



ST.VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT 2012

STATISTICAL OFFICE
CENTRAL PLANNING DIVISION
MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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Introduction

A census is the largest statistical data collection project carried out by the Statistical Office. The Population and Housing Census is designed to give a comprehensive count of the country's population, its housing stock, demographic profile and the socio-economic characteristics of its people.

Population and Housing Censuses have been conducted in St. Vincent and the Grenadines since 1871; but, the first modern census was undertaken in 1945. Since then, censuses have been undertaken virtually every ten years: 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001. This decennial census of Population and Housing, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, was launched on June 12th 2012, in accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act, No. 24 (1983)*. This report highlights the main findings of the 2012 Population and Housing Census.

Technical Note to Data Users

During the undertaking of a census, interviewers are dependent on a household respondent to provide the correct information and data in response to questions asked on the census questionnaire. Also, household members often respond to the census on behalf of other persons who live in the same household, but who are unavailable, or are difficult to reach during the data collection period. While every effort is made to ensure that a questionnaire is filled in for everyone, this is not always possible; since, at the time of the census, persons may be unavailable for a number of reasons, including refusal to participate. In these cases, the cooperation of relatives and neighbours is sought to ensure that these persons are accounted for in the census.

The Statistical Office strives, at all times, to deliver high quality census data that are both accurate and reliable. To achieve this, the census data undergoes considerable checks and edits

during the collection, processing and analysis periods, to ensure that the best quality data is disseminated.

Concepts and Definitions

Some basic definitions and terminologies used in the census are presented below:

Population

The term, as used in most of the tables in this report, refers to the household or non-institutional population, residing in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This includes persons who were temporarily overseas on June 12th 2012, for business, vacation, educational, medical or other purposes. However, this excludes persons who were in prisons, hospitals (extended stay), home for the aged, etc.

Institutional Population

This comprises persons who are non-members of dwellings such as correctional and penal facilities, hospices, hospitals, youth detention centres, children's homes and senior citizens' homes.

Household Population

This includes usual residents in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, residents temporarily abroad for study or other reasons, non-Vincentian workers and other civilian residents.

Usual Resident

This is a person who has lived in a household, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, for a period lasting 6 months or more, prior to the census.

Resident Population

This includes the non/institutional population. Visitors to St. Vincent and the Grenadines are excluded.

Total Population

This refers to the country's *de jure* and *de facto* population; that is, the total number of usual residents in the country (*de jure* population), as well as all persons present in the country (*de facto* population), during the enumeration period. The total population in this report refers to the *de jure* population, which includes:

- (a) Persons living in private dwellings (households),
- (b) Persons living in non-private dwellings, group dwellings and institutions,
- (c) Persons with no fixed abode (e.g. homeless),
- (d) Persons at work (e.g. Vincentian workers on cruise ships), on vacation, at school,
- (e) Persons seeking medical treatment outside of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for less than 6 months.

Homeless Population

The homeless population consists of those who have no fixed abode. While these persons were counted on census night, they are excluded from the analysis.

Household

This refers to a person or group of persons (whether related or not) living together, most nights of the week and sharing at least one meal. A household could therefore consist of a group of unrelated persons. A servant, who sleeps in the same dwelling unit as his/her employer, i.e. does not have separate quarters equipped with cooking and sleeping facilities, etc., is included as a member of the employer's household. As well, a boarder or

lodger, i.e. a person who sleeps and/or eats in the dwelling and takes meals with the household, is considered a member of the household.

Single-parent Household

This consists of an adult male or female living with one or more of his/her children.

Household Head

The household head is a man or woman, who is acknowledged as such by the other members. In the case of a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling on an equal basis, the person whom the others acknowledge as the head is accepted as such.

Dwelling Unit

This is a discrete building, which is used, or intended to be used, for living purposes. It must have its own separate access to the street or common landing or staircase, and, its own cooking, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities.

Census Night

This refers to June 12, 2012. This being the day on which the survey to determine the physical population, of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, was carried out.

Economically Active Population

This term refers to the body of persons, typically between the ages of 16 and 64 years, who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services. The term labour force is used interchangeably with economically active population; however, labour force refers only to persons, aged 16 years and older, who were either employed or seeking work during the week preceding Census Night, June 4 – 11, 2012. Hence, the labour force

is a combination of two groups: those who were employed (the working population), and those who were seeking work (the unemployed population).

Employment

Persons were labelled as *Employed* if they stated that they mostly worked during the short reference period. The question used to determine if a person should have been counted as employed was: '*What did you do most during the past week? For example, did you work, look for a job, keep house or carry on some other activity?*' The following categories are included in relation to employment:

- (a) Persons doing unpaid work in family firm or business,
- (b) Persons who are employed, but temporarily absent from work,
- (c) Persons who are seasonal or occasional workers,
- (d) Persons who are apprentices and trainees.

Unemployment

Persons were labelled as *Unemployed*, if during the reference week, they were without work, wanted to work and were available for work, but failed to secure a job. This includes those who actively looked for work, as well as those who did nothing about finding a job, because they knew none were available.

Methodology

For the purpose of the 2012 census, the country was divided into 13 geographic units, called Census Divisions (CD). There were 11 CDs on the mainland and 2 in the Grenadines. The CDs were further sub-divided into 333 smaller groupings called Enumeration Districts (ED). The size of each ED was designed to ensure manageable and equitable distribution of the workload to the enumerators and supervisors. In general, the aim was to limit the size of each ED to 150 households, with allowances for some variation due to the varying sizes of the different CDs.

Questionnaire Design and Data Collection Approach

The census questionnaire was developed through consultations with stakeholders in the public and private sectors, as well as Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). It was designed in accordance with the United Nations' guidelines for the conduct of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses. The questionnaire contained 89 questions, 39 of which focused on the household and its accommodation, with the remaining 50 related to the individuals within the household. The main topics covered in the questionnaire are outlined below.

Coverage of the Census

St. Vincent and the Grenadines' 2012 Population and Housing Census counted both the country's *de jure* and *de facto* population. This means that the census sought to determine the total number and characteristics of all persons who were usual residents in the country during the enumeration period (*de jure* population); as well as, count all persons who were present in the country on census night (*de facto* population).

Reference Periods

The 2012 Population and Housing Census used three specific reference periods. These were the week, month and year preceding the 12th June 2012, census night.

Main Topics Covered in the Questionnaire

The technical considerations, including the choice of topics were guided by the United Nations' guidelines for the conduct of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses. The main topics addressed on the census questionnaire were as follows:

- (a) Total population, by sex and age.
- (b) Economically active population by:
 - i. Sex and age group
 - ii. Industry
 - iii. Occupation
 - iv. Status in employment
 - v. Highest educational level
 - vi. Hours of work
 - vii. Other characteristics
- (c) The age is defined in terms of age at last birthday.
- (d) Total number of months worked (by employed persons) during the reference year; and, number of hours worked during the reference week.
- (e) Income and means of transport used to travel to work.

Classifications Used

Employed persons and unemployed persons previously employed are classified by industry, occupation and status in employment.

(a) Industry

Based on the question ‘*What type of business is/was carried on at your workplace?*’, for coding industry, 17 groups of the national classification were used. Links to the ISIC-rev.3 have been established to the tabulation category (1-digit) level.

(b) Occupation

Based on the question ‘*What sort of work did you/do you do in your main occupation?*’, for coding occupation, 10 groups of the national classification were used. Links to the ISCO-88 have been established to the major group (1-digit) level.

(c) Status in Employment

Based on the question ‘*Did you carry on your own business, work for a wage or salary or as an unpaid worker in a family business?*’ for coding status in employment, the following groups were used:

- i. Paid employee - Government;
- ii. Paid employee - Private;
- iii. Paid employee - Statutory body;
- iv. Unpaid family worker;
- v. Own business with paid employee;
- vi. Own business without paid employee;
- vii. Apprentice;
- viii. Don't know/Not stated.

(d) Level of Education

Based on the question ‘*What is the highest formal level of education that you have attained?*’ for coding education level, the following groups from ISCED 1997 were used:

- i. Day-care/Nursery
- ii. Pre-School
- iii. Infant
- iv. Primary Grade/Standard (1 – 3 years)
- v. Primary Grade/Standard (4 – 7 years)
- vi. Secondary
- vii. Pre-University/Post-Secondary/College
- viii. University
- ix. Other
- x. None/Not Stated

Main Differences Compared with the Previous Census

A few differences exist between previous censuses and the 2012 Census. In the 2012 Census the following were included:

- (a) A module on crime was included;
- (b) A module on health was included;
- (c) Additional questions on the disability module;
- (d) Additional questions on the training module.

Main Findings

The 2012 Housing and Population Census, as highlighted in Table A below, recorded a total population of 109,991 (see also, Table B below). This comprised of 109,188 in private dwellings, 85 homeless and 718 across various institutions. There were 56,419 males and 53,572 females.

Table A. Total Institutional and Non-institutional Population by Sex, 2012

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Institutional Population</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Household Population</u>	<u>Homeless Population</u>	<u>Prisons</u>	<u>Hospitals, Mental Homes & Nursing Homes</u>	<u>Other Institutions or Special Living Arrangements</u>	
Male	55,835	84	371	101	28	56,419
Female	53,353	1	12	186	20	53,572
Total	109,188	85	383	287	48	109,991

Table B. Total Household Population Distribution by Census Division, 2001 & 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>2001</u>		<u>2012</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2001 – 2012</u>
01 - Kingstown	13,526	12.5	12,712	11.6	-6.0
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	13,027	12.1	13,782	12.6	5.8
03 - Calliaqua	22,345	20.7	23,908	21.9	7.0
04 - Marriaqua	8,254	7.7	7,798	7.1	-5.5
05 - Bridgetown	6,779	6.3	6,564	6.0	-3.2
06 - Colonarie	7,490	6.9	6,849	6.3	-8.6
07 - Georgetown	6,964	6.5	7,049	6.5	1.2
08 - Sandy Bay	2,805	2.6	2,576	2.4	-8.2
09 - Layout	6,338	5.9	6,335	5.8	0.0
10 - Barrouallie	5,459	5.1	5,625	5.2	3.0
11 - Chateaubelair	6,081	5.6	5,756	5.3	-5.3
Total Mainland	99,068	91.9	98,954	90.6	-0.1
12 - Northern Grenadines	5,413	5.0	6,184	5.7	14.2
13 - Southern Grenadines	3,354	3.1	4,050	3.7	20.8
Total Grenadines	8,767	8.1	10,234	9.4	16.7
Total	107,835	100.0	109,188	100.0	1.3

The 2012 Housing and Population Census at a Glance

As is apparent from the data presented in Table B above, the following observations, as it regards St. Vincent and the Grenadines' population in 2001, as compared to 2012, are evident:

- The total population increased by 0.01% in 2012, compared to a decline of 0.2% in 2001.
- The population density increased to 732 persons per square mile. In 2001, the population density was 707 persons per square mile.
- The proportion of the total population on the mainland for 2012, in St. Vincent, was 90.6%, and 9.4% in the Grenadines.
- The structure of the population changed since the 2001 census. However, the population in 2012 was still relatively young, with children (under 15) comprising 24.6% of the population.
- The population of 65 years and over increased to 9,990 (9.1%) in 2012. The comparative figure in 2001 was 7,857 (7.3%).
- The number of persons who have attained tertiary level training increased to 8.3 per cent in 2012, compared with 3.8 per cent in 2001.
- There were 36,829 households in 2012, compared with 30,518 households in 2001.
- The size of the labour force increased from 43,528, in 2001, to 52,014, in 2012.
- The unemployment rate was 21.5% in 2012, compared with 20.9% in 2001.

Chapter 1: Population Size, Growth and Distribution

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings specific to size, growth and distribution, of the population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, for 2012. Data from the 2012 Population and Housing Census, in conjunction with data from previous censuses are included. With these data a critical analysis, regarding the trends in the population's size, growth, and general distribution, was carried out, and it is the results of this analysis that are presented herein. The analysis of trends in the size and growth of a population, over time, coupled with its distribution, is of considerable importance if the country is to plan for sustainable development. The analysis of such data also serves as an important means of identifying the areas of highest or lowest population growth; and, identifying shifts in the distribution of the population.

1.2 Population Size and Growth

The historical data (Table 1.1 on next page) suggest that St. Vincent and the Grenadines experienced its highest population growth during the mid 1940's to 1950's, with an average annual increase of 1,307 persons. The 1970's was the period with the second highest growth, with an average annual increase of 1,090 persons. The population has since shown a fall in the average annual increase of persons from 1,090 between 1970 and 1980, to 88 persons between 2001 and 2012.

In 2012, the total population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines was 109,991 compared with 109,022 in 2001 and 107,598 in 1991. The census data suggest that although the population had been increasing, it had been doing so at a decreasing rate (Table 1.1 on next page).

Table 1.1. Population Size and Growth, 1871 – 2012

<u>Date of Census</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Sex Ratio</u>	<u>Average Annual Increase</u>
1871	16,865	18,823	35,688	090	-
1881	19,047	21,501	40,548	089	486
1891	18,780	22,274	41,054	084	51
02-Apr-1911	18,345	23,532	41,877	078	82
24-Apr-1921	19,155	25,292	44,447	076	257
24-Apr-1931	21,208	26,753	47,961	079	351
09-Apr-1946	27,901	33,746	61,647	083	912
07-Apr-1960	37,561	42,387	79,948	089	1307
07-Apr-1970	41,150	45,794	86,944	090	700
12-May-1980	47,409	50,436	97,845	094	1090
12-May-1991	53,977	53,621	107,598*	101	887
12-Jun-2001	55,456	53,566	109,022*	104	142
12-Jun-2012	56,419	53,572	109,991*	105	88

Note: For 1991, 2001 and 2012, the total population figures are used.

Figure 1.1 below highlights the fact that though there was a steady average increase in population density between 1891 to 1960, after this period, there have been fluctuations, beginning with a decline in the 1970s, to a marginal increase of 390 in the 1980s. However, from the 1980's to the 2012 census night, the average annual increase in population shows a downward trend.

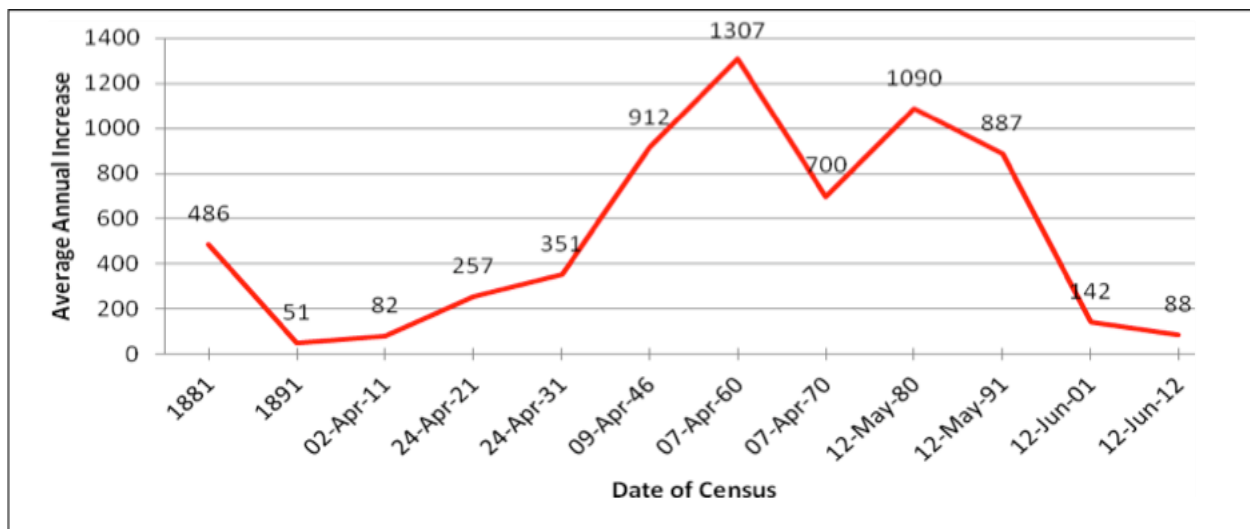


Figure 1.1. Average Annual Population Increase from 1971 to 2012

The population's composition also shifted from a female majority to a male majority. The sex ratio gradually increased from 76 males per 100 females, in 1921, to 105 males per 100 females, in 2012. In 1991, the proportion of males to females was virtually equal, i.e. 101 males to 100 females (Figure 1.2 below). Notably, from 1991 the average annual increase in the population started to rapidly diminish.

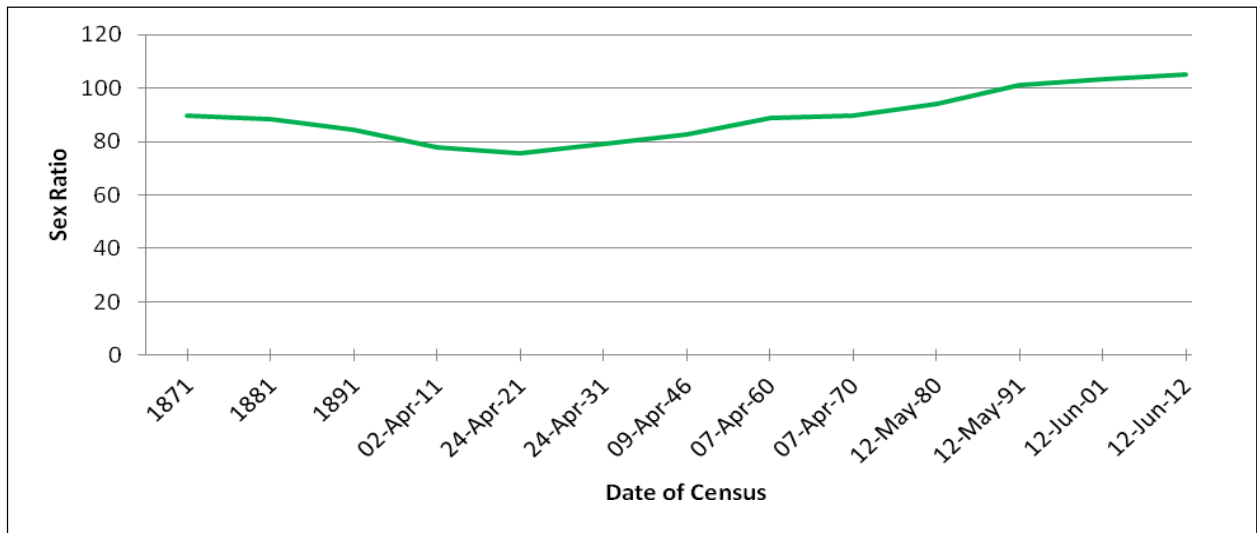


Figure 1.2. Sex Ratio (Males to 100 Females) in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 1871 – 2012

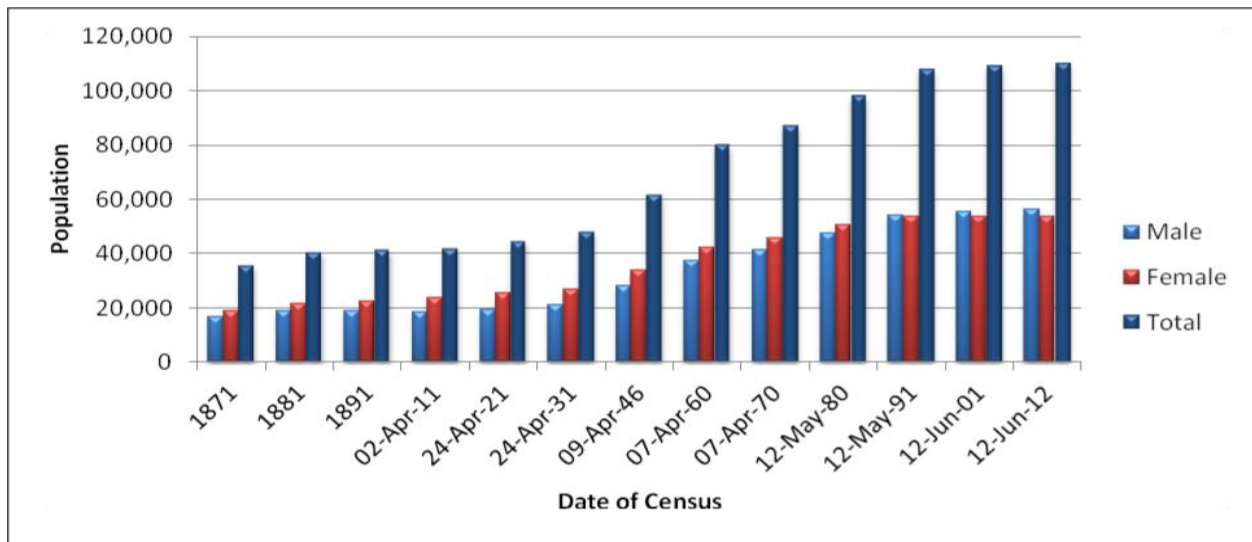


Figure 1.3. Population Size and Growth, 1871 – 2012

1.3 Population by Census Division

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is comprised of 13 census divisions, 11 of which are on the mainland. Those on the mainland accounted for 90.6% of the household population in 2012, compared with 91.9% in 2001. The two Grenadines census divisions accounted for 9.4% of the population in 2012, compared with 8.1% in 2001, a 1.3 percentage point increase in proportion.

The census divisions of Kingstown, Suburbs of Kingstown, Calliaqua and Marriaqua, continued to, as seen in previous years, account for the majority of the country's household population, i.e. 53.2%. Sandy Bay remains the least populated census division, accounting for only 2.4% of the household population. Kingstown, Suburbs of Kingstown, Calliaqua and Marriaqua therefore continue to account for the largest proportion of the country's population, although their individual proportions changed between 2001 and 2012 (Table 1.2 on next page). The proportion of the population living in the Kingstown and Marriaqua census divisions decreased, while those of Suburbs of Kingstown and Calliaqua increased. Specifically, Kingstown and Marriaqua recorded declines of 6.0% and 5.5%, respectively, while Calliaqua and Suburbs of Kingstown registered increases of 7.0% and 5.8%, respectively.

Table 1.2. Total Household Population Distribution by Census Division, 2001 & 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	2001		2012		Percentage Change
	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>2001 – 2012</u>
01 – Kingstown	13,526	12.5	12,712	11.6	-6.0
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	13,027	12.1	13,782	12.6	5.8
03 – Calliaqua	22,345	20.7	23,908	21.9	7.0
04 – Marriaqua	8,254	7.7	7,798	7.1	-5.5
05 – Bridgetown	6,779	6.3	6,564	6.0	-3.2
06 – Colonarie	7,490	6.9	6,849	6.3	-8.6
07 – Georgetown	6,964	6.5	7,049	6.5	1.2
08 - Sandy Bay	2,805	2.6	2,576	2.4	-8.2
09 – Layout	6,338	5.9	6,335	5.8	0.0
10 – Barrouallie	5,459	5.1	5,625	5.2	3.0
11 – Chateaubelair	6,081	5.6	5,756	5.3	-5.3
Total Mainland	99,068	91.9	98,954	90.6	-0.1
12 - Northern Grenadines	5,413	5.0	6,184	5.7	14.2
13 - Southern Grenadines	3,354	3.1	4,050	3.7	20.8
Total Grenadines	8,767	8.1	10,234	9.4	16.7
Total	107,835	100	109,188	100	1.3

Six census divisions experienced increases in their populations, and another six experienced decreases. The Layout census division’s population remained virtually unchanged (6,335) in 2012, from its 2001 population. During the 2001 and 2012 intercensal period, the Northern Grenadines saw a population increase from 5,413 in 2001, to 6,184 in 2012. Likewise, the Southern Grenadines experienced an increase in population from 3,354 in 2001 to 4,050 in 2012, a 14.7% and 20.8% change, respectively. Though, in terms of absolute numbers, the population change of these two census divisions were similar to other census divisions, the change was significant when compared with their populations in 2001. This is evidenced by the significant population percentage changes; the two largest of all 13 census divisions. This increase in population can be attributed to a renewed focus on tourism and the increased construction of luxury hotels and houses, especially in the Southern Grenadines.

1.4 Population Density

In 2012, the population density of St. Vincent and the Grenadines was 732 persons per square mile, with the mainland having a population density of 746 persons per square mile, the same as in 2001. The Grenadines had a population density of 620 persons per square mile, an increase of 60 persons per square mile from 2001. The census divisions of Kingstown (6,794), Suburbs of Kingstown (2,158), Calliaqua (2,051), Bridgetown (912) and Marriaqua (830) continued to have the highest densities. These census divisions were the only divisions with population densities over the national average; i.e., 732 persons per square mile. The changes in population densities, among individual census divisions, were consistent with the changes in their population (Table 1.3 on next page).

The high population densities of Kingstown, with a geographic area of 1.9 square miles, and Suburbs of Kingstown (6.4 square miles) correlate to the high concentration of primary infrastructure in these two census divisions (Table 1.3 on next page). Such high population densities put a strain on the infrastructure; and, on social and other services. Markedly, Kingstown's population density was 9 times the national average, while the largest census divisions, Chateaubelair (30.9 square miles), Georgetown (22.2 square miles) and Barrouallie (14.2 square miles), continued to have population densities which were significantly lower than the national average. The mountainous terrain of Georgetown, Barrouallie and more so, Chateaubelair, may be a major contributing factor to their low density.

Table 1.3. Population Density by Census Division, 2001 & 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Area (Sq. Miles)</u>	<u>Total Population</u>		<u>Density</u>	
		<u>2001</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2012</u>
01 – Kingstown	1.9	13,857	12,909	7293	6794
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	6.4	13,782	13,812	2035	2158
03 – Calliaqua	11.8	22,706	24,205	1924	2051
04 – Marriaqua	9.4	8,254	7,798	878	830
05 – Bridgetown	7.2	6,779	6,568	942	912
06 – Colonarie	13.4	7,491	6,849	559	511
07 – Georgetown	22.2	6,985	7,061	315	318
08 - Sandy Bay	5.3	2,805	2,576	529	486
09 – Layout	11.1	6,338	6,339	571	571
10 – Barrouallie	14.2	5,463	5,884	385	414
11 – Chateaubelair	30.9	6,081	5,756	197	186
Total Mainland	133.8	99,786	99,757	746	746
12 - Northern Grenadines	9	5,647	6,184	627	687
13 - Southern Grenadines	7.5	3,589	4,050	479	540
Total Grenadines	16.5	9,236	10,234	560	620
Total	150.3	109,022	109,991	725	732

Note: Total Population is used to calculate Population Density.

1.5 Population by Age Group and Sex

Table 1.4 (next page) shows that the population of children (0 – 14 years), in 2012, was 26,295. This sub-population accounted for 24.6% of the total population (Table 1.5 on page 20), a decrease from 2001 when it accounted for 30.7% of the population. The sub-population of youths (15 – 24 years) accounted for 17.1% of the population in 2012, a decrease from 2001, when it accounted for 19.7%. Combined, these two categories, i.e., 0 – 14 and 15 – 24, constituted the largest segment of the population, notwithstanding that their proportion of the population had decreased.

Table 1.4. Household Population by Age Group and Sex, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Total Household Population</u>			<u>Sex Ratio</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
0 – 4	4,314	4,331	8,645	100
5 – 9	4,308	4,212	8,520	102
10 – 14	5,042	4,718	9,760	107
15 – 19	5,053	4,859	9,912	104
20 – 24	4,354	4,253	8,607	102
25 – 29	4,228	4,089	8,317	103
30 – 34	3,887	3,976	7,863	098
35 – 39	3,839	3,714	7,553	103
40 – 44	3,772	3,383	7,155	111
45 – 49	3,861	3,605	7,466	107
50 – 54	3,436	3,112	6,548	110
55 – 59	2,642	2,389	5,031	111
60 – 64	1,970	1,851	3,821	106
65 – 69	1,457	1,384	2,841	105
70 – 74	1,282	1,254	2,536	102
75 – 79	964	1,014	1,978	095
80+	1,142	1,493	2,635	076
Total	55,551	53,637	109,188	104

The 25 – 44 years age group was the only other sub-population to have a decrease in its proportion of the total population, from 29.1% in 2001, to 28.3% in 2012. This decrease may have been the result of migration.

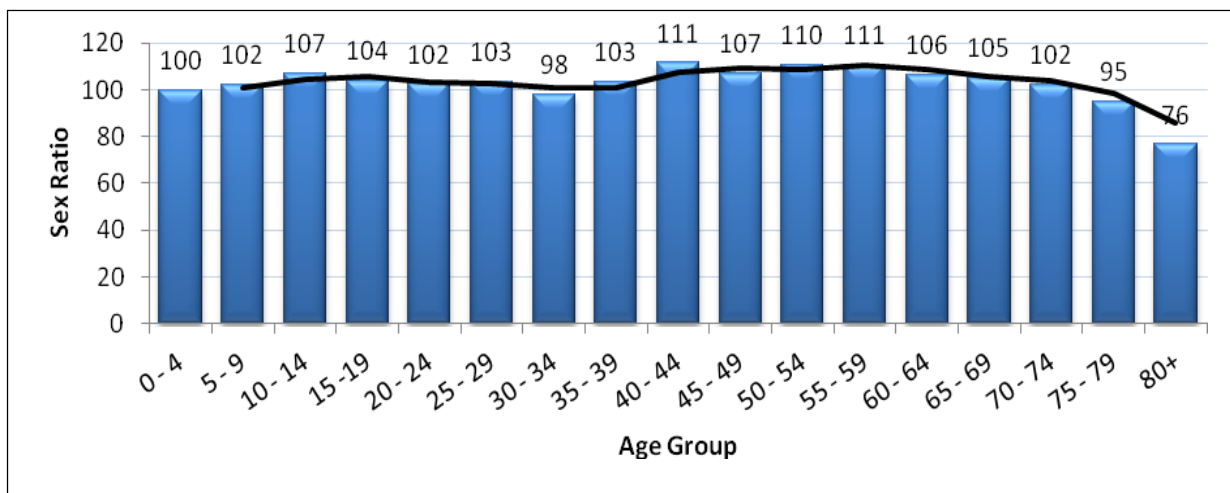


Figure 1.4. Sex Ratio (Males to 100 Females) by Age Group, 2012

The 45 – 64 years and 65 and over age cohorts were the only two age cohorts to have experienced increases in their population proportions (Table 1.5 below); with the 45 – 64 year cohort having experienced the largest increase, from 13.2% in 2001 to 20.9% in 2012.

Table 1.5. Percentage Distribution of Household Population by Age Group and Sex, 2001 & 2002

<u>Age Group</u>	2001			2012		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 – 4	9.6	9.2	9.4	7.8	8.1	7.9
5 – 9	10.7	10.9	10.8	7.8	7.9	7.8
10 – 14	10.5	10.4	10.5	9.1	8.8	8.9
15 -19	10.6	10.7	10.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
20 – 24	9.3	9.0	9.1	7.8	7.9	7.9
25 – 29	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.6
30 – 34	7.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.2
35 – 39	7.8	7.4	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.9
40 – 44	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.6
45 – 49	4.5	4.4	4.5	7.0	6.7	6.8
50 – 54	3.6	3.4	3.5	6.2	5.8	6.0
55 – 59	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.8	4.5	4.6
60 – 64	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
65 – 69	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
70 – 74	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
75 – 79	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.8
80+	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.8	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

These increases may have been due to reduced death rates and increased life expectancy. The changes in each age cohort’s proportion of the population can be seen more clearly by analysing the population pyramids of the country over the last three censuses. Analyses of the population pyramids of the last three censuses reveal some interesting changes between 1991, 2001 and 2012.

In 1991, the pyramid (Figure 1.5 on next page) had a broad base and narrowed sharply, as age increased. This is indicative of lesser economically developed countries with high birth and

death rates and low life expectancy. However, it can be noted that the age group 0 – 4 years is not the largest in terms of proportion, indicating high, but declining birth rates.

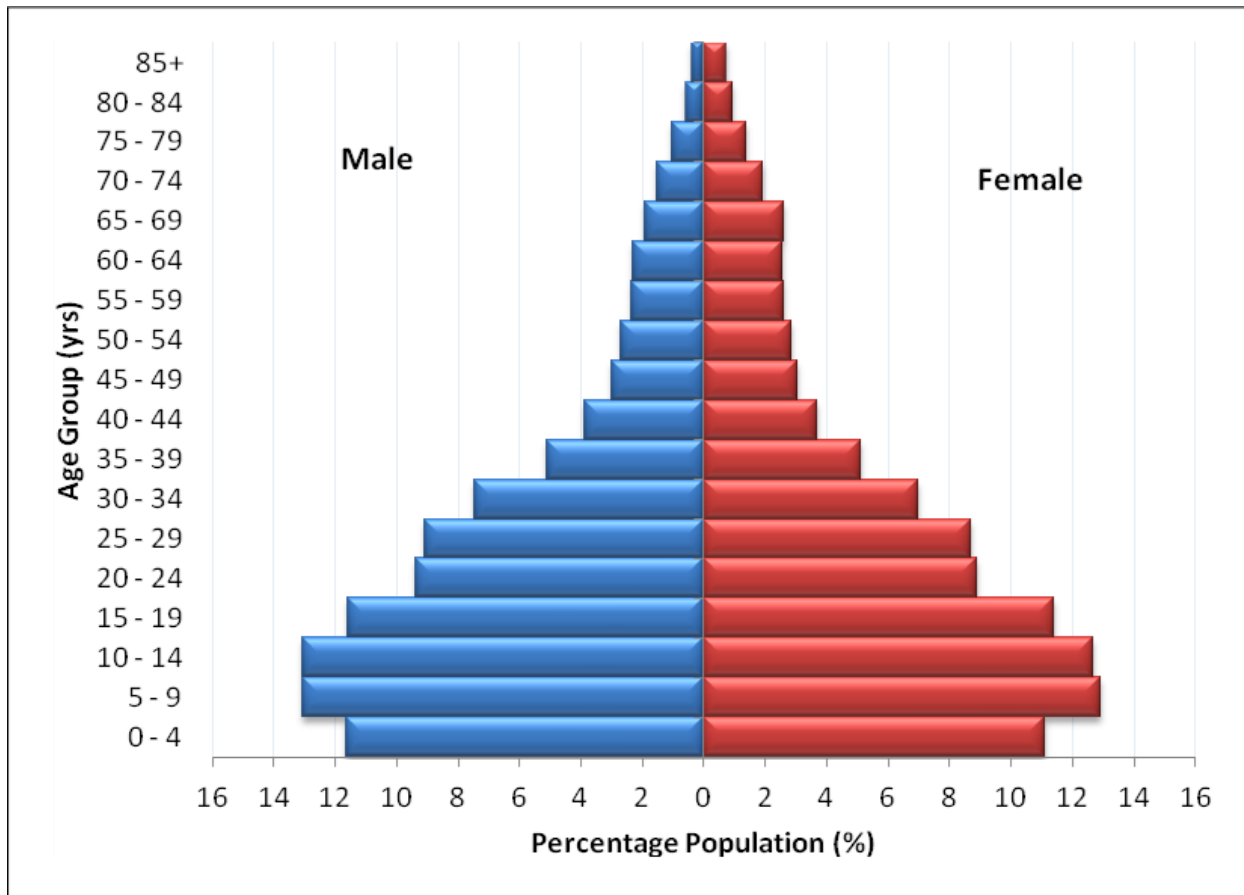


Figure 1.5. Population Pyramid of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 1991

The 2001 pyramid reveals slight changes in shape (Figure 1.6 on next page). The 20 – 54 year age cohort saw an increase in its proportion of the population. The elderly population also saw an increase in its proportion, though not as large as in the 20 – 54 years age cohort. This can be seen in the broadening of the middle and top section of the pyramid. In spite of these increases, the larger proportion of the population still remained under 25 years of age.

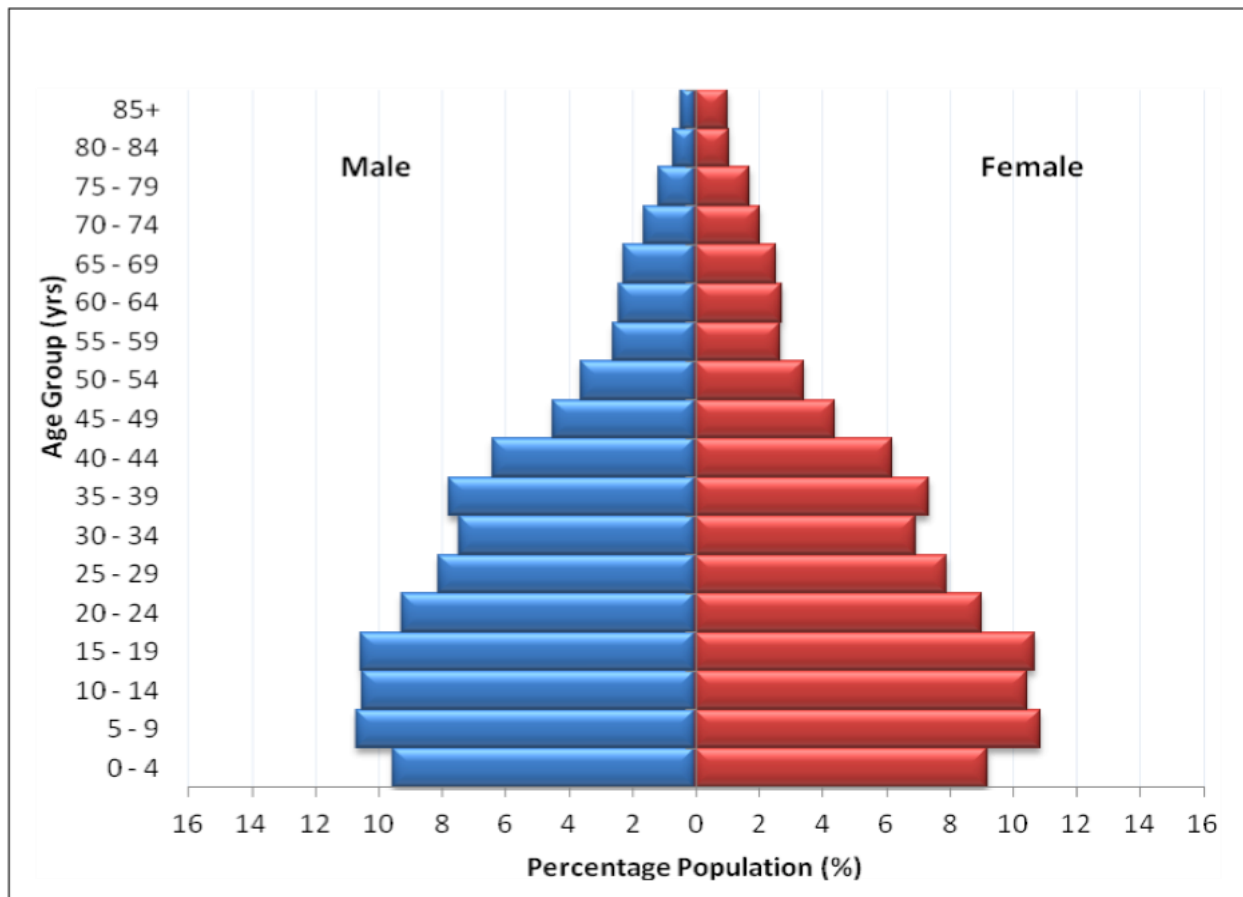


Figure 1.6. Population Pyramid of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2001

The 2012 population pyramid (Figure 1.7 on next page) displays the most significant change in shape. The pyramid comprises a diminishing base, especially within the age groups under 10 years, indicating continued declines in the birth rates. Further up, there is an increased broadening of the middle and top of the pyramid, displaying characteristics of a middle income, developing country, with reduced or constant birth rates, reduced death rates, and increased life expectancy.

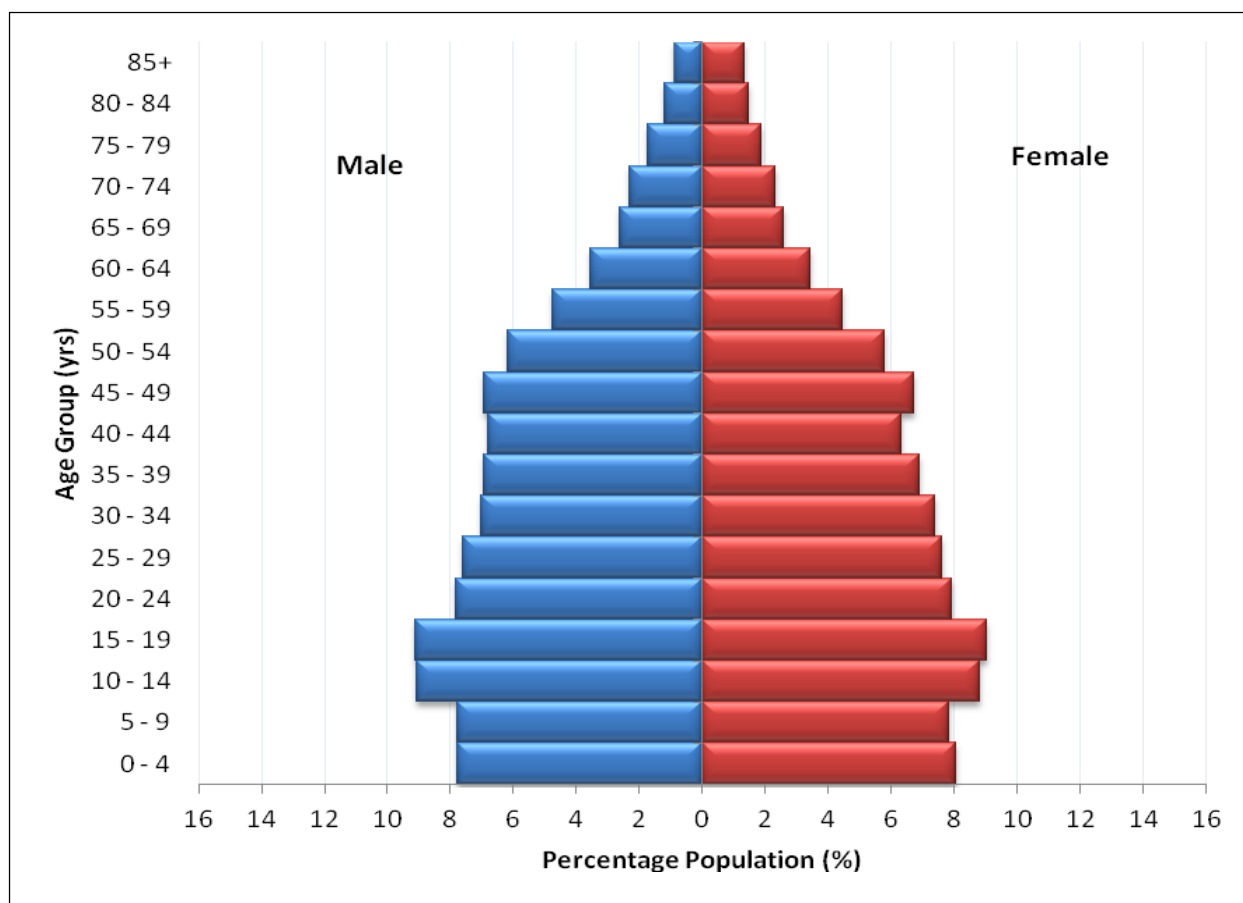


Figure 1.7. Population Pyramid of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2012

Further analysis of the pyramids shows that the proportion of the 0 – 5 years age cohort reduced from 9.4% in 2001 to 7.9% in 2012. In fact, the children sub-population (0 – 14 years) saw a 6.1 percentage point drop in its proportion of the total population between 2001 and 2012, while the youth sub-population saw a 2.7 percentage point drop. The bulges noticed at the 10 – 14 and 15 – 19 years age groups, in 2012, are because of that cohort being in the 0 – 4 and 5 – 9 years age group 10 years earlier, in 2001, when they constituted a larger proportion of the population.

Of note, however, is that all decreases in an age groups’ proportion of the total population cease at the 40 years and over age groups. This corresponds to an increase, in both population and proportion, resulting in the widening of the upper half of the 2012 pyramid. The age cohorts

between 40 and 59 years experienced an increase (6.4%) in their proportion of the total population from 16.9% in 2001 to 23.3% in 2012. Each 5-year age cohort, within this age range, experienced an increase in its individual proportion, resulting in the widening of this section of the 2012 pyramid, compared to that of the 2001 pyramid. The elderly population (60 years and over) also increased in its proportion of the total population, from 9.8% in 2001 to 12.6% in 2012. Similar to all age cohorts, from the 40 – 44 years cohort upwards, the proportion of the sexes not only increased within the individual cohorts, but also in their proportion of the total population, resulting in the widening of the upper half of the 2012 population pyramid.

1.6 Conclusion

The 2012 population count revealed an increase in the population over the last two censuses; however, the rate of increase between 2001 and 2012 was the lowest since 1911. Among census divisions, there were increases in the number of residents in six divisions and declines in another six, while the population of the Layou census division remained virtually unchanged. The census division of Kingstown, the main urban area, registered a decline in population and population density. However, this census division remained the most densely populated census division in the country. Moreover, the population age structure revealed evidence of increasing life expectancy and declining birth rates, a phenomenon described as population ageing.

Chapter 2: Social and Demographic Characteristics

2.1 Introduction

Ethnicity, religion and place of birth, among other demographic characteristics, are often used to characterize the identity and cultural affiliation of persons in a population. Accordingly, this chapter highlights the national population and demographic trends, during the intercensal period, 2001 to 2012, in relation to the demographic characteristics, *place of birth*, *ethnicity*, *religious activities* and *marital and union status*, which impact the social fabric of Vincentian society.

2.2 Place of Birth

In 2012, as seen from Figure 2.1 below, of the 109,188 citizens living in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 101,515 (93.0%) were local born, a 0.1% decline compared with 2001 (Table 2.1 a-b on next page).

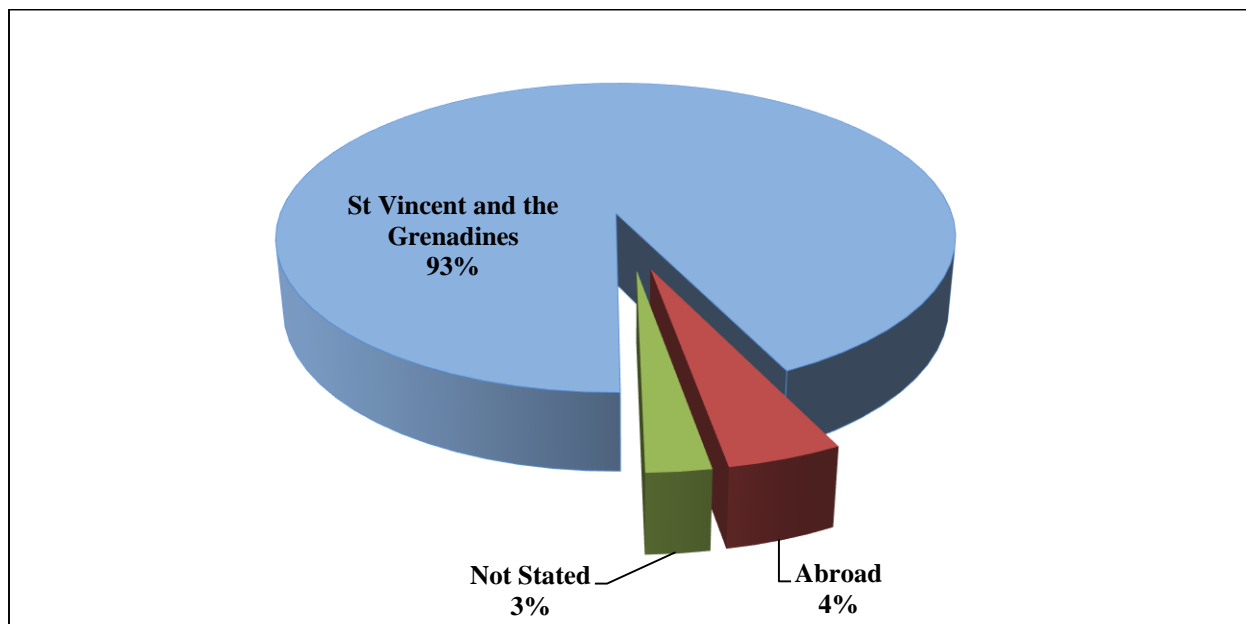


Figure 2.1. Total Household Population by Place of Birth and Sex, 2012

Table 2.1a. Total Population by Place of Birth and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Place of Birth</u>	2001			2012		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	52,145	51,016	103,161	51,545	49,970	101,515
Abroad	2,272	2,393	4,665	2,474	2,424	4,898
Don't Know/Not Stated	8	1	9	1,532	1,243	2,775
Total	54,425	53,410	107,835	55,551	53,637	109,188

Table 2.1b. Percentage Population by Place of Birth and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Place of Birth</u>	2001			2012		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	95.8	95.5	95.7	92.8	93.2	93.0
Abroad	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Don't Know/Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.3	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tables 2.1a-b further show that there were 4,898 (4.5%) persons, compared with 4,665 (4.3%) in 2001, who were born abroad. This increase of 5.0% demonstrates the impact of immigration in the country (Chapter 3). Further, 2.5% of the population that did not provide information related to place of birth.

2.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the local-born population, observed in 2012, was marginally higher than that of the foreign-born, 103 and 102 males, respectively, to every 100 females. In comparison with the 2001 census, the sex ratio of the local-born to that of the foreign-born population was 102 and 94 males, respectively, to every 100 females. The data revealed a minimal increase in the sex ratio of the local-born population compared to a significant decrease in that of the foreign-born population.

2.3 Ethnicity

An ethnic group, is a socially defined category of people who identify with each other based on common ancestral, social, cultural or national experience.¹ St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a diverse ethnic population. Though the majority of the population is of *African Descent*, the population is also comprised of Caribs/Amerindians, who are an indigenous group to the country, along with other minority ethnic groups.

As illustrated in Figure 2.2 (below), the majority of the population classified itself as being of *African Descent*. This group represented 71.2% of the population, in comparison with 72.8% in 2001.

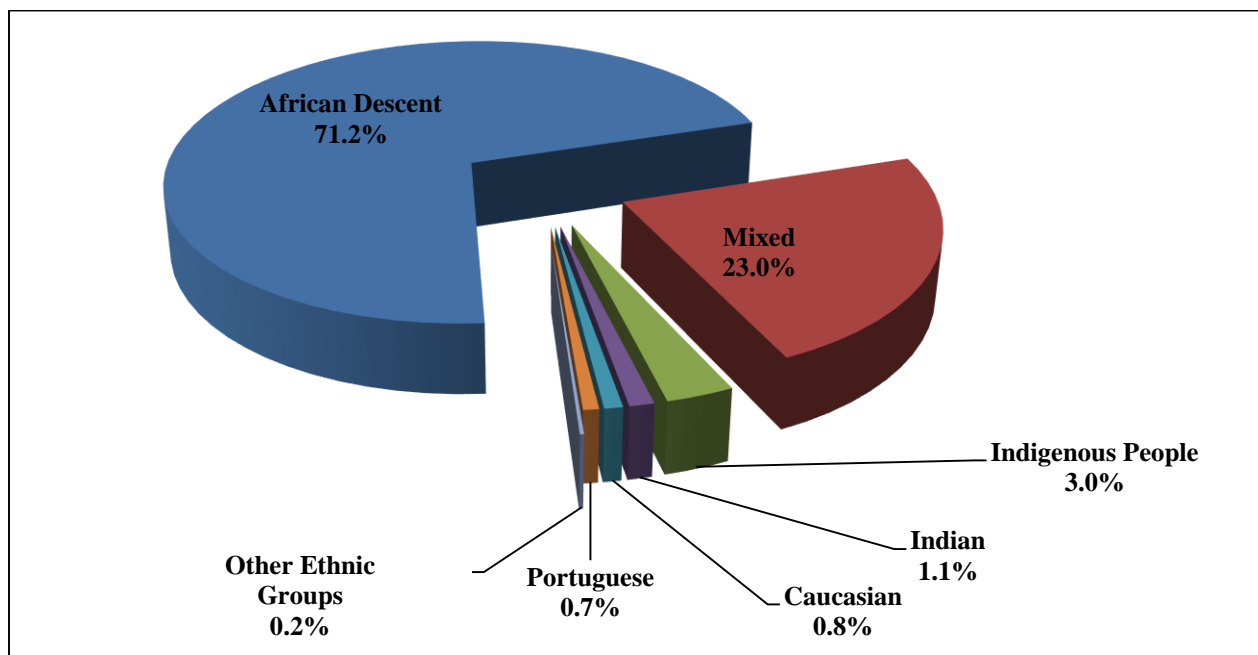


Figure 2.2. Percentage Population by Major Ethnic Group, 2012

The second largest ethnic group comprised persons of *Mixed* heritage, which represented 23.0% of the population; a 16.2% increase when compared with 2001. The number of persons who

¹ Ethnic Group.(1989). Oxford English Dictionary, 2nd ed., s.v.

identified themselves as *Indigenous People* accounted for 3.0% of the population; a 15.9% decline since 2001. *Indian* comprised 1.1% of the population, while all *Other Ethnic Groups* (Caucasian, Portuguese etc.) comprised less than 1.0%.

Table 2.2. Total Household Population by Major Ethnic Group and Sex, 2001 & 2012

Major Ethnic Group	2001			2012			Percentage Change (2001/2012)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African Descent	40,423	38,116	78,539	40,255	37,509	77,764	-0.4	-1.6	-1.0
Indigenous People	1,945	1,953	3,898	1,591	1,689	3,280	-18.2	-13.5	-15.9
White/Caucasian	438	445	883	453	436	889	3.4	-2.0	0.7
East Indian/Indian	717	736	1,453	595	604	1,199	-17.0	-17.9	-17.5
Mixed	10,226	11,379	21,605	12,133	12,978	25,111	18.6	14.1	16.2
Portuguese	300	316	616	406	347	753	35.3	9.8	22.2
Other Ethnic Group	108	98	206	118	74	192	9.3	-24.5	-6.8
Not Stated	270	365	635	0	0	0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
All Groups	54,427	53,408	107,835	55,551	53,637	109,188	2.1	0.4	1.3

A comparison of the ethnic distribution shows that there was a 1.0% decline, among persons of *African Descent*, between 2001 and 2012 (Table 2.2 above). Additionally, there were noted declines within the *East Indian/Indian* and *Indigenous People* groups. These groups declined by 17.5% (255 persons) and 15.9% (618 persons), respectively.

Table 2.3. Percentage Distribution of Population by Major Ethnic Group and Sex, 2001 & 2012

Major Ethnic Group	2001			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African Descent	74.3	71.4	72.8	72.5	69.9	71.2
Indigenous People	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.0
White/Caucasian	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
East Indian/Indian	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mixed	18.8	21.3	20.0	21.8	24.2	23.0
Portuguese	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Other Ethnic Group	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not Stated	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Groups	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3.1 Population Distribution by Census Divisions and Major Ethnic Groups

As illustrated in Tables 2.4a (below) and 2.4b (next page), the largest proportion of the various ethnic groups resided in the Calliaqua census division. This includes persons of *African* (21.8%), *White/Caucasian* (36.4%), *East Indian/Indian* (36.5%), *Mixed* (22.0%), and *Portuguese* (43.0%) descent, respectively. *Indigenous People* (56.5%), were most visible in the Sandy Bay and Georgetown census divisions, whilst the majority of persons who classified themselves as *Other* (68.0%), were observed in the Kingstown census division.

Table 2.4a. Total Household Population by Census Division and Major Ethnic Group, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Major Ethnic Group</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>African Descent</u>	<u>Indigenous People</u>	<u>White/Caucasian</u>	<u>East Indian/Indian</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Kingstown	8,276	191	114	129	3,708	163	131	12,712
Suburbs of Kingstown	10,480	285	57	49	2,853	56	2	13,782
Calliaqua	16,920	348	324	438	5,522	323	33	23,908
Marriaqua	6,010	54	38	294	1,375	19	8	7,798
Bridgetown	5,287	206	4	40	998	28	1	6,564
Colonaire	5,320	45	3	63	1,369	49	0	6,849
Georgetown	4,239	866	9	73	1,803	53	6	7,049
Sandy Bay	472	988	3	8	1,101	4	0	2,576
Layou	5,576	31	49	48	598	32	1	6,335
Barrouallie	5,001	53	10	10	539	12	0	5,625
Chateaubelair	4,199	35	3	17	1,502	0	0	5,756
Northern Grenadines	2,778	104	218	16	3,047	12	9	6,184
Southern Grenadines	3,206	74	57	14	696	2	1	4,050
Total	77,764	3,280	889	1,199	25,111	753	192	109,188

Table 2.4b. Percentage Household Population by Census Division and Major Ethnic Group, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Major Ethnic Group</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>African Descent</u>	<u>Indigenous People</u>	<u>White/Caucasian</u>	<u>East Indian/Indian</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Kingstown	10.6	5.8	12.8	10.8	14.8	21.6	68.2	11.6
Suburbs of Kingstown	13.5	8.7	6.4	4.1	11.4	7.4	1.0	12.6
Calliaqua	21.8	10.6	36.4	36.5	22.0	43.0	17.2	21.9
Marriaqua	7.7	1.6	4.3	24.5	5.5	2.5	4.2	7.1
Bridgetown	6.8	6.3	0.4	3.3	4.0	3.7	0.5	6.0
Colonaire	6.8	1.4	0.3	5.3	5.5	6.5	0.0	6.3
Georgetown	5.5	26.4	1.0	6.1	7.2	7.0	3.1	6.5
Sandy Bay	0.6	30.1	0.3	0.7	4.4	0.5	0.0	2.4
Layou	7.2	0.9	5.5	4.0	2.4	4.2	0.5	5.8
Barrouallie	6.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.6	0.0	5.2
Chateaubelair	5.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Northern Grenadines	3.6	3.2	24.5	1.3	12.1	1.6	4.7	5.7
Southern Grenadines	4.1	2.3	6.4	1.2	2.8	0.3	0.5	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

A similar pattern was also observed in 2001 (Table 2.5 below). However, there were declines in the proportion of *Indigenous People*, who resided within the Sandy Bay census division and *White/Caucasian*, who resided within the Calliaqua census division, during the intercensal period (cf. Table 2.4b above).

Table 2.5. Percentage Distribution of Population by Census Division and Major Ethnic Group, 2001

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Major Ethnic Group</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>African Descent</u>	<u>Indigenous People</u>	<u>White/Caucasian</u>	<u>East Indian/Indian</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	
Kingstown	11.8	4.7	16.3	8.4	16.1	20	42.2	24.7	12.5
Kingstown Suburb	13.6	6.6	5	2.2	9	4.7	1.9	9.4	12.1
Calliaqua	19.6	8	42.2	32.2	24.8	30.5	18.4	33.4	20.7
Marriaqua	8.4	1.8	1.4	31	5	5.8	0.5	4.1	7.7
Bridgetown	7.6	1.8	0.6	4.1	2.8	5.4	1.5	2.8	6.3
Colonarie	7.2	0.8	0.5	5.5	7.4	13	0	4.4	6.9
Georgetown	5.6	20.7	0.5	5.4	7.6	7.5	4.4	1.3	6.5
Sandy Bay	0.5	42.1	0	0.4	3.6	1.6	0.5	1.4	2.6
Layou	6.9	0.9	4.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	1.9	1.7	5.9
Barrouallie	6.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	2.7	3.2	0	1.6	5.1
Chateaubelair	5.4	6.6	1.1	4	7	0.8	0.5	2.4	5.6
North Grenadines	3.8	3.3	19.7	3	9	2.4	24.3	10.2	5
South Grenadines	3.6	1.2	8	0.4	1.7	1.8	3.9	2.5	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.3.2 Population Distribution by Major Ethnic Group and Broad Age Group

Tables 2.6a (below) and 2.6b (next page) show that the largest proportion of the *Mixed* population was between 0 – 14 years, i.e. 30.1%, while those of *African Descent* were most noticeable in the age group 15 – 29 years (24.7%). In addition, the largest share of the *Indigenous People* and *Other* population was seen in the age group 30 – 44 years, whereas persons within the age group 45 – 64 constituted the largest share of the *East Indian/Indian*, *White/Caucasian* and *Portuguese* populations.

Though a relatively similar trend was observed in 2001, there were notable increases and decreases (cf. Table 2.6b and Table 2.7 on next page). Of note, there were significant increases across ethnic groups among the 45 – 64 years and 65 years and older age cohorts. Conversely, declines were observed within the 0 – 14 years and 15 – 29 years age groups. This pattern mirrors the overall population described in Chapter 1, suggesting that there were no significant differences in lifestyles among the various ethnic groups.

Table 2.6a. Total Household Population by Major Ethnic Group and Broad Age Group, 2012

Major Ethnic Group	Broad Age Group					Total
	0 – 14	15 – 29	30 – 44	45 – 64	65 +	
African Descent	18,400	19,225	16,485	16,577	7,077	77,764
Indigenous People	676	707	781	749	367	3,280
White/Caucasian	86	110	151	311	231	889
East Indian/Indian	111	175	246	449	218	1,199
Mixed	7,564	6,461	4,705	4,470	1,911	25,111
Portuguese	67	107	144	257	178	753
Other Ethnic Group	21	51	59	53	8	192
Total	26,925	26,836	22,571	22,866	9,990	109,188

Table 2.6b. Percentage Distribution of Population by Major Ethnic Group and Broad Age Group, 2012

<u>Major Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Broad Age Group</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 – 14</u>	<u>15 – 29</u>	<u>30 – 44</u>	<u>45 – 64</u>	<u>65 +</u>	
African Descent	23.7	24.7	21.2	21.3	9.1	100
Indigenous People	20.6	21.6	23.8	22.8	11.2	100
White/Caucasian	9.7	12.4	17.0	35.0	26.0	100
East Indian/Indian	9.3	14.6	20.5	37.4	18.2	100
Mixed	30.1	25.7	18.7	17.8	7.6	100
Portuguese	8.9	14.2	19.1	34.1	23.6	100
Other Ethnic Group	10.9	26.6	30.7	27.6	4.2	100
Total	24.7	24.6	20.7	20.9	9.1	100

Table 2.7. Percentage Distribution of Population by Major Ethnic Group and Broad Age Group, 2001

<u>Major Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Broad Age Group</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 – 14</u>	<u>15 – 29</u>	<u>30 – 44</u>	<u>45 – 64</u>	<u>65+</u>	
African Descent	30.2	28.2	21.6	12.9	7.1	100
Indigenous People	26.4	27.4	21.8	15.7	8.6	100
White/Caucasian	16.8	19.5	23.8	25.0	14.9	100
East Indian/Indian	11.5	16.6	21.9	25.6	24.4	100
Mixed	11.5	16.0	24.3	32.8	15.4	100
Portuguese	35.7	27.8	18.6	11.7	6.2	100
Other Ethnic Group	14.6	18.9	38.8	17.5	10.2	100
Not Stated	20.9	29.6	27.1	14.6	7.7	100
Total	30.6	27.8	21.1	13.2	7.3	100

2.4 Religion and Denomination

Religion is an organized collection of beliefs, cultural systems, and worldviews that relate humanity to an order of existence. Sub-groups within a religion that share a common name, tradition and identity are referred to as religious denominations.² St. Vincent and the Grenadines is affirmed as a nation founded on the belief in the supremacy of God.³ Accordingly, Christianity has been the dominant religion; and, Anglicanism the most dominant denomination.

²Thomas, K. (1971). *Religion and the decline of magic: Studies in popular beliefs in sixteenth and seventeenth century England*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, pp. 603.

³*Constitution of St. Vincent and the Grenadines* (1979).

Notwithstanding, the country is also comprised of other internationally recognised religions and denominations.

While the data on religion and denomination explain demographic trends, they also provide religious leaders with a sense of how efficacious they are at attracting and maintaining their followers. The 2012 Population and Housing Census asked the same voluntary question on religion as was asked in 2001; that is, ‘*What is your religion/denomination?*’

2.4.1 Religion

Eighty-two point three per cent of the population identified itself with a *Christian* religious denomination in 2012. The *Rastafarian* religion was the second largest organisation, with 1.1% of the population identifying itself with this group. The *Hindu* and *Muslim/Islam* religions, collectively accounted for 0.2% of the population, which means that no proportional changes, among followers of these two religions, occurred between 2001 and 2012. Further, 7.5% of the population indicated that they were not affiliated with any religion or religious denomination, whereas 4.7% did not state the religion, or religious denomination, with which they were affiliated (Table 2.8 below).

Table 2.8. Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion, 2001 & 2012

<u>Religion/Religious Denomination</u>	2001			2012		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Christian	77.3	85.8	81.5	78.0	86.8	82.3
Hindu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Muslim/Islam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rastafarian	2.5	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.3	1.1
Other Religion/Religious Denomination	5.8	7.2	6.5	4.0	4.6	4.3
None/No Religion	12.4	5.1	8.8	10.7	4.1	7.5
Not Stated	1.7	1.3	1.5	5.3	4.0	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Between 2001 and 2012 there was a 2.3% increase in the followers of the *Christian* religion, and a 25.9% decrease for the *Rastafarian* religion (Table 2.9 below). In addition, there were also declines among followers of *Other Religion/Denomination* (33.3%) and the *None/No Religion* population (14.1%).

Table 2.9. Total Household Population and Percentage Change by Religion, 2001 & 2012

Religion/Religious Denomination	2001			2012			Percentage Change (2001/2012)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Christian	42,086	45,821	87,907	43,327	46,564	89,891	3.0	1.6	2.3
Hindu	48	36	84	47	42	89	-2.1	16.7	6.0
Muslim/Islam	51	28	79	77	34	111	51.0	21.4	40.5
Rastafarian	1,366	228	1,594	1,025	156	1,181	-25.0	-31.6	-25.9
Other Religion/Denomination	3,173	3,834	7,007	2,200	2,473	4,673	-30.7	-35.5	-33.3
None/No Religion	6,758	2,746	9,504	5,925	2,222	8,147	-12.3	-19.1	-14.1
Not Stated	942	718	1,660	2,950	2,146	5,096	213.2	198.9	207.0
Total	54,424	53,411	107,835	55,551	53,637	109,188	2.1	0.4	1.3

Christianity and *Other Religion* had slightly more female followers, in 2012, whereas *Hindu*, *Rastafarian* and *Muslim/Islam* had significantly more male followers. In addition, males were also more non-responsive in indicating religious affiliation. This trend remained unchanged from 2001 (Table 2.9 above).

2.4.2 Christian Denominations

The *Pentecostal* denomination was the single largest Christian denomination in 2012, accounting for 27.6% of the population (Table 2.11 on page 36). *Anglicans* (13.9%) accounted for the second largest denomination, followed by *Seventh Day Adventists* (11.6%), *Baptists* (8.9%), *Methodists* (8.7%), *Roman Catholics* (6.3%) and *Evangelicals* (3.8%).

Traditionally, the predominant denominations in St. Vincent and the Grenadines were ‘older’ established denominations, inclusive of the *Anglican*, *Methodist* and *Roman Catholic*

denominations. However, the last decade (2001 – 2012) saw continuous shifts between these groups, as followers engaged in denominational switching.

Table 2.10. Total Household Population by Christian Denomination, 2012

Religious Denomination	2001			2012			Percentage Change (2001/2012)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anglican	10,090	9,066	19,156	8,130	7,045	15,175	-19.4	-22.3	-20.8
Evangelical	1,369	1,670	3,039	1,855	2,263	4,118	35.5	35.5	35.5
Methodist	5,943	5,774	11,717	4,984	4,474	9,458	-16.1	-22.5	-19.3
Pentecostal	8,539	10,484	19,023	13,733	16,375	30,108	60.8	56.2	58.3
Presbyterian/Congregational	64	61	125	141	153	294	120.3	150.8	135.2
Roman Catholic	4,061	4,012	8,073	3,515	3,362	6,877	-13.4	-16.2	-14.8
Salvation Army	126	164	290	142	144	286	12.7	-12.2	-1.4
Seventh Day Adventist	5,169	5,830	10,999	6,170	6,540	12,710	19.4	12.2	15.6
Jehovah's Witness	286	388	674	370	539	909	29.4	38.9	34.9
Baptist (Spiritual)	4,617	6,111	10,728	4,150	5,525	9,675	-10.1	-9.6	-9.8
Rastafarian	1,366	228	1,594	1,025	156	1,181	-25.0	-31.6	-25.9
Other Religion/Religious Denominations	5,094	6,159	11,253	2,461	2,693	5,154	-51.7	-56.3	-54.2
None/No Religion	6,758	2,746	9,504	5,925	2,222	8,147	-12.3	-19.1	-14.3
Not Stated	942	718	1,660	2,950	2,146	5,096	213.2	198.9	207.0
Total	54,424	53,411	107,835	55,551	53,637	109,188	2.1	0.4	1.3

A comparison of denominations (Table 2.10 above) reveals that the *Pentecostal* membership experienced the highest growth during the intercensal period (58.3%). Concomitant with this rise in the number of Pentecostals was the diminution in the size of the *Anglican* (20.8%), *Methodist* (19.3%), *Roman Catholic* (14.8%) and *Spiritual Baptist* (9.8%) populations. There were observed increases among the *Seventh Day Adventist* (15.6%), *Evangelical* (35.5%), *Jehovah's Witness* (34.9%) and the *Presbyterian/Congregational* (135.2%) membership. These increases may be attributed to the numerous crusades, open-air meetings and initiatives held annually to attract followers.

Table 2.11. Percentage Distribution of Population by Christian Denomination, 2001 & 2012

<u>Religious Denomination</u>	2001			2012		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Anglican	18.5	17.0	17.8	14.6	13.1	13.9
Evangelical	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	4.2	3.8
Methodist	10.9	10.8	10.9	9.0	8.3	8.7
Pentecostal	15.7	19.6	17.6	24.7	30.5	27.6
Presbyterian/Congregational	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Roman Catholic	7.4	7.5	7.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
Salvation Army	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Seventh Day Adventist	9.5	10.9	10.2	11.1	12.2	11.6
Jehovah's Witness	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8
Baptist (Spiritual)	8.5	11.5	9.9	7.5	10.3	8.9
Rastafarian	2.5	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.3	1.1
Other Religious Denominations	9.4	11.5	10.5	4.4	5.0	4.7
None/No Religion	12.5	5.2	8.8	10.7	4.1	7.5
Not Stated	1.7	1.3	1.5	5.3	4.0	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.4.3 Population Distribution by Christian Denomination and Census Division

As shown in Table 2.12 (next page), in 2012, the largest proportion of persons residing in all census divisions, with the exception of the Chateaubelair, Bridgetown, Marriaqua and the Grenadines census divisions, indicated that they were *Pentecostal*. The majority of persons living in the Chateaubelair census division indicated that they were *Spiritual Baptists*, whereas the largest number of persons in the Bridgetown and Marriaqua census divisions indicated that they were *Seventh Day Adventists*. In addition, the majority of Northern and Southern Grenadines declared themselves *Anglican*.

Table 2.12. Percentage Distribution of Population by Census Division and Christian Denominations, 2012

Census Division	Christian Denomination										
	Anglican	Baptist (Spiritual)	Evangelical	Jehovah's Witness	Methodist	Pentecostal	Presbyterian/ Congregational	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	Seventh Day Adventist	Other Christian
Kingstown	15.4	5.5	3.4	0.9	14.7	29.8	0.1	9.2	0.3	4.5	0.7
Kingstown Suburb	10.2	6.3	4.3	0.7	8.3	35.9	0.4	4.3	0.2	8.3	0.5
Calliaqua	15.7	6.7	3.0	1.3	11.4	27.0	0.2	7.2	0.4	11.2	0.3
Marriaqua	7.0	9.1	0.6	0.5	11.1	22.3	0.1	7.2	1.2	28.9	0.0
Bridgetown	8.4	11.6	2.5	0.7	4.6	22.6	0.5	2.0	0.1	22.7	0.1
Colonarie	8.3	13.1	3.9	0.4	4.6	35.3	0.1	5.9	0.0	10.4	0.0
Georgetown	16.3	13.0	4.9	0.9	3.5	30.3	0.4	6.8	0.1	6.2	0.3
Sandy Bay	23.4	10.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	33.7	0.2	5.3	0.0	5.7	0.0
Layou	11.0	6.7	2.8	0.7	10.2	27.0	0.3	3.6	0.1	16.7	0.0
Barrouallie	16.3	8.0	7.7	0.1	5.3	25.0	0.7	1.4	0.1	11.0	0.1
Chateaubelair	13.7	23.6	5.6	0.7	15.5	23.0	0.2	3.8	0.0	2.2	0.0
North Grenadines	22.6	6.7	9.0	1.5	0.8	17.5	0.1	7.0	0.0	15.4	0.3
South Grenadines	21.0	7.4	1.0	0.5	2.4	18.2	0.1	18.4	0.1	12.8	0.0
Total	13.9	8.9	3.8	0.8	8.7	27.6	0.3	6.3	0.3	11.6	0.3

Table 2.13. Percentage Distribution of Population by Census Division and Christian Denominations, 2001

Census Division	Christian Denomination										Other Christian Denomination
	Anglican	Baptist (Spiritual)	Evangelical	Jehovah's Witness	Methodist	Pentecostal	Presbyterian/ Congregational	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	Seventh Day Adventist	
Kingstown	19.7	7.2	2.3	0.9	18.3	20.2	0.1	11.6	0.4	3.8	3.1
Kingstown Suburb	14.5	8.9	3.8	0.5	11.0	25.6	0.1	5.0	0.2	7.7	2.1
Calliaqua	18.9	8.6	1.8	1.0	14.5	18.4	0.1	8.2	0.5	9.4	4.4
Marriaqua	8.7	11.4	0.9	0.5	12.5	16.2	0.1	9.8	0.9	24.1	4.8
Bridgetown	11.8	17.7	1.9	0.6	5.1	10.2	0.0	3.3	0.1	20.6	7.4
Colonarie	11.1	11.0	2.0	0.2	7.1	23.5	0.6	6.9	0.0	8.5	3.9
Georgetown	20.9	16.2	2.4	0.5	4.5	4.9	0.0	7.5	0.0	5.3	4.1
Sandy Bay	32.8	17.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	13.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.8	2.3
Layou	11.7	5.9	2.1	0.4	11.5	19.7	0.0	4.5	0.1	15.3	4.4
Barrouallie	21.7	7.6	6.9	0.2	7.6	20.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	10.4	2.8
Chateaubelair	18.4	12.2	4.6	0.6	17.6	15.5	0.1	4.5	0.0	2.5	2.8
North Grenadines	30.2	6.9	8.4	1.1	1.4	11.4	0.1	7.8	0.0	13.6	2.6
South Grenadines	28.9	5.7	1.1	0.4	2.0	11.8	0.1	21.4	0.1	12.8	3.7
Total	17.8	9.9	2.8	0.6	10.9	17.6	0.1	7.5	0.3	10.2	3.8

Compared to 2001 (Table 2.13 on previous page), the largest proportion of persons residing in the Kingstown, Calliaqua, Georgetown, Sandy Bay, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair and the Grenadines census divisions were *Anglicans*. Those who resided in the Colonaire and Layou census divisions were mostly *Pentecostal*, whilst the majority of those in the Marriaqua and Bridgetown census divisions were *Seventh Day Adventists*.

2.4.4 Population Distribution by Christian Denomination and Sex

The 2012 census data show what appeared to be equal gender representation among Christian denominations. However, the *Anglican*, *Methodist*, and to a lesser extent, *Roman Catholic* denominations, had slightly more males in their membership, whereas, the *Evangelical*, *Presbyterian/Congregational*, *Pentecostal*, *Salvation Army*, *Seventh Day Adventist* and *Jehovah's Witness* denominations had slightly more females.

A comparison with the 2001 data reveals that a similar pattern, with respect to gender representation, was also observed in that year. That is, with the exception of the *Presbyterian/Congregational* and *Roman Catholic* denominations, which had slightly more males than females in their membership.

2.4.5 Population Distribution by Christian Denominations and Broad Age Group

In 2012, the largest proportions of the broad age groups 0 – 64 years were members of the *Pentecostal* denomination, whereas the majority of those 65 years and older considered themselves *Anglican* (Tables 2.14a-b on next page). In contrast, in 2001, the greatest share of persons between 0 – 29 years old were members of the *Pentecostal* denomination, while those between 30 – 65 years and older were members of the *Anglican* denomination (cf. Table 2.13 on previous page).

Table 2.14a. Total Household Population by Christian Denomination and Broad Age Group, 2012

<u>Christian Denomination</u>	Broad Age Groups					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 – 14</u>	<u>15 – 29</u>	<u>30 – 44</u>	<u>45 – 64</u>	<u>65 +</u>	
Anglican	2,443	3,012	3,353	4,176	2,191	15,175
Baptist (Spiritual)	2,557	2,218	1,686	2,001	1,213	9,675
Evangelical	1,229	1,114	733	729	314	4,118
Jehovah's Witness	227	218	184	187	93	909
Methodist	1,715	2,210	1,843	2,336	1,355	9,458
Pentecostal	9,528	8,192	5,773	5,004	1,610	30,108
Presbyterian/Congregational	84	80	43	60	26	294
Roman Catholic	1,329	1,468	1,635	1,672	773	6,877
Salvation Army	71	91	60	46	19	287
Seventh Day Adventist	3,613	3,289	2,629	2,269	909	12,710
Other Christian Denomination	82	68	62	48	21	281

Table 2.14b. Percentage Household Population by Christian Denomination and Broad Age group, 2012

<u>Religious Denomination</u>	Broad Age Group					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 – 14</u>	<u>15 – 29</u>	<u>30 – 44</u>	<u>45 – 64</u>	<u>65 +</u>	
Anglican	9.1	11.2	14.9	18.3	21.9	13.9
Baptist (Spiritual)	9.5	8.3	7.5	8.8	12.1	8.9
Evangelical	4.6	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8
Jehovah's Witness	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Methodist	6.4	8.2	8.2	10.2	13.6	8.7
Pentecostal	35.4	30.5	25.6	21.9	16.1	27.6
Presbyterian/Congregational	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Roman Catholic	4.9	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.7	6.3
Salvation Army	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Seventh Day Adventist	13.4	12.3	11.7	9.9	9.1	11.6
Other Christian Denomination	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

A comparison of the data in Table 2.14b and Table 2.15 (next page), shows that there were declines in the percentage of 30 – 64 year olds who were *Anglican* in 2001; and, increases in the percentage of persons, within this same age group, who were *Pentecostal*. In addition, in 2012, as was the case in 2001, the largest proportion of Anglicans fell within the 65 years and over age group.

Table 2.15. Percentage Distribution of Population by Census Division and Religious Denomination, 2001

<u>Religious Denomination</u>	Broad Age Group					<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 – 14</u>	<u>15 – 29</u>	<u>30 – 44</u>	<u>45 – 64</u>	<u>65 +</u>	
Anglican	12.7	17.8	19.5	22.3	25.2	17.8
Baptist (Spiritual)	11.0	7.7	8.0	11.9	16.2	9.9
Evangelical	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.8
Jehovah Witness	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Methodist	9.1	10.0	10.6	13.3	17.9	10.9
Pentecostal	22.9	18.7	15.3	12.2	8.3	17.6
Presbyterian	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Roman Catholic	6.0	7.3	9.2	8.9	6.9	7.5
Salvation Army	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Seventh Day Adventist	11.7	10.6	9.7	8.1	7.3	10.2
Other Christian Denomination	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.5 Marital and Union Status

One demographic trend that reveals development and specific changes in a country's population is marital and union status, which marks the formation of the family unit within the country. This section presents data on marital and union status for adults aged 15 years and over, within St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The 2012 census data (Table 2.16 on next page) revealed that the largest proportion of the 15 years and older population was *Single Never Married* (54.3%). Those that were *Married* (legally) constituted the second largest share of this segment of the population (38.7%). The Crude Marriage Rate during the intercensal period was calculated at 292 marriages per 1,000 population.

Table 2.16. Population 15 Years and Older by Marital Status and Sex, 2012

Union Status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Single Never Married	23,854	56.9	20,812	51.55	44,666	54.3
Married	15,907	37.9	15,956	39.52	31,863	38.7
Divorced	813	1.9	890	2.20	1,703	2.1
Widowed	752	1.8	2,213	5.48	2,965	3.6
Legally Separated	307	0.7	342	0.85	649	0.8
Not Stated	233	0.6	144	0.36	377	0.5
Don't Know	21	0.1	19	0.05	40	0.1
Total	41,887	100	40,376	100	82,263	100

The *Widowed* group (3.6%), as seen from Table 2.16, represented the third largest proportion of the 15 years and over population in 2012, with females in this group tripling the number of males. This pattern is possibly as a result of the higher life expectancy for females (76.4 years). Further, the *Divorced* group represented 2.1% of the population. The Crude Divorce Rate during the intercensal period was 16 divorces per 1,000 population.

The groups *Legally Separated* and *Not Stated* represented 1.3%. Zero point eight per cent of the 15 year and older population were *Legally Separated*, whereas 0.5% did not state a category. Additionally, less than 1% of the population did not reveal their marital status.

2.5.1 Union Status

The living arrangements, in 2012, appeared to be varied with respect to the union status of the population. Twenty-nine point nine per cent of the age cohort under consideration indicated that they *Never had a Spouse/Partner*, whereas those *Married and Living with Spouse* comprised 22.4% of the population. Of this latter group of persons, 21.9% were male and 22.9% female (Table 2.17 on next page). Those who were *Not in a Union* comprised 19.9%, whilst those who dwelled together in a *Common Law Union* accounted for 14.1%. In addition, those with a *Visiting Partner* accounted for 11.5% of the population.

Table 2.17. Population 15 Years and Older by Current Union Status and Sex, 2012

Union Status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Never had a Spouse/Partner	13,660	32.6	10,958	27.1	24,618	29.9
Married and Living with Spouse	9,190	21.9	9,242	22.9	18,432	22.4
Common Law Union	5,752	13.7	5,872	14.6	11,624	14.1
Visiting Partner	4,811	11.5	4,666	11.6	9,477	11.5
Not in a Union	7,411	17.7	8,965	22.2	16,376	19.9
Not Stated	1,063	2.5	673	1.7	1,736	2.1
Total	41,887	100	40,376	100	82,263	100

2.6 Conclusion

Overall, changes with regards to *ethnicity, religion and marital status* of the populace were small. The residential population, although there is evidence of decline, remained predominantly black. The number of persons of *Mixed* heritage, which represented less than one quarter of the population, was still the second largest ethnic group. Similarly, *Christianity* remained the main religion, with evidence of denominational switching. The *Pentecostal* denomination emerged as the largest Christian community, with nearly twice as many followers as the *Anglican* denomination, which was the largest Christian denomination up to the first decade of the 21st Century. Finally, living arrangements remained diverse.

Chapter 3: Distribution and Patterns of Migration

3.1 Introduction

Migration is the relatively permanent movement of people into and out of a defined geographical space. International migration refers to the relocation of residents across national borders, while internal migration is the relocation of residents within a nation, across administrative boundaries. In this report, the census division refers to the administrative boundary across which internal migration occurs.

Population change encompasses three components: *net migration*, *births* and *deaths*. Net migration is the difference between the number of persons coming into a country to take up residence (immigrants) and those who left the country to take up residence abroad (emigrants), within the same period of time. Net migration may bring about change to the total population of the country, causing an increase or a decrease thereto. Internal migration does not cause any change in the total population of the country, but affects the distribution of the population across administrative boundaries. In this chapter, both internal migration and international migration are examined.

3.2 Local-born Population Internal Migration

The local-born population in 2012 consisted of those persons born in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, who were still residents on Census Night. This local-born population amounted to 101,515 persons (93.0%) of the population (Table 3.1 on next page). Of the local-born residents, 73,126 (72.0%) were living in the census division of their birth; 37,807 were male and 35,319 female, with the sex ratio being 107 males to every 100 females. Thus, males were more likely than females to remain resident in their local birthplace.

Table 3.1. Local-born Population by Place of Birth, Place of Residence and Gender, 2012

Place of Residence	Place of Birth														Total
	Kingstown	Suburbs of Kingstown	Calliaqua	Marriaqua	Bridgetown	Colonarie	Georgetown	Sandy Bay	Layout	Barrouallie	Chateaubelair	Northern Grenadines	Southern Grenadines	Not Stated	
Kingstown															
Male	3.880	239	288	99	60	73	69	61	72	78	138	45	54	506	5.662
Female	3.578	283	345	144	82	118	85	69	115	94	177	89	62	496	5.737
Total	7.458	522	633	243	142	191	154	130	187	172	315	134	116	1.002	11.399
Suburbs of Kingstown															
Male	765	3.912	223	98	63	80	50	65	139	83	218	48	32	581	6.357
Female	807	3.741	253	132	73	93	49	75	194	90	245	66	51	639	6.508
Total	1.572	7.653	476	230	136	173	99	140	333	173	463	114	83	1.220	12.865
Calliaqua															
Male	943	248	7.261	507	294	292	197	141	133	109	176	103	83	346	10.833
Female	984	262	6.881	619	335	325	253	214	134	106	187	149	75	404	10.928
Total	1.927	510	14.142	1.126	629	617	450	355	267	215	363	252	158	750	21.761
Marriaqua															
Male	49	23	138	3.054	86	38	11	16	29	13	16	8	6	231	3.718
Female	46	38	164	2.979	87	35	20	28	27	16	22	11	10	210	3.693
Total	95	61	302	6.033	173	73	31	44	56	29	38	19	16	441	7.411
Bridgetown															
Male	22	15	75	98	2.629	96	32	14	16	15	11	5	5	163	3.196
Female	37	13	75	93	2.437	123	34	23	20	10	10	6	6	161	3.048
Total	59	28	150	191	5.066	219	66	37	36	25	21	11	11	324	6.244
Colonarie															
Male	25	9	36	24	97	2.962	72	15	15	5	12	7	7	69	3.355
Female	28	23	38	26	110	2.753	103	26	11	7	11	3	8	62	3.209
Total	53	32	74	50	207	5.715	175	41	26	12	23	10	15	131	6.564
Georgetown															
Male	17	16	37	25	25	103	2.241	258	9	2	15	4	6	697	3.455
Female	12	13	28	22	34	73	2.131	305	9	9	10	3	2	669	3.320
Total	29	29	65	47	59	176	4.372	563	18	11	25	7	8	1.366	6.775
Sandy Bay															
Male	10	18	18	5	7	9	9	1.125	3	8	8	3	2	65	1.290
Female	6	8	6	3	6	7	12	1.065	8	5	3	11	6	69	1.215
Total	16	26	24	8	13	16	21	2.190	11	13	11	14	8	134	2.505
Layout															
Male	96	100	39	29	24	21	9	11	2.329	59	103	14	7	182	3.023
Female	107	100	36	65	17	23	18	23	2.047	51	112	16	12	179	2.806
Total	203	200	75	94	41	44	27	34	4.376	110	215	30	19	361	5.829
Barrouallie															
Male	32	39	23	12	12	14	17	13	46	2.199	104	8	6	221	2.746
Female	41	25	26	11	13	11	13	14	66	1.962	93	6	12	257	2.550
Total	73	64	49	23	25	25	30	27	112	4.161	197	14	18	478	5.296
Chateaubelair															
Male	29	22	20	7	7	16	9	23	21	43	2.636	8	11	71	2.923
Female	25	24	15	10	12	6	8	18	23	36	2.368	8	7	58	2.618
Total	54	46	35	17	19	22	17	41	44	79	5.004	16	18	129	5.541
Northern Grenadines															
Male	25	13	48	19	23	24	13	60	6	11	17	2.504	15	304	3.082
Female	25	6	13	5	11	11	6	31	4	9	22	2.339	13	200	2.695
Total	50	19	61	24	34	35	19	91	10	20	39	4.843	28	504	5.777
Southern Grenadines															
Male	77	45	71	62	52	53	64	60	30	46	104	31	1.075	132	1.902
Female	39	53	31	45	27	36	53	48	23	33	95	23	1.038	132	1.646
Total	116	98	102	107	79	89	87	108	53	79	199	54	2.113	264	3.548
Total	11.705	9.288	16.188	8.193	6.623	7.395	5.548	3.801	5.529	5.099	6.913	5.518	2.611	7.104	101.515

In each of the 13 census divisions in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, most of the local-born population remained resident in the census division of their birth. The census divisions with the highest retention rates were the Chateaubelair (90.3%), Sandy Bay (87.4%), Colonarie (87.1%) and the Northern Grenadines (83.8%). The retention rates of the other census divisions ranged from 81.4% in the Marriaqua census division to 59.5% in the Suburbs of Kingstown.

Much of the movement of local-born persons into a census division, which were not their birthplaces, occurred in urban areas. The census divisions of Calliaqua, Suburbs of Kingstown, and Kingstown received the most in-migrants; i.e., 7,619, 5,212 and 3,941 persons, respectively. The fewest in-migrants settled in Sandy Bay (315 persons), Chateaubelair (537 persons), and Colonarie (849 persons).

The people born in the census divisions of the Suburbs of Kingstown and the Southern Grenadines were most likely to relocate, while those born in the Chateaubelair, Sandy Bay and Colonarie Census Divisions, were least likely to do so. The highest levels of out-migration occurred in the Kingstown (4,247 persons), Marriaqua (2,160 persons), and Calliaqua (2,046 persons) census divisions. The census divisions that lost the fewest residents were the Southern Grenadines (498 persons), the Northern Grenadines (675 persons), and Barrouallie (938 persons).

3.3 Foreign-born Population

The foreign-born population comprises persons born outside of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, who became citizens by the time of the 2012 census. This group includes:

- (a) Persons born abroad, whose parents are Vincentians.
- (b) Persons born abroad, who obtained citizenship, other than via Vincentian parentage.

- (c) Residents who are not Vincentian citizens, whether or not they are legally resident in the State.

No distinction was made, on census night, between foreign-born persons who were legally residing and those who may have been illegally residing in the State. A total of 4,898 persons were foreign-born. This represents 4.5% of the 2012 population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Table 3.2 Foreign-born Population by Age Group, Sex and Sex Ratio, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Count</u>			<u>Percentage</u>			<u>Sex Ratio</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
0 – 4	239	194	433	9.7	8.0	8.8	123
5 – 9	257	215	472	10.4	8.9	9.6	120
10 – 14	189	181	370	7.6	7.5	7.6	104
15 – 19	134	129	263	5.4	5.3	5.4	104
20 – 24	161	144	305	6.5	5.9	6.2	112
25 – 29	239	214	453	9.7	8.8	9.3	112
30 – 34	158	175	333	6.4	7.2	6.8	90
35 – 39	151	163	314	6.1	6.7	6.4	93
40 – 44	163	158	321	6.6	6.5	6.5	103
45 – 49	168	180	348	6.8	7.4	7.1	93
50 – 54	158	171	329	6.4	7.1	6.7	92
55 – 59	138	149	287	5.6	6.2	5.9	93
60 – 64	132	131	263	5.3	5.4	5.4	101
65+	187	220	407	7.6	9.1	8.3	85
Total	2,474	2,424	4,898	100	100	100	102

3.3.1 Age Group and Sex of Foreign-born Population

Table 3.2 above shows that the foreign-born population was represented across all age groups in 2012. Children in the combined 0 – 14 years age group accounted for 26.0% of this population and youths, 15 – 24 years old, accounted for 11.6%. The working age population of 15 – 64 years was 65.7%. Eight point three per cent of the foreign born persons were 65 years and over.

Table 3.2 further shows that, overall, males outnumbered females, with the sex ratio being 102 males to 100 females. The males were more than the females in 8 of the 14 age groups, more so in the 0 – 4 and 5 – 9 age groups, with the sex ratios being 123 males to 100 females, and 120

males to 100 females, respectively. Males were predominant in all age groups from 0 – 29, and also in the 40 – 44 and 60 – 64 age groups. Notwithstanding, females outnumbered males in the 30 – 39 years, 45 – 59 years and 65+ years age groups, respectively.

3.3.2 Place of Residence of Foreign-born Population

In 2012, the (4,898) foreign-born population was distributed unevenly across all 13 census divisions (Table 3.3 below). The census division most populated with foreign-born residents was Calliaqua, with 1,587 persons (32.4 %), and the least populated was Sandy Bay, with 32 persons (0.7%).

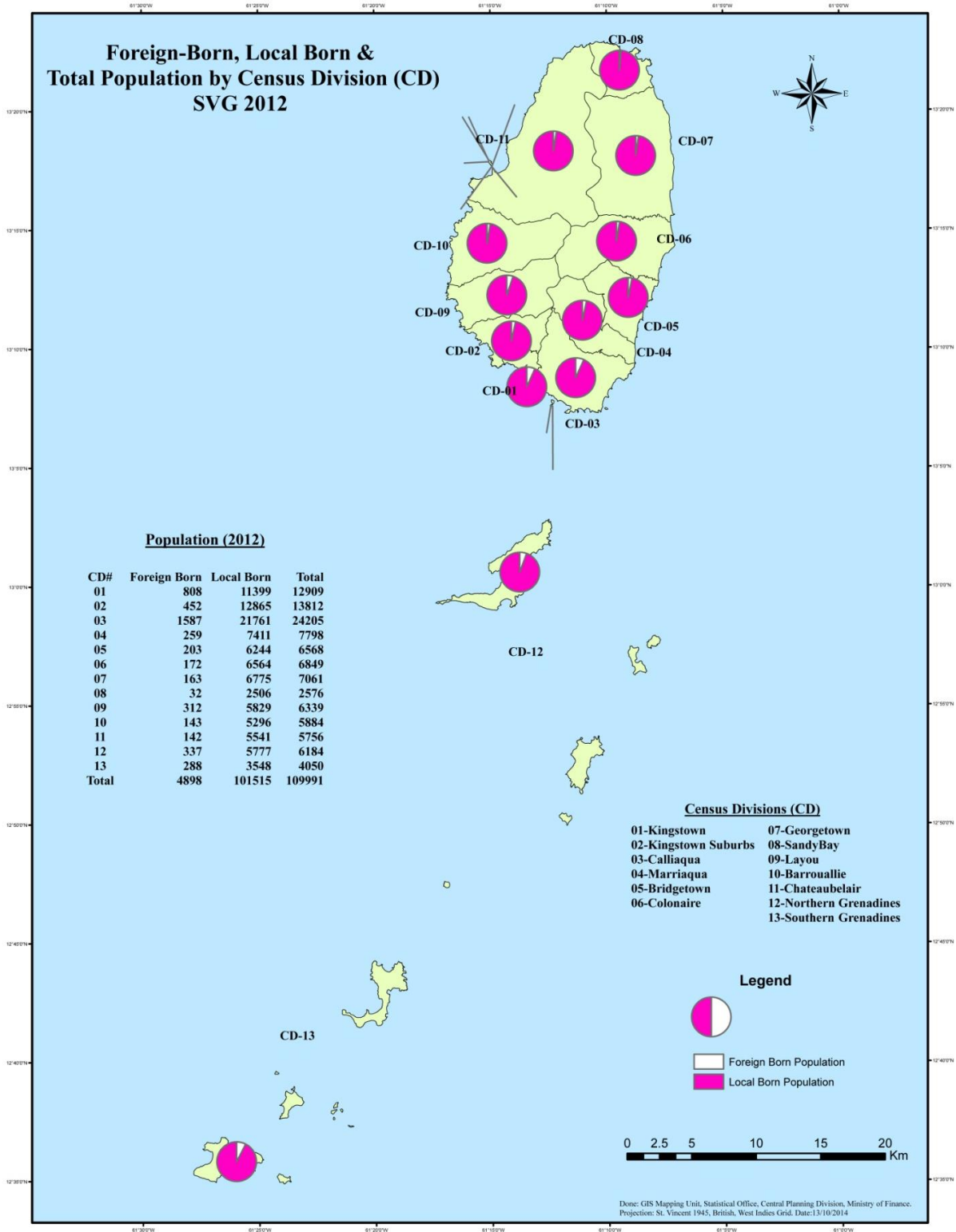
The majority of the foreign-born population, as seen in Table 3.3 below, was resident in the 3 urban census divisions of Kingstown, with 808 (16.5%) residents, Suburbs of Kingstown, with 452 (9.2%) residents, and Calliaqua, with 1,587 (32.4%) residents. This was similar to the case in 2001, when the same 3 census divisions also comprised the majority of the foreign-born residents.

Table 3.3. Foreign-born Population by Census Division and Sex, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Count</u>			<u>Percentage</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kingstown	418	390	808	16.9	16.1	16.5
Suburbs of Kingstown	225	227	452	9.1	9.4	9.2
Calliaqua	749	838	1,587	30.3	34.6	32.4
Marriaqua	150	109	259	6.1	4.5	5.3
Bridgetown	98	105	203	4.0	4.3	4.1
Colonaire	90	82	172	3.6	3.4	3.5
Georgetown	91	72	163	3.7	3.0	3.3
Sandy Bay	21	11	32	0.8	0.5	0.7
Layout	156	156	312	6.3	6.4	6.4
Barrouallie	73	70	143	3.0	2.9	2.9
Chateaubelair	79	63	142	3.2	2.6	2.9
Northern Grenadines	166	171	337	6.7	7.1	6.9
Southern Grenadines	158	130	288	6.4	5.4	5.9
Total	2,474	2,424	4,898	100	100	100

The 3 census divisions least populated with foreign-born residents in 2012 were Barrouallie, with 143 (2.9%) residents, Chateaubelair, with 142 (2.9%) residents and Sandy Bay, with 32 (0.7%) residents. The Grenadines accounted for 625 (12.8%) of the foreign-born population, that is, 337 (6.9%) residents in the Northern Grenadines and 288 (5.9%) residents in the Southern Grenadines.

Map 3.1 (next page) highlights the fact that the foreign-born population mostly occupied the 3 urban census districts and the Grenadine Islands, as their place of residence. On the mainland, the further away the non-urban census divisions are from the urban areas, the fewer the foreign-born population became. The share of the foreign-born population, in the census divisions outside of the urban and Grenadines census divisions, varied in proportion to how rural they were.



Map 3.1 Foreign-born, Local-born and Total Population by Census Division, 2012

3.3.3 Labour Force Participation of Foreign-born Population.

Table 3.4 below shows that 65.4% of the foreign-born population participated in the labour force, in 2012, while 34.6% did not.

Table 3.4. Labour Force Participation Rate of Foreign-born Population 15 Years and Over, 2012

<u>Population 15 Years and Over</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>%</u>
Non-Participant	1,255	34.6
Labour Force Participant	2,369	65.4
Total	3,624	100

The unemployment rate of the foreign-born population (Table 3.5 below), in 2012, was 12.5%, which was significantly below the national average of 21.5%.

Table 3.5. Unemployment Rate of Foreign-born Population 15 Years and Over, 2012

<u>Population 15 Years and Over</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>%</u>
Employed	2,073	87.5
Unemployed	296	12.5
Total	2369	100

3.4 Former Residents

During the intercensal period, a total of 4,851 residents emigrated. Of this number, 2,170 were male and 2,509 were female (Table 3.6 on next page); i.e., a sex ratio of 86 males to every 100 females. Females, therefore, were more likely than males to emigrate.

Table 3.6. Total Residents Emigrating by Country of Destination and Sex, 2012

<u>Country of Destination</u>	<u>Number</u>				<u>Percentage</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Caribbean	485	499	39	1,023	22.3	19.9	22.7	21.0
Canada	768	979	63	1,810	35.5	39.0	36.6	37.7
United Kingdom	378	244	23	645	17.5	9.7	13.4	13.3
USA	470	708	41	1,219	21.7	28.2	23.8	25.2
Other	37	43	3	83	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Not Stated	32	36	3	71	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5
Total	2,170	2,509	172	4,851	100	100	100	100

The most popular destinations for emigrants (Table 3.6 above) were Canada (37.7%) and USA (25.2%). Caribbean countries were recipients of 21.0% of emigrants, and the United Kingdom, 13.3%. One point seven per cent of residents were reported to have migrated to other territories. Note the predominance of females (Table 3.6) going to the above-mentioned destinations. Notwithstanding, significantly more males (17.5%) than females (9.7%) migrated to the United Kingdom, coinciding with the recent increase in the number of Vincentians recruited to the armed forces.

3.4.1 Age Group when Emigrated

An examination of the age groups of emigrants (Table 3.7 on next page) reveals that the majority left when they were in the 15 – 24 year (36.6 %) and 25 – 44 year (24.7%) age groups. Children aged 0 – 14 years accounted for 5.0% of emigrants, while persons in the 45 – 59 age group accounted for 3.7%. Less than 1.5% of persons in the over 60 age category emigrated.

Table 3.7. Residents by Sex and Age Group Post-emigration, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number</u>				<u>Percentage</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 – 14	122	111	8	241	5.6	4.4	4.7	5.0
15 – 24	829	938	10	1,777	38.2	37.4	5.9	36.6
25 – 44	544	650	3	1,197	25.1	25.9	0.6	24.7
45 – 59	64	114	1	179	2.9	4.5	0.6	3.7
60+	21	47	0	68	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.4
Not Stated	590	649	150	1,389	27.2	25.9	88.2	28.6
Total	2,170	2,509	172	4,851	100	100	100	100

It was only in the 0 – 14 years and 15 – 24 years age groups that male emigrants outnumbered female emigrants. In all other age groups, as seen in Table 3.7 above, there were more female emigrants. This pattern was highest in the 60 year and over age group, where 1.9% of the emigrants were female and only 1.0% were males. Twenty eight point six per cent of the residents, mostly males (27.2%), did not provide information regarding age.

3.4.2 Reason for Emigrating

The predominant reason for emigration was *Employment*, accounting for 2,182 (45.0%) of the emigrants (Table 3.8 on next page). This was followed by *Family reunification*, for which a total of 1,380 persons (28.5%) relocated. There were 613 persons (12.6%) who migrated for *Study* purposes. Fewer persons, 72 (1.5%), migrated for *Medical* purposes and for 413 (8.5%) no reason was given for their having emigrated. The contingent of males, i.e. 1,149 (52.9%), who emigrated for employment reasons outnumbered the females, i.e., 1,020 (40.6%), in that group. However, significantly more females migrated for all the other purposes.

Table 3.8. Residents by Sex and Reason for Emigrating, 2012

<u>Reason for Migration</u>	<u>Count</u>				<u>Percentage</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Family Reunification	588	780	12	1,380	27.1	31.1	7.0	28.5
Employment	1,149	1,020	13	2,182	52.9	40.6	7.6	45.0
Study	240	369	4	613	11.1	14.7	2.3	12.6
Crime Rate	2	11	0	13	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
Medical	20	52	0	72	0.9	2.1	0.0	1.5
Other	58	117	3	178	2.7	4.7	1.7	3.7
Not Stated	113	160	140	413	5.2	6.4	81.4	8.5
Total	2,170	2,509	172	4,851	100	100	100	100

3.4.3 Highest Education Attained

A total of 3,162 (65.1%) emigrants had attained *Secondary* or higher education when they migrated (Table 3.9 below). Of these, 392 (8.1%) had attained *University/Tertiary* level education, 603 (12.4%) had attained *Pre-university* education and 2,167 (44.7%) had attained *Secondary* education. Additionally, 1,207 (25.0%) were schooled at the *Primary* and *Pre-primary* levels, and 26 (0.5%) had no schooling. For a combined 456 (9.4%) of the emigrants, the highest education attained was reported to be *Other*, i.e., 48 (1%) and *Not Stated*, i.e., 408 (8.4%).

Table 3.9. Total Migrating Residents by Sex and Highest Education Attained, 2012

<u>Highest Education Attained</u>	<u>Number</u>				<u>Percentage</u>			
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>
None/No Schooling	11	15	0	26	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5
Pre-Primary Education	27	25	3	55	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.2
Primary	606	538	8	1,152	27.9	21.5	4.7	23.8
Secondary	988	1,163	16	2,167	45.5	46.3	9.3	44.7
Per-University	241	360	2	603	11.1	14.3	1.2	12.4
University/Tertiary	156	234	2	392	7.2	9.3	1.2	8.1
Other	13	34	1	48	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.0
Not Stated	128	140	140	408	5.9	5.6	81.4	8.4
Total	2,170	2,509	172	4,851	100	100	100	100

There were more male emigrants whose highest level of education attained was that of *Primary* school education. Where the highest level of education attained was *Secondary*,

Pre-university, University/Tertiary or Other, there were more females than males. As is discussed in subsequent chapters, females generally attained higher levels of education; yet, remuneration of females tended to be lower than that of males. Consequently, many trained females, particularly nurses moved abroad to work. These, alongside a contingent of other women who emigrated for study and more gainful employment, may be the reason why females were more likely to migrate.

3.4.4 Broad Occupational Group of Emigrants

Table 3.10 (below) reveals that the largest proportion of emigrants, 1,899 (39.2%), were *Students*. Following this contingent of emigrants are 495 (10.2%) *Services and Sales Workers*, 351 (7.2%) *Professionals*, 339 (7.0%) *Craft and Related Trades Workers*, 287 (5.9%) *Clerical Support Workers*, and 276 (5.7%) *Elementary Occupations* workers, respectively.

Table 3.10. Total Emigrating Residents by Sex and Broad Occupational Group when Moved, 2012

Broad Occupational Group	Count				Percentage			
	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
Armed forces occupations	5	0	0	5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Managers	24	20	0	44	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.9
Professionals	103	239	9	351	4.8	9.5	5.3	7.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	68	62	7	137	3.1	2.5	4.1	2.8
Clerical Support Workers	83	199	5	287	3.8	7.9	2.9	5.9
Services and Sales Workers	206	268	21	495	9.5	10.7	12.4	10.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	67	27	6	100	3.1	1.1	3.5	2.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	293	33	13	339	13.5	1.3	7.1	7.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	108	9	3	120	5.0	0.4	1.8	2.5
Elementary Occupations	141	119	16	276	6.5	4.7	8.8	5.7
Students	747	1,090	62	1,899	34.4	43.5	36.5	39.2
Not Stated	325	443	30	798	15.0	17.7	17.6	16.5
Total	2,170	2,509	172	4,851	100	100	100	100

Of the emigrants who were students, females (43.5%) outnumbered males (34.4%). In the occupational group *Professionals*, there were more than twice as many females (9.5%) as males (4.8%). Female emigrants also outnumbered the males in the *Clerical Support Workers* and *Services and Sales Workers* groups, respectively. However, in all other broad occupational groups

males outnumbered females. This was to a significant degree in the *Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, Craft and Related Trades Workers, Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fisheries* and *Armed Forces Occupations* groups, respectively.

3.5 Returning Residents

Returning residents are those Vincentians who once resided in the State, went to live abroad, and returned to live in the State. These residents accounted for 11.6% of the population in 2012.

Table 3.11. Returning (Local-born) Residents, by Country of Origins and Sex, 2012

Country	Count			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Caribbean	703	621	1,324	10.7	10.2	10.5
UK	221	215	436	3.4	3.5	3.5
USA	273	234	507	4.2	3.9	4.0
Other	23	37	60	0.4	0.6	0.5
Canada	282	275	557	4.3	4.5	4.4
Not Stated	5,061	4,677	9,738	77.1	77.2	77.2
Total	6,563	6,059	12,622	100	100	100

As seen from Table 3.11 above only 22.9% of these returning residents identified the country in which they had been living. The majority had been living in the Caribbean, followed by Canada, the USA and the UK. Generally, more males than females were returning residents in 2012.

3.6 Conclusion

The local-born population, of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, tends to comprise lifetime residents in the census division of their birth. Only 28.0% of local-born persons were found to be lifetime migrants, having relocated to a census division outside of their birthplace. These lifetime

migrants were predominantly male, and their movement was mainly to census divisions in close proximity to their places of birth, or to more urban census divisions.

The population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in 2012, comprised 4,898 foreign-born citizens and 12,622 returning (local-born) residents. There were 4,851 former residents who were no longer part of the population.

Foreign-born citizens were mostly males, 4.0% of them between the ages of 15 – 44. They settled mainly in the 3 most urban census districts, and had an unemployment rate lower than that of the general population.

Former residents were mostly females, 61.0% of them between the ages of 15 – 44. The majority were educated at the secondary or university level at the time of emigration. They mostly migrated to the Caribbean, the USA, the UK, and Canada.

Most returning residents were males, and they mainly returned from the Caribbean, the USA, the UK and Canada.

Chapter 4: Education and Training

4.1 Introduction

Education is paramount in achieving social and economic development. As such, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has always taken essential steps towards the education of its populace. Over the last decade, St. Vincent and the Grenadines has seen revolutionary changes towards educational advancement through the achievement of universal access to primary and secondary education. Universal access ensures that all persons of primary and secondary school age have equal educational opportunities, regardless of social class, gender, ethnicity or physical or mental disability. Efforts are underway to extend this universal access to early childhood education.

This chapter presents the 2012 census statistics on school attendance, educational attainment and certification. It also highlights differences by sex and census division. Where necessary, administrative data are used to supplement census statistics as there was a notable increase in the proportion of non-responses to some of the education questions in the 2012 census.

4.2 Education and Demography

As noted in Chapter 1, there was an increase in the population in 2012 to 109,188 residents from the 107,835 in 2001. Despite this increase, there was a decrease in the number of children and youth, and by extension, the school aged population (persons under 20 years), as shown in the 2012 population pyramid with its narrowing base (page 23). In fact, 2012 saw reductions in the proportions of persons in all age cohorts under age 20: 0 – 4 (7.9%), 5 – 9 (7.8%), 10 – 14 (8.9%), and 15 – 19 (9.1%), compared with 0 – 4 (9.4%), 5 – 9 (10.8%), 10 – 14 (10.5%) and 15 – 19

(10.6%) in 2001. Consistent with this decline, in the school age population, was a 13.9% decrease in school attendance.

In 2012, there were 2,714 persons ages 3 and 4 attending school, of which, 1,381 were females and 1,333 were males. Overall, the number of persons attending school in this age cohort fell by 4.3%. This decline may be a direct impact of the reduction in the population of persons under age 5 (see Table 1.5 on page 20). Further, the population of persons, ages 3 and 4, attending school changed from a relatively balanced sex ratio of 101 in 2001, to a female majority in 2012, with a sex ratio of 097. A total of 687 children, ages 3 and 4, were not attending school in 2012, a reduction of 47.0% relative to 1,296 in 2001 (Tables 4.2a-b on page 61).

Table 4.2b highlights that Calliaqua (20.9%) had the highest share of children ages 3 and 4, attending an educational institution in 2012, followed by the Suburbs of Kingstown (13.3%) and Kingstown (10.9%). All other census divisions had proportions lower than 10.0%, with the lowest being in the census divisions of Sandy Bay (2.3%) and the Southern Grenadines (2.2%).

This situation was similar in 2001, when enrolment was highest in the Calliaqua (19.6%), Suburbs of Kingstown (12.0%) and Kingstown (12.2%) census divisions; and, lowest in the Sandy Bay, (3.0%) and Southern Grenadines (3.2%), census divisions.

There were 28,426 persons, 3 years and over, attending school in 2012 (Table 4.1 on next page 60). This was comprised of 14,453 (50.8%) females and 13,973 (49.2%) males. The highest proportion of persons attending all educational institutions resided in Calliaqua, the largest census division, followed by the Suburbs of Kingstown and the Kingstown census divisions (Table 4.3b on page 63).

Generally, in 2012 and in 2001, the data show that, at younger ages (3 to 14 years) slightly more males than females attended an educational institution⁴. The opposite is true for persons 15 years and older. In 2012 the sex ratio of those attending an educational institution in this age group was 045, an even wider sex gap compared with 2001 when the sex ratio was 075. This pattern and general changes seen in school attendance is consistent with population distribution and growth described in Chapter 1.

Table 4.1. School Attendance by Age, 2001 & 2012

<u>Age</u>	<u>2001</u>			<u>2012</u>			<u>2001 – 2012</u>		
	<u>School Attendance</u>			<u>School Attendance</u>			<u>Population Percentage Change</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
3	588	603	1,191	601	610	1,211	2.2	1.2	1.7
4	837	808	1,645	732	771	1,503	-12.5	-4.6	-8.6
5	1,047	1,042	2,089	812	834	1,646	-22.4	-20.0	-21.2
6	1,255	1,183	2,438	805	753	1,558	-35.9	-36.3	-36.1
7	1,105	1,105	2,210	887	813	1,700	-19.7	-26.4	-23.1
8	1,081	1,140	2,221	810	815	1,625	-25.1	-28.5	-26.8
9	1,110	1,124	2,234	790	826	1,616	-28.8	-26.5	-27.7
10	1,129	1,040	2,169	948	929	1,877	-16.0	-10.7	-13.5
11	1,180	1,140	2,320	1,072	968	2,040	-9.2	-15.1	-12.1
12	1,037	978	2,015	906	870	1,776	-12.6	-11.0	-11.9
13	1,023	1,098	2,121	883	847	1,730	-13.7	-22.9	-18.4
14	971	1,017	1,988	954	873	1,827	-1.8	-14.2	-8.1
15	760	927	1,687	838	854	1,692	10.3	-7.9	0.3
16	661	767	1,428	747	755	1,502	13.0	-1.6	5.2
17	510	673	1,183	721	665	1,386	41.4	-1.2	17.2
18	323	496	819	443	402	845	37.2	-19.0	3.2
19	169	242	411	207	236	443	22.5	-2.5	7.8
20 +	448	828	1,276	817	1,632	2,449	82.4	97.1	91.9

⁴ In 2001 and 2012 sex ratio of those attending school, ages 3 to 14 was 101 and 103 respectively.

Table 4.2a. Population 3 to 4 Years by Census Division and School Attendance, 2001 & 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>2001</u>				<u>2012</u>			
	<u>Attending</u>	<u>Not Attending</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attending</u>	<u>Not Attending</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kingstown	346	128	1	475	297	60	20	377
Kingstown Suburbs	341	180	1	522	362	89	38	489
Calliaqua	556	255	0	811	566	137	57	760
Marriaqua	284	93	0	377	197	24	25	246
Bridgetown	181	99	0	280	145	56	17	218
Colonarie	194	67	1	262	167	53	8	228
Georgetown	192	71	0	263	215	61	4	280
Sandy Bay	86	39	1	126	62	31	9	102
Layou	143	98	0	241	149	22	30	201
Barrouallie	134	85	0	219	138	53	10	201
Chateaubelair	183	86	0	269	171	46	2	219
North Grenadines	105	49	0	154	150	40	8	198
South Grenadines	91	46	1	138	95	15	17	127
Total	2,836	1,296	5	4,137	2714	687	245	3,646

Table 4.2b. Proportion of Population 3 to 4 Years by Census Division and School Attendance, 2001 & 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>2001</u>				<u>2012</u>			
	<u>Attending</u>	<u>Not Attending</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Attending</u>	<u>Not Attending</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kingstown	12.2	9.9	20.0	11.5	10.9	8.7	8.2	10.3
Kingstown Suburbs	12.0	13.9	20.0	12.6	13.3	13.0	15.5	13.4
Calliaqua	19.6	19.7	0.0	19.6	20.9	19.9	23.3	20.8
Marriaqua	10.0	7.2	0.0	9.1	7.3	3.5	10.2	6.7
Bridgetown	6.4	7.6	0.0	6.8	5.3	8.2	6.9	6.0
Colonarie	6.8	5.2	20.0	6.3	6.2	7.7	3.3	6.3
Georgetown	6.8	5.5	0.0	6.4	7.9	8.9	1.6	7.7
Sandy Bay	3.0	3.0	20.0	3.0	2.3	4.5	3.7	2.8
Layou	5.0	7.6	0.0	5.8	5.5	3.2	12.2	5.5
Barrouallie	4.7	6.6	0.0	5.3	5.1	7.7	4.1	5.5
Chateaubelair	6.5	6.6	0.0	6.5	6.3	6.7	0.8	6.0
North Grenadines	3.7	3.8	0.0	3.7	5.5	5.8	3.3	5.4
South Grenadines	3.2	3.5	20.0	3.3	3.5	2.2	6.9	3.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.3a. Total Population Attending School by Census Division and Type of Institution, 2012

Census Division	Pre-Primary	Special Education	Primary School	Secondary	Technical/Vocational	Professional	Community College	University	Adult Education	Other	Not Stated	Total
Kingstown	233	13	1,161	822	46	21	139	174	24	57	518	3,208
Suburbs of Kingstown	268	10	1,456	1,068	66	18	146	147	28	31	550	3,788
Calliaqua	513	20	2,317	1,818	105	48	267	402	51	128	611	6,280
Marriaqua	161	11	858	704	43	12	79	86	14	12	92	2,072
Bridgetown	117	7	656	545	14	2	77	57	14	21	203	1,713
Colonaire	164	5	773	593	28	8	58	31	9	6	122	1,797
Georgetown	186	12	749	578	13	1	67	53	12	5	147	1,823
Sandy Bay	59	2	331	205	9	0	6	7	20	9	31	679
Layout	133	8	680	474	38	11	60	57	5	19	155	1,640
Barrouallie	126	1	687	486	29	7	34	39	7	5	173	1,594
Chateaubelair	148	1	661	550	18	6	45	24	5	4	128	1,590
Northern Grenadines	147	21	549	405	20	4	28	24	5	13	151	1,367
Southern Grenadines	80	2	365	233	14	1	14	13	2	12	139	875
Total	2,335	113	11,243	8,481	443	139	1,020	1,114	196	322	3,020	28,426

Table 4.3b. Percentage Population Attending School by Census Division and Type of Institution, 2012

Census Division	Pre-Primary	Special Education	Primary School	Secondary	Technical/Vocational	Professional	Community College	University	Adult Education	Other	Not Stated	Total
Kingstown	10.0	11.5	10.3	9.7	10.4	15.1	13.6	15.6	12.2	17.7	17.2	11.3
Suburbs of Kingstown	11.5	8.8	13.0	12.6	14.9	12.9	14.3	13.2	14.3	9.6	18.2	13.3
Calliaqua	22.0	17.7	20.6	21.4	23.7	34.5	26.2	36.1	26.0	39.8	20.2	22.1
Marriaqua	6.9	9.7	7.6	8.3	9.7	8.6	7.7	7.7	7.1	3.7	3.0	7.3
Bridgetown	5.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	3.2	1.4	7.5	5.1	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.0
Colonaire	7.0	4.4	6.9	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.7	2.8	4.6	1.9	4.0	6.3
Georgetown	8.0	10.6	6.7	6.8	2.9	0.7	6.6	4.8	6.1	1.6	4.9	6.4
Sandy Bay	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	10.2	2.8	1.0	2.4
Layout	5.7	7.1	6.0	5.6	8.6	7.9	5.9	5.1	2.6	5.9	5.1	5.8
Barrouallie	5.4	0.9	6.1	5.7	6.5	5.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	1.6	5.7	5.6
Chateaubelair	6.3	0.9	5.9	6.5	4.1	4.3	4.4	2.2	2.6	1.2	4.2	5.6
Northern Grenadines	6.3	18.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.6	4.0	5.0	4.8
Southern Grenadines	3.4	1.8	3.2	2.7	3.2	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	3.7	4.6	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.3 School Attending Population by Type of Educational Institution

4.3.1 Pre-primary Education

Early Childhood Education (ECE), or pre-primary education is recognised as an important foundation of the formal educational process (EDSP, 2002, p. 23); and, as such, the Government has been continuing its efforts to improve access to early childhood education. One of its policies has been to ensure that all new primary schools are provided with facilities to accommodate early childhood education programmes.

In 2012, the total number of persons attending a pre-primary educational institution was 2,335 (Table 4.4 on next page). This represents a 14.7 % decline from the 2001 figure. However, Figure 4.1 (below), shows that the proportion of the population attending a pre-primary educational institution remained virtually unchanged between 2001 and 2012; a direct consequence of the decline in the number of children under age 5.

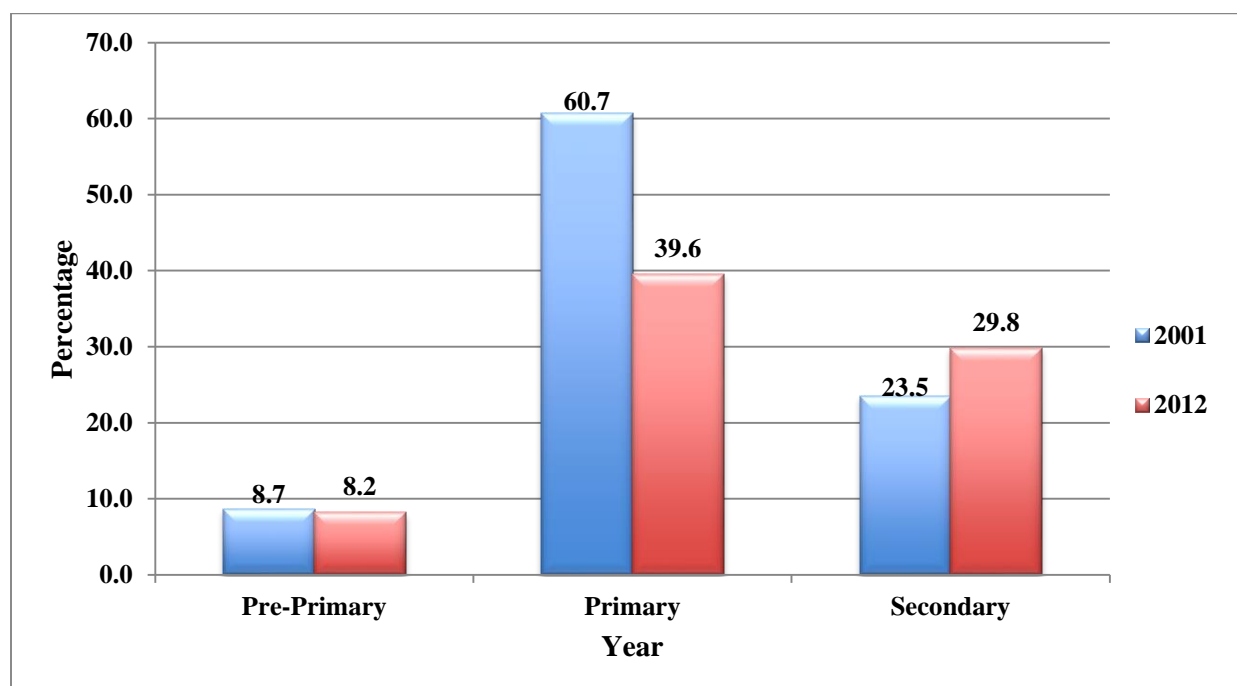


Figure 4.1. Percentage Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary School Attendance, 2001 & 2012

Table 4.4. Population 3 Years or Older by Type of Educational Institution and Sex, 2012

Educational Institution	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Pre-Primary	1,150	8.2	1,185	8.2	2,335	8.2
Special Education	80	0.6	33	0.2	113	0.4
Primary School	5,776	41.3	5,467	37.8	11,243	39.6
Secondary	4,315	30.9	4,166	28.8	8,481	29.8
Technical/Vocational	219	1.6	224	1.5	443	1.6
Professional	29	0.2	110	0.8	139	0.5
Community College	362	2.6	658	4.6	1,020	3.6
University	368	2.6	746	5.2	1,114	3.9
Adult Education	43	0.3	153	1.1	196	0.7
Other	111	0.8	211	1.5	322	1.1
Not Stated	1,520	10.9	1,500	10.4	3,020	10.6
Total	13,973	100	14,452	100	28,425	100

4.3.2 Primary Education

Primary education starts from kindergarten and goes up to grade six, catering for children ages 5 – 12. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines there are 68 primary schools.

The goal of the government, according to its education policy, is to “improve the standards of achievement obtained by providing effective primary education for all” (EDSP, 2002, p. 28).

In 2012, there were 11,243 (39.6 %) children attending primary school, a 41.1 % decline from 19,084 in 2001, when the primary school population accounted for 60.7% of those attending school. This decrease is on account of the 21.2% drop in the number of children ages 5 – 12, over the intercensal period.

In 2012, there were more males (5,776) than females (5,467) attending primary schools, a decline of 40.7% and 39.7%, respectively, when compared with 2001. This decline is consistent with the decrease in the male (20.5 %) and female (21.9 %) population age 5 – 12.

Table 4.3b (page 63) shows that, throughout all census divisions, the highest proportion of persons attending school was enrolled in a primary educational institution. The majority of these

students were in the census divisions of Calliaqua (22.1%), Suburbs of Kingstown (13.3%), and Kingstown (11.3%).

4.3.3 Secondary Education

Universal access to secondary education was attained in 2005, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Students enter secondary schools after sitting the Common Entrance Examination (CEE), now the Caribbean Primary Exit Assessment (CPEA). Secondary school students normally range between ages 11 – 16. The programme runs for five years, after which the students sit the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examination, which enables their transition into post-secondary institutions.

In 2012, there were 8,481 secondary school students, representing an increase of 14.6% over 7,398 secondary school students in 2001. With the exception of the Kingstown census division, there was an increase in enrolment, at this level, in all census divisions over the intercensal period (Figure 4.2 on next page).

The census divisions with the largest number of students attending secondary school (Figure 4.2 on next page) were Calliaqua (1,818), Suburbs of Kingstown (1,068) and Kingstown (822). Males accounted for 4,315, and females 4,166 of the secondary school population in 2012. The corresponding figures, from 2001, were 3,131 males and 4,267 females.

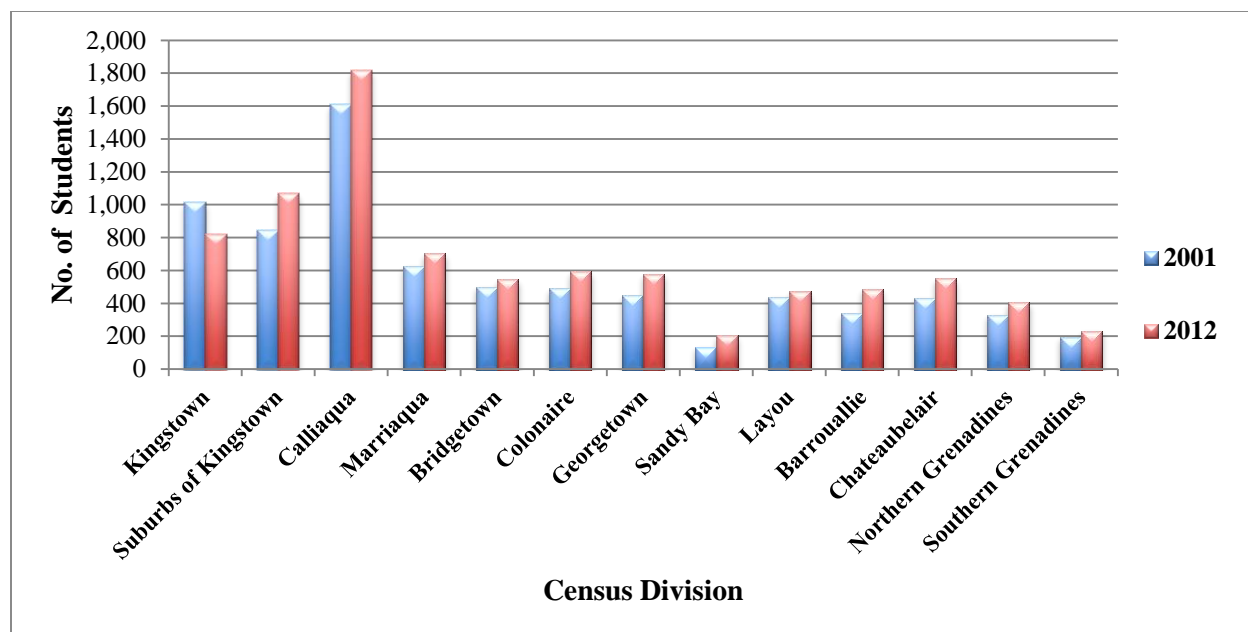


Figure 4.2. Secondary School Attendance by Census Division, 2001 & 2012

4.3.4 Post-secondary Education

In 2012, A total of 2,577 persons were enrolled in *Technical/Vocational Institutions, Community College* and *University*. Over the intercensal period, enrolment at the *Community College* and *University* increased by 112.5% and 111.0%, respectively, indicating that there was a thrust for education at higher levels, especially in the female population. It can be noted that increased enrolment at *University* was attributable to the increased enrolment at the *Community College* and the increased opportunities available for persons to access funding to pursue studies at *University*.

At the post-secondary level there was a female dominance in enrolment at educational institutions, a similar situation existed in 2001. However, in 2012 the sex gap between male and female enrolment widened. Table 4.4 (page 65) shows that in 2012, there were 1,738 (64.0%) females enrolled in post-secondary institutions and only 978 (36.0%) males. Noticeably, at the

University level, female (746 students) enrolment more than doubled that of the male's (368 students).

The largest proportion of the population enrolled in post-secondary education were residents of the Calliaqua census division. This result is expected, since 21.9% of the country's population reside in the Calliaqua census division.

4.3.5 Special Education

Special Education institutions are geared towards providing services for persons with disabilities, and persons who have difficulty learning at the usual rate. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, there are 3 schools for children with special educational needs. These schools are located in Kingstown, Georgetown and Northern Grenadines. In 2012, of the total population that attended school, 113 students were enrolled in special education institutions, an increase of 6.5% relative to 2001. Of these students, 80 were male and 33 were female. The largest numbers of special education students (Table 4.3a on page 62) were from the Northern Grenadines (21) and Calliaqua (20).

4.3.6 Adult and Continuing Education

The concept of adult education includes all initiatives geared towards the non-formal and continuing education of adults. It encompasses a wider range of activities than just training in literacy and numeracy. It includes initiatives to equip adults with life-skills, via programmes offered by the Multipurpose Centres (MPCs), Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Centres and National Information and Communications Technology (ICT) centres. These adults can then apply the acquired skills in agriculture, the emerging ICT industries and commerce, as well as for personal development, self-employment and general entrepreneurship (EDSP, 2002, p. 37).

In 2012, there were 196 persons enrolled in adult and continuing education programmes, representing 0.7% of persons attending school. The comparable figure in 2001 was 232, a decrease of 15.5% over the intercensal period. There were more females (154), than males (43), in 2012, engaged in adult and continuing education, highlighting the fact that females are possibly more inclined to advance their knowledge and skills. Most of these persons were from the census divisions of Calliaqua, Suburbs of Kingstown and Kingstown (Table 4.3b on page 63).

4.4 Highest Level of Education and Highest Certificate Attained

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has completed or reached. Data on educational attainment give an idea of the competence of the human capital of a country and highlights individuals' progress towards improving their quality of life. Figure 4.3 (next page) shows that the proportion of the population that attained *University* level education increased by 2.0 percentage points between 2001 (2.8%) and 2012 (4.8%). There was a marginal increase in the proportion of persons who reached *Pre-university* and attained *Secondary* education. Notwithstanding, the proportion of persons who culminated their education at the *Primary* level declined from 58.7% to 43.7% during the intercensal period. This suggests an overall increase in higher levels of education, reflecting the Government's thrust to improve education in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

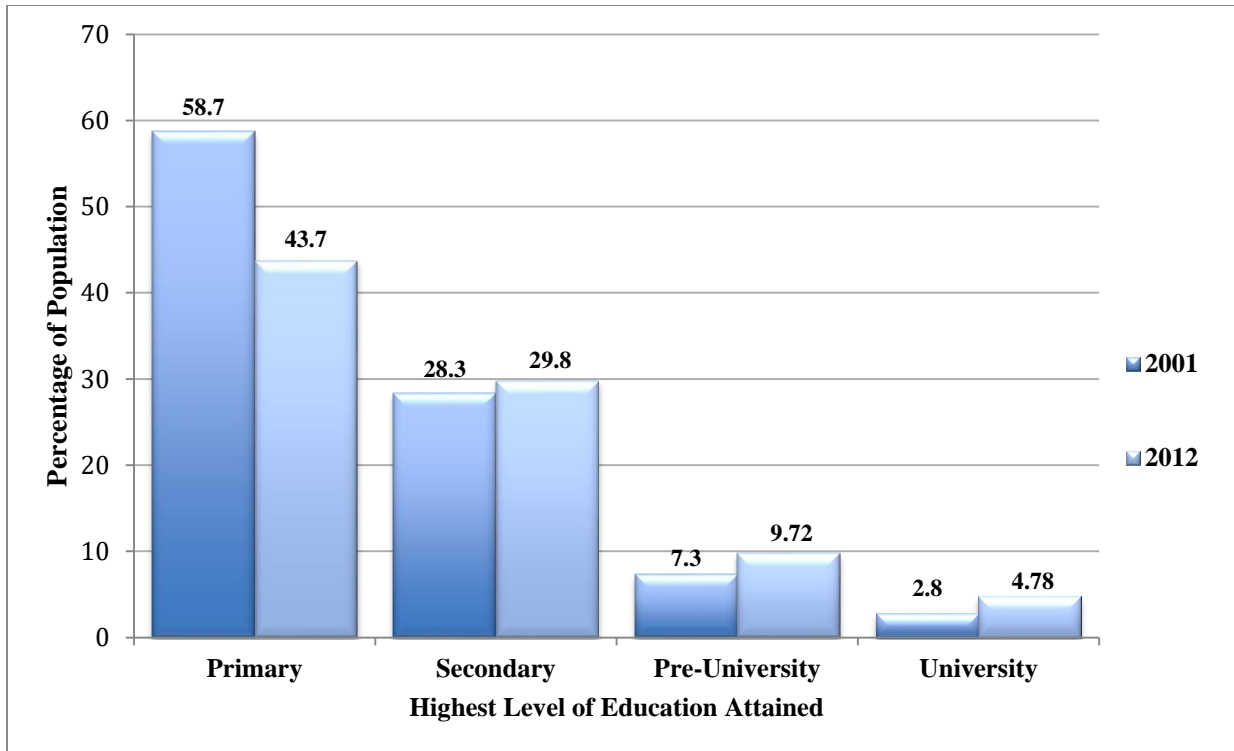


Figure 4.3. Highest Level of Education Attained, 2001 & 2012

4.5 Conclusion

Generally, employers seek official recognition of educational attainment. In this regard, individuals with certificates (degree or diploma) of achievement are more likely to secure employment than those without. Further, individuals with higher certificates are more likely to be recruited for higher paying jobs. In 2012, there was an improvement in the number of persons with higher degrees (*Masters or PhDs*). The number of persons with higher degrees was 885, more than 2 times that recorded in 2001 (335). Similarly, those with *Post-graduate Diplomas, Bachelors (undergraduate) Degrees, Associate Degrees, A-level and O-level* passes, significantly exceeded the 2001 numbers. The proportions of graduates also increased in every category of educational attainment. Of note, is the improvement in educational attainment and certification in 2012, as

compared with 2001. The proportion of persons indicating that they had earned no education certification was lower in 2012 (Table 4.5 below).

Table 4.5. Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Earned, 2001 & 2012

<u>Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Earned</u>	2001		2012	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
School Leaving Certificate	2,099	2.8	2,361	2.9
GCE or CXC O-Level Passes	8,531	11.4	12,397	15.1
GCE A-Levels/CAPE	1,072	1.4	2,361	2.9
Associate Degree	253	0.3	960	1.2
Bachelor's Degree	1,145	1.5	2,071	2.5
Post Graduate Diploma/Certificate	142	0.2	487	0.6
Higher Degree (Masters or PhD)	335	0.4	885	1.1
Other	4,197	5.6	8,242	10.0
None	55,473	74.1	48,092	58.5
Not Stated	1,581	2.1	4,405	5.4
Total	74,828	100	82,263	100

Chapter 5: Economic Activity

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the specific characteristics of economic activity of the population 15 years and over. The chapter focuses on the employed and their status in employment, occupation and industry; and, on the unemployed, in 2012.

5.2 Methodological Issues

The 2012 Population and Housing Census, using two specific reference periods, compiled data on the main activities engaged in by the 15 years and over population. These are the 12-month period prior to enumeration and the week preceding enumeration. Irrespective of the number of activities engaged in, the activity in which an individual was most involved, was recorded as the main one. The discussion presented hereafter is predominantly based on data from the week preceding enumeration. This reference period provided more current information and thus more accurate data concerning the economic activity status of the targeted population.

5.3 Working Age Population

The working age population is defined as comprising persons 15 years and over. It is comprised of persons in the labour force (63.2% in 2012) and those that are not in the labour force (36.8%). In 2012, the working age population comprised of 82,263 persons, representing an increase of 7,435 (9.9%) persons from 2001. The population was virtually, equally, split along gender lines (Table 5.1 on next page): males (50.9%) and females (49.1%).

Table 5.1. Working Age Population by Economic Activity, Age Group and Sex, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Working Age Population</u>	<u>Economically Active (Labour Force)</u>			<u>Persons Not in the Labour Force</u>
		<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Both Sexes					
15 – 19	9,912	978	1,575	2,553	7,359
20 – 24	8,607	3,866	2,547	6,413	2,194
25 – 29	8,317	4,895	1,634	6,529	1,788
30 – 34	7,863	5,016	1,288	6,304	1,559
35 – 39	7,553	5,046	1,017	6,063	1,490
40 – 44	7,155	4,943	802	5,745	1,410
45 – 49	7,466	5,080	788	5,868	1,598
50 – 54	6,548	4,340	545	4,885	1,663
55 – 59	5,031	2,930	427	3,357	1,674
60 – 64	3,821	1,590	179	1,769	2,052
65+	9,990	2,137	391	2,528	7,462
Total	82,263	40,821	11,193	52,014	30,249
Male					
15 – 19	5,053	601	794	1,395	3,658
20 – 24	4,354	2,279	1,208	3,487	867
25 – 29	4,228	2,725	801	3,526	702
30 – 34	3,887	2,728	604	3,332	555
35 – 39	3,839	2,809	487	3,296	543
40 – 44	3,772	2,814	425	3,239	533
45 – 49	3,861	2,869	423	3,292	569
50 – 54	3,436	2,549	310	2,859	577
55 – 59	2,642	1,771	280	2,051	591
60 – 64	1,970	1,062	121	1,183	787
65+	4,845	1,483	240	1,723	3,122
Total	41,887	23,690	5,693	29,383	12,504
Female					
15 – 19	4,859	377	781	1,158	3,701
20 – 24	4,253	1,587	1,339	2,926	1,327
25 – 29	4,089	2,170	833	3,003	1,086
30 – 34	3,976	2,288	684	2,972	1,004
35 – 39	3,714	2,237	530	2,767	947
40 – 44	3,383	2,129	377	2,506	877
45 – 49	3,605	2,211	365	2,576	1,029
50 – 54	3,112	1,791	235	2,026	1,086
55 – 59	2,389	1,159	147	1,306	1,083
60 – 64	1,851	528	58	586	1,265
65+	5,145	654	151	805	4,340
Total	40,376	17,131	5,500	22,631	17,745

Table 5.2. Working Age Population by Economic Activity, Age Group and Sex, 2001

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Working Age Population</u>	<u>Economically Active (Labour Force)</u>			<u>Persons Not In the Labour Force</u>
		<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Both Sexes					
15 – 19	11,454	1,907	2,020	3,927	7,527
20 – 24	9,859	4,827	2,230	7,057	2,802
25 – 29	8,644	5,103	1,397	6,500	2,144
30 – 34	7,802	4,910	1,055	5,965	1,837
35 – 39	8,199	5,425	915	6,340	1,859
40 – 44	6,803	4,524	687	5,211	1,592
45 – 49	4,802	3,169	415	3,584	1,218
50 – 54	3,794	2,332	298	2,630	1,164
55 – 59	2,830	1,363	198	1,561	1,269
60 – 64	2,784	935	110	1,045	1,739
65+	7,857	1,093	71	1,164	6,693
Total	74,828	35,588	9,396	44,984	29,844
Male					
15 – 19	5,760	1,332	1,340	2,672	3,088
20 – 24	5,051	2,933	1,408	4,341	710
25 – 29	4,420	3,043	909	3,952	468
30 – 34	4,080	3,006	693	3,699	381
35 – 39	4,259	3,239	634	3,873	386
40 – 44	3,502	2,693	482	3,175	327
45 – 49	2,454	1,869	307	2,176	278
50 – 54	1,967	1,448	239	1,687	280
55 – 59	1,421	897	160	1,057	364
60 – 64	1,332	628	94	722	610
65+	3,448	755	52	807	2,641
Total	37,694	21,843	6,318	28,161	9,533
Female					
15 – 19	5,694	575	680	1,255	4,439
20 – 24	4,808	1,894	822	2,716	2,092
25 – 29	4,224	2,060	488	2,548	1,676
30 – 34	3,722	1,904	362	2,266	1,456
35 – 39	3,940	2,186	281	2,467	1,473
40 – 44	3,301	1,831	205	2,036	1,265
45 – 49	2,348	1,300	108	1,408	940
50 – 54	1,827	884	59	943	884
55 – 59	1,409	466	38	504	905
60 – 64	1,452	307	16	323	1,129
65+	4,409	338	19	357	4,052
Total	37,134	13,745	3,078	16,823	20,311

Consistent with the changing shape of the population pyramid (Chapter 1), illustrative of an ageing population, there were also changes in the age composition of the working age population. In 2012, the youth population (15 – 24 years) accounted for 22.5% of the working age population, while persons in the 25 – 54 age range and those 55 years and over accounted for 54.6% and 22.9%, respectively. In contrast, the youth population represented 28.5% of the working age population in 2001, while persons in the age range 25 – 54 years and those 55 years and over accounted for 53.5% and 18.0%, respectively. As noted in Chapter 1, these changes reflect characteristics of an economy that is approaching middle income developing status; a process marked by reduced or constant birth rates, reduced death rates and increased life expectancy.

Table 5.3. Employment and Unemployment Rate by Census Division and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>2001</u>		<u>2012</u>	
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>
Both Sexes				
01 - Kingstown	82.3	17.7	82.0	18.0
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	77.2	22.8	75.6	24.5
03 - Calliaqua	81.6	18.4	81.3	18.7
04 - Marriaqua	83.1	16.9	80.1	19.9
05 - Bridgetown	76.8	23.2	78.2	21.9
06 - Colonarie	74.6	25.4	72.5	27.5
07 - Georgetown	75.8	24.2	73.4	26.6
08 - Sandy Bay	71.6	28.4	81.5	18.5
09 - Layou	71.2	28.8	74.3	25.7
10 - Barrouallie	76.2	23.8	74.5	25.5
11 - Chateaubelair	73.7	26.2	73.6	26.4
12 - Northern Grenadines	82.9	17.1	79.3	20.7
13 - Southern Grenadines	86.9	13.1	87.3	12.8
Total	79.1	20.9	78.5	21.5
Male				
01 - Kingstown	79.5	20.5	83.1	16.9
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	77.1	22.9	77.5	22.5
03 - Calliaqua	78.9	21.1	82.0	18.0
04 - Marriaqua	82.8	17.2	81.0	19.0
05 - Bridgetown	75.8	24.2	82.1	17.9
06 - Colonarie	74.2	25.8	74.9	25.1
07 - Georgetown	73.2	26.8	77.6	22.4
08 - Sandy Bay	68.1	32.0	87.4	12.6
09 - Layou	72.9	27.1	78.2	21.8
10 - Barrouallie	78.3	21.7	78.7	21.3
11 - Chateaubelair	73.6	26.4	77.8	22.2
12 - Northern Grenadines	80.4	19.6	81.4	18.7
13 - Southern Grenadines	85.2	14.9	89.3	10.7
Total	77.6	22.5	80.6	19.4
Female				
01 - Kingstown	85.8	14.2	80.7	19.3
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	77.5	22.5	73.4	26.6
03 - Calliaqua	85.3	14.7	80.6	19.4
04 - Marriaqua	83.7	16.4	79.0	21.0
05 - Bridgetown	79.3	20.8	72.3	27.7
06 - Colonarie	75.4	24.6	68.8	31.2
07 - Georgetown	81.7	18.3	67.5	32.5
08 - Sandy Bay	82.7	17.3	70.3	29.7
09 - Layou	68.1	31.9	69.0	31.0
10 - Barrouallie	72.0	28.1	68.4	31.6
11 - Chateaubelair	74.1	25.9	66.2	33.8
12 - Northern Grenadines	88.2	11.8	76.1	23.9
13 - Southern Grenadines	89.9	10.1	83.9	16.1
Total	81.7	18.3	75.7	24.3

5.4 Labour Force

The labour force is also referred to as the economically active population. Theoretically, this is comprised of persons who are available, able and willing to work. On a more practical level, and in line with this Population and Housing census, the employed are those in paid employment and in self-employment; the unemployed are persons currently available for work, seeking work, but without work.

In 2012, there were 52,014 persons in the labour force (Table 5.4 below), representing an increase of 15.6% over 44,984 persons in 2001. This overall increase was the net result of the 5,808 females and the 1,222 males who joined the labour force during the intercensal period. The 52,014 person labour force, in 2012, was male dominated. There were 29,383 (56.5%) males, compared with 22,631 (43.5%) females. The Calliaqua census division had the largest proportion with 12,003 (23.1%) of the economically active population. This was followed by Suburbs of Kingstown with 6,823 (13.1%) and Kingstown with 6,367 (12.2%). Sandy Bay, with 1,057 (2.0%) economically active persons, had the lowest supply of labour by census division.

Table 5.4. Working Age Population by Economic Activity and Census Division, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Work Age Population</u>	<u>Economically Active (Labour Force)</u>			<u>Persons Not in the Labour Force</u>
		<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Both Sexes					
01 – Kingstown	9,721	5,219	1,148	6,367	3,354
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	10,207	5,155	1,668	6,823	3,384
03 – Calliaqua	18,407	9,762	2,241	12,003	6,404
04 – Marriaqua	5,821	2,954	733	3,687	2,134
05 – Bridgetown	4,935	2,307	645	2,952	1,983
06 – Colonarie	5,124	2,146	813	2,959	2,165
07 – Georgetown	5,172	2,291	830	3,121	2,051
08 - Sandy Bay	1,874	861	196	1,057	817
09 – Layou	4,791	2,172	751	2,923	1,868
10 – Barrouallie	4,076	1,808	617	2,425	1,651
11 – Chateaubelair	4,168	1,740	623	2,363	1,805
12 - Northern Grenadines	4,851	2,470	645	3,115	1,736
13 - Southern Grenadines	3,116	1,936	283	2,219	897
Total	82,263	40,821	11,193	52,014	30,249

The labour force participation rate improved in the 2001-2012 intercensal period. The rate increased from 60.1%, in 2001, to 63.2% in 2012 (Table 5.5 below). This out-turn was driven mainly by increased participation by females. The female participation rate rose by 10.9 percentage points to 56.1% in 2012. Males, who continued to have a higher participation rate (70.2%), recorded a 4.5 percentage points decline.

Table 5.5. Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2001</u>			<u>2012</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
15 – 19	46.4	22.0	34.3	27.6	23.8	25.8
20 – 24	85.9	56.4	71.5	80.1	68.8	74.5
25 – 29	89.4	60.3	75.2	83.4	73.4	78.5
30 – 34	90.7	60.8	76.4	85.7	74.8	80.2
35 – 39	91.0	62.5	77.3	85.9	74.5	80.3
40 – 44	90.7	61.6	76.6	85.9	74.1	80.3
45 – 49	88.7	59.9	74.6	85.2	71.5	78.6
50 – 54	85.8	51.6	69.3	83.2	65.1	74.6
55 – 59	74.4	35.7	55.2	77.6	54.7	66.7
60 – 64	54.3	22.3	37.6	60.1	31.7	46.4
65+	23.4	8.1	14.8	35.6	15.7	25.3
Total	74.7	45.2	60.1	70.2	56.1	63.2

Generally speaking, most of the working age population in the lowest age group (15 – 19) are in school, while most in the highest age group (65+) are either retired or engaged in home duties. As a result, these two extremes tend to have low labour force participation rates.

In 2012, the labour force participation rate for age groups 15 – 19 years, and 65 and over was 25.8% and 25.3%, respectively. With the exception of the 60 – 64 age group, all the corresponding age groups had a labour force participation rate above 66.0%. Of note, combined age groups between 30 – 44 years had participation rates slightly over 80.0%.

The sex gap in labour force participation was widest in the population 50 years and over. In this age range, the participation among males was, on average, 22.4% higher than that of

females. This was the result of more females in this age range partaking in home duties. In addition, while most females typically leave the labour force after formal retirement, some males seek other forms of employment. Of the 2,343 persons, 50 years and over, involved in home duties, 88.1% were female and 11.9% were male. Further, the majority of those over 50 years, who indicated that they were retired, were female (56.7%).

5.5 Employed Labour Force

The employed population comprised persons in the labour force who indicated that during the week before enumeration they either worked⁵ or had a job but were not at work.⁶ In 2012, there were 40,821 employed persons (Table 5.6 on next page), an increase of 14.7% over the 35,588 in 2001. This out-turn was on account of the 3,886 females and the 1,847 males who gained employment during the intercensal period. These 40,821 employed persons comprised 23,690 (58.0%) males, who accounted for the larger share of the employed population, and 17,131 (42.0%) females.

The overall employment rate stood at 78.5%, slightly lower than the 79.1% in 2001 (Table 5.3 on page 76). The rate of employment was higher for males (80.6%) compared with females (75.7%). This is in contrast to 2001, when the employment rate for females (81.7%) was higher than that for males (77.6%).

5.5.1 Status in Employment

The main source of employment, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in 2012, was the private sector and the government was the largest single employer. The main participants in the

⁵ A person is classified as having worked if he was involved in the production of goods and services for sale. Trainees and apprentices whether paid or not, as well as, unpaid helpers and family workers on commercial farms and other enterprises are also included.

⁶ This refers to persons who, although they had a job, spent most of the time during reference period away from the job because of illness, injury, vacation or for some other cause.

private sector were those who were *Paid Employees of Private Businesses* (42.6%) and those who *Owned Businesses without Paid Employees* (19.2%). Other important participants were those who were *Paid Employees of Private Homes* (4.8%) and those who *Owned Businesses with Paid Employees* (3.1%). Collectively, these four groups accounted for 69.7% of the employed labour force (Table 5.6 below). *Government* employees and those at *State-owned Companies/Statutory Boards* accounted for 21.4 per cent and 4.1 per cent of the employed population, respectively.

Table 5.6. Employed Population by Status in Employment and Sex, 2012

<u>Status in Employment</u>	<u>Sex</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>		
Paid Employee, Government (Local and Central Government)	3,839	44.0	4,891	56.0	8,731	21.4
Paid Employee, State Owned Company/Statutory Board	1,069	63.6	612	36.4	1,681	4.1
Paid Employee, Private Business	10,684	61.4	6,712	38.6	17,396	42.6
Paid Employee, Private Home	736	37.3	1,238	62.7	1,973	4.8
Own Business with Paid employees	873	69.1	390	30.9	1,263	3.1
Own Business without Paid employees (Self-Employed)	5,327	67.9	2,523	32.1	7,850	19.2
Apprentice/Learners	45	70.3	19	29.7	64	0.2
Unpaid Family Worker/Employee	198	44.4	248	55.6	445	1.1
Volunteer Worker	64	57.1	48	42.9	112	0.3
Other	271	70.4	114	29.6	384	0.9
Don't Know	58	81.7	13	18.3	70	0.2
Not Stated	527	61.9	324	38.1	851	2.1
Total	23,690	58.0	17,131	42.0	40,821	100

Males outnumbered females in most private sector engagements, while the opposite was the case within government organisations. With the exception of the category *Paid Employees, Private Homes*, with females representing the larger share of employees (62.7%), males accounted for more than 60.0% of most private sector engagements: *Paid Employees, Private Business* (61.4%), *Own Business with Paid Employees* (69.2%) and *Own Business without Paid Employees* (67.9%). In contrast, the majority of those employed in the *Government* were females; i.e., 4,891 (56.0%), compared to 3,839 (44.0%) males.

5.5.2 Occupation

In 2012, *Employed Economically Active* persons (Table 5.7 below), were mainly *Services and Sales Workers* (26.0%), *Craft and Related Trades Workers* (13.4%) and *Elementary Workers* (13.4%). *Services and Sales* was the main occupation for each age group, with the exception of those 65 years and over, who were mainly engaged in the occupational group *Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery*. This was the fourth largest occupational group, representing 12.5% of employed persons. The other occupational groups: *Professionals* (11.1%), *Technicians and Associate Professionals* (7.1%), *Clerical Support Workers* (6.2%), *Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers* (5.0%), and *Managers* (4.0%), collectively accounted for 33.4% of the employed labour force.

Table 5.7. Currently Employed Population by Occupational Group, 2012

Occupational Group	Count			Per cent (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	968	661	1,629	4.1	3.9	4.0
Professionals	1,553	2,991	4,544	6.6	17.5	11.1
Technicians and associate professionals	1,436	1,470	2,906	6.1	8.6	7.1
Clerical support workers	606	1,905	2,511	2.6	11.1	6.2
Service and sales workers	4,442	6,188	10,630	18.8	36.1	26.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	4,230	880	5,110	17.9	5.1	12.5
Craft and related trades workers	4,995	472	5,467	21.1	2.8	13.4
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	1,928	110	2,038	8.1	0.6	5.0
Elementary occupations	3,246	2,220	5,466	13.7	13.0	13.4
Not Stated	286	234	520	1.2	1.4	1.3
Total	23,690	17,131	40,821	100	100	100

Employed males were mainly occupied as *Craft and Related Trades Workers* (21.1%), *Services and Sales Workers* (18.8%) and *Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers* (17.9%). Employed females were mainly *Services and Sales Workers* (36.1%), *Professionals*

(17.5%) and *Elementary Workers* (13.0%). The majority of *Managers* were male (59.4%), while most *Professionals* were female (65.8%).

5.5.3 Industry

The *Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry* (16.9%) continued to attract the largest share of the employed population in 2012. This was followed by the *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing* and *Construction* industries, with 11.8% and 11.6%, respectively (Table 5.8 on next page). Other important sources of employment were *Public Administration* (9.7%), *Education* (7.8%), *Transportation and Storage* (7.6%) and *Accommodation and Food Service Activities* (7.4%).

These key industries, which had the largest share of the employed population have been among the top contributors to the national economy. In 2012, *Wholesale and Retail Trade* contributed 15.5% of the GDP, the largest for any single industry, bar Government services (18.1%). Concomitantly, the *Agriculture* industry's contribution to the GDP was 5.9%. As a result of numerous challenges faced, including loss of preferential access to European Union (EU) markets, natural disasters, negative exogenous shocks and crop diseases, this industry declined over the period. The *Construction* industry, another major source of employment, contributed 8.3% of the GDP in 2012. The *Transportation and Storage* industry was a very important economic contributor. It accounted for 11.1% of the GDP. However, because this industry is not as labour intensive as the *Agriculture* and *Construction* industries, it attracted only 7.6% of the employed population.

Wholesale and Retail Trade (22.6%), *Construction* (14.2%) and *Public Administration* (9.4%) attracted the largest share of employed youth (15 – 24 years). The elderly employed population (60 years and over) were mainly engaged in *Agriculture* (26.2%) and *Wholesale and Retail Trade* (18.8%). As it regards gender, males were mainly engaged in *Construction* (18.7%)

and *Agriculture* (16.5%), while females were engaged in *Wholesale and Retail Trade* (20.5%) and *Education* (13.6%).

Table 5.8. Currently Employed Population by Industry, 2012

Industry	Count			Per cent (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,903	905	4,808	16.5	5.3	11.8
Mining and quarrying	34	7	41	0.1	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	1,446	615	2,061	6.1	3.6	5.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	276	60	336	1.2	0.4	0.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	270	54	324	1.1	0.3	0.8
Construction	4,433	317	4,750	18.7	1.9	11.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,370	3,512	6,882	14.2	20.5	16.9
Transportation and storage	2,571	525	3,096	10.9	3.1	7.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1,234	1,788	3,022	5.2	10.4	7.4
Information and communication	304	228	532	1.3	1.3	1.3
Financial and insurance activities	240	552	792	1.0	3.2	1.9
Real estate activities	29	19	48	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	221	375	596	0.9	2.2	1.5
Administrative and support service activities	765	416	1,181	3.2	2.4	2.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,125	1,851	3,976	9.0	10.8	9.7
Education	840	2,328	3,168	3.6	13.6	7.8
Human health and social work activities	262	1,136	1,398	1.1	6.6	3.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	150	208	358	0.6	1.2	0.9
Other service activities	433	449	882	1.8	2.6	2.2
Activities of households as employers	470	1,494	1,964	2.0	8.7	4.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations & bodies	14	17	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Stated	300	275	575	1.3	1.6	1.4
Total	23,690	17,131	40,821	100	100	100

5.6 Unemployed Labour Force

The unemployed labour force comprised persons who indicated that during the week before enumeration they were either without work⁷, looked for work⁸, and were available.⁹ In 2012, there were 11,193 unemployed persons (Table 5.1 on page 73), an unemployment rate of 21.5%. Males accounted for 50.9% (5,693) of the unemployed and females, 49.1% (5,500). The majority of the unemployed were young: 15 – 19 years (14.1%), 20 – 24 years (22.8%) and 25 – 29 years (14.6%). Collectively, these three groups accounted for 51.5% of the unemployed population. The Calliaqua census division had the highest number of unemployed persons; i.e. 2,441 (20.0%). This was followed by Suburbs of Kingstown with 1,668 persons (14.9%) and Kingstown with 1,148 persons (10.3%). The Sandy Bay and Southern Grenadines census divisions had the lowest numbers of unemployed persons, with 196 (1.8%) and 283 (2.5%) individuals, respectively.

⁷ These persons were not in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period.

⁸ These persons must have spent most of the time during the reference period, actively looking for work. This includes writing application letters, as well as actually visiting work places or houses, in search of employment.

⁹ This includes persons who were ready for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period.

Table 5.9. Employment and Unemployment Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2001</u>		<u>2012</u>	
	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>
Both sexes				
15 – 19	48.5	51.5	38.3	61.7
20 – 24	68.4	31.7	60.3	39.7
25 – 29	78.5	21.5	75.0	25.0
30 – 34	82.3	17.7	79.6	20.4
35 – 39	85.6	14.4	83.2	16.8
40 – 44	86.8	13.2	86.0	14.0
45 – 49	88.4	11.6	86.6	13.4
50 – 54	88.7	11.3	88.8	11.2
55 – 59	87.3	12.7	87.3	12.7
60 – 64	89.4	10.6	89.9	10.1
65+	93.9	6.1	84.5	15.5
Total	79.1	20.9	78.5	21.5
Male				
15 – 19	49.8	50.2	43.1	56.9
20 – 24	67.5	32.5	65.4	34.6
25 – 29	77.0	23.0	77.3	22.7
30 – 34	81.3	18.8	81.9	18.1
35 – 39	83.6	16.4	85.2	14.8
40 – 44	84.8	15.2	86.9	13.1
45 – 49	85.9	14.1	87.2	12.9
50 – 54	85.9	14.2	89.2	10.8
55 – 59	84.8	15.2	86.4	13.7
60 – 64	87.0	13.0	89.8	10.2
65+	93.6	6.4	86.1	13.9
Total	77.6	22.5	80.6	19.4
Female				
15 – 19	45.8	54.2	32.6	67.4
20 – 24	69.7	30.3	54.2	45.8
25 – 29	80.8	19.2	72.3	27.7
30 – 34	84.0	16.0	77.0	23.0
35 – 39	88.6	11.4	80.9	19.2
40 – 44	89.9	10.1	85.0	15.0
45 – 49	92.4	7.7	85.8	14.2
50 – 54	93.8	6.3	88.4	11.6
55 – 59	92.5	7.5	88.7	11.3
60 – 64	95.0	5.0	90.1	9.9
65+	94.6	5.4	81.2	18.8
Total	81.7	18.3	75.7	24.3

In 2012, the overall rate of unemployment was 21.5%, marginally higher than the 20.9% in 2001 (Table 5.9 on previous page). The rate of unemployment was higher for females (24.3%) than males (19.4%). This is in contrast to 2001, when the unemployment rate for males (22.5%) was higher than that for females (18.3%). In 2012, unemployment rates for females, per age group, were higher when compared with males, except in age groups 55 – 59 and 60 – 64. Further, across all census divisions, females had higher rates of unemployment (Table 5.9 on previous page).

The younger the individual the higher the likelihood that he or she was unemployed. This trend of high unemployment among the youth, relative to the older age cohorts is common across many developing countries; and, to a lesser extent, developed nations, as employers generally tend to favour older applicants with job experience. Further, the youth are expected to have more education to compete for jobs, a phenomenon referred to as credential inflation or academic inflation.

Several census divisions had an unemployment rate that was higher than the national average of 21.5%. These are the census divisions of Colonaire (27.5%), Georgetown (26.6%), Chateaubelair (26.4%), Barrouallie (25.5%), Layou (25.7%), Suburbs of Kingstown (24.5%), and Bridgetown (21.9%). The Southern Grenadines (12.8%) had the lowest rate of unemployment, followed by Kingstown (18.0%).

Table 5.10. Total Number of Persons Unemployed by Source of Livelihood, 2012

Sources of Livelihood	Number	Per cent (%)
Disability Benefits	21	0.2
Employment	335	3.0
Investments	48	0.4
Public Assistance	118	1.1
Pension (Local)	108	1.0
Pension (Overseas)	37	0.3
Savings or Interest on Savings	751	6.7
Subsistence Farming	487	4.4
Support From Friends or Relatives (Local - Cash or Kind)	7,863	70.2
Support From Friends or Relatives (Overseas - Cash or Kind)	1,338	12.0
Other	1,273	11.4

Most of the unemployed population indicated that their source of livelihood was *Support from Friends or Relatives* (Table 5.10 on previous page). For 7,863 (70.2%) persons these friends or relatives were local and for 1,338 (12.0%) they were overseas. Other important sources of livelihood were *Savings or Interest on Savings*, for 751 (6.7%) persons and *Subsistence Farming* for a further 487 (4.4%).

5.7 Population Not in the Labour Force

The population not in the labour force, also referred to as the Economically Inactive, are those in the working age population who are neither employed nor unemployed. They are either attending school, engaged in home duties, retired, disabled/unable, or unwilling to work. In 2012, this group stood at 30,249. This represents a 1.4% increase over 29,844 in 2001. Females, 17,745 (58.7%) in total, compared with 12,504 (41.3%) males, accounted for the larger share of this population (Table 5.1 on page 73).

The Economically Inactive population, as highlighted in Table 5.11 (next page), comprised mainly of persons who were retired (25.5%), attended school (22.3%), or who engaged in home duties (20.0%). A total 8.3% of this population reported that they were disabled or unable to work, while 2.2% reported that they had not yet started to seek work. A further 1.9% indicated that they believed no work was available; and, 1.0% stated that they do not know how or where to seek employment.

Table 5.11. Main Activity of the Economically Inactive Population, 2012

<u>Main Activity in the Past Month</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Per cent (%)</u>
Own illness, disability, injury, pregnancy	2,510	8.3
Home duties, personal/family responsibilities	6,052	20.0
In school/training	6,732	22.3
Retirement/old age	7,698	25.5
Believe no work is available	575	1.9
Do not know how or where to seek work	311	1.0
Not yet started to seek work	672	2.2
Other	726	2.4
Not Stated	4,973	16.4
Total	30,249	100

Table 5.12. Economically Inactive population by Source of Livelihood, 2012

<u>Sources of Livelihood</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent (%)</u>
Disability Benefits	134	0.4
Employment	1,815	6.0
Investments	265	0.9
Public Assistance	2,173	7.2
Pension (Local)	3,104	10.3
Pension (Overseas)	1,496	4.9
Savings or Interest on Savings	877	2.9
Subsistence Farming	855	2.8
Support From Friends or Relatives (Local - Cash or Kind)	15,173	50.2
Support From Friends or Relatives (Overseas - Cash or Kind)	3,306	10.9
Other	3,059	10.1

5.8 Conclusion

In 2012, about half of the economically inactive population, i.e., 15,173 (50.2%), stated that their source of livelihood was *Support from (Local) Friends or Relatives* (Table 5.12 above). The second largest source of livelihood was, for 3,306 (10.9%), *Support from Overseas Friends or Relatives*. Also important, for 3,104 (10.3%), was *Pension (Local)*, and for 2,173 (7.2%), *Public Assistance*.

Chapter 6: Household and Housing Characteristics

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the housing and household characteristics of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for 2012 and makes comparisons with the 2001 data. Moreover, it presents an analysis of standards of living by census divisions.

6.2 Households

There were 36,829 households in St. Vincent and the Grenadines at the time of the 2012 Population and Housing census (Table 6.1 below). This represented a 20.5% increase on the 2001 census figure of 30,558 households. Census divisions of Kingstown, Suburbs of Kingstown and Calliaqua accounted for 54.1% of the increase in households, compared with the 45.9% contribution of all census divisions (Table 6.3 on page 91).

Table 6.1. Number of Households and Average Size

<u>Census Year</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Average Size</u>
1970	16,940	5.1
1980	20,290	4.8
1991	27,002	3.9
2001	30,558	3.5
2012	36,829	3.0

Overall, the average household size decreased from 3.5 to 3.0 persons, consistent with increased access to education, as well as declining birth rates. Additionally, growth in the number of households superseded population growth. All divisions recorded a decrease in average household size. Sandy Bay continued to have the largest average household size, 3.9 persons per household in 2012, although this was smaller than the 4.2 size in 2001 (Table 6.2 on next page).

Table 6.2. Average Household Size by Census Division, 2001 & 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Average Household Size</u>	
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2012</u>
Kingstown	3.4	3.0
Suburbs of Kingstown	3.9	3.1
Calliaqua	3.4	2.8
Marriaqua	3.7	3.2
Bridgetown	3.7	3.1
Colonarie	3.8	3.2
Georgetown	3.6	3.2
Sandy Bay	4.2	3.9
Layou	3.4	2.9
Barrouallie	3.5	3.1
Chateaubelair	3.8	3.4
Northern Grenadines	3.1	2.3
Southern Grenadines	2.7	2.5
Total	3.5	3.0

Northern Grenadines had the smallest average household size, 2.3 persons per household, down from 3.1 persons per household in 2001. Southern Grenadines, which had the smallest average household size in 2001 (2.7 persons), had 2.5 persons per household in 2012.

As shown in Figure 6.1 (next page), the Calliaqua census division continued to have the highest number of households in 2012. It had 8,655 households, compared with 6,562 in 2001. The Kingstown division had 3,983 households in 2001, the second largest number of households at that time. The number of households in that division increased by 7.4% to 4,278 households during the intercensal period. However, this census division, had the third largest number of households in 2012, as it was overtaken by the Suburbs of Kingstown, in which the number of households grew by 29.8%, from 3,378 households, in 2001, to 4,385 households in 2012. All other divisions also recorded increases in households, with the exception of Sandy Bay, which remained constant at 662 households.

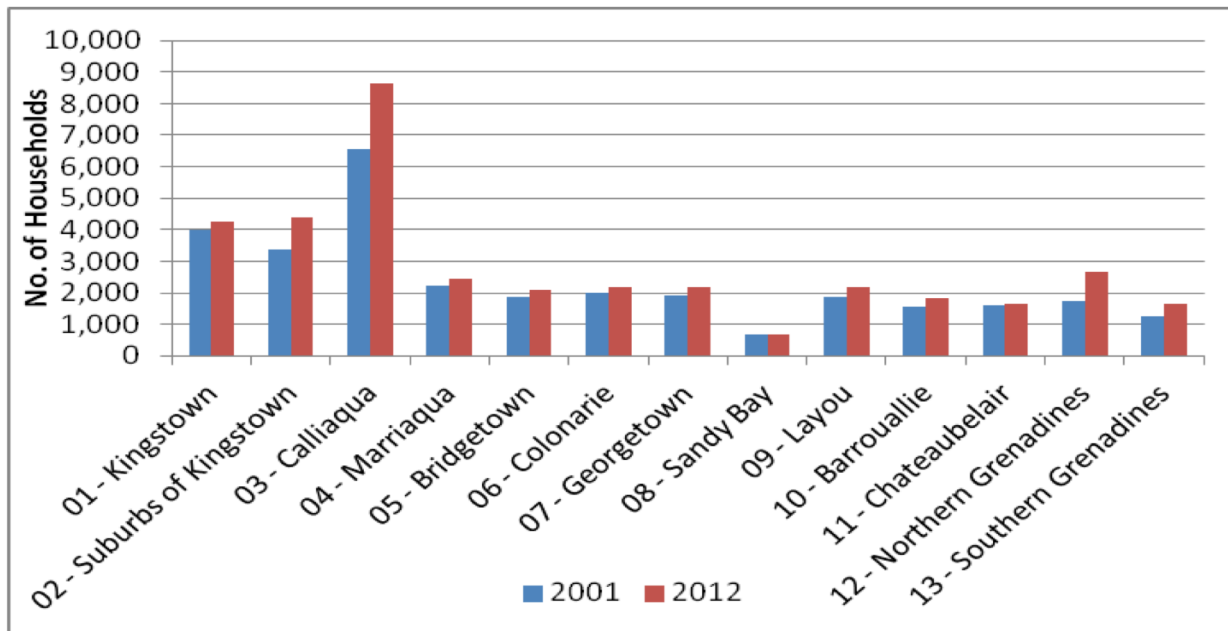


Figure 6.1. Distribution of Households in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2001& 2012

Table 6.3. Total and Percentage Household by Census Divisions

Census Division	Total Number of Households				Percentage Change		
	1980	1991	2001	2012	1980-1991	1991-2001	2001-2012
01 – Kingstown	3,761	4,175	3,983	4,278	11.0	-4.6	7.4
02 - Suburbs of Kingstown	1,711	2,551	3,378	4,385	49.1	32.4	29.8
03 – Calliaqua	3,710	5,430	6,562	8,655	46.4	20.9	31.9
04 – Marriaqua	1,633	2,167	2,206	2,436	32.7	1.8	10.4
05 – Bridgetown	1,221	1,679	1,849	2,085	37.5	10.1	12.8
06 – Colonarie	1,361	1,895	1,993	2,174	39.2	5.2	9.1
07 – Georgetown	1,420	1,946	1,921	2,188	37.0	-1.3	7.8
08 - Sandy Bay	486	575	662	662	18.3	15.1	0.0
09 – Layout	1,119	1,516	1,861	2,178	35.5	22.8	17.0
10 – Barrouallie	1,021	1,393	1,577	1,806	36.4	13.2	14.5
11 - Chateaubelair	1,232	1,449	1,603	1,669	17.6	10.6	4.1
12 - Northern Grenadines	1,045	1,450	1,721	2,673	38.8	18.7	55.3
13 - Southern Grenadines	570	776	1,242	1,640	36.1	60.1	32.1
Total	20,290	27,002	30,558	36,829	33.1	13.2	20.1

6.3 Type of Dwelling

The majority of the population (85.0%) lived in *Undivided Private Houses* during 2012 (Table 6.4 on next page), statistically unchanged from the 85.3% during the 2001 census (Table 6.5 on page 93).

Table 6.4. Number of Households by Type of Dwelling, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Type of Dwelling</u>											<u>Total</u>
	<u>Undivided Private House</u>	<u>Part of a Private House</u>	<u>Flat/ Apartment</u>	<u>Town-house</u>	<u>Double House/ Duplex</u>	<u>Combined Business & Dwelling</u>	<u>Barrack</u>	<u>Group Dwelling</u>	<u>Improvised Housing Unit</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	
Kingstown	3,209	468	442	4	69	66	0	4	0	7	9	4,278
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,756	256	258	2	41	44	0	9	0	11	8	4,385
Calliaqua	7,252	597	517	113	74	83	4	5	0	6	4	8,655
Marriaqua	2,200	164	33	0	8	21	3	4	1	1	1	2,436
Bridgetown	1,818	53	91	0	72	45	0	0	1	2	3	2,085
Colonaire	2,014	107	10	0	11	28	0	0	1	3	0	2,174
Georgetown	2,039	99	3	0	3	26	0	3	1	14	0	2,188
Sandy Bay	543	18	62	14	4	18	0	1	0	2	0	662
Layou	1,873	140	96	0	35	31	0	2	0	1	0	2,178
Barrouallie	1,701	87	1	0	2	13	0	0	0	2	0	1,806
Chateaubelair	1,425	63	94	0	68	16	0	2	1	0	0	1,669
Northern Grenadines	2,386	116	31	2	72	54	0	0	4	5	3	2,673
Southern Grenadines	1,070	171	300	1	35	48	3	1	0	6	5	1,640
Total	31,286	2,339	1,938	136	494	493	10	31	9	60	33	36,829

The Calliaqua division had the largest concentration of the *Undivided Private Homes* in 2012, and the Southern Grenadines had the lowest. This may have been because a number of migrant residents, from mainland St. Vincent, lived in flats to facilitate work in the Southern Grenadines.

Meanwhile, 6.4% of households lived in sections of *Private Houses*, down from 9.7% in 2001. Also, 5.3% lived in *Flats/Apartments* during 2012, up from 2.2% in 2001. This type of dwelling (*Flats/Apartment*) was more prevalent in the census divisions of Kingstown, Suburbs of Kingstown and Calliaqua. Together, they accounted for 47.0% of the households living in this type of dwelling. The remaining households lived in *Town Houses* (0.4%), *Double Houses/Duplexes* (1.3%), *Combined Business and Dwelling* (1.3%), *Barracks* (0.03%), *Group Dwellings* (0.1%), *Improvised Housing Units* (0.02%), *Other* (0.2%), while 0.1% of households did not disclose their type of dwelling (Table 6.5 below).

Table 6.5. Total and Percentage Household by Type of Dwelling, 2001 & 2012

<u>Type of Dwelling Unit</u>	2012	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent (%)</u>
Separate House/Detached/Undivided Private House	31,286	85.0
Part of a Private house/Attached	2,339	6.4
Flat, Apartment/Condominium	1,938	5.3
Townhouse	136	0.4
Double house/Duplex	494	1.3
Combined business and Dwelling	493	1.3
Barrack	10	0.0
Group dwelling	31	0.1
Improvised Housing Unit (Earth/leave/branch etc.)	9	0.0
Other	60	0.2
Not Stated	33	0.1
Total	36,829	100

6.4 Type of Tenure

During the intercensal period, several low-income housing projects were implemented, allowing for persons to own their own homes. Further, commercial banking institutions introduced credit financing programmes, which allowed public servants to access loans for housing constructions, with concessional levels of security/collateral. Consequently, the proportion of *Owner* occupied dwelling units increased from 75.7% (23,130), in 2001, to 78.7% (28,987) in 2012 (Table 6.6 on next page).

The Sandy Bay census division had the highest concentration of *Owner* occupied dwellings (95.9%). This may have been associated with its distance from the urban centre. The further away housing units are from urban centres, the greater the likelihood that they are occupied by their owners, as opposed to renters who tend to occupy areas closer to urban areas, where work is more common. The Southern Grenadines had the lowest percentage (63.4%) of *Owner* occupied dwellings, due to a large concentration of migrant workers from other divisions. As workers move to an area to find work, they tend to occupy rental dwellings.

Also, 11.4% of households were rented from *Private* entities; a 7.1% increase from the 2001 figure. The Southern Grenadines had the largest concentration of rented dwelling units (28.1%), based on its concentration of migrant workers from other divisions, while the Sandy Bay census division had the lowest concentration (1.1%), as it is the furthest away from urban centres. An additional 0.2% of households rented from the *Government* during 2012, up from 0.1% in 2001. Additionally, 8.4% of households lived in *Rent-free* dwellings, 0.1% in *Leased* dwellings and 0.6% in informal human settlements (*Squatted*).

Table 6.6. Total and Percentage Households by Type of Tenure, 2001 & 2012

<u>Type of Tenure of Dwelling Unit</u>	2001		2012	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Owner	23,130	75.7	28,987	78.7
Rented Private (paying)	3,903	12.8	4,181	11.4
Rented Govt. (paying)	37	0.1	63	0.2
Rent free	2,756	9.0	3,083	8.4
Leased	27	0.1	40	0.1
Squatted	133	0.4	203	0.5
Other	487	1.6	187	0.5
Don't Know	85	0.3	85	0.2
Total	30,558	100	36,829	100

6.5 Year Dwelling was Built

The 2012 Population and Housing Census revealed that 22.8% of dwelling units were constructed before 1980, and a further 13.0% during the 1980s. Meanwhile respondents indicated that 16.7% of dwelling units were constructed in the 1990s. Further, 11.6% of homes were built between 2000 and 2005, and a further 8.3% were built between 2006 and 2010. One point six per cent were built in 2011, while 0.7% were built in 2012, prior to the census. In addition, 23.6% of respondents were unsure of the periods in which their dwelling units were built, while 1.8 % did not indicate when their homes were constructed (Table 6.7 below).

Table 6.7. Number of Households by Year Dwelling was Built

<u>Year Dwelling Built</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Per cent (%)</u>
Before 1980	8,384	22.8
1980 – 1989	4,773	13.0
1990 – 1999	6,147	16.7
2000 – 2005	4,270	11.6
2006	590	1.6
2007	591	1.6
2008	551	1.5
2009	656	1.8
2010	665	1.8
2011	593	1.6
2012	252	0.7
Don't Know	8,705	23.6
Not Stated	653	1.8
Total	36,829	100

6.6 Material of Outer Walls

Table 6.8 (next page), highlights the number of households by the construction materials of the outer walls. *Concrete and blocks* was the most common type of material used (69.8%). The Chateaubelair and Barrouallie census divisions had the largest concentration of *Concrete and block* houses, with 84.2% and 82.0% of dwellings, respectively. In other census divisions, the proportion of the housing stock constructed from this material ranged from 65.1% to 74.0%, with the exception of Sandy Bay, with a concentration of 50.4%. *Wood* was the next most common type of construction material, accounting for 9.8% of dwellings. The Southern Grenadines had the largest concentration of wooden houses (13.5%), while the Chateaubelair division had the lowest concentration (4.5%).

Table 6.8. Number of Households by Type of Construction Material and Census Division, 2012

CENSUS DIVISION	Type of Construction Material											Total
	Stone	Stone and Brick	Concrete	Concrete and Blocks	Wood and Brick	Wood and Concrete	Wood and Galvanize	Wood	Wattle Adobe	Other	Not Stated	
Kingstown	45	56	586	2,666	55	331	44	470	0	18	7	4,278
Suburbs of Kingstown	38	52	428	3,044	41	261	91	423	0	7	0	4,385
Calliaqua	115	180	819	6,167	81	413	102	726	2	43	5	8,655
Marriacqua	14	29	140	1,738	27	188	27	267	0	1	3	2,436
Bridgetown	24	36	340	1,336	14	119	39	166	0	8	3	2,085
Colonaire	14	44	117	1,609	24	88	47	216	1	14	1	2,174
Georgetown	4	25	55	1,620	12	124	47	294	4	4	0	2,188
Sandy Bay	10	16	224	333	9	25	9	35	0	0	0	662
Layou	22	23	100	1,508	27	182	28	286	2	0	1	2,178
Barrouallie	11	4	23	1,480	15	106	17	144	2	2	1	1,806
Chateaubelair	15	17	3	1,406	11	87	33	75	21	1	0	1,669
Northern Grenadines	9	21	135	1,740	55	371	28	293	2	16	3	2,673
Southern Grenadines	18	31	80	1,078	11	178	12	222	2	4	5	1,640
Total	337	533	3,049	25,723	384	2,473	523	3,619	36	119	31	36,829

6.7 Number of Rooms

As was the case in 2001, the *Three-bedroom Dwelling* was the most common in 2012. Thirty four point two per cent of houses had 3 bedrooms in 2012, compared with 32.4% in 2001. This increase is attributable to the Government implemented series of low-income housing projects. The next, most common, form of dwelling was the *Two-bedroom Dwelling*. In 2012, 28.1% of housing units had two bedrooms, down from 31.2% in 2001, as more persons opted for the *Three-bedroom Dwelling*. Meanwhile, the concentration of *Four-bedroom* houses declined from 8.5% to 8.2% (see Table 6.9, on page 99, for a breakdown by census division).

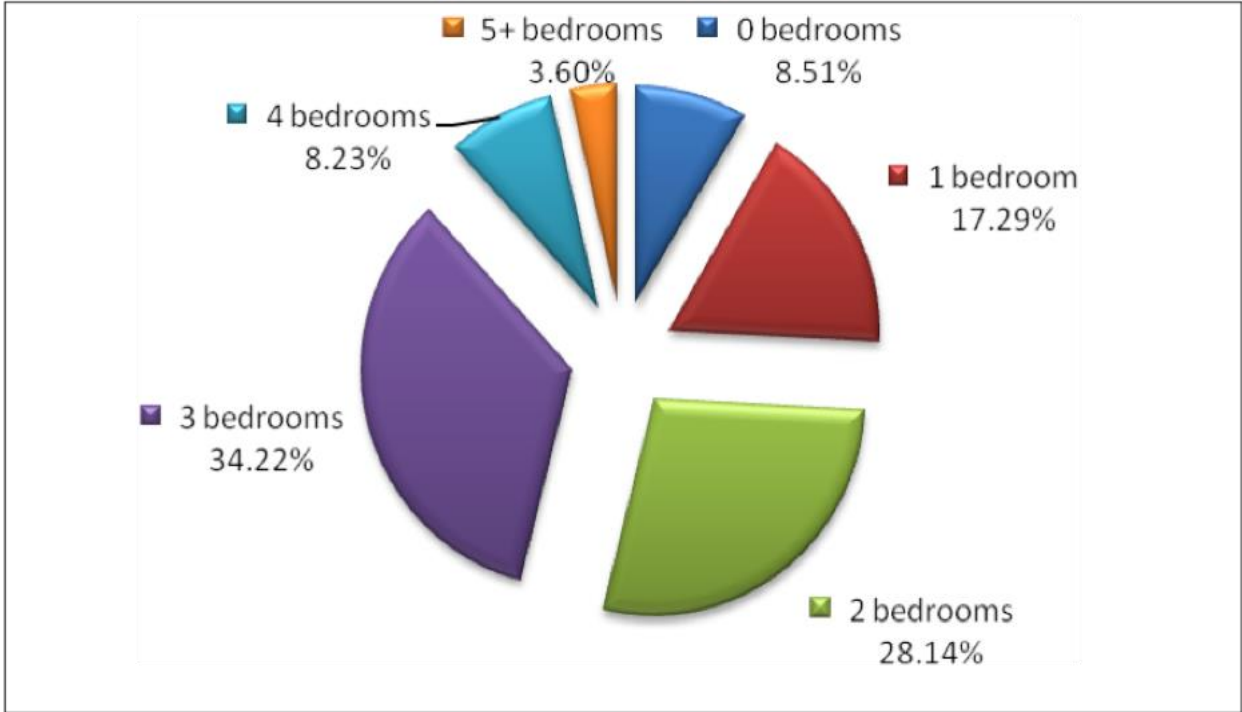


Figure 6.2. Percentage of Households by Number of Rooms, 2012

Table 6.9. Number of Households by Number of Bedrooms and Census Division, 2012

<u>CENSUS DIVISION</u>	Total Number of Bedrooms										<u>Total</u>
	<u>Zero</u>	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three</u>	<u>Four</u>	<u>Five</u>	<u>Six</u>	<u>Seven</u>	<u>Eight</u>	<u>Nine+</u>	
Kingstown	345	711	1,176	1,415	427	147	41	10	5	2	4,278
Suburbs of Kingstown	398	747	1,365	1,337	354	121	37	11	13	1	4,385
Calliaqua	745	1,248	2,242	3,203	814	275	74	33	15	5	8,655
Marriaqua	225	406	720	794	196	64	18	4	8	0	2,436
Bridgetown	149	343	637	753	136	47	15	1	4	0	2,085
Colonaire	165	433	655	677	185	35	12	3	9	0	2,174
Georgetown	161	495	595	745	146	29	10	3	4	0	2,188
Sandy Bay	52	99	209	226	59	15	2	0	0	0	662
Layou	242	386	554	763	160	52	10	5	3	3	2,178
Barrouallie	194	357	488	572	135	42	11	3	3	0	1,806
Chateaubelair	128	297	487	577	144	25	6	1	3	0	1,669
Northern Grenadines	171	400	728	1,116	197	51	7	2	2	0	2,673
Southern Grenadines	158	447	509	424	78	14	3	4	2	0	1,640
TOTAL	3,134	6,368	10,364	12,603	3,032	918	246	79	72	11	36,829

6.8 Main Source of Lighting

Electricity from public supply was the main source of lighting used in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Table 6.10 on next page). This accounted for 88.9% of households in 2012, up from 79.8% of households in 2001. This is consistent with a reduction in abject poverty. Between 2001 and 2012 the number of households that used *Electricity* as a main source of lighting, increased by 34.2%, mainly as a result of an electrification campaign in the Grenadines. The Northern Grenadines experienced the greatest change of public electrification (106.2%) from 1,185 households, in 2001, to 2,444 households in 2012. Consequently, the public electricity penetration increased from 68.4% in 2001, to 91.4% in 2012. Meanwhile, public electrification in the Southern Grenadines increased by 51.1%, from 1,000 households, in 2001, to 1,511 households in 2012. The Southern Grenadines along with Kingstown, had the highest rate of public electricity penetration (92.1%).

Table 6.10. Number of Households by Type of Lighting Used, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Main Source of Lighting</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Electricity- Public</u>	<u>Electricity Private- Generator</u>	<u>Gas Lantern</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Solar</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	
Kingstown	3,942	8	6	87	0	39	133	63	4,278
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,910	8	32	126	5	24	197	84	4,385
Calliaqua	7,948	30	39	189	6	68	315	60	8,655
Marriaqua	2,144	5	11	71	1	25	167	11	2,436
Bridgetown	1,786	0	8	49	2	21	193	26	2,085
Colonaire	1,864	4	8	68	0	40	170	20	2,174
Georgetown	1,811	10	10	88	2	32	228	6	2,188
Sandy Bay	542	4	9	42	0	17	42	6	662
Layou	1,903	3	30	51	5	22	134	29	2,178
Barrouallie	1,510	9	17	69	1	27	119	53	1,806
Chateaubelair	1,406	3	20	38	2	14	158	28	1,669
Northern Grenadines	2,444	10	30	40	7	26	108	9	2,673
Southern Grenadines	1,511	8	21	22	3	18	38	20	1,640
Total	32,721	103	241	939	33	373	2,003	416	36,829

On mainland St. Vincent, an inverse relationship appeared between the distance from the main urban centre and the rate of public electricity penetration (Figure 6.3 below). On average, the concentration of households without electricity increased by 0.3% for every mile travelled away from Kingstown. Distance accounted for 81.6% of the variations in public electricity penetration. Table 6.11 (next page) provides the reference points for these calculations.

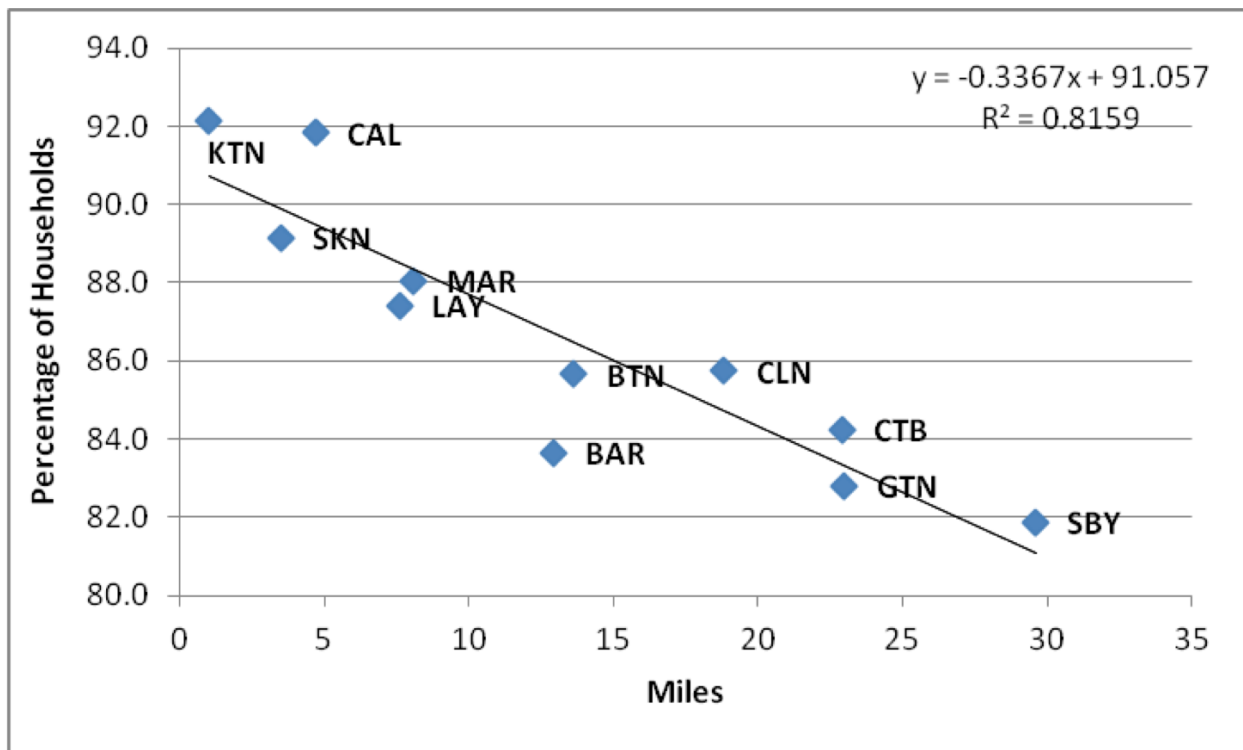


Figure 6.3. Relationship between Distance from Main Urban Centre and Public Electricity Penetration, 2012

See also, Map 6.1 (page 104), which shows the penetration of public electricity, as a main source of lighting, by census divisions. Map 6.1 illustrates that the census divisions of Kingstown and Calliaqua had the highest concentration of *public electricity* as a main source of lighting. They fell between the range of 90% – 92.5%. The census division of Sandy Bay had the least concentration of *public electricity* as a source of lighting (82.5%). In addition, the number of households using *Private generators* and *Kerosene* as a main source of lighting declined by 87.2%

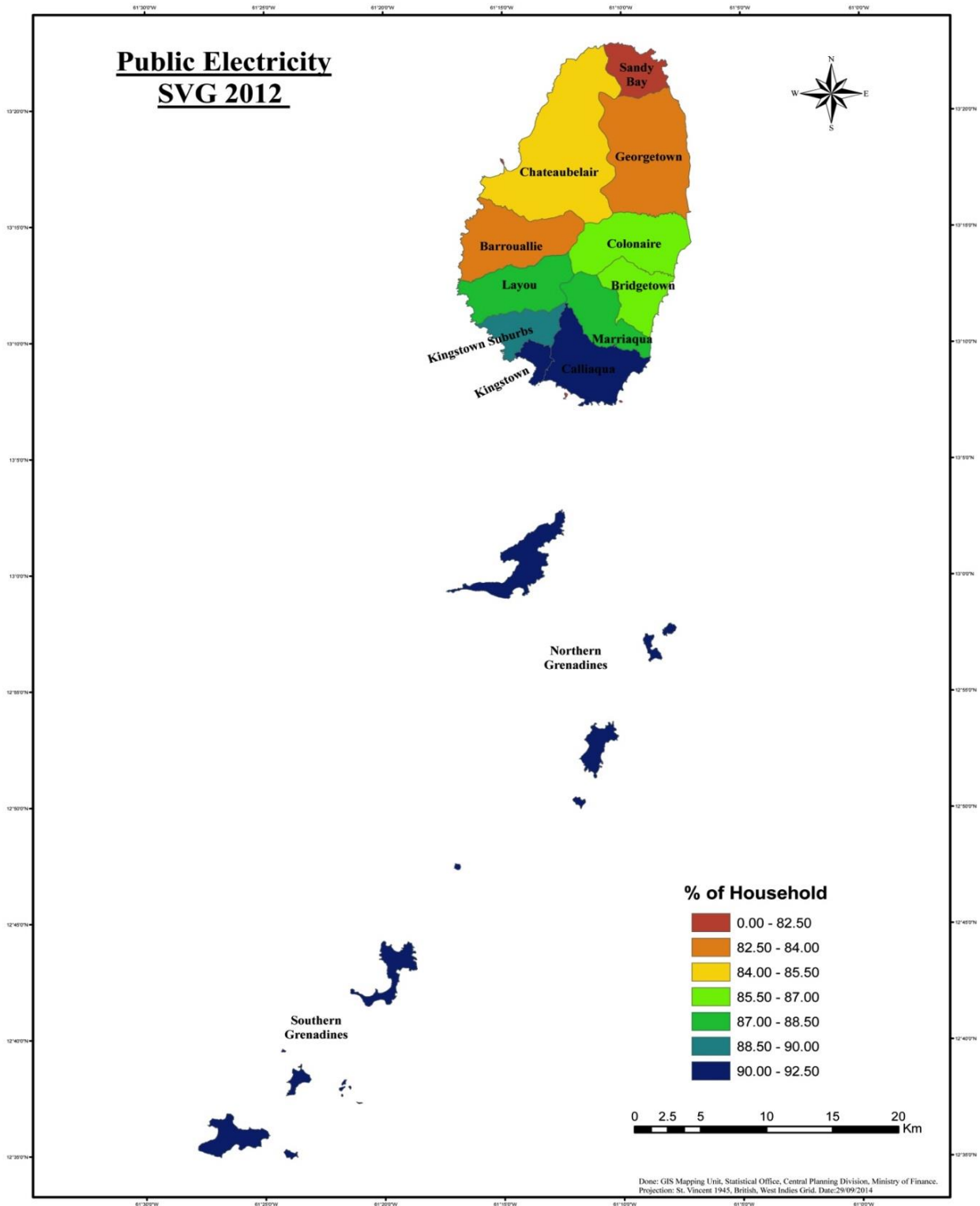
and 76.0%, respectively. Notwithstanding, the number of households using *Gas lanterns* increased by 217.% between 2001 and 2012.

Table 6.11. Distance from Urban Centre¹⁰

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Reference Point</u>	<u>Distance (Miles)</u>
Kingstown	KTN	Radius from Court House	1
Suburbs of Kingstown	SKN	Questelles Police Station	3.5
Calliaqua	CAL	Calliaqua Police Station	4.7
Marriaqua	MAR	Mesopotamia Primary School	8.1
Bridgetown	BTN	Biabou Police Station	13.6
Colonaire	CLN	Colonaire Police Station	18.8
Georgetown	GTN	Caratal Bridge	23.0
Sandy Bay	SBY	Sandy Bay Police Station	29.6
Layou	LAY	Velox Corner	7.6
Barrouallie	BAR	Kearton's Playing Field ¹¹	12.9
Chateaubelair	CTB	Chateaubelair Police Station	22.9

¹⁰ A central public reference, usually in the most populated village/town in each census division was chosen as reference points.

¹¹ This playing field did not exist in 1986. Nonetheless, the distance was calculated by author.



Map 6.1. Penetration of Public Electricity as a Main Source of Lighting by Census Divisions, 2012

6.9 Main Source of Water

In 2012, 80.5% of the population received public piped water on their compounds, of which 68.9% of total households received *Public Piped Water into their Dwelling* units, and a further 11.5% received *Public Piped Water into their Yards*. Overall, the penetration of *Public Piped Water into Dwelling* units increased from 52.2% of households in 2001, to 68.9% in 2012 (Figure 6.4 below). Table 6.12 (next page) displays the number of households that used varying water supply sources, by census divisions.

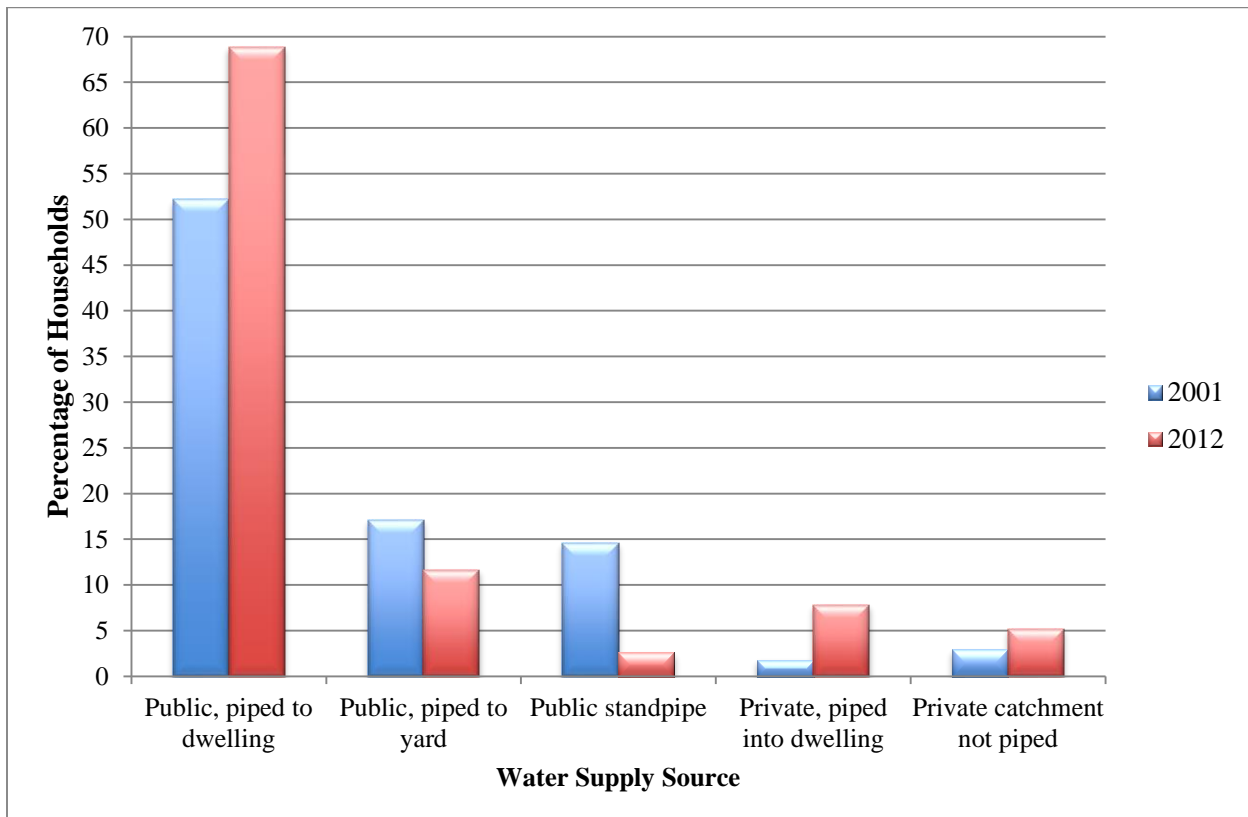


Figure 6.4. Percentage Household by Type of Water Supply, 2012

Table 6.12. Number of Households by Main Source of Water and Census Divisions, 2012

Census Division	Water Supply Source									Total
	Public piped into dwelling	Public standpipe	Public piped into yard	Private piped into dwelling	Public well/tank	Private catchments, not piped	Spring/River	Other	Not Stated	
Kingstown	3,691	119	292	15	2	18	2	83	56	4,278
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,117	43	629	326	4	46	29	133	57	4,385
Calliaqua	7,537	140	668	48	5	52	33	138	33	8,655
Marriaqua	1,894	16	347	11	2	43	43	73	7	2,436
Bridgetown	1,509	116	370	20	0	14	16	35	4	2,085
Colonaire	1,579	141	360	6	0	16	20	42	10	2,174
Georgetown	1,457	110	528	2	4	5	23	54	4	2,188
Sandy Bay	431	30	156	12	0	1	15	14	1	662
Layou	1,547	70	417	1	1	13	55	49	24	2,178
Barrouallie	1,380	48	241	6	11	21	18	37	43	1,806
Chateaubelair	1,220	110	254	3	2	3	31	19	27	1,669
Northern Grenadines	3	0	2	1,655	5	890	0	112	5	2,673
Southern Grenadines	0	1	7	776	11	808	1	22	13	1,640
Total	25,365	944	4,270	2,881	48	1,932	289	815	286	36,829

On mainland St. Vincent, the penetration of *Public Water Piped into Dwelling* ranged from 65.1% of households in Sandy Bay, to 87.1% of households in Calliaqua. Distance accounts for 51.8% of the variations in the concentration of *Public Piped Water into Dwelling* units (Figure 6.5 below). On average, for every mile travelled away from Kingstown, the penetration levels fell by 0.5%. Meanwhile, the penetration levels of *Public Piped Water into Dwellings* stood at 0.1% in the Northern Grenadines. This form of water supply does not exist in the Southern Grenadines. See Map 6.2 (next page), which illustrates the penetration of *Public Piped Water into Dwellings* as a main source of drinking water by census divisions.

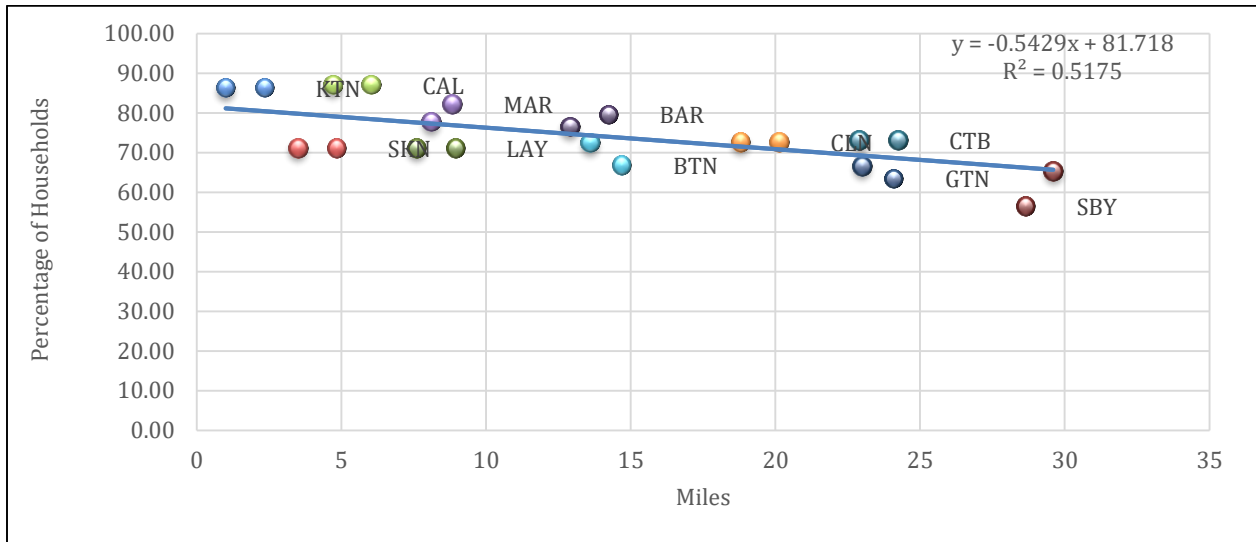
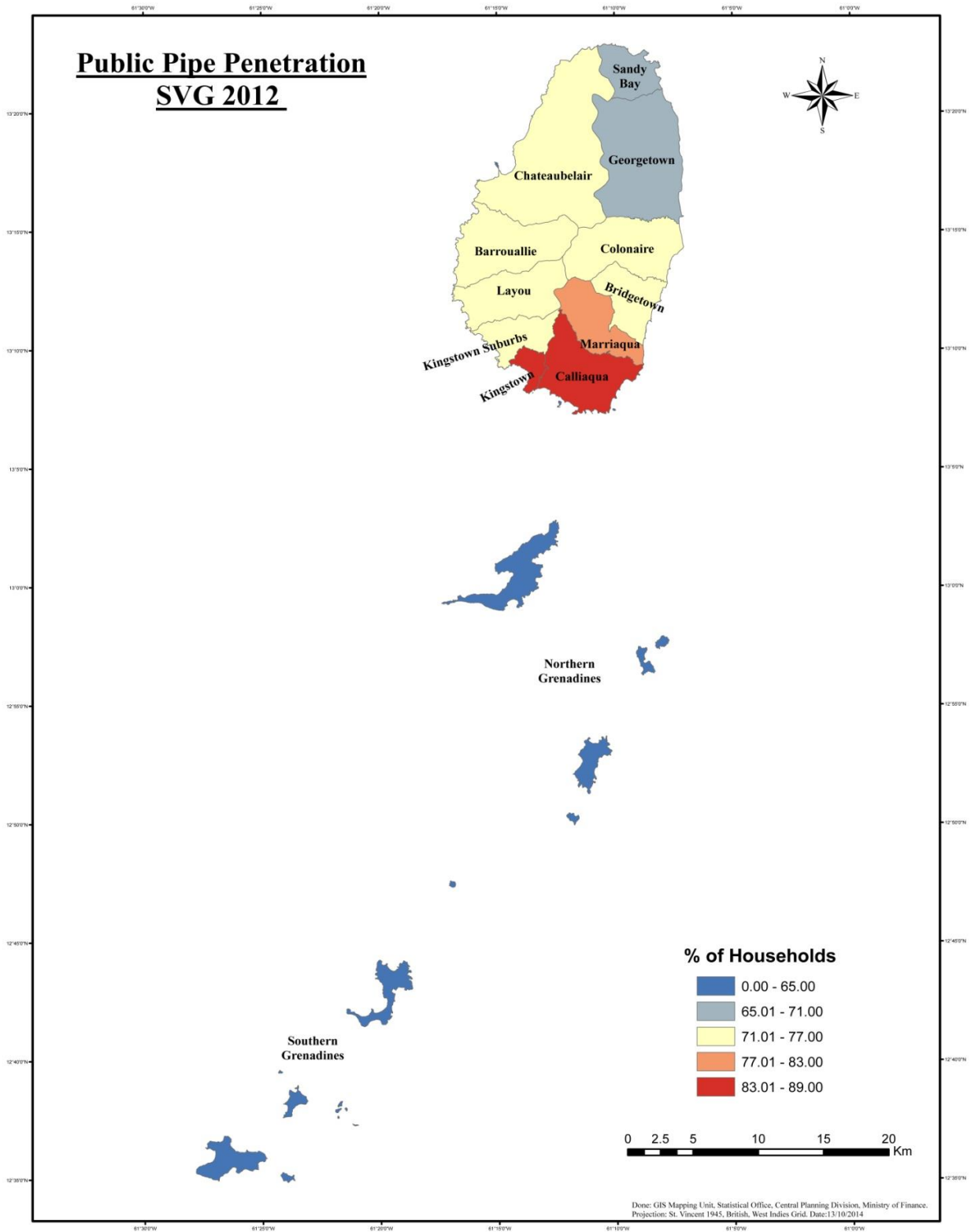


Figure 6.5. Relationship between Distance and the Penetration of Public Piped Water into Dwelling, 2012

Further, 7.8% of households received *Private Piped Water into their Dwelling Units*, while 2.6% of households transported water from *Public Standpipes* onto their premises. Meanwhile, 0.1% of households transported water from *Public Wells/Tanks*, 5.2% of households received water from *Private Catchments* (mostly in the Grenadines and urban and suburban divisions), 0.8% acquired water from *Springs/Rivers*, while 2.2% of households received water from *Other* sources.



Map 6.2. Penetration of Public Piped Water into Dwellings by Census Division, 2012

Compared with 2001, the use of *Public Water Supply Piped into Dwellings and Yards* increased by 39.9%, as a result of efforts to increase access to potable water. The use of *Public Piped Water into Yards* declined by 18.2%, and the use of *Stand Pipes* declined by 78.9%. Nonetheless, the use of water from *Private Catchments not Piped*, increased by 119.4%.

6.10 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

Some 93.8% of households used Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as the main source of fuel for cooking. The comparative figure from 2001 is 90.3%. In 2012, the penetration levels of *Cooking gas/LPG* ranged from 88.2%, in the Sandy Bay census division, to 95.3% of households in the Northern Grenadines. Additionally, 1.6% of households used *Charcoal*, while 2.0% used *Wood*. The comparative proportions for 2001 were 3.9% and 3.0%, respectively. Naturally, the concentration of households that used *Wood* and *Charcoal*, across census divisions, shared an inverse relationship with the percentage of households that used *Cooking gas/LPG* as the main fuel for cooking. That is, the higher the use of *Cooking gas/LPG*, the lower the use of *Charcoal* or *Wood*.

Table 6.13. Number of Households by Type of Fuel most Used for Cooking and Census Division, 2012

CENSUS DIVISION	Fuel used for Cooking							Total	
	Wood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Electricity	Cooking Gas/LPG	None	Other		Not Stated
Kingstown	45	51	12	73	3,996	52	8	41	4,278
Suburbs of Kingstown	56	77	9	39	4,124	33	3	42	4,385
Calliaqua	132	105	10	68	8,244	55	12	30	8,655
Marriaqua	51	48	1	7	2,292	30	1	6	2,436
Bridgetown	66	23	0	2	1,962	21	3	8	2,085
Colonaire	90	19	2	8	2,021	28	1	5	2,174
Georgetown	105	34	0	8	2,007	32	0	2	2,188
Sandy Bay	32	32	0	2	584	11	0	1	662
Layou	39	45	1	19	2,025	21	8	21	2,178
Barrouallie	32	46	0	7	1,642	27	0	52	1,806
Chateaubelair	43	38	2	7	1,533	19	1	25	1,669
Northern Grenadines	33	59	2	13	2,548	12	3	3	2,673
Southern Grenadines	21	14	3	7	1,554	21	0	19	1,640
Total	742	593	42	261	34,531	364	40	256	36,829

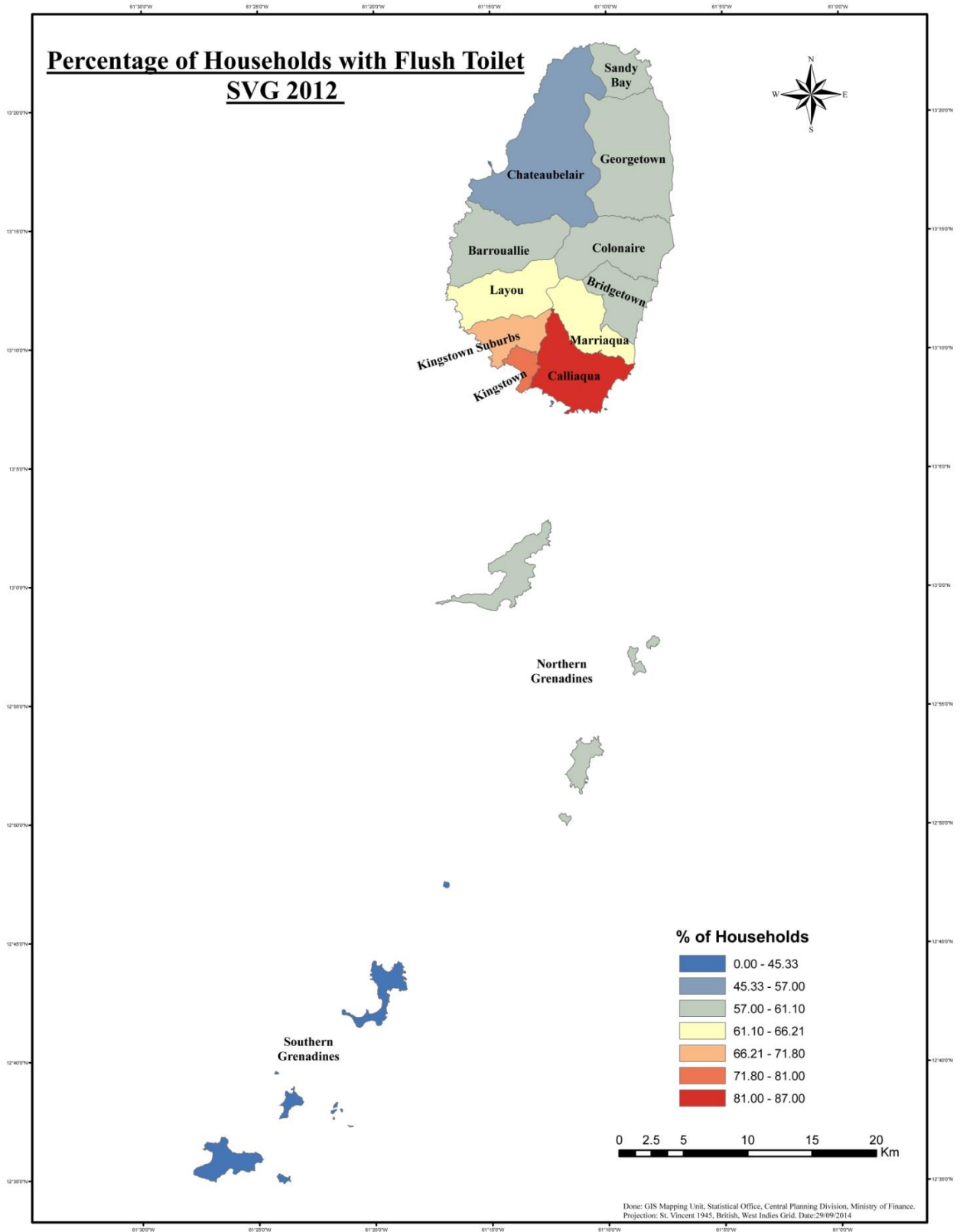
6.11 Main Source of Toilet Facilities

In 2012, *Flush Toilets Linked to Septic Tanks* was the main type of toilet facility used in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Table 6.14 on next page). Some 65.7% of households used this type of facility, compared with 51.4% during 2001. An additional 2.7% of households used *Flush Toilets Linked to Sewers*, up from 0.6% in 2001. Four point nine per cent of households used *Pit Latrines Ventilated and Elevated*, 6.7% used *Pit Latrines Ventilated and not Elevated*, and 14.3% used *Pit Latrines not Ventilated*. In total, 25.9% of households used *Pit Latrines* during 2012, down from 44.3% in 2001.

Flush toilets, along with pit latrines, are the internationally recommended forms of sewage disposals. In 2012, 94.34% of households used these forms of sewage disposal. This comprised 68.5% who used *Flush Toilets*, up from 52.1% in 2001, and 25.9% who used *Pit Latrines*, down from 44.2% in 2001. While Pit latrines are also recommended, Flush toilets represent the ideal form of sewage disposal. Throughout the State, the urban census divisions had the highest percentages of households with *Flush Toilets*. Figure 6.6 (page 114) displays the penetration of *Flush Toilets* in 2012, compared to 2001. In 2012, the Calliaqua census division had the highest concentration of *Flush Toilets* (81.2%), followed by the Kingstown division, with 80.6%. Meanwhile, the Southern Grenadines reported the lowest percentage of households with *Flush toilets* (45.3%).

Table 6.14. Number of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities and Census Division, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Type of Toilet Facility</u>							<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Flush toilet linked to sewer</u>	<u>Flush toilet linked to septic tank</u>	<u>Pit latrine ventilated and elevated</u>	<u>Pit latrine ventilated and not elevated</u>	<u>Pit latrine not ventilated</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>		
Kingstown	131	3,317	85	99	413	23	146	63	4,278
Suburbs of Kingstown	135	3,013	198	255	591	24	125	44	4,385
Calliaqua	325	6,704	417	365	630	22	164	27	8,655
Marriagua	7	1,553	171	189	433	1	75	7	2,436
Bridgetown	66	1,205	71	207	476	5	51	3	2,085
Colonaire	20	1,250	127	94	559	3	112	9	2,174
Georgetown	27	1,257	55	215	556	3	71	4	2,188
Sandy Bay	49	338	7	36	203	2	26	1	662
Layou	78	1,364	248	264	88	5	105	25	2,178
Barrouallie	8	1,095	175	224	180	10	67	45	1,806
Chateaubelair	23	912	42	61	539	3	62	26	1,669
Northern Grenadines	136	1,456	186	290	218	0	381	7	2,673
Southern Grenadines	1	742	35	162	362	0	321	16	1,640
Total	1,006	24,208	1,817	2,463	5,249	102	1,707	277	36,829



Map 6.3. Penetration of Flush Toilets by Census Division, 2012

6.12 Conclusion

The analysis of households and housing characteristics reveals that the overall standard of living had increased between 2001 and 2012 (Figure 6.6 below). There was an increase in the percentage of households that owned the dwellings that they occupied. This indicator rose from 75.6% in 2001, to 78.7% in 2012. Similarly, the percentage of households that lived in concrete houses or concrete and block houses increased from 71.5% in 2001, to 78.1% in 2012.

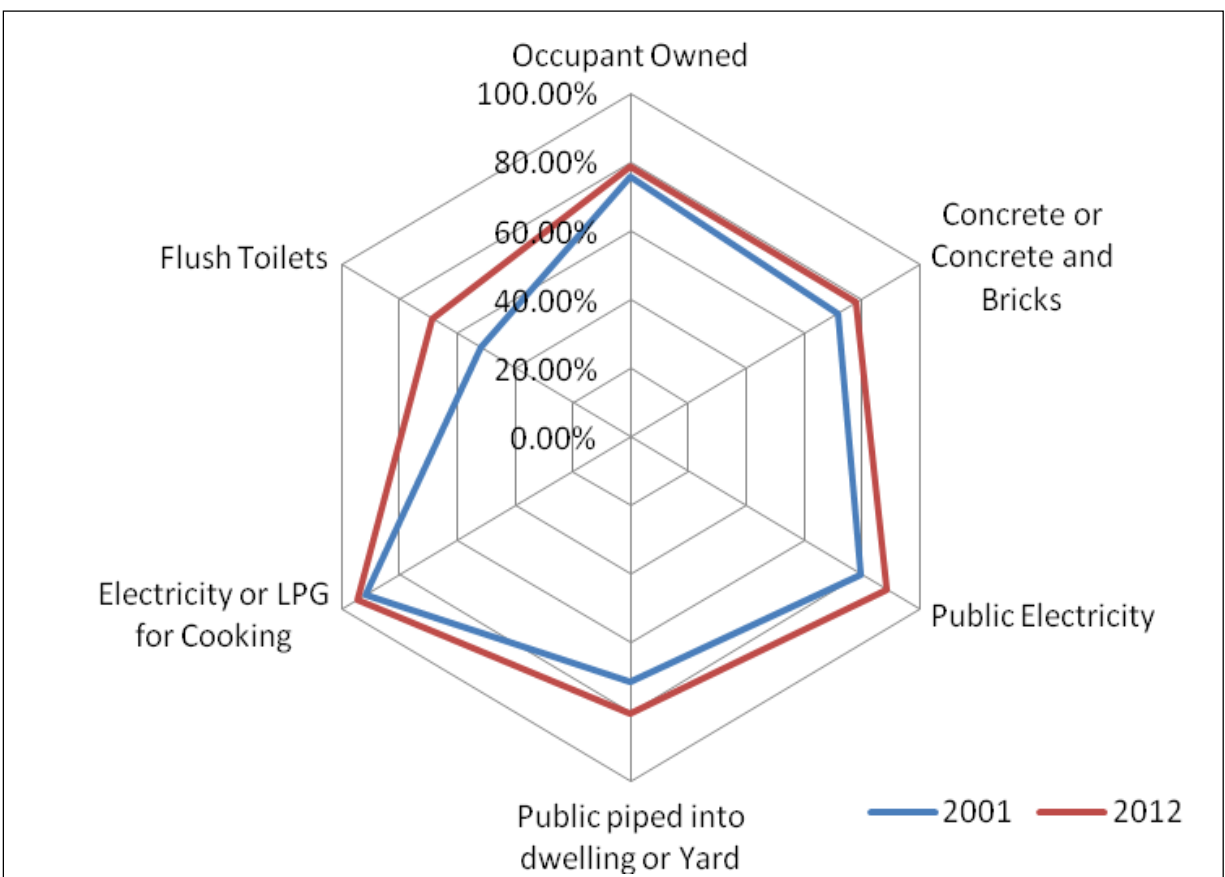


Figure 6.6. Housing Progress between 2001 & 2012

The use of Public electricity as a main source of lighting increased from 79.7% in 2001, to 88.8% in 2012. Likewise, use of Public piped water, the recommended source of drinking water given quality, piped into dwellings or yards, increased from 71.2% in 2001 to 80.5% in 2012.

Notwithstanding, this source of drinking water is not common in the Grenadines. On mainland St. Vincent however, the percentage of households using Piped water into their dwellings or yards increased from 76.5%, in 2001, to 91.1% in 2012.

Regarding the types of fuel used for cooking, *Cooking Gas/LPG*, was the most commonly used source of fuel. Together with *Electricity*, these represented the most modern form of cooking. During 2012, the percentage of households using these forms of cooking stood at 94.5%, up from 91.2% in 2001.

There was also a notable increase in the percentage of households using *Flush Toilets*. This was considered to be the most sanitary form of sewage waste disposal. In 2012, 68.5% of households used *Flush Toilets*, compared with 52.1% in 2001. The next best sanitary form of sewage disposal was *Pit Latrines*. In 2012, the percentage of households using either of these two forms of sewage disposals was 94.3%, down from 96.2%, as the reduction in the use of *Pit Latrines* outpaced growth in the use of *Flush Toilets*.

Chapter 7: Household Heads

7.1 Introduction

It is important to know the various characteristics of household heads, in order to understand the structures of households and socio-economic characterizations of the population. In this regard, this chapter presents a profile of household heads in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in 2012. In particular, the chapter examines the ratio of male to female household heads, their union status, educational attainment, as well as their sources of livelihood.

7.2 Sex of Household Heads

Of the 38,829 households in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2012, 61% were headed by males, while 39% were headed by females (Figure 7.1 below). Overall, there were 1.5 male headed households for every female headed household (Table 7.1 on next page). This is similar to the case of 2001, when 60.1% of households were headed by males and 39.9% were headed by females.

Figure 7.1. Sex of Household Heads, 2012

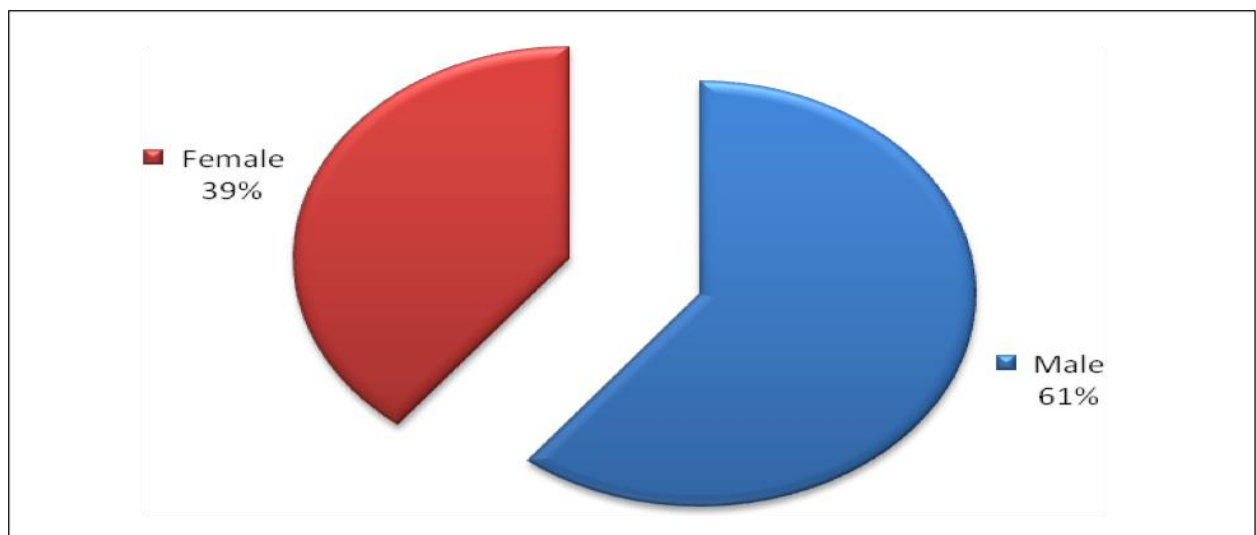
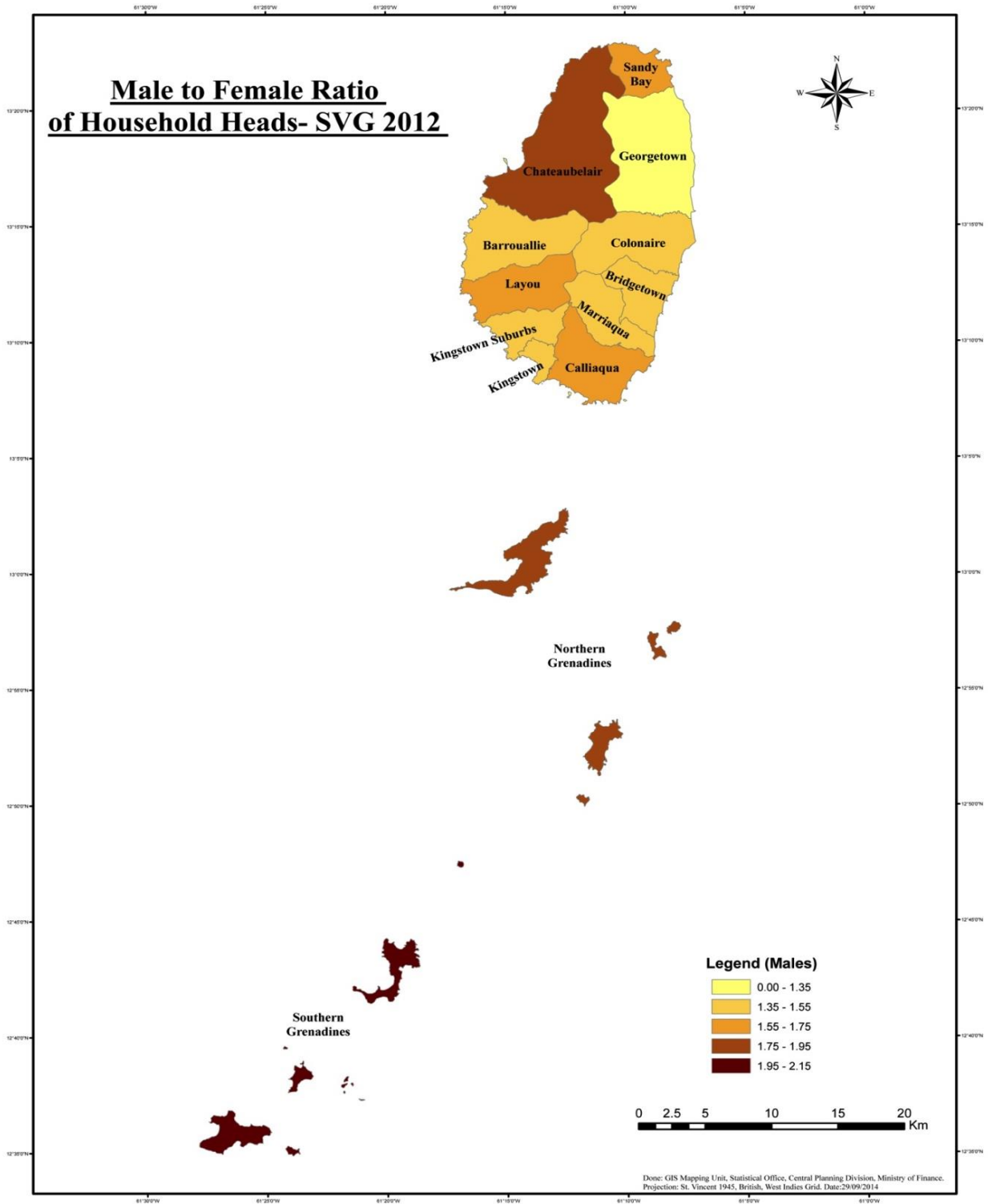


Table 7.1. Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Census division, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Sex Ratio</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Kingstown	58.5	41.5	1.4
Suburbs of Kingstown	60.3	39.7	1.5
Calliaqua	60.9	39.1	1.6
Marriaqua	59.5	40.6	1.5
Bridgetown	60.1	39.9	1.5
Colonaire	58.2	41.8	1.4
Georgetown	57.1	42.9	1.3
Sandy Bay	61.0	39.0	1.6
Layou	63.3	36.7	1.7
Barrouallie	60.2	39.8	1.5
Chateaubelair	64.7	35.3	1.8
Northern Grenadines	63.9	36.1	1.8
Southern Grenadines	67.6	32.4	2.1
Total	60.7	39.3	1.5

Map 7.1 (next page) portrays a geospatial distribution of the male to female ratio of household heads by census division. The Southern Grenadines had the highest male to female ratio of household heads. For every 1.0 female headed household there were 2.1 male headed households. On the other hand, the Georgetown census division had the smallest ratio. For every one female headed household in that division, there were 1.3 male headed households.



Map 7.1. Male to Female Ratio of Household heads, 2012

7.3 Union Status of Household Heads

This section focuses on the relationship status of household heads in 2012. Table 7.2 below displays the union/relationship status of household heads.

Seventeen point nine per cent of household heads *Never had a Spouse or Common Law Partner*. Of this percentage of household heads, 53.1% were male and 46.9% were female. Further, 25.6% were *Married and Living with Spouse*. Of this latter cohort, 86.9% were male and 13.1% were female. This suggests that the role of household head was more likely to be assigned to a male in a household headed by a married individual living with a spouse. Also, 14.9% of household heads were living in a *Common Law Union*. Of this amount, 67.9% were male and 32.1% were female.

Eleven point two per cent of household heads had a *Visiting Partner*. In this cohort, 53.4% were male, compared with 46.6% who were female. Another cohort, household heads that were *Not in a Union* comprised 28.9% of household heads and represented the largest category of household heads as it relates to union status. Within this cohort, 41.4% of the household heads were male, compared with 58.6% who were female. Additionally, 1.4% of household heads did not disclose their relationship status; of this group, 59.1% were male and 40.9% were female.

Table 7.2. Percent Distribution of Household Heads by Union Status, 2012

<u>Union Status of Household Heads</u>	<u>Per cent (%) Distribution</u>
Never had a Spouse or Common law partner	17.9
Married and Living with Spouse	25.6
Common law Union	14.9
Visiting partner	11.2
Not in union	28.9
Not Stated	1.4

7.4 Age of Household Heads

Table 7.3 below shows the sex distribution of household heads by age group, for the years 2001 and 2012. The 2012 data reveal that there were more male than female household heads throughout a spectrum of chronological five-year age ranges, up until age 80. Female household heads, above 80 years, outnumbered male household heads, as females maintained a higher life expectancy than their male counterparts. Over the intercensal period, the average life expectancy for females was 73.7 years, compared with 69.2 years for males.

Table 7.3. Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2001</u>		<u>2012</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
15 – 19	59.4	40.6	57.1	42.9
20 – 24	58.1	41.9	61.0	39.0
25 – 29	60.4	39.6	57.4	42.6
30 – 34	64.6	35.4	60.1	39.9
35 – 39	64.0	36.0	61.7	38.3
40 – 44	64.0	36.0	63.2	36.8
45 – 49	62.8	37.2	63.6	36.4
50 – 54	62.9	37.1	63.1	36.9
55 – 59	60.6	39.4	62.7	37.3
60 – 64	56.3	43.7	62.1	37.9
65 – 69	56.9	43.1	62.5	37.6
70 – 74	52.7	47.3	58.7	41.4
75 – 79	46.6	53.4	53.1	46.9
80+	42.8	57.2	46.8	53.3
Total	60.1	39.9	60.7	39.3

In 2012, as seen in Table 7.4 (next page) some 63.2% of household heads were 35 to 64 years old. Of the male household heads, 65.4% of them were in this age range. Additionally, 59.8% of female household heads were between 35 to 64 years old.

Another 15.8% of household heads fell within the 15 – 34 age group. This age cohort comprised 15.4% of male household heads and 16.3% of female household heads. Overall, 21.0% of household heads were 65 years or older. This age cohort had 19.2% of the male household heads

and 23.9% of the female household heads. In the male, female and overall categories, the shape of the respective curves began to change after age 65, reflecting a notable presence of extended families. The heads of many extended families were above 60 years. The curve also raised after age 75, a generation away from the peak age of household heads. This likely reflects the presence of extended families, alongside the number of elderly who lived alone, or only with their spouses.

Table 7.4. Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Age Group, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
15 – 19	0.5	0.5	0.5
20 – 24	2.2	2.2	2.2
25 – 29	4.8	5.5	5.1
30 – 34	8.0	8.2	8.0
35 – 39	10.1	9.7	10.0
40 – 44	11.8	10.6	11.3
45 – 49	13.3	11.8	12.7
50 – 54	12.4	11.2	12.0
55 – 59	10.2	9.4	9.8
60 – 64	7.6	7.2	7.4
65 – 69	5.9	5.5	5.7
70 – 74	5.1	5.6	5.3
75 – 79	3.9	5.3	4.4
80+	4.3	7.6	5.6
Total	100	100	100

7.5 Household Heads by Highest Certificate or Degree Earned

Table 7.5 (next page) displays the proportion of household heads by highest certification attained and sex, in 2001 and 2012. In 2012, 66.9% of household heads did not have any educational certification. Among the male household heads, 67.2% had no educational certification. The corresponding figure for female household heads is 66.3%. These figures represent an improvement over the 2001 situation, when 77.6% of household heads did not have

formal educational certification; i.e., by gender, 78.5% of the female household heads, and 76.9% of male household heads.

Table 7.5. Proportion of Household Heads by Highest Certification Earned and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Level of education</u>	<u>2001</u>			<u>2012</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
School Leaving Certificate	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.5
Cambridge School Certificate	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
GCE or CXC O'Levels (Gen. proficiency)	6.1	6.9	6.4	8.5	10.3	9.2
High School Certificate (HSC)	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
GCE A'Levels/CAPE	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.2
College Certificate/Diploma*	1.9	1.1	1.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
Associate Degree	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.0
Bachelor's Degree	2.3	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.7
Post Graduate Diploma/Certificate	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8
Professional Certificate	4.0	4.3	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.4
Higher Degree (Masters)	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.2
Higher Degree (Doctoral)				0.3	0.1	0.2
Other	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
None	76.9	78.5	77.6	67.2	66.3	66.9
Not Stated	2.5	2.2	2.4	4.5	3.7	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

As seen from Table 7.5 above, 3.5% of household heads, in 2012, had received a *School Leaving Certificate* as their highest certificate. This comprised 3.2% male household heads and 4.0% female household heads. Further, 0.2% of household heads received a *Cambridge School Certificate* as their highest level of certification; this remained virtually unchanged from 2001. Of the male household heads, 0.2% received a *Cambridge School Certificate* as their highest level of certification, compared with 0.3% of female household heads.

Nine point two per cent of household heads, culminated their educational certification at '*GCE*' or '*CXC O*' Level. This was the most common culmination level of educational certification for household heads. The figure represents an improvement over the 6.4% recorded in 2001. Males accounted for 8.5% of these household heads, compared with 10.3% female household heads. In

2001, 6.1% of male household heads attained *O' Level* certification, while 6.9% of female household heads culminated at this certification level.

In addition to the *CXC/O' Level* certification, 1.0% of household heads attained a *High School Certificate* (HSC) as their highest level of educational certificate. This compares with 0.3% in 2001. Of this 1.0% of household heads, 1.1% were male and 1.4% were female. Cumulatively, 80.8% of household heads, in 2012, concluded their education certification below the tertiary level. This is inclusive of 66.9% that did not acquire any form of educational certification. These percentage figures exceed the 78.1% of the overall population that culminated their certification below tertiary levels, inclusive of 58.5% that had no form of educational certification in 2001.

One point two per cent of household heads achieved a *GCE Advanced Level (A' Level) Certificate* or *Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE) Certificate* as their highest level of educational certification in 2012. This represents an increase from the 0.6% in 2001. Of the male household heads, 1.1% attained this as their highest form of certification, compared with 0.6% in 2001. Of the female household heads, 1.4% attained this as their highest level of certification, compared with 0.6% in 2001.

At the *College Certificate/Diploma* level, 4.4% of household heads had attained certification, an improvement over the 1.6% recorded in 2001. An equal proportion, 4.4%, of both male and female household heads culminated their educational certification at this level. This compares with 1.9% of male household heads and 1.1% of female household heads in 2001.

One point zero per cent of household heads culminated their educational certification at the *Associate Degree* level. This, too, is an improvement over the 2001 figure of 0.4%. One point zero per cent of male household heads had *Associate Degree* as their highest level of certification,

compared with 0.5% in 2001. In addition, 1.1% of female household heads attained this form of certification as their highest certificate, compared with 0.3% in 2001.

With regard to the attainment of a *Bachelor Degree*, 2.7% of household heads culminated certification at this level by 2012, compared with 2.0% in 2001. Of the male household heads, 2.7% culminated their educational certification at this level, compared with 2.3% in 2001. Concomitantly, 2.5% of female household heads culminated at this level, compared with 1.5% in 2001.

The proportion of household heads with a *Post-graduate Diploma/Certificate* as their highest form of educational certificate increased over the intercensal period. Zero point eight per cent of household heads culminated their educational certification at this level. This comprised 0.8% male household heads and 0.7% female household heads, compared with 0.4% male and 0.1% female household heads in 2001.

There was an increased concentration of household heads at the higher degree level. One point four per cent of household heads obtained a degree equivalent to a *Master Degree* or higher. This is an improvement over the 0.7% in 2001. Male household heads accounted for 1.7% of this 1.4%, compared with 1.0% in 2001; and, female household heads accounted for 1.0%, compared with 0.4% in 2001.

Zero point two percent of total household heads had obtained a *Doctoral Degree* by 2012. This comprised 0.3% of male household heads and 0.1% female household heads.

One point one per cent of household heads listed *Other Forms of Certificate* as their highest level of educational certification. This represents an increase from 0.5% in 2001. In addition, 4.2% of household heads did not disclose their highest form of educational certification. This is an increase from the 2.4% recorded in 2001.

The conclusion that can be drawn from the above-presented discussion is that educational certification was not a general factor that determined, male or female household headship in 2012.

7.6 Households Heads by Main Economic Activity and Source of Livelihood

Table 7.6 (below) displays the percentage distribution of household heads by main economic activity during 2012. As shown in same figure, 59.6% of household heads *Had a Job and Worked*. Of these employed household heads, 68.7% were male, and 31.3% were female. In addition, 16.0% of the household heads were *Retired, Did not Work* and 10.9% *Did Home Duties*. Further, 5.6% of household heads *Looked for Work*. Household heads who were *Disabled, Unable to Work* accounted for 2.6% of the total household heads. This category represented those persons who were unable to work due to some disability. Of the unemployed household heads, 58.4% were male and 41.6% were female.

Household heads that *Had a job but Did not Work, Attended School* and *Wanted Work and Available*, for work, collectively represented 2.4% of household heads. One point five per cent did not state their usual economic activity; and, another 1.5 % cited *Other* forms of economic activity.

Table 7.6. Percentage Distribution of Household Heads by Usual Economic Activity, 2012

<u>Usual Activity Over Past 12 Months</u>	<u>2012</u>
	<u>Per cent (%)</u>
Had a Job and Worked	59.6
Had a Job, but did not Work	0.5
Looked for Work	5.6
Wanted Work and Available	1.5
Did Home Duties	10.9
Attended School/Student	0.4
Retired, did not Work	16.0
Disabled, Unable to Work	2.6
Other	1.5
Not Stated	1.5
Total	100

The 2012 Population and Housing Census also compiled data on the sources of livelihood of household heads, through a multiple response question. The results showed that 55.8% of

household heads cited that *Employment* was a main contributor to their livelihoods. A comparison among the sexes revealed that 62.8% of male, compared with 44.9% female, household heads, depended on employment as a main source of livelihood (Table 7.7 on next page).

The next, most common, main source of livelihood was *Support From Friends/Relatives (Local-Cash/Kind)*. Eighteen point three per cent of household heads depended on this type of support. There is a notable disparity among the sexes of household heads that depended on this support system. While only 11.7% of male household heads depended on this type of support, 28.4% of female household heads depended on it.

Notable, also, was the proportion of household heads that depended on *Pension* as a main source of livelihood. Seven point seven per cent of household heads depended on local *Pension*. This comprised 7.2% male and 8.6% female household heads, respectively. Three point three per cent of household heads depended on *Pension* from overseas. This comprised 3.8% male household heads and 2.6% female household heads. Meanwhile, 7.1% of household heads depended on *Subsistence Farming*, 4.5% on *Public Assistance*, 3.2% on their *Savings/Investments on Savings*, 1.5% on *Investment*, and 0.3% had a *Disability*. In addition, 3.2% of household heads depended on *Other* sources of livelihoods.

Table 7.7. Source of Livelihoods of Household Heads, 2012

<u>Source of Livelihood</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3
Employment	62.8	44.9	55.8
Investment	1.7	1	1.5
Public Assistance	2.9	6.9	4.5
Pension (Local)	7.2	8.6	7.7
Pension (Overseas)	3.8	2.6	3.3
Savings/Interest on savings	3.9	2.1	3.2
Subsistence Farming	9.3	3.7	7.1
Support From Friends/ Relatives (Local-Cash/Kind)	11.7	28.4	18.3
Support From Friends/ Relatives (Overseas-Cash/Kind)	4.4	12.8	7.7
Other	2.5	4.3	3.2

7.7 Conclusion

As was the case in 2001, most households in St. Vincent and the Grenadines were male headed in 2012. Only in the over 80 age range, were there more female headed households than male headed ones. Approximately 41.0% of household heads were *Married* or living in a *Common Law Union*. Also, there were more household heads with educational certificates than in 2001; and, nearly 60.0% of household heads were employed.

Chapter 8: Health

8.1 Introduction

The physical well-being of a nation is critical for its economic development and productivity, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive and save more. Many factors influence health status and a country's ability to provide quality health services for its people. This chapter presents the findings on chronic illnesses reported by the population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines during the 2012 Population and Housing Census. It also presents information on the usage of medical facilities throughout the State.

8.2 Chronic Illnesses

Chronic illnesses, also known as non-communicable diseases, are defined as long-lasting conditions that can be controlled but not cured. Although chronic illnesses are among the most common and costly health problems, they are also among the most preventable and most can be effectively controlled. Some of the most prevalent non-communicable diseases include hypertension/high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma and arthritis.

A total of 35,548 cases of chronic illnesses were reported in the 2012 census, compared with 24,087 cases in 2001. *Hypertension/High Blood Pressure* was the most commonly reported illness, with a total of 10,935 cases. This represented 10.0% of the 2012 population. *Diabetes*, *Asthma*, and *Arthritis* were the next commonly reported illnesses, affecting 5.8%, 5.6% and 4.8% of the population, respectively (Table 8.1 on next page).

Table 8.1. Cases of Chronic Illnesses by Type of Illness, 2001 & 2012¹²

<u>Chronic Illness</u>	2001		2012	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Hypertension/High Blood Pressure	7,668	7.1	10,935	10.0
Arthritis	5,469	5.1	5,226	4.8
Asthma	4,702	4.4	6,094	5.6
Diabetes	3,715	3.4	6,308	5.8
Heart Disease	964	0.9	958	0.9
Sickle Cell Anaemia	865	0.8	1,008	0.9
Kidney Disease	451	0.4	317	0.3
Stroke	360	0.3	419	0.4
Cancer	167	0.2	274	0.3
Lupus	19	0.0	27	0.0
Carpal tunnel Syndrome	50	0.1	45	0.0
Glaucoma	–	–	581	0.5

8.2.1 Hypertension/High Blood Pressure

Hypertension/High Blood Pressure was the most commonly reported illness in 2012, representing 10.0% of the population. There was a total of 10,935 cases reported, compared with 7,668 in 2001, an increase of 42.6%. This illness was most commonly reported in persons ages 45 – 64, (45.7%) and persons age 65 and over (37.9%), as shown in Tables 8.3a-b (page 132). Persons in all other age categories accounted for 16.4% of cases (Table 8.2 on page 131). The disease was more commonly reported in females than in males.

8.2.2 Diabetes

The second most commonly reported chronic illness in 2012 was *Diabetes*, affecting a total of 6,308 persons, compared with 3,715 in 2001. This represents an increase of 69.8% in the number of self-reported cases. As with *Hypertension/High Blood Pressure*, the disease was also more commonly reported in persons aged 45 – 64 (45.3%), and persons aged 65 and over (40.4%), as highlighted in Tables 8.3a-b (page 132). Persons in all other age categories accounted for 14.5%

¹² A total of 26,504 persons reported at least one chronic illness in 2012.

of cases. The disease was more commonly reported among females than in males (Table 8.2 on next page).

8.2.3 Asthma

Asthma was another commonly reported illness, with a total of 6,094 persons reportedly suffering from this condition. This illness was most commonly reported in persons under 15, followed by persons aged 15 – 29, with 43.9% and 29.6% of cases, respectively (Tables 8.3a-b on page 132). Persons in all other age categories accounted for a total of 26.5% of cases. This illness was only slightly more commonly reported among females than males.

8.2.4 Arthritis

A total of 5,226 persons reported that they suffered from *Arthritis* compared with 5,469 in 2001. This disease was more commonly reported among persons aged 65 and over and persons aged 45 – 64. Together these two age cohorts accounted for 86.9% of all cases. Persons aged between the ages of 30 – 44, 15 – 29 and those under 15, accounted for a total of 13.1% of cases.

8.2.5 Other Illnesses

Other illnesses reported among the population were: *Heart Disease* (0.9%), *Cancer* (0.3%), *Stroke* (0.4%) and *Kidney Disease* (0.34%). Together with *Hypertension/HBP* and *Diabetes*, these feature among the 10 leading causes of mortality. Consistent with most other chronic ailments listed, these illnesses were more prevalent among older persons, i.e. those who were between 45 – 64, and 65 and over; and, mostly among females.

Table 8.2. Number of Persons Reporting Chronic Illnesses by Type of Illness and Sex, 2012

<u>Illness</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sickle Cell Anaemia	318	690	1,008
Arthritis	1,814	3,412	5,226
Asthma	2,754	3,340	6,094
Diabetes	2,233	4,075	6,308
Hypertension	3,817	7,118	10,935
Heart Disease	379	579	958
Stroke	194	225	419
Kidney Disease	138	179	317
Cancer	158	116	274
Lupus	8	19	27
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	13	32	45
Glaucoma	291	290	581

Table 8.3a. Total Persons Reporting Chronic Illnesses by Type of Illness and Age Group, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Hypertension</u>	<u>Diabetes</u>	<u>Asthma</u>	<u>Arthritis</u>	<u>Heart Disease</u>	<u>Stroke</u>	<u>Kidney Disease</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Sickle Cell Anaemia</u>	<u>Lupus</u>	<u>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</u>	<u>Glaucoma</u>
Under 15	23	32	2,678	41	81	5	25	1	280	2	2	18
15-29	249	132	1,805	146	84	6	60	12	343	3	13	23
30-44	1,515	750	853	533	100	34	66	33	227	10	16	48
45-64	4,999	2,855	536	2,006	298	148	96	87	119	8	10	164
65+	4,149	2,539	223	2,500	395	226	70	141	39	4	4	328
Total	10,935	6,308	6,094	5,226	958	419	317	274	1,008	27	45	581

Table 8.3b. Percentage Persons Reporting Chronic Illnesses by Type of Illness and Age Group, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Hypertension</u>	<u>Diabetes</u>	<u>Asthma</u>	<u>Arthritis</u>	<u>Heart Disease</u>	<u>Stroke</u>	<u>Kidney Disease</u>	<u>Cancer</u>	<u>Sickle Cell Anaemia</u>	<u>Lupus</u>	<u>Carpal Tunnel Syndrome</u>	<u>Glaucoma</u>
Under 15	0.2	0.5	43.9	0.8	8.5	1.2	7.9	0.4	27.8	7.4	4.4	3.1
15-29	2.3	2.1	29.6	2.8	8.8	1.4	18.9	4.4	34.0	11.1	28.9	4.0
30-44	13.9	11.9	14.0	10.2	10.4	8.1	20.8	12.0	25.5	37.0	35.6	8.3
45-64	45.7	45.3	8.8	38.4	31.1	35.3	30.3	31.8	11.8	29.6	22.2	28.2
65+	37.9	40.3	3.7	47.8	41.2	53.9	22.1	51.5	3.9	14.8	8.9	56.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

8.3 Use of Medical Facilities

Twenty-two point four per cent of the population had utilized a medical facility within the month immediately preceding the census, compared with 19.4% in 2001. As highlighted in Table 8.4 below, the main medical facilities utilized, similar to in 2001, were *District Health Centres/ Health Clinic* (48.3%), *Private Doctor's Office* (28.8%) and *Public Hospital* (17.2%). Other, less commonly utilized, facilities were *Pharmacies* (2.1%), *Private Clinics/Hospital* (1.1%) and *Family Planning Clinic* (0.2%). Another noted trend, similar to in 2001, was that more females than males utilized these above-mentioned facilities (Table 8.4 below).

Table 8.4. Main Medical Facility Utilized in the Past Month by Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Main Facility</u>	<u>2001</u>			<u>2012</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Hospital	1,706	2,314	4,020	1,781	2,424	4,205
District Health Centre/ Health Clinic	3,061	5,250	8,311	4,585	7,230	11,815
Private Doctor's Office	2,762	4,190	6,952	2,888	4,163	7,051
Pharmacy	409	598	1,007	224	294	518
Family Planning Clinic	29	140	169	2	40	42
Private Clinic/Hospital	125	135	260	111	160	271
Not Stated	-	-		265	270	535
Other	83	113	196	-	-	-
Don't Know	-	-	-	3	3	6
Total	8,175	12,740	20,915	9,859	14,584	24,443

8.3.1 Use of Medical Facilities by Census Division

Rates of utilization of medical facilities varied across census divisions (Tables 8.5 and 8.6 on pages 135-136). Rates were highest among residents of Sandy Bay (34.4%) and Chateaubelair (27.3%) and lowest among residents of Kingstown Suburbs (22.5%) and Layou (22.4%). Patterns of usage of medical facilities also varied across census divisions. *District Health Centres* were the facility of choice for persons in every census division except for Kingstown, where residents were more likely to access health care through *Doctors' Offices* and the *Public Hospital*. Further, of

those who accessed a medical facility, the proportion, which accessed care through *District Health Centres*, was highest in areas such as Sandy Bay (76.2%), the Southern Grenadines (73.0%) and Chateaubelair (66.6%).

Table 8.5. Number of Persons Utilizing Medical Facilities within Previous Month by Census Division, 2012

<u>Census Divisions</u>	<u>Main Medical Facility</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Public Hospital</u>	<u>District Health Centres/ Health Clinic</u>	<u>Private Doctor's Office</u>	<u>Pharmacy</u>	<u>Family Planning Clinic</u>	<u>Private Clinic/Hospital</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	
Kingstown	779	662	930	120	10	25	85	2,611
Suburbs of Kingstown	675	848	842	176	7	32	73	2,653
Calliaqua	801	2,201	2,179	83	6	56	159	5,485
Marriaqua	206	1,107	514	44	0	16	22	1,909
Bridgetown	133	977	345	2	0	25	36	1,518
Colonaire	126	1,081	381	12	3	21	25	1,649
Georgetown	280	916	377	12	1	7	25	1,618
Sandy Bay	47	632	136	2	1	3	8	829
Layout	214	528	398	15	1	16	34	1,206
Barrouallie	146	676	365	8	1	17	13	1,226
Chateaubelair	258	995	210	2	4	8	17	1,494
Northern Grenadines	440	492	262	43	4	27	20	1,288
Southern Grenadines	100	699	113	0	3	19	23	957
Total	4,205	11,814	7,052	519	41	272	540	24,443

8.3.2 Use of Medical Facilities by Chronic Illness

As seen in Table 8.6 below, the rates of utilization of medical facilities were higher among persons with chronic illnesses. Fifty-five point one per cent of persons with *Cancer* had accessed health care during the previous month, prior to the 2012 census. Among persons with *Diabetes*, and *Stroke* the figures were 54.7% and 53.7%, respectively. Rates were also high among persons with *Hypertension/High Blood Pressure* (49.3%), *Heart Disease* (52.7%), and *Kidney Disease* (51.1%).

Table 8.6. Number of Persons Utilizing Medical Facilities by Chronic Illness, 2012

<u>Chronic Illness</u>	<u>Persons utilizing Medical Facilities</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Per cent (%)</u>
Sickle Cell Anaemia	374	37.1
Arthritis	2367	45.3
Asthma	2058	33.8
Diabetes	3388	53.7
Hypertension/High Blood Pressure	5,392	49.3
Heart Disease	524	52.7
Stroke	229	54.7
Kidney Disease	167	51.1
Cancer	151	55.1
Lupus	7	25.9
Carpal tunnel Syndrome	17	37.8
Glaucoma	264	45.4

8.4 Conclusion

Data from the census indicated an increase in the number of cases of chronic illnesses between 2001 and 2012. The largest increases were in the number of reported cases of *Diabetes* (69.8%), *Hypertension/High Blood Pressure* (42.6%), and *Asthma* (29.6%). The data also indicated higher rates of utilization of medical facilities in 2012, compared with 2001; and, a trend towards increased usage of *District Health Facilities*. These rates were higher among females and persons with chronic illnesses.

Chapter 9: Children

9.1 Introduction

The classification '*children*' refers to human beings whose age range from birth to fourteen years. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, children have many rights, including the right to be nurtured and cared for, the right to be educated and the right to legal protection from physical and sexual abuse. Because children are unable to work, they represent a dependent demographic. This chapter presents a situational analysis of children in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

9.2 Sub-population of Children

At the time of the 2012 Population and Housing Census there were 26,925 children in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Table 9.1 below), an 18.4% decline from the 33,007 children recorded during 2001. This decline is attributable to falling birth rates, further associated with increased access to education. Of the 26,925 children in 2012, 13,665 (50.8%) were male and 13,260 (49.3%) were female. Eight thousand, six hundred and forty-five children (32.1%) nationwide, were between the age of 0 – 4 years, 8,520 (31.6%) were within the 5 – 9 year category and 9,760 (36.4%) in the 10 – 14 age range. Of the children in the 0 – 4 age range, 49.9% were male, and 50.1% were female. Of those in the 5 – 9 cohort, 50.6% were male and 49.4% were female. Of those in the 10 – 14 range 5,043 (51.8%) were male, and 4,717 (48.3%) were female.

Table 9.1. Number of Children by Five-year Age Ranges and Sex, 2012

Age Group	Sex				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
0 – 4	4,314	49.9	4,331	50.1	8,645	100
5 – 9	4,308	50.6	4,212	49.4	8,521	100
10 – 14	5,043	51.7	4,717	48.3	9,760	100
Total	13,665	50.8	13,260	49.3	26,926	100

Table 9.1 displays the number of children by five-year age ranges, throughout St. Vincent and the Grenadines at the time of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. At that point, the 10 – 14 age range was the most populated of the 3 age cohorts. Table 9.2 (below) shows that this pattern was consistent in all census divisions. The 3 urban divisions, namely Kingstown, Suburbs of Kingstown and Calliaqua, contained 44.8% of the nation’s children. Another 46.8% of the children resided in rural St. Vincent and 8.4% resided in the Grenadines.

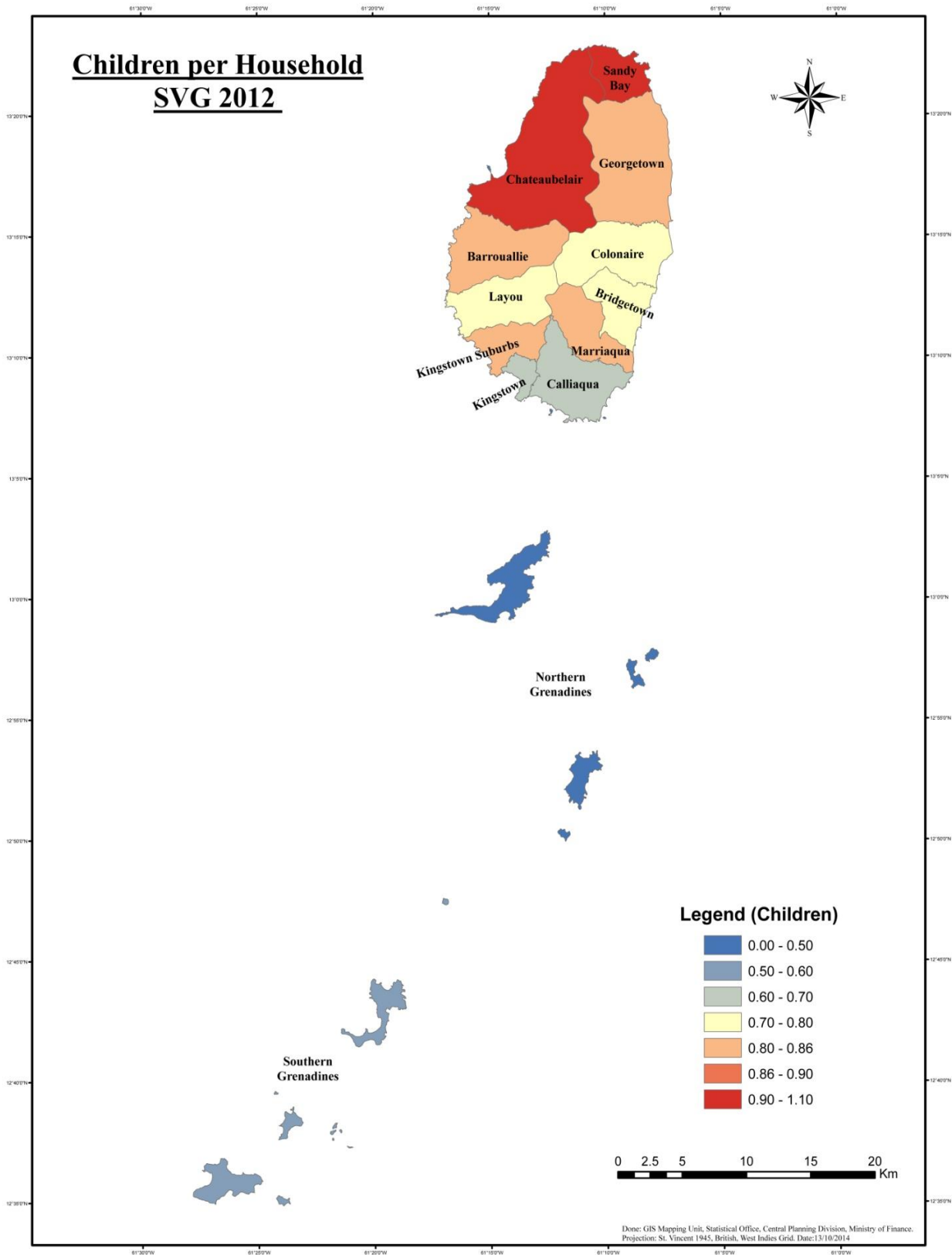
Table 9.2. Number of Children by Five-year Age Range and Census Divisions, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Five Year Age Group</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 – 4</u>	<u>5 – 9</u>	<u>10 – 14</u>	
Kingstown	917	989	1,084	2,990
Suburbs of Kingstown	1,100	1,159	1,316	3,575
Calliaqua	1,766	1,696	2,039	5,501
Marriaqua	667	580	729	1,976
Bridgetown	502	506	621	1,629
Colonaire	552	581	592	1,725
Georgetown	652	560	665	1,877
Sandy Bay	223	213	266	702
Layout	471	492	581	1,544
Barrouallie	486	527	536	1,549
Chateaubelair	547	484	557	1,588
Northern Grenadines	450	430	455	1,335
Southern Grenadines	312	303	319	934
Total	8,645	8,520	9,760	26,925

Consistent with the increase in the number of households and a decrease in birth rates, on average, the number of children per household decreased from 1.1 in 2001, to 0.7, in 2012. Map 9.1 (page 140) presents a geospatial distribution of the average children per household by census divisions.

All census divisions had more households than children, with the exception of Sandy Bay, where the ratio was 1.1 child per household. The Northern and Southern Grenadines had child-per-household ratios of 0.5 and 0.6, respectively, due to a notable concentration of migrant workers

whose families resided on St. Vincent. The Calliaqua and Kingstown divisions were the lowest in St. Vincent, with 0.6 and 0.7 child-per-household, respectively. The Layou division was also notably low, with 0.7 child-per-household, due to a sizable concentration of retired former expatriates.



Map 9.1. Average Child per Household by Census Division, 2012

9.3 School Attendance

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, there is universal access to both *Primary* and *Secondary* education. Universal access, however, does not exist at the *Pre-primary* level. Notwithstanding, there have been ongoing initiatives to increase the access to *Pre-primary* education.

The Census sought the educational status of persons age 3 years and over. In 2012, a total of 21,927 persons were in the 3 – 14 age cohort, Of this number, 20,109 (91.7%) were attending school, whether full time or part time. One thousand and twenty four children were not attending school, while the education status of 794 children was not disclosed (Table 9.3 below).

Table 9.3. Number of Children, Age 3 – 14 Attending School by Sex and Age Range, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Attending School</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Yes Attending</u>	<u>Not Attending</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	
Male				
3 – 4	1,333	358	131	1,822
5 – 9	4,104	74	131	4,309
10 – 14	4,763	127	152	5,042
Total	10,200	559	414	11,173
Female				
3 – 4	1,381	328	114	1,823
5 – 9	4,041	59	113	4,213
10 – 14	4,487	78	153	4,718
Total	9,909	465	380	10,754
Both Sexes				
3 – 4	2,714	689	246	3,649
5 – 9	8,145	133	244	8,522
10 – 14	9,250	205	305	9,760
Total	20,109	1,024	794	21,927

As shown in Table 9.3, 74.4% of children ages 3 and 4 were attending school. Of the 8,552 children in the 5 – 9 range, 8,145, (95.6%), were attending school. Nine, thousand two hundred and fifty children (94.8%), of the 9,760 in the 10 – 14 category, were attending school.

There were minimal differences in the comparison of boys and girls. Overall, 91.3% of boys, ranging from 3 to 14 years attended school, compared with 92.1% of girls. Meanwhile, 1,333 (73.2%) boys in the 3 – 4 category attended school, while 1,381 (75.8%) girls, in that range, attended school. Further, 4,041 (95.2%) boys in the 5 – 9 age range attended school, compared with 4,041 (95.9%) girls. In the 10 – 14 range, 4,763 (94.5%) boys attended school, compared with 9,250 (94.8) girls.

9.4 Child Dependency Ratio

Table 9.4 (next page) displays the child dependency ratio for every 100 persons in the 15 – 64 age group, by census division. Overall, there were 37 children for every 100 persons of the 15 – 64 age group in 2012. This ratio represents an improvement over the 49:100 recorded in 2001. Moreover, this 2012 ratio lay below the global average of 47 children¹³ for every 100 persons age 15 – 64. The ratio was also better than the CARICOM average of 42 children for every 100 of the 15 – 64 year cohort.¹⁴

The Chateaubelair and Sandy Bay census divisions had the highest dependence ratios, with 43.4 children per 100 persons, age 15 – 64. The Northern and Southern Grenadines census divisions had the lowest child dependency ratios, 32.1 and 33.7 children per 100 persons, age 15 – 64, respectively (see Map 9.2 on page 145).

¹³ Calculated based on data from World Development Indicators Database, 2014

¹⁴ The analysis excludes Dominica and St. Kitts Nevis due to unavailability of data.

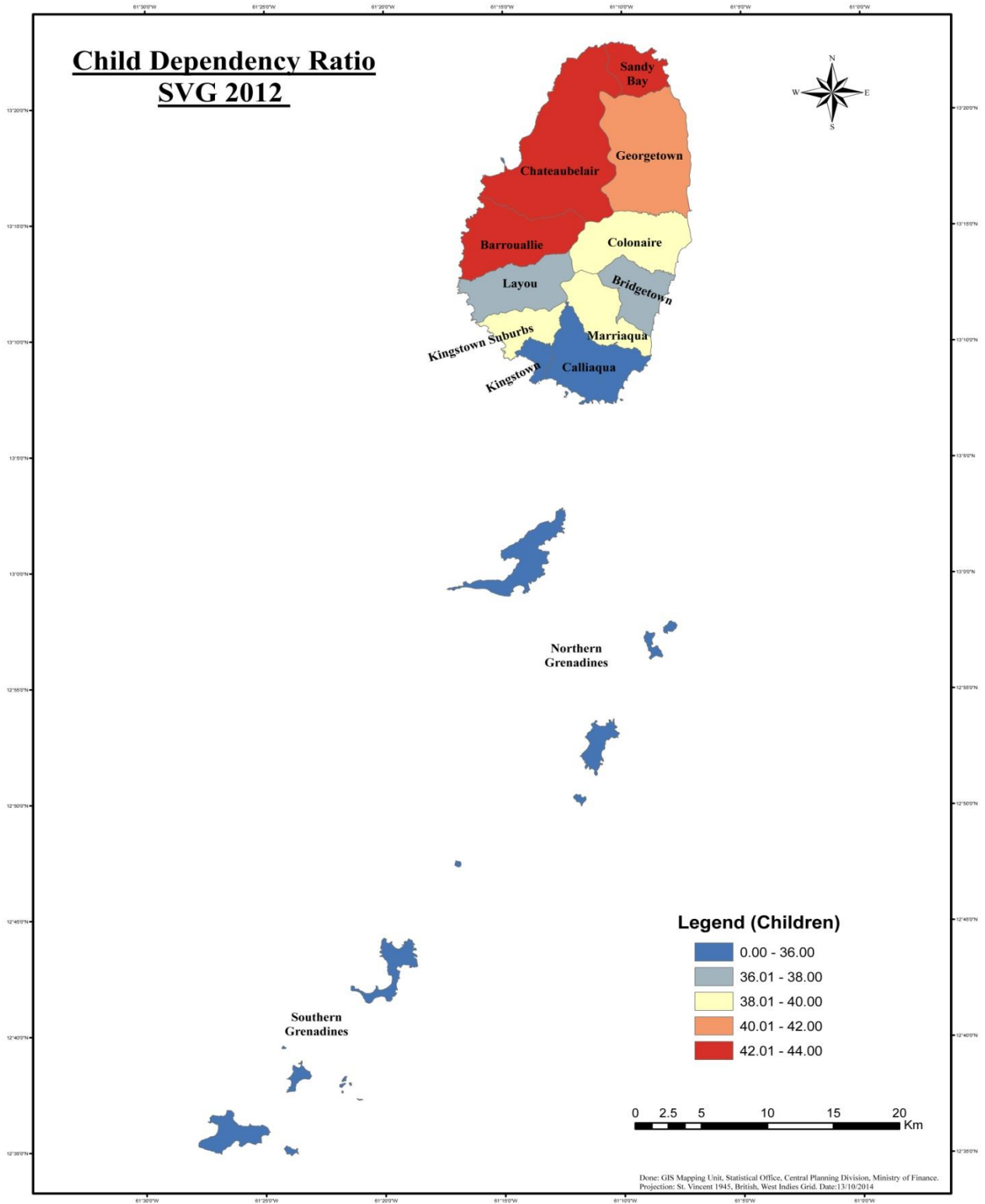
Table 9.4. Child Dependency by Census Divisions, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Broad Age Group</u>		<u>Child Dependency Ratio</u>
	<u>0 – 14</u>	<u>15 – 64</u>	
Kingstown	2,990	8,486	35.2
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,575	9,305	38.4
Calliaqua	5,501	16,007	34.4
Marriaqua	1,976	5,156	38.3
Bridgetown	1,629	4,298	37.9
Colonaire	1,725	4,498	38.4
Georgetown	1,877	4,552	41.2
Sandy Bay	702	1,619	43.4
Layou	1,544	4,088	37.8
Barrouallie	1,549	3,669	42.2
Chateaubelair	1,588	3,659	43.4
Northern Grenadines	1,335	4,160	32.1
Southern Grenadines	934	2,775	33.7
Total	26,925	72,272	37.3

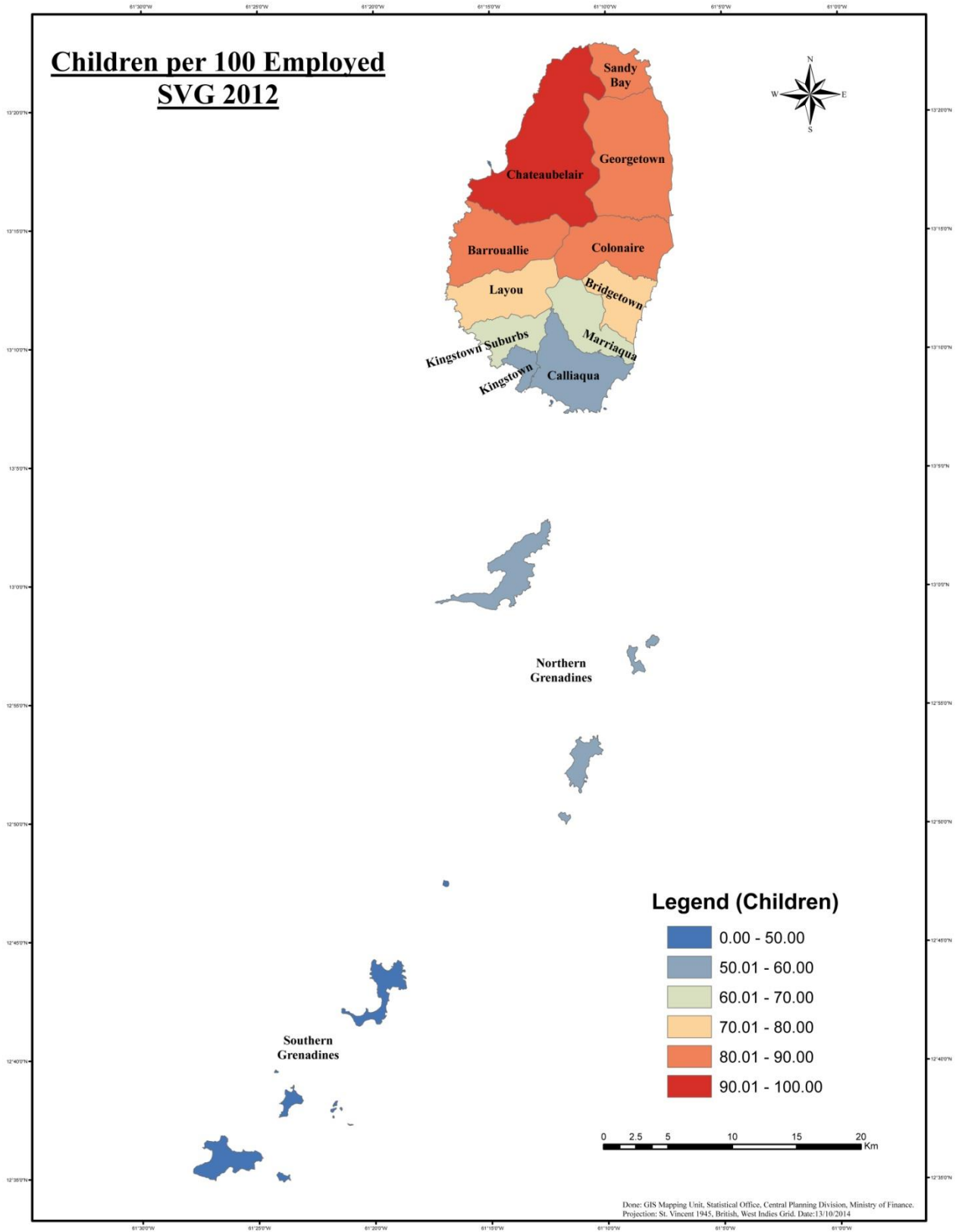
Table 9.5 (next page), contains the ratio of children for every 100 persons employed. As the number of workers increased from 35,580 in 2001, to 40,821 in 2012, and as the birth rate declined between those years, the child to worker ratio declined from 93 children for every 100 workers, to 66 children per 100 workers. On one end, the Chateaubelair and Barrouallie census divisions had 91 and 86 children for every 100 persons employed, respectively. On the other end, the Northern and Southern Grenadines census divisions had 54 and 48 children for every 100 employed, respectively. This pattern is highlighted, geographically, on Map 9.3 (page 146).

Table 9.5. Ratio of Children to Every 100 Persons Employed, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Broad Age Group</u>		<u>Children to 100 Persons Employed</u>
	<u>0 – 14</u>	<u>Employed Persons</u>	
Kingstown	2,990	5,219	57.3
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,575	5,155	69.4
Calliaqua	5,501	9,762	56.4
Marriaqua	1,976	2,954	66.9
Bridgetown	1,629	2,307	70.6
Colonaire	1,725	2,146	80.4
Georgetown	1,877	2,291	81.9
Sandy Bay	702	861	81.5
Layout	1,544	2,172	71.1
Barrouallie	1,549	1,808	85.7
Chateaubelair	1,588	1,740	91.3
Northern Grenadines	1,335	2,470	54.1
Southern Grenadines	934	1,936	48.2
Total	26,925	40,821	66.0



Map 9.2. Child Dependency Ratio by Census Division, 2012



Map 9.3. Average Children per 100 Employed by Census Divisions, 2012

9.5 Conclusion

The number of children in St. Vincent and the Grenadines declined by 18.4% between 2001 and 2012, as a consequence of declining birth rates. With the combined effect of an increase in the number of households, the average child per household decreased between the intercensal periods. The child dependency ratio declined from 49 children for every 100 persons of the 15 – 64 age range in 2001, to 37 children for every 100 persons, in the same range, during 2012. This was better than the global average of 47 children for every 100 persons of the 15 – 64 age range, and the CARICOM average of 42 children for every 100 persons. Similarly, the child to worker ratio declined from 93 children for every 100 workers, in 2001, to 66 children for every 100 workers in 2012.

Chapter 10: Youth

10.1 Introduction

Youth, generally referring to the stage between childhood and maturity, is a critical stage in the development of a human being. The 2012 Population and Housing Census categorized individuals ages 15 to 24 as youths. This chapter presents a situational analysis of the youths of St. Vincent and the Grenadines at the time of the 2012 population and housing census. Specifically, it highlights their school attendance, educational status, marital status, union status, insurance coverage as well as economic activity.

10.2 Sub-Population of Youth

Youths accounted for 17.0% of the population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2012, compared with 19.7% in 2001. In 2012, there were 18,519 individuals categorised as youth, a 12.7% decline from the 2001 count of 21,213. This reflects a continued decline in the number of live births that began in 1988, which resulted in the narrowing of the bases of the population pyramids presented in Chapter 1. Of these 18,519 youths, 50.8% were male, while 49.2% were female (Table 10.1 on next page). These proportions mirror the sex ratio of the general population. Moreover, they remained the same from 2001 (Figure 10.1 on next page). An investigation of the youth population by five-year age ranges, revealed that 53.5% were in the 15 – 19 age range, compared with 46.5% in the 20 – 24 category. In the 15 – 19 age range cohort, 51.0% were male and 49.0% were female. In the 20 – 24 group, 50.6% were male and 49.4% were female.

Table 10.1. Number of Youths by Age Group and Sex, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Sex</u>					
	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
15 – 19	5,053	51.0	4,859	49.0	9,912	100
20 – 24	4,354	50.6	4,253	49.4	8,607	100
Total	9,407	50.8	9,112	49.2	18,519	100

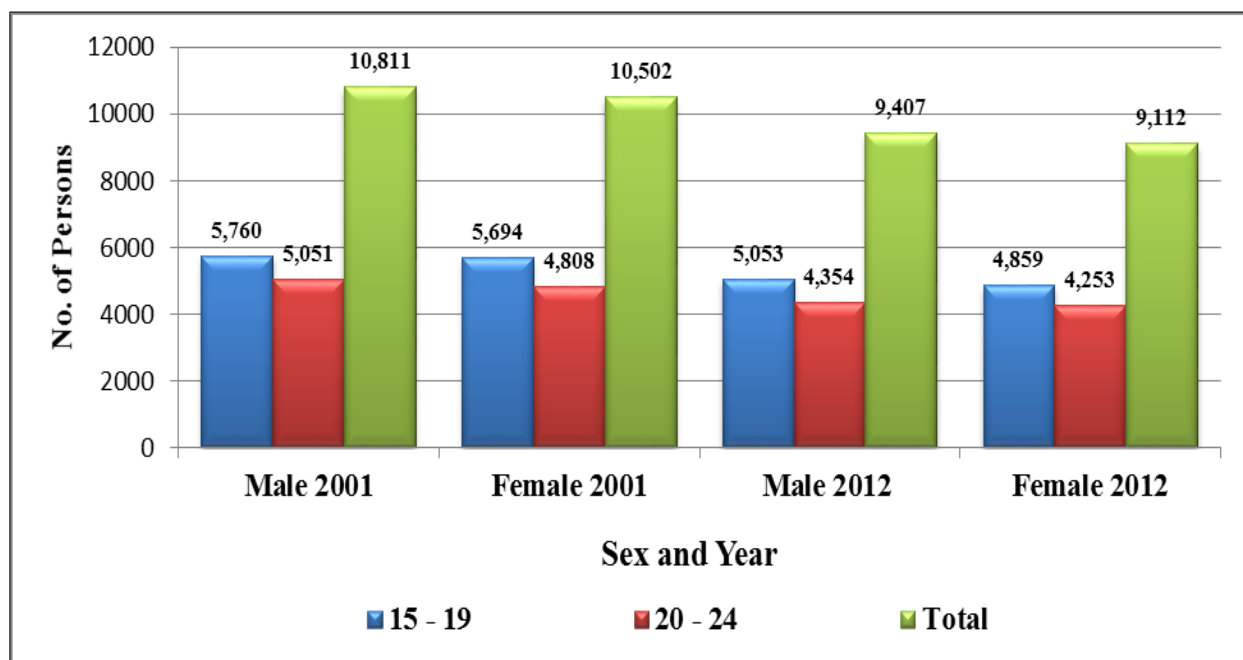


Figure 10.1. Number of Youths by Age Group and Sex 2001 and 2012

An analysis was also conducted on the distribution of youth by census divisions in 2012. According to the data, 54.3% of the 18,519 youths lived in rural St. Vincent, while the census divisions of Kingstown, Kingstown suburbs and Calliaqua, together accounted for 45.7% of this sub-population; and, 8.2% lived in the Grenadines. Table 10.2 (next page) presents the data surrounding the number of youths, by age group, across the census divisions, in 2012. Also, Figure 10.2 (next page) portrays the number of youths by census divisions, in 2012.

The Calliaqua division had the largest number of youths (3,903), while the Sandy Bay division had the least number of youths (384). This pattern continued from 2001, when the Calliaqua division had the largest number of youths (4,189), and the Sandy Bay division had the

least number of youths (559). Figure 10.2 shows that the Chateaubelair census division had the highest proportion of youths relative to other census divisions. Also, although the Sandy Bay Census division has the smallest number of youths, the Southern Grenadines has the lowest proportion of youths relative to the other census divisions.

Table 10.2. Number of Youths by Age Groups and Census Divisions, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Five Year Age Group</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>15 – 19</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>20 – 24</u>	<u>%</u>		
Kingstown	1,060	53.1	936	46.9	1,996	100
Suburbs of Kingstown	1,358	53.1	1,201	46.9	2,559	100
Calliaqua	2,077	53.2	1,826	46.8	3,903	100
Marriaqua	738	53.6	639	46.4	1,377	100
Bridgetown	664	57.8	485	42.2	1,149	100
Colonaire	657	52.7	590	47.3	1,247	100
Georgetown	690	54.0	593	46.0	1,283	100
Sandy Bay	223	58.1	161	41.9	384	100
Layou	553	54.2	467	45.8	1,020	100
Barrouallie	558	55.7	443	44.3	1,001	100
Chateaubelair	584	54.1	495	45.9	1,079	100
Northern Grenadines	490	52.6	442	47.4	932	100
Southern Grenadines	260	44.1	329	55.9	589	100
Total	9,912	53.5	8,607	46.5	18,519	100

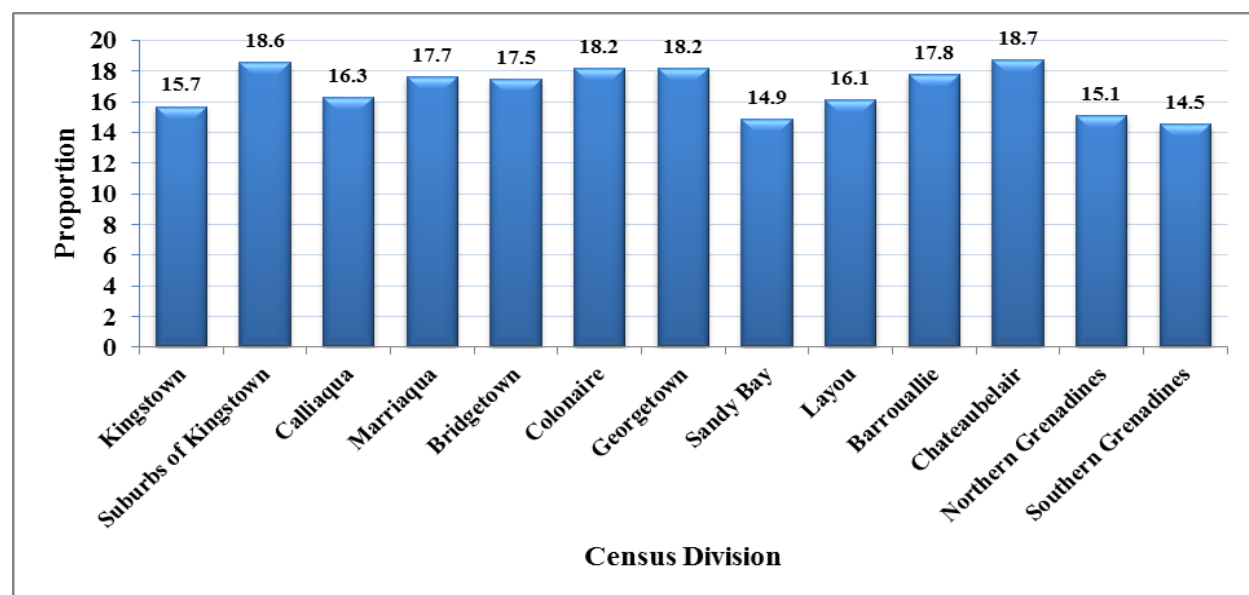


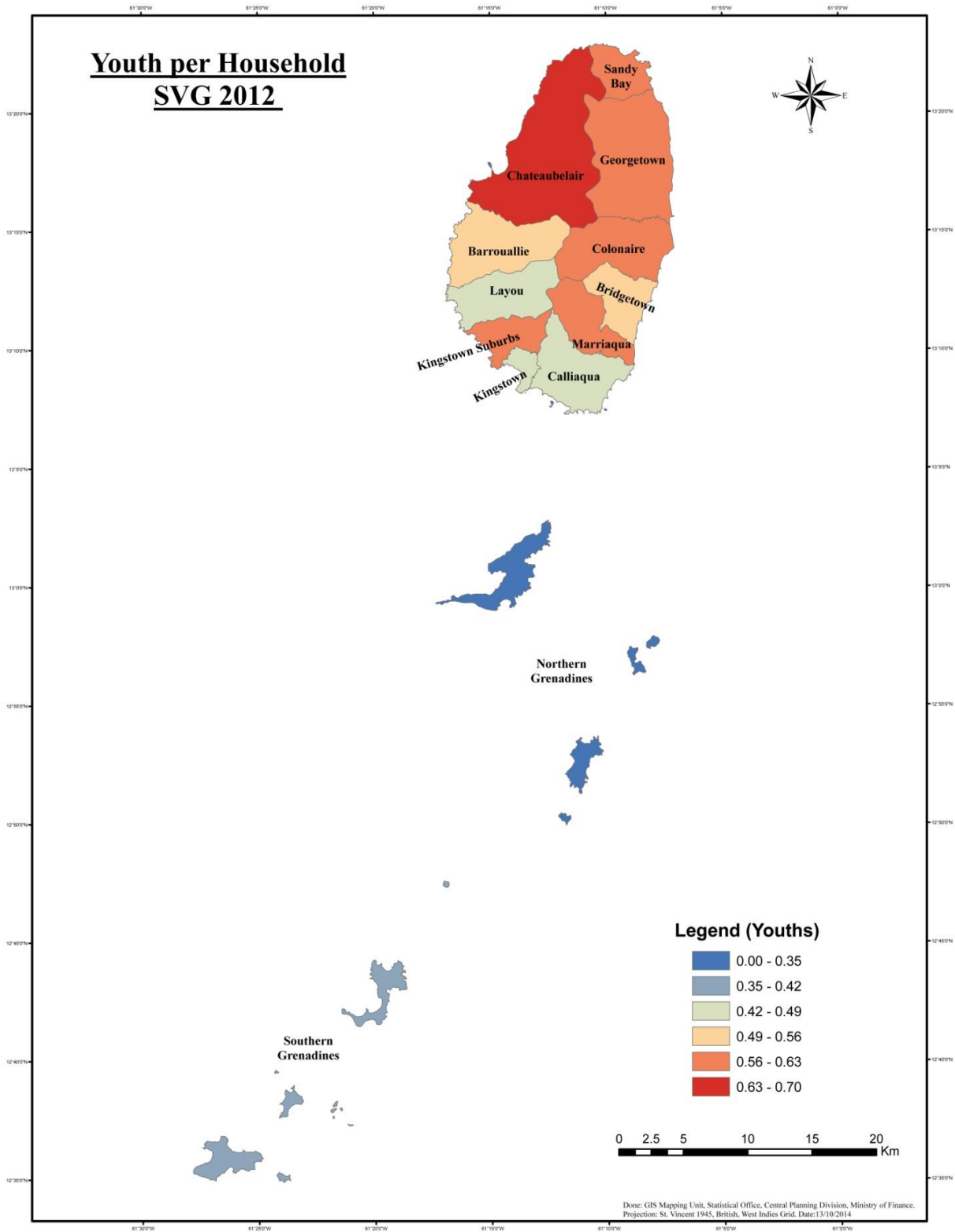
Figure 10.2. Proportion of Census Divisions Population Age 15 – 24

As a result of growth in the number of households and a decline in the number of youths, the average number of youths per household declined from 0.7 per household in 2001, to 0.5 youths per household in 2012. This reflects the aforementioned reduction in birth-rates. Notwithstanding, these factors did not produce uniformed impacts across census divisions, since the youth per household ranged from 0.35, in the Northern Grenadines, to 0.65 in the Chateaubelair census division.

Table 10.3. Ratio of Youths and Households by Census Divisions, 2012

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Number of Youths</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Average Youth Per Household</u>	<u>Average Household Per Youth</u>
Kingstown	1,996	4,278	0.47	2.14
Suburbs of Kingstown	2,559	4,385	0.58	1.71
Calliaqua	3,903	8,655	0.45	2.22
Marriaqua	1,377	2,436	0.57	1.77
Bridgetown	1,149	2,085	0.55	1.81
Colonaire	1,247	2,174	0.57	1.74
Georgetown	1,283	2,188	0.59	1.71
Sandy Bay	384	662	0.58	1.72
Layou	1,020	2,178	0.47	2.14
Barrouallie	1,001	1,806	0.55	1.80
Chateaubelair	1,079	1,669	0.65	1.55
Northern Grenadines	932	2,673	0.35	2.87
Southern Grenadines	589	1,640	0.36	2.78
Total	18,519	36,829	0.50	1.99

Map 10.1 (next page) portrays a geospatial comparison of the average youth per household. The Northern and Southern Grenadines, with 0.4 youths per household each, had the lowest youth per household ratios. With the exception of the Grenadines, the average youth per household ranged from 0.45 in the Calliaqua census division, to 0.65 in the Chateaubelair census division.



Map 10.1. Average Youth Per Household by Census Division, 2001

10.3 School Attendance and Educational Attainment

In 2012, 60.7% of youths were not attending school (Figure 10.4 on page 153), compared with 71.2% in 2001. This improvement was buoyed by increased access to tertiary education. Of those attending school, 96.1% was attending full-time and the remaining 3.9% was attending school part-time. Of those attending full-time, 49.2% were male, compared with 50.8% who were female. There was greater disparity, noticed between the sexes, for part-time students. While males accounted for 32.0% of part-time students, females accounted for 67.9%.

A total of 5,779 (89.1%) of the full-time students were within the 15 – 19 age range, compared with 708 (10.9%) in the 20 – 24 age range. Conversely, 172 (65.6%) of the part-time students, were in the 20 – 24 years age range, compared with 90 (34.4%) in the 15 – 19 age range.

Table 10.4. Number of Youths by Sex, Age Groups and School Attendance, 2012

Age Group	Attending School				Total
	Yes (Full-time)	Yes (Part-time)	No	Don't Know /Not Stated	
Male					
15 – 19	2,920	36	1,942	155	5,053
20 – 24	269	48	3,906	131	4,354
Total	3,189	84	5,848	286	9,407
Female					
15 – 19	2,859	54	1,818	128	4,859
20 – 24	439	124	3,582	108	4,253
Total	3,298	178	5,400	236	9,112
Both					
15 – 19	5,779	90	3,760	283	9,912
20 – 24	708	172	7,488	239	8,607
Total	6,487	262	11,248	522	18,519

Table 10.5 (page 155) displays the number of youths by the educational institutions they were attending during 2012. Also, Figure 10.3 (page 156) visually illustrates the composition of youths by the type of institution they were attending. Of the 6,749 youths attending school, 40

(0.6%) were attending a *Special Education* institution and 31 (0.5%) were attending *Primary School*. *Secondary* schools had the largest contingent, 4,071 students (60.3%), all of whom were in the 15 – 19 age range. A total of 398 (5.9%) youths were attending *Technical/Vocational* institutions and 58 (0.9%) were attending *Professional* institutions. At the *Post-secondary* level, 872 (12.9%) youths were attending *Community College*, while 407 (6.0%) youths were attending *University*. Meanwhile, 54 (0.8%) youths were attending *Adult Education* classes and 83 (1.2%) students were attending *Other* institutions. A total of 735 youths (10.9%) did not disclose the type of institution that they attended.

In 2001, there were 6,078 (28.5%) youths attending school, i.e., 671 less youths than the 6749 (36.4%) in 2012. Of those 6,078 youths, 40, similar to in 2012, attended a *Special Education* programme and 372 youths attended *Primary School*. Four thousand, two hundred and sixty four youths (70.1%) of those attending school, were attending *Secondary* school. This signalled that fewer youths were attending other levels of educational institutions in 2001, particularly institutions of higher learning. For example, 487 youths were attending *A' level/Community colleges*, compared with the abovementioned 872 youths in 2012. Further, 272 youths were attending *University* in 2001, which is significantly lower than the 407 recorded for 2012.

Table 10.5. Youth Population Attending School by Sex, Age Group and Type of Institution, 2012

Age Group	Type of Educational Institution Attending										Total
	Special Education	Primary School	Secondary	Technical/Vocational	Professional	Community College	University	Adult Education	Other	Not Stated	
Male											
15 – 19	21	17	2133	163	0	268	14	5	13	321	2,955
20 – 24	6	0	0	37	12	55	113	8	19	68	318
Total	27	17	2,133	200	12	323	127	13	32	389	3,273
Female											
15 – 19	9	14	1,938	157	13	454	26	11	15	277	2,914
20 – 24	4	0	0	41	33	95	254	30	36	69	562
Total	13	14	1,938	198	46	549	280	41	51	346	3,476
Both											
15 – 19	30	31	4,071	320	13	722	40	16	28	598	5,869
20 – 24	10	0	0	78	45	150	367	38	55	137	880
Total	40	31	4,071	398	58	872	407	54	83	735	6,749

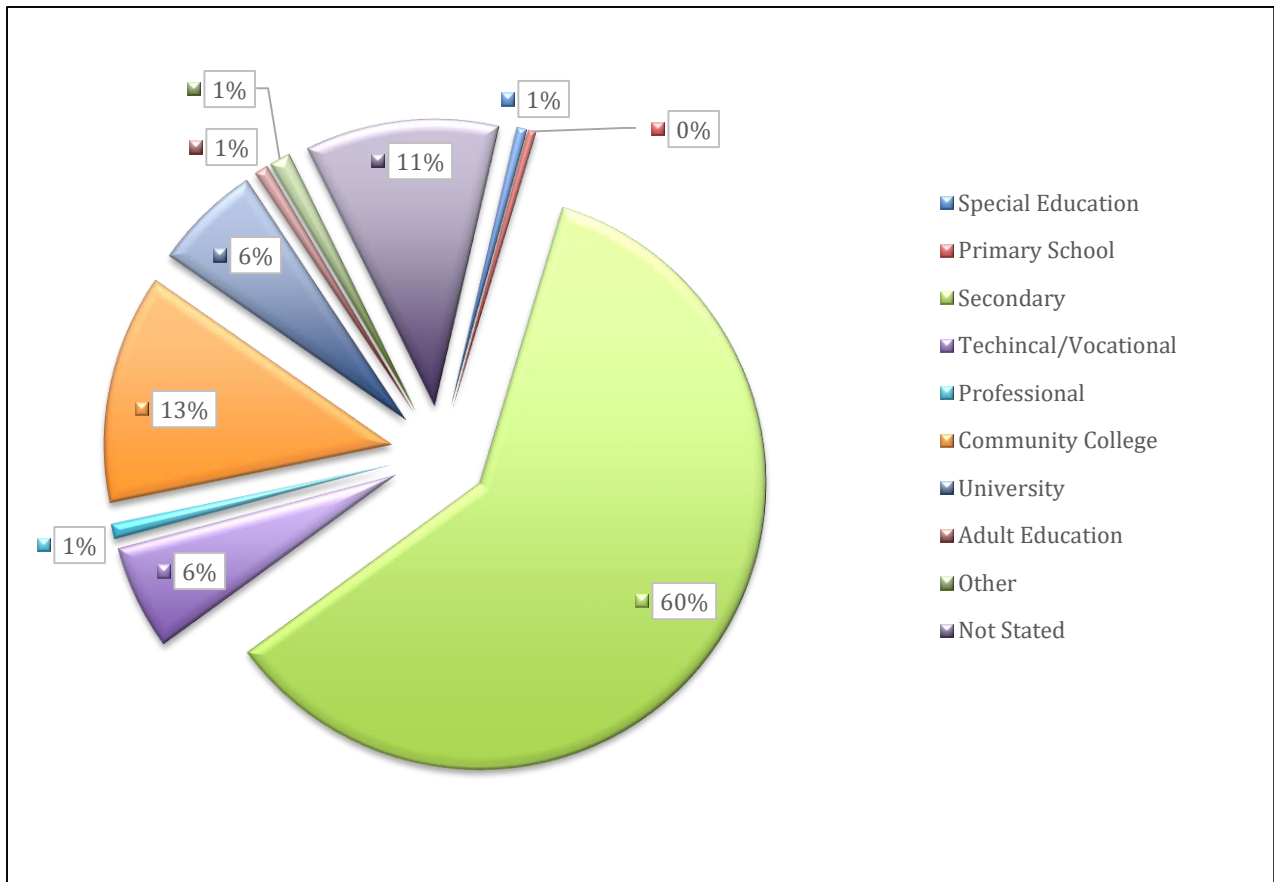


Figure 10.3. Proportion of Youths by Type of Institution they were Attending, 2012

An investigation was also conducted on the highest level of educational attainment by youths at the point of the 2012 census (Table 10.6 on page 158). The analysis revealed that the highest level of educational attainment for 14 youths was the *Infant* level and below. Together, these youths accounted for 0.1% of the youth population. A total of 1,512 (8.2%) youths reached no further than the *Primary* school level, compared with 39.3% in 2001 (Figure 10.4 on next page). This significant reduction is on account of the country having made a transition into universal access to secondary education during the intercensal period.

Seven thousand nine hundred and eight (42.7%) youths culminated their education at the *Secondary* level, down from 48.5% in 2001, as more youths moved beyond secondary level education to tertiary level education, as a result of increased access to same. Consequently, the

percentage of youths that attained a maximum of post-secondary education moved from 8.1%, in 2001, to 14.7% in 2012. Notwithstanding, the number of youths whose highest level of educational attainment was *University* decreased from 230, in 2001, to 199 in 2012. While this can be attributed to a noticed 12.7% decline in the overall number of youths, the proportion of youths that completed at least one stage of *University*, however, remained the same at 1.1% (Figure 10.4 below).

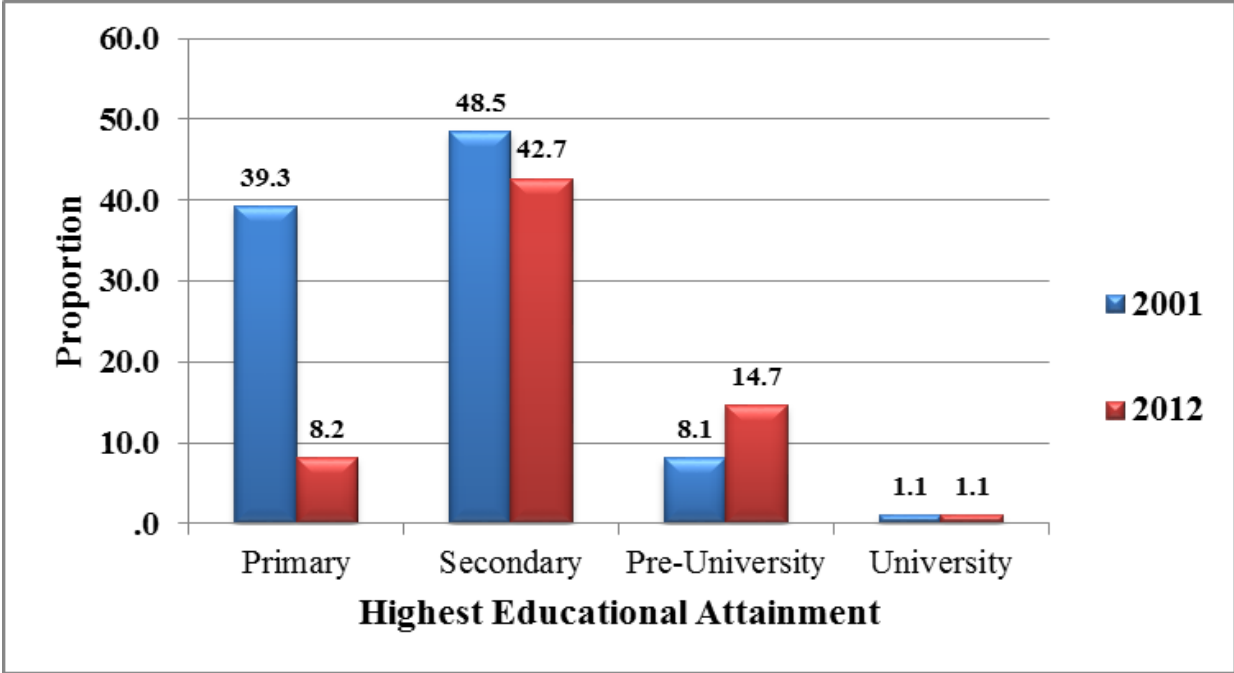


Figure 10.4. Proportion of Youths by Highest Educational Attainment, 2001 & 2012

Table 10.6. Number of Youths by Sex, Age Group and Highest Educational Level Attained, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Highest Educational Level Attained</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Pre-University</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>None</u>	
Male								
15 – 19	212	1,885	290	0	20	2,644	3	5,054
20 – 24	876	2,280	732	66	62	336	1	4,353
Total	1,088	4,165	1,022	66	82	2,980	4	9,407
Female								
15 – 19	96	1,603	528	1	7	2,621	2	4,858
20 – 24	334	2,140	1,170	132	32	444	2	4,254
Total	430	3,743	1,698	133	39	3,065	4	9,112
Both								
15 – 19	308	3,488	818	1	27	5,265	5	9,912
20 – 24	1,210	4,420	1,902	198	94	780	3	8,607
Total	1,518	7,908	2,720	199	121	6,045	8	18,519

Table 10.7. Number of Youths by Sex, Age Group and Highest Certificate Attained, 2012

Age Group	Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Earned														Total
	School Leaving Certificate	Cambridge School Certificate	GCE O'Levels or CXC Gen	High School Certificate	GCE A'Levels /CAPE	College Certificate/Diploma	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Post Graduate Diploma/Certificate	Professional Certificate	Higher Degree (Masters)	Other	None	Not Stated	
Male															
15 – 19	72	11	855	92	108	89	26	0	0	12	0	97	3176	516	5054
20 – 24	66	4	1228	100	334	341	37	52	4	32	1	35	1925	194	4353
Total	138	15	2083	192	442	430	63	52	4	44	1	132	5101	710	9407
Female															
15 – 19	53	13	1280	110	212	156	51	2	2	8	0	98	2411	462	4858
20 – 24	31	24	1459	110	584	538	89	97	8	30	6	31	1119	128	4254
Total	84	37	2739	220	796	694	140	99	10	38	6	129	3530	590	9112
Both															
15 – 19	125	24	2135	202	320	245	77	2	2	20	0	195	5587	978	9912
20 – 24	97	28	2687	210	918	879	126	149	12	62	7	66	3044	322	8607
Total	222	52	4822	412	1238	1124	203	151	14	82	7	261	8631	1300	18519

An analysis was also conducted on the highest level of educational certification attained by youths in 2012 (Table 10.7 on previous page). A total of 222 (1.2%) attained a primary *School Leaving Certificate* as their highest education certificate, by the time of the 2012 Census. A total of 4,822 (26.0%), received a *GCE O' level of CXC General Certificate*. Males comprised a greater share of those that concluded at the *Secondary* level, i.e., 4,165 (52.7%), compared with 3,743 (47.3%) females (Table 10.6 on page 158). Since there is equal access to secondary education for both males and females, these numbers suggest that females were more inclined to move to higher levels of education. Moreover, a greater number of females, 2,739 (56.8%) achieved *GCE O' Level* certification than their 2,083 (43.2%) male counterparts (Table 10.7). This was due to higher completion rates among females, and comparatively better performance of females than males.

One thousand one hundred and twenty-four youths had obtained a *College Certificate/Diploma* by the time of the 2012 census. This accounted for 6.1% of the youth population. A further 203 (1.1%) attained an *Associate Degree*, a programme that was relatively new at the local Community College. Meanwhile, 151 (0.8%) youths attained *Bachelors' Degrees*, compared with 40 youths in 2001. Of those 151 youths, 52 (34.4%) were male, while 99 (65.6%) were female, further reflecting the higher inclination of females to pursue tertiary education.

10.4 Marital Status

The minimal legal age for getting married in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is 18 years. Table 10.8 (next page) displays the number of youths by sex, age group and marital status. The data show that 92.2% (17,063) of youths were never married at the point of the 2012 census. Of this cohort, 52.8% (9,013) were male and 47.2% (8,050) were female. Seven point eight per cent (1,435) of the youth population was *Married*, of which 26.8% (385) were male and 73.2% (1,050) were female, suggesting that males took a longer time to marry than female counterparts.

Additionally, less than 1% of the youth population was either *Divorced*, *Widowed*, *Legally Separated* or did not disclose their marital status.

Table 10.8. Number of Youths by Sex, Age Group and Marital Status, 2012

Age Group	Marital Status						Total
	Single/ Never Married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Legally Separated	Not Stated	
Male							
15 – 19	5,017	34	0	1	0	1	5,053
20 – 24	3,996	351	3	1	0	3	4,354
Total	9,013	385	3	2	0	4	9,407
Female							
15 – 19	4,625	230	2	1	0	1	4,859
20 – 24	3,425	820	1	1	5	1	4,253
Total	8,050	1,050	3	2	5	2	9,112
Both							
15 – 19	9,642	264	2	2	0	2	9,912
20 – 24	7,421	1,171	4	2	5	4	8,607
Total	17,063	1,435	6	4	5	6	18,519

10.5 Union Status

This section refers to the relationship status of youths, based on questionnaire responses of the 2012 census (see Appendix 3). The results are listed in Table 10.9 (next page). According to the responses, 63.1% (11,682) of youths *Never had a Spouse or Common Law Partner*. Further, 1.1% (194) were *Married and Living with a Spouse*. Additionally, 6.5% (1,209) were in a *Common Law Unions*, while 12.9% (2,396) had a *Visiting Partner*. A segment comprising 13.5% (2,505), was in a union before, but was *Not in a Union* at the time of the 2012 census.

Table 10.9. Number of Youths by Sex, Age Group and Union Status, 2012

Age Group	Union Status						Total
	Never had a Spouse or Common-Law Partner	Married and Living with Spouse	Common-Law Union	Visiting Partner	Not in a Union	Not Stated	
Male							
15 – 19	3871	5	26	258	692	201	5053
20 – 24	2522	54	286	778	602	112	4354
Total	6393	59	312	1036	1294	313	9407
Female							
15 – 19	3412	8	222	410	663	144	4859
20 – 24	1877	127	675	950	548	76	4253
Total	5289	135	897	1360	1211	220	9112
Both							
15 – 19	7283	13	248	668	1355	345	9912
20 – 24	4399	181	961	1728	1150	188	8607
Total	11682	194	1209	2396	2505	533	18519

10.6 Economic Activity of Youths

Table 10.10, and Table 10.11 (pages 164 - 165) display the number and percentage distributions of youths, respectively, by sex, age and economic activity in 2012. Twenty seven point three per cent (5,060) of youths *Had a Job and Worked*, compared with 31.6% in 2001, as a greater portion of youths were still attending an educational institution. Meanwhile, 0.3% (48) *Had a Job but did not Work* for 12 months, suggesting that they worked on call, but were not called within a year prior; or, they had a profession, but had not worked for a year or more. Further, 14.4% (2,668) actively *Looked for Work*; and, 3.3% (608) *Wanted Work and was Available for Work*. This latter category contained those youths who were *Ready and Willing to Work*, but did not actively look for work for a 12 month period.

A segment containing 10.2% (1,889) of the youths *Did Home Duties*, 73.1% (1,380) of which were female, compared to 26.9% (509) who were male. In addition, 40.2% (7,439) *Attended School*, the largest economic classification of youths. Further, 0.1% (23) indicated that they were

Retired, did not Work, 0.8% were *Disabled, Unable to Work*, 1.0% (176) fell in the economic classification *Other*, while 2.5% (463) did not disclose their economic classification.

Overall, 31.9% of male youths were employed, compared with a 22.6% employment among female youths. Male youths aged 20 – 24 years had the highest employment rates of 55.3%, compared with 11.8% for male youths between 15 – 19 years. The comparable percentage figures for females were 7.4% for those aged 15 – 19 years, and 40.0% for those aged 20 – 24 years.

Table 10.10. Number of Youths by Sex, Age Group and Main Economic Activity, 2012

Age Group	Main Activity in Last 12 Months										Total
	Had a job and worked	Had a job, but did not work	Looked for work	Wanted work and available	Did Home Duties	Attended School	Retired, did not work	Disabled, unable to work	Other	Not stated	
Male											
15 – 19	595	1	536	132	270	3,266	8	39	56	150	5,053
20 – 24	2,406	25	924	211	239	332	3	50	56	108	4,354
Total	3,001	26	1,460	343	509	3,598	11	89	112	258	9,407
Female											
15 – 19	358	6	409	98	482	3,315	8	22	28	133	4,859
20 – 24	1,701	16	799	167	898	526	4	34	36	72	4,253
Total	2,059	22	1,208	265	1,380	3,841	12	56	64	205	9,112
Both											
15 – 19	953	7	945	230	752	6,581	16	61	84	283	9,912
20 – 24	4,107	41	1,723	378	1,137	858	7	84	92	180	8,607
Total	5,060	48	2,668	608	1,889	7,439	23	145	176	463	18,519

Table 10.11. Percentage Distribution of Youths by Sex, Age and Economic Activity, 2012

Age Group	Main Activity in Last 12 Months										Total
	<u>Had a job and worked</u>	<u>Had a job, but did not work</u>	<u>Looked for work</u>	<u>Wanted work and available</u>	<u>Did Home Duties</u>	<u>Attended school</u>	<u>Retired, Did not work</u>	<u>Disabled, unable to work</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Not stated</u>	
Male											100
15 – 19	11.8	0.0	10.6	2.6	5.4	64.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	3.0	100
20 – 24	55.3	0.6	21.2	4.9	5.5	7.6	0.1	1.1	1.3	2.5	100
Total	31.9	0.3	15.5	3.7	5.4	38.3	0.1	0.9	1.2	2.8	100
Female											100
15 – 19	7.4	0.1	8.4	2.0	9.9	68.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.7	100
20 – 24	40.0	0.4	18.8	3.9	21.1	12.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.7	100
Total	22.6	0.2	13.3	2.9	15.2	42.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.3	100
Both											100
15 – 19	9.6	0.1	9.5	2.3	7.6	66.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.9	100
20 – 24	47.7	0.5	20.0	4.4	13.2	10.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	2.1	100
Total	27.3	0.3	14.4	3.3	10.2	40.2	0.1	0.8	1.0	2.5	100

10.7 Conclusion

The percentage of the population that fell between the range of 15 – 24 years age range declined over the intercensal period, consistent with declining birth rates over the last few decades. Consequently, the number of youths per household declined. Slightly above one third of youths were attending school. Compared with 2001, more youths were pursuing and attaining higher levels of education. Concomitantly, the proportion of youths that worked declined by 3.0% between the intercensal period. Even though a greater proportion of youths, in general, were pursuing and attaining higher levels of education, females were more inclined to these pursuits than their male counterparts.

Chapter 11: The Elderly

11.1 Introduction

The United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA), *Population Dynamics in the Post 2015 Development Agenda Report* refers to population ageing as a significant achievement for developing countries. Notwithstanding, this achievement creates considerable challenges for developing countries in the provision of health care services and social security programmes including pensions systems. In this regard, the elderly is considered to be one of the most vulnerable groups in society.

This chapter presents a situational analysis of the elderly (persons 60 years or older) in St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2012, with respect to their union status, marital status, living arrangement, economic activity, source of livelihood and illnesses.

11.2 The Elderly Population

In 2012, the elderly population count was 13,811, representing 12.6% of the total population, an increase of 31.5% over 2001. In this age group, females accounted for 50.7% and males 49.3% (Table 11.1 on next page). The changes in the male composition of this age cohort exceeded those of the females in most of the age groups. In 2012, the female population was 6,996 compared with 5,784 for 2001, representing a 21.0% increase. The male population count, for 2012, was 6,815 compared with 4,715 in 2001. This represents a 44.5% increase.

Table 11.1. Elderly Population (Age 60+) by Age Group and Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>2001</u>			<u>2012</u>			<u>Percentage Change (2001/2012)</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
60 – 64	1,313	1,433	2,746	1,970	1,851	3,821	50.0	29.2	39.1
65 – 69	1,222	1,333	2,555	1,457	1,384	2,841	19.2	3.8	11.2
70 – 74	892	1,062	1,954	1,282	1,254	2,536	43.7	18.1	29.8
75 – 79	639	878	1,517	964	1,014	1,978	50.9	15.5	30.4
80+	649	1,078	1,727	1,142	1,493	2,635	76.0	38.5	52.6
Total	4,715	5,784	10,499	6,815	6,996	13,811	44.5	21.0	31.5

Despite the higher levels of increase among males, women still outnumbered men in the age cohort of 75 years and over, which is consistent with the life expectancy for this age group. The sex ratio for the 60 years and over was 97 males per 100 females. This ratio is below the 103.6 males per 100 females for all ages (Table 1.4 on page 19).

11.3 Union Status of the Elderly

Data on the union status of the elderly indicated that 37.6% of this age cohort was *Married and Living with a Spouse*, 37.3% was *Not in a Union*, 12.4% reported that they *Never had a Spouse or Common Law Partner*, and 7.2% reported that they were in a *Common Law Union* (Table 11.2 below; cf. Tables 11.3a-b on next page).

Table 11.2. Total Elderly Population by Union Status and Sex, 2012

<u>Union Status</u>	<u>Sex</u>					
	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Never had a Spouse or Common-Law Partner	700	10.3	1,015	14.5	1,715	12.4
Married and Living with Spouse	3,068	45.0	2,119	30.3	5,187	37.6
Common-law Union	652	9.6	337	4.8	989	7.2
Visiting Partner	300	4.4	164	2.3	464	3.4
Not in a Union	1,908	28.0	3,237	46.3	5,145	37.3
Not Stated	187	2.7	124	1.8	311	2.3
Total	6,815	100	6,996	100	13,811	100

The highest proportion of males was *Married and Living with a Spouse* (45.0%). This is followed by 28.0% who were *Not in a Union*, and 10.3% who *Never had a Spouse or Common*

Law Partner. For females, the results show a different situation; 46.3% were *Not in a Union*, 30.3% reported being *Married and Living with a Spouse* and 14.5% *Never had a Spouse or Common Law Partner* (see Tables 11.3a-b below, for breakdown by age group).

Table 11.3a. Total Elderly Population by Age Group and Union Status, 2012

Age Group	Union Status						Total
	Never had a Spouse or Common-Law Partner	Married and Living with Spouse	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Not in a Union	Not Stated	
60 – 64	458	1,668	383	167	1,074	71	3,821
65 – 69	325	1,267	209	100	888	52	2,841
70 – 74	313	1,021	161	63	906	72	2,536
75 – 79	263	649	114	58	855	39	1,978
80+	356	582	122	76	1,422	77	2,635
Total	1,715	5,187	989	464	5,145	311	13,811

Table 11.3b. Percentage Elderly by Age Group and Union Status, 2012

Age Group	Union Status						Total
	Never had a Spouse or Common Law Partner	Married and Living with Spouse	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Not in a Union	Not Stated	
60 – 64	12.0	43.7	10.0	4.4	28.1	1.9	100
65 – 69	11.4	44.6	7.4	3.5	31.3	1.8	100
70 – 74	12.3	40.3	6.3	2.5	35.7	2.8	100
75 – 79	13.3	32.8	5.8	2.9	43.2	2.0	100
80+	13.5	22.1	4.6	2.9	54.0	2.9	100
Total	12.4	37.6	7.2	3.4	37.3	2.3	100

11.4 Marital Status of the Elderly

The highest proportions of the elderly group reported being *Married* (48.7%), *Single/Never Married* (27.8%) and *Widowed* (16.9%). Of the males in this group 59.7% reported that they were *Married* and 23.9% reported that they were *Single/Never married*. For the females 38.0% indicated that they were *Married* and 31.6% indicated that they were *Single/Never Married*. In addition, as seen from Table 11.4 (next page), there were over 2 times more *Widowed* elderly females (24.7%) than the elderly males (8.9%).

Table 11.4. Total and Percentage Elderly Population by Marital Status and Sex, 2012

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Sex</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>		
Single/Never Married	1,627	23.9	2,211	31.6	3,838	27.8
Married	4,069	59.7	2,660	38.0	6,729	48.7
Divorced	334	4.9	256	3.7	590	4.3
Widowed	603	8.9	1,727	24.7	2,330	16.9
Legally Separated	109	1.6	86	1.2	195	1.4
Not Stated	64	0.9	49	0.7	113	0.8
Don't Know	9	0.13	7	0.1	16	0.1
Total	6,815	100	6,996	100	13,811	100

Table 11.5a. Total Elderly Population by Age Group and Marital Status, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Single/Never Married</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Divorced</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Legally Separated</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	
60 – 64	1,063	2,203	186	264	75	28	2	3,820
65 – 69	717	1,587	146	327	46	15	3	2,840
70 – 74	678	1,288	110	404	28	25	3	2,537
75 – 79	550	855	80	452	19	18	4	1,978
80+	830	796	68	883	27	27	4	2,636
Total	3,838	6,729	590	2,330	195	113	16	13,811

Table 11.5b. Percentage Elderly by Age Group and Marital Status, 2012

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>							<u>Total</u>
	<u>Single/Never Married</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Divorced</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Legally Separated</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	
60 – 64	27.8	57.7	4.8	6.9	2.0	0.7		100
65 – 69	25.3	55.9	5.1	11.5	1.6	0.5		100
70 – 74	26.8	50.8	4.3	15.9	1.1	1.0		100
75 – 79	27.9	43.2	4.0	22.9	1.0	0.9		100
80+	31.5	30.2	2.6	33.5	1.0	1.0		100
Total	27.8	48.7	4.3	16.9	1.4	0.8		100

11.5 Economic Activity and Source of Livelihood

The compulsory age of retirement from Government service ranges between 55 years and 60 years. However, the private sector does not have a terminal age for retiring. There were 3,727 (27.0%) of the elderly who reported that they worked during the 2012 census period.

The 2012 census data indicated that the main source of livelihood for the elderly (Table 11.6 below) was from *Local Support of Friends or Relatives* (24.9%), followed by *Employment* (20.0%) and *Local Pension* (20.9%). Other sources of livelihood for the elderly came from *Support from Public Assistance* (12.3%), *Support from Friends and Relatives Overseas* (11.3%) and *Pension from Overseas* (10.3%).

Table 11.6. Source of Livelihood of Elderly Population Age 60 and Over, 2012

<u>Source of Livelihood (Survival)</u>	2012	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Per cent (%)</u>
Disability Benefits	47	0.3
Employment	3,230	23.4
Investments	247	1.8
Public Assistance	1,696	12.3
Pension (Local)	2,891	20.9
Pension (Overseas)	1,429	10.3
Savings or Interest on Savings	460	3.3
Subsistence Farming	865	6.3
Support From Friends or Relatives (Local - Cash or Kind)	3,419	24.8
Support From Friends or Relatives (Overseas - Cash or Kind)	1,562	11.3
Other	613	4.4

11.6 Chronic Illness

The highest incidence of chronic illness reported by 5,396 (39.0%) of the elderly populace was *Hypertension*, of which 37.0% were males and 63.0% were female. This was followed by *Diabetes*, for 3,328 (24.1%) *Arthritis* for 3,083 (22.3%) and *Heart Disease*, for 488 (3.5 %) persons, respectively (Table 11.7 on next page). In all instances females out-reported males.

Table 11.7. Elderly Reporting Chronic Illnesses by Type of Illness and Age Group, 2012

Age Group	Diabetes		Hypertension		Arthritis		Heart Disease	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
60 – 64	789	23.7	1,246	23.1	582	18.9	93	19.1
65 – 69	718	21.6	1,126	20.9	602	19.5	98	20.1
70 – 74	670	20.1	1,059	19.6	590	19.1	81	16.6
75 – 79	514	15.4	912	16.9	557	18.1	93	19.1
80+	637	19.1	1,053	19.5	752	24.4	123	25.2
Total	3,328	100.0	5,396	100.0	3,083	100.0	488	100.0

11.7 Conclusion

The elderly population (60 years and over) increased by 31.5% since 2001; and, in 2012, represented 12.6% of the total population. Nearly 50% of the elderly were either *Not in a Union* or had *Never had a Spouse or Common Law Partner*, while 48.3% were either *Married*, in a *Common Law Union*, or had a *Visiting Partner*. Illnesses commonly reported in this age cohort were *Hypertension* (39.0%) and *Diabetes* (24.0%). In both instances the number of females outnumbered that of males. The main source of livelihood for the elderly population was *Support from Local friends and Relatives, Employment and Local Pension* benefits.

Chapter 12: Gender and Development Issues

12.1 Introduction

Gender and development issues feature high on the agenda of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (GOSVG), particularly, since gender equality and the empowerment of women is an important Millennium Development Goal of the countries of the United Nations (UNDP, 2015). The early 21st century saw a paradigm shift from a women's affairs focus, to gender development. During this time, the Women's Affairs Division, in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, was upgraded to a Gender Affairs Division. This transition enabled the department to more effectively carry out its functions as the promoter of gender equality and equity. Further to its commitment to gender development, the GOSVG, through the Gender Affairs Division, has done, and is still engaged in, considerable work towards eliminating discrimination against women, gender mainstreaming, and gender planning.

This chapter examines the gender and development issues experienced in St. Vincent and the Grenadines during 2012. Where possible, comparisons are made with census statistics over the last four decades. The main focus is on gender issues in health, education, and labour force participation.

12.2 Demographic, Health and Gender Issues

The data from the 2012 census indicated that, with the exception of the 0 – 4, 30 – 34 and 75+ age groups, males outnumbered females in all age cohorts (Table 1.4 on page 19). This resulted from higher sex ratios at birth and lower mortality among the female population. At the household level, males were predominantly heads of households (Table 7.1 on page 117), which is consistent with views held, by the population, regarding gender roles. These male household

heads were more likely to be married or in a union, than female household heads. Of the 25.6% of household heads who were *Married and Living with Spouse*, the majority (86.9%) were male. Similarly, of the 14.9% of household heads who were in a *Common Law Union*, 67.9% were male, indicating that more females than males were lone household heads (Table 12.1 below).

Table 12.1. Union Status of Households Heads by Sex, 2012.

<u>Union Status</u>	2012		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Never had a Spouse or Common Law Partner	53.1	46.9	100
Married and Living with Spouse	86.9	13.1	100
Common Law Union	67.9	32.1	100
Visiting Partner	53.4	46.6	100
Not in Union	41.4	58.6	100
Not Stated	59.1	40.9	100
Total	60.7	39.3	100

12.3 Health and Gender Issues

The data reflected that more females than males were diagnosed with chronic illnesses such as *Arthritis, Diabetes, Asthma, Heart Disease* and *Hypertension* (Table 8.2 on page 131). Although females have higher levels of morbidity, they have a longer life span than males, as is evident in higher life expectancy at birth.¹⁵ The census data do not provide sufficient information to explain this phenomenon. However, as noted in Chapter 8, census statistics reveal that females are more likely to attend a health care facility than their male counterparts, suggesting that females are more attentive to their health status.

Higher incidence of chronic illnesses noted among females, in census statistics, may be as a result of males under-reporting, or lacking knowledge of, the status of their health. Under-reporting of illnesses by males is common to Vincentian society. Further, as was revealed in the

¹⁵ Female life expectancy was 72.64 compared to male life expectancy which was 67.38 in 2012

Survey of Living Conditions (2008), men are more likely to lose pay on account of illness; and, as a consequence, they refrain from reporting on the status of their health. On the other hand, females are more open to the possibility of illness and seek prevention and curable methods; and, as such, mortality rates, due to chronic illnesses, for females under age 65, are lower than that of males. In addition, of the minority of persons who reported that they visited a family planning clinic in 2012, the majority were female. This may suggest that issues relating to reproductive health have been feminized (Table 8.5 on page 135).

12.4 Education and Gender Issues

Previous chapters emphasised improvement in educational attainment at all levels in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Also noted was a decline in the children and youth population, which invariably was accompanied by a decline in the number of children and youths attending school. In almost every age cohort, males outnumbered females; and, the decline in school attendees among children and youth was greater for females than males. In spite of a lower share of females in the adult population, net enrolment was higher among the adult female population (Table 4.1 on page 60). This shows that more females than males were pursuing higher level education or adult education. This is also reflected in Table 4.4 (page 65), which shows a larger proportion of females attending *Community College, University, Adult Education* and *Other* educational institutions. Correspondingly, more women culminated their education at higher level institutions; and, more women had higher level certificates, such as *Bachelors* and *Masters* degrees (Table 12.2 on next page).

Table 12.2. Highest Education Attained by Population 15 Years and Over by Sex, 2012

<u>Highest Education Attained</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre Primary	7	0.0	13	0.0	20	0.0
Primary (1 – 7 Years)	20,066	47.9	15,881	39.3	35,947	43.7
Secondary	11,740	28.0	12,772	31.6	24,512	29.8
Pre-University/Post-Secondary/College	3,344	8.0	4,651	11.5	7,995	9.7
University	1,678	4.0	2,252	5.6	3,930	4.8
Other	316	0.8	216	0.5	532	0.6
Don't Know or Not Stated	4,734	11.3	4,593	11.4	9,327	11.3
Total	41,885	100	40,378	100	82,263	100

12.5 Labour Force Participation and Gender Issues

As discussed in Chapter 5, a labour force participant refers to anyone 15 years or over, who is either employed or unemployed. The national labour force participation rate in 2012 was 63.2%. Traditionally, females have had lower labour force participation rates than their male counterpart. Figure 12.1 (next page) highlights that fact that female labour force participation over the last four censuses was lower than the national average; the opposite is true for male participation. Furthermore, female labour force participation increased steadily from 41.2%, in 1980, to 56.1%, in 2012. This increase in female participation may be on account of improved education among females, as women who attain higher education tend to go to the labour market seeking economic autonomy. Although male participation remained relatively high, it declined gradually from 84.1%, in 1980, to 70.2%, in 2012. These intercensal changes suggest that the gender gap in labour force participation is converging. Similar results were revealed among household heads.

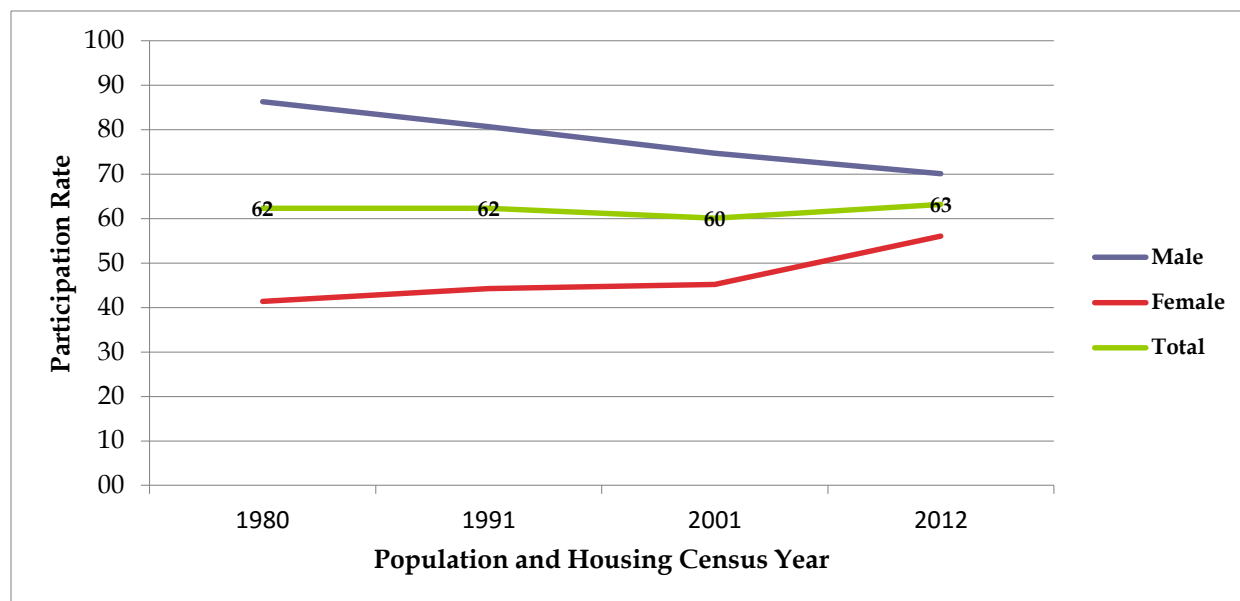


Figure 12.1. Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, 1980 – 2012

Twenty-one point five per cent of the population reported that it was unemployed in 2012. Of this percentage figure, 5,693 were men and 5,500 women. Table 12.3 (next page) shows higher unemployment rates among females, for all census, except for 2001, when female unemployment was 18.3%, compared with 22.5% among males. Notwithstanding the 2001 deviation from the general trend in unemployment between the sexes, there is a divergence between male and female unemployment rates. Between 2001 and 2012, there was an increase in the female unemployment rate. The increase in female labour force participation seen in this same period, reveals that females who entered the labour force, were looking and available for work during the reference period. In contrast, during the same period, there was a decline in male unemployment rate. The decline in male participation during the same period implies that some unemployed males exited the labour force.

Table 12.3. Employment Status by Sex, 1980 – 2012

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>			<u>Employment Rate</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1980	23.0	24.5	23.5	77.0	75.5	76.5
1991	18.4	22.1	19.8	81.6	77.9	80.2
2001	22.5	18.3	20.9	77.6	81.7	79.1
2012	19.4	24.3	21.5	80.6	75.7	78.5

The main participants in the private sector continued to be men in 2012. In every area of private work, men outnumbered women, except in the area of unpaid work, where women (56 %) were the majority. Between 2001 and 2012, there was an increase in the number of public sector employees. There was also a shift from males, being the main participants, to females, in public sector work. Generally, the data show that women’s participation increased in every area of paid employment (Table 12.4 below).

Table 12.4. Employment Status by Sex, 2001 & 2012

<u>Status in Employment</u>	<u>2001</u>		<u>2012</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Paid employee, Government	50.8	49.2	44.0	56.0
Paid employee, Statutory	70.3	29.7	63.6	36.4
Paid employee, Private Business	62.2	37.8	61.4	38.6
Self-Employed with paid employees	75.3	24.7	69.1	30.9
Self-Employed without employees	66.8	33.2	67.9	32.1
Apprentice	78.1	21.9	70.3	29.7
Unpaid Family Worker	54.6	45.4	44.4	55.6

During the intercensal period, there was a 55.8% increase in the number of *Professional* women in the workforce and a 3.6% decline in the number of *Professional* men. The period, 2001 to 2012, also saw overall declines in the total number of *Managers*, *Clerical Support Workers*, *Plant and Machine Operators* and those employed in *Elementary Occupations*. In each case, the decline was greater for females than males (Table 12.5 on next page).

Table 12.5. Employed Population by Major Occupation Group, 2001 & 2012

<u>Major Occupation Groups</u>	2001			2012		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Managers	1,104	1,076	2,180	968	661	1,629
Professionals	1,611	1,920	3,531	1,553	2,991	4,544
Technicians and associate professionals	896	866	1,761	1,436	1,470	2,906
Clerical support workers	726	2,594	3,320	606	1,905	2,511
Service and sales workers	2,621	2,581	5,202	4,442	6,188	10,630
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	3,315	674	3,989	4,230	880	5,110
Craft and related trades workers	4,390	446	4,836	4,995	472	5,467
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	2,280	182	2,462	1,928	110	2,038
Elementary occupations	4,232	3,061	7,293	3,246	2,220	5,466
Not Stated	668	345	1,013	286	234	520
Total	21,843	13,745	35,587	23,690	17,131	40,821

With the exception of *Managers* and to a lesser extent, *Plant and Machine Operators*, the other occupational categories are generally considered lower paying occupations, suggesting possible improvement in average remuneration for women. Nevertheless, as illustrated in Figure 12.2 (below), for all occupational groups, average income was lower for women when compared with men.

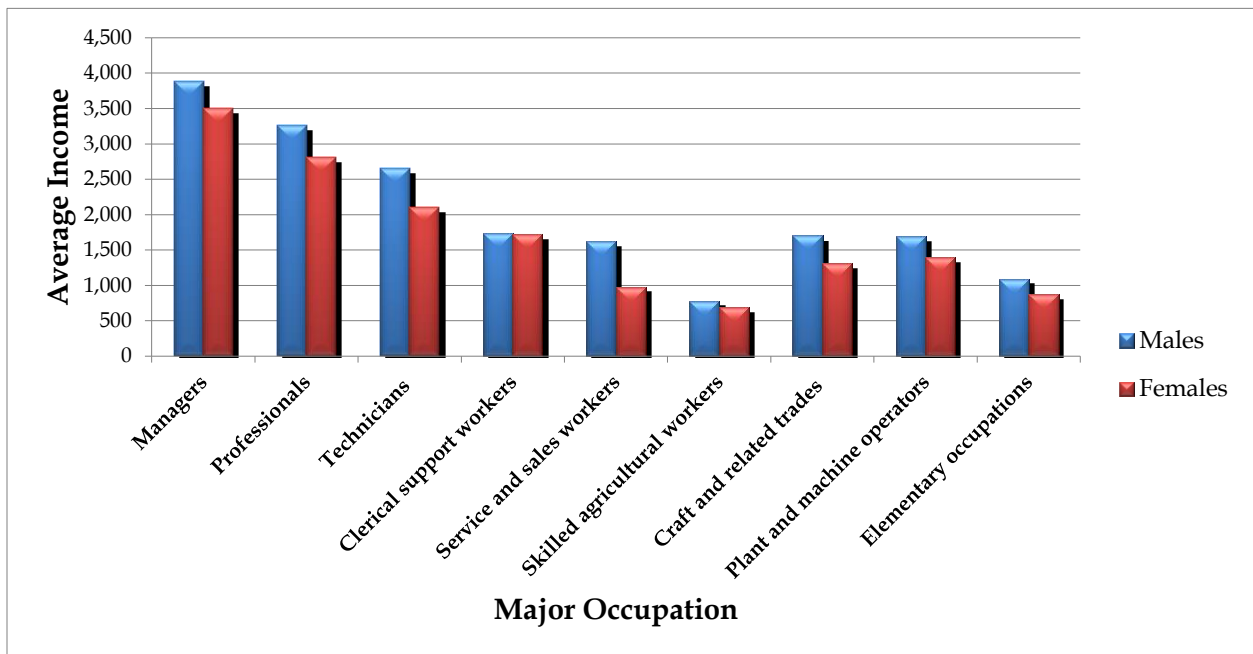


Figure 12.2. Average Monthly Wage of Employed Population by Sex, 2012

Among the employed, more women reached *University* level and obtained higher degree certificates (Table 12.6 below). The majority of the unemployed population attained *Primary* (40.2%) and *Secondary* (43.9%) level schooling. Comparison of educational attainment among the unemployed across sex revealed that, a larger share of men when compared to women culminated their schooling at the *Primary* level, while more women finished their schooling at the *Secondary* level. Of the unemployed, more women also culminated their schooling at higher levels (Table 12.7 on next page).

Table 12.6. Employed Population by Highest Education Attained, 2012

Highest Level of Education Attained	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Pre Primary	3	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0
Primary (1 – 7 Years)	11,987	50.6	5,625	32.8	17,612	43.1
Secondary	7,239	30.6	6,202	36.2	13,441	32.9
Pre-University/Post-Secondary/College	2,333	9.8	2,897	16.9	5,230	12.8
University	1,303	5.5	1,729	10.1	3,032	7.4
Other	160	0.7	63	0.4	223	0.5
Don't Know or Not Stated	665	2.8	612	3.6	1,277	3.1
Total	23,690	100	17,131	100	40,821	100

Table 12.7 (next page) and Figure 12.3 (next page) show unemployment by educational attainment. Regardless of the lever of education reached, women have a lower employment rate than men. The difference between male and female employment rate was negligible, for those who attained *University* education, indicating that the increased labour force participation among women may have been as a result of their achievements in higher level education. These data disclose and confirm that while there is a positive relationship between educational attainment and employment status, the impact is smaller for men than it is for women¹⁶.

¹⁶ Chi Square Statistical test reveal that the impact of education on employment is about 50 percent greater for women than it is for men.

Table 12.7. Unemployed Population by Highest Level of Education Attained, 2012

Highest Level of Education Attained	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Pre Primary	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
Primary (1 – 7 Years)	2,747	48.3	1,756	31.9	4,503	40.2
Secondary	2,258	39.7	2,658	48.3	4,916	43.9
Pre-University/Post-Secondary/College	399	7.0	752	13.7	1,151	10.3
University	68	1.2	102	1.9	170	1.5
Other	37	0.6	33	0.6	70	0.6
Don't Know or Not Stated	184	3.2	197	3.6	381	3.4
Total	5,693	100	5,500	100	11,193	100

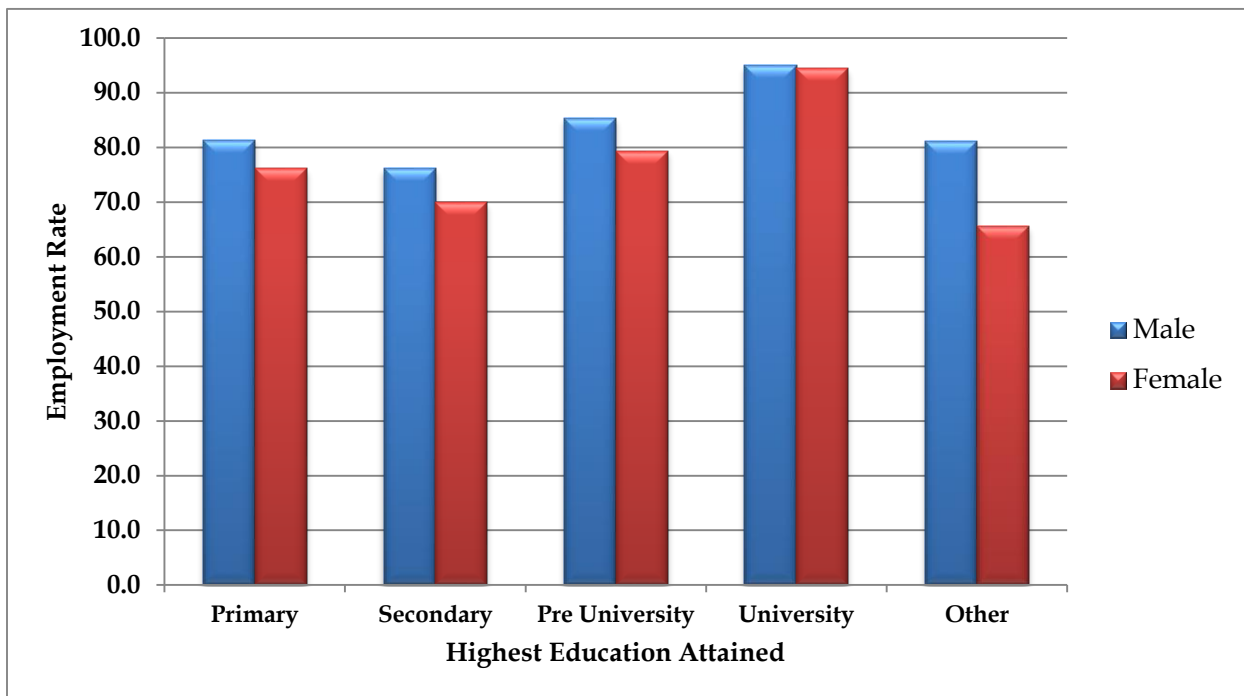


Figure 12.3. Employment Rate by Highest Education Attained and Sex, 2012

12.6 Conclusion

In summary, males outnumbered females in the population and labour market; however, more females, than males, attained higher level education. The empirical analysis highlighted four major findings. First, women maintained higher enrolment; they predominated in school attendance at *University* level, and a larger proportion accomplished higher degrees. This outcome

was the same regardless of employment status. Second, women made achievements in the labour force, through improved participation, although a larger proportion were managing households, without the support of a spouse or partner. Third, despite women's remarkable achievements in education and in the labour market, generally, there was an under-representation of women in most areas of paid employment. Finally, men remained the main participants in the labour force, particularly in paid employment.

Appendix 1: Description of Major Census Division

For census purposes, St. Vincent is divided into 11 divisions and the Grenadines into 2 divisions as follows:

DIVISION 1 Kingstown:

Comprising all lands, lots of lands and buildings thereon, and all roads and ways lying within a line, commencing from the point from where the Sion Hill/ Arnos Vale Crown Lands' boundary meets the sea, along this boundary to the Windward Highway; thence northerly along the Windward Highway to a point on Ronald Llewellyn's boundary and along a straight line to the junction at Hunte/David Seales boundary with the Dorsetshire Hill road, following the Dorsetshire Hill road where it meets the Leonard Phillips/Thomas Mascoll boundary; thence in a straight line to Gibson Corner, along the Leeward highway in a northerly direction to its intersection with the St. George/St. Andrew Parish boundary and along this boundary to the sea.

DIVISION 2 Suburbs of Kingstown:

Comprising that area outside the Town Boundary from Cooper's Ridge, north of the Clare Valley, then to "Plantation" and up Rilland Gutter (which crosses the Leeward Highway up the deep bend culvert a few yards below the Rilland Hill Standpipe) to the head of the Rilland Gutter and to Agout Ridge, thence along the spur to Mt. St. Andrew, thence along the Fenton Ridge, Green Hill and Orange Grove to where Dorsetshire Hill meets the Leonard Phillips/Thomas Mascoll Boundary at Millar's Gate, thence along the Town Boundary to the sea at Ross Castle and along the sea coast to the starting point.

DIVISION 3**Calliaqua:**

From Mt. St. Andrew northward along the Main Ridge, then along the Ponsonby Ridge to the "Kennedy Trail", along this trail pass the Eyry Ridge to its junction with the Vigie Highway, then along the Vigie Highway to its junction with the road to Akers, along the latter road to Crick's Corner, thence along the deep gully (Cologne) between Calder and Akers to the Argyle dam, thence along the gulley north of New (Rescue) Village to the deep bend and culvert of the Windward Highway near the ninth mile pillar (Breadfruit Gutter) then down this gutter to the sea.

DIVISION 4**Marriaqua:**

Comprising the whole of the natural basin from Ponsonby Ridge along the Main Ridge to Grand Bonhome, thence to Petit Bonhome and along the ridge to Maroon Hill, thence along the ridge forming the northern boundaries of Hopewell, Sayers and Argyle Estates to the Escape R. C. Church and sea.

DIVISION 5**Bridgetown:**

From Petit Bonhome along a spur to the head of the Julie Gutter, then along the Julie Gutter to its junction with the Union River, thence along Union River to the sea.

DIVISION 6**Colonarie:**

From Grand Bonhome along the Main Ridge Hill 3404, then along the eastern spur (and along Mt. William Estate northern boundary) to Byrea Ridge on the Windward highway and along the stream to the sea.

DIVISION 7**Georgetown:**

Along the Morne Garu Range to a point nearest the head of the Karo River, thence along the Karo River to the sea.

DIVISION 8**Sandy Bay:**

Along the Main Ridge through Hills 3421, 3150, 2405, 1474 and 185 of the 1889 Admiralty Chart to the Rocky Promontory opposite Booby Rock.

DIVISION 9**Layout:**

From Bambaroo Point along ridge north of Ruthland Vale Estate, through Happy Hill to the Main Ridge, thence south along the latter to Mt. St. Andrew.

DIVISION 10**Barrouallie:**

Along the northern boundary Cumberland Estate, thence along the spur north of Spring Village to Mount 3404, then south along the Morne Garu Range.

DIVISION 11**Chateaubelair:**

Comprising the rest of the north-western portion of the island to the rocky promontory opposite Booby Rock.

DIVISION 12**Northern Grenadines:**

Comprising Bequia, Battawia, Balliceaux, Mustique, Petit Mustique and Savan - that chain of island extending from Bequia to Savan Rock.

DIVISION 13**Southern Grenadines:**

Comprising Canouan, Mayreau, Union Island and Petit Canouan to Petit St. Vincent.

Appendix 2: Concepts and Definitions

Visitation Record

A log of the Enumeration Summary, which includes information about each building, dwelling unit and household visited in a specific enumeration district.

Total Population

The *St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2012 Population and Housing Census* counted the country's *de jure* and *de facto* population. This means that the census counted the total number of persons who were usual residents in the country during the enumeration period (*de jure* population), as well as all persons who were present in the country on census night (*de facto* population). In this preliminary report, the total population refers to the *de jure* population, this includes:

- (a) Persons living in private dwellings (households),
- (b) Persons living in non-private dwellings, group dwellings and institutions,
- (c) Persons with no fixed place of abode (e.g. Homeless),
- (d) Persons at work (e.g. Vincentian workers on cruise ships), on vacation, at school or seeking medical treatment outside of St. Vincent and the Grenadines for less than six (6) months.

Household/Non Institutional Population

The household population includes all persons who reside in private dwellings in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. It is important to note that a member of the household is not necessarily a relative of the main family. A boarder or a domestic employee, for example, who sleeps most nights (4 nights or more) per week and shares at least one of the daily meals at the house where they work, is also included as a member of that household. The concept of the household and family is not the same. It is possible to encounter more than one family constituting a single household once they live together for most nights of the week and share at least one meal.

Census Division (CD)

The largest geographic areas into which St. Vincent and the Grenadines is divided for the purpose of the census administration.

Enumeration District (ED)

This is the smallest geographical area into which each Census Division is subdivided to facilitate data collection. Each area should be just large enough for one (1) Enumerator to canvas within a reasonable time.

Household

One or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week; 4 to 7 days) and sharing at least one daily meal. Members of a household do not have to be related.

Institution

Living quarters in which the occupants live collectively for disciplinary, health, educational, religious or other purposes. The institutional population comprises persons who are not members of households. These include those in university dorms, religious institutions, prisons and so forth.

Sex Ratio

This is the ratio of males to females within the population.

Appendix 3: Housing Questionnaire

12555
CONFIDENTIAL
 CENSUS & STATISTICS ACT
 No. 24 of 1983



St. Vincent and the Grenadines

2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

CENSUS DAY - JUNE 12TH, 2012

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) USE 2B PENCIL ONLY
- 2) When completing box entries, please write only and completely inside the boxes provided.
 Example:

0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---
- 3) Place an X in the box where appropriate.
 Example:
- 4) Erase cleanly any changes you make.
- 5) Make **NO** stray marks on this form.

IDENTIFICATION

Enumeration District Number

Building Number

Dwelling Unit Number

Household Number

Address of Household: _____

Community/Village: _____

Census Division: _____

INTERVIEWER SAY:
 I am the Census Interviewer assigned to this area and I would like to get some information about this household and its members. Here is my identification card. (Show card)

INTERVIEWER RECORD OF VISITS

Visit Number	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Time Started	Time Ended	Duration (in minutes)	Results						
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Result Codes 1 = Completed 3 = Dwelling vacant 5 = Refused
 2 = Partially completed 4 = No suitable respondent at home 6 = Other (Specify).....

Where required, boxes should be filled like this **SECTION 1 HOUSING**

INTERVIEWER: Ask this question only if the answer is not obvious. Else, X the appropriate box.

2. What is the MAIN material of the outer walls?

- 1 Stone
 2 Stone and brick
 3 Concrete
 4 Concrete and Blocks
 5 Wood and Brick
 6 Wood and Concrete
 7 Wood and galvanize
 8 Wood
 9 Wattle/Adobe/Tapia
 10 Other (Specify) _____

3. What is the MAIN material used for roofing?

- 1 Sheet metal* 5 Tile
 2 Shingle (asphalt) 6 Concrete
 3 Shingle (wood) 7 Asbestos
 4 Shingle (other) 8 Thatch/Makeshift
 9 Other (specify) _____

* (Including Zinc, aluminum, galvanize, galvalume)

4. In which year/period was this building built?

- 1 Before 1980 5 2006 9 2010
 2 1980 – 1989 6 2007 10 2011
 3 1990 – 1999 7 2008 11 2012
 4 2000 – 2005 8 2009 12 Don't Know

5. How would you describe the type of dwelling unit that your household occupies?

- 1 Separate house/Detached/Undivided Private House
 2 Part of a private house/Attached
 3 Flat, Apartment/Condominium
 4 Townhouse
 5 Double house/Duplex
 6 Combined business and dwelling
 7 Barrack
 8 Group dwelling
 9 Improvised Housing Unit (Earth/Leaves /Branched etc)
 10 Other (Specify) _____

6. Is this dwelling unit owned, rented or leased by a member of this household?

- 1 Owner (Including with a mortgage) (Go to Q.8)
 2 Rented Private (paying)
 3 Rented Govt. (paying)
 4 Rent free (Go to Q.8)
 5 Leased
 6 Squatted (Go to Q.8)
 7 Other (Specify) _____
 8 Don't Know (Go to Q.8)

7(a) What is the rental/lease period for this dwelling?

- 1 Weekly 4 Quarterly
 2 Fortnightly 5 Half-Yearly
 3 Monthly 6 Annually

7(b) What is the rental/lease amount for this dwelling?

EC\$

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8. Is this dwelling insured?

- 1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't Know

9. Are the contents of this dwelling insured?

- 1 Yes, all 3 Partially
 2 No, none 4 Don't Know

10. Under what type of arrangement is the land occupied?

- 1 Owned/freehold
 2 Lease-hold
 3 Rented (Paying)
 4 Rent-free
 5 Permission to work land
 6 Squatted
 7 Share cropping
 8 Other (Specify) _____
 9 Don't Know

11. What type of fuel does this household use MOST for cooking?

- 1 Wood
 2 Charcoal
 3 Kerosene
 4 Electricity
 5 Cooking Gas/Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
 6 None
 7 Other (Specify) _____

12. How does this household USUALLY dispose of its garbage?

- 1 Dumping (land)
 2 Dumping/throwing into river/sea/pond
 3 Compost
 4 Burning
 5 Burying
 6 Garbage truck/skip/bin – Public
 7 Garbage truck - Private
 8 Other (Specify) _____

Where required, boxes should be filled like this



12555

Where required, boxes should be filled like this

- 13. What is your MAIN source of water supply?**
- 1 Public piped into dwelling
 - 2 Public standpipe
 - 3 Public piped into yard
 - 4 Private piped into dwelling
 - 5 Public well/tank
 - 6 Private catchments, not piped
 - 7 Spring/River
 - 8 Other (Specify) _____
- 14. What is your MAIN source of drinking water?**
- 1 Public piped into dwelling
 - 2 Public standpipe
 - 3 Private piped into yard
 - 4 Private piped into dwelling
 - 5 Public well/tank
 - 6 Private catchments, not piped
 - 7 Spring/River
 - 8 Bottled water
 - 9 Other (Specify) _____
- 15. What type of toilet facility does this household have?**
- 1 Water Closet (WC) (Flush toilet)Linked to sewer
 - 2 Water Closet (WC)(Flush toilet)linked to septic tank/soak-away
 - 3 Pit latrine ventilated and elevated/VIP
 - 4 Pit latrine ventilated and not elevated
 - 5 Pit latrine not ventilated
 - 6 Other (Specify) _____
 - 7 None (Go to Q.17)
- 16. Is the toilet shared with any other household?**
- 1 Yes, shared
 - 2 Not shared
- 17. Are your bathing facilities indoors or outdoors?**
- 1 Indoors
 - 2 Outdoors (private)
 - 3 None (Go to Q.19)
 - 4 Other (Specify) _____
- 18. Are your bathing facilities shared with another household?**
- 1 Yes, shared
 - 2 Not shared
- 19. What is the MAIN source of lighting for this household?**
- 1 Electricity – Public
 - 2 Electricity – Private Generator
 - 3 Gas lantern
 - 7 Other (Specify) _____
 - 4 Kerosene
 - 5 Solar
 - 6 None

20. How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling unit?
 Bedrooms are rooms used mainly for sleeping and exclude any makeshift and temporary sleeping quarters - count all bedrooms including spare not occupied.

Number of Bedrooms

- 21. Is your kitchen indoors or outdoors?**
- 1 Indoors
 - 2 Outdoors (private)
 - 3 None (Go to Q.23)
- 22. Is the kitchen shared with another person/other person(s) not of this household?**
- 1 Yes, shared
 - 2 Not shared

23. Which of these appliances, household equipment or service does this household have in use? (Indicate all that apply).

	Yes	No
(a) Electrical Generator	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(b) Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(c) Stereo	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(d) Cable	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(e) Water Heater	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(f) Water Pump	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(g) Washing Machine	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(h) Dish Washer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(i) Stove (gas/electric/solar)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(j) Microwave Oven	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(k) Freezer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(l) Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(m) Air Conditioner	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(n) Television	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(o) Fixed Line Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(p) Mobile/Cellular Phone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(q) DVD Player	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(r) MP3/4 Player	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(s) Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(t) Internet Connection	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
(u) Internet Access	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

Where required, boxes should be filled like this



Where required, boxes should be filled like this

SECTION 2 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

24 (a) Did any member of this household move to live abroad between 2001 and 2012 and is still living abroad?

Yes (Continue) No (Go to Q.33)

24 (b) How many persons moved?

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Person Number	Sex M= 1 F = 2	Age when moved? If emigrant was less than 15yrs at time of departure (Go to Q.29)	Occupation when moved Describe as clearly as possible the person (s) occupation when he/she moved.	Highest education attained when moved 1 None/No schooling 2 Pre-primary education 3 Primary 4 Secondary 5 Pre University 6 University/Tertiary 7 Other 8 Don't Know	Which country did this person migrate to?	In which year did this person migrate?	Main reason for migration 1. Family Reunification 2. Employment 3. Study 4. Crime Rate 5. Medical 6. Other 7. Don't Know
1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Specify: <input type="checkbox"/> 8		<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Specify
2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Specify: <input type="checkbox"/> 8		<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Specify
3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Specify: <input type="checkbox"/> 8		<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Specify
4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Specify: <input type="checkbox"/> 8		<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Specify
5	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Specify: <input type="checkbox"/> 8		<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Specify
6	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Specify: <input type="checkbox"/> 8		<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Specify
7	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Specify: <input type="checkbox"/> 8		<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DK	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Specify

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SECTION 3 CRIME				
	Crime		Type of Crime	
	33	34	35	36
	Has any member of the household been a victim of the following crime during the past 12 months? 1 Yes 2 No (Go to Q.37) 3 Don't know (Go to Q.37)	Was the crime reported? 1 Yes (Go to Q.36) 2 No 3 Don't Know (Go to Q.37)	Why was/were the crime(s) not reported? 1 No confidence in the administration of justice 2 Afraid of perpetrator 3 Not serious enough 4 Other 5 Don't Know <i>(For all options, Go to Q.37)</i>	What was the result? 1 Pending 2 Convicted 3 Dismissed 4 No action taken
(a) Murder	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Kidnapping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Shooting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Rape/Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Robbery	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Wounding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Larceny	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 4 MORTALITY	
37. Did any member of this household die during the past 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No (Go to Section 5 of the Person Questionnaire)	
38. Please provide the age and sex of the person(s) who died during the past twelve months.	
Age	
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Female
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Female
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Female
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Female
39. If female aged 15 - 49 years, did the death occur: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 During pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Six weeks after the end of the pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> 2 During child birth <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other	

Where required, boxes should be filled like this

APPENDIX 4: Person Questionnaire



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IMPORTANT!!!

The ED Number and the Household Number, **MUST** be inserted from the household questionnaire

ED Number

Household Number

INTERVIEWER:

Whenever a dotted line (...) appears in a question, call the name of the person to whom the information relates. If it is N (the respondent himself/herself) say "You"/"Your". X the appropriate box. Please do not write over the responses.

SECTION 5 CHARACTERISTICS FOR ALL PERSONS

↓ **IMPORTANT!!** ↓

Please fill in this person's name and assigned number. _____

40. What is your/(N)'s relationship to the head of the household?

- 1 Head
- 2 Spouse
- 3 Partner
- 4 Child of Head and Spouse/Partner
- 5 Child of Head only
- 6 Child of Spouse/Partner only
- 7 Spouse/Partner of Child of Head
- 8 Grandchild
- 9 Parent/Father/Mother
- 10 Other Relative
- 11 Domestic Employee
- 12 Other Non-Relative

41. INTERVIEWER: X the appropriate box. FOR PERSONS NOT SEEN ASK:

Is ...male or female?
 1 Male 2 Female

42. What is your/(N)'s date of birth?

Day Month Year

/ /

If not known, ask: How old were you/(N).... on his/her last birthday?

Age **If age is not stated, please estimate age if you see the person. Otherwise, ask the respondent to estimate the person's age. If the age is not known use code 999.**

If estimated, please put an x in the box

43. To which ethnic group do you/does (N) belong?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 African/Black/Negro | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Mixed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Indigenous People (Amerindian/Carib) | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Portuguese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 White/Caucasian | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Syrian/Lebanese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Taiwanese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 East Indian/Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Hispanic/Spanish | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Not Stated |

44. What is your/(N)'s religion/denomination?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Anglican | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Baptist (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Evangelical | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Methodist | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Baha'i |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Pentecostal/Full Gospel | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Hindu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Presbyterian/Congregational | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Mormon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Roman Catholic | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Muslim Islam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Salvation Army | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Rastafarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Seventh Day Adventist | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 Traditional |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Jehovah's Witnesses | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 None/No Religion |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 Other (Specify) _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 Not Stated |

SECTION 6 DISABILITY FOR ALL PERSONS

For persons whose disability has been continuous for 6 months or more.

45. Do you/does (N) have difficulty with any of the following? Rate responses as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 No - No difficulty | 3 Yes - Lots of difficulties |
| 2 Yes - Some difficulty | 4 Cannot do (it) at all |
- 1 Seeing, even with glasses?** 1 2 3 4
 - 2 Hearing, even using a hearing aid?** 1 2 3 4
 - 3 Walking or climbing stairs?** 1 2 3 4
 - 4 Remembering or concentrating?** 1 2 3 4
 - 5 Self care?** 1 2 3 4
 - 6 Upper body function?** 1 2 3 4
 - 7 Communicating and speaking?** 1 2 3 4
 - 8 Slowness at learning or understanding** 1 2 3 4

If no difficulty for all options, Go to Q. 48

IMPORTANT!!
Please be reminded that boxes should be filled like this

Where required, boxes should be filled like this



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SECTION 6 DISABILITY FOR ALL PERSONS

46. What is the origin of your/(N)'s disability?

Rate responses as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 From birth | 3 Accident |
| 2 Illness | 4 Other |
- 1 Seeing, even with glasses 1 2 3 4
- 2 Hearing, even using a hearing aid 1 2 3 4
- 3 Walking or climbing stairs 1 2 3 4
- 4 Remembering or concentrating 1 2 3 4
- 5 Self care 1 2 3 4
- 6 Upper body function 1 2 3 4
- 7 Communicating and speaking 1 2 3 4
- 8 Slowness at learning or understanding 1 2 3 4

47. Are you/is (N) required to use any of the following aids? (Multiple responses are possible)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Wheelchair | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Braille |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Walker | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Adapted Car |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Cane | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Hearing Aid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Crutches | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Prosthesis/artificial body part | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Orthopedic shoes | |

SECTION 7 HEALTH FOR ALL PERSONS

48. Do you/does (N) suffer from any of the following illness? (X all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Sickle Cell Anemia | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Kidney Disease |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Arthritis | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Cancer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Asthma | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Lupus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Carpal Tunnel Syndrome |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Hypertension High Blood Pressure | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Glaucoma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Heart Disease | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 None |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Stroke | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Other (Specify) |

49. Are you/is (N) covered by insurance (for example health, life, employee medical plan, NIS)?

- 1 Yes 2 No (Go to Q.51) 3 Don't know (Go to Q.51)

50. Which of the following insurance do you/does (N) have? (Indicate ALL that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NIS | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Endowment with Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Group Health | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Endowment only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Individual Health | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Life with Health | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Life only | |

51. Have you/has (N) utilized a medical facility (Hospital, health center, private doctor) in the past month?

- 1 Yes 4 Don't Know
- 2 No (Go to Q.53) 3 Not stated (Go to Q.53)

52. What MAIN facility have you/has (N) utilized in the past month?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Public Hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Family Planning Clinic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 District Health Centres/ Health Clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Private Clinic/Hospital |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Private Doctor's Office | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Not Stated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Don't Know |

SECTION 8 INTERNAL MIGRATION (BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE) FOR ALL PERSONS

53. Where do you/does (N) usually live?

- 1 At this address 3 Abroad
- 2 Elsewhere in this country 4 Don't know

54. Where were you/was (N) born?

INTERVIEWER: Remember what is required is the mother's normal residence at the time of birth, and not the hospital or place where the birth took place.

- 1 In this country 3 Not Stated (Go to Q.58)
- 2 Abroad (Go to Q.58) 4 Don't know (Go to Q.58)
- What country was that? _____

55. In what part of the village/community is that?

Community/Village _____

Census Division _____

56. Have you/has (N) ever lived in another country? (For local born only)

- 1 Yes 3 Don't know (Go to Q.58)
- 2 No (Go to Q.58) 4 Not Stated (Go to Q.58)

Where required, boxes should be filled like this



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Where required, boxes should be filled like this

SECTION 8 INTERNAL MIGRATION (BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE) FOR ALL PERSONS

57. In what country did you/N last live?

Country _____

58. Did you/(N) live at this address five years ago?

- 1 Yes (Go to Q.60) 3 Don't Know (Go to Q.60)
 2 No 4 Not Stated (Go to Q.60)

59. In which country/village/community did you/(N) live five years ago?

Country _____

Community _____

Village _____

SECTION 9 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

60. Are you/is (N) currently attending an educational institution whether full time or part time?

- 1 Yes - full time 3 No (Go to Q.63)
 2 Yes - part time 4 Don't know (Go to Q.63)

61 (a) What type of educational institution are you/is (N) attending?

- 1 Day care/Nursery 8 Community College
 2 Pre-school 9 University
 3 Special Education 10 Adult Education
 4 Primary School 11 Other (Specify) _____
 5 Secondary
 6 Technical/Vocational
 7 Professional 12 Not Stated

61(b) Please give the name and address of the school/institution

Name _____

Address _____

62. What is the MAIN mode of travel to the school or institution?

- 1 Walk 5 Government School Bus
 2 Bicycle 6 Public Transport (minibus)
 3 Motor Cycle 7 Hired Transport
 4 Private car or vehicle 8 Don't know

FOR ALL OPTIONS, GO TO Q64

63. What is the highest level of education that you/(N) have (has) attained? (For persons not attending an educational institution)

- 1 Day care/Nursery 8 University
 2 Pre-school 9 Other
 3 Infant 10 Don't know
 4 Primary Grade/Standard (1 - 3 years) 11 Not stated
 5 Primary Grade/Standard (4 - 7 years)
 6 Secondary
 7 Pre-University/Post Secondary/College

Q.64 TO Q68 IS FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER

64. What is the highest certificate, diploma or degree that you/(N) have/(has) earned?

- 1 School Leaving Certificate
 2 Cambridge School Certificate
 3 GCE O' Levels or CXC Gen
 4 High School Certificate (HSC)
 5 GCE A/Levels/CAPE
 6 College Certificate/Diploma
 7 Associate Degree
 8 Bachelor's Degree
 9 Post Graduate Diploma/Certificate
 10 Professional Certificate
 11 Higher Degree (Masters)
 12 Higher Degree (Doctoral)
 13 Other(Specify) _____
 14 None
 15 Not Stated

65. Were you ever trained/are you being trained for an occupation or profession?

- 1 Yes 3 Not Stated (Go to Q.67)
 2 No (Go to Q.67)

66. For which occupation/profession have you/has (N) received training? (This refers to the highest level of training received)

SECTION 10 INTERNET ACCESS FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER

67. Have you/(N) had access to the internet in the last 3 months?

- 1 Yes 2 No

68. Where did you/(N) MAINLY access the internet in the past 3 months?

- 1 Home 4 Internet Café
 2 Work 5 Family or Friend's House
 3 School 6 Other (Specify) _____

Where required, boxes should be filled like this

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SECTION 11 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER

69. What did you/(N) do **MOST** during the past 12 months?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Had a job and worked | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Attended school/Student |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Had a job, but did not work | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Retired, did not work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Looked for work | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Disabled, unable to work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Wanted work and available | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Did Home Duties | |

70. Did you/(N) work for a minimum of one hour during the past week? (This includes work for pay, profit or family gain, e.g. helping in family business or farm, street vending, etc.)

- 1 Yes (Go to Q.72) 2 No

71. Did you have a job from which you were temporarily absent during the past week? (If the option 1 to 9 is selected, then Go to Q.73)

- 1 Yes, on vacation leave
- 2 Yes, on maternity/sick leave
- 3 Yes, on leave for personal/family responsibility
- 4 Yes, on study leave/training
- 5 Yes, because of a strike/lock out
- 6 Yes, temporary lay off
- 7 Yes, currently in the "off season"
- 8 Yes, sent on unpaid leave
- 9 Yes, other reason (Specify) _____
- 10 No (Go to Q.79)

72. How many hours did you/(N) actually work during the past week?

Number of Hours 73. What type of worker status applies to you/(N) in your/his/her **MAIN** job?

- 1 Paid employee, Government (Local and Central Gov't) (Go to Q.75)
- 2 Paid employee, State Owned Company/Statutory Board (Go to Q.75)
- 3 Paid employee, Private Business(Go to Q.75)
- 4 Paid employee, Private Home(Go to Q.75)
- 5 Own business with paid employees
- 6 Own business without paid Employees (self-employed)
- 7 Apprentice Learners (Go to Q.75)
- 8 Unpaid Family Worker Employee(Go to Q.75)
- 9 Volunteer worker (Go to Q.75)
- 10 Other (Specify)(Go to Q.75) _____
- 11 Don't Know

74. Are you/is (N) registered with the National Insurance Services as a self employed person or as an employer?

- 1 Employer 2 Self Employed 3 Not Registered

75. Describe the type of work that you do/(N) does in your/his/her **MAIN** job?

Description _____

Occupation: _____

76. Describe the **MAIN** business activities carried out at the company/establishment for which you/(N) work.

77. How often do you/does (N) get paid from your/his/her **MAIN** job?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Weekly | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Quarterly | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Not applicable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Fortnightly | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Annually | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Other | |

78. What was your/(N's) gross pay/income during the last pay period, that is, before income tax or other deductions? (Present Flash Card)

Interviewer: For self-employed persons obtain 'net income' i.e. receipts less business expenses. Income group: (Go to Q.81).

79. What steps did you/(N) take during the past month to look for work?

- 1 Did not take any steps
- 2 Direct application(in writing/telephone/email/in person, etc.) (Go to Q.81)
- 3 Checking newspaper/websites/worksites etc. (Go to Q.81)
- 4 Seeking assistance from friends (Go to Q.81)
- 5 Registered at public/private employment exchange (Go to Q.81)
- 6 Other (Specify) _____ (Go to Q.81)
- 7 Don't Know (Go to Q.81)

Where required, boxes should be filled like this

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- 80. Why did you/(N) not seek work during the past month?**
- 1 Own illness, disability, injury, pregnancy
 - 2 Home duties, personal/family responsibilities
 - 3 In school/training
 - 4 Retirement/old age
 - 5 Already found work to start later
 - 6 Already made arrangements for self-employment
 - 7 Awaiting recall to former job
 - 8 Awaiting replies from former employers
 - 9 Awaiting busy season
 - 10 Believe no work is available
 - 11 Do not know how or where to seek work
 - 12 Discouraged
 - 13 Not yet started to seek work
 - 14 Other

- 81. What are your/(N)'s source(s) of livelihood?**
- 1 Disability benefits
 - 2 Employment
 - 3 Investment
 - 4 Public assistance
 - 5 Pension (local)
 - 6 Pension (overseas)
 - 7 Savings/interest on savings
 - 8 Subsistence farming
 - 9 Support from friends/relatives (local - cash/kind)
 - 10 Support from friends/relatives (overseas - cash/kind)
 - 11 Other (Specify) _____

**SECTION 12 MARITAL AND UNION STATUS
FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER**

- 82. What is your/(N)'s marital status?**
- 1 Single/Never Married 4 Widowed 7 Don't Know
 - 2 Married 5 Legally Separated
 - 3 Divorced 6 Not stated
- 83. What is your/(N)'s present union status?**
- 1 Never had a spouse or common-law partner (Go to Q.86)
 - 2 Married and living with spouse (Go to Q.85)
 - 3 Common Law Union (Go to Q.85)
 - 4 Visiting partner
 - 5 Not in a Union

- 84. Have you/has (N) ever lived together with a partner/spouse?**
- 1 Yes 2 No (Go to Section 13)
- 85. How old were you/was(N) when you/he/she was first married or lived with a partner?**
- Age

**SECTION 13 FERTILITY FOR ALL FEMALES
15 YEARS AND OVER**

- 86. How many live births/children have you/has (N) ever had? (If none, Go to Q.89)**
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total | Male | Female |
| <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |
- 87. How many of your/(N)'s live born children are still alive?**
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total | Male | Female |
| <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> |

- 88. How many living babies/live births did you/(N) have in the last 12 months?**
- 1 None 4 Twins
 - 2 One 5 Three or more
 - 3 Two separate birth 6 Not Applicable

SECTION 14 CENSUS NIGHT FOR ALL PERSONS

- 89. Where did you/(N) spend census night?**
- 1 At this address
 - 2 Elsewhere in this country *Which Community?* _____
 - 3 Abroad

Where required, boxes should be filled like this

Appendix 5: Maps

Population by Census Division St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2012 Census

