



Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of Planning and the Economy

Central Statistical Office

2011 Population and Housing Census

**PRELIMINARY
COUNT**

National Statistics Building



2011 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

PRELIMINARY COUNT

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE ECONOMY
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
CENSUS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION
MARCH 2012

PREFACE

The Central Statistical Office is pleased to release preliminary estimates on the traditional decennial Population and Housing Census which was conducted during the period 9th January – 31st May 2011. The Census was originally scheduled for 16th May to 30th June 2010 but was postponed when Parliament was prorogued before the Census Order the legal authority for the conduct of the census was passed.

Trinidad and Tobago comprises 15 Regions divided into two thousand, eight hundred and twenty four (2,824) Enumeration Districts (EDs) which were canvassed by two thousand five hundred and eighty eight (2588) enumerators. Each enumerator was responsible for listing all buildings, dwellings, households, business places, institutions and agricultural holdings, as well as interviewing each household in his or her assigned ED.

This Preliminary Report provides a count of the population and other enumeration units at the Regional level. The source of this count was the Visitation (Listing) Record. These figures will be revised after all questionnaires have been processed. Users are therefore reminded that these numbers are preliminary and should be used as provisional figures until the final numbers are published.

The information provided is presented in fourteen (14) tabulations giving a trend of the population from 1851 to present, descriptions of the population - non- institutional and institutional and other collective living quarters, comparisons between the 2000 and the 2011 census and disaggregation of the population by region and by sex. Counts of street dwellers and other enumeration units (buildings, dwellings, business places and institutions) are also included.

Key concepts and definitions are presented for your information and ease of reference. A metadata repository will be available with the final full disclosure of census results.

Your comments, observations and enquiries can be directed to the Director of Statistics, Central Statistical Office, National Statistics Building, 80 Independence Square, Port of Spain or at Tel 623 6834 Ext 4501 or Fax 625 3802.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Population and Housing Census was wholly financed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Planning and the Economy. The Statistics Act Chapter 19:02 of the revised laws of Trinidad and Tobago, authorizes the Central Statistical Office to conduct any census or survey to inform on the socio-economic conditions of the people. The Act also appoints the Director of Statistics as the Census Officer. Experienced and qualified staff of the CSO was responsible for planning and conducting the Census and for processing, analyzing and disseminating the results. Staff from the parent Ministry was recruited to perform the Administrative and Human Resource functions.

As a member of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee of CARICOM, this country received yeoman support from the CARICOM Secretariat in particular the Regional Program for Statistics and from UN Agencies in particular the UNFPA and the UNECLAC. Technical assistance was received in the form of training programmes for staff as well as expert consultancies in areas like the Management of Information and Analysis and Evaluation of Data.

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) appointed by Cabinet also supported the Statistical Office in the design of the Census Instruments. The Committee comprised representatives of other Ministries, Non Governmental Organizations and Academia.

A significant contribution was made by the Family Development and Children's Research Centre of the University of the West Indies, St Augustine (FDCRC - UWI) who worked in partnership with the CSO, providing assistance in the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) design, training of the PES staff and in the estimation of the undercount.

The Field Staff of the CSO played a critical role in the management of the data collection exercise. They were ably assisted by public officers from other Ministries including retirees.

An extensive Communications Campaign was conducted by Collier, Morrison Belgrave Ltd. This Company was selected by a Committee comprising the Communications Unit of the Ministry, the CSO, and Government Information Services Ltd. (GISL). Sound advice and guidance were received from GISL in implementing the Communication Strategy.

The Population and Housing Census could not have been conducted without the cooperation of the public from whom a response rate of 89 % was received.

Sincere thanks to all who contributed to this important national exercise. It is hoped that the eleven (11%) percent who did not respond (high income earners and residents of gated communities), will recognise, as they use the census data, the importance of the information in planning and managing the economy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
PREFACE	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	v
OVERVIEW OF PRELIMINARY COUNT	xiii
Source of Data	xiii
Scope	xiii
Limitations	xiv
Adjustments	xiv
The Population Count	xiv
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN PRELIMINARY COUNT 2011 AND CENSUS 2000	xv
LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS (REGIONS)	xvii
TABLES	
Table 1	2
Total Population of Trinidad and Tobago at Census Years, 1851 to 2011	
Table 2	4
Non Institutional, Collective Living and Street Dwellers Population by Region, 2011	
Table 3	5
Total Number of Households, Non-Institutional Population by Sex, and Average Household Size by Region, 2011	
Table 4	6
Population in Collective Living Quarters and Ships in Harbour by Sex and Type, 2011 and 2000	
Table 5	8
Distribution of the Street Dwellers Population by Region and Sex, 2011 and 2000	
Table 6a	10
Number of Buildings, Dwelling Units, Households, Business Places and Institutions, 2011	
Table 6b	11
Number of Buildings, Dwelling Units, Households, Business Places and Institutions, 2000	
Table 7	14
Distribution of Total Population by Sex, Sex Ratio and Region, 2011	
Table 8	15
Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Region, 2011 and 2000	

Table 9	Comparison of the Total Population by Region, 2011 and 2000	18
Table 10	Comparison of the Total Non-Institutional Population by Region, 2011 and 2000	20
Table 11	Comparison of the Total Number of Households by Region, 2011 and 2000	21
Table 12	Comparison of the Average Household Size by Region, 2011 and 2000	22
Table 13	Population Density by Region, 2011 and 2000	23
Table 14	Response and Non-Response Rates by Region, 2011	25
CHARTS		
Chart 1	Total Population of Trinidad & Tobago at Census Years 1851-2011	3
Chart 2	Population in Living Quarters by Type, 2011	7
Chart 3	Vacant Dwellings by Region, 2011 and 2000	12
Chart 4	Number of Business Places by Region, 2011 and 2000	13
Chart 5	Comparison of the Total Population by Region, 2011 and 2000	19
MAPS		
Map 1a	Administrative Areas -(Region) – Trinidad by number of Enumeration Districts (EDs)	1
Map 1b	Administrative Areas -(Parish) – Tobago Trinidad by number of Enumeration Districts (EDs)	1
Map 2	Street Dwellers Population	9
Map 3a	Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Region – Trinidad, 2011	16
Map 3b	Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Parish – Tobago, 2011	17
Map 4	Population Density – Trinidad & Tobago, 2011	24
Map 5a	Non Response Rate – Trinidad, 2011	26
Map 5b	Non Response Rate – Tobago, 2011	27
Appendix 1	Visitation Record (VR) - Source of Data	28

KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

A Population and Housing Census can be described as a form of national stocktaking. It is a complete count of the population and living quarters in a country at a given point in time – Census Day.

POPULATION CENSUS

A Population Census provides detailed benchmark data on the size of the population, age structure, educational attainment, labour force and other socio-economic characteristics of all persons in a country at a specified time.

HOUSING CENSUS

A Housing Census provides detailed benchmark data on the living quarters and household amenities in a country at a specified time.

CENSUS DAY

Census Day was the 9th January, 2011. This is simply the reference date for the collection of all data.

CENSUS MOMENT

Census Moment can be described as a well-defined reference point in time and is one of the essential features of

population and housing censuses. Each person and/or each set of living quarters must be enumerated as closely as possible in respect to census moment. The census moment was midnight of the 9th January, 2011.

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED)

An Enumeration District (ED) is a defined geographical area comprising approximately one hundred and fifty to two hundred (150 – 200) households. Some EDs may be less than 150 or greater than 200 households depending on terrain, remoteness, population density or other special features. The CSO has subdivided the whole country into EDs for the purposes of workload allocations and the collection of data on the field.

THE VISITATION RECORD

The Visitation Record lists sequentially all buildings, dwellings, households, business places, institutions and agricultural holdings. The number of household members by sex is also recorded. The last entry on this Record marks the end of enumeration for the ED and gives the total number of all the enumeration units. The Record was designed to monitor field visits during the enumeration phase of the census. This document is used mainly to construct registers or list frames of all buildings,

dwelling units, households, institutions, business places and agricultural holdings. It also gives some preliminary figures on the census.

UNITS OF ENUMERATION

In the case of the **population census**, the primary unit of enumeration is the **person**. There are two frameworks in which individuals are identified:

(a) Households and (b) Collective Living Quarters.

The household is the general framework in which most individuals are identified, since the majority of the population lives in households. The second framework comprises collective living quarters which are intended for habitation by large groups of households or several households. Such quarters can be (i) hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses; (ii) Institutions like hospitals, orphanages etc. (iii) camps which represent temporary accommodation for groups with common interests or goals and (iv) other - which includes population on Ships in Harbour.

In the case of the **Housing Census**, the **household** is one of three (3) units of enumeration, the other two being **living quarters** (private dwelling units and collective living quarters) and **buildings**.

TOTAL POPULATION

In the broadest sense, the total population may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons

present in the country at the time of the Census. The total of all usual residents is generally referred to as the de jure population and the total of all persons present at the time of the census as the de facto population.

Various population groups are enumerated:

- (a) Persons living in private households
- (b) Persons living in non-private dwellings, group dwellings and institutions (Collective Living Quarters)
- (c) Persons with no fixed place of abode (street dwellers)
- (d) Persons, including crew on ships in port at the time of the census
- (e) Foreign military, naval, diplomatic personnel and their respective families located in the country at the time of the census
- (f) Usual residents of Trinidad and Tobago on diplomatic postings, farm (labour) programmes and students in foreign countries
- (g) Persons living on offshore islands which are geographically part of Trinidad and Tobago

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The Institutional Population is a sub-group of the population found in Collective Living Quarters. (See definition of Collective Living Quarters below).

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The non-institutional population comprises households found in private dwellings.

PLACE OF ENUMERATION

The place of enumeration is the geographic locality at which the individual was enumerated at the time of the census.

BUILDING

A building is defined as any physical structure separate and independent of any other comprising one or more rooms, or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. It is designed for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial or cultural purposes, or for the provision of services. Detached rooms or out-rooms relating to the main building are treated as part of the main building.

In some instances, buildings may not conform to the definition outlined above and may consist of a roof with supports only. These include garages, wayside vegetable stalls and poultry pens, where there may or may not be external walls extending from foundation to roof as specified. These are to be taken up as buildings and are to be further classified according to "type of business activity" on the Visitation Record, so as to be distinguished from other types of buildings, which conform to the full description of the definition. Car-park lots

with structures from which business is transacted i.e. the issuing of tickets and collection of parking fees must be assigned a building number, a business unit number and a remark to this effect recorded in the appropriate column.

(a) Closed Building

A closed building is one that is in use or occupied, but during the enumeration period, the occupants are temporarily away, that is, away for less than **six (6) months**.

(b) Vacant Building

A vacant building is one, which at the time of enumeration is not being used for any purpose. It will also include a building where the tenants are away for **six (6) months or more**.

IMPROVISED HOUSING UNIT /STRUCTURE

These are structures that do not conform to the conventional definition of a building, they include tree houses, cardboard/tarpaulin/plastic shacks and other makeshift living arrangements. An Improved Housing Unit should not be confused with structures erected by the street dwellers. Also, a yacht or mobile home is not considered to be an Improved Structure.

DWELLING UNIT

A dwelling unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building in which a person or group of persons (private household) are living at the time of the census enumeration.

The essential features of a dwelling unit are “separateness” and “independence”.

A dwelling unit may be considered separate if surrounded by walls, fences or some form of partitioning, covered by a roof so that a person or group of persons can isolate himself/herself/themselves from other persons in the community for the purposes of sleeping, preparing and sharing meals, and protecting themselves from the hazards of climate and environment.

It is independent when it has direct access from the street or common landing, staircase, passage or gallery or grounds, i.e. when the occupants can come in and go out of their living quarters without passing through another person’s premises.

Examples of dwelling units are:-

- (i) Separate House
- (ii) Flat/Apartment/Condominium
- (iii) Townhouse
- (iv) Double House/Duplex
- (v) Part of Commercial/Industrial Building
- (vi) Barracks
- (vii) Out-room
- (viii) Improvised housing unit
- (ix) Other Private Dwelling
- (x) Group Dwelling
- (xi) WAFDA

(a) Closed Dwelling Unit

A closed dwelling unit is one, which is occupied, but during the enumeration period the occupants are temporarily

away, that is, away for **less than six (6) months**.

(b) Vacant Dwelling Unit

A vacant dwelling unit is one, which at the time of enumeration is not being used for habitation. It will also include dwelling units that are closed for **six (6) months or more**.

(c) Private Dwelling

Private-type dwellings are those in which private households reside. Examples are single houses, flats, apartments, and part of commercial buildings and boarding houses catering for **less than six (6) persons**.

(d) Other

COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTERS (NON PRIVATE DWELLINGS)

Collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and are occupied at the time of the census. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities such as cooking and toilet installations, lounge rooms which are shared by the occupants. They may be classified as follows:

(i) *Hotels, rooming houses and other lodging houses*

Hotels are defined as permanent structures that provide lodging on a fee basis and which cater for **six (6) or more** paying guests, boarders or lodgers.

Hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses and lodging houses and so forth fall within this category.

(ii) Institutions

Institutions are any set of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to house usually large groups of persons who are bound by a common public objective or a common personal interest. Such sets of living quarters usually have certain common facilities shared by the occupants.

The following fall within this category.

hospitals, nursing homes, correctional and penal institutions, military institutions, monasteries, convents, retirement homes, hostels, boarding schools, student dormitories, orphanages.

Inmates in institutions are included in their respective households if as at Census Night they were inmates in the institutions for **less than six (6) months**.

Note: This information was collected from the household in which these inmates normally reside.

(iii) Camps

Camps are sets of premises originally intended for the temporary accommodation of persons with common activities or interests. Included in this category are military camps and camps established for the housing of workers involved in construction, agriculture or other types of enterprise.

(iv) Other - Ships in Harbour

STREET DWELLERS

Street dwellers are persons who are destitute, without fixed place of abode and without immediate social and economic support.

Source: Ministry of the People and Social Development – Social Displacement Unit

For the purpose of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, Street Dwellers refer to persons who were found sleeping or preparing to sleep on the sidewalk and pavements of streets or on the ground of open plots of land adjoining a street.

HOUSEHOLD

A private household consists of one or more persons living together (sleeping most nights of a week) and sharing at least one of the main daily meals. In general, a household will comprise a father, mother and children living together.

It is important to note a member of the household is not necessarily a relative of the main family. For example, a boarder or a domestic employee who sleeps in most nights of the week and shares at least one of the daily meals is also included as a member of the household.

The concept of the household and family is not the same. It is possible to encounter more than one family constituting a single household **once they share common living arrangements**. Certain other living arrangements will be met in the field and further guidance can be obtained by observing the following rules.

These rules are as follows:

(a) Where a person has recently moved in with a group of persons, as long as he/she intends to make his/her home with them and spent Census Night in the household, that person is to be considered as a member of the household. However, anyone who moves into the household after Census Night is **NOT** to be counted as a member of that household.

(b) A Boarding House, which caters for less than six (6) boarders/lodgers, is to be classified as a private household.

(c) If a building is divided into flats or other separate dwellings, each such separate dwelling constitutes at least one separate household. A tenant or sub-tenant, if he makes his own arrangements for eating, also forms a separate household.

(d) If within the institution (non-private dwelling) there are separate quarters for all or any members of the staff, with separate housekeeping arrangements, such quarters form separate dwelling units occupied by private households. For temporary or permanent inmates of large institutions, however, the Supervisor will give special instructions for their enumeration.

(e) A domestic employee including her family, if any, who sleeps in the house or in an out-building on the premises is to be listed as a member of the household. However, if the domestic employee maintains separate eating arrangements on the premises, she will constitute an independent household. Additionally, a

domestic employee who does not sleep on his/her employer's premises is **NOT** to be counted as a member of the household where he/she works.

(f) A boarder or lodger that is a person who eats and sleeps with the household, during **most nights** of a week, is to be considered a member of that household.

(g) A person who rents a room from his/her landlord/landlady and does not share any meals with him/her constitutes a separate household that is a single-person household.

(h) A person who sleeps **most nights** away from his/her family is to be enumerated at the place where he/she usually sleeps. He/she may be a boarder or lodger in a household, or constitute a separate household. However, a person who because of the nature of his/her job (e.g. watchmen, medical personnel, care-givers or shift workers), spends most nights away from his/her home **MUST** be enumerated at the same place as the other members of his household, that is, at his/her place of usual residence.

(i) A foreign visitor or guest who spent Census Night in the household must be counted as a member of the household.

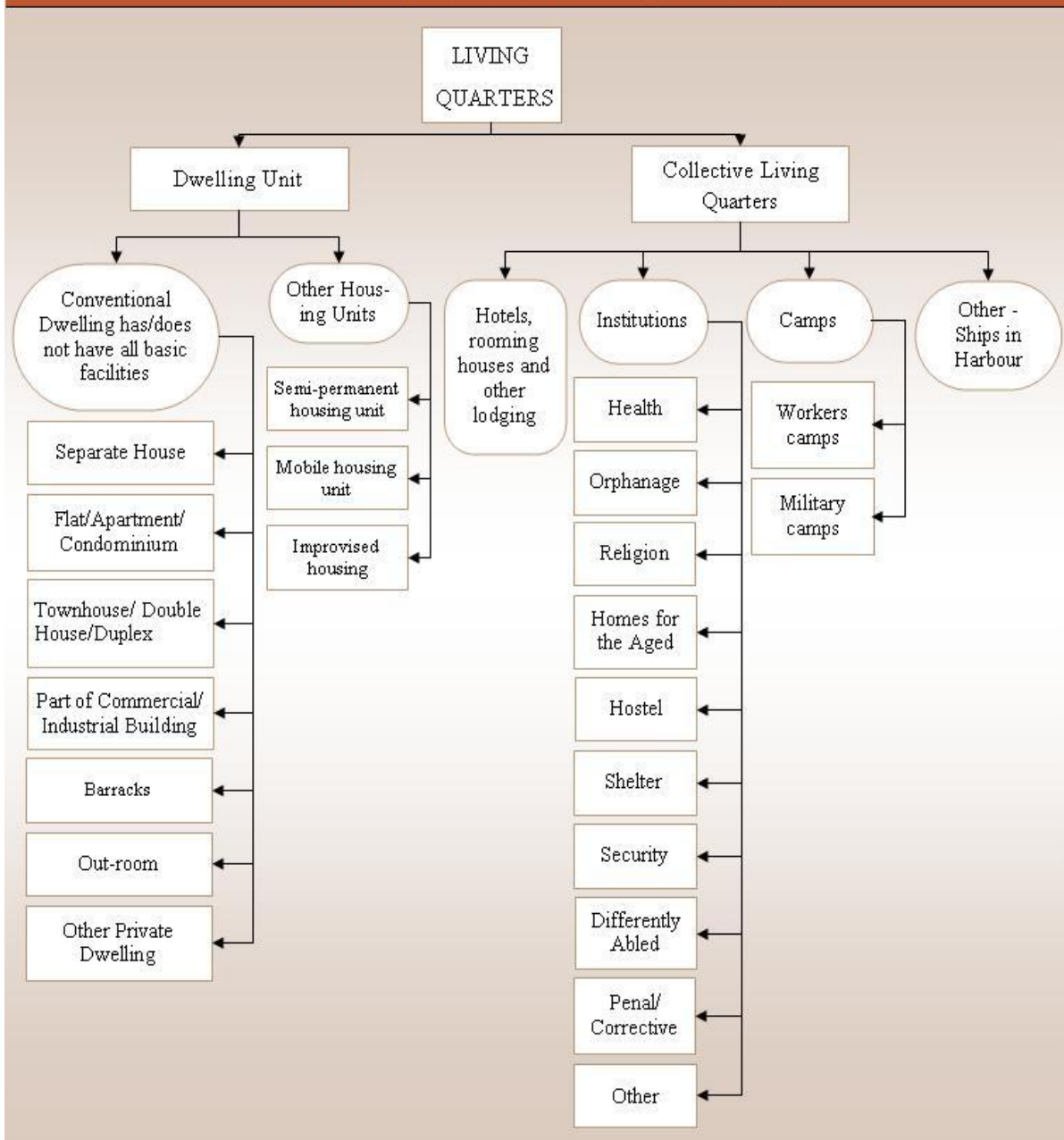
(j) Students who are studying abroad and students studying locally who spend most nights away from home because of rental arrangements must be counted as a member of the household.

It will be seen from the definition of a household and the rules given that one person may comprise a household. Any

person living alone in a house or part of a house constitutes a separate household. The concepts of “sharing at least one daily meal” and “sharing

common living arrangements” are used as indicators for identifying household membership.

Box 1: Classification of Living Quarters



BUSINESS PLACE

A Business Place/ Establishment is any building, part of a building or area associated with a building where identifiable form of economic activity is normally carried out. The area used for this economic activity does not necessarily have to be a separate room but could be a part of a room which is also used for another purpose e.g. a small parlour operated in a living room is to be classified as a business place. If the nature of the business is to house six (6) or more persons e.g. a hospital, then this should also be treated as an institution. Also, private schools, early childhood centres, homes for the age etc. where one has to pay to use the services are treated as business places.

SEX RATIO

The sex ratio is normally defined as the number of males per 100 females and is computed as follows:-

Total Male Population

Total Female Population x 100

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

This is calculated by dividing the Total Non-Institutional Population by the Total Number of Households

NON RESPONSE RATE

This relates to the number of households identified during the enumeration for which no information was obtained due to No Contact, Refusal, Closed and

Other Reasons as a percentage of the total number of households visited.

POST ENUMERATION SURVEY

The Census is a monumental exercise and despite meticulous planning by the Census Office, errors would inevitably occur at different stages of the data collection exercise. Errors that would impact on the accuracy of the Census results are usually classified as coverage errors and content errors.

The Post Enumeration Survey is designed to produce estimates of both coverage and content errors. The Survey is normally conducted immediately after the conduct of the census.

Coverage errors – errors in the count of the enumeration units viz households, buildings, dwellings. These errors can arise from inefficient field operations, carelessness on the part of enumerators, misunderstanding of concepts and lack of commitment of respondents.

Coverage errors can result through:

Omissions - where entire households have been missed or where members of the households were not enumerated.

Duplications - where enumeration units were counted more than once.

Erroneous inclusions - where persons were not members of the household on census night.

Content errors arise from erroneous or inconsistent reporting of the characteristics of enumeration units.

OVERVIEW OF THE PRELIMINARY COUNT

SOURCE OF DATA

The Preliminary Count is taken from the Visitation Record (VR) - *See Appendix 1* - where the Enumerators listed sequentially all buildings, dwellings, households with a count of the

household members, institutions, business places and agricultural holdings in the Enumeration Districts (EDs). All 2824 EDs were summed to compute the totals of each unit of enumeration.

SCOPE

The Scope of the population or the composition of the count is defined as follows:

Box 2: Scope of the Population

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons enumerated in private households. • Persons who were living in households but at the time of enumeration were “Not at Home”. The count of the members may be obtained from neighbours or would have been estimated. • Persons who were living in private households who refused to be interviewed and for whom no information was obtained, the number would have been estimated. • Households in closed dwellings i.e. where persons were temporarily away for less than six months and for whom no information was | <p>obtained, these would have been estimated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The street dwellers. • Nationals in Foreign Service employment and farm labour programmes. • Students who were studying abroad • Crew on ships in Port on the 9th January 2011. • Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families present in the country at the time of the census. • Population in Collective living quarters. |
|---|---|

LIMITATIONS

One of the limitations of using this source for an early count relates to the completeness of coverage. The total population taken from the VR can differ from the total computed after the census questionnaires have been processed.

Discrepancies can occur where there were omissions:

- The number of persons recorded in the questionnaire did not match the number entered in the Visitation Record
- Entire households were interviewed and questionnaires completed but not recorded in the VR.
- No questionnaire was prepared for those persons who were not contacted but neighbours gave a count of the household to the census taker which was recorded in the VR.

Note: the possibility of duplications was not mentioned since the details of the VR were captured electronically and the electronic data capture program was designed to reject duplicate entries.

ADJUSTMENTS

Non response

The response rate was 88.7% for Trinidad and Tobago, 88.5% for Trinidad and 92.0% for Tobago

Imputations were therefore made for;

- 'No Contacts' - persons who were not at home and no information was obtained from neighbours.

- 'Refusals'- those who refused and no information was obtained.
- 'Closed Dwellings'- where households were known to reside but were away for less than six months and no information was obtained.

Coverage

The 2011 PES covered three hundred and twelve (312) Enumeration Districts and interviewed approximately four thousand (4000) households. The Enumeration Districts (EDs) were listed and a sample of households from each ED responded to a selected number of questions taken from the census questionnaire. The listing and responses were compared to those from the census. Using this methodology, an estimate of under coverage was computed as 4.8% with a Sampling Error of $\pm 1\%$.

The total number of persons counted by the census was adjusted by this estimate to arrive at a more accurate count of the population.

THE POPULATION COUNT

The count of the population as at the 9th January 2011 was 1,324,699. A total of 1,267,889 persons were found in Trinidad and 56,810 in Tobago. These figures include 534 street dwellers and 6,753 persons in Collective Living Quarters including Ships in Harbour. This figure represents the de facto count of the population census.

Table A: 2011 Population and Housing Census by Category of Respondents

Respondent	Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad	Tobago
Enumerated Population			
Non-Institutional Population	1175058	1121571	53487
Collective Living Population	6753	5962	791
Street Dwellers	534	513	21
Adjusted Population			
Non-Responding Households	78702	77152	1550
Un-Enumerated Households	63652	62691	961
TOTAL	1324699	1267889	56810

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN PRELIMINARY COUNT 2011 AND CENSUS 2000

The Preliminary Count of the Population and Housing Census for Trinidad and Tobago revealed that as at January 9th 2011, Census Day, 1,324,699 were counted as being present in Trinidad and Tobago. The figure includes all persons (enumerated and un-enumerated) who were members of private households, institutionalised, street dwellers, on board ships in the harbour, at hotels/guest houses or found at some other type of collective living quarters.

The total shows a similar growth in the population over 2000 - 4.9 % compared to the 4.0% recorded between 1990 and

2000. This increase was evident in both the islands of Trinidad (4.9%) and Tobago (5.0%). However, an examination of the distribution of the population by region showed that there were shrinkages in four (4) of the fourteen (14) regions in Trinidad (Table 9). The largest decreases occurred in the city of Port of Spain (22.5%), San Fernando (9.2%), Diego Martin (2.7%) followed by San Juan/Laventille (1.6%). It is interesting to note that no decreases were observed in the parishes of Tobago, instead the increases ranged from 0.7% (St Mary) to 16% (St George)

TABLE B : Population Growth

Census Year	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1946	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2011
% Change	x	20.3	26.9	35.1	27.6	25.4	21.8	9.7	12.8	36.4	48.1	13.3	14.2	12.4	4.0	4.9
Growth rate	x	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4

Source: National Census Report 2000 and 2011 Population and Housing Census

Total number of households rose from 343,180 in 2000 to 406,198 in 2011, a growth of 18.4% nationally. When disaggregated, the increases in Trinidad and in Tobago were 18.1% and 24.9% respectively. The slow growth in population relative to the strong growth in the number of households revealed a decline in the average household size. For the nation as a whole, the average household size declined from 3.64 in 2000 to 3.24 in 2011. When compared by island, the decline was almost the same for Trinidad- 3.65 to 3.26 while in Tobago, a steeper decline was observed- 3.51 to 2.95.

The population in Collective Living Quarters (Hotels, Guest houses, Institutions and Camps) appears to have fallen dramatically. However, this is an incomplete count of the sub group- Institutions- and a more accurate figure will be reported when all returns have been processed. Persons in Institutions for less than six (6) months were counted in the households to which they belonged according to the methodology employed in 2000.

The street dwelling population increased by 13.4% in the 2011 census. The distribution by sex remained predominantly male - 95% in 2000 compared to 93% in 2011. The largest proportion of street dwellers was found in the city of Port of Spain, the same pattern as in 2000. However, many areas recorded significant increases – Diego Martin, San Juan/Laventille, Tunapuna/Piarco and Tobago (Table 5) while San Fernando, the Boroughs of Chaguanas and Point Fortin, Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo and Sangre Grande showed decreases.

When the total population was disaggregated by sex, the sex ratio was computed as 100.8 in 2011 compared to 100.6 in 2000, showing a continued small excess of males over females.

A notable observation in this 2011 census was the number of vacant dwellings listed (Table 6a). In 2011, the number of vacant dwellings more than doubled over 2000, reaching a total of 37,569, representing 8.9% of the total number of dwellings in Trinidad and Tobago. When disaggregated by island,

it was observed that 91% of these vacant dwellings were found in the island of Trinidad with almost 20% located in the Region of Tunapuna/Piarco. This can be explained by the methodology employed to count university students. They were

counted as members of their respective households. Therefore their accommodations were classified as 'vacant' and only characteristics of the dwellings were recorded.

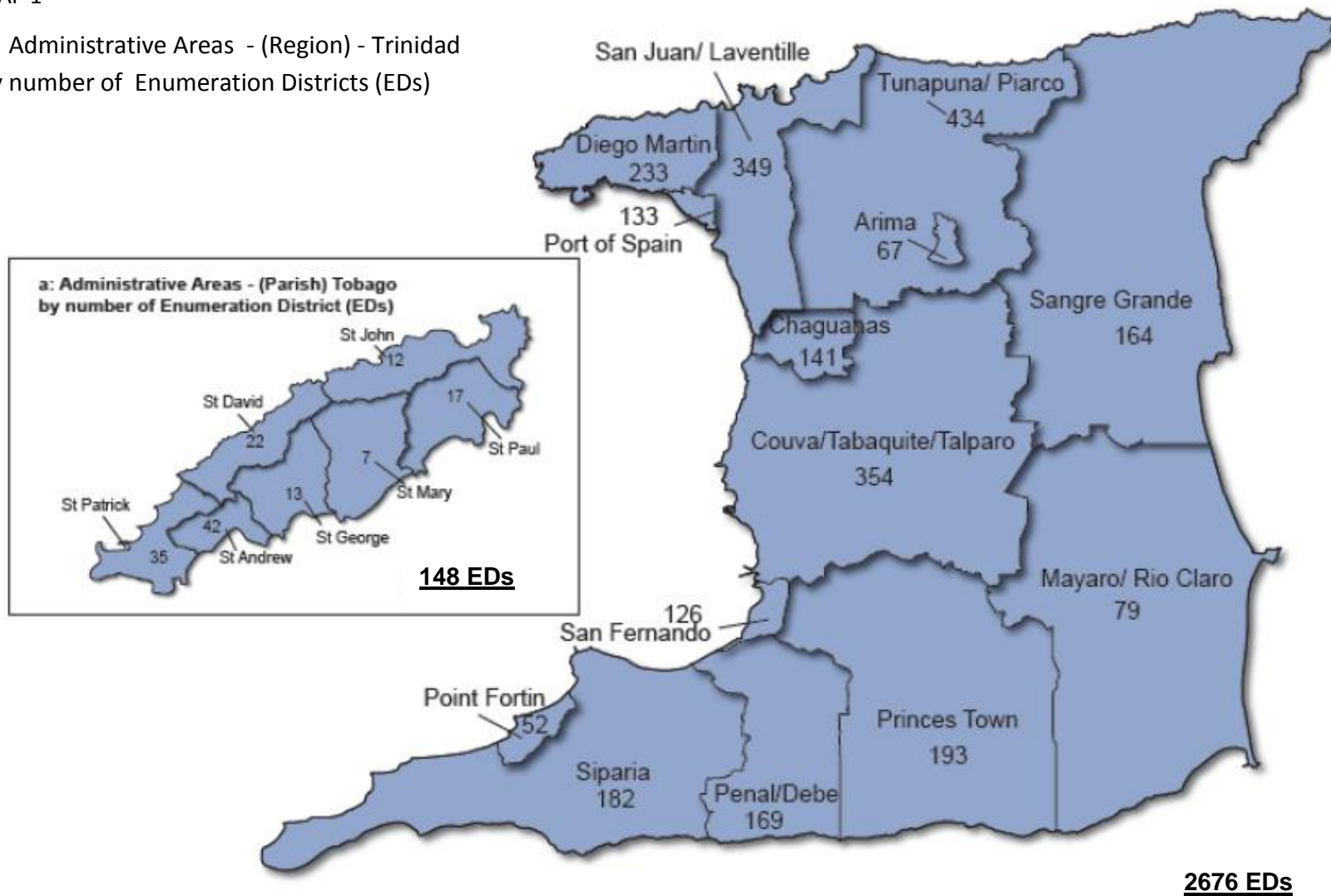
LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS (REGIONS)

The major divisions of the country constitute the administrative areas or regions and comprise:

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA			
Code	TRINIDAD	Code	TOBAGO
10	City of Port of Spain	91	St George
20	City of San Fernando	92	St Mary
30	Borough of Arima	93	St Andrew
40	Borough of Chaguanas	94	St Patrick
50	Borough of Point Fortin	95	St David
60	Diego Martin	96	St Paul
70	San Juan / Laventille	97	St John
80	Tunapuna / Piarco		
90	Couva / Tabaquite / Talparo		
11	Mayaro / Rio Claro		
12	Sangre Grande		
13	Princes Town		
14	Penal / Debe		
15	Siparia		

MAP 1 -

a: Administrative Areas - (Region) - Trinidad
by number of Enumeration Districts (EDs)

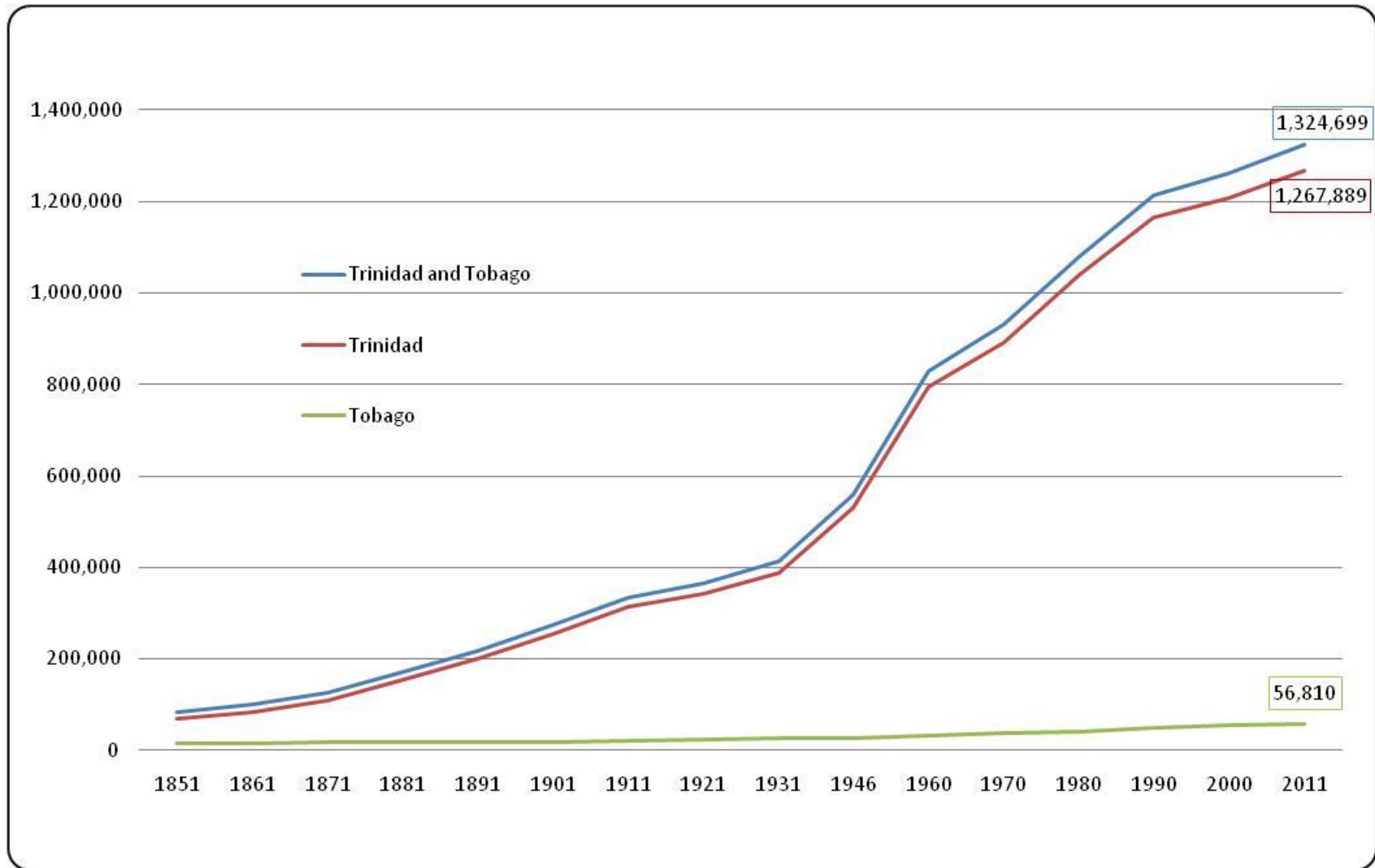


Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

**TABLE 1: TOTAL POPULATION OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT CENSUS YEARS -
1851 TO 2011**

Year	Total Population		
	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad	Tobago
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1851	82978	68600	14378
1861	99848	84438	15410
1871	126692	109638	17054
1881	171179	153128	18051
1891	218381	200028	18353
1901	273899	255148	18751
1911	333552	312790	20762
1921	365913	342523	23390
1931	412783	387418	25365
1946	557970	530762	27208
1960	827957	794624	33333
1970	931071	892317	38754
1980	1079791	1039046	40745
1990	1213733	1165133	48600
2000	1262366	1208282	54084
2011	1324699	1267889	56810

Chart 1: TOTAL POPULATION OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AT CENSUS YEARS 1851 - 2011



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Censuses

**TABLE 2: NON INSTITUTIONAL, COLLECTIVE LIVING AND STREET DWELLERS POPULATION
BY REGION, 2011**

Code	Region	Non Institutional Population	Collective Living Population	Street Dwellers	Total Population
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Trinidad & Tobago	1317412	6753	534	1324699
	TRINIDAD	1261414	5962	513	1267889
10	City of Port of Spain	35663	993	307	36963
20	City of San Fernando	49987	176	45	50208
30	Borough of Arima	33576	215	16	33807
40	Borough of Chaguanas	84165	38	13	84216
50	Borough of Point Fortin	20208	119	4	20331
60	Diego Martin	101162	513	28	101703
70	San Juan/Laventille	154522	1048	36	155606
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	209375	2326	40	211741
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	184908	332	3	185243
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	34845	0	1	34846
12	Sangre Grande	74411	123	12	74546
13	Princes Town	101128	0	6	101134
14	Penal/Debe	91264	29	1	91294
15	Siparia	86200	50	1	86251
	Tobago	55998	791	21	56810
91	St George	6201	18	1	6220
92	St Mary	2987	0	1	2988
93	St Andrew	15977	216	16	16209
94	St Patrick	14291	442	0	14733
95	St David	8049	85	0	8134
96	St Paul	5487	0	3	5490
97	St John	3006	30	0	3036

*Note: - Collective Living Quarters includes the population count received for ships in Harbour. The figure was distributed in the region of Port of Spain, Point Fortin and Couva / Tabaquite / Talparo
- Data does not reflect full coverage of all institutions*

**TABLE 3: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY SEX,
AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY REGION, 2011**

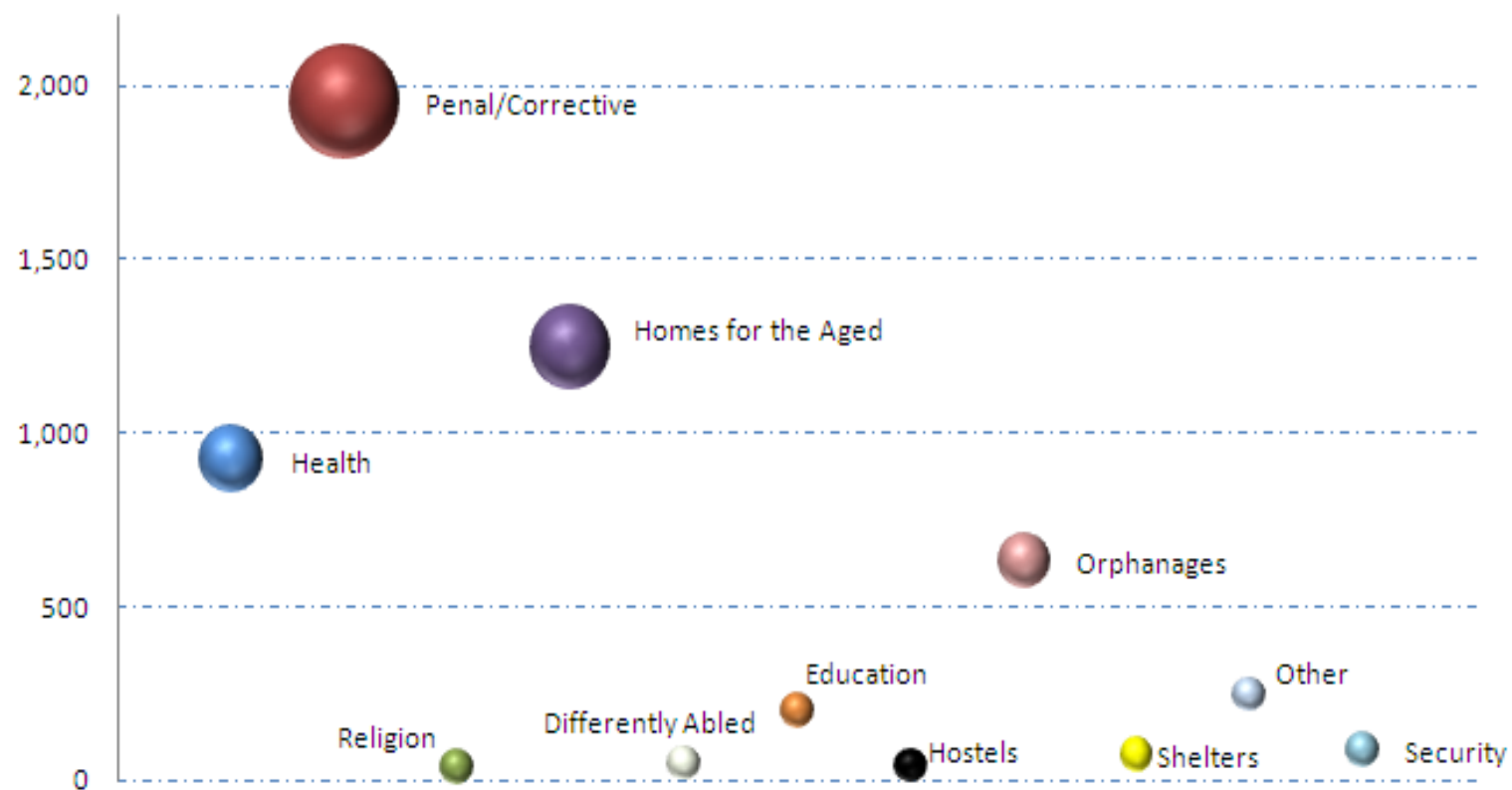
Code	Region	Number of Households	Non-Institutional Population			Average Household Size
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Trinidad and Tobago	406198	1317412	660055	657357	3.24
	Trinidad	387245	1261414	632155	629259	3.26
10	City of Port of Spain	12383	35663	17026	18637	2.88
20	City of San Fernando	15670	49987	24284	25703	3.19
30	Borough of Arima	9875	33576	16555	17021	3.40
40	Borough of Chaguanas	25275	84165	42003	42162	3.33
50	Borough of Point Fortin	6714	20208	10120	10088	3.01
60	Diego Martin	32424	101162	49671	51491	3.12
70	San Juan/Laventille	49846	154522	76654	77868	3.10
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	63834	209375	103068	106307	3.28
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	55196	184908	94180	90728	3.35
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	10309	34845	18105	16740	3.38
12	Sangre Grande	22549	74411	38264	36147	3.30
13	Princes Town	29483	101128	51858	49270	3.43
14	Penal/Debe	27407	91264	46443	44821	3.33
15	Siparia	26280	86200	43924	42276	3.28
	Tobago	18953	55998	27900	28098	2.95
91	St George	2095	6201	3059	3142	2.96
92	St Mary	908	2987	1501	1486	3.29
93	St Andrew	5666	15977	7781	8196	2.82
94	St Patrick	5178	14291	6972	7319	2.76
95	St David	2572	8049	4161	3888	3.13
96	St Paul	1581	5487	2830	2657	3.47
97	St John	954	3006	1596	1410	3.15

TABLE 4: POPULATION IN COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTERS AND SHIPS IN HARBOUR BY SEX AND TYPE, 2011 AND 2000

Type of Collective Living Quarter		2011			2000		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Total all Collective Living Quarters	6753	4570	2183	11714	8019	3695
1.1	Hotels and Guest Houses	1026	527	499	0	0	0
1.2	Institutions	5472	3795	1677	11714	8019	3695
	<i>Health</i>	921	551	370	562	292	270
	<i>Orphanage</i>	631	335	296	793	408	385
	<i>Religion</i>	36	11	25	258	101	157
	<i>Education</i>	197	81	116	47	41	6
	<i>Homes for the Aged</i>	1244	505	739	0	0	0
	<i>Hostel</i>	41	21	20	2719	1567	1152
	<i>Shelter</i>	74	55	19	1434	451	983
	<i>Security</i>	86	79	7	449	399	50
	<i>Differently Abled</i>	47	42	5	0	0	0
	<i>Penal/Corrective</i>	1950	1893	57	3406	3182	224
	<i>Other</i>	245	222	23	2046	1578	468
1.3	Worker Camps	33	29	4	0	0	0
2	Ships In Harbour	222	219	3	0	0	0

Note: - Data does not reflect full coverage of all institutions.

Chart 2: POPULATION IN COLLECTIVE LIVING QUARTERS BY TYPE 2011

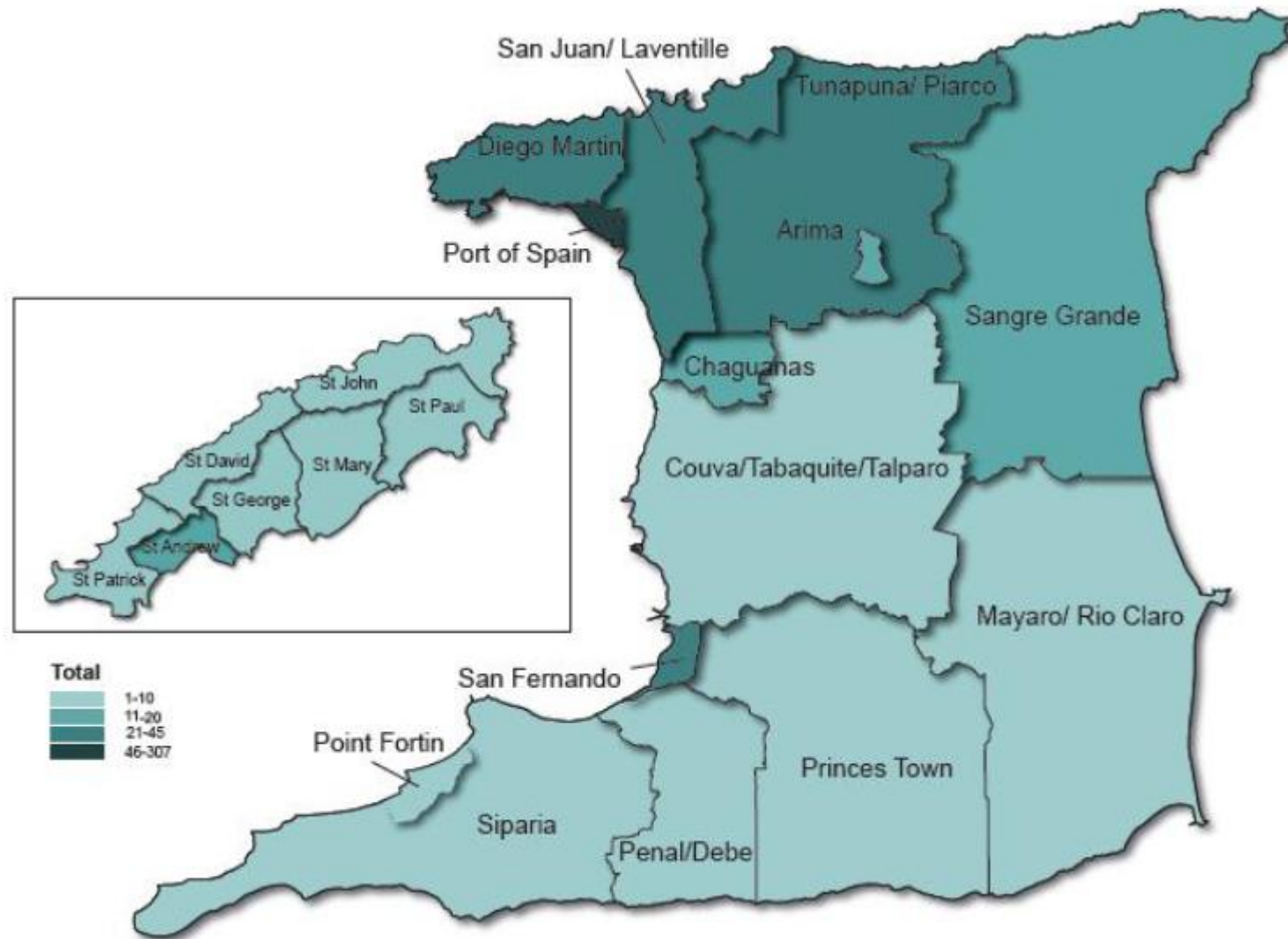


Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF THE STREET DWELLERS POPULATION BY REGION AND SEX, 2011 AND 2000

Code	Region	Census 2011			Census 2000		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Trinidad and Tobago	534	494	40	471	448	23
	Trinidad	513	475	38	462	440	22
10	City of Port of Spain	307	279	28	246	238	8
20	City of San Fernando	45	42	3	90	85	5
30	Borough of Arima	16	14	2	18	17	1
40	Borough of Chaguanas	13	13	0	25	24	1
50	Borough of Point Fortin	4	4	0	20	15	5
60	Diego Martin	28	27	1	2	2	0
70	San Juan/Laventille	36	35	1	4	4	0
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	40	39	1	2	2	0
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	3	3	0	12	12	0
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	1	1	0	0	0	0
12	Sangre Grande	12	11	1	43	41	2
13	Princes Town	6	5	1	0	0	0
14	Penal/Debe	1	1	0	0	0	0
15	Siparia	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Tobago	21	19	2	9	8	1
91	St George	1	1	0	0	0	0
92	St Mary	1	1	0	0	0	0
93	St Andrew	16	14	2	9	8	1
94	St Patrick	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	St David	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	St Paul	3	3	0	0	0	0
97	St John	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAP 2: STREET DWELLERS POPULATION



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

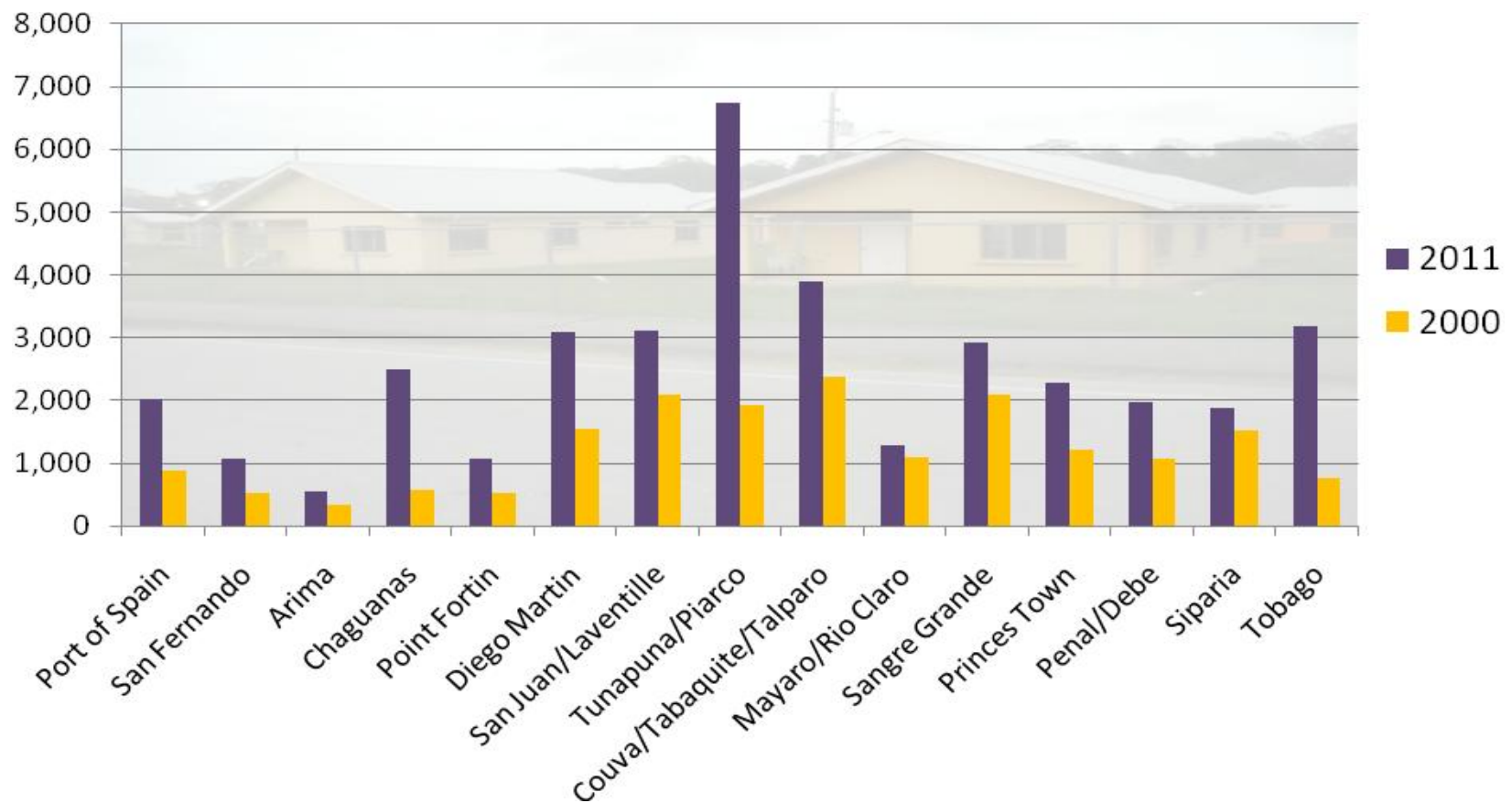
TABLE 6a: NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, DWELLING UNITS, HOUSEHOLDS, BUSINESS PLACES AND INSTITUTIONS, 2011

Code	Region	Number of Buildings	Number of Dwelling units	<i>of which:</i> Vacant Dwellings	Number of House holds	Number of Business Places	Number of Institutions
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Trinidad and Tobago	365500	421196	37569	406198	44365	720
	Trinidad	345094	399461	34392	387245	41243	398
10	City of Port of Spain	11723	13662	2022	12383	5022	65
20	City of San Fernando	14585	17383	1068	15670	3463	26
30	Borough of Arima	9424	10351	547	9875	1453	13
40	Borough of Chaguanas	21777	25404	2486	25275	3705	17
50	Borough of Point Fortin	6411	7252	1079	6714	859	11
60	Diego Martin	26816	34557	3086	32424	2157	29
70	San Juan/Laventille	37692	50624	3116	49846	4082	41
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	55450	70373	6752	63834	5664	100
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	50428	53563	3895	55196	4519	31
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	11034	11024	1292	10309	1074	4
12	Sangre Grande	22703	23385	2915	22549	1967	26
13	Princes Town	26617	29017	2283	29483	2521	12
14	Penal/Debe	25006	26544	1977	27407	2599	8
15	Siparia	25428	26322	1874	26280	2158	15
	Tobago	20406	21735	3177	18953	3122	322
91	St George	2097	2121	278	2095	152	2
92	St Mary	1017	988	110	908	78	2
93	St Andrew	5725	6444	870	5666	1210	23
94	St Patrick	5644	6393	1191	5178	1088	241
95	St David	2822	2999	426	2572	242	17
96	St Paul	1913	1702	148	1581	193	1
97	St John	1188	1088	154	954	159	36

TABLE 6b: NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, DWELLING UNITS, HOUSEHOLDS, BUSINESS PLACES AND INSTITUTIONS, 2000

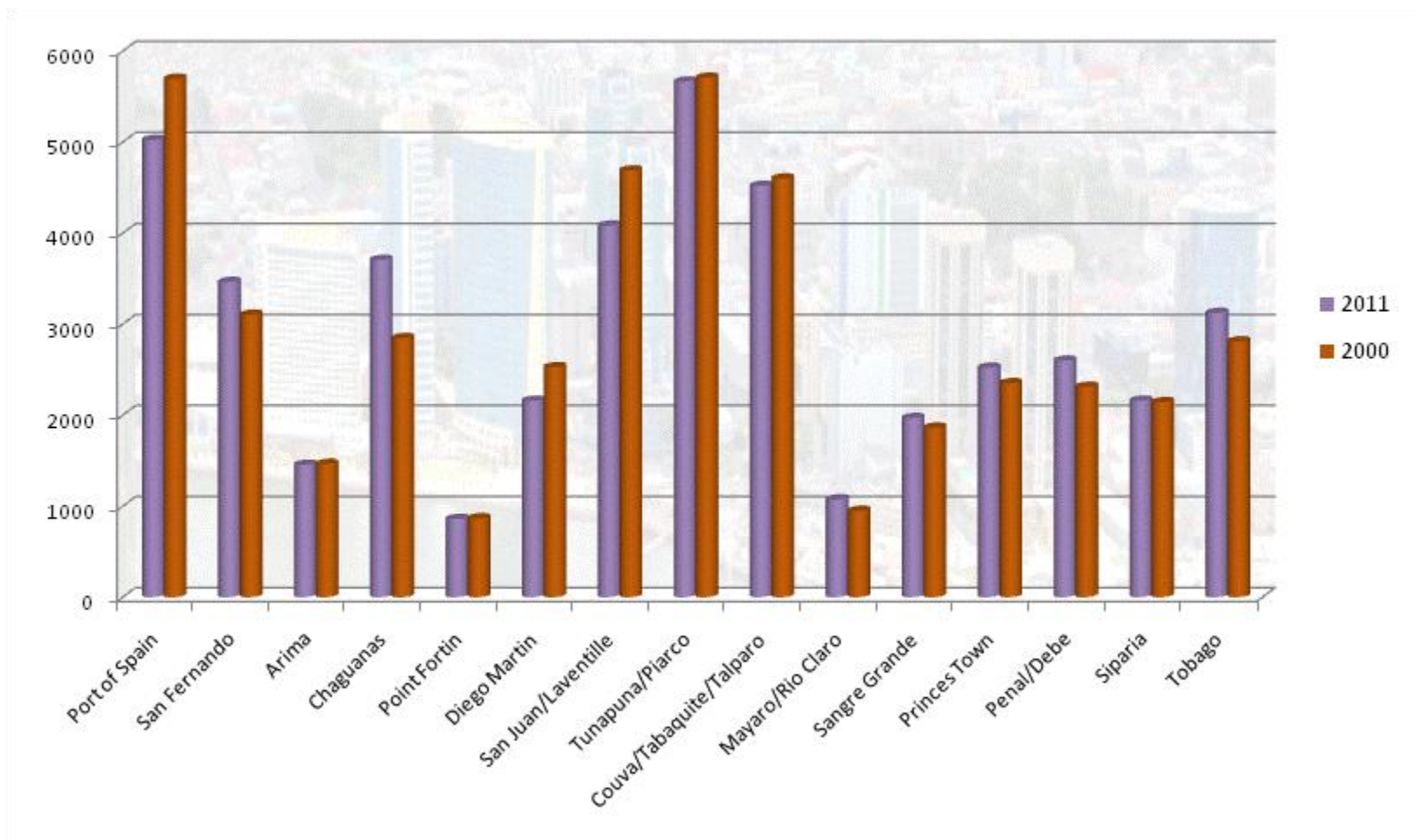
Code	Region	Number of Buildings	Number of Dwelling units	<i>of which:</i> Vacant Dwellings	Number of House holds	Number of Business Places	Number of Institutions
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Trinidad and Tobago	325015	353097	18578	343180	43910	555
	Trinidad	308027	337703	17810	328000	41101	381
10	City of Port of Spain	12752	14984	873	14487	5694	79
20	City of San Fernando	13968	16200	520	16016	3102	29
30	Borough of Arima	8259	8570	346	8400	1464	9
40	Borough of Chaguanas	17082	17854	588	17819	2845	11
50	Borough of Point Fortin	5698	6146	521	5715	866	13
60	Diego Martin	25605	30334	1548	29352	2526	56
70	San Juan/Laventille	37981	46902	2099	45926	4687	41
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	48146	55852	1936	55206	5706	66
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	42368	43095	2383	41941	4599	31
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	9677	9529	1096	8514	948	7
12	Sangre Grande	18745	18668	2094	16960	1862	15
13	Princes Town	23188	24004	1206	23492	2351	4
14	Penal/Debe	21566	22191	1076	21779	2310	6
15	Siparia	22992	23374	1524	22393	2141	14
	Tobago	16988	15394	768	15180	2809	174
91	St George	1683	1487	56	1473	132	2
92	St Mary	914	776	30	756	86	5
93	St Andrew	4878	4663	216	4702	1316	31
94	St Patrick	4273	3987	181	3884	728	85
95	St David	2390	2042	73	2059	228	10
96	St Paul	1754	1525	123	1451	156	7
97	St John	1096	914	89	855	163	34

CHART 3: VACANT DWELLINGS BY REGION, 2011 AND 2000



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

CHART 4: NUMBER OF BUSINESS PLACES BY REGION, 2011 AND 2000



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011 and 2000

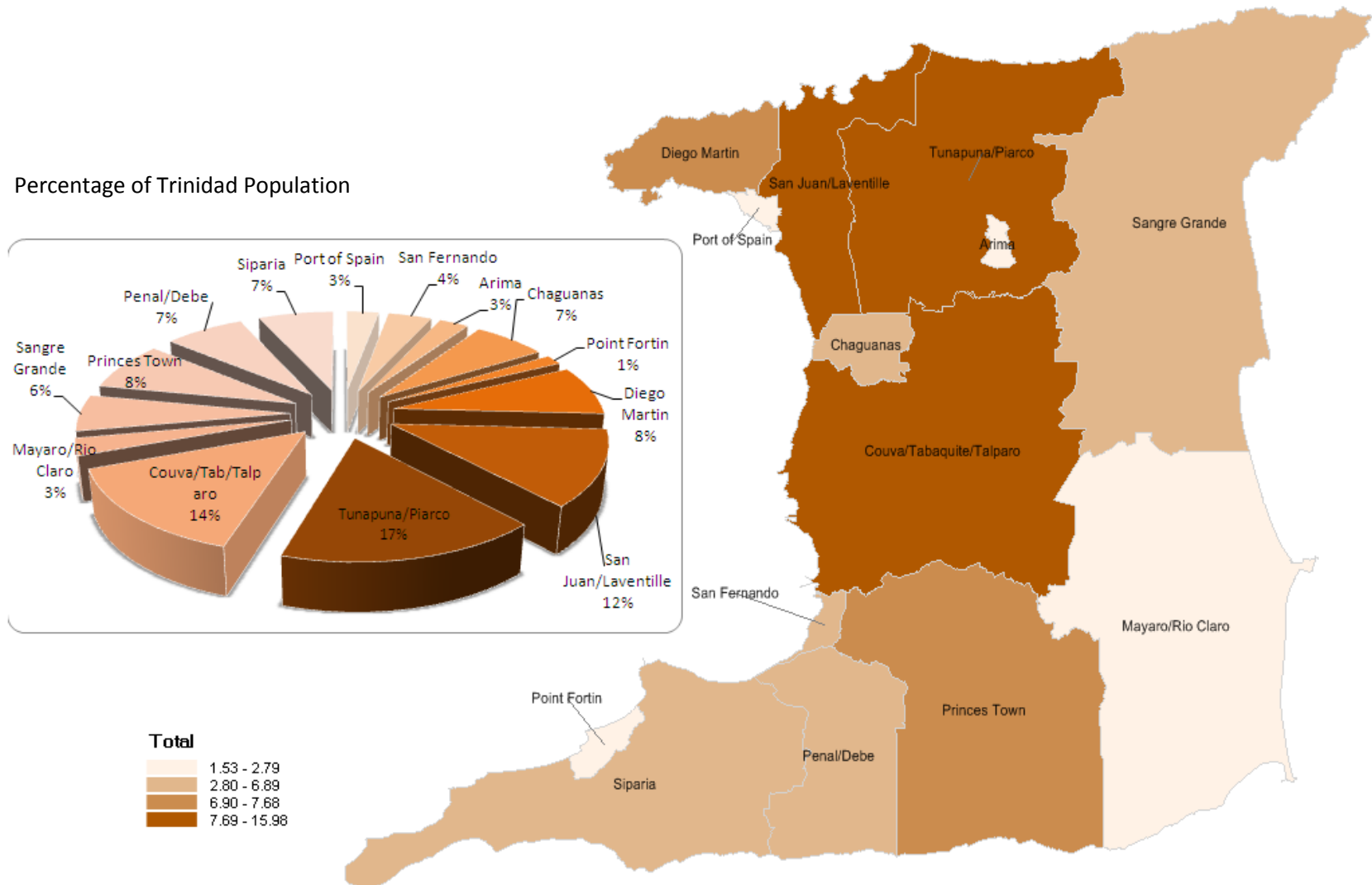
TABLE 7: DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO AND REGION, 2011

Code	Region	Total Population			Sex Ratio (Male/Female x 100)
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Trinidad and Tobago	1324699	665119	659580	100.84
	Trinidad	1267889	636746	631143	100.89
10	City of Port of Spain	36963	17861	19102	93.50
20	City of San Fernando	50208	24401	25801	94.57
30	Borough of Arima	33807	16671	17136	97.29
40	Borough of Chaguanas	84216	42033	42183	99.64
50	Borough of Point Fortin	20331	10199	10132	100.66
60	Diego Martin	101703	50122	51581	97.17
70	San Juan/Laventille	155606	77298	78308	98.71
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	211741	105035	106706	98.43
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	185243	94427	90822	103.97
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	34846	18106	16740	108.16
12	Sangre Grande	74546	38327	36219	105.82
13	Princes Town	101134	51863	49271	105.26
14	Penal/Debe	91294	46454	44840	103.60
15	Siparia	86251	43949	42302	103.89
	Tobago	56810	28373	28437	99.77
91	St George	6220	3068	3152	97.34
92	St Mary	2988	1502	1486	101.08
93	St Andrew	16209	7970	8239	96.74
94	St Patrick	14733	7182	7551	95.11
95	St David	8134	4205	3929	107.02
96	St Paul	5490	2833	2657	106.62
97	St John	3036	1613	1423	113.35

**TABLE 8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY REGION,
2011 AND 2000**

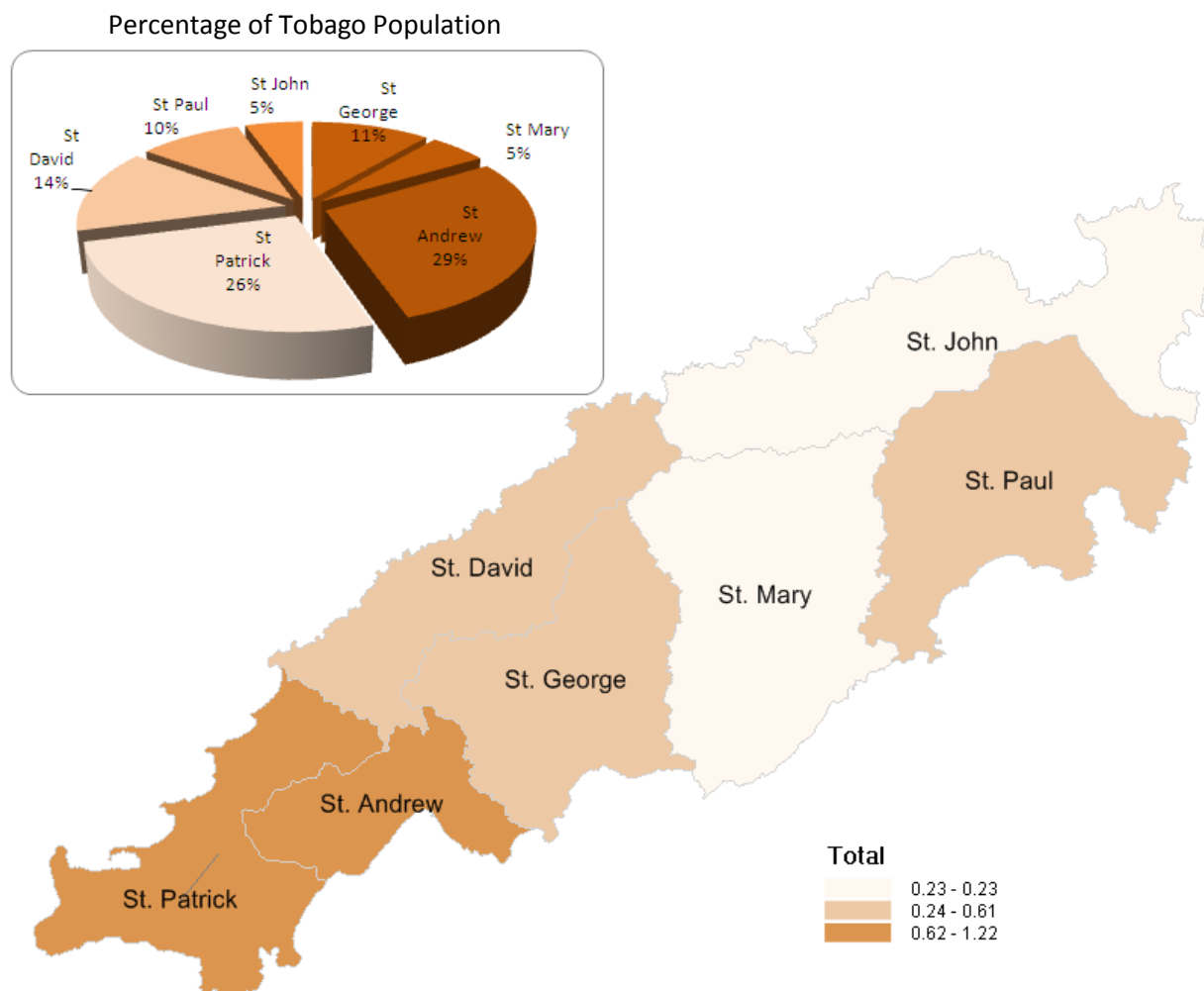
Code	Region	2011		2000	
		Total Population	Percent (%)	Total Population	Percent (%)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Trinidad and Tobago	1324699	100.00	1262366	100.00
	Trinidad	1267889	95.71	1208282	95.72
10	City of Port of Spain	36963	2.79	49031	3.88
20	City of San Fernando	50208	3.79	55419	4.39
30	Borough of Arima	33807	2.55	32278	2.56
40	Borough of Chaguanas	84216	6.36	67433	5.34
50	Borough of Point Fortin	20331	1.53	19056	1.51
60	Diego Martin	101703	7.68	105720	8.37
70	San Juan/Laventille	155606	11.75	157295	12.46
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	211741	15.98	203975	16.16
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	185243	13.98	162779	12.89
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	34846	2.63	33480	2.65
12	Sangre Grande	74546	5.63	64343	5.10
13	Princes Town	101134	7.63	91947	7.28
14	Penal/Debe	91294	6.89	83609	6.62
15	Siparia	86251	6.51	81917	6.49
	Tobago	56810	4.29	54084	4.28
91	St George	6220	0.47	5364	0.42
92	St Mary	2988	0.23	2965	0.23
93	St Andrew	16209	1.22	15830	1.25
94	St Patrick	14733	1.11	14011	1.11
95	St David	8134	0.61	7504	0.59
96	St Paul	5490	0.41	5412	0.43
97	St John	3036	0.23	2998	0.24

Map 3a: Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Region – Trinidad, 2011



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

Map 3b: Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Parish - Tobago 2011

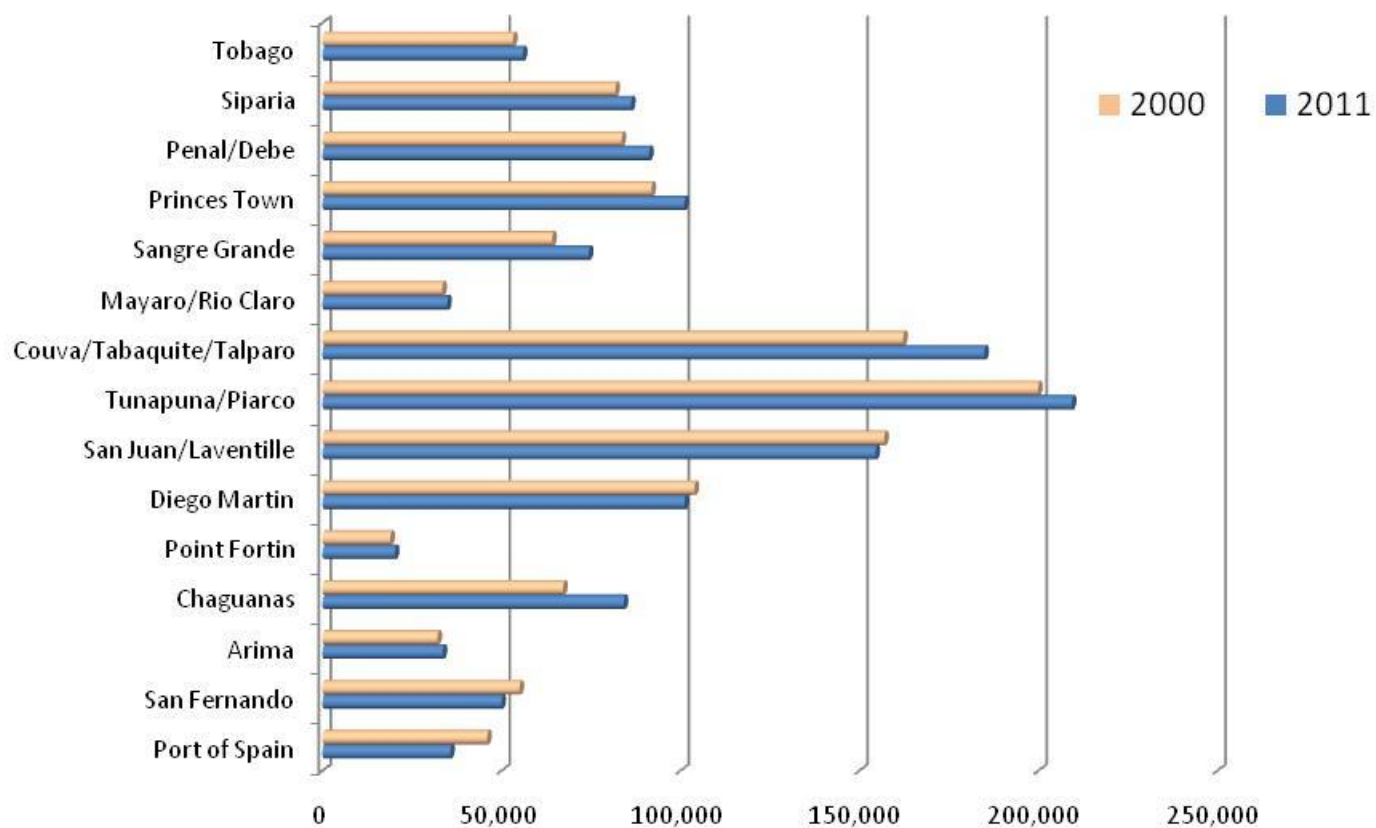


Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

TABLE 9: COMPARISON OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY REGION, 2011 AND 2000

Code	Region	Total Population		Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change (%)
		2011	2000		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Trinidad and Tobago	1324699	1262366	62333	4.94
	Trinidad	1267889	1208282	59607	4.93
10	City of Port of Spain	36963	49031	-12068	-24.61
20	City of San Fernando	50208	55419	-5211	-9.40
30	Borough of Arima	33807	32278	1529	4.74
40	Borough of Chaguanas	84216	67433	16783	24.89
50	Borough of Point Fortin	20331	19056	1275	6.69
60	Diego Martin	101703	105720	-4017	-3.80
70	San Juan/Laventille	155606	157295	-1689	-1.07
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	211741	203975	7766	3.81
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	185243	162779	22464	13.80
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	34846	33480	1366	4.08
12	Sangre Grande	74546	64343	10203	15.86
13	Princes Town	101134	91947	9187	9.99
14	Penal/Debe	91294	83609	7685	9.19
15	Siparia	86251	81917	4334	5.29
	Tobago	56810	54084	2726	5.04
91	St George	6220	5364	856	15.96
92	St Mary	2988	2965	23	0.78
93	St Andrew	16209	15830	379	2.39
94	St Patrick	14733	14011	722	5.15
95	St David	8134	7504	630	8.40
96	St Paul	5490	5412	78	1.44
97	St John	3036	2998	38	1.27

Chart 5: COMPARISON OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY REGION, 2011 AND 2000



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011 and 2000

**TABLE 10: COMPARISON OF THE TOTAL NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY REGION,
2011 AND 2000**

Code	Region	Non-Institutional Population		Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change
		2011	2000		(%)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Trinidad and Tobago	1317412	1250652	66760	5.34
	Trinidad	1261414	1197426	63988	5.34
10	City of Port of Spain	35663	46021	-10358	-22.51
20	City of San Fernando	49987	55042	-5055	-9.18
30	Borough of Arima	33576	32114	1462	4.55
40	Borough of Chaguanas	84165	67248	16917	25.16
50	Borough of Point Fortin	20208	18941	1267	6.69
60	Diego Martin	101162	103930	-2768	-2.66
70	San Juan/Laventille	154522	156966	-2444	-1.56
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	209375	199939	9436	4.72
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	184908	162259	22649	13.96
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	34845	33474	1371	4.10
12	Sangre Grande	74411	64187	10224	15.93
13	Princes Town	101128	91901	9227	10.04
14	Penal/Debe	91264	83579	7685	9.19
15	Siparia	86200	81825	4375	5.35
	Tobago	55998	53226	2772	5.21
91	St George	6201	5343	858	16.06
92	St Mary	2987	2965	22	0.74
93	St Andrew	15977	15554	423	2.72
94	St Patrick	14291	13524	767	5.67
95	St David	8049	7487	562	7.51
96	St Paul	5487	5405	82	1.52
97	St John	3006	2948	58	1.97

**TABLE 11: COMPARISON OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY REGION,
2011 AND 2000**

Code	Region	Number of Households		Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change
		2011	2000		%
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Trinidad and Tobago	406198	343180	63018	18.36
	Trinidad	387245	328000	59245	18.06
10	City of Port of Spain	12383	14487	-2104	-14.52
20	City of San Fernando	15670	16016	-346	-2.16
30	Borough of Arima	9875	8400	1475	17.56
40	Borough of Chaguanas	25275	17819	7456	41.84
50	Borough of Point Fortin	6714	5715	999	17.47
60	Diego Martin	32424	29352	3072	10.47
70	San Juan/Laventille	49846	45926	3920	8.54
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	63834	55206	8628	15.63
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	55196	41941	13255	31.60
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	10309	8852	1457	16.46
12	Sangre Grande	22549	16622	5927	35.66
13	Princes Town	29483	23492	5991	25.50
14	Penal/Debe	27407	21779	5628	25.84
15	Siparia	26280	22393	3887	17.36
	Tobago	18953	15180	3773	24.86
91	St George	2095	1473	622	42.22
92	St Mary	908	756	152	20.09
93	St Andrew	5666	4702	964	20.49
94	St Patrick	5178	3884	1294	33.31
95	St David	2572	2059	513	24.89
96	St Paul	1581	1451	130	8.98
97	St John	954	855	99	11.61

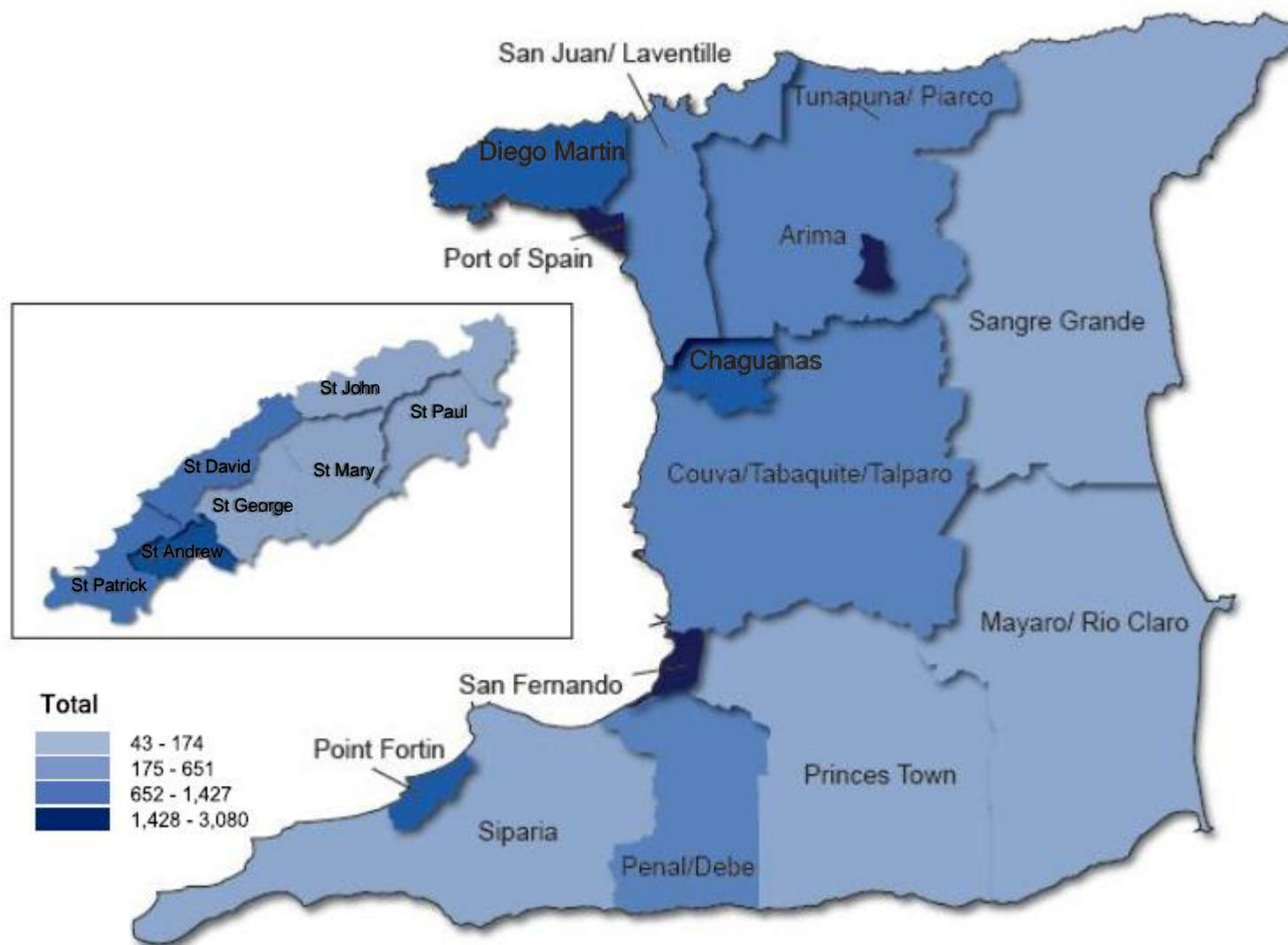
**TABLE 12: COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY REGION
2011 AND 2000**

Code	Region	Average Household Size		Increase/ Decrease	Percentage Change
		2011	2000		(%)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Trinidad and Tobago	3.24	3.64	-0.40	-10.99
	Trinidad	3.26	3.65	-0.39	-11.96
10	City of Port of Spain	2.88	3.18	-0.30	-10.42
20	City of San Fernando	3.19	3.44	-0.25	-7.84
30	Borough of Arima	3.40	3.82	-0.42	-12.35
40	Borough of Chaguanas	3.33	3.77	-0.44	-13.21
50	Borough of Point Fortin	3.01	3.31	-0.30	-9.97
60	Diego Martin	3.12	3.54	-0.42	-13.46
70	San Juan/Laventille	3.10	3.42	-0.32	-10.32
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	3.28	3.62	-0.34	-10.37
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	3.35	3.87	-0.52	-15.52
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	3.38	3.78	-0.40	-11.83
12	Sangre Grande	3.30	3.86	-0.56	-16.97
13	Princes Town	3.43	3.91	-0.48	-13.99
14	Penal/Debe	3.33	3.84	-0.51	-15.32
15	Siparia	3.28	3.65	-0.37	-11.28
	Tobago	2.95	3.51	-0.56	-18.98
91	St George	2.96	3.63	-0.67	-22.64
92	St Mary	3.29	3.92	-0.63	-19.15
93	St Andrew	2.82	3.31	-0.49	-17.38
94	St Patrick	2.76	3.48	-0.72	-26.09
95	St David	3.13	3.64	-0.51	-16.29
96	St Paul	3.47	3.73	-0.26	-7.49
97	St John	3.15	3.45	-0.30	-9.52

TABLE 13: POPULATION DENSITY BY REGION, 2011 AND 2000

Code	Region	Land Area	2011		2000	
		(Square km)	Total Population	Population Density (Per sq. km)	Total Population	Population Density (Per sq. km)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Trinidad and Tobago	5127	1324699	258	1262366	246
	Trinidad	4827	1267889	263	1208282	250
10	City of Port of Spain	12	36963	3080	49031	4086
20	City of San Fernando	19	50208	2643	55419	2917
30	Borough of Arima	12	33807	2817	32278	2690
40	Borough of Chaguanas	59	84216	1427	67433	1143
50	Borough of Point Fortin	25	20331	813	19056	762
60	Diego Martin	126	101703	807	105720	839
70	San Juan/Laventille	239	155606	651	157295	658
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	510	211741	415	203975	400
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	723	185243	256	162779	225
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	814	34846	43	33480	41
12	Sangre Grande	927	74546	80	64343	69
13	Princes Town	620	101134	163	91947	148
14	Penal/Debe	246	91294	371	83609	340
15	Siparia	495	86251	174	81917	165
	Tobago	300	56810	189	54084	180
91	St George	43	6220	145	5364	125
92	St Mary	56	2988	53	2965	53
93	St Andrew	21	16209	772	15830	754
94	St Patrick	38	14733	388	14011	369
95	St David	38	8134	214	7504	197
96	St Paul	49	5490	112	5412	110
97	St John	55	3036	55	2998	55

Map 4: POPULATION DENSITY – Trinidad & Tobago, 2011

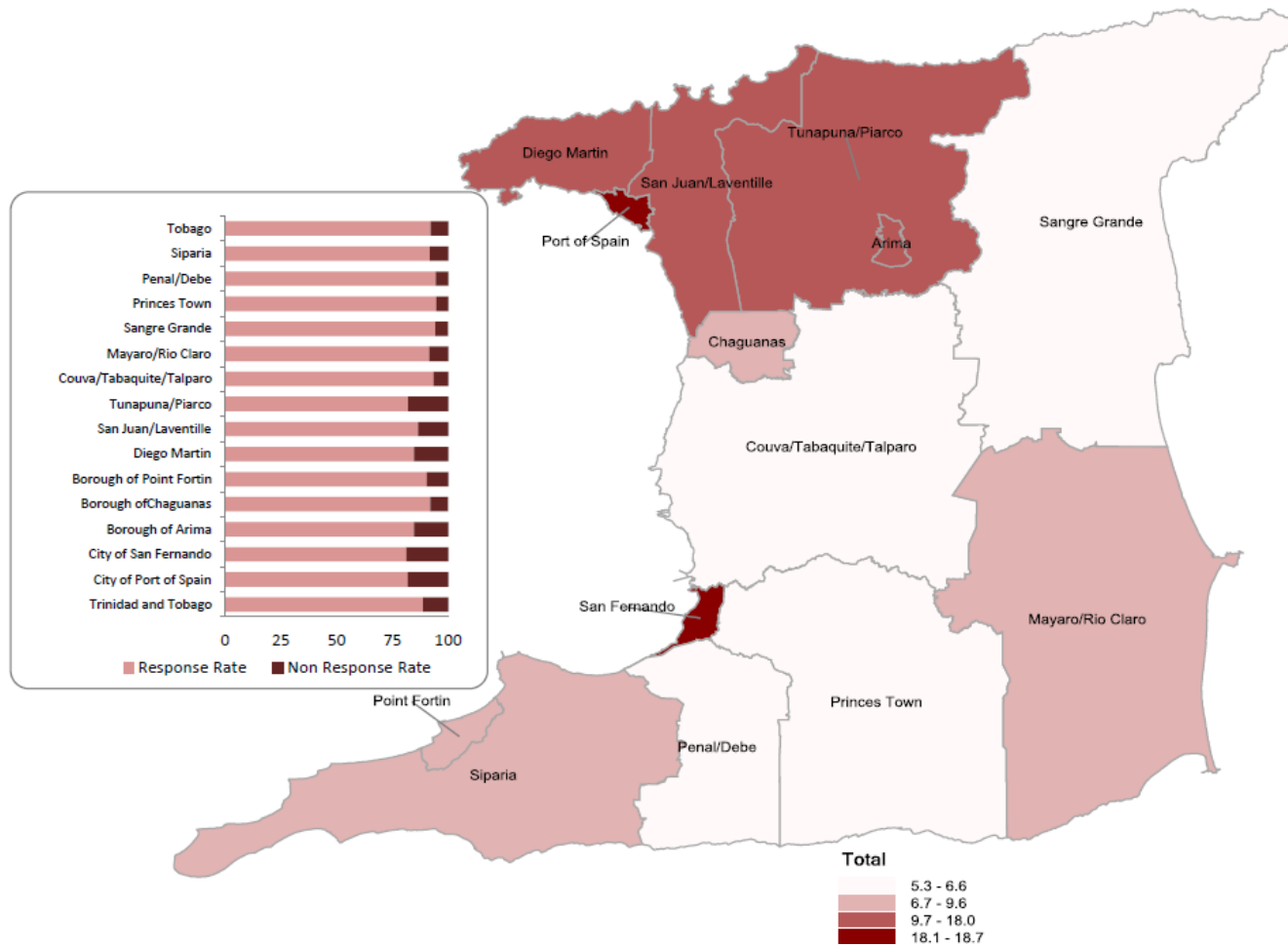


Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

TABLE 14: RESPONSE AND NON-RESPONSE RATES BY REGION, 2011

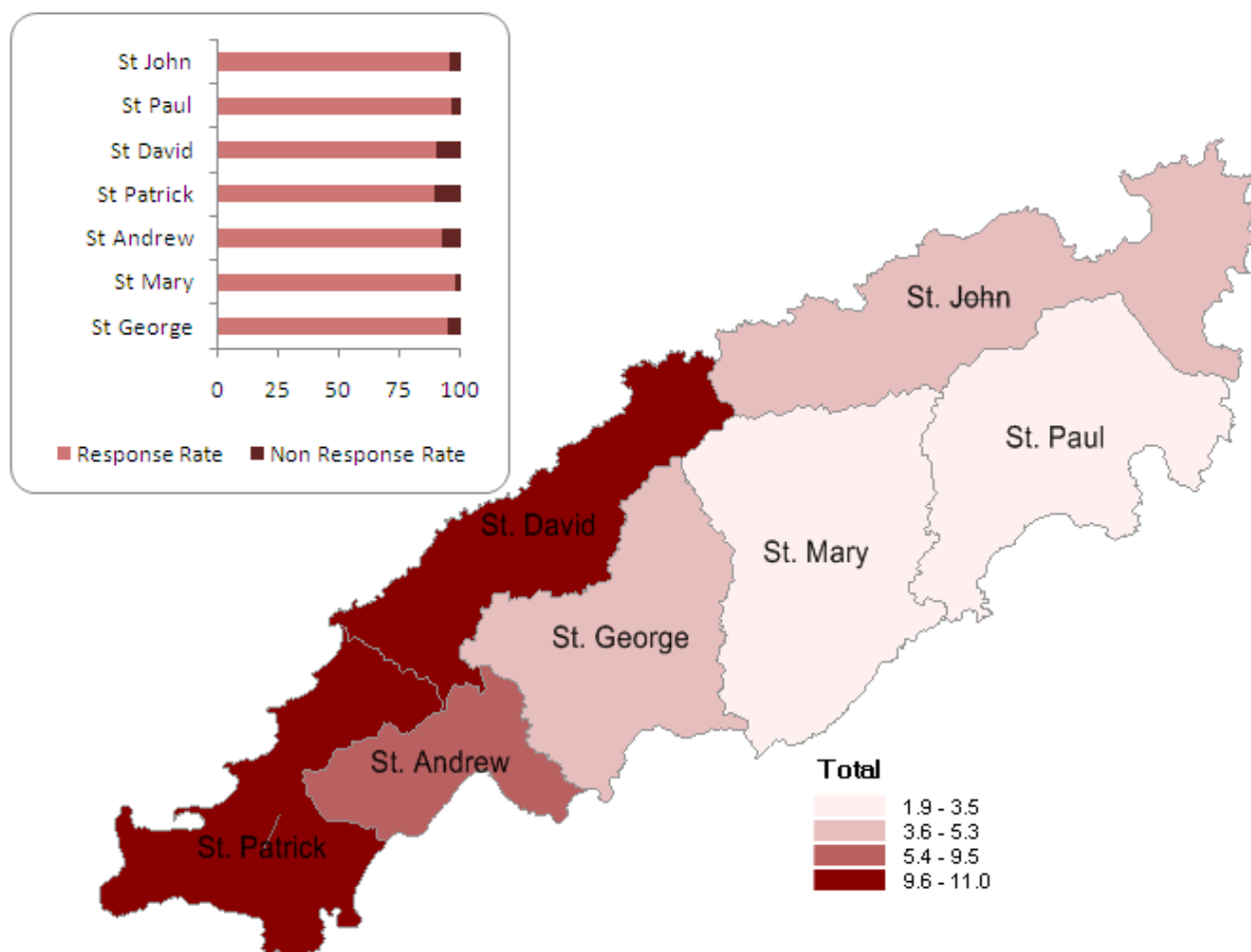
Code	Region	Total (2+3)	Response Rate	Non Response Rate				
				Total	No Contacts	Refusals	Closed	Other
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		%						
	Trinidad and Tobago	100.0	88.7	11.3	6.6	2.6	2.0	0.1
	Trinidad	100.0	88.5	11.5	6.7	2.6	2.1	0.1
10	City of Port of Spain	100.0	81.8	18.2	9.3	5.4	3.1	0.4
20	City of San Fernando	100.0	81.3	18.7	12.6	3.6	2.5	0.1
30	Borough of Arima	100.0	84.6	15.4	9.4	3.3	2.6	0.1
40	Borough of Chaguana	100.0	91.9	8.0	4.1	2.1	1.8	0.0
50	Borough of Point Fortin	100.0	90.4	9.6	4.3	1.7	3.3	0.4
60	Diego Martin	100.0	84.6	15.4	8.2	4.3	2.6	0.2
70	San Juan/Laventille	100.0	86.4	13.6	8.1	3.4	2.1	0.1
80	Tunapuna/Piarco	100.0	82.0	18.0	11.7	4.1	2.1	0.1
90	Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo	100.0	93.4	6.6	3.4	1.2	1.9	0.0
11	Mayaro/Rio Claro	100.0	91.4	8.6	4.2	1.6	2.6	0.2
12	Sangre Grande	100.0	94.2	5.7	3.1	1.1	1.4	0.1
13	Princes Town	100.0	94.7	5.3	2.7	0.9	1.6	0.2
14	Penal/Debe	100.0	94.3	5.7	3.0	0.8	1.8	0.1
15	Siparia	100.0	91.7	8.3	4.3	1.6	2.1	0.3
	Tobago	100.0	92.0	8.0	4.2	1.8	1.8	0.2
91	St George	100.0	94.7	5.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.9
92	St Mary	100.0	98.1	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1
93	St Andrew	100.0	92.1	7.9	3.8	1.8	2.2	0.1
94	St Patrick	100.0	89.0	11.0	6.4	2.0	2.4	0.1
95	St David	100.0	89.8	10.2	5.4	2.7	2.1	0.0
96	St Paul	100.0	96.5	3.5	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
97	St John	100.0	95.5	4.5	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.1

Map 5a: Non Response Rate – Trinidad, 2011



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

Map 5b: Non Response Rate – Tobago, 2011



Source: T&T_Population and Housing Census, 2011

APPENDIX 1: VISITATION RECORD (VR) - SOURCE OF DATA

VISITATION RECORD

CONFIDENTIAL

#02.1/2010

Line No.	Date of First Visit	Date Enumeration Completed	Building No.	Dwelling Unit No.	Household No.	Institution No.	Result Code	Surname and Other Name of Head of household/Name of establishment/Name of Institution	Full Address	Number of Persons			Business Places				Agricultural Holdings				REMARKS	
										Total Number of Persons	Male	Female	Business Unit No.	Type of Business/Activity	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	No. of Paid Employees	No. of Holders	Size of Parcel (Acreage)	Principal Crop (Code)			Main Livestock Kept
																			Type (Code)	No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						
										TOTAL												

PRINCIPAL CROP CODE

1. Sugar Cane
2. Coffee / Cocoa
3. Citrus
4. Coconut
5. Mixed Tree Crops
6. Other Tree Crops
7. Bananas & Plantains
8. Horticulture
9. Vegetables, Food Crops, Pulses & Rice
10. Other - Specify in Remarks

MAIN LIVESTOCK CODE:

1. Poultry - Specify in Remarks
2. Pig
3. Cattle
4. Sheep & Goat
5. Rabbit
6. Aquaculture (Fish farming)
7. Apiculture (Bee-keeping)
8. Other - Specify in Remarks

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE ECONOMY
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
CENSUS PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO