to look at the types of dwellings that are presently being built versus what needs to be built (more apartment/flat type dwellings to accommodate the trend towards increasing single-person households).

In view of the large number of births that will continue to occur in the population throughout the projection period, the government must not fail to emphasize the continued demand for maternal and child care services in its health planning initiatives. Further, with an aging population there is an increased demand for such social services as health care and old age pension/retirement benefits. As a population ages, the rate of morbidity increases, resulting in an increased need for the availability of health care services at all levels.

With a median age of 27 years in 2000 and 29.4 percent of its population under 15 years, the population of The Bahamas is in the “intermediate” stage of aging. However, by the year 2010, the median age would have risen to 30 years and will continue to rise, reaching 36 years by 2030. The percent of the population under 15 years would have fallen to 25.1 in 2010 and 22.0 in 2030. The declining fertility of The Bahamas over the last quarter of the 20th Century will push the old age dependency ratio to 89 in 2010 and to 190 in 2030, all signs of an aging population. When sustained over time, low fertility (below replacement level) leads to population aging and population decline. These two phenomena have profound economic, social and political consequences.

As outlined above, the government must take into account the shifts in the age and sex structure of the population as they have serious implications for development planning and initiatives. The government needs to be proactive in order to ensure that policies are formulated and the necessary programmes implemented to meet the challenges of a changing and aging population.

Appendix (Chapter 13)

Total Population and Percent Distribution
Selected Age-Groups: 1990, 2000 and 2030

Table 13.1

All Bahamas

Age-Group	1990			2000			2030		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total Population	255,049	124,954	130,094	303.60	147.60	156.00	426.30	209.90	216.40
0-4 Years No:	28,861	14,606	14,255	29.10	14.60	14.50	31.60	16.20	15.40
%	11.32	11.69	10.96	9.58	9.89	9.29	7.41	7.72	7.12
0-14 Years No:	82,049	41,557	40,492	89.20	44.70	44.50	93.80	48.10	45.70
%	32.17	33.26	31.13	29.38	30.28	28.53	22.00	22.92	21.12
5-14 Years No:	53,188	26,951	26,237	60.10	30.10	30.00	62.20	31.90	30.30
%	20.85	21.57	20.17	19.80	20.39	19.23	14.59	15.20	14.00
15-29 Years No:	78,500	38,962	39,538	78.50	38.80	39.70	87.10	44.60	42.50
%	30.78	31.18	30.39	25.86	26.29	25.45	20.43	21.25	19.64
30-64 Years No:	82,434	39,460	42,974	120.00	57.50	62.50	192.40	93.90	98.50
%	32.32	31.58	33.03	39.53	38.96	40.06	45.13	44.74	45.52

Note: Please note that in 1990, total numbers across age groups by sex are quoted in absolute numbers and in 2000 and 2030, the numbers are stated in two decimal places and should be treated as in thousands.

Population Projections (Medium Series): 2000-2030
Sex Ratio by Selected Age-Group

All Bahamas

Demographic Indicators	Projections														
	2000				2005				2010				2015		
	Total	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Total	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Total	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Total	Males	Females
Total Population	303.60	147.60	156.00	104.5	325.20	158.00	167.20	1020.4	346.90	169.20	177.70	1068.4	368.10	180.10	188.00
Age-Group: 0-4 Sex Ratio	29.10	14.60	14.50	1004.5	28.60	14.60	14.00	1042.3	29.30	15.30	14.00	1068.4	29.70	15.30	14.40
Age-Group: 15-49 Sex Ratio	168.10	81.90	86.20	950.1	181.00	87.80	93.20	942.1	191.60	93.60	98.00	958.6	194.70	95.30	99.40
Age-Group: 60 and Over Sex Ratio	24.00	10.40	13.60	764.7	27.50	12.00	15.50	774.2	32.10	13.90	18.20	780.3	39.70	17.40	22.30

Population Projections (Medium Series): 2000-2030
Sex Ratio by Selected Age-Group

All Bahamas

Demographic Indicators	Projections											
	2020				2025				2030			
	Total	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Total	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Total	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Total Population	389.20	190.90	1983.00	1066.5	408.50	200.80	200.70	1055.8	426.30	209.90	216.40	1052.5
Age-Group: 0-4 Sex Ratio	30.90	15.90	15.00	1066.5	31.40	16.10	15.30	1055.8	31.60	16.20	15.40	1052.5
Age-Group: 15-49 Sex Ratio	196.90	97.70	99.70	974.9	198.20	98.80	99.40	994.0	202.40	101.40	101.00	1,004.0
Age-Group: 60 and Over Sex Ratio	50.80	22.50	28.30	795.1	64.80	29.00	35.80	810.1	77.50	34.80	42.70	815.0

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Table 13.3

Projected Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex
Assumption B (Medium)

Age-Group	All Bahamas																	
	2000			2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	303.60	147.60	156.00	307.80	149.60	158.20	312.10	151.70	160.40	316.90	154.10	162.80	320.80	155.90	164.90	325.20	158.00	167.20
0-4	29.10	14.60	14.50	28.60	14.40	14.20	28.30	14.30	14.00	28.20	14.30	13.90	28.20	14.40	13.80	28.60	14.60	14.00
5-9	31.60	16.00	15.60	31.60	16.00	15.60	31.40	15.90	15.50	30.90	15.60	15.30	30.20	15.20	15.00	29.30	14.70	14.60
10-14	28.50	14.10	14.40	29.10	14.40	14.70	29.80	14.80	15.00	30.60	15.30	15.30	31.10	15.60	15.50	31.40	15.80	15.60
15-19	26.40	13.30	13.10	26.70	13.40	13.30	27.00	13.50	13.50	27.30	13.50	13.80	27.70	13.70	14.00	28.30	13.90	14.40
20-24	25.00	12.30	12.70	24.90	12.30	12.60	25.00	12.40	12.60	25.30	12.60	12.70	25.70	12.80	12.90	26.00	13.00	13.00
25-29	27.10	13.20	13.90	26.90	13.10	13.80	26.40	12.80	13.60	25.80	12.50	13.30	25.30	12.30	13.00	25.00	12.20	12.80
30-34	26.30	12.70	13.60	26.60	12.80	13.80	27.00	13.00	14.00	27.40	13.20	14.20	27.60	13.30	14.30	27.60	13.30	14.30
35-39	26.10	12.60	13.50	26.50	12.80	13.70	26.60	12.80	13.80	26.70	12.80	13.90	26.70	12.80	13.90	26.80	12.80	14.00
40-44	21.20	10.10	11.10	22.40	10.70	11.70	23.50	11.20	12.30	24.60	11.80	12.80	25.50	12.20	13.30	26.20	12.60	13.60
45-49	16.00	7.70	8.30	16.90	8.10	8.80	18.00	8.60	9.40	19.00	9.10	9.90	20.00	9.50	10.50	21.10	10.00	11.10
50-54	12.10	5.80	6.30	12.70	6.10	6.60	13.30	6.40	6.90	14.10	6.80	7.30	14.90	7.20	7.70	15.80	7.60	8.20
55-59	10.20	4.80	5.40	10.40	4.90	5.50	10.60	5.00	5.60	11.00	5.20	5.80	11.20	5.30	5.90	11.60	5.50	6.10
60-64	8.10	3.80	4.30	8.40	3.90	4.50	8.70	4.10	4.60	9.00	4.20	4.80	9.30	4.30	5.00	9.50	4.40	5.10
65-69	5.90	2.70	3.20	6.10	2.80	3.30	6.50	3.00	3.50	6.70	3.10	3.60	7.00	3.20	3.80	7.20	3.30	3.90
70-74	4.10	1.70	2.40	4.30	1.80	2.50	4.40	1.90	2.50	4.60	2.00	2.60	4.80	2.10	2.70	5.00	2.20	2.80
75-79	2.60	1.00	1.60	2.60	1.00	1.60	2.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	1.10	1.70	2.90	1.10	1.80	3.10	1.20	1.90
80+	3.30	1.20	2.10	3.10	1.10	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.90	1.00	1.90	2.70	0.90	1.80	2.70	0.90	1.80
Median Age	27	26	28	27	27	28	28	27	29	28	27	29	28	28	29	29	28	30
Percent																		
0-4	9.58	9.89	9.29	9.29	9.63	8.98	9.07	9.43	8.73	8.9	9.28	8.54	8.79	9.24	8.37	8.79	9.24	8.37
5-14	19.80	20.39	19.23	19.72	20.32	19.15	19.61	20.24	19.01	19.41	20.05	18.80	19.11	19.76	18.50	18.67	19.30	18.06
15-49	55.37	55.49	55.26	55.59	55.61	55.44	55.59	55.57	55.61	55.57	55.48	55.65	55.64	55.55	55.73	55.66	55.57	55.74
15-64	65.38	65.24	65.51	65.76	65.57	65.93	66.04	65.79	66.27	66.33	66.00	66.65	66.68	66.32	67.01	67.00	66.65	67.34
65 and Over	5.24	4.47	5.96	5.23	4.48	5.94	5.28	4.55	5.99	5.36	4.67	6.02	5.42	4.68	6.12	5.54	4.81	6.23

Figures may be off due to rounding.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Table 13.3 Cont'd

Projected Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex
Assumption B (Medium)

Age-Group	All Bahamas																	
	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	329.50	160.10	169.40	334.00	162.30	171.70	338.30	164.80	173.50	342.40	166.80	175.60	346.90	169.20	177.70	351.10	171.50	179.60
0-4	28.60	14.60	14.00	28.80	14.80	14.00	29.00	15.00	14.00	29.20	15.20	14.00	29.30	15.30	14.00	29.40	15.40	14.00
5-9	28.80	14.50	14.30	28.40	14.30	14.10	28.20	14.30	13.90	28.30	14.40	13.90	28.70	14.70	14.00	28.80	14.80	14.00
10-14	31.40	15.80	15.60	31.30	15.70	15.60	30.70	15.40	15.30	29.90	14.90	15.00	29.00	14.40	14.60	28.50	14.20	14.30
15-19	28.90	14.20	14.70	29.60	14.60	15.00	30.30	15.00	15.30	30.80	15.30	15.50	31.10	15.50	15.60	31.10	15.50	15.60
20-24	26.40	13.20	13.20	26.60	13.20	13.40	26.90	13.20	13.70	27.30	13.30	14.00	27.80	13.50	14.30	28.40	13.80	14.60
25-29	25.00	12.20	12.80	25.00	12.30	12.70	25.30	12.50	12.80	25.70	12.80	12.90	26.00	12.90	13.10	26.20	13.00	13.20
30-34	27.40	13.20	14.20	26.90	13.00	13.90	26.40	12.80	13.60	25.80	12.60	13.20	25.50	12.50	13.00	25.40	12.50	12.90
35-39	27.10	12.90	14.20	27.40	13.10	14.30	27.90	13.40	14.50	28.00	13.50	14.50	28.10	13.60	14.50	27.80	13.50	14.30
40-44	26.50	12.70	13.80	26.70	12.80	13.90	26.70	12.80	13.90	26.70	12.80	14.00	26.90	12.90	14.00	27.20	13.10	14.10
45-49	22.20	10.60	11.60	23.40	11.20	12.20	24.50	11.80	12.70	25.50	12.30	13.20	26.20	12.70	13.50	26.60	12.90	13.70
50-54	16.70	8.00	8.70	17.70	8.50	9.20	18.80	9.00	9.80	19.80	9.50	10.30	20.90	10.00	10.90	22.10	10.60	11.50
55-59	12.20	5.80	6.40	12.90	6.10	6.80	13.60	6.50	7.10	14.30	6.80	7.50	15.30	7.30	8.00	16.20	7.70	8.50
60-64	9.70	4.50	5.20	10.00	4.60	5.40	10.30	4.80	5.50	10.50	4.90	5.60	10.90	5.10	5.80	11.50	5.40	6.10
65-69	7.50	3.40	4.10	7.90	3.60	4.30	8.10	3.70	4.40	8.40	3.80	4.60	8.60	3.90	4.70	8.80	4.00	4.80
70-74	5.20	2.30	2.90	5.40	2.40	3.00	5.60	2.50	3.10	5.90	2.60	3.30	6.10	2.70	3.40	6.30	2.80	3.50
75-79	3.20	1.30	1.90	3.30	1.30	2.00	3.40	1.40	2.00	3.50	1.40	2.10	3.70	1.50	2.20	3.90	1.60	2.30
80+	2.70	0.90	1.80	2.70	0.80	1.90	2.60	0.70	1.90	2.70	0.70	2.00	2.80	0.70	2.10	2.90	0.70	2.20
Median Age	29	28	30	29	28	30	30	29	31	30	29	31	30	29	31	31	30	32
Percent																		
0-4	8.68	9.12	8.26	8.63	9.12	8.15	8.57	9.10	8.07	8.53	9.11	7.97	8.45	9.04	7.88	8.37	8.98	7.80
5-14	18.27	18.93	17.65	17.87	18.48	17.30	17.42	18.02	16.83	17.00	17.57	16.46	16.63	17.20	16.09	16.32	16.91	15.76
15-49	55.69	55.59	55.79	55.57	55.58	55.56	55.57	55.52	55.62	55.46	55.52	55.41	55.23	55.32	55.15	54.88	54.99	54.79
15-64	67.41	67.02	67.77	67.72	67.41	68.03	68.19	67.84	68.53	68.49	68.23	68.74	68.81	68.56	69.05	69.07	68.80	69.32
65 And Over	5.64	4.93	6.32	5.78	4.99	6.52	5.82	5.04	6.57	5.98	5.09	6.83	6.11	5.20	6.98	6.24	5.31	7.12

Figures may be off due to rounding.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Table 13.3 Cont'd

Projected Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex
Assumption B (Medium)

Age-Group	All Bahamas																	
	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	355.20	173.50	181.70	359.40	175.70	183.70	364.00	177.80	186.20	368.10	180.10	188.00	372.30	182.20	190.10	376.30	184.30	192.00
0-4	29.40	15.30	14.10	29.40	15.20	14.20	29.50	15.20	14.30	29.70	15.30	14.40	30.00	15.40	14.60	30.20	15.50	14.70
5-9	29.00	15.00	14.00	29.20	15.20	14.00	29.30	15.30	14.00	29.40	15.40	14.00	29.50	15.40	14.10	29.50	15.30	14.20
10-14	28.20	14.10	14.10	28.00	14.10	13.90	28.20	14.30	13.90	28.60	14.60	14.00	28.70	14.70	14.00	28.90	14.90	14.00
15-19	30.90	15.40	15.50	30.40	15.10	15.30	29.80	14.80	15.00	28.90	14.30	14.60	28.40	14.10	14.30	28.10	14.00	14.10
20-24	29.30	14.30	15.00	30.00	14.80	15.20	30.60	15.10	15.50	30.90	15.30	15.60	31.00	15.40	15.60	30.70	15.20	15.50
25-29	26.50	13.00	13.50	26.90	13.10	13.80	27.30	13.20	14.10	27.80	13.40	14.40	28.50	13.80	14.70	29.20	14.20	15.00
30-34	25.50	12.60	12.90	25.70	12.70	13.00	26.00	12.90	13.10	26.30	13.10	13.20	26.60	13.20	13.40	26.80	13.20	13.60
35-39	27.30	13.30	14.00	26.80	13.10	13.70	28.10	13.60	13.40	25.90	12.70	13.20	25.80	12.70	13.10	25.80	12.80	13.00
40-44	27.50	13.20	14.30	27.90	13.40	14.50	28.10	13.80	14.50	28.10	13.60	14.50	27.80	13.50	14.30	27.40	13.40	14.00
45-49	26.70	12.90	13.80	26.60	12.80	13.80	26.70	12.80	13.90	26.80	12.90	13.90	27.00	13.00	14.00	27.40	13.20	14.20
50-54	23.20	11.20	12.00	24.20	11.70	12.50	25.20	12.20	13.00	25.80	12.50	13.30	26.20	12.70	13.50	26.30	12.70	13.60
55-59	17.10	8.10	9.00	18.10	8.60	9.50	19.20	9.10	10.10	20.20	9.60	10.60	21.30	10.10	11.20	22.40	10.70	11.70
60-64	12.00	5.60	6.40	12.80	6.00	6.80	13.50	6.30	7.20	14.30	6.70	7.60	15.20	7.10	8.10	16.10	7.50	8.60
65-69	9.00	4.10	4.90	9.20	4.20	5.00	9.50	4.30	5.20	9.90	4.50	5.40	10.30	4.70	5.60	10.90	5.00	5.90
70-74	6.60	2.90	3.70	6.80	3.00	3.80	7.10	3.10	4.00	7.30	3.20	4.10	7.40	3.20	4.20	7.60	3.30	4.30
75-79	4.00	1.70	2.30	4.20	1.80	2.40	4.40	1.80	2.60	4.60	1.90	2.70	4.80	2.00	2.80	5.00	2.10	2.90
80+	3.00	0.80	2.20	3.20	0.90	2.30	3.40	1.00	2.40	3.60	1.10	2.50	3.80	1.20	2.60	4.00	1.30	2.70
Median Age	31	30	32	31	30	32	31	30	32	32	31	33	32	31	33	32	31	33
Percent																		
0-4	8.28	8.82	7.76	8.18	8.65	7.73	8.10	8.55	7.68	8.07	8.50	7.66	8.06	8.45	7.68	8.03	8.41	7.66
5-14	16.10	16.77	15.47	15.92	16.68	15.19	15.80	16.65	14.98	15.76	16.66	14.89	15.63	16.52	14.78	15.52	16.39	14.69
15-49	54.53	54.58	54.49	54.06	54.07	54.06	53.49	53.54	53.44	52.89	52.92	52.87	52.4	52.52	52.29	51.93	52.09	51.77
15-64	69.26	68.93	69.57	69.39	69.04	69.73	69.40	69.07	69.71	69.27	68.91	69.63	69.25	68.94	69.54	69.15	68.86	69.43
65 and Over	6.36	5.48	7.21	6.51	5.63	7.35	6.70	5.74	7.63	6.90	5.93	7.82	7.06	6.09	8.00	7.30	6.35	8.22

Figures may be off due to rounding.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Table 13.3 Cont'd

Age-Group		2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
		Total	Male	Female															
All Ages		380.70	186.60	194.10	384.90	188.70	196.20	389.20	190.90	198.30	392.90	192.90	200.00	396.80	194.80	202.00	400.80	196.80	204.00
0-4		30.50	15.70	14.80	30.70	15.80	14.90	30.90	15.90	15.00	31.00	15.90	15.10	31.10	16.00	15.10	31.20	16.00	15.20
5-9		29.50	15.20	14.30	29.70	15.30	14.40	29.80	15.30	14.50	30.00	15.40	14.60	30.30	15.60	14.70	30.50	15.70	14.80
10-14		29.10	15.10	14.00	29.20	15.20	14.00	29.40	15.30	14.10	29.40	15.30	14.10	29.40	15.20	14.20	29.50	15.20	14.30
15-19		27.90	14.00	13.90	28.00	14.10	13.90	28.50	14.50	14.00	28.60	14.60	14.00	28.80	14.80	14.00	29.00	15.00	14.00
20-24		30.30	15.00	15.30	29.60	14.60	15.00	28.70	14.10	14.60	28.20	13.90	14.30	27.80	13.80	14.00	27.80	13.90	13.90
25-29		30.00	14.70	15.30	30.60	15.10	15.50	30.90	15.30	15.60	30.90	15.30	15.60	30.70	15.20	15.50	30.20	14.90	15.30
30-34		27.20	13.30	13.90	27.60	13.40	14.20	28.10	13.60	14.50	28.80	14.00	14.80	29.50	14.40	15.10	30.20	14.80	15.40
35-39		26.00	12.90	13.10	26.30	13.10	13.20	26.70	13.30	13.40	26.90	13.40	13.50	27.20	13.40	13.80	27.40	13.40	14.00
40-44		26.80	13.10	13.70	26.30	12.90	13.40	26.00	12.80	13.20	25.80	12.70	13.10	25.90	12.80	13.10	26.10	13.00	13.10
45-49		27.80	13.40	14.40	28.00	13.60	14.40	28.00	13.60	14.40	27.80	13.60	14.20	27.40	13.40	14.00	26.70	13.10	13.60
50-54		26.30	12.70	13.60	26.40	12.70	13.70	26.40	12.70	13.70	26.80	12.90	13.90	27.10	13.10	14.00	27.50	13.30	14.20
55-59		23.40	11.20	12.20	24.40	11.70	12.70	25.00	12.00	13.00	25.40	12.20	13.20	25.50	12.20	13.30	25.60	12.20	13.40
60-64		17.10	8.00	9.10	18.10	8.40	9.70	19.10	8.90	10.20	20.10	9.40	10.70	21.20	9.90	11.30	22.20	10.40	11.80
65-69		11.60	5.30	6.30	12.30	5.60	6.70	13.10	6.00	7.10	13.80	6.30	7.50	14.70	6.70	8.00	15.60	7.10	8.50
70-74		7.80	3.40	4.40	8.00	3.50	4.50	8.40	3.70	4.70	8.80	3.90	4.90	9.30	4.10	5.20	9.90	4.40	5.50
75-79		5.20	2.20	3.00	5.30	2.20	3.10	5.50	2.30	3.20	5.70	2.40	3.30	5.80	2.40	3.40	6.00	2.50	3.50
80+		4.20	1.40	2.80	4.40	1.50	2.90	4.70	1.60	3.10	4.90	1.70	3.20	5.10	1.80	3.30	5.40	1.90	3.50
Median Age		32	31	33	33	32	34	33	32	34	33	32	34	33	32	34	34	33	35
Percent																			
0-4		8.01	8.41	7.62	7.98	8.37	7.59	7.94	8.33	7.56	7.89	8.24	7.55	7.84	8.21	7.48	7.78	8.13	7.45
5-14		15.39	16.24	14.58	15.30	16.16	14.48	15.21	16.03	14.42	15.12	15.91	14.35	15.05	15.81	14.31	14.97	15.70	14.26
15-49		51.48	51.66	51.31	51.03	51.30	50.76	50.59	50.92	50.28	50.14	50.54	49.75	49.72	50.21	49.26	49.25	49.85	48.68
15-64		69.03	68.76	69.29	68.93	68.68	69.16	68.71	68.52	68.89	68.54	68.43	68.65	68.32	68.28	68.37	68.04	68.09	67.99
65 and Over		7.57	6.59	8.51	7.79	6.79	8.77	8.14	7.12	9.13	8.45	7.41	9.45	8.79	7.70	9.85	9.21	8.08	10.30

All Bahamas

Figures may be off due to rounding

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Table 13.3 Cont'd

Projected Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex
Assumption B (Medium)

All Bahamas

Age-Group	2024			2025			2026			2027			2028			2029			2030		
	Total	Male	Female																		
All Ages	404.60	198.70	205.90	408.50	200.80	207.70	412.40	202.70	209.70	416.10	204.40	211.70	419.30	206.20	213.10	422.80	208.00	214.80	426.30	209.90	216.40
0-4	31.30	16.00	15.30	31.40	16.10	15.30	31.50	16.10	15.40	31.50	16.10	15.40	31.50	16.10	15.40	31.60	16.20	15.40	31.60	16.20	15.40
5-9	30.70	15.80	14.90	30.90	15.90	15.00	31.00	15.90	15.10	31.20	16.00	15.20	31.20	16.00	15.20	31.30	16.00	15.30	31.40	16.10	15.30
10-14	29.60	15.20	14.40	29.80	15.30	14.50	30.00	15.40	14.60	30.20	15.50	14.70	30.50	15.70	14.80	30.70	15.80	14.90	30.80	15.80	15.00
15-19	29.10	15.10	14.00	29.20	15.20	14.00	29.30	15.20	14.10	29.30	15.10	14.20	29.40	15.10	14.30	29.40	15.10	14.30	29.70	15.20	14.50
20-24	27.90	14.00	13.90	28.40	14.40	14.00	28.50	14.50	14.00	28.70	14.70	14.00	28.90	14.90	14.00	29.00	15.00	14.00	29.10	15.10	14.00
25-29	29.50	14.50	15.00	28.70	14.10	14.60	28.20	13.90	14.30	27.90	13.80	14.10	27.70	13.80	13.90	27.90	14.00	13.90	28.30	14.30	14.00
30-34	30.80	15.20	15.60	31.10	15.40	15.70	31.20	15.40	15.80	31.00	15.30	15.70	30.50	15.00	15.50	29.80	14.60	15.20	28.90	14.20	14.70
35-39	27.80	13.50	14.30	28.30	13.70	14.60	29.00	14.10	14.90	29.80	14.50	15.30	30.40	14.90	15.50	30.90	15.20	15.70	31.40	15.50	15.90
40-44	26.40	13.20	13.20	26.70	13.30	13.40	27.00	13.40	13.60	27.20	13.40	13.80	27.40	13.40	14.00	27.80	13.50	14.30	28.40	13.80	14.60
45-49	26.20	12.90	13.30	25.80	12.70	13.10	25.70	12.70	13.00	25.80	12.80	13.00	26.10	13.00	13.10	26.30	13.10	13.20	26.60	13.30	13.30
50-54	27.70	13.40	14.30	27.60	13.40	14.20	27.50	13.40	14.10	27.00	13.20	13.80	26.40	12.90	13.50	25.90	12.70	13.20	25.60	12.60	13.00
55-59	25.60	12.20	13.40	25.80	12.30	13.50	26.00	12.40	13.60	26.70	12.80	13.90	27.00	13.00	13.90	27.00	13.00	14.00	27.00	13.00	14.00
60-64	23.10	10.90	12.20	23.70	11.20	12.50	24.10	11.40	12.70	24.20	11.40	12.80	24.30	11.40	12.90	24.40	11.50	12.90	24.50	11.50	13.00
65-69	16.50	7.50	9.00	17.40	7.90	9.50	18.40	8.40	10.00	19.40	8.90	10.50	20.40	9.40	11.00	21.20	9.80	11.40	21.80	10.10	11.70
0	10.50	4.60	5.90	11.10	4.90	6.20	11.90	5.30	6.60	12.70	5.60	7.10	13.40	5.90	7.50	14.30	6.30	8.00	15.10	6.70	8.40
75-79	6.20	2.60	3.60	6.60	2.80	3.80	6.90	2.90	4.00	7.30	3.10	4.20	7.70	3.30	4.40	8.20	3.50	4.70	8.70	3.70	5.00
80+	5.70	2.10	3.60	6.00	2.20	3.80	6.20	2.30	3.90	6.50	2.40	4.10	6.80	2.60	4.20	7.10	2.70	4.40	7.40	2.80	4.60
Median Age	34	33	35	34	33	35	34	33	36	35	34	36	35	34	36	35	34	36	36	34	37
Percent																					
0-4	7.74	8.05	7.43	7.69	8.02	7.37	7.64	7.94	7.34	7.57	7.88	7.27	7.51	7.81	7.23	7.47	7.79	7.17	7.41	7.72	7.12
5-14	14.90	15.60	14.23	14.86	15.54	14.20	14.79	15.44	14.16	14.76	15.41	14.12	14.72	15.37	14.08	14.66	15.29	14.06	14.59	15.20	14.00
15-49	48.86	49.52	48.23	48.52	49.20	47.86	48.23	48.94	47.54	47.99	48.73	47.28	47.79	48.55	47.07	47.56	48.32	48.63	47.48	48.31	46.67
15-64	67.75	67.89	67.61	67.39	67.58	67.21	67.05	67.29	66.81	66.64	66.93	66.37	66.25	66.54	65.98	65.85	66.20	65.50	65.56	65.98	65.16
65 and Over	9.61	8.46	10.73	10.06	8.86	11.22	10.52	9.33	11.69	11.03	9.78	12.24	11.52	10.28	12.71	12.02	10.72	13.27	12.44	11.10	13.72

Figures may be off due to rounding.

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Table 13.4

Projected Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex
Assumption A (High)

Age-Group	All Bahamas																				
	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020			2025			2030		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	303.60	147.60	156.00	328.34	159.57	168.77	352.76	172.38	180.38	377.31	184.83	192.48	401.95	197.33	204.62	426.11	209.70	216.41	449.23	221.74	227.49
0-4	29.10	14.60	14.50	31.29	16.01	15.28	31.63	16.51	15.12	32.72	16.79	15.93	33.88	17.39	16.49	34.76	17.85	16.91	35.37	18.18	17.19
5-9	31.60	16.00	15.60	29.28	14.68	14.60	31.44	16.13	15.31	31.70	16.56	15.14	32.79	16.83	15.96	33.96	17.44	16.52	34.85	17.91	16.94
10-14	28.50	14.10	14.40	31.47	15.83	15.64	29.04	14.43	14.61	31.34	16.01	15.33	31.61	16.45	15.16	32.71	16.73	15.98	33.88	17.35	16.53
15-19	26.40	13.30	13.10	28.26	13.90	14.36	31.16	15.54	15.62	28.87	14.29	14.58	31.19	15.88	15.31	31.48	16.34	15.14	32.59	16.63	15.96
20-24	25.00	12.30	12.70	26.07	13.04	13.03	27.85	13.53	14.32	30.94	15.36	15.58	28.67	14.12	14.55	31.01	15.73	15.28	31.33	16.21	15.12
25-29	27.10	13.20	13.90	25.02	12.17	12.85	26.01	12.94	13.07	27.87	13.46	14.41	31.00	15.32	15.68	28.76	14.10	14.66	31.12	15.73	15.39
30-34	26.30	12.70	13.60	27.63	13.31	14.32	25.57	12.55	13.02	26.45	13.12	13.33	28.40	13.71	14.69	31.57	15.60	15.97	29.38	14.43	14.95
35-39	26.10	12.60	13.50	26.79	12.80	13.99	28.12	13.63	14.49	25.97	12.73	13.24	26.94	13.35	13.59	28.95	13.98	14.97	32.16	15.92	16.24
40-44	21.20	10.10	11.10	26.20	12.57	13.63	26.96	12.94	14.02	28.21	13.67	14.54	26.15	12.82	13.33	27.17	13.48	13.69	29.22	14.16	15.06
45-49	16.00	7.70	8.30	21.14	10.07	11.07	26.25	12.72	13.53	26.89	12.94	13.95	28.21	13.73	14.48	26.26	12.96	13.30	27.34	13.67	13.67
50-54	12.10	5.80	6.30	15.82	7.59	8.23	20.99	10.07	10.92	25.93	12.56	13.37	26.64	12.83	13.81	28.04	13.68	14.36	26.19	12.99	13.20
55-59	10.20	4.80	5.40	11.71	5.55	6.16	15.34	7.32	8.02	20.33	9.66	10.67	25.17	12.08	13.09	25.96	12.41	13.55	27.40	13.29	14.11
60-64	8.10	3.80	4.30	9.57	4.43	5.14	11.04	5.17	5.87	14.48	6.80	7.68	19.26	9.01	10.25	23.93	11.32	12.61	24.78	11.69	13.09
65-69	5.90	2.70	3.20	7.30	3.34	3.96	8.67	3.94	4.73	10.02	4.58	5.44	13.21	6.06	7.15	17.65	8.08	9.57	22.04	10.21	11.83
70-74	4.10	1.70	2.40	4.97	2.17	2.80	6.14	2.71	3.43	7.34	3.22	4.12	8.55	3.78	4.77	11.36	5.05	6.31	15.30	6.79	8.51
75-79	2.60	1.00	1.60	3.08	1.20	1.88	3.73	1.54	2.19	4.67	1.97	2.70	5.64	2.36	3.28	6.63	2.81	3.82	8.91	3.81	5.10
80+	3.30	1.20	2.10	2.74	0.91	1.83	2.82	0.71	2.11	3.58	1.11	2.47	4.64	1.61	3.03	5.91	2.14	3.77	7.37	2.77	4.60
Median Age	27	26	28	29	28	29	30	29	31	31	30	32	32	31	33	33	32	34	34	33	36
Percent																					
0-4	9.58	9.89	9.29	9.53	10.03	9.05	8.97	9.58	8.38	8.67	9.08	8.28	8.43	8.81	8.06	8.16	8.51	7.81	7.87	8.20	7.56
5-14	19.80	20.39	19.23	18.50	19.12	17.92	17.14	17.73	16.59	16.71	17.62	15.83	16.02	16.87	15.21	15.65	16.29	15.02	15.30	15.90	14.71
15-49	55.37	55.49	55.26	55.16	55.06	55.25	54.41	54.44	54.37	51.73	51.71	51.76	49.90	50.13	49.67	48.16	48.73	47.60	47.45	48.14	46.77
15-64	65.38	65.24	65.51	66.46	66.07	66.82	67.83	67.53	68.12	67.83	67.41	68.24	67.58	67.32	67.82	66.45	66.57	66.32	64.89	65.27	64.53
65 And Over	5.24	4.47	5.96	5.51	4.78	6.20	6.06	5.16	6.91	6.79	5.89	7.65	7.97	7.00	8.91	9.75	8.62	10.85	11.94	10.63	13.20
Annual Growth Rate	1.80			1.48			1.39			1.29			1.22			1.11			0.99		
Natural Increase	1.17			1.36			1.27			1.18			1.10			1.00			0.88		
Crude Birth Rate	17.5			19.0			18.1			17.5			17.0			16.4			15.8		
Crude Death Rate	6.3			5.4			5.4			5.7			6.0			6.4			7.0		

Figures may be off due to rounding.

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Table 13.5

Projected Mid-Year Population by Age and Sex
Assumption B (Medium)

Age-Group	2000						2005			2010			2015			2020			2025			2030		
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female																
All Ages	303,600	147,600	156,000	325,200	158,000	167,200	346,900	169,200	177,700	368,100	180,100	188,000	389,200	190,900	198,300	408,500	200,800	207,700	426,300	209,900	216,400			
0-4	29,100	14,600	14,500	28,600	14,600	14,000	29,300	15,300	14,000	29,700	15,300	14,400	30,900	15,900	15,000	31,400	16,100	15,300	31,600	16,200	15,400			
5-9	31,600	16,000	15,600	29,300	14,700	14,600	28,700	14,700	14,000	29,400	15,400	14,000	29,800	15,300	14,500	30,900	15,900	15,000	31,400	16,100	15,300			
10-14	28,500	14,100	14,400	31,400	15,800	15,600	29,000	14,400	14,600	28,600	14,600	14,000	29,400	15,300	14,100	29,800	15,300	14,500	30,800	15,800	15,000			
15-19	26,400	13,300	13,100	28,300	13,900	14,400	31,100	15,500	15,600	28,900	14,300	14,600	28,500	14,500	14,000	29,200	15,200	14,000	29,700	15,200	14,500			
20-24	25,000	12,300	12,700	26,000	13,000	13,000	27,800	13,500	14,300	30,900	15,300	15,600	28,700	14,100	14,600	28,400	14,400	14,000	29,100	15,100	14,000			
25-29	27,100	13,200	13,900	25,000	12,200	12,800	26,000	12,900	13,100	27,800	13,400	14,400	30,900	15,300	15,600	28,700	14,100	14,600	28,300	14,300	14,000			
30-34	26,300	12,700	13,600	27,600	13,300	14,300	25,500	12,500	13,000	26,300	13,100	13,200	28,100	13,600	14,500	31,100	15,400	15,700	28,900	14,200	14,700			
35-39	26,100	12,600	13,500	26,800	12,800	14,000	28,100	13,600	14,500	25,900	12,700	13,200	26,700	13,300	13,400	28,300	13,700	14,600	31,400	15,500	15,900			
40-44	21,200	10,100	11,100	26,200	12,600	13,600	26,900	12,900	14,000	28,100	13,600	14,500	26,000	12,800	13,200	26,700	13,300	13,400	28,400	13,800	14,600			
45-49	16,000	7,700	8,300	21,100	10,000	11,100	26,200	12,700	13,500	26,800	12,900	13,900	28,000	13,600	14,400	25,800	12,700	13,100	26,600	13,300	13,300			
50-54	12,100	5,800	6,300	15,800	7,600	8,200	20,900	10,000	10,900	25,800	12,500	13,300	26,400	12,700	13,700	27,600	13,400	14,200	25,600	12,600	13,000			
55-59	10,200	4,800	5,400	11,600	5,500	6,100	15,300	7,300	8,000	20,200	9,600	10,600	19,100	8,900	10,200	23,700	11,200	12,500	24,500	11,500	13,000			
60-64	8,100	3,800	4,300	9,500	4,400	5,100	10,900	5,100	5,800	14,300	6,700	7,600	13,100	6,000	7,100	17,400	7,900	9,500	21,800	10,100	11,700			
65-69	5,900	2,700	3,200	7,200	3,300	3,900	8,600	3,900	4,700	9,900	4,500	5,400	13,100	6,000	7,100	17,400	7,900	9,500	21,800	10,100	11,700			
70-74	4,100	1,700	2,400	5,000	2,200	2,800	6,100	2,700	3,400	7,300	3,200	4,100	8,400	3,700	4,700	11,100	4,900	6,200	15,100	6,700	8,400			
75-79	2,600	1,000	1,600	3,100	1,200	1,900	3,700	1,500	2,200	4,600	1,900	2,700	5,500	2,300	3,200	6,600	2,800	3,800	8,700	3,700	5,000			
80+	3,300	1,200	2,100	2,700	0,900	1,800	2,800	0,700	2,100	3,600	1,100	2,500	4,700	1,600	3,100	6,000	2,200	3,800	7,400	2,800	4,600			
Median Age	27	26	28	29	28	30	30	29	31	32	31	33	33	32	34	34	33	35	36	34	37			
Percent																								
0-4	9.58	9.89	9.29	8.79	9.24	8.37	8.45	9.04	7.88	8.07	8.50	7.66	7.94	8.33	7.56	7.69	8.02	7.37	7.41	7.72	7.12			
5-14	19.80	20.39	19.23	18.67	19.30	18.06	16.63	17.20	16.09	15.76	16.66	14.89	15.21	16.03	14.42	14.86	15.54	14.20	14.59	15.20	14.00			
15-49	55.37	55.49	55.26	55.66	55.57	55.74	55.23	55.32	55.15	52.89	52.92	52.87	50.59	50.92	50.28	48.52	49.20	47.86	47.48	48.31	46.67			
15-64	65.38	65.24	65.51	67.00	66.65	67.34	68.81	68.56	69.05	69.27	68.91	69.63	68.71	68.52	68.89	67.39	67.58	67.21	65.56	65.98	65.16			
65 And Over	5.24	4.47	5.96	5.54	4.81	6.23	6.11	5.20	6.98	6.90	5.93	7.82	8.14	7.12	9.13	10.06	8.86	11.22	12.44	11.10	13.72			
Average Growth Rate	1.80			1.29			1.24			1.11			1.03			0.93			0.82					
Natural Increase	1.12			1.17			1.12			1.03			0.95			0.88			0.77					
Crude Birth Rate	17.50			17.50			16.70			16.30			15.90			15.40			15.00					
Crude Death Rate	6.30			5.80			5.50			6.00			6.40			6.60			7.30					

Figures may be off due to rounding

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Table 13.6

PROJECTED MID-YEAR POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
ASSUMPTION C (LOW)

AGE-GROUP	ALL BAHAMAS																				
	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020			2025			2030		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL-AGES	303.60	147.60	156.00	322.60	157.00	165.60	340.90	166.30	174.60	358.00	174.80	183.20	374.40	182.80	191.60	386.60	188.60	198.00	395.60	192.90	202.70
0-4	29.10	14.60	14.50	26.60	13.70	12.90	27.00	13.90	13.10	27.80	14.30	13.50	28.40	14.50	13.90	27.70	14.10	13.60	27.00	13.70	13.30
5-9	31.60	16.00	15.60	29.30	14.70	14.60	26.80	13.80	13.00	27.00	13.90	13.10	27.80	14.30	13.50	28.30	14.50	13.80	27.70	14.10	13.60
10-14	28.50	14.10	14.40	31.40	15.80	15.60	29.10	14.50	14.60	26.60	13.60	13.00	26.90	13.80	13.50	27.70	14.20	13.50	28.20	14.40	13.80
15-19	26.40	13.30	13.10	28.30	13.90	14.40	31.20	15.60	15.60	28.80	14.30	14.50	26.40	13.50	12.90	26.90	13.80	13.10	27.70	14.20	13.50
20-24	25.00	12.30	12.70	26.00	13.00	13.00	28.00	13.70	14.30	30.90	15.40	15.50	28.70	14.20	14.50	26.30	13.40	12.90	26.80	13.70	13.10
25-29	27.10	13.20	13.90	24.90	12.20	12.70	26.00	12.90	13.10	27.90	13.50	14.40	30.90	15.30	15.60	28.60	14.10	14.50	26.20	13.30	12.90
30-34	26.30	12.70	13.60	27.40	13.30	14.10	25.10	12.30	12.80	26.20	13.00	13.20	28.10	13.60	14.50	30.70	15.20	15.50	28.40	14.00	14.40
35-39	26.10	12.60	13.50	26.60	12.80	13.80	27.50	13.40	14.10	25.20	12.30	12.90	26.30	13.00	13.30	27.90	13.50	14.40	30.50	15.10	15.40
40-44	21.20	10.10	11.10	26.00	12.50	13.50	26.40	12.70	13.70	27.40	13.30	14.10	25.20	12.30	12.90	26.10	12.90	13.20	27.60	13.30	14.30
45-49	16.00	7.70	8.30	21.00	10.00	11.00	25.80	12.40	13.40	26.20	12.60	13.60	27.10	13.10	14.00	24.80	12.00	12.80	25.60	12.60	13.00
50-54	12.10	5.80	6.30	15.80	7.60	8.20	20.60	9.80	10.80	25.20	12.10	13.10	25.50	12.20	13.30	27.90	13.30	14.40	30.50	15.10	15.40
55-59	10.20	4.80	5.40	11.60	5.50	6.10	15.10	7.20	7.90	19.80	9.30	10.50	24.20	11.50	12.70	24.40	11.50	12.90	25.20	11.90	12.50
60-64	8.10	3.80	4.30	9.50	4.40	5.10	10.90	5.10	5.80	14.10	6.60	7.50	18.50	8.50	10.00	22.50	10.40	12.10	22.80	10.50	12.30
65-69	5.90	2.70	3.20	7.20	3.30	3.90	8.60	3.90	4.70	9.70	4.40	5.30	12.60	5.70	6.90	16.40	7.30	9.10	20.00	9.00	11.00
70-74	4.10	1.70	2.40	5.00	2.20	2.80	6.10	2.70	3.40	7.10	3.10	4.00	8.00	3.50	4.50	10.40	4.50	5.90	13.50	5.80	7.70
75-79	2.60	1.00	1.60	3.10	1.20	1.90	3.60	1.50	2.10	4.50	1.90	2.60	5.30	2.20	3.10	6.00	2.50	3.50	7.70	3.20	4.50
80+	3.30	1.20	2.10	2.90	0.90	2.00	3.10	0.90	2.20	3.60	1.20	2.40	4.50	1.60	2.90	5.50	2.00	3.50	6.60	2.50	4.10
Median Age	27	26	28	29	28	30	30	31	31	32	31	33	33	32	34	35	33	36	36	35	37
Percent																					
0-4	9.58	9.89	9.29	8.25	8.72	7.80	7.93	8.36	7.52	7.77	8.18	7.38	7.59	7.93	7.27	7.17	7.47	6.88	6.83	7.11	6.57
5-14	19.80	20.39	19.23	18.83	19.41	18.27	16.42	17.02	15.84	14.98	15.72	14.26	14.63	15.38	13.91	14.49	15.21	13.81	14.14	14.78	13.53
15-49	55.37	55.49	55.26	55.89	55.81	55.97	55.79	55.94	55.66	53.79	53.97	53.65	51.45	51.99	51.10	49.51	50.30	48.76	48.73	49.89	47.68
15-64	65.38	65.24	65.51	67.32	67.03	67.70	69.46	69.22	69.72	70.32	70.04	70.64	69.68	69.61	69.93	68.49	68.61	68.34	66.92	67.53	66.40
65 And Over	5.24	4.47	5.96	5.64	4.84	6.41	6.28	5.41	7.11	6.95	6.06	7.81	8.13	7.11	9.10	9.91	8.64	11.13	12.09	10.63	13.51
Annual Growth Rate	1.80			1.12			1.03			0.92			0.80			0.57			0.40		
Natural Increase Rate	1.19			1.05			0.97			0.87			0.75			0.57			0.40		
Crude Birth Rate	17.50			16.40			16.10			15.90			15.20			14.50			13.90		
Crude Death Rate	5.60			5.90			6.50			7.30			7.70			8.80			9.90		

Figures may be off due to rounding

National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Key Demographic Indicators Population Projections (Medium Series): 2000 - 2030

Table 13.7

All Bahamas

Demographic Indicators	Projections						
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
(,000)							
Total Population	303.60	325.20	346.90	368.10	389.20	408.50	426.30
No. & % Distribution:							
0-4 Years No:	29.10	28.60	29.30	29.70	30.90	31.40	31.60
%	9.58	8.79	8.45	8.07	7.94	7.69	7.41
5-14 Years No:	60.10	60.70	57.70	58.00	59.20	60.70	62.20
%	19.80	18.67	16.63	15.76	15.21	14.86	14.59
0-14 Years No:	89.20	89.30	87.00	87.70	90.10	92.10	93.80
%	29.38	27.46	25.10	23.83	23.15	22.55	22.00
15-49 Years No:	168.10	181.00	191.60	194.70	196.90	198.20	202.40
%	55.37	55.66	55.22	52.89	50.59	48.52	47.48
15-64 Years No:	198.50	217.90	238.80	255.00	267.40	275.30	279.50
%	65.38	67.00	68.82	69.27	68.71	67.39	65.56
65+ Years No:	15.90	18.00	21.20	25.40	31.70	41.10	53.00
%	5.24	5.54	6.11	6.90	8.14	10.06	12.44
Average Annual Growth Rate	1.80	1.29	1.24	1.11	1.03	0.93	0.82
No. of Births	5,300	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,300	6,400
Crude Birth Rate	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.4	15.0
No. of Deaths	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,200	2,500	2,700	3,100
Crude Death Rate	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.3
Natural Increase	3,400	3,800	3,900	3,800	3,700	3,600	3,300
Natural Increase Rate	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.8	7.7
Sex Ratio	946.2	945.0	952.2	958.0	962.7	966.8	970.0
Median Age	27	29	30	32	33	34	36
Dependency Ratios:							
Young	449	410	365	344	336	335	336
Old	80	82	89	99	118	149	190
Total	529	492	454	443	454	484	526
Life Expectancy							
Males	69.9	69.5	71.5	72.6	74.0	75.4	76.8
Females	76.3	76.3	77.4	78.1	79.0	79.9	80.8
Total	73.2	73.0	74.5	75.4	76.5	77.7	78.8
Female Population 15-49 Years No.:	86.20	93.20	98.00	99.40	99.70	99.40	101.00
%	55.26	55.71	55.15	52.87	50.33	47.86	46.63
Total Fertility Rate	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.11	2.14	2.17	2.20
Gross Reproduction Rate	0.98	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.07
Mean Age Of Childbearing	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.5
Child - Woman Ratio	337.6	306.9	299.0	298.8	308.9	315.9	312.9

Figure 13.1

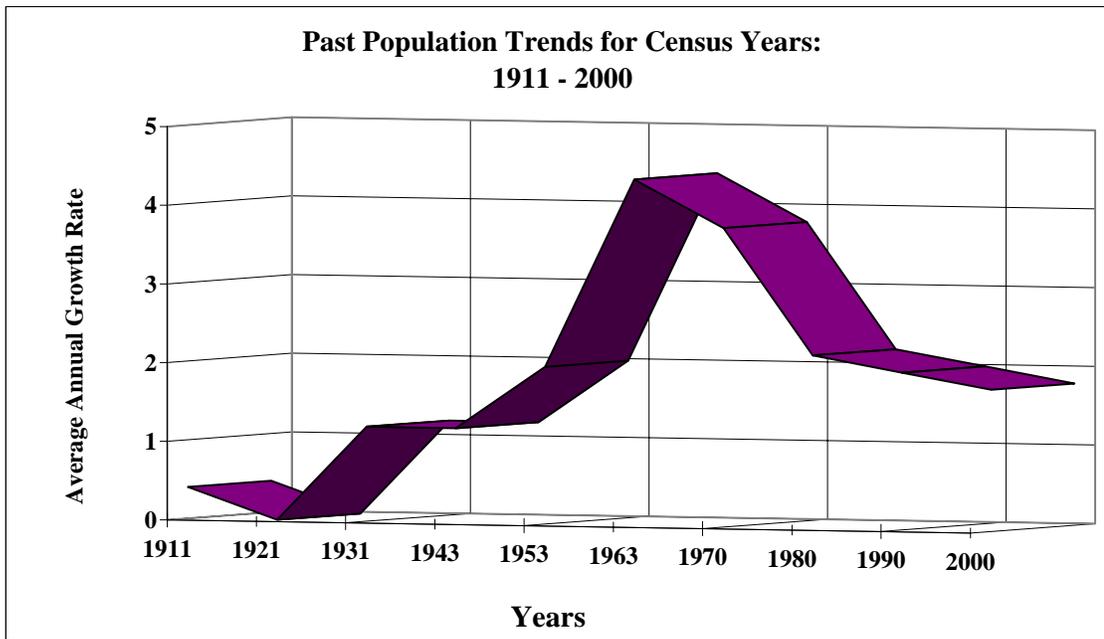
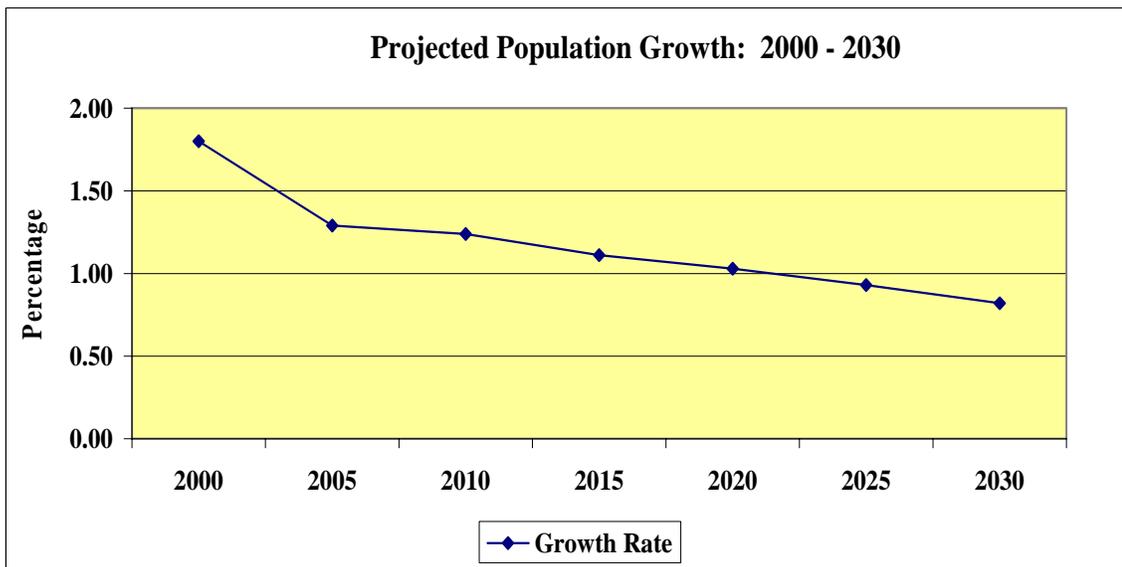


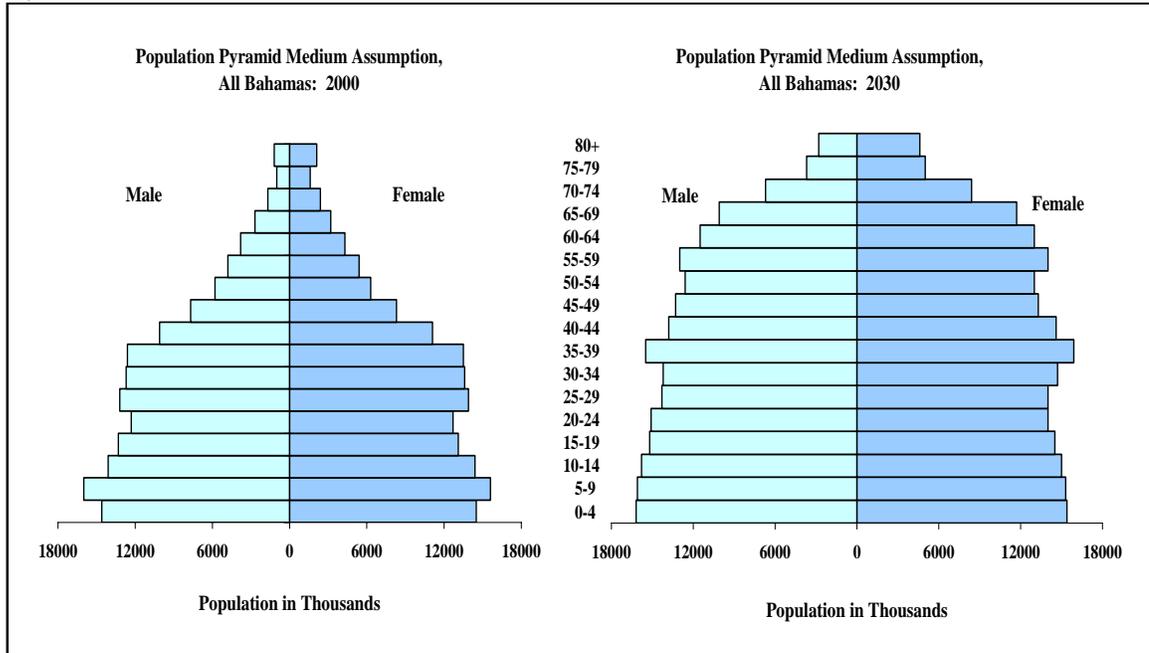
Figure 13.2



National Census Report 2000, The Bahamas

Population Pyramid, 2000 and 2030: Medium Assumption (All Bahamas)

Figure 13.3



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