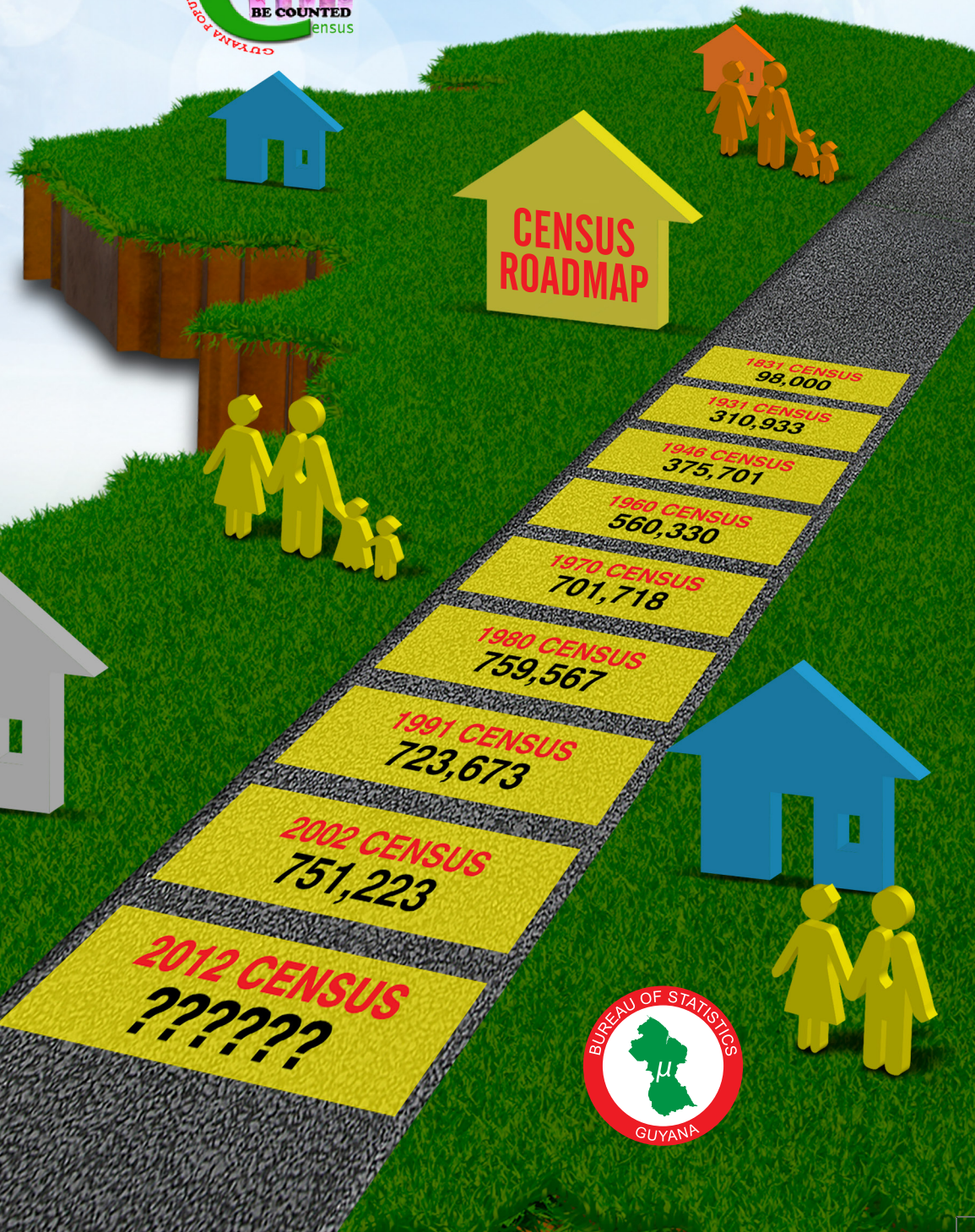


GUYANA POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS 2012 PRELIMINARY REPORT



GUYANA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS **2012** | PRELIMINARY REPORT



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PREFACE

The 2012 Census marks the Seventeenth National Census of Guyana, and Guyana's Seventh Post-War National Census of Population and Housing. It was conducted as part of the Caribbean's regional effort coordinated by the CARICOM Secretariat and in compliance with the United Nations' mandate to execute the 2010 Global Round of Censuses.

As in previous censuses, the 2012 Census encountered a series of challenges. First, in an attempt to generally improve the efficiency of the census' coverage and operation, the deployment of field staff, considered crucial in the execution of a census, was revamped. In previous Censuses due to the enormous landmass, shortages of skilled manpower therein and more importantly, the inaccessibility of many areas during the rainy seasons, enumeration was first conducted in the Hinterland regions ahead of commencement in the Coastland regions, wherein reside the majority of Guyana's population. In contrast however and benefitting from better weather conditions, Census 2012 saw all Regions being enumerated simultaneously. As a consequence there were significant and additional planning and logistical challenges as field workers had to be simultaneously trained and then deployed throughout the length and breadth of the country, and likewise logistical supplies had to be procured, organized and simultaneously dispatched to all Regions. Other challenges involved an increase in the number of gated communities, found increasingly difficult to enumerate, and gaining access to migrant workers in remote logging and mining camps throughout the country.

This report provides Preliminary Population counts based on the census visitation record, purposely designed to capture basic features of the population per enumeration district. The final results which may be subject to update will be released as soon all the questionnaires are scanned and the data analysed. Although these are preliminary results, they are very important in informing government, international community, civil society organisations and the general public on the population size and distribution and basic housing information as captured by the 2012 Census. Specifically, the series of reports published at this stage are given in the above table of contents.

I would like to thank all international donors that supported the 2012 Census such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and the United Nations Children Funds (UNICEF). The Bureau is also highly grateful to the CARICOM Secretariat for its support throughout the entire census process. The media also played a pivotal role in the census and deserves my special thanks and appreciations.

I would also like to thank all the staff members of the Bureau along with hundreds of temporary staff who actually did the house to house interviews. In particular, many thanks to our Internal Census Committee (ICC) chaired by the Deputy Census Officer, Mrs. Vanessa Profitt and technically assisted by our two external consultants, Mr. Sonkarley T. Beaie (Demography) and Mr. Peter Acol (Information Technology) for ably guiding the entire census operation. Finally, I would like to thank the Government and the People of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana for their unswerving support and cooperation during the 2012 Census enumeration exercise.

Lennox Benjamin
Chief Statistician
June, 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This preliminary report was produced from the Visitation Records following a thorough consistency check of census enumeration records submitted by the field workers. For instance, all work submitted had to be subjected to a final recheck to ensure that each enumerated person had a complete individual profile. Only when it was ascertained that census field workers had effected that completeness of coverage for the total enumerated population did the Preliminary Count proceed. The Visitation Record is an official document used and completed during the enumeration phase and as further explained in the Concepts and Definitions, is the first source for establishing the population count for an Enumeration district, and by extension and aggregation, for each Region and ultimately the entire country.

The layout of this Report and topics addressed are set out in the preceding **Table of Contents**. The key and pertinent variables of the Preliminary Population count, all of which are further amplified in the body of the Report are as follows:

Population Size:

The population of Guyana as at Census day 15th September 2012 recorded a marginal reduction of 3,339 persons from the population count of 751,223 at previous Census 15th September 2002 to present Census count of 747,884 persons at September 15, 2012. This represents an annual negative growth rate of - 0.04 per cent.

Population Density:

Number of persons per square kilometre (population density) remains the same in comparison to the 2002 census for the entire country which was calculated at 3.5 persons per square kilometre. Density was varied at the sub-national level. The Coastland regions combined have 9.6 persons per square kilometre, while on the contrary, the four (4) Hinterland regions, which occupy more than two-thirds of the total land area is still largely unoccupied. Density there can be described as less than one person per square kilometre. Demerara-Mahaica (Region 4), in which the capital city Georgetown is located, has the highest density of about 140.4 persons per square kilometre followed by Regions 3 and 5 with 28.6 persons and 11.9 persons per square kilometre respectively.

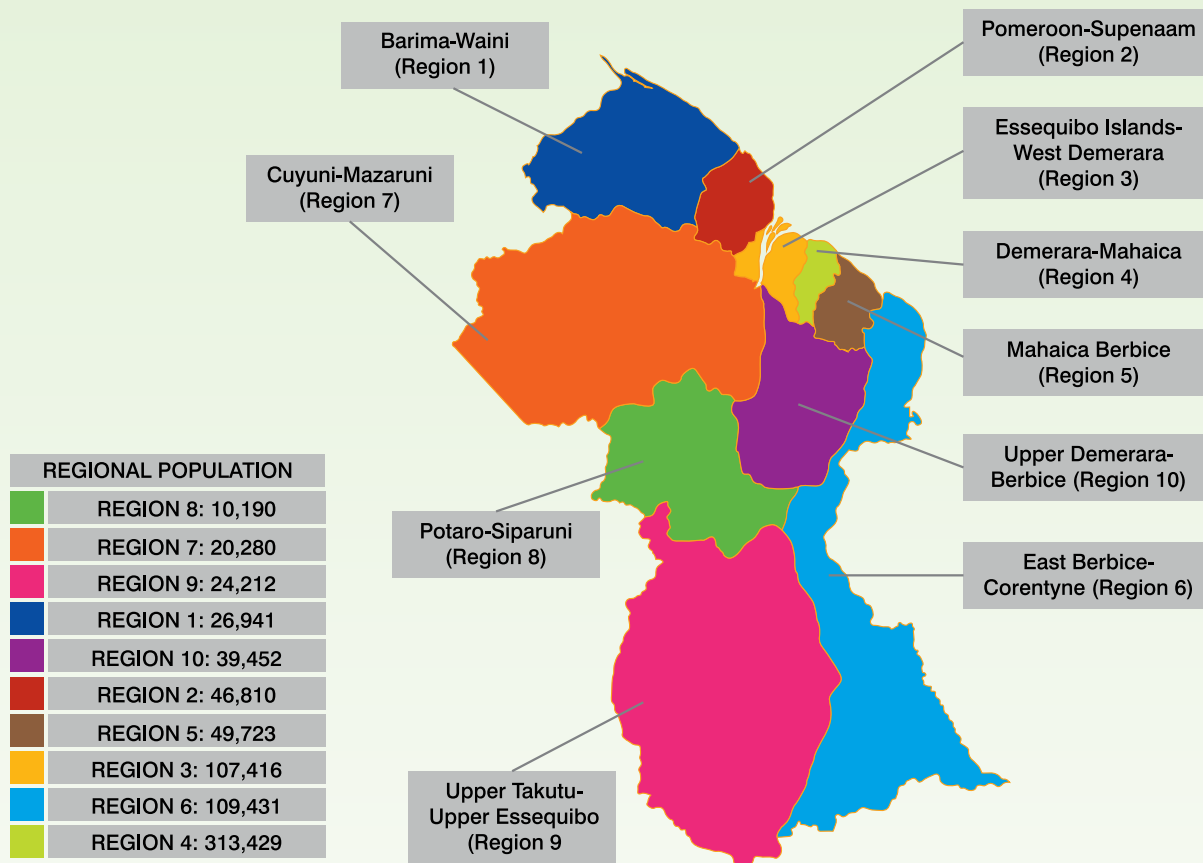
Urban Townships/City:

The urban townships including the capital City of Georgetown recorded a population reduction of 18,182, with a total population of 191,810 at Census 2012, down from 209,992 in the 2002 census. This number implies that 26.4 per cent (191,810) of the total enumerated household population reported in 2012 live in urban areas as compared to 73.6 per cent (535,193) rural resident dwellers. The reduction in the size of the total urban population is equivalent to an annual negative growth rate of -0.87 percent per annum. The exceptions to the pattern of reduction in urban townships were New Amsterdam and Rose Hall which reportedly had 0.17 percent and 0.59 percent annual growth rates respectively. The overall reduction has obviously been influenced by the outward shift of the population of Georgetown which comprises about two-thirds of the urban population to new housing schemes established outside the city limits during the intercensal period.

Regional Population Distribution:

The Coastland regions which include the capital city comprise the higher percentage of the population (89.1 percent). The population of the Hinterland regions, comprising more than two-thirds of the land area, continued to grow, but even so now constitutes only 10.9 percent of the total population. Demerara-Mahaica (Region 4) which constitutes only about one percent of the land area has 41.9 percent of the population followed by Regions 6 and 3 almost in equal proportions of 14.6 percent and 14.4 percent respectively.

Regional Population Distribution, Guyana: 2012



Gender/Sex Ratio:

Females slightly outnumbered males in the 2012 census. There were 372,547 males and 375,337 females, thus giving an estimated sex ratio of 99 males per every 100 females in the 2012 census as compared to almost equal number of males and females (100.2) according to the 2002 results. Sex ratio was high for all the Hinterland regions (well in excess of 100) while in contrast, the sex ratio was low in the Coastland regions, particularly Region 4 with an estimate of 96 males to every 100 females.

Growth Rates:

Guyana's population growth rate had continued to fluctuate. It was estimated as -0.43 percent per annum (reduction) during the 1980-1991 intercensal period, recovering to a 0.34 percent growth in the subsequent period 1991-2002 only to reverse once again with a negative growth of - 0.04 per annum for the last intercensal period 2002 - 2012. The four (4) Hinterland regions recorded an annual growth rate of 1.44 percent per annum, while in contrast, the coastal regions had a decline at the rate of - 0.20 percent per annum. The fastest growing region is Region 9, with 2.5 percent growth rate per annum, while the lowest growth rate was recorded in Region 6 with an estimated negative growth of -1.2 percent per annum.

Average Household Size:

The national average household size has decreased from about 4.1 persons per household in 2002 to 3.6 persons per household in 2012 census. The highest average household size was recorded for the four (4) Hinterland regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9) combined which yielded an estimated 4.7 persons per household, down by an absolute 0.7 person when compared to the 2002 census results.

National Building Stocks:

Building stocks in Guyana has increased from 187,696 in 2002 to 219,509 buildings in 2012. This represents an increase of 16.9 percent during the intercensal period. Government policy of making land available for home construction as well as increase in the development of both government and private housing schemes was seen as the main reason for the growth.

Dwelling Units:

The number of dwellings was reported as 221,741 in the 2012 census, up by 16,624 dwelling units when compared to 2002 figure of 205,117 dwelling units. Of the total dwelling units, 214,999 were occupied dwelling units, while vacant and closed dwellings combined totaled 6,742 dwelling units.

1 | INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives of the 2012 Census

The 2012 Census marks the seventeenth national census, and a seventh post-war National Population and Housing Census ever conducted in Guyana. Previous post World War II censuses were conducted in 1946, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, and 2002. However, decennial census in Guyana was dated back from 1831 under the then Colonial Administration, and the 2012 census is in compliance with the interval of the decennial plan.

As in the case of the previous censuses in the country, many changes were presumed to have taken place, including fluctuation in population growth rate on account of changes in the population dynamics, such as fertility, mortality and migration, changes in employment status, etc. All these changes have implications on the demand for social services, for instance, health, education, and infrastructure such as housing, water, electricity, roads, etc. The objectives of the 2012 Population and Housing Census were then set as follow:

- To provide information on the population and housing from the smallest to the largest administrative area of the country;
- To provide detailed information regarding demographic parameters;
- To construct a master sampling frame to be used for intercensal sample surveys; and
- To meet the needs of policy-makers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current measures of the Guyanese population and housing conditions.

In order to achieve the objectives, the census covers quite a number of diversified topics. Like the 2002 census, the 2012 census covered various demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population together with some housing information. The detailed questionnaires which contained the topics covered are given in Appendix E.

1.2 Organization of the Preliminary Report

This Preliminary Report summaries and profiles the population by regions, and broken down by gender, and sub-regional distributions such as Coastland and Hinterland regions, and urban and rural areas. It also gives the summary of the population density, households and average household sizes by regions, the building stocks, regional dwelling units and dwelling vacancy rates.

Other key profiles such as age distribution, education, fertility and mortality patterns, labour force participations, migration, disability, housing, etc. would follow in the Detailed Census Analysis as in the previous Censuses. Work on the latter continues.

1.3 Concepts and Definitions

The Appendix C presents the expanded glossary of concepts and definitions used in the 2012 Population and Housing Census. These concepts and definitions are intended to shed light on the methodology of the census, and are further designed to help the users in interpreting the preliminary results as contained in this report.

2 THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS

2.1 The Determination of the Preliminary Counts

Consistent with the approach taken in the previous census, i.e. 2002 Census, this Preliminary Census Count as presented again represents predominantly a de facto count (see definition in Appendix C–Section IX) of the total resident population at the time of the census enumeration.

The determination of the preliminary counts was based primarily on the **Visitation Records** per Enumeration District (**ED**) (see Appendix D). The record contains a tabulated summary of relevant information concerning the population and housing along with number of business places within each enumeration district. The summary information includes the following:

- Enumerated household population classified by regions and gender;
- Institutional population, if any within the district;
- No-contact persons (households for one reason or another no-contact was made, but the enumerators enquired from nearby neighbours on the occupancy of the building or dwelling on the census night); and
- Housing and dwellings information

Included under the institutional population was the transient population, which includes the crews of ships in Guyana's port of entries on the census night and hotel guests, and Guyana's accredited diplomats and their immediate families residing abroad due to the difficulties in directly enumerating them. The first three categories as spelt out comprised the summaries of the total **Enumerated Population** as presented in this preliminary report, while the fourth is "housing and dwelling information".

2.2 Adjustment of Preliminary Counts

There were 4,732 households across the ten (10) administrative regions where the enumerators encountered extreme difficulties to enumerate. The first category was those who were not at home, while the second was those who refused to be interviewed. After series of attempts by the enumerators failed, they enquired from neighbours on the occupancy of those buildings or dwellings on census night. Thereafter, they were labelled as **No-contact households** and recorded in two categories as "refusals" and "no one at home" households.

To adjust the preliminary count on the basis of the two (2) categories, two (2) assumptions based on the following logics were made:

- That the average number of persons residing in the "no one at home households" was of a smaller size than the reported average household size by a factor of 0.75 across the regions.
- That those in the "refusal households" have an average household size similar to those who availed themselves to the enumeration process.

The estimated number of "**No-Contact Persons**" based on the two categories was then derived as follows:

- **Estimated average household size for "no one at home households"**: the assumed constant factor of 0.75 was multiplied by the reported average household size (Table 1, column 1) to derive the estimated average household size (column 2).
- **Estimated number of persons in "no one at home households"**: the estimated average household size derived in step 1 (column 2) was multiplied by the reported number of

households where no one was available at home (column 4).

- **Estimated number of persons in refusal households:** the reported average household size (column 1) was applied to the reported number of households that refused to be enumerated (column 3).

The final estimates classified by regions are recorded in the last three columns of Table 1. The total estimate was later added to the enumerated households and the institutional population to obtain the total preliminary counts as presented in this report.

TABLE 1: ADJUSTMENT OF CENSUS COUNT BASED ON INFORMATION OF “NO-CONTACT HOUSEHOLDS”, GUYANA: 2012

Region	Average Household Size		Reported Number of No-Contact Households			Estimated Number of No-Contact Persons		
	Reported	Estimated	Refusal	No-One at home	Total	Refusal	No-One at home	Total
	(1)	(2) = (1) x (0.75)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (1) x (3)	(7) = (2) x (4)	(8) = (6) + (7)
Region 1	5.5	4.1	32	22	54	176	90	266
Region 2	3.9	2.9	27	36	63	105	105	210
Region 3	3.4	2.6	128	348	476	436	904	1,340
Region 4	3.4	2.5	1,406	2,036	3,442	4,780	5,090	9,870
Region 5	3.6	2.7	82	54	136	295	146	441
Region 6	3.5	2.6	103	71	174	361	185	546
Region 7	4.0	3.0	80	109	189	320	327	647
Region 8	4.3	3.2	7	16	23	30	51	81
Region 9	4.9	3.7	17	20	37	83	74	157
Region 10	3.7	2.8	71	67	138	263	188	451
Guyana	3.6	2.7	1,953	2,779	4,732	6,849	7,160	14,009

2.3 Summary Results

The population of Guyana is presently 747,884 as given in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 1 for the whole country and classified by the ten (10) administrative regions as reflected in Appendix A.1. The total includes number of persons who were contacted in the households and directly enumerated—called enumerated household population, 727,003, the institutional population, 6,872 and another 14,009 estimated persons for one reason or another no contact was made. As expected, the enumerated household population comprises about 97.21 percent of the preliminary counts, while institutional population comprising of old age home, school dormitory, homeless persons, etc. accounted for 0.92 percent. The third category was No-contact persons and accounted for 1.87 percent.

THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Figure 1: Census Respondents by Category, Guyana: 2012

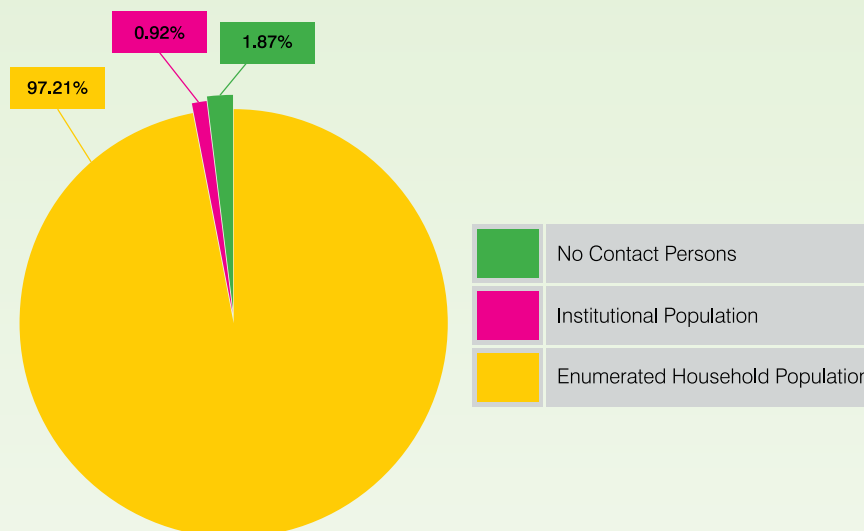


TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY CENSUS COUNTS, GUYANA: 2012

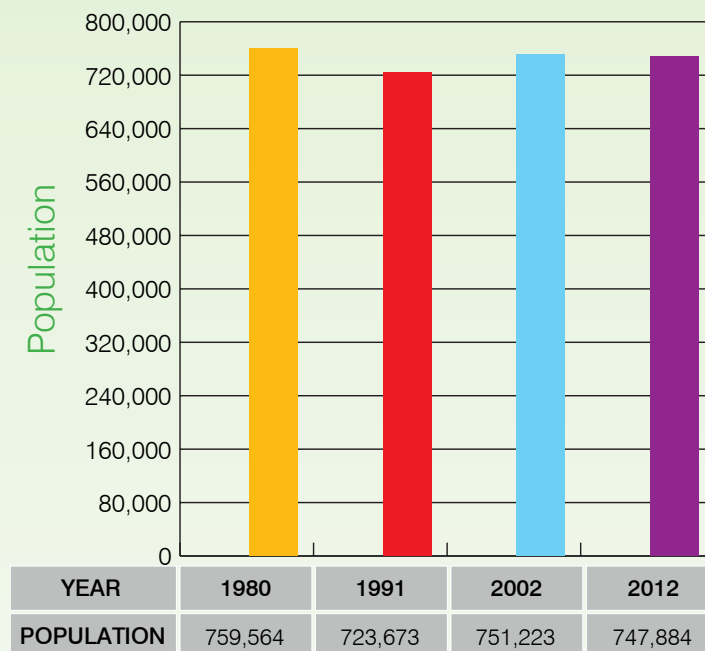
No:	Category of Respondents	Number	Percent
1	Enumerated Household or Non-Institutional Population	727,003	97.21
2	Institutional Population	6,872	0.92
3	No Contact Persons	14,009	1.87
	Total	747,884	100

Accordingly, comparing the census 2012 preliminary counts to the previous censuses from 1980 (Figure 2) indicates clearly that the population of Guyana has fluctuation in the growth rate. Growing gradually after the post war, it accumulated its highest peak in 1980, when the population was 759,564 persons. Thereafter, it shrank to the lowest during the intercensal period to 723,673 persons in 1991. The irregularities of the trends continued with a slight upward growth to 751,223 persons during the intercensal period 1991 to 2002, only to be followed now by another marginal reversal in the population size to 747,884 (a decline of 3,339) at Census 2012.

Consistent with the trends, the annual rate of decline was -0.43 percent during the first period (1980 – 1991), but recovered from the decrease by adding 27,550, accounting for an annual growth rate of 0.34 percent from 1991-2002. The trend was reversed for the third time between 2002 and 2012, registering a final annual growth rate of -0.04 percent (see Appendices A.2 and A.3).

The accompanying regional distribution and growth presented in section 2.4 indicate that the entire Coastland regions, accounting for about 90 percent of the population, experienced a marginal reduction, vis-a-vis the Hinterland regions which had continued to increase both in numbers and percentage since the fourth post-war census of the country.

Figure 2: Population Trends, Guyana: 1980 - 2012



2.4 Geographic Distribution

2.4.1 The Coastland Regions

The Coastal plain represents the smallest physical geographic area of Guyana. It varies in width from 26 km near the Venezuela border to the west and extends to a maximum of 77 km to the Corentyne River in the east. It is generally flat and lies approximately 1.5m below sea level, and occupies about 7.5 percent (16,125 km²) of Guyana’s landmass including the Coastland strip of Barima-Waini (Region 1).

The Coastal plain is densely populated in contrast to the Hinterland regions, though such density is not evenly distributed as there are some interior/inland parts of the coastal belt that are also sparsely populated. The heavy concentration of population is due to the fact that the majority of the commercial activities in the country are carried out in the Coastland regions.

The analyses of the Coastland regions exclude Region 1, although, the frontier portion lies on the coast. Occasionally, the exclusion reasons are that the greater physical and social characteristics of the region are closely linked to that of the Hinterland regions. From the descriptions in the preceding note, six of the ten administrative regions in Guyana are found in the Coastland as reflected in Figure 3.

Guyana’s Coastland population for census 2012 is 666,261 persons. This count shows that the greater proportion of Guyana’s population is still concentrated within the Coastland regions as clearly shown in Table 3. Figure 4 also shows the trends of the Coastland population, gradually declining since the highest peak was recorded during the 1980 census.

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TABLE 3: COASTLAND AND HINTERLAND POPULATION AND GROWTH RATES, GUYANA: 1980 - 2012

Region	Census Year	Population	% Total Population	Change		Growth Rate
				Number	Percent	
Coastland	1980	709,510	93.4	x	x	x
	1991	669,774	92.6	-39,736	-5.60	-0.51
	2002	679,869	90.5	10,095	1.51	0.13
	2012	666,261	89.1	-13,608	-2.00	-0.20
Hinterland	1980	50,054	6.6	x	x	x
	1991	53,899	7.4	3,845	7.68	0.70
	2002	71,354	9.5	17,455	32.38	2.86
	2012	81,623	10.9	10,269	14.39	1.44

Note: Coastland regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

Figure 3: Population Distribution of the Coastland Regions, Guyana: 2012

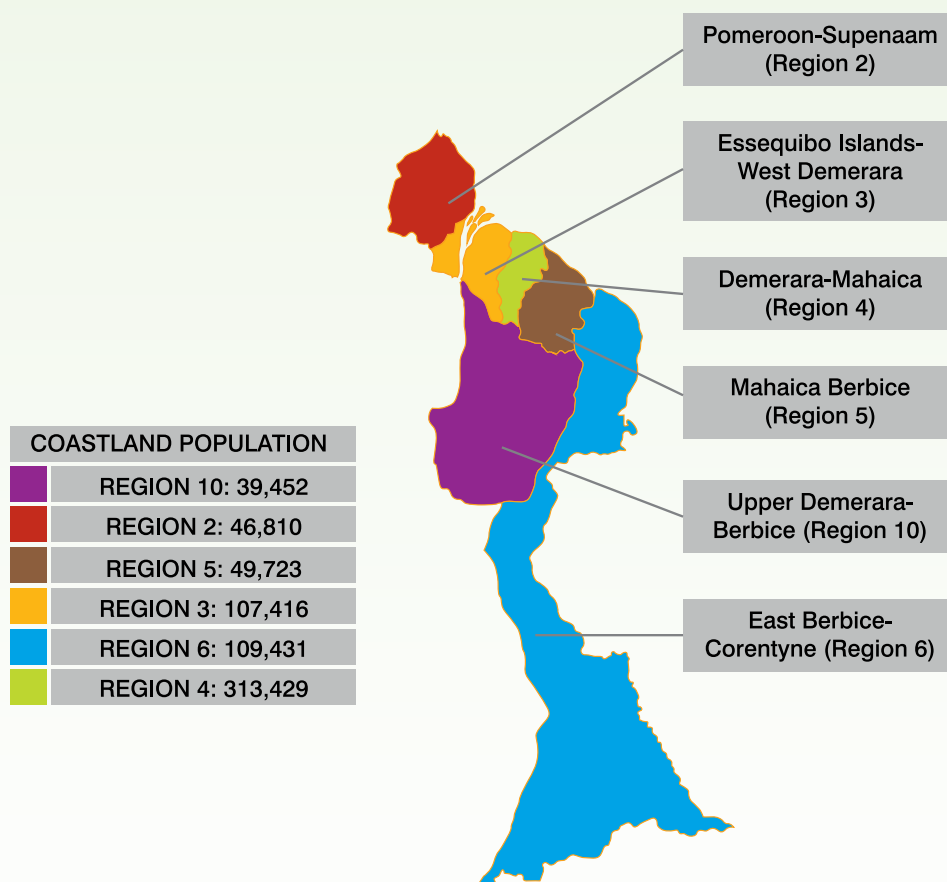
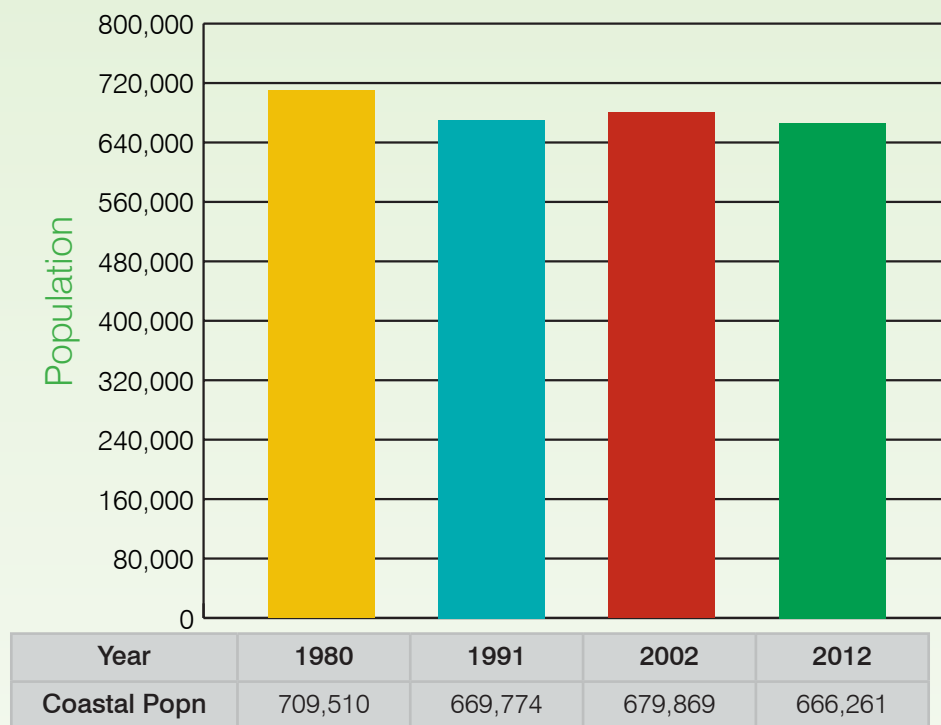


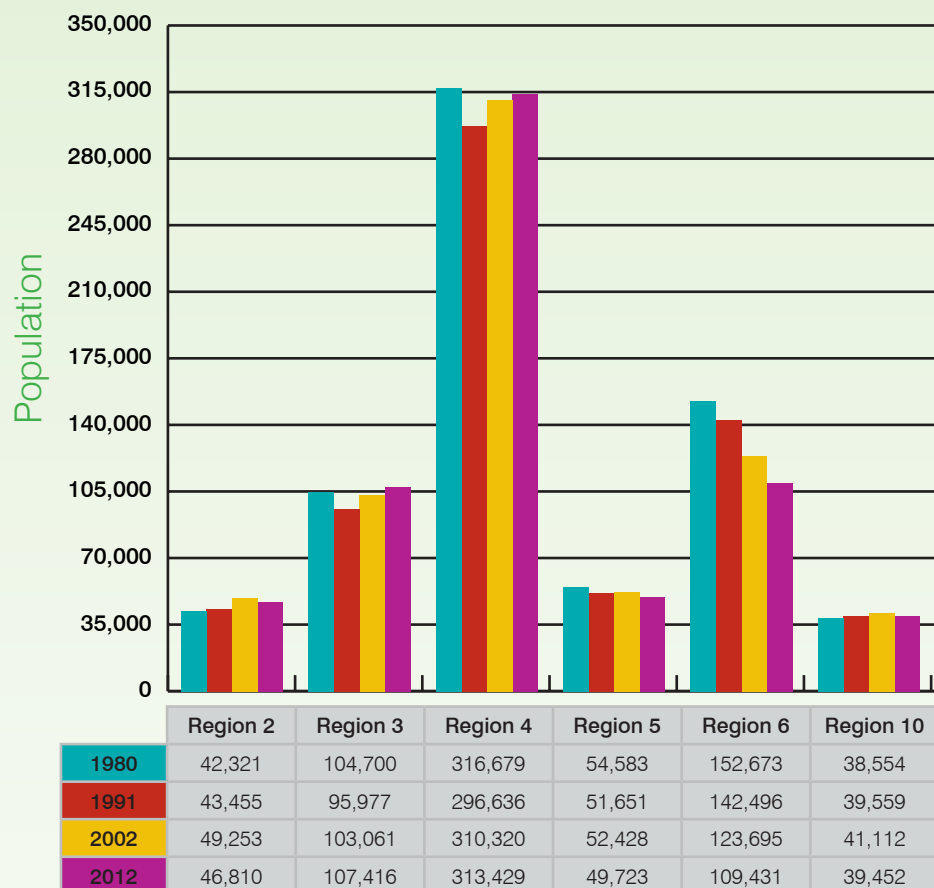
Figure 4: Population Trends on the Coastland, Guyana: 1980 - 2012



The Coastland population shows variations in the growth rates for the three intercensal periods. There was a decrease in the growth rate in 1991 followed by a marginal increase in 2002 and now another decrease in 2012. The highest level of decadal decrease was registered during the period 1980 - 1991 with an accompanying highest negative growth rate of -0.51 percent per annum (See Table 3 and Appendices A.2 & 3).

The results of previous censuses including the current census had revealed that Demerara-Mahaica (Region 4) has the largest proportion of the population counts among the six administrative regions within the Coastland bloc. This was followed by Regions 6 and 3 respectively, with just a marginal difference, and Regions 5 and 2 in that ranking order. Upper Demerara-Berbice (Region 10) is the least populated area of the regions within the bloc as demonstrated and reflected in Figure 5. On the other hand, there had been a steady increase both in numbers and percentage wise for the three periods within the Hinterland bloc as discussed in section 2.4.2.

Figure 5: Population Trends of the Coastland Regions, Guyana: 1980 - 2012



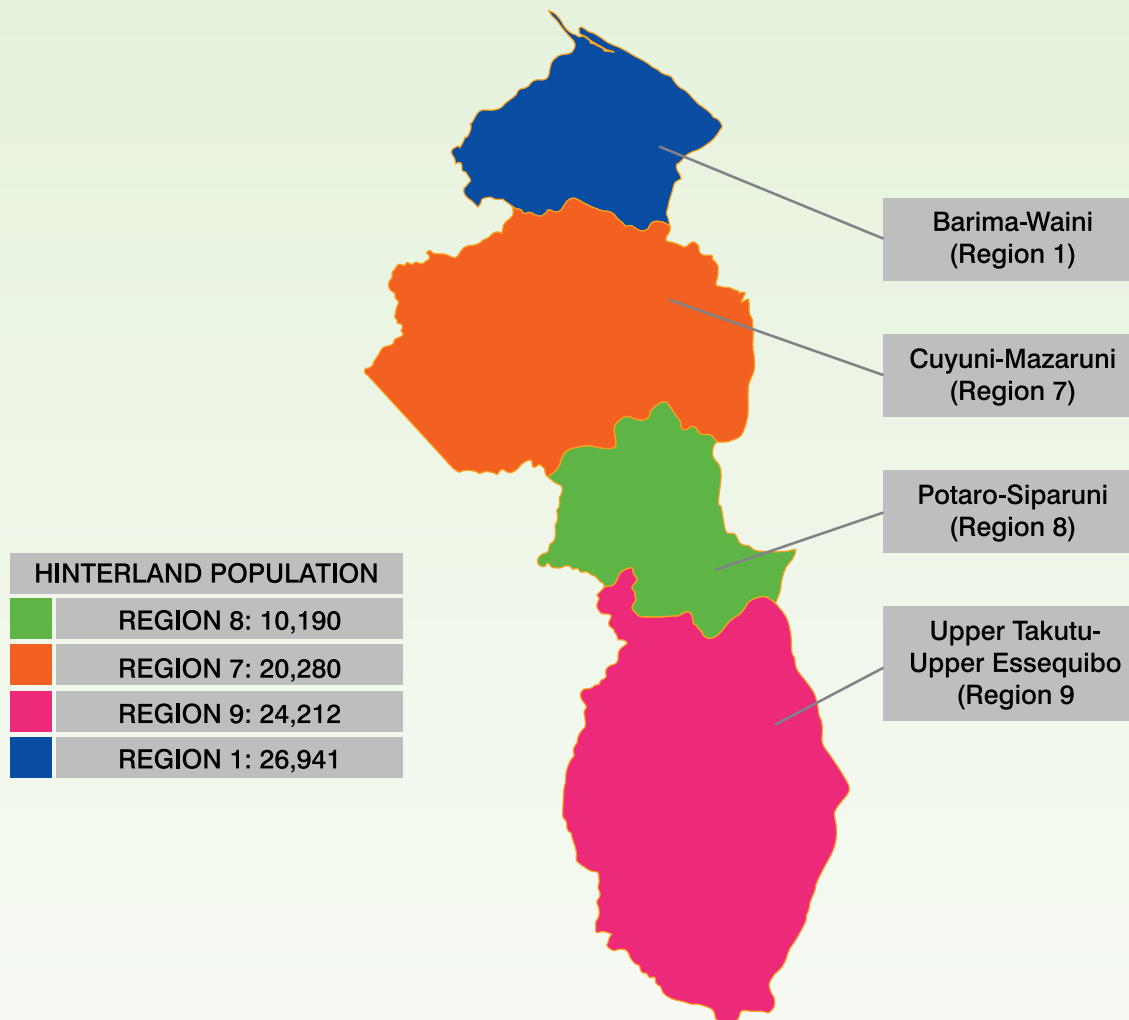
2.4.2. The Hinterland Regions

The Hinterland regions of Guyana comprise about two-thirds (67.6 percent) or approximately 145,353km² of the land area of Guyana. They include: Barima-Waini (Region 1), Cuyuni-Mazaruni (Region 7), Potaro-Siparuni (Region 8) and Upper Takatu-Upper Essequibo (Region 9). These highland areas are covered by dense forest lands and mountain ranges and marked also by series of hills and rivers. It also has a lowland belt mainly along the frontiers of Region 1, commencing from areas in and around the vicinity of Santa Rosa or Waramuri community towards the Venezuelan border (Figure 6).

Despite the large landmass of the Hinterland regions as compared to the Coastland, they are sparsely populated due to the barriers set by the geographical terrains. The population in these regions presently stands as 81,623 persons, which represent 10.9 percent of the total population (Table 3 and Appendix A.2). On the whole, males dominate the population in the Hinterland regions as broadly evidenced by males accounting for approximately more than half of the resident population there from 1980 census (see Appendix A.4).

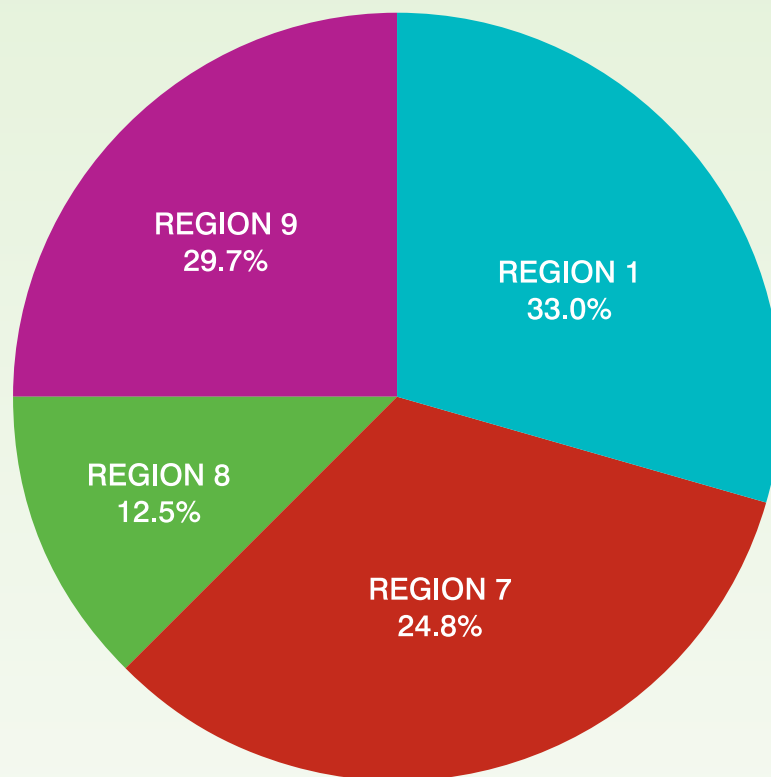
Another illustration given in Figure 7 showing both absolute and percentage distribution of the population in the Hinterland regions noted that Region 1, and closely followed by Region 9 have the highest population within the Hinterland bloc, while Region 8 is considered to be the least populated region.

Figure 6: Population Distribution of the Hinterland Regions, Guyana: 2012



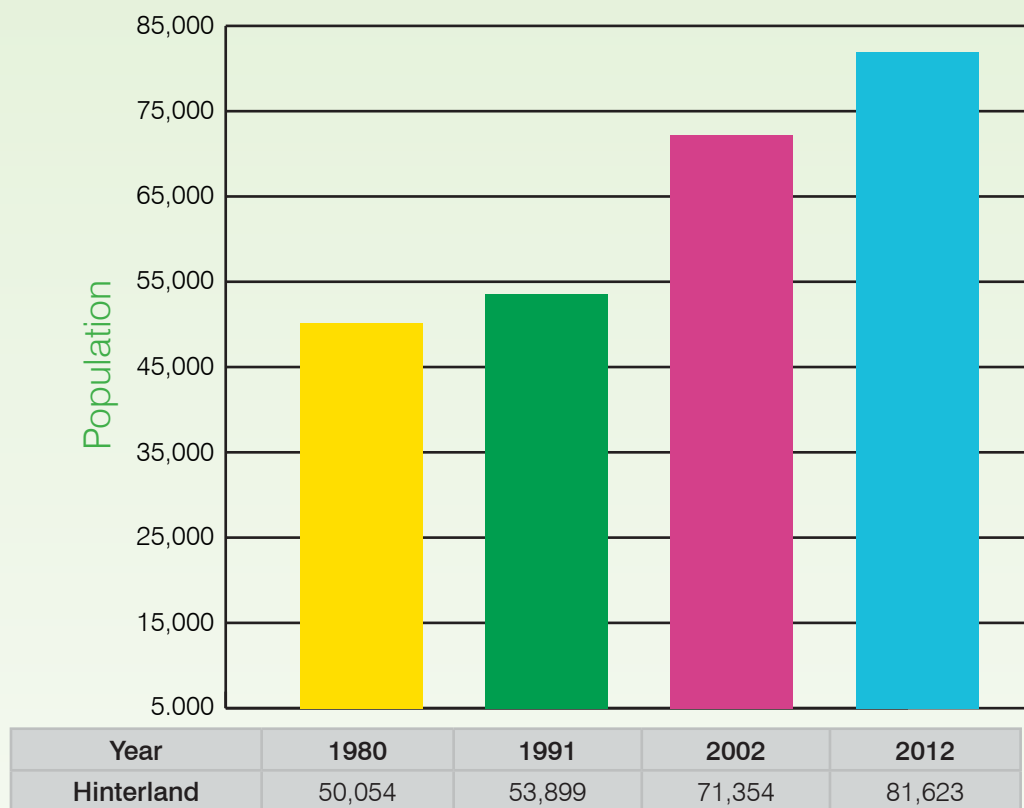
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Figure 7: Population in the Hinterland Regions, Guyana: 2012



In general, the annual growth rate for the Hinterland regions has shown a steady increase for the three Census periods. The largest occurred between 1991 and 2002 as indicated in Figure 8 in absolute term. Figure 9 also compares the annual growth rates between the two geographic zones. This figure shows the fluctuating growth rates of the Coastland population. There was a decrease in the annual growth rate between 1980 and 1991, then followed by a slight increase 1991-2002 intercensal period as discussed earlier in section 2.4.1. A second decline has now been recorded for the third decade (2002-2012), where a negative growth rate (-0.20 percent) per annum has been estimated.

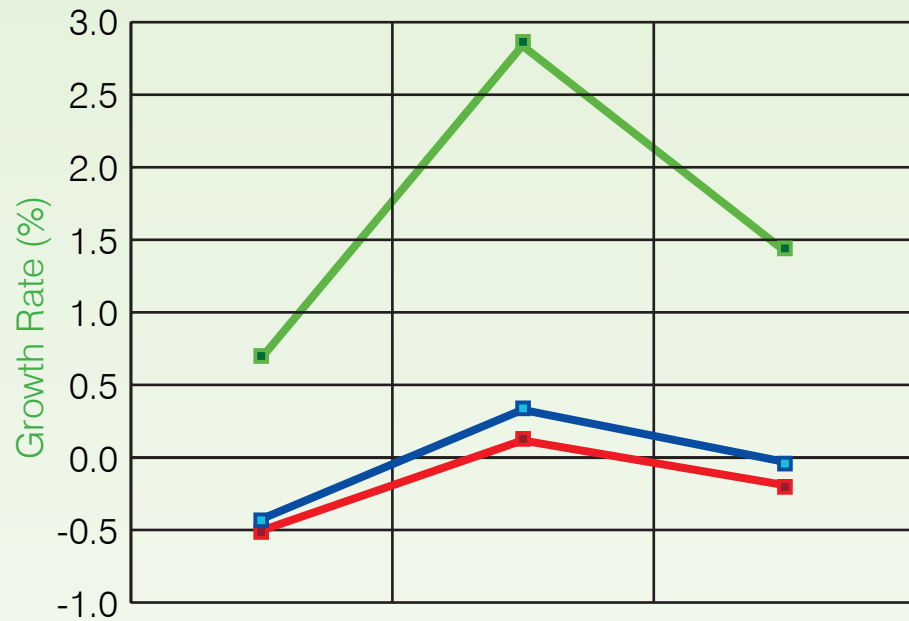
Figure 8: Population Trends of the Hinterland, Guyana: 1980 - 2012



In absolute term, the population growth trend of the Hinterland regions is also reflected in Figure 10. For the census year 2012, the population has increased significantly in all of the regions, when compared to the previous censuses dating back from 1980. This may perhaps be the result of an increase in mining activities in the Hinterland regions, to which migrant workers from other regions in Guyana have relocated for economic gains, and in particular due to an alleged increase in the number of migrant workers from the neighbouring country of Brazil.

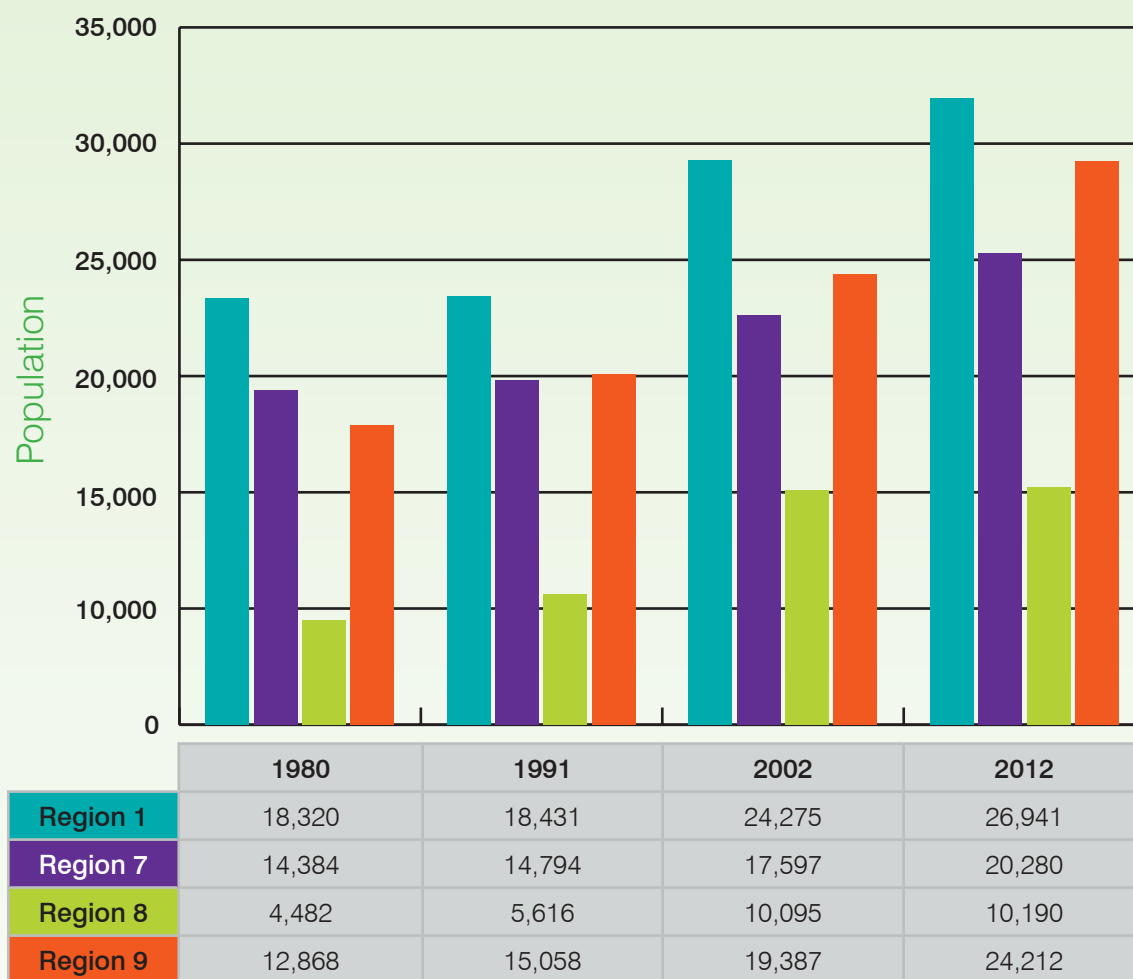
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Figure 9: Comparative Annual Growth Rates, Guyana: 1980 - 2012



	1980 - 1991	1991 - 2002	2002 - 2012
■ Guyana	-0.43	0.34	-0.04
■ Coastland	-0.51	0.13	-0.20
■ Hinterland	0.70	2.86	1.44

Figure 10: Population Trends of the Hinterland Regions, Guyana: 1980 - 2012



2.5. Gender Distribution

Gender distribution is a statistical distribution of how many males or females there are in a population. It can be measured by sex or gender ratio, simply referred to as the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

Appendix A.4 presents the population distribution by gender and gender ratio. Accordingly, sex disparities exist both at national and regional levels. At a current national level, females slightly outnumbered males; indicating that with a sex ratio of 99 males to every 100 females in the country. The findings from previous censuses suggested the similar male deficit at the national level; with approximately 98 and 97 males to every 100 females in 1980 and 1991 respectively. The situation had improved by 2002, when the number of males and females in the population was nearly identical.

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Figure 11: Gender Distribution, Guyana: 2012



However, at the regional level, all the Hinterland regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9) showed high sex ratios, that is, more males than females in contrast to the Coastland regions. Particularly, Regions 7 and 8 reported extreme high sex ratios throughout the intercensal periods within the Hinterland bloc (See Figure 11 & Appendix A.4.).

Region 4 demonstrated the lowest gender ratio, ranging from as low as 93 males in 1991 and gradually increasing to 96 males per 100 females in 2012. The remaining five regions along the coast had sex ratios closely aligned to the national average.

As a result of the sex ratios observed, the percentage gender distribution of the population by region as at census 2012 is represented in Fig.11. The high sex ratio in the Hinterland requires an independent study. The disparities could be due to male migration or other associated population factors.

2.6. Urban Distribution

Urban distribution refers to segments of the population that are found within the urban centers and settlements. Though there is no precise size to uniformly set a condition for an urban center and the definition differs from one country to another, urban settlements are generally characterized by the diversities of their socio-economic activities and the dynamics of their administrative functionalities.

There are six (6) areas that are officially classified as urban townships inclusive of the capital city (Georgetown) and its suburbs. The townships included in the urban categories are:

- Anna Regina (Region 2);
- New Amsterdam, Rose Hall and Corriverton (Region 6);
- Linden (Region 10); and
- Georgetown city and its suburbs (Region 4).

2.6.1. Urban Population Distribution¹

Guyana is divided into ten administrative regions, and the urban townships and city are found in four out of the ten as given above. The pattern of distribution and changes in the size of those residing in urban areas during the recent intercensal period is reflected in Table 4. Generally, the population had been declining in the urban areas. It was reported as 209,992 in 2002, but presently stands as 191,810 urban dwellers. In comparison, 528,323 and 535,193 persons have resided in the rural areas in 2002 and 2012 respectively (See Figure 12). The difference between the figures reflects a decrease in the proportion of the population living in urban centers to 26.4 percent, when compared to the 2002 census of 28.4 percent.

Throughout, women reportedly outnumbered men in the urban townships. They are currently reported as 99,941 women and 91,869 men respectively, while in the same reporting order, it is recorded as 109,155 women and 100,837 men in the 2002 census (see Table 5), indicating a gender ratio of 92 males to every 100 females in both censuses.

Distribution by townships apparently shows that about two-thirds (61.7 percent) of the urban population is clustered in Georgetown, the capital city of Guyana and its suburbs. The next in rank was Linden in Region 10, with a size of 27,277 currently, down from 29,232 ten years ago. The township of Rose Hall accounted for the least, with a population of 5,662 (Table 4 and Appendix A.5).

The patterns of the distribution remain unchanged when the 2002 census is compared to the current census. However, there is a sharp decline in the size of the population for all urban townships, with the exception of New Amsterdam and Rose Hall. The decline in the size of Georgetown population could be as a result of the population shift from the city center towards the new housing schemes established outside the city limits during the intercensal period.

On the whole, the urban population declined during the period with an intercensal growth rate of negative -0.87 percent. This decline seems to be the main reason behind the overall population decline as evidently shown in Table 4 that urban population comprised 28.4 percent and 26.4 percent respectively of the total population in both censuses.

¹Urban and Rural distribution here excludes "Institutional Population" and "Estimated No-Contact Persons". The percentages calculated were based on total unadjusted population of 738,315 and 727,003 for 2002 and 2012 respectively.

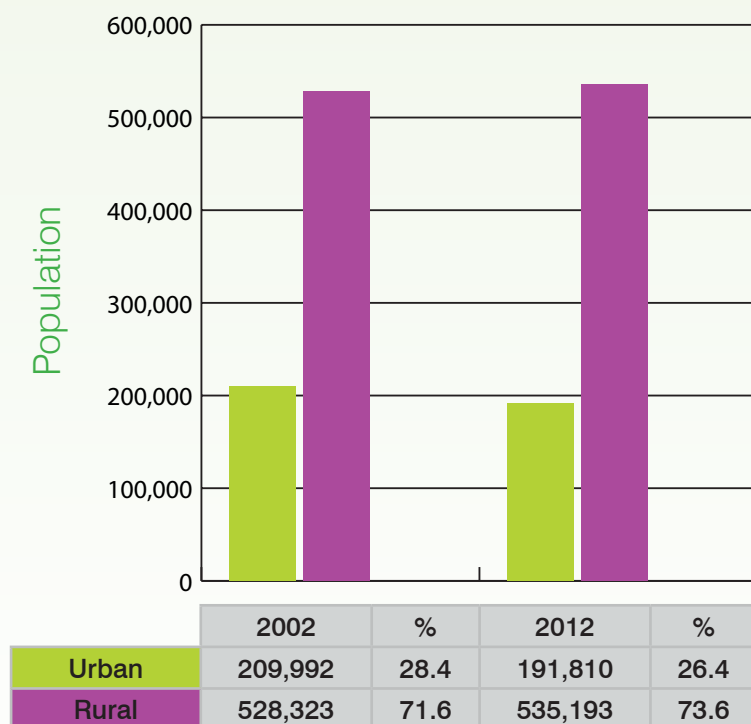
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TABLE 4: URBAN POPULATION CHANGE AND GROWTH, GUYANA: 2002 - 2012

Region	Township/ City	Population		Percent		Change		Growth Rate
		2002	2012	2002	2012	Number	Percent	
Region 2	Anna Regina	12,391	11,793	5.9	6.1	-598	-4.8	-0.48
Region 4	Georgetown:	134,497	118,363	64.0	61.7	-16,134	-12.0	-1.20
	City	33,125	24,849	15.8	13.0	-8,276	-25.0	-2.50
	Suburbs	101,372	93,514	48.3	48.8	-7,858	-7.8	-0.78
Region 6	New Amsterdam	17,033	17,329	8.1	9.0	296	1.7	0.17
	Rose Hall	5,345	5,662	2.5	3.0	317	5.9	0.59
	Corriverton	11,494	11,386	5.5	5.9	-108	-0.9	-0.09
Region 10	Linden	29,232	27,277	13.9	14.2	-1,955	-6.7	-0.67
Total		209,992	191,810	100	100	-18,182	-8.7	-0.87
Percent of Total Population		x	x	28.4	26.4	x	x	x

Note: Urban distribution here refers only to enumerated household population and excludes "institutional population" and estimated "no contact persons". Percentages calculated for Urban and Rural areas were based on unadjusted total population of 738,315 and 727,003 in 2002 and 2012 respectively.

Figure 12: Urban and Rural Distribution, Guyana: 2002 - 2012



2.6.2. Gender Distribution in Urban Areas

In general, the gender distribution of the urban population for census 2012 shows a low sex ratio, that is, smaller number of males relative to females. This pattern was similar for all the urban townships, except Anna Regina, which shows a high sex ratio of 101 males for every 100 females. Interestingly, the pattern of gender distribution did not change much when compared to that of the 2002 census (Table 5).

TABLE 5: GENDER DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIOS IN URBAN AREAS, GUYANA: 2002 - 2012

Region	Township/City	Urban Population ¹				Sex Ratio	
		2002		2012		2002	2012
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
Region 2	Anna Regina	6,177	6,214	5,942	5,851	99.4	101.6
Region 4	Georgetown:	63,973	70,524	56,232	62,131	90.7	90.5
	City	15,536	17,589	11,822	13,027	88.3	90.7
	Suburbs	48,437	52,935	44,410	49,104	91.5	90.4
Region 6	New Amsterdam	8,140	8,893	8,259	9,070	91.5	91.1
	Rose Hall	2,637	2,708	2,817	2,845	97.4	99.0
	Corriverton	5,708	5,786	5,647	5,739	98.7	98.4
Region 10	Linden	14,202	15,030	12,972	14,305	94.5	90.7
Total		100,837	109,155	91,869	99,941	92.4	91.9

Note1: Refers only to enumerated household population and excludes "institutional population" and estimated "no contact persons".

2.6.3. Average Household Size in Urban Areas

Overall, there was a slight decrease in the average household size for all the townships and the city in urban centers similar to the decline experienced by the entire country. The urban average household size was reported as 3.8 persons per household in 2002 but by 2012 census, it had dropped by an absolute of 0.5 (3.3 persons per household). All the urban townships showed a consistent decline when compared to the 2002 census (Table 6). The declining trend could perhaps be indicative of the increase in the proportion of single persons households particularly in the urban areas.

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TABLE 6: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN URBAN AREAS, 2002 - 2012

Region	Town/City	2002		2012		Ave. H.holds size	
		H.holds	Popn	H.holds	Popn	2002	2012
Region 2	Anna Regina	3,176	12,391	3,502	11,793	3.9	3.4
Region 4	Georgetown:	35,217	134,497	37,523	118,363	3.8	3.2
	City	9,188	33,125	8,343	24,849	3.6	3.0
	Suburbs	26,029	101,372	29,180	93,514	3.9	3.2
Region 6	New Amsterdam	4,448	17,033	5,091	17,329	3.8	3.4
	Rose Hall	1,356	5,345	1,628	5,662	3.9	3.5
	Corriverton	3,046	11,494	3,313	11,386	3.8	3.4
Region 10	Linden	7,345	29,232	7,633	27,277	4.0	3.6
Total		54,588	209,992	58,690	191,810	3.8	3.3

Note: The enumerated household population only and excludes “institutional population” and estimated “no contact persons”.

2.7. Population Density

Population density is defined as the total number of people per square kilometre. Guyana stretches over a landmass of 214,999 square kilometres or about 83,000 square miles. This means that on average there are less than four persons per square kilometre; indicating that large parts of the country are still uninhabited. On the whole, the population density had remained relatively constant over the three decades, for instance, about 3.4 to 3.5 persons per square kilometre (see Appendix A.6).

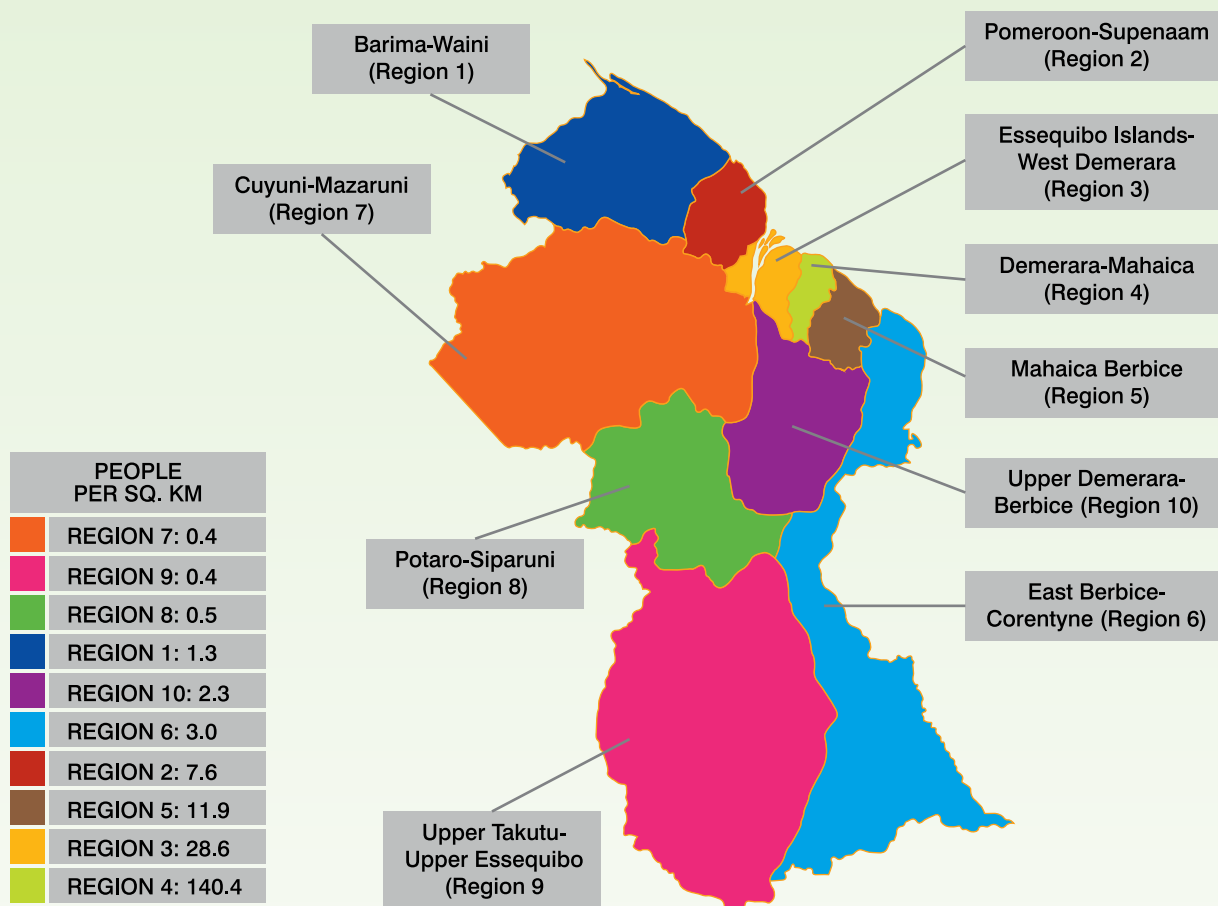
Though large parts of the country are still unoccupied, particularly in the Hinterland, on the contrary, the Coastland, consisting about 4 percent of the total land area, is said to be densely populated, and a home to approximately 90 percent of the population. The most extreme concentration is within Demerara-Mahaica or Region 4 where the capital city is located. Region 4 has about 140 persons per square kilometre according to this current census, followed by Regions 3 (28.6 persons per square kilometre) and Region 5 (11.9 persons per square kilometre) respectively. The level of concentrations within the remaining three Coastland regions are registered from as low as 2.3 persons per square kilometre in Region 10 to as high as 7.6 persons per square kilometre in Region 2 as illustrated by Figure 13 (the density map).

The pattern of distribution reflected in Appendix A.6 had remained relatively unchanged since 1980, when it was approximately 142 persons per square kilometre for Region 4 and 28 persons per square kilometre for Region 3.

For the Hinterland regions, only Region 1 has a little more than one person per square kilometre, the density for the remaining three can be described as having less than one person per square kilometre. Compared to the Coastland regions, only a small number of Hinterland residents live in villages. They are spread out in tiny clusters of population throughout the vast areas consisting of low forest-lands, mountain ranges and savannah grasslands.

This skewed distribution pattern is a result of the historical past of the country, where the early settlers, particularly during the colonial administration chose to build and dwell along the Coastland with the aim of utilising the sea and rivers as their main mode of transportation.

Figure 13: Population Density Map, Guyana: 2012



2.8. Distribution of Households

The census 2012 defined a household to be one or more persons, whether related or not but were living together (i.e. sleeping under one roof at least 4 nights per week) and sharing at least one daily meal. Household is a basic residential unit in which economic production and consumption, inheritance, child rearing, and shelter are organized and carried out.

The regional distribution of number of persons living under one roof and sharing at least a meal together along with the accompanying population is given in Appendix A.7, clearly shows a gradual increase in the number of households over the years. For the 2012 census, it is recorded as 210,124 households inclusive of 4,732 households which were not available for interview. This represents an overall increase of 40.3 percent compared to what it was about 32 years ago (1980 census) or 15.1 percent about ten years ago (2002 census). Nearly all the regions, with the exception of Region 6, recorded significant increases in the number of households across Guyana.

The subsequent increase in the number of the households along with the concomitant decline in the population had decreased the average household size. While the national average household size was about 5.1 persons per household in 1980 or 4.1 persons per household in 2002, it is estimated as 3.5 persons per household for the 2012 census (Table 7). The average household size is derived by dividing the total population by the number of households.

Variations across the regions are evident, though household size is seemed to have generally declined. The Hinterland regions still maintained their traditional high household size as compared to the regions in the Coastland. Presently, the Hinterland regions combined have an estimate of 4.7 persons per household, down from 5.4 persons in 2002 census. Comparatively, fewer persons, about 3.4 and 4.0 respectively live in a household, when the Coastland regions are similarly combined for the same period (See Appendix B, Fig.VII).

Within the Hinterland regions, Regions 1 and 9 registered the highest average household size, with the estimates of 5.4 and 4.9 persons per household respectively according to the 2012 census. In all, families living in Region 4 have the lowest household size (3.3 persons per household). The large population of Region 4 along with its subsequent huge number of households has a dampening effect on the national average household size. The effect has reduced the overall national estimate of household size in the entire country as given in Appendix A.7 and illustrated in Appendix B, Fig.VII.

TABLE 7: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, GUYANA: 1980 - 2012

Region	Average Household Size			
	1980	1991	2002	2012
Region 1	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.5
Region 2	5.3	4.7	4.4	3.9
Region 3	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.4
Region 4	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.4
Region 5	5.5	4.6	4.1	3.6
Region 6	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.5
Region 7	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.0
Region 8	5.4	6.1	5.7	4.3
Region 9	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.9
Region 10	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.7
Guyana	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.6
Coastland	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.5
Hinterland	5.1	5.3	5.4	4.7

The growth in the number of households as shown for all the regions correlated positively with the growth of housing development as presented in the proceeding section. On the other hand, the level of decline observed in the household size indicates a significant shift in the structure of the Guyanese family setting from that of a traditional extended family type to something more of a nuclear family type. Generally, the increase in the proportion of people living alone, particularly in the urban areas may perhaps be the noticeable reason in the decline of the average household size. The consistent high household size for the Hinterland regions was expected, for these are regions that are predominantly inhabited by the indigenous population who have historically recorded a higher household size relative to the rest of the country.

2.9. Buildings and Development

One of the key indicators often used in the assessment of the national economy performance is the Construction Sector. The primary focus of this sector is the construction of buildings for both private and commercial uses within the realm of the local economy. As such, the national building stocks captured by the 2012 Population and Housing Census at a glance gives an insight into the performance of the Construction Sector and by default the national economy.

2.9.1. Building Stocks

The national building stocks presently stands at 219,509 buildings². This figure represents an increase of 16.9 percent or by an absolute of 31,813 buildings when compared to the number of buildings in the country exactly ten years ago (See Appendix A.9). When the overall patterns of distribution in 2012 were compared to that of 2002, the results indicate an identical pattern with only minor marginal differences.

²Note that the total number of buildings accounts for all buildings in the entire country regardless of the usage, i.e., residential, commercial or social purposes. Some buildings may be used for more than two purposes. A building with such dual purposes was recorded only one time.

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At the regional level, the regions with the highest concentration of population had also recorded the largest proportion of the building stocks. As such, Demerara-Mahaica (Region 4) which has about 42 percent of the population accounts for 39.4 percent of the buildings, and Regions 3 and 6 with marginal differences in population size recorded almost the same proportion with 16.3 and 16.2 percent accordingly. Trailing behind the first three (3) regions are Regions 5, 2 and 10 in accordance with the level of distribution given in Appendices A.8 & 9. As usual, the least number of buildings are reported in the Hinterland regions (Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9). These regions combined accounted for 9.0 percent of the building stocks (See Figure 14).

As observed in the case of the national total, all the regions recorded significant increases in their building stocks. Regions with exceptional growth rates, surpassing the national average by a factor of two (2), are Regions 3 located along the coast, and Regions 7 and 9 within the Hinterland. Region 3 grew by 33.8 percent, while the two (2) Hinterland regions rose by 38.6 percent and 43.7 percent respectively. The increase for Region 6 was very marginal (2.8 percent), when compared to the degree of growth registered by the other regions as given in Appendix A.9.

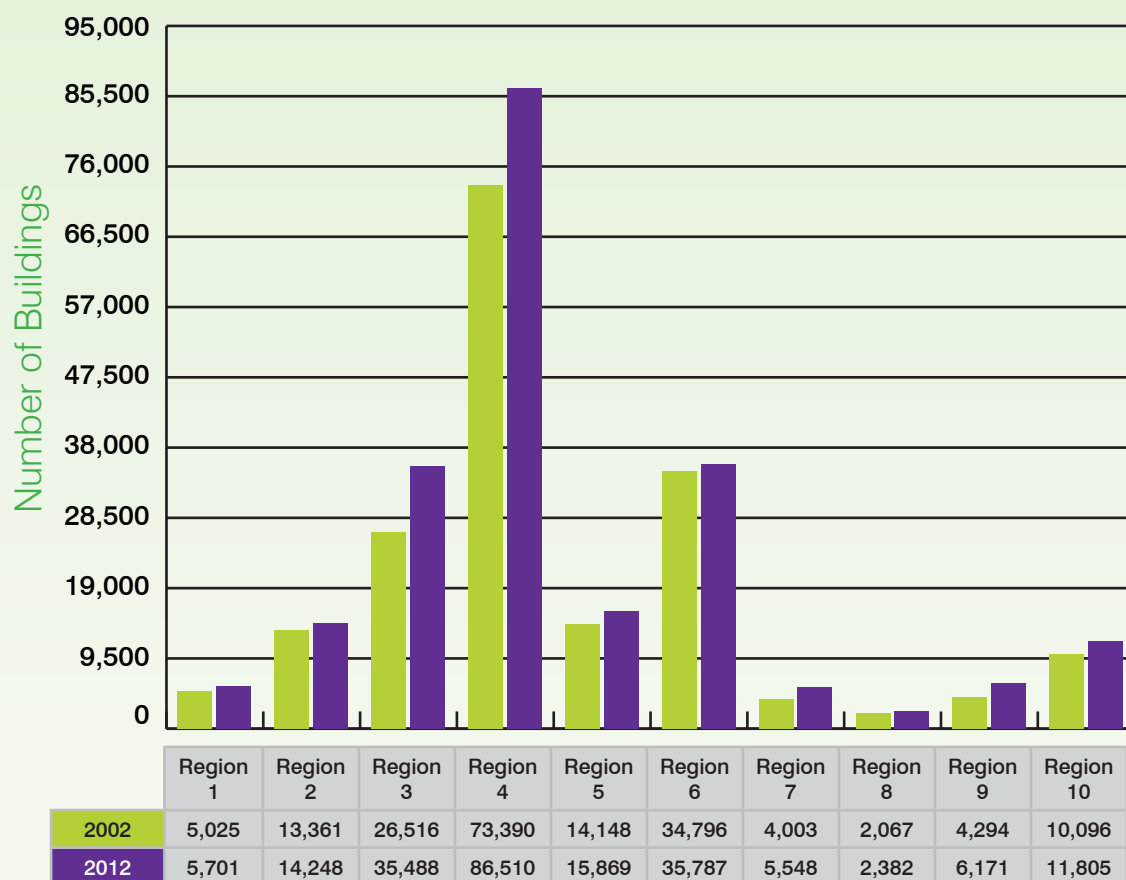
A major factor for the unadjusted distribution pattern of the building stocks is that it follows the trends of the population distribution as already mentioned that traditionally, the regions with significant proportions of the population, consistently has a larger proportion of the national building stocks.

On the other hand, one contributing factor to this intense building explosion is the Government of Guyana policy to make land available in all the ten (10) Administrative regions to families for the building of new homes. The impact of this policy has been observed in the last five (5) to six (6) years prior to the census. As an example, the Construction Sector has grown on average by 4.5 percent per annum since 2006 according to the overall growth of the national economy.

The exceptionally high growth rates of buildings observed for the two (2) Hinterland regions could be due to the change in the census methodology in the 2012 census. The “institutional questionnaire”, limited to only few census information was administered to people living in logging and mining camps and listed under the institutional population in 2002, while conversely, they were enumerated as household population in the 2012 census in order to obtain more census information (i.e., labour force, housing, etc.) of persons living there. As such, both the “household and individual questionnaires” (see Appendix E), which include housing information and the characteristics of all persons were administered in the logging and mining camps.

Accordingly, temporary camp dwellings were recorded as buildings. As these are regions which may probably account for higher number of temporary mining and logging camps, the collection of building information may increase the number of buildings recorded in those regions.

Figure 14: Building Stocks, Guyana: 2002- 2012



2.9.2. Business Places

Data captured also on the number of business places indicates a noteworthy increase of 26.4 percent nationally. In absolute term, the number of buildings used for businesses increased from 14,560 in 2002 to 18,537 in 2012 (Appendix A.10).

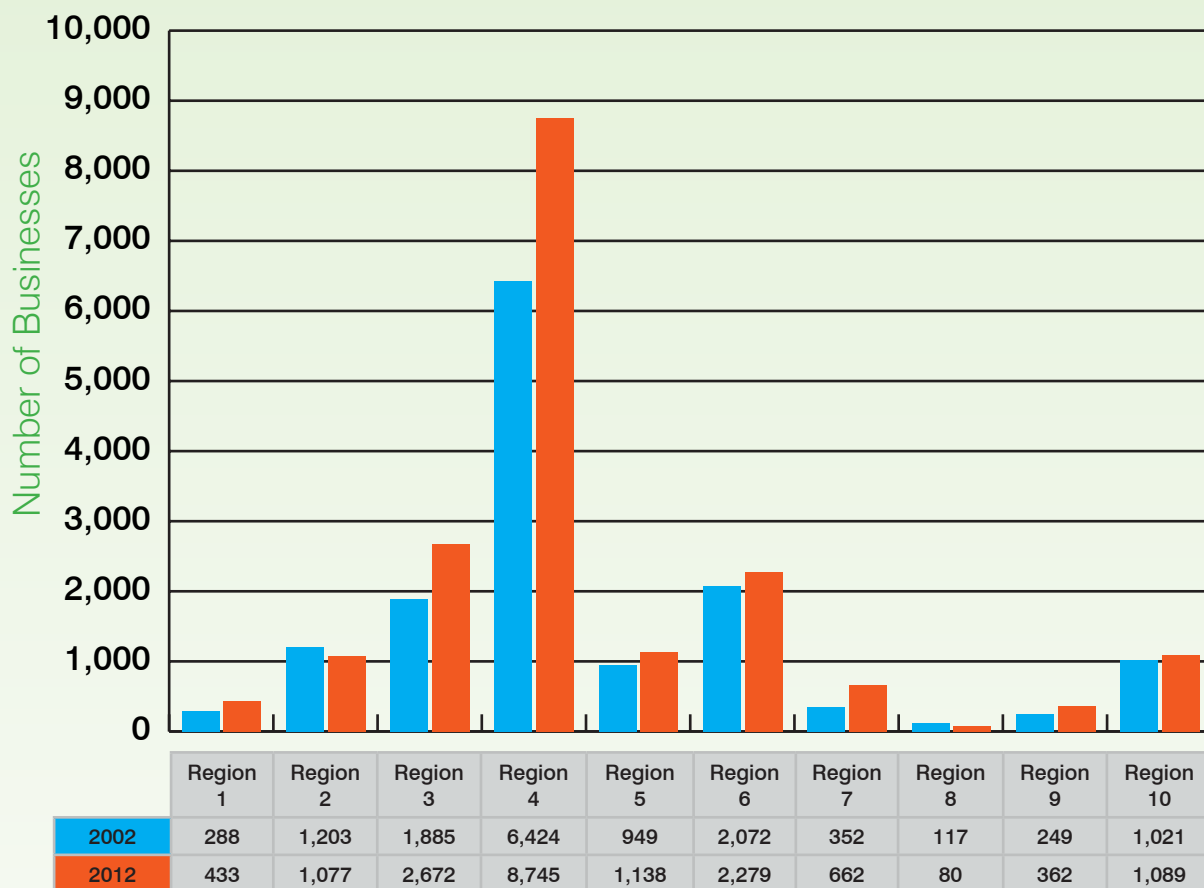
As in the case of the building stocks, the distribution patterns remain almost the same, when 2002 is compared with the current situation. However, there are variations in the distribution, but the differentials are not significantly important.

To some extent, it is reflected that the number of business places had outstripped the level of growth of the building stocks when compared regionally. For instance, in Region 7 the number of businesses nearly doubled with a recorded increase of 88.1 percent (see Appendix A.10 and Figure 15). This could be explained by the sharp rise in mining activities there as emphasized earlier.

The increase is an important indicator of economic growth in those regions, but would obviously require a more detailed survey of a special type to ascertain the actual types of business activities that are being undertaken there.

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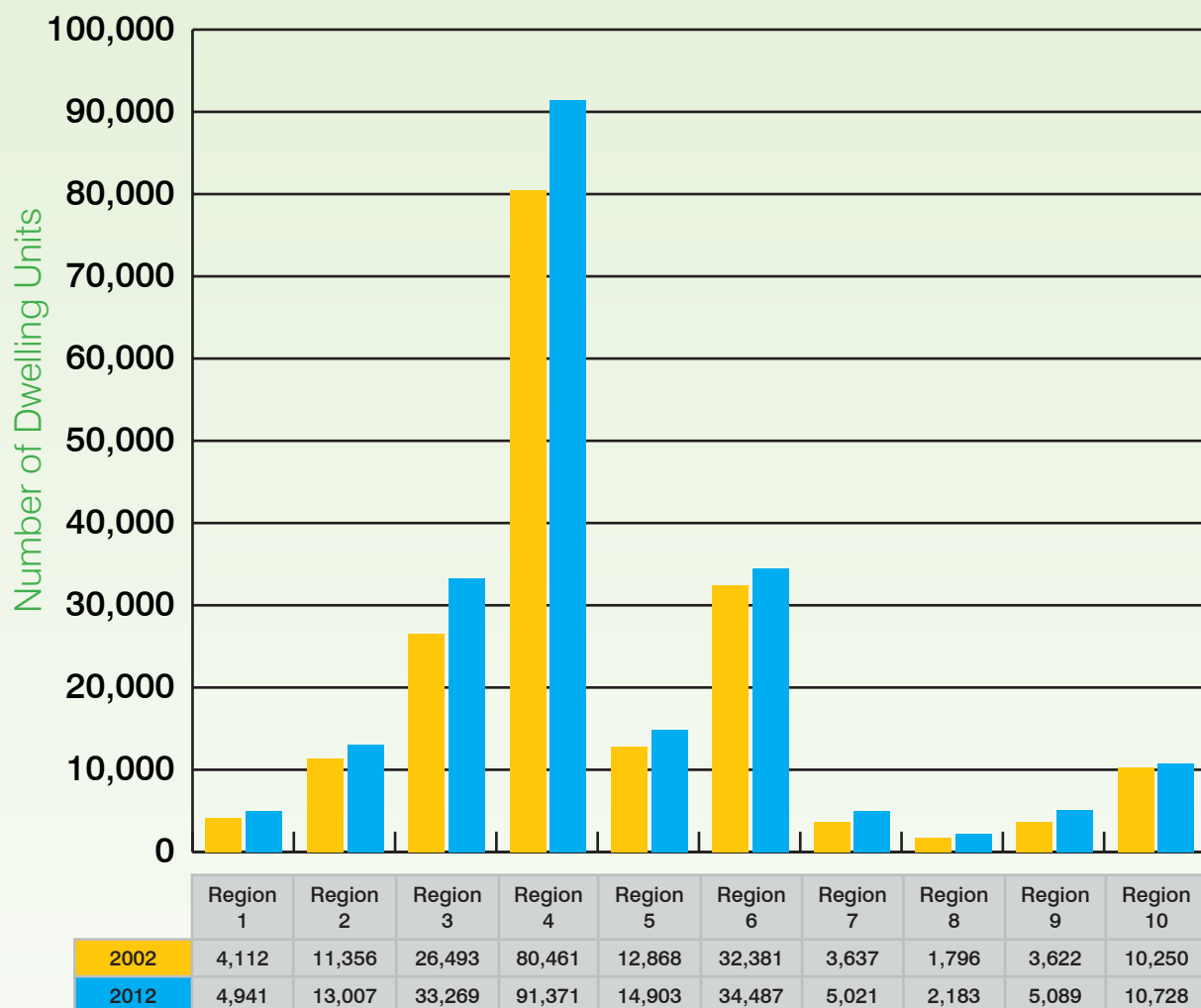
Figure 15: Number of Business Places, Guyana: 2002 - 2012



2.9.3. Number of Dwellings and Vacancy Rates

Dwelling unit is a subset of a building which by definition will exceed the number of buildings, since multiple dwelling units can be found in one building. While there is no doubt that both dwellings and buildings are indicators of growth, the number of occupied dwelling units against the backdrop of vacant and closed dwelling units are a good proxy in determining the coverage and completeness of a census.

Figure 16: Number of Occupied Dwelling Units by Regions, Guyana: 2002 - 2012



In the 2012 Census, a total of 221,741 dwelling units were recorded, given an overall increase of 8.1 percentage points in comparison to the 2002 Census results, which had a total 205,117 dwelling units in the country. As usual, the regions with the largest proportion of the population, that is, regions 4, 6 and 3 recorded the highest number of dwellings units on the basis of population size. They have shown substantial numbers of the dwellings as reflected in Appendix A.11A & B and graphically illustrated in Figure 16.

Of the 221,741 dwelling units nationwide, 214,999 are occupied dwelling units, suggesting that only 3.0 percent was either vacant or closed dwelling units compared to the closed and vacant dwellings in 2002 census which accounted for 8.8 percent of the total recorded dwellings.

Occupancy was reported very high for all the ten (10) administrative regions. This substantial increase in the level of occupancy indicates a simultaneous decline in the number of vacant and closed dwelling units (Figures 17 and 18).

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Figure 17: Dwelling Occupancy Rates (%), Guyana: 2012

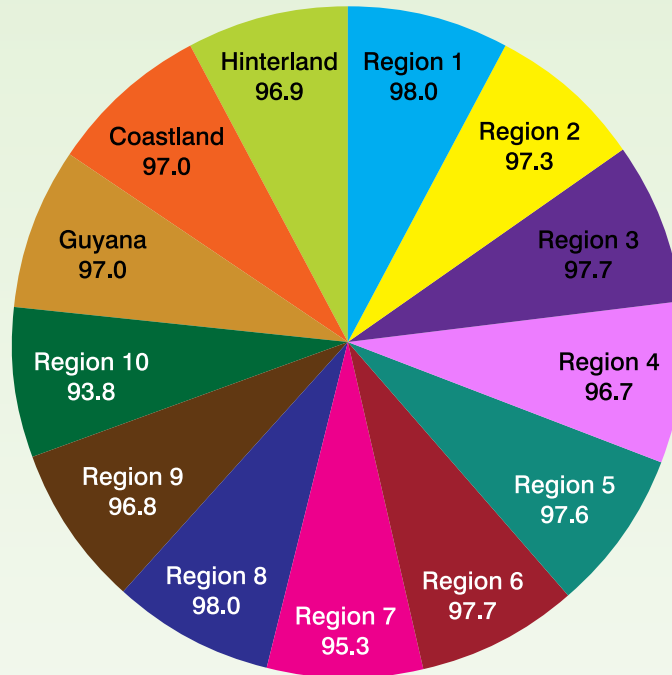
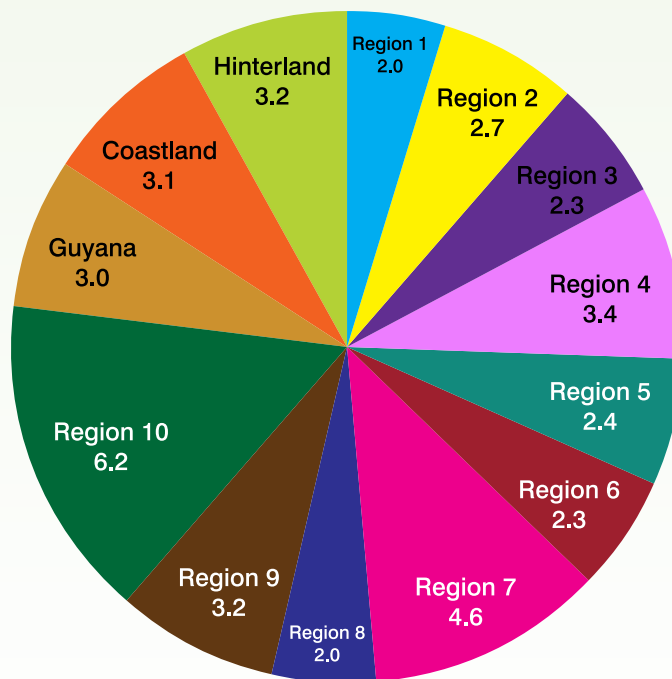


Figure 18: Vacant and Closed Dwelling Rates (%), Guyana: 2012



**APPENDIX A.1:
POPULATION BY REGION CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS, GUYANA: 2012**

Region	Category of Respondents							
	Absolute Number				Percent			
	Enumerated households	Institutional population	No-contact persons	Total	Enumerated households	Institutional population	No-contact persons	Total
Region 1	26,442	233	266	26,941	98.15	0.86	0.99	100.0
Region 2	46,014	586	210	46,810	98.30	1.25	0.45	100.0
Region 3	105,894	182	1340	107,416	98.58	0.17	1.25	100.0
Region 4	300,191	3,368	9,870	313,429	95.78	1.07	3.15	100.0
Region 5	49,174	108	441	49,723	98.90	0.22	0.89	100.0
Region 6	107,954	931	546	109,431	98.65	0.85	0.50	100.0
Region 7	19,239	394	647	20,280	94.87	1.94	3.19	100.0
Region 8	10,048	61	81	10,190	98.61	0.60	0.79	100.0
Region 9	23,711	344	157	24,212	97.93	1.42	0.65	100.0
Region 10	38,336	665	451	39,452	97.17	1.69	1.14	100.0
Total	727,003	6,872	14,009	747,884	97.21	0.92	1.87	100.0

**APPENDIX A.2:
REGIONAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, GUYANA: 1980 - 2012**

Region	Absolute Number				Percent			
	1980	1991	2002	2012	1980	1991	2002	2012
Region 1	18,320	18,431	24,275	26,941	2.40	2.50	3.20	3.60
Region 2	42,321	43,455	49,253	46,810	5.60	6.00	6.60	6.30
Region 3	104,700	95,977	103,061	107,416	13.8	13.30	13.70	14.40
Region 4	316,679	296,636	310,320	313,429	41.70	41.00	41.30	41.90
Region 5	54,583	51,651	52,428	49,723	7.20	7.10	7.00	6.60
Region 6	152,673	142,496	123,695	109,431	20.10	19.70	16.50	14.60
Region 7	14,384	14,794	17,597	20,280	1.90	2.00	2.30	2.70
Region 8	4,482	5,616	10,095	10,190	0.60	0.80	1.30	1.40
Region 9	12,868	15,058	19,387	24,212	1.70	2.10	2.60	3.20
Region 10	38,554	39,559	41,112	39,452	5.10	5.50	5.50	5.30
Guyana	759,564	723,673	751,223	747,884	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coastland	709,510	669,774	679,869	666,261	93.4	92.60	90.50	89.10
Hinterland	50,054	53,899	71,354	81,623	6.60	7.40	9.50	10.90

Note: Coastal regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

APPENDIX A: TABULAR PRESENTATION

**APPENDIX A.3:
REGIONAL GROWTH RATE AND CHANGE, GUYANA; 1980 - 2012**

Region	Census Year/Population				Absolute Change			Annual Growth Rate		
	1980	1991	2002	2012	1980 - 1991	1991 - 2002	2002 - 2012	1980 - 1991	1991 - 2002	2002 - 2012
Region 1	18,320	18,431	24,275	26,941	111	5,844	2,666	0.06	2.80	1.10
Region 2	42,321	43,455	49,253	46,810	1,134	5,798	-2,443	0.24	1.18	-0.50
Region 3	104,700	95,977	103,061	107,416	-8,723	7,084	4,355	-0.76	0.65	0.42
Region 4	316,679	296,636	310,320	313,429	-20,043	13,684	3,109	-0.58	0.41	0.10
Region 5	54,583	51,651	52,428	49,723	-2,932	777	-2,705	-0.49	0.13	-0.52
Region 6	152,673	142,496	123,695	109,431	-10,177	-18,801	-14,264	-0.61	-1.16	-1.15
Region 7	14,384	14,794	17,597	20,280	410	2,803	2,683	0.26	1.67	1.52
Region 8	4,482	5,616	10,095	10,190	1,134	4,479	95	2.30	7.03	0.09
Region 9	12,868	15,058	19,387	24,212	2,190	4,329	4,825	1.55	2.54	2.49
Region 10	38,554	39,559	41,112	39,452	1,005	1,553	-1,660	0.24	0.35	-0.40
Guyana	759,564	723,673	751,223	747,884	-35,891	27,550	-3,339	-0.43	0.34	-0.04
Coastland	709,510	669,774	679,869	666,261	-39,736	10,095	-13,608	-0.51	0.13	-0.20
Hinterland	50,054	53,899	71,354	81,623	3,845	17,455	10,269	0.70	2.86	1.44

Note: Coastland regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

**APPENDIX A.4:
GENDER DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIOS, GUYANA: 1980 - 2012**

Region	Population/Census Year												Male-Female Ratios			
	1980		1991		2002		2012		1980	1991	2002	2012	1980	1991	2002	2012
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Region 1	9,472	8,848	9,615	8,816	12,815	11,460	14,150	12,791	107.1	109.1	111.8	110.6	109.1	109.1	111.8	110.6
Region 2	21,092	21,229	21,291	22,164	24,847	24,407	23,578	23,232	99.4	96.1	101.8	101.5	96.1	96.1	101.8	101.5
Region 3	52,469	52,231	47,906	48,072	51,944	51,117	53,595	53,821	100.5	99.7	101.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	101.6	99.6
Region 4	153,260	163,419	142,745	153,890	152,136	158,184	153,356	160,073	93.8	92.8	96.2	95.8	92.8	92.8	96.2	95.8
Region 5	27,293	27,290	25,800	25,852	26,207	26,221	24,761	24,962	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.2	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.2
Region 6	75,583	77,091	70,933	71,563	62,079	61,615	54,895	54,536	98.0	99.1	100.8	100.7	99.1	99.1	100.8	100.7
Region 7	8,114	6,268	7,995	6,798	9,373	8,224	10,701	9,579	129.5	117.6	114	111.7	117.6	117.6	114	111.7
Region 8	2,494	1,990	2,991	2,624	5,750	4,345	5,512	4,678	125.3	114	132.3	117.8	114	114	132.3	117.8
Region 9	6,540	6,326	7,722	7,337	10,009	9,378	12,426	11,786	103.4	105.2	106.7	105.4	105.2	105.2	106.7	105.4
Region 10	20,061	18,494	19,542	20,017	20,874	20,238	19,573	19,879	108.5	97.6	103.1	98.5	97.6	97.6	103.1	98.5
Guyana	376,378	383,186	356,540	367,133	376,034	375,189	372,547	375,337	98.2	97.1	100.2	99.3	97.1	97.1	100.2	99.3
Coastland	349,758	359,754	328,217	341,558	338,087	341,782	329,758	336,503	97.2	96.1	98.9	98.0	96.1	96.1	98.9	98.0
Hinterland	26,620	23,432	28,323	25,575	37,947	33,407	42,789	38,834	113.6	110.7	113.6	110.2	110.7	110.7	113.6	110.2

Note: Coastland regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

APPENDIX A: TABULAR PRESENTATION - cont'd

APPENDIX A.5: URBAN ENUMERATED HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX AND TOWNSHIP/CITY, GUYANA: 2002 - 2012							
Region	Township/ City	2002			2012		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Region 2	Anna Regina	6,177	6,214	12,391	5,942	5,851	11,793
Region 4	Georgetown:	63,973	70,524	134,497	56,232	62,131	118,363
	City	15,536	17,589	33,125	11,822	13,027	24,849
	Suburbs	48,437	52,935	101,372	44,410	49,104	93,514
Region 6	New Amsterdam	8,140	8,893	17,033	8,259	9,070	17,329
	Rose Hall	2,637	2,708	5,345	2,817	2,845	5,662
	Corriverton	5,708	5,786	11,494	5,647	5,739	11,386
Region 10	Linden	14,202	15,030	29,232	12,972	14,305	27,277
Total		100,837	109,155	209,992	91,869	99,941	191,810
Percent Distribution							
Region 2	Anna Regina	2.90	3.00	5.90	3.10	3.10	6.10
Region 4	Georgetown:	30.5	33.60	64.0	29.3	32.4	61.7
	City	7.40	8.40	15.80	6.2	6.80	13.0
	Suburbs	23.1	25.20	48.30	23.2	25.6	48.8
Region 6	New Amsterdam	3.90	4.20	8.10	4.30	4.70	9.00
	Rose Hall	1.30	1.30	2.50	1.50	1.50	3.00
	Corriverton	2.70	2.80	5.50	2.90	3.00	5.90
Region 10	Linden	6.80	7.20	13.9	6.80	7.50	14.2
Total		48.0	52.0	100.0	47.9	52.1	100.0
Percent of Total Population		13.7	14.8	28.4	12.6	13.7	26.4
<p>Note: Urban distribution here refers only to enumerated household population and excludes "institutional population" and estimated "no contact persons". As such, Urban as percentage of total population was based on the unadjusted enumerated household population of 738,315 and 727,003 in 2002 and 2012 respectively.</p>							

**APPENDIX A.6:
POPULATION DENSITY, GUYANA: 1980 - 2012**

Region	Area in Km ²	Population/Census Year				Population Density			
		1980	1991	2002	2012	1980	1991	2002	2012
Region 1	20,339	18,320	18,431	24,275	26,941	0.90	0.90	1.20	1.30
Region 2	6,195	42,321	43,455	49,253	46,810	6.80	7.00	8.00	7.60
Region 3	3,755	104,700	95,978	103,061	107,416	27.9	25.6	27.4	28.6
Region 4	2,232	316,679	296,635	310,320	313,429	141.9	132.9	139.0	140.4
Region 5	4,190	54,583	51,652	52,428	49,723	13.0	12.3	12.5	11.9
Region 6	36,234	152,674	142,496	123,695	109,431	4.20	3.90	3.40	3.00
Region 7	47,213	14,383	14,793	17,597	20,280	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.43
Region 8	20,051	4,483	5,616	10,095	10,190	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.50
Region 9	57,750	12,867	15,058	19,387	24,212	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.42
Region 10	17,040	38,554	39,559	41,112	39,452	2.30	2.30	2.40	2.30
Guyana	214,999	759,564	723,673	751,223	747,884	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.50
Coastland	69,646	709,511	669,775	679,869	666,261	10.2	9.60	9.80	9.60
Hinterland	145,353	50,053	53,898	71,354	81,623	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60

Note: Coastland regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

APPENDIX A: TABULAR PRESENTATION - cont'd

**APPENDIX A.7:
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, GUYANA: 1980 - 2012**

Region	1980		1991		2002		2012		Average Household Size			
	H.holds	Popn	H.holds	Popn	H.holds	Popn	H.holds	Popn	1980	1991	2002	2012
Region 1	3,082	18,320	3,271	18,431	4,166	24,275	4,924	26,941	5.94	5.63	5.83	5.47
Region 2	7,975	42,321	9,199	43,455	11,208	49,253	12,144	46,810	5.31	4.72	4.39	3.85
Region 3	20,339	104,700	21,416	95,978	26,046	103,061	31,423	107,416	5.15	4.48	3.96	3.42
Region 4	64,275	316,679	63,765	296,635	77,867	310,320	93,260	313,429	4.93	4.65	3.99	3.36
Region 5	9,899	54,583	11,255	51,652	12,806	52,428	13,847	49,723	5.51	4.59	4.09	3.59
Region 6	29,161	152,674	29,770	142,496	31,520	123,695	31,428	109,431	5.24	4.79	3.92	3.48
Region 7	3,568	14,383	3,250	14,793	3,638	17,597	5,094	20,280	4.03	4.55	4.84	3.98
Region 8	830	4,483	921	5,616	1,762	10,095	2,394	10,190	5.40	6.10	5.73	4.26
Region 9	2,316	12,867	2,703	15,058	3,546	19,387	4,929	24,212	5.56	5.57	5.47	4.91
Region 10	8,286	38,554	8,603	39,559	10,050	41,112	10,681	39,452	4.65	4.60	4.09	3.69
Guyana	149,731	759,564	154,153	723,673	182,609	751,223	210,124	747,884	5.07	4.69	4.11	3.56
Coastland	139,935	709,511	144,008	669,775	169,497	679,869	192,783	666,261	5.07	4.65	4.01	3.46
Hinterland	9,796	50,053	10,145	53,898	13,112	71,354	17,341	81,623	5.11	5.31	5.44	4.71

Note¹: Coastland regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

**APPENDIX A.8:
DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING STOCKS CLASSIFIED BY REGIONS, GUYANA: 2012**

Region	Absolute Number				Percent			
	Occupied Buildings	Vacant Buildings	Closed Buildings	Total	Occupied Buildings	Vacant Buildings	Closed Buildings	Total
Region 1	5,393	190	118	5,701	94.6	3.3	2.1	100.0
Region 2	12,582	1,230	436	14,248	88.3	8.6	3.1	100.0
Region 3	31,287	3,083	1,118	35,488	88.2	8.7	3.2	100.0
Region 4	78,397	5,818	2,295	86,510	90.6	6.7	2.7	100.0
Region 5	13,899	1,464	506	15,869	87.6	9.2	3.2	100.0
Region 6	31,407	3,847	533	35,787	87.8	10.7	1.5	100.0
Region 7	5,044	368	136	5,548	90.9	6.6	2.5	100.0
Region 8	2,200	117	65	2,382	92.4	4.9	2.7	100.0
Region 9	5,722	286	163	6,171	92.7	4.6	2.6	100.0
Region 10	11,017	746	42	11,805	93.3	6.3	0.4	100.0
Total	196,948	17,149	5,412	219,509	89.7	7.8	2.5	100.0

**APPENDIX A.9:
DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDING STOCKS, GUYANA: 2002 - 2012**

Region	Number of Buildings		Percent		Change	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	Number	Percent
Region 1	5,025	5,701	2.7	2.2	676	13.5
Region 2	13,361	14,248	7.1	6.6	887	6.6
Region 3	26,516	35,488	14.1	16.3	8,972	33.8
Region 4	73,390	86,510	39.1	39.4	13,120	17.9
Region 5	14,148	15,869	7.5	7.3	1,721	12.2
Region 6	34,796	35,787	18.5	16.2	991	2.8
Region 7	4,003	5,548	2.1	2.6	1,545	38.6
Region 8	2,067	2,382	1.1	1.1	315	15.2
Region 9	4,294	6,171	2.3	2.8	1,877	43.7
Region 10	10,096	11,805	5.4	5.4	1,709	16.9
Guyana	187,696	219,509	100.0	100.0	31,813	16.9
Coastland	172,307	199,707	91.8	91.0	27,400	15.9
Hinterland	15,389	19,802	8.2	9.0	4,413	28.7

APPENDIX A: TABULAR PRESENTATION - cont'd

APPENDIX A.10: DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS PLACES, GUYANA: 2002 - 2012						
Region	Number of Business Places		Percent		Change	
	2002	2012	2002	2012	Number	Percent
Region 1	288	433	2.0	2.1	145	50.3
Region 2	1,203	1,077	8.3	5.9	-126	-10.5
Region 3	1,885	2,672	12.9	14.5	787	41.8
Region 4	6,424	8,745	44.1	47.1	2,321	36.1
Region 5	949	1,138	6.5	6.2	189	19.9
Region 6	2,072	2,279	14.2	12.3	207	10.0
Region 7	352	662	2.4	3.6	310	88.1
Region 8	117	80	0.8	0.4	-37	-31.6
Region 9	249	362	1.7	2.0	113	45.4
Region 10	1,021	1,089	7.0	5.9	68	6.7
Guyana	14,560	18,537	100.0	100.0	3,977	27.3
Coastland	13,554	17,000	93.1	91.7	3,446	25.4
Hinterland	1,006	1,537	6.9	8.3	531	52.8

Region	2002						2012									
	Occupied Dwellings		Vacant Dwellings		Closed Dwellings		Total		Occupied Dwellings		Vacant Dwellings		Closed Dwellings		Total	
Region 1	4,112	283	161	4,556	4941	44	57	5,042								
Region 2	11,356	885	388	12,629	13007	158	203	13,368								
Region 3	26,493	1,758	568	28,819	33269	362	411	34,042								
Region 4	80,461	4,859	2,155	87,475	91371	1,497	1,663	94,531								
Region 5	12,868	1,100	379	14,347	14903	205	166	15,274								
Region 6	32,381	2,987	821	36,189	34487	589	221	35,297								
Region 7	3,637	299	237	4,173	5021	138	107	5,266								
Region 8	1,796	98	39	1,933	2183	13	31	2,227								
Region 9	3,622	176	185	3,983	5089	64	104	5,257								
Region 10	10,250	493	270	11,013	10728	582	127	11,437								
Guyana	186,976	12,938	5,203	205,117	214,999	3,652	3,090	221,741								
Coastland	173,809	12,082	4,581	190,472	197,765	3,393	2,791	203,949								
Hinterland	13,167	856	622	14,645	17,234	259	299	17,792								

Note: Coastland regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

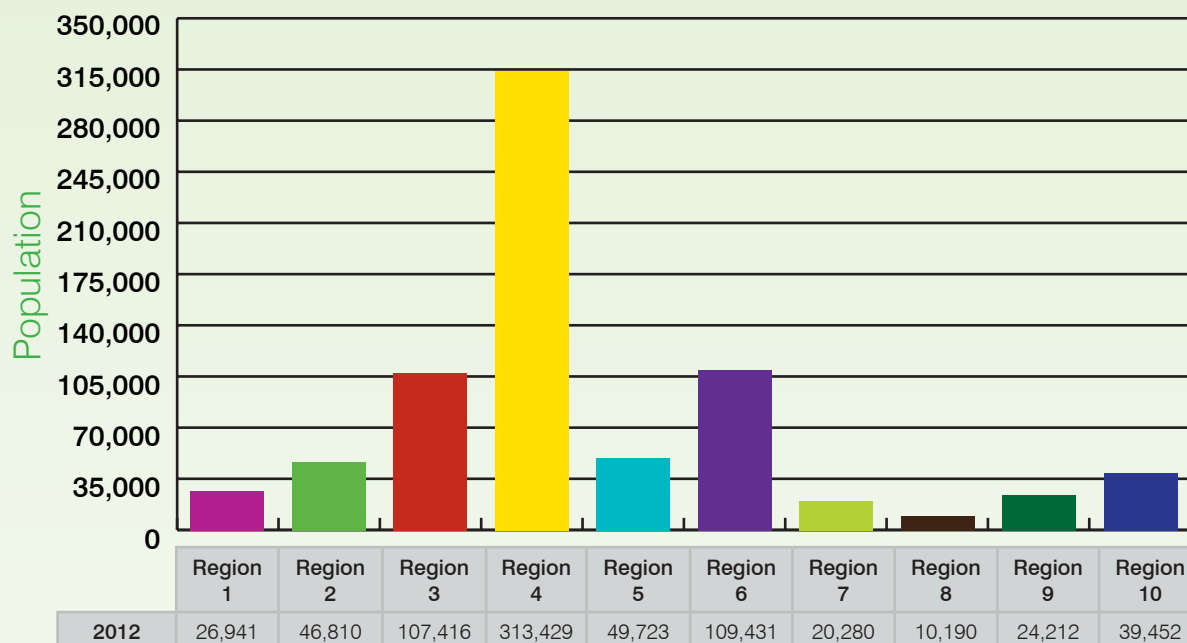
APPENDIX A: TABULAR PRESENTATION - cont'd

APPENDIX A.11B:
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLING UNITS, GUYANA: 2002 - 2012

Region	2002				2012			
	Occupied Dwellings	Vacant Dwellings	Closed Dwellings	Total	Occupied Dwellings	Vacant Dwellings	Closed Dwellings	Total
Region 1	90.3	6.2	3.5	100	98.0	0.9	1.1	100.0
Region 2	89.9	7.0	3.1	100.0	97.3	1.2	1.5	100.0
Region 3	91.9	6.1	2.0	100.0	97.7	1.1	1.2	100.0
Region 4	92.0	5.6	2.5	100.0	96.7	1.6	1.8	100.0
Region 5	89.7	7.7	2.6	100.0	97.6	1.3	1.1	100.0
Region 6	89.5	8.3	2.3	100.0	97.7	1.7	0.6	100.0
Region 7	87.2	7.2	5.7	100.0	95.3	2.6	2.0	100.0
Region 8	92.9	5.1	2.0	100.0	98.0	0.6	1.4	100.0
Region 9	90.9	4.4	4.6	100.0	96.8	1.2	2.0	100.0
Region 10	93.1	4.5	2.5	100.0	93.8	5.1	1.1	100.0
Guyana	91.2	6.3	2.5	100.0	97.0	1.6	1.4	100.0
Coastland	91.3	6.3	2.4	100.0	97.0	1.7	1.4	100.0
Hinterland	89.9	5.8	4.2	100.0	96.9	1.5	1.7	100.0

Note: Coastland regions include: Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, while Hinterland regions include: Regions 1, 7, 8 and 9.

Fig. I: Regional Population Distribution, Guyana: 2012



APPENDIX B: GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Fig. II: Regional Population,
Guyana: 1980 - 2012

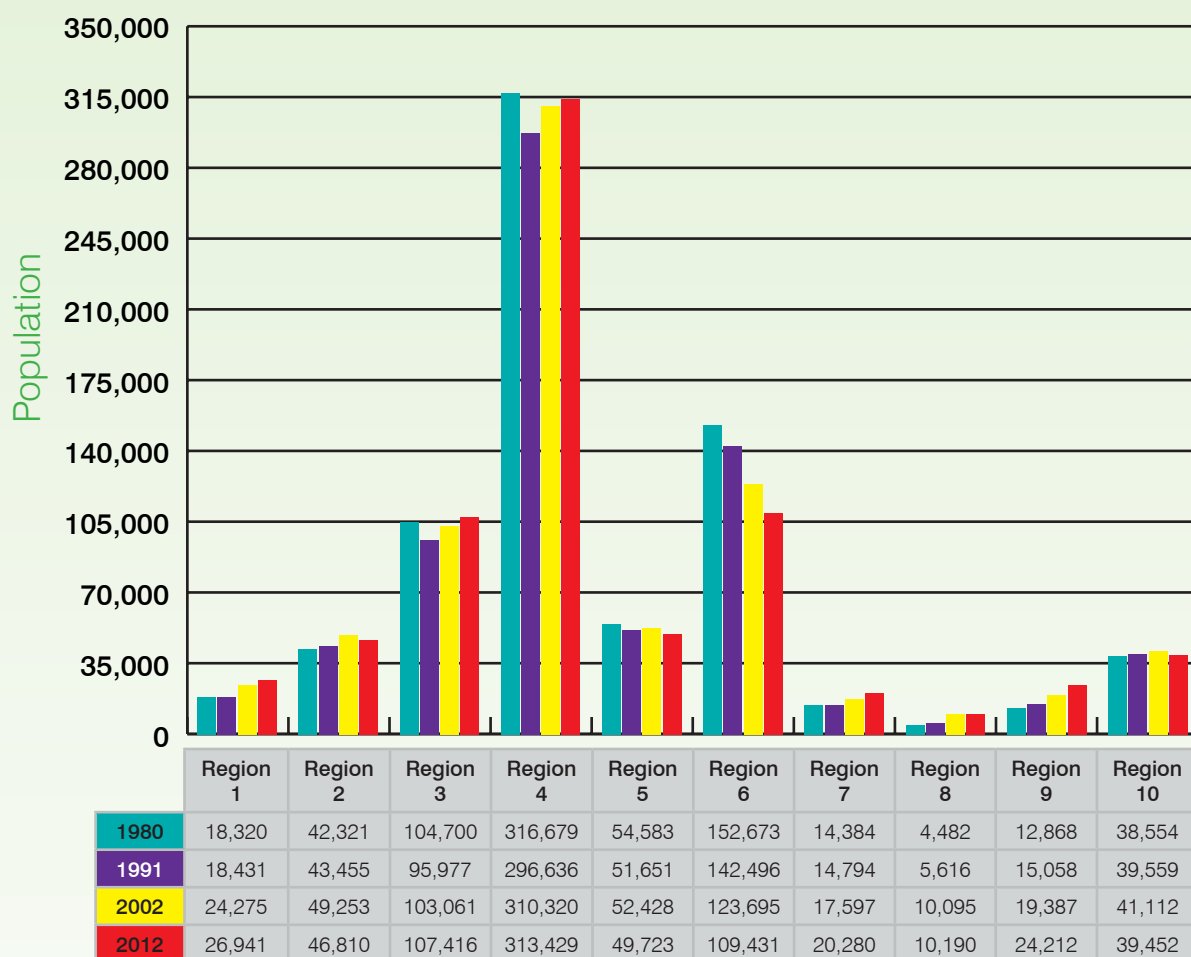
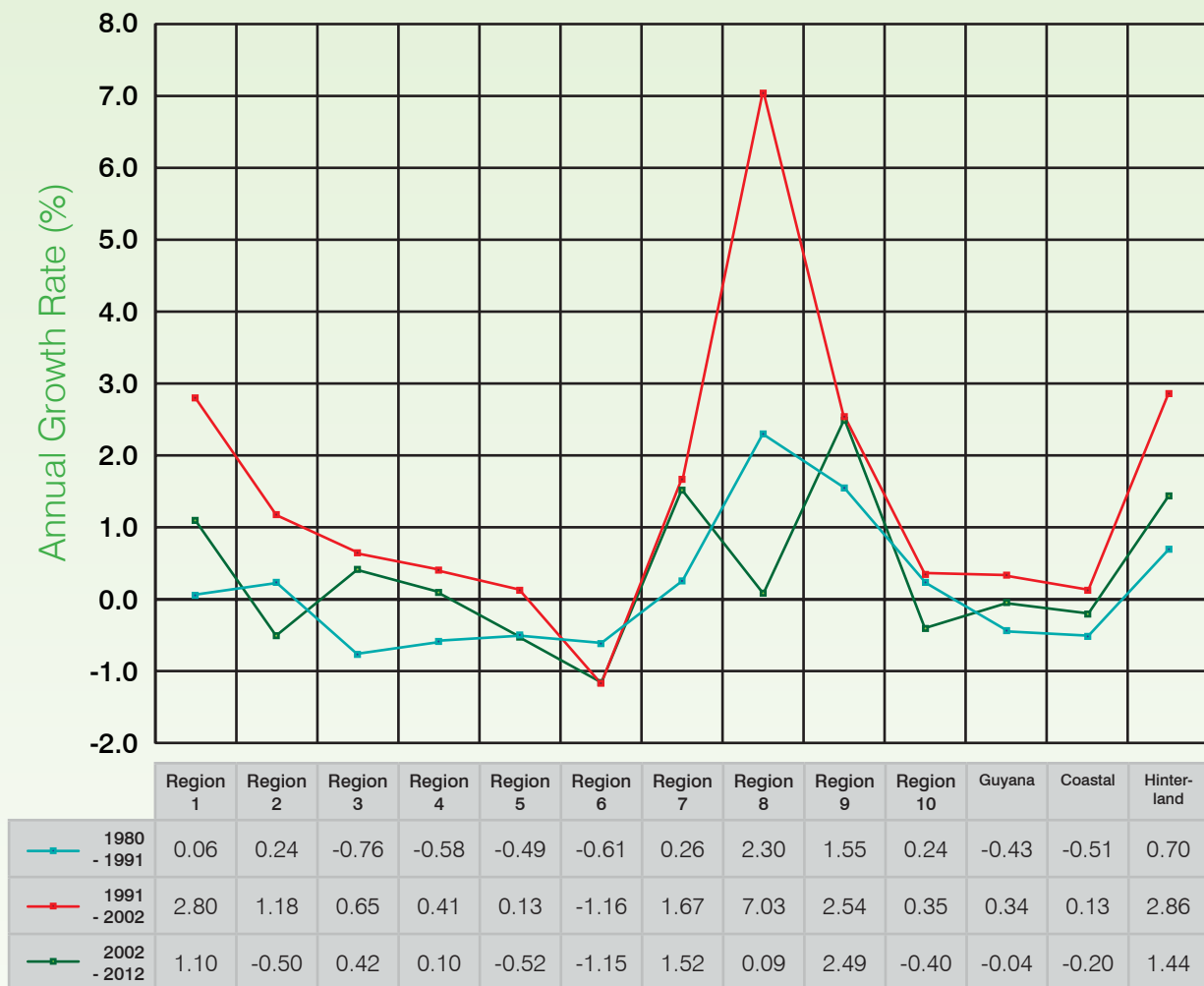


Fig. III: Population Growth Rates, Guyana: 1980 - 2012



APPENDIX B: GRAPHIC PRESENTATION - cont'd

Fig. IV: Male - Female Ratios,
Guyana: 1980 - 2012

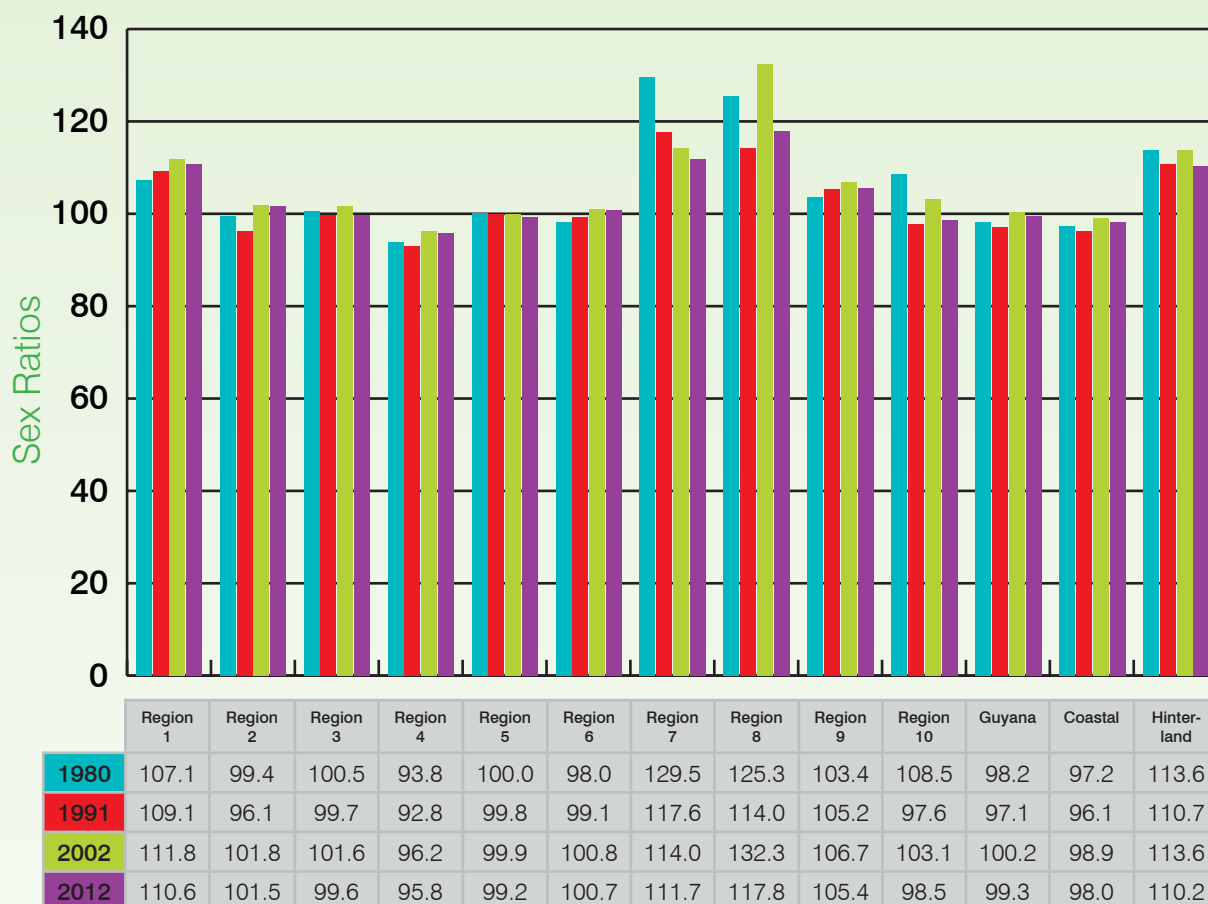


Fig. V: Population of Urban Townships/City, Guyana: 2012

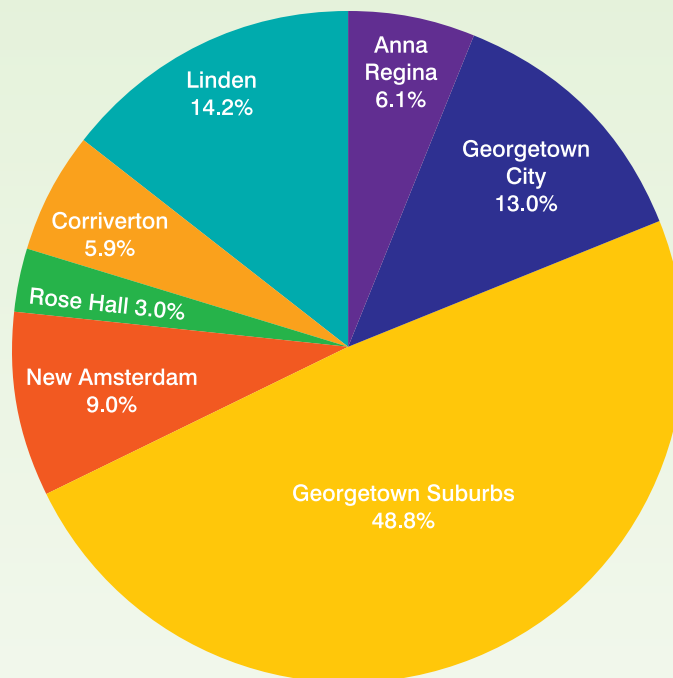
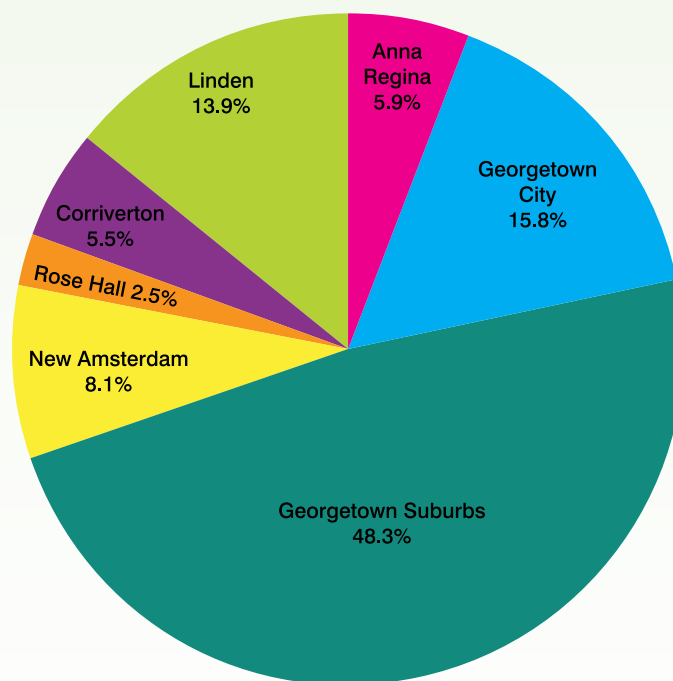


Fig. VI: Population of Urban Townships/City, Guyana: 2002



APPENDIX B: GRAPHIC PRESENTATION - cont'd

Fig. VII: Average Household Size,
Guyana: 1980 - 2012



Fig. VIII: Regional Distribution of Dwelling Units, Guyana: 2002 - 2012

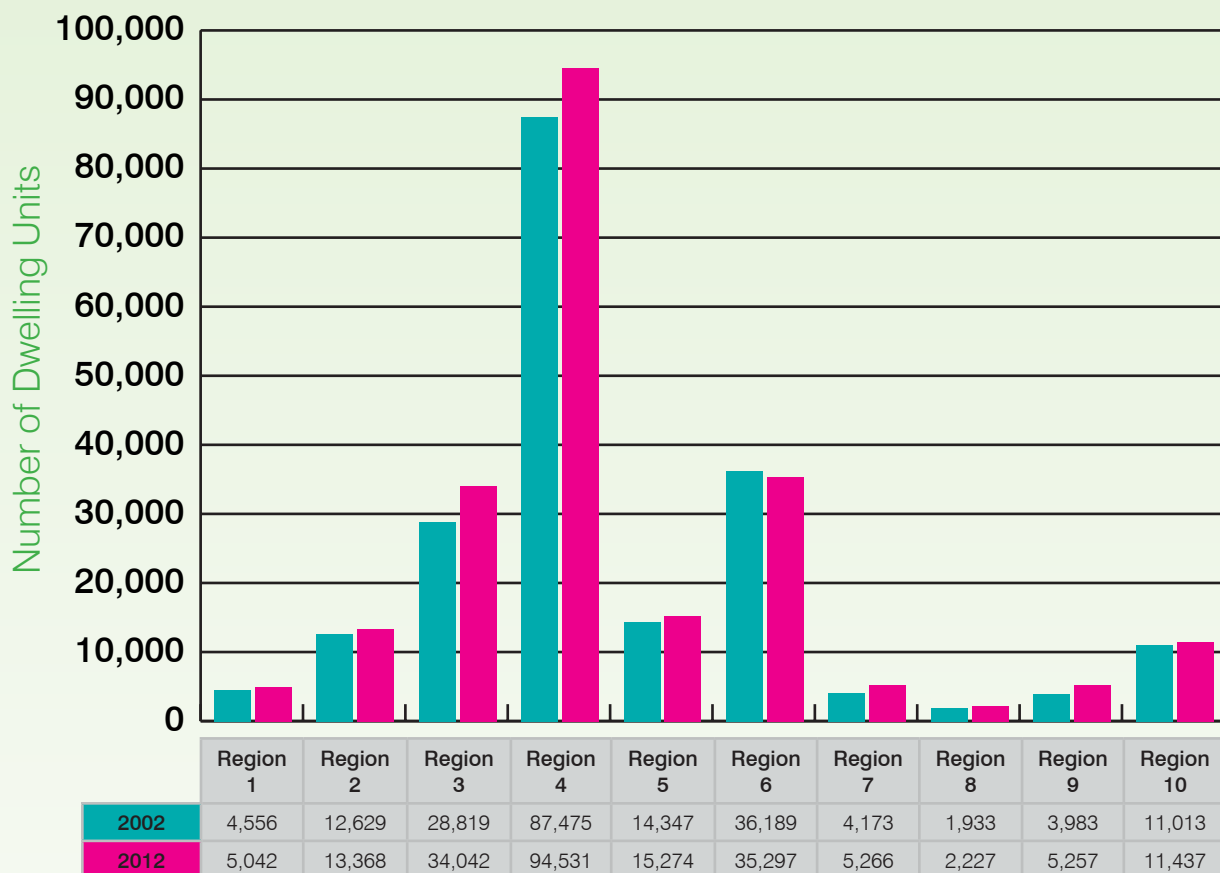
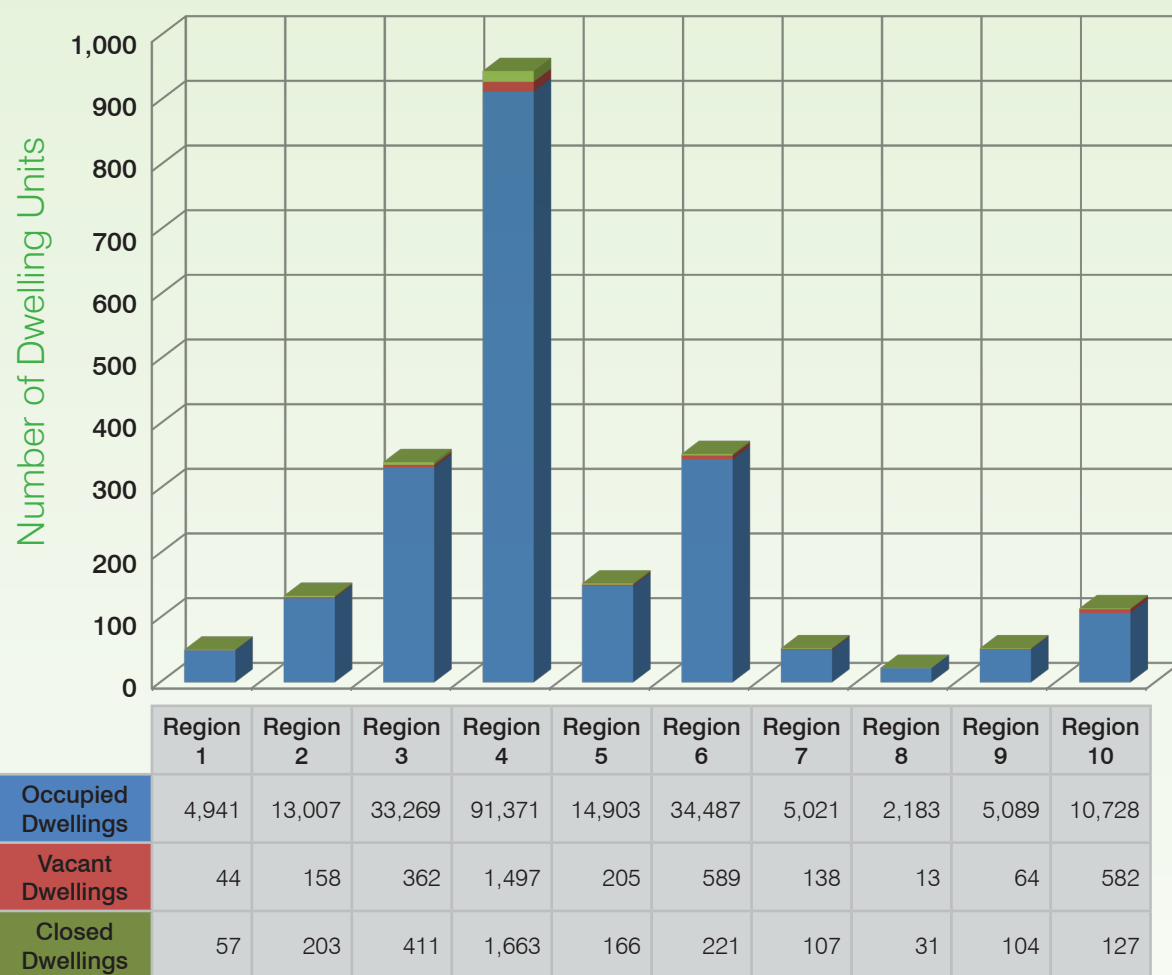


Fig. IX: Number of Occupied, Closed and Vacant Dwellings, Guyana: 2012



APPENDIX C: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This section deals with major concepts and definitions that were used in the 2012 census. These terms were served as basic guide for all the fieldworkers

I. Building

1.1 Building definition

A building is defined as a physical structure, which is separate and independent of any other structure and must comprise one (1) or more rooms. It must be covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundation to the roof. A building may be used for several purposes, i.e., residential, commercial or industrial or provision of services. As such, some buildings may be used for factory, shop, detached dwelling, apartment building, warehouse, repair shop, poultry pen, etc. NOTE that detached rooms, for example, detached kitchens, toilets, servants quarters, garages, etc. relating to main buildings are treated as part of the main buildings. Some buildings might be occupied, closed or vacant. Inquire from neighbours to help identify closed or vacant buildings, and double check before the end of the enumeration period to verify the information received from the neighbours.

1.2. Closed building

A closed building is one, which, on census night (i.e. the midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012), was in use but all the occupants temporarily absent (**i.e. absent for less than six (6) months**).

1.3 Vacant building

A vacant building is one, which, on census night (i.e., midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012), was not being used for any purpose. Included in this category are those buildings, which were **closed for six (6) months or more**.

II. Dwelling Unit

2.1 Dwelling unit definition

A dwelling unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building or a room in which a person or group of persons were living on census night (i.e., midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012). It must have direct access from the street or common landing, staircase, passage or gallery where occupants can enter or leave without passing through another household's living quarters. Some dwellings might be closed or vacant, while others might be owner-occupied dwellings.

2.2 Closed dwelling unit

A dwelling unit which is occupied, but on census night (i.e., midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012), the occupants were temporarily away, that is, away for less than six (6) months. The residents there may be away either for vacation, holiday, etc. Find out from the neighbours, if anyone spent the census night (i.e., midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012) in the dwelling.

2.10. Vacant dwelling unit

It is a dwelling unit that is **habitable** but no one was living there on census night (i.e., midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012) and whose residents were **away for six (6) months or more**.

2.11. Private dwelling unit

A private dwelling unit is one in which a private household resides. This may be a single house, flat, apartment, out room, part of a commercial building, or a boarding house catering for less than six persons.

APPENDIX C: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

III. Private Household

A private household consists of one or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping together at least 4 nights per week) and sharing at least one daily meal. It is important to note that a member of a household need not be a relative of the main family or the head of household. For example, a boarder or a domestic servant who sleeps in most nights of the week is considered a member of the household. It is possible for a household to consist of one person or more persons or a group of unrelated persons living together.

Many types of living arrangements which may constitute a household may be found in the field. Some examples are given below for your guidance:

- A person or group of persons who moved in a building or dwelling with the intention to stay is considered as a private household.
- A boarding house catering for less than six boarders or lodgers is classified as a private household.
- If a building is divided into flats or separate dwellings, each of the dwelling units constitutes a private household, i.e., a tenant or subtenant occupying a dwelling unit with his/her own eating arrangements.
- A servant who sleeps in a building or in an outbuilding on the premises of his/her employer is to be listed as a member of the household; otherwise, is not counted as a member, if he/she **does not** sleep in the premises of the employer.
- A boarder or lodger, (i.e. a person who eats and sleeps with the household during most nights of the week), is to be considered a member of the household.
- Separate living quarters (i.e., each unit with its own eating or sleeping arrangements) within an institution for all or any member of the staff constitute separate households.
- A person who rents a room but does not share any meals with his/her landlord or landlady constitutes a separate single-person household.
- A visitor or guest who spends Census Night (i.e., from midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012 to 6:00 a.m. on the 15th September, 2012) in the household must be counted as a member of the household. However, don't consider any person as a visitor or guest who due to some circumstances spent the Census Night in the household and left early the next day before the enumerator visits the household to conduct the census count. Such a person should be treated as a traveller who had to spend the census night there due to circumstances and would be counted at his/her usual place of residence where the enumerator might meet him/her.
- Persons, who because of the nature of their jobs (i.e. watchmen, shift-workers, medical and health personnel, etc.), spend most nights away from their home **MUST** be enumerated at their place of usual residence along with the other members of their households.

IV. Head of Household

The Head of the Household is a designated person or the person recognized as such by the respondent. Every household must have a head. Assign a head and continue the interview in cases where the respondent does not accept the idea of a head.

In the case of a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling on an equal basis, take as head the member of the group designated as a head by the rest of members or recognized as such by the others.

A person running a boarding house or similar establishment that caters for less than six (6) boarders or lodgers is considered the head of that household.

V. Institutional Households

The institutional household comprises the group of persons who are living and/working, or studying under prescribed rules and regulations on Census Night. They include the homeless, overnight travellers and institutional population who reside in hostels, hospitals, prisons, hotels and lodgers, etc. Use the institutional questionnaire to interview them (See Part V for more detail).

VI. Transient Population

Transient populations are foreign citizens, who are just passing through and have to be at any of Guyana's entry ports during the census night (night of 14th /15th September, 2012). They are found mostly in the airports, bus stands, etc. Like the homeless households, the enumeration of the **transient populations** should be done on the Census Night (night of 14th/15th September, 2012) using the institutional questionnaire. The enumerator of the ED should enumerate, and tell them that they should not be enumerated again.

Transient populations also include honeymoon couples staying at resorts, short-term temporary guests staying in hotels, guest houses, etc. Unlike the first category, this second category of transient persons will be enumerated wherever they are found across the country as the enumerators proceed with the enumeration during the entire period of the census. You should use the "Institutional Questionnaire.

Note: This term (transient population) does not refer to Guyanese citizens. A Guyanese citizen (whether overseas based or not) arrived that night was captured in his/her regular household.

VII. Census Night

This is the period from midnight 14th/15th September, 2012 to 6:00 a.m. on the 15th September, 2012.

VIII. The Reference Time and Date

The 2012 Census reference time and date was midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012. This means that all persons who were alive as of this date and time were included in the population count irrespective of their citizenship, nationality or place of usual residence. Accordingly, since it would not be possible to enumerate the entire population on that single day, whatever is the day during which the census questionnaire was filled, all are referred to the midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012.

IX. Types of Census

9.1 Defacto Census

A de facto census is a census that counts people at their locations on the night of the census or counts all persons as residents of the place they happen to be at the time the census is taken or enumerates everyone at their current residence. For examples:

- Anyone from Region 3 who works in Region 4 was enumerated in Region 4, regardless of his/her formal place of residence in Region 3 (his/her region of origin);
- A boarding student on summer vacation was enumerated at the home of his/her parent, regardless of the college campus where the student stays most of the year;
- Fishermen staying in a fishing village for a season were enumerated there rather than in their permanent place of residence.

9.2 De Jure Census

The de jure census counts people where they usually live or their usual place of residence. For example, following the same examples above:

- Anyone from Region 3 who works in Region 4 will be enumerated in his/her formal place of residence in Region 3 (his/her region of origin).
- A boarding student on summer vacation will be enumerated in the school campus where the student stays most part of the year rather than at the home of his/her parent.
- Fishermen staying in a fishing village for a season would be enumerated at their permanent place of residence before going for fishing rather than their temporary home in the fishing village.
- While it is sometimes difficult to administer either of these two methods without at least touching the other, the de facto method is more common in the world and is recommended by the United Nations Population Commission; as such, it will be used in the 2012 Population and Housing Census.

X. Visitation Record

A visitation record is a seventeen numbered column form designed to monitor field visits during the enumeration phase of the census. It provides a register of all the buildings, dwelling units, households, institutions, business places and other relevant information within an enumeration district. It also serves as a quick record and the first source of establishing a population count for a particular enumeration district.

XI. Categories of Residence Status

There are three categories for classifying the residence situation or residence status:

- Resident present at the time of the reference census night (**RP**)
- Resident absent at the time of the reference census night (**RA**)
- Visitors (**V**)

11.1 Resident present (RP)

A person is a resident present, if he/she usually lives more than six months in the place where he/she is enumerated, and if he/she is present on the reference night, the night preceding the first day of the census.

A delay of six months is considered as a reference to determine the residence status in most of the cases, however there are few exceptions. There may be certain categories of persons who live less than six months in a given place, but who intend to stay, and who in addition will not be enumerated as absent in that place.

Below are some examples:

- A woman who just married is a resident where she lives with her husband as soon as she moves in.
- A civil servant, who has been sent to a new place, becomes immediately resident in this new place.
- A person who just moved to a new place, alone or with his/her family, with the intention to stay in this new place for any reason, becomes resident in this new place.

- The following persons will also be enumerated as resident present (RP), even though they have not spent the reference night in their households:
 - Nurses or physicians on night duty;
 - Night guard / watchman;
 - Persons who spent the night in a night club, or in a night of prayers;
 - Person travelling in a car that census night;
 - Factory workers/shift-workers who work at night;
 - Military or police personnel who spent the night in a camp or on duty;
 - Someone out fishing all night fall.

- A travellers, who due to some reason lodged with someone and spent the census night there and left early before the enumerator visits that household should be counted as resident present in his/her usual household from whence he/she came. The point here is that a certified visitor should at least be someone available in the household to provide his/her own information to the enumerator.

- A visiting partner/friend or child, who due to sleeping arrangement sleeps in the household of a partner/friend or in another household, but spends most of the day in the household of his/her parent or in another household and shares daily meal there **MUST** be counted resident present (RP) in that household where he/she spends most of his/her time and shares meal, even though he/she spent the census night in the household where sleeping arrangement was made.

11.2 Resident absent (RA)

Resident absent is a person who usually lives at the place, but who was not present on the reference night. To indicate this category, one will write **RA** in the corresponding box. The person must be absent for a period equal to or shorter than six months.

If the absence is longer, the person will be considered resident present in the other place where he/she is, and this is the place where he/she will be taken care of (where he/she will be enumerated).

A person may be absent from his/her place of residence for a variety of reasons, such as:

- Health (hospitalized)
- Business (business trip)
- Family reasons (visiting a relative, participating in a wedding ceremony, and so forth)
- Occupation (i.e. commercial travellers, truck/car driver, etc.)
- Tourism (trip for vacation)
- Camps (training, sojourn).
- Short term studies

In the case of an absence for such reasons, and after proper enquiry on the household member concerned, the census enumerator must write down **"RA"** in the appropriate line of the questionnaire for his/her household, in the corresponding box.

11.3 Visitors (V)

The persons who stayed effectively with the enumerated household during the reference night (the night proceeding the first day of the census), but who are not resident because their usual residence is located elsewhere, are visitors. For them, one must write down **"V"**; these persons must be visiting for less than six months.

XII. Other Special Categories of Residents

12.1 Foreign Diplomats

Foreign diplomats or representatives of international organizations resident in Guyana and their families will not be enumerated in the census. However, their service personnel will be enumerated as part of the resident population.

12.2 Foreign Residents

Foreign Residents who stay or work in Guyana will be enumerated as resident present or absent (**RP or RA**), if their duration of stay exceeds six months, whereas if their duration of stay is shorter than six months, they will be enumerated as visitors (**V**).

12.3 Guyanese Diplomats

Guyanese diplomats and their families posted and living abroad will be enumerated as part of Guyana's Resident population, based on information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

12.4 Students Abroad

Students studying abroad will be enumerated as resident absent (**RA**) in their families in Guyana, provided the length of absence away from the household is equal to or less than six months. Do not include such student in the household listing if the length of absence is more than six months.

12.5 Other Workers Abroad

Other workers abroad, such as the seasonal workers, will be enumerated as resident absent (**RA**) in their families in Guyana, provided their length of absence away from the household is equal to or less than six months. Do not include any such worker in the household listing if the length of absence is more than six months.

12.6 Foreign Students

Foreign students who are studying in Guyana's establishments will be enumerated as the other persons living in the country.

12.7 Civil Servants

Civil servants who are on official trips or personal vacation trips abroad will be enumerated as persons usually resident but not having spent the reference night in their households (i.e., as resident absent (**RA**), provided the length of absence away from the household is equal to or less than 6 months.

12.8 Homeless Persons

Persons living in the street and or do not have special places to sleep, in the city of Georgetown and other parts of country are part of the population and must be counted. Special arrangements would be made to fully enumerate them on the census night using the institutional questionnaire.

12.9 Newborns

Children born between September 15 and 26 October, 2012, that is, after the reference night will be enumerated as usual resident absent (**RA**) in the household on census night on the notion that he/she spent the census night abroad. However, if such child died before the enumerator visits that household, no information will be collected of that baby, since the baby is neither a member of that household nor was in that household on census night.

12.10 Dead Persons

Someone who was present in the household on census night (i.e., midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012), but died during the period of the enumeration, that is, between September 15 and 26 October,

2012 before the enumerator visits that household, **MUST** be counted as if he/she were alive and be recorded as resident present (RP). However, the enumerator must remember not to count the person twice, that is, record him/her as dead person in response to the Household Questionnaire (H8.1).

12.11 Visitors arriving after census night

Unlike in the case of the newborn baby, anyone coming from abroad (whether Guyanese or foreign-born citizen) into the country after the census night (midnight of 14th/15th September, 2012) is not a part of the census enumeration, and **MUST** not be enumerated as visitor or resident. However, such persons should be enumerated only (as resident absent (RA)) if he/she is a usual resident member of a household but was on holiday or trip abroad and spent the census night abroad.

APPENDIX D: VISITATION RECORD

GUYANA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS - 2012

VISITATION RECORD

Region No.	<input type="text"/>	Name of Enumerator:	_____
Ward/Village:	<input type="text"/>	Name of Supervisor:	_____
ED No.	<input type="text"/>	No. of "No Contacts" of which:	
No. of Buildings	<input type="text"/>	No one at Home	<input type="text"/>
No. of Dwelling Units	<input type="text"/>	Refused	<input type="text"/>
No. of Households	<input type="text"/>	TOTAL POPULATION	<input type="text"/>
No. of Business Units	<input type="text"/>	NO. OF MALES	<input type="text"/>
No. of Institutions	<input type="text"/>	NO. OF FEMALES	<input type="text"/>
		Vacant Buildings	<input type="text"/>
		Closed Buildings	<input type="text"/>
		Vacant Dwellings	<input type="text"/>
		Closed Dwellings	<input type="text"/>

GUYANA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS - 2012

VISITATION RECORD

Date of Visit (dd/mm/yy)	Building No.	Dwelling Unit No.	HH No.	Full Name of Household Head or Full Name of Proprietor & Name of Business or Name of Institution	Full Address	No. of Persons			Institution/Other Buildings/Business					Date of Field Visit & Signature		
						Total	Males	Females	Institution Unit No.	Other Building No.	Business Unit No.	Type/Activity of Business/Institution	No. of Paid Employees	Remarks	Enumerator	Supervisor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

APPENDIX E: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (One for each Household)

INTERVIEWER SAY:

"I am a census interviewer assigned to this area and I would like to get some information about the household and its members. My name is (...) and here is my ID card. First, please give me the names of all persons who usually live and share at least one meal daily with your household, including persons who were present on census night (14th/15th September 2012) but are no longer here."

LISTING OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		SEX	RP/RA/V	
01	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

No. of Persons in HH:

Total	Males	Females	Male = 1 Female = 2
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

RECORD OF VISITS												
INTERVIEW CALLS	DATE				TIME STARTED			TIME ENDED			DURATION	RESULTS
1												
2												
3												
4												

*Result Codes 1 = Completed 2 = Partially completed 3 = Dwelling vacant 4 = No suitable respondent at home 5 = Refused 6 = Other (specify)

H1.0 INTERVIEWER: Please shade the appropriate oval for Sex of Head of Household

- 1 Male 2 Female

SECTION H1: CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED BUILDING

- H1.1 What type of building is this?
 1 Residential 4 Community Service
 2 Residential/Commercial 5 Other (specify) _____
 3 Residential/Office

- H1.2 What is the **main** material of the outer walls?
 1 Wood 7 Brick only (Clay Brick)
 2 Concrete 8 Stone and brick
 3 Wood & Concrete 9 Galvanize
 4 Stone 10 Wood & Brick
 5 Adobe & Trolley Palm 11 Other (specify) _____
 6 Makeshift

- H1.3 What is the **main** material used for roofing?
 1 Sheet metal (zinc, aluminium, galvanize) 5 Tile
 2 Shingle (asphalt) 6 Concrete
 3 Shingle (wood) 7 Thatched/Trolley Palm
 4 Shingle (other) 8 Makeshift
 9 Other (specify) _____

- H1.4 In which year/period was this building completed?
 1 Before 1980 6 2007
 2 1980 - 1989 7 2008
 3 1990 - 1999 8 2009
 4 2000 - 2005 9 2010
 5 2006 10 2011 or later
 11 Don't know/Not stated

SECTION H2: CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNIT AND TENANCY STATUS

- H2.1 What is the occupancy status of the dwelling unit?
 1 Occupied 2 Seasonally vacant

- H2.2 What type of dwelling unit does this household occupy?
 1 Separate house/Detached 6 Combined business & Dwelling
 2 Part of a private house/Attached 7 Barracks
 3 Flat/Apartment/Condominium 8 Makeshift
 4 Townhouse 9 Other (specify) _____
 5 Double house/Duplex

- H2.3 Is this dwelling unit ----- by any member of the household?
 1 Owned 5 Leased
 2 Squatted 6 Rent-free
 3 Rented - Private 7 Other (specify) _____
 4 Rented - Govt. 8 Not stated

SECTION H3: LAND TENURE & HOUSE LOT APPLICATION

- H3.1 Under what type of arrangement is the land occupied? (Lot on which building is located)
 1 Owned/freehold 5 Rent-free
 2 Lease-hold 6 None/not applicable
 3 Rented (paying) 7 Other (specify) _____
 4 Squatted 8 Not stated

- H3.2 Have you ever applied to the Ministry of Housing for a House Lot?
 1 Yes Region 2 No (Skip to Section H4)

- H3.3 Were you allocated a House Lot?
 1 Yes (Skip to Section H4) 2 No

- H3.4 Are you still interested in the application?
 1 Yes 2 No

SECTION H4: HOUSING UNIT BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR USE

- H4.1 What type of fuel does this household use **most** for cooking?
 1 Charcoal 4 Kerosene
 2 Wood 5 Electricity
 3 LPG (Cooking Gas) 6 Other (specify) _____

- H4.2 What is the **main** source of lighting for this household?
 1 Gas Lantern 4 Electricity (Private)
 2 Kerosene 5 Solar/Inverter
 3 Electricity (Public) 6 Other (specify) _____

- H4.3 What is the **main** source of water supply for this household?
 1 Private, piped into dwelling 7 Public well
 2 Private catchments/rain water 8 Spring/river/pond
 3 Private, piped into yard/plot 9 Truck borne
 4 Public, piped into dwelling 10 Dug well/borehole
 5 Public, piped into yard/plot 11 Other (specify) _____
 6 Public standpipe or hand pump

- H4.4 What is the **main** source of drinking water for this household?
 1 Piped into dwelling 7 Rain water collection
 2 Piped into yard/plot 8 Unprotected dug-well/spring
 3 Public standpipe 9 Pond/river/stream
 4 Tube-well/borehole with pump 10 Vendor/private supplier
 5 Protected dug well/spring 11 Other (specify) _____
 6 Bottled water

- H4.5 What type of toilet facility does this household have?
 1 W.C. (Flush toilet) linked to sewer 5 Trad. Pit Latrine w/out slab
 2 W.C. (Flush toilet) linked to septic tank/soak-away 6 None (Skip to H4.7)
 3 Ventilated Pit Latrine (VIP) 7 Other (specify) _____
 4 Trad. Pit Latrine with slab

- H4.6 Is the toilet shared with any other household?
 1 Yes 2 No

- H4.7 How many rooms does this household occupy? (Do not count bathrooms and porches)
 No. of rooms

- H4.8 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling unit? (Count all bedrooms including spares not occupied)
 No. of bedrooms

- H4.9 How does this household **usually** dispose of its garbage?
 1 Dumping on land 6 Garbage truck/skip/bin - Public
 2 Compost 7 Garbage truck - Private
 3 Burning 8 Other (specify) _____
 4 Dumping/throwing into river/sea/pond
 5 Burying

SECTION H5: HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT, APPLIANCE & OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR USE

- H5.1 Does this household have any of the following appliances or household items in working condition?
- | | Yes | No | | Yes | No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Radio/stereo | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 10 Microwave | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 Television | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 11 Telephone (landline) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 DVD/MP3/VCR | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 12 Mobile/cellular phone | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 Computer | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 13 Water pump | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5 Internet access/connection | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 14 Electrical generator | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6 Vehicle (private) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 15 Air condition unit | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7 Refrigerator/freezer | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 16 Water heater | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8 Washing machine | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 17 Cable TV/satellite | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 9 Stove (gas/electric/solar) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 18 Solar panel | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | | | 19 Boat (engine/paddle) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

SECTION H6: ENVIRONMENT

- H6.1 In this community, is your household most concerned about/affected by the following environmental issues?
- | | Yes | No | | Yes | No |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Waste disposal | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 8 Soil erosion | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 Water contamination | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 9 Squatting | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 Drainage | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 10 Flooding | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 Air pollution | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 11 Cellphone tower | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5 Use of pesticides | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 12 Noise | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6 Deforestation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | 13 Asbestos | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7 Destruction of mangroves | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | | |

03

INDIVIDUAL CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

2012 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS - INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Reg No. Vill/Ward No. ED.No. Bldg No. Dw No. HH No. Pers No.

B

SERIAL NUMBER

SECTION P1: PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS ALL PERSONS

- P1.1** What is your (...) relationship to the head of household?
- 1 Head
 - 2 Spouse/partner
 - 3 Son/daughter
 - 4 Step/adopted child
 - 5 Grand/great-grand child
 - 6 Son/daughter-in-law
 - 7 Parent/parent-in-law
 - 8 Other relative
 - 9 Domestic employee
 - 10 Non-relative/lodger
 - Not stated

- P1.2** INTERVIEWER: Shade the appropriate oval.
FOR PERSONS NOT SEEN ASK: Is (...) male or female?
- 1 Male
 - 2 Female

P1.3 What is your (...) date of birth?

Day Month Year

If date of birth is not known ask: How old were you/was (...) on your (...) last birthday? Do not leave blank, if age is not known, TRY TO GET ESTIMATE. (i.e. from others in the household or use historical events).

AGE YRS

- P1.4** To what ethnic group do you/does (...) belong?
- 1 African/Black
 - 2 Amerindian
 - 3 East Indian
 - 4 Chinese
 - 5 Mixed
 - 6 Portuguese
 - 7 White
 - 8 Other (specify) _____
 - Not stated

- P1.5** To which religion/denomination do you/does (...) belong?
- 1 Anglican
 - 2 Methodist
 - 3 Pentecostal
 - 4 Roman Catholic
 - 5 Jehovah Witness
 - 6 Seventh Day Adventist
 - 7 Bahai
 - 8 Muslim
 - 9 Hindu
 - 10 Rastafarian
 - 11 Other Christians
 - 12 None/No Religion
 - 13 Other (specify) _____
 - Not stated

SECTION P2: DISABILITY ALL PERSONS

- P2.1** Do you/does (...) have any long-standing difficulty/problem that prevents you/(...) from performing an activity?
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (Skip to Section P3)
 - Not stated

ACTIVITY	P2.2 Which of the following activities do you/does (...) have difficulty with?	P2.3 Is the problem serious/permanent?	P2.4 Was the problem diagnosed by a Medical Doctor?	P2.5 How was the disability acquired?	P2.6 In which way has the problem limited your /(...) activities most compared with other people of your/(...) age?
If Yes to P2.2, continue up to P2.6 and If No, go to the next Activity in the list and proceed accordingly.	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Born with it 2. Acquired by accident 3. Acquired by disease	1. Self-care 2. Mobility 3. Communication 4. Schooling 5. Employment 6. None 7. All or at least three 8. Other (specify)
1. Seeing (even if wearing glasses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Hearing (even if wearing hearing aid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Talking/speaking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Moving/mobility (walking, standing, climbing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Body movements (reaching, gripping, holding, kneeling)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Learning/understanding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Mental functioning (behavioral, emotional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- P2.7** What is your (...) main source of support?
- 1 Self-sufficient
 - 2 Public Assistance
 - 3 Disabled Persons Organisation/Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
 - 4 Family
 - 5 Other (specify) _____
 - Not Stated

01

X

APPENDIX E: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES - cont'd

SECTION P3: MIGRATION (BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE)

ALL PERSONS

P3.1 Where were you/was (...) born?

Interviewer: Remember what is required for persons born in Guyana is the mother's normal residence at the time of birth, and not the hospital or where the birth took place.

- 1 In Guyana
 2 Abroad _____ (Name of Country) **Skip to P3.3**
 Not stated

For Official Use

P3.2 In which Region/Town/Village of Guyana was that?

- 1 Region _____
 2 Town _____
 3 Village/Ward _____

NS
 For Official Use

P3.3 What is your (...) nationality/citizenship?

- 1 Guyanese (by Birth) (**Skip to P3.5**)
 2 Guyanese (by Naturalization)
 3 Name of Country (if not Guyanese) _____
 Not stated

For Official Use

P3.4 In what year did you (...) come to live in Guyana? (FOREIGN BORN ONLY)

Year _____

(If from CARICOM Member State as given in P3.3, Skip to P3.12;
If from Any Other Foreign Country, Skip to Section P4)

P3.5 Where do you/does (...) usually live? (ALL GUYANESE)

- 1 At this present address (**Skip to P3.7**)
 2 Elsewhere in Guyana
 3 Abroad (**Skip to Section P4**)
 Not stated

P3.6 In what part of Guyana is that? (duration of 6 months and above)

- 1 Region _____
 2 Town _____
 3 Village/Ward _____

For Official Use

P3.7 For how long have you/(...) resided in this/that region?

- 1 Never moved
 2 Duration of residence _____

For Official Use

P3.8 Have you (...) ever lived outside Guyana for a continuous period of 5 years or more?

- 1 Yes 2 No (**Skip to Section P4**)

P3.9 In what country did you last live?

Country _____
 Not stated

For Official Use

P3.10 In what year did you (...) return to live in Guyana?

Year _____

P3.11 Why did you (...) return to live in Guyana?

- 1 Regard it as Home 6 Homesick
 2 Family re-unification 7 Completed Study
 3 Deported 8 Other (specify) _____
 4 To start a Business
 5 Retired Not stated

Skip to Section P4

(MIGRANTS FROM CARICOM MEMBER STATES ONLY)

P3.12 Did you (...) move under the Free Movement of Persons Regime?

- 1 Yes 2 No (**Skip to P3.15**)

P3.13 Under which category did you (...) move?

- 1 Skilled National 3 Under Rights of Establishment
 2 Service Provider 4 Employee of non-wage Earner

P3.14 When did you (...) move/obtain approval to stay under the Free Movement?

Month/Year _____

P3.15 Did your (...) spouse move with you (...)?

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not Applicable

P3.16 Did your (...) dependents move with you (...)?

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not Applicable

SECTION P4: EDUCATION

PERSONS AGED 3 YRS AND ABOVE

P4.1 Are you/Is (...) currently attending an educational institution?

- 1 Yes, full-time 3 No (**Skip to P4.3**)
 2 Yes, part-time

P4.2 What type of educational institution are you/Is (...) attending?

- 1 Day Care/Play Group 9 Vocational/Trade
 2 Nursery/Kindergarten 10 Business/Computer Studies
 3 Primary 11 Adult Education
 4 Sec. Dept. of Primary/CHS 12 University/Tertiary
 5 General Secondary 13 Other (specify) _____
 6 Post Secondary School
 7 Special School Not stated
 8 Technical Institute

P4.3 What is the highest level of education that you have/(...) has reached?

- 1 None/Nursery/Kindergarten 5 University/Tertiary
 2 Primary 6 Other (specify) _____
 3 Secondary
 4 Post Secondary Not stated

P4.4 What class did you (...) complete?

- 1 None 8 Frm 2/Grd 8
 2 Prep A & B/Grds 1 & 2 9 Frm 3/Grd 9
 3 Std 1/Grd 3 10 Frm 4/Grd 10
 4 Std 2/Grd 4 11 Frm 5/Grd 11
 5 Std 3/Grd 5 12 Frm 6/Grd 12
 6 Std 4/Grd 6
 7 Frm 1/Grd 7 Not stated

13 Post Secondary/Tertiary/University

No. of yrs _____
 1 2 3 4 5+ NS

P4.5 INTERVIEWER: Shade the appropriate oval

- 1 Under 5 yrs (**Skip to Section P11**) 3 5-14 yrs (**Skip to Section P10**)
 2 Females Aged 14 yrs (**Skip to Section P7**) 4 15 yrs and over

P4.6 What is the highest level of qualification that you have/(...) has achieved?

- 1 None 2 School leaving
 3 Junior Cambridge Certificate 4 CXC Basic

5 GCE O' levels or CXC General

Number of subjects passed _____
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 or more Not stated

6 High School/Senior Cambridge Certificate

7 GCE A' levels/CAPE

Number of subjects passed _____
 1 2 3 4 or more Not stated

8 Certificate/Diploma

9 Bachelor's Degree

13 Other (specify) _____

10 Post Graduate Dip/Certificate

11 Higher Degree (Masters)

12 Higher Degree (Doctoral) Not stated

02

SECTION P5: TRAINING

- P5.1** Have you/has (...) ever received/attempted/currently attending any training to fit you (...) for employment? (Formal or Informal)
 1 Yes 2 No (Skip to Section P6)
- P5.2** What was/is the status of your (...) training?
 1 Completed training Not stated
 2 Attempted training but did not complete
 3 Currently undergoing training
- P5.3** What was/is the main occupation/profession for which you (...) had the highest level of training?
 [] [] [] Not stated
- For Official Use**
- P5.4** How was/is the training received?
 1 On the job 6 Institution
 2 Apprenticeship 7 Online/Virtual Learning
 3 Correspondence/Distance Learning 8 Other (specify)
 4 Vocational/Trade Sch./Technical Inst.
 5 Commercial/Secretarial School Not stated

PERSONS AGED 15 YRS AND ABOVE

- P5.5** What was/is the duration of your (...) highest level of training?
 No. of months [] [] [] Not stated
- P5.6** What type of qualification/certificate do/did you (...) expect to receive/received on completion of the training at the highest level?
 1 None 8 Post Grad. Degree
 2 Certificate with exams 9 Professional Qualification
 3 Certificate without exams 10 Other (specify)
 4 Diploma
 5 Advanced Diploma
 6 Associate Degree Not stated
 7 First Degree

SECTION P6: MARITAL/UNION STATUS

- P6.1** What is your (...) marital status?
 1 Single/never married
 2 Married (Skip to P6.3)
 3 Divorced
 4 Widowed
 5 Legally Separated
 Not stated

PERSONS AGED 15 YRS AND ABOVE

- P6.2** Are you in a common law relationship?
 1 Yes 2 No (Skip to P7 if Female aged 15-54 yrs. Skip to P8 if Female aged 55 yrs & above or if Male)
- P6.3** Are you currently living in union with your spouse/a partner?
 1 Yes 2 No
- IF FEMALE AGED 55 YRS & ABOVE OR MALE, SKIP TO SECTION P8

SECTION P7: FERTILITY

- P7.1** How many children have you/(...) given birth to, if any, that were born alive (breathing, crying or kicking even for a brief moment)?
 Total [] [] Boys [] [] Girls [] []
 (If None, write 00 in the boxes and Skip to Section P8. If aged 14 yrs, Skip to Section P10.)
- P7.2** How many of the children are:
 ▶ P7.2 (a) Living in this household? (If None, write 00 in the boxes and continue)
 Total [] [] Boys [] [] Girls [] []
 ▶ P7.2 (b) Living elsewhere? (If None, write 00 in the boxes and continue)
 Total [] [] Boys [] [] Girls [] []
 ▶ P7.2 (c) Not alive? (If None, write 00 in the boxes and continue)
 Total [] [] Boys [] [] Girls [] []

FEMALES AGED 14-54 YRS

- P7.3** How old were you/was (...) when you/(...) had your (...) first live birth?
 AGE [] [] YRS
- P7.4** How old were you/was (...) when you/(...) had your (...) last live birth?
 AGE [] [] YRS
- FOR WOMEN 14-49 YEARS**
- P7.5** Have you had a recent live birth in the last 12 months?
 Boys [] [] Girls [] []
 1 Yes
 2 No (Skip to Section P8 and if aged 14 yrs, Skip to Section P10)
- P7.6** Is the child/children still alive?
 Boys [] [] Girls [] []
 1 Yes
 2 No
 (If aged 14 yrs, Skip to Section P10)

SECTION P8: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- P8.1** What did you (...) do **most** during the past week? (Current Activity Status)
 1 Had a job and worked
 2 Had a job but did not work
 3 Seeking first job
 4 Seeking a job which was not the first
 5 Did not seek but wanted work and was available
 6 Attended school/Student
 7 Performed Home Duties
 8 Retired, did not work
 9 Disabled, unable to work
 10 Other (specify) _____
 Not stated
- P8.2** How many hours did you/(...) work during the past week?
 [] [] Hours (Skip to P8.7)

PERSONS AGED 15 YRS AND ABOVE

- P8.3** Did you (...) do any work at all during the past one week; including helping in the family business/farm, or work at home, for pay doing any of the following, handicrafts, washing clothes, ironing or sewing, etc? In addition did you sell cigarettes, newspaper, food, snacks or wash cars for tips or pay?
 1 Yes (Skip to P8.7) Not stated
 2 No
- P8.4** Did you (...) take any active steps to look for work during the past month?
 1 Yes Not stated
 2 No (Skip to P8.6)
- P8.5** What was the **most** recent step you (...) took during the past month?
 1 Direct Application
 2 Checked at work sites
 3 Asked friends/family
 4 Registered with employment exchange
 5 Other (specify) _____ (Skip to P8.12)

APPENDIX E: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES - cont'd

P8.6 Why did you (...) not take steps to look for work during the past month?

- 1 Pregnancy
- 2 Home duties, personal/family responsibilities
- 3 Already arranged employment
- 4 Awaiting recall to former job
- 5 Awaiting replies from employers
- 6 Awaiting busy season
- 7 Discouraged/lost hope
- 8 Attending school/training
- 9 No jobs available in the area
- 10 Illness, disability, injury
- 11 Retirement/old age
- 12 Other (specify) _____

X

Skip to
P8.12

P8.7 Did you (...) carry out your (...) own business or work on own (...) farm, work for a wage/salary or as unpaid worker in a family business? (Current Employment Status)

- 1 Paid employee, State Owned/Government
- 2 Paid employee, Statutory Board/Agency
- 3 Paid employee, Private Establishment
- 4 Paid employee, Private Home
- 5 Own business/Self-employed with paid employees (Employer)
- 6 Own business/Self-employed without employees (Own Account)
- 7 Unpaid family worker
- 8 Apprentice/Learner/Trainee
- 9 Other (specify) _____

P8.8 What kind of work did you (...) do during the past week in your (...) main occupation?

Occupation _____ For Official Use

P8.9 What type of business/activity are you/is (...) engaged in or what activity is carried out at your (...) workplace?

Industry _____ For Official Use

P8.10 Where is your (...) place of work?

- 1 Work at home (Skip to P8.12)
- 2 No fixed place of work (Skip to P8.12)
- 3 A fixed place outside the home

P8.11 What is the name and address of your (...) workplace?

Name: _____

Address: _____

P8.12 What did you/(...) do **most** during the past 12 months? (Usual activity Status)

- 1 Had a job and worked
 - 2 Had job but did not work
 - 3 Seeking first job
 - 4 Seeking a job which was not the first
 - 5 Did not seek but wanted work and was available
 - 6 Attended school/Student
 - 7 Did Home Duties
 - 8 Retired, did not work
 - 9 Disabled, unable to work
 - 10 Other (specify) _____
- Not stated

Skip to
Section
P9

P8.13 How many months did you (...) work during the past 12 months?

_____ Months

X

SECTION P9: SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

PERSONS AGED 15 YRS AND ABOVE

P9.1 Do you/does (...) receive any money/remittances from relatives and/or friends abroad?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

P9.2 What was your (...) **main** source of livelihood during the past year?

- 1 Employment/Own Account
- 2 Remittances (Overseas)
- 3 Support from friends/relatives (Local)
- 4 Parental/spousal support
- 5 Pension (NIS, Old-age, Former employer)
- 6 Savings/Interest on savings
- 7 Disability benefits
- 8 Investments
- 9 Public Assistance
- 10 Other (specify) _____

SECTION P10: ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

PERSONS AGED 5 YRS AND ABOVE

P10.1 Do you/does (...) have access to the internet?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Skip to Section P11)

P10.2 Do you/does (...) use the internet?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (Skip to Section P11)

P10.3 What was your (...) main form /method of access to the internet in the last three (3) months?

- 1 Home
- 2 Work
- 3 School
- 4 Internet Café
- 5 Cellular phone/PDA
- 6 Hot spot roaming
- 7 Family or friend's house
- 8 Other (specify) _____

SECTION P11: WHERE SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT

ALL PERSONS

P11.1 Where did you (...) spend the Census Night? (the mid-night of 14th/15th September 2012)

- 1 At this Address (End Interview)
- 2 Elsewhere in the Country
- 3 Abroad (End Interview)

Comments

X

P11.2 What part of the country was that? If known, please specify

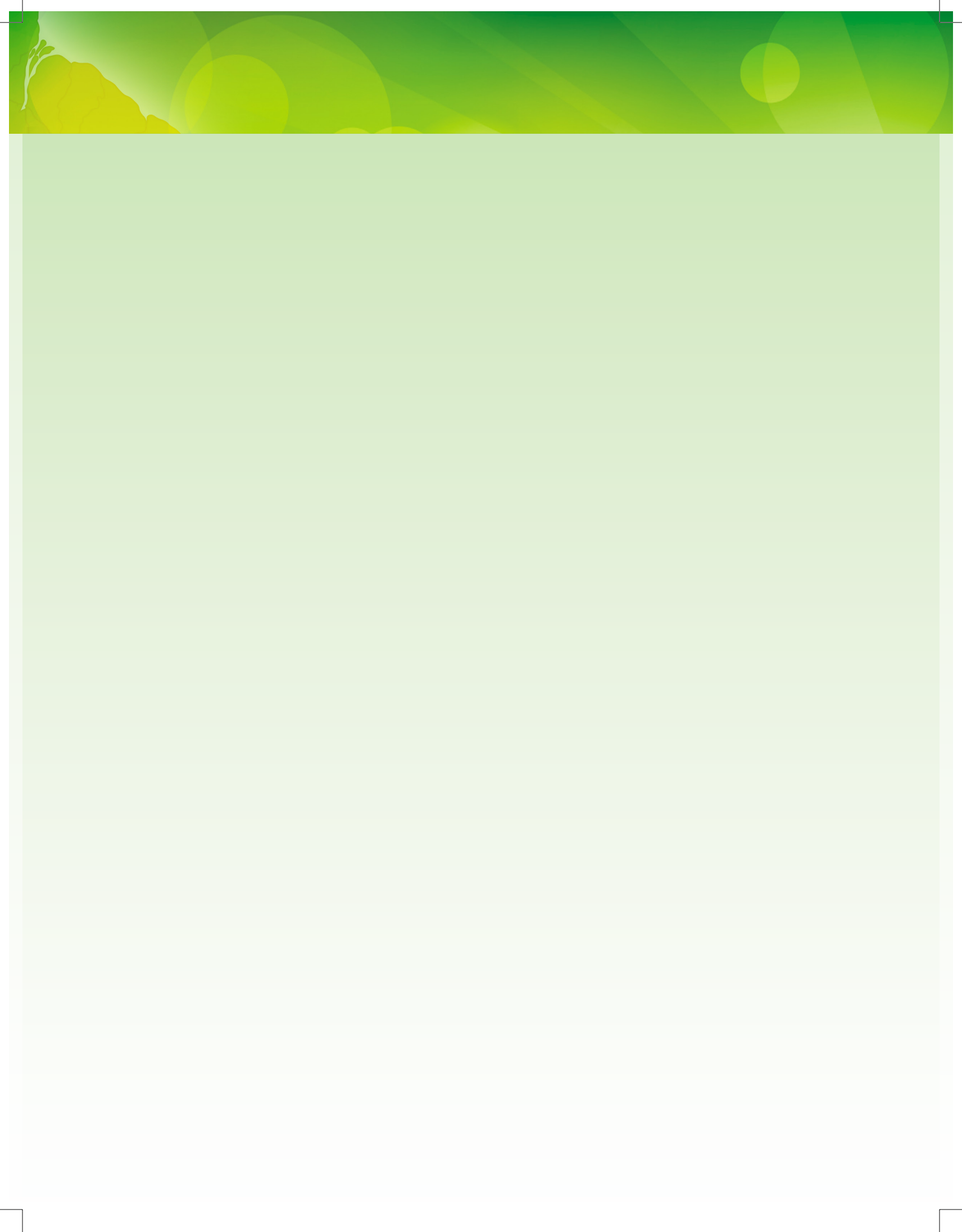
1 Region _____

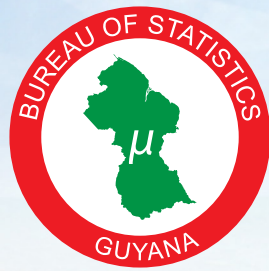
2 Town _____

3 Village/Ward _____

For Official Use

04





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