

Population, Territory and Sustainable Development

The Case of the Caribbean Sub-Region

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Chapter 1

**Introduction: Rationale,
Objectives, and Main Messages**

Chapter 2

Population, Territory and Sustainable Development A Conceptual Review

Table 2.1: Approximate Population Size and Projected Population Size, 1990s, 2000s, 2010 and 2020

Caribbean Countries/	Approximate Population Size		Projected Population Size	
	1990s	2000s	2010	2020
Anguilla	9	11.4		
Antigua & Barbuda	59.4	76.9	90.8	
Bahamas	255	303.6	346.9	383
Barbados	260.5	268.8	274	277
Belize	189.4	240.2	296	345
Bermuda	58.5	62.1	65	66
British Virgin Islands	16.1	23.2	23	26
Cayman Islands	25.4	39.4	57	61
Cuba	10,662.10	11,146.20	11,514.00	11,743.00
Dominica	71.2	69.8	83	90
Dominican Republic			9,791.00	11,014.00
Grenada	85.1	103.1	110	127
Guyana	723.7	751.2	752	723
Haiti			9,994.00	11,677.00
Jamaica	2,380.70	2,607.60	2,702.00	2,786.00
Montserrat	11.3	4.5	5	5
Netherland Antilles		175.7	189	199
St. Kitts & Nevis	31.8	35.2	45	50
St. Lucia	133.3	156.7	167	178
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	107.6	109	122	128
Suriname	355.2	492.8	462	480
Trinidad & Tobago	1,213.70	1,262.40	1,322.00	1,346.00
Turks & Caicos Islands	11.5	19.9	29	31

Classifying Caribbean Population

Six Size Classifications

Classification	Qualitative Description	Country Examples
Mega Size	Population size in excess of 5 million	Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic
Large Size	Population size in excess of 1 million but less than 5 million	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago
Medium Size	Population size in excess of 500,000 but less than 1 million	Guyana
Small Size	Population size in excess of 100,000 but less than 500,000	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Netherland Antilles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname
Very Small Size	Population size in excess of 50,000 but less than 100,000	Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Dominica
Micro Size	Population size less than 50,000	Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Turks and Caicos Islands

Table 2.3: Population Density Characteristics – Selected Caribbean Territories

Population Density Characteristics				
Less than 50 persons per square km	50-199 persons per square km	200-299 persons per square km	300-399 persons per square km	400 or more persons per square km
Suriname (3.21)	Dominica (88.86)	Antigua and Barbuda (200.9)	Grenada (302.33)	Barbados (596.29)
Guyana (3.54)	Cuba (101.06)	Dominican Republic (209.83)	Haiti (364.14)	
Belize (14.03)	St Kitts and Nevis (149.27)	Jamaica (248.39)		
Bahamas (24.82)		Trinidad and Tobago (262.09)		
		St Vincent and the Grenadines (280.21)		
		St. Lucia (282.47)		

Table 2.4: Total Fertility Rate

Country	1980-1985	1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015
Bahamas	3.16	2.6	2.11	1.95
Barbados	1.92	1.6	1.5	1.58
Belize	5.4	4.35	3.35	2.65
Cuba	1.85	1.65	1.63	1.54
Dominican Republic	4.15	3.31	2.83	2.48
Grenada	4.23	3.46	2.43	2.2
Guyana	3.26	2.55	2.43	2.22
Haiti	6.21	5.15	4	3.19
Jamaica	3.55	2.84	2.53	2.28
Netherlands Antilles	2.36	2.28	2.09	1.91
Saint Lucia	4.2	3.15	2.1	1.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.64	2.85	2.24	2.05
Suriname	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.29
Trinidad and Tobago	3.22	2.1	1.61	1.69

Table 2.5: Life Expectancy by Sex

Country	1980-1985	2000-2005	1980-1985	2000-2005
	Male		Female	
Bahamas	64.6	68.4	72.4	74.5
Barbados	70.2	72.6	75.2	78.9
Belize	70.4	72.9	72.5	76.6
Cuba	72.6	75.3	76	79.1
Dominican Republic	62	69.2	66	74.2
Grenada	63.4	72.8	67.4	75.7
Guyana	58.2	61.1	64	67.3
Haiti	50	57.1	52.7	62.1
Jamaica	68.3	67.6	72.8	74.4
Netherlands Antilles	70.9	71.8	76.5	79
Saint Lucia	67.3	70.7	73.7	74.4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	64.7	68.5	68.7	72.8
Suriname	63.6	64.7	69.7	71.9
Trinidad and Tobago	64.6	64.7	71.2	72

Table 2.6: Median Age

Country	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Bahamas	19.7	23.1	26.3	29.7	33.4
Barbados	24.5	28.3	33.3	37.8	41.7
Belize	16.6	17.9	19.2	22.3	25.9
Cuba	23.9	28.2	34.2	38.3	43
Dominican Republic	18.1	20.3	22.6	25	28
Grenada	18.8	20.4	21.9	25	29.3
Guyana	18.5	20.8	24	27.4	29.7
Haiti	19.1	18.5	19.1	21.6	24.1
Jamaica	19.2	21.9	24.3	26.3	28.7
Netherlands Antilles	24.3	29.2	34.5	38.4	43
Saint Lucia	17.5	21.4	24.3	27.5	31.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	17.4	20.4	24.2	27.8	31.2
Suriname	18.8	23	25.7	27.6	30.7
Trinidad and Tobago	21.6	23.5	26.9	30.8	35.6

Table 2.7: Percentage of Population Aged 65 years or older

Country	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Bahamas	4.2	4.4	5.1	7	9.4
Barbados	10.7	10	10.1	10.4	15.1
Belize	4.6	3.9	4	4.1	4.9
Cuba	7.8	8.7	10.1	12.3	16.3
Dominican Republic	3	3.8	5	6.1	7.6
Grenada	7.1	7.9	7.6	6.9	7.4
Guyana	3.9	4.6	5.1	6.2	8.9
Haiti	4	3.8	4	4.4	4.8
Jamaica	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	9
Netherlands Antilles	6.7	7.1	9.2	10.5	14.3
Saint Lucia	5.1	7.5	7.6	6.8	7.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5.7	6.2	6.9	6.7	7.8
Suriname	4.4	4.7	5.7	6.5	7.7
Trinidad and Tobago	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.9	9.4

Chapter 3

Risk and Vulnerability to Natural Disasters in Caribbean Territories

Chapter 4

Spatial Inequalities and Implications for Sustainable Development in Caribbean Territories

Preliminary Issues

- **The need to identify attributes that are associated with outcomes that can spawn prospects for sustainable development**
- **In the Caribbean Censuses are done decennially and constitute the only means of obtaining data that provide complete coverage in respective territories**
- **Intercensal, household surveys have been done yielding results that may not be comparable due to timing**

Main Attributes of Interest

- **Demographics**
 - **Age-Sex Composition: Under 15 years, 15-24 years, 25-64 years, 65+ years**
 - **Nativity Status by Age and Sex: Local Born vs Foreign Born**
 - **Foreign Born by Age and Sex: UK/US/Canada, Caricom, China, India, Africa, Other**

Main Attributes of Interest

- **Economic Activity of Working Age Population 15 years or older and Labour Force Participation by Sex**
 - **Attending School Full-Time, Household Duties, Disabled, Employed, Unemployed, Retired, Not in the Labour Force**
 - **In Labour Force vs Not in Labour Force**
 - **Problem: Seasonal Effects Overlooked**
- **Employment Status of Labour Force by Sex**
 - **Employed vs Unemployed**

Main Attributes of Interest

- **Employed Persons vs Labour Force by Sex**
 - **Main Economic Sector of Employment – Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Manufacturing, Distribution, Hospitality Services (Personal, Public and Primary)**
 - **Occupational Pursuits – Professional/Senior Manager/Administrator/Legislator/Technical Workers, Workers in Agriculture, workers in elementary Occupations**
 - **Self Employment – Self Employed (Own Account) and Self Employed (with employees) and by Sector**

Main Attributes of Interest

- **Education and Training of Persons 25 years or older**
 - **Highest Level of Educational Attainment: None, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary**
 - **Highest Educational Qualifications: None, Secondary, Pre-University, Undergraduate Degree, Post-Graduate Degree**
 - **Exposure to Skilled Training: Yes vs No**

Main Attributes of Interest

- **Foreign Born Population**
 - Age-Sex Composition by Origin: Under 15 years, 15-24 years, 25-64 years, 65+ years
- **Foreign Born Population in Labour Force**
 - Proportion Employed vs Unemployed

Main Attributes of Interest

- **Foreign Born Population 25 years or older**
 - Proportion with Tertiary Education by Age and Sex
 - Proportion with exposure to skilled training by Origin, Age and Sex

- **Foreign Born Population Employed/Labour Force**
 - Proportion Self-Employed by Origin, Age and Sex
 - Proportion Employed as Professionals, Senior Managers, Administrators, Legislators or Technical Workers by Age and Sex

Spatial Dimension

- **Urban vs Rural is an amorphous concept in many Caribbean territories. In some, it may even be irrelevant given their small size**
- **Urban vs Rural in the bigger territories**
 - **Guyana**
 - **Suriname**
 - **Belize**
 - **Jamaica**
 - **Trinidad and Tobago**

Spatial Dimension

Large Mainland Territories

- **Guyana: Georgetown, Greater Georgetown, Linden and New Amsterdam**
- **Suriname: Paramaribo**
- **Belize: Belize City, Belmopan, Orange Walk, Punta Gorda, Big Creek**

Maps of Guyana and Suriname



Map of Belize



Spatial Dimension

Larger CARICOM Territories

- **Jamaica: Kingston Metropolitan Area, Parish Capitals and other designated towns in the respective parishes, Rest of Jamaica**
- **Trinidad and Tobago: City of Port of Spain, City of San Fernando, Boroughs of Chaguanas, Arima and Point Fortin, East-West Corridor, Western Industrial Zone, Sub-Urbs of San Fernando, Other Towns, Rest of Trinidad, Scarborough and South West Tobago, Rest of Tobago**

Map of Jamaica



Map of Trinidad and Tobago



Spatial Dimension

Eastern Caribbean and the Bahamas

- **In some of the smaller islands of the Eastern Caribbean and the Bahamas, one can speak of a primate urban zone and peripheral regions.**
- **These are classified differently from one territory to the other. It is primarily the Capital City and neighbouring communities and districts that support its activities and represent extensions of it.**

Substantive Discussion in the Chapter

- Examine territory-specific spatial differentials in suggested social and demographic attributes and discuss their implications for sustainable development at the level of the respective territory**
- The Index of Dissimilarity will be used to gauge differentials**
- This will not be done for the very small and micro-territories of the Caribbean Sub-Region**

Chapter 5

**Territories, Urban Population
Dynamics and Implications for
Vulnerability to Natural Hazards**

Key Independent Factors

Spatial Entities

- **Urban Areas: Guyana, Suriname, Belize, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago**
- **Primate Urban Zones: Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, The Bahamas**
- **Entire Territory: Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands**

Criteria for Gauging Prospects for Sustainable Development

- **Demographics**
- **Labour Force Characteristics**
- **Education and Training Characteristics**
- **Nativity**
- **Foreign-Born Population**
 - **Demographics**
 - **Labour Force Characteristics**
 - **Education and Training Characteristics**

Substantive Discussion in the Chapter

- Examine differences in demographics, labour force characteristics, education and training characteristics, nativity and foreign-born characteristics across urban domains, very small/micro-territories**
- The Index of Dissimilarity will be used to gauge differentials**
- Discussion will focus upon implications for vulnerability to natural hazards**

Chapter 6

**Territories, Rural Population
Dynamics and Implications for
Vulnerability to Natural Hazards**

Key Independent Factors

Spatial Entities

- **Rural Areas: Guyana, Suriname, Belize, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago**
- **Peripheral Zones: Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, The Bahamas**

Criteria for Gauging Prospects for Sustainable Development

- **Demographics**
- **Labour Force Characteristics**
- **Education and Training Characteristics**
- **Nativity**
- **Foreign-Born Population**
 - **Demographics**
 - **Labour Force Characteristics**
 - **Education and Training Characteristics**

Substantive Discussion in the Chapter

- Examine differences in demographics, labour force characteristics, education and training characteristics, nativity and foreign-born characteristics across rural domains and zonal areas characterizing the periphery**
- The Index of Dissimilarity will be used to gauge differentials**
- Discussion will focus upon implications for vulnerability to natural hazards**

Chapter 7

Summary and Policy Implications for Sustainable Development in Caribbean Territories

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