The Census Road

98,000
1831 CENSUS

100 YEARS AGO

296,041
1911 CENSUS

310,933
1931 CENSUS

375,701
1946 CENSUS

560,330
1960 CENSUS

701,718
1970 CENSUS

759,567
1980 CENSUS

723,673
1991 CENSUS

751,223
2002 CENSUS

746,955
2012 CENSUS

GUYANA POPULATION AND HOUSING
2012
BE COUNTED
Census

BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GUYANA

COMPENDIUM 2

POPULATION COMPOSITION

BY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, GUYANA

JULY, 2016

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2.1   RACE/ETHNIC COMPOSITION

Guyana is comprised of six main heterogeneous ethnic groups apart from the 'Mixed Heritage' which derived from a combination of any of the primary groups, a consequence of intermarriage between the groups over time. Five of these distinct groups are a direct result of historical immigration policy based on the country's colonial past. The population, therefore, comprises groups of persons with nationality backgrounds from Europe (Whites and Portuguese), 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, that is, English.
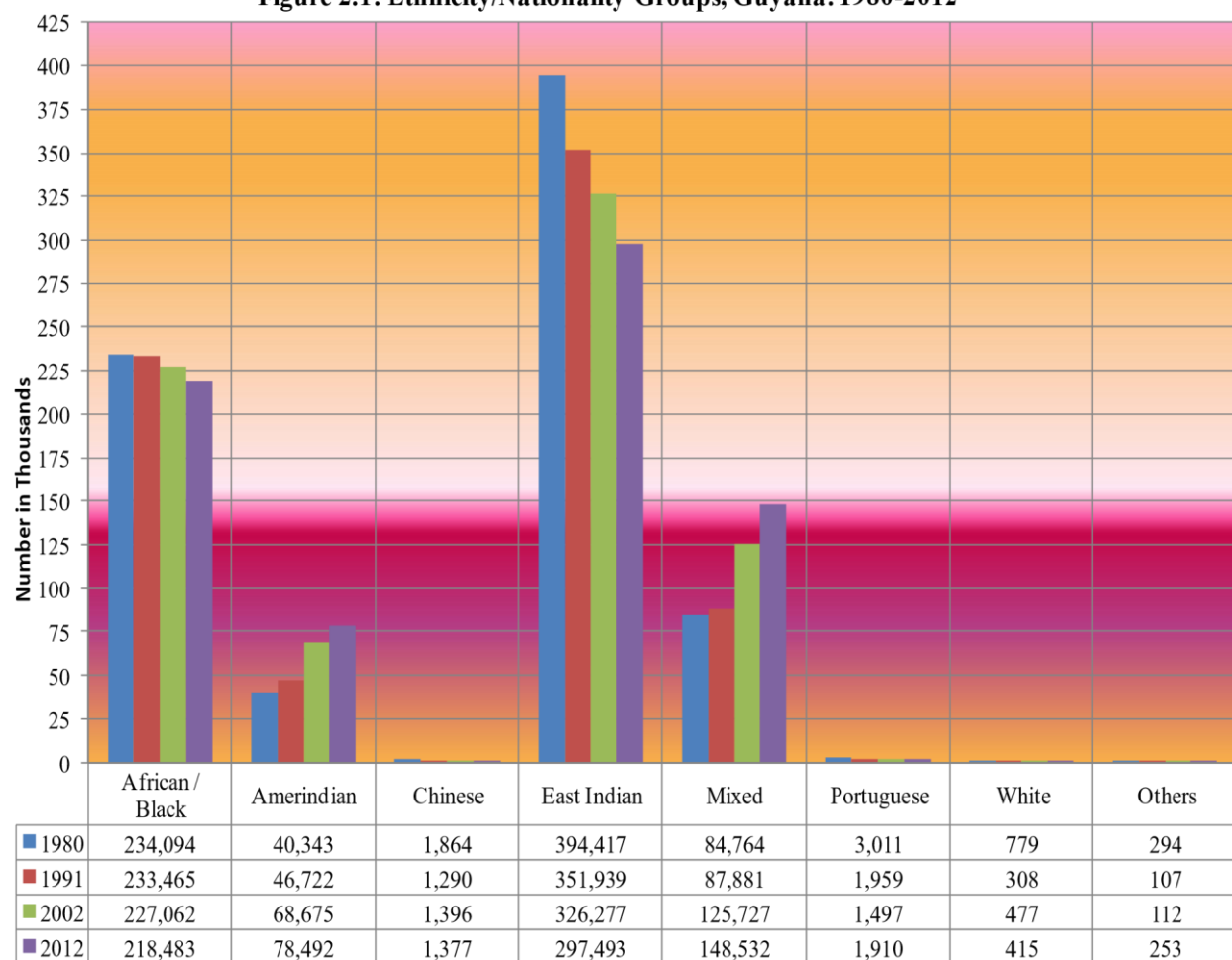
The main objective of analyzing race/ethnicity is because it is a social determinant of demographic processes, particularly of fertility. The race/ethnic composition of the population also affects education, health and other socioeconomic variables. It is within these contexts that the race distribution of the population is analyzed for the country as a whole and for each region. Further analysis on the infant mortality and fertility situations of the groups will be presented later.

2.1.1   Ethnic Distribution and Growth

The East Indians are the largest ethnic group, and presently comprise 39.8 percent (297,493), down from 43.4 percent at the 2002 Census. They are followed by persons of African Heritage (29.2 percent), down from 30.2 percent. The third in rank are those of Mixed Heritage (19.9 percent) up from 16.7 percent in 2002 Census. This group continued to be a significantly growing group over the past three decades, a similarity of trend noted for the Amerindian group at present comprising 10.5 percent of the population. The smallest groups are the Whites (0.06 percent or 415 persons), the Chinese (0.18 percent or 1377 persons), and the Portuguese (0.26 percent or 1910 persons) respectively in that ascending ranking order. A small group (0.03 percent or 253 persons) when asked did not identify with any of the listed race/ethnic groups (Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1).

It is worth to note that apart from changes which had been observed both in numbers and percentages as a consequence of the overall decline of the population, the distribution pattern of the ethnic groups have remained unchanged since 1980. For instance, the East Indians have remained the largest group and followed in descending order of size by those of African Heritage, the Mixed Heritage, the Amerindians, etc. (See Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Figure 2.1: Ethnicity/Nationality Groups, Guyana: 1980-2012

	African / Black	Amerindian	Chinese	East Indian	Mixed	Portuguese	White	Others
1980	234,094	40,343	1,864	394,417	84,764	3,011	779	294
1991	233,465	46,722	1,290	351,939	87,881	1,959	308	107
2002	227,062	68,675	1,396	326,277	125,727	1,497	477	112
2012	218,483	78,492	1,377	297,493	148,532	1,910	415	253

Number in Thousands

In respect of the changes in the ethnic composition during the intercensal periods shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2, the two main groups recording the highest percentage growth since 1980 have been the Amerindian and the 'Mixed Heritage' groups. The numbers of each of these two groups have

nearly doubled since 1980 and have almost offset the absolute decline noted for the same period in the two major ethnic groups. With the reduction in the size of the entire population, the relative shares of the ethnic groups have expectedly changed with the two groups (Mixed and Amerindians) which have been consistently growing now accounting for a greater share of the population at the expense of the two traditional dominant groups, namely: the East Indian and African groups. Of interest among the smallest ethnic groups, the Census results have shown an absolute increase of 412 persons from 1498 in 2002 to 1910 in 2012 Census for persons of Portuguese descent after continuous decline in their population size from 1980 to 2002.

This finding supports the conclusion on the overseas migration problem discussed earlier in Compendium One (See section 1.2.3), where the results of the overseas migration patterns presented two forms of geographical groupings; namely:

➢ Positive net inflow of persons from abroad into the Hinterland Regions; and

➢ Negative net outflow of persons residing in the Coastland Regions.

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 below show the four Hinterland Regions where Amerindians are predominantly located. Remarkably, a conclusion was drawn earlier in Compendium One that these identical four regions recorded net inflow of persons from overseas, in contrast to the Coastland Regions where the majority of the other ethnic groups reside, particularly the two major groups, the East Indians and the Africans. These Coastland Regions recorded a net outflow of persons to overseas destinations. The preliminary conclusion was that overseas migration has been a major factor in the population growth rate and that by extension implied that overseas migration was centered mainly among the other ethnic groups residing along the coast. However, this conclusion needs further research to verify and further probe the characteristics of the migrants.

Table 2.1: Distribution of the Population by Ethnic/Nationality Groups, Guyana: 1980 – 2012

Ethnicity Background	Population				Percentage			
	1980	1991	2002	2012	1980	1991	2002	2012
African / Black	234,094	233,465	227,062	218,483	30.82	32.26	30.23	29.25
Amerindian	40,343	46,722	68,675	78,492	5.31	6.46	9.14	10.51
Chinese	1,864	1,290	1,396	1,377	0.25	0.18	0.19	0.18
East Indian	394,417	351,939	326,277	297,493	51.93	48.63	43.43	39.83
Mixed	84,764	87,881	125,727	148,532	11.16	12.14	16.74	19.88
Portuguese	3,011	1,959	1,498	1,910	0.40	0.27	0.20	0.26
White	779	308	476	415	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.06
Other	294	107	112	253	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03
Total	**759,566**	**723,671**	**751,223**	**746,955**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Note: Estimated 'No-Contact Persons' and 'Not Stated' were prorated

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 1980, 1991, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Censuses

2.1.2 Pattern of Distribution of the Ethnic Groups

Like the changes and trends discussed in the preceding section, the geographic distribution of the ethnic groups in Guyana is very important. The analysis utilizes three tabular approaches to better understand the pattern in which the groups are distributed. They include:

> Distribution of the ethnic groups over the entire country; >
> Distribution of the ethnic groups by row/within regions; and >
> Distribution of the ethnic groups by column/across regions.

Table 2.2: Growth and Changes in the Size of Ethnic/Nationality Groups, Guyana: 1980 – 2012

Ethnic Background	Number Changed				Percent Changed				Growth Rate (%)			
	19801991	199120 02	200220 12	198020 12	198019 91	199120 02	200220 12	198020 12	198019 91	199120 02	200220 12	198020 12
African / Black	-629	-6,403	-8,579	-15,611	-0.27	-2.74	-3.78	-6.67	-0.02	-0.24	-0.38	-0.21
Amerindian	6,379	21,953	9,817	38,149	15.81	46.99	14.29	94.56	1.44	4.14	1.43	2.92
Chinese	-574	106	-19	-487	-30.79	8.22	-1.36	-26.13	-2.80	0.72	-0.14	-0.81
East Indian	-42,478	-25,662	-28,784	-96,924	-10.77	-7.29	-8.82	-24.57	-0.98	-0.64	-0.88	-0.76
Mixed	3,117	37,846	22,805	63,768	3.68	43.07	18.14	75.23	0.33	3.80	1.81	2.33
Portuguese	-1,052	-461	412	-1,101	-34.94	-23.53	27.50	-36.57	-3.18	-2.08	2.75	-1.13
White	-471	168	-61	-364	-60.46	54.55	-12.82	-46.73	-5.50	4.81	-1.28	-1.44

Other	-187	5	141	-41	-63.615	4.67	125.89	-13.95	-5.78	0.41	12.59	-0.43
Total	**-35,895**	**27,552**	**-4,268**	**-12,611**	**-4.73**	**3.81**	**-0.57**	**-1.66**	**-0.43**	**0.34**	**-0.06**	**-0.05**

Note: Derived from Table 2.1

Table 2.3: **Regional Distribution of the Population by Nationality Background/ Ethnicity, Guyana: 2012**

Ethnic Background	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
African / Black	635	5,891	22,774	126,378	16,472	23,383	2,135	858	353	19,604	218,483
Amerindian	17,846	8,834	2,820	7,066	1,270	1,801	6,833	8,009	20,808	3,205	78,492
Chinese	14	41	192	737	44	178	25	9	10	127	1,377
East Indian	472	20,861	64,183	109,105	27,234	72,406	1,569	282	253	1,128	297,493
Mixed	8,616	11,046	17,652	66,844	4,740	11,727	7,514	1,838	2,708	15,847	148,532
Portuguese	46	105	84	1,148	41	73	223	76	73	41	1,910
White	12	31	31	192	16	60	9	5	29	30	415
Other	2	1	49	93	3	24	67	0	4	10	253
Total	**27,643**	**46,810**	**107,785**	**311,563**	**49,820**	**109,652**	**18,375**	**11,077**	**24,238**	**39,992**	**746,955**

Source: Appendix B 2.2, Guyana: 2012 Population and Housing Census

Note: Ethnic group 'Not Stated' (321) and estimated 'No-Contact Persons' (16,331) were added and prorated.

2.1.2.1   Distribution of the Ethnic Groups over the Entire Country

Table 2.4 presents the first dimension, and is based on the percentage distribution of the ethnic/nationality groups of the population with reference to the country as a whole. The intention is to demonstrate how the groups are proportionally spread over the entire country in order to provide statistical evidence on the heterogeneous nature of the population as earlier put forward. At a glance, the heterogeneity of the national population could be clearly seen, for it is evident from the table that persons belonging to every ethnic group are found in every one of the ten administrative regions in proportion to their respective total size.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Ethnic/Nationality Groups for the Entire Country, Guyana: 2012										
Ethnic Background	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
African / Black	0.09	0.79	3.05	16.92	2.21	3.13	0.29	0.11	0.05	2.62	29.25
Amerindian	2.39	1.18	0.38	0.95	0.17	0.24	0.91	1.07	2.79	0.43	10.51
Chinese	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.18
East Indian	0.06	2.79	8.59	14.61	3.65	9.69	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.15	39.83
Mixed	1.15	1.48	2.36	8.95	0.63	1.57	1.01	0.25	0.36	2.12	19.88
Portuguese	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.26
White	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
Other	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Total	**3.70**	**6.27**	**14.43**	**41.71**	**6.67**	**14.68**	**2.46**	**1.48**	**3.24**	**5.35**	**100**
Note: Derived from Table 2.3										

2.1.2.2   Distribution of Ethnic Groups by Row/Within Regions

The second dimension of the analysis is reflected in Table 2.5 and illustrates the percentage distribution of every ethnic/nationality group by row. For instance, African descent is row 1, Amerindians, row 2, etc. The intention of analyzing by row is to concentrate the percentage distribution on one variable (i.e., in this case one ethnic group) across that row one at a time. Such examination of the distribution can help to eliminate the overriding effect of the larger groups over the smaller. For example, since the 'Whites' is the smallest categorized group, analysis by row can enable one to quickly picture the pattern of their distribution across each of the ten administrative regions (See Tables 2.3 & 2.5). Notably, though the Whites, Chinese, Portuguese along with persons who were not properly identified by ethnic origin are the smaller groups, we can nevertheless meaningfully see their patterns and make out clearly that sizeable proportion of each of the smaller groups are settled in Region 4 with sparse numbers in other regions.

Table 2.5: Ethnic/Nationality Groups Percentage Distribution By Row, Guyana: 2012										
Ethnic Background	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
African / Black	0.29	2.70	10.42	57.84	7.547	10.70	0.98	0.39	0.16	8.97	100

Amerindian	22.74	11.25	3.59	9.00	1.62	2.29	8.71	10.20	26.51	4.08	100
Chinese	1.02	2.98	13.94	53.52	3.20	12.93	1.82	0.65	0.73	9.22	100
East Indian	0.16	7.01	21.57	36.67	9.15	24.34	0.53	0.09	0.09	0.38	100
Mixed	5.80	7.44	11.88	45.00	3.19	7.90	5.06	1.24	1.82	10.67	100
Portuguese	2.41	5.50	4.40	60.10	2.15	3.82	11.68	3.98	3.82	2.15	100
White	2.89	7.47	7.47	46.27	3.86	14.46	2.17	1.20	6.99	7.23	100
Other	0.79	0.40	19.37	36.76	1.19	9.49	26.48	0.00	1.58	3.95	100
Total	**3.70**	**6.27**	**14.43**	**41.71**	**6.67**	**14.68**	**2.46**	**1.48**	**3.24**	**5.35**	**100**

Note: Derived from Table 2.3

2.1.2.3 Distribution of Ethnic Groups by Column/Across Regions

The third dimension shows the distribution of the various ethnic/nationality groups by column or in other words based on the total resident population in a given region. This approach enables one to easily distinguish which ethnic group forms the majority of the resident population in a given region. To this, the indigenous nature of the Amerindians is reflected in the table; for they are found in significant numbers in the Hinterland Regions. For instance, Amerindians make up 85.8 percent of the resident population in Region 9, Region 8 (72.3 percent), Region 1 (64.6 percent), and Region 7 (37.2 percent) in that order. Likewise, persons of African descent comprise nearly one-half of the total population in Region 10 (49.0 percent), Region 4 (40.6 percent), Region 5 (33.1 percent) and lesser proportions in the other regions. Similarly, the East Indians make up 66.0 percent of the total resident population in Region 6, Region 3 (59.5 percent), Region 5 (54.7 percent), and Region 2 (44.6 percent) with lesser in the other regions. In addition, the Mixed Heritage, a combination of all other groups, has the highest proportion of the population residing in Region 7 (40.9 percent), and the second highest proportions in the following regions, namely: Region 1 (31.2 percent), Region 2 (23.6 percent), Region 8 (16.6 percent), Region 9 (11.2 percent) and Region 10 (39.6 percent) respectively.

Table 2.6: Ethnic/Nationality Groups Percentage Distribution By Column, Guyana: 2012										
Ethnic Background	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Region 5**	**Region 6**	**Region 7**	**Region 8**	**Region 9**	**Region 10**	**Total**
African / Black	2.30	12.58	21.13	40.56	33.06	21.32	11.62	7.75	1.46	49.02	29.25
Amerindian	64.56	18.87	2.62	2.27	2.55	1.64	37.19	72.30	85.85	8.01	10.51
Chinese	0.05	0.09	0.18	0.24	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.32	0.18
East Indian	1.71	44.57	59.55	35.02	54.66	66.03	8.54	2.55	1.04	2.82	39.83
Mixed	31.17	23.60	16.38	21.45	9.51	10.69	40.89	16.59	11.17	39.63	19.88
Portuguese	0.17	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.08	0.07	1.21	0.69	0.30	0.10	0.26

White	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.06
Other	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.36	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.03
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Note: Derived from Table 2.3

Finally, to the extent that race/ethnicity have social and economic relationships, the geographic distributions observed in the analysis of Tables 2.4 , 2.5 and 2.6 could be tied to a further analysis of the economic activities 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.

2.2   AGE AND SEX COMPOSITIONS

The age and sex structure of a population is a vital demographic characteristic that is required in making numerous decisions regarding the population. For instance, policy and planning regarding the provision of primary and secondary school places, adult education opportunities, healthcare, roads, retirement benefits, provision of jobs, and so on, depend on age and sex structures. The analysis is usually done by examining age and sex composition through the agesex pyramid, the sex ratios, age dependency ratios and median age. The analysis here is also conducted at the level of the ten administrative regions of the country.

2.2.1   Changes in the Age and Sex Structures

Increase or decrease in population size is a component outcome of changes in the age and sex structures. As the decline in the population size has already been discussed in Compendium One, this section would mainly focus on the general changes in the age and sex structures as well as changes in selected functional age groups with the view to alerting the policy-makers in the design of suitable programmes. For instance, it would provide the insight to inform policy design on school age population, housing for those across age groups, provisions of jobs for the working age population, retirement benefits, etc. Functional age groups refer to the age of a person based on what physical activities such person can do on a day-to-day basis, for instance, the major activities of children in the age group 0-14 years as compared to young working adults 18-39 years or elderly persons 65 years and above.

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Table 2.7 compares the age and sex distribution in 2012 to that of 2002 Census. The distribution is further summarized in Table 2.8 by selected functional age categories for additional reference due to special needs and requirements for the aforementioned age groups. It is vividly shown in the two tables that the decline in the population as discussed in the preceding Compendium One was as a consequence of the decline in the number of dependent children under 15 years old and young working adults in the age groups 15-39 years.

In retrospect, the 2012 Census was comprised of 371,805 males and 375,150 females, accordingly accounting for 49.8 percent and 50.2 percent respectively. Between 2002 and 2012, the population of both sexes did not grow but had a marginal net reduction of 4,229 males and 39 females respectively (Table 2.8).

A closer look at the growth and structural changes in the age and sex pattern during the intercensal period revealed that not all the age groups had declined. The data presented in Table 2.7 divided the changes into two main groupings, namely: those below 40 years and those above it. As reflected in the table, the population below 40 years (aged 0-39 years) was about 76.5 percent (574,779 people) of the total population in 2002, but by 2012 Census, their total share of the entire population had dropped to 70.9 percent (529,457 people). This decline was on the overall 7.9 percent during the intercensal period. Young children under 10 years, who were births that occurred from 2003 to 2012, suffered the greater portion of the decline, while an exception was those in age group 10-19 years, who also were births that occurred in the two fiveyear periods from 1993 to 1997 and 1998 to 2002 respectively. This 10-19 years age group was higher than the similar age group in 2002 Census by a total of 18,144 persons (See Table 2.7).

In contrast to the population below 40 years, however, the situation was somehow different for those on the opposite side of the age groups. In all, the percentage share for those above 40 years in the total population increased from 23.5 percent (176,445) in 2002 to 29.1 percent (217,498) in 2012 Census.

Generally, the changing pattern for the selected age groups presented in Table 2.8 was identical to the general age distribution. The sharp decline noted above for the two youngest age groups, 0-4 and 5-9 years, was not unexpected because of the continued decline in registered live births over the ten-year period following the 2002 Census (See Table 2.9 and Figure 2.2). For instance, registered live births recorded between 1998 to 2002 and 2008 to 2012 were reported in 2002 and 2012 Censuses as population in age group 0-4 years respectively (See Table 2.7). Because of the continued decline in the live births after the 2002 Census, the numbers of persons reported in the two youngest age groups in 2012 was expectedly much smaller than the number of persons reported in those same age groups in the 2002 Census (See Tables 2.7 and 2.9).

It is also observed in Table 2.7 that the population in age group 10-19 years comparatively increased over the number recorded in 2002 whereas like the two youngest age groups, the 20-39 age groups also recorded a comparative decrease in the number with 2002.The increase may be

attributed to the dynamics of population change over successive Censuses both within and across age cohorts in the intercensal period.

To further amplify on the possible reason for the continuous change in the population age structures, we note that whereas the decline in the numbers of the youngest age cohorts was mainly attributed to the general decline of the birth rate during the intercensal period, the similar decline in the numbers for persons aged 20-39 years who are in their prime working years, are more likely due to outward migration rather than the second factor of population change, namely, deaths. Primarily, there is no genuine reason or evidence to link deaths as a factor in the reduction of the numbers among the young adult population. Where the higher age groups, 40 years and over are concerned, evidence shows that it is more likely that Guyanese returning home to stay are older people who have retired after completing their working lives abroad. This assertion is drawn from Table 2.7 where percentages increases during the intercensal period are seen to be higher for people in their fifty's and sixty plus years of age.

Table 2.7: Population Distribution by Age and Sex and Changes in Age Structure: Guyana: 2002 and 2012											
	2002			2012			Change: 2002 to 2012					
							Number			Percent		
Age group	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All ages	751,223	376,034	375,189	746,955	371,805	375,150	-4,268	-4,229	-39	-0.57	-1.12	-0.01
0-4	89,696	45,683	44,013	70,397	35,853	34,544	-19,299	-9,830	-9,469	-21.52	-21.52	-21.51
5-9	97,434	49,545	47,889	71,327	35,988	35,339	-26,107	-13,557	-12,550	-26.79	-27.36	-26.21
10-14	82,139	41,575	40,564	83,144	42,287	40,857	1,005	712	293	1.22	1.71	0.72
15-19	67,454	33,787	33,667	84,593	42,696	41,897	17,139	8,909	8,230	25.41	26.37	24.45
20-24	64,925	32,186	32,739	63,272	31,333	31,939	-1,653	-853	-800	-2.55	-2.65	-2.44
25-29	61,575	30,494	31,081	52,093	25,491	26,602	-9,482	-5,003	-4,479	-15.40	-16.41	-14.41
30-34	58,403	29,338	29,065	53,143	26,114	27,029	-5,260	-3,224	-2,036	-9.01	-10.99	-7.00
35-39	53,153	26,666	26,487	51,499	25,450	26,049	-1,654	-1,216	-438	-3.11	-4.56	-1.65
40-44	46,858	23,539	23,319	47,975	24,230	23,745	1,117	691	426	2.38	2.94	1.83
45-49	36,098	18,107	17,991	43,108	21,564	21,544	7,010	3,457	3,553	19.42	19.09	19.75

50-54	28,375	14,331	14,044	37,455	18,889	18,566	9,080	4,558	4,522	32.00	31.81	32.20
55-59	18,274	9,058	9,216	29,077	14,063	15,014	10,803	5,005	5,798	59.12	55.26	62.91
60-64	15,124	7,254	7,870	21,530	10,488	11,042	6,406	3,234	3,172	42.36	44.58	40.30
65-69	11,835	5,623	6,212	13,851	6,654	7,197	2,016	1,031	985	17.03	18.34	15.86
70-74	8,611	4,000	4,611	10,344	4,819	5,525	1,733	819	914	20.13	20.48	19.82
75-79	5,499	2,531	2,968	6,915	3,041	3,874	1,416	510	906	25.75	20.15	30.53
80+	5,770	2,317	3,453	7,232	2,845	4,387	1,462	528	934	25.34	22.79	27.05

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2002 & 2012 Population and Housing Census Results

Table 2.8: Population Distribution by Sex and Selected Functional Age Groups: Guyana: 2002 and 2012

Sex and selected age groups	2002		2012		Change: 2002 to 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	**751,223**	**100**	**746,955**	**100**	**-4,268**	**-0.57**
SEX	x	x	x	x	x	x
Male	376,034	50.06	371,805	49.78	-4,229	-1.12
Female	375,189	49.94	375,150	50.22	-39	-0.01
SELECTED AGE GROUPS	x	x	x	x	x	x
Under 40 years	574,779	76.51	529,457	70.88	-45,322	-7.89
Under 18 years	311,982	41.53	277,023	37.09	-34,959	-11.21
Under 5 years	89,697	11.94	70,442	9.43	-19,255	-21.47
5 to 17 years	222,285	29.59	206,581	27.66	-15,704	-7.06
18 to 39 years	262,797	34.98	252,434	33.80	-10,363	-3.94
18 to 24 years	89,666	11.94	95,704	12.81	6,038	6.73
20 to 39 years	238,055	31.69	219,965	29.45	-18,090	-7.60
40 years and over	176,445	23.49	217,498	29.12	41,053	23.27
40 to 64 years	144,730	19.27	179,171	23.99	34,441	23.80
65 years and over	31,715	4.22	38,327	5.13	6,612	20.85
16 years and over	466,951	62.16	504,649	67.56	37,698	8.07
18 years and over	439,242	58.47	469,932	62.91	30,690	6.99
21 years and over	401,140	53.40	423,251	56.66	22,111	5.51

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2002 & 2012 Population and Housing Census Results

2.2.2   Age and Sex Pyramid of Guyana

The age pyramid is a pictorial diagram often used in population analysis. The graphical illustration shows the distribution of a population in various age groups which afterward forms a unique pictorial diagram that looks like an Egyptian pyramid when the population is ageing. The graph displays a population's age and sex composition by showing the proportion of males and females in each age group on the two opposite sides of the pyramid.

It is used to analyze past and present events of a population, particularly, the growth or decline of fertility, mortality and migration over a period of time. The five-year age increments on the yaxis reflect the trends in birth, death and migration rates. For instance, a new cohort is born each year 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 further lose or gain due to migration. This process of attrition accelerates after age 45 causing a narrow peak of the pyramid.

Furthermore, a pyramid is useful in the demonstration of demographic transition of a population. As a population goes through its transition or moving from a position of high to low mortality, fertility and migration, the pyramid takes on different shapes. These shapes can be labeled expanding, constrictive or stationary and reveal 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 a negative growth rate as a result of higher death rate, mostly concentrated within the terminal age groups.

The trends depicted by the age-sex pyramid for the population of Guyana are illustrated in Figure 2.3 and numerically reflected in Table 2.10. Comparisons are also made with age-sex pyramids for selective three earlier censuses (1960, 1980 and 2002 Censuses) to match their features with the present distribution, with the intent of categorizing the demographic transitions of the population.

In general, because any feature produced by a pyramid is an outcome of the past trends in the three components of the population growth/change (births, deaths and migration), the available registered live births for Guyana dating back from the 1950s have been used to explain the physical appearance of the sides of the pyramids. The registered live births, grouped in accordance with the period corresponding to the Census year are given in Table 2.9 and further illustrated by single years in Figure 2.2.

T ab le 2.9: A n nu al R egiste red L ive B irth s A n d B irth s As Pe rcen t of C en sus C oun t, Gụ yan a: 1950 - 2012

Birth registration period	Registered live births	Census counts	Births as % of census count
2008-2012	74,439	746,955	10.0
2003-2007	78,200	a	10.5
1998-2002	93,207	751,223	12.4
1993-1997	108,801	a	14.5
1988-1992	94,064	a	12.5
1987-1991[1]	94,497	723,673	13.1
1982-1986	x	a	x
1976-1980[2]	24,200	759,567	3.2
1971-1975	119,262	a	15.7
1966-1970	117,147	701,718	16.7
1961-1965	123,612	a	17.6
1956-1960	116,976	560,330	20.9
1951-1955	99,396	a	17.7
1946-1950[3]	16,985	a	3.0
Source: Ministry of Public Health & Bureau of Statistics			
1= Registered births not available for 1987 and was extrapolated			
2 = Registered live births available only for 1976			
3 = Registered live births available only for 1950			
x = Not available			
a = Live births registered not corresponding to census year			

Figure 2.2: Registered Live Births, Guyana: 1950-2012
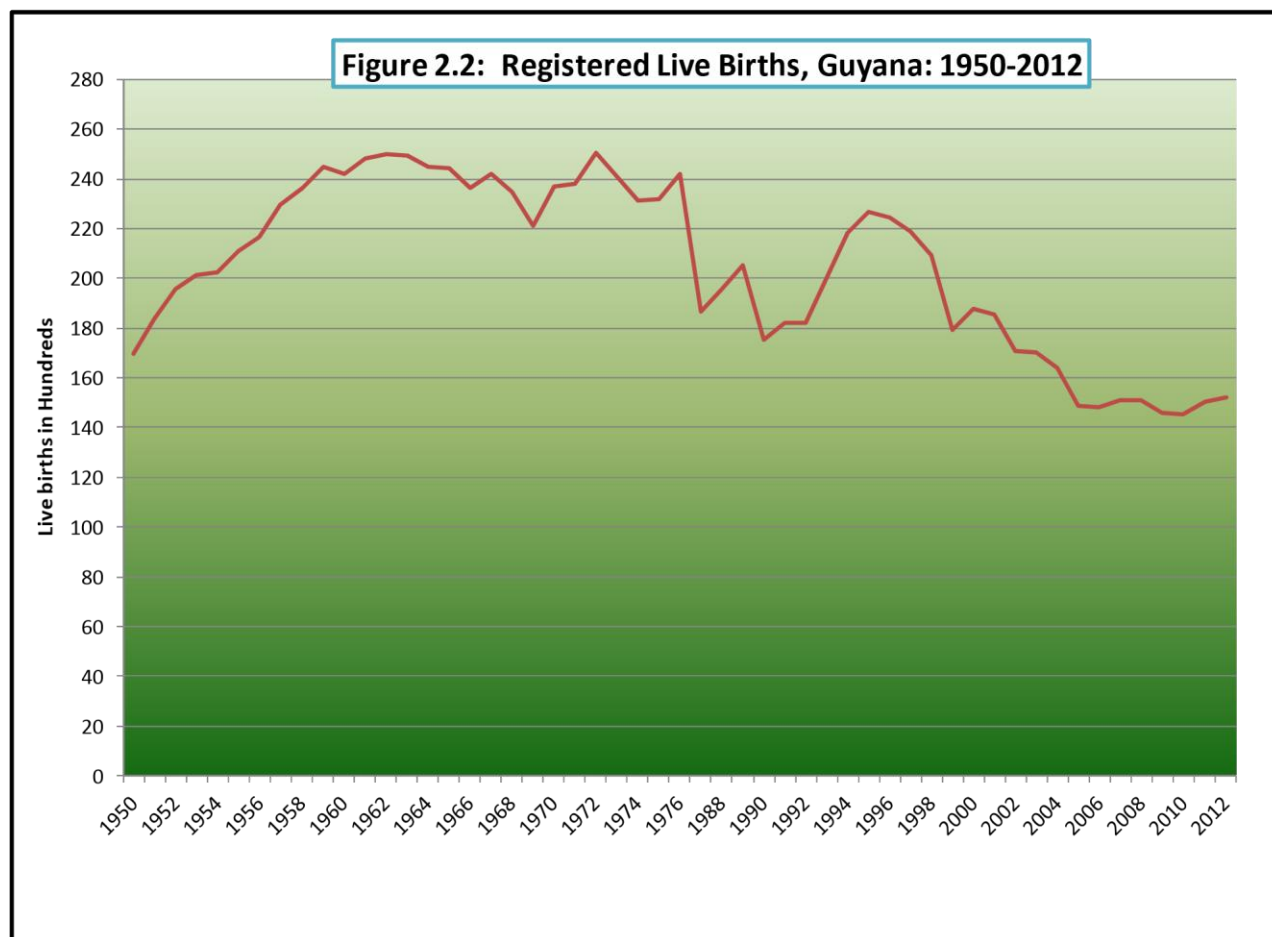
First, the age-sex pyramids of Guyana indicate that there has been a continuous decline in the percentage share in the youngest age group (0-4 years) of the total population over the decades, and in contrast, gradual increases in the corresponding shares of those in the advanced ages as presented in Table 2.10. Of the four pyramids compared (See Figures 2.3 to 2.6), the 1960 pyramid clearly showed that the population in the country was very young at that time. The 1960 pyramid has a very broad base to the extent that adding up the three lowest age groups (those under 15 years) accounted for nearly half of the total population (46.3 percent) in addition to a narrow peak.

The wider base of the 1960's pyramid reveals the high prevalent fertility situations that occurred globally following World War II, a decade which was noted worldwide as a 'baby boom period' (i.e., a large group of people born between 1947 and 1966 when the global economy was growing and prospering). In 1960 for example, registered live births from 1956-1960 and 19511955 accounted for 20.9 percent and 17.7 percent of the total census count in 1960 respectively (See

Table 2.9). The survivors of those births were reported in the 1960 Census as population in the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 years, and accordingly reflected at the bottom of the pyramid. In summary, the high magnitudes of registered live births from the 1950s are indicated at the bottom of the 1960's pyramid and marked by a broad base. Secondly, the high attrition rate among the mid 1800s birth cohorts accounted for a pronounced narrow peak of the pyramid. Thus, the 1960 pyramid represents a typical feature of an expansive population (See Figure 2.6).

	1960			1980			2002			2012		
Age group	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	Number											
0-4	49,490	48,687	98,177	49,067	48,739	97,806	45,683	44,013	89,696	35,853	34,544	70,397
5-9	46,139	44,809	90,948	53,552	53,262	106,814	49,545	47,889	97,434	35,988	35,339	71,327
10-14	35,284	34,819	70,103	53,234	52,369	105,603	41,575	40,564	82,139	42,287	40,857	83,144
15-19	25,405	26,479	51,884	47,779	49,039	96,818	33,787	33,667	67,454	42,696	41,897	84,593
20-24	20,678	21,479	42,157	37,599	39,844	77,443	32,186	32,739	64,925	31,333	31,939	63,272
25-29	17,294	18,665	35,959	28,546	29,114	57,660	30,494	31,081	61,575	25,491	26,602	52,093
30-34	16,099	16,359	32,458	21,618	22,541	44,159	29,338	29,065	58,403	26,114	27,029	53,143
35-39	14,436	14,567	29,003	16,408	17,258	33,666	26,666	26,487	53,153	25,450	26,049	51,499
40-44	11,942	11,825	23,767	13,934	14,390	28,324	23,539	23,319	46,858	24,230	23,745	47,975
45-49	11,889	10,885	22,774	12,685	13,157	25,842	18,107	17,991	36,098	21,564	21,544	43,108
50-54	9,389	8,626	18,015	11,505	11,490	22,995	14,331	14,044	28,375	18,889	18,566	37,455
55-59	7,807	7,291	15,098	9,281	8,976	18,257	9,058	9,216	18,274	14,063	15,014	29,077
60-64	5,577	5,600	11,177	6,737	6,767	13,504	7,254	7,870	15,124	10,488	11,042	21,530
65-69	3,556	4,311	7,867	6,302	6,493	12,795	5,623	6,212	11,835	6,654	7,197	13,851
70-74	2,108	3,003	5,111	3,621	3,905	7,526	4,000	4,611	8,611	4,819	5,525	10,344
75-79	1,181	1,974	3,155	2,425	2,862	5,287	2,531	2,968	5,499	3,041	3,874	6,915
80+	854	1,823	2,677	1,548	2,572	4,120	2,317	3,453	5,770	2,845	4,387	7,232
Total	**279,128**	**281,202**	**560,330**	**375,841**	**382,778**	**758,619**	**376,034**	**375,189**	**751,223**	**371,805**	**375,150**	**746,955**
	Percent											
0-4	8.83	8.69	17.52	6.47	6.42	12.89	6.08	5.86	11.94	4.80	4.62	9.42
5-9	8.23	8.00	16.23	7.06	7.02	14.08	6.60	6.37	12.97	4.82	4.73	9.55

Table 2.10: Population Distribution By Age Group And Sex, for Selected Census Years, Guyana

Age												
10-14	6.30	6.21	12.51	7.02	6.90	13.92	5.53	5.40	10.93	5.66	5.47	11.13
15-19	4.53	4.73	9.26	6.30	6.46	12.76	4.50	4.48	8.98	5.72	5.61	11.33
20-24	3.69	3.83	7.52	4.96	5.25	10.21	4.28	4.36	8.64	4.19	4.28	8.47
25-29	3.09	3.33	6.42	3.76	3.84	7.60	4.06	4.14	8.20	3.41	3.56	6.97
30-34	2.87	2.92	5.79	2.85	2.97	5.82	3.91	3.87	7.77	3.50	3.62	7.11
35-39	2.58	2.60	5.18	2.16	2.27	4.44	3.55	3.53	7.08	3.41	3.49	6.89
40-44	2.13	2.11	4.24	1.84	1.90	3.73	3.13	3.10	6.24	3.24	3.18	6.42
45-49	2.12	1.94	4.06	1.67	1.73	3.41	2.41	2.39	4.81	2.89	2.88	5.77
50-54	1.68	1.54	3.22	1.52	1.51	3.03	1.91	1.87	3.78	2.53	2.49	5.01
55-59	1.39	1.30	2.69	1.22	1.18	2.41	1.21	1.23	2.43	1.88	2.01	3.89
60-64	1.00	1.00	1.99	0.89	0.89	1.78	0.97	1.05	2.01	1.40	1.48	2.88
65-69	0.63	0.77	1.40	0.83	0.86	1.69	0.75	0.83	1.58	0.89	0.96	1.85
70-74	0.38	0.54	0.91	0.48	0.51	0.99	0.53	0.61	1.15	0.65	0.74	1.38
75-79	0.21	0.35	0.56	0.32	0.38	0.70	0.34	0.40	0.73	0.41	0.52	0.93
80+	0.15	0.33	0.48	0.20	0.34	0.54	0.31	0.46	0.77	0.38	0.59	0.97
Total	49.81	50.19	100	49.54	50.46	100	50.06	49.94	100	49.78	50.22	100

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 1960, 1980, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census Results

While the sides of the 1960's pyramid are seen to be smooth and represent a regular population attrition process which accelerates after age 45 that of the 1980's pyramid appears to be slightly different. It typically features the pattern of the prevailing birth conditions in the 1960s which continued uninterruptedly into the 1970s, but in addition reflected the first sign of outward migration of residents.

For instance, the high numbers of live births recorded during the 1961-1965, 1966-1970 and 1971-1975 periods (See Table 2.9 and Figure 2.2) are reported in 1980 as persons aged 5-9, 1014 and 15-19 years respectively (Figure 2.5). Those birth cohorts still maintained their significant share of the 1980 population as reflected in the second, third and fourth age groups at the bottom of the 1980's pyramid. The change in the shape at the bottom of the 1980's pyramid due to changing birth patterns gave the illusion of inward migration of young people into the those younger age groups. That apart, the steep sides of the 1980's pyramid was the first possible sign of outward

migration of people in their productive ages, an observation subsequently substantiated by the changing size and composition of Guyana's population over the subsequent Censuses.

The pyramids for 2002 and 2012 have some resemblance to those of the previous pyramids, except that by those time periods the registered live births had declined significantly, thus causing the bases of the two pyramids to shrink noticeably. For instance, it can be seen that the sides of the 2002 and 2012 pyramids are not as steep in the productive years like that of 1980. It can be seen from Figure 2.3 that in 2012, the effects of the declining birth rate had become more pronounced. For example, the vital statistics record shows that Guyana's annual live birth registration reached its highest peak in 1972 with a recording of 25,065 live births in that year alone, and a highest periodic recording (i.e., from 1961-1965) of 123,612 live births. These annual recordings as given in Figure 2.2 had dropped sharply to 14,888 registered live births on average per year or 74,439 registered live births during the entire five-year period (2008-2012) (See Table 2.9), thus causing a narrow base of the pyramid.

Also, a bulging of the 2012 pyramid in age groups 10-14 and 15-19 years is an impact of the high registered live births from 1993-1997 and 1998-2002 periods which are shown in the population sizes of those two age groups in the 2012 Census. Because the impact of the previous high births had continued to be reflective on the shape and sides, and particularly for those two age groups, once again gave an illusionary appearance of inward migration of young people into those age groups similar to what was noted for the same age groups in the 1980 pyramid.

Conversely, the shape of the 2012 pyramid reflects a shrinking of the three age cohorts in the prime working years of 20-39 years. The shrinking of these age cohorts which are reflective of reduction in their numbers cannot be as a result of high mortality rates in those productive age groups, but rather and more likely as a result of continuous outward migration of those young people.

Figure 2.3: Population Pyramid, Guyana: 2012

Figure 2.4: Population Pyramid, Guyana: 2002

Figure 2.5: Population Pyramid, Guyana: 1980

Figure 2.6: Population Pyramid, Guyana: 1960
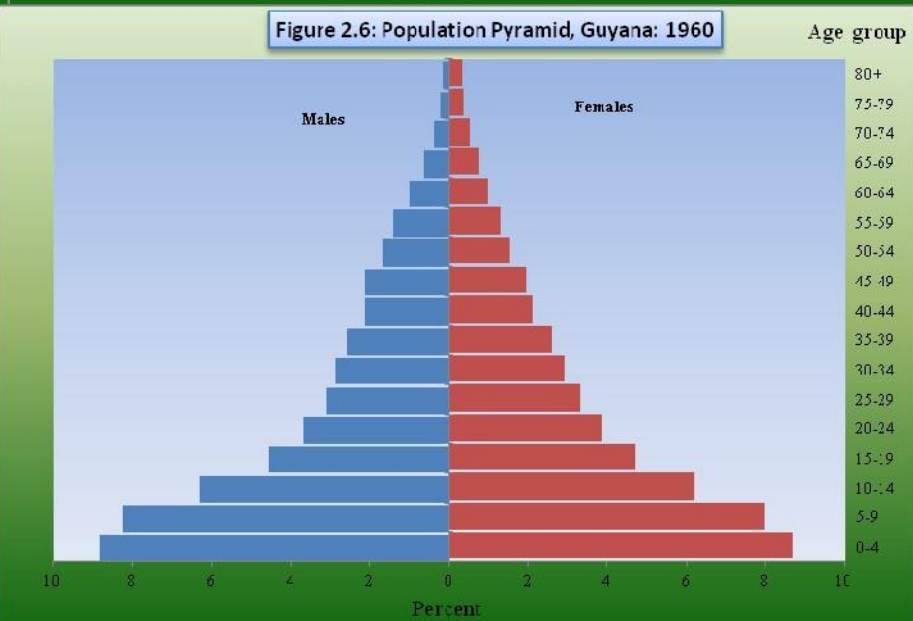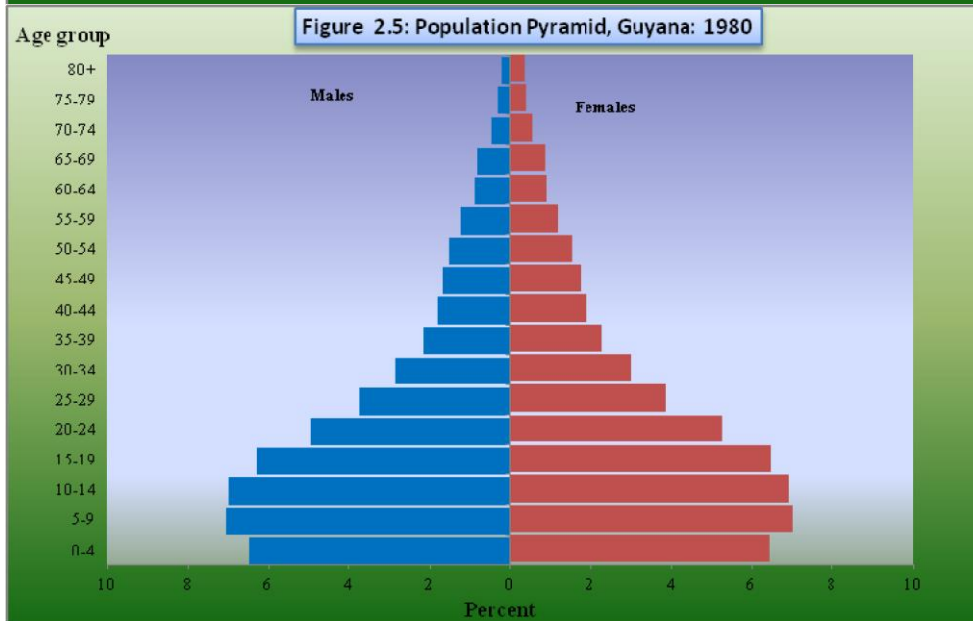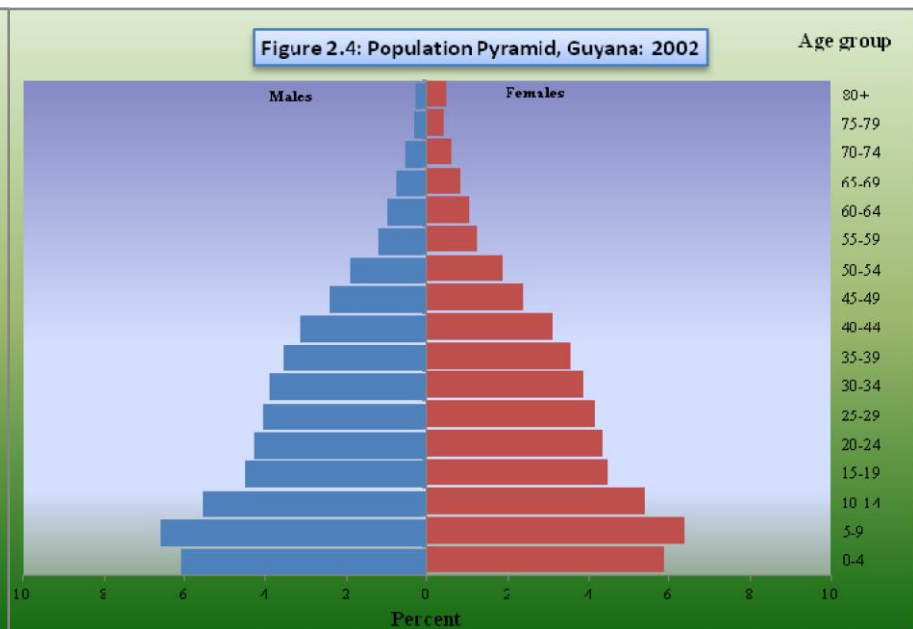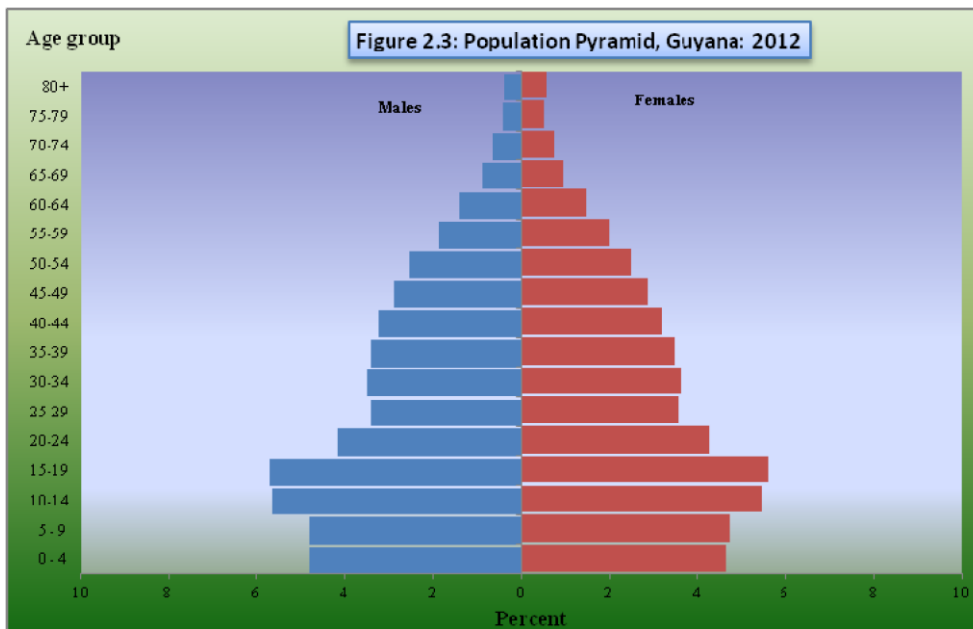
Table 2.11 further presents an illustration of the structural changes in the age pattern at each Census, showing actual sizes of the age groups and their effects on the sides of the pyramids for 1980, 2002 and 2012 respectively as shown in Figures 2.3 to 2.5.

In retrospect, while we observed the negative differences in the younger age groups for each Census to be essentially due to fertility decline, those reductions in the sizes of the age cohorts for the higher and productive age groups are considered to be a direct factor of outward migration. Also, at the top of the pyramids, the increases in the sizes of the cohorts for those advanced age groups are reflective of the combined effect of return migration and increasing longevity of the population.

Age group	Population /Census Year					Change: 1970-1980		Change: 1980-1991		Change: 2002 - 2012	
	1970	1980	1991	2002	2012	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	110,641	97,806	85,736	89,696	70,397	-12,835	-11.6	-12,070	-12.3	-19,299	-21.5
5-9	118,512	106,814	79,472	97,434	71,327	-11,698	-9.9	-27,342	-25.6	-26,107	-26.8
10-14	100,593	105,603	86,852	82,139	83,144	5,010	5.0	-18,751	-17.8	1,005	1.2
15-19	79,383	96,818	82,929	67,454	84,593	17,435	22.0	-13,889	-14.3	17,139	25.4
20-24	56,635	77,443	76,418	64,925	63,272	20,808	36.7	-1,025	-1.3	-1,653	-2.5
25-29	39,759	57,660	67,547	61,575	52,093	17,901	45.0	9,887	17.1	-9,482	-15.4
30-34	33,467	44,159	56,970	58,403	53,143	10,692	31.9	12,811	29.0	-5,260	-9.0
35-39	31,764	33,666	44,564	53,153	51,499	1,902	6.0	10,898	32.4	-1,654	-3.1
40-44	28,262	28,324	35,822	46,858	47,975	62	0.2	7,498	26.5	1,117	2.4
45-49	24,611	25,842	26,529	36,098	43,108	1,231	5.0	687	2.7	7,010	19.4
50-54	20,037	22,995	20,931	28,375	37,455	2,958	14.8	-2,064	-9.0	9,080	32.0
55-59	18,271	18,257	16,975	18,274	29,077	-14	-0.1	-1,282	-7.0	10,803	59.1
60-64	12,809	13,504	13,525	15,124	21,530	695	5.4	21	0.2	6,406	42.4
65-69	11,465	12,795	12,304	11,835	13,851	1,330	11.6	-491	-3.8	2,016	17.0
70-74	6,594	7,526	7,587	8,611	10,344	932	14.1	61	0.8	1,733	20.1
75-79	3,518	5,287	5,395	5,499	6,915	1,769	50.3	108	2.0	1,416	25.8
80+	3,527	4,120	4,117	5,770	7,232	593	16.8	-3	-0.1	1,462	25.3
Total	**699,848**	**758,619**	**723,673**	**751,223**	**746,955**	**58,771**	**8.4**	**-34,946**	**-4.6**	**-4,268**	**-0.6**

Table 2.11: An Illustration of Changes in Age Structure at Each Census Year, 1970-2012: Guyana

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 1970, 1980, 1991, 2002 & 2012 Population and Housing Census Results

Finally, all of the pyramids reflect a similar profile, revealing that the decline in the birth rate had caused a steady rise in the proportion of the population in the main working age groups. The population in the age group 15-64 years was 50.4 percent in 1960 but has presently increased to 64.8 percent (Census 2012). This is an indication of the reduction in the symbolic agedependency ratio which will be discussed in section 2.2.5 (Age-Dependency Ratios). Also, it

appears that the very narrow peak of the 1960's pyramid has continuously widened over successive censuses to present Census 2012, implying that the population may be in the earliest phase of the constrictive stage (See Figure 2.3).

For example, all of the pyramids show that the numbers of those 65 years and over have increased proportionally, though small in absolute numbers, for instance, from 3.4 percent in 1960 to 5.1 percent in 2012 (See Tables 2.8 & 2.10). In addition, it is observed that females form the majority of those in the advanced ages for the past four censuses - a result of higher life expectancy for females or the combined effects of both higher life-expectancy and return migration.

In conclusion, the changing age structure certainly has policy implications. For instance, the fact that the numbers of persons in the highest age groups are steadily increasing as a proportion of the total population, while simultaneously the proportion of the youngest age groups continue to decline, means that social resources may have to be eventually re-allocated between these age groups. It may impact for instance, on the demand for school places as well as increases in the provisions for health, pension and national insurance for the elderly.

2.2.3 Coastland and Hinterland Age-sex Distribution

For additional insight on the age-sex distribution pattern, population pyramids have been prepared for the Hinterland and Coastland Regions respectively for 2002 and 2012 Censuses, also with the aim of categorizing the demographic transitions of the population within those two geographic divisions. The pyramids are comparatively presented in Figures 2.7 to 2.10 and the data numerically given in Table 2.12.

Vividly, while there is no doubt that the evolving changing shapes of the pyramids are primarily due to fertility, mortality and migration patterns in the past, the two geographic divisions appear to be quite different. In the Coastland, the pyramids are similar to those pyramids for the general population in 2002 and 2012 respectively. The registered live birth patterns which caused the pyramids for the general population to shrink at the base are reflected in the shapes of the two Coastland pyramids, thus prompting us to safely assume that the same processes of declining fertility, reduced mortality and high incidence of migration of young adults in their prime working ages are the main factors accounting for the shapes of the pyramids in the Coastland Regions. The features also revealed that the bulk of the population in the Coastland Regions is in the main working age groups, and the population is considered to be in the constrictive stage of demographic transition.

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For the Hinterland, the pattern is somehow different. The 2002 pyramid looks almost identical to the pyramid of the entire country in the 1960s. The two pyramids have large bases similar to the 1960 population pyramid. The three lowest age groups (those under 15 years) account for 46.5 percent and 41.7 percent respectively for the years 2002 and 2012 compared with 46.3 percent for the entire country in the 1960 pyramid. This generally suggests that the Hinterland Regions are continuing to maintain their high fertility. The feature of the 2012 pyramid shows marginal change over 2002. However, unlike the Coastland Regions, the population in the Hinterland Regions is still in the expansive category.

Also, it is observed that the pronounced steep sides of the Hinterland pyramids for the age groups, 20-39 years (See Figures 2.8. and 2.10) are an apparent indication of young adult out migration in those age groups. Those young people appear not to remain in the Hinterland areas and are leaving as soon they can find opportunities in the Coastland areas where the economy is more attractive and stronger.

Figure 2..7: Population Pyramid, Coastland Regions, Guyana: 2012

Figure 2.8: Population Pyramid, Hinterland Regions, Guyana: 2012

Figure 2.9: Population Pyramid, Coastland Regions, Guyana: 2002

Figure 2.10: Population Pyramid, Hinterland Regions, Guyana: 2002
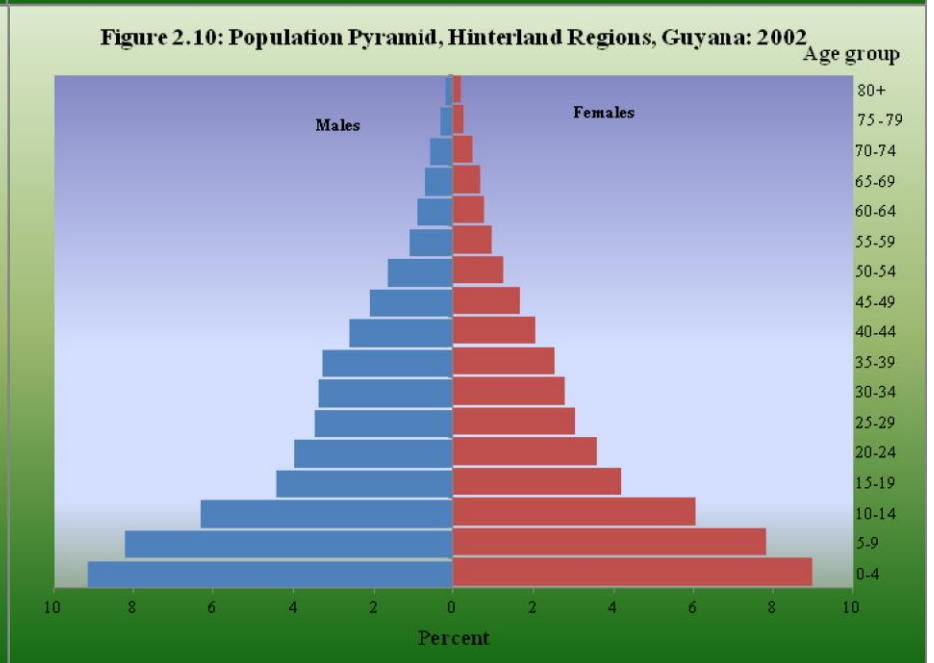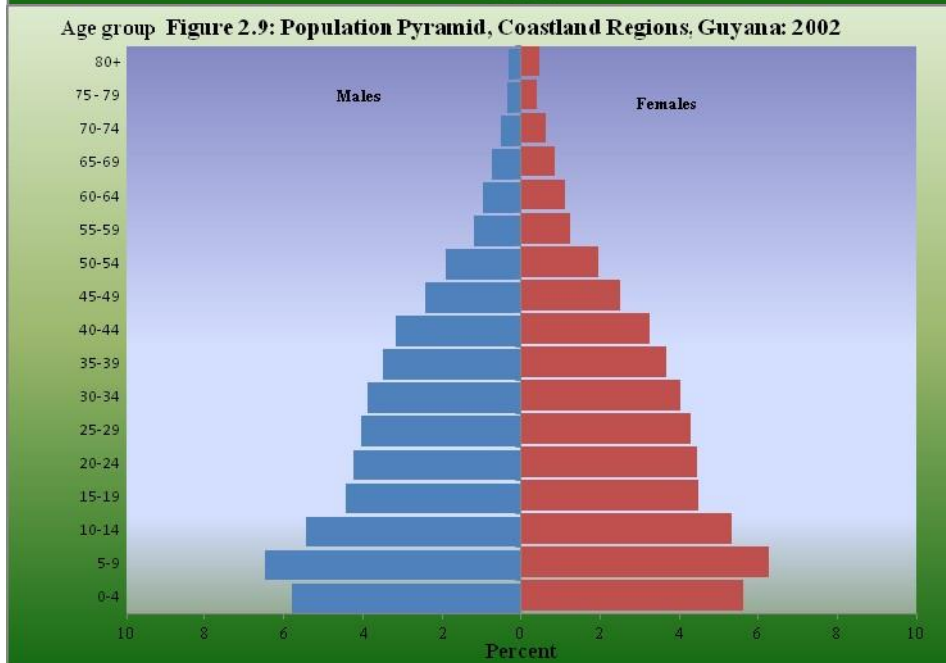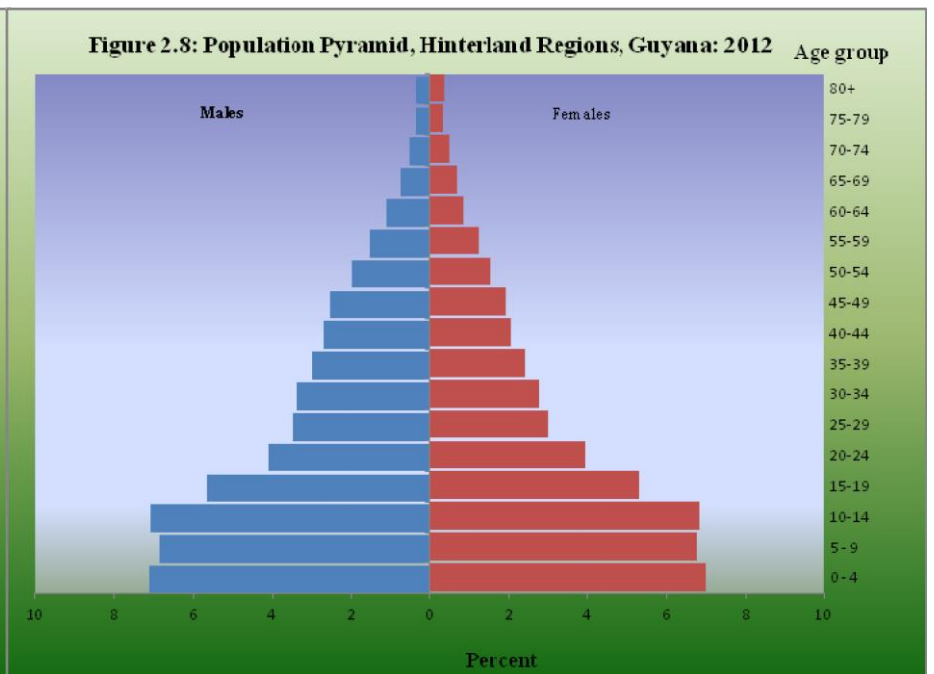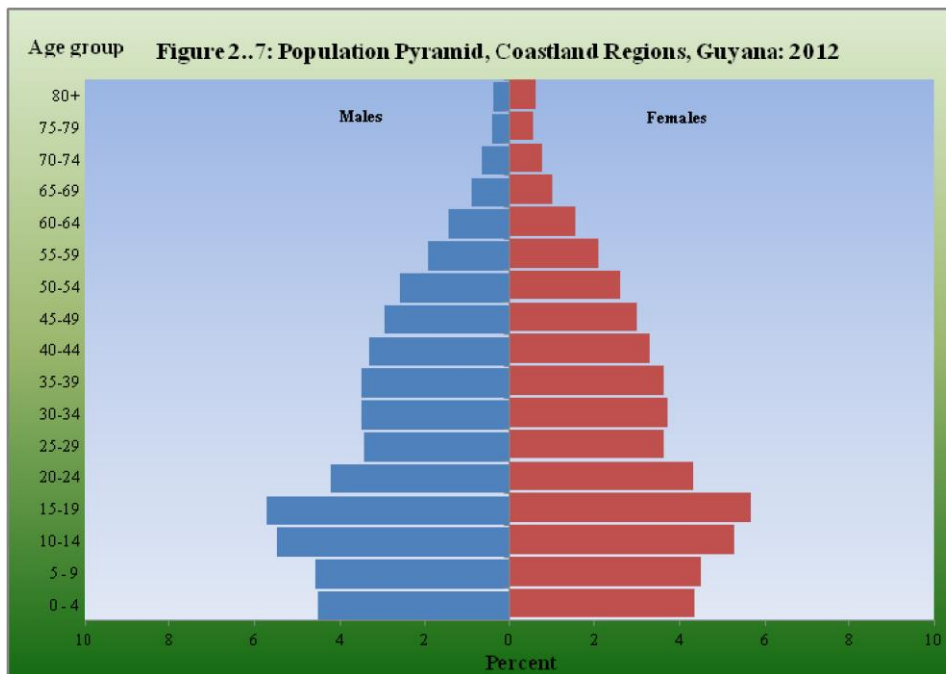
Table 2.12: Population Distribution by Age Group in Coastland and Hinterland Regions, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Age group	2002						2012					
	Coastland			Hinterland			Coastland			Hinterland		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	38,898	37,451	76,349	6,343	6,206	12,549	30,072	28,846	58,918	5,781	5,698	11,479
5-9	43,352	42,023	85,375	5,670	5,428	11,098	30,405	29,815	60,220	5,583	5,524	11,107
10-14	36,474	35,649	72,123	4,373	4,180	8,553	36,523	35,285	71,808	5,764	5,572	11,336
15-19	29,789	30,132	59,921	3,079	2,891	5,970	38,086	37,604	75,690	4,610	4,293	8,903
20-24	28,423	29,806	58,229	2,752	2,484	5,236	27,987	28,731	56,718	3,346	3,208	6,554
25-29	27,134	28,624	55,758	2,416	2,113	4,529	22,660	24,166	46,826	2,831	2,436	5,267
30-34	26,148	26,837	52,985	2,334	1,921	4,255	23,373	24,776	48,149	2,741	2,253	4,994
35-39	23,618	24,454	48,072	2,278	1,754	4,032	23,033	24,076	47,109	2,417	1,973	4,390
40-44	21,135	21,661	42,796	1,812	1,417	3,229	22,029	22,066	44,095	2,201	1,679	3,880
45-49	16,252	16,643	32,895	1,446	1,163	2,609	19,508	19,981	39,489	2,056	1,563	3,619
50-54	12,873	13,024	25,897	1,138	858	1,996	17,279	17,343	34,622	1,610	1,223	2,833
55-59	8,089	8,454	16,543	763	674	1,437	12,827	14,005	26,832	1,236	1,009	2,245
60-64	6,481	7,243	13,724	632	530	1,162	9,606	10,346	19,952	882	696	1,578
65-69	5,021	5,653	10,674	492	473	965	6,038	6,641	12,679	616	556	1,172
70-74	3,527	4,198	7,725	385	328	713	4,398	5,128	9,526	421	397	818
75 - 79	2,219	2,709	4,928	217	180	397	2,736	3,591	6,327	305	283	588
80+	2,047	3,070	5,117	214	260	474	2,563	4,099	6,664	282	288	573
Total	**331,480**	**337,631**	**669,111**	**36,344**	**32,860**	**69,204**	329123	336499	**665,622**	42682	38651	**81,333**
	Percent											
0-4	5.81	5.60	11.41	9.17	8.97	18.13	4.52	4.33	8.85	7.11	7.01	14.11
5-9	6.48	6.28	12.76	8.19	7.84	16.04	4.57	4.48	9.05	6.86	6.79	13.66
10-14	5.45	5.33	10.78	6.32	6.04	12.36	5.49	5.30	10.79	7.09	6.85	13.94
15-19	4.45	4.50	8.96	4.45	4.18	8.63	5.72	5.65	11.37	5.67	5.28	10.95
20-24	4.25	4.45	8.70	3.98	3.59	7.57	4.20	4.32	8.52	4.11	3.94	8.06
25-29	4.06	4.28	8.33	3.49	3.05	6.54	3.40	3.63	7.03	3.48	3.00	6.48
30-34	3.91	4.01	7.92	3.37	2.78	6.15	3.51	3.72	7.23	3.37	2.77	6.14
35-39	3.53	3.65	7.18	3.29	2.53	5.83	3.46	3.62	7.08	2.97	2.43	5.40
40-44	3.16	3.24	6.40	2.62	2.05	4.67	3.31	3.32	6.62	2.71	2.06	4.77

45-49	2.43	2.49	4.92	2.09	1.68	3.77	2.93	3.00	5.93	2.53	1.92	4.45
50-54	1.92	1.95	3.87	1.64	1.24	2.88	2.60	2.61	5.20	1.98	1.50	3.48
55-59	1.21	1.26	2.47	1.10	0.97	2.08	1.93	2.10	4.03	1.52	1.24	2.76
60-64	0.97	1.08	2.05	0.91	0.77	1.68	1.44	1.55	3.00	1.08	0.86	1.94
65-69	0.75	0.84	1.60	0.71	0.68	1.39	0.91	1.00	1.90	0.76	0.68	1.44
70-74	0.53	0.63	1.15	0.56	0.47	1.03	0.66	0.77	1.43	0.52	0.49	1.01
75 - 79	0.33	0.40	0.74	0.31	0.26	0.57	0.41	0.54	0.95	0.38	0.35	0.72
80+	0.31	0.46	0.76	0.31	0.38	0.68	0.39	0.62	1.00	0.35	0.35	0.70
Total	**49.54**	**50.46**	**100**	**52.52**	**47.48**	**100**	**49.45**	**50.55**	**100**	**52.48**	**47.52**	**100**

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2002 & 2012 Population and Housing Census Results

Note: Hinterland Regions = 1, 7, 8 & 9 And Coastland Regions = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 10

2.2.4 Median Age of the Population

The median value is the middle value in a continuous distribution of values from the lowest to the highest. It divides the distribution into two equal parts above and below the median. This measure when applied to the population distribution gives a proxy of the youthfulness of the population defined as the median age of the population. The computed median age of the population is shown in Table 2.13 for the past five census years for the country as a whole and for each of the ten administrative regions for the three most recent Census years.

The finding presented in Table 2.13 shows that the population is gradually maturing, that the current age structure seems to be different than what it was forty-two years ago in 1970, when fifty percent of the population was below 16.3 years old. This figure has been steadily increasing in arithmetic progression, approximately by a constant factor of two years decennially from the 1970 level or by 8.8 years for the entire four decade period. The recent 2012 estimate shows the median age to be 25.1 years. This increase is indicative of age maturity of the population, though there are still many dependent children to cater for. Furthermore, the gradual level of increase points to the fact that there is need from now to ponder welfare mechanisms for the growing elderly population.

Like the pattern of the age dependency ratios below the median age at the different sub-national levels seems to vary, but was mainly clustered around the national average. Administrative regions such as Regions 3, 4, 5 and 6 which are along the coastland are seen to have more persons in the higher ages to the extent that the average of the median ages in those regions are somewhat higher at 26.4 years. The lowest median age was recorded within the Hinterland Regions, i.e., in Region 9 (17.2 years) followed by Region 1 (17.5 years) and Region 8 (20.1 years).

Generally speaking, females have consistently recorded a higher median age than males, an observation that is consistent with the higher life expectancy for females in Guyana as earlier mentioned in the discussion of the changing age and sex structures of the population.

Table 2.13: Median Age in Years, by Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 1970 - 2012

Region	1991			2002			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Region 1	18.57	16.94	17.77	14.92	14.01	14.50	18.18	16.73	17.48
Region 2	20.00	20.06	20.03	21.27	21.62	21.44	23.59	23.95	23.76
Region 3	22.50	22.33	22.41	23.88	24.02	23.95	26.24	26.99	26.62
Region 4	21.88	22.69	22.31	23.25	24.67	23.98	25.74	27.26	26.53
Region 5	20.25	20.88	20.57	22.55	22.74	22.65	24.60	25.75	25.14
Region 6	22.50	22.51	22.50	23.39	24.06	23.73	25.80	26.90	26.36
Region 7	22.59	18.72	20.81	20.54	19.48	20.03	23.86	21.16	22.53
Region 8	18.25	15.49	17.05	21.90	16.72	19.68	21.56	18.64	20.07
Region 9	15.81	14.97	15.39	16.60	15.69	16.16	17.55	16.90	17.22
Region 10	21.01	20.75	20.88	20.66	21.73	21.21	21.84	23.85	22.86
Guyana	**21.64**	**21.87**	**21.76**	**22.60**	**23.30**	**22.90**	**24.64**	**25.56**	**25.07**
Guyana - 1980	x	x	x	x	x	x	**18.36**	**18.77**	**18.57**
Guyana - 1970	x	x	x	x	x	x	**16.04**	**16.50**	**16.27**
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana : 1970, 1980, 1991, 2002 & 2012 Population and Housing Census Results									

2.2.5   Age Dependency Ratio

Apart from the median age, another demographic indicator which at a glance determines the ageing of a population is the age dependency ratio. It is defined as the percentage of persons in the dependent ages (less than 15 years and over 65 years) in relation to those in the main working age groups (15-64 years). Age dependency

ratios for the population of Guyana in 2012 have been computed along with estimates for the past four census years mainly for comparison (See Table 2.14).

On average, the distribution shows that every 100 persons 15-64 years in 1970 were 'carrying' 103 'dependent persons' in the age ranges 0-14 years and 65 years and older. Because of the continuous increase in the median age of the population over the past four Censuses as discussed in the previous section, it is not unexpected that the ratio has reduced by half from the 1970 level to the present estimate of 54 age-dependent persons to every 100 persons in the main working age groups. The differences in the ratios between the two sexes both for the Coastal Regions as well as the national average were not significant, unlike the situation in Hinterland Regions where the estimate for females are significantly higher than the males.

Table 2.14: Age Dependency Ratio (ADR), by Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 1970 - 2012									
Region	**1991**			**2002**			**2012**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Region 1	87.1	97.4	91.9	116.8	127.8	122.0	87.4	98.3	92.5
Region 2	76.5	75.4	75.9	74.4	74.7	74.5	57.2	58.8	58.0
Region 3	59.4	60.6	60.0	63.3	62.2	62.8	48.8	48.2	48.5
Region 4	61.9	59.6	60.7	62.6	59.0	60.7	50.9	49.3	50.1
Region 5	73.9	69.9	71.9	71.1	70.2	70.6	56.1	52.9	54.5
Region 6	56.3	57.8	57.0	66.1	65.3	65.7	50.2	50.3	50.3
Region 7	58.7	82.6	68.9	79.2	85.0	81.9	56.2	69.2	62.1
Region 8	80.6	106.5	91.9	68.5	99.9	80.6	66.0	83.9	73.7
Region 9	107.9	115.0	111.3	103.4	111.6	107.3	96.5	102.1	99.2
Region 10	68.1	65.6	66.9	79.4	71.7	75.5	65.6	60.9	63.2
Guyana	**63.8**	**63.5**	**63.6**	**68.3**	**66.4**	**67.3**	**54.7**	**54.1**	**54.4**
Guyana - 1980	x	x	x	x	x	82.4	80.1	81.2
Guyana - 1970	x	x	x	x	x	103.5	102.2	102.9
Note: ADR = aged (0 - 14 +65+) / (15 - 64) x100									

As usual there were variations across the ten administrative regions. In some cases the regional estimates were not widely spread from the national average except for the Hinterland, particularly Regions 1, 8, and 9 where the ratios were approximately one and half times the national average. For the Coastland Regions, the ratios show a spread from a minimum of 49 dependents for Region 3 to a maximum of 63 dependents in Region 10 with Region 5 effectively showing an identical ratio as the overall national average (See Table 2.14).

The immediate implication of the estimate is that there are presently more persons in the main working ages than those in the dependent ages. There is more to the application of the dependency ratio as an analytical tool in any development discourse than its simple uses to determine population ageing. The further application of this indicator would be amplified when the economic activity profile of the population is discussed in Compendium Three.

Figure 2.11: Age Depedency Ratios (ADR) By Regions, Guyana: 1991-2012

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Guyana
1991	91.9	75.9	60.0	60.7	71.9	57.0	68.9	91.9	111.3	66.9	63.6
2002	122.0	74.5	62.8	60.7	70.6	65.7	81.9	80.6	107.3	75.5	67.3
2012	92.5	58.0	48.5	50.1	54.5	50.3	62.1	73.7	99.2	63.2	54.4
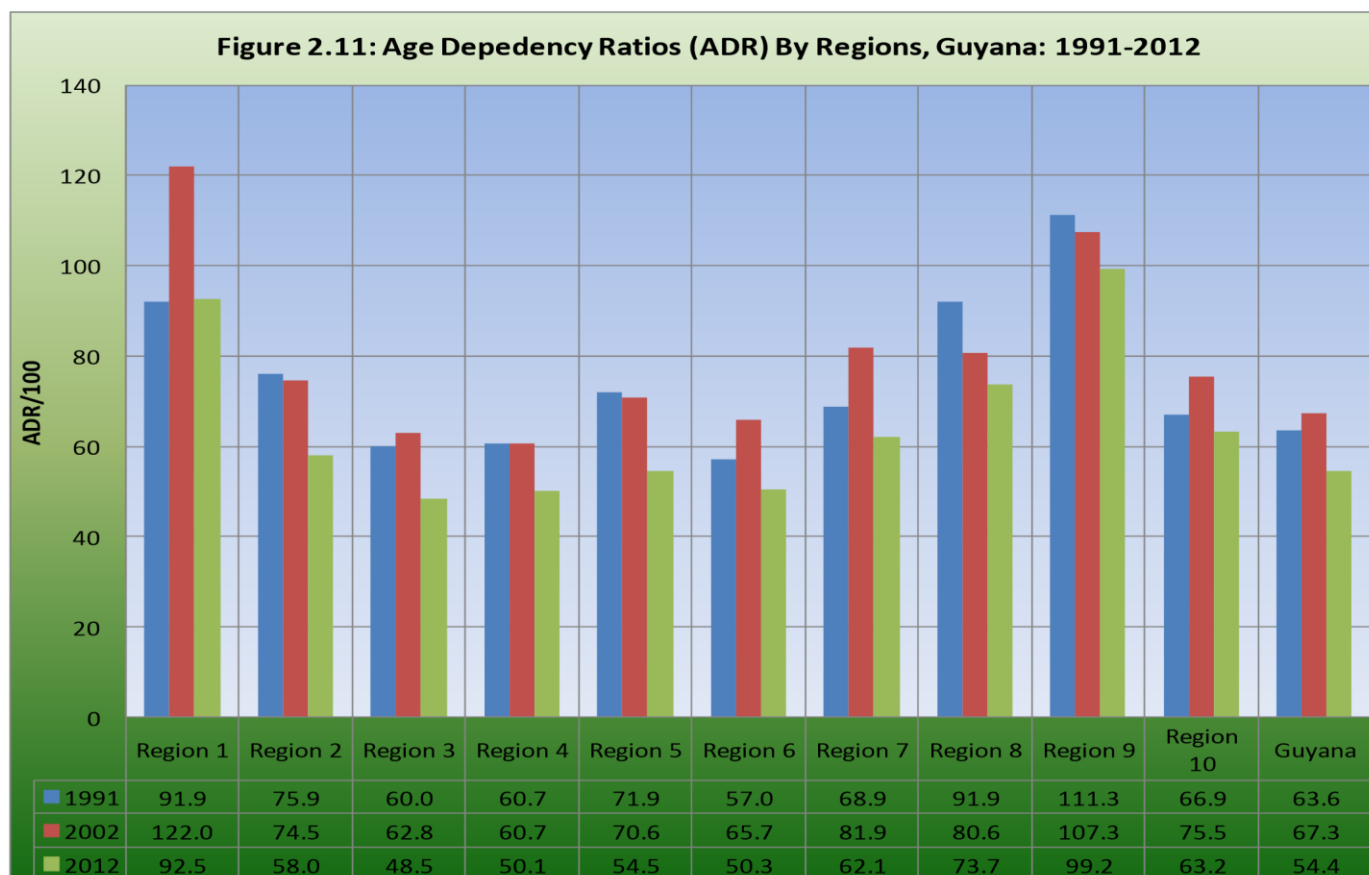
2.2.6   The Sex Composition of the Population of Guyana

Sex composition is measured in term of sex ratio and is defined as a ratio between the number of males and the number of females in a population. Demographically, there have always been a higher number of male births than female births, a global phenomenon, so that, in the youngest age group, a ratio such as 105 boys for every 100 girls is quite acceptable and expected. However, since the mortality of boys, is overall, higher than the mortality of girls, the sex ratio decreases with increasing age. In summary, sex ratio above 100 denotes an excess of males and below 100 denotes an excess of females.

The issue of sex ratio is important, for it is a social determinant of demographic processes, particularly of marriage and fertility. The sex composition of the population also affects gender differences and other socioeconomic variables. It is within this framework that the sex ratio is analyzed for the country as a whole and for each region.

2.2.6.1   Changes in the Sex Ratios at National and Regional Levels

As previously mentioned, there were 371,805 males and 375,150 females enumerated in the 2012 census. The calculation of the sex ratio presented in Table 2.15 reveals an overall sex ratio of 99.1 males to very 100 females. This is a reversal of the 2002 indicator which gave a sex ratio as 100.2 males to every 100 females. Of the three most recent census years, 1991 revealed the lowest sex ratio of 96.6 males to every 100 females.

At the regional level, there were marked differences between the Hinterland and Coastland Regions throughout. As reflected in Table 2.15 and illustrated by bar chart in Figure 2.12, Regions 8, 7, 1 and 9 in ranking order of magnitude show a marked predominance of males over females, followed by Regions 2 and 6 with moderate predominance of males. The remaining four regions display the opposite trend, showing low sex ratios for all, clustered around the national average.

This implies that apart from the four Hinterland Regions along with Regions 2 and 6, the remaining regions (Regions 3, 4, 5 & 10) show higher proportions of females over males. The diagram also demonstrated that Region 4 has the lowest sex ratio of 96 males to every 100 females. Notably, except for minor differences, the pattern of the sex ratio distribution in the three censuses (1991 – 2012) has remained generally unchanged during the three intercensal periods (See Table 2.15 and Figure 2.12).

The overall low sex ratio in Region 4 is an important indicator and could be linked to a series of demographic factors. Some interpretation is that since Region 4 contains the central business district and a high concentration of businesses as well as jobs, it is possible that many women may have left other regions to seek employment opportunities, particularly, from the Hinterland Regions as demonstrated in the internal migration section of this analysis. The reverse is true of the Hinterland Regions, particularly Regions 8 and 7, which have a predominance of men. As is expected, more men appear to have moved to those regions because of the nature of the economic activities in those regions. For those two regions, the predominant means of livelihoods is mining and quarrying and logging, which requires physical labor and generally involves the recruitment of men in their prime working ages.

Table 2.15: Sex Ratios by Regions, 1991 - 2012						
Region	**Sex Ratio**			**Excess/Defi it**		
	1991	**2002**	**2012**	**1991**	**2002**	**2012**
Region 1	108.5	111.8	109.5	4.08	5.58	4.55
Region 2	95.6	101.8	101.3	-2.27	0.89	0.64
Region 3	99.1	101.6	99.6	-0.43	0.80	-0.18
Region 4	92.3	96.2	95.5	-4.02	-1.95	-2.31
Region 5	99.3	99.9	99.4	-0.36	-0.03	-0.31
Region 6	98.6	100.8	100.5	-0.70	0.38	0.25
Region 7	117.0	114.0	112.3	7.83	6.53	5.81
Region 8	113.4	132.3	119.6	6.28	13.92	8.91
Region 9	104.7	106.7	106.1	2.29	3.25	2.97
Region 10	97.1	103.1	98.0	-1.46	1.55	-1.03
Total	96.6	100.2	99.1	-1.72	0.11	-0.45
Hinterland	110.2	110.6	110.4	4.84	6.36	4.96
Coastland	95.6	98.2	97.8	-2.25	-0.54	-1.11

Note: a). Sex ratio = M/Fx100 30	
b). Excess / Deficit = (m - f) /(m + f) x 100	
Where '**M**' = number of males & '**F**' = number of females	

Fig. 2.12: Sex Ratio of the Population by Region Guyana: 1991 and 2012

	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Guyana	Hinterland	Coastland
1991	108.5	95.6	99.1	92.3	99.3	98.6	117.0	113.4	104.7	97.1	96.6	110.2	95.6
2002	111.8	101.8	101.6	96.2	99.9	100.8	114.0	132.3	106.7	103.1	100.2	110.6	98.2
2012	109.5	101.3	99.6	95.5	99.4	100.5	112.3	119.6	106.1	98.0	99.1	110.4	97.8

2.2.6.2   Regional Sex Ratio By Age Groups

Sex ratios for all age groups of the populations in the ten administrative regions are presented in Table 2.16. By inspection, the sex ratios seem to generally have one thing in common. For instance, the results confirm that the first age group (0-4 years) shows high sex ratios and are identical for all regions, depicting the global sex ratio

pattern, except in Region 7, which recorded a low sex ratio. Though there were variations in specific regions, the overall sex ratios were high for the cohorts 0-4 years and up to 15-19 years. In subsequent cohorts, except for the 40-54 years age group, all other age cohorts recorded low sex ratio of below 100.

Obviously, differences exist in the sex ratios within each age group and in each administrative region. At the Hinterland level, the data shows high sex ratios, that is more males than females in almost all age groups for Regions 1, 7 and 8 and to lesser extent for Region 9.

Unlike the four Hinterland Regions, the age pattern of sex ratios in the Coastland Regions mirrors the worldwide greater longevity of life that is associated with females. The high sex ratios in the Hinterland Regions could be due to internal migration of males from other regions as mentioned earlier.

Meanwhile, the high sex ratios throughout age cohorts for the Hinterland Regions, particularly Regions 1, 7 and 8 are cause for attention and require further research to investigate whether besides internal migration of males toward those regions and vice versa migration of females away from those regions, such a demographic factor like mortality could also be affecting the females more than the males.

Age	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Table 2.16: Sex Ratio of the Population by Age and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012											
0-4	104.1	104.0	104.5	102.9	105.7	107.0	92.1	101.6	105.4	105.2	103.8
5-9	101.2	97.2	101.9	101.9	102.1	105.6	96.1	97.0	105.3	99.6	101.8
10-14	99.9	103.1	105.3	101.7	108.1	104.0	108.2	113.4	102.0	106.9	103.6
15-19	107.2	103.0	100.9	99.4	97.7	103.4	114.0	124.1	94.6	108.9	101.7
20-24	110.6	107.2	97.7	95.3	100.5	98.6	102.4	103.2	99.9	97.7	98.2
25-29	111.8	105.4	95.3	93.1	88.8	96.6	119.3	138.0	106.9	83.6	95.9
30-34	119.2	100.5	96.7	92.7	89.9	99.7	129.7	135.0	110.9	87.8	96.7
35-39	115.3	92.6	98.7	93.5	99.1	100.7	131.9	133.8	117.3	91.6	97.8
40-44	127.6	98.9	101.8	97.6	106.2	104.3	118.5	176.4	125.8	91.4	102.0
45-49	120.0	107.4	99.7	93.3	105.3	101.0	140.0	152.2	128.6	95.0	100.1
50-54	143.7	109.1	104.2	93.7	100.5	108.2	130.3	137.5	116.8	97.6	101.7
55-59	113.8	94.0	101.9	87.4	95.1	90.6	142.7	132.2	111.8	94.1	93.6
60-64	124.5	102.5	95.2	90.5	84.8	96.6	123.3	142.3	126.8	96.6	95.0
65-69	131.8	93.6	87.7	88.5	111.6	87.7	106.0	140.4	89.2	96.2	92.2
70-74	111.9	98.9	88.3	83.3	101.7	77.0	113.4	122.5	93.9	90.4	87.2
75+	116.4	77.0	72.9	63.9	69.5	68.3	101.6	86.4	96.8	94.4	71.2
Total	109.5	101.3	99.6	95.5	99.4	100.5	112.3	119.6	106.1	98.0	99.1
Note: Sex ratio = (m/f)x100 , where m = male and f = female.											
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2012 Population and Housing Census											

2.3

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Unlike the distribution by race/ethnicity or nationality background of each ethnic group as earlier discussed, the religious affiliation of the population is a perception and does not necessarily mean that persons who identify with a particular religion 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 and at the same time gives policymakers an understanding of the possible extent of the social ramifications of decisions that may affect one faith or another. The aim of this section is focused toward that context, looking at changes during the intercensal period and the regional distribution within the framework of geographical concentration of each religious group.

2.3.1 National Distribution of Religious Groups and Change

The distribution of the population by religious affiliation is presented in Table 2.17 both in absolute and percentage terms and graphically illustrated in Figure 2.13. For comparability, those who did not state their

religious affiliation and recorded in the '*Not Stated Category'* have been added to the *'No-Contact Persons'* and the *'Institutional Population'* and prorated, for since information on religious affiliation was not collected from these three categories of persons, we assumed that their religious perception would not be significantly different from the enumerated household population who responded to all the Census enquiries.

As reflected in the table, the Hindus constitute the single largest religious group with a membership of about 24.8 percent (185,439) of the national population reporting a religious affiliation in 2012 Census. The next largest groups were the Pentecostal and Other Christians groups, accounting for 22.8 percent (170,289) and 20.8 percent (155,050) respectively of the national population reporting a religious affiliation. The smallest religious groups are the Bahai (0.1 percent or 421 members), Rastafarian (0.5 percent or 3,496 members, Jehovah Witness (1.3 percent or 9,602 members) and Methodist (1.4 percent or 10,106 members) as reflected in the ascending ranking order of the size of each religious group shown in Table 2.17. The remaining groups, for instance, the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Muslim, though influential in the Guyanese society, each comprise less than ten percent of the religious affiliations of the population (See Table 2.17). Overall, there appears to be an equal representation of the religious groups across the sexes, except for *None Believers* where men exceeded women by a significant margin (See Table 2.17).

The religious groups that recorded a highest growth and membership during the intercensal period were the Pentecostal and Other Christians denominations, with a growth in memberships of about 3.3 percent and 1.5 percent per annum respectively, while the next two groups growing were the Seventh Day Adventist and Jehovah Witness (See Table 2.18). The rise in the respective proportions of these four groups as a consequence reduced the corresponding shares of all other religious groups. For instance, both in percentage and absolute terms, the shares of the Anglican, Roman Catholics, Muslims, Methodist, and other smaller groups had dropped during the intercensal period and it seems that this could be a combination of both inter-denominational shift as well as the impact of the outward migration.

The decline in the share of *'None Believers'* is worth mentioning. It could be considered a good sign when over 95 percent of the residents can see it fit to identify themselves with one of the religious groups. It is possible that the religious groups which recorded the highest growth rate in aligned memberships have attracted some of the 'None Believers' of Census 2002 and converted them to their reported memberships during the intercensal period.

Table 2.17: Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation, Guyana: 2002 & 2012						
	Number - 2002			**Number - 2012**		
Religious Groups	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Anglican	26,090	26,328	52,418	19,303	19,659	38,962
Methodist	6,045	6,551	12,596	4,807	5,299	10,106
Pentecostal	58,186	69,821	128,007	79,315	90,974	170,289
Roman Catholic	30,989	30,133	61,122	26,814	26,087	52,901
Jehovah Witness	3,671	4,590	8,261	4,335	5,267	9,602
Seventh Day Adventist	17,827	20,074	37,901	19,293	21,081	40,374
Bahai	224	280	504	219	202	421
Muslim	28,476	26,078	54,554	26,836	23,736	50,572
Hindu	109,327	105,942	215,269	93,897	91,542	185,439
Rastafarian	2,999	1,045	4,044	2,441	1,055	3,496
Other Christians	66,009	68,327	134,336	76,308	78,742	155,050
None	21,402	10,833	32,235	15,100	8,319	23,419
Other	4,789	5,187	9,976	3,137	3,187	6,324
Total	**376,034**	**375,189**	**751,223**	**371,805**	**375,150**	**746,955**
	Percent					
Anglican	3.47	3.50	6.98	2.58	2.63	5.22
Methodist	0.80	0.87	1.68	0.64	0.71	1.35
Pentecostal	7.75	9.29	17.04	10.62	12.18	22.80
Roman Catholic	4.13	4.01	8.14	3.59	3.49	7.08
Jehovah Witness	0.49	0.61	1.10	0.58	0.71	1.29
Seventh Day Adventist	2.37	2.67	5.05	2.58	2.82	5.41
Bahai	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.06
Muslim	3.79	3.47	7.26	3.59	3.18	6.77
Hindu	14.55	14.10	28.66	12.57	12.26	24.83
Rastafarian	0.40	0.14	0.54	0.33	0.14	0.47

Other Christians	8.79	9.10	17.88	10.22	10.54	20.76
None	2.85	1.44	4.29	2.02	1.11	3.14
Other	0.64	0.69	1.33	0.42	0.43	0.85
Total	**50.1**	**49.9**	**100**	**49.78**	**50.22**	**100**

Note: Religious affiliation 'Not Stated' added to 'No-Contact Persons' and 'Institutional Population' and prorated. 35

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census Results

Figure 2.13: Distribution by Religious Affiliation, Guyana: 2002 - 2012

	Anglican	Methodist	Pentecostal	Roman Catholic	Jehovah Witness	SDA	Bahai	Muslim	Hindu	Rastafarian	Other Christians	None	Other
2002	52,418	12,596	128,007	61,122	8,261	37,901	504	54,554	215,269	4,044	134,336	32,235	9,976
2012	38,962	10,106	170,289	52,901	9,602	40,374	421	50,572	185,439	3,496	155,050	23,419	6,324

Number in Thousands
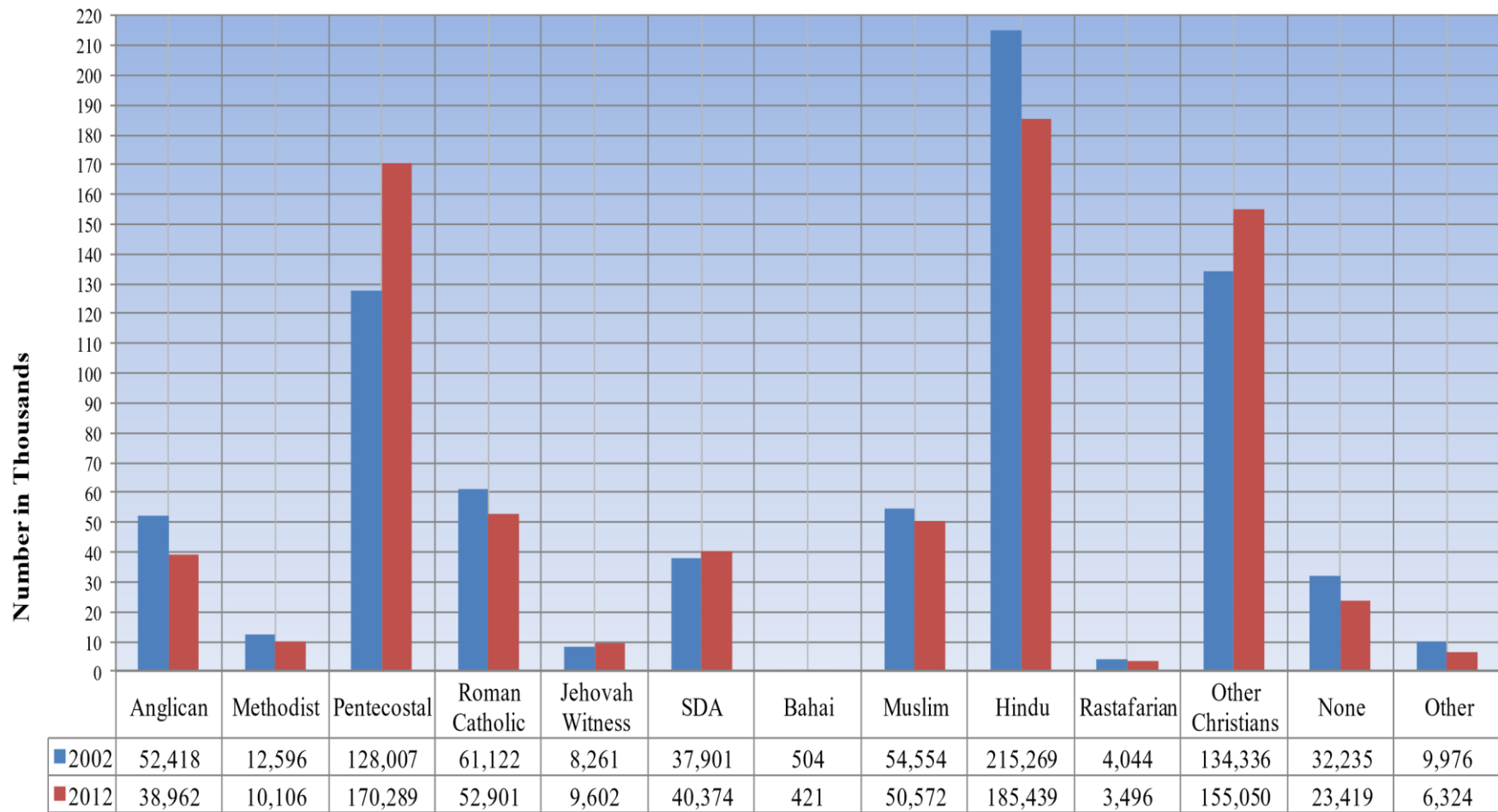
Table 2.18: Growth and Changes in the Size of Religious Groups, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Religious Groups	Number Changed			Percent Changed			Growth rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anglican	-6,787	-6,669	-13,456	-26.01	-25.33	-25.67	-2.60	-2.53	-2.57
Methodist	-1,238	-1,252	-2,490	-20.48	-19.11	-19.77	-2.05	-1.91	-1.98
Pentecostal	21,129	21,153	42,282	36.31	30.30	33.03	3.63	3.03	3.30
Roman Catholic	-4,175	-4,046	-8,221	-13.47	-13.43	-13.45	-1.35	-1.34	-1.35
Jehovah Witness	664	677	1,341	18.09	14.75	16.23	1.81	1.47	1.62
Seventh Day Adventist	1,466	1,007	2,473	8.22	5.02	6.52	0.82	0.50	0.65
Bahai	-5	-78	-83	-2.23	-27.86	-16.47	-0.22	-2.79	-1.65
Muslim	-1,640	-2,342	-3,982	-5.76	-8.98	-7.30	-0.58	-0.90	-0.73
Hindu	-15,430	-14,400	-29,830	-14.11	-13.59	-13.86	-1.41	-1.36	-1.39
Rastafarian	-558	10	-548	-18.61	0.96	-13.55	-1.86	0.10	-1.36
Other Christians	10,299	10,415	20,714	15.60	15.24	15.42	1.56	1.52	1.54
None	-6,302	-2,514	-8,816	-29.45	-23.21	-27.35	-2.94	-2.32	-2.73
Other	-1,652	-2,000	-3,652	-34.50	-38.56	-36.61	-3.45	-3.86	-3.66
Total	-4,229	-39	-4,268	-1.12	-0.01	-0.57	-0.11	0.00	-0.06

Note: Derived from able 2.17

2.3.2 Patterns of Religious Distribution

The data presented in Tables 2.19 and 2.20 give a picture both in absolute and percentage terms of the concentration and distribution of the religious groups, defined by their reported alignment of memberships. Not unexpectedly and consistent with the overall distribution of the population which sees 41.7 percent located in Region 4, the highest concentration of all religious memberships are also to be found in Region 4 with lower proportions across all of the remaining regions. The tables referred to below are presented for both information and interpretation by all users.

Table 2.19: Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012

Religious Groups	Administrative Regions										
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Tota
Anglican	682	3,225	3,124	16,259	3,025	3,452	3,217	694	3,608	1,676	38,9
Methodist	31	490	1,389	6,194	792	630	72	68	6	434	10,1
Pentecostal	11,030	7,667	18,251	84,424	10,611	18,086	4,347	1,062	397	14,414	170,2
Roman Catholic	9,357	1,623	2,268	19,150	376	1,891	932	4,408	12,145	751	52,9
Jehovah Witness	554	449	1,128	4,207	638	1,408	118	62	208	830	9,60
Seventh Day Adventist	941	3,792	2,899	14,262	2,896	5,670	3,182	293	505	5,934	40,3
Bahai	3	25	56	234	7	47	3	3	29	14	421
Muslim	70	3,201	12,688	18,702	4,494	10,448	350	67	135	417	50,5
Hindu	114	15,556	40,666	64,752	17,006	46,196	637	116	88	308	185,4
Rastafarian	40	35	317	2,056	123	234	49	79	25	538	3,49
Other Christians	3,792	9,407	22,996	67,093	8,231	19,193	3,084	3,498	6,498	11,258	155,0
None	832	1,067	1,657	11,548	1,324	2,030	1,106	678	279	2,898	23,4
Other	197	273	346	2,682	297	367	1,278	49	315	520	6,32
Total	**27,643**	**46,810**	**107,785**	**311,563**	**49,820**	**109,652**	**18,375**	**11,077**	**24,238**	**39,992**	**746,9**

Note: '363 Religious Affiliation Not Stated' added to '16,331 No-Contact Persons' and '7,443 Institution Population' and prorated.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2012 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.20: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religious Affiliation and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012

Religious Groups	Administrative Regions										
	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	To
Anglican	1.75	8.28	8.02	41.73	7.76	8.86	8.26	1.78	9.26	4.30	10
Methodist	0.31	4.85	13.74	61.29	7.84	6.23	0.71	0.67	0.06	4.29	10
Pentecostal	6.48	4.50	10.72	49.58	6.23	10.62	2.55	0.62	0.23	8.46	10

Roman Catholic	17.69	3.07	4.29	36.20	0.71	3.57	1.76	8.33	22.96	1.42	10
Jehovah Witness	5.77	4.68	11.75	43.81	6.64	14.66	1.23	0.65	2.17	8.64	10
Seventh Day Adventist	2.33	9.39	7.18	35.32	7.17	14.04	7.88	0.73	1.25	14.70	10
Bahai	0.71	5.94	13.30	55.58	1.66	11.16	0.71	0.71	6.89	3.33	10
Muslim	0.14	6.33	25.09	36.98	8.89	20.66	0.69	0.13	0.27	0.82	10
Hindu	0.06	8.39	21.93	34.92	9.17	24.91	0.34	0.06	0.05	0.17	10
Rastafarian	1.14	1.00	9.07	58.81	3.52	6.69	1.40	2.26	0.72	15.39	10
Other Christians	2.45	6.07	14.83	43.27	5.31	12.38	1.99	2.26	4.19	7.26	10
None	3.55	4.56	7.08	49.31	5.65	8.67	4.72	2.90	1.19	12.37	10
Other	3.12	4.32	5.47	42.41	4.70	5.80	20.21	0.77	4.98	8.22	10
Total	3.70	6.27	14.43	41.71	6.67	14.68	2.46	1.48	3.24	5.35	10

Source: Derived from Table 2.19

**APPENDIX
B.2**

Age group	African/ Black	Amerindian	East Indian	Chinese	Mixed	Portuguese	White	Others	Not stated	Total
					Both Sexes					
0-4	17,422	10,125	20,240	91	20,777	84	13	3	1,557	70,312
5-9	18,376	10,264	22,107	90	18,718	71	15	9	1,572	71,222
10-14	22,593	10,765	28,174	81	19,486	64	11	3	1,814	82,991
15-19	23,844	8,512	31,923	72	18,121	86	15	6	1,844	84,423
20-24	18,210	6,100	24,323	94	12,855	123	34	14	1,386	63,139
25-29	15,352	4,974	19,903	128	10,302	130	33	24	1,150	51,996
30-34	15,662	4,762	21,525	129	9,600	149	30	22	1,173	53,052
35-39	15,066	4,200	22,671	150	7,977	149	37	28	1,135	51,413
40-44	13,757	3,639	22,300	130	6,746	176	53	35	1,064	47,900
45-49	12,175	3,345	20,732	95	5,502	175	35	32	958	43,049
50-54	10,638	2,853	18,354	66	4,468	143	25	25	829	37,401
55-59	8,580	2,335	13,912	60	3,332	131	23	24	645	29,042
60-64	6,612	1,725	10,107	49	2,378	100	29	10	486	21,496
65-69	4,529	1,281	5,929	25	1,647	82	17	6	314	13,830
70-74	3,540	936	4,397	30	1,132	50	13	1	231	10,330
75-79	2,624	662	2,525	21	859	48	5	0	154	6,898
80-84	1,716	399	1,291	13	499	42	10	3	97	4,070
85+	1,568	241	807	14	393	36	3	1	71	3,134
NS	484	188	231	2	163	12	5	0	172	1,257
Total	212,748	77,306	291,451	1,340	144,955	1,851	406	246	16,652	746,955
					Males					
0-4	8,919	5,138	10,313	45	10,575	40	6	2	764	35,802
5-9	9,439	5,128	11,061	46	9,430	42	5	5	774	35,930
10-14	11,686	5,428	14,393	40	9,727	25	5	2	891	42,197
15-19	12,205	4,272	16,160	32	8,967	42	5	3	909	42,595
20-24	9,103	2,891	12,304	54	6,121	66	14	11	680	31,244
25-29	7,498	2,379	10,000	84	4,807	66	9	15	565	25,423
30-34	7,565	2,361	10,811	75	4,551	81	15	14	577	26,050
35-39	7,225	2,126	11,517	97	3,738	86	20	25	556	25,390
40-44	6,748	1,854	11,620	85	3,170	113	30	30	528	24,178
45-49	5,924	1,712	10,538	63	2,660	113	19	24	470	21,523
50-54	5,264	1,544	9,373	38	2,096	91	14	23	409	18,852
55-59	4,104	1,184	6,781	40	1,512	72	13	18	317	14,041
60-64	3,185	921	4,839	29	1,164	58	21	9	242	10,468
65-69	2,193	638	2,776	17	800	49	11	4	154	6,642
70-74	1,704	473	1,958	18	508	30	8	0	113	4,812
75-79	1,150	333	1,057	15	379	22	3	0	74	3,033
80-84	700	180	526	7	223	21	5	1	47	1,710
85+	504	114	322	6	133	14	2	0	31	1,126
NS	310	113	164	1	94	10	3	0	94	789
Total	105,426	38,789	146,513	792	70,655	1,041	208	186	8,195	371,805
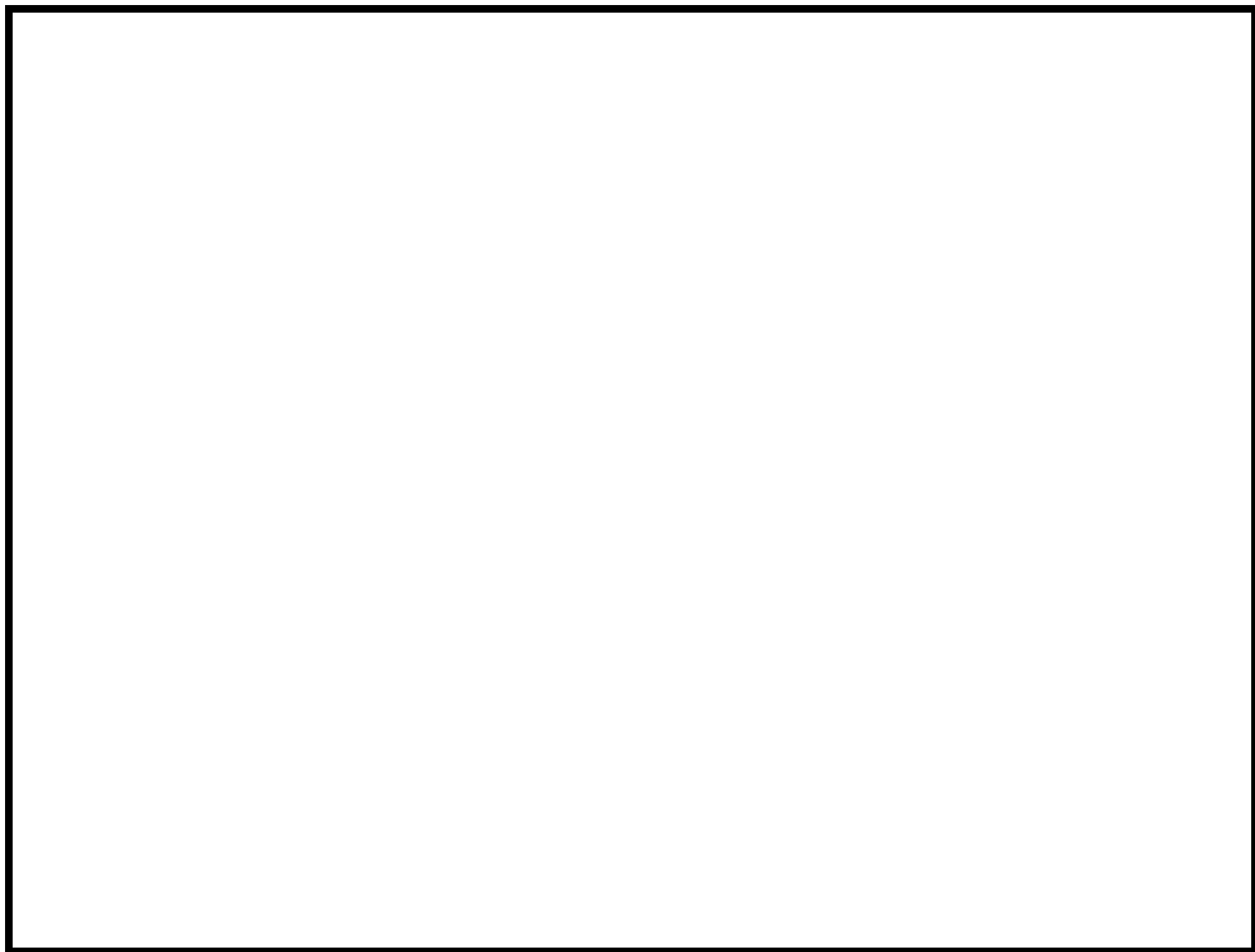
	African/ Black	Amerindian	East Indian	Chinese	Mixed	Portuguese	White	Others	Not stated	Total
Appendndix B.2.1: Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Groups - CONTINUED-FEMALES										
Age group					Females					
0-4	8,503	4,987	9,927	46	10,202	44	7	1	793	34,510
5-9	8,937	5,136	11,046	44	9,288	29	10	4	798	35,292
10-14	10,907	5,337	13,781	41	9,759	39	6	1	923	40,794
15-19	11,639	4,240	15,763	40	9,154	44	10	3	935	41,828
20-24	9,107	3,209	12,019	40	6,734	57	20	3	706	31,895
25-29	7,854	2,595	9,903	44	5,495	64	24	9	585	26,573
30-34	8,097	2,401	10,714	54	5,049	68	15	8	596	27,002
35-39	7,841	2,074	11,154	53	4,239	63	17	3	579	26,023
40-44	7,009	1,785	10,680	45	3,576	63	23	5	536	23,722
45-49	6,251	1,633	10,194	32	2,842	62	16	8	488	21,526
50-54	5,374	1,309	8,981	28	2,372	52	11	2	420	18,549
55-59	4,476	1,151	7,131	20	1,820	59	10	6	328	15,001
60-64	3,427	804	5,268	20	1,214	42	8	1	244	11,028
65-69	2,336	643	3,153	8	847	33	6	2	160	7,188
70-74	1,836	463	2,439	12	624	20	5	1	118	5,518
75-79	1,474	329	1,468	6	480	26	2	0	80	3,865
80-84	1,016	219	765	6	276	21	5	2	50	2,360
85+	1,064	127	485	8	260	22	1	1	40	2,008
NS	174	75	67	1	69	2	2	0	78	468
Total	**107,322**	**38,517**	**144,938**	**548**	**74,300**	**810**	**198**	**60**	**8,457**	**375,150**

Note: The 'No-Contact Persons' included in 'Ethnic Group Not Stated'.

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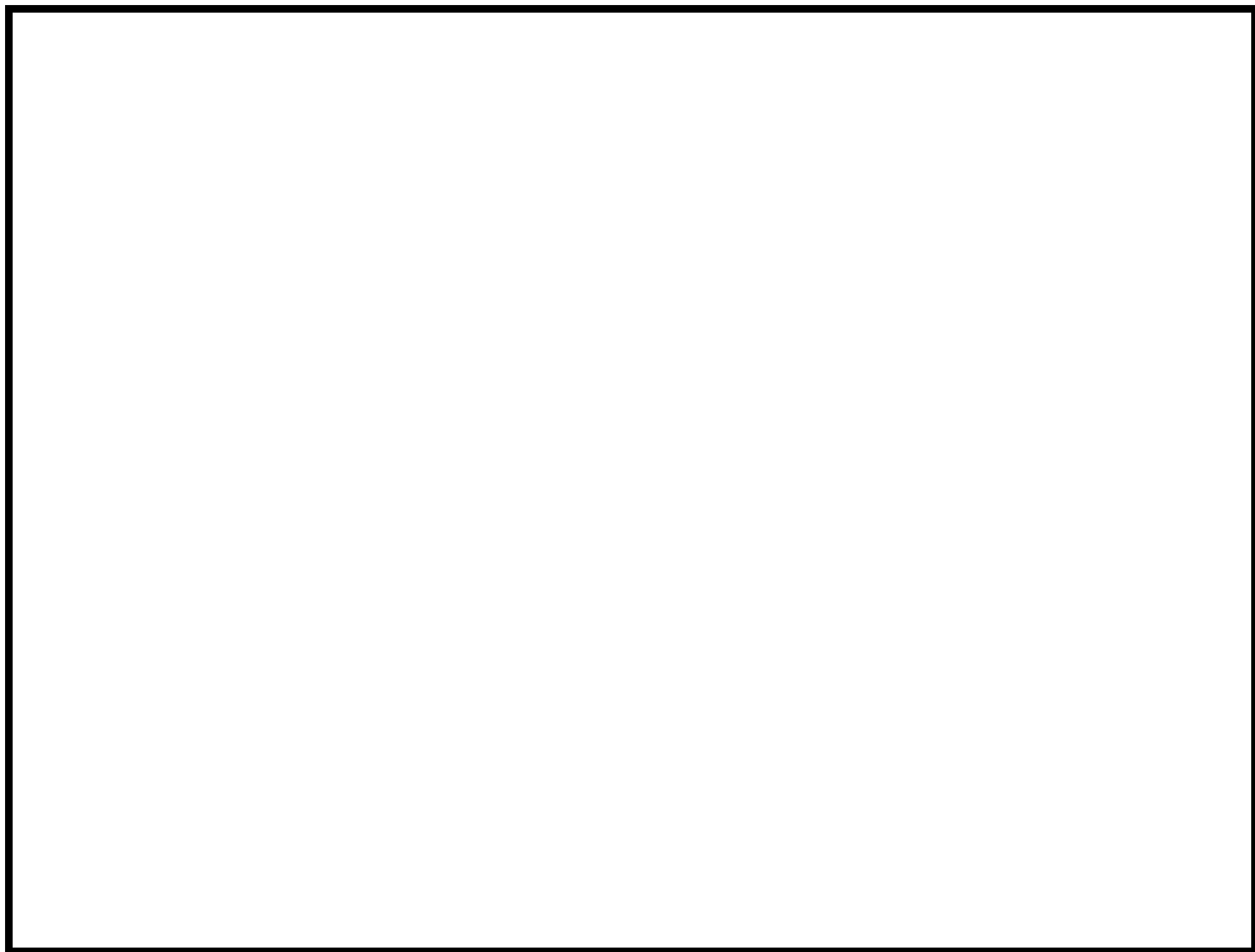
Appendix B.2.2: Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Groups, Classified by Five Years Age Groups and Regions, Guyana: 2012

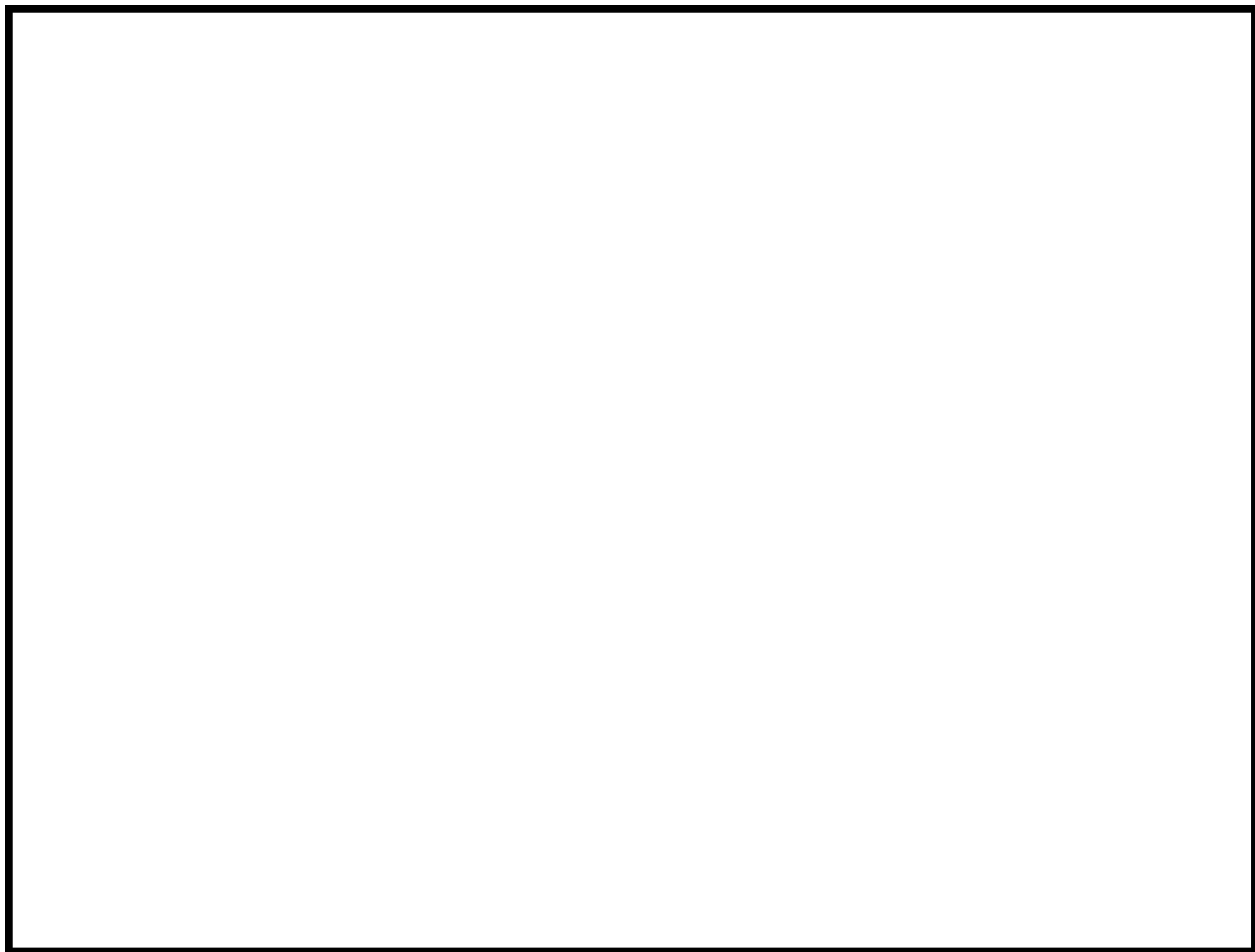| Regions	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	NS	Total
								TOTAL								
Region 1	3,877	3,968	4,317	3,226	2,121	1,566	1,550	1,378	1,216	1,173	910	664	475	1,070	132	27,643
Region 2	4,445	4,700	5,578	5,799	3,813	2,905	2,849	2,792	2,890	2,796	2,478	1,870	1,431	2,457	7	46,810
Region 3	9,189	9,481	11,335	12,031	9,349	7,563	7,933	8,029	7,417	6,769	5,836	4,453	3,181	5,197	23	107,785
Region 4	27,468	27,569	32,058	33,853	27,383	23,266	23,225	22,606	20,403	17,833	16,077	12,779	9,684	16,737	622	311,563
Region 5	4,445	4,631	5,785	5,898	4,048	3,175	3,432	3,359	3,361	2,980	2,483	1,943	1,558	2,722	0	49,820
Region 6	9,096	9,527	12,198	13,150	8,832	7,173	7,830	7,765	7,626	7,082	5,968	4,418	3,084	5,831	71	109,652
Region 7	2,314	2,094	1,946	1,965	1,677	1,382	1,313	1,196	1,059	985	742	631	353	668	50	18,375
Region 8	1,608	1,390	1,353	1,148	961	884	755	680	584	508	398	280	171	323	34	11,077
Region 9	3,661	3,633	3,678	2,538	1,772	1,417	1,357	1,123	1,009	941	776	665	577	1,082	9	24,238
Region 10	4,209	4,229	4,743	4,815	3,183	2,665	2,808	2,485	2,335	1,982	1,733	1,339	982	2,175	309	39,992
Total	70,312	71,222	82,991	84,423	63,139	51,996	53,052	51,413	47,900	43,049	37,401	29,042	21,496	38,262	1,256	746,955
								African/Black								
Region 1	23	19	32	44	52	50	70	54	64	60	56	33	22	37	10	626
Region 2	393	462	634	724	443	354	336	354	400	390	318	300	215	539	0	5,862
Region 3	1,797	1,881	2,349	2,538	1,944	1,680	1,736	1,653	1,548	1,337	1,114	881	645	1,316	4	22,423
Region 4	9,818	10,480	12,604	13,077	10,662	9,137	9,181	8,880	7,790	6,857	6,156	4,992	3,963	7,839	265	121,701
Region 5	1,500	1,542	1,961	1,937	1,381	1,140	1,090	995	977	846	741	567	511	1,106	0	16,294
Region 6	1,771	1,985	2,654	2,902	1,821	1,504	1,628	1,572	1,515	1,350	1,165	959	665	1,706	14	23,211
Region 7	93	112	130	172	184	155	189	209	187	181	141	117	49	127	2	2,048
Region 8	30	41	31	70	99	95	84	91	80	99	55	32	18	22	4	851
Region 9	58	35	43	32	53	17	26	15	8	21	13	10	7	12	0	350
Region 10	1,939	1,819	2,155	2,348	1,571	1,220	1,322	1,243	1,188	1,034	879	689	517	1,273	185	19,382
Total	17,422	18,376	22,593	23,844	18,210	15,352	15,662	15,066	13,757	12,175	10,638	8,580	6,612	13,977	484	212,748
								Amerindian								
Region 1	2,413	2,558	2,785	1,986	1,322	967	961	910	738	723	590	445	317	782	109	17,606
Region 2	972	1,088	1,329	1,084	682	513	564	479	445	387	332	273	201	443	0	8,792
Region 3	204	227	264	292	283	279	243	221	159	149	123	122	88	122	1	2,777
Region 4	481	574	618	712	728	620	593	487	436	372	342	291	177	353	20	6,804
Region 5	121	152	209	156	97	92	92	71	60	52	51	34	23	46	0	1,256
Region 6	115	134	233	220	145	131	128	101	118	99	98	86	59	118	3	1,788
Region 7	955	884	691	699	600	483	425	373	298	295	244	216	141	242	10	6,556
Region 8	1,280	1,117	1,114	825	608	559	466	457	348	300	250	192	126	271	29	7,942
Region 9	3,170	3,165	3,161	2,158	1,420	1,139	1,106	920	869	803	669	563	502	967	4	20,616
Region 10	414	365	361	380	215	191	184	181	168	165	154	113	91	175	12	3,169
Total	10,125	10,264	10,765	8,512	6,100	4,974	4,762	414,200	3,639	3,345	2,853	2,335	1,725	3,519	188	77,306
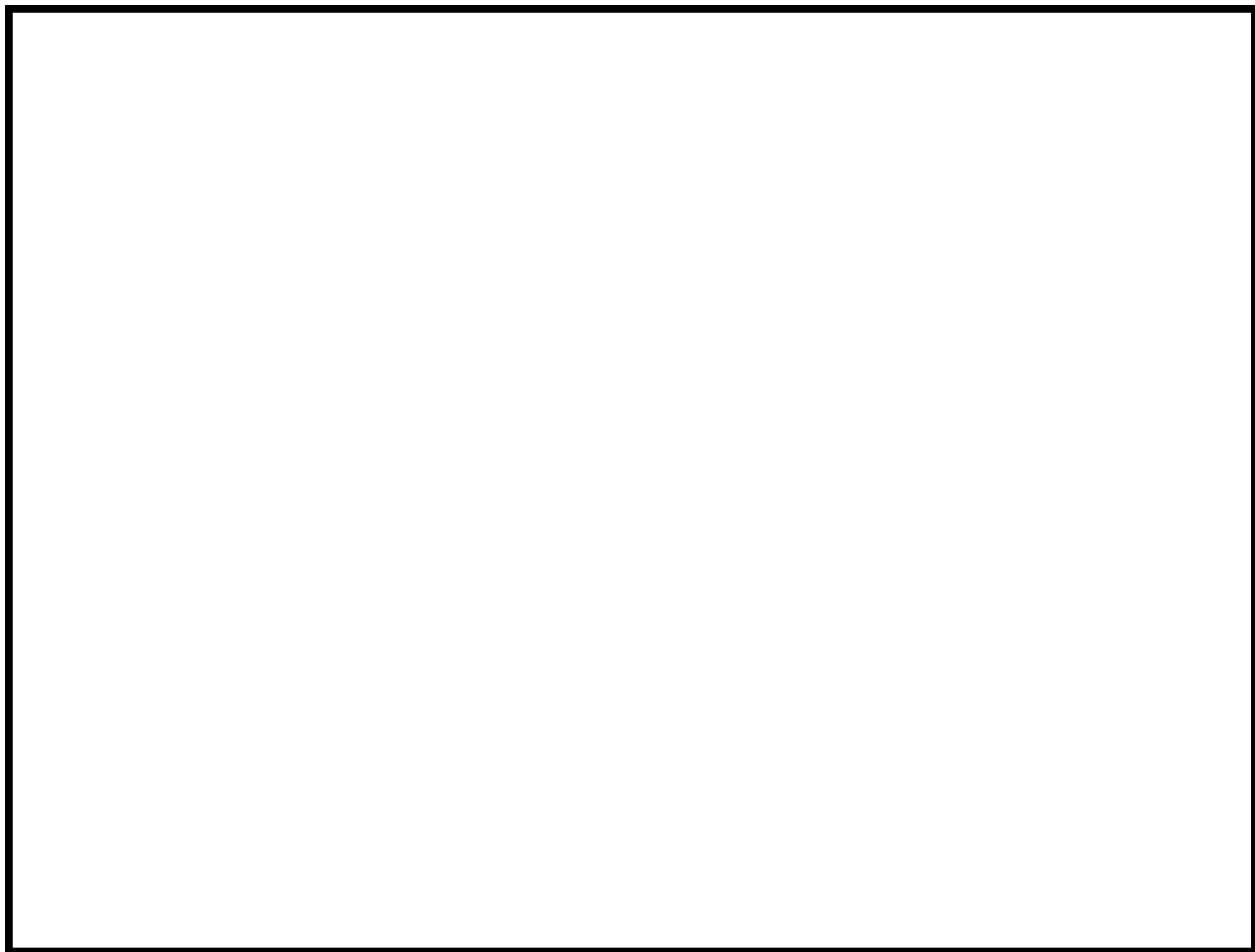
Appendix B.2.2: Ethnic Groups By Age And Regions: CONTINUED

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	NS	Total
East Indian																
Region 1	22	28	41	44	40	36	33	41	56	38	31	13	11	29	3	466
Region 2	1,348	1,487	1,834	2,432	1,717	1,365	1,329	1,428	1,610	1,639	1,473	1,083	847	1,168	0	20,760
Region 3	4,278	4,815	6,221	6,760	5,388	4,254	4,683	5,011	4,825	4,559	3,997	3,030	2,150	3,209	14	63,194
Region 4	6,947	7,468	9,469	10,963	9,039	7,647	8,035	8,530	8,095	7,275	6,818	5,310	3,926	5,375	170	105,067
Region 5	2,014	2,248	2,889	3,114	2,129	1,622	1,903	2,009	2,066	1,882	1,539	1,228	920	1,377	0	26,940
Region 6	5,357	5,835	7,472	8,316	5,746	4,720	5,271	5,401	5,398	5,124	4,321	3,094	2,139	3,651	28	71,873
Region 7	80	97	111	143	135	134	136	129	137	118	93	79	50	63	0	1,505
Region 8	11	2	6	29	37	38	33	23	34	26	19	13	6	3	0	280
Region 9	46	27	23	20	21	20	23	20	7	8	9	9	8	10	0	251
Region 10	137	100	108	102	71	67	79	79	72	63	54	53	50	64	16	1,115
Total	**20,240**	**22,107**	**28,174**	**31,923**	**24,323**	**19,903**	**21,525**	**22,671**	**22,300**	**20,732**	**18,354**	**13,912**	**10,107**	**14,949**	**231**	**291,451**
Chinese																
Region 1	1	1	1	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	13
Region 2	4	4	2	3	2	4	5	6	0	1	3	1	3	2	0	40
Region 3	12	14	10	13	7	20	20	20	18	16	15	7	9	8	0	189
Region 4	47	45	40	34	58	70	52	69	77	50	35	31	30	70	2	710
Region 5	1	3	3	8	2	1	4	3	7	9	1	1	0	1	0	44
Region 6	17	13	19	5	9	14	18	25	12	11	3	12	6	12	0	176
Region 7	2	3	0	0	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	0	1	2	0	24
Region 8	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	9
Region 9	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Region 10	5	6	6	5	9	16	24	21	13	5	3	6	0	6	0	125
Total	**91**	**90**	**81**	**72**	**94**	**128**	**129**	**150**	**130**	**95**	**66**	**60**	**49**	**103**	**2**	**1,340**
Mixed																
Region 1	1,382	1,325	1,410	1,102	671	484	448	344	328	321	210	154	113	198	10	8,500
Region 2	1,703	1,631	1,747	1,524	935	644	592	500	407	356	325	200	147	281	1	10,993
Region 3	2,739	2,384	2,305	2,239	1,576	1,207	1,120	990	732	589	491	332	234	438	4	17,380
Region 4	9,058	7,856	8,029	7,737	5,871	4,894	4,441	3,741	3,149	2,497	2,042	1,602	1,159	2,251	42	64,369
Region 5	755	634	659	621	387	279	303	241	205	153	120	88	82	162	0	4,689
Region 6	1,755	1,479	1,729	1,608	1,031	740	718	599	508	439	335	227	182	284	7	11,641

Region 7	1,102	924	935	865	671	530	484	397	350	308	198	174	82	188	1	7,209
Region 8	272	217	192	210	189	176	155	42 97	109	67	63	35	19	21	1	1,823
Region 9	349	380	421	293	250	213	178	146	102	90	68	65	52	74	2	2,683
Region 10	1,662	1,888	2,059	1,922	1,274	1,135	1,161	922	856	682	616	455	308	633	95	15,668
Total	**20,777**	**18,718**	**19,486**	**18,121**	**12,855**	**10,302**	**9,600**	**7,977**	**6,746**	**5,502**	**4,468**	**3,332**	**2,378**	**4,530**	**163**	**144,955**

Regions	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	NS	Total
Appendix B.2.2: Ethnic Groups By Age And Regions: CONTINUED																
Portuguese																
Region 1	1	1	1	5	1	3	5	2	6	8	4	3	2	3	0	45
Region 2	3	5	2	4	13	6	7	7	7	11	12	4	9	14	0	104
Region 3	0	0	3	2	8	4	3	7	12	10	7	9	3	14	0	82
Region 4	35	42	46	51	49	68	86	86	95	91	88	90	70	198	11	1,106
Region 5	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	4	4	7	3	4	4	2	0	40
Region 6	7	4	1	4	8	3	7	6	9	4	4	2	4	10	0	73
Region 7	15	4	1	5	20	24	22	25	26	29	18	8	6	10	1	214
Region 8	5	3	0	1	17	8	10	5	7	9	5	4	0	1	0	75
Region 9	10	4	5	7	4	10	4	5	4	6	2	4	1	6	0	72
Region 10	7	6	2	5	2	3	3	2	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	40
Total	**84**	**71**	**64**	**86**	**123**	**130**	**149**	**149**	**176**	**175**	**143**	**131**	**100**	**258**	**12**	**1,851**
Whites																
Region 1	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Region 2	2	3	3	0	3	5	1	3	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	31
Region 3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	6	6	5	0	2	2	3	0	31
Region 4	4	9	0	5	11	15	11	18	17	13	13	11	16	36	5	184
Region 5	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	16

Region 6	0	0	2	2	4	5	4	4	13	7	4	3	5	6	0	59
Region 7	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	9
Region 8	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Region 9	5	0	0	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	0	29
Region 10	1	2	2	2	2	0	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	1	0	30
Total	**13**	**15**	**11**	**15**	**34**	**33**	**30**	**37**	**53**	**35**	**25**	**23**	**29**	**48**	**5**	**406**
Others																
Region 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Region 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Region 3	1	0	0	0	3	1	5	7	10	8	5	5	2	1	0	48
Region 4	0	7	1	3	7	16	10	6	5	11	10	5	3	6	0	90
Region 5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Region 6	0	1	2	3	2	0	1	2	3	1	0	3	2	4	0	24
Region 7	0	1	0	0	1	5	4	11	14	10	8	8	2	0	0	64
Region 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Region 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Region 10	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	10
Total	**3**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**14**	**24**	**22**	**28**	**35**	**32**	**25**	**24**	**10**	**11**	**0**	**246**

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Appendix B.2.2: Ethnic Groups By Age And Regions: CONTINUED

Regions	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	NS	Total
								Not stated								
Region 1	35	36	44	43	31	25	26	26	23	21	19	15	10	19	0	373
Region 2	20	20	27	28	18	14	15	15	13	12	12	9	8	10	6	227
Region 3	158	160	183	187	140	116	118	114	107	96	84	65	48	86	0	1,661
Region 4	1,078	1,088	1,251	1,271	958	799	816	789	739	667	573	447	340	609	107	11,532
Region 5	52	50	60	60	46	38	38	36	36	30	28	20	16	28	0	538
Region 6	74	76	86	90	66	56	55	55	50	47	38	32	22	40	19	807
Region 7	67	69	78	80	60	50	50	49	46	41	36	27	21	36	36	746
Region 8	9	9	10	10	8	6	7	6	6	6	4	4	2	5	0	92
Region 9	21	21	25	24	20	15	16	14	15	12	11	9	6	11	3	223
Region 10	43	43	50	51	39	31	32	31	29	26	24	17	13	23	1	453
Total	**1,557**	**1,572**	**1,814**	**1,844**	**1,386**	**1,150**	**1,173**	**1,135**	**1,064**	**958**	**829**	**645**	**486**	**867**	**171**	**16,652**

Note: The 'No-Contact Persons' included in 'Ethnic Group Not Stated'.