



De Facto Population

On 20th May 2000, the de facto population, that is the number of persons who were physically present in Bermuda on Census Night, was 66,545. The count was comprised of 57,309 civilians, 901 persons in institutions and 8,335 visitors and transients. The de facto count was lower than the 1991 figure by 4,424 persons or 6%. The two contributing factors were the decline in tourist arrivals and the absence of military personnel in the wake of the departure of the foreign military bases during the intercensal period. (See Table 1.) It should be noted that, in addition to air arrivals being down in 2000,

TABLE 1
MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE DE FACTO POPULATION, 2000 AND 1991

Population	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Total	66,545	70,969 ¹	100	100	-6%
Civilian Non-Institutional Population	57,309	55,573	86	78	+3%
Institutional Population	901	864	1	1	+4%
Military Personnel and Dependents ²					
Living off Base	0	1,146	0	2	-100%
Living on Base	0	1,743	0	2	-100%
Visitors and Transients					
Civilian	8,335	11,192 ¹	13	16	-26%
Military ²	0	451	0	1	-100%

¹ Revised

² Military bases closed during the intercensal period.

there was only one cruise ship in harbour because 20th May fell on a Saturday, as opposed to a Monday as in 1991. At that time, there were two passenger lines in port.

De Jure Population

The de jure population consists of all persons who were normally resident in Bermuda on Census Day irrespective of whether they were physically present on the Island on that day. Thus, residents temporarily abroad for vacation, business or other purposes and students in schools overseas are included. Visitors to Bermuda on that day are excluded.

Civilian Non-Institutional Population (De Jure Count)

The civilian non-institutional population count was 62,098. Of these persons, 62,059 were housed. The Census found another 39 non-sheltered persons; i.e., persons who were without living accommodations and who did not stay in adult shelters. Limited information was collected on this group of persons, who had not been counted in the previous Census. Thus, the analysis that follows throughout this report on the civilian non-institutional population will be restricted to the 62,059 sheltered population, which had increased by 3,599 persons or 6% over the 1991 figure. The resulting annual growth rate of 0.66% was slightly slower than the 0.71% experienced in the previous decade. (See Table 2.)

TABLE 2
POPULATION BY SEX, 2000 AND 1991

Date	Total	Sex		Sex Ratio
		Male	Female	
Census Population				
20th May, 2000	62,059 ¹	29,802	32,257	92
20th May, 1991	58,460	28,345	30,115	94
Average Annual Growth Rate				
1991 - 2000	0.66%	0.56%	0.76%	
1980 - 1991	0.71%	0.66%	0.76%	

¹ Excludes 39 non-sheltered persons.

During the nineties the sex ratio, the number of males for every 100 females, continued to decline and fell from 94 to 92. Meanwhile, the proportion of males to females remained at 48% to 52%.

Geographic Distribution

An analysis of the population by parish reveals that, with the exception of Pembroke and Devonshire, each parish experienced positive growth during the intercensal period. (See Table 3.) St. George's parish grew the fastest, by 18%. Pembroke and Devonshire had outflows of residents of 2% and 1%, respectively. The out-migration from Pembroke was a continuation of the trend that has obtained since the sixties, although the rate of decline has slowed each decade. The nineties, however, marked the first time since 1950 that a net outflow of persons was witnessed in Devonshire.

The rapid rise in the St. George's population was caused probably by three factors. They were: residents

POPULATION

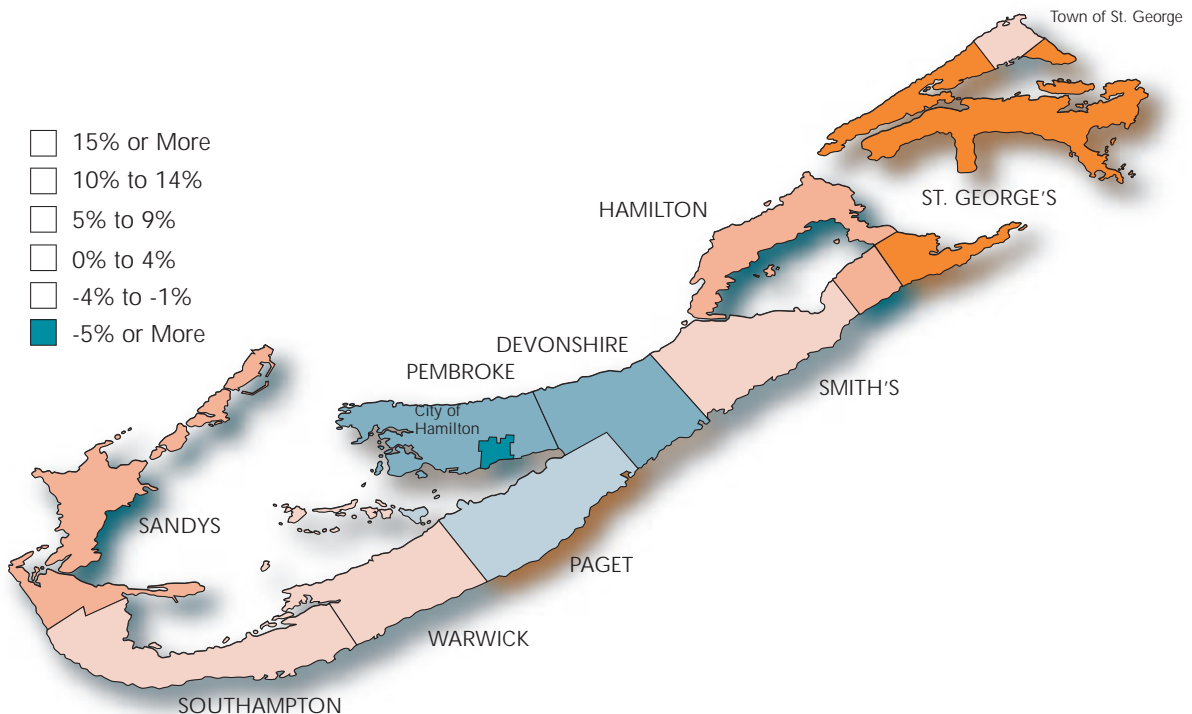


taking occupancy of private dwelling units that were vacated by armed forces personnel when the United States military base departed; the re-zoning of the former military base to commercial and residential property; and the release into the housing market of homes that were unoccupied in 1991. It should be noted that military personnel and their families residing off base have never been included in Bermuda's civilian non-institutional population count; hence the sharp increase in the population counts of St.

TABLE 3
POPULATION BY TOWN, CITY AND PARISH, 2000 AND 1991

Geographical Area	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change
	2000	1991	2000	1991	1991-2000
Total	62,059	58,460	100	100	+6%
Town of St. George	1,752	1,648	3	3	+6%
City of Hamilton	969	1,100	2	2	-12%
Parish (including Town and City)					
St. George's	5,451	4,623	9	8	+18%
Hamilton	5,270	4,680	8	8	+13%
Smith's	5,658	5,261	9	9	+8%
Devonshire	7,307	7,371	12	13	-1%
Pembroke	11,306	11,507	18	20	-2%
Paget	5,088	4,877	8	8	+4%
Warwick	8,587	7,900	14	14	+9%
Southampton	6,117	5,804	10	10	+5%
Sandys	7,275	6,437	12	11	+13%

MAP 1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION BY PARISH, TOWN AND CITY, 1991-2000



George's and other parishes formerly with high concentrations of the armed forces and their dependants.

In 1991, 496 military homes were located off base and they were mainly in the following parishes: St. George's 220, Sandys 122 and Hamilton Parish 60. In 2000, St. George's Parish registered a 23% increase in the number of households and these new households occupied 385 additional dwelling units. (See Table 4.) At first glance, it may appear that there had been a boom in the construction industry at the eastern end of the Island. Dis-aggregating the housing stock by the year the dwelling was built, however, shows that since 1991 only 49 new dwelling units had been added to the housing inventory in St. George's, and another 36 already existing in South Side, St George's became available to the local housing market. It is evident that the greater impact on the supply of homes in St. George's was either the becoming available to civilians of the 220 homes that were occupied by military personnel before the base closed in 1995, or the becoming available during the intercensal period of 162 homes that were vacant in 1991.

Significant gains were noted also in the populations of Sandys and Hamilton Parish, which both increased by 13%. The population growth in Sandys is reflected in the 17% rise in occupied units. In 1991, one quarter of the military personnel (British, Canadian and American) was located in Sandys. The combination of these homes that were vacated by the military with about 100 newly constructed dwellings, and possibly with the return of at least some of the 300 vacant units to the housing market, contributed to the increase in the number of occupied homes at the western end of the Island.

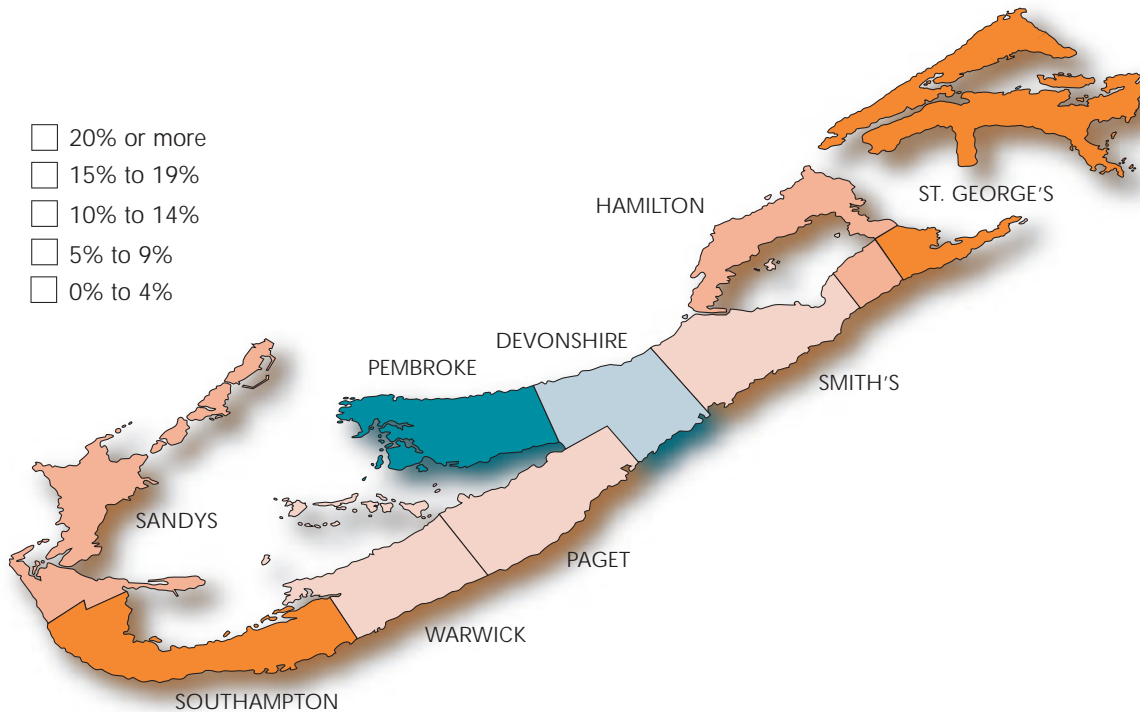
The departure of base personnel had less of an effect on the growth in the population of Hamilton Parish, where there were far fewer military residents, than in Sandys and St. George's. More influential were the addition of about 150 newly constructed homes, and the becoming available for occupancy of at least some of the 200 homes that were vacant in 1991.

The re-location of the civilian population into housing formerly occupied by military personnel in parishes where the concentration of such personnel was high, calls for an assessment of the effect of this re-distribution of the population on traffic flows and the transportation infrastructure. This is necessary because in 1991 the effect of the armed forces on traffic was mainly confined to the eastern and western

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PARISH, 2000 AND 1991

Parish	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Total	25,148	22,430	100	100	+12%
St. George's	2,084	1,699	8	8	+23%
Hamilton	2,075	1,737	8	8	+19%
Smith's	2,299	2,031	9	9	+13%
Devonshire	2,873	2,726	11	12	+5%
Pembroke	4,747	4,636	19	21	+2%
Paget	2,237	2,015	9	9	+11%
Warwick	3,519	3,086	14	14	+14%
Southampton	2,577	2,152	10	10	+20%
Sandys	2,737	2,348	11	10	+17%

MAP 2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PARISH, 1991-2000



parishes, as this is where they reported to work. Now that Bermuda's civilian population has taken up residence in these dwelling units, the impact of the re-location is being manifested in traffic flow changes, as half of civilians report to work in Pembroke. In 2000, there was a 47% increase in the number of persons residing in St. George's or Hamilton Parish who reported to work in Pembroke.

Population of Municipalities

The population of the City of Hamilton continued the downtrend that it has been experiencing since the 1950's. The rate of decline, however, has plunged from hovering around 20% in the decade of the sixties to 12% by the end of the century.

Conversely, the population of the Town of St. George has risen by 6% in 2000. (See Table 3.) This is noteworthy, since there was no change recorded during the last Census. This growth, which was also experienced elsewhere in St. George's, once again highlights the impact of homes that were occupied formerly by military personnel becoming available to civilians.

Population Density

Another indicator of population distribution is population density. Even though the population has been rising since the 1950's, the number of persons per square mile in 2000 approximated the 1980 level. This unusual circumstance is a result of Bermuda's acquiring additional property after the three military bases were returned to the Government. To facilitate comparisons with the 1991 Census, the population

densities for that year were re-calculated to include the 1.96 square miles that the bases once occupied. Geographic Information System technology was used to generate the digital maps to enable this process.

Despite the decline in its population, Pembroke held the position as the most densely populated parish at 5,358 persons per square mile. (See Table 5 and Figure 1.) The parishes of Warwick and Devonshire followed and maintained their 1991 standing. Even with the substantial growth, St. George's remained the

TABLE 5
POPULATION DENSITY BY TOWN, CITY AND PARISH , 2000 AND 1991

Geographical Area	Population Per Square Mile		Area in Square Miles ¹ 1991-2000
	2000	1991	
Total	2,992	2,819	20.74
Town of St. George	3,306	3,109	0.53
City of Hamilton	3,461	3,929	0.28
Parish (including Town and City)			
St. George's	1,394	1,182	3.91
Hamilton	2,571	2,283	2.05
Smith's	2,978	2,769	1.90
Devonshire	3,826	3,859	1.91
Pembroke	5,358	5,454	2.11
Paget	2,494	2,391	2.04
Warwick	3,886	3,575	2.21
Southampton	2,592	2,459	2.36
Sandys	3,233	2,861	2.25

¹The area includes the former military bases and is calculated using Geographic Information System technology which is more accurate than the manual method used in 1991.

least populated parish at 1,394 persons per square mile. Caution has to be exercised when considering the population density of St. George's because access to some of the former base lands is restricted from the public.

Age and Sex Distribution

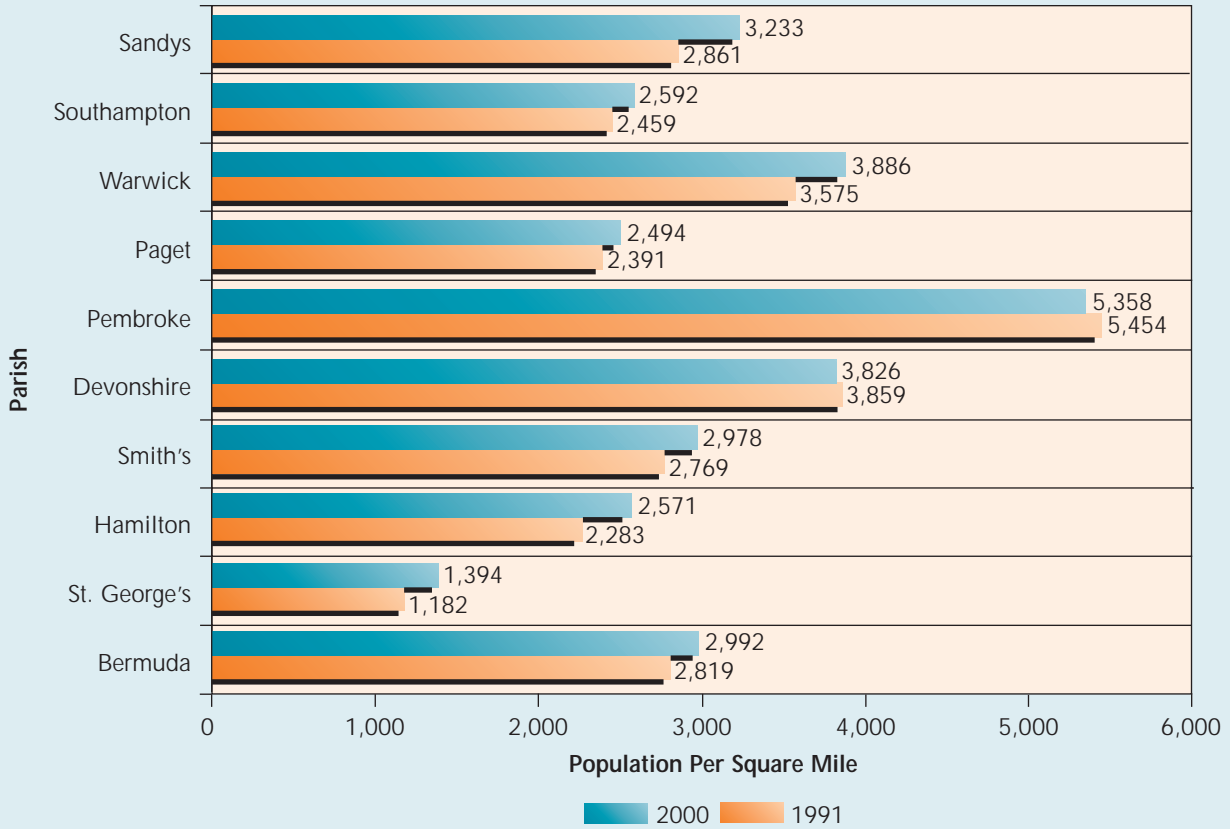
A population is considered to be aged if the segment that is over the age of sixty-four comprises more than 7%. Bermuda's elderly in 2000 accounted for 11% of the population, up 2 percentage points from 1991. This group of the population outpaced the other age cohorts with a surge of 25% in its numbers during the intercensal period. (See Table 6.) Also growing rapidly was the 45-64 age group, which increased its representation from 20% in 1991 to 24% in 2000. Offsetting this was a substantial decline in the 15-29 age category, which reduced from 24% in 1991 to 18% in 2000. Bermuda's low fertility rates kept the under 5 age group relatively constant at around 6%. Thus, the median age rose from 33 years in 1991 to 37 years in 2000.

The longer life expectancy of women is reflected in their strong presence in the elderly component of the female population, which is unparalleled by their male opposites. Women aged 65 years or older accounted for 12% of their group as compared with 9% for their male counterparts. In 2000, the

POPULATION



FIGURE 1
POPULATION DENSITY BY PARISH, 2000 AND 1991



MAP 3
POPULATION DENSITY BY PARISH, TOWN AND CITY, 2000

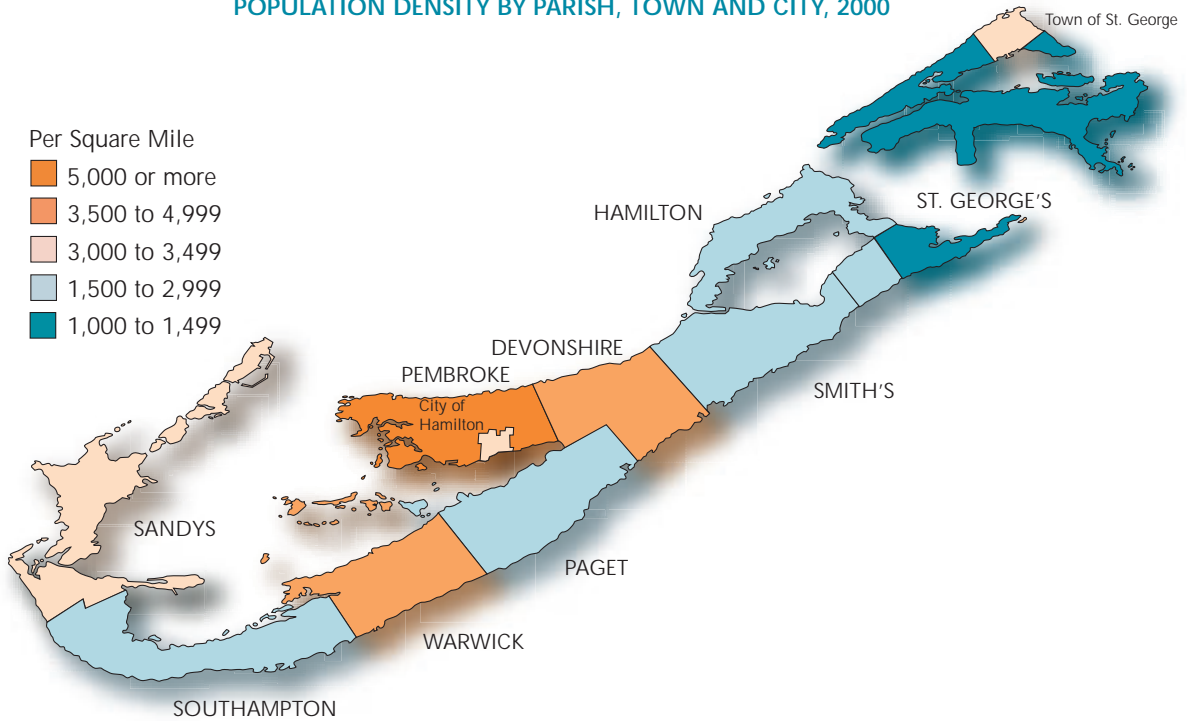


TABLE 6
POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 2000 AND 1991

Age Group	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Both Sexes					
Total	62,059	58,460	100	100	+6%
Under 5	3,989	4,051	6	7	-2%
5-14	7,858	7,354	13	13	+7%
15-29	11,425	14,009	18	24	-18%
30-44	17,307	15,675	28	27	+10%
45-64	14,758	11,975	24	20	+23%
65 and over	6,722	5,396	11	9	+25%
Median Age	37	33			
Males					
Total	29,802	28,345	100	100	+5%
Under 5	1,978	2,003	7	7	-1%
5-14	3,923	3,703	13	13	+6%
15-29	5,583	7,042	19	25	-21%
30-44	8,484	7,644	28	27	+11%
45-64	7,088	5,754	24	20	+23%
65 and over	2,746	2,199	9	8	+25%
Median Age	36	32			
Females					
Total	32,257	30,115	100	100	+7%
Under 5	2,011	2,048	6	7	-2%
5-14	3,935	3,651	12	12	+8%
15-29	5,842	6,967	18	23	-16%
30-44	8,823	8,031	27	27	+10%
45-64	7,670	6,221	24	21	+23%
65 and over	3,976	3,197	12	11	+24%
Median Age	38	34			

proportion of women 45 years and older increased by 4 percentage points, rising to 36%, while the proportion of males of the same age increased by 5 percentage points to 33%. The higher proportion of females in the older ages resulted in a median age for the female population of 38 years, 2 years greater than that for males. The median increased by 4 years for both sexes.

Dependency Ratios

The total dependency ratio is a crude indicator that can be used to measure the burden of the changing demographic composition on those in the working age group. The total dependency ratio is the number of persons under 15 years of age plus persons aged 65 or older per one hundred persons aged 15 to 64, the

TABLE 7
AGE PROFILE AND DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 2000 AND 1991

Census Year	Total Population	Percentage of Population in Age Group			Total Dependency Ratio	Youth Dependency Ratio	Old-Aged Dependency Ratio
		Under 15	15-64	65+			
Total							
2000	62,059	19	70	11	43	27	15
1991	58,460	20	71	9	40	27	13
Bermudian							
2000	48,746	20	67	13	49	30	19
1991	46,115	20	69	11	45	30	15

group from which the labour force is drawn predominantly. It is “crude” because it does not make adjustments to exclude persons aged 15 to 64 who are not in the labour force. In Bermuda, the burden of supporting the dependent segments increased as the total dependency ratio moved from 40 in 1991 to 43 in 2000. (See Table 7.)

This rise in the total dependency ratio was attributable to the increase in the old-aged dependency ratio, which is the number of persons 65 years and over per one hundred persons aged 15 to 64 years. The latter ratio rose from 13 in 1991 to 15 in 2000. In contrast, the youth dependency ratio, that is the number of persons 0 to 14 years per hundred persons 15 to 64 years, remained constant at 27.

The major contributing factor to this aging phenomenon was the age profile of the Bermudian segment of the population. In 2000, the proportion of the Bermudian population between the ages of 30 and 64 years was 49%. This compared with 46% in 1991. (See Table 8 and Figure 2.) Bermudians aged 65 years and older



accounted for 13%, moving up from 11% in 1991. The median age of Bermudians in 2000 thus had increased to 38 years from 33 years. In addition, the old-aged dependency ratio for the Bermudian population rose from 15 persons aged 65 years or older per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years to 19, while

Table 8
POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS AND BERMUDIEN STATUS, 2000 AND 1991

Age Group	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Total					
All Ages	62,059 ¹	58,460 ²	100	100	+6%
Under 5	3,989	4,051	6	7	-2%
5 - 14	7,858	7,354	13	13	+7%
15 - 29	11,425	14,009	18	24	-18%
30 - 44	17,307	15,675	28	27	+10%
45 - 64	14,758	11,975	24	20	+23%
65 and over	6,722	5,396	11	9	+25%
Median Age	37	33			
Bermudian					
All Ages	48,746	46,115	100	100	+6%
Under 5	3,136	3,318	6	7	-5%
5 - 14	6,608	6,098	14	13	+8%
15 - 29	9,100	10,771	19	23	-16%
30 - 44	11,573	11,008	24	24	+5%
45 - 64	12,073	10,026	25	22	+20%
65 and over	6,256	4,894	13	11	+28%
Median Age	38	33			
Non-Bermudian					
All Ages	13,256	12,313	100	100	+8%
Under 5	847	726	6	6	+17%
5 - 14	1,243	1,252	9	10	-1%
15 - 29	2,313	3,228	17	26	-28%
30 - 44	5,719	4,663	43	38	+23%
45 - 64	2,676	1,944	20	16	+38%
65 and over	458	500	3	4	-8%
Median Age	35	32			

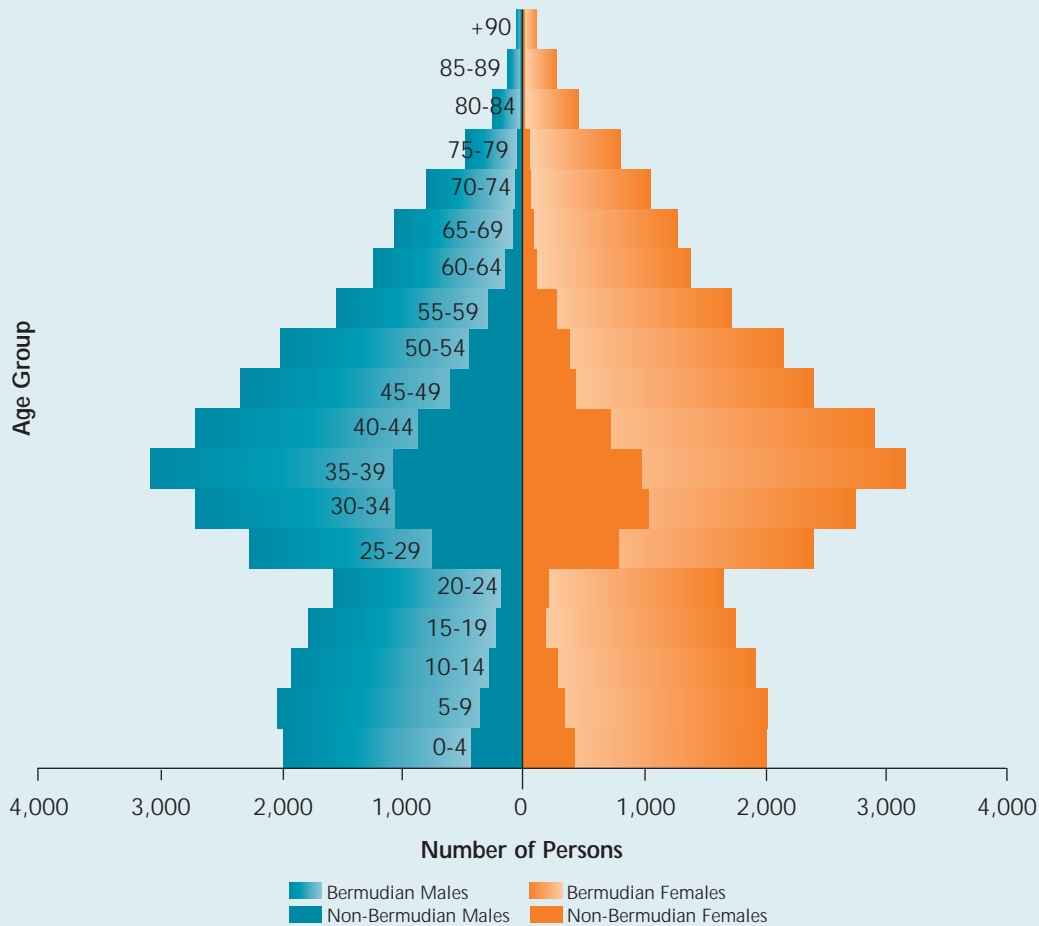
¹Includes 57 persons for whom Bermudian status was not stated.

²Includes 32 persons for whom Bermudian status was not stated.

that for the youth remained unchanged. In light of the aging of the Bermudian population, it is useful to examine the parent support ratio; that is, the number of persons 85 years old and over (including the institutional population) per one hundred persons 50 to 64 years. In 2000, the parent support ratio for the Bermudian population was 8 persons. This is up from 6 persons in 1991.

In contrast, the foreign component of the population is younger and highly transient. Consisting predominantly of short-stay contract workers and their dependents, this population is continually being rejuvenated by the entry of other non-Bermudians in their prime working years.

FIGURE 2
COMPARISON OF BERMUDIAN AND NON-BERMUDIAN POPULATIONS, 2000



Race

In 1991 the response categories for race were expanded to reflect the diversity in the composition of the population. Thus, in addition to the categories of black, white, Asian and other, response options were offered that would accommodate persons who wanted the choice of recognising their mixed racial heritage. As a result, the proportions of persons selecting the major racial groups of black and white declined somewhat, although the two categories remained the two primary choices. In 2000, the incidence of those choosing black decreased from 58% to 55% and the proportion of those selecting white slipped from 36% to 34%. (See Table 9 and Figure 3.) These declines were offset partially by an increase in the number of persons categorizing themselves as mixed race from 4% in 1991 to 7% in 2000. In addition, the proportion of Asians and other races rose from 2% in the previous Census to 4% in 2000.

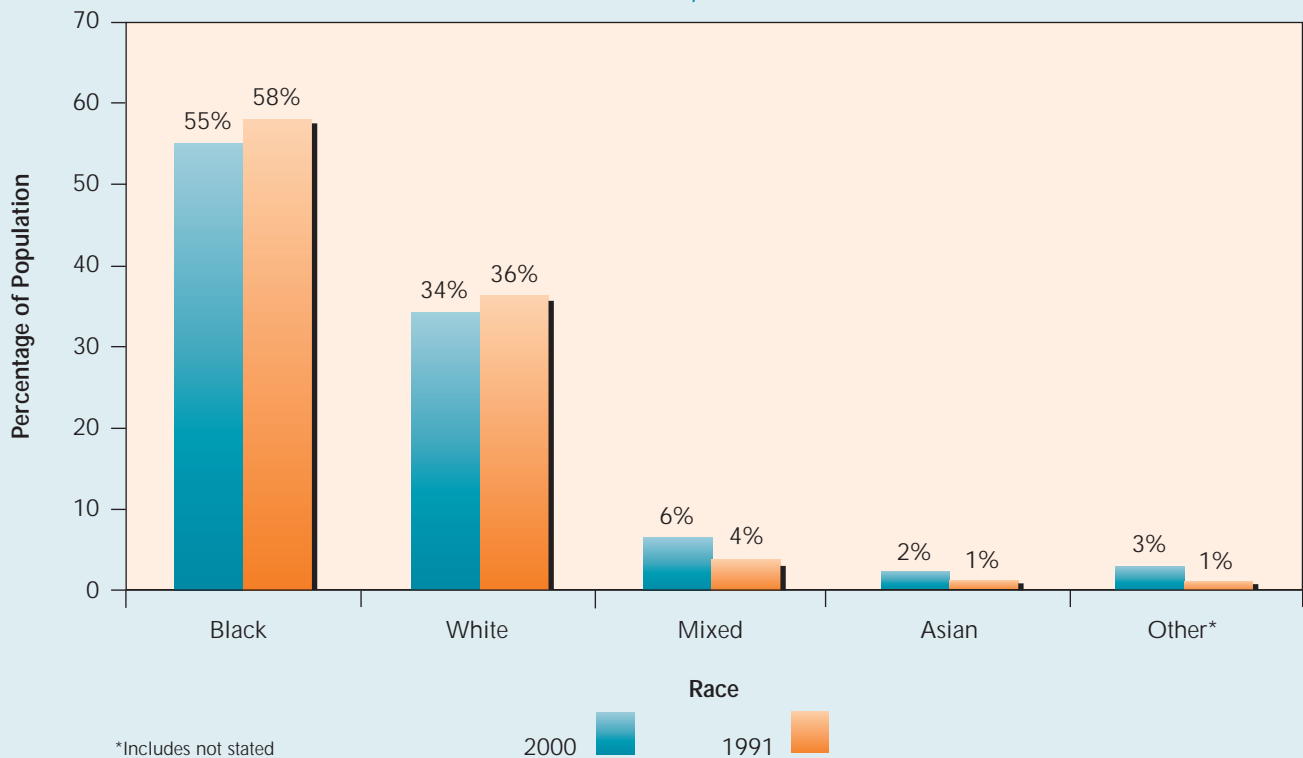
For purposes of comparison with census figures for 1980 and earlier, the groups of persons reporting themselves as either black and white or black and other in 2000 must be added to the 55% proportion black. This produces a figure of 60% black for 2000, which is down one percentage point from both 1980 and 1991.

TABLE 9
POPULATION BY RACE, 2000 AND 1991

Race	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Total	62,059	58,460	100	100	+6%
Black	34,011	33,808	55	58	+1%
Black & White	1,841	1,358	3	2	+36%
Black & Other	1,204	464	2	1	+159%
White	21,134	21,159	34	36	0%
White & Other	931	286	2	**	+226%
Asian	1,162	532	2	1	+118%
Other	1,508	727	2	1	+107%
Not Stated	268	126	**	**	

**Less than 1%

FIGURE 3
POPULATION BY RACE, 2000 AND 1991



Dis-aggregating the racial composition of the population by nativity reveals that the Bermuda-born population was 69% black and the foreign-born population was 66% white. (See Table 10.) The intercensal decline of 6 percentage points in the white foreign-born population was compensated for by a doubling of the number of foreign-born persons reporting mixed and other races such that this group formed 15% of the foreign-born population.

TABLE 10
POPULATION BY RACE, NATIVITY AND RATE OF GROWTH, 2000 AND 1991

Race	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
All Bermuda					
Total	62,059 ¹	58,460	100	100	+6%
Black	34,011	33,808	55	58	+1%
White	21,134	21,159	34	36	0%
Mixed	3,976	2,108	6	4	+89%
Other Races	2,670	1,259	4	2	+112%
Not Stated	268	126	**	**	
Bermuda Born					
Total	44,290	44,037	100	100	+1%
Black	30,662	30,690	69	70	0%
White	9,493	9,494	21	22	0%
Mixed	3,210	2,991	7	7	+7%
Other Races	764	765	2	2	0%
Not Stated	161	97	**	**	
Foreign Born					
Total	17,675	15,823	100	100	+12%
Black	3,301	3,073	19	19	+7%
White	11,613	11,470	66	72	+1%
Mixed	759	345	4	2	+120%
Other Races	1,905	901	11	6	+111%
Not Stated	97	34	1	**	

¹ Includes 94 persons for whom country of birth was not stated.

** Less than 1%

Ancestry

Two of every three persons reported that they were of Bermudian ancestry. This was a rise of two percentage points over the proportion in 1991. The proportions of persons classifying themselves as British and of those who reported Portuguese heritage remained at 16% and 9%, respectively. Those who reported West Indian descent increased notably in proportion from 11% to 15%. (See Table 11.)

TABLE 11
POPULATION BY ANCESTRY, 2000 AND 1991

Ancestry	Number		Percentage of Total Population	
	2000 ¹	1991 ¹	2000	1991
Bermudian	40,967	37,505	66	64
British	9,761	9,403	16	16
West Indian	9,104	6,465	15	11
Portuguese	5,499	5,245	9	9
American	4,263	3,827	7	7
Canadian	3,081	2,105	5	4
Other European	2,874	2,086	5	4
African	1,839	3,172	3	5
Asian	1,454	620	2	1
American Indian	731	494	1	1
Other Ethnic Groups	1,326	1,017	2	2
Not Stated	103	64	**	**

¹ The number of lineages reported does not equal the total population count due to multiple-response options on this question.

** Less than 1%

Religious Denomination

The distribution of the population by religious affiliation shifted during the intercensal period. The most popular denomination remained the Church of England; however, this Anglican following continued to decline. (See Table 12 and Figure 4.) It was down from 16,087 or 28% to just over 14,000 or 23% of the population. The Roman Catholic sect retained its level of prominence as a major religion at 15%, its congregation increasing by over 500 to 9,275. The African Methodist Episcopal Church following declined slightly to 6,803. This was a one-percentage-point slip in proportion that was experienced also by the Methodists, Presbyterian and Baptist groups. Gaining popularity over the decade were non-

FIGURE 4
MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS, 2000

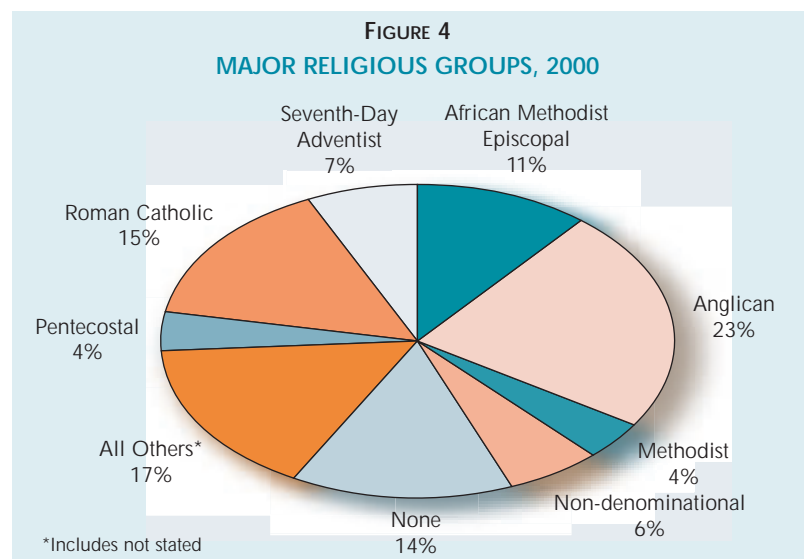


TABLE 12
POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 2000 AND 1991

Major Religious Groups	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change
	2000	1991	2000	1991	1991-2000
All Denominations	62,059	58,460	100	100	+6%
Anglican	14,011	16,087	23	28	-13%
Roman Catholic	9,275	8,712	15	15	+6%
African Methodist Episcopal	6,803	7,011	11	12	-3%
Seventh-Day Adventist	4,042	3,689	7	6	+10%
Non-denominational	3,988	..	6	..	n/a
Pentecostal	2,742	2,472	4	4	+11%
Methodist	2,430	2,851	4	5	-15%
Presbyterian/Congregational	1,799	2,139	3	4	-16%
Church of God	1,271	1,249	2	2	+2%
Salvation Army	980	1,027	2	2	-5%
Brethren	934	998	2	2	-6%
Baptist	891	1,009	1	2	-12%
Other	3,723	4,903 ¹	6	8	-24%
None	8,560	5,947	14	10	+44%
Not Stated	610	366	1	1	

.. Not asked in 2000

¹Non-denominational groups were included in this category.

denominational faiths, which are shown in a separate category in 2000. In fact, this major religious group outnumbered the entire 'other' category in which they were included in 1991. Non-denominational groups accounted for 6% of religious followers, as did the 'other' category. The proportion of those who reported no religious affiliation climbed 4 percentage points to 14%.

Marital Status

The questions on marital status were asked of persons 15 years or older. This section, however, will pertain to persons 16 years or older in order to allow for comparisons with the 1991 data.

In 2000 half of the population 16 years and older was married, as was the case in 1991.



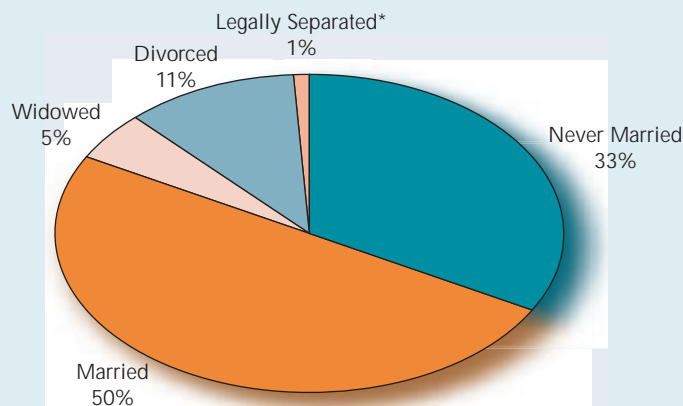
(See Table 13 and Figure 5.) Among the married population, 18% had at least one previous marriage. The proportion of persons that had never married fell from 35% in 1991, to 33% of the population by 2000. In contrast, the divorced population increased from 9% to 11% and the number of divorcees grew by 1,345 or 34%.

TABLE 13
POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, 2000 AND 1991

Marital Status	Number		Percentage Distribution		Percentage Change 1991-2000
	2000	1991	2000	1991	
Total	49,465	46,348	100	100	+7%
Never Married	16,340	16,026	33	35	+2%
Married	24,794	23,158	50	50	+7%
Widowed	2,655	2,544	5	5	+4%
Divorced	5,310	3,967	11	9	+34%
Legally Separated	319	591	1	1	-46%
Not Stated	47	62	**	**	

**Less than 1%

FIGURE 5
POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, 2000



*Includes not stated

Entry into marriage was occurring at even later ages as the median age at first marriage increased by one year during the two census dates from 23 years to 24 years. Having an influence was the drop by 6 percentage-points in the proportion of persons getting married before their twenty-fifth birthday. Grooms were three years older on the average than brides at first marriage. The median age at first marriage for males was 26 years, compared to 23 for females. In 2000, therefore, 17% of females entered marriage for the first time in their teens, compared to only 4% of their male counterparts. (See Table 14.)

TABLE 14
POPULATION BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND SEX, 2000 AND 1991

Age at First Marriage	Sex					
	Total	2000		Total	1991	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	32,400	14,926	17,474	29,499	13,567	15,932
Under 20	3,527	581	2,946	3,846	601	3,245
20 to 24	12,160	5,142	7,018	12,363	5,418	6,945
25 to 29	9,887	5,337	4,550	8,501	4,789	3,712
30 and over	6,826	3,866	2,960	4,789	2,759	2,030
Median Age at First Marriage	24	26	23	23	25	22
Percentage Distribution						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 20	11	4	17	13	4	20
20 to 24	38	34	40	42	40	44
25 to 29	31	36	26	29	35	23
30 and over	21	26	17	16	20	13

A review of the data by duration of marriage shows that in 2000 three-fifths of married persons had been in their current marriages for ten years or more, as was the case in 1991. (See Table 15.)

TABLE 15
MARRIED PERSONS BY LENGTH OF MARRIAGE, 2000

Length of Present Marriage (Years)	Number	Percentage Distribution
Total	24,794	100
Less than 5	4,885	20
5 - 9	4,100	17
10 - 19	6,302	25
20 - 29	3,786	15
30 - 39	2,838	11
40 +	2,763	11
Not Stated	120	**

**Less than 1%

