



**CARICOM CAPACITY  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)**

**2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND  
HOUSING CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS  
SUB-PROJECT**

**NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT  
SAINT LUCIA**





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(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY  
(CIDA)**

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## FOREWORD

The Caribbean Community Council of Ministers, acting on the advice and recommendations of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), in February 2000, approved the use of a regionally coordinated approach for the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. The strategy included an activity on the **Analysis and Dissemination of Census Data and Results**, which comprised the preparation of National Census Reports (NCRs) and Regional Special Topic Monographs (RSTMs).

Fourteen Member States and four Associate Members participated in the programme. The participation of these countries in the Regional Census programme was in recognition of the value and economy of regional co-operation and coordination in executing the Censuses and for the production of comparable, high quality socio-economic data, useful in planning, and improving the quality of life and in achieving overall progress of the peoples of the Region.

The NCRs were undertaken by writers from the Region with experience in Demography, with two reviewers from the University of the West Indies (UWI) ensuring the soundness of the quality of the publications. On the basis of the review and comments by the respective National Statistical Offices and consultation with the writers and reviewers, the Reports were finalised by the CARICOM Secretariat.

The first and final drafts of this publication, “**2000 Round of Population and Housing Census of the Caribbean Community: National Census Report, Saint Lucia**” were prepared by Ms. Linda Hewitt of Trinidad and Tobago and reviewed by Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. The tables for the Report were generated by Mr. Wendell Thomas, Data Processing Consultant of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat, specifically with respect to the RSTMs. The final draft was extensively reviewed by the Secretariat, including technical and language review and general formatting.

The analysis of the Census was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP). **The CCDP was designed as a strategic response to key trends and emerging priorities in the CARICOM environment with the objective of promoting the economic and social development of CARICOM through the deepening of the regional integration process. The overall aim of the CCDP was the strengthening of the institutional capacity of CARICOM to provide leadership in the regional integration process, and the enhancing of the implementation capacity of the CARICOM Secretariat to achieve clear results in core programme areas.**

Specifically, the outputs of the Census Statistics Sub-Project under the CCDP were to lead to improved development planning in Member Countries and in the Region through the use of the census data and information. The deliverables anticipated are eighteen (18)

National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs; a volume of Basic Tables; training of personnel in demographic analysis through a seven-week workshop facilitated by the UWI; and the establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

The Census Data Analysis project was aimed at filling the gap existing in the Region and specifically within the national statistical systems in the area of demographic and population analysis, thereby enabling its use in policy and decision-making. Statisticians are in short supply in the Region and the area of demography is even more severely affected. The Census Data Analysis project provided a *common framework* for enabling comparability of the demographic transition and population characteristics across Member States based on the elements outlined in the content of the National Census Report. Additionally the reports are able to highlight trends in the demographic transition of the population of Member Countries from youthful to ageing populations; to make significant linkages with respect to education, training and economic activity; or economic activity with gender and fertility. The process of preparing the reports also allowed for quality checks on data, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

A major challenge that persists is that of having clean data sets for analysis. To mitigate these data challenges, a series of four training courses is being undertaken to train personnel in the Region, with the first one funded out of the CCDP and the remaining three from a multi-programme technical assistance project, with funds received from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In addition, a short course for senior officials from statistical officers was also undertaken with CDB funding.

It is hoped that these Reports will benefit the countries through providing the analysis with regard to their age, sex, education, occupation, economic activity and other critical characteristics that are important to aid the formulation of policy and decision-making, both public and private, such as government officials, researchers, academics, members of the business community and civil society. Furthermore, the experience gained, together with the efforts to strengthen capacity, will equip the Region to analyse the results of the 2010 Census.

The CARICOM Secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all persons and organisations who have been associated with this Statistics project.

**EDWIN W. CARRINGTON  
SECRETARY-GENERAL  
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY**

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The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the following contributors: the Consultant, Ms Linda Hewitt who was responsible for preparing the First and Final Drafts of the National Census Report for Saint Lucia; Dr. Godfrey St Bernard who was the Census Data Analysis Consultant (CDAC) responsible for reviewing the first and final drafts, preparing guidelines for writers and facilitating the meetings of writers of the National Census Reports (NCRs); Mr. Wendell Thomas, Consultant, who was the main data processing resource used in the production of the tabulations. All three Consultants gave of their valuable time in the production of this publication.

Appreciation is also expressed to Mr. Edwin St. Catherine, Chief Statistician of the National Statistical Office of Saint Lucia and to the other Staff of the NSO who provided invaluable support in the preparation of this report. The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the tremendous support provided by a number of persons including government officials from Saint Lucia who provided critical assistance in enabling the preparation of the First and Final Drafts of the publication by Ms. Linda Hewitt.

The support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in contributing to the printing of the publication is highly appreciated.

The CARICOM Secretariat acknowledges the hard work and commitment displayed by the Staff of the Regional Statistics, Programme, past and present as well as by other staff of the Secretariat, throughout the preparation of this publication.

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## ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council
EC	Eastern Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
GCE 'O' Level	General Certificate of Education Ordinary level (Examination)
GCE 'A' Level	General Certificate of Education Advanced level (Examination)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
RCCC	Regional Census Coordinating Committee
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UWI	University of the West Indies



## CHAPTER 1

### National Population Trends, Size, Distribution, Composition, Growth and Change

#### 1.1 Introduction

A brief profile of the country, Saint Lucia, gives a better appreciation of the results of the analysis of the population and housing census data contained in this report. Official population censuses have been continuously taken every ten years since 1884, with a break in the ten-year interval series when the World Wars intervened, thus making it difficult to preserve time trend. However this stock of data constituted a valuable source for determining the size, distribution, composition and socio-economic characteristics of the population and changes taking place over time.

Saint Lucia is one of sixteen (16) Caribbean countries that recently assumed status as a member of the latest initiative within the CARICOM region to form a Caribbean Single Market, (and Economy to follow) thus giving greater value to data such as that derived from the Population and Housing census. Although small in size, covering a land area of just 238 square miles (616 sq km), it remains the second largest of the Leeward and Windward Islands group that constitutes the wider Caribbean. Measuring 27miles long by 14 miles wide, the island is located at 13 degrees 43'and 14 degrees 07' North and 60 degrees 05' west.

In terms of political background, Saint Lucia has retained characteristics of its eighteenth century French dominance both in language (current patois dialect), cultural expressions and to some extent, cuisine. The observance of festivals derived from this origin has served to preserve this aspect of its historical heritage. Alongside these derivatives are those from its English political influence that succeeded the French. These are discernable in the ethnic, religious and cultural makeup of the population. The population census data has served to capture the various dimensions of these past determinants and other factors that have been added to the socio-demographics over time.

Saint Lucia is a member of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), together with Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The OECS initiative was undertaken in order to maximize the collective potentials of the small countries lying East on the Leeward side of the region, for enhancing administrative planning, cultural and other purposes, through mutual cooperation.

The island enjoys a tropical year round mix of both sunny (hottest June to August) and rainy spells during June to October, but still favourable to the tourism economic activity from which the country profitably benefits. The island is promoted as a popular tourist destination for which its cultural heritage and scenic endowments play a contributing role. Tourism has enabled Saint Lucia to broaden its economic base that had been primarily agricultural, with the cultivation of bananas being a major economic activity.

Topographically, there are dominating coastal regions, rain forest and mountainous terrain to the extent that recorded rainfall show variations ranging from 60 to 160 inches as one traverses from coastal into forested terrain. The island is largely of volcanic origin evidenced by the presence of its famed Soufriere volcano and sulphur springs. Equally famed are the Petit Piton (2,619 feet) and Gros Piton (2,461 feet). The highest mountain peak is Mount Gimie which rises to 3,145 feet. These features of the landscape give rise to numerous fertile valleys made up of mostly alluvial soils. Appreciably, these physical characteristics of the island determine the spread and concentration of population settlements revealed in the census data presented.

## **1.2 Administrative Areas, Population Distribution and Density**

Saint Lucia's population, as can be seen from Table 1.1 totaled 156,734 persons enumerated during the 2001 Population and Housing Census. Of this number, 76,684 were males and 80,050 were females (Table 1.3), an excess of females over males. Expressed as a sex ratio, this amounts to 95.8 males per 100 females.

The distribution of the population among administrative areas is of interest since this indicates population concentration in urban areas in relation to rural as well as the extent of density of

some areas in relation to others. This distribution has implications for infrastructural concerns such as access to public utilities and other amenities, the conduct of administrative functions, transportation and other similar concerns. As seen from the data presented, Saint Lucia is administratively divided into ten (10) divisions. Castries, the major area, comprises a metropolitan district with a population of 11,091, the remainder of the city, with population numbering 28,570 and the rest of Castries classified as rural, with a population of 23,698. relative to the population concentration therefore, 63,359 of the country's total population of 156,732 or (40.4 percent) are to be found in Castries. Among the remaining administrative areas, Gros Islet accounts for the second largest population concentration of 21,277 persons. Closest to this number are Micoud (15,734) and Vieux-Fort (15,135) respectively. With the exception of Dennery (12,408), all other areas contain less than 10,000 persons. The smallest is Canaries, with a population of 1,769.

Considering changes that took place in population numbers and in the settlement pattern just described, between 1990 and 2001, as can be seen from the data shown, there has been some population shifts worth noting. However, in the case of Castries, whether this is accounted for by changes in classifications of areas or actual population change is to be ascertained. The 1991 classification designates areas as "City" and "Sub-urban" whilst the terms used for 2001 are "Metropolitan" and "City". The table however also shows the proportion of the entire population resident in administrative areas at the time of enumeration at both censuses in 1991 and 2001, revealing changes that would have taken place. The population for Castries increased by only 1.4 percentage points moving from 39 percent of the total population in 1991 to 40.4 percent in 2001. Both the Metropolitan district and wider city grew significantly at the expense of rural Castries. The latter experienced a decline in population from 38,856 in 1991 to 23,698 in 2001.

With respect to the other administrative areas, the greatest population increase is shown for Gros Islet, from approximately 13,500 persons to 21,300. Vieux Fort, Anse-La-Raye and Dennery show appreciable increases of 1995, 1277 and 1240 respectively during the intercensal periods. All other areas show considerably less gains in population during this time.

**Table 1.1 Distribution of the Population by Administrative Division and Percentage Change: 1991 and 2001**

Administrative Division	Census Year		Percentage Distribution		Percent Change
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991- 2001
<b>Total-All Areas</b>	<b>133308</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.57</b>
Total Castries	51994	63359	39.0	40.4	21.86
<i>Castries-Metro</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>11091</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>457.06</i>
<i>Castries-City</i>	<i>11147</i>	<i>28570</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>156.30</i>
<i>Castries-Rural</i>	<i>38856</i>	<i>23698</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>-39.01</i>
Anse- La- Raye	5035	6312	3.8	4.0	25.36
Canaries	1799	1769	1.3	1.1	-1.67
Soufriere	7683	7417	5.8	4.7	-3.46
Choiseul	6405	6080	4.8	3.9	-5.07
Labourie	7491	7241	5.6	4.6	-3.34
Vieux Fort	13140	15135	9.9	9.7	15.18
Micoud	15088	15734	11.3	10.0	4.28
Dennerly	11168	12409	8.4	9.9	11.10
Gros Islet	13505	21278	10.1	13.6	57.55

**Table 1.2 Sizes of Administrative Divisions and Population Density 2001**

Administrative Division	Population	Sq. Mile	Sq. Km.	Population Density	
				Per Sq. Mile	Per Sq. Km.
<b>Total-All Areas</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>236.0</b>	<b>611.0</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Total Castries</b>	<b>63359</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>2064</b>	<b>797</b>
<i>Castries-Metro</i>	11091	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Castries-City</i>	28570	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Castries-Rural</i>	23698	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Anse- La- Raye	6312	18.1	46.9	349	135
Canaries	1769	28.0	72.3	63	25
Soufriere	7417	19.5	50.5	380	147
Choiseul	6080	12.1	31.3	502	194
Labourie	7241	14.6	37.8	496	192
Vieux Fort	15135	16.9	43.8	896	346
Micoud	15734	30.0	77.7	524	202
Dennerly	12409	26.9	69.7	461	178
Gros Islet	21278	39.2	101.5	543	210

*Source: Saint Lucia Annual Statistical Digest*

### **1.3 Population Distribution by Sex and Administrative Area**

Table 1.3 shows the distribution of the total population by sex and administrative areas and the percentage distribution. Overall, for the country as a whole we have seen a larger population of females than males. It is useful to see whether the distribution among administrative areas is consistent with this national pattern. The data reveal larger numbers of females in all subdivisions of Castries as well as in all other areas except Anse-La-Raye, Canaries and Soufriere. Considering sex distribution, there is a higher percentage from among females in the urban areas of Castries and in Gros Islet.

**Table 1.3 Numbers and Percent Distribution of Population by Sex and Administrative Area**

Administrative Division	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Castries-Metro	11093	5243	5850	7.08	6.84	7.31
Castries-City	28570	13787	14783	18.23	17.98	18.47
Castries-Rural	23698	11645	12053	15.12	15.18	15.06
Anse- La- Raye	6312	3205	3107	4.03	4.18	3.88
Canaries	1770	895	875	1.13	1.17	1.09
Soufriere	7417	3716	3701	4.73	4.85	4.62
Choiseul	6080	3005	3075	3.88	3.92	3.84
Labourie	7242	3589	3653	4.62	4.68	4.56
Vieux Fort	15134	7526	7608	9.65	9.81	9.51
Micoud	15734	7801	7933	10.04	10.17	9.91
Dennerly	12407	6109	6298	7.92	7.97	7.87
Gros Islet	21277	10163	11114	13.57	13.25	13.88

#### **1.4 Distribution of the Population by Sex and Five Year Age Group-2001 and 1991**

Age is accepted as one of the more frequently employed variables in describing the population in terms of: structure and composition; dependency status; eligibility for attending school and entering the world of work; defining the reproductive years in relation to fertility among women and other similar features. Along with sex, age serves as a basis for cross classifying various characteristics of the population in its many contexts. Tables 1.4 (Numbers) and Table 1.5 (Percentages) provide a comparative view of the total population by five year age groups at both of the censuses 2001 and 1991. It is useful to know as well how the various administrative divisions are structured in terms of age distribution. A fuller discussion on the implications of the age structure of the 2001 population and changes that have taken place since 1991 is however discussed in Chapter 2.

**Table 1.4: Total Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: 2001 and 1991**

Age Group	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>133308</b>	<b>64645</b>	<b>68663</b>
0-4	13712	6813	6899	15677	7769	7908
5-9	16412	8297	8115	17250	8573	8677
10-14	16578	8280	8298	16045	8068	7977
15-19	16765	8328	8437	14766	7291	7475
20-24	13500	6738	6762	12954	6375	6579
25-29	12904	6243	6661	11502	5579	5923
30-34	12033	5833	6200	8992	4209	4783
35-39	11436	5516	5920	7061	3419	3642
40-44	9202	4507	4695	5626	2719	2907
45-49	6994	3497	3497	4679	2311	2368
50-54	5741	2794	2947	3715	1701	2014
55-59	4748	2241	2507	3270	1473	1797
60-64	4041	1894	2147	3080	1402	1678
65-69	3720	1727	1993	8691	3756	4935
70-74	2858	1369	1489			
75-79	2409	1094	1315			
80-84	1870	775	1095			
85+	1811	738	1073			

*Note: Data for 1991 available for persons 65 Years and Over.*

The latter population groups (65 yrs. & over) constitute 8.1 percent of the total population. The dependency ratio (number of dependents per 100 population of working age) for the younger population ((0 -14) is 47.97 and for the elderly population (65+0 13.01. Total dependency ratio is 60.98. The latter population amounts to 97,364 and the former, 59,372. The proportion of the total population of working age is 62.1.

**Table 1.5: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex: 2001 and 1991**

Age Group	Percentage			
	2001		1991	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-4	8.88	8.62	12.02	11.52
5-9	10.82	10.14	13.26	12.64
10-14	10.80	10.37	12.48	11.62
15-19	10.86	10.54	11.28	10.89
20-24	8.79	8.45	9.86	9.58
25-29	8.14	8.32	8.63	8.63
30-34	7.61	7.75	6.51	6.96
35-39	7.19	7.39	5.29	5.30
40-44	5.88	5.86	4.21	4.23
45-49	4.56	4.37	3.57	3.45
50-54	3.64	3.68	2.63	2.93
55-59	2.92	3.13	2.28	2.62
60-64	2.47	2.68	2.17	2.44
65-69	2.25	2.49	5.81	7.19
70-74	1.79	1.86		
75-79	1.43	1.64		
80-84	1.01	1.37		
85+	0.96	1.34		

**Note: Data for 1991 is available for 65 years and over.**

Table 1.6 shows percentages of population less than 15 years was 46,701 in 2001 or 29.8 percent of the total population reflecting youthfulness. This latter measure, together with that obtained for the population 65 years and older provide a measure of the dependency state.

The proportion of dependent persons has been significantly reduced over the 1991 census when the ratio was 76.3. However, while a decline was seen in the case of the younger population



(from 64.7 percent in 1991 to 47.97 percent in 2001) this was not the case for the elderly, the dependency being higher amounting to 13.01.

**Table 1.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Selected Age Groups and Dependency Ratios: 2001 and 1991**

Age Group	2001		1991		Dependency Ratio	
	Total	%	Total	%	2001	1991
<b>Total</b>	<b>156736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>133308</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
0-4	13711		15677			
5-9	16412		17250			
10-14	16578		16045			
<b>0-14</b>	<b>46701</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>48972</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>47.97</b>	<b>64.7</b>
15-64	97364	62.12	75645	56.74		
<b>65+</b>	<b>12671</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8691</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>13.01</b>	<b>11.5</b>

### 1.5 Sex Ratios, 2001 and 1991

The distribution of males per 100 females describes the size of the male sub-population relative to that of females. Table 1.7, shown below, gives the sex ratio of males to females for both 2001 and ten years earlier in 1991. The ratio is higher in 2001 than in 1991 signifying a small closure in the gap between the sexes over the ten year period. When viewed by five year group, only in the case of the 5-14 age group, is the ratio higher for males, this being the case in 2001 (107 males per 100 females). However, the corresponding ratio is found to be lower, (99 males per 100 females) in 1991.

**Table 1.7: Sex Ratio (Males per 100 Females) by  
Selected Age Groups 2001 and 1991**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1991</b>
0-4	98.7	98.2
5-14	107.0	99.9
15-44	96.1	94.5
45-64	93.9	87.6
65+	84.3	76.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>94.1</b>

## CHAPTER 2

### Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an interpretation of the data derived from the 2001 Population and Housing Census, about the socio-economic characteristics of the population of Saint Lucia. Wherever relevant, comparisons are made with the previous census conducted in 1991.

#### 2.2 Place of Birth of the Local Population

Because many countries of the Caribbean region have been subjected to significant movements of population over the years, it is instructive to establish the extent to which this has been the case for Saint Lucia. This has been determined from the data in Table 2.1, which shows how many persons there were with place of birth recorded as Saint Lucia or abroad. According to the data, 10,525 (6.7 percent) of the population of 156,734 were born abroad.

Considering the sex distribution of those born abroad, the proportion among males is slightly higher (6.89 percent) than among females (6.54 percent). In terms of the local born, males constitute 93.06 percent and females 93.4 percent. It is also useful to determine whether persons born abroad formed a greater proportion of the population ten years earlier at the time of the 1991 census. Table 2.2 shows that the number of persons born abroad almost doubled during the ten year period between censuses, growing from 5529 persons in 1991 to 10,525 in 2001. This is a significant feature and attention can be cast on the likely factors and specific events that may have played a role in such a trend.

**Table 2.1: Population by Sex and Place of Birth: 2001 and 1991**

Place of Birth	2001			1991		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>156734</b>	-	-	<b>133256</b>
Saint Lucia	71358	74789	146147	-	-	127727
Abroad	5286	5239	10525	-	-	5529
Not Stated	13	9	22	-	-	-
Don't Know	27	13	40	-	-	-

**Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Place of Birth and Sex, 2001**

Place of Birth	2001			1991		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-	-	<b>100.0</b>
Saint Lucia	93.06	93.43	93.24	-	-	95.85
Abroad	6.89	6.54	6.72	-	-	4.15
Not Stated	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-	-
Don't Know	0.03	0.02	0.03	-	-	-

### 2.3 Ethnicity

The ethnic background of the population is an important variable that reveals the extent of diversity within the population resulting from the presence of different races with varying cultural attributes. The numbers and the percentages that constitute each ethnic group are shown in Table 2.3. According to the data shown in Table 2.3, persons of African origin constitute 82.6 percent of the population in 2001. The mixed group, 18,617 (11.9 percent), is the largest among other groups that include descendants of Saint Lucia's indigenous population, numbering 803 persons. As can be seen in the data, there are only very small sub-populations of Chinese, Portuguese, Syrian/Lebanese and persons of Caucasian origin. East Indians constitute 2.5 percent of the population.

**Table 2.3 Population by Sex and Ethnic Group, 2001**

Type of Ethnic Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
African Descent	129403	63640	65763	82.57	82.99	82.15
Indigenous People	803	370	433	0.51	0.48	0.54
East Indian	3846	1922	1924	2.46	2.51	2.40
Chinese	81	45	36	0.05	0.06	0.04
Portuguese	19	10	9	0.01	0.01	0.01
Syrian/Lebanese	106	67	39	0.07	0.09	0.05
White/Caucasian	985	473	512	0.63	0.62	0.64
Mixed	18617	8700	9917	11.88	11.34	12.39
Other	212	99	113	0.14	0.13	0.14
Don't know	2662	1358	1304	1.70	1.77	1.63

Changes in the ethnic composition of the population during the intercensal period can be seen from the percentage data presented in Table 2.4. It can be seen that the proportion of persons of African origin is lower in 2001 (82.6 percent) than obtained in 1991 (85.2 percent). In terms of other ethnic groups, the proportion of mixed persons is higher in 2001 (11.9 percent) than it was in 1991, (9.6 percent). East Indians show only a marginal decrease at the 2001 census 2.46 percent in 2001 from 2.6 percent in 1991, while the proportions for other groups who make up very small numbers in the population, virtually remain the same.

**Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group and Sex, 2001 and 1991**

Ethnic Group	2001			1991		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
African Descent	82.99	82.15	82.57	84.01	86.3	85.16
Indigenous People	0.48	0.54	0.51	0.25	0.29	0.27
East Indian	2.51	2.40	2.46	2.60	2.60	2.60
Chinese	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.54	0.02	0.28
Portuguese	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Syrian / Lebanese	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.06
White / Caucasian	0.62	0.64	0.63	0.71	0.63	0.67
Mixed	11.34	12.39	11.88	9.41	9.85	9.64
Other	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.08
Don't know	1.77	1.63	1.70	0.15	0.16	0.16

## 2.4 Religion

As can be seen in Table 2.5, Saint Lucia's most dominant religion is Roman Catholic, reported for 67.2 percent of the population in the 2001 Population and Housing Census. The percentages of persons belonging to the Pentecostal religion constituted 5.7 percent, Seventh Day Adventists, 8.6 percent, Rastafarians, 2.1 percent and Anglicans, Evangelists and Baptists, 2.0 percent, 1.9 percent and 1.9 percent respectively. The proportions for the remaining religions can also be seen in the tables.

**Table 2.5: Number and Percentage of Population by Sex and Religion, 2001**

Type of Religion	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156733</b>	<b>76681</b>	<b>80052</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Anglican	3150	1553	1597	2.01	2.02	1.99
Baptist	2962	1279	1683	1.89	1.67	2.10
Bahai	73	32	41	0.05	0.04	0.05
Bretheren	154	70	84	0.10	0.09	0.10
Church of God	2321	1105	1216	1.48	1.44	1.52
Evangelical	2980	1369	1611	1.90	1.78	2.01
Hindu	307	166	141	0.12	0.22	0.18
Jehovah Witness	1583	651	932	1.01	0.85	1.16
Methodist	825	405	420	0.52	0.53	0.5
Moravian	9	2	7	0.001	0.00	0.001
Muslim	222	135	87	0.14	0.18	0.11
Pentecostal	8983	3838	5145	5.72	5.01	6.43
Presbyterian	60	33	27	0.04	0.04	0.03
Rastafarian	3222	2748	474	2.06	3.58	0.59
Roman Catholic	105378	50301	55077	67.23	65.60	68.80
Salvation Army	135	66	69	0.09	0.09	0.09
Seventh Day Adventist	13500	6162	7338	8.61	8.04	9.17
Other	1244	597	647	0.79	0.78	0.81
None	7141	4812	2329	4.56	6.27	2.91
Not Stated	2484	1357	1127	1.58	1.77	1.41

## 2.5 Changes in Religious Composition, 2001 and 1991

Considering differences in the religious composition of the population obtaining in 1991 and shown in Table 2.6, there was no significant change in the number of Roman Catholics. However in 2001, whilst Roman Catholics were observed to constitute 67.2 percent of the population, this represents a significant decline from 79.0 percent obtaining in 1991. Of significant note is the emergence of the Rastafarians to constitute the fourth largest religious group, numbering 3,223 and constituting 2.1 percent. There was also a significant increase in the number of persons belonging to the Seventh Day Adventist religion, whose numbers were 8,679 in 1991 but recorded at 13,500 in 2001. It is noteworthy that the number of persons having no religion increased from 1,709 in 1991 to 7,141 in 2001.

**Table 2.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Religion, 1991**

Type of Religion	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>133308</b>	<b>64645</b>	<b>68663</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Anglican	3322	1610	1712	2.49	2.49	2.49
Baptist	2154	1028	1126	1.62	1.59	1.64
Church of God	1363	683	680	1.02	1.06	0.99
Jehovah Witness	1089	466	623	0.82	0.72	0.91
Methodist	792	371	421	0.59	0.57	0.61
Pentecostal	4014	1766	2248	3.01	2.73	3.27
Roman Catholic	105356	50828	54528	79.03	78.63	79.41
Seventh Day Adventist	8679	4030	4649	6.51	6.23	6.77
Other	4108	2254	1854	3.08	3.49	2.70
None	1709	1190	519	1.28	1.84	0.76
	722	419	303	0.55	0.65	0.45

Source: Volume of Basic Tables for Caribbean Countries, 1990/1991 Population and Housing Census



## 2.6 Marital and Union Status

Table 2.7 is a combination of union status and sub-categories belonging to each status at the 2001 census. Union status has been especially devised for Caribbean populations to describe a state in which persons live together in relationships that are not legally sanctioned. Individuals, for whom marital status is given, may belong to any of the following sub-groupings: legally married, separated and divorced, widowed. Individuals for whom union status has been determined are further classified as: living in a common law union, visiting or not in a union. Persons, who are married, legally separated or divorced but are not in a union are categorized accordingly.

**Table 2.7: Number and Percentage of Population (16 Years and Over) by Sex and Marital /Union Status, 2001**

Type of Union Status	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>106706</b>	<b>51637</b>	<b>55069</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legally Married	26780	13346	13434	25.10	25.85	24.39
Common Law Union	21432	10594	10838	20.09	20.52	19.68
Visiting Partner	12165	5427	6738	11.40	10.51	12.24
Married but Not in Union	1261	526	735	1.18	1.02	1.33
Legally Separated	417	178	239	0.39	0.34	0.43
Widowed and Not in Union	3673	894	2779	3.44	1.73	5.05
Divorced and Not Union	1009	377	632	0.95	0.73	1.15
Not in a Union	39301	19947	19354	36.83	38.63	35.14
Don't Know/Not Stated	668	348	320	0.63	0.67	0.59

The marital status data focus specifically on the population of persons 16 years and over. According to the percentages shown in Table 2.7, 25.1 percent of the population were legally married while 20.1 percent lived in common law unions. Persons classified as having a visiting partner are those who are in a relationship with someone who does not share the same residential premises. These persons constitute 11.4 percent of the population. Persons classified as not being in a union are grouped into: those who are married, but no longer live with husband; divorced or

separated; widowed or have never been in a union. These categories combined constitute 42.4 percent of the population.

The 1991 census data categorized persons separately for marital and union status, with some differences obtaining for the groupings established. Persons, who were married, separated or divorced and were not in a union are identified in the 2001 census data but not in 1991. This poses difficulty in establishing changes that have occurred in the various categories between censuses. The 1991 categories can be seen in Tables 2.8 and 2.9.

**Table 2.8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Marital Status, 1991**

Type of Marital Status	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>114853</b>	<b>70753</b>	<b>44100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married	21769	10763	11006	18.95	15.21	24.96
Widowed	3441	865	2576	3.00	1.22	5.84
Divorced	1324	871	453	1.15	1.23	1.03
Legally Separated	1070	703	367	0.93	0.99	0.83
Never married	86120	56802	29318	74.98	80.28	66.48
Not Stated	1129	749	380	0.99	1.07	0.86

**Table 2.9: Females 15 Years and Over by Union Status, 1991**

Type of Union Status	Total	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47028</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Married	9023	20.46
Common-Law	9043	20.51
No Longer with Spouse	4259	9.66
No Longer with Common Law Partner	2930	6.64
Never Had a Partner	18843	42.73
No Longer with Common Law Partner	2930	6.64

Source: Volume of Basic Tables of the 1990/1991 Population and Housing Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean

## 2.7 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

The Population and Housing Census provides data from which the highest level of education attained by the population of Saint Lucia has been determined as obtained in 2001. Table 2.10 shows the distribution of the population by highest level of educational attainment including primary, secondary, pre-university / post secondary and university.

**Table 2.10: Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 2001**

Level of Education	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>110034</b>	<b>53294</b>	<b>56740</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary Grade (1-3 years)	4386	2327	2059	3.99	4.37	3.63
Primary Grade (4-7 years)	53284	27431	25853	48.43	51.47	45.56
Secondary	28863	12480	16383	26.23	23.41	28.87
Pre-University/Post Secondary / College	7979	3482	4497	7.25	6.53	7.96
University	4203	2135	2068	3.83	4.01	3.64
Other	2553	1096	1457	2.32	2.06	2.57
None	4991	2527	2464	4.54	4.74	4.34
Not Stated	3775	1816	1959	3.42	3.40	3.46

In terms of the percentage distribution of the population (Table 2.10), just above fifty percent (52.42%) of the population attained primary school as the highest level of education attained. Among these, 48.4 percent obtained 4-7 years of schooling and about 4 percent 1-3 years. For secondary level education, 26.2 percent are recorded as having attained this level. The percentage attaining university level is 3.8 percent. The data are shown by sex as well, in respect of which, it can be seen that the percentage among females attaining secondary level education as the highest level is higher (28.9 percent) than it is among males (23.4 percent). Males however show a higher percentage attaining university level education (4.01 percent) than is the case among females (3.64 percent).

It is useful to establish whether the levels of educational attainment obtained in 2001 were better than the previous census year 1991. The data in Table 2.10 can be compared with that in Table 2.11. There was general improvement for the population as a whole in all levels of education. Most significantly the percentage having only primary level schooling was 62.8 percent in 1991 (for which year a nursery/kindergarten category is included), while the percentage in 2001 is 52.4 percent. The percentage with secondary education increased from 18.4 percent in 1991 to 26.2 percent in 2001 and university, from 1.4 percent to 3.8 percent.

Considering changes with respect to secondary education as the highest level attained, the percentage among males show an increase above 7 percentage points while for females it is above 8. However females appear to have accelerated faster than males, moving from 20.9 percent in 1991 to 28.9 in 2001 at the secondary level. In terms of university level, the change is about the same, over 2 percentage points in each case.

**Table 2.11      Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment 1991**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Nursery / Kindergarten	12.39	12.48	12.30
Primary	50.45	52.50	48.39
Secondary	18.44	16.01	20.86
Pre-University / Post Secondary / College	2.34	2.16	2.51
University	1.37	1.71	1.02
Other	1.00	0.66	1.33
None	13.49	13.88	13.09
Not Stated	0.55	0.60	0.50

## 2.8 Highest Examination Passed

Highest examination passed is a further indicator measure of the educational achievement level within the population 15 years and over. The types of examinations taken by the school population and the percentage distribution can be seen in Table 2.12 and include those of all three local, regional and international examining bodies. The percentage distribution of examination passes as shown in Table 2.12 allows us to determine where the population is strongest in terms of accredited achievements at the various levels.

**Table 2.12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex and Highest Examination Passed, 2001**

Type of Examination	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>110033</b>	<b>53292</b>	<b>56741</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
School Leaving	16642	7863	8779	15.12	14.75	15.47
Cambridge School	358	149	209	0.33	0.28	0.37
GCE 'O' Levels / CXC	13622	5806	7816	12.38	10.89	13.77
Higher School Certificate	730	316	414	0.66	0.59	0.73
GCE 'A' Levels	1154	477	677	1.05	0.90	1.19
Undergraduate Diploma	636	310	326	0.58	0.58	0.57
Diploma	2197	980	1217	2.00	1.84	2.14
Associate Degree	1081	447	634	0.98	0.84	1.12
Professional Certificate	3418	1477	1941	3.11	2.77	3.42
Bachelor's Degree	1751	791	960	1.59	1.48	1.69
Post Graduate Diploma	309	197	112	0.28	0.37	0.20
Higher Degree	781	459	322	0.71	0.86	0.57
Other	1303	547	756	1.18	1.03	1.33
None	59333	30104	29229	53.92	56.49	51.52
Not Stated	6718	3369	3349	6.11	6.33	5.91

The data show that 53.9 percent of the population 15 years and over had not passed any examination and 15.1 percent had only a primary school leaving certificate. At the secondary education level, GCE Ordinary Level certificates were received by 12.4 percent, however only 1.1 percent had GCE A level certificates. The percentage with Bachelors degrees is 1.6 percent and post graduate degrees, 0.3 percent. The percentages seen for diplomas and certificates are considerably higher, being 2 percent and 3 percent respectively.

It is useful to note any differences in accreditation obtaining among males and among females. Although the number of females is higher than males, the data reveal that there were more males (30,104) who obtained no qualifications than there were females, 29,229). In every other instance, considering ordinary and advanced level GCE examinations, professional diplomas, undergraduate degrees, far greater numbers of females obtained certificates. Table 2.17 gives group percentage distributions for both males and females.

## **2.9 Intercensal Changes in Highest Examinations Passed, 2001 and 1991**

Table 2.13 provides data for the population in 1991 according to highest examinations passed and permits one to determine whether there were any significant changes in the numbers attaining examination certificates, in the various categories shown. A difference to note in the data contained in tables for 2001 and 1991 is that the former pertain to population 15 years and over and for the latter, total population. A “not applicable category” has been included in the 1991 table.

Considering the data for both census periods, a notable feature is the declining number of persons without examination passes and with only a school leaving certificate. More persons are accessing education at higher levels. However it is not possible to make closer comparisons based upon percentage changes since there are differences in subject matter groupings for both sets of data 2001 and 1991.

**Table 2.13: Number and Percentage of Population by Sex and Highest Examination Passed 1991**

Type of Examination	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>133308</b>	<b>64645</b>	<b>68663</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
School Leaving	17058	7642	9416	12.8	11.82	13.71
Cambridge School Cert	447	175	272	0.34	0.27	0.40
GCE 'O' Levels/CXC	6880	2813	4067	5.16	4.35	5.92
Higher School Certificate	784	345	439	0.59	0.53	0.64
GCE 'A' Levels	510	241	269	0.38	0.37	0.39
Diploma	1204	637	567	0.90	0.99	0.83
Undergraduate Degree	1271	800	471	0.95	1.24	0.69
Other	669	270	399	0.50	0.42	0.58
None	64719	32354	32365	48.55	50.05	47.14
Not Stated	2757	1327	1430	2.07	2.05	2.08
Not Applicable	37009	18041	18968	27.76	27.91	27.62

Source: Basic Tables for 1990/1991 Caribbean Population and Housing Census

## 2.10 Training

Table 2.14 shows the number and percentage of persons who have had some type of training. Greater proportions of persons in the younger age groups 15-29 years were observed to have had some form of training when compared to their counterparts in older five-year age groups. The percentages for the various age groups were 19.4 percent for the 15-19 age group and 11.7 percent and 10.0 percent for the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years respectively. For males and females, the percentages among males in the corresponding age groups were higher than for females.

**Table 2.14: Number and Percentage of Population (15 yrs. and over) by Sex, Age Group and Training Status, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>68147</b>	<b>30184</b>	<b>37963</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	13206	6379	6827	19.38	21.13	17.98
20-24	7959	3862	4097	11.68	12.80	10.79
25-29	6835	3033	3802	10.03	10.05	10.02
30-34	6425	2850	3575	9.43	9.44	9.42
35-39	6248	2654	3594	9.17	8.79	9.47
40-44	4898	2104	2794	7.19	6.97	7.36
45-49	3769	1607	2162	5.53	5.32	5.69
50-54	3468	1455	2013	5.09	4.82	5.30
55-59	3043	1266	1777	4.47	4.19	4.68
60-64	2854	1208	1646	4.19	4.00	4.34
65-69	2739	1128	1611	4.02	3.74	4.24
70-74	2094	919	1175	3.07	3.05	3.10
75-79	1862	738	1124	2.73	2.45	2.96
80-84	1415	500	915	2.08	1.66	2.41
85+	1332	481	851	1.95	1.59	2.24

## 2.11 Households

Table 2.15 shows the distribution of households by sex and age group of head. It is to be noted that the number of households headed by females is noteworthy. There were 19,987 such households despite the fact that 27,044 were headed by males. In terms of the sex distribution of household heads by age, the data show the percentages to be higher for males in every age group. Specifically, the respective proportions for males being 54.6 percent in the case of the 15-24 age group and respective proportions of 59.2 percent, 58.9 percent and 51.8 percent for the age groups 25-44, 45-64 and 65 years and over. A more comprehensive consideration is given to household heads as revealed in the census data in a separate chapter to follow.



**Table 2.15: Households by Sex and Age Group of Head, 2001**

Age Group of Head	Number of Heads			Sex Distribution	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>19986</b>	<b>47030</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>
15-24	1771	1472	3243	54.6	45.4
25-44	12878	8864	21742	59.2	40.8
45-64	8062	5618	13680	58.9	41.1
65 and Over	4333	4032	8365	51.8	48.2

## CHAPTER 3

### Population Redistribution and Migration Trends

#### 3.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on two dimensions of population composition and change on account of migration. The first pertains to origin of the population in terms of local and foreign place of birth and the second relates to changes resulting from movement away from local place of birth to a current place of residence during the census period. Cognizance of the size of Saint Lucia is important when determining what dimension of population movement can be meaningfully considered as migration between administrative areas. Still, from a local area administrative standpoint and that of public utility and social service delivery, every move is significant.

Saint Lucia's land area extends over 238 square miles (616 sq km) and measures 27 sq miles long and 14 sq. miles in width. With such small area to traverse, daily commuting can be expected to be the more regular movement option than permanent moves. However as in the case of population migratory behaviour, push and pull forces are compelling factors at play.

#### 3.2 Local Born Population by Place of Birth, Administrative Division of Residence

Table 3.1 summarizes the place of birth of the population by current administrative area of residence. The percentages shown represent the extent to which individuals have remained in the place where they were born. This phenomenon tends to be the case largely in the case in Gros Islet, Dennery, Vieux Fort, Micoud and rural Castries. On the other hand, in migration from other areas have taken place in the case of Metropolitan Castries, Choiseul, Labourie, Canaries and Anse La Raye where more than one quarter of the current population was born outside of the area.

**Table 3.1 Distribution of the Population and Percentage of Persons Born in Area by Administrative Division, 2001**

Administrative Division	Population 2001	Percentage		
		Local Area Born	Male	Female
<b>Total-All Areas</b>	<b>156732</b>			
Total Castries	63359			
<i>Castries-Metro</i>	11091	57.8	59.5	56.1
<i>Castries-City</i>	28570	78.6	80.0	77.1
<i>Castries-Rural</i>	23698	86.0	87.5	84.5
Anse- La- Raye	6312	73.9	76.4	71.5
Canaries	1769	76.5	80.9	72.1
Soufriere	7417	77.9	80.4	75.6
Choiseul	6080	68.8	71.1	66.5
Laborie	7241	77.0	78.0	76.0
Vieux Fort	15135	86.9	88.3	85.5
Micoud	15734	88.7	89.6	87.7
Dennerly	12408	89.5	91.1	87.8
Gros Islet	21277	92.5	93.1	91.8

Data in Table 3.1 also show percentages for both males and females who have remained in their place of birth. There are notably higher percentages among males, who remained in their place of birth, than females, in the City of Castries, Canaries, Soufriere and Dennerly.

### 3.3 Foreign Born Population

The foreign born population in Saint Lucia numbered 10,525 persons in 2001 of which, 5,288 were males and 5,237 females. The composition of this population by five year age groups is shown in Table 3.2. There is no departure from the sex composition of the national population. Distribution of this population by five year age group is shown in the table as well. In general,

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the majority of the foreign born persons are in the prime working age groups 30-34 years, 35-39 years and 40-44 years, this being the case irrespective of sex. This might be an indication that such persons have entered Saint Lucia primarily for the purposes of obtaining work.

**Table 3.2: Number and Percentage of Foreign Born Population by sex and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>10525</b>	<b>5288</b>	<b>5237</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-4	665	341	324	6.32	6.45	6.19
5-9	716	356	360	6.79	6.74	6.87
10-14	870	433	437	8.27	8.19	8.34
15-19	930	477	453	8.84	9.02	8.65
20-24	753	379	374	7.16	7.17	7.14
25-29	863	415	448	8.20	7.85	8.55
30-34	1027	499	528	9.76	9.44	10.08
35-39	975	484	491	9.26	9.16	9.37
40-44	895	440	455	8.50	8.32	8.68
45-49	700	357	343	6.66	6.75	6.55
50-54	514	275	239	4.88	5.20	4.56
55-59	342	169	173	3.25	3.20	3.30
60-64	354	181	173	3.36	3.43	3.30
65-69	281	160	121	2.67	3.03	2.31
70-74	233	119	114	2.22	2.25	2.18
75-79	174	86	88	1.65	1.63	1.68
80-84	99	43	56	0.94	0.81	1.07
85+	134	74	60	1.27	1.36	1.18

### 3.4 Returning Residents

As recorded in the 2001 census, and shown in Table 3.3, 1,281 persons who had lived abroad returned to live in Saint Lucia during the intercensal period. These comprise 590 males and 691 females. The composition of returning residents by age and sex is instructive. In terms of age groups shown in Table 3.3, returning residents were largely in the 20-59 age groups. In terms of sex, a higher percentage of returning residents were females (54.0 percent).

**Table 3.3: Returning Residents by Sex and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>691</b>
<b>Sex Distribution</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.06</b>	<b>53.94</b>
0-4	15	6	9
5-9	20	10	10
10-14	26	7	19
15-19	50	20	30
20-24	104	38	66
25-29	129	61	68
30-34	146	56	90
35-39	157	60	97
40-44	145	66	79
45-49	119	56	63
50-54	99	69	30
55-59	91	53	38
60-64	62	35	27
65-69	44	20	24
70-74	24	12	12
75-79	17	10	7
80-84	11	6	5
85+	22	5	17

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Table 3.4 shows the selected regions from which returning residents had returned. As seen in the data, countries outside of Latin America and the Caribbean accounted for 80.5 percent of those returnees who returned to Saint Lucia. Respective proportions of returnees amounting to 16.8 percent and 2.7 percent had resided in Caribbean and Latin American countries.

**Table 3.4 Number and Percentage of Returning Residents by Age Group and Country / Region of Origin, 2001**

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Number</b>			<b>Percentage</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total All Residents</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Caribbean	215	109	106	16.78	18.47	15.34
Latin America	35	19	16	2.73	3.22	2.32
Rest of the World	1031	462	569	80.49	78.31	82.34

## CHAPTER 4

### Education and Training

#### 4.1 Introduction

The population of Saint Lucia can be decomposed into the younger sub-population of school age currently attending school and the adult sub-group with completed schooling, having attained a specified level of educational attainment and training level. In this chapter therefore we examine both sectors of the population whose status has been established in the 2001 Population and Housing census.

The education system in Saint Lucia, like most other former British colonies was initially based on the English system with changes taking place over the years. Chief of which is the move towards conformity with agreed sub-regional educational objectives. Saint Lucia is a member country of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, (OECS), collectively crafted “Foundations for the Future” that laid out a strategy for the education reform process within OECS countries exactly one decade prior to the 2001 Population and Housing census.

The Ministry of Education of each country resolved to work with the OECS Education Reform unit to ensure that mechanisms were maintained to enable continuous reviews of goals, objectives, outcomes and achievements in education within the sub-region. At the wider regional level of the CARICOM, the Council of Ministers of Education constituted a further tier of the monitoring mechanism for continuing educational development that would align education objectives to that of national as well as regional development.

In this regard, the Population and Housing census data on the characteristics of the population in terms of education and training is of particular importance. The census defines the broader parameters to consider variables that are linked to education and training in a total population context. In between the census years, education statistics are derived from school records and annual surveys.

As part of ongoing education development and reform within the sub-region, Saint Lucia subscribed to a system of social indicators of which education statistics are a key component. However the development of the indicators rests heavily on total population figures to serve as a basis for the various types of education measures to be derived. Immediately preceding the taking of the 2001 Population and Housing census, an Education Planners Manual was produced in 2000 to serve as an education monitoring tool. In this context, the census data promises to add value to the continuing education monitoring process by providing the total view of the population against which to plan the micro level programs. The data highlights presented in this chapter can be considered against this synopsis of efforts that have been and are currently being pursued towards improving the education and training situation of the country's population.

#### **4.2 Children Under Five Years of Age by School Attendance Status**

Table 4.1 shows numbers and percentages of the population of children under five years of age according to whether they were attending school or not at the time of census enumeration. Since these are mere infants, some being babies, it is expected that there will be various types of arrangements made for their daily keep, including nursery schools and home care. Table 4.2 therefore shows the kinds of arrangements made for their care including school.

Table 4.1 reveals that the majority of children (69.9 percent) did not attend school, 9,578 out of a total of 13,712. There is little deviation from the general trend distinguishing male children from female. Among male children 70.5 percent were not attending school while the corresponding percentage among female children was 69.2 percent.



**Table 4.1 Children *Under Five Years* of Age by Status Attending School and Sex, 2001**

<b>Children Under Five Years</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Attending School</b>	<b>Not Attending School</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13712</b>	<b>4128</b>	<b>9578</b>	<b>6</b>
Male	6813	2009	4802	2
Female	6899	2119	4776	4
<b>Percentage</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.11</b>	<b>69.85</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Male	100.0	29.49	70.48	0.03
Female	100.0	30.71	69.23	0.06

### 4.3 Attendance by Type of School

Table 4.2 shows the types of schools being attended or type of day care arrangement made for the under-five population. Approximately 76 percent of the children were in pre-school, while 18 percent were attending day care centers or nursery schools. The percentage attending primary school was expectedly small (1.7 percent), given the age of the children, legal school age normally being age six. In the case of a small percentage of the children, other types of arrangements obtained.

### 4.4 Sex Differences

Taking the difference existing in the number of male and female children in this under-five age group, 6813 (males) and 6899 (females), the data contained in Table 4.2 show the percentage of male children attending primary school to be larger than that for females. Among male children, 2.1 percent were in school whereas the corresponding percentage for female children was 1.3 percent. It appears though, that other arrangements tend to be made for the girl child since the data show 0.56 percent and 0.27 percent for the female under five and male under five respectively in the “other” category.

**Table 4.2: Percentage Children *Under Five Years* by Type of School / Day Care Arrangement, 2001**

Sex	Total	Type of School / Arrangement						
		Day-Care Nursery	Pre-School	Infant K/Garden	Special Education	Primary	Other	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>76.33</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.09</b>
Male	100.0	17.34	76.06	4.17	0.05	2.11	0.27	-
Female	100.0	17.64	76.59	3.64	0.05	1.33	0.56	0.19

#### 4.5 Distribution by Administrative Areas

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 show the distribution of the under five population of children attending and not attending school by Administrative areas. Both absolute numbers and percentages are provided. School attendance is as much determined by the school facilities available at locations that are easily accessible to the population. Especially with the under five population, due to the young age, school and other day care arrangements are subject to household and family decisions in their particular circumstances. Residential location is another factor that assumes additional importance in these circumstances.

Day care centres, nursery schools, kindergarten and pre-schools are the options for accommodating the under five population of children. These types of facilities may vary from area to area thus raising questions of access and service to this sector of the population.

In terms of attending/not attending school, the percentages in Table 4.3 show that Canaries has the lowest (14.67 percent) percentage of under-five children attending school. This is well under the percentage (a difference of 6.4 percentage points) for the other area with the second lowest attendance, namely, Choiseul which had 21.1 percent attending school. In the areas of Dennery, Gros Islet, Castries, and Anse La Raye, the percentage attending school ranges from 30 percent to 37 percent. Most of other areas range between 24 percent and 29 percent.

**Table 4.3: Number and Percentage of Children *Under 5 Yrs.* by School Attendance and Major Administrative Divisions, 2001**

Administrative Division	Number				Percentage			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>13712</b>	<b>4129</b>	<b>9577</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.11</b>	<b>69.85</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Castries Metro	913	241	669	3	100.0	26.40	73.27	0.33
Castries City	2293	696	1596	1	100.0	30.35	69.60	0.05
Castries Rural	2198	672	1525	1	100.0	30.57	69.38	0.05
Anse-La-Rayé	676	223	452	1	100.0	32.99	66.86	0.15
Canaries	150	22	128	0	100.0	14.67	85.33	0.00
Soufriere	642	160	482	0	100.0	24.92	75.08	0.00
Choiseul	493	104	389	0	100.0	21.10	78.90	0.00
Laborie	558	164	394	0	100.0	29.39	70.61	0.00
Vieux-Fort	1496	442	1054	0	100.0	29.55	70.45	0.00
Micoud	1410	369	1041	0	100.0	26.17	73.83	0.00
Dennery	1179	442	737	0	100.0	37.49	62.51	0.00
Gros Islet	1704	594	1110	0	100.0	34.80	65.20	0.00

**Table 4.3 (a): Number of Children *Under 5 Yrs.* by School Attendance, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	Male (Under 5 yrs.)				Female (Under 5 yrs.)			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>6812</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>4802</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6900</b>	<b>2120</b>	<b>4776</b>	<b>4</b>
Castries Metro	<b>432</b>	121	309	2	<b>481</b>	120	360	1
Castries City	<b>1181</b>	352	829	0	<b>1113</b>	345	767	1
Castries Rural	<b>1078</b>	332	746	0	<b>1120</b>	340	779	1
Anse-La-Rayé	<b>337</b>	114	223	0	<b>339</b>	109	229	1
Canaries	<b>75</b>	13	62	0	<b>76</b>	9	67	0
Soufriere	<b>295</b>	70	225	0	<b>347</b>	90	257	0
Choiseul	<b>238</b>	49	189	0	<b>255</b>	55	200	0
Laborie	<b>268</b>	66	202	0	<b>290</b>	98	192	0
Vieux-Fort	<b>755</b>	216	539	0	<b>740</b>	226	514	0
Micoud	<b>688</b>	157	531	0	<b>721</b>	212	509	0
Dennerly	<b>593</b>	217	376	0	<b>586</b>	224	362	0
Gros Islet	<b>872</b>	301	571	0	<b>832</b>	292	540	0

**Table 4.4: Percentage of Children *Under 5 Yrs.* by School Attendance, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	Male ( Under 5 yrs.)				Female ( Under 5 yrs.)			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>70.49</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30.72</b>	<b>69.22</b>	<b>0.06</b>
Castries Metro	100.0	28.01	71.53	0.46	100.0	24.95	74.84	0.21
Castries City	100.0	29.81	70.19	0.00	100.0	31.00	68.91	0.09
Castries Rural	100.0	30.80	69.20	0.00	100.0	30.36	69.55	0.09
Anse-La-Raye	100.0	33.83	66.17	0.00	100.0	32.15	67.55	0.30
Canaries	100.0	17.33	82.67	0.00	100.0	11.84	88.16	0.00
Soufriere	100.0	23.73	76.27	0.00	100.0	25.94	74.06	0.00
Choiseul	100.0	20.59	79.41	0.00	100.0	21.57	78.43	0.00
Laborie	100.0	24.63	75.37	0.00	100.0	33.79	66.21	0.00
Vieux-Fort	100.0	28.61	71.39	0.00	100.0	30.54	69.46	0.00
Micoud	100.0	22.82	77.18	0.00	100.0	29.40	70.60	0.00
Dennerly	100.0	36.59	63.41	0.00	100.0	38.23	61.77	0.00
Gros Islet	100.0	34.52	65.48	0.00	100.0	35.10	64.90	0.00

#### 4.6 School Attendance Status of Population Five Years Old and Over

The status of the population five years old and over in Saint Lucia attending or not attending school at the time of census enumeration is shown in Table 4.5. The percentages calculated and shown in the table reveal that of the total population (5 years and over) of 143,021, 29.1 percent were attending school. A difference of 1.6 percentage points can be seen between males and females, the latter amounting to a slightly larger (29.9 percent) percentage than the former (28.3 percent).

**Table 4.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population *Five Years of Age and Over* Attending/Not Attending School and Sex, 2001**

Sex	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>143021</b>	<b>41654</b>	<b>101225</b>	<b>142</b>
Male	69869	19766	50026	77
Female	73152	21888	51199	65
<b>Percentage</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>70.78</b>	<b>0.10</b>
Male	100.0	28.29	71.60	0.11
Female	100.0	29.92	70.00	0.08

*Note: There is a difference of one person in the totals between (age 5 years & over) Tables 1.4 (143022) and Table 4.5 (143021).*

#### **4.7 Children Attending School (Five years and over) by Administrative Area**

It is often contended that school facilities tend to be concentrated in urban areas thus putting rural populations at a disadvantage. However there is need to consider the concentration of population in order to determine the real demand for such facilities.

In reference to the data in the table therefore, it can be seen that the demand for school places is highest in the urban area of Castries where the population attending school is 10,235 (2,858 in the metropolitan area and 7,377 in the City proper). The comparative figure for rural Castries is 5,913. Considered by sex, the distribution is 4768 (urban) and 2814 (rural) for males and 5466 (urban) and 3099 (rural) for females. Gros Islet, Micoud, Vieux Fort and Dennery are areas closer to these parameters. In all other areas the populations are well under three thousand.

**Table 4.6 Population Five Years and Over by School Attendance, Administrative Division, 2001**

<b>Administrative Division</b>	<b>Total Attending School</b>	<b>Total Not Attending School</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41654</b>	<b>101225</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>143021</b>
Castries Metro	2858	7296	25	10179
Castries City	7376	18870	30	26276
Castries Rural	5913	15567	19	21499
Anse-La-Raye	1661	3972	4	5637
Canaries	458	1160	2	1620
Soufriere	1983	4788	4	6775
Choiseul	1646	3937	4	5587
Laborie	2024	4658	1	6683
Vieux-Fort	4204	9429	7	13640
Micoud	4611	9707	6	14324
Dennery	3457	7764	7	11228
Gros Islet	5463	14077	33	19573

**Table 4.6 (a) Population Five Years and Over by School Attendance, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	Male ( 5 yrs. and over)				Female (5 yrs. and over)			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>69866</b>	<b>19765</b>	<b>50024</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73155</b>	<b>21889</b>	<b>51201</b>	<b>65</b>
Castries Metro	4810	1298	3497	15	5369	1560	3799	10
Castries City	12606	3470	9119	17	13670	3906	9751	13
Castries Rural	10566	2814	7744	8	10933	3099	7823	11
Anse-La-Ray	2867	818	2047	2	2770	843	1925	2
Canaries	820	228	590	2	800	230	570	0
Soufriere	3421	939	2480	2	3354	1044	2308	2
Choiseul	2766	822	1942	2	2821	824	1995	2
Laborie	3321	992	2329	0	3362	1032	2329	1
Vieux-Fort	6771	1994	4771	6	6869	2210	4658	1
Micoud	7111	2212	4895	4	7213	2399	4812	2
Denner	5515	1651	3861	3	5713	1807	3902	4
Gros Islet	9292	2527	6749	16	10281	2935	7329	17

#### 4.8 Type of School

Table 4.7 shows the various types of schools that constitute the education system in Saint Lucia. At the lower ages, provisions are made for day care, nursery and pre-school ages. There, significant numbers of children were attending infant and kindergarten (5,865) and a small number in Special Education facilities. The pre-school population constitutes approximately 16 percent each of both male and female children. The percentage of children attending special education facilities is observed to be higher among male than among females.

The distribution at primary, secondary and higher education levels can be seen in Table 4.7 as well. Among males, 41.5 percent attended primary school. The percentage was lower for females, (35.2 percent). In terms of secondary school, the percentage was higher among females (29.2 percent) than was the case for males, (24.4 percent). This trend is maintained at sixth form



and at university, at which levels the percentages for males and females were 1.3 percent compared with 2.1 percent and 1.6 percent in comparison to 2.4 percent.

The pursuit of adult education appears not to be widespread since extremely small numbers, considering the total population, were accessing this type of education.

**Table 4.7 Number and Percentage Population Attending School by Sex and Type of School, 2001**

Type of School	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>41556</b>	<b>19767</b>	<b>21789</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Day Care/Nursery	77	36	41	0.19	0.18	0.19
Pre-School	1062	533	529	2.56	2.70	2.43
Infant/Kindergarten	5865	2961	2904	14.11	14.98	13.33
Special Education	181	96	85	0.44	0.49	0.39
Primary	15888	8211	7677	38.23	41.54	35.23
Senior Primary/ Post Primary	890	498	392	2.14	2.52	1.80
Secondary 1-5 Forms	11180	4819	6361	26.90	24.38	29.19
Sixth Form	704	255	449	1.69	1.29	2.06
Professional/Tech.	1909	657	1252	4.59	3.32	5.75
University	843	308	535	2.03	1.56	2.45
Adult Education	151	42	109	0.36	0.21	0.50
Other	2699	1301	1398	6.50	6.58	6.42
Not Stated	107	50	57	0.26	0.25	0.26

#### 4.9 Highest Level of Educational Achievement

Highest level of educational attainment is one of the indicator measures by which to gauge the quality of a country's human resource. As more and more resources are put towards developing the education system, greater access is afforded the population to higher levels beyond primary schooling and even secondary. A large number of persons reporting as not having achieved a

recognized level, i.e. having had no schooling, is a worrisome indicator and countries usually seek to address this condition through adult education programmes. But there may even be children in the population who are of school age who are either not attending or have never been to school. This situation is even more untenable than it is for the adult population since it extends the dependency burden beyond expected level.

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 consecutively provide absolute numbers and percentages of the population 15 years and over according to highest level of education attained. As can be seen in the data in Table 4.9, 4.54 percent of the population 15 years and over is reported to have had no schooling. However in terms of numbers, this amounts to just below 5,000 persons out of the population (15 years and over) of 110,036. Of much greater concern is the fact that the data also reveal the percentage of the population with only a primary level education to be 52.4. The percentage shown for persons having secondary education as their highest level (26.2) must therefore be viewed within this context of this large section of the working age population having only attained a primary level education.

Higher level educational attainment beyond primary and secondary levels serves as an indicator of the extent to which a country has been meeting the demand for persons with specialized skills considering the structure and range of economic activities within the economy. In this regard, Table 4.9 shows that the percentage of persons with university education is just 3.82 percent. However, there is a significant percentage (7.3 percent) with education at pre-university/college level which is some indication that the 3.82 percent that obtains can be expected to increase in the future.

#### **4.9.1. Differences by Administrative Area**

Relative differences in educational attainment by administrative division can also be seen in Tables 4.8 and Table 4.9. As seen in Table 4.8, although the city had 20,928 persons and the rural area of Castries had 16,398 persons, the latter had twice as many persons with no education when compared to the former. With respect to the rest of the administrative divisions, higher percentages of persons with no education were observed in Anse-La-Raye (9.4 percent), Choiseul (7.7 percent), and Dennery (6.1 percent) though observations in Rural Castries (5.5

percent), Vieux Fort (5.5 percent) and Micoud (5.1 percent) are indicative of proportions above the national average of 4.5 percent.

Considering the percentages shown in Table 4.9, it can be seen that Castries and Gros Islet have the higher percentages of their respective populations attaining university education when compared to the other administrative areas. They are also the areas with the highest concentrations of population. The population for Castries (all areas combined) is 45,406 and Gros Islet (15,566).

**Table 4.8 Population 15 Years of and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Administrative Area, 2001**

Administrative Area	Total	Primary Grade 1-3	Primary Grade 4-7	Second'y	Pre-University Post-Sec College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>110036</b>	<b>4386</b>	<b>53285</b>	<b>28863</b>	<b>7980</b>	<b>4203</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>4991</b>	<b>3775</b>
Castries	45406	1686	20344	12996	3749	1971	1404	1649	1607
<i>Metro</i>	8080	195	3636	2477	622	264	242	251	393
<i>City</i>	20928	596	8543	6383	2148	1286	786	492	694
<i>Rural</i>	16398	895	8165	4136	979	421	376	906	520
Anse-La-Rayé	4170	166	2402	754	140	72	124	390	122
Canaries	1223	109	782	201	46	15	11	25	34
Soufriere	5156	244	3030	1125	187	109	61	225	175
Choiseul	4246	243	2329	972	175	67	24	328	108
Labourie	4975	193	2896	1217	246	78	33	196	116
Vieux-Fort	10223	321	5167	2859	611	282	103	563	317
Micoud	10709	521	5875	2494	612	165	147	542	353
Dennerly	8362	555	4547	1605	343	73	328	513	398
Gros Islet	15566	348	5913	4640	1871	1371	318	560	545

**Table 4.9: Percentage of Population 15 Years of and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Administrative Area, 2001**

Administrative Area	Total	Primary Grade 1-3	Primary Grade 4-7	Second'y	Pre-University Post-Sec College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>48.42</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>3.43</b>
Castries	100.0	3.71	44.81	28.62	8.26	4.34	3.09	3.63	3.54
<i>Metro</i>	100.0	2.41	45.00	30.66	7.70	3.27	2.99	3.11	4.86
<i>City</i>	100.0	2.85	40.82	30.50	10.26	6.14	3.76	2.35	3.32
<i>Rural</i>	100.0	5.46	49.79	25.22	5.97	2.57	2.29	5.53	3.17
Anse-La-Ray	100.0	3.98	57.60	18.08	3.36	1.73	2.97	9.35	2.93
Canaries	100.0	8.91	63.94	16.43	3.76	1.23	0.90	2.05	2.78
Soufriere	100.0	4.73	58.77	21.82	3.63	2.12	1.18	4.36	3.39
Choiseul	100.0	5.72	54.85	22.89	4.12	1.58	0.57	7.73	2.54
Labourie	100.0	3.88	58.21	24.46	4.95	1.57	0.66	3.94	2.33
Vieux-Fort	100.0	3.14	50.54	27.97	5.97	2.76	1.01	5.51	3.10
Micoud	100.0	4.87	54.86	23.29	5.71	1.54	1.37	5.06	3.30
Denner	100.0	6.64	54.38	19.19	4.10	0.87	3.92	6.14	4.76
Gros Islet	100.0	2.23	37.99	29.81	12.02	8.81	2.04	3.60	3.50

#### 4.9.2 Differences by Age

A more informed interpretation of what the data just examined implies can only be derived by considering the dimension of age grouping. If for example, the higher percentage of the population having no education is observed for persons in the older age groups, then this could significantly point to historical trends in the development of the education system. Education facilities may not have been as accessible as they have been in more recent times. Tables 4.10 and 4.11 confirm this view as it can be seen that there were larger numbers of persons without schooling in the age groups 50 years and above. There were also 1,061 persons (21.3 percent of total no-schooling) in the age group 15-49 without schooling.

With respect to the attainment of education at secondary and university levels, the percentage distribution within age cohorts must be considered in comparing the younger cohorts with old ones. The data show that there are higher percentages with secondary schooling for five-year cohorts 15-19 years onwards to 40-44 years, where the percentages range from 44.2 percent in the case of the former to 23.1 percent in the case of the latter. Similarly, with respect to the

attainment of university education, higher percentages are recorded for age cohorts 25-29 years (4.5 percent) through to 50-54 years (6.4 percent). The percentages decline markedly for age cohorts beyond age group 50-54. The highest percentages of those with pre-university/Post Secondary and College level education have been observed among younger age cohorts 20-24 years and 25-29 years. Such observations are indicative of an increasing trend towards higher education in the population.

**Table 4.10: Population (15 Years and Over) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Age Group, 2001**

Age Groups	Total	Primary Grade (1-3) Years	Primary Grade (4-7) Years	Second'y	Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>110036</b>	<b>4386</b>	<b>53284</b>	<b>28863</b>	<b>7979</b>	<b>4203</b>	<b>2553</b>	<b>4991</b>	<b>3777</b>
15-19	16764	272	6806	7414	564	17	402	179	1110
20-24	13500	172	3993	6306	1844	218	538	109	320
25-29	12904	190	5658	4205	1446	583	429	104	289
30-34	12034	240	6144	3352	935	669	303	164	227
35-39	11437	279	6089	2880	851	677	275	148	238
40-44	9202	275	4881	2121	790	594	201	170	170
45-49	6994	303	4338	837	601	475	85	187	168
50-54	5742	370	3572	505	306	366	57	368	198
55-59	4749	383	2873	332	207	228	61	440	225
60-64	4042	447	2278	191	139	148	60	605	174
65-69	3721	433	2047	185	101	84	40	643	188
70-74	2859	319	1543	135	65	69	35	577	116
75-79	2410	291	1294	95	42	32	22	505	129
80-84	1868	222	930	135	50	10	24	402	95
85+	1810	190	838	170	38	33	21	390	130

**Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years and Over) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Primary Grade (1-3) Years	Primary Grade (4-7) Years	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Secondary/ College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>48.42</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>3.43</b>
15-19	100.0	1.62	40.60	44.23	3.36	0.10	2.40	1.07	6.62
20-24	100.0	1.27	29.58	46.71	13.66	1.61	3.99	0.81	2.37
25-29	100.0	1.47	43.85	32.59	11.20	4.52	3.32	0.81	2.24
30-34	100.0	1.99	51.06	27.85	7.77	5.56	2.52	1.36	1.89
35-39	100.0	2.44	53.24	25.18	7.44	5.92	2.41	1.29	2.08
40-44	100.0	2.99	53.04	23.05	8.59	6.44	2.18	1.85	1.85
45-49	100.0	4.33	62.03	11.97	8.59	6.79	1.22	2.67	2.40
50-54	100.0	6.44	62.21	8.80	5.33	6.37	0.99	0.41	3.45
55-59	100.0	8.06	60.50	6.99	4.36	4.80	1.28	9.27	4.74
60-64	100.0	11.06	56.36	4.73	3.44	3.66	1.48	14.97	4.30
65-69	100.0	11.64	55.01	4.97	2.72	2.26	1.07	17.28	5.05
70-74	100.0	11.16	53.98	4.72	2.27	2.41	1.23	20.18	4.06
75-79	100.0	12.08	53.69	3.94	1.74	1.33	0.91	20.96	5.35
80-84	100.0	11.88	49.79	7.23	2.68	0.53	1.28	21.52	5.09
85+	100.0	10.50	46.30	9.39	2.10	1.82	1.16	21.55	7.18

#### 4.10 Highest Examinations Passed

Highest examinations passed, is yet another indicator of educational performance in a population. The population of Saint Lucia can be seen to have taken a variety of examinations consistent with those required at each level of the education system. There is a dual system of both external and regional examining bodies, the former being the British Cambridge School Certificate, GCE Ordinary and Advanced Level Certificate and Higher School Certificate. The Caribbean Examinations Council is responsible for the CXC examinations. The data in Tables 4.12 and 4.13 pertain to the population 15 years and over, thus examinations such as the Cambridge School Certificate and Higher School Certificate that have been largely replaced by

the regional CXC, are mainly shown for the older population.

Table 4.12 shows that over half of the population (53.9 percent) received no certification as testimony to the fact of having passed any examination at all. The percentage having only a primary level certificate the school leaving was 15.12 percent. In terms of examinations passed at secondary level, 0.3 percent obtained Cambridge 'O' Level and 1.05 percent obtained Advanced Level certificates. Small proportions (1.6 percent and 0.3 percent) obtained undergraduate Bachelors and Post Graduate degrees respectively, at university level. Percentages are shown in the tables for various other types of examinations passed.

Table 4.13 is instructive, allowing one to compare younger and older age cohorts in terms of examination certificates obtained. In this regard, the percentage having no certificates is fairly substantial among both older and younger age cohorts. It is especially interesting to see that 66.6 percent of the 15-19 age cohort has passed no examination, although this proportion is halved for the 20-24 age group. The proportions however, are well above 35 percent for the 25-29 and 30-34 age cohorts and for their older counterparts 50 years and over, the percentages for the latter are well above 60 percent. In terms of examinations passed at secondary level of schooling and above, the percentages are considerably higher for younger age cohorts than is the case for older ones. As in the case of educational attainment, this signifies development in education whereby greater numbers of the population have gained access to educational facilities over the years.

**National Census Report 2000, Saint Lucia**

**Table 4.12: Population 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age Group and Highest Examination Passed, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>School Leaving</b>	<b>Cambridge School</b>	<b>GCE 'O' Level / CXC</b>	<b>High School Dip/ Cert.</b>	<b>GCE 'A' Level</b>	<b>Under Grad / Dip.</b>	<b>Other Dip.</b>	<b>Assoc. Degree</b>	<b>Professional Certificate</b>	<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	<b>Post Grad. Dip.</b>	<b>Higher Degree</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>110036</b>	<b>16642</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>13622</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>2198</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>3419</b>	<b>1753</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>59333</b>	<b>6711</b>
15-19	16767	1328	15	2607	34	94	17	29	17	32	4	0	0	220	11162	1208
20-24	13500	1671	34	4256	132	533	90	301	345	252	75	8	1	168	4513	1121
25-29	12904	2415	22	2649	120	187	122	352	330	526	292	24	47	161	4783	874
30-34	12034	2525	25	1521	107	72	100	333	128	544	341	43	86	172	5300	737
35-39	11436	2204	29	1013	111	67	89	321	82	522	292	52	129	168	5689	668
40-44	9202	1775	35	672	66	71	78	272	65	458	234	55	144	148	4594	535
45-49	6993	1314	18	339	54	50	50	205	45	379	175	53	125	80	3730	376
50-54	5742	911	21	190	29	23	31	121	20	243	132	31	110	57	3533	290
55-59	4750	662	28	119	17	18	20	88	17	159	71	18	64	46	3215	208
60-64	4041	446	30	58	19	10	16	51	8	91	63	9	29	20	3010	181
65-69	3722	452	36	32	17	4	4	33	8	86	32	1	19	27	2830	141
70-74	2857	336	21	22	14	4	8	34	4	62	14	6	17	16	2188	111
75-79	2411	243	26	24	4	5	3	18	3	27	9	3	5	8	1940	93
80-84	1871	197	10	53	2	13	7	22	3	14	3	1	0	7	1451	88
85+	1806	163	7	67	5	5	1	18	7	24	16	5	6	7	1395	80



National Census Report 2000, Saint Lucia

**Table 4.13: Percentage of Population 15 Years and Over by Five Year Age Group and Highest Examination Passed, 2001**

Age Group	Total	School Leaving	Cambridge School	GCE 'O' Level/ CXC	High School Dip/ Cert.	GCE "A" Level	Under Grad / Dip.	Other Dip.	Assoc. Degree	Professional Certificate	Bachelor's Degree	Post Grad. Dip.	Higher Degree	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.12</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>53.92</b>	<b>6.10</b>
15-19	100.0	7.92	0.09	15.55	0.20	0.56	0.10	0.18	0.10	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.31	66.57	7.20
20-24	100.0	12.38	0.25	31.52	0.98	3.95	0.67	2.23	2.55	1.87	0.56	0.06	0.01	1.24	33.43	8.30
25-29	100.0	18.72	0.17	20.53	0.93	1.45	0.94	2.73	2.56	4.07	2.26	0.19	0.36	1.25	37.07	6.77
30-34	100.0	20.98	0.21	12.64	0.89	0.60	0.83	2.77	1.06	4.52	2.83	0.36	0.71	1.43	44.04	6.13
35-39	100.0	19.27	0.25	8.86	0.97	0.59	0.78	2.81	0.72	4.56	2.55	0.45	1.13	1.47	49.75	5.84
40-44	100.0	19.29	0.38	7.30	0.72	0.77	0.85	2.96	0.71	4.98	2.54	0.60	1.56	1.61	49.92	5.81
45-49	100.0	18.79	0.26	4.85	0.77	0.72	0.72	2.93	0.64	5.42	2.50	0.76	1.79	1.15	53.34	5.38
50-54	100.0	15.87	0.37	3.31	0.50	0.40	0.54	2.11	0.35	4.23	2.30	0.54	1.91	0.99	61.53	5.05
55-59	100.0	13.94	0.59	2.51	0.36	0.38	0.42	1.85	0.36	3.35	1.49	0.38	1.35	0.97	67.68	4.38
60-64	100.0	11.04	0.74	1.43	0.47	0.25	0.40	1.26	0.20	2.25	1.56	0.22	0.72	0.49	74.49	4.48
65-69	100.0	12.14	0.97	0.86	0.46	0.11	0.11	0.89	0.21	2.31	0.86	0.03	0.51	0.72	76.03	3.79
70-74	100.0	11.76	0.74	0.77	0.49	0.14	0.28	1.19	0.14	2.17	0.49	0.21	0.60	0.56	76.58	3.88
75-79	100.0	10.08	1.08	1.00	0.17	0.21	0.12	0.75	0.12	1.12	0.37	0.12	0.21	0.33	80.46	3.86
80-84	100.0	10.53	0.54	2.83	0.11	0.69	0.38	1.18	0.16	0.75	0.16	0.05	0.00	0.37	77.55	4.70
85+	100.0	9.02	0.39	3.71	0.28	0.28	0.05	1.00	0.39	1.33	0.88	0.28	0.33	0.39	77.24	4.43

#### 4.11 Main Mode of Transport to School

Tables 4.14 and 4.15 show the number and percentage of persons who were attending school by the main means of transport by which they commuted. It is notable from the percentages shown in the last row of Table 4.14, that whilst a very large proportion (40.5 percent) of those attending school utilized public transport, an even larger proportion walk to school. Transport facilities provided by the school system cater to a small proportion of the school population, 1.21 percent. The data show that 10.4 percent utilize private motor vehicles.

**Table 4.14: Population under 18 Years Attending School by Main Mode of Transport and Administrative Division, 2001**

Administrative Division	Total	Walk	Bicycle	Motor Cycle	Private Car	Government School Transport	Transport		Don't Know
							Public	Hired	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40026</b>	<b>18526</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4180</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>16227</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>12</b>
Castries	14948	5422	1	2	1795	115	7560	45	8
Metro	2549	1131	0	0	225	4	1180	6	3
City	6632	2220	0	2	986	71	3339	13	1
Rural	5767	2071	1	0	584	40	3041	26	4
Anse-La-Rayé	1742	924	1	0	121	3	676	17	0
Canaries	451	314	0	0	9	13	113	2	0
Soufriere	1925	1355	0	0	85	8	459	17	1
Choiseul	1611	841	4	0	64	42	620	40	0
Labourie	2048	1216	0	0	74	22	670	66	0
Vieux-Fort	4225	2099	0	0	357	31	1576	161	1
Micoud	4524	2715	0	0	183	21	1454	150	1
Dennery	3592	2369	3	0	106	24	1027	63	0
Gros Islet	4960	1271	0	0	1386	204	2072	26	1

The percentage distributions in Table 4.15 are indicative of the main mode of transport used by persons attending school across different administrative divisions within the country. Notable is the fact that government school transport is not evenly provided across administrative divisions. Walking to school is also fairly widespread across administrative divisions though not as prevalent in Castries and Gros Islet. In terms of

public transport, this is more readily utilized in Castries and Gros Islet than in most other areas.

**Table 4.15: Percentage of Population under 18 Years Attending School by Main Mode of Transport and Administrative Division, 2001**

Administrative Division	Total	Walk	Bicycle	Motor Cycle	Private Car	Government School Transport	Transport		Don't Know
							Public	Hired	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.29</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>40.54</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.03</b>
Castries	100.0	36.27	0.01	0.01	12.01	0.77	50.58	0.30	0.05
Metro	100.0	44.37	0.00	0.00	8.83	0.16	46.29	0.23	0.12
City	100.0	33.47	0.00	0.03	14.87	1.07	50.35	0.20	0.01
Rural	100.0	35.91	0.02	0.00	10.13	0.69	52.73	0.45	0.07
Anse-La-Ray	100.0	53.04	0.06	0.00	6.95	0.17	38.81	0.97	0.00
Canaries	100.0	69.62	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.88	25.06	0.44	0.00
Soufriere	100.0	70.39	0.00	0.00	4.42	0.42	23.84	0.88	0.05
Choiseul	100.0	52.20	0.25	0.00	3.97	2.61	38.49	2.48	0.00
Labourie	100.0	59.38	0.00	0.00	3.61	1.07	32.72	3.22	0.00
Vieux-Fort	100.0	49.68	0.00	0.00	8.45	0.73	37.30	3.82	0.02
Micoud	100.0	60.01	0.00	0.00	4.05	0.46	32.14	3.32	0.02
Dennery	100.0	65.95	0.09	0.00	2.95	0.67	28.59	1.75	0.00
Gros Islet	100.0	25.63	0.00	0.00	27.94	4.11	41.78	0.52	0.02

## CHAPTER 5

### Economic Activity

#### 5.1 Introduction

The Population and Housing Census provides excellent baseline data on the total population and its sub-groups, by economic activity status for which major categories are: (a) employed (b) unemployed and (c) not economically active. For this latter group, there are several sub-categories including: persons within the household who are engaged in home duties; persons attending school, retired and disabled persons. These persons are not in the labour force and may be dependent upon those from the household for support. Persons who are retired from employment may be in receipt of pensions whilst others such as the disabled, may be receiving a disability grant or some other form of public assistance. Persons engaged in home duties are a special category in respect of whom there has been the issue of placing a value of the “home duties” they perform to arrive at some equivalent to work performed outside of the household, for pay. This issue has especially risen in the case of women who tend to be the ones mostly represented in this group.

Whilst giving some attention to the not economically active population in the analysis of the data presented in this chapter, the main focus is on the employed and unemployed who are engaged in the production of goods and services in the economy. Such persons are examined according to a set of variables that relate to their personal characteristics and attributes such as age, sex, education and training, employment status and also to the economic context in which activities are performed, including type of occupation, industry, type of worker and formal or non-formal sector to which attached.

## 5.2 Economic Activity Status

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of the population 15 years and over, numbering 110,036 persons out of a total population of 156,734 by Economic Activity Status. There were 53,294 males and 56,738 females making up the population of working age, 15 years and over.

It is useful to align those persons who are not economically active to those who are, to determine the ratio that may indicate the degree of partial dependency existing within this population subgroup. According to the data, the group of **employed persons** amount to 59,974 and those who **were either looking for work or wanted work and were available**, 9,362. The labour force at the time of census taking was therefore 69,337.

The number of persons not-economically active (not in the labour force) on the other hand comprising, **persons engaged in home duties** (19,158), **retired** (5,995), **disabled** (3,591), those who were **attending school** (9,583) and **other** (1,699) amount to 40,026. This number expressed as a ratio, amounts to 577.3 per 1000 economically active persons. Persons engaged in home duties make up approximately 50 percent of the group. The large number of disabled persons must be especially noted as this signifies a particular need for both personal and physical services and arrangements both within and outside of the household. Elsewhere in Chapter 7, the sub-population with disabilities is further discussed.

### **5.3 Age Composition**

#### **5.3.1 Population 15-19 years and 20-24 years**

The data shown in Table 5.1 is also tabulated by five year age group. This is very useful especially when considering employment and unemployment levels within the 15+ population. A much higher unemployment rate is always evident for the younger age groups 15-19 years and 20-24 years. This is expected as they take some time to settle into the work situation, being more recently out of school and are more likely to be engaged in job searching.

Considering the data in Table 5.1, in each instance, the numbers in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years for the unemployed are significantly larger than any other single five year age group category. Total population of these two age groups amounts to 30,266 constituting 27.5 percent of the population 15 years and over. The data also reveal that 49.3 percent of those 15-19 years and a smaller percentage of the 20-24 age group (5.7 percent) are still attending school while 10.7 percent and 15.6 percent respectively, is engaged in home duties.

Labour force participation rates calculated for the numbers employed and unemployed in relation to population for the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups are 36.8 percent and 75.3 percent respectively. Further consideration of the characteristics and status of this younger population grouping is undertaken in another chapter to follow captioned “Youths”.

#### **5.3.2 Population Age Groups 25-64 years of age**

This section of the working age population, age 25-64 years, comprise those persons aged 15 years and over who can be said to be most settled into their particular status of constituting the bulk of the labour force. They are strategically placed, between more recent entrants and those on the verge of exiting. According to the data in Table 5.1 there were 67,100 elderly persons out of the total population (110,036 persons) of working age. This amounts to 60.9 percent. In terms of economic activity status the percentage

engaged is as follows: 67.0 percent were employed and 7.6 percent were either seeking work or were available for work. The percentage engaged in home duties was significantly large constituting 18.6 percent. Persons attending school comprised 0.7 percent, a likely indication of continuing education among persons within this age range. Retired persons constituted 2.2 percent, and there was noteworthy prevalence of disability among 1.9 percent within this age grouping.

### **5.3.3 Population 65 Years and Over**

According to Table 5.1, there were 12,666 persons of retirement age, 65 years. These constituted 11.5 percent of the total population 15 years and over. The number of elderly persons having jobs amounts to 2750 being (21.7 percent) of the number of persons in this age group. This reveals that there was a reasonable level of activity by a number of elderly persons in the work situation. The percentage seen reporting themselves to be “retired” is 35.5 percent (4,503 persons) and those engaged in home duties 21.9 percent, (2778 persons). The prevalence of disability was high, with 2053 or 16.2 percent reported to have had some form of disability.

**Table 5.1: Number and Percentage of Population 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Economic Activity (Past Week), 2001**

Age Group	Total	Worked	Had a Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work Available	Home Duties	Attend School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>110036</b>	<b>58425</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>7609</b>	<b>1753</b>	<b>19158</b>	<b>9583</b>	<b>5995</b>	<b>3591</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>673</b>
15-19	16765	4162	82	1574	358	1790	8271	16	97	279	136
20-24	13501	7812	232	1749	372	2107	763	0	133	236	97
25-29	12903	8603	260	1123	225	2030	269	1	132	188	72
30-34	12036	8344	254	799	189	2009	83	3	132	156	67
35-39	11437	7966	221	721	167	1943	41	4	149	160	65
40-44	9202	6457	150	517	111	1569	37	29	144	129	59
45-49	6994	4813	98	391	123	1219	33	56	130	90	41
50-54	5741	3538	102	297	67	1320	6	169	150	65	27
55-59	4750	2543	58	171	45	1224	4	378	211	89	27
60-64	4041	1496	34	99	45	1169	2	836	260	59	41
65+	12666	2691	59	168	51	2778	74	4503	2053	248	41
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.10</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>17.41</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.61</b>
15-19	100.0	24.83	0.49	9.39	2.14	10.68	49.33	0.10	0.58	1.66	0.80
20-24	100.0	57.86	1.72	12.95	2.76	15.61	5.65	0.00	0.98	1.75	0.72
25-29	100.0	66.67	2.02	8.70	1.74	15.73	2.08	0.01	1.02	1.46	0.56
30-34	100.0	69.33	2.11	6.64	1.57	16.69	0.69	0.02	1.10	1.30	0.56
35-39	100.0	69.68	1.93	6.30	1.46	16.99	0.36	0.03	1.31	1.40	0.57
40-44	100.0	70.17	1.63	5.62	1.21	17.05	0.40	0.32	1.56	1.40	0.64
45-49	100.0	68.82	1.40	5.59	1.76	17.43	0.47	0.80	1.86	1.29	0.58
50-54	100.0	61.63	1.78	5.17	1.17	22.99	0.10	2.94	2.61	1.13	0.47
55-59	100.0	53.54	1.22	3.60	0.95	25.77	0.08	7.96	4.44	1.87	0.57
60-64	100.0	37.02	0.84	2.45	1.11	28.93	0.05	20.69	6.43	1.46	1.01
65+	100.0	21.25	0.47	1.33	0.40	21.93	0.58	35.55	16.21	1.96	0.32



## 5.4 Sex Differences in Economic Activity Status

The sex and age distribution of the population 15 years and over by economic activity status can be seen in Tables 5.2 and 5.3. Critical issues about gender relations in the context of work in the labour market environment gives added importance to data on economic activity, derived from censuses and surveys. An upcoming chapter will address these issues, but the data contained in these tables serve as an introductory benchmark, providing some indication of the type of gender issues to be considered in the analysis of socio-economic data. These include: access to employment among women and men; assignment of home duties; retirement from work; incidence of seeking work; availability for work; all of which can be viewed from a gender perspective.

According to the data contained in Table 5.2 and Table 5.3, more women can be seen to constitute the population 15 years and over, 56,743 as against 53,293 men. The ratio of males per 100 females is therefore 93.92. On examining the labour force comprising the first four categories (excluding the age column) labeled in the table as **worked, had a job, did not work, looked for work** and **wanted work and available**, there is a larger number of men than women. The labelled categories accounted for 74.28 percent of the male population 15 years and over and 52.4 percent of the corresponding female population. Compared to men, a greater proportion of women can be seen to have engaged in the “home duties”, the respective proportions being 6.2 percent and 27.9 percent. The percentages for men and women reported to have been attending school were 7.8 percent and 9.6 percent respectively.

The percentage shown as retired among males is close to that observed among females and this is the case in respect of disability as well. This condition can be seen in the case of 3.2 percent of the male elderly population and among 3.3 percent in the case of their female counterparts. The absolute numbers with disabilities are of interest because of the health care implications. Even one disability condition is a health burden and in this instance, there were 1730 men and 1860 women with disabilities. This condition will be more fully discussed later on in the analysis.

## **5.5 Sex Differences in Employment**

Differences in the level of employment between women and men can be determined from the data in Tables 5.2 and 5.3 as well, considering the categories “worked” (Columns 3 and 4). Among men, the percentage employed was 63.2 percent whilst among women it was much lower, 46.3 percent. With regard to efforts geared towards looking for work or claims about wanting work and available, greater percentages were evident among men than among women, the corresponding proportions being 8.9 percent and 2.1 percent for men and 5.0 percent and 1.1 percent for women. It has already been established that a notably large number of women remain within the household occupied with “home duties.” The issue surrounding this is that there is a call for an economic value to be placed upon work that is done within the household by both women and men, as happens in the formal work situation.

## **5.6 Sex Differences by Employment by Age**

It is useful to note sex differences in employment status among younger persons of working age. Data from Table 5.2 indicate that the percentage of young males 15-19 years out of the total number of males employed in the work force was higher than the corresponding proportion observed among females, the respective proportions being 7.5 percent and 6.6 percent. In contrast, the situation was reversed in the case of persons 20-24 years with young females 20-24 years out of the total number of females employed in the workforce being higher than the corresponding proportion observed among males, the respective proportions being 13.2 percent and 13.6 percent. This seems to suggest that among young females who enter their twenties, their rates of securing employment appears to be higher than that of their male counterparts. Interestingly, the data show that substantially higher numbers of males in these age groups had been either “looking for work” or “wanted work and available” when compared to their female counterparts. This situation however will be more conclusively examined in the chapter on “Youths” to follow later in the report.

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In terms of the older work force, 25-64 years, there are 25,027 men employed and 19,910 in the case of women. In terms of the number of employed males and females 25-64 years of age, the respective percentages were 74.3 percent in the case of males and 75.8 percent in the case of females.

**Table 5.2: Number and Percentage of Male Population 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Economic Activity (Past Week), 2001**

Age Group	Total	Worked	Had a Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work Available	Home Duties	Attend School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>53293</b>	<b>32829</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>4763</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>4136</b>	<b>2987</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>499</b>
15-19	8327	2464	51	996	239	584	3642	7	56	187	101
20-24	6738	4323	137	1006	240	450	290	0	70	147	75
25-29	6242	4681	128	662	135	306	98	1	74	104	53
30-34	5834	4593	143	471	104	273	31	1	75	93	50
35-39	5516	4354	119	440	97	247	11	1	88	108	51
40-44	4508	3528	75	347	67	244	11	18	98	77	43
45-49	3497	2731	62	278	78	158	16	24	74	51	25
50-54	2795	2029	60	233	51	199	3	82	78	41	19
55-59	2242	1513	40	132	34	165	4	161	112	58	23
60-64	1894	946	25	85	33	200	0	407	133	34	31
65+	5700	1667	37	113	45	486	30	2285	871	138	28
<b>Male Percentage Distribution</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61.60</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.94</b>
15-19	100	29.59	0.61	11.96	2.87	7.01	43.74	0.09	0.67	2.25	1.21
20-24	100	64.16	2.03	14.93	3.56	6.68	4.31	0.00	1.04	2.18	1.11
25-29	100	74.99	2.05	10.60	2.16	4.90	1.57	0.02	1.19	1.67	0.85
30-34	100	78.73	2.45	8.07	1.78	4.68	0.53	0.02	1.29	1.59	0.86
35-39	100	78.93	2.16	7.98	1.76	4.48	0.20	0.02	1.59	1.96	0.92
40-44	100	78.26	1.66	7.70	1.49	5.41	0.25	0.40	2.17	1.71	0.95
45-49	100	78.09	1.77	7.95	2.23	4.52	0.46	0.69	2.12	1.46	0.71
50-54	100	72.59	2.15	8.34	1.82	7.12	0.11	2.93	2.79	1.47	0.68
55-59	100	67.48	1.78	5.89	1.52	7.36	0.18	7.18	5.00	2.59	1.02
60-64	100	49.95	1.32	4.49	1.74	10.56	0.00	21.49	7.02	1.79	1.64
65+	100	29.25	0.65	1.98	0.79	8.53	0.53	40.09	15.28	2.42	0.49

**Table 5.3: Number and Percentage of *Female* Population 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Economic Activity (Past Week), 2001**

Age Group	Total	Worked	Had a Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work Available	Home Duties	Attend School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>56743</b>	<b>25596</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2846</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>15846</b>	<b>5447</b>	<b>3008</b>	<b>1862</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>174</b>
15-19	8438	1698	31	578	119	1206	4629	9	41	92	35
20-24	6763	3489	95	743	132	1657	473	0	63	89	22
25-29	6661	3922	132	461	90	1724	171	0	58	84	19
30-34	6202	3751	111	328	85	1736	52	2	57	63	17
35-39	5921	3612	102	281	70	1696	30	3	61	52	14
40-44	4694	2929	75	170	44	1325	26	11	46	52	16
45-49	3497	2082	36	113	45	1061	17	32	56	39	16
50-54	2946	1509	42	64	16	1121	3	87	72	24	8
55-59	2508	1030	18	39	11	1059	0	217	99	31	4
60-64	2147	550	9	14	12	969	2	429	127	25	10
65+	6966	1024	22	55	6	2292	44	2218	1182	110	13
<b>Female Percentage Distribution</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.11</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>27.93</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.31</b>
15-19	100.0	20.12	0.37	6.85	1.41	14.29	54.86	0.11	0.49	1.09	0.41
20-24	100.0	51.59	1.40	10.99	1.95	24.50	6.99	0.00	0.93	1.33	0.33
25-29	100.0	58.88	1.98	6.92	1.35	25.88	2.57	0.00	0.87	1.26	0.29
30-34	100.0	60.48	1.79	5.29	1.37	27.99	0.84	0.03	0.92	1.02	0.27
35-39	100.0	61.00	1.72	4.75	1.18	28.64	0.51	0.05	1.03	0.88	0.24
40-44	100.0	62.40	1.60	3.62	0.94	28.23	0.55	0.23	0.98	1.11	0.34
45-49	100.0	59.54	1.03	3.23	1.29	30.34	0.49	0.91	1.60	1.11	0.46
50-54	100.0	51.22	1.43	2.17	0.54	38.05	0.10	2.96	2.44	0.82	0.27
55-59	100.0	41.07	0.72	1.55	0.44	42.22	0.00	8.65	3.95	1.24	0.16
60-64	100.0	25.62	0.42	0.65	0.56	45.13	0.09	19.98	5.92	1.16	0.47
65+	100.0	14.70	0.31	0.79	0.09	32.90	0.63	31.84	16.97	1.58	0.19

## 5.7 Occupational Status

Table 5.4 shows the number of males who worked (or also had a job; didn't work) during the week before the census by occupational group while Table 5.5 shows the number of females. Percentage distributions are shown in the last column of both tables. Among males, higher percentages (21.1 percent) can be seen employed or engaged as craft and related workers. The data show that 13.9 percent were in agriculture and fishing while (12.1 percent) were engaged as sales and service workers. Among females, 22.6 percent were sales and service workers, 14 percent in clerical and 13.1 percent were workers in elementary occupations.

**Table 5.4: Employed Males (15 years and over) Who Worked Last Week by Occupational Group and Age Group, 2001**

Occupational Group	Total	%	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>33706</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2515</b>	<b>4462</b>	<b>4808</b>	<b>4736</b>	<b>4474</b>	<b>3604</b>	<b>2794</b>	<b>2089</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1701</b>
Legislators/Senior Officials and Managers	1508	4.47	0	94	149	217	226	220	182	151	119	62	88
Professionals	1631	4.84	0	187	242	236	270	221	185	119	74	36	61
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1615	4.79	20	256	307	262	235	203	149	81	43	25	34
Clerks	988	2.93	72	298	210	127	90	59	50	41	16	4	21
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	4062	12.05	288	835	717	525	464	364	272	194	155	78	170
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	4679	13.88	195	329	420	556	585	508	433	442	382	315	514
Craft & Related Trades Workers	7096	21.05	458	1009	1259	1168	1078	825	539	303	199	86	172
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	2395	7.10	53	164	338	447	401	311	239	192	126	67	57
Elementary Occupations	3378	10.02	334	535	434	447	439	325	262	191	172	102	137
Defence Force	100	0.30	4	16	14	14	16	9	12	4	4	6	1
Not Stated	6254	18.56	1091	739	718	737	670	559	471	371	262	190	446

**Table 5.5: Employed Females (15 years and over) Who Worked Last Week by Occupational Group and Age Group, 2001**

Occupational Group	Total	%	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>26269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>3584</b>	<b>4054</b>	<b>3862</b>	<b>3714</b>	<b>3006</b>	<b>2121</b>	<b>1552</b>	<b>1048</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1039</b>
Legislators/Senior Officials and Managers	1458	5.55	0	92	217	251	264	222	155	118	76	24	39
Professionals	2573	9.79	0	314	519	408	395	374	295	137	66	26	39
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1402	5.34	20	240	305	229	204	158	121	60	29	9	27
Clerks	3671	13.97	206	962	799	587	417	255	173	128	60	24	60
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	5931	22.58	312	892	949	967	875	697	447	309	185	107	191
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	1147	4.37	14	30	45	114	162	165	140	167	139	82	89
Craft & Related Trades Workers	1056	4.02	53	87	145	182	192	128	83	72	40	30	44
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	814	3.10	49	146	174	153	131	94	35	18	6	1	7
Elementary Occupations	3455	13.15	115	261	329	458	585	468	380	312	246	117	184
Defence Force	68	0.26	2	5	11	10	9	14	7	4	1	4	1
Not Stated	4694	17.87	959	555	561	503	480	431	285	227	200	135	358

## 5.8 Employment by Industry Group

Table 5.6 shows absolute numbers and Table 5.7 percentage distributions for both males and females in order to gauge variation in their participation in labour market activities in a wide cross-section of industrial groups. The two tables also make allowances for understanding such variation by controlling for specific sets of age groups. In terms of males, higher percentages were engaged in construction (11.4 percent), agriculture (10.6 percent) and wholesale and retail trades (9.4 percent). For females on the other hand, 16.2 percent worked within the service industry comprising public administration, education, health, social and personal services. A large percentage (14.4 percent) can also be seen in wholesale and retail trade. In both cases of males and females however, the percentages of not stated amount to 35.8 and 35.9 respectively.

**Table 5.6: Employed Persons (15 years and over) Who Worked Last Week by Industrial Group, Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Industrial Group	Male					Female				
	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>33706</b>	<b>6976</b>	<b>17619</b>	<b>7406</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>26269</b>	<b>5314</b>	<b>14633</b>	<b>5276</b>	<b>1046</b>
Agriculture	<b>3589</b>	418	1489	1256	426	<b>1106</b>	61	491	479	75
Fishing	<b>567</b>	82	299	154	32	<b>11</b>	0	9	2	0
Mining and Quarrying	<b>70</b>	10	32	25	3	<b>21</b>	4	14	3	0
Manufacturing	<b>1722</b>	468	911	296	47	<b>1977</b>	412	1251	267	47
Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	<b>375</b>	65	216	85	9	<b>85</b>	21	50	12	2
Construction	<b>3844</b>	775	2356	635	78	<b>192</b>	46	108	32	6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	<b>3169</b>	899	1572	558	140	<b>3781</b>	754	2092	753	182
Hotels and Restaurants	<b>2059</b>	572	1128	294	65	<b>2546</b>	486	1589	420	51
Transport/Storage/Communication.	<b>2095</b>	254	1326	462	53	<b>606</b>	163	348	83	12
Financial Intermediation	<b>283</b>	55	154	64	10	<b>563</b>	159	289	102	13
Real Estate, Renting and	<b>568</b>	96	324	114	34	<b>576</b>	131	365	67	13
Public-Administration/Social Security	<b>1608</b>	280	930	365	33	<b>1452</b>	226	874	326	26
Education	<b>615</b>	82	331	188	14	<b>1739</b>	283	1112	311	33
Health and Social Work	<b>156</b>	15	85	44	12	<b>396</b>	62	220	103	11
Other Community/ Social/ Personal Service	<b>720</b>	130	411	153	26	<b>684</b>	157	396	112	19
Private Households with Employed Persons	<b>189</b>	44	101	33	11	<b>1089</b>	156	590	297	46
Extra-territorial Organizations	<b>22</b>	5	7	9	1	<b>25</b>	1	15	9	0
Not Stated	<b>12055</b>	2726	5947	2671	711	<b>9420</b>	2192	4820	1898	510

**Table 5.7: Percentage of Employed Persons (15 years and over) Who Worked Last Week by Industrial Group, Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Industrial Group	Male					Female				
	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture	<b>10.65</b>	5.99	8.45	16.96	24.99	<b>4.21</b>	1.15	3.36	9.08	7.17
Fishing	<b>1.68</b>	1.18	1.70	2.08	1.88	<b>0.04</b>	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00
Mining and Quarrying	<b>0.21</b>	0.14	0.18	0.34	0.18	<b>0.08</b>	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.00
Manufacturing	<b>5.11</b>	6.71	5.17	4.00	2.76	<b>7.53</b>	7.75	8.55	5.06	4.49
Electricity/Gas/Water Supply	<b>1.11</b>	0.93	1.23	1.15	0.53	<b>0.32</b>	0.39	0.34	0.23	0.19
Construction	<b>11.40</b>	11.11	13.37	8.57	4.57	<b>0.73</b>	0.87	0.74	0.61	0.57
Wholesale and Retail Trade	<b>9.40</b>	12.89	8.92	7.53	8.21	<b>14.39</b>	14.19	14.30	14.27	17.40
Hotels and Restaurants	<b>6.11</b>	8.20	6.40	3.97	3.81	<b>9.69</b>	9.14	10.86	7.96	4.88
Transport/Storage/Communication	<b>6.22</b>	3.64	7.53	6.24	3.11	<b>2.31</b>	3.07	2.38	1.57	1.15
Financial Intermediation	<b>0.84</b>	0.79	0.88	0.86	0.59	<b>2.14</b>	2.99	1.97	1.93	1.24
Real Estate, Renting and	<b>1.69</b>	1.38	1.84	1.54	1.99	<b>2.19</b>	2.46	2.49	1.27	1.24
Public-Administration/Social Security	<b>4.77</b>	4.01	5.28	4.93	1.93	<b>5.53</b>	4.25	5.97	6.18	2.49
Education	<b>1.82</b>	1.18	1.88	2.54	0.82	<b>6.62</b>	5.33	7.60	5.90	3.15
Health and Social Work	<b>0.46</b>	0.21	0.48	0.59	0.70	<b>1.51</b>	1.17	1.50	1.95	1.05
Other Community/ Social/ Personal Service	<b>2.14</b>	1.86	2.33	2.07	1.52	<b>2.60</b>	2.95	2.71	2.12	1.82
Private Households with Employed Persons	<b>0.56</b>	0.63	0.57	0.44	0.65	<b>4.15</b>	2.94	4.03	5.63	4.40
Extra-territorial Organizations	<b>0.07</b>	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.06	<b>0.10</b>	0.02	0.10	0.17	0.00
Not Stated	<b>35.77</b>	39.08	33.75	36.07	41.70	<b>35.86</b>	41.25	32.94	35.97	48.76



## CHAPTER 6

### Housing and Living Conditions

#### 6.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on the living condition of households in terms of the type and characteristics of dwellings they occupy and the various types of amenities that are available to them. Dwellings are described relate to type of structure; number of rooms/bedrooms; age (year when built); type of material used for roofing and in the construction of outer walls; type of tenure (ownership). The number of bedrooms especially, in relation to the number of persons that comprised the household is used as a measure of overcrowding and one of the indicators of living condition. Dwelling units are expected to have several basic amenities that are additionally used as indicators of the living condition of the household. These include: regular and safe water supply; sewer and garbage disposal; adequate lighting and type of fuel used for cooking. The data presented and discussed in this chapter give varying dimensions of the situation of households in Saint Lucia and highlight differences that exist among administrative divisions.

#### 6.2 Type of Dwelling

The various types of dwellings households occupy across the country can be seen in Table 6.1, among which are: the undivided private, part of private; flat, apartment or condominium; townhouse; double-house or duplex. Some dwellings are part of structures that are also used for commercial purposes. There were 199 barrack-type dwellings in 2001 that are largely relicts of the past and seen in some areas and not in others. The data in the table indicate this to be so in the case of Anse la Raye, Soufriere and to a lesser extent, Dennery. Undivided house is the more common type of dwelling, of which there are 37,852 out of the total number of 47,032 dwellings. In Table 6.1 this is shown to be 80.5 percent. There are some 4,360 dwellings that are part of private, constituting 9.3 percent of the entire stock. Among the remaining types, the flat/apartment/condominium

is the only other of significance. There are 3,144 such structures that constitute 6.7 percent of the stock. Townhouses are rather newer additions in housing provisions of which there is only a small number (233). Barracks constitute only 0.42 percent of the existing stock of dwelling units.

The percentage data seen in Table 6.1 reveal some distinct variations in the composition of the housing stock by type of dwellings within administrative divisions. The undivided/single type make up a much higher share of the stock in Choiseil, Micoud, Dennery and La Borrie (over 90 percent) than in Urban Castries, Canaries and Soufriere etc. In these latter areas the flat / apartment/ condominium account for the variation that obtains.

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**Table 6.1: Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type and Administrative Division, 2001**

Type of Dwelling Unit	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City - Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Ray	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennerly	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47033</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3760</b>	<b>6861</b>
Undivided Private	37852	2109	6020	6316	1568	393	1468	1661	1803	3720	4184	3431	5179
Part of Private	4360	536	1462	420	145	143	327	64	89	248	159	224	543
Flat/apartment/Condominium	3144	665	1007	210	2	0	96	4	23	132	94	19	892
Town House	223	27	90	12	0	0	6	0	10	5	15	5	53
Double House/Duplex	259	26	56	56	30	1	2	4	8	17	5	1	53
Combined Business & Dwelling	888	101	149	95	30	11	70	32	38	119	64	51	128
Barracks	199	0	7	13	67	0	84	0	1	1	1	24	1
Other	108	5	14	18	10	1	15	6	3	14	5	5	12
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Undivided Private	80.48	60.80	68.37	88.46	84.67	71.59	70.99	93.79	91.29	87.41	92.42	91.25	75.48
Part of Private	9.27	15.45	16.60	5.88	7.83	26.05	15.81	3.61	4.51	5.83	3.51	5.96	7.92
Flat/apartment/Condominium	6.69	19.17	11.44	2.94	0.11	0.00	4.64	0.22	1.16	3.10	2.08	0.51	13.00
Town House	0.47	0.78	1.02	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.51	0.12	0.33	0.13	0.77
Double House/Duplex	0.55	0.75	0.64	0.79	1.62	0.18	0.10	0.23	0.41	0.40	0.11	0.03	0.77
Combined Business & Dwelling	1.89	2.91	1.69	1.33	1.62	2.00	3.38	1.81	1.92	2.79	1.42	1.36	1.87
Barracks	0.42	0.00	0.08	0.18	3.62	0.00	4.06	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.64	0.01
Other	0.23	0.14	0.16	0.25	0.55	0.18	0.73	0.34	0.15	0.33	0.11	0.13	0.18

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**Table 6.2: Number and Percentage of Households by Type of Tenure and Administrative Division, 2001**

Type of Tenure	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City - Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Ray	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3759</b>	<b>6861</b>
Owned	35217	1907	5640	5987	1423	341	1129	1583	1671	3490	3824	3057	5165
Squatted	103	4	7	13	5	0	10	1	0	10	18	22	13
Rented Private	8429	980	2594	840	233	142	541	101	187	544	396	448	1423
Rented Govt	547	344	87	11	1	0	82	0	0	3	3	4	12
Leased	52	3	15	2	3	0	4	1	0	4	1	5	14
Rent Free	2456	219	400	258	182	61	291	66	108	198	269	203	201
Other	227	12	62	29	5	4	10	20	9	7	16	20	33
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owned	74.88	54.97	64.05	83.85	76.84	62.23	54.62	89.33	84.61	82.00	84.47	81.33	75.28
Squatted	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.18	0.27	0.00	0.49	0.06	0.00	0.23	0.40	0.59	0.19
Rented Private	17.92	28.25	29.46	11.77	12.58	25.91	26.17	5.70	9.47	12.78	8.75	11.92	20.74
Rented Govt.	1.16	9.92	0.99	0.15	0.05	0.00	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.17
Leased	0.11	0.08	0.17	0.03	0.16	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.13	0.20
Rent Free	5.22	6.31	4.54	3.61	9.83	11.13	14.08	3.72	5.47	4.65	5.94	5.40	2.93
Other	0.48	0.35	0.70	0.41	0.27	0.73	0.48	1.13	0.46	0.17	0.35	0.53	0.48

### 6.3 Type of Tenure

The status of ownership of the dwellings that households occupy is classified whether they are owned, squatted, rented, leased or rent-free. Differentiation is made between privately rented or rental from the state. The data in Table 6.2 which shows absolute numbers and percentages of the tenure of dwellings, reveal that for the country as a whole, 74.9 percent of the dwellings are owned, 19.1 percent rented, (17.9 percent from government and 1.2 from private source). The percentage of leased dwellings is quite small (0.1 percent) while those that are occupied free were (5.1 percent). Squatting is an extreme case of unmet housing needs and in this instant, the percentage seen, though small, (0.2) is a useful indicator.

### 6.4 Age of Dwellings

*Year when built* provides some indication of the age of the housing stock in a country, although admittedly, many structures may have undergone periodic repairs or have been well kept despite age. Table 6.3 shows the specific time periods in respect of which age has been determined. The data reveal 14.8 percent of the stock to be the oldest, being built before 1970, 9.3 percent were built during the decade following and 17.6 percent during the 1980's. The percentage seen for dwellings built during 1990 and up to 2000 and thereafter (up till time of the census in 2001) is 39.6 percent. The year when built however could not be determined for 18.5 percent of the dwellings. Area differences have been observed since the data is presented by administrative division. In this regards Gros Islet, Rural Castries and Micoud appear to be the areas where housing construction activities were greatest in the 1990's, continuing into the 2000's.

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**Table 6.3: Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Year Built and Major Administrative Division, 2001**

Type of Tenure	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City - Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Rayé	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennerly	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47033</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3760</b>	<b>6861</b>
Before 1970	6950	916	1655	650	220	86	474	352	419	504	756	347	571
1970s	4371	322	1095	599	99	23	190	209	247	385	505	245	452
1980s	8253	459	1286	1228	286	71	286	424	435	968	1041	654	1115
1990s	14654	734	2083	2574	619	122	503	543	589	1393	1558	1237	2699
2000s	3976	220	640	954	188	23	106	85	138	373	304	320	625
Don't Know	8829	818	2046	1135	440	224	509	158	147	633	363	957	1399
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Before 1970	14.78	26.41	18.80	9.10	11.88	15.66	22.92	19.88	21.21	11.84	16.70	9.23	8.32
1970s	9.29	9.28	12.44	8.39	5.35	4.19	9.19	11.80	12.51	9.05	11.16	6.52	6.59
1980s	17.55	13.23	14.61	17.20	15.44	12.93	13.83	23.94	22.03	22.74	23.00	17.39	16.25
1990s	31.16	21.17	23.66	36.04	33.42	22.22	24.32	30.66	29.82	32.73	34.42	32.90	39.34
2000s	8.45	6.34	7.27	13.36	10.15	4.19	5.13	4.80	6.99	8.76	6.72	8.51	9.11
Don't Know	18.77	23.58	23.24	15.90	23.76	40.80	24.61	8.92	7.44	14.87	8.02	25.45	20.39

## 6.5 Size of Dwellings (Number of Rooms)

Size of dwelling is an important indicator especially when viewed in relation to the number of persons occupying the dwelling. The data in Table 6.4 indicate the size of dwelling units measured with regard to the number of rooms they contain. The percentage distribution is also indicated. Most units are either three or four roomed dwellings; 30 percent being three roomed and 24.1 percent four roomed. A later table will show the number of rooms in relation to households and the distribution by administrative areas.

**Table 6.4 Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Number of Rooms, 2001**

<b>Number of Rooms</b>	<b>Number of Dwellings</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47039</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	2610	5.55
2	8493	18.06
3	14112	30.00
4	11329	24.09
5	6199	13.18
6	2427	5.16
7	934	1.99
8	577	1.23
9	179	0.38
10	67	0.14
11+	14	0.03
Not Stated	98	0.19

## 6.6 Number of Bedrooms

Data in Table 6.5 indicate that well over one fifth (21.5 percent) of the dwellings units have three bedrooms. However there are higher percentages with two (34.98) and one bedroom (30.92). The distribution of dwellings according to the number of bedrooms by administrative division can be seen in Table 6.6.

**Table 6.5: Number and Percentage of Households by Number of Bedrooms, 2001**

Number of Bedrooms	Number of Households	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	14540	30.92
2	16452	34.98
3	10126	21.53
4	4470	9.50
5	1058	2.25
6	251	0.53
7	103	0.22
8+	31	0.07

**Table 6.6: Households by Number of Bedrooms and Administrative Division, 2001**

Administrative Division	Total	%	Number of Bedrooms										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14540</b>	<b>16452</b>	<b>10126</b>	<b>4470</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Castries-Metro	3468	7.37	1287	1210	603	268	67	24	7	2	0	0	0
Rest of Castries	8805	18.72	2489	3087	2023	871	247	48	27	9	4	0	0
Rural Castries	7140	15.18	2207	2704	1378	659	140	37	13	2	0	0	0
Anse La Raye	1852	3.94	784	660	275	111	13	6	3	0	0	0	0
Canaries	548	1.17	254	174	88	25	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Soufriere	2067	4.39	660	645	497	211	49	3	2	0	0	0	0
Choisiel	1771	3.77	419	662	444	184	46	11	4	0	1	0	0
La Bourrie	1974	4.20	539	657	485	213	57	15	7	0	1	0	0
Vieux Fort	4256	9.05	1216	1417	1019	451	110	33	6	3	0	0	1
Micoud	4527	9.63	1515	1473	960	446	94	24	12	3	0	0	0
Dennery	3759	7.99	1409	1346	681	264	43	11	5	0	0	0	0
Gros Islet	6864	14.59	1761	2417	1673	767	187	37	17	3	1	1	0



## **6.7 Material Used in Roofing**

Type of material used in the construction of the roof of the dwelling units is a useful quality indicator, both in terms of durability and in withstanding forceful elements that do damage to the housing stock. The various types of materials seen in Table 6.7 include sheet metal covering, wood or asphalt shingles, tile, concrete or other less durable type. The more commonly used roof covering however is sheet metal, used on 93.6 percent of the dwellings. Shingles are used to a lesser extent as can be seen in 2.7 percent of the units.

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**Table 6.7: Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material and Major Administrative Division, 2001**

Type of Roofing Material	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City - Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Raye	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennerly	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47033</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3760</b>	<b>6861</b>
Sheet Metal	44027	3195	8220	6876	1807	546	2004	1733	1909	4018	4212	3625	5882
Shingle (Asphalt	1262	26	161	72	6	1	15	10	26	127	160	69	589
Shingle (Wood)	197	23	48	6	3	0	3	1	2	11	43	4	53
Shingle (Other)	49	0	10	1	5	1	1	0	3	6	7	4	11
Tile	72	1	10	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	51
Concrete	896	193	189	114	10	1	14	11	16	54	75	39	180
Makeshift/Thatch	25	2	6	1	0	0	1	7	0	5	0	0	3
Other	155	6	92	14	7	0	1	3	0	8	2	6	16
Don't Know	350	23	69	52	12	0	27	6	18	27	27	13	76
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sheet Metal	93.61	92.10	93.36	96.30	97.57	99.45	96.91	97.85	96.66	94.41	93.04	96.41	85.73
Shingle (Asphalt	2.68	0.75	1.83	1.01	0.32	0.18	0.72	0.56	1.32	2.98	3.53	1.84	8.58
Shingle (Wood)	0.42	0.66	0.55	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.26	0.95	0.10	0.77
Shingle (Other)	0.10	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.27	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.11	0.16
Tile	0.15	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.74
Concrete	1.91	5.56	2.15	1.60	0.54	0.19	0.68	0.62	0.81	1.27	1.66	1.04	2.63
Makeshift/Thatch	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.39	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.04
Other	0.33	0.17	1.04	0.20	0.38	0.00	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.16	0.23
Don't Know	0.74	0.66	0.78	0.73	0.65	0.00	1.31	0.34	0.91	0.63	0.60	0.35	1.11

**Table 6.8: Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Wall and Administrative Division, 2001**

Type of Material	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City - Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Raye	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47033</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2068</b>	<b>1771</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3760</b>	<b>6861</b>
Wood	18888	1325	2805	3512	1119	236	651	595	780	1576	1951	2032	2306
Concrete	19456	1255	3720	2306	439	201	1146	935	843	2065	1876	1150	3520
Wood, Concrete Blocks	8348	876	2194	1281	274	111	246	218	324	580	666	561	1017
Stone	52	1	11	11	0	0	13	4	1	1	4	3	3
Brick	160	9	58	6	4	1	2	9	24	14	17	7	9
Adobe	17	1	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Makeshift	112	2	14	16	16	0	10	10	3	16	13	7	5
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Wood	40.16	38.20	31.86	49.19	60.42	42.99	31.48	33.60	39.49	37.03	43.10	54.04	33.61
Concrete	41.37	36.18	42.25	32.30	23.71	36.61	55.42	52.79	42.68	48.52	41.44	30.59	51.30
Wood, Concrete Blocks	17.75	25.25	24.92	17.94	14.79	20.22	11.90	12.31	16.41	13.63	14.71	14.92	14.82
Stone	0.11	0.03	0.13	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.23	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.04
Brick	0.34	0.26	0.66	0.08	0.22	0.18	0.09	0.51	1.22	0.33	0.37	0.19	0.13
Adobe	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01
Makeshift	0.23	0.06	0.16	0.23	0.86	0.00	0.48	0.56	0.15	0.38	0.29	0.19	0.07

## **6.8 Material of Outer Wall**

The stock of dwelling units in Saint Lucia has a variety of component materials used in the construction of the outer walls. However, wood and concrete can be found almost equally shared among 18,888 and 19,456 units respectively as seen in Table 6.8. The percentages shown are 40.2 and 41.4 respectively. In a significant number of the dwellings (8,348) constituting 17.7 percent, the outer wall is of a mixture of wood as well as concrete blocks. Dwelling with outer walls of stone, brick and adobe are less evident.

## **6.9 Size of Households**

Size of household measured in terms of the number of persons that constitute the household is a quality indicator used in various contexts. Number of persons in relation to number of rooms and number of bedrooms are useful in determining the living conditions and environment of the household. The data in Tables 6.9 and 6.10 indicate how households are constituted, in terms of the number having one, two, three, four, five up to nine and more persons. The composition of households for each administrative division is also shown. The data show that 22.5 percent of the households, numbering 10,563 have only one person. Households with two, three and four persons constitute 19 percent, 18.5 percent and 14.7 percent respectively.

**Table 6.9: Number of Households by Size and Administrative Division, 2001**

Household Size	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City -Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Ray	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3759</b>	<b>6861</b>
One	10563	805	1912	1518	443	165	514	407	421	920	1098	849	1511
Two	8937	712	1783	1351	322	102	337	330	326	757	776	672	1469
Three	8688	669	1750	1355	304	72	321	289	334	717	722	741	1414
Four	6916	505	1290	1157	277	67	279	258	267	589	627	529	1071
Five	4811	332	944	756	188	50	191	170	209	445	449	403	674
Six	3189	211	488	489	146	47	143	134	182	358	344	272	375
Seven	1755	100	304	242	79	17	104	70	93	180	240	148	178
Eight	1608	101	252	198	63	16	119	82	102	223	208	106	138
Nine+	564	34	82	74	30	12	59	32	41	67	63	39	31

**Table 6.10: Percentage of Households by Size and Administrative Division, 2001**

Household Size	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City -Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Ray	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One	22.46	23.21	21.72	21.26	23.92	30.11	24.87	22.97	21.32	21.62	24.25	22.58	22.02
Two	19.00	20.52	20.25	18.92	17.39	18.61	16.30	18.62	16.51	17.79	17.14	17.88	21.41
Three	18.47	19.29	19.88	18.98	16.41	13.14	15.53	16.31	16.91	16.85	15.95	19.71	20.61
Four	14.71	14.56	14.65	16.20	14.96	12.23	13.50	14.56	13.52	13.84	13.85	14.07	15.61
Five	10.23	9.57	10.72	10.59	10.15	9.12	9.24	9.59	10.58	10.45	9.92	10.72	9.82
Six	6.78	6.08	5.54	6.85	7.88	8.58	6.92	7.56	9.21	8.41	7.60	7.24	5.47
Seven	3.73	2.88	3.45	3.39	4.27	3.10	5.03	3.95	4.71	4.23	5.30	3.94	2.60
Eight	3.42	2.91	2.86	2.77	3.40	2.92	5.76	4.63	5.16	5.24	4.60	2.82	2.01
Nine+	1.20	0.98	0.93	1.04	1.62	2.19	2.85	1.81	2.08	1.57	1.39	1.04	0.45

## **6.10 Indicators of Overcrowding**

### **(a) Size of Household and Number of Rooms**

It is useful when determining the extent to which households live in sub-standard conditions, to consider both physical infrastructure as well as characteristic features of the households themselves, such as size. Large households occupying dwellings having less than the established level of comfort signify overcrowding. Table 6.11 shows the size of households in relation to the number of rooms contained in the dwelling they occupy.

### **6.11 Size of Households and Number of Bedrooms**

The size of households in relation to the number of bedrooms is the preferred indicator of overcrowded living condition of households. Table 6.12 shows that the majority of dwellings contain two bedrooms, (16,452), whilst there are 14,540 and 10,126 units with one and three bedrooms respectively.

**Table 6.11: Number and Percentage of Dwelling Units by Size of Household, and Number of Rooms, 2001**

Size of Household	Total	Number of Rooms										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+
<b>Total</b>	<b>47033</b>	<b>2610</b>	<b>8493</b>	<b>14112</b>	<b>11329</b>	<b>6199</b>	<b>2427</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>106</b>
One	10564	1486	3492	2818	1547	757	238	105	79	22	3	17
Two	8936	484	1755	2921	2009	1098	371	137	95	28	17	21
Three	8689	287	1297	2943	2321	1140	397	153	91	33	8	19
Four	6916	201	794	2215	1946	1067	412	140	90	29	8	14
Five	4810	81	536	1433	1360	758	395	125	73	27	9	13
Six	3189	30	317	879	961	595	236	97	48	15	4	7
Seven	1754	20	161	476	489	346	137	64	44	8	6	3
Eight	1609	18	97	314	502	324	195	86	43	13	8	9
Nine+	566	3	44	113	194	114	46	27	14	4	4	3
<b>_Percentage Distribution</b>												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One	22.46	56.93	41.12	19.97	13.66	12.21	9.80	11.24	13.69	12.29	4.48	16.04
Two	19.00	18.55	20.66	20.70	17.73	17.71	15.28	14.67	16.46	15.64	25.37	19.81
Three	18.47	11.00	15.27	20.85	20.49	18.39	16.36	16.38	15.77	18.44	11.94	17.93
Four	14.71	7.70	9.35	15.70	17.18	17.21	16.97	14.99	15.60	16.20	11.94	13.21
Five	10.23	3.10	6.31	10.15	12.00	12.23	16.27	13.38	12.65	15.08	13.43	12.26
Six	6.78	1.15	3.73	6.23	8.48	9.60	9.72	10.39	8.32	8.38	5.97	6.60
Seven	3.73	0.77	1.90	3.37	4.32	5.58	5.64	6.85	7.63	4.47	8.96	2.83
Eight	3.42	0.69	1.14	2.23	4.43	5.23	8.04	9.21	7.45	7.26	11.94	8.49
Nine+	1.20	0.11	0.52	0.80	1.71	1.84	1.82	2.89	2.43	2.24	5.97	2.83

*Note: Please note that the number of rooms 11+ category includes 92 cases reported as "not stated".*

**Table 6.12: Number of Households by Size and Number of Bedrooms, 2001**

Size of Household	Total	Number of Bedrooms										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>14540</b>	<b>16452</b>	<b>10126</b>	<b>4470</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
One	10563	8394	32	2131	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Two	8937	2290	6424	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three	8688	1603	3541	3544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Four	6916	1027	2636	19	3234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Five	4811	568	1705	1688	5	845	0	0	0	0	0	0
Six	3189	322	1057	1621	0	2	187	0	0	0	0	0
Seven	1755	173	562	15	899	3	6	97	0	0	0	0
Eight	1608	114	363	648	328	69	55	6	22	1	1	1
Nine+	564	49	132	237	2	138	0	0	0	6	0	0

## 6.12 Household Amenities

Several indicators used to measure the quality of living of households are presented in the tables that follow. These include: **type of toilet facilities; source of lighting; source of water supply; type of fuel most used for cooking.** These together with the characteristic features of the dwelling discussed earlier provide an overall picture of the living conditions of households.

### (a) Source of Lighting

Indication derived from the data in the respective Table 6.13 presented shows that: 89.1 percent of the households use electricity as their main source of lighting. Most of this (88.03 percent) is generated by public facility and 1.04 percent by means of privately owned generators. Among the remaining households, 5.1 percent use kerosene and 0.24 use gas. Canaries (17.2 percent), Choiseul (157 percent) and Laborie (10.5 percent) were the districts in which over 10 percent of the households used kerosene as the main source of lighting.

### (b) Main Source of Water Supply

Households received their supply of water from both public and private sources that may be piped directly into the dwelling or into the yard. Water may also be stored, obtained



from wells or fetched from the standpipe located varying distances from the dwelling. Table 6.14 shows relative numbers and percentage distribution. As seen in the Table, 82.6 percent of the households received a water supply piped directly into the dwelling, 60.07 percent is derived from a public source and 2.55 percent privately obtained. The percentage shown receiving water piped into the yard is 19.4 percent and from standpipe, 8.67 percent. Canaries with 43.4 percent and Anse-La-Rayé with 23.9 percent exhibited public standpipe as the main source of water supply facilities.

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**Table 6.13: Number and Percentage of Households by Main Source of Lighting and Administrative Area, 2001**

Type of Lighting	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City -Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La- Raye	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>3468</b>	<b>8806</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3759</b>	<b>6862</b>
Gas	111	3	13	20	8	1	7	3	4	14	5	9	24
Kerosene	2411	61	203	288	182	94	148	278	208	242	305	252	150
Electricity-Public	41402	3257	8232	6344	1497	422	1772	1416	1674	3650	3788	2952	6398
Electricity-Private Generator	488	30	85	70	21	7	26	9	19	51	44	49	77
Other	2130	86	223	345	101	17	93	53	53	217	340	426	176
None	489	31	50	73	43	7	21	13	16	82	45	71	37
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Gas	0.23	0.09	0.15	0.28	0.43	0.18	0.34	0.17	0.20	0.33	0.11	0.24	0.35
Kerosene	5.13	1.76	2.30	4.04	9.83	17.15	7.16	15.69	10.54	5.69	6.74	6.71	2.19
Electricity-Public	88.03	93.92	93.48	88.85	80.83	77.01	85.73	79.91	84.80	85.76	83.68	78.53	93.24
Electricity-Private Generator	1.04	0.86	0.97	0.98	1.13	1.28	1.26	0.51	0.96	1.20	0.97	1.30	1.12
Other	4.53	2.48	2.53	4.83	5.46	3.10	4.50	2.99	2.69	5.10	7.51	11.33	2.56
None	1.04	0.89	0.57	1.02	2.32	1.28	1.01	0.73	0.81	1.92	0.99	1.89	0.54

**Table 6.14: Number and Percentage of Households by Main Source of Water Supply and Administrative Division, 2001**

Type of Water Supply	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City -Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La- Raye	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Denmyer	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3759</b>	<b>6861</b>
Private Piped into Dwelling	1199	186	146	266	58	52	48	10	36	94	49	79	175
Private Catchment not Piped	573	10	29	136	8	13	92	45	61	20	46	12	101
Private Catchment Piped	291	26	32	51	4	9	12	16	6	8	28	32	67
Public, Piped into Dwelling	28251	2472	6751	3935	683	173	1126	865	1096	2283	2340	1494	5033
Public, Piped into Yard	9136	408	1214	1590	405	51	355	422	453	1092	1417	1121	608
Public, Standpipe	4076	216	292	303	443	238	336	247	172	347	242	725	515
Public Well or Tank	170	0	12	34	3	1	8	3	9	4	4	2	90
Other	3335	151	329	825	248	11	90	164	142	408	401	294	272
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Private Piped into Dwelling	2.55	5.36	1.66	3.73	3.13	9.49	2.32	0.57	1.82	2.21	1.08	2.10	2.55
Private Catchment not Piped	1.22	0.29	0.33	1.90	0.43	2.37	4.45	2.54	3.09	0.47	1.02	0.32	1.47
Private Catchment Piped	0.62	0.75	0.36	0.72	0.22	1.64	0.58	0.90	0.30	0.19	0.62	0.85	0.98
Public, Piped into Dwelling	60.07	71.26	76.67	55.11	36.88	31.57	54.48	48.81	55.49	53.64	51.69	39.75	73.36
Public, Piped into Yard	19.42	11.76	13.79	22.27	21.87	9.31	17.17	23.81	22.94	25.66	31.30	29.82	8.86
Public, Standpipe	8.67	6.23	3.32	4.24	23.92	43.43	16.26	13.94	8.71	8.15	5.34	19.29	7.51
Public Well or Tank	0.36	0.00	0.13	0.48	0.16	0.18	0.39	0.17	0.46	0.09	0.09	0.05	1.31
Other	7.09	4.35	3.74	11.55	13.39	2.01	4.36	9.26	7.19	9.59	8.86	7.82	3.96

**Table 6.15: Number and Percentage of Households by Main Source of Cooking Fuel and Administrative Division, 2001**

Source of Cooking Fuel	Total	Castries Metro	Castries City -Rest	Castries Rural	Anse-La-Ray	Canaries	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux-Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros Islet
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>3469</b>	<b>8805</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>4256</b>	<b>4527</b>	<b>3759</b>	<b>6861</b>
Coal	3291	206	392	365	286	176	357	321	182	199	275	288	244
Wood	1882	34	77	225	79	11	156	259	146	243	246	233	173
Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas	41107	3154	8172	6446	1451	350	1529	1170	1625	3746	3970	3174	6320
Kerosene	96	10	27	16	2	1	4	0	3	5	4	8	16
Electricity	189	16	49	26	7	0	7	2	2	11	4	10	55
Other	466	49	88	62	27	10	14	20	17	52	28	46	53
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>													
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Coal	7.00	5.94	4.45	5.11	15.44	32.12	17.26	18.12	9.22	4.67	6.07	7.66	3.56
Wood	4.00	0.98	0.87	3.15	4.27	2.01	7.55	14.62	7.39	5.71	5.43	6.20	2.52
Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas	87.40	90.92	92.81	90.28	78.35	63.87	73.97	66.03	82.28	88.02	87.67	84.44	92.11
Kerosene	0.20	0.29	0.31	0.23	0.11	0.18	0.19	0.00	0.15	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.23
Electricity	0.40	0.46	0.56	0.36	0.38	0.00	0.34	0.11	0.10	0.26	0.09	0.27	0.80
Other	0.99	1.41	1.00	0.87	1.46	1.82	0.68	1.19	0.86	1.22	0.62	1.22	0.77

**(c) Main Source of Cooking Fuel**

Tables 6.15 shows the main source of fuel used for cooking by households. According to the data, Gas (LPG) is utilized by 87.4 percent of the households. The percentage using coal is 7 percent and wood is 4 percent. This is especially the cases for the parishes of Canaries, Soufriere and Choisiel.

## CHAPTER 7

### Disability and Chronic Illness

#### 7.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on disabilities and chronic illnesses reported in the population during the Population and Housing Census. Milestone events that served to bring the circumstances of persons living with disabilities into focus and into the realms of official statistics were the proclamation of the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 and subsequent declaration of 1982-1992 as the Decade of Disabled Persons. The World Summit on disabled persons renewed a commitment to promote activities aimed at not only preventing or rehabilitating persons afflicted with disabilities but to strive for equality and full participation of such persons in social life. It also resolved to develop statistics to serve as a foundation for policy planning, implementation, monitoring, analysis and research. By *United Nations' Resolution 37/52 of 1982, a World Program of Action concerning disabled persons* defined twelve major demographic and socio-economic study areas to be supported by data from national population censuses, civil registrations and household surveys.

The 2000/2001 Round of Population and Housing Census in the CARICOM Region therefore, fielded several questions geared towards collecting information on disabilities within the population. Countries that have undertaken Surveys of Living Conditions have included a section on disability within their questionnaires. These initiatives however must be supplemented with data derived from health care institutions that deal with persons with disabilities on an individual basis. Reporting on the census lacks the clinical dimension that enables more accurate assessment of the physical condition to be assessed. Census data however provide insights into the immediate environment (the household and living conditions) as well as the broader context (place of residence and availability of health care facilities) that are of immense use.

## 7.2 Demographic Characteristics of Persons with Disabilities in the Population

Table 7.1 shows, the number and percentages of persons reported to have had a disability at the time of the census. Age and sex differences in reporting can be seen. A total of 1,704 persons, consisting of 804 males and 900 females reported disabilities. Table 7.1 shows that females accounted for 52.8 percent of all persons reporting disabilities and males, 47.2 percent. In terms of the age groups of persons reporting disabilities, higher proportions were reported for persons 0-14 years and 25-44 years than for persons in any of the remaining age groups, the respective proportions being 26 percent and 23 percent. For the remaining age groups, however, each is reported to have had similar proportions of all reported disabilities.

**Table 7.1: Number, Percentage Distribution and Sex Distribution of Persons Reporting Disability or Infirmary by Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Distribution			Percentage Distribution		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1704</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.18</b>	<b>52.82</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14	452	235	217	100.0	51.99	48.01	26.53	29.23	24.11
15-24	270	133	137	100.0	49.26	50.74	15.85	16.54	15.22
25-44	393	176	217	100.0	44.78	55.22	23.06	21.89	24.11
45-64	295	131	164	100.0	44.41	55.59	17.31	16.29	18.22
65+	294	129	165	100.0	43.88	56.12	17.25	16.05	18.34

## 7.3 Type of Disabilities

Various types of disabilities that affect the population are shown in Table 7.2 (absolute numbers and percentages). The data reveal that disabilities of a behavioural nature were more common for males who reported disabilities than for their female counterparts, this being especially evident for persons 15-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over. For persons under 15 years, disabilities of a behavioural nature were more common among females than males. Compared to males, a greater number of females

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reported being afflicted by disabilities associated with the neck and spine, sight and lower limbs.

With regard to age, it is useful to know which types of disabilities affect specific age groups most, such as children and elderly persons.

**Table 7.2: Reported Disabilities by Sex, Type of Disability, Selected Age Groups and Sex Distribution, 2001 – Persons Reporting Disabilities**

Type of Disability	Male						Female					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>208</b>
Sight	181	41	24	28	36	52	251	51	31	51	48	70
Hearing	54	18	9	13	4	10	60	20	16	13	3	8
Speech	80	29	20	15	9	7	77	31	17	15	10	4
Upper Limb	85	14	12	21	17	21	102	28	7	16	22	29
Lower Limb	190	27	27	38	44	54	231	40	23	50	56	62
Neck and Spine	37	7	7	8	8	7	54	18	6	14	7	9
Slow Learner	76	21	22	15	6	12	74	35	13	15	7	4
Behavioural	112	25	30	35	14	8	91	31	18	21	13	8
Other	172	70	20	39	26	17	179	58	27	57	23	14
<b>Sex Distribution</b>												
Sight	41.90	44.57	43.64	35.44	42.86	42.62	58.10	55.43	56.36	64.56	57.14	57.38
Hearing	47.37	47.37	36.00	50.00	57.14	55.56	52.63	52.63	64.00	50.00	42.86	44.44
Speech	50.96	48.33	54.05	50.00	47.37	63.64	49.04	51.67	45.95	50.00	52.63	36.36
Upper Limb	45.45	33.33	63.16	56.76	43.59	42.00	54.55	66.67	36.84	43.24	56.41	58.00
Lower Limb	45.13	40.30	54.00	43.18	44.00	46.55	54.87	59.70	46.00	56.82	56.00	53.45
Neck and Spine	40.66	28.00	53.85	36.36	53.33	43.75	59.34	72.00	46.15	63.64	46.67	56.25
Slow Learner	50.67	37.50	62.86	50.00	46.15	75.00	49.33	62.50	37.14	50.00	53.85	25.00
Behavioural	55.17	44.64	62.50	62.50	51.85	50.00	44.83	55.36	37.50	37.50	48.15	50.00
Other	49.00	54.69	42.55	40.63	53.06	54.84	51.00	45.31	57.45	59.38	46.94	45.16

*Note: Data include Multiple responses.*

Types of interventions particularly geared towards the circumstances of these specific groups can be made. Disabilities also impede participation and productivity within the



population of working age 15-64 years such that these too require special interventions suited to their particular needs. In this regard, children 0-14 years are specifically afflicted with disabilities pertaining to sight and speech in the case of males and sight and lower limb in the case of females. In the case of elderly persons, disability involving the limbs, neck and spine mostly affect males with disabilities related to sight, upper and lower limb being more prevalent among females.

#### **7.4 Reported Cases of Illnesses**

Just as in the case of disabilities, the data derived from the census on the status of illness within the population has its limitations and are subject to inaccuracies on account of reporting. Nevertheless, the data provide a broader picture that can be viewed within the context of the household characteristics and the living conditions associated with individuals in specific households. Factors such as population numbers, concentration and spread over administrative areas have implications for access to health facilities and the data must be seen from such a vantage point. The more direct types of data however remain those from health institutions and the administrative and medical records that are produced.

Table 7.3 provides an indication of the number of persons who were reported to have had an illness based on the responses of persons reporting on behalf of households during the course of the census enumeration. The numbers reporting amount to 4,824 out of the total population of 156,733. This is equivalent to a prevalence rate of 30.8 per thousand population. The data are consistent with a higher prevalence of reported illness in the case of females when compared to males. Accordingly, females accounted for 59.0 percent of all reported case of illness while males accounted for 41.0 percent.

Prevalence of illnesses within age groups is another way of looking at the data. In this regard, the 0-14 age group reported a high prevalence of illness of 56.3 percent in the case of males and 43.7 percent in terms of females. In terms of the 25-44 age group, a higher percentage (71.8) of females reported illness than males (28.2 percent). Among persons 45-64 years and elderly persons 65years and over, similar trends can be seen

where higher percentages of females (64.3 percent and 62.3 percent) reported illness than their male counterparts.

**Table 7.3: Number, Percentage Distribution and Sex Distribution of Persons Reporting *Illness* by Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Distribution			Percentage Distribution		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>4824</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>2848</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.96</b>	<b>59.04</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14	1381	777	604	100.0	56.26	43.74	28.63	39.32	21.21
15-24	542	237	305	100.0	43.73	56.27	11.23	12.00	10.71
25-44	1166	329	837	100.0	28.22	71.78	24.17	16.65	29.39
45-64	1026	366	660	100.0	35.67	64.33	21.27	18.52	23.17
65+	709	267	442	100.0	37.66	62.34	14.70	13.51	15.52

*Note: Data include multiple responses from persons.*

## 7.5 Type of Illnesses

Various types of illnesses affecting the population can be seen in Table 7.4. According to Table 7.4, higher proportions of illnesses such as asthma, arthritis and hypertension have been reported among males, the respective proportions being 40.4 percent, 17.3 percent and 15.4 percent. Among males, 9.2 percent of reported cases assumed the form of diabetes. In the case of females, the highest proportions of illnesses were characterized by hypertension, asthma, arthritis and diabetes, the respective proportions being 29.8 percent, 23.9 percent, 19.3 percent and 10.8 percent. The reported cases of other types of illnesses can be seen in the table as well.

It is useful to ascertain types of illnesses for specific age groups as seen in Table 7.6 and Table 7.7. In this regard, for the male population of children 0-14 years, based on the percentages shown in Table 7.7, asthma accounted 78.6 percent of reported illnesses. A similarly higher number of reported cases of asthma amounting to 60.3 percent of all illnesses has been reported for males 15-24 years. For males 25-44 years, hypertension,

arthritis and asthma were the most commonly reported illnesses, the respective proportions being 22.7 percent, 21.9 percent and 21.3 percent. For males 45-64 years and 65 years and over, arthritis, hypertension and diabetes were the most commonly reported illnesses. Among elderly males, however, hypertension and arthritis were more commonly reported when compared to the pattern evident among younger males 45-64 years.

In the case of females 0-14 years, asthma accounted for 71.3 percent of all illnesses as opposed to 48.8 percent in the case of their counterparts in the age group 15-24 years. The relatively higher number of reported cases of sickle cell disease is noteworthy in the case of females belonging to these two age groups. Of all cases of illnesses reported, sickle cell disease accounted for 15 percent and 16.3 percent for respective populations of females aged 0-14 years and 15-24 years. For females 25-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over, hypertension was the illness more commonly reported, the respective proportions being 39.9 percent, 41.6 percent and 37.4 percent of all reported illnesses.

Arthritis was another illness that varied with age. The number of reported cases of arthritis increased with age, accounting for 18.7 percent, 27.5 percent and 30.6 percent of all illnesses reported by females aged 25-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over respectively. Next to arthritis, asthma was the next disease commonly reported among females 25-44 years of age and diabetes, for females 45-64 years and 65 years and over.

**Table 7.4: Reported Chronic Illness by Sex, Type of Illness and Selected Age Groups, 2001 – Persons Reporting Chronic Illness**

Type of Illness	Male						Female					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>2212</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>3387</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>641</b>
Sickle Cell	185	92	36	41	11	5	217	94	52	53	12	6
Arthritis	382	11	16	75	148	132	654	15	29	173	241	196
Asthma	892	627	149	73	24	19	809	447	156	132	39	35
Diabetes	203	8	5	43	97	50	366	10	4	103	152	97
Hypertension	340	8	10	78	124	120	1008	6	30	368	364	240
Heart Disease	105	26	23	22	18	16	193	45	36	57	31	24
Stroke	44	2	0	3	14	25	61	2	2	4	18	35
Kidney Disease	38	13	5	7	6	7	34	5	3	15	8	3
Cancer	12	3	0	1	3	5	28	1	1	13	9	4
HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0
AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lupus	2	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	3	1	1
Capal Tunnel Syndrome	9	6	3	0	0	0	7	1	3	2	1	0
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>												
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sickle Cell	8.36	11.53	14.58	11.95	2.47	1.32	6.41	14.99	16.25	5.74	1.37	0.94
Arthritis	17.27	1.38	6.48	21.87	33.26	34.83	19.31	2.39	9.06	18.74	27.51	30.58
Asthma	40.32	78.57	60.32	21.28	5.39	5.01	23.88	71.29	48.75	14.30	4.45	5.46
Diabetes	9.18	1.00	2.02	12.54	21.80	13.19	10.80	1.59	1.25	11.16	17.35	15.13
Hypertension	15.37	1.00	4.05	22.74	27.87	31.66	29.76	0.96	9.38	39.87	41.56	37.44
Heart Disease	4.75	3.26	9.31	6.42	4.04	4.22	5.70	7.18	11.25	6.18	3.54	3.74
Stroke	1.99	0.25	0.00	0.87	3.15	6.60	1.80	0.32	0.62	0.43	2.06	5.46
Kidney Disease	1.72	1.63	2.02	2.04	1.35	1.85	1.00	0.80	0.94	1.63	0.91	0.47
Cancer	0.54	0.38	0.00	0.29	0.67	1.32	0.83	0.16	0.31	1.41	1.03	0.62
HIV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.16	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lupus	0.09	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.31	0.32	0.11	0.16
Capal Tunnel Syndrome	0.41	0.75	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.16	0.94	0.22	0.11	0.00

**Note: Data include Multiple responses from persons.**

## 7.6 Visit to Medical Facilities

Table 7.5 shows the type of health facilities visited by persons in need of care. Generally, more females reported visiting health facilities than males, 6,153 verses 3,772 in that order. In terms of percentages shown in Table 7.9, public health centres and hospitals, and private doctors, were the facilities visited by most persons, males and female alike. In terms of sex differences, 32.9 percent of all facilities visited by males were public health centres, 25.8 percent were public hospitals and 25.6 percent were private doctors. With respect to facilities visited by females however, 34 percent were public health centres, 27.6 percent were private doctors and 21.6 percent were public hospitals. The extent to which other facilities were visited can be seen in Table 7.5 as well.

For children 0-14 years and elderly persons 65 years and over, visits were mainly made by both males and females to public health care centres. For persons 25-44 years, visits were mostly made to a private doctor. A similar pattern can be seen in the case of females 15-24 years and males 45-64 years. With respect to males 15-24 years, visits were mainly made to public hospital facilities while for females 45-64 years, visits were mainly made to public health care centres.

**Table 7.5. Number of Visits to Health Facilities by Type of Facility, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001**

Type of Facility	Male						Female					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>3772</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>6153</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>1928</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>447</b>
Public Hospital	999	499	146	198	100	56	1323	418	239	420	160	86
Public Health Centre	1275	848	122	119	93	93	2088	857	290	504	245	192
Private Doctor	890	362	110	265	103	50	1694	440	334	642	184	94
Pharmacy	474	228	58	110	51	27	813	230	151	275	95	62
Family Planning Clinic	17	12	1	1	1	2	84	10	27	43	3	1
Private Clinic	72	35	6	12	11	8	109	37	23	32	9	8
Other	45	19	2	10	7	7	42	17	4	12	5	4
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>												
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Public Hospital	26.49	24.91	32.81	27.69	27.32	23.05	21.50	20.81	22.38	21.79	22.83	19.24
Public Health Centre	33.80	42.34	27.42	16.64	25.41	38.27	33.94	42.66	27.15	26.14	34.95	42.95
Private Doctor	23.59	18.07	24.72	37.06	28.14	20.58	27.53	21.90	31.27	33.30	26.25	21.03
Pharmacy	12.57	11.38	13.03	15.38	13.92	11.11	13.21	11.45	14.14	14.26	13.55	13.87
Family Planning Clinic	0.45	0.60	0.23	0.14	0.27	0.82	1.37	0.50	2.53	2.23	0.43	0.22
Private Clinic	1.91	1.75	1.35	1.68	3.01	3.29	1.77	1.84	2.14	1.66	1.28	1.79
Other	1.19	0.95	0.45	1.40	1.91	2.88	0.68	0.85	0.37	0.62	0.71	0.90

*Note: Data include Multiple responses from persons.*

## CHAPTER 8

### Children

#### 8.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on the sub-population of children 0-14 years of age. Children are among those designated “Special Population Groups” by the United Nations in respect of whom World Summits have been held and declarations made in the interest of their welfare and rights. The World Summit for Children of 1990 identified several factors that impact upon child development, including those related to children themselves, the family and community environments. To the extent that some of these can be derived from the census data, as well as others contained in the data set, the situation of these special groups is now highlighted.

#### 8.2 Children within the Context of the Total Population

It is useful to view children within their household context. Table 8.1 shows how the total population is structured into various five year age groups including: children 0-14 years and other members of their households including, youths 15-24 years and the elderly 65 years and over. The distribution of male and female populations by age group is also presented.

In terms of children in Saint Lucia, there were 6,813 males and 6,899 females aged 0-4 years, the youngest age group. This means that male children 0-4 years accounted for 8.8 percent of the disabilities and female, 8.6 percent. The sub-population 0-4 years is the smallest of the population of children aged 0-14 years numbering 13,712. Children 5-9 years amounted to 16,412, (8,297 males and 8115 females) while those 10-14 years amounted to 16,578. Being one of the special population groups within Saint Lucia’s population of 156,734 persons, the population of children 0-14 years numbering 46,702 children constitutes 29.8 percent.

**Table 8.1 Number and Percentage Distribution of the Sub-Populations of Special Groups by Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>23390</b>	<b>23312</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>29.12</b>
0-4	13712	6813	6899	8.75	8.88	8.62
5-9	16412	8297	8115	10.47	10.82	10.14
10-14	16578	8280	8298	10.58	10.80	10.37
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>30265</b>	<b>15066</b>	<b>15199</b>	<b>19.31</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>18.99</b>
15-19	16765	8328	8437	10.70	10.86	10.54
20-24	13500	6738	6762	8.61	8.79	8.45
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>67099</b>	<b>32525</b>	<b>34574</b>	<b>42.81</b>	<b>42.41</b>	<b>43.19</b>
25-29	12904	6243	6661	8.23	8.14	8.32
30-34	12033	5833	6200	7.68	7.61	7.74
35-39	11436	5516	5920	7.30	7.19	7.40
40-44	9202	4507	4695	5.87	5.88	5.87
45-49	6994	3497	3497	4.46	4.56	4.37
50-54	5741	2794	2947	3.66	3.64	3.68
55-59	4748	2241	2507	3.03	2.92	3.13
60-64	4041	1894	2147	2.58	2.47	2.68
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6965</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.70</b>
65-69	3720	1727	1993	2.37	2.25	2.49
70-74	2858	1369	1489	1.82	1.79	1.86
75-79	2409	1094	1315	1.54	1.43	1.64
80-84	1870	775	1095	1.19	1.01	1.37
85+	1811	738	1073	1.16	0.96	1.34

**8.3 Distribution of Children by Administrative Areas**

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of children 0-14 years across administrative divisions, broken down into five-year age groups 0-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years. According



to the data, both urban and rural Castries are shown to have had the highest percentages of the island's children amounting to 16.4 percent and 15.6 percent respectively. Gros Islet accounted for 12.2 percent and Micoud and Vieux Fort, 10.8 percent and 10.5 percent respectively. The percentage distributions for other areas can be seen in the table as well.

**Table 8.2 Number and Percentage of Children by Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001**

Administrative Division	All Children	Percent	Age Group		
			0-4	5-9	10-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13712</b>	<b>16412</b>	<b>16578</b>
Castries Metropolitan	3012	6.45	913	1073	1026
Castries City -Rest	7642	16.36	2294	2654	2694
Castries Rural	7299	15.63	2198	2507	2594
Anse-La-Rayé	2143	4.59	676	741	726
Canaries	547	1.17	150	195	202
Soufriere	2262	4.84	641	825	796
Choiseul	1834	3.93	493	632	709
Laborie	2266	4.85	559	790	917
Vieux-Fort	4914	10.52	1496	1660	1758
Micoud	5026	10.76	1410	1805	1811
Dennery	4047	8.67	1178	1483	1386
Gros Islet	5710	12.23	1704	2047	1959

#### 8.4 Children within the Context of the Household

Increasingly, focus is being placed upon new forms of family and household structure and function in addition to reproductive and socialization roles traditionally performed. This is because of an increase in knowledge about the interplay of both internal and external factors that impact upon the household and family. The census has traditionally provided data on household headship, age and sex characteristics and relationship to the person designated as head or reference person. In this chapter, children as a distinctive group within the household, assume various types of relationships with other members.

As such children are dependent upon them for emotional support and services, including child care and nurturing, supervision, and financial upkeep, up until the time they launch out on their own. Table 8.3 shows the various kinds of relationships involving members of the household.

**Table 8.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Relationship to Head of Household, 2001**

Relationship to Head	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156700</b>	<b>87000</b>	<b>69700</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Head	47031	27044	19987	30.01	31.08	28.67
Spouse/ Partner	20850	16163	4687	13.31	18.58	6.72
<b>Child</b>	<b>60096</b>	<b>30406</b>	<b>29690</b>	<b>38.35</b>	<b>34.95</b>	<b>42.60</b>
Son/ Daughter in-laws	571	248	323	0.37	0.29	0.46
<b>Grandchild</b>	<b>11227</b>	<b>4148</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>10.16</b>
Parent/ Parent in-laws	1490	703	787	0.95	0.81	1.13
Other Relative	11830	5831	5999	7.55	6.70	8.61
Non Relative	3605	2457	1148	2.30	2.82	1.65

### 8.5 Categories of Children within Households

The network of relationships within the household involving children can be seen in Table 8.4. There are children belonging to the head and/or spouse; grandchildren of the household head; children of a relative/s of the households and children of a non-relative/s. Altogether, 72.4 percent of all children belonged to household heads. Among other children living within household, 8,312 were grandchildren of household heads and constituted 17.8 percent of all children. Children of relatives and non-relatives accounted for 7.2 percent and 2.6 percent respectively of all children.

**Table 8.4: Number and Percentage of Children by Category within Households, Relationship to Head and Age Group, 2001**

Category	All Children	Percent	Age Group		
			0-4	5-9	10-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13712</b>	<b>16412</b>	<b>16578</b>
Children of Head	33819	72.41	9611	11948	12260
Grand Children	8312	17.80	3088	2963	2261
Children of Relative	3362	7.20	749	1088	1525
Children of Non Relative	1203	2.57	263	413	527
Other	6	0.01	1	0	5

## 8.6 Characteristics of Households with Children

### 8.6.1 Age and Sex of Household Heads

A distinguishing feature of the household environment of children is the age and sex of the person who heads the household. Table 8.5 provides such information. In the case of household heads aged 25-44 years, the number of male heads of households does not greatly exceed that of female heads and show a similar pattern with respect to the age distribution of children irrespective of the sex of heads of households. The number of children who lived in households headed by males aged 25-44 years amount to 14,224 while the number of children who lived in households headed by females in the same age group amount to 14,180. In the case of heads aged 15-24 years however, there are considerably more children within households headed by females as opposed to males, the respective numbers being 1,450 as opposed to 920.

**Table 8.5 Number of Children within Households by Age Group and Age Group and Sex of Head, 2001**

Age Group of Child	Total Number of Children	Male Heads					Female Heads					Not Stated
		Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
<b>Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>23740</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>14224</b>	<b>6524</b>	<b>2072</b>	<b>22953</b>	<b>1450</b>	<b>14180</b>	<b>5086</b>	<b>2237</b>	<b>9</b>
0-4	13712	7079	440	4566	1527	546	6632	865	3843	1347	577	1
5-9	16412	8291	222	5224	2122	723	8115	400	5148	1767	800	6
10-14	16578	8370	258	4434	2875	803	8206	185	5189	1972	860	2

## 8.7 Children by Selected Characteristic Variables

### 8.7.1 School Attendance

It has become increasingly important to consider the provisions made for the care of the under-five population of infants as such provisions help in laying a sound foundation for adjustment and good performance at primary and other levels of schooling. Children are not expected to be within the formal school system until the required age of six years old (or as legally determined by the particular country). However, facilities such as pre-school and nursery schools, special and kindergarten schools, have been established to cater to their needs.

Data in Table 8.6 summarizes the situation of children in terms of whether they were attending some type of facility that provides this foundation building experience. The principal focus was on both children who were under five years of age and those of primary school age at the time of the census.

The data show that 70.3 percent of all male children and 71.0 percent among female children were attending school. In terms of those not attending school, the percentage was a bit higher for males (29.7 percent) than it was for females (28.9 percent).

**Table 8.6 Number and Percentage of Children by Status of Attendance, Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Status of School Attendance	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>23391</b>	<b>23311</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Attending School	32986	16436	16550	70.63	70.27	71.00
Not Attending School	13686	6941	6745	29.30	29.67	28.93
Not Stated	30	14	16	0.07	0.06	0.07

**8.7.2 Age/Sex Differences in School Attendance**

Table 8.7 focuses on age-sex differences in school attendance of children 0-14 years old. Among children 0-4 years, the pattern of school attendance was similar across the sexes with approximately 3 in every 10 children being found to have attended school irrespective of sex. Nonetheless, marginally more females than males 0-4 years were attending school primarily in nursery and pre-school facilities. For children 5-14 years, females were found to be attending school more than their male counterparts. According to Table 8.7, the respective proportions were 88 percent as opposed to 70.3 percent.

**Table 8.7 Number and Percentage of Children by School Attendance, Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Age Group of Child	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
<b>Total</b>	<b>46672</b>	<b>32986</b>	<b>13686</b>	<b>23377</b>	<b>16436</b>	<b>6941</b>	<b>23295</b>	<b>16550</b>	<b>6745</b>
<b>0-4</b>	13704	4126	9578	6809	2007	4802	6895	2119	4776
<b>5-14</b>	32968	28860	4108	16568	14429	2139	16400	14431	1969
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.68</b>	<b>29.32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.31</b>	<b>29.69</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.05</b>	<b>28.95</b>
<b>0-4</b>	100.0	<b>30.11</b>	69.89	100.0	<b>29.48</b>	70.52	100.0	<b>30.73</b>	69.27
<b>5-14</b>	100.0	<b>87.54</b>	12.46	100.0	<b>87.09</b>	12.91	100.0	<b>87.99</b>	12.01

### 8.7.3 Children attending Early Childhood Educational Facilities

Table 8.8 reveals that the greater proportion of children 0-14 years were attending an early childhood educational or pre-school facility. The proportion for male children was 76.1 percent and in the case of female, 76.6 percent. Day nurseries were attended by 17.3 percent in the case of male children, and 17.6 percent in the case of female. Much smaller proportions can be seen in the case of infant/kindergarten type facility (4.2 percent in the case of male children, and 3.6 percent in the case of female children). Very small proportions (0.1 percent) for both male and female children attended special schools. A small number of children were attending primary school before attaining the formal school age.

**Table 8.8 Percentage of Children 0-4 Years by Type of Early Childhood Educational Facility Attended, 2001**

Type of Facility	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Day Care Nursery	17.3	17.6
Pre School	76.1	76.6
Infant Kindergarten	4.2	3.6
Special Education	0.1	0.1
Primary	2.1	1.3
Other	0.2	0.8

### 8.7.4 School Attendance by Administrative Division

It is useful to consider children's access to and attendance of early childhood care and primary school facilities by administrative division, as these are usually less readily available in non-urban areas. Table 8.9 shows the numbers and percentages of children 0-4 years who were attending and those who were not attending school by administrative division. There appeared to be consistent patterns of variations in school attendance

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across the sexes with the highest proportion attending early childhood educational facilities or other type of schooling seen in Dennery (36.7 percent for male children and 38.2 percent for female children).

Relatively high attendance levels in excess of 30 percent were observed in Rural Castries, Anse-La-Raye and Gros Islet for male as well as female children and in addition for females only, 30 percent attendance was also reflected in Castries City, Lorient and Vieux-Fort. In contrast, Canaries was observed to have had the lowest proportions of both male and female children attending early childhood facilities or other type of schooling. In this regards, the respective proportions for male and female children were 16.2 percent and 11.8 percent. In the non-urban administrative division of Canaries, there was a higher rate of school attendance among male children than among female children.

**Table 8.9 Number and Percentage of Children 0-4 Years by Status of School Attendance and Administrative Division, 2001**

Administrative Division	Number				Percentage			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Attending School	Not Attending School	Attending School	Not Attending School	Attending School	Not Attending School	Attending School	Not Attending School
<b>Total</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>4802</b>	<b>2119</b>	<b>4776</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>70.52</b>	<b>30.73</b>	<b>69.27</b>
Castries Metropolitan	121	309	120	360	28.14	71.86	25.00	75.00
Castries City -Rest	352	829	345	767	29.81	70.19	31.03	68.97
Castries Rural	333	746	340	779	30.86	69.14	30.38	69.62
Anse-La-Raye	114	224	109	229	33.73	66.27	32.25	67.75
Canaries	12	62	9	67	16.22	83.78	11.84	88.16
Soufriere	70	225	89	257	23.73	76.27	25.72	74.28
Choiseul	49	189	55	200	20.59	79.41	21.57	78.43
Laborie	66	202	98	192	24.63	75.37	33.79	66.21
Vieux-Fort	216	539	226	514	28.61	71.39	30.54	69.46
Micoud	157	531	212	509	22.82	77.18	29.40	70.60
Dennery	217	375	224	362	36.66	63.34	38.23	61.77
Gros Islet	300	571	292	540	34.44	65.56	35.10	64.90

## 8.8 Disability among Children by Sex and Administrative Divisions

Increasingly, the disadvantages encountered by children who have disabilities and are unable to attend normal schools are being highlighted. This is also the case for those who attend school but are unable to function on account of their disability. An issue is the accommodation of such children in regular schools along with others, but providing necessary support within the school so that their needs are addressed. In any event it is useful to know the extent of disabilities among children and how these affect their lives.

Table 8.10 shows disabilities among both male and female children by administrative divisions. From the data given, one is able to compare the number of cases among children 0-4 years with that of their older counterparts. In this regards, disabilities are higher among male children who account for 513 of the 949 cases reported. Female children with disabilities amount to 436. In terms of administrative divisions, a greater number of cases are observed for Castries, (urban and rural) as well as in other predominantly urban areas such as Gros Islet and Vieux Fort.



**Table 8.10: Number of Children with Disabilities by Age Group, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	All Children	%	Male				Female			
			Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>175</b>
Castries Metropolitan	77	8.11	31	8	16	7	46	9	25	12
Castries City -Rest	174	18.34	100	17	45	38	74	15	26	33
Castries Rural	166	17.49	96	25	28	43	70	21	31	18
Anse-La-Rayé	31	3.27	19	3	8	8	12	3	0	9
Canaries	13	1.37	9	3	3	3	4	0	0	4
Soufriere	26	2.74	18	2	7	9	8	2	5	1
Choiseul	33	3.48	19	3	6	10	14	3	7	4
Laborie	43	4.53	29		9	20	14	2	6	6
Vieux-Fort	133	14.01	75	14	37	24	58	20	18	20
Micoud	53	5.58	28	4	11	13	25	5	6	14
Dennerly	67	7.06	30	9	11	10	37	6	12	19
Gros Islet	133	14.02	59	7	32	20	74	15	24	35

### 8.9 Types of Disabilities reported for Children 0-14 Years

Types of disabilities reported for children (565) can be seen in Table 8.11. According to the data, in the case of males, disabilities relating to sight, speech and lower limb were highest, with 16.3 percent, 11.5 percent and 9.9 percent of the reported cases respectively. In the case of female children, disabilities involving sight, the lower limb and slow learning were reported for 16.3 percent, 12.8 percent and 11.2 percent of the children 0-14 years. These obviously have implications for children's welfare across a broad spectrum of their lives and indicate the need for wide ranging facilities at the school and elsewhere.

**Table 8.11: Number and Percentage of Reported Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex, 2001**

Type of Disability	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sight	92	41	51	16.28	16.27	16.29
Hearing	38	18	20	6.73	7.14	6.39
Speech	60	29	31	10.62	11.51	9.90
Upper Limb	42	14	28	7.43	5.56	8.95
Lower Limb	67	27	40	11.86	10.71	12.78
Neck and Spine	25	7	18	4.42	2.78	5.75
Slow Learner	56	21	35	9.91	8.33	11.18
Behavioural	56	25	31	9.91	9.92	9.90
Other	129	70	59	22.83	27.78	18.85

### 8.10 Illnesses among Children by Sex and Administrative Division

The occurrences of illness reported among children 0-14 years can be seen in Table 8.12. Accordingly, male children accounted for 1,752 of the 3,140 cases reported. In terms of administrative divisions, Castries and Gros Islet accounted for the highest proportion of children with illnesses. In Castries, the percentages were as follows: 20.7 percent (rest of City), 17.7 percent (Rural Castries) and 8 percent (Metropolitan Castries). Whilst in Gros Islet, the proportion of children with illnesses was 15.6 percent. In each of the other administrative divisions, less than 10 percent of the children were reported to have had an illness.

**Table 8.12: Number of Children with Disabilities by Age Group, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	All Children	%	Male				Female			
			Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1753</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>467</b>
Castries Metropolitan	253	8.05	137	33	64	40	116	26	49	41
Castries City – Rest	650	20.68	375	106	149	120	275	78	99	98
Castries Rural	558	17.75	315	94	113	108	243	72	91	80
Anse-La-Rayé	118	3.75	66	19	28	19	52	17	15	20
Canaries	19	0.61	13	2	5	6	6	2	2	2
Soufriere	145	4.61	73	20	29	24	72	23	28	21
Choiseul	67	2.13	49	10	19	20	18	2	10	6
Laborie	102	3.24	58	7	25	26	44	9	21	14
Vieux-Fort	268	8.52	163	42	71	50	105	31	39	35
Micoud	210	6.68	121	19	58	44	89	17	41	31
Dennerly	262	8.33	137	31	50	56	125	33	50	42
Gros Islet	492	15.65	246	69	108	69	246	73	96	77

### 8.11 Type of Chronic Illnesses Reported Among Children

Types of chronic illnesses reported for children can be seen in table 8.13. Notable is the fact that children were more commonly affected by asthma than any other illness. Among male children, asthma accounted for 78.8 percent of reported illnesses while among female, the corresponding percentage was 72.0. Sickle Cell anaemia was the next illness more commonly reported for both male and female children. The percentages were 11.6 and 15.1 respectively. Hypertension was a significant condition affecting 7.2 percent among females but lower among males, 3.3 percent. The number of cases of other illnesses can be seen in the table.

**Table 8.13: Number and Percentage of Children 0-14 Years by Type of Chronic Illness and Sex, 2001**

Type of Illness	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sickle Cell	186	92	94	13.13	11.56	15.14
Arthritis	26	11	15	1.83	1.38	2.42
Asthma	1074	627	447	75.79	78.77	71.98
Diabetes	18	8	10	1.27	1.01	1.61
Hypertension	71	26	45	5.01	3.27	7.25
Heart Disease	4	2	2	0.28	0.25	0.32
Stroke	18	13	5	1.27	1.63	0.81
Kidney Disease	4	3	1	0.28	0.38	0.16
Cancer	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
HIV	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIDS	2	2	0	0.14	0.25	0.00
Lupus	7	6	1	0.49	0.75	0.16
Carpal Tunnel Synd.	7	6	1	0.49	0.75	0.16

## 8.12 Household Environment of Children

In order to determine the situation of children within households, one has to consider knowledge derived from research that has established linkages and causal connections involving critical factors that impact upon the development and well being of the child. The influence of family background as reflected in the educational attainment of the parent is one such factor, as well as others such as occupation and income grouping, have been the focus of attention. These factors are highlighted in this section of the chapter in terms of what the census data reveal.

### 8.12.1 Educational Attainment of Heads of Household with Children Who Were Attending School

Table 8.14 shows the distribution of children 0-14 years of age who were attending school according to the educational attainment of the head of household to which they belong. Certain characteristics of the household condition including attributes of the

head such as level of educational attainment are known to influence and determine the situation of children in various ways. According to the data, generally more than seventy percent of children were attending school, irrespective of the sex of the household head. In such cases, the majority of children came from household with heads who had completed 4-7 years of primary education (approximately 59 percent). Although no conclusive statement can be made linking the educational attainment of household heads to the performance of children, the extent to which care is taken to send children to school provides a small lead. In this regard, the data in Table 8.15 provide percentages summarizing the status of attendance of children by educational attainment and sex of household heads. Irrespective of the sex of the head, children belonging to households in which the head had attained university education were observed to be among the majority of those attending school.

**Table 8.14: Number and Percentage of Children by School Attendance by Educational Attainment and Sex of Household Heads, 2001**

Educational Attainment of Household Head	Male Heads					Female Heads				
	Total	%	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	%	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>23390</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16436</b>	<b>6941</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23313</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16552</b>	<b>6744</b>	<b>17</b>
Primary grade (1-3 years)	1065	4.55	741	324	0	951	4.08	653	298	0
Primary grade (4-7 years)	13909	59.47	9749	4153	7	13877	59.53	9837	4032	8
Secondary	4326	18.50	3009	1315	2	4393	18.84	3104	1286	3
Pre-University/Post Secn./ College	1219	5.21	883	334	2	1257	5.39	927	329	1
University	738	3.15	580	158	0	784	3.36	600	183	1
Other	549	2.35	359	190	0	490	2.10	332	155	3
None	1020	4.36	719	301	0	1013	4.35	717	296	0
Not Stated	564	2.41	396	166	2	548	2.35	382	165	1

**Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Children by School Attendance by Educational Attainment and Sex of Household Heads, 2001**

Educational Attainment of Household Head	Male Heads				Female Heads			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.27</b>	<b>29.68</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>28.93</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Primary Grade (1-3 years)	100.0	69.58	30.42	0.00	100.0	68.66	31.34	0.00
Primary Grade (4-7 years)	100.0	70.09	29.86	0.05	100.0	70.89	29.05	0.06
Secondary	100.0	69.56	30.40	0.04	100.0	70.66	29.27	0.07
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	100.0	72.44	27.40	0.16	100.0	73.75	26.17	0.08
University	100.0	78.59	21.41	0.00	100.0	76.53	23.34	0.13
Other	100.0	65.39	34.61	0.00	100.0	67.76	31.63	0.61
None	100.0	70.49	29.51	0.00	100.0	70.78	29.22	0.00
Not Stated	100.0	70.21	29.43	0.36	100.0	69.71	30.11	0.18

### 8.12.2 Economic Activity Status of Heads of Households with Children

Economic activity status of the household head is another variable that impacts upon the situation of children within households. With women increasingly working outside of the household, the extent to which they are in a position to care and nurture children, as done in earlier times, is a much debated issue. In relation household heads however, much focus has also been placed on the specific activities of males and females within the formal domain of the labour market and within the domestic environment of the household. As such the fundamental issue is on the extent to which children benefit from time expended within the household in catering to their special needs by both male and female heads in their respective roles.

Table 8.16 gives a general picture of how many household heads are engaged in formal employment outside of the home (had a job worked/did not work) and how many were engaged in home duties. The latter can be regarded as resources available within the household from which children especially can benefit in terms of daily care and

supervision. In this regard, the number of female heads engaged in home duties outnumbered that of male heads in every age group, a pattern that was not evident but rather reversed in the cases of heads belonging to other economic status groups. Moreover, 6.2 percent of male heads were engaged in home duties as opposed to 30.7 percent among female heads emphasizing the critical role women assume in caring and nurturing children in female-headed households.

### 8.12.3 Employment/Unemployment Status of Household Heads with Children

It is useful to consider whether there are differences among households with children, on the basis of the employment/unemployment status and sex of heads. Table 8.16 shows a much higher percentage for working male heads (69.8 percent) than is the case for female, among whom, 48.3 percent had jobs. However, there was a lower proportion among female heads among the unemployed when compared to the proportion observed for male heads.

**Table 8.16: Number and Percentage of Households with Children by Sex, Age Group and Economic Activity Status of Heads of Households, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Economic Activity									
		Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
Male Heads											
Total	27045	18411	477	1779	411	1685	180	2449	987	483	183
Percent	100.0	68.08	1.76	6.58	1.52	6.23	0.67	9.06	3.65	1.79	0.68
15-24	1772	1114	34	198	53	161	123	7	15	42	25
25-44	12879	10452	271	960	173	597	48	10	97	192	79
45-64	8061	5651	147	545	155	534	6	566	261	137	59
65+	4333	1194	25	76	30	393	3	1866	614	112	20
Female Heads											
Total	19988	9379	282	868	212	6139	189	1720	903	233	63
Percent	100.0	46.92	1.41	4.34	1.06	30.71	0.95	8.61	4.52	1.17	0.32
15-24	1472	655	26	152	27	467	118	4	7	16	
25-44	8865	5432	180	560	123	2330	58	8	60	84	30
45-64	5619	2751	63	129	58	1982	5	364	181	63	23
65+	4032	541	13	27	4	1360	8	1344	655	70	10

#### 8.12.4 Occupational Group of Heads of Households with Children

Table 8.17 gives a general picture of the occupational grouping of male and female heads within households with children. No direct link can be made between the trend in occupational categories and the situation of children within such households, given the nature of the data. However, an indication of the relative number of children belonging to heads in the various occupational groupings can be established. Notable in the data is the fact that children are placed in household environments where unemployment is very high.

**Table 8.17: Number of Children by Occupational Status of Household Heads, Children's School Attendance and Sex of Household Head, 2001**

Occupational Status of Head	All Total	%	Male Heads				Female Heads			
			Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23390</b>	<b>16436</b>	<b>6941</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23312</b>	<b>16551</b>	<b>6744</b>	<b>17</b>
Legislators, Senior and Officials and Managers	1464	3.1	722	561	161	0	742	578	164	0
Professionals Technicians Associate Professionals	1598	3.4	775	595	178	2	823	603	219	1
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1193	2.6	594	456	136	2	599	453	146	0
Clerks	1167	2.5	568	415	152	1	599	443	154	2
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	4880	10.4	2459	1767	692	0	2421	1770	649	2
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	3768	8.1	1920	1376	544	0	1848	1325	523	0
Craft & Related Trades Workers	4869	10.4	2452	1753	699	0	2417	1747	669	1
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	2167	4.6	1062	776	285	1	1105	805	299	1
Elementary Occupations	4042	8.7	2022	1435	584	3	2020	1440	579	1
Defense Force	110	0.2	46	38	8	0	64	51	13	0
Not Working	15935	34.1	8039	5488	2548	3	7896	5499	2392	5
Not Stated	5500	11.8	2724	1770	953	1	2776	1835	937	4
Other	9	0	7	6	1	0	2	2	0	0



# National Census Report 2000, Saint Lucia

As can be seen in the data in Table 8.18, 34.1 percent of children live in household settings where the heads had no jobs. A significantly high percentage of children belong to heads engaged in lower ranking occupations. According to data 10.4 percent of children were associated with households with heads employed as service workers as was the case with heads employed as craft workers. In the case workers in elementary occupations, the proportion was 8.7 percent.

**Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Children by Occupational Status of Household Heads, Children's School Attendance and Sex of Household Head, 2001**

Occupational Status of Head	Male Heads				Female Heads			
	Percent	Attending School	Attending School	Not Stated	Percent	Attending School	Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.27</b>	<b>29.68</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>28.93</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Legislators, Senior and Officials and Managers	100.0	77.70	22.30	0.00	100.00	77.90	22.10	0.00
Professionals Technicians Associate Professionals	100.0	76.77	22.97	0.26	100.00	73.27	26.61	0.12
Technicians & Associate Professionals	100.0	76.77	22.90	0.34	100.00	75.63	24.37	0.00
Clerks	100.0	73.06	26.76	0.18	100.00	73.96	25.71	0.33
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	100.0	71.86	28.14	0.00	100.00	73.11	26.81	0.08
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	100.0	71.67	28.33	0.00	100.00	71.70	28.30	0.00
Craft & Related Trades Workers	100.0	71.49	28.51	0.00	100.00	72.28	27.68	0.04
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	100.0	73.07	26.84	0.09	100.00	72.85	27.06	0.09
Elementary Occupations	100.0	70.97	28.88	0.15	100.00	71.29	28.66	0.05
Defense Force	100.0	82.61	17.39	0.00	100.00	79.69	20.31	0.00
Not Working	100.0	68.27	31.70	0.04	100.00	69.64	30.29	0.06
Not Stated	100.0	64.98	34.99	0.04	100.00	66.10	33.75	0.14
Other	100.0	85.71	14.29	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

### 8.12.5 Industry Group of Heads of Households with Children

A true representation of the profile of the head of household to which children belonged could not be derived from the census data since the proportion of cases for which industry group was “not stated” was quite high, being 35.8 percent in the case of both male and female heads.

**Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Employed Male and Female Heads of Households with Children and Industrial Group of Head, 2001**

<b>Industrial Group of Head of Household</b>	<b>Percentage of Households</b>	
	<b>Male Heads</b>	<b>Female Heads</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	11.45	4.21
Fishing	1.68	0.04
Mining and Quarrying	0.21	0.08
Manufacturing	5.12	7.52
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.11	0.32
Construction	11.40	0.73
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.40	14.38
Hotels & Restaurants	6.01	9.69
Transport, Storage & Communications	6.22	2.38
Financial Intermediation	0.74	2.14
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1.48	2.19
Public Administration & Social Security	4.77	5.52
Education	1.82	6.62
Health & Social Work	0.46	1.51
Other Community, Social and Personal Activities	2.04	2.61
Private Households with Employed Persons	0.36	4.14
Other	0.06	0.12
Not Stated	35.67	35.84

In terms of the rest of the data contained in Table 8.19 however, the industry groups with the higher proportions among males were agriculture (11.5 percent), construction (11.4 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (9.4 percent). Among female heads, higher proportions were in wholesale and retail trade (14.4 percent), hotels and restaurants (9.7 percent) and manufacturing (7.5 percent).

### **8.13 Living Conditions of Children**

It is important to consider the living conditions in which children are found since these significantly impact upon their well-being. Both physical and human dimensions of the household environment are contributory factors in this respect. Table 8.20 shows an indicator of overcrowded living conditions, measured in the census data. A household is considered to be living in overcrowded conditions if there are more than two persons to a bedroom contained in the dwelling. Accordingly, the number of children found to be living in overcrowded conditions is shown in the Table 8.20 by age group and sex of household head. A percentage distribution of children living in overcrowded conditions by administrative division, sex and age group is shown in Table 3.20. According to the data, 46.4 percent of all children in male-headed households and 47.5 percent in female headed households live in overcrowded conditions.

**Table 8.20: Number of Children in Overcrowded Households by Sex and Age Group of Head of Household and Administrative Division, 2001**

Administrative Division	All Total	Male Heads				Female Heads			
		Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14
<b>All Children</b>	<b>46691</b>	<b>23739</b>	<b>7079</b>	<b>8291</b>	<b>8369</b>	<b>22952</b>	<b>6631</b>	<b>8115</b>	<b>8206</b>
<b>Percent of All Children</b>	<b>46.94</b>	<b>46.39</b>	<b>47.63</b>	<b>48.08</b>	<b>43.67</b>	<b>47.51</b>	<b>51.02</b>	<b>48.28</b>	<b>43.92</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21918</b>	<b>11013</b>	<b>3372</b>	<b>3986</b>	<b>3655</b>	<b>10905</b>	<b>3383</b>	<b>3918</b>	<b>3604</b>
Castries Metropolitan	1539	757	229	293	235	782	260	270	252
Castries City - Rest	3156	1557	536	543	478	1599	513	559	527
Castries Rural	3318	1657	502	592	563	1661	534	576	551
Anse-La-Raye	1285	672	219	246	207	613	207	217	189
Canaries	364	177	51	61	65	187	51	65	71
Soufriere	1273	597	173	221	203	676	189	253	234
Choiseul	772	403	107	134	162	369	115	129	125
Laborie	1141	620	147	234	239	521	133	191	197
Vieux-Fort	2294	1147	391	376	380	1147	359	411	377
Micoud	2673	1337	376	506	455	1336	395	492	449
Dennerly	2232	1134	345	417	372	1098	341	414	343
Gros Islet	1871	955	296	363	296	916	286	341	289
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>									
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Castries Metropolitan	7.02	6.87	6.79	7.35	6.43	7.17	7.69	6.89	6.99
Castries City - Rest	14.40	14.14	15.90	13.62	13.08	14.66	15.16	14.27	14.62
Castries Rural	15.14	15.05	14.89	14.85	15.40	15.23	15.78	14.70	15.29
Anse-La-Raye	5.86	6.10	6.49	6.17	5.66	5.62	6.12	5.54	5.24
Canaries	1.66	1.61	1.51	1.53	1.78	1.71	1.51	1.66	1.97
Soufriere	5.81	5.42	5.13	5.55	5.55	6.20	5.59	6.46	6.49
Choiseul	3.52	3.66	3.17	3.36	4.43	3.39	3.40	3.29	3.47
Laborie	5.20	5.63	4.36	5.87	6.54	4.78	3.93	4.87	5.47
Vieux-Fort	10.47	10.41	11.60	9.43	10.40	10.52	10.61	10.49	10.46
Micoud	12.20	12.14	11.15	12.70	12.45	12.25	11.68	12.56	12.46
Dennerly	10.18	10.30	10.23	10.46	10.18	10.07	10.08	10.57	9.52
Gros Islet	8.54	8.67	8.78	9.11	8.10	8.40	8.45	8.70	8.02

## CHAPTER 9

### Youth

#### 9.1 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on the population of youth who have been identified as those young persons belonging to the age group 15-24 years. Along with children youths have been declared as a special sub-population group and have been recognized in this capacity in international declarations, tabled at World Summits and Forums. “Youth in Action,” for example, is one of several initiatives aimed at involving youths in positive activities that enable them to play an active role in global activities such as the protection of the environment (UNEP) in which issues such as water supply, sources of energy and waste disposal engage their active participation. In this chapter, as in the case of children presented earlier, several variables pertaining to youths, including their household environment and living conditions are discussed.

#### 9.2 Youth within the Context of the General Population

The sub-population of youths (15-24 years) in relation to the rest of the population can be seen in Table 9.1. Both numbers and percentages are shown, for males and females. According to the data, the number of Youths in the population is 30,265 of which 15,066 are males and 15,199 are females. In terms of the two age groups that comprise this sector of the population of Saint Lucia, the 15-19 age group consist of 8,328 males and 8,437 females whilst the 20-24 age-group comprise 6,738 males and 6,762 females respectively.

**Table 9.1 Number and Percentage Distribution of the Sub-Populations of Special Groups by Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>23390</b>	<b>23312</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>29.12</b>
0-4	13712	6813	6899	8.75	8.88	8.62
5-9	16412	8297	8115	10.47	10.82	10.14
10-14	16578	8280	8298	10.58	10.80	10.37
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>30265</b>	<b>15066</b>	<b>15199</b>	<b>19.31</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>18.99</b>
15-19	16765	8328	8437	10.70	10.86	10.54
20-24	13500	6738	6762	8.61	8.79	8.45
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>67099</b>	<b>32525</b>	<b>34574</b>	<b>42.81</b>	<b>42.41</b>	<b>43.19</b>
25-29	12904	6243	6661	8.23	8.14	8.32
30-34	12033	5833	6200	7.68	7.61	7.74
35-39	11436	5516	5920	7.30	7.19	7.40
40-44	9202	4507	4695	5.87	5.88	5.87
45-49	6994	3497	3497	4.46	4.56	4.37
50-54	5741	2794	2947	3.66	3.64	3.68
55-59	4748	2241	2507	3.03	2.92	3.13
60-64	4041	1894	2147	2.58	2.47	2.68
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6965</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.70</b>
65-69	3720	1727	1993	2.37	2.25	2.49
70-74	2858	1369	1489	1.82	1.79	1.86
75-79	2409	1094	1315	1.54	1.43	1.64
80-84	1870	775	1095	1.19	1.01	1.37
85+	1811	738	1073	1.16	0.96	1.34

### 9.3 Distribution of Youth by Administrative Division

The distribution of the population of youths by administrative division can be seen in Table 9.2. A disaggregation into 15-19 years and 20-24 years are additional information provided as well. As is the case with older persons, youths tend to migrate from their own area of residence if conditions and opportunities are perceived to be better elsewhere, thus changing the demographic structure of the areas. It is important therefore to know the distribution of the population for each area by age such that the effects of migration on age groups can be monitored. In this case, the population of youths tends to feature highly in such moves.

**Table 9.2 Number of Youth by Age Group, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	Male			Female		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
<b>Total</b>	<b>15066</b>	<b>8328</b>	<b>6738</b>	<b>15199</b>	<b>8437</b>	<b>6762</b>
Castries Metropolitan	1122	600	522	1130	599	531
Castries City -Rest	2836	1472	1364	2789	1503	1286
Castries Rural	2316	1237	1079	2372	1304	1068
Anse-La-Rayé	604	332	272	619	363	256
Canaries	162	97	65	158	91	67
Soufriere	704	384	320	690	397	293
Choiseul	485	291	194	485	297	188
Laborie	711	442	269	665	399	266
Vieux-Fort	1456	857	599	1494	846	648
Micoud	1603	935	668	1562	911	651
Dennerly	1184	672	512	1268	690	578
Gros Islet	1883	1009	874	1967	1037	930

### 9.4 Youth within the Context of the Household

It is useful to consider the household environment including, the age and sex of head of the household, size of household that gives an idea of the number of siblings, and other

selected characteristics of the household head. Many youths, especially in the earlier 15-19 age-group may still be dependent upon other members of the household, largely parents, for financial and other type support. It is useful to determine the extent to which this might be the case. Using the data given in a previous table, (Table 9.1), the ratio of youths to the population within the age group 25-64 is 451 per 1000.

Youths may also be heads of households. Table 9.3 shows that there were 769 youths in the 15-19 age group who were heads and 2,474 in the age-group 20-24 years. The percentage of young persons in relation to other persons within the household is also shown in the last column of the table.

**Table 9.3: Number of Youth (15-24) by Relationship to Head of Household and Percentage of All Persons in Household, 2001**

<b>Relationship to Head of Household</b>	<b>15-19</b>	<b>20-24</b>	<b>Total Youths</b>	<b>Total Other Persons in Household</b>	<b>Total Youths as a Percentage to Others</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16765</b>	<b>13500</b>	<b>30265</b>	<b>156735</b>	<b>19.31</b>
Head	769	2474	3243	47031	6.90
Spouse/Partner	279	1304	1583	20850	7.59
Child	11320	6692	18012	60097	29.97
Son/Daughter-in-law	89	136	225	571	39.40
Grandchild	1678	736	2414	11227	21.50
Parent/parent-in-law	0	0	0	1490	0.00
Other Relative	1983	1642	3625	11830	30.64
Non Relative	647	516	1163	3639	31.96

## 9.5 Disability Among Youth

Table 9.4 shows the number of youth having various types of disabilities as reported in the census. Disabilities more frequently reported among youths were behavioral, those affecting the lower limbs, sight and slow learning. Among females, disability related to sight, the lower limb and behavioral were more frequently reported.



**Table 9.4: Youths 15-24 with Disabilities by Sex, Type of Disability, Age Group, 2001 – Persons Reporting Disabilities**

Type of Disability	Male						Female					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>987</b>	252	<b>171</b>	212	164	188	<b>1119</b>	312	<b>158</b>	252	189	208
Sight	<b>181</b>	41	<b>24</b>	28	36	52	<b>251</b>	51	<b>31</b>	51	48	70
Hearing	<b>54</b>	18	<b>9</b>	13	4	10	<b>60</b>	20	<b>16</b>	13	3	8
Speech	<b>80</b>	29	<b>20</b>	15	9	7	<b>77</b>	31	<b>17</b>	15	10	4
Upper	<b>85</b>	14	<b>12</b>	21	17	21	<b>102</b>	28	<b>7</b>	16	22	29
Lower	<b>190</b>	27	<b>27</b>	38	44	54	<b>231</b>	40	<b>23</b>	50	56	62
Neck and Spine	<b>37</b>	7	<b>7</b>	8	8	7	<b>54</b>	18	<b>6</b>	14	7	9
Slow Learner	<b>76</b>	21	<b>22</b>	15	6	12	<b>74</b>	35	<b>13</b>	15	7	4
Behavioural	<b>112</b>	25	<b>30</b>	35	14	8	<b>91</b>	31	<b>18</b>	21	13	8
Other	<b>172</b>	70	<b>20</b>	39	26	17	<b>179</b>	58	<b>27</b>	57	23	14

**Note:** Data may include Multiple responses.

## 9.6 Reported Illness Among Youth and Type of Illness

The number of youths reported to have had illness is shown in Table 9.5. There were more female youths reported with illness than males. The number shown in the table is, 247 males and 320 females.

## 9.7 Type of Illness

Types of illnesses affecting the youth population are shown in Table 9.5. Asthma and sickle cell anemia were the more frequently reported chronic illnesses for both males and females. The number of males having asthma was 149 and females, 156. In the case of sickle cell, there were 36 males and 52 females reported to have the illness. The number of youths with other types of illnesses can be seen in the table.

**Table 9.5: Number of Youth Reporting Chronic Illness Relative to the Rest of the Population by Type of Illness and Sex, 2001 – (Persons Reporting Chronic Illness)**

Type of Illness	Male						Female					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>2212</b>	798	<b>247</b>	343	445	379	<b>3387</b>	627	<b>320</b>	923	876	641
Sickle Cell	<b>185</b>	92	<b>36</b>	41	11	5	<b>217</b>	94	<b>52</b>	53	12	6
Arthritis	<b>382</b>	11	<b>16</b>	75	148	132	<b>654</b>	15	<b>29</b>	173	241	196
Asthma	<b>892</b>	627	<b>149</b>	73	24	19	<b>809</b>	447	<b>156</b>	132	39	35
Diabetes	<b>203</b>	8	<b>5</b>	43	97	50	<b>366</b>	10	<b>4</b>	103	152	97
Hypertension	<b>340</b>	8	<b>10</b>	78	124	120	<b>1008</b>	6	<b>30</b>	368	364	240
Heart Disease	<b>105</b>	26	<b>23</b>	22	18	16	<b>193</b>	45	<b>36</b>	57	31	24
Stroke	<b>44</b>	2	<b>0</b>	3	14	25	<b>61</b>	2	<b>2</b>	4	18	35
Kidney Disease	<b>38</b>	13	<b>5</b>	7	6	7	<b>34</b>	5	<b>3</b>	15	8	3
Cancer	<b>12</b>	3	<b>0</b>	1	3	5	<b>28</b>	1	<b>1</b>	13	9	4
HIV	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	1	<b>3</b>	0	0	0
AIDS	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0
Lupus	<b>2</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	<b>6</b>	0	<b>1</b>	3	1	1
Capal Tunnel Syn.	<b>9</b>	6	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	<b>7</b>	1	<b>3</b>	2	1	0

## 9.8 Type of Health Facility Visited

The type of health facility visited by youths who reported illnesses is shown in Table 9.6. According to the data, more males visited the public hospital, public health center and private doctor than any other facility; the numbers were 146, 122 and 110 respectively. In the case of females, the private doctor, public health center and public hospital were the facilities more frequently visited. The numbers who made visits were 334, 290 and 239.

**Table 9.6: Number of Youth by Sex and Type of Health Facility Visited, Relative to the Rest of the Population, 2001**

Type of Facility	Male						Female					
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total	<b>3772</b>	2003	<b>445</b>	715	366	243	<b>6153</b>	2009	<b>1068</b>	1928	701	447
Public Hospital	<b>999</b>	499	<b>146</b>	198	100	56	<b>1323</b>	418	<b>239</b>	420	160	86
Public Health Centre	<b>1275</b>	848	<b>122</b>	119	93	93	<b>2088</b>	857	<b>290</b>	504	245	192
Private Doctor	<b>890</b>	362	<b>110</b>	265	103	50	<b>1694</b>	440	<b>334</b>	642	184	94
Pharmacy	<b>474</b>	228	<b>58</b>	110	51	27	<b>813</b>	230	<b>151</b>	275	95	62
Family Planning Clinic	<b>17</b>	12	<b>1</b>	1	1	2	<b>84</b>	10	<b>27</b>	43	3	1
Private Clinic	<b>72</b>	35	<b>6</b>	12	11	8	<b>109</b>	37	<b>23</b>	32	9	8
Other	<b>45</b>	19	<b>2</b>	10	7	7	<b>42</b>	17	<b>4</b>	12	5	4

## 9.9 School Attendance

High attendance level is especially critical for youths in preparation for entry into the labour market. High dropout rates lessen the chances of gaining opportunities for employment and so do low educational achievement rates. Table 9.7 shows data pertaining to school attendance and education performance derived from the census data. According to the data, in terms of males 29.9 percent of youth 15-24 years are still attending school. The percentage for females is higher, 38.3. The data show what is to be expected, higher percentages leaving school, namely, 70.0 in the case of males and 61.7 in the case of females. Subsequent tables will show employment rates for the population of youths relative to other age groups.

**Table 9.7: Number and Percentage of Youths (15-24) by Status of Attending School and Sex, 2001**

Status of Attending School	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>30266</b>	<b>15066</b>	<b>15200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Attending School	10316	4501	5815	34.09	29.88	38.26
Not Attending School	19928	10550	9378	65.84	70.02	61.70
Not Stated	22	15	7	0.07	0.10	0.04

### 9.10 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

The 15-24 age range is a critical point at which to view educational attainment for young persons in the population since it marks both the threshold of entry into the labour market (15 years being the official working age for most countries) and completion of schooling at secondary and tertiary levels as well.

In the data seen in Table 9.8, 40.6 percent in the age group 15-19 completed 4-7 years of primary schooling, the highest level attained. The proportion is observed to be higher for secondary level (44.2 percent). However, less than 1 percent of this age group proceeded to University level. In the case of the older group 20-24 years, the proportion with only 4-7 years of schooling is consistent with expectations being smaller than that observed for the younger age-group 15-19 years, being 29.6 percent. For the older group, 46.7 percent are shown to have reached secondary level whilst 1.6 percent was observed to have achieved university level.

Tables 9.8 also provides data for male and female youths separately so that any differences in educational attainment can be established. In terms of male youths, although a large number (6,198) had attended secondary school, the number with only a primary education was equally large, being 6,479. The numbers that had attended

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university was 95. In terms of females, the number attaining secondary level education was higher than for male youths, being 7,522. As in the case of male youths, the numbers attaining only primary school level was high, 4,763, although lower. The number attaining university level was higher than males, being 140.

**Table 9.8: Number and Percentage of Youth (15-24) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Primary Grade (1-3) Years	Primary Grade (4-7) Years	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Secondary/ College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>10799</b>	<b>13720</b>	<b>2408</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1430</b>
<b>15-19</b>	16764	272	6806	7414	564	17	402	179	1110
<b>20-24</b>	13500	172	3993	6306	1844	218	538	109	320
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>15-19</b>	55.39	61.26	63.02	54.04	23.42	7.23	42.77	62.15	77.62
<b>20-24</b>	44.61	38.74	36.98	45.96	76.58	92.77	57.23	37.85	22.38
<b>Male</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>15067</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>6188</b>	<b>6198</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>659</b>
<b>15-19</b>	8329	179	3745	3289	220	7	243	110	536
<b>20-24</b>	6738	112	2443	2909	746	88	249	68	123
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>15-19</b>	55.28	61.51	60.52	53.07	22.77	7.37	49.39	61.80	81.34
<b>20-24</b>	44.72	38.49	39.48	46.93	77.23	92.63	50.61	38.20	18.66
<b>Female</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>15199</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>4610</b>	<b>7522</b>	<b>1443</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>772</b>
<b>15-19</b>	8438	93	3061	4125	345	10	159	70	575
<b>20-24</b>	6761	60	1549	3397	1098	130	289	41	197
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>15-19</b>	55.52	60.78	66.40	54.84	23.91	7.14	35.49	63.06	74.48
<b>20-24</b>	44.48	39.22	33.60	45.16	76.09	92.86	64.51	36.94	25.52

*Note: The totals differ by one with the corresponding totals in Table 9.1*

### **9.11 Highest Examination Passed**

Various types of examinations taken by youths at the end of each transition level at school can be seen in Table 9.9. These represent a mixture of local, regional and external examinations with accreditation given by the respective examining bodies. Examinations serve to measure performance at each transition stage to a higher level of schooling and are therefore critical in determining readiness to access employment opportunities in the job market.

According to the data shown, the non-achievement rate is very high or 66.6 percent, for the 15-19 age group and much lower or 33.4 percent for the 20-24 age group. The proportion shown receiving only a school leaving certificate is 7.9 percent in the case of youths 15-19 years and 12.4 percent for those in the age group 20-24 years. Recognition is however made of those having attended G.C.E. 'O' level /CXC , in respect of which 15.6 percent and 31.5 percent of those in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups are shown as having received certificates. Beyond this level the percentages having a Bachelor's degree is 0.03 and 0.55 respectively for these age groups.

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**Table: 9.9: Number and Percentage of Youths (15-24) by Highest Examination Passed, 2001**

Age Group	Total	School Leaving	Cambridge School	GCE 'O' Level / CXC	High School Dip/ Cert.	GCE 'A' Level	Under Grad / Dip.	Other Dip.	Assoc. Degree	Professional Certificate	Bachelor's Degree	Post Grad. Dip.	Higher Degree	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>30265</b>	<b>2999</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6863</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>15675</b>	<b>2327</b>
15-19	16765	1328	15	2607	34	94	17	29	17	32	4	0	0	220	11162	1206
20-24	13500	1671	34	4256	132	533	90	301	345	252	75	8	1	168	4513	1121
<b>Percent Distribution</b>																
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>22.68</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>51.79</b>	<b>7.69</b>
15-19	100.0	7.92	0.09	15.55	0.20	0.56	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.19	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.31	66.58	7.20
20-24	100.0	12.38	0.25	31.53	0.98	3.95	0.67	2.23	2.55	1.87	0.55	0.06	0.01	1.24	33.43	8.30

## 9.12 Youths by Economic Activity Status – Past Week

Table 9.10 shows the kinds of activities in which youths 15-24 years of age were engaged during the week prior to census enumeration. The proportion of the older age-group 20-24 years who had jobs is more than double that for the younger 15-19 age-group in the case of both males and females.

**Table 9.10: Number and Percentage of Youths by Age Group, Economic Activity (Past Week) and Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Economic Activity									
		Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
Total Youths											
Total	30265	11974	314	3323	730	3897	9034	16	230	515	232
15-19	16765	4162	82	1574	358	1790	8271	16	97	279	136
20-24	13500	7812	232	1749	372	2107	763	0	133	236	96
Percent	100.0	39.56	1.04	10.98	2.41	12.88	29.85	0.05	0.76	1.70	0.77
15-19	100.0	24.83	0.49	9.39	2.14	10.68	49.33	0.10	0.58	1.66	0.81
20-24	100.0	57.87	1.72	12.96	2.76	15.61	5.65	0.00	0.99	1.75	0.71
Male Youths											
Total	15065	6787	188	2002	479	1034	3932	7	126	334	176
15-19	8327	2464	51	996	239	584	3642	7	56	187	101
20-24	6738	4323	137	1006	240	450	290	0	70	147	75
Percent	100.0	45.05	1.25	13.29	3.18	6.86	26.10	0.05	0.84	2.22	1.17
15-19	100.0	29.59	0.61	11.96	2.87	7.01	43.74	0.08	0.67	2.25	1.21
20-24	100.0	64.16	2.03	14.93	3.56	6.68	4.30	0.00	1.04	2.18	1.11
Female Youths											
Total	15200	5187	126	1321	251	2863	5102	9	104	181	56
15-19	8438	1698	31	578	119	1206	4629	9	41	92	35
20-24	6762	3489	95	743	132	1657	473	0	63	89	21
Percent	100.0	34.13	0.83	8.69	1.65	18.84	33.57	0.06	0.68	1.19	0.37
15-19	100.0	20.12	0.37	6.85	1.41	14.29	54.86	0.11	0.49	1.09	0.41
20-24	100.0	51.60	1.40	10.99	1.95	24.50	6.99	0.00	0.93	1.32	0.31



Young persons leaving school generally spend time looking for work, but there needs to be special surveys that will provide measures of the length of time taken to find employment and make links between the course of studies pursued and the labour market requirements. Most employers specify having experience as a requirement, thus information about the job market as it applies to youths, can assist in organizing job oriented training programmes from which they can benefit.

### 9.13 Employment and Educational Attainment Among Youths

Table 9.11 gives some indication of the educational attainment levels of the youths who were employed. Table 9.12 provides percentages in terms of which, differences between males and females can be established. According to Table 9.16, the majority of youths seen in the category “worked” had attained secondary level schooling, irrespective of sex, the proportion being 41.9 percent in the case of males and 51.8 percent in the case of females. The respective proportions having a university education were 0.9 percent and 1.4 percent. For youths who worked but had no education, the respective proportions for males and females were 1.0 percent and 0.6 percent.

**Table 9.11: Number and Percentage of Youths by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Economic Activity and Sex, 2001**

Level of Education	Male Youths				Female Youths			
	Total	Worked	Unemployed	Not Stated	Total	Worked	Unemployed	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>15065</b>	<b>6977</b>	<b>2482</b>	<b>5606</b>	<b>15200</b>	<b>5314</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>8315</b>
Primary Grade (1-3 years)	291	135	56	100	154	60	20	74
Primary Grade (4-7 years)	6189	2732	1257	2200	4610	1135	460	3015
Secondary	6198	2921	920	2357	7522	2754	898	3870
Pre-University/ Post Secondary /College	965	576	108	281	1444	830	99	515
University	94	60	1	33	140	74	6	60
Other	492	270	109	113	448	184	60	204
None	179	69	20	90	111	34	4	73
Not Stated	657	214	11	432	771	243	24	504

**Table 9.12: Percentage of Youths by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Economic Activity and Sex, 2001**

Level of Education	Male Youths				Female Youths			
	Total	Worked	Unemployed	Not Stated	Total	Worked	Unemployed	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary Grade (1-3 years)	1.93	1.93	2.26	1.78	1.01	1.13	1.27	0.89
Primary Grade (4-7 years)	41.08	39.16	50.64	39.24	30.33	21.36	29.28	36.26
Secondary	41.14	41.87	37.07	42.04	49.49	51.83	57.16	46.54
Pre-University/ Post Secondary /College	6.41	8.26	4.35	5.01	9.50	15.62	6.30	6.19
University	0.62	0.86	0.04	0.59	0.92	1.39	0.38	0.72
Other	3.27	3.87	4.39	2.02	2.95	3.46	3.82	2.45
None	1.19	0.99	0.81	1.61	0.73	0.64	0.25	0.88
Not Stated	4.36	3.07	0.44	7.71	5.07	4.57	1.53	6.06

### 9.14 Employed Youths by Occupation

Table 9.13 pertains to youths who worked in the week preceding the census thus giving a more stable indication of the occupations in which engaged. According to the percentages seen in the table, youths are largely employed as service workers in shop and market sales (18.9 percent), as craft and related workers (13.1 percent) and as clerks (12.5 percent). Additionally, 10.1 percent are engaged in elementary occupations.

The occupational distributions can be viewed against the educational profile discussed earlier. However, more in-depth analyses ought to be carried out, taking into account all factors that determine employment opportunities within the population.

**Table 9.13: Number and Percentage of Youths Employed by Age Group, Occupational Group, 2001**

Occupational Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
<b>Total</b>	<b>12291</b>	<b>4246</b>	<b>8045</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	186	0	186	1.51	0.00	2.31
Professionals Technicians Associate Professionals	501	0	501	4.08	0.00	6.23
Technicians & Associate Professionals	535	40	495	4.35	0.94	6.15
Clerks	1538	278	1260	12.51	6.55	15.66
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	2328	601	1727	18.94	14.16	21.47
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	567	208	359	4.61	4.90	4.46
Craft & Related Trades Workers	1606	511	1095	13.07	12.04	13.61
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	413	102	311	3.36	2.40	3.87
Elementary Occupations	1245	449	796	10.13	10.58	9.89
Defense Force	27	6	21	0.22	0.14	0.26
Not Working	3343	2050	1293	27.20	48.28	16.07
Not Stated	2	0.81	0.81	0.01	0.02	0.01

### 9.15 Employed Youths by Industrial Group

Industry groups in which youths are employed can be seen in Table 9.14. In terms of general distribution among industry groups, higher proportions of males can be seen in wholesale and retail (12.9 percent), construction (11.1 percent), hotels and restaurants (8.2 percent) and manufacturing (6.7 percent) than in other industries. In terms of females, a similar distribution

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among industries obtains with 14.2 percent being in wholesale and retail, 9.2 percent in hotels and restaurants and 7.7 percent in manufacturing.

**Table 9.14: Number and Percentage of Youths by Industrial Group and Sex, 2001**

Industrial Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>12291</b>	<b>6977</b>	<b>5314</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	479	418	61	3.90	5.99	1.15
Fishing	82	82	0	0.67	1.18	0.00
Mining and Quarrying	14	10	4	0.11	0.14	0.08
Manufacturing	880	468	412	7.16	6.71	7.75
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	86	65	21	0.70	0.93	0.40
Construction	821	775	46	6.68	11.11	0.87
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1653	899	754	13.45	12.89	14.19
Hotels & Restaurants	1058	572	486	8.61	8.20	9.15
Transport, Storage & Communications	437	254	183	3.56	3.64	3.44
Financial Intermediation	214	55	159	1.74	0.79	2.99
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	227	96	131	1.85	1.38	2.47
Public Administration & Social Security	506	280	226	4.12	4.01	4.25
Education	365	82	283	2.97	1.18	5.33
Health & Social Work	77	15	62	0.63	0.21	1.17
Other Community, Social and Personal Activities	287	130	157	2.34	1.86	2.95
Private Households with Employed Persons	200	44	156	1.63	0.63	2.94
Other	6	5	1	0.05	0.07	0.02
Not Stated	4899	2727	2172	39.86	39.09	40.87

A notable feature is in respect of the service sector, in particular, education, in which the percentage employed among females is far higher than that among their male counterparts. According to Table 9.18, 5.3 percent among young females were employed in education services whilst the comparable proportion among was 1.2 percent.

## 9.16 Youths Living in Overcrowded Households

Table 9.15 shows that for the country as a whole, 9,673 youths were living in overcrowded households. This amounts to 31.9 percent of all youths. Among these, 4,654 were males and 5,019 were females. In terms of their situation by administrative divisions, largest numbers were in households located in the City of Castries, Rural Castries and Micoud, the numbers being 1,453, 1,427 and 1,165 respectively.

**Table 9.15: Number of Youths Living in Overcrowded Households Condition by Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
<b>Total</b>	<b>9673</b>	<b>5902</b>	<b>3771</b>	<b>4654</b>	<b>2911</b>	<b>1743</b>	<b>5019</b>	<b>2991</b>	<b>2028</b>
Castries Metropolitan	795	470	325	377	225	152	418	245	173
Castries City -Rest	1453	831	622	721	428	293	732	403	329
Castries Rural	1427	867	560	680	417	263	747	450	297
Anse-La-Raye	568	358	210	280	182	98	288	176	112
Canaries	164	98	66	83	52	31	81	46	35
Soufriere	571	360	211	272	171	101	299	189	110
Choiseul	324	208	116	166	105	61	158	103	55
Laborie	483	321	162	248	166	82	235	155	80
Vieux-Fort	965	613	352	446	302	144	519	311	208
Micoud	1165	735	430	574	362	212	591	373	218
Dennery	926	561	365	436	282	154	490	279	211
Gros Islet	832	480	352	371	219	152	461	261	200

**Table 9.16: Percentage of Youths Living in Overcrowded Households Condition by Administrative Division and Sex, 2001**

Administrative Division	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Castries Metropolitan	8.22	7.96	8.62	8.10	7.73	8.72	8.33	8.19	8.53
Castries City -Rest	15.02	14.08	16.49	15.49	14.70	16.81	14.58	13.47	16.22
Castries Rural	14.75	14.69	14.85	14.61	14.32	15.09	14.88	15.05	14.64
Anse-La-Raye	5.87	6.07	5.57	6.02	6.25	5.62	5.74	5.88	5.52
Canaries	1.70	1.66	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.61	1.54	1.73
Soufriere	5.90	6.10	5.60	5.85	5.87	5.79	5.96	6.32	5.42
Choiseul	3.35	3.52	3.08	3.57	3.61	3.50	3.15	3.44	2.71
Laborie	5.00	5.44	4.30	5.33	5.70	4.71	4.68	5.18	3.95
Vieux-Fort	9.98	10.39	9.34	9.58	10.38	8.26	10.34	10.40	10.26
Micoud	12.04	12.45	11.40	12.33	12.44	12.16	11.78	12.47	10.75
Dennerly	9.57	9.51	9.68	9.37	9.69	8.84	9.76	9.33	10.40
Gros Islet	8.60	8.13	9.33	7.97	7.52	8.72	9.19	8.73	9.86

## **CHAPTER 10**

### **Elderly Persons**

#### **10.1 Introduction**

Internationally, the elderly is among the special population sub-groups declared by the United Nations and their right to particular provisions and care in areas of health, housing and social participation has been recognized. Official retirement age for working persons range from 60 to 65 years so that without retirement benefits or resources to support life from this point onwards, the elderly becomes dependent upon other members of the household and/or upon the state. Public welfare provisions for the elderly include old age pension and public assistance if not in receipt of any other benefit and social security benefits that may encompass free health care, pharmaceuticals, transport concession depending on policies so designed. However, it has been found necessary to conduct special surveys and assemble administrative data in order to determine the specific needs of elderly persons, so that these can be better addressed. The census data permit the generation of indicators about the characteristics and situation of elderly persons to the extent that some of these indicators are presented and discussed in this chapter.

#### **10.2 Elderly Persons as a Component of the Total Population**

As done in the case of children and youths, elderly persons are shown in relation to the rest of the population in terms of sex composition and age group distribution. In Saint Lucia the size of the elderly population amount to 12,668, consisting of 5,703 males and 6,965 females. In total, they constitute 8.1 percent of the national population of 156,734 persons. In terms of sex composition, there were more elderly females than males on account of higher survivorship among the former. In terms of five-year age groupings, the age group 65-69 years constitutes 2.3 percent in the case of males and 2.5 percent in the case of females. By the time the numbers have been reduced on account of death, the elderly population at age 85 years and over, the tail end of the elderly group, accounts for 0.96 percent of the total male population and 1.3 percent of the total female population.

**Table 10.1 Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons  
65 Years and Over , Relative to Rest of the Population,  
2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>46702</b>	<b>23390</b>	<b>23312</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>29.12</b>
0-4	13712	6813	6899	8.75	8.88	8.62
5-9	16412	8297	8115	10.47	10.82	10.14
10-14	16578	8280	8298	10.58	10.80	10.37
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>30265</b>	<b>15066</b>	<b>15199</b>	<b>19.31</b>	<b>19.65</b>	<b>18.99</b>
15-19	16765	8328	8437	10.70	10.86	10.54
20-24	13500	6738	6762	8.61	8.79	8.45
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>67099</b>	<b>32525</b>	<b>34574</b>	<b>42.81</b>	<b>42.41</b>	<b>43.19</b>
25-29	12904	6243	6661	8.23	8.14	8.32
30-34	12033	5833	6200	7.68	7.61	7.74
35-39	11436	5516	5920	7.30	7.19	7.40
40-44	9202	4507	4695	5.87	5.88	5.87
45-49	6994	3497	3497	4.46	4.56	4.37
50-54	5741	2794	2947	3.66	3.64	3.68
55-59	4748	2241	2507	3.03	2.92	3.13
60-64	4041	1894	2147	2.58	2.47	2.68
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6965</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.70</b>
<b>65-69</b>	3720	1727	1993	2.37	2.25	2.49
<b>70-74</b>	2858	1369	1489	1.82	1.79	1.86
<b>75-79</b>	2409	1094	1315	1.54	1.43	1.64
<b>80-84</b>	1870	775	1095	1.19	1.01	1.37
<b>85+</b>	1811	738	1073	1.16	0.96	1.34

### 10.3 Elderly Persons in the Context of the Household

In relation to other members of the household, elderly persons may assume various roles. A significant proportion still maintain headship of households and serve as caregivers to



younger persons especially children. Table 10.2 shows that there were altogether 8,365 elderly heads of which 4,333 were males and 4,032 females. In the population of Saint Lucia, there were 47,031 heads of households. The distribution of elderly heads by five-year age groups and proportion male and female are also shown in Table 10.2. In this regards, there were higher proportions of elderly male heads in the 65-69, 70-74 and 75-79 age groups but in the 80-84 and 85 years and over age groups, there were higher proportions of females.

**Table 10.2 Number and Percentage of heads of Households Aged 65 Years and Over by Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8365</b>	<b>4333</b>	<b>4032</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
65-69	2511	1377	1134	30.02	31.78	28.13
70-74	1977	1089	888	23.63	25.13	22.02
75-79	1675	843	832	20.02	19.46	20.63
80-84	1164	544	620	13.92	12.55	15.38
85+	1038	480	558	12.41	11.08	13.84

#### 10.4 Elderly Persons and Size of Households

It is useful to consider the size of the household to which elderly persons belong. Surveys have revealed that a major problem elderly persons face is that of loneliness, especially if a spouse has died or if the elderly person generally lives alone. However, even in cases where there are other members present in the household to which the elderly person belongs, there are special needs necessitating special types of care giving. According to Table 10.3, the size of the household to which elderly persons belong tends to be small. In this regard, 64.9 percent of the elderly lived in households that have no more than 3 persons while 20.8 percent lived alone.

**Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Elderly Persons 65 years and over by Sex and Size of Household, 2001**

Household Size	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6965</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	2635	1262	1373	20.80	22.13	19.71
2	3390	1534	1856	26.76	26.90	26.65
3	2194	961	1233	17.32	16.85	17.70
4	1458	638	820	11.51	11.19	11.77
5	989	422	567	7.80	7.40	8.14
6	748	312	436	5.90	5.47	6.26
7	495	219	276	3.91	3.84	3.96
8+	759	355	404	6.00	6.22	5.82

### 10.5 Marital and Union Status of Elderly Persons

In giving consideration to loneliness as it affects elderly persons, factors such as widowhood, reduction in family size when children leave to form their own households and changes in civil status, assume significance.

Table 10.4 and Table 10.5 show the legal and non-legal status into which the elderly population has been classified. As originally conceived, the concepts of Marital and Union status each served distinct purposes, the latter being designed to cater to the study of women in non-legal unions, their mating and fertility patterns, distinct from marriage. In this regards data on marital status and on union status are usually tabulated separately in order to focus on characteristic features of these states. In the 2000/2001 population and housing census however, some countries have attempted to combine both marital and union status, thus imposing limitations on the data and to some extent making it difficult to ascertain the distinct status of individuals in relation to these states.

Additionally, union status is not usually applied to males in the population as this introduces some degree of confusion. Table 10.4 and Table 10.5 therefore is an attempt to

show number of elderly persons 65 years and over, separately, by marital and by union status. The typical marital status categories of interest for both males and females are legally married, legally separated, divorced, and widowed. In the case of union status the main categories for females are legally married, common-law and visiting. Residual categories would apply to persons who were never married, were never in a union, and at the time of the census, were no longer living with husband or common-law partner. These are presumed to be single. Table 10.4 shows marital status of both elderly males and females as follows: 3,107 males and 2,339 females were legally married, amounting to 5,446; 68 males and 57 females were legally separated and 108 males and 122 females were divorced. There were almost three times as many elderly females who were widowed than there were males, the numbers being 2,065 and 717 respectively. In terms of Union status, that is normally determined for females 14 years and over, Table 10.5 shows that there were 6,624 elderly females categorized according to this status. Among these, 2,212 females were married, 463 were in common-law, 2,726 no longer living with the husband or partner and 196 were in visiting relationships and 1,007 were never had a husband or partner while 478 elderly males were belong to this category.

In keeping with the concerns cited earlier about loneliness being a condition affecting elderly persons in Saint Lucia, in terms of both marital and union status, a significant number of elderly persons are indicated as being predisposed to this condition. The categories with high probability of being predisposed to loneliness are, widowed, legally separated and divorced, should it be the case that alternative unions have not been formed. There were 3,137 elderly persons out of 12,075 so indicated. In addition, there were 3,474 persons reported never married.

In terms of union status, the states are: no longer living with husband or common-law partner in respect of which there were elderly females 2,726 out of 6,624 in these states. Presumably, in most of these cases elderly persons would be living in households that provide care and companionship that lessen the severity of being completely alone. Where this is not the case, it is an indication of need for special services in order to mitigate against hardships entailed in living alone.

**Table 10.4: Elderly Persons 65 Years and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 2001**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12075</b>	<b>5359</b>	<b>6716</b>
Never Married	3474	1351	2123
Married	5446	3107	2339
Widowed	2782	717	2065
Legally Separated	125	68	57
Divorced	230	108	122
Not Stated	18	8	10

*Note: Totals do not tally with the corresponding figures given in table 10.3*

**Table 10.5: Elderly Persons 65 Years and Over by Sex and Union Status, 2001**

<b>Union Status</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11793</b>	<b>5169</b>	<b>6624</b>
Married	5138	2926	2212
Common-law	1010	547	463
Visiting	327	131	196
Never Had Husband or Common Law Partner	1485	478	1007
No Longer Living With Husband or Partner	3800	1074	2726
Not Stated	33	13	20

*Note: Totals do not tally with the corresponding figures given in table 10.4*

## **10.6 Educational Attainment of Elderly Persons**

Table 10.6 provides an account of elderly persons according to their highest level of educational attainment. More than half (52.5 percent) only attained between four and seven years of primary schooling while 11.5 percent attained between one and three years. The proportion with no education was observed to be 19.9 percent. In contrast, the percentage having secondary and university at the highest level was low, namely 5.7 percent and 1.8 percent respectively with pre-university by 2.3 percent.

**Table 10.6: Number and Percentage of Elderly (65+) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Primary Grade (1-3) Years	Primary Grade (4-7) Years	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Secondary/ College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>6653</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2517</b>	<b>652</b>
65-69	3721	433	2047	185	101	84	40	643	188
70-74	2859	319	1543	135	65	69	35	577	116
75-79	2409	291	1294	95	42	32	22	505	128
80-84	1870	222	930	136	51	10	25	402	94
85+	1809	190	839	171	38	33	22	390	126
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>52.52</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>19.87</b>	<b>5.15</b>
65-69	100.0	11.64	55.01	4.97	2.72	2.26	1.07	17.28	5.05
70-74	100.0	11.16	53.97	4.72	2.27	2.41	1.23	20.18	4.06
75-79	100.0	12.08	53.72	3.94	1.75	1.33	0.91	20.96	5.31
80-84	100.0	11.87	49.73	7.27	2.73	0.53	1.34	21.50	5.03
85+	100.0	10.50	46.38	9.45	2.10	1.82	1.22	21.56	6.97

### 10.7 Economic Activity of Elderly Persons

Economic activity status is a very useful variable that indicates the situation of sub-groups of persons in the population in relation to the economic production system. In the case of elderly persons, Table 10.7 reveals that 29.9 percent of elderly males had jobs or worked, as opposed to 15 percent in the case of their female counterparts. Among males 40.1 percent of those 65 years and over were retired and among females, 31.8 percent. It would seem that many elderly males assist with home duties, in respect of which, 8.5 percent were so engaged. Consistent with the general trend that obtains for women, 32.8 percent of the elderly females were engaged in home duties. A few elderly persons were among those classified as unemployed, that is, those who had been seeking work or

wanted work and were available. According to Table 10.7, 2.8 percent of elderly males were classified as unemployed compared with 1 percent in the case of their female counterparts.

**Table 10.7 Number and Percentage of Elderly Persons 65 years and over by Economic Activity and Sex, 2001**

Activity Status	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6965</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Had Job, Worked	2691	1667	1024	21.24	29.23	14.70
Had Job, Did not Work	59	37	22	0.46	0.65	0.32
Looked for Work	168	113	55	1.33	1.98	0.79
Wanted Work and Available	51	45	6	0.40	0.79	0.09
Home Duties	2778	486	2292	21.93	8.52	32.91
Attending School	74	30	44	0.58	0.53	0.63
Retired	4503	2285	2218	35.55	40.07	31.84
Disabled	2053	871	1182	16.21	15.27	16.97
Other	248	138	110	1.96	2.42	1.58
Not Stated	43	31	12	0.34	0.54	0.17

## 10.8 Disability and Chronic Illnesses among Elderly

### *(a) Types of Disability*

Two indicators of well being, namely the incidence of disabilities and of chronic illnesses among elderly persons can be seen in Table 10.8. A total of 3,819 persons out of an elderly population of 12,682 persons reported having a disability. The cases among females outnumber those among males. However, the types of disabilities affecting both groups were mostly the same, principally, disability relating to sight and the limbs. However, disability involving the lower limb accounted for approximately one third of disabilities reported by females. Percentages for all disabilities are shown in the table.

**Table 10.8: Number of Elderly Persons 65 Years and Over with Disabilities, 2001**

Type of Disability	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3819</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>2243</b>
Sight	1064	470	594
Hearing	212	86	126
Speech	139	61	78
Upper Limb	415	159	256
Lower Limb	1157	462	695
Neck and Spine	166	62	104
Slow Learner	121	54	67
Behavioral	109	43	66
Other	307	123	184
Not Stated	129	56	73

**(b) Incidence and Type of Chronic Illnesses**

Chronic illnesses affecting elderly persons are shown in Table 10.9.

**Table 10.9: Number and Percentage of Elderly Persons Reporting Chronic Illnesses by Type of Chronic Illness and Sex, 2001**

Type of Illness	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Sickle Cell	11	5	6	1.08	1.32	0.94
Arthritis	328	132	196	32.16	34.83	30.58
Asthma	54	19	35	5.30	5.01	5.46
Diabetes	147	50	97	14.41	13.19	15.13
Hypertension	360	120	240	35.29	31.66	37.44
Heart Disease	40	16	24	3.92	4.22	3.74
Stroke	60	25	35	5.88	6.60	5.46
Kidney Disease	10	7	3	0.98	1.85	0.47
Cancer	9	5	4	0.88	1.32	0.62
HIV	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIDS	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lupus	1	0	1	0.10	0.00	0.16
Carpal Tunnel Synd.	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Among both males the most reported chronic illnesses were arthritis (34.8 percent), hypertension (31.7 percent) and diabetes, (13.2 percent). Among females, hypertension, arthritis and diabetes are the principal chronic illnesses, the proportions being 37.4 percent, 30.6 percent and 15.1 percent of all chronic illnesses.

## 10.9 Living Conditions of Elderly Persons

The state of living conditions of elderly persons is assessed with reference to the age of the dwelling unit in which they live and the status with regards to the type of tenure that obtains. In terms of these indicators, Table 10.10 shows that 86.1 percent of elderly persons own their home. A very small percentage however, (0.2 percent), were squatters on public or private property. Additionally it is worth noting that 8.7 percent of elderly persons lived in dwelling units that were privately rented.

**Table 10.10: Percentage of Elderly Persons by Type of Tenure of Dwelling Unit and Year When Built, 2001**

Type of Tenure	Total	Before 1970	1970-1995	1996-2001	Don't Know
<b>Total</b>	<b>12670</b>	<b>3788</b>	<b>5502</b>	<b>1732</b>	<b>1648</b>
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owned	86.1	88.9	94.3	92.4	68.7
Squatted	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Rented Private	8.7	4.3	3.3	3.6	23.7
Rented Govt.	1.4	3.3	0.2	1	1
Leased	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	
Rent Free	3.3	3	1.9	2.5	5.8
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7

## 10.10 Social Security Coverage of Elderly Persons

Data in previous tables indicated the situation of elderly persons in terms of retirement status, engagement in formal employment, disability and chronic illnesses, some of these incurring cost and living expenses. Having reduced earnings, provisions such as insurance coverage serve to lessen the burden of such costs to be borne by persons of advanced age. Table 10.10 indicates the extent of insurance coverage among the elderly



population and reveals that 78.5 percent among males and 85.6 percent among females had no coverage. In the section to follow, information on other forms of livelihood from which elderly persons derive benefits, are indicated.

**Table 10.11: Number of Elderly Persons by Status of Insurance Coverage, 2001**

Status of Insurance Coverage	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6965</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Has Coverage	1709	959	750	13.49	16.82	10.76
Has No Coverage	10445	4480	5965	82.45	78.55	85.64
Do Not Know	514	264	250	4.06	4.63	3.59

#### **10.11 Source of Livelihood of Elderly Persons**

Table 10.11 provides a listing of sources from which elderly persons derive various types of benefits. Data contained in Table 10.11 are also indicative of the relative significance of each type of benefit in terms of the number of elderly persons who receive such benefits. According to the data, employment, local pension, local contribution, overseas pension and savings are the major sources of such benefits.

**Table 10.12: Number of Elderly Persons, 65 Years and Over by Source of Livelihood, 2001**

<b>Source of Livelihood</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Not Stated	<b>10600</b>	<b>5797</b>	<b>4803</b>
Local Pension	1528	883	645
Overseas Pension	1330	723	607
Investment	558	312	246
Remittance	64	23	41
Savings	1152	663	489
Employment	2108	1371	737
Disability	160	67	93
Unemployment Benefits	90	41	49
Social Security	392	191	201
Public Assistance	239	109	130
Local Contributions	1147	454	693
Overseas Contributions	304	77	227
Other	1528	883	645

**10.12 Elderly Persons Who Were Victims of Crime**

The number of elderly persons reported to have been victims of crime is shown in Table 10.12. Accordingly, reported cases of victimization suggest that 3.9 percent of the elderly population had an encounter resulting in him/her being a victim of crime. The data also indicate victimization to be higher among elderly males (4.9 percent) than among their female counterparts (3.0 percent).

**Table 10.13: Number and Percentage of Elderly Persons Who Were Victims of Crime, 2001**

<b>Status of Victim of Crime</b>	<b>Number</b>			<b>Percentage</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12668</b>	<b>5703</b>	<b>6965</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Was Victim	489	280	209	3.86	4.91	3.00
Not Victim	12179	5423	6756	96.14	95.09	97.00

## CHAPTER 11

### Gender and Development

#### 11.1 Introduction

Many issues have evolved over the many years involving sensitization to and formalization of Gender and Development as a discipline. Internationally as well as regionally, there has been both teaching and research in the area of gender relations and major subject matter areas addressed include but are not limited to:

1. Research, policy, theoretical and practical issues
2. Gender mainstreaming in development planning
3. Domestic issues within the household and family including violence
4. Women's rights in the context of conjugal relations with men
5. Educational opportunities available for development, and sexist patterns of behaviour and teachings that limit women's access to such opportunities
6. Health issues including the transmission of diseases inherent in gender relationships
7. Gender differences in occupational and industrial employment
8. Women's involvement in agriculture, household work and in informal sector activities.

Within the Caribbean Region, the work undertaken by the Centre for Gender and Development Studies, with centres on all three campuses of the UWI has contributed immensely to the understanding of gender issues. These have been demonstrated in both teaching and research. In considering what might be drawn from the Population and Housing Census data that adds value to the work being undertaken, the collection of gender issues reported in the publication "Gender, a Caribbean Multi-disciplinary Perspective" edited by Elsa Leo-Rhynie, Barbara Bailey, Christine Barrow with introduction by Joycelin Massiah, is instructive. This valuable collection contains

contributions by many researchers from within the region and covers a diverse field in which gender issues per se and in a development context, have been addressed.

In addition to the above, considerable work has been done within the CARICOM Region in promoting and assembling social and gender statistics by means of working groups, meetings and workshops. Major issues around which statistics are being assembled include the following:

1. Gender equity in power and decision-making including the legislature,
2. Gender equality and the economy, focus being on poverty, single parenthood, employment and unemployment, average working hours, average earnings, informal sector activity, unwaged work, access to credit and ownership of business.
3. Gender based violence.
4. Gender equality in health-access to health facilities and care, reproductive health.
5. Gender equality in education-school participation and performance, achievement and accreditation
6. Gender equality in families and households including sex preferences with respect to children, division of labour
7. Gender equality in sports, including access and participation

Although the census data does not directly address all of these issues, nevertheless, it establishes useful parameters for further research and provides baseline information that can be built upon for prospective scholarly and practical purposes. In this chapter therefore a demonstration is given of the types of data derived from the population census in so far as they are directly related to gender and development issues and concerns that can be further explored by more intense research means. The terms “men” and “women” are extensively used in this chapter in keeping with its focus on gender relations and related issues in this context.

## 11.2 Distribution of Population of Women and Men

Table 11.1 indicates how the structure of the population of Saint Lucia is constituted, focusing on the numbers of women and men according to five-year age groups. It sets the stage for the consideration of key variables that are significant in gender relations in the society and forms the basis of issues that have been the subject of debates. The data shows that there were more women than men in the population, with the former numbering 80,050 amounting to 51.1 percent and the latter 76,684 amounting to 48.9 percent. A disaggregation of these sub-populations into five-year age groups has also been made.

**Table 11.1: Population of Women and Men by Five Year Age Group and Sex Distribution, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.93</b>	<b>51.07</b>
0-4	13712	6813	6899	100.0	49.69	50.31
5-9	16412	8297	8115	100.0	50.55	49.45
10-14	16578	8280	8298	100.0	49.95	50.05
15-19	16765	8328	8437	100.0	49.67	50.33
20-24	13500	6738	6762	100.0	49.91	50.09
25-29	12904	6243	6661	100.0	48.38	51.62
30-34	12033	5833	6200	100.0	48.48	51.52
35-39	11436	5516	5920	100.0	48.23	51.77
40-44	9202	4507	4695	100.0	48.98	51.02
45-49	6994	3497	3497	100.0	50.00	50.00
50-54	5741	2794	2947	100.0	48.67	51.33
55-59	4748	2241	2507	100.0	47.20	52.80
60-64	4041	1894	2147	100.0	46.87	53.13
65-69	3720	1727	1993	100.0	46.42	53.58
70-74	2858	1369	1489	100.0	47.90	52.10
75-79	2409	1094	1315	100.0	45.41	54.59
80-84	1870	775	1095	100.0	41.44	58.56
85+	1811	738	1073	100.0	40.75	59.25

### 11.3 Women and Men Heads of Households

An issue pertaining to the role of women and men is that relating to who assumes the head of the household, especially as this pertains to data collected during censuses and surveys. From the observations in Table 11.2, the biases often cited, of regarding men as de facto heads of households seem not to be supported, since 57.5 percent of heads have turned out to be men and 42.5 percent women. In terms of the age groupings considered, Table 11.2 shows that the pattern of distribution of heads across the sexes appears fairly consistent.

**Table 11.2: Female and Male Heads of Households by Selected Age Groups and Sex Distribution, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>47030</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>19986</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>57.50</b>	<b>42.50</b>
15-24	3243	1771	1472	100.0	54.61	45.39
25-44	21742	12878	8864	100.0	59.23	40.77
45-64	13680	8062	5618	100.0	58.93	41.07
65 and Over	8365	4333	4032	100.0	51.80	48.20

### 11.4 Gender Differences in Attendance at School

Differences in school performance levels, dropout from school and levels of educational attainment are issues around which gender concerns have been expressed. One factor that has a bearing on these issues is attendance at school that impacts upon performance and achievement. Table 11.3 presents data on the school population at the time of the census in terms of the numbers and percentages who were attending or not attending school. The aim is to establish whether there has been any variation in status with regards to attending school between the population of boys and girls and of men and women.

According to observations in Table 11.3, in respect of children under-five years of age, 70.5 percent among boys and 69.2 percent among girls were not attending school. Moreover it is to be noted that the population of girls is larger than that of boys. Although the under five age group is not considered to be of school age, greater attention is being

placed upon this formative stage of life insofar as it lays the foundation for later development. On account of this, provisions are increasingly being made and facilities provided in the form of day care centres, nursery and kindergarten schools, to cater to children's need. In terms of the older population of five years and over that includes some adults as well, the respective proportions attending school were 28.3 percent in the case of boys and men and 29.9 percent in the case of girls and women.

**Table 11.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Girls and Boys Under Five Years of Age and Five Years and Over by School Attendance Status, 2001**

Age Group	Male				Female			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
<b>Total</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>21775</b>	<b>54828</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>24007</b>	<b>55975</b>	<b>68</b>
Under 5 years	6813	2009	4802	2	6899	2119	4776	4
5 years and over	69871	19766	50026	79	73151	21888	51199	64
<b>Percentage Distribution</b>								
<b>Percent Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.40</b>	<b>71.50</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.99</b>	<b>69.93</b>	<b>0.08</b>
Under 5 years	100.0	29.49	70.48	0.03	100.0	30.71	69.23	0.06
5 years and over	100.0	28.29	71.60	0.11	100.0	29.92	69.99	0.09

### 11.5 Gender Differences in Educational Achievement

With regard to the population, gender differences can be considered in terms of the educational achievement of women compared with men, focusing on issues of income earnings and occupational categories in which they are found. Table 11.4 provides a general picture of the educational achievement of men and women at various levels of the school system. With respect to the population that had not completed the expected years of schooling, even at the lowest level, the data reveals that a higher proportion were men (50.6 percent). Women therefore, constituted (49.4 percent).

There is a reversed situation in terms of attainment of university education as the highest level, with men constituting 50.8 percent and women being 49.2 percent. This was the

case even though women constituted a greater proportion than men among persons attaining secondary level as their highest education, the respective proportions being 56.8 percent and 43.2 percent. This seems to suggest that men are more likely to make the transition from secondary to university level education than is the case with women. Interestingly however, among those who attained pre-university/post secondary and college levels as their highest level of attainment, 56.4 percent were women whilst 43.6 percent were men.

**Table 11.4: Number and Percentage of Women and Men 15 years and over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 2001**

Level of Education	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>110034</b>	<b>53294</b>	<b>56740</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.43</b>	<b>51.57</b>
Primary Grade (1-3 years)	4386	2327	2059	100.0	53.06	46.94
Primary Grade (4-7 years)	53284	27431	25853	100.0	51.48	48.52
Secondary	28863	12480	16383	100.0	43.24	56.76
Pre-University/Post Secondary / College	7979	3482	4497	100.0	43.64	56.36
University	4203	2135	2068	100.0	50.80	49.20
Other	2553	1096	1457	100.0	42.93	57.07
None	4991	2527	2464	100.0	50.63	49.37
Not Stated	3775	1816	1959	100.0	48.11	51.89

## 11.6 Gender Differences in Education in Terms of Highest Examination Passed

Considering highest examinations passed, takes the comparison between women and men to another level in which the qualifications received for courses of studies pursued are taken into account. Table 11.5 shows data in this regard. As in the case of highest level of educational achievement discussed earlier, the data show that among persons 15 years and over who passed no examinations, 50.7 percent were men while 49.3 percent were women. With respect to persons with qualifications such as higher degrees and post-graduate diplomas however, respective proportions that were men amounted to 58.8



percent and 63.8 percent respectively and in the case of women accounting, were 41.2 percent and 37.2 percent.

Considering persons who obtained qualifications at the General Certificate Examinations (GCE) Ordinary and Advanced levels and Bachelors undergraduate degrees, women accomplished higher levels of attainment when compared with men. The proportions for women were 57.4 percent, 58.7 percent and 54.8 percent and for, 42.6 percent, 41.3 percent and 45.2 percent respectively. These results would suggest that there is a need for more in-depth study of all possible factors that bear upon these results. If there are any inequities or limiting circumstances that constrain more balanced education outcomes then these will have to be addressed. The census data only serves to sensitize to the possible presence of possible conditions.

**Table 11.5: Number and Sex Distribution of Persons 15 years and over by Highest Examination Passed, 2001**

Type of Examination	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>110034</b>	<b>53294</b>	<b>56740</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.43</b>	<b>51.57</b>
School Leaving	16642	7863	8779	100.0	47.25	52.75
Cambridge School Certificate	358	149	209	100.0	41.62	58.38
GCE 'O' Levels or CXC	13622	5806	7816	100.0	42.62	57.38
High School Diploma	730	316	414	100.0	43.29	56.71
GCE 'A' Levels	1154	477	677	100.0	41.33	58.67
Under-Graduate Diploma	636	310	326	100.0	48.74	51.26
Other Diploma	2197	980	1217	100.0	44.61	55.39
Associate Degree	1081	447	634	100.0	41.35	58.65
Professional Certificate	3418	1477	1941	100.0	43.21	56.79
Bachelor's Degree	1751	791	960	100.0	45.17	54.83
Post Graduate Diploma	309	197	112	100.0	63.75	36.25
Higher Degree	781	459	322	100.0	58.77	41.23
Other	1303	547	756	100.0	41.98	58.02
None	59333	30104	29229	100.0	50.74	49.26
Not Stated	6719	3371	3348	100.0	50.17	49.83

### 11.7 Training Obtained by Women and Men

Table 11.6 provides only a small indication of the training status of the population of men and women. As can be seen in the data a greater number of women (37,963) reportedly received some type of training than in the case of men, in respect of whom, the corresponding number was 30,184. The data also show distribution by five-year group. The general picture conveyed in the data is that, in the case of both men and women, persons of younger ages are more highly represented among those who have been trained.

**Table 11.6 Population of Male and Female Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group and Training Received, 2001**

Age Group	Received Training			Percentage Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>68147</b>	<b>30184</b>	<b>37963</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	13206	6379	6827	19.38	21.13	17.98
20-24	7959	3862	4097	11.68	12.80	10.79
25-29	6835	3033	3802	10.03	10.05	10.01
30-34	6425	2850	3575	9.43	9.44	9.42
35-39	6248	2654	3594	9.17	8.79	9.47
40-44	4898	2104	2794	7.19	6.97	7.36
45-49	3769	1607	2162	5.53	5.32	5.70
50-54	3468	1455	2013	5.09	4.82	5.30
55-59	3043	1266	1777	4.46	4.19	4.68
60-64	2854	1208	1646	4.19	4.00	4.34
65-69	2739	1128	1611	4.02	3.74	4.24
70-74	2094	919	1175	3.07	3.05	3.10
75-79	1862	738	1124	2.73	2.45	2.96
80-84	1415	500	915	2.08	1.66	2.41
85+	1332	481	851	1.95	1.59	2.24

### 11.8 Gender Difference in Economic Activity Participation

Completion of the formal education phase of the life cycle leads to the world of work. It is instructive therefore to examine the economic activity status of men and women in the first instance. The data presented in Table 11.6 enables us to determine how the population of men and women is distributed according to various categories of economic

activity states. These include: being employed; unemployed-seeking or available for work; attending school; engaged in home duties; retired and disabled. Comparable percentage distributions for women and men can be seen in the data.

Table 11.7 shows participation rates for both women and men in the labour force to be 74.3 percent in the case of men and 52.4 percent for women when the population census was taken. In terms of economic activity status, the proportion of women engaged in home duties (27.9 percent) is far greater than the corresponding proportion among men, being 6.2 percent. The high proportion of women who carry out domestic activities within the household has been the subject of much debate and an issue in terms of valuing activities pursued within the household. The United Nations has made recommendations that such work should be valued and reflected in the System of National Accounts.

**Table 11.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of Women and Men 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity Status (Past Week), 2001**

<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>Number</b>			<b>Percentage Distribution</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>110036</b>	<b>53293</b>	<b>56743</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Had a Job/ Worked	58425	32829	25596	53.10	61.60	45.11
Had a Job /Did Not Work	1550	877	673	1.41	1.65	1.19
Looked for Work	7609	4763	2846	6.92	8.94	5.02
Wanted Work and Available	1753	1123	630	1.59	2.11	1.11
Home Duties	19158	3312	15846	17.41	6.21	27.93
Attended School	9583	4136	5447	8.71	7.76	9.60
Retired	5995	2987	3008	5.45	5.60	5.30
Disabled	3591	1729	1862	3.26	3.24	3.28
Other	1699	1038	661	1.54	1.95	1.16
Not Stated	673	499	174	0.61	0.94	0.31

An item of interest in the data is that of disabilities among men and women that can pose problems for both sub-populations as they seek to obtain jobs at a formal level, outside of

the home. Table 11.7 shows that the percentage for both men and women who are affected by disability are quite close; being 3.2 percent in the case of men and 3.3 percent for women.

### 11.9 Women and Men Employment / Unemployment Status (Past Week)

The categories that comprise the labour force shown in Table 11.8 have been derived from the data in Table 11.7. Accordingly, Table 11.8 shows the employment and unemployment levels for both women and men to be relatively higher among men than among women. This is because, relative to their numbers (the size of the male labour force consisting of 39,592), compared to women, there were larger numbers who were not employed. Women in the labour force amounted to 29,745 with an unemployment rate of 11.7 percent. The comparable figure for men was 14.9 percent.

**Table 11.8: Number and Percentage Distribution of Women and Men by Status of Specific Economic Activity (Past Week), 2001**

Economic Activity	Number		Percentage	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total Labour Force</b>	<b>39592</b>	<b>29745</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Employed</b>	<b>33706</b>	<b>26269</b>	<b>85.13</b>	<b>88.31</b>
Worked	32829	25596	82.92	86.05
Had a Job Did Not Work	877	673	2.22	2.26
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>5886</b>	<b>3476</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>11.69</b>
Looked for Work	4763	2846	12.03	9.57
Wanted Work and Available	1123	630	2.84	2.12

### 11.10 Women and Men Heads of Households by Occupational Group

Occupation is a variable around which issues of gender relations involving men and women are quite frequently raised. Chief among these are those involving occupation and industry in which it is alleged that men and women are differently employed. Education factors and cultural practices, it is argued, exert influence on choice of course of studies and occupational skills acquired by women differently from men. But these are all

assumptions to be explored through investigative research and by empirical data derived from specially focused surveys. The census data serves to provide benchmarks as a basis for further investigation in order to establish reasons for patterns observed to exist.

Table 11.9 provides data in which some distinctive patterns can be discerned for both men and women who are heads of households and according to the occupational groups to which they belonged. According to the data, men were more highly represented in all but two occupational groups. Compared to women, they can be seen more highly represented in Craft and Related (90.4 percent), Plant and Machine Operators (83.9 percent), Skilled Agricultural Workers (83.3 percent), Technicians (68.0 percent), Legislators and Senior Managers (67.4 percent), Defense Force (65.9 percent) and Professionals, (57.2 percent). Female Heads of households were more highly represented in the categories of Clerical workers (69.1 percent) and Service Workers (52.3 percent).

**Table 11.9: Number and Sex Distribution of Employed Persons (15 Yrs and Over) Who Were Heads of Households and Worked (Past Week) by Occupational Group, 2001**

Occupational Group	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>28552</b>	<b>18891</b>	<b>9661</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66.16</b>	<b>33.84</b>
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1647	1110	537	100.0	67.40	32.60
Professionals/Technicians Associate Professionals	1904	1090	814	100.0	57.25	42.75
Technicians/Associate Professionals	1390	945	445	100.0	67.99	32.01
Clerks	1314	406	908	100.0	30.90	69.10
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	4283	2041	2242	100.0	47.65	52.35
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	3406	2837	569	100.0	83.29	16.71
Craft & Related Trades Workers	4232	3827	405	100.0	90.43	9.57
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	1690	1418	272	100.0	83.91	16.09
Elementary Occupations	3287	1733	1554	100.0	52.72	47.28
Defense Force	82	54	28	100.0	65.85	34.15
Not Stated	5317	3430	1887	100.0	64.51	35.49

### 11.11. Women and Men by Industrial Group

Employment within industry is another area in which gender concerns have been expressed. It is believed that women tend to be underrepresented in certain types of industries, as is the case with occupation. Although insufficient to make a pronouncement on this perception since other factors must be taken into account, the data contained in Table 11.10 present the position as obtained when the 2001 census data were collected. The focus is on men and women within the population.

**Table 11.10: Number and Sex Distribution of Employed Persons (15 yrs. and over) by Industrial Group, 2001**

Industrial Group	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>59975</b>	<b>33706</b>	<b>26269</b>	100.0	<b>56.20</b>	<b>43.80</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	4695	3589	1106	100.0	76.44	23.56
Fishing	578	567	11	100.0	98.10	1.90
Mining and Quarrying	91	70	21	100.0	76.92	23.08
Manufacturing	3699	1722	1977	100.0	46.55	53.45
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	460	375	85	100.0	81.52	18.48
Construction	4036	3844	192	100.0	95.24	4.76
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6950	3169	3781	100.0	45.60	54.40
Hotels & Restaurants	4605	2059	2546	100.0	44.71	55.29
Transport, Storage & Communications	2701	2095	606	100.0	77.56	22.44
Financial Intermediation	846	283	563	100.0	33.45	66.55
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1144	568	576	100.0	49.65	50.35
Public Administration & Social Security	3060	1608	1452	100.0	52.55	47.45
Education	2354	615	1739	100.0	26.13	73.87
Health & Social Work	552	156	396	100.0	28.26	71.74
Other Community, Social and Personal Activities	1404	720	684	100.0	51.28	48.72
Private Households with Employed Persons	1278	189	1089	100.0	14.79	85.21
Other	47	22	25	100.0	46.81	53.19
Not Stated	21475	12055	9420	100.0	56.14	43.86

According to the data seen, for each industry, men were more highly represented in Agriculture and Fishing, Construction, Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water and Transport and Storage accounting for well over 70 percent in each of these industry groups and reaching 95.2 percent in the case of construction. Women were more highly represented than men in the services sector, including Education (73.9 percent), Health and Social Work (71.7 percent) and Financial Intermediaries (66.5 percent). Lower percentages (in the 50 percent range) however, can be seen in Manufacturing and Wholesale and Retail Trade. On examining Table 11.10, an interesting item is the engagement of persons within the household in respect of which, it can be seen that 85.2 percent of the persons falling in this category were women.

#### 11.12 Women and Men Employed by Hours Worked

It is useful to consider the number of hours worked by women and men as a measure of productivity or simply, time given to pursuit of economic activities. Table 11.11 presents the conventional number of hours classes into which workers are grouped. Percentages have been derived from the absolute numbers shown in the table on the basis of which to compare women and men.

**Table 11.11: Number and Percentage Distribution of Employed Women and Men by Number of Hours Worked (Past Week), 2001**

Number of Hours	Number		Percentage	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>33704</b>	<b>26268</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-10	1062	810	3.15	3.08
11-20	1659	1342	4.92	5.11
21-30	2930	2647	8.69	10.08
31-40	15370	12818	45.60	48.80
41-50	8260	6248	24.51	23.78
51-60	3414	1880	10.13	7.16
61-70	1009	523	3.00	1.99

The difference in number participating in economic process between women and men and hours worked beyond the typical work week of 40-44 hours is of particular interest. In this regards women are closely matched with men in the 41-50 hours category. Much lower percentages however can be seen in the case of men and women who worked below 31 hours and 51 or more hours in the week preceding the census, this being more so in the case of the women.

### **11.13 Civil Status of Men and Women Who Were Heads of Households, 2001**

#### **(a) Marital Status**

Increasingly, focus is being placed upon the structure of relations within the households and families, on account of rising incidents of abandonment and abuse of children, matters relating to child maintenance and domestic violence. These matters are increasingly being brought before the authorities for intervention. The legal and non-legal status of men and women who are heads of households features in these issues as these conditions account for the type of structure of the household and family and shape the relationships within them. In the census data, two major categories of household relationship are derived, namely marital status and union status. With respect to the former, both men and women are classified as married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. In the case of union status however, only females 14 years and over are included, the classes being, married, common-law, visiting, no longer living with husband or partner and never had a husband or partner. Heads of households can therefore be distinguished as belonging to any of these categories.

Table 11.13 show male and female heads of households by marital status. The fact that the majority of households (26,992 out of 47,632), headed by males, the majority of whom are legally married (11,352) has particular significance. It signifies that unless non-legal household heads enjoy similar privileges stipulated by law than legal ones, then family problems of a legal nature will continue to arise. In this regard the protection of children, their rights to inheritance and support and a general sense of stability within the household is less compromised. For instance, some countries have amended their laws in



order to recognize children born out of non-legal relationships so that the welfare of both children and women are safeguarded.

Whilst it has been observed that most male heads are in legally married relationships, thus indicating some degree of stability to the household situation, on the other hand, for some, relationship was not so stable. In this regards, 706 male household heads were widowed, 306 divorced and 150 legally separated. The number of never-married male heads is significantly high, being 8,825. There were 5,576 heads whose status has not been ascertained.

There were 19,461 households headed by females. Unlike the male heads, the majority of female heads (6,445) had never been married. The number of female heads who were married was 3,452, being slightly more than half of the number who were not married. This signifies that in terms of legal implications for both women and children, there is some disadvantage. Unless as pointed out in the case of male heads, there are legal provisions to afford protection to non-legal relationships, then issues such as child maintenance, inheritance and due benefits to the women become problematic. In terms of stability of relationships, notable is the fact that a very large number of female heads were widowed, being 2,259 with considerably smaller numbers being legally separated (205) or divorced (553). Together they form a sizeable group of 3,017 and imply less stable household conditions. This creates a need for family and household support and perhaps social welfare interventions.

***(b) Union Status***

In the Population census and special surveys union status is determined for females 14 years and over exclusively. This is because the study of relationships involving non-legal partners, fertility and mating has been in the past better enabled by focusing on females. The categories within union status shown in Table 11.14 are, married, common-law, visiting, no longer living with a husband or partner and never had a husband or common-law partner. According to the data, there was a greater number of female heads of households in common-law unions than there were married, the respective numbers being 3,596 and 3,452 respectively. However the number of women living in common-law

unions has significance in terms of what was stated earlier about the legal implications affecting both women and children in such relationships. Although common-law unions signify some degree of stability, perhaps comparable to married ones, the legal status makes a difference in terms of inheritance, maintenance and other issues when a break in the relationship occurs. In terms of the less stable condition of a visiting union, 2,849 female heads of household can be seen to be in such unions, that is, the woman having a relationship with a partner who does not share the same household and residence. Children may also be present in visiting unions since in the census, the presence of a child is a criterion for determining what constitutes a visiting union. The legal implications for women and children to which reference has been made earlier also apply. In terms of the other categories associated with common-law union status, Table 11.13 shows that there were 1,392 female heads of household who were no longer living with their husband and 6,931 who were no longer with their common-law partner. These are therefore presumed to be single and introduce another dimension to the household situation in terms of the needs they present, whether economic or whether of a social welfare nature.

**Table 11.12: Male and Female Heads of Household by Marital Status, 2001**

Marital Status	Number	
	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>26992</b>	<b>19461</b>
Never Married	8825	6445
Married	11352	3452
Widowed	706	2259
Divorced	306	553
Legally Separated	150	205
-	5576	6431
Don't Know/Not Stated	77	116

*Note: Totals both male and female do not tally with the corresponding numbers given in Table 13.5.*

*"-" means the category is not stated.*

**Table 11.13: Number and Percentage of Female Heads of Household by Union Status, 2001**

Union Status	Female Heads	Percent Female Heads
<b>Total</b>	<b>23408</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legally Married	3452	14.75
Common Law Union	3596	15.36
Visiting Partner	2849	12.17
No Longer Living with Husband	1392	5.95
No Longer living with Common-Law Partner	6931	29.61
Never Had a Husband or Partner	2373	10.14
Don't Know/ Not Stated	2815	12.03

*Note: Totals both male and female and figures stated for some categories do not tally with the corresponding figures given in Table 13.5.*

## CHAPTER 12

### Fertility, Mortality and Migration Components of Population

#### 12.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to give a broad view of the vital events, namely, births, deaths and migration that determine population size, structure and growth, as revealed in data derived from the 2001 Population and Housing Census. The items covered in the census include the following: number of live births ever had; age at birth of first born and age at last live born child; number of live births during the last twelve months; number of babies who were born during the last twelve months and died. Apart from infant deaths, the census did not cover deaths in the adult population. It did however seek to determine the number of persons who migrated from Saint Lucia over a specified time period (past ten years) and the number who returned during the same period. Taken together, these data cannot provide a data series on population growth components of births, deaths and migration such as that obtained from vital registration data that are collected on an annual and continuous basis.

The value of the census data however lies in the fact that the data on births and on migration can be reference to many other variables contained in the census data in order to provide a broader picture of the context within which these events take place. For example, births occurring to women can be viewed in terms of their own characteristics as well as their household situation and living conditions. Various aspects fertility and migration components of the census data are presented in this chapter preceded by a data time series that show births and deaths over the period 1960 to 2001, derived from vital registration data.

#### 12.2 Fertility and Mortality Components of Population- 1960 - 2001

Table 12.1 provides a view of the trends in the components of births and deaths in the population of Saint Lucia from 1960 to the time of the 2001 census. No data was available for migration, the third component. The observed pattern is one of decline in

both components as seen in the last two columns of the table. It is noted that the crude birth rate declined from a very high level of 49 per 1000 population in 1960 to 39 per 1000 in 1970 and then 34 and 26.7 per 1000 by 1980 and 1990 respectively. A much lower rate of 17.6 per 1000 was recorded in 2001, indicating further decline.

In terms of death rates, these too declined appreciably from the very high rate of 14.8 per 1000 in 1960 to approximately 6.3 per 1000 by 2001. Taken together, the two components account for the level of population increase by natural means, partly accounting for the observed size and structure of the population seen in 2001.

In terms of quality of life measures, the number of deaths among the infant population is among indicators that provide indication of the quality and effectiveness of health care given to mothers at both antenatal and postnatal stages. The census data provides only a one-off measure of this, based on the question posed about the number of children who died during the twelve months preceding the census. The importance of this data item is that it can be linked to other aspects of the data collected such as characteristics of households and the amenities and conditions in which household members live. Deaths of children at birth affect the size of the cohort entering the population thus altering future growth.

In terms of migration, not shown in the data seen in Table 12.1, indications of population loss due to this component is given in Chapter 3, based on questions asked in the census, on the number of persons leaving the household to live abroad during 1991 to 2001.

Ideally though, time series data on all components of births, deaths and migration are required to establish trends in the size of the population and aspects of its structure that is affected by the differential rate at which these have occurred.

**Table 12.1: Population by Sex, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate, 1960-2001**

Year	Births			Deaths			Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			
1960	<b>4240</b>	2165	2075	<b>1281</b>	633	648	86444	49.0	14.8
1965	<b>4379</b>	2191	2188	<b>842</b>	425	417	93441	46.9	9.0
1970	<b>3938</b>	1965	1973	<b>825</b>	406	419	101366	38.8	8.1
1975	<b>3151</b>	2074	1077	<b>855</b>	450	405	108431	37.4	7.9
1980	<b>3944</b>	1981	1963	<b>843</b>	389	454	115499	34.1	7.3
1985	<b>4223</b>	2108	2115	<b>824</b>	439	385	124805	33.8	6.6
1990	<b>3582</b>	1785	1797	<b>874</b>	468	406	134110	26.7	6.5
1991	<b>3752</b>	1943	1809	<b>866</b>	445	421	135975	27.6	6.4
1995	<b>3705</b>	1936	1769	<b>940</b>	507	433	145437	25.5	6.5
2000	<b>2840</b>	1472	1368	<b>941</b>	508	433	155996	18.2	6.0
2001	<b>2788</b>	1405	1383	<b>998</b>	531	467	157898	17.7	6.3

*Source: Saint Lucia Vital Statistics Report - 2002*

### 12.3 Number of Children Born to Women 15-49 Years

The total number of children born to women of current fertility ages (15-49 years) and to those beyond the reproductive ages, namely 50 years plus (completed fertility) provide a means by which the fertility of older cohorts of women can be compared with their younger counterparts.

Table 12.2 however, only shows data for women currently in child -bearing age group, namely, 15-49 years of age, by the number of children born. The data therefore only allows for deriving a measure of current fertility level among women. Very useful data however is provided on the relative number of children born to women. Most women can be seen as having between One and three children, an important indicator of family.

**Table 12.2 Women by Five Year Age Group and Total Number of Children Ever Had, 2001**

Age Group	Total	Number of Children										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+
<b>Total</b>	<b>25047</b>	<b>7458</b>	<b>5851</b>	<b>4200</b>	<b>2936</b>	<b>1918</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29.78</b>	<b>23.36</b>	<b>16.77</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.77</b>
15-19	703	605	78	13	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-24	2643	1652	640	231	82	22	8	2	2	0	0	4
25-29	4279	1840	1198	666	325	147	48	28	14	1	6	6
30-34	4944	1401	1370	936	566	328	196	80	32	15	4	16
35-39	5117	963	1199	1023	768	486	349	158	88	29	22	32
40-44	4179	589	834	772	670	520	350	201	109	69	28	37
45-49	3182	408	532	559	519	415	307	174	92	53	26	97

**12.4 Births during Past Twelve Months Preceding the Census**

Table 12.3 shows births that occurred to women during the twelve months preceding the census, taking their current union status into account. It provides a measure of fertility that is comparable to that derived from registered births within the vital registration system pertaining to the same period as the census data. On the basis of data according to the marital and union status of the women, a measure of fertility differentials can be derived.

**Table 12.3 Number of Live Births Born to Women by Marital and Union Status, 2001**

Union Status of Women	Number of Births
<b>Total Births</b>	<b>2850</b>
Married	309
Common-Law Union	1066
Neither in a Married / Nor Common-Law Union	1475

According to the data shown, 1,475 live births were born to women during the twelve months preceding the census, who were neither married nor living in a common-law union. Women who were in common-law unions had 1,066 live births during the period and women who were married, 309.

### 12.5 Live Births Born in the Last Twelve Months to Women by Age Group

Table 12.4 focuses on the age variable that is useful to reveal the number of births that each age cohort of women contributed to the total number occurring during the period observed. In this regards, women in the 25-29 age group accounted for the largest number of births, being 742, followed by women in the 20-24 age-group who accounted for 650. Together these two age cohorts contributed 1,392 of the total number of births amounting to 2,906.

**Table 12.4 Number of Women by Status of Marital/Union of Women With Live Births in the Past Twelve Months and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Number of Women	Total Births
<b>Total</b>	<b>78479</b>	<b>2906</b>
15-19	11707	329
20-24	13408	650
25-29	13229	742
30-34	12317	622
35-39	11696	381
40-44	9252	151
45-49	6870	31

### 12.6 Live Births to Women past Twelve Months by Age Group and Martial / Union Status

The number of live births that occurred during the twelve months preceding the census to women by their current marital and union status can be seen in the four sets of tables presented in this section. The data is tabulated by age-group in order to discern any fertility differences that may exist between the groups of women. According to the data



in Table 12.5, 309 live births occurred to women who were currently married at the time of the census.

Being mindful of the relative size of the various age groups, it is noteworthy that the number of live births that occurred to women in the age group 30-34 was higher (104) than for any other group. In terms of women who were currently in a common-law union, Table 12.6 indicates that 1,065 live births occurred to these women, with the 20-24 age group having the larger number of births, totaling 305. Live births that occurred to women who were not in a union can be seen in Table 12.7. There were 363 births in respect of this group of women with women in the age group 30-34 years having the largest number of live births totaling 122. Lastly, live births that occurred to women who were neither in a married, common-law nor any union at all can be seen in Table 12.8. The data shows that 1,106 live births occurred to this group of women. Women belonging to the 20-24 age group had the largest number of births, (295).

**Table 12.5: Married Women by Five Year Age Group and Number of Live Births During Past 12 Months by Type, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>One</b>	<b>Two Separate Births</b>	<b>Twins</b>	<b>Three or More</b>	<b>Total Births</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8719</b>	<b>5881</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>309</b>
15-19	35	5	1	0	0	0	1
20-24	320	105	27	0	0	0	27
25-29	1059	501	85	1		1	87
30-34	1688	1065	103	0	1	0	104
35-39	1941	1411	59	0	0	1	60
40-44	1982	1496	25	0	0	0	25
45-49	1694	1298	3	1	0	1	5

**Table 12.6: Women in Common-Law Union by Five Year Age Group and Number of Live Births During Past 12 Months by Type, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>One</b>	<b>Two Separate Births</b>	<b>Twins</b>	<b>Three or More</b>	<b>Total Births</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23212</b>	<b>13790</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1065</b>
15-19	1588	299	160	1	1	0	162
20-24	4055	1644	303	1	1	0	305
25-29	4866	2765	276	3	3	0	282
30-34	4448	2968	184	1	0	0	185
35-39	3757	2718	94	0	0	0	94
40-44	2660	2034	26	1	0	0	27
45-49	1838	1362	9	1	0	0	10

**Table 12.7: Women Not in a Union by Five Year Age Group and Number of Live Births During Past 12 Months by Type, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>One</b>	<b>Two Separate Births</b>	<b>Twins</b>	<b>Three or More</b>	<b>Total Births</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18694</b>	<b>5277</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>363</b>
15-19	6742	3	2	0	0	0	2
20-24	2635	51	19	0	0	0	19
25-29	1766	332	71	1	5	0	77
30-34	1740	812	118	2	2	0	122
35-39	2144	1407	87	0	5	0	92
40-44	2018	1450	48	0	0	0	48
45-49	1649	1222	3	0	0	0	3

**Table 12.8: Women Never in a Union by Five Year Age Group and Number of Live Births During Past 12 Months by Type, 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>One</b>	<b>Two Separate Births</b>	<b>Twins</b>	<b>Three or More</b>	<b>Total Births</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32854</b>	<b>12835</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1106</b>
15-19	8342	297	158	1	1	0	160
20-24	6398	1583	293	1	1	0	295
25-29	5538	2561	257	3	9	0	269
30-34	4441	2670	197	3	1	0	201
35-39	3854	2631	118	0	5	0	123
40-44	2592	1895	48	1	0	0	49
45-49	1689	1198	9	0	0	0	9

## CHAPTER 13

### Heads of Households

#### 13.1 Introduction

The concept of the “head” of household or “reference person” which term appears in some data sets, is essential for statistically pegging data about attributes and functions common to the household, to an individual so designated. These functions may pertain to housekeeping arrangements, main income earner, decision-making and the like. An individual is thus designated as the lead person who assumes these roles. This chapter focuses on such persons, male and female, in terms of several distinguishing characteristic features, their relationship to other members of the household and the living conditions of the household.

#### 13.2 Relationship amongst Persons within Households

The data seen in Table 13.1 permits analysis of the type of relationship between the head and each other person those belonging to the household. In Saint Lucia, there were 27,044 male and 19,987 female heads of households, a ratio of nearly 135 male per 100 female heads. All other persons belonging to the household were referenced to the head in order to establish the types of relationship that exist among them. In this regards, there are 60,096 children of heads and 11,227 grandchildren, constituting 38.3 percent and 7.2 percent respectively.

Other categories of persons within the households include: the spouse (or partner) of the head (13.3 percent), son or daughter-in-law (0.4 percent), second parent or parent-in-law, (0.95 percent), other relative (7.6 percent) and non-relative (2.3 percent). It is useful to consider the composition of the household as established above as this provides indication of whether there are single or extended forms of the family, the presence of non-related persons living with the household and so on. These features further have implications for among other things, the household living environment in terms of shared

space and amenities in relation to the size and condition of the dwelling that the household occupies.

**Table 13.1: Number and Percentage of Total Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Sex of Head of Household and Sex, 2001**

Relationship to Head	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>156734</b>	<b>76684</b>	<b>80050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Head	47031	27044	19987	30.01	35.27	24.97
Spouse/ Partner	20850	4687	16163	13.30	6.11	20.19
Child	60096	30453	29643	38.34	39.71	37.03
Son/ daughter-in-Law	571	291	280	0.37	0.38	0.35
Grandchild	11227	5718	5509	7.16	7.46	6.88
Parent/ Parent in-Law	1490	423	1067	0.95	0.55	1.33
Other Relative	11830	6172	5658	7.55	8.05	7.07
Non Relative	3639	1896	1743	2.32	2.47	2.18

### 13.3 Age Group of Heads of Households

Heads of households are usually distinguished on the basis of five-year age groups. Table 13.2 shows both absolute numbers and percentage distribution of both male and female heads. According to the data, heads of households were primarily within the age groups 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44 years, amounting to 12.1 percent, 13.2 percent and 11.4 percent respectively. Individuals therefore assume headship with increasing age. With respect to heads belonging to other age group, 1.6 percent was in the age group 15-19 years while 5.3 percent and 9.5 percent were in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years. The data in Table 13.2 also reveal a trend that is more or less similar for male as it is for female heads. Age is an important distinguishing factor in establishing differentials between heads of household in terms of sex and other socio-economic characteristics that impact upon the well-being of other members of the household. In this regards employment, income and size of the household are important factors to be taken into account. Notably a significant proportion of youths (6.9 percent) shown to be heads of

households whose situation ought to be more closely examined within the context of what has been generally established about the situation of youths in an earlier chapter.

**Table 13.2: Heads of Households Aged 15 years and over by Sex and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>19987</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	769	423	346	1.64	1.56	1.73
20-24	2474	1348	1126	5.26	4.98	5.63
25-29	4484	2589	1895	9.54	9.57	9.48
30-34	5701	3393	2308	12.12	12.55	11.55
35-39	6204	3731	2473	13.19	13.80	12.37
40-44	5353	3165	2188	11.38	11.70	10.95
45-49	4360	2671	1689	9.27	9.88	8.45
50-54	3617	2149	1468	7.69	7.95	7.35
55-59	3072	1763	1309	6.53	6.52	6.55
60-64	2631	1479	1152	5.60	5.47	5.77
65-69	2511	1377	1134	5.34	5.09	5.67
70-74	1977	1089	888	4.20	4.03	4.44
75-79	1675	843	832	3.56	3.12	4.16
80-84	1164	544	620	2.47	2.01	3.10
85+	1039	480	559	2.21	1.77	2.80

### 13.4 Ethnic Origin of Heads of Households

The ethnic origin of heads of households can be seen in Table 13.3 along with the percentage distributions. Consistent with the national population trend, the dominant group comprises persons of African origin, 22,409 of 27,044 making up 82.86 percent in the case of male heads and 16,709 of 19,987 heads (i.e. Table 13.4), making up 83.59 percent in the case of female heads. Age distributions are also shown in the tables.

**Table 13.3: Number and Percentage of *Male* Heads of Households and Over by Sex Ethnic Origin and Five Year Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Ethnic Group										
	Total	African Descent	Indigenous People	East Indian	Chinese	Portugese	Syrian Lebanese	White Caucasian	Mixed	Other	Don't Know
<b>Male Heads</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>22409</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2543</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>528</b>
15-19	423	350	0	9	0	0	0	1	45	0	18
20-24	1348	1158	4	14	1	0	0	5	141	1	24
25-29	2589	2172	9	67	2	0	1	21	266	3	48
30-34	3393	2837	21	73	4	1	6	32	337	5	77
35-39	3731	3121	15	113	4	0	8	34	368	5	63
40-44	3165	2608	16	127	0	3	4	38	293	1	75
45-49	2671	2164	21	141	0	1	3	38	252	11	40
50-54	2149	1729	19	111	2	0	3	38	202	5	40
55-59	1763	1423	14	90	0	1	4	38	158	6	29
60-64	1479	1237	6	47	2	2	4	34	115	4	28
65-69	1377	1139	15	52	0	0	4	22	118	3	24
70-74	1089	896	11	41	0	0	1	20	100	1	19
75-79	843	709	6	23	1	0	0	12	76	2	14
80-84	544	464	4	21	0	0	1	7	37	1	9
85+	480	402	2	17	0	0	0	2	35	2	20
<b>Percentage Distribution (Male Heads)</b>											
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	1.56	1.56	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.77	0.00	3.41
20-24	4.98	5.17	2.45	1.48	6.25	0.00	0.00	1.46	5.55	2.00	4.55
25-29	9.57	9.69	5.52	7.08	12.50	0.00	2.56	6.14	10.46	6.00	9.09
30-34	12.55	12.66	12.88	7.72	25.00	12.50	15.39	9.36	13.25	10.00	14.58
35-39	13.80	13.93	9.20	11.95	25.00	0.00	20.51	9.94	14.47	10.00	11.93
40-44	11.70	11.64	9.82	13.43	0.00	37.50	10.26	11.11	11.52	2.00	14.20
45-49	9.88	9.66	12.88	14.90	0.00	12.50	7.69	11.11	9.91	22.00	7.58
50-54	7.95	7.72	11.66	11.73	12.50	0.00	7.69	11.11	7.95	10.00	7.58
55-59	6.52	6.35	8.59	9.51	0.00	12.50	10.26	11.11	6.21	12.00	5.49
60-64	5.47	5.52	3.68	4.97	12.50	25.00	10.26	9.94	4.52	8.00	5.30
65-69	5.09	5.08	9.20	5.50	0.00	0.00	10.26	6.43	4.64	6.00	4.55
70-74	4.03	4.00	6.75	4.33	0.00	0.00	2.56	5.85	3.93	2.00	3.60
75-79	3.12	3.16	3.68	2.43	6.25	0.00	0.00	3.51	2.99	4.00	2.65
80-84	2.01	2.07	2.45	2.22	0.00	0.00	2.56	2.05	1.45	2.00	1.70
85+	1.77	1.79	1.23	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	1.38	4.00	3.79

**Table 13.4: Number and Percentage of *Female* Heads of Households Over by Sex Ethnic Origin and Five Year Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Ethnic Group										
	Total	African Descent	Indigenous People	East Indian	Chinese	Portugese	Syrian Lebanese	White Caucasian	Mixed	Other	Don't Know
<b>Female Heads</b>	<b>19987</b>	<b>16709</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2034</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>409</b>
15-19	346	284	0	3	0	0	0	1	52	0	6
20-24	1126	943	11	7	0	0	0	5	137	2	21
25-29	1895	1582	14	29	1	1	0	3	213	13	39
30-34	2308	1927	16	54	1	0	0	20	243	1	46
35-39	2473	2100	14	47	2	0	2	19	242	3	44
40-44	2188	1835	12	45	2	1	0	16	224	5	48
45-49	1689	1425	8	43	2	0	0	10	152	5	44
50-54	1468	1223	10	43	0	0	0	14	148	1	29
55-59	1309	1085	14	40	0	0	0	19	136	0	15
60-64	1152	946	7	41	0	0	0	19	112	2	25
65-69	1134	962	11	38	0	0	1	10	94	0	18
70-74	888	719	9	25	0	0	0	11	99	2	23
75-79	832	685	9	27	0	0	0	15	76	0	20
80-84	620	521	8	22	0	0	0	2	54	0	13
85+	559	472	4	12	0	0	0	0	52	1	18
<b>Percentage Distribution (Female Heads)</b>											
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	1.73	1.70	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	2.55	0.00	1.47
20-24	5.63	5.64	7.48	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.05	6.73	5.71	5.13
25-29	9.48	9.47	9.53	6.09	12.50	50.00	0.00	1.83	10.47	37.14	9.54
30-34	11.55	11.53	10.89	11.35	12.50	0.00	0.00	12.19	11.95	2.86	11.25
35-39	12.37	12.57	9.53	9.87	25.00	0.00	66.67	11.58	11.90	8.57	10.76
40-44	10.95	10.98	8.16	9.46	25.00	50.00	0.00	9.76	11.01	14.29	11.74
45-49	8.45	8.53	5.44	9.04	25.00	0.00	0.00	6.10	7.47	14.29	10.76
50-54	7.35	7.32	6.80	9.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.54	7.28	2.86	7.09
55-59	6.55	6.49	9.53	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.58	6.69	0.00	3.67
60-64	5.76	5.66	4.76	8.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.58	5.51	5.71	6.11
65-69	5.67	5.76	7.48	7.98	0.00	0.00	33.33	6.10	4.62	0.00	4.40
70-74	4.44	4.30	6.12	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	4.87	5.71	5.62
75-79	4.16	4.10	6.12	5.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.15	3.74	0.00	4.89
80-84	3.10	3.12	5.44	4.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	2.65	0.00	3.18
85+	2.80	2.83	2.72	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	2.86	4.40



### 13.5 Marital and Union Status of Heads of Household

Heads of households can be distinguished by “marital” status in the case of both males and females and by “union” status in the case of females. An important difference between both states is the legal and non-legal ascription, which has implications for the resolution of issues relating to women who share common-law relationship as opposed to those who are married. By extension, the differential treatment in law extends to children born out of these relationships, unless the laws have been amended to address circumstances such as inheritance and maintenance support.

Table 13.5 shows data on the marital and union status of heads of households, the former being constituted of, legally married, legally separated and divorced and the latter, union status, consisting of, married, common law and visiting. In terms of marital status, 14.1 percent among female heads were legally married whilst 40.4 percent among male heads were.

**Table 13.5: Number and Percentage Heads of Households by Sex and Marital / Union Status, 2001**

Status of Marital/Union	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>19987</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Legally Married	13737	10917	2820	29.21	40.37	14.11
Common Law Union	10279	6683	3596	21.86	24.71	17.92
Visiting Partner	4992	2143	2849	10.61	7.92	14.25
Married Not in Union	1074	439	635	2.28	1.62	3.18
Legally Separated	356	153	203	0.76	0.57	1.02
Widowed Not in Union	2966	707	2259	6.31	2.61	11.30
Divorced Not in Union	857	305	552	1.82	1.13	2.76
Not in a Union	12508	5577	6931	26.60	20.62	34.68
Don't Know/ Not Stated	262	120	142	0.56	0.44	0.71

However the proportion among females who were married but not currently in a union was higher (3.2 percent) for females than was the case for males being 1.6 percent. A similar trend obtained in the case of divorced heads. Altogether, 2.8 percent among

female heads were divorced whereas the proportion among their male counterparts was 1.1 percent. As originally conceived, union status had been established only for women 14 years and over. In the 2001 census however, there seems to have been a departure from this practice and union status has apparently been determined for both men and women.

This introduces some ambiguity and difficulty in utilizing the data for fertility research. . Nevertheless, as seen in Table 13.5, the proportion of male heads in common-law unions was higher than that among female heads of households. In contrast, the proportion of female heads in visiting unions was higher than was the case with, (14.25 percent as opposed to 7.92 percent). Differences existing in the case of other civil categories, namely divorced, widowed etc can also be seen in the table.

**Table 13.6: Number and Percentage of *Male* Heads of Households by Sex, Marital/Union Status and Five Year Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Marital / Union Status									
	Total	Legally Married	Common-Law Union	Visiting Partner	Married, Not in Union	Legally Separated	Widowed, Not in Union	Divorced Not in Union	Not in a Union	Don't Know/ Not Stated
<b>Male Heads</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>10917</b>	<b>6683</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>5577</b>	<b>120</b>
15-19	423	41	45	63	0	0	3	0	220	51
20-24	1347	72	418	272	0	0	0	0	579	6
25-29	2589	476	1001	402	2	2	0	0	701	5
30-34	3393	998	1295	365	19	4	1	8	690	13
35-39	3731	1340	1223	337	25	16	3	24	749	14
40-44	3165	1389	866	228	29	10	8	20	601	14
45-49	2671	1292	617	171	51	9	15	47	467	2
50-54	2149	1178	399	109	44	14	24	33	347	1
55-59	1763	985	261	64	53	19	26	39	306	10
60-64	1479	824	184	46	52	16	62	47	245	3
65-69	1379	827	129	23	49	19	70	35	227	0
70-74	1089	614	84	23	34	18	121	25	169	1
75-79	844	454	46	14	39	16	142	13	119	0
80-84	543	250	54	11	31	4	110	9	74	0
85+	479	177	61	15	11	6	122	5	82	0
<b>Percentage Distribution (Male Heads)</b>										
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	1.56	0.38	0.67	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	3.95	42.50
20-24	4.98	0.66	6.25	12.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.38	5.00
25-29	9.57	4.36	14.98	18.76	0.46	1.31	0.00	0.00	12.57	4.17
30-34	12.55	9.14	19.38	17.03	4.33	2.61	0.14	2.62	12.37	10.83
35-39	13.80	12.27	18.30	15.73	5.69	10.46	0.42	7.87	13.43	11.67
40-44	11.70	12.72	12.96	10.64	6.61	6.54	1.13	6.56	10.78	11.67
45-49	9.88	11.83	9.23	7.98	11.62	5.88	2.12	15.41	8.37	1.67
50-54	7.95	10.79	5.97	5.09	10.02	9.15	3.40	10.82	6.22	0.83
55-59	6.52	9.02	3.91	2.99	12.07	12.42	3.68	12.79	5.49	8.33
60-64	5.47	7.55	2.75	2.15	11.85	10.46	8.77	15.41	4.39	2.50
65-69	5.10	7.58	1.93	1.07	11.16	12.42	9.90	11.47	4.07	0.00
70-74	4.03	5.62	1.26	1.07	7.74	11.76	17.11	8.20	3.03	0.83
75-79	3.12	4.16	0.69	0.65	8.88	10.46	20.09	4.26	2.15	0.00
80-84	2.01	2.29	0.81	0.51	7.06	2.61	15.56	2.95	1.33	0.00
85+	1.77	1.62	0.91	0.70	2.51	3.92	17.26	1.64	1.47	0.00

**Table 13.7: Number and Percentage of *Female* Heads of Households by Sex, Marital/ Union Status and Five Year Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Marital / Union Status									
	Total	Legally Married	Common-Law Union	Visiting Partner	Married, Not in Union	Legally Separated	Widowed, Not in Union	Divorced Not in Union	Not in a Union	Don't Know/ Not Stated
<b>Female Heads</b>	<b>19987</b>	<b>2820</b>	<b>3596</b>	<b>2849</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2259</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>6931</b>	<b>142</b>
15-19	346	7	83	93	0	0	3	0	131	29
20-24	1126	44	381	355	2	0	2	0	338	4
25-29	1895	156	588	498	15	2	1	5	626	4
30-34	2308	277	654	562	37	5	7	24	730	12
35-39	2473	317	655	539	46	22	15	45	807	27
40-44	2188	344	456	332	68	26	39	79	821	23
45-49	1689	289	283	201	72	23	54	75	680	12
50-54	1468	273	153	107	83	25	105	85	626	11
55-59	1309	269	117	59	67	34	184	75	501	3
60-64	1152	263	68	31	60	18	223	56	431	2
65-69	1134	221	47	11	71	22	349	41	372	0
70-74	888	151	39	10	55	10	318	33	270	2
75-79	832	97	19	5	30	11	404	18	246	2
80-84	620	66	19	14	22	2	299	12	180	6
85+	559	46	34	32	7	3	256	4	172	5
<b>Percentage Distribution (Female Heads)</b>										
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	1.73	0.25	2.31	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.89	20.42
20-24	5.63	1.56	10.60	12.46	0.31	0.00	0.09	0.00	4.88	2.82
25-29	9.48	5.53	16.35	17.48	2.36	0.99	0.04	0.90	9.03	2.82
30-34	11.55	9.82	18.19	19.73	5.83	2.46	0.31	4.35	10.53	8.45
35-39	12.37	11.24	18.21	18.92	7.24	10.84	0.66	8.15	11.64	19.01
40-44	10.95	12.20	12.68	11.65	10.71	12.80	1.73	14.31	11.85	16.20
45-49	8.45	10.25	7.87	7.05	11.34	11.33	2.39	13.59	9.81	8.45
50-54	7.36	9.68	4.25	3.76	13.07	12.32	4.65	15.40	9.03	7.75
55-59	6.55	9.54	3.25	2.07	10.55	16.74	8.15	13.59	7.23	2.11
60-64	5.76	9.33	1.89	1.09	9.45	8.87	9.87	10.14	6.22	1.41
65-69	5.67	7.84	1.31	0.39	11.18	10.84	15.45	7.43	5.37	0.00
70-74	4.44	5.35	1.08	0.35	8.66	4.92	14.08	5.98	3.89	1.41
75-79	4.16	3.44	0.53	0.18	4.73	5.42	17.88	3.26	3.55	1.41
80-84	3.10	2.34	0.53	0.49	3.47	0.99	13.24	2.17	2.60	4.23
85+	2.80	1.63	0.95	1.12	1.10	1.48	11.33	0.72	2.48	3.52

### 13.6 Educational Attainment of Heads of Households

Education attainment is a distinguishing feature in terms of which differences among heads of households can be established as well as perhaps, the general standing and well-being of the household. High educational achievement increases the chances of employment and capacity to earn higher incomes. The educational level of the head of the household is therefore one of several indicators used to assess the situation of households in terms of poverty and other states. Table 13.8 presents the summarized data. Tables 13.9 and 13.10 (absolute numbers and Percentages for male and female heads of households) show that the lowest level of educational attainment for both male and female heads of households was 1-3 years of schooling at primary level and that tertiary/university was the highest level. The category labeled “none” is indicative of those heads of household who may have dropped out of the education system or never went to school. Educational achievement of the head is also important since family educational background is considered to be a factor that influences achievement levels over generations.

Highlights of the data shown in the tables can be summarized as follows:

**Table 13.8: Number and Percentage of Heads of Households by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex, 2001**

Level of Education	Household Heads					
	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>47031</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>19987</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Primary Grade (1-3 years)	2503	1447	1056	5.32	5.35	5.28
Primary Grade (4-7 years)	25672	14875	10797	54.59	55.00	54.02
Secondary	8186	4373	3813	17.40	16.17	19.08
Pre-University/Post Secondary / College	3066	1842	1224	6.52	6.81	6.12
University	2316	1577	739	4.92	5.83	3.70
Other	967	479	488	2.06	1.77	2.44
None	3022	1687	1335	6.43	6.24	6.68
Not Stated	1299	764	535	2.76	2.83	2.68

In terms of the highest level of educational achievement, the proportion among male heads reported to have attained university education was 5.83 percent, while the proportion for secondary education was 16.2 percent. However for most male heads, 55 percent had completed 4-7 years of schooling at primary level. In terms of female heads, 3.7 percent had attained university education while 19.1 percent had attained secondary education at their highest level. As was the case with male heads, most female heads, approximately 54 percent, completed 4-7 years of schooling at primary level. The proportion of household heads that had no education was 6.7 percent in the case of females and 6.2 percent in the case of males. Educational attainment level by age group is also shown in the data.

From the data shown, an area of concern would be the high proportion of household heads, among both male and female who have had only 4-7 years of schooling at primary level. Research has established a link between the educational performance of children and the educational background of their parents. In the Saint Lucia scenario depicted above.

It means that provision has to be made within the school system to provide support to children in cases where low education achievement in the home situation could be impeding progress at school.

**Table 13.9: Number and Percentage of Male Heads of Households by Five Year Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 2001**

Age Group	Level of Education								
	Total	Primary Grade (1-3) Years	Primary Grade (4-7) Years	Secondary	University/ Post Secondary/	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Male Heads</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>1447</b>	<b>14875</b>	<b>4373</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>1577</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1687</b>	<b>764</b>
15-19	423	13	166	146	15	1	13	4	65
20-24	1347	26	593	504	104	23	55	14	28
25-29	2589	54	1393	695	234	85	53	27	48
30-34	3393	84	1950	746	266	193	59	47	48
35-39	3731	108	2077	789	304	251	74	55	73
40-44	3165	100	1727	645	282	253	62	44	52
45-49	2671	116	1597	282	248	249	33	75	71
50-54	2149	134	1265	169	128	195	30	151	77
55-59	1763	144	1048	125	74	122	23	155	72
60-64	1479	161	815	58	59	76	19	238	53
65-69	1379	149	710	69	48	55	15	268	65
70-74	1089	125	557	58	29	40	17	223	40
75-79	844	109	451	27	19	15	10	174	39
80-84	543	69	294	26	19	5	9	106	15
85+	479	55	232	34	13	14	7	106	18
<b>Percentage Distribution (Male Heads)</b>									
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	1.56	0.90	1.12	3.34	0.81	0.06	2.72	0.24	8.51
20-24	4.98	1.80	3.99	11.52	5.65	1.46	11.48	0.83	3.67
25-29	9.57	3.73	9.36	15.89	12.70	5.39	11.06	1.60	6.28
30-34	12.55	5.80	13.11	17.06	14.44	12.24	12.32	2.79	6.28
35-39	13.79	7.46	13.96	18.04	16.50	15.92	15.45	3.26	9.55
40-44	11.70	6.91	11.61	14.75	15.31	16.04	12.94	2.61	6.81
45-49	9.88	8.02	10.74	6.45	13.46	15.79	6.89	4.44	9.29
50-54	7.95	9.26	8.50	3.86	6.95	12.36	6.26	8.95	10.08
55-59	6.52	9.95	7.05	2.86	4.02	7.74	4.80	9.19	9.42
60-64	5.47	11.13	5.48	1.33	3.20	4.82	3.97	14.11	6.94
65-69	5.10	10.30	4.77	1.58	2.61	3.49	3.13	15.89	8.51
70-74	4.03	8.64	3.74	1.33	1.58	2.54	3.55	13.22	5.24
75-79	3.12	7.53	3.03	0.62	1.03	0.95	2.09	10.31	5.10
80-84	2.01	4.77	1.98	0.59	1.03	0.32	1.88	6.28	1.96
85+	1.77	3.80	1.56	0.78	0.71	0.89	1.46	6.28	2.36

**Table 13.10: Number and Percentage of *Female* Heads of Households by Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 2001**

Age Group	Level of Education								
	Total	Primary Grade (1-3) Years	Primary Grade (4-7) Years	Secondary	University/Post Secondary	University	Other	None	Not Stated
<b>Female Tot.</b>	<b>19987</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>10797</b>	<b>3813</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>535</b>
15-19	346	5	110	156	14	1	13	5	42
20-24	1126	16	351	553	102	18	60	5	21
25-29	1895	28	834	590	214	78	101	10	40
30-34	2308	37	1177	672	164	119	82	24	33
35-39	2473	50	1311	665	168	131	79	21	48
40-44	2188	61	1136	585	175	102	53	31	45
45-49	1689	61	1127	179	150	96	16	37	23
50-54	1468	95	991	117	78	70	8	77	32
55-59	1309	109	826	70	59	52	18	128	47
60-64	1152	128	675	48	30	34	26	164	47
65-69	1134	128	699	35	25	15	11	186	35
70-74	888	92	515	38	20	13	10	172	28
75-79	832	100	469	27	10	5	4	184	33
80-84	620	81	304	30	7	1	5	160	32
85+	559	65	272	48	8	4	2	131	29
<b>Percentage Distribution (Female Heads)</b>									
<b>Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19	1.73	0.47	1.02	4.09	1.14	0.14	2.66	0.37	7.85
20-24	5.63	1.52	3.25	14.50	8.33	2.44	12.30	0.38	3.93
25-29	9.48	2.65	7.73	15.47	17.48	10.55	20.70	0.75	7.48
30-34	11.55	3.50	10.90	17.62	13.40	16.10	16.80	1.80	6.17
35-39	12.37	4.73	12.14	17.44	13.73	17.73	16.19	1.57	8.97
40-44	10.95	5.78	10.52	15.34	14.30	13.80	10.86	2.32	8.41
45-49	8.45	5.78	10.44	4.69	12.26	12.99	3.28	2.77	4.30
50-54	7.35	9.00	9.18	3.07	6.37	9.47	1.64	5.77	5.98
55-59	6.55	10.32	7.65	1.84	4.82	7.04	3.69	9.59	8.79
60-64	5.76	12.12	6.25	1.26	2.45	4.60	5.33	12.29	8.78
65-69	5.68	12.12	6.47	0.92	2.04	2.03	2.25	13.93	6.54
70-74	4.44	8.71	4.77	1.00	1.64	1.76	2.05	12.88	5.23
75-79	4.16	9.47	4.34	0.71	0.82	0.68	0.82	13.78	6.17
80-84	3.10	7.67	2.82	0.79	0.57	0.13	1.02	11.99	5.98
85+	2.80	6.16	2.52	1.26	0.65	0.54	0.41	9.81	5.42



### 13.7 Economic Activity Status of Heads of Household

As is the case with education, economic activity status of the head of household also influences the situation of the household in terms of employment and income that are essential for maintaining the well being of its members. The economic activity status of both male and female heads of household can therefore, be seen in Tables 13.11 and Table 13.12, in which several categories are defined for both male and female heads of household. According to the percentages shown in the last row of Table 13.11, the proportion of male heads who were not economically active were constituted of: 6.2 percent engaged in home duties; 0.7 percent attending school; 9.1 percent retired and 3.7 percent disabled. Together these constitute 19.6 percent of all male heads. In terms the labour force, there were 69.8 percent male heads with jobs, 6.6 percent who were seeking work and 1.5 percent who wanted and was available for work.

In terms of female heads (i.e. Table 13.12), not economically active, a significant proportion almost amounting to 30.7 percent was reported to be engaged in home duties while, 0.95 percent were attending school, 8.6 percent was retired and 4.5 percent had a disability. Together these constitute 44.8 percent of all female heads. The proportion in the labour force consisted of: 48.33 percent who had jobs, there were 4.3 percent who were seeking work and 1.1 percent who were available for work.

Principal areas of concern, considering what the data has revealed, are the high proportion of female heads who were not employed and the wide difference in employment level among male as was the case among female heads of household. In this regards, with respect to female heads of households, more than half were not employed and compared to their male counterparts. In this regards, 68.8 percent of male heads of households were employed while the corresponding proportion among female heads was 48.3 percent. Considering that there were almost 20,000 female heads of household, these observations must be cause for concern. Other factors however, such as size of household, number of other members who are employed and other forms of support available to the household must be taken into account.

**Table 13.11: Number and Percentage of Male Heads of Households by Age Group and Economic Activity (Past Week), 2001**

Age Group	Economic Activity										
	Total	Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
<b>Male Heads</b>	<b>27044</b>	<b>18411</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>1779</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2449</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>182</b>
15-24	1770	1114	34	198	53	161	123	7	15	42	23
25-44	12878	10452	271	960	173	597	48	10	97	192	78
45-64	8062	5651	147	545	155	534	6	566	261	137	60
65+	4334	1194	25	76	30	393	3	1866	614	112	21
<b>Row Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	68.08	1.76	6.58	1.52	6.23	0.67	9.06	3.64	1.79	0.67
<b>Column Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-24	6.54	6.05	7.13	11.13	12.90	9.56	68.33	0.29	1.52	8.70	13.73
25-44	47.62	56.77	56.81	53.96	42.09	35.43	26.67	0.41	9.83	39.75	42.86
45-64	29.81	30.69	30.82	30.64	37.71	31.69	3.33	23.11	26.44	28.36	32.97
65+	16.03	6.49	5.24	4.27	7.30	23.32	1.67	76.19	62.21	23.19	11.54

**Table 13.12: Number and Percentage of Female Heads of Households by Age Group and Economic Activity (Past Week), 2001**

Age Group	Economic Activity										
	Total	Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
<b>Female Heads</b>	<b>19987</b>	<b>9379</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>6139</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>62</b>
15-24	1472	655	26	152	27	467	118	4	7	16	0
25-44	8864	5432	180	560	123	2330	58	8	60	84	29
45-64	5618	2751	63	129	58	1982	5	364	181	63	22
65+	4033	541	13	27	4	1360	8	1344	655	70	11
<b>Row Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	46.92	1.41	4.34	1.06	30.71	0.95	8.61	4.52	1.17	0.31
<b>Column Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-24	7.36	6.98	9.22	17.51	12.73	7.61	62.43	0.23	0.78	6.87	0.00
25-44	44.35	57.92	63.83	64.52	58.02	37.95	30.69	0.47	6.64	36.05	46.78
45-64	28.11	29.33	22.34	14.86	27.36	32.29	2.65	21.16	20.04	27.04	35.48
65+	20.18	5.77	4.61	3.11	1.89	22.15	4.23	78.14	72.54	30.04	17.74

### 13.8 Occupational Group of Heads of Households

Occupation along with educational attainment and employment status discussed earlier is yet another attribute, on the basis of which, heads of households can be compared. Notable differences in the proportional distribution of males and females within certain occupation categories has raised concerns about the degree of access given to women even though education and training might render them qualified for employment in these types of occupation. Table 13.13 shows the occupational groups to which working male and female heads of households belonged and Table 13.14 provides percentages from which proportional distributions can be ascertained. The data reveal notable differences in the distribution among occupational categories, between male and female heads of households. Just over one fifth (20.3 percent) among male heads were craft and related trade workers, while in the case of female heads, 23.2 percent were mainly service workers. Other occupational groups in which there were relatively larger numbers of

males were skilled agricultural and fisheries (15.0 percent) and service workers (10.8 percent).

In the case of female heads, occupational categories in which there were higher proportions were service workers (23.2 percent) and elementary occupations (16.1 percent). Other notable differences were that a higher proportion of female heads was in the Professional occupational group (8.4 percent) than was the case with male heads (5.8 percent). There was a higher proportion of female heads whose occupation was shown to be Clerks (9.4 percent). Among male heads, the corresponding proportion was 2.2 percent. The data in the remaining tables show distributions by five-year age groups. By age 25 through to age 44 a more stable picture of occupational profile of the work force was evident. This picture is revealed in the summary given in Table 13.14 that shows the occupations that commands the highest percentage of household heads for both male and female.

General conclusions that can be drawn from the analysis is that the issue of occupational categories must be put within the context of the educational attainment of the population in general and in the present context, that of the attainment of heads of households. With just over 50 percent of the population having attained 4-7 years of schooling at primary level, there is likely to be some impact on the occupational profile that emerges. In terms of differences that have been cited between male and female household heads, the latter seems not to be unduly disadvantaged since, on the basis of the higher order occupations, namely professional and clerical, it has been shown that the proportions among females are far greater than is the case with their male counterparts.

**Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Employed Male and Female Heads of Households Who Worked in the Past Week by Age Group and Occupational Group, 2001**

Occupational Group	Male						Female					
	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>18893</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>10724</b>	<b>5799</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>9661</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>554</b>
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1110	5.87	24	563	451	72	537	5.56	22	334	159	22
Professionals Technicians Associate Professionals	1090	5.77	34	652	351	53	814	8.42	35	525	244	10
Technicians & Associate Professionals	945	5.00	40	632	252	21	445	4.61	39	275	114	17
Clerks	406	2.15	57	239	94	16	908	9.40	119	609	165	15
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	2042	10.81	171	1191	555	125	2242	23.21	190	1360	582	110
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	2837	15.02	113	1201	1128	395	569	5.89	12	224	278	55
Craft & Related Trades Workers	3827	20.26	262	2568	881	116	405	4.19	21	251	107	26
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	1419	7.51	31	869	475	44	272	2.82	35	208	28	1
Elementary Occupations	1733	9.17	144	945	545	99	1554	16.08	60	776	595	123
Defense Force	54	0.29	3	29	21	1	28	0.29	0	23	5	0
Not Stated	3430	18.15	269	1835	1046	280	1887	19.53	149	1027	536	175

*Note: Employed male and female Heads of Household do not tally with the corresponding totals given in Tables 13.11 and 13.12*

**Table 13.14: Percentage of Employed Male and Female Heads of Households Who Worked (Past Week) by Age Group and Occupational Group, 2001**

Occupational Group	Male Heads					Female Heads				
	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>56.76</b>	<b>30.69</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>58.09</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>5.73</b>
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	100.0	2.16	50.72	40.63	6.49	100.0	4.09	62.20	29.61	4.10
Professionals Technicians Associate Professionals	100.0	3.12	59.82	32.20	4.86	100.0	4.30	64.50	29.97	1.23
Technicians & Associate Professionals	100.0	4.23	66.88	26.67	2.22	100.0	8.76	61.80	25.62	3.82
Clerks	100.0	14.04	58.87	23.15	3.94	100.0	13.11	67.07	18.17	1.65
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	100.0	8.37	58.33	27.18	6.12	100.0	8.47	60.66	25.96	4.91
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	100.0	3.98	42.34	39.76	13.92	100.0	2.11	39.37	48.86	9.66
Craft & Related Trades Workers	100.0	6.85	67.10	23.02	3.03	100.0	5.18	61.98	26.42	6.42
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	100.0	2.19	61.24	33.47	3.10	100.0	12.87	76.47	10.29	0.37
Elementary Occupations	100.0	8.31	54.53	31.45	5.71	100.0	3.86	49.94	38.29	7.91
Defense Force	100.0	5.56	53.70	38.89	1.85	100.0	0.00	82.14	17.86	0.00
Not Stated	100.0	7.84	53.50	30.50	8.16	100.0	7.90	54.43	28.40	9.27





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