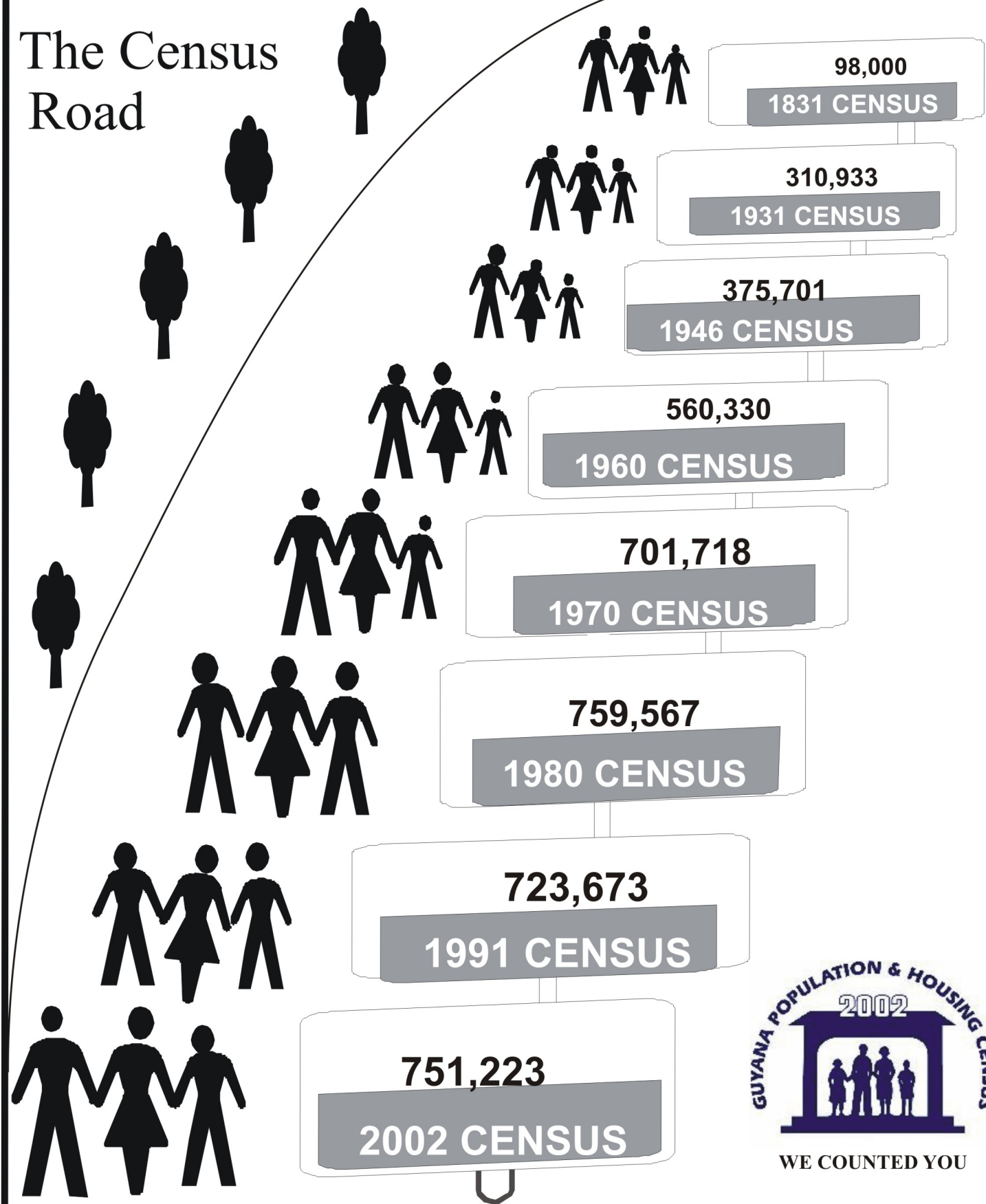


THE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA

The Census Road



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2002 Census of Population and Housing represents the sixth major commitment of the Government of Guyana to compile demographic and housing statistical information since 1945. The previous censuses were conducted in 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1991. The information contained herein will be indispensable for sound planning and economic development, and we feel that this acknowledgement is necessary, even though it represents an inadequate expression of our sincere gratitude to many institutions and organizations, including the national government of Guyana as well as individuals who contributed immensely to the successful completion of the project.

This census was regionally coordinated with the CARICOM Secretariat playing a central role. The Bureau has also worked closely with and received significant assistance from other International and Local Agencies such as Statistics Sweden, the United Nations Statistical Divisions, the United Nations Development Programmes, Guyana and the Multilateral Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the planning and execution of this census.

The census 2002 was probably the most challenging census in recent memory because of the background crime wave during the conduct of its fieldwork. Through a vigorous media campaign, however these apprehensions were broken down. Special thanks must be given to local media institutions for the pro-active role played in advertising the importance of the census. Members of the public are also thanks for their willingness to cooperate. The culmination of all of these efforts is manifested in the final summary reports here presented.

Finally, many thanks to all our Technical and Steering Committee Members, senior field personnel, the enumerators, drivers and the entire working staff of the Bureau for their hard and dedicated duty which made the census a success.

The vast amount of data collected at the census will provide the source for ongoing analysis and research until the next round (2010) of global census. As indicated in the introduction, this initial analysis provides the insight into what by conscious are the core variables of national interest. In the meantime work continues with the CARICOM Secretariat on the more expansive analysis required of all countries by the end of this year.

Lennox Benjamin
Chief Statistician

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INTRODUCTION

This is the sixth census of a *de facto* count of the population of Guyana since the first post-war census of 1946. The conduct of each of these censuses had brought its own challenges as societal norms and values and country-specific socio-economic conditions change.

The main objectives of the 2002 Population and Housing Census were as follows:

- 1) to determine the present size and the distribution of the population;
- 2) to review and document the present status of the population with regard to socio-economic characteristics;
- 3) to indicate any change in the pattern of the population since the 1991 census;
- 4) to evaluate any qualitative change in selected socio-economic characteristics of the population;
- 5) to present general appraisals of some selected living and housing conditions in the country; and
- 6) to provide a comprehensive pool of information for policy-makers to be used as a tool for immediate and future planning purposes.

A series of publications consisting of main cross-tabulations and analyses have been planned. In keeping with this plan, a Preliminary analysis, based on the data from the visitation record, was released in March 2004, even before the tabulations were finalized. This current report – Summary Results and Analysis of the Population and Housing Census 2002 - takes the publication programme a step further as it is a summary analysis of some of the final results.

Following this report, a set of cross-tabulations that could be used by researchers, and a more in-depth analysis will be published. As expected therefore, the provisional summary totals shown in the Preliminary Report have all been rechecked and verified, and as a consequence, in a few cases are marginally different from the final totals in this Summary Results and Analysis Report.

This report summarizes the results and gives a broad analysis of the findings. It makes limited effort to explain trends and the implications of those trends. The areas covered are: Population Size and Growth, Population Distribution, Population Composition, Age-Sex Structure, Housing Characteristics, Labor Force Participation and Education and Training. In each of these areas an attempt has been made to examine regional and gender patterns and differentials. It also gives some indication of areas for further research.

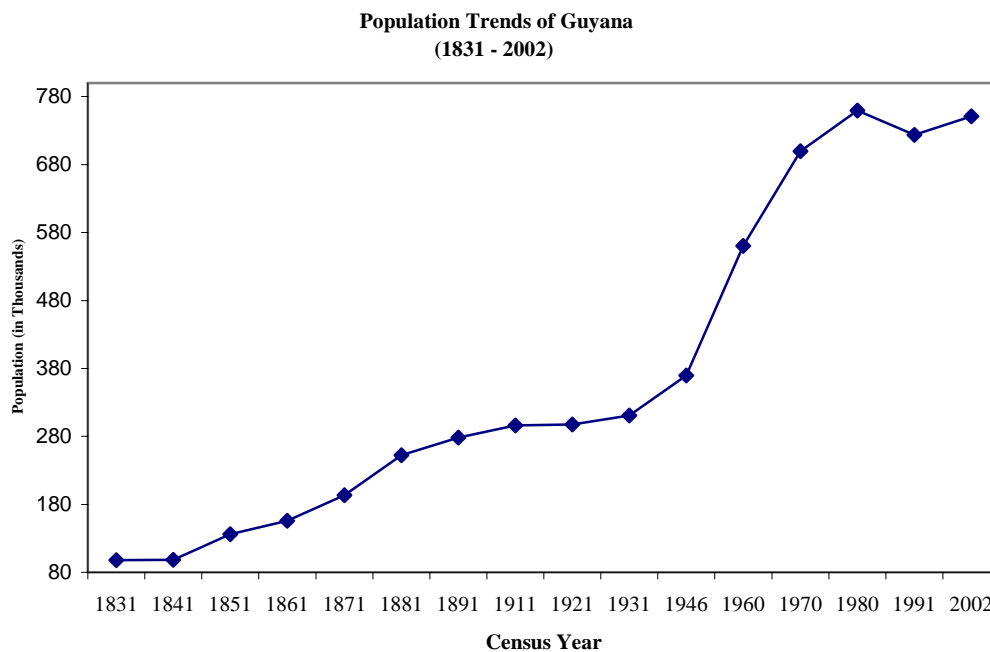
Also for the benefit of Cabinet and later the wider populace, this presentation seeks to provide a much more detailed analysis of what is considered to be the more important and variables of immediate interest, while the Bureau continues work with the other CARICOM territories in the more expansive detailed regional analysis coordinated by the CARICOM Secretariat which covers such additional topics as housing and living

arrangements, health and disability, children, youth and the elderly, the role and status of women, education and training, fertility, mortality and migration patterns, other social and economic issues and population projections, to name a few.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

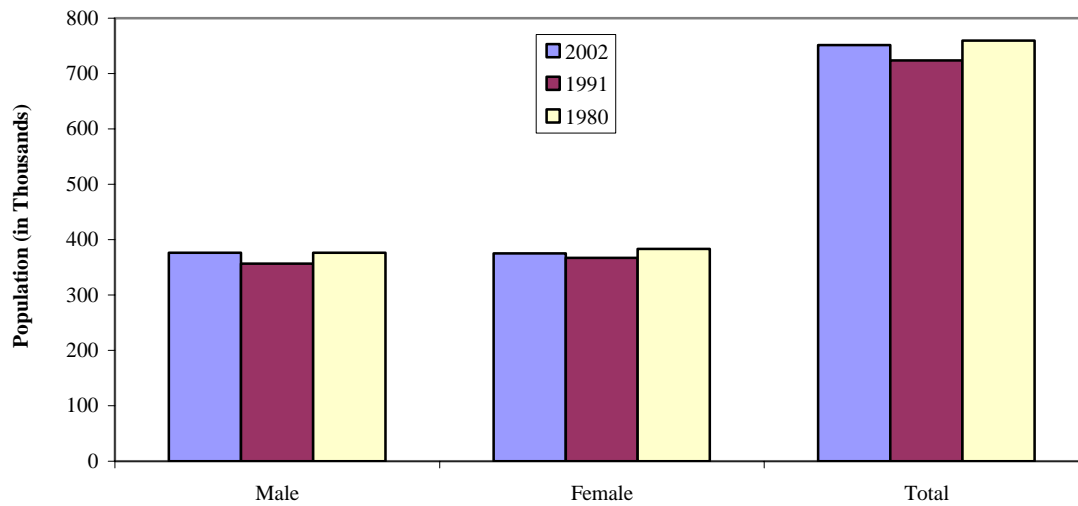
Population Size

The 2002 Population and Housing Census shows that the population of Guyana has risen to 751,223 persons – higher than the 1991 census by a little more than 27,500 persons. This new count is in keeping with trends of population change for Guyana, which has shown an increase at each census, except for the 1991 census; when – for the first time in history – the count was lower than that of the previous census.



The population decline at census 1991 appeared consistent with the peak emigration flows recorded during the decade of the 1980s. The average annual rate of growth for the population has also reversed from its negative trend of the 1980s (seen in 1991), but the census survival ratios between 1980 and 2002 show a heavy influence of emigration on the distribution.

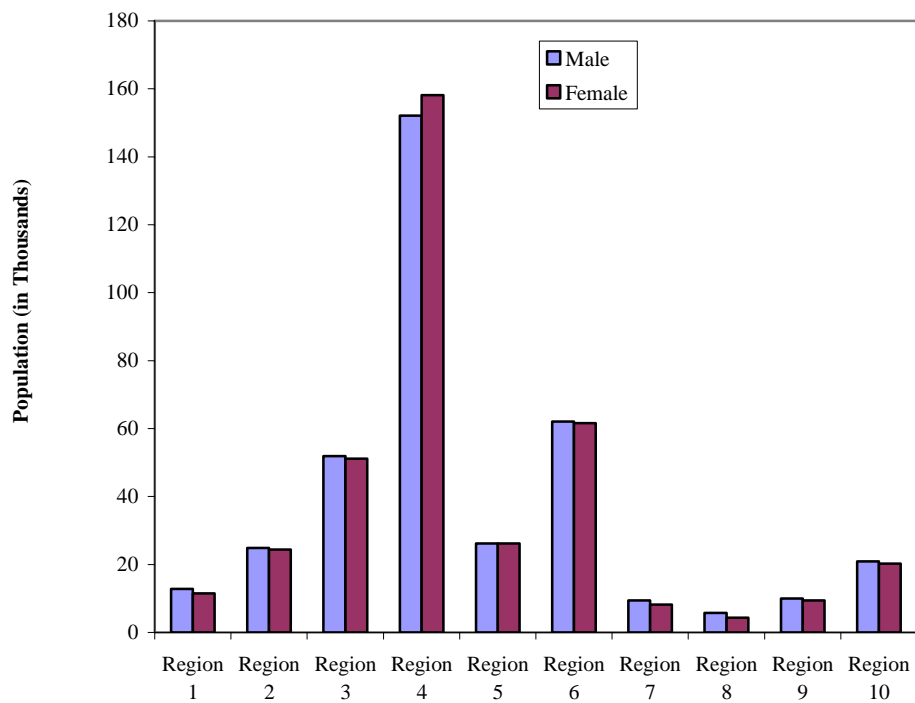
**Population of Guyana by Sex:
1980-2002**



Population Distribution and Growth

Males outnumber females by a small percent (0.1). The population is concentrated in Regions 4 and 6, with 41.3 percent located in Region 4. Region 3 is the third most populous with almost 14 percent of the population.

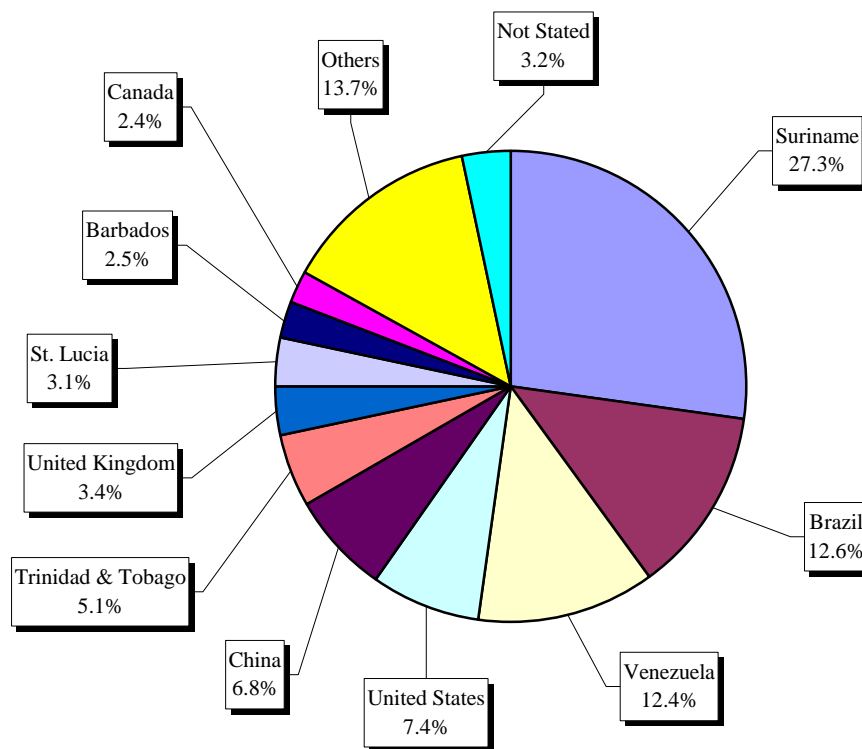
**Regional Population Distribution by Sex
Guyana: 2002**



Regional growth rates are highest for Region 8 (5.2 percent per annum), followed by Regions 1 and 9 with rates of 2.4 and 2.2 percent respectively. The other regions have lower rates of growth, although Regions 7 and 2 are the only areas that have rates above 1 percent per annum. The mining and quarrying activities in Region 8 seem to have attracted migrants to that region and to a lesser extent Regions 9 and 1. Region 1 also has a vibrant agriculture sector and there is now road communication from the capital to Regions 8 and 9 via Region 10 that is probably promoting growth in those Regions. The only Region with negative growth has been Region 6 with a -1.3 average annual rate of decline in its population.

Foreign-Born Population: The growth of regional populations, particularly that of Regions 1 and 9, is also indicative of much of the increase seen in the foreign-born population. The majority of foreign-born are from neighboring countries. Suriname contributes the highest proportion of the foreign-born population (27 percent) with Brazil and Venezuela contributing approximately 13 percent each.

Foreign-Born population by Country of Birth
Guyana: 2002



Population Density: The population density is low when the national average is considered, but diverse when considered for the regions and for rural-urban areas. Average density for the country is almost 4 persons per square kilometer. The pattern for the regions is different. Regions 7, 8 and 9 – though showing some of the highest growth rates are still the most sparsely populated, with density levels of less than one person per square kilometer. Their levels contrast with that of Region 4 with approximately 139 persons per square kilometer.

Population Composition

Nationality background or descent, ethnic and religious composition introduces differentials that could be significant to demographic processes. These sub-groups are therefore identified to facilitate further research and analysis.

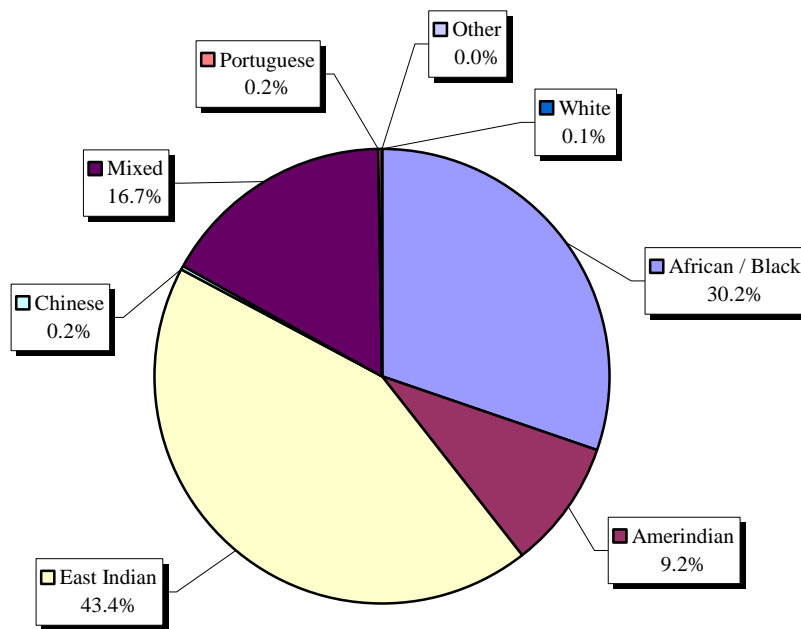
Members of the population are identified by their ethnicity. Ethnicity is determined by the self-description/identification of each person. Modern practices in some countries attempt a determination of ethnicity through a correlation of self-identification, spoken language and mother tongue, additional considerations which are irrelevant in Guyana's context.

Nationality Background: The distribution of the population by ethnicity shows the highest proportions are comprised of those persons of East Indian and African heritage – 43 and 30 percent respectively. Amerindians are next, comprising almost 10 percent of the population. The others are less than 1 percent. Of note however, has been the growth of a population of persons of 'Mixed' heritage. These persons could be any combination of the main nationality backgrounds found in the country. They are larger than the Amerindian group and comprise 17 percent of the population.



See overleaf

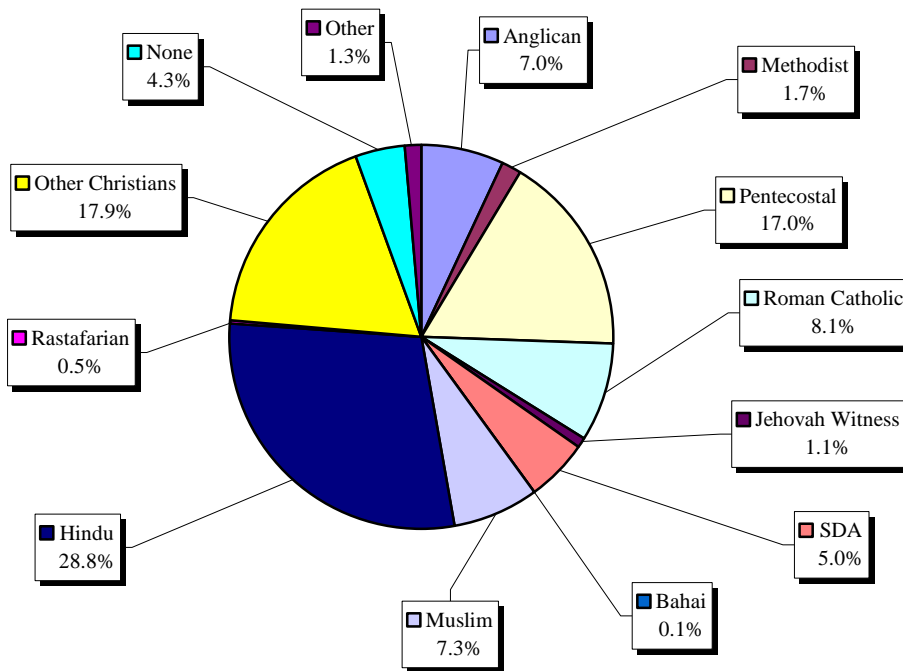
**Population Distribution by Nationality Background/Ethnicity
Guyana: 2002**



The distribution of the various groups has been examined and those of African descent are located in Regions 3, 4, 6 and 10 and to a lesser extent in Region 5. Amerindians are found in Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 and to a lesser extent in Regions 2 and 4. This group has showed significant movement from their traditional areas of residence. Persons of East Indian descent can be found living mainly in Regions 3, 4 and 6 and to a lesser extent in Regions 2 and 5.

Religious Affiliation: The population composition by religions affiliation has also changed somewhat. The Pentecostals are now in the majority of all ‘Christian’ groups (17 percent). They follow only the Hindus who are nearly one-third of the population. Other religions that have grown and are now identified as separate categories are the Jehovah’s Witnesses, Seventh-Day Adventists and Rastafarians. Declines are seen largely in the Anglican and Roman Catholic bodies, which now attract 7 and 8 percent of the population respectively, and to a lesser extent the Methodists with affiliation from 2 percent of the population.

**Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation
Guyana: 2002**



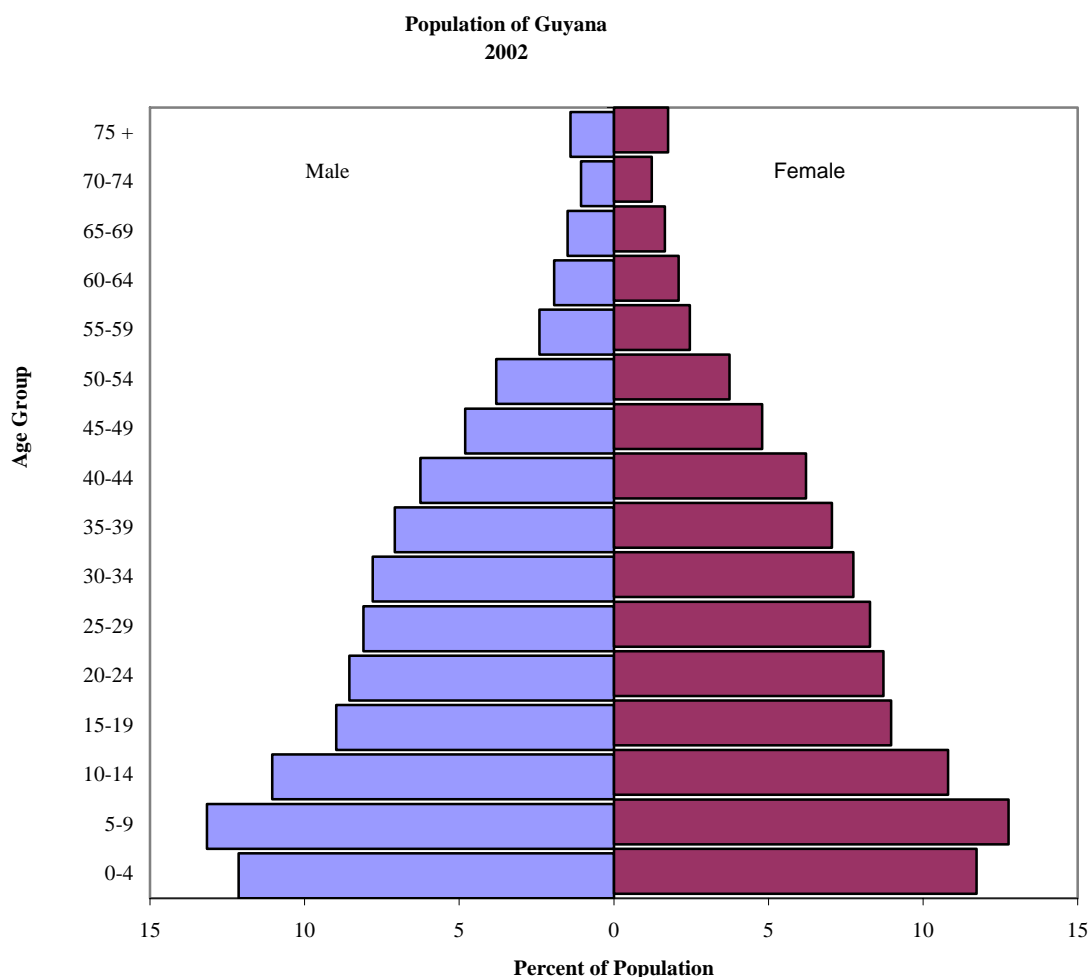
Age-Sex Distribution

The age-sex distribution of the population of Guyana shows that it is still in the expansive phase of the demographic transition.¹ This means that it is still a growing population. Nevertheless, when the 2002 distribution is compared with that of 1980 there are signs that the population is beginning to age. Fertility rates based on available data substantiate this, by showing total fertility rates approaching the replacement level.²

The age-sex distribution also shows that the 0-4 age-group is smaller than the 5-9 age group, suggesting a slowing down of the number of births. It must be noted nevertheless that the same pattern has been displayed by the age distribution of the 1991 census.

¹ There are three phases – expansive, constrictive and stationary.

² Replacement level fertility means that each couple only produces enough children to replace itself. The average number of children that a population's total fertility rate must reach for it to be termed 'replacement level' is 2.1.



Regional Age Structures: It has been interesting to compare the national age structure of the population with that of some of the Regions. These comparisons show the migration patterns of young women (particularly from Regions 1, 8 and 9) and influxes of men into Regions 7 and 8.

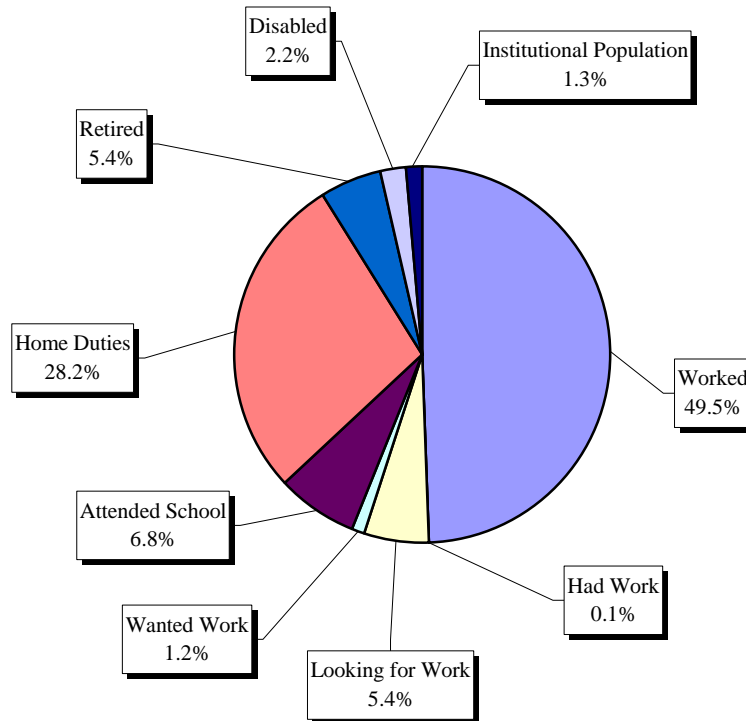
Age Dependency: Dependency ratios have fallen from 1980, but like other aspects of the population, have increased from 1991. The population of those not of working age (0-14 and 65+) is less than the working population. Age dependency has moved from 108 in 1980 to 90 in 2002. The *median age*³ of the population has also increased to 22.9 years from 18.6 in 1980 and 21.8 in 1991. These movements also support the fact that the population is ageing gradually.

³ The *median age* divides the population into two equal groups. One-half of the population will be above the median age and one-half below that age.

Working-Age Population

The working-age population or persons 15 years and over contains the human resources of the country in a position to engage in productive activity. For a variety of reasons however, not all these persons can work. Those who are not in a position to or do not work are referred to as the economically inactive. The others, who work are referred to as the economically active.

**Principal Activities of the Population, 15 Years and Over
Guyana: 2002**



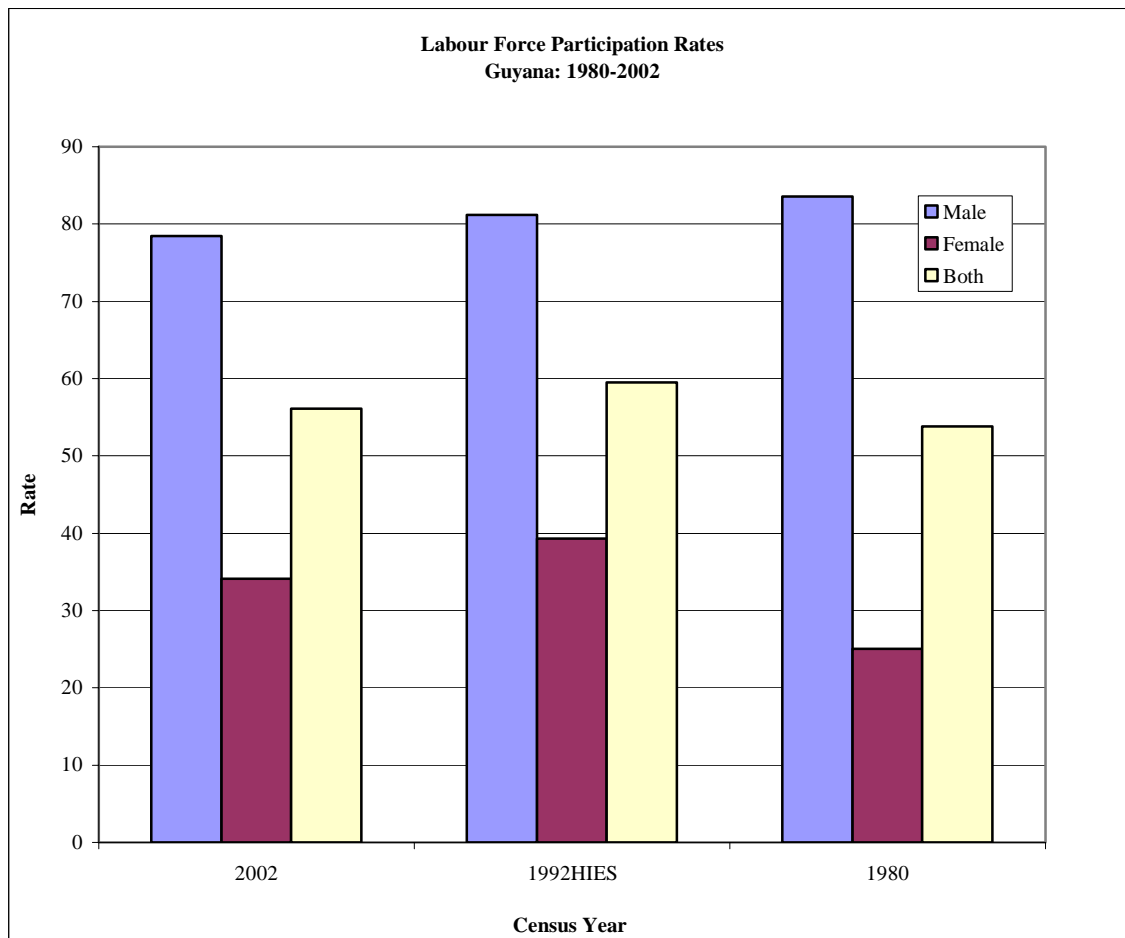
Those not able to participate in productive work⁴ are usually further classified according to their activity, i.e., whether retired, performing home duties unable to work – because of disability or are attending school. Institutional populations tend to be considered in this group as some sections of the institutional population, e.g. the prisoners, are also not able

⁴ Productive work for this purpose is defined in the System of National Accounts. It has been widely accepted that performance of home duties particularly contributes to the productivity of a country.

to work. Other members of the institutional population, e.g. soldiers in barracks are productive.

The performance of home duties is usually a category that warrants particular interest in that many persons in this 'sector' usually keep small gardens, prepare sweets, etc. for sale. Income or produce from these activities normally supplement family income earned outside the home. Ideally, these persons should be included in the economically active population, but they do not describe themselves as such. If they did, then the numbers who participate in the labor force (the labor force participation rate) would increase.

Labour Force Participation: The working-age population has grown to two-thirds of the total population and approximately 44 percent of persons are not economically active. The remainder (approximately 56 percent) are in the work-force and is divided into those who actually work and those who are looking for a job or would like a job.

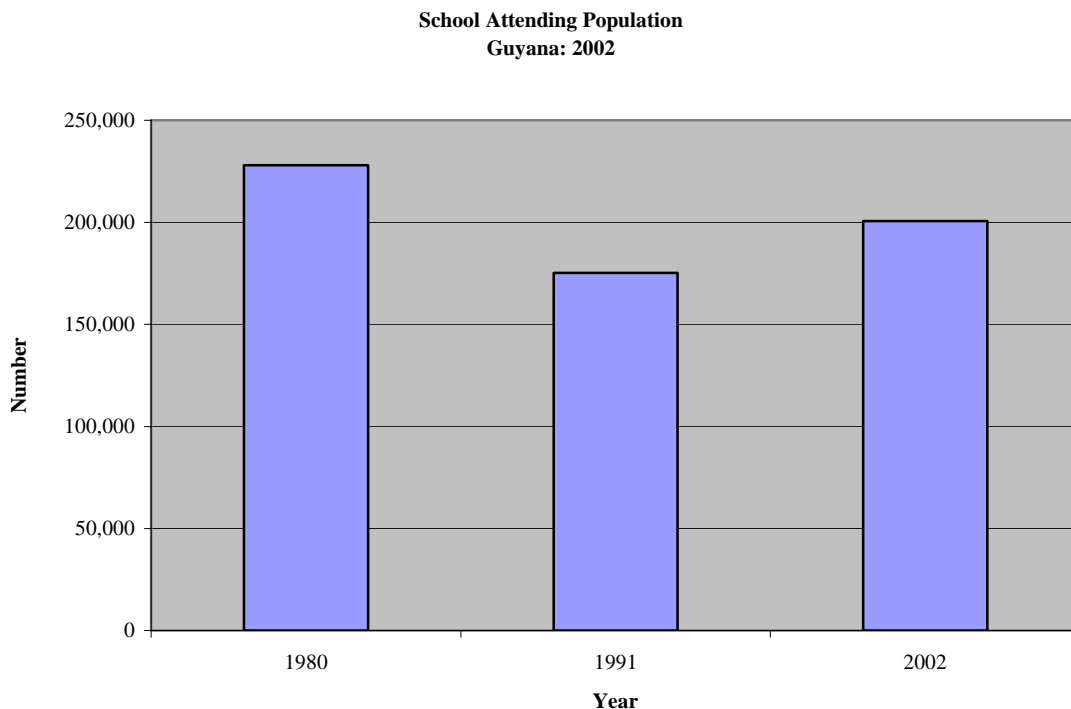


On average 88 percent of all persons of the working population who would like to work are actually working. This is an average however, as 90 percent of the males who want to work actually do work, compared with 85 percent of the females. Persons who have no jobs comprise approximately 12 percent of the population who would like to work.

Once again, this average of unemployment levels masks the male-female differential, in that 15 percent of females are out of work, compared with 10 percent of males. The 2002 average unemployment level compares with a level of 16.8 percent in 1980 and 11.7 percent at the time of the 1992 Household Income and Expenditure Survey.⁵

School Attendance

Approximately, two-third of the school-age population currently attends school, up from 59 percent and 55 percent in 1980 and 1991 respectively. The highest percentages of persons of school age who actually attend school are in the 5-9 and 10-14 age-groups. A little over 90 percent of children in these age-groups attend school, which means that Guyana has surpassed the MDG target for primary school enrollment. Nevertheless, attainment of the MDG targets for enrollment is not by itself an indicator of quality of education and further research is required in this area.



⁵ Survey estimates are usually considered more accurate than those obtained by the census for certain variables. Since there was a survey near to the time of the 1991 census, these estimates of unemployment are used instead of the census estimates.

Moving into the late secondary school/post-secondary school level, only 30 percent of persons in the 15-19 age-group attend school either full-time or part-time and this percentage is even less (4 percent) in the 20-24 age-groups. This means that there is a large 'funnel-effect' in education, with large percentages enrolled in early childhood and primary education, fewer completing secondary school and very small percentage of persons going on to university or technical school.

Household and Housing Characteristics

The number of households has increased from about 154,000 in 1991 to approximately 183,000 in 2002 – an increase of about 18.5%. This means that more than nearly 2,500 new households were established per year in the intercensal period.

Consistent with the regional population distribution, the highest proportion of households are in region 4 (43%), followed by region 6 (17%) and region 3 (14%). There has been an increase in the number of households in 2002 for all the regions. The highest rate of growth occurred in region 8 (104 %), followed by region 9 (31%) and region 1 (27%).

Household Headship: Nearly three-quarters of all households are headed by males, and this situation pervades the regions. Household headship is usually an indication of how wealth is distributed within the household. The preponderance of male heads probably means that men control the majority of resources within households. There is a high probability therefore that many women – though living in non-poor households - could be poor as they are denied access to resources of the household.

Overcrowding: Overcrowding within households is usually an indicator of poverty and the corollary is also true. Average household size also does not give an indication of sleeping arrangements and privacy. Average household size for 2002 is 4.1 down from 4.7 in 1991.

The regional distribution of average household size is similar to the national average, except for Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 where household size averages 5 or more persons per household (with region 1 averaging almost 6 persons). Region 6 has slightly smaller household sizes (3.9 persons).

Water and Sanitation: Housing has become increasingly modernized in 2002. The percentage of households with no toilet facilities at all has declined to 2 percent from 3.1 percent in 1991.

Modernization however has come through the increased use of W.C linked to a Cesspit or Septic tank. The reason is that the sewer system is expensive to install and maintain and given the size of the population it is easier for septic tanks or cesspits be installed. Two-thirds of the households still use pit latrines however and nearly 2 percent still do not have any toilet facilities at all.

In terms of the distribution of households according to their access to improved water (piped into house or yard, from bore hole, spring or rainwater), nearly 80 percent of households have improved water, as defined by the MDG target for water.

SECTION 1: POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

1.1 Size

The population of Guyana obtained from the 2002 Population and Housing Census consists of approximately 751,223 persons. This number includes both persons enumerated in households and those in institutions, such as hospitals, prisons, military barracks, etc. (See Appendix A for all main concepts and definitions used in the census).

The population growth since the earliest censuses of the 1800s right into the first census of the 21st century is shown in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1. They both show that except for census 1991, the population of Guyana increased at each census although increases in both absolute numbers and rates of growth were relatively small between 1911 and 1921. The largest increase was between 1946 and 1960, reflecting the post-war baby boom that took place worldwide. The 1991 census was the first in history that recorded a population decline (of approximately 36,000 persons). The population decline at census 1991 appears consistent with the peak emigration flows recorded during the decade of the 1980s as well as continuously falling fertility rates.

Fig. 1: Population Trends of Guyana (1831 - 2002)

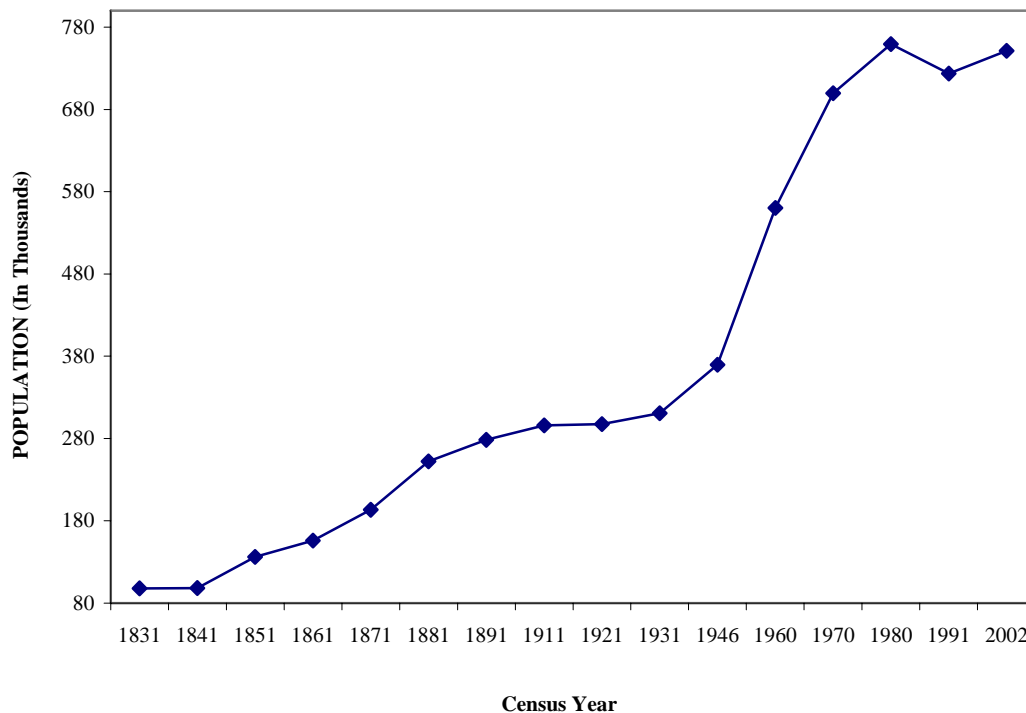


Table 1: Population Trends and Growth Rates, Guyana: 1831 - 2002

Census year	Population	Change	% Change	Growth Rate
1831	98,000	-	-	-
1841	98,154	154	0.2	0.0
1851	135,994	37,840	38.6	3.3
1861	155,907	19,913	14.6	1.4
1871	193,491	37,584	24.1	2.2
1881	252,186	58,695	30.3	2.7
1891	278,328	26,142	10.4	1.0
1911	296,041	17,713	6.4	0.3
1921	297,691	1,650	0.6	0.1
1931	310,933	13,242	4.5	0.4
1946	369,678	58,745	18.9	1.2
1960	560,330	190,652	51.6	3.0
1970	699,848	139,518	24.9	2.3
1980	759,567	59,719	8.5	0.8
1991	723,673	-35,894	-4.7	-0.4
2002	751,223	27,550	3.8	0.3

The decline in population numbers from 1980 to 1991 is reversed between 1991 and 2002, when the population shows an increase of approximately 28,000 persons. This pattern of population change between 1980 and 2002 is examined through a cohort survival analysis.

Table 2 shows census survival ratios between 1980 and 2002. In order to conduct this analysis, the age distribution of the population at the two census dates is made comparable. This is done by regrouping the five-year age groups from x to $x + 4$ identified at the 1980 census into their respective cohorts at the second census in 2002, twenty-two years later (as age groups from $x + 22$ to $x + 26$). Thus, the survivors of those aged 0-4 in 1980 are aged 22-26 in 2002. As a further adjustment, the population distribution for 2002 is moved backward by 0.345 year (four months), that is, from the second census date of September 15, 2002 to May 12, 2002. The survival ratios are then derived from these two distributions.

Table 2: National Census Survival Ratios for both Sexes, Guyana: 2002

Age At		Population		
First Census (1980)	Second Census (2002)	1980 (Age 0+)	2002 (Age 22+)	Survival Ratios
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(4)/(3)
0-4	22-26	97,928	59,254	0.6051
5-9	27-31	106,949	57,835	0.5408
10-14	32-36	105,733	51,989	0.4917
15-19	37-41	96,939	48,194	0.4972
20-24	42-46	77,542	40,241	0.5190
25-29	47-51	57,731	30,839	0.5342
30-34	52-56	44,215	23,167	0.5240
35-39	57-61	33,708	16,074	0.4769
40-44	62-66	28,359	12,530	0.4418
45-49	67-71	25,873	9,833	0.3800
50-54	72-76	23,025	6,741	0.2928
55-59	77-81	18,280	4,261	0.2331
60-64	82-86	13,522	2,124	0.1571
65-69	87-91	12,810	1,216	0.0949
70-74	92-96	7,535	390	0.0518
75 +	97 +	9,420	127	0.0135

The results in Column 5 of Table 2 show low survival rates for the age group 0-4 onwards. For example, about 61 percent of those aged 0-4 years in 1980 and now 22-26 years in 2002 were reported to have still been in the population. The rates are even much lower for 5-9 and 10-14 years, for example, about 50 percent seemed not to have reached 27-31 and 32-36 years in 2002 respectively. With the increase in life expectancy for the country, mortality alone cannot account for the proportions of such low survival. It is more probable that the ongoing emigration had strongly influenced the demographic processes of population change.

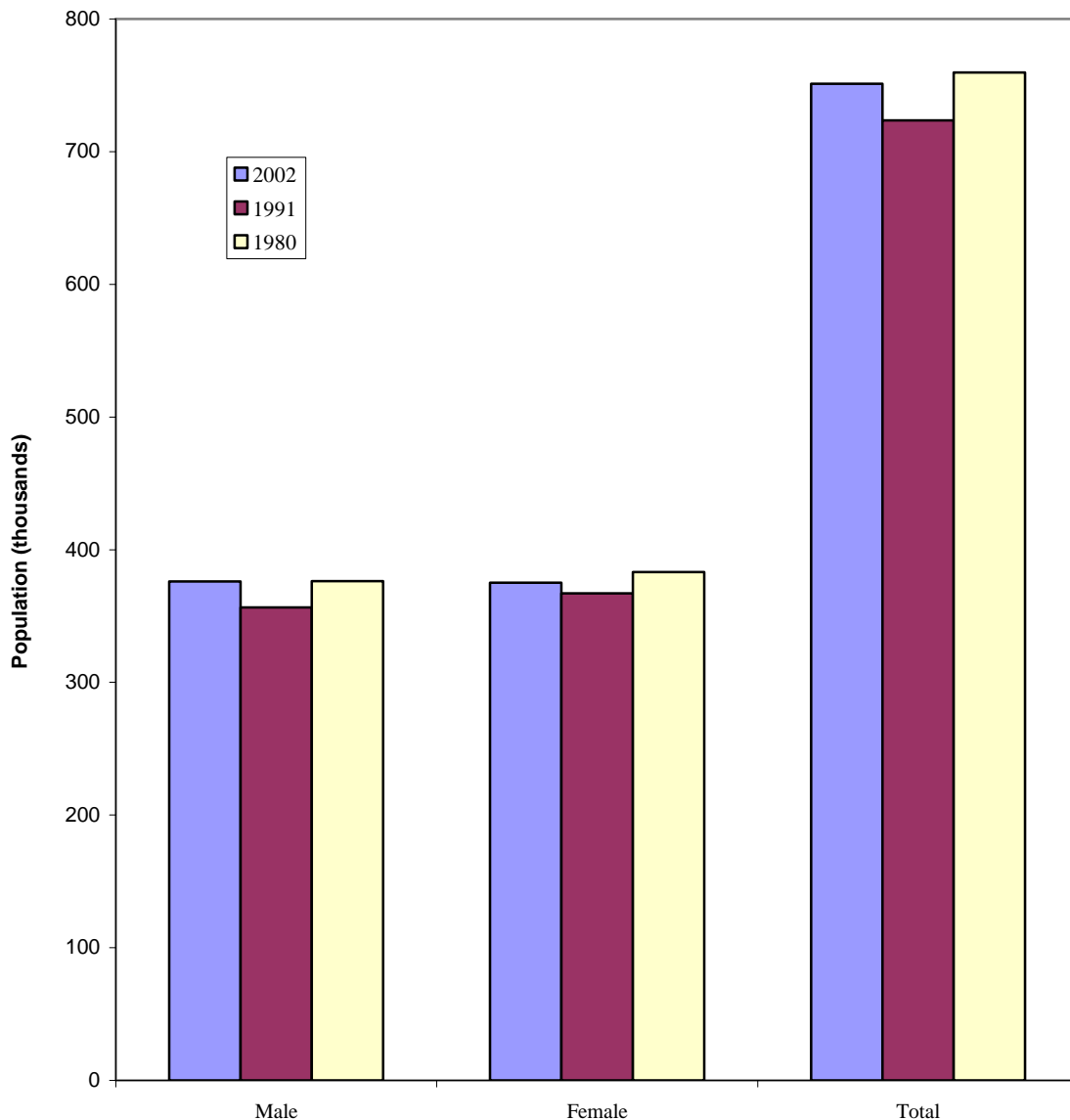
In percentage terms, the population grew by 3.8 percent between 1991 and 2002 reversing the decline (-4.7 percent) experienced between 1980 and 1991. The distribution of the 2002 population by sex indicates that males narrowly outnumber females - with 50.1 percent of the population being male and 49.9 percent female (see Table 3 and Figure 2).

Table 3: Total Population by Sex, Guyana: 1980, 1991 and 2002

Census Ref. Date	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sept. 15, 2002	751,223	100	376,034	50.1	375,189	49.9
May 12, 1991	723,673	100	356,540	49.3	367,133	50.7
May 12 1980	759,567	100	376,381	49.5	383,186	50.5
Change (1991 - 2002)	27,550	3.8	19,494	2.7	8,056	1.1
Change (1980 - 1991)	-35,894	-4.7	-19,841	-2.6	-16,053	-2.1

This finding is different from the censuses of 1991 and 1980 when females accounted for 50.7 percent and 50.5 percent of the population respectively. The observed numerical majority of male population at 2002 census corroborates with the earlier prediction made by the Bureau in 1994 in the National Report to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo. The report predicted that because of the preponderance of females in the ongoing emigration flows, females will lose their numerical superiority in the population during the period 2001 - 2011.

Fig. 2: Population of Guyana by Sex: 1980-2002



Regional Population: The main areas of population concentration have not changed over the decades, although some of the sparsely populated regions have begun to grow (see Table 4). Region 4, where the capital city – Georgetown is located, has over 40 percent of the population and Regions 3 and 6 combined have another 30 percent. The population of Region 8 though small however, has risen sharply – more than doubling its size, i.e., from 4,485 in 1980 to 10,095 in 2002.

Table 4: Regional distribution of the Population, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Region	1980		1991		2002	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Region 1	18,329	2.4	18,428	2.5	24,275	3.2
Region 2	42,341	5.6	43,455	6.0	49,253	6.6
Region 3	104,750	13.8	95,975	13.3	103,061	13.7
Region 4	317,475	41.8	296,924	41.0	310,320	41.3
Region 5	53,898	7.1	51,280	7.1	52,428	7.0
Region 6	152,386	20.1	142,541	19.7	123,695	16.5
Region 7	14,390	1.9	14,790	2.0	17,597	2.3
Region 8	4,485	0.6	5,615	0.8	10,095	1.3
Region 9	12,873	1.7	15,057	2.1	19,387	2.6
Region 10	38,641	5.1	39,608	5.5	41,112	5.5
Total	759,567	100	723,673	100	751,223	100

The four main hinterland Regions (1, 7, 8 and 9), though covering nearly three-quarters of the total land area of the country are sparsely populated and consist of less than 10 percent of the population.

1.2 Growth

Percentage increase/decrease and average annual rates of growth for the population are given in Table 1 while the Percentage increase for each sex is given in Table 3.

Average annual rates of growth in the late 1870s and 1880s have been some of the highest. Growth rates however fell off in the early to mid 1900s, only to pick up again in 1960. The high growth rate observed in 1960 would have been the result of the post-war baby boom.

Average annual growth rates between 1991 and 2002 are small (0.33 percent per annum). Nevertheless it is a positive trend shown by the first census of the millennium, since it compares with a decrease of -0.44 percent per annum between 1980 and 1991. The reason for the negative growth rate between 1980 and 1991 has already been given and said to be the impact on the outflow of people in their prime working ages and some decline in fertility. This is an issue for further in-depth research and analysis.

When the growth between 1991 and 2002 is disaggregated for the sexes, the female population shows an increase of 1.1 percent over the decade, the males 2.7 percent. By comparison, growth for the sexes between 1980 and 1991 shows a decrease in population by -2.1 percent for females and -2.6 percent for males. This result probably means that females have been migrating at a faster rate than male; a finding which can be substantiated by results of the Living Standard Measurement Survey conducted during the 1990s. The results showed that in the ongoing emigration flows, 53 out of every 100 persons emigrating were females.

Regional Growth Rates: Average annual rates of growth for the regions are shown in Table 5. Between 1991 and 2002, all regions have shown positive growth, except for Region 6. This result is different from that of the 1991 census, which showed negative growth in Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The fastest increase has been for Region 8 (5.2 percent per annum), followed by Regions 1 and 9 – growing at rates of 2.4 and 2.2 percent respectively. Populations of Regions 1 and 9 increased by approximately 32.0 percent and 29.0 percent respectively, between 1991 and 2002. The populations of Regions 2, 7 and 10 rose as well between 1991 and 2002, though modestly, when compared to the other regions.

The sharp increase in the population and growth rates for Region 8 could be explained by the increased mining and quarrying activities being carried out there and the resultant pull-effect on workers from across the country as well as on foreign-born workers from the neighboring countries to that Region.

Table 5: Regional Population Growth Rates, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Region	1980-1991	1991-2002
Region 1	0.05	2.43
Region 2	0.24	1.10
Region 3	-0.80	0.63
Region 4	-0.61	0.39
Region 5	-0.45	0.20
Region 6	-0.61	-1.25
Region 7	0.25	1.53
Region 8	2.04	5.17
Region 9	1.42	2.23
Region 10	0.22	0.33
Total	-0.44	0.33

1.3 Foreign-Born Population

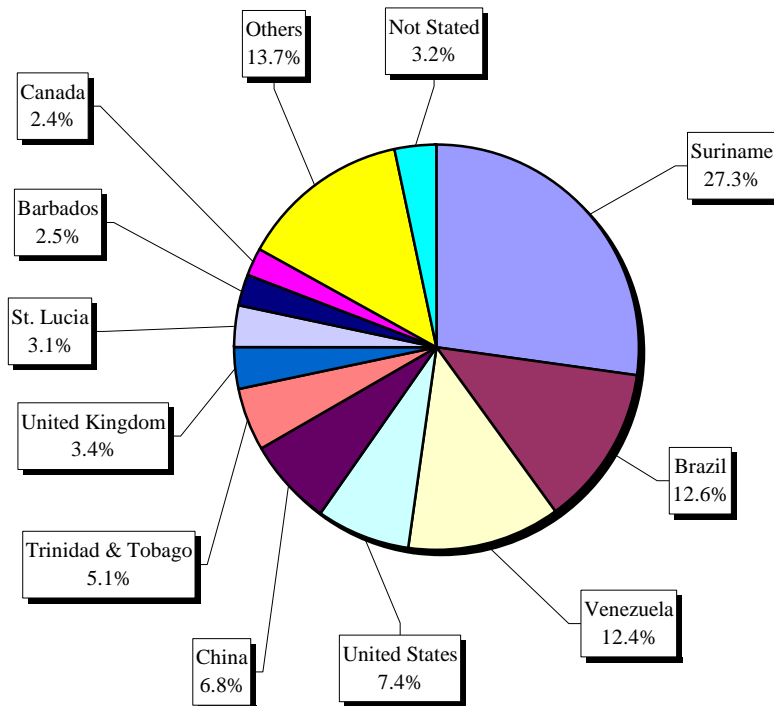
Changes in the size of the foreign born population are examined in this section. As shown in Table 6, the contribution of foreign-born residents to the population size is still relatively insignificant in 2002, although it does show a rise over the 1980 and 1991

numbers and percentages. Foreign-born residents in 1980 were 0.8 percent of the population in 1980 rising to 0.5 percent in 1991 and 1.3 percent in 2002 (see Table 6).

**Table 6: Percentage distribution of Local and Foreign-Born,
Guyana: 1980 - 2002**

Census Year	Guyanese		Foreign-born		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2002	741,772	98.7	9,451	1.3	751,223	100
1991	719,733	99.5	3,940	0.5	723,673	100
1980	753,165	99.2	6,402	0.8	759,567	100

**Fig. 3: Foreign-Born Population by Country of Birth
Guyana: 2002**



Approximately 38 percent of the foreign- born population comes from the English-speaking Caribbean and Guyana's next-door neighbors. Suriname alone contributes 28 percent of the foreign-born population. Other nationalities found in large numbers among the resident Guyanese population include Brazil, 12.7 percent, Venezuela, 12.4 percent, United States, 7.4 percent, China, 6.8 percent and United Kingdom, 3.4 percent. It is difficult to determine reciprocity of movement between Guyana and these countries however, because of a lack of information on Guyanese-born citizens who migrated to those countries (see Table 7 and Figure 3).

Table 7: Distribution of Resident Foreign-Born by Country of Birth and Sex, Guyana: 2002

Country of Birth	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barbados	123	117	240	1.3	1.2	2.5
Brazil	714	481	1,195	7.6	5.1	12.6
Canada	115	110	225	1.2	1.2	2.4
China	378	268	646	4.0	2.8	6.8
St. Lucia	169	125	294	1.8	1.3	3.1
Suriname	1,245	1,331	2,576	13.2	14.1	27.3
Trinidad & Tobago	259	220	479	2.7	2.3	5.1
United Kingdom	174	149	323	1.8	1.6	3.4
United States	375	328	703	4.0	3.5	7.4
Venezuela	590	586	1,176	6.2	6.2	12.4
Others	759	532	1,291	8.0	5.6	13.7
Not Stated	160	143	303	1.7	1.5	3.2
Total	5,061	4,390	9,451	53.5	46.5	100

SECTION 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

2.1. Regional Distribution

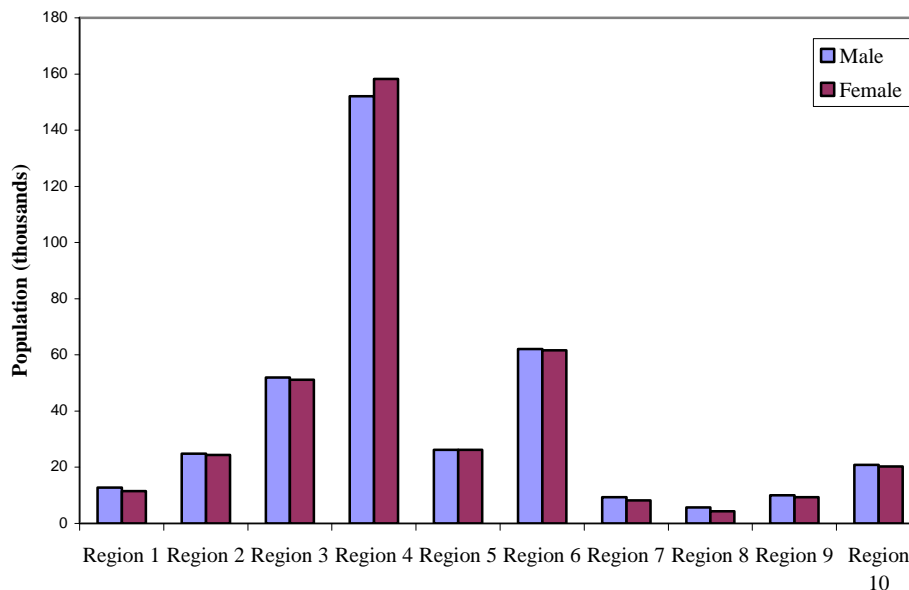
The percentage distribution of the population by regions for 2002, shown earlier in Table 4 is further elaborated in Table 8 by sex.

Table 8: Population distribution by Sex and Region, Guyana: 2002

Region	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region 1	24,275	3.2	12,815	1.7	11,460	1.5
Region 2	49,253	6.6	24,847	3.3	24,407	3.3
Region 3	103,061	13.7	51,944	6.9	51,117	6.8
Region 4	310,320	41.3	152,136	20.3	158,184	21.1
Region 5	52,428	7.0	26,207	3.5	26,221	3.5
Region 6	123,695	16.5	62,079	8.3	61,615	8.2
Region 7	17,597	2.3	9,373	1.3	8,224	1.1
Region 8	10,095	1.3	5,750	0.8	4,345	0.6
Region 9	19,387	2.6	10,009	1.3	9,378	1.3
Region 10	41,112	5.5	20,874	2.8	20,238	2.7
Total	751,223	100	376,034	50.1	375,189	49.9

The sex distribution of the population of the regions is similar to the national distribution. With the exception of Region 4, the proportion of males is higher than for females in 2002 census. The largest sex differentials – where men outnumber women -are seen in Regions 8, 1, 7 and 9 in rank order. (see Figure 4)

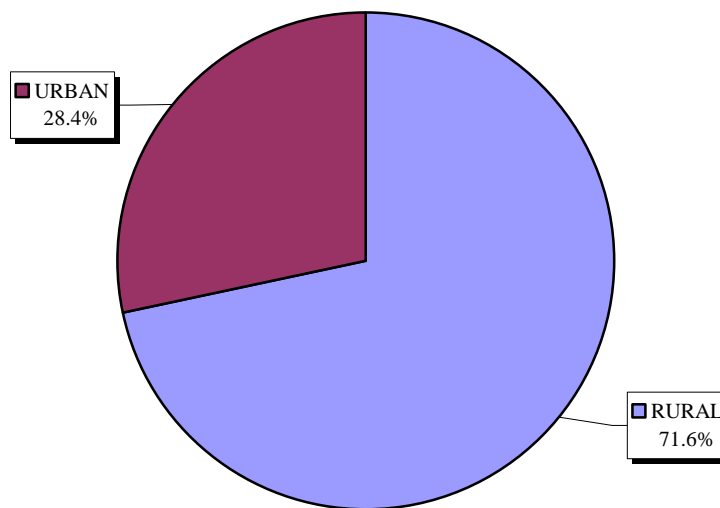
Fig. 4: Regional Population Distribution by Sex, Guyana: 2002



2.2. Rural and Urban Distribution

Four of the ten administrative regions have urban centers, i.e., Regions (2, 4, 6 and 10). The combined population of these towns and the capital city, Georgetown total 213,705 or 28.4 percent of the population in 2002. The remaining 71.6 percent of the population is clustered in villages mainly along the coastal belt, while a few others are scattered deep in the hinterland of the country.

Fig. 5: Population by Rural and Urban Status
Guyana: 2002



Females account for 51.7 percent of the urban dwellers compared to 48.3 percent for males. This situation is the reverse for the rural areas, where males account for 50.8 percent of the rural population and females 49.2 percent (see Figure 5 and Appendix B.2).

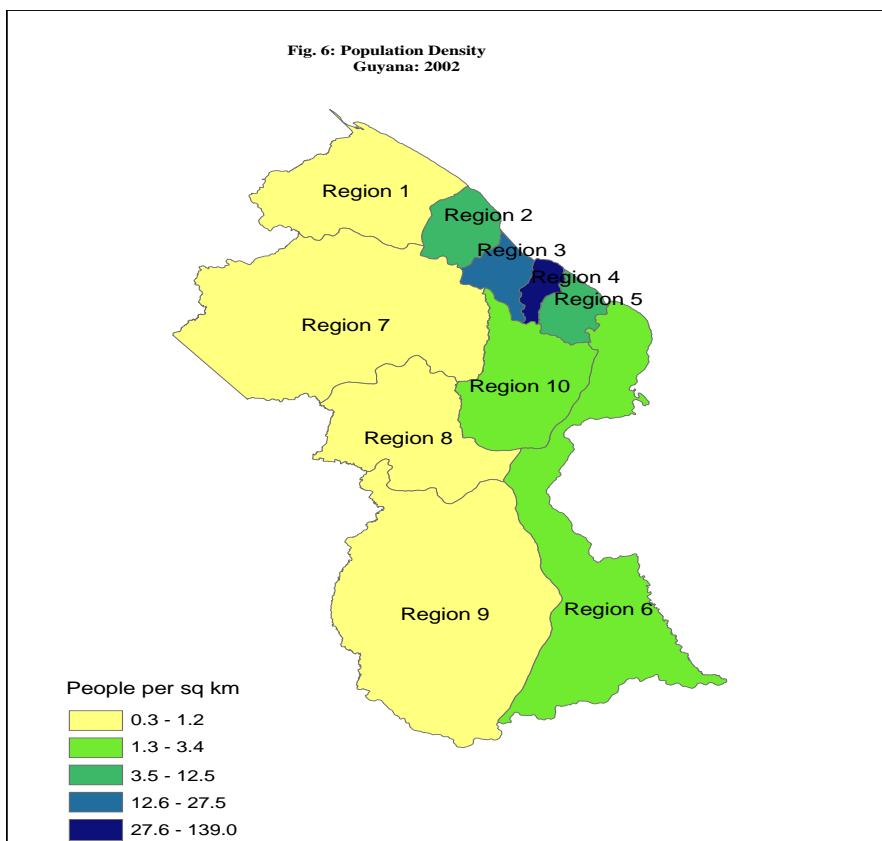
2.3. Population Density

Guyana stretches over a landmass of 214,999 square kilometers or about 83,000 square miles. On average, the population density has remained constant between 3 to 3.5 persons per square kilometer from 1980 to 2002 (See Table 9). In reality however, large parts of the country are still uninhabited or have a very scattered population. These are mainly in the hinterland areas. In contrast, there are some areas of high population concentration along the narrow coastal belt of about 10 to 40 miles in width, which consist of about 4 percent of the total land area.

Table 9: Population Density, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Region	Area (sq km)	Population			Density (population per sq km)		
		1980	1991	2002	1980	1991	2002
Region 1	20,339	18,329	18,428	24,275	0.9	0.9	1.2
Region 2	6,195	42,341	43,455	49,253	6.8	7.0	8.0
Region 3	3,755	104,750	95,975	103,061	27.9	25.6	27.5
Region 4	2,232	317,475	296,924	310,320	142.2	133.0	139.0
Region 5	4,190	53,898	51,280	52,428	12.9	12.2	12.5
Region 6	36,234	152,386	142,541	123,695	4.2	3.9	3.4
Region 7	47,213	14,390	14,790	17,597	0.3	0.3	0.4
Region 8	20,051	4,485	5,615	10,095	0.2	0.3	0.5
Region 9	57,750	12,873	15,057	19,387	0.2	0.3	0.3
Region 10	17,040	38,641	39,608	41,112	2.3	2.3	2.4
Total	214,999	759,567	723,673	751,223	3.5	3.4	3.5

Regional Population Density: The region with the highest population density is Region 4 (where the capital city is located) with 139 persons per square kilometer. Region 4 alone has about 41.3 percent of the population but contains only 1 percent of the land area. Next in rank are Regions 3, (27 per sq. km), Region 5 (13 per sq. km) and Region 6 (3 per sq. km). Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9 consisting about 67.6 percent of the land mass are sparsely populated (see Table 9 and Figure 6).



SECTION 3: POPULATION COMPOSITION

3.1 Race/Ethnic Composition

Introduction

The present population of Guyana is racially and ethnically heterogeneous, composed chiefly of a native Amerindian population together with the descendants of immigrants who came to the country either as slaves or as indentured laborers. The population therefore comprises groups of persons with nationality backgrounds from Europe/Portugal, Africa, China, and India, with the Amerindians as the indigenous population. These groups of diverse nationality backgrounds have been fused together by a common language, i.e., English.

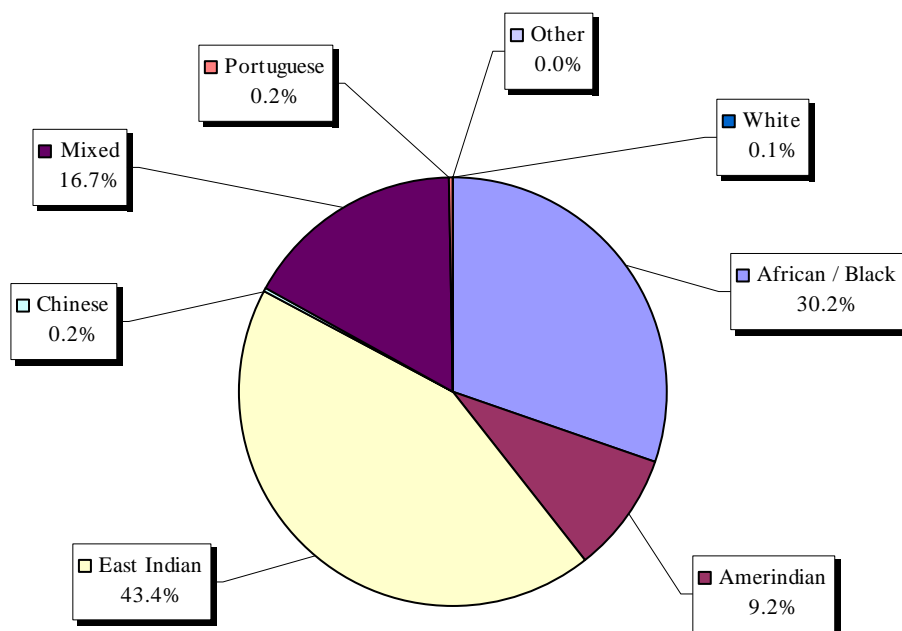
In addition to persons of at least five distinct nationality backgrounds and the native Amerindian population, over the centuries, there has been intermarriage between the various groups and as a result, a group of 'mixed heritage' persons has emerged. This is now a significant and growing group within the population comprising the various combinations of groups. Unlike the situation that exists in the sister Caribbean nation of Belize, which labels such combinations, e.g. Creoles (a mix of white and black) and so on, no such labels are officially recognized in Guyana. This group of persons is generically referred to as 'mixed.'

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

3.1.1 Ethnic Composition

The largest nationality sub-group is that of East Indians comprising 43.5 percent of the population in 2002. They are followed by persons of African heritage (30.2 percent). The third in rank are those of Mixed Heritage (16.7 percent), while the Amerindians are fourth with 9.2 percent. The smallest groups are the Whites (0.06 percent or 476 persons), the Portuguese (0.20 percent or 1496) and the Chinese (0.19 percent or 1395). A small group (0.01 percent or 112 persons) did not identify their race/ethnic background. (see Figure 7)

**Fig. 7: Population Distribution by Nationality Background/Ethnicity
Guyana: 2002**



This reported number of persons of unspecified ethnicity, though small, it is significant in that ethnicity is determined by self-description of all respondents. Nevertheless, it is possible that the growth in the mixed population represents a growing sense of separate and distinct identity by the majority of persons within that group.

Table 10: Distribution of the Population by Nationality Background, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Background	Population			Percentage		
	2002	1991	1980	2002	1991	1980
African/Black	226,861	233,465	234,094	30.2	32.3	30.8
Amerindian	68,819	46,722	40,343	9.2	6.5	5.3
Chinese	1,395	1,290	1,864	0.2	0.2	0.3
East Indian	326,395	351,939	394,417	43.5	48.6	51.9
Mixed	125,669	87,881	84,764	16.7	12.1	11.2
Portuguese	1,496	1,959	3,011	0.2	0.3	0.4
White	476	308	779	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	112	107	294	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	751,223	723,673	759,567	100	100	100

Table 10 shows the population distribution in 2002 by nationality background. The distribution pattern has been similar to those of the 1980 and 1991 censuses, but the share of the two main groups has declined. The East Indians were 51.9 percent of the total population in 1980, but by 1991 had fallen to 48.6 percent, and then 43.5 percent in 2002 census. Those of African descent increased slightly from 30.8 to 32.3 percent during the first period (1980 and 1991) before falling to 30.2 percent in the 2002 census.

With small growth in the population, the decline in the shares of the two larger groups has resulted in the relative shares of the 'Mixed' and Amerindian groups. The Amerindian population rose by 22,097 persons between 1991 and 2002. This represents an increase of 47.3 percent or annual growth of 3.5 percent. Similarly, the 'Mixed' population increased by 37,788 persons, representing a 43.0 percent increase or annual growth rate of 3.2 percent from the base period of 1991 census.

The Whites and Chinese populations which declined between 1980 and 1991 regained in numbers by the 2002 census by 54.4 percent (168 persons) and 8.1 percent (105 persons) respectively. However, because of their relatively small sizes, the increase has effectively a zero effect on the overall change. The Portuguese group has declined constantly over the decades.

3.1.2 Geographic Distribution of Nationality/Ethnic Groups

The geographic distribution of the various groups is analyzed in three dimensions viz.

- As a percentage distribution with respect to the whole country;
- As a percentage of the population of each Region; and
- As a percentage of respective ethnic group residing in a Region.

Percentage Distribution over Country: The first dimension is given in Table 11. With a few exceptions, the distribution shows a wide variation in the number of representatives of the various ethnic groups when they are dispersed over the whole country. Nevertheless, (with the exception of those of European descent), the heterogeneous aspect of the population is maintained as representatives of almost every group is found in every Region (see Figure 8).

The population of persons of African descent is concentrated primarily in Regions 4, 6, 10 and 3. Fifty-seven (57 percent) are located in Region 4, 11.5 percent in Region 6 and 10 percent each in Regions 10 and 3.

The East Indian population is more evenly spread along the coastal belt, with 36 percent in Region 4, 26 percent in Region 6, 21 percent in Region 3, 9 percent in Region 5 and 7 percent in Region 2.

Approximately 70 percent of the Amerindian population is found in Regions 1, 2, 8 and 9 while the Mixed population, like the African/Black is primarily located in Region 4, 45.3

percent to be exact. Another 11.3 percent is located in Region 10, and 9 percent in Region 3 (see Table 8).

Fig. 8: Distribution of Population by Nationality Background/Ethnicity by Region of Residence, Guyana: 2002

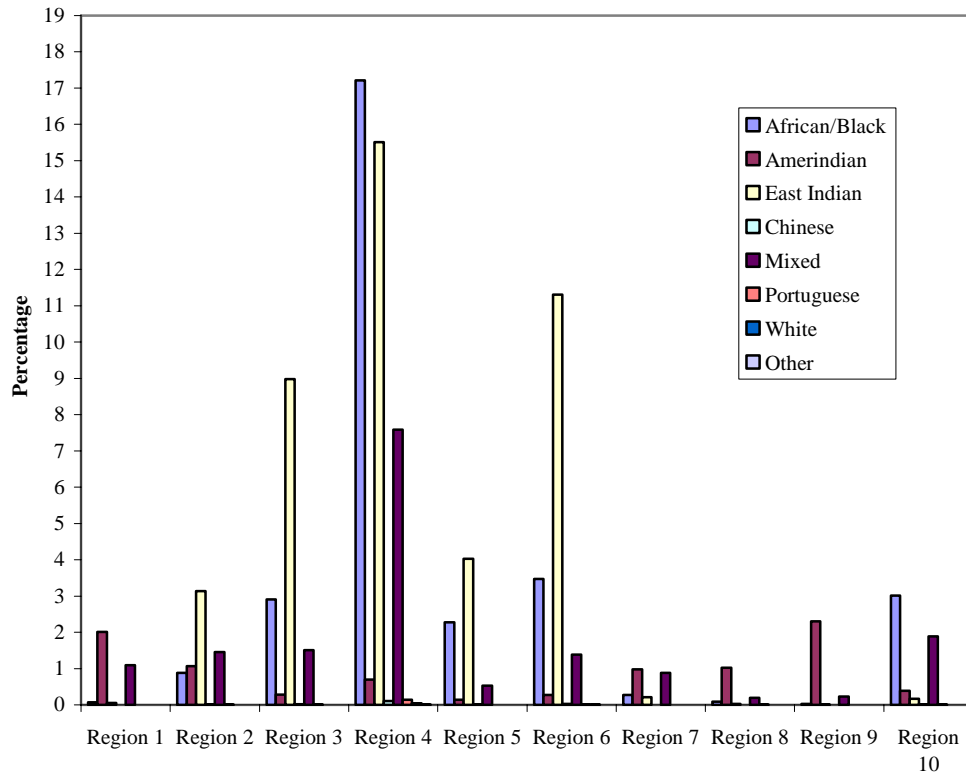


Table 11: Percentage distribution by Nationality Background/Ethnicity and Region, Guyana: 2002

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
African/Black	0.07	0.88	2.91	17.21	2.27	3.47	0.27	0.09	0.03	3.01	30.2
Amerindian	2.01	1.07	0.28	0.70	0.14	0.27	0.98	1.02	2.30	0.39	9.1
Chinese	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.2
East Indian	0.05	3.14	8.98	15.51	4.03	11.31	0.21	0.03	0.01	0.17	43.5
Mixed	1.09	1.45	1.51	7.59	0.53	1.38	0.88	0.19	0.23	1.89	16.7
Portuguese	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.2
White	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Total	3.23	6.56	13.72	41.31	6.98	16.47	2.34	1.34	2.58	5.47	100

Percentage Distribution within Region: The second dimension of the analysis of the distribution of the population according to descent is the percentage distribution in each region. (see Table12).

Amerindians comprise more than three-quarters of the populations of Regions 8 and 9 (75.9 and 89.2 percent respectively) and more than two-thirds of the population of Region 1 (62.2 percent). East Indians make up approximately one-half of the populations of Regions 2 and 5 and a little more than two-thirds of the populations of Regions 3 (65.5 percent) and 6 (68.7 percent). Persons of African descent comprise almost one-half of the populations of Regions 4 and 10. The remaining groups are more dispersed and comprise lower percentages, but those of mixed heritage are more than one-third of the populations of Regions 1, 7 and 10.

Table 12: Distribution of Population within a Region by Nationality Background/Ethnicity, Guyana: 2002

Background	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Overall Guyana
African/Black	2.3	13.4	21.2	41.7	32.5	21.1	11.6	7.0	1.2	55.0	30.2
Amerindian	62.2	16.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.6	41.7	75.9	89.2	7.1	9.1
Chinese	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
East Indian	1.4	47.9	65.5	37.5	57.8	68.7	8.9	2.2	0.5	3.1	43.5
Mixed	33.9	22.1	11.0	18.4	7.6	8.4	37.6	13.9	8.9	34.5	16.7
Portuguese	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
White	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Region Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Percentage Distribution of Population by Descent: The third dimension, presented in Table 13 shows the distribution of the various groups over the regions.

Earlier distribution patterns are reinforced by this analysis. Persons of African descent are in the majority in Region 4 and to a lesser extent in Regions 3, 5, 6, and 10. Those of Amerindian descent are concentrated in Regions 9 and 1 and to a lesser extent in regions 2, 7, 8 and 4. East Indians are concentrated in Regions 4, 6 and 3 to a lesser extent in Region 5. Chinese and those of mixed heritage are concentrated in Region 4 with smaller groups of Chinese in Regions 3 and 6 and of mixed heritage in Regions 2, 3, 6, and 10.

To the extent that nationality background/race/ethnicity have social and economic relationships, the geographic distributions observed in the analysis of Tables 11, 12 and 13 could be tied to a further analysis of the economic activity of the regions, training and levels of education within the groups. Such findings will be helpful in the design of national and regional plans for human resource development.

In addition, some of the social and demographic dimensions of these variables could be explored in terms of their fertility, mortality and mobility patterns. The results of such research could further the development of strategies for the reduction of poverty and the

amelioration of certain morbidity conditions and their effects, particularly HIV and AIDS.

Table 13: Population by Nationality Background/Ethnicity by Region of Residence, Guyana: 2002

Background	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
African/Black	0.2	2.9	9.6	57.0	7.5	11.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	10.0	100
Amerindian	22.0	11.7	3.0	7.6	1.5	2.9	10.7	11.2	25.2	4.3	100
Chinese	0.5	3.3	12.1	58.8	4.1	15.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	4.6	100
East Indian	0.1	7.2	20.7	35.7	9.3	26.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	100
Mixed	6.5	8.6	9.0	45.4	3.2	8.2	5.3	1.1	1.4	11.3	100
Portuguese	1.3	7.0	4.6	70.8	0.1	4.1	1.6	6.3	1.1	3.2	100
White	4.5	4.1	7.5	61.8	0.0	11.3	1.8	1.1	3.6	4.5	100
Other	1.9	0.0	1.8	79.5	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.0	1.8	11.3	100
Total	3.2	6.6	13.7	41.3	7.0	16.5	2.3	1.3	2.6	5.5	100

3.2 Religious Composition

The collection of data on religion while giving the administrators of those faiths some sense of how effective they are in attracting and maintaining their followers, is also important in explaining demographic dynamics. The religious composition of the country gives policymakers an understanding of the possible extent of social ramifications of decisions that may affect one faith or another.

The distribution of the population by religious affiliation is presented in Table 14 both in absolute and percentage terms. As in the case of the data collected on nationality background/race/ethnicity, religious affiliation is one of perception and does not necessarily mean that persons who identify with a particular religious actively adhere to its practices. Like other descriptive variables, however, information on the religions practiced within a population can increase understanding of the evolution of other social and demographic features within the population.

The single largest religious group is the Hindus, whose membership represents almost 28 percent of the population reporting a religious affiliation and followed by the Pentecostal faith (16.8 percent). Concomitant with the rise in the number of Pentecostal has been the diminution in the size of the Anglican and Roman Catholic populations, which are now approximately 7 and 8 percent of the population respectively. The Muslim seems to have slightly declined from 8 percent in 1991 to about 7 percent in 2002. Once again, the social economic and political dimensions of development, which may come from the presence of these groups, could be of some consideration to policymakers (see Table 14 and Figure 9).

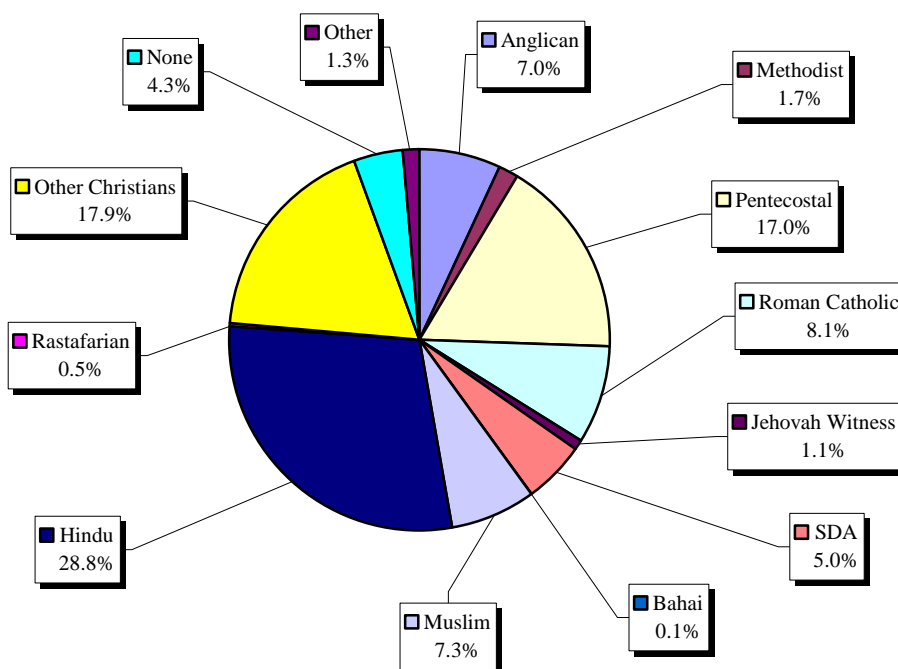
Table 14: Distribution of the population by Religious Affiliation, Guyana: 2002

2002 CENSUS						
Religious Group	Absolute			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anglican	25838	26096	51935	3.4	3.5	6.9
Methodist	5986	6494	12480	0.8	0.9	1.7
Pentecostal	57624	69207	126831	7.7	9.2	16.9
Roman Catholic	30689	29869	60558	4.1	4.0	8.1
Jehovah Witness*	3636	4550	8185	0.5	0.6	1.1
Seventh Day Adventist	17655	19897	37552	2.4	2.6	5.0
Bahai*	222	278	500	0.0	0.0	0.1
Muslim	28201	25849	54050	3.8	3.4	7.2
Hindu	108270	105012	213282	14.4	14.0	28.4
Rastafarian*	2970	1035	4005	0.4	0.1	0.5
Other Christians	65371	67727	133098	8.7	9.0	17.7
None	21195	10738	31933	2.8	1.4	4.3
Other	4743	5141	9884	0.6	0.7	1.3
Not Stated	3634	3297	6931	0.5	0.4	0.9
Total	376034	375189	751223	50.1	49.9	100

1991 CENSUS						
Anglican	49285	50671	99956	6.8	7.0	13.8
Methodist	8947	10093	19039	1.2	1.4	2.6
Pentecostal	24858	29632	54490	3.4	4.1	7.5
Roman Catholic	35617	36899	72516	4.9	5.1	10.0
Seventh Day Adventist	13429	16047	29476	1.9	2.2	4.1
Muslim	29106	28563	57669	4.0	3.9	8.0
Hindu	127024	126041	253065	17.6	17.4	35.0
Other Christians	15029	17392	32421	2.1	2.4	4.5
None	14392	9282	23674	2.0	1.3	3.3
Other/Not Stated	38854	42511	81366	5.4	5.9	11.2
Total	356540	367133	723673	49.3	50.7	100

*Included under the 'other/not stated category' in 1991.

**Figure 9: Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation
Guyana: 2002**



The smallest religious groups are from the Bahai faith (0.1 percent or 499 members) and Rastafarian (0.5 percent or 3,989 members). In the past, the Seventh-Day Adventists would have been added to these 'small' populations and the numbers of Jehovah Witnesses would not have been significant to warrant a category on its own. This pattern has changed in 2002 with the growth in number of persons with these religious practices. Also of note is the fact that the 'other Christian' group, consisting in the past of Baptists, Moravians, Brethren, Methodists among others, has now grown to a significant 18 percent of the religious population.

Overall, there appears to be equal gender representation in all religions. The Pentecostals, Seventh-Day Adventists and to a lesser extent the Anglicans and Methodists however, have significantly more women in their membership. On the other hand, the Roman Catholics, Muslims, Hindus and Rastafarians have a preponderance of men.

SECTION 4: AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Introduction

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

4.1 Sex Composition

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

Sex ratios for the population are shown in Table 15 for the 1991 and 2002 censuses. It shows an almost equal number of males and females (100). This is marginally improved from 1991 when there were fewer men and the ratio was 97. Differences in the sex ratios exist however at the regional level.

Sex Ratios for Regions: Region 4 has a low overall sex ratio, meaning that there are more females compared to males. Since Region 4 contains the central business district and a high concentration of businesses and therefore jobs, it is reasonable to assume that many women leave other Regions to seek employment there. It is also possible that internal migration, particularly to the capital, has been mainly by women.

The reverse is true of Region 8, which has a preponderance of men. As is expected more men appear to have moved to that region, because of the nature of the economic activity generating that region's economic development. For Region 8, the predominant means of livelihoods is mining and quarrying, which requires physical labor and generally involves the recruitment of men in their prime working ages.

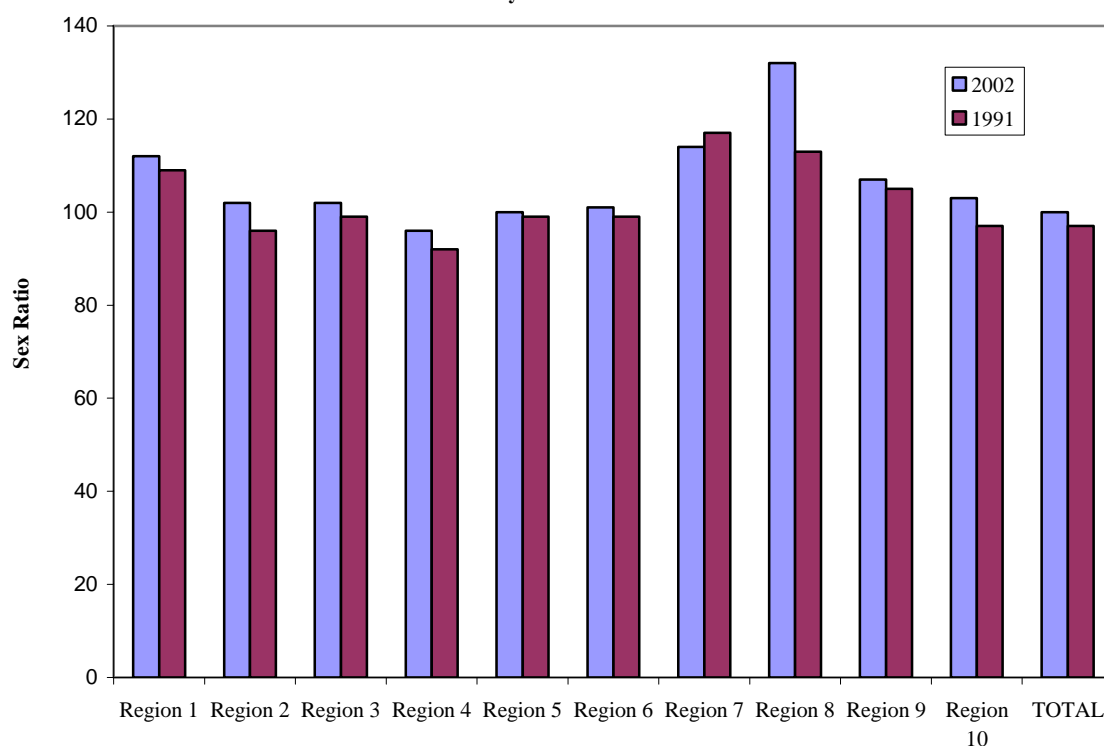
The remaining nine regions show higher sex ratios, some narrowly, while others diverted by wide margin. In descending order, proportion of men is higher in Regions 7, 1, 9 and 10 and slightly lower in the others (see Table 15 and Figure 10).

Table 15: Sex Ratios by Regions, 1991 & 2002

Region	Sex Ratio		Deficit/Excess	
	2002	1991	2002	1991
Region 1	112	109	5.6	4.1
Region 2	102	96	0.9	-2.3
Region 3	102	99	0.8	-0.4
Region 4	96	92	-2.0	-4.0
Region 5	100	99	0.0	-0.4
Region 6	101	99	0.4	-0.7
Region 7	114	117	6.5	7.8
Region 8	132	113	13.9	6.3
Region 9	107	105	3.2	2.3
Region 10	103	97	1.5	-1.5
Total	100	97	0.1	-1.5

Excess / Deficit = $(m - f) / (m + f) \times 100$

m = number of males & f = number of females

**Fig. 10: Sex Ratio of the Population by Region
Guyana: 1991 and 2002**

Sex ratios for age groups of the populations of the ten administrative regions have one thing in common, i.e., they are almost identical at the young ages for all Regions except Region 8, which recorded extreme values for the 5 to 9 year age group (see Table 16).

This is a finding that should be further investigated to ensure that young boys are not moving to the area to become involved in child labour.

Table 16: Sex Ratio of the Population by Age and Region, Guyana: 2002

Age Group	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
0-4	100	105	107	102	105	105	104	108	103	108	104
5-9	102	103	104	103	98	105	103	116	103	105	103
10-14	108	101	103	102	105	103	100	95	103	104	102
15-19	108	103	98	100	96	100	104	119	106	98	100
20-24	117	98	96	95	96	99	120	151	106	101	98
25-29	124	96	101	92	99	100	122	148	112	100	98
30-34	118	102	102	95	103	105	121	223	113	95	101
35-39	129	105	101	93	107	100	142	193	120	102	101
40-44	142	104	104	93	98	104	136	151	120	102	101
45-49	127	106	112	92	101	100	135	173	110	109	100
50-54	142	109	100	97	91	101	136	165	125	111	102
55-59	133	104	95	94	108	97	114	169	90	104	98
60-64	120	98	95	86	98	89	118	173	113	96	92
65-69	100	88	101	85	91	85	102	106	112	110	90
70-74	126	81	95	79	89	78	118	147	98	124	86
75 & Over	127	91	79	74	86	72	123	96	94	104	80
Total	112	102	102	96	100	101	114	132	107	103	100

Note

Sex ratio = (m/f) x 100

where m = Number of Males
f = Number of Females

When sex ratios for 1991 and 2002 are compared (see table 15), all regions, except for Region 7 have recorded a higher sex ratio in 2002 as compared to 1991. Region 4 however despite the increase still has a sex ratio of less than 100 (females still outnumber males but by a smaller margin relative to 1991). Consistent with information already presented, Region 8 has the highest comparative increase in sex ratio. Nine (9) of the ten (10) regions therefore have an excess of males, compared with just four (4) in 1991. There are several possible scenarios for this overall pattern. It means that either there is higher mortality among women (and there is no evidence of this), or that internally women have moved primarily to Region 4 from other regions, or they have continued to emigrate at a higher rate. A study on the internal mobility of the population and the reasons for moving will be helpful in explaining some of these patterns.

4.2 Age Structure

4.2.1 Age and Sex Pyramid

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

As a population goes through its transition moving from a position of high to low mortality, fertility and migration the pyramid takes on different shapes. These shapes are now labeled to show whether the population is expanding, constrictive or is stationary and demonstrate the effects of the demographic processes on a population.

The expansive population has larger numbers of people in the younger ages, while that of the constrictive has smaller numbers in the younger ages. Unlike expansive and constrictive, the stationary population has equal numbers nearly in all age groups, and has negative growth rate as a result of higher death rate mostly concentrated within the terminal age groups. Figures 11, 13 and 14 are examples of the three types of population pyramids and are shown for ease of comparison with the population pyramid for Guyana shown in Figure 12.



See overleaf

Fig. 11: Population of Venezuela: 2000
(Expansive)

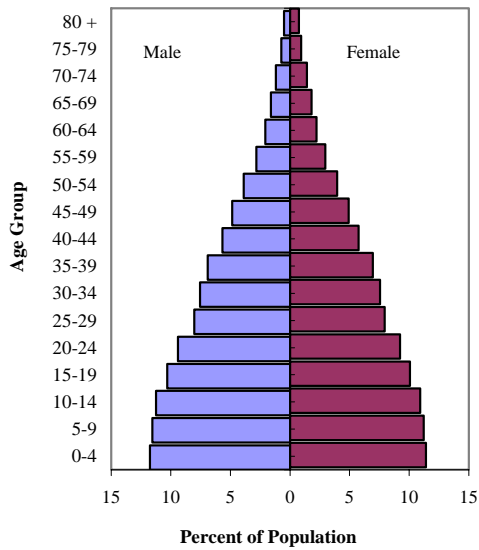


Fig. 12: Population of Guyana: 2002
(Expansive)

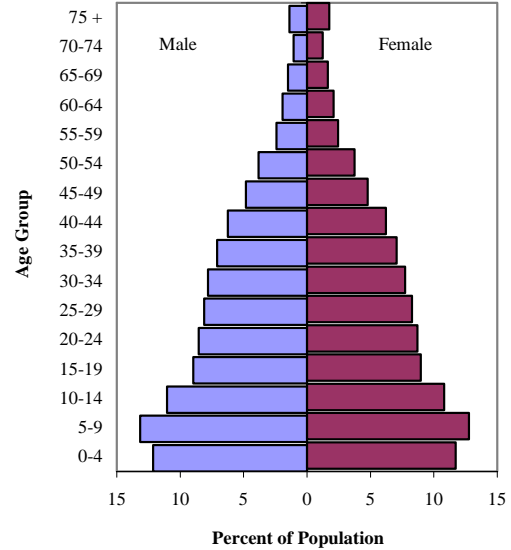


Fig. 13: Population of Germany: 2001
(Stationary)

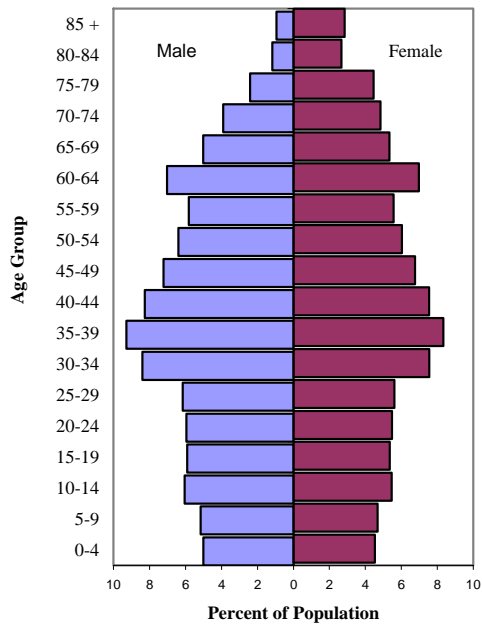
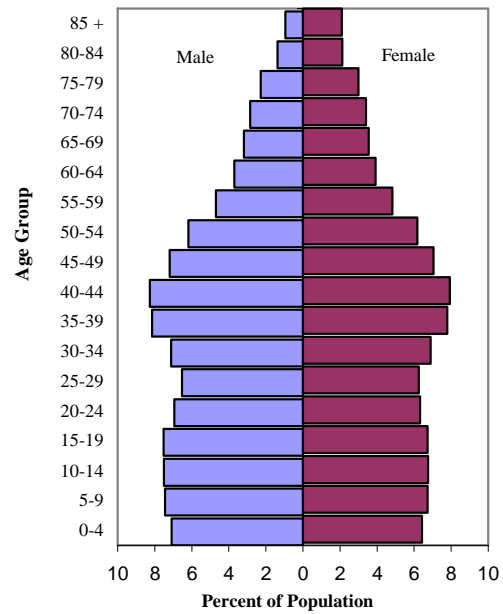


Fig. 14: Population of United States of America: 2000
(Constrictive)



4.2.2 Age Pyramid of Guyana

The trends depicted by the age pyramid for the population of Guyana are shown in Figure 17. Comparisons are also made with age pyramids for earlier censuses 1991 and 1980 (Figures 15 and 16) to show changes over the past two decades. Age pyramids have also been constructed for the rural and urban populations and for selected regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9).

The age pyramids indicate that there was a decline in the percentage share of the youngest age group (0-4 years) in 1980 and 2002, while in the case of 1991 the declines were noted in both the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups. A fall in the numbers in the 0-4 age group could also be a signal of declining fertility and/or of migration of young children. The total fertility rate which was 6.0 children per child-bearing woman in 1960 had fallen to 2.6 by the census 1991. These declines are usually difficult to account for immediately and require further research.

The census survival rates shown earlier (see Table 2) are also useful for understanding this phenomenon. Life expectancy is now estimated at just over 60 years for the country, we expect therefore that not less than 90 percent, particularly for the young cohorts 0-4 and 5-9 years to have survived at least within the twenty-two year period, but this is not so. The 0-4 and 5-9 age-groups show a decline of almost 39 percent and 46 percent respectively (61 percent and 54 percent survival compared with the expected 90 percent). This speaks to either high child mortality or to emigration of very young children or other causes. The death registration record however, does not show an increase of child and infant mortality.

The age pyramids also show very different patterns for the populations in the 15–64 age-groups. For 1980, the pyramid shows very steep sides, indicating that the population has been subject to very serious effects of either mortality or migration in the preceding decades of the 1960s and early 1970s. During this time however, mortality had been declining and there were several migration waves to the United Kingdom, and then to the Canada and the USA.

The pyramids for 1991 and 2002 show a little different pattern. It can be seen that their sides are not as steep in the productive years as that of 1980, but for 1991 the effects of the steep slopes of 1980 can be seen for the age-groups of 40 and above. For 2002, the migration effects of the 1960s and early 1970s, shown dramatically in the 1980 pyramid are petering out in the population aged 55 and over. These effects are also compounded with the higher schedules of mortality normally observed as these older ages are attained. The patterns for 1991 and 2002 for the older ages therefore, seem to show that in addition to even lower mortality rates, their rate of international migration appeared to have slowed down in the late 1970s and early 1980s

Fig. 15: Population of Guyana: 1980

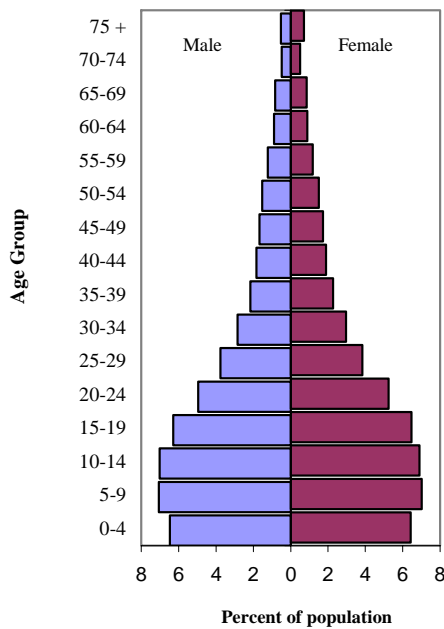


Fig. 16: Population of Guyana: 1991

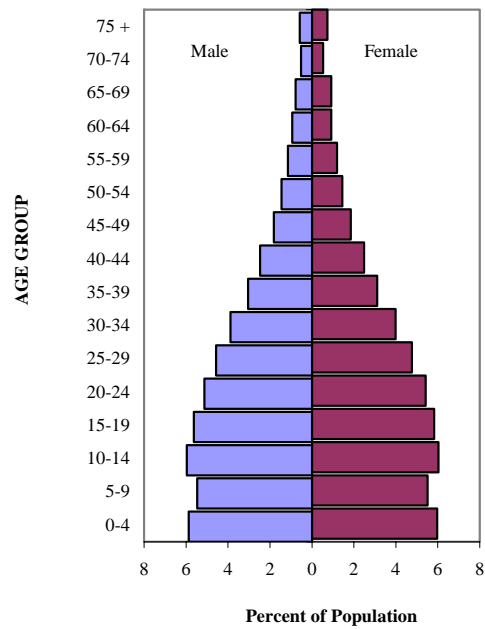
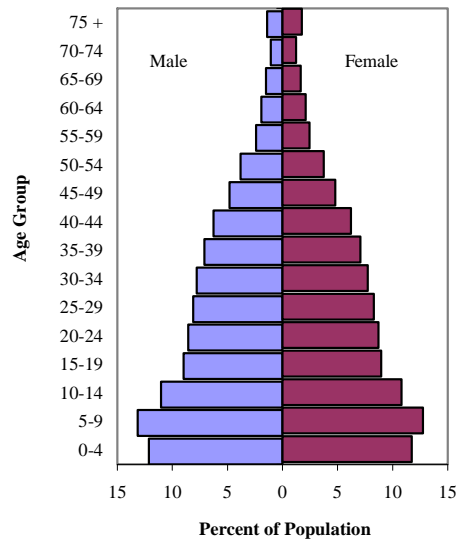


Fig. 17: Population of Guyana: 2002



All of the pyramids show that the numbers of those 65 years and over have risen proportionally, though small in number, i.e., from 3.9 percent in 1980 to 4.3 percent in 2002 (see Table 17). In addition, it is observed that females form the majority of those in the advanced ages for the three censuses - a result of higher life expectancy for females than males or the combined effects of both higher life-expectancy and return migration. (see also Table 17)

Table 17: Percentage distribution of the Population, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

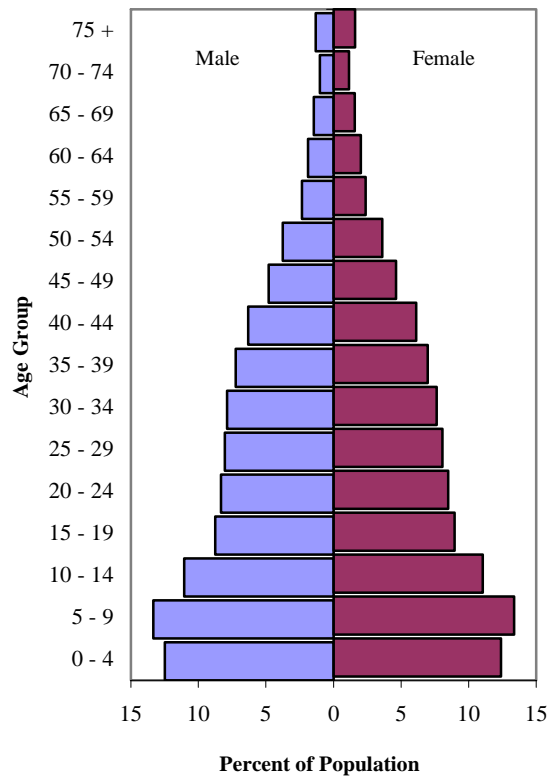
Age Group	1980	1991	2002
0-4	12.9	11.8	11.8
5-9	14.0	11.0	12.9
10-14	13.9	12.0	10.8
15-19	12.7	11.5	8.9
20-24	10.2	10.6	8.6
25-29	7.6	9.3	8.1
30-34	5.8	7.9	7.7
35-39	4.4	6.2	7.0
40-44	3.7	4.9	6.2
45-49	3.4	3.7	4.8
50-54	3.0	2.9	3.7
55-59	2.4	2.3	2.4
60-64	1.8	1.9	2.0
65-69	1.7	1.7	1.6
70-74	1.0	1.0	1.1
75 +	1.2	1.3	1.6
Not Stated	0.3	0.0	0.7
Total	100	100	100

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

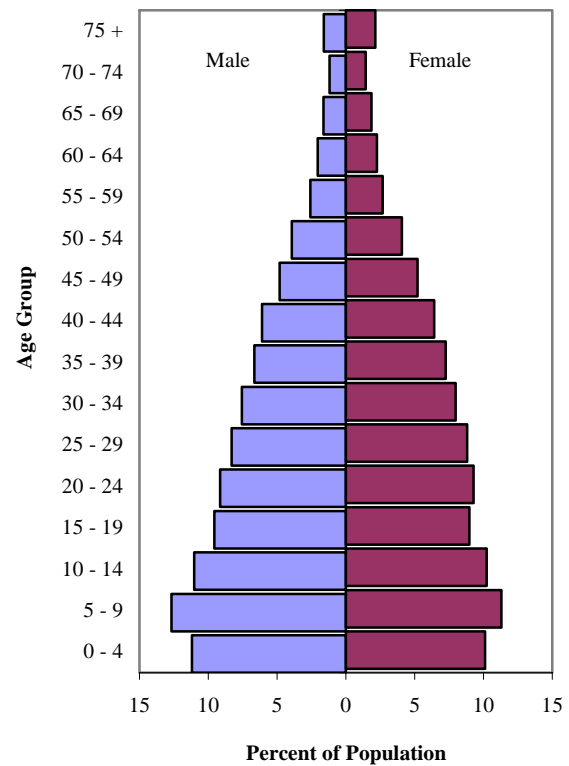
4.2.3 Age Structure at Sub-National Level

For additional insight, the population pyramids have been prepared for the rural and urban areas and for selected regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9). The pyramids for the urban and rural areas resemble those of the general population and it could safely be assumed that the same processes of declining fertility or low mortality and continued migration are the main factors (see Figures 18 and 19).

**Fig. 18: Population of Guyana (Rural)
2002**



**Fig. 19: Population of Guyana (Urban)
2002**



For the four regions however, the pattern is completely different. The population distributions for Regions 1 and 9 resemble that seen in 1980 with steep sides from the 15-19 until the 50-54 age groups. It is evident that young people are not remaining in these regions and appear to be leaving as soon as they are finished secondary school. Once again, as noted earlier in the analysis, movers seem to be predominantly female.

Regions 7 and 8 show a slightly different pattern, with further differences observed for males and females. It is clear that males are moving *into* these regions, while female are moving out. For Regions 7 and 8, women in the 15-19 to 30-34 age-groups appear to be the movers with older women remaining. There is some indication however, that while men aged 20 and over are moving in, younger women are moving out. The base of the pyramids is also different from that of the general population in that the numbers in the 0-4 age-group are not less than those in the 5-9 ages. This is a clear sign of growing populations in these regions.

Fig. 20: Population Distribution (Region 1)
Guyana: 2002

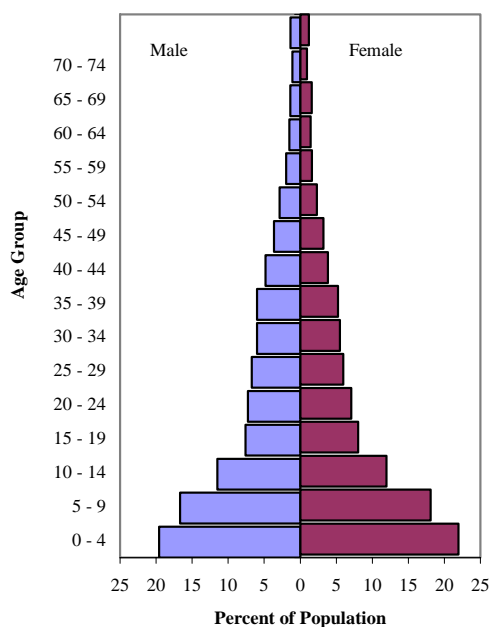


Fig. 21: Population Distribution (Region 7)
Guyana: 2002

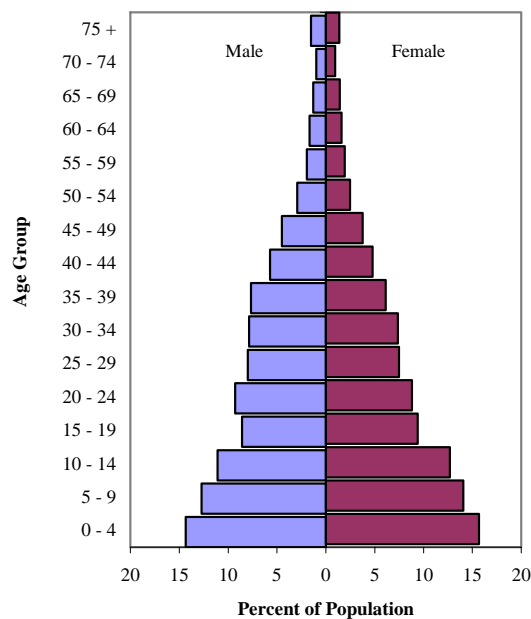


Fig. 22: Population Distribution (Region 8)
Guyana: 2002

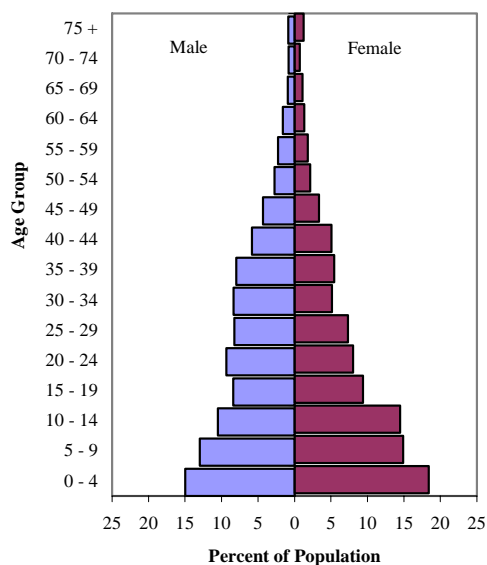
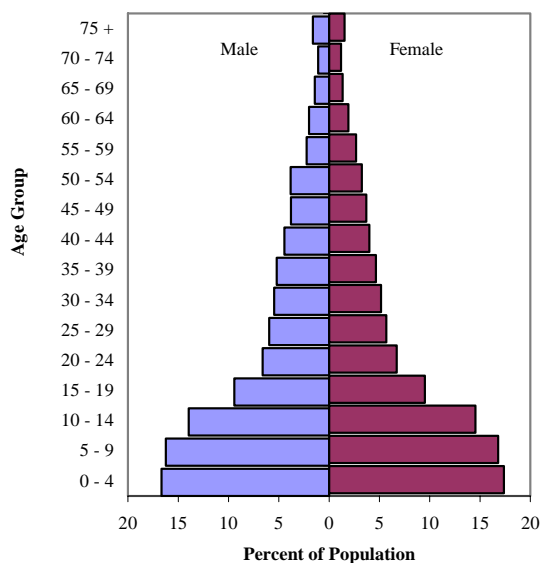


Fig. 23: Population Distribution (Region 9)
Guyana: 2002



4.3 Age Dependency

The age dependency ratio is an indicator of the percentage of persons in the dependent ages (under 15 years and over 64 years) in relation to those in the main working age groups (15-64 years) in the population. Age dependency ratios for the population of Guyana are shown in

Table 18 below. The distribution shows that on average, every 100 persons 15-64 years in 1980 were ‘carrying’ 108 ‘dependents’ in the 0-14 and 65 and older age groups.

In 2002 this ratio has dropped to 90 dependent persons, implying that there are more people in the main working ages than those in the dependent ages. In a scenario of full employment, it can be assumed that the needs of persons in the dependent ages (for education, pensions etc.) could be adequately met from the contributions of the workers. It is known however that only a little more than one-half of the persons of working age participate in the labor force and out of this number, several are unemployed. The use of dependency ratios as a development analysis tool or indicator therefore, has to be understood within this context.

**Table 18: Age Dependency
Ratio, Guyana: 1980 - 2002**

Year	Ratio		
	Male	Female	Both
1980	109	106	108
1991	86	86	86
2002	91	89	90

Median Age: The median age of the population is another indicator of the size of the young dependent population. The median age divides the population into two equal-size groups, one which is younger and, the other, older than the median. It corresponds to the 50-percentile mark in the distribution. The computed median age of the population is shown in Table 19 and illustrated in Figures 24 and 25 for the past three census years. These results show that the population is gradually maturing. Fifty percent of the population was below 18.6 years in 1980, this number steadily increased to 21.8 years in 1991 and to 22.9 years in 2002 respectively. The low median age and the subsequent small increase decennially represent the level of age maturity of the population, and as such, the population can still be described as young with many dependant children, but maturing gradually.

**Table 19: Median Age in years,
Guyana: 1980 - 2002**

Year	Male	Female	Total
1980	18.4	18.8	18.6
1991	21.6	21.9	21.8
2002	22.6	23.2	22.9

Fig. 24: Median Age of the Population
Guyana: 1980-2002

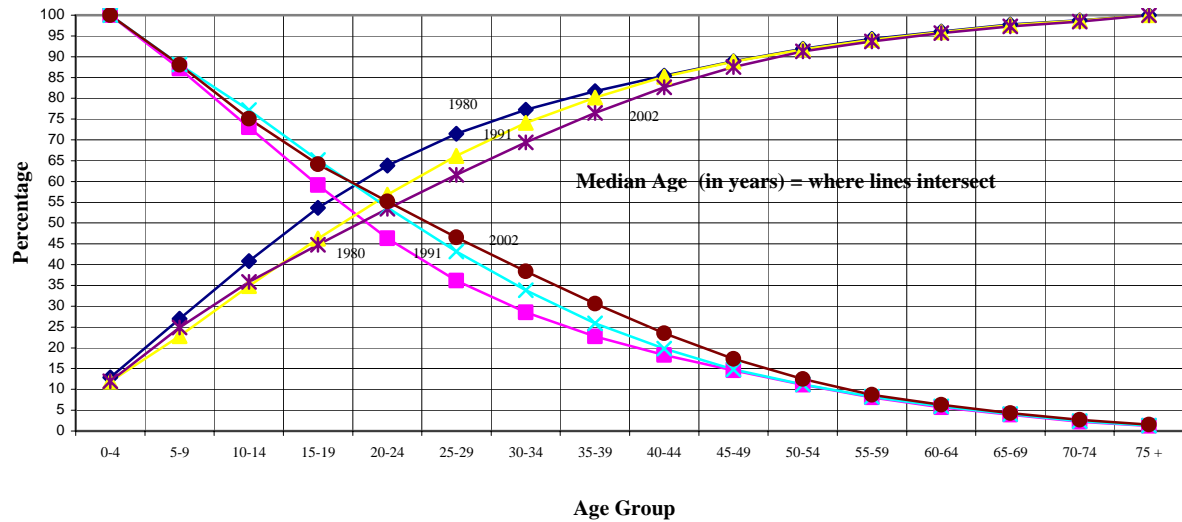
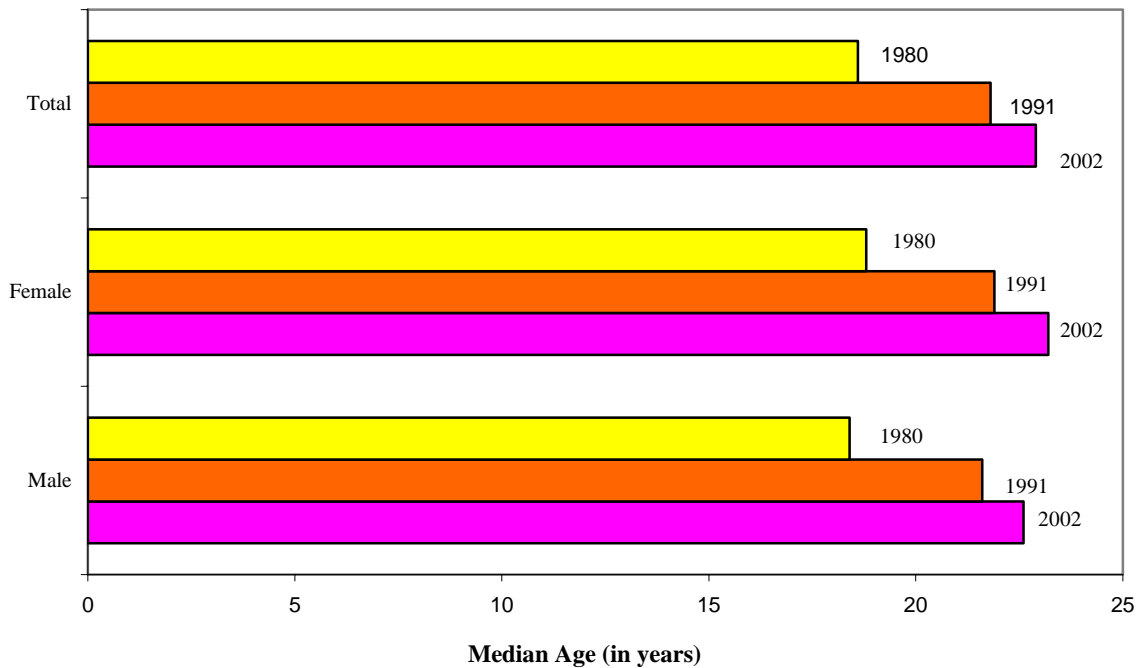


Fig. 25: Changes in Median Age of the Population
Guyana: 1980 - 2002



SECTION 5: WORKING-AGE POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

5.0 Introduction

One of the key indicators of improvement in the economic environment is that of the ability of people to obtain work so as to meet their daily needs. The demographic focus on economic activity is on the population 15 years and over, and more specifically those 15-64 years. The census determines the characteristics of this population who in the month preceding the Census Day were either economically active or inactive.

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

Many countries routinely (on a quarterly or yearly basis) collect information on the working-age population and their activities, as it is an important aspect of development planning. For other countries however, the decennial population census or an *ad hoc* labor force survey are the means of collecting these data. Another means is through the household income and expenditure surveys, conducted to monitor cost of living and more recently to determine levels of poverty. A household income and expenditure survey (HIES) was last conducted in Guyana in 1992 and a labor force survey in 1997. Because surveys are more closely monitored, survey estimates are considered more reliable than census results in most cases. Where a survey date is close to that of the census, it is more useful to use those data. Since the HIES was close to the census year 1991, its estimates of the size and activity status of the working-population are considered more reliable than those of the census. In comparison tables over time therefore, the 1992 survey estimates of the working population and labor force participation rates are used instead. For the census years of 1980 and 2002 there were no comparable surveys, hence the census estimates are used. The analysis of the working-population and their economic activity follows.

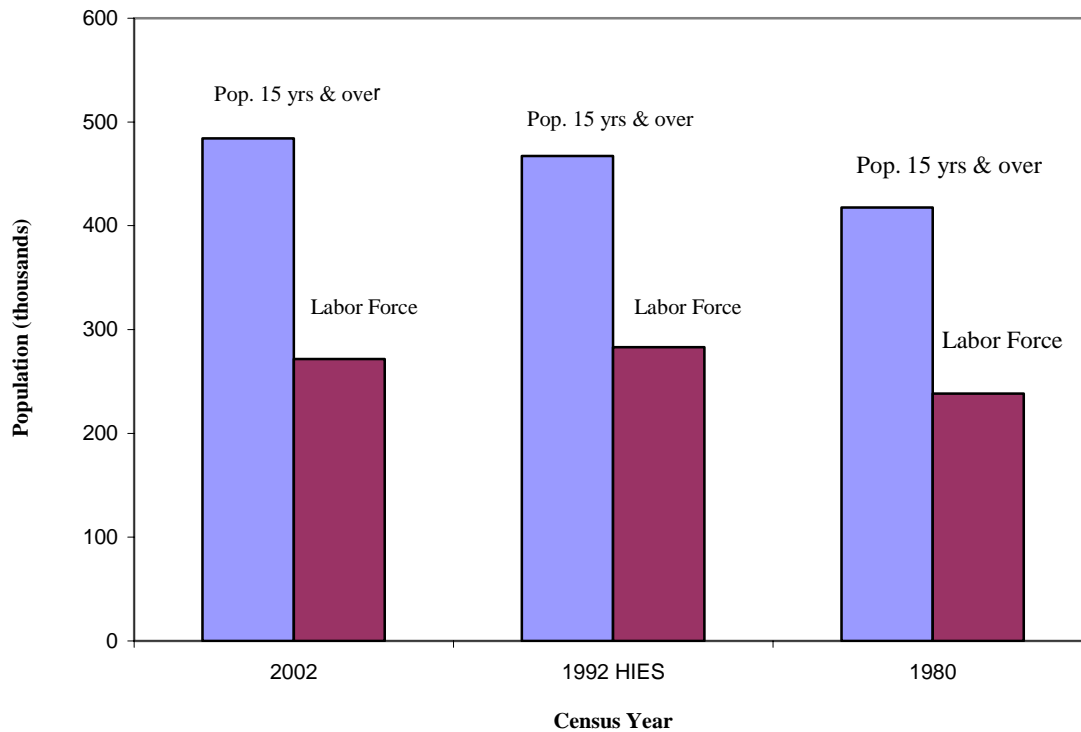
5.1 Working Age Population

The size of the working age population has grown steadily over the decades (see Table 20 and Figure 26). In 2002 it was two-thirds of the total population (484,042 persons), up from 417,770 in 1980 and approximately 467,173 in 1992⁶. On average nearly one-third of the working age population is involved in home duties, approximately 5 percent are

⁶ Figure taken from the 1992 Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

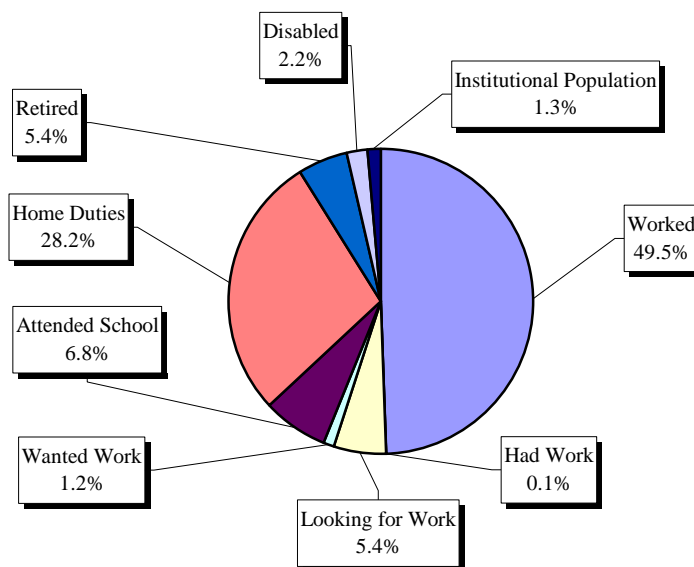
retired and 7 percent attend school. The institutional population is only 1.3 percent of the working-age population (see Table 20 and Figure 27).

**Table 26: Changes in the size of Working-Age and Economically Active Population
Guyana: 1980-2002**



The growth of the population retired is notable. This group increased from 3.9 percent in 1980 to 5.4 percent in 2002. This is another indication that the population is maturing. The proportion of retired citizens is expected to rise due to increase in life expectancy, hence the need for re-training programs so that the skills and expertise of the ageing population could still be utilized. The rate of growth of this group also signals the need for effective social programmes and national insurance for the elderly so that they could enjoy their later years.

**Fig. 27: Principal Activities of the Population, 15 Years and Over
Guyana: 2002**



Although males comprise a little over one-half of the total population, they only account for 49.7 percent of the working-age population. Of males of working-age, approximately 7 percent are still attending school, another 6 percent are retired, 5 percent perform home duties and 2 percent are part of the institutional population. By contrast, for females of working age, a little over one-half perform home duties, 7 percent attend school and 5 percent are retired. The female institutional population is also very small compared to males (0.6 percent).

In sum, only 22 percent of the male working-age population is not engaged in any type of activity to earn an income, compared with 66 percent of females. On average for the whole population a little over 40 percent of the persons of working-age are not engaged in any economic activity. This means that the national average is heavily weighted by the number of women who do not perform any activity for pay (see Table 20).

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

The apparent concentration of women in the areas of work that are considered non-productive also raises other concerns that warrant further research. It is probable that males control most of the resources of households and women are left to negotiate their

share. This finding deserves further enquiry into intra-household power relations between men and women and, into issues such as domestic violence and even women's power over their own bodies, particularly their ability to avoid the contraction of diseases such as HIV.

Disability: Disability levels within the working age-population are generated from data collected from all households to which questions on disabilities which prevented members from being economically active were asked. This section of the report therefore, only identifies disabilities within the economically inactive population to sensitize the policymakers to the magnitude of this phenomenon.

The 2002 census shows that 2 percent (10,875 persons) of the working-age population suffer from some form of disability and presumably cannot perform to their maximum capability (see Table 20). Fifty-seven percent are males. The number of persons who are impaired and cannot work has increased slightly from 1980 (9,923). The percentage of males who are disabled also increased by 7 percent for the same period. There are also social implications for persons with a disability. In addition to the need for government to allocate resources for their upkeep, there is the issue of care-giving. Care-givers for the most part, tend to be women, regardless of the sex or even marital status of the disabled person. The burden of care-giving is one that could be the subject of further investigation.



See overleaf

Table 20: Principal Activities of the Population 15 Years and Over, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Principal Activity	2002			1992 (HIES)			1980		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Worked	169,166	70,445	239,610	170,861	78,959	249,820	156,656	44,703	201,359
Had Work	260	95	355	*	*	*	*	*	*
Looking for Work	15,501	10,419	25,920	15,693	17,451	33,144	22,344	9,146	31,490
Wanted Work	3,725	2,117	5,843	**	**	**	4,391	1,142	5,533
Sub-total	188,652	83,076	271,728	186,554	96,410	282,964	183,391	54,991	238,381
Attended School	16,096	16,758	32,854	17,920	20,269	38,189	3,016	4,443	7,459
Home Duties	11,212	125,070	136,283	5,688	108,263	113,950	2,373	142,979	145,352
Retired	13,358	12,578	25,936	10,961	12,405	23,365	11,191	4,903	16,094
Disabled	6,176	4,700	10,876	4,542	4,163	8,705	5,029	4,893	9,923
Inst. Population	4,848	1,518	6,366	n/a	n/a	n/a	317	244	561
Sub-total	51,690	160,624	212,315	39,111	145,098	184,209	21,927	157,462	179,389
Grand Total	240,342	243,700	484,042	225,665	241,508	467,173	205,318	212,453	417,770

Percentage									
Worked	70.4	28.9	49.5	75.7	32.7	53.5	76.3	21.0	48.2
Had Work	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Looking for Work	6.4	4.3	5.4	7.0	7.2	7.1	10.9	4.3	7.5
Wanted Work	1.6	0.9	1.2	**	**	**	2.1	0.5	1.3
Sub-total	78.5	34.1	56.1	82.7	39.9	60.6	89.3	25.9	57.1
Attended School	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.9	8.4	8.2	1.5	2.1	1.8
Home Duties	4.7	51.3	28.2	2.5	44.8	24.4	1.2	67.3	34.8
Retired	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5	2.3	3.9
Disabled	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.4
Inst. Population	2.0	0.6	1.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sub-total	21.5	65.9	43.9	17.3	60.1	39.4	10.7	74.1	42.9
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

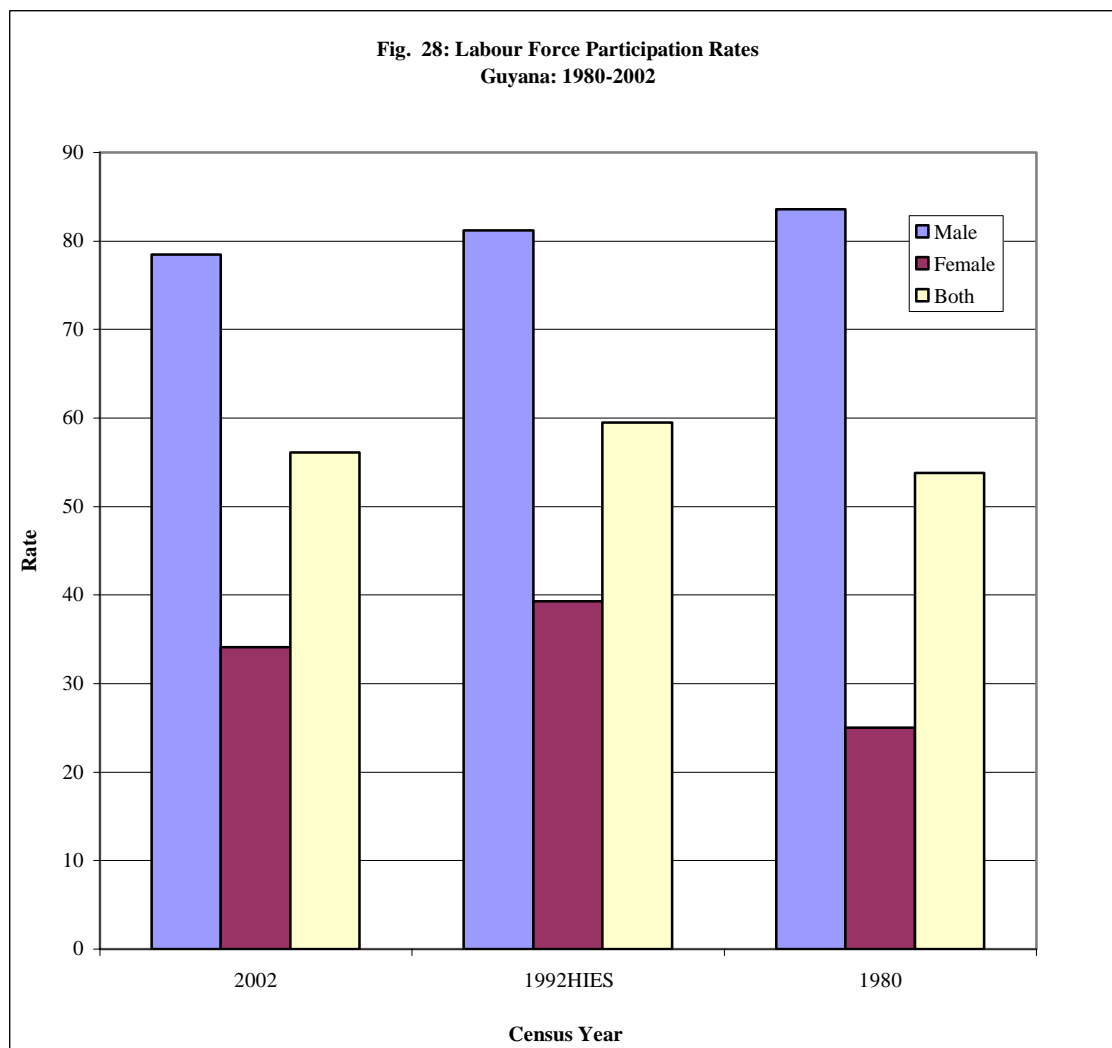
Note

* included with 'worked category'

5.2 Labour Force Participation

The size of the economically active population is distilled from the population in the working ages of 15 years and over. The level of involvement of members of the working-age population in the labor force is described as *the participation rate*. A little over one-half of the working-age population (56 percent) participates in the labor force. This 2002 labor force participation rate has been constant as it compares with participation rates of almost 60 percent found by the 1992 HIES⁷ and 57 percent by the 1980 census (see Table 21 and Figure 28).

⁷ Figures taken from 1992 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Data from this HIES for this variable is more reliable. The survey was also conducted close to the 1991 census, but with greater controls for this variable. (see Tables 20 and 21)



Sex Differentials: Seventy-eight percent or a little over three-quarters of the male working-age population carry out economic activity for pay or is economically active. On the other hand, only 34 percent or just over one-third of the women of working age are involved in economic activity for pay (see Table 21). Further analysis that compares the type of occupations undertaken by males with those of the females is required. Such analysis would reveal whether females are in lower-paying and more insecure jobs than males and therefore, more at risk for living in or falling into poverty situations.

Table 21: Employment Status by Sex, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

	2002		1992 (HIES)		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes						
Total: 15 years and Over	484,042	100	467,173	100	449,803	100
Labor force	271,728	56.1	278,078	59.5	241,934	53.8
Employed	239,965	88.3	245,492	88.3	201,359	83.2
Unemployed	31,763	11.7	32,586	11.7	40,575	16.8
Not in Labor Force	212,315	43.9	189,095	40.5	179,389	39.9
Male						
Total: 15 years and Over	240,342	100	225,665	100	220,784	100
Labor force	188,652	78.5	183,188	81.2	184,579	83.6
Employed	169,426	89.8	167,778	91.6	156,656	84.9
Unemployed	19,227	10.2	15,410	8.4	27,923	15.1
Not in Labor Force	51,690	21.5	42,477	18.8	21,927	9.9
Female						
Total: 15 years and Over	243,701	100	241,508	100	229,019	100
Labor force	83,076	34.1	94,890	39.3	57,355	25.0
Employed	70,540	84.9	77,714	81.9	44,703	77.9
Unemployed	12,537	15.1	17,176	18.1	12,652	22.1
Not in Labor Force	160,624	65.5	146,618	60.7	157,462	68.8

Note

HIES - Household Income and Expenditure Survey

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

When comparisons are made with the earlier years, we see higher participation rates for males in 1980 (89 percent) and 1992 (81 percent) and fluctuating rates for females, i.e., lower (approximately 27 percent) in 1980 and higher (39 percent) in 1992. The reducing participation rates for males are of some concern. It could mean that some men are genuinely disillusioned. On the other hand, it could be only a slight dip that would correct itself with the coming on stream of new initiatives, such as the mining and quarrying activities on the rise in Region 8 and, which would be reflected in the next HIES in 2006.

Unless there is full employment within the country, not all persons who participate in the labor force have jobs. In 2002, 88 percent of persons participating in the labor force had jobs (see Table 21). The others (approximately 12 percent) were unemployed. This 2002 census unemployment figure compares with a level of 16.8 percent in 1980 and 11.7 percent in 1992.⁸ In reality, employment and unemployment rates have remained fairly constant between 1992 and the present.

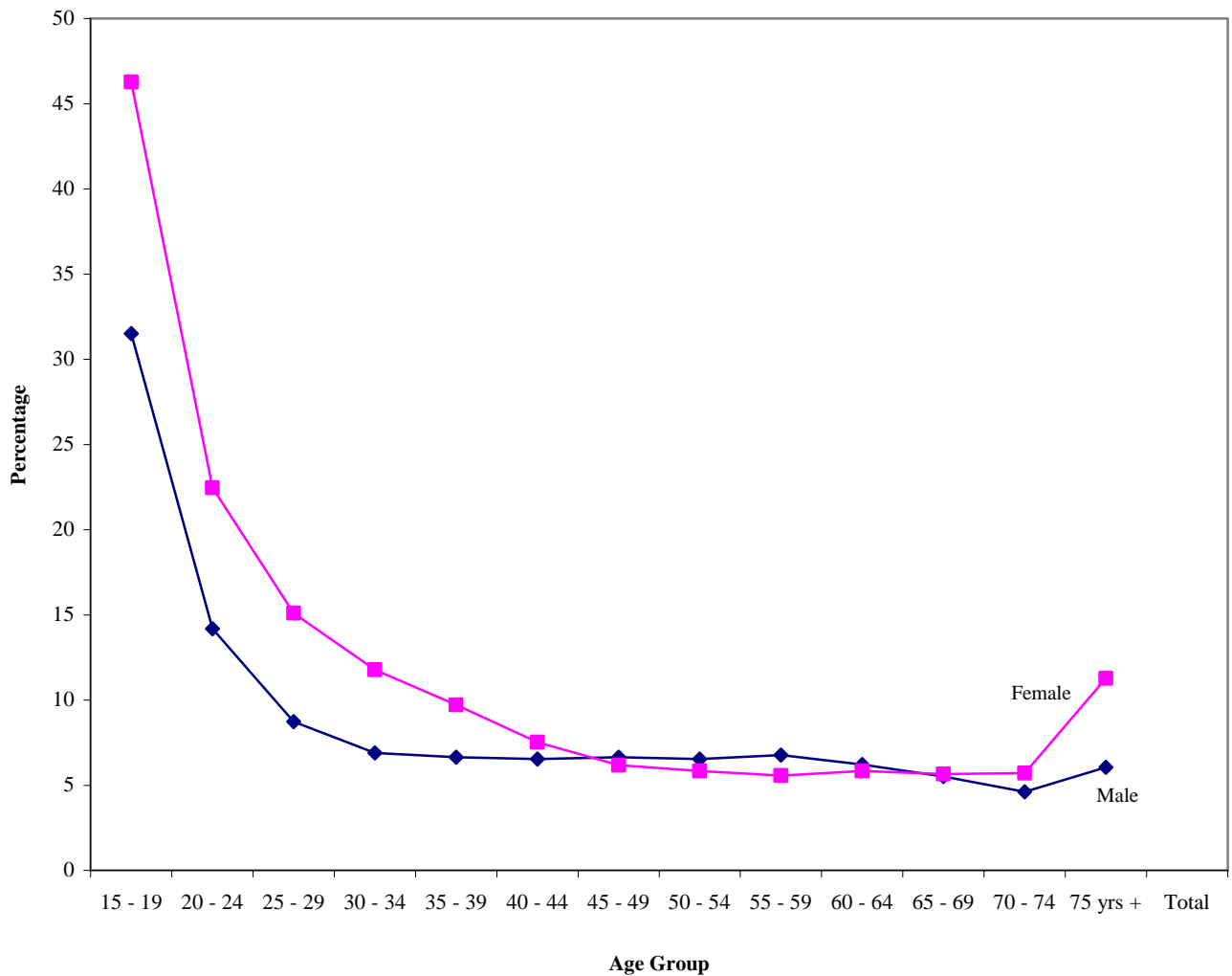
Employment levels are higher for males than for females (90 percent for males compared with 85 percent for females) participating in the labor force (see Table 21). As a result, unemployment rates are higher for women (15 percent compared with 10 percent for males)

⁸ Figure taken from the 1992 Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

Age-Related Employment Levels: Traditionally, school leavers have a waiting period before they find their first job, due to the fact that they have no work-experience. Unemployment levels for them therefore, are usually high. It is no exception for Guyana. The 15-19 age-group for both sexes has unemployment levels that are almost five times as high as the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups. For the 20-24 age-group, unemployment levels are high, but only twice as high as for the older ages (see Table 22 and Figure 29).

There is a sex differential in unemployment however, as female unemployment levels are still high into the 30-34 age group while male unemployment levels off by age 24. A possible reason for early abatement in male unemployment could be males at all ages are more likely than females to accept ‘odd jobs’ as a mean of ending their unemployment.

Fig. 29: Unemployment by Age and Sex
Guyana: 2002



**Table 22: Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex,
Guyana: 2002 (Percent)**

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
15 - 19	31.5	46.3	36.3
20 - 24	14.2	22.5	16.9
25 - 29	8.7	15.1	10.6
30 - 34	6.9	11.8	8.3
35 - 39	6.6	9.7	7.6
40 - 44	6.5	7.5	6.8
45 - 49	6.6	6.2	6.5
50 - 54	6.5	5.8	6.3
55 - 59	6.8	5.6	6.4
60 - 64	6.2	5.8	6.1
65 - 69	5.5	5.7	5.6
70 - 74	4.6	5.7	4.9
75 yrs +	6.0	11.3	7.2
Total	10.2	15.1	11.7

What is notable is the fact that there is a significant percentage of elderly persons (7 percent) report themselves as seeking or wanting work at ages 75 and over. The percentage is also higher among women than men – signaling perhaps the loss of a male main income-provider. The observance that some persons well in their retirement ages reported that they still have the need for work suggest that pensions and other welfare support mechanism may be insufficient to upkeep them. Unemployment rates by age and sex are given in Table 22 and Figure 29.

SECTION 6: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Introduction

Compulsory education begins for a child who has attained the age of five years by the beginning of the school year. The intention of this module of the census is to determine the proportion of the population attending school full or part time and further examine the sex disparity in school attendance.

For easy reference, the first two tables under this section compare the absolute number of school-age population with those currently attending school - all shown in five-year age cohort starting from the conventional school enrollment age of five years covering the three recent censuses.

Trends in School Enrollment

Tables 23 and 24 show the number of school-age population now attending school both full-time and part-time. Ideally, at least until age 15 – the final age of compulsory education – all of the school age children should be attending school. In reality, however, this is never the case.

On average, about 65 percent of the school-age persons interviewed reported that they were currently in school, compared to 59 percent and 55 percent in 1980 and 1991 respectively. The ratios are expectedly high for the main primary and secondary age groups (5-9 and 10-14 years). As the current and previous census results indicate, over 90 percent of the eligible school children of both sexes were currently attending school. The ratios however decline sharply to less than ten percent for 20-24 age group. This sharp decline is not surprising because at these ages they would have already completed secondary school, but not all would have gone further to enroll for tertiary education (see Table 25).

The enrollment rates for the advanced ages were better in 2002 than for 1980 and 1991. While in 2002 forty-one percent of persons 15-19 age-group reported that they were currently attending school, in 1980 and 1991, this was 30 and 27 percent respectively. For the 20-24 age group, the recorded rates were 4 percent in 1980 and 3 percent in 1991, improving to 9 percent in 2002. The situation presents a challenge to policymakers to facilitate both economic opportunity and education incentives for these advanced school age groups.

Also, sex disparities for the advanced age group (20-24) seem to be significant. In 1980 the sex ratio for this group was 146 boys to every 100 girls attending school. This later reversed in 2002 when the ratio became 100 girls to 73 boys (see Table 26).

The attainment of over 90 percent enrollment in the primary and secondary school-age population means that the MDG target for these areas has been surpassed. Further

research is required however to determine whether current education levels adequately equip the population to compete in the global economy.

Table 23: School-Age Population by Age and Sex, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Age Group	1980			1991			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	53,388	53,136	106,524	38,406	38,801	77,207	49,119	47,552	96,658
10-14	53,070	52,244	105,314	41,803	42,572	84,375	41,218	40,279	80,528
15-19	47,632	48,922	96,554	39,400	41,033	80,433	33,496	33,426	66,114
20-24	37,484	39,750	77,234	35,923	38,085	74,008	31,908	32,501	63,589
Total	191,574	194,052	385,626	155,532	160,491	316,023	155,741	153,758	306,889

Table 24: School-Age Population attending School Full-Time and Part-Time by Sex, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Age Group	1980			1991			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	49,176	49,317	98,493	36,995	37,485	74,480	47,080	45,718	92,797
10-14	49,208	48,299	97,506	37,656	39,060	76,716	37,630	37,116	74,746
15-19	14,143	14,944	29,086	10,208	11,544	21,752	13,298	14,114	27,412
20-24	1,775	1,215	2,990	1,100	1,079	2,179	2,374	3,267	5,641
Total	114,302	113,774	228,076	85,959	89,168	175,127	100,381	100,215	200,596

Table 25: Ratio of School Attending Population to School Age Population, Guyana: 1980 -2002

Age Group	1980			1991			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9	92	93	92	96	97	96	96	96	96
10-14	93	92	93	90	92	91	91	92	93
15-19	30	31	30	26	28	27	40	42	41
20-24	5	3	4	3	3	3	7	10	9
Total	60	59	59	55	56	55	64	65	65

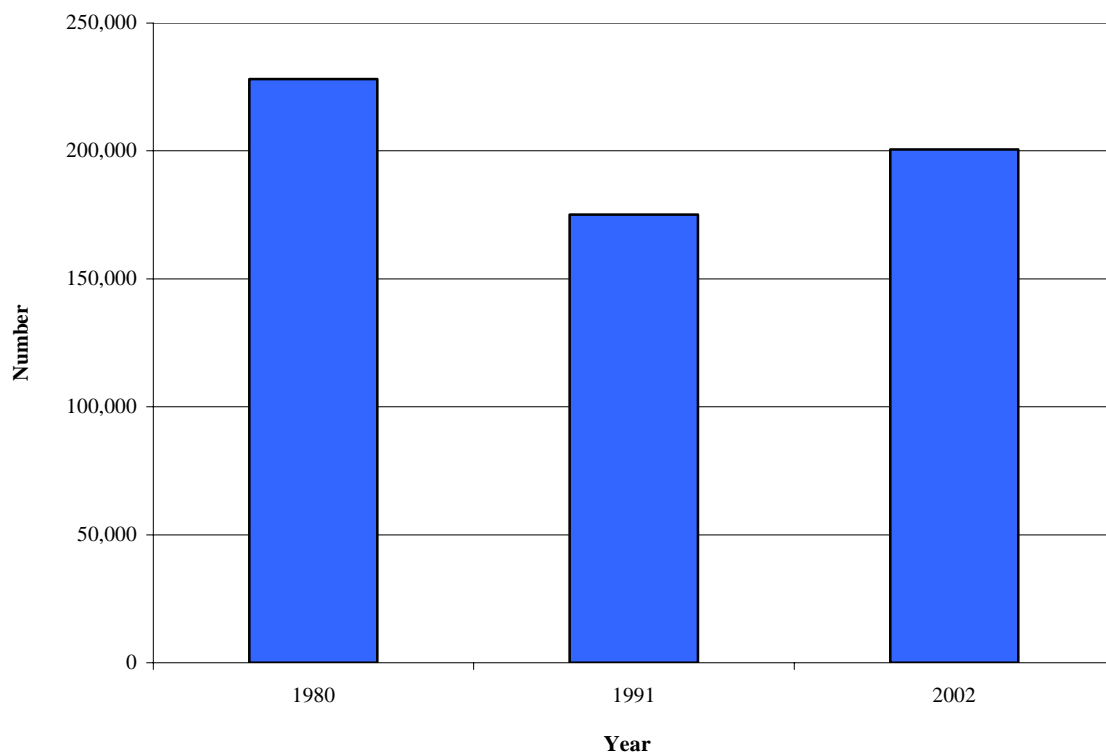
Table 26: Sex Ratio of School Attending Population, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Age Group	Sex Ratio			Excess/Deficit		
	1980	1991	2002	1980	1991	2002
5-9	100	99	103	-0.1	-0.7	1.5
10-14	102	96	101	0.9	-1.8	0.7
15-19	95	88	94	-2.8	-6.1	-3.0
20-24	146	102	73	18.7	1.0	-15.8
Total	100	96	100	0.2	-1.8	0.1

Note

Excess/Deficit = $(m - f)/(m + f) \times 100$

where m = Number of Males
f = Number of Females

**Fig 30: School Attending Population
Guyana: 2002**

SECTION 7: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

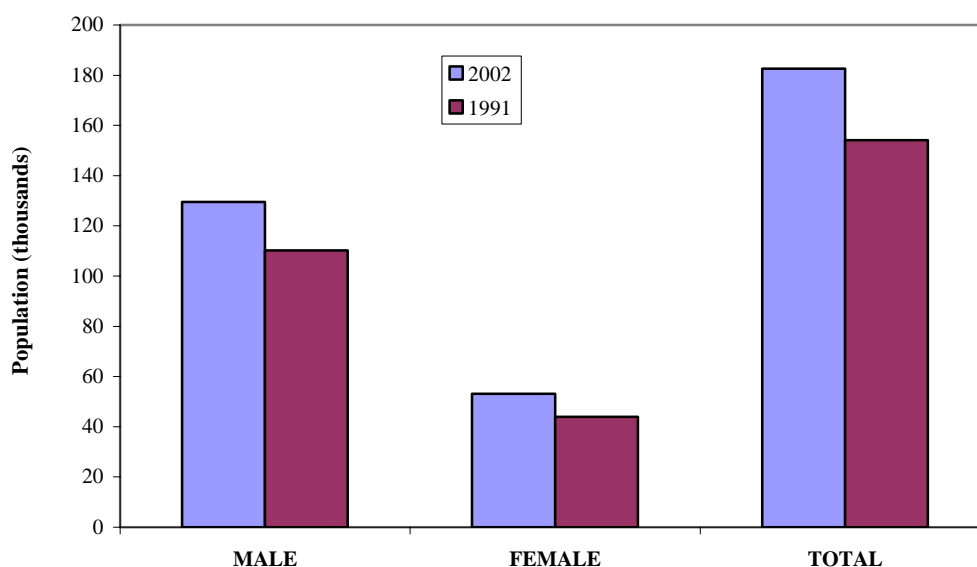
Introduction

The age and quality of the housing stock, together with living conditions and availability of amenities such as clean fuels for cooking, lighting etc. are the focus of this part of the census enquiry. Housing quality is one of the first and important means of determining levels of poverty within a country. Housing conditions are linked to the seventh Millennium Development Goal, i.e., on the environment. The analysis that follows will use measures of overcrowding and other indicators to show what the country must attain to meet this goal of the MDGs. Sex of household headship is also an indicator used, together with poverty data, to determine gender disparities within a country and the level of 'feminization of poverty' there.

7.1 Household Size

Table 27 shows the distribution of households by the sex of their head for the ten administrative regions of the country for 1991 and 2002. This table shows that the number of households has increased from 154,153 in 1991 to 182,615 in 2002 - an 18.5 percent increment. This change means that the number of households increased at the rate of 1.6 percent per annum or approximately 2,509 newly-formed households each year. Approximately 43 percent of all households are in Region 4, 17 percent in Region 6 and 14 percent in Region 3. These regions in the same rank order were also the most populous regions in 1991, except that the proportions increased slightly in 2002.

**Fig. 31: Distribution of Population by Head of Households
Guyana: 1991-2002**



The majority of all households (71 percent) are headed by a male. This figure was slightly smaller than that of 1991 (see Figure 31). Nevertheless, the level of male participation in the lives of children augurs well for the society, when globally there is an increase in single parent and female headed households. Male headship of course does not mean that there is gender equality within households. As a matter of fact, the reverse may be true if males control the resources of the household. This situation provides opportunity for further research by interest groups to determine the level of empowerment of women within male-headed households in order to establish levels of feminization of poverty.

Also, Table 27 shows the percentage distribution of the household heads by sex for the regions. Consistent with the regional population distribution, the highest proportion of both male and female households are recorded in Region 4. In the case of female headed households, the censuses of 1991 and 2002 have revealed that in excess of 50 percent of female heads reside in Region 4, a possible correlation between responsibility for the households and job availability. Male heads are spread somewhat more evenly with the highest proportion 38 percent residing in Region 4, another 18 percent in Region 6 and 15 percent in Region 3.

Table 27: Distribution of Heads of Household by Region and Sex, Guyana: 1991 and 2002

Region	2002			1991		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Region 1	2.6	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.1
Region 2	6.8	4.6	6.1	6.4	4.8	6.0
Region 3	15.2	11.8	14.2	14.8	11.5	13.9
Region 4	38.8	52.2	42.7	37.7	50.6	41.4
Region 5	7.3	6.1	7.0	7.6	6.5	7.3
Region 6	18.1	15.1	17.2	20.4	16.7	19.3
Region 7	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.1
Region 8	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6
Region 9	2.4	0.8	1.9	2.2	0.7	1.8
Region 10	5.3	6.1	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Proportion	70.9	29.1	100	71.5	28.5	100
Number	129,506	53,109	182,615	110,212	43,941	154,153

7.2 Ratios of Household Headship by Region

The preponderance of male heads over females is clearly shown when view the sex ratios of household headship for each Region as indicated in Table 28. Overall male heads outnumbered females by 251 males to every 100 females in 1991. This ratio has declined to 244 in 2002. In some regions, e.g., Regions 8 and 9, the ratio is more than 7 to 1 and it is almost 5 to 1 in Region 5. Only in Region 4 where females outnumbered males is the ratio less than 2 to 1. In fact, in no region at all does the ratio favour female heads.

Table 28: Sex Ratios of Household Headship by Region, Guyana: 1991 and 2002		
Region	2002	1991
Region 1	457	440
Region 2	363	340
Region 3	314	323
Region 4	181	187
Region 5	292	296
Region 6	291	306
Region 7	369	358
Region 8	706	737
Region 9	736	795
Region 10	211	222
Total	244	251
Sex Ratio = (m/f x 100)		

Overcrowding: Overcrowding within households is another poverty indicator, but cannot be definitively determined from the census data. Average household size, which is used as a proxy, is shown in Table 29. In general, average household size for 2002 is 4.1, down from 4.7 in 1991. On its own, this number is difficult to interpret as no conclusions can be derived concerning individual privacy arrangements especially for sleeping, within a dwelling unit. Nevertheless it is a guide in the absence of any other information.

At the regional level, Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 are almost at the national average. In Regions 1, 8 and 9 however, average household size is above the national average. This is an indicator of where some of poorest households may be located. In the case of Region 8, it is possible that there is makeshift housing that is below optimum conditions for persons entering into that mining community.

Table 29: Average Household Size by Region, Guyana: 1991 and 2002

Region	Number of Households		Population Size		Average Household Size	
	2002	1991	2002	1991	2002	1991
Region 1	4,145	3,271	24,275	18,428	5.9	5.6
Region 2	11,220	9,199	49,253	43,455	4.4	4.7
Region 3	25,957	21,416	103,061	95,975	4.0	4.5
Region 4	77,937	63,765	310,320	296,924	4.0	4.7
Region 5	12,774	11,255	52,428	51,280	4.1	4.6
Region 6	31,469	29,770	123,695	142,541	3.9	4.8
Region 7	3,641	3,250	17,597	14,790	4.8	4.6
Region 8	1,877	921	10,095	5,615	5.4	6.1
Region 9	3,543	2,703	19,387	15,057	5.5	5.6
Region 10	10,052	8,603	41,112	39,608	4.1	4.6
Total	182,615	154,153	751,223	723,673	4.1	4.7

7.3 Housing Facilities

Household access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation conditions including toilet facilities, etc. are some of the indicators being used to monitor the achievement of one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The population and housing census has always been an effective tool for monitoring of the provision of these basic social services and the 2002 round was no exception.

The distribution of the households by type of toilet facility is presented in Table 30 and Figure 32. This table shows that a little over one-half of the households still use pit latrines, declining from two thirds in 1991. Concomitant with the decline in the use of pit latrines has been the increased use of W.C. with cesspit or septic tank. More than one-third of the population now use this type of toilet compared with a little more than one-fifth in 1991.

Notable however, has been the decline in the proportion of households using the modern method of W.C linked to sewer. The reason is that this system is only in place in the capital city and requires substantial capital investment if it is to be extended beyond the city limits. Additionally, more than two-third of the households are in the rural area, where this system does not exist.

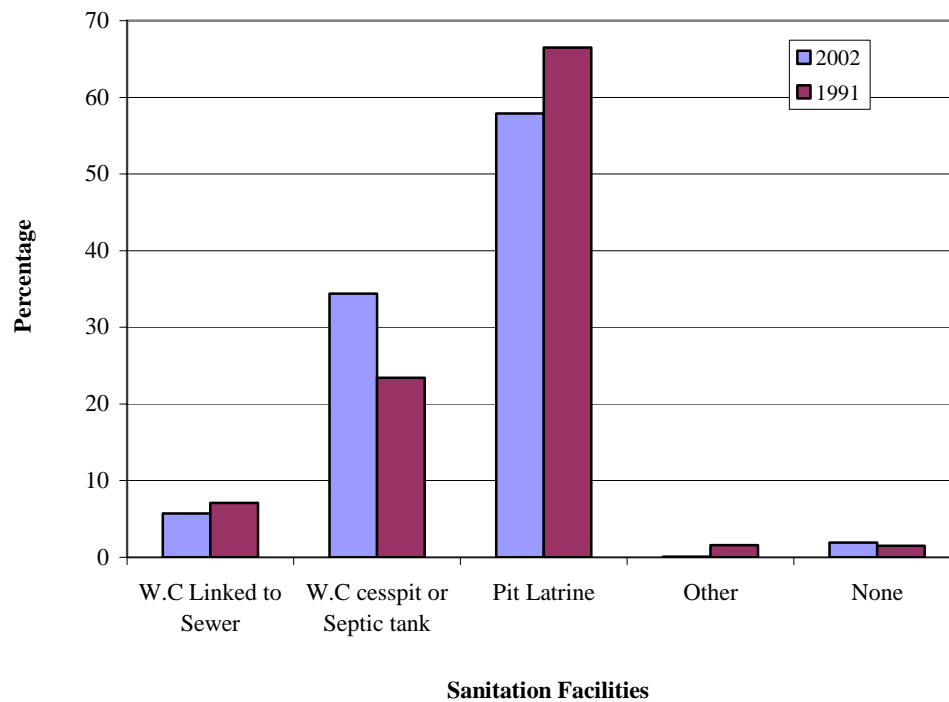
Consequently, the only available means to households wanting to modernize the toilet waste disposal in the suburbs or rural areas is by connecting the sewer line to a septic tank. This type of sewage disposal system will probably continue to increase in the future, as it will be the only means by which suburban and rural households can modernize their disposal systems.

The percentage of households without any toilet facilities has also declined, from 3.1 percent in 1991 to 2.0 percent in 2002. At this rate of improvement, Guyana is expected to meet the MDG target for improved sanitation.

Table 30: Households by Type of Sanitation Facility, Guyana: 1991-2002

Facility	2002		1991	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
W.C. Linked to Sewer	10,435	5.7	10,930	7.1
W.C. Cesspit or Septic tank	62,815	34.4	36,043	23.4
Pit Latrine	105,661	57.9	102,437	66.5
Other	207	0.1	2,408	1.6
None	3,497	1.9	2,335	1.5
Total	182,615	100	154,153	100

Fig. 32: Changes in Households Sanitation Facilities
Guyana: 1991-2002



7.4 Household Water Facilities

Another MDG is the provision of improved water. In 2002, more than three quarter of the population has access to piped water. Equal proportions have water piped into their dwelling houses or into their yards. Ten percent receive their water from a river pond or stream and 3 percent through a public stand-pipe. This distribution means that nearly 80 percent of the population has access to improved water as defined in the MDGs.

Table 31: Households by Source of Water, Guyana: 1991 - 2002

Source	2002		1991	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Private, Piped into Dwelling	16,912	9.3	12,741	8.3
Private Catchments/Rainwater	8,829	4.8	7,869	5.1
Private Piped into Yard	11,175	6.1	n/a	n/a
Public, Piped into Dwelling	52,956	29.0	30,984	20.1
Public, Piped into Yard	59,642	32.7	49,965	32.4
Public Standpipe or Hand Pump	5,949	3.3	16,321	10.6
Public Well	1,796	1.0	12,207	7.9
River/Stream/Creek/Pond/Spring	19,390	10.6	*	*
Other	5,966	3.3	24,067	15.6
Total	182,615	100	154,153	100

Note

* included with other category in 1991

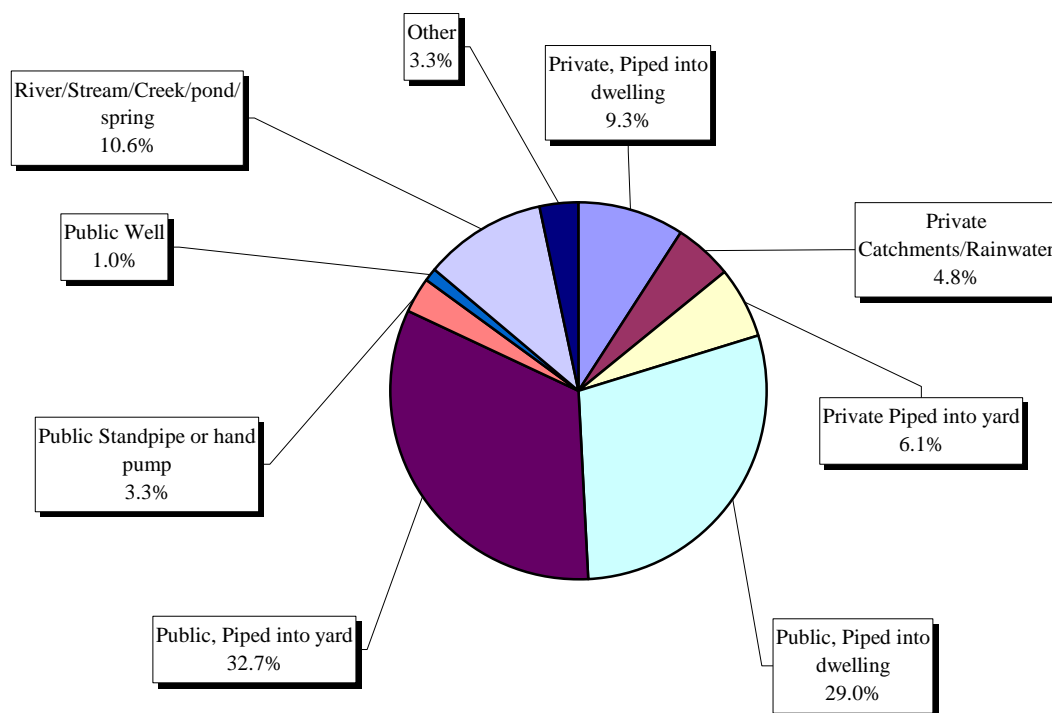
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These results mean that slightly more households have water piped into their dwellings and, the percentage receiving water from a stand-pipe has declined. The decline in access to water through public stand pipe has declined percentage wise from 10.6 percent in 1991 to 3.3 percent in 2002 and in absolute term from 16,321 households in 1991 to 5949 in 2002. This is a significant improvement in this sector (see Table 31 and Figure 33).



See overleaf

**Fig. 33: Distribution of Households by Sources of Water Supply
Guyana: 2002**



APPENDIX A: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Census Day

It is the reference date to which the data or information collected in the census refers. This day was set at midnight on 15th September 2002. However, this cannot be logically accomplished satisfactorily in any one day, since it was impossible to canvass all the households in the country in one given day. In order to accomplish this task, enumeration begins the day after the designated Census Day, which accordingly is the reference date for all that was collected.

2. Sex Ratio

Sex ratio or masculinity ratio means the number of males to every 100 females within the population. One hundred is the point of balance of the sexes according to this measure. A sex ratio above 100 denotes an excess of males and below 100 denotes an excess of females. Accordingly, greater excess of males indicates higher sex ratio, while the greater the excess of female, the lower the sex ratio

3. Household

The household consists of all persons who live together and share at least one meal daily, and at the time of enumeration, includes persons who were present on Census night but are no longer there, i. e., those who moved to other households, emigrated or died by the time of enumeration. All those persons who usually live in the household even if they did not spend census night with that household are included, as are those who were visiting the household and spent Census night there.

4. Visitation Record

The Visitation Record is used to monitor field visits made during enumeration phase of the Census and to provide a register of all buildings, dwelling unit, households, institutions, businesses and agricultural holdings visited in each Enumeration District. It also serves as a quick record of and the first source of establishing a population count for a particular area.

5. Institutional Population

The institutional population comprises the group of persons who are living and / or working, studying under prescribed rules and regulations on Census night. Examples include:

- i. Public Hospitals, House of Refuge, Sanatoria, Mental Homes, Leprosaria, and Nursing Homes with more than six beds;
- ii. Alms Houses, Poor Houses, Homes for the Aged, etc.;
- iii. Orphanages, Boarding Schools;
- iv. Monasteries, Nunneries, Convents, Presbyteries;
- v. Hostels for Nurses, Working people and others;

- vi. Hotels and Guest Houses accommodating more than six persons;
- vii. Police Barracks and Stations, Military Barracks;
- viii. Prisons, Reformatories, Detention Camps, etc.
- ix. Youth Camps;
- x. Homes for the Physically Handicapped and mentally Retarded;
- xi. University Campus, Teachers' Colleges.

6. De Facto Census

All persons present in the household or other living quarters at midnight of the census day or all who passed night there are listed; in general, all persons are listed where they are found on the census day.

7. De Jure Census

All persons who usually live in the household are listed on the form whether they are present or not. Visitors who have a usual residence elsewhere are excluded from the listing but are counted at their usual residence; in short, it counts persons according to their usual place of residence.

8. Building

A building is a physical structure, which is separated and independent of any other structure. It must be covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls. A building may be a factory, shop, detached dwelling, apartment building, warehouse, repair shop, etc. Also, detached rooms relating to main buildings are treated as part of the main buildings, for example, detached kitchens, toilets, servant quarters, garages, etc.

9. Median Age of Population

The median age of population divides the population into two equal-size groups, younger and older than the median. It corresponds to the 50-percentile mark in the distribution.

APPENDIX B: DATA TABLES

Appendix B.1: Distribution of the Population by Age Group, Sex and Region, Guyana: 2002

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Age	Both Sexes										
0-4	4,953	5,893	11,359	33,655	6,313	14,008	2,600	1,644	3,286	5,271	88,996
5-9	4,150	6,936	12,932	36,572	7,105	16,442	2,319	1,381	3,188	5,635	96,671
10-14	2,800	5,965	11,110	32,197	5,871	12,959	2,056	1,220	2,751	4,562	81,497
15-19	1,867	4,722	9,062	28,173	4,502	10,576	1,558	881	1,832	3,753	66,922
20-24	1,718	3,797	8,673	28,322	4,321	10,211	1,575	878	1,290	3,631	64,409
25-29	1,528	3,349	8,573	27,097	4,112	10,008	1,347	782	1,124	3,172	61,086
30-34	1,379	3,501	8,382	24,602	3,989	9,986	1,324	695	1,027	3,061	57,942
35-39	1,354	3,434	7,676	21,801	3,620	9,392	1,209	687	956	2,607	52,735
40-44	1,044	3,048	6,897	19,532	3,158	8,168	918	552	818	2,356	46,488
45-49	821	2,237	5,226	15,600	2,397	5,871	724	390	724	1,823	35,810
50-54	626	1,853	4,050	12,309	2,011	4,504	471	250	688	1,389	28,149
55-59	431	1,113	2,357	7,674	1,356	3,199	335	207	474	984	18,129
60-64	352	1,029	2,168	6,082	1,096	2,608	284	149	378	860	15,005
65-69	354	811	1,506	4,965	789	2,034	238	101	266	677	11,741
70-74	240	609	1,186	3,481	615	1,454	171	77	221	490	8,543
75 +	306	727	1,515	5,083	904	1,923	253	102	303	630	11,746
NS	352	231	390	3,175	270	352	214	99	61	210	5,354
Total	24,275	49,254	103,061	310,320	52,428	123,694	17,597	10,095	19,387	41,112	751,223

Note

NS = Not Stated



See overleaf

Appendix B.1: Continued

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Age	Male										
0-4	2,466	3,023	5,855	16,953	3,229	7,190	1,328	851	1,663	2,726	45,291
5-9	2,101	3,520	6,582	18,581	3,515	8,405	1,178	739	1,619	2,875	49,119
10-14	1,448	3,001	5,630	16,231	3,006	6,568	1,026	596	1,394	2,316	41,218
15-19	959	2,399	4,485	14,084	2,205	5,295	794	476	942	1,859	33,496
20-24	915	1,880	4,276	13,766	2,119	5,087	859	531	661	1,818	31,908
25-29	850	1,637	4,306	12,988	2,041	5,010	740	467	594	1,601	30,232
30-34	757	1,768	4,233	11,953	2,028	5,115	726	474	545	1,491	29,088
35-39	758	1,759	3,870	10,480	1,869	4,708	710	452	521	1,313	26,441
40-44	609	1,553	3,517	9,431	1,567	4,156	529	332	445	1,197	23,338
45-49	457	1,149	2,753	7,453	1,204	2,931	417	245	380	962	17,952
50-54	364	965	2,047	6,067	956	2,265	271	156	383	734	14,207
55-59	246	565	1,150	3,710	704	1,573	179	128	225	501	8,980
60-64	189	509	1,056	2,802	541	1,227	154	91	200	422	7,191
65-69	176	379	758	2,281	376	933	120	53	141	359	5,575
70-74	135	273	580	1,534	289	639	92	46	110	268	3,965
75 +	169	346	658	2,158	419	807	140	48	161	313	5,217
NS	217	121	188	1,664	138	170	111	65	26	118	2,818
Total	12,815	24,847	51,944	152,136	26,207	62,079	9,373	5,750	10,009	20,874	376,034

Age	Female										
0-4	2,487	2,869	5,504	16,702	3,084	6,818	1,272	793	1,623	2,545	43,705
5-9	2,048	3,416	6,349	17,991	3,590	8,037	1,142	642	1,569	2,760	47,552
10-14	1,352	2,964	5,480	15,966	2,864	6,391	1,030	624	1,357	2,246	40,279
15-19	908	2,324	4,576	14,089	2,297	5,281	764	405	889	1,894	33,426
20-24	803	1,917	4,398	14,556	2,202	5,124	716	347	629	1,813	32,501
25-29	678	1,712	4,267	14,109	2,071	4,998	607	315	530	1,571	30,854
30-34	622	1,733	4,149	12,649	1,961	4,871	598	221	483	1,570	28,854
35-39	596	1,675	3,806	11,320	1,751	4,684	499	235	435	1,295	26,295
40-44	435	1,494	3,379	10,101	1,591	4,011	389	219	373	1,159	23,150
45-49	364	1,087	2,473	8,147	1,193	2,940	307	145	344	861	17,859
50-54	262	888	2,003	6,242	1,055	2,239	200	94	305	655	13,942
55-59	185	548	1,207	3,965	652	1,626	157	79	249	483	9,149
60-64	164	521	1,112	3,280	554	1,381	131	57	178	437	7,813
65-69	179	432	748	2,685	414	1,101	117	48	125	319	6,167
70-74	105	336	606	1,947	325	815	78	31	111	222	4,578
75 +	137	382	857	2,926	485	1,116	113	54	143	317	6,529
NS	135	110	202	1,511	132	182	103	34	35	92	2,536
Total	11,460	24,407	51,117	158,184	26,221	61,615	8,224	4,345	9,378	20,238	375,189

Age	Percentage										Total
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	
	Both Sexes										
0-4	20.4	12.0	11.0	10.8	12.0	11.3	14.8	16.3	16.9	12.8	11.8
5-9	17.1	14.1	12.5	11.8	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.7	16.4	13.7	12.9
10-14	11.5	12.1	10.8	10.4	11.2	10.5	11.7	12.1	14.2	11.1	10.8
15-19	7.7	9.6	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.1	8.9
20-24	7.1	7.7	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.3	9.0	8.7	6.7	8.8	8.6
25-29	6.3	6.8	8.3	8.7	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.7	5.8	7.7	8.1
30-34	5.7	7.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	8.1	7.5	6.9	5.3	7.4	7.7
35-39	5.6	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.6	6.9	6.8	4.9	6.3	7.0
40-44	4.3	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.2	5.5	4.2	5.7	6.2
45-49	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.8
50-54	2.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.7
55-59	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
60-64	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
65-69	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
70-74	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
75 +	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6
NS	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Age	Percentage										
	Male										
0-4	19.2	12.2	11.3	11.1	12.3	11.6	14.2	14.8	16.6	13.1	12.0
5-9	16.4	14.2	12.7	12.2	13.4	13.5	12.6	12.9	16.2	13.8	13.1
10-14	11.3	12.1	10.8	10.7	11.5	10.6	10.9	10.4	13.9	11.1	11.0
15-19	7.5	9.7	8.6	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3	9.4	8.9	8.9
20-24	7.1	7.6	8.2	9.0	8.1	8.2	9.2	9.2	6.6	8.7	8.5
25-29	6.6	6.6	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.1	5.9	7.7	8.0
30-34	5.9	7.1	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.2	5.4	7.1	7.7
35-39	5.9	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.9	5.2	6.3	7.0
40-44	4.8	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.7	5.6	5.8	4.4	5.7	6.2
45-49	3.6	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.8
50-54	2.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.8
55-59	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
60-64	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9
65-69	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.5
70-74	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
75 +	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
NS	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix B.1: Continued

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
	Percentage										
Age	Female										
0-4	21.7	11.8	10.8	10.6	11.8	11.1	15.5	18.3	17.3	12.6	11.6
5-9	17.9	14.0	12.4	11.4	13.7	13.0	13.9	14.8	16.7	13.6	12.7
10-14	11.8	12.1	10.7	10.1	10.9	10.4	12.5	14.4	14.5	11.1	10.7
15-19	7.9	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	8.9
20-24	7.0	7.9	8.6	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.0	6.7	9.0	8.7
25-29	5.9	7.0	8.3	8.9	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.2	5.7	7.8	8.2
30-34	5.4	7.1	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.9	7.3	5.1	5.1	7.8	7.7
35-39	5.2	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.7	7.6	6.1	5.4	4.6	6.4	7.0
40-44	3.8	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	4.7	5.0	4.0	5.7	6.2
45-49	3.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.8
50-54	2.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	2.4	2.2	3.3	3.2	3.7
55-59	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.4
60-64	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1
65-69	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6
70-74	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
75 +	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7
NS	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note

NS = Not Stated

Appendix B.2: Population distribution by Sex and Rural-Urban Sector, Guyana: 2002

Age	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	33,919	32,642	66,560	11,372	11,064	22,436
5-9	36,210	35,206	71,416	12,909	12,345	25,254
10-14	30,002	29,101	59,104	11,215	11,178	22,393
15 - 19	23,759	23,604	47,363	9,737	9,822	19,559
20 - 24	22,608	22,359	44,966	9,301	10,142	19,443
25 - 29	21,792	21,225	43,017	8,439	9,629	18,068
30 - 34	21,401	20,137	41,538	7,687	8,717	16,403
35 - 39	19,662	18,358	38,020	6,779	7,937	14,716
40 - 44	17,144	16,141	33,285	6,194	7,009	13,203
45 - 49	13,042	12,160	25,202	4,910	5,699	10,609
50 - 54	10,198	9,492	19,690	4,008	4,450	8,459
55 - 59	6,352	6,238	12,590	2,628	2,911	5,539
60 - 64	5,110	5,354	10,465	2,081	2,459	4,540
65 - 69	3,925	4,145	8,071	1,649	2,021	3,671
70 - 74	2,753	3,006	5,759	1,212	1,571	2,784
75 +	3,577	4,192	7,769	1,640	2,337	3,977
NS	1,424	1,231	2,655	1,394	1,305	2,699
Total	272,907	264,611	537,518	103,127	110,578	213,705

Appendix B.2 Continued: Percentage

Age	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	4.5	4.3	8.9	1.5	1.5	3.0
5-9	4.8	4.7	9.5	1.7	1.6	3.4
10-14	4.0	3.9	7.9	1.5	1.5	3.0
15 - 19	3.2	3.1	6.3	1.3	1.3	2.6
20 - 24	3.0	3.0	6.0	1.2	1.4	2.6
25 - 29	2.9	2.8	5.7	1.1	1.3	2.4
30 - 34	2.8	2.7	5.5	1.0	1.2	2.2
35 - 39	2.6	2.4	5.1	0.9	1.1	2.0
40 - 44	2.3	2.1	4.4	0.8	0.9	1.8
45 - 49	1.7	1.6	3.4	0.7	0.8	1.4
50 - 54	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
55 - 59	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.7
60 - 64	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6
65 - 69	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
70 - 74	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
75 +	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
NS	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Total	36.3	35.2	71.6	13.7	14.7	28.4

Note

NS = Not Stated

Appendix B.3: Population distribution by age and sex, Guyana: 1980 - 2002

Age	1980			1991			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	48,986	48,675	97,662	42,555	43,178	85,733	45,291	43,705	88,996
5-9	53,465	53,193	106,658	39,639	39,832	79,471	49,119	47,552	96,671
10-14	53,146	52,300	105,446	43,151	43,698	86,849	41,218	40,279	81,497
15-19	47,701	48,974	96,675	40,732	42,195	82,927	33,496	33,426	66,922
20-24	37,538	39,793	77,331	37,165	39,252	76,417	31,908	32,501	64,409
25-29	28,499	29,075	57,574	33,086	34,459	67,546	30,232	30,854	61,086
30-34	21,583	22,512	44,095	28,104	28,863	56,967	29,088	28,854	57,942
35-39	16,381	17,235	33,616	22,007	22,557	44,564	26,441	26,295	52,735
40-44	13,911	14,371	28,282	17,897	17,924	35,821	23,338	23,150	46,488
45-49	12,664	13,139	25,803	13,116	13,413	26,528	17,952	17,859	35,810
50-54	11,487	11,475	22,962	10,452	10,479	20,931	14,207	13,942	28,149
55-59	9,265	8,965	18,230	8,275	8,699	16,974	8,980	9,149	18,129
60-64	6,727	6,758	13,485	6,827	6,698	13,524	7,191	7,813	15,005
65-69	6,291	6,484	12,775	5,633	6,671	12,303	5,575	6,167	11,741
70-74	3,615	3,900	7,515	3,715	3,871	7,586	3,965	4,578	8,543
75 +	3,967	5,427	9,394	4,183	5,329	9,513	5,217	6,529	11,746
NS	1,155	910	2,065	4	16	20	2,818	2,536	5,354
Total	376,381	383,186	759,567	356,540	367,133	723,673	376,034	375,189	751,223

Note

NS = Not Stated

Appendix B.4: Principal Activities of the Population 15 years and over, Guyana: 2002

Age	Worked	Had	Looked for	Wanted Work	Attended	Performed	Retired/	Disabled	Inst.	Total
	Work	Work	Work	and Available	School	Home Duties	Too Old		Pop	
Both Sexes										
15-19	14,853	25	6,872	1,608	28,056	14,087	26	375	1,013	66,913
20-24	33,825	57	5,734	1,142	3,311	18,856	26	503	948	64,401
25-29	35,472	55	3,525	708	692	19,238	27	570	793	61,079
30-34	34,928	52	2,647	529	247	18,149	14	673	696	57,936
35-39	32,551	37	2,188	483	144	15,961	33	710	623	52,730
40-44	29,205	48	1,722	428	73	13,700	58	795	455	46,483
45-49	22,190	42	1,263	281	44	10,682	190	818	298	35,808
50-54	16,521	19	842	275	16	8,586	624	1,014	249	28,147
55-59	8,789	11	484	121	10	5,840	1,786	940	145	18,127
60-64	4,769	4	236	75	12	4,623	4,212	960	113	15,004
65-69	2,341	2	100	38	19	2,839	5,410	889	103	11,741
70-74	966	1	31	19	4	1,452	5,193	775	102	8,542
75 +	610	2	38	9	9	917	7,774	1,551	828	11,740
NS	2,590	0	241	125	216	1,353	564	303	0	5,393
Total	239,610	355	25,920	5,843	32,854	136,283	25,936	10,875	6,366	484,042

Note

NS = Not Stated

Appendix B.4 Continued

	Worked	Had	Looked for	Wanted Work	Attended	Performed	Retired/	Disabled	Inst.	Total
	Work	Work	Work	and Available	School	Home Duties	Too Old		Pop	
Age	Male									
15-19	10,774	17	3,929	1,033	13,936	2,939	13	221	623	33,484
20-24	23,578	44	3,188	717	1,557	1,741	10	322	739	31,896
25-29	25,297	33	1,991	431	274	1,129	18	373	676	30,220
30-34	25,065	33	1,554	302	75	1,005	4	438	601	29,077
35-39	22,826	28	1,331	293	45	854	24	489	542	26,431
40-44	20,148	38	1,125	286	23	769	27	525	390	23,330
45-49	15,210	35	899	185	16	657	121	573	250	17,946
50-54	11,556	14	618	192	6	582	370	671	194	14,203
55-59	6,392	9	372	92	4	417	981	584	126	8,977
60-64	3,492	4	182	50	1	405	2,469	510	76	7,189
65-69	1,742	1	77	25	11	249	2,971	434	63	5,573
70-74	728	1	22	13	4	149	2,679	315	52	3,964
75 +	487	2	24	7	3	113	3,482	576	516	5,212
NS	1,872	0	189	100	139	204	189	144	0	2,838
Total	169,166	260	15,501	3,726	16,096	11,212	13,358	6,175	4,848	240,341
Age	Female									
15-19	4,079	8	2,943	574	14,120	11,149	12	154	390	33,429
20-24	10,248	12	2,545	425	1,754	17,115	15	180	209	32,505
25-29	10,175	22	1,534	278	418	18,109	9	197	117	30,858
30-34	9,863	19	1,093	227	172	17,144	10	234	95	28,858
35-39	9,726	9	857	190	99	15,107	9	221	81	26,299
40-44	9,057	10	596	142	50	12,931	32	270	65	23,153
45-49	6,980	7	364	96	28	10,025	68	245	48	17,862
50-54	4,965	4	224	84	10	8,004	254	344	55	13,944
55-59	2,396	2	112	29	6	5,423	806	356	19	9,150
60-64	1,277	0	53	26	11	4,218	1,743	450	37	7,815
65-69	599	1	23	13	7	2,590	2,439	455	40	6,168
70-74	238	0	9	5	0	1,303	2,513	460	50	4,578
75 +	123	0	14	2	6	804	4,292	975	312	6,528
NS	718	0	51	26	77	1,149	374	159	0	2,555
Total	70,445	95	10,419	2,117	16,758	125,070	12,578	4,700	1,518	243,701

Note

NS = Not Stated