



ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

**POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS
REPORT 2001**



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

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INTRODUCTION

A Population and Housing Census is a count of all people and households in country on a given day, Census Day, and is generally conducted every ten years. A census is therefore the most complete source of information that is available about the population at any given time. Indeed, censuses have come to be described as the entire process of collecting, compiling, and publishing demographic, economic and social data as they relate to every person living in a country at a specified time. The census provides vital information to government, quasi government organisations as well as the private sector and civil society, thus enabling them to plan and utilise resources more effectively.

The first record of a Population and Housing Census conducted in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was in 1871. At that time, the recorded population was 35,688.

The Statistical Office in the Central Planning Division conducted the last census in St. Vincent and the Grenadines during the period May-June 2001, with Census Day being on June 12th 2001. In executing the 2001 Population and Housing Census, every effort was made to include everyone, and to ensure that the census was as accurate as possible. However, no census exercise is entirely perfect and it can be concluded that some persons were missed while others refused to cooperate.

It is also important to note that the total population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines as recorded in the visitation records by the enumerators prior to the actual questionnaire interviews was 109,022. This total includes non-contacts and refusals, as well as those persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals. The analysis, which follows, is based on the enumerated or tabulated population of 106,253.

THE 2001 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS AT A GLANCE

- ◆ The population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines declined by 0.2 percent in 2001, compared with an increase of 8.8 percent between 1980 -1991.
- ◆ Density of population decreased marginally to 707 persons per square mile in 2002. In 1991 the density of population was 709 persons per square mile.
- ◆ The population maintained roughly the same ratio of people on the mainland (91.9 percent) to the Grenadines (8.1 percent).
- ◆ Although declining from the 1991 Census, the population is a young one with children (under 15) comprising 30.7 percent of the population. The comparative figure for 1991 was 37.2 percent.
- ◆ The population 65 and over increased from 6,916 in 1991 to 7,735 in 2001.
- ◆ Five point four (5.4%) percent of the population have attained tertiary level training.
- ◆ There were 30,518 households in 2001 compared with 27,002 households in 1991.
- ◆ The size of the Labour Force increased to 43,528 in 2001, moving from 41,682 in 1991.
- ◆ The unemployment rate increased by 1.3 percentage points to 21.1 percent in 2001.

CHAPTER ONE: POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

The 2001 tabulated population (hereinafter referred to as the population), was 106,253. This represented a decline of 0.2 percent during the intercensal period.

The decline in the total population as observed from the 2001 Census results may be explained by natural population increase, that is births minus deaths during the intercensal period, plus net migration.

Estimated net migration for the 1991 to 2001 period was -18,148, approximately 22 percent more than the intercensal period 1980 to 1991 when it was -14,889.

Some indication as to the level of migration may be assessed by an examination in the 10 – 14, 15 – 19, and 20 – 24 age groups, which accounted for 12.9, 11.5 and 9.1 percentage of the population respectively in the 1991 Census. However, the corresponding percentages of the population in these age groups in the 2001 Census were 10.5 percent, 10.6 percent and 9.1 percent respectively. Since the net change in the birth rate is positive, the implication is that these age group categories would have suffered significantly from migration.

TABLE 1.1
POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH 1871 - 2001

Date of Census	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Average Annual Increase
1871	16,865	18,823	35,688	0.90	
1881	19,047	21,501	40,548	0.89	486
1891	18,780	22,274	41,054	0.84	51
02-Apr 1911	18,345	23,532	41,877	0.78	82
24-Apr 1921	19,155	25,292	44,447	0.76	257
26-Apr 1931	21,208	26,753	47,961	0.79	351
09-Apr 1946	27,901	33,746	61,647	0.83	1,369
07-Apr 1960	37,561	42,387	79,948	0.89	1,830
07-Apr 1970	41,150	45,794	86,944	0.90	700
12-May 1980	47,409	50,436	97,845	0.94	1,090
12-May 1991	53,165	53,334	106,499	1.00	787
12-Jun 2001	53,626	52,627	106,253	1.02	-25

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

2. POPULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

The 0.2 percent decrease in the population during the intercensal period was not evenly spread across the country. Indeed, eight of the thirteen census divisions showed decreases while the remaining five registered increases.

The largest increase (1,751 or 16.3 percent) was in the Census Division, Suburbs of Kingstown. However, this increase was lower than the 25 percent increase that was recorded in the 1991 Census. The second largest increase (13.1 percent) recorded was in the Southern Grenadines. This compared favourably with the 13.9 percent increase recorded in 1991. The percentage increase in the southern Grenadines is consistent with the growth in the level of economic activity in the Southern Grenadines and the natural pull of the population seeking employment in the Tourism and Construction sectors in that part of the country.

The largest Census Division, Calliaqua, with a population of 22,095 saw an increase of 8.9 percent during the intercensal period. This increase was substantially less than the 16.3 percent increase that was recorded in 1991.

The Census Division, Kingstown, recorded the largest decrease in population of 14.6 percent compared with 6.4 percent decline in 1991. The decline in the population in Kingstown may be as a result of the expansion of residential areas outside of the capital, and to some extent the expansion of commercial activity in Kingstown, which turned hitherto residential properties into commercial buildings.

The Census Division of Bridgetown also registered a decline of 10.3 percent, compared to an increase of 11.4 percent in 1991. Other Census Divisions that showed decreases over the intercensal period were Marriaqua (8.1 percent), Georgetown (5.3 percent), Colonarie (5.2 percent), Sandy Bay (2.8 percent), and the Northern Grenadines (2.3 percent). In the case of Marriaqua, Bridgetown and Georgetown, the declines were consistent with the fall in agricultural production during the intercensal period and a shift in the population closer to areas of relatively higher economic activity. External migration may have also played a part accounting for the decrease in these census divisions.

The distribution of the population between mainland St. Vincent and the Grenadines remained virtually unchanged over the last twenty years. In 1980, 92.6 percent of the population resided on mainland St. Vincent and in 1991 the figure was virtually unchanged, 92.1 percent. However, in 2001, the mainland accounted for 91.9 percent of the population, registering a slight decrease.

TABLE 1.2
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE
BY CENSUS DIVISION – 1980, 1991 AND 2001

CENSUS DIVISION	POPULATION			% Change	
	1980	1991	2001	1980 - 1991	1991 – 2001
Kingstown	16,532	15,466	13,212	-6.4	-14.6
Kingstown Suburbs	8,609	10,757	12,508	25	16.3
Calliaqua	17,440	20,290	22,095	16.3	8.9
Marriaqua	8,408	8,864	8,145	5.4	-8.1
Bridgetown	6,762	7,532	6,754	11.4	-10.3
Colonarie	7,210	7,890	7,482	9.4	-5.2
Georgetown	6,494	7,303	6,914	12.5	-5.3
Sandy Bay	2,867	2,793	2,716	-2.6	-2.8
Layou	5,510	5,993	6,303	8.8	5.2
Barrouallie	4,667	5,199	5,422	11.4	4.3
Chateaubelair	6,101	6,045	6,087	-0.9	0.7
Total Mainland	90,600	98,132	97,638	8.3	-0.5
Northern Grenadines	4,740	5,514	5,389	16.3	-2.3
Southern Grenadines	2,505	2,853	3,226	13.9	13.1
Total Grenadines	7,245	8,367	8,615	15.5	3
TOTAL	97,845	106,499	106,253	8.8	-0.2

Source: Population Housing and Census 1980, 1991 and 2001

TABLE 1.3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY CENSUS DIVISION – 1980, 1991 AND 2001

CENSUS DIVISION	1980	1991	2001
Kingstown	16.9	14.52	12.43
Kingstown Suburbs	8.8	10.1	11.77
Calliaqua	17.82	19.05	20.79
Marriaqua	8.59	8.32	7.67
Bridgetown	6.91	7.07	6.36
Colonarie	7.37	7.41	7.04
Georgetown	6.64	6.86	6.51
Sandy Bay	2.93	2.62	2.56
Layou	5.63	5.63	5.93
Barrouallie	4.77	4.88	5.1
Chateaubelair	6.24	5.68	5.73
<i>Total Mainland</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>92.14</i>	<i>91.89</i>
Northern Grenadines	4.84	5.18	5.07
Southern Grenadines	2.56	2.68	3.04
<i>Total Grenadines</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.86</i>	<i>8.11</i>
TOTAL	100	100	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

3. POPULATION DENSITY

The population density is the average number of persons per square mile. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has a total landmass of 150.3 square miles. Taking into account the 0.2 percent reduction in the size of the population, the population density decreased to 707 in 2001 from 709 in 1991.

Although the population density declined, the density levels across census divisions varied significantly, from a high of 6,954 in Kingstown to a low of 197 in Chateaubelair. While the population density in Kingstown was lower than the 8,140 recorded in 1991, the present density is almost ten times the national average. This

high population density in Kingstown, although showing declining trends over the last 20 years, continues to put severe pressure on social and other services within the country's capital.

Consistent with the increase in the population in the Census Divisions of Suburbs of Kingstown and Calliaqua, the population density in these areas increased by 16.2 percent and 8.9 percent respectively. The Marriaqua and Bridgetown Census Divisions, though lower than shown in the 1991 Census, were still above the national average at 866 and 938 respectively.

TABLE 1.4
DENSITY OF POPULATION - 1980, 1991 AND 2001

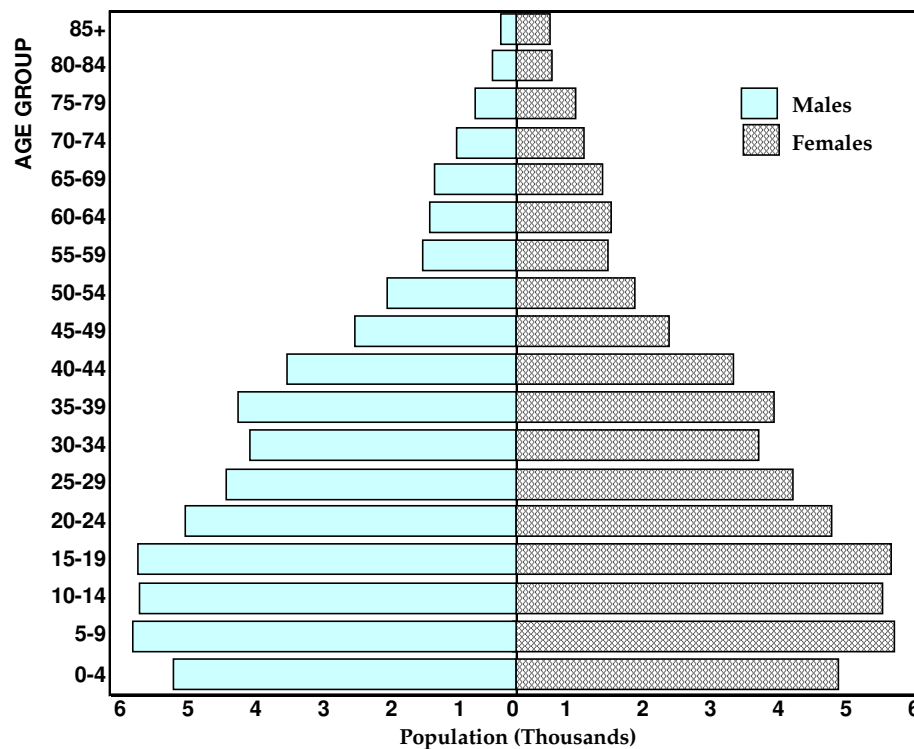
CENSUS DIVISION	Area Sq. Miles	POPULATION			DENSITY		
		1980	1991	2001	1980	1991	2001
Kingstown	1.9	16,532	15,466	13,212	8,701	8,140	6,954
Kingstown Suburbs	6.4	8,609	10,757	12,508	1,345	1,681	1,954
Calliaqua	11.8	17,440	20,290	22,095	1,478	1,719	1,872
Mariaqua	9.4	8,408	8,864	8,145	894	943	866
Bridgetown	7.2	6,762	7,532	6,754	939	1,046	938
Colonaire	13.4	7,210	7,890	7,482	538	589	558
Georgetown	22.2	6,494	7,303	6,914	293	329	311
Sandy Bay	5.3	2,867	2,793	2,716	541	527	512
Layou	11.1	5,510	5,993	6,303	496	540	568
Barrouallie	14.2	4,667	5,199	5,422	329	366	382
Chateaubelair	30.9	6,101	6,045	6,087	197	196	197
Total Mainland	133.8	90,600	98,132	97,638	677	733	730
Northern Grenadines	9	4,740	5,514	5,389	527	613	599
Southern Grenadines	7.5	2,505	2,853	3,226	334	380	430
Total Grenadines	16.5	7,245	8,367	8,615	439	507	522
TOTAL SVG	150.3	97,845	106,499	106,253	651	709	707

Source : Population and Housing Census 1980, 1991 and 2001

4. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

In the 2001 Population and Housing Census, the total population was recorded at 106,253. Of this total, 30.7 percent were under fifteen years compared with 37.2 percent in 1991. The 15 - 29 age group represented 27.8 percent of the population in 2001 compared with 29.5 percent in 1991. Meanwhile, the broad age group of 30-44 increased, from 16.1 to 21.1 percent, while the broad age group 45-64 moved from 10.7 percent to 13.2 percent. The 65 and over category represented 7.3 percent of the total population in 2001, compared to 6.5 percent in 2001, an increase of 11.8 percent.

FIG 1. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 2001



The population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines can still be described as youthful despite the fact that there are some declines in the numbers. The number of persons in the 15 – 29 age group, traditionally defined as youth, was 29,523 or 27.8 percent, compared with 31,421 or 29.5 percent in 1991.

This decline in the number of persons in the under fifteen category has impacted positively on the dependency ratio, which improved from 0.8 in 1991 to 0.6 in 2001. The dependency ratio is the number of persons per hundred in the under fifteen category, plus the population 65 years and over as a proportion of those who are between the age of 15 and 64. In 2001, the dependency ratio moved from 0.77 in 1991 to 0.61 in 2001. This result is consistent with the decrease in birth rate.

5. SEX RATIO

In the 1991 Census, for every 100 females there were 100 males. This was somewhat of a reversal from previous trends whereby the female population slightly outnumbered the male population. However, in the 2001 Census, the data indicate that for every 100 females there are 102 males. The examination of the birth records show that more males were born during the intercensal period.

TABLE 1.5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Age Group	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	11.6	11.1	11.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
5 - 9	13.0	12.9	13.0	10.7	10.9	10.8
10 - 14	13.1	12.7	12.9	10.5	10.4	10.5
15 - 19	11.6	11.4	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.6
20 - 24	9.4	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.1
25 - 29	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.1	7.9	8.0
30 - 34	7.4	7.0	7.2	7.5	6.9	7.2
35 - 39	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.8	7.4	7.6
40 - 44	3.9	3.7	3.8	6.4	6.2	6.3
45 - 49	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.4	4.5
50 - 54	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.5
55 - 59	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
60 - 64	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6
65 - 69	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4
70 - 74	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8
75 - 79	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4
80+	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.6
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

TABLE 1.6
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Age Group	1991			2001			% change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	6,179	5,915	12,094	5,128	4,847	9,975	-17	-18	-18
5 - 9	6,931	6,896	13,827	5,739	5,718	11,457	-17	-17	-17
10 - 14	6,951	6,754	13,705	5,650	5,493	11,143	-19	-19	-19
15 - 19	6,150	6,071	12,221	5,676	5,617	11,293	-8	-7	-8
20 - 24	4,996	4,741	9,737	4,975	4,740	9,715	0	0	0
25 - 29	4,827	4,636	9,463	4,350	4,165	8,515	-10	-10	-10
30 - 34	3,957	3,712	7,669	4,018	3,654	7,672	2	-2	0
35 - 39	2,714	2,731	5,445	4,194	3,875	8,069	55	42	48
40 - 44	2,074	1,971	4,045	3,447	3,248	6,695	66	65	66
45 - 49	1,584	1,620	3,204	2,415	2,314	4,729	52	43	48
50 - 54	1,443	1,523	2,966	1,938	1,795	3,733	34	18	26
55 - 59	1,239	1,379	2,618	1,393	1,390	2,783	12	1	6
60 - 64	1,221	1,351	2,572	1,310	1,424	2,734	7	5	6
65 - 69	1,017	1,385	2,402	1,226	1,325	2,551	21	-4	6
70 - 74	816	1,034	1,850	891	1,060	1,951	9	3	5
75 - 79	556	740	1,296	634	880	1,514	14	19	17
80+	498	870	1,368	642	1,082	1,724	29	24	26
Not Stated	12	5	17	0	0	0	-100	-100	-100
TOTAL	53,165	53,334	106,499	53,626	52,627	106,253	1	-1	0

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

TABLE 1.7
POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Age Group	1991			2001			% change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	20,061	19,565	39,626	16,517	16,058	32,575	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
15 - 29	15,973	15,448	31,421	15,001	14,522	29,523	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
30 - 44	8,745	8,414	17,159	11,659	10,777	22,436	0.3	0.3	0.3
45 - 64	5,487	5,873	11,360	7,056	6,923	13,979	0.3	0.2	0.2
65+	2,887	4,029	6,916	3,393	4,347	7,740	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	12	5	17	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
Total	53,165	53,334	106,499	53,626	52,627	106,253	0.9	-1.3	-0.2

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

TABLE 1.8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Age Group	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 15	37.7	36.7	37.2	30.8	30.5	30.7
15 - 29	30	29	29.5	28	27.6	27.8
30 - 44	16.4	15.8	16.1	21.7	20.5	21.1
45 - 64	10.3	11	10.7	13.2	13.2	13.2
65+	5.4	7.6	6.5	6.3	8.3	7.3
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Population And Housing Census 2001

6. POPULATION BY RELIGION

The observations from 2001 Census results compared with the 1991 Census indicate a decline in the numbers attending the 'older' established denominations compared with the 'newer', denominational groupings. In 1991, the number of persons who called themselves Anglicans was 29,525, a 27.4 percent decline on the amount reported in 1980. In the 2001 Census, the numbers in this denomination fell further by 36.1 percent to 18,864 compared with the 1991 amount.

The Methodists and the Roman Catholics registered decline in their numbers in the 2001 Census compared with the 1991, and 1980 Censuses. The Methodists now account for 10.9 percent of the population (down from 15.2 percent in 1991). In absolute numbers, the number of Methodists fell from 16,205 in 1991 to 11,540 in 2001, a decline of 28.8 percent.

The Roman Catholic Church is the third denominational grouping that registered a decline in their population in 2001 compared with 1991. The number of persons who

declared themselves as Roman Catholics in 2001 was 7,938, a decline of 21.2 percent when compared with 10,073 in 1991.

The population appears to be more evenly distributed along denominational lines. Whereas the Anglicans, Methodists and Roman Catholics as a group, declined from 74 percent in 1980 to 52.4 percent of the population in 1991, in 2001 they accounted for only 36.1 percent. Pentecostals (17.6 percent), Seventh Day Adventists (10.2 percent) and Spiritual Baptists (9.9 percent), now account for 37.8 percent of the population as compared to 28.4 percent in 1991.

The age distribution of the population within the various religious denominations showed that affiliation is highly concentrated among the younger age groupings (0 - 29) for the "newer" denominations as against the older age groupings (50 and over) for the "older" established denominations.

The Pentecostals have the largest following (27.5 percent) in the youngest age group, 0 - 14. The Anglicans, and the Seventh Day Adventists with 15.3 percent and 14.3 percent respectively represent the next significant groupings of this broad age group. For the age group 15 - 29, the Pentecostals accounted for 27.8 percent, the Anglicans 21.8 percent and the Seventh Day Adventists 13.1 percent.

In the 30 - 44 age group, 23.7 percent of the affiliates belong to the Anglicans, 18.5 percent to the Pentecostals and 12.9 percent to the Methodists. The Anglican following in the 45 - 64 broad age group was 26.2 percent and 28.6 percent in the 65 and over age group. The Methodists with 15.7 percent and 20.4 percent follow the Anglicans in these older age groups, 45 - 64 and 65 and over, respectively.

TABLE 1.9
POPULATION BY RELIGION AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Denomination	1991			2001			% Change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anglican	15,329	14,196	29,525	9,940	8,924	18,864	-35.2	-37.1	-36.1
Baptist (Spiritual)	4,339	5,925	10,264	4,549	6,034	10,583	4.8	1.8	3.1
Brethren	680	792	1,472	607	744	1,351	-10.7	-6.1	-8.2
Church of God	1,071	1,363	2,434	1,182	1,473	2,655	10.4	8.1	9.1
Jehovah's Witnesses	261	335	596	281	383	664	7.7	14.3	11.4
Methodist	8,339	7,866	16,205	5,857	5,683	11,540	-29.8	-27.8	-28.8
Pentecostal	4,975	6,126	11,101	8,395	10,318	18,713	68.7	68.4	68.6
Presbyterian/Congregational	68	52	120	63	60	123	-7.4	15.4	2.5
Roman Catholic	5,195	4,878	10,073	3,987	3,951	7,938	-23.3	-19	-21.2
Salvation Army	112	129	241	124	161	285	10.7	24.8	18.3
Seventh Day Adventist	4,063	4,792	8,855	5,107	5,749	10,856	25.7	20	22.6
Rastafarian	746	144	890	1,346	225	1,571	80.4	56.3	76.5
Evangelical	...	...	...	1,349	1,648	2,997	...	...	...
Other	3,808	4,705	8,513	3,238	3,859	7,097	-15	-18	-16.6
None	3,335	1,508	4,843	6,674	2,712	9,386	100.1	79.8	93.8
Not Stated	844	523	1,367	927	703	1,630	9.8	34.4	19.2
TOTAL	53,165	53,334	106,499	53,626	52,627	106,253	0.9	-1.3	-0.2

Source: Housing and Population Census 2001

TABLE 1.10
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY RELIGION AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Denomination	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anglican	28.83	26.62	27.72	18.54	16.96	17.75
Baptist (Spiritual)	8.16	11.11	9.64	8.48	11.47	9.96
Brethren	1.28	1.48	1.38	1.13	1.41	1.27
Church of God	2.01	2.56	2.29	2.2	2.8	2.5
Jehovah's Witnesses	0.49	0.63	0.56	0.52	0.73	0.62
Methodist	15.69	14.75	15.22	10.92	10.8	10.86
Pentecostal	9.36	11.49	10.42	15.65	19.61	17.61
Presbyterian/Congregational	0.13	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
Roman Catholic	9.77	9.15	9.46	7.43	7.51	7.47
Salvation Army	0.21	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.31	0.27
Seventh Day Adventist	7.64	8.98	8.31	9.52	10.92	10.22
Rastafarian	1.4	0.27	0.84	2.51	0.43	1.48
Evangelical	...	...	...	2.52	3.13	2.82
Other	7.16	8.82	7.99	6.04	7.33	6.68
None	6.27	2.83	4.55	12.45	5.15	8.83
Not Stated	1.59	0.98	1.28	1.73	1.34	1.53
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Housing and Population Census 2001

7. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUPS

The ethnic composition of the population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines comprises mainly of the group "African/Negro/Black". This group represents 72.8 percent (77,390 persons) compared with 77.1 percent (82,075 persons) in 1991. The second largest ethnic group was the "Mixed" which registered an increase. Twenty (20.0) percent of the population (21,303 persons) belonged to this group as against 16.4 percent (17,501 persons) in 1991.

The ethnic group "Carib" also increased to 3,818 persons (3.6 percent of the population), moving from 3,347 persons (3.1 percent) in 1991. In 2001, the "East Indian" and "White" populations registered marginal decreases continuing the trend observed in the 1991 Census. The "Portuguese" ethnic group increased by 19 percent during the intercensal period.

The population distribution among the broad age groups for the African/Negro/Black ethnic group was as follows: 0 – 14 age group (30.2 percent), 15 – 29 age group (28.2 percent), 30 – 44 age group (21.6 percent) 45 – 64 age group (12.9 percent) and 65 and over (7.1 percent).

Within the census divisions the African/ Negro/Black population was fairly evenly distributed with the exception of Sandy Bay, where only 12.6 percent of that ethnic group was represented. Caribs were the dominant ethnic group in the Sandy Bay Census Division, providing 58.5 percent of the population in that census division. The Carib population was also well represented in the Georgetown Census Division with 11.6 percent.

Other interesting aspects of the data include the fact that 88.4 percent of the Syrian/Lebanese population resided in the Kingstown Census Division. The majority of the "East Indian" population was located in the combined Census Divisions of Calliaqua and Marriaqua. In the Census Division of Calliaqua, 33.6

percent of the Chinese, 30.6 percent of the Portuguese and 42.4 percent of Whites were residents.

TABLE 1.11
POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Ethnic Group	1991			2001			% Change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African/Negro/Black	41,579	40,496	82,075	39,831	37,559	77,390	-4.2	-7.3	-5.7
Carib	1,583	1,764	3,347	1,903	1,915	3,818	20.2	8.6	14.1
East Indian	706	771	1,477	709	727	1,436	0.4	-5.7	-2.8
Chinese			0	20	18	38			
Portuguese	251	260	511	295	313	608	17.5	20.4	19
Syrian/Lebanese			0	37	32	69			
White/Caucasion	471	511	982	432	438	870	-8.3	-14.3	-11.4
Mixed	8,243	9,258	17,501	10,081	11,222	21,303	22.3	21.2	21.7
Other	76	64	140	50	46	96	-34.2	-28.1	-31.4
Not Stated	256	210	466	268	357	625	4.7	70	34.1
All Groups	53,165	53,334	106,499	53,626	52,627	106,253	0.9	-1.3	-0.2

Source: Housing And Population Census 2001

TABLE 1.12
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY ETHNIC GROUP AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Ethnic Group	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
African/Negro/Black	78.2	75.9	77.1	74.3	71.4	72.8
Carib	3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6
East Indian	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portuguese	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Syrian/Lebanese	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
White/Caucasion	0.9	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mixed	15.5	17.4	16.4	18.8	21.3	20
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not Stated	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
All Groups	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Housing and Population Census 2001

8. POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The 2001 Census revealed that 101,688 persons or 95.7 percent of the population was born in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The comparative percentage of the population born in the country according to the 1991 census results was 96 percent. At the same time 4.3 percent of the population were born abroad compared with the 4 percent in 1991. The majority (59.3 percent) of those born abroad resided in the urban areas of Kingstown and its environs.

TABLE 1.13
POPULATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, PLACE OF BIRTH AND SEX 2001

Place of Residence	Place of Birth											
	Male				Female				Total			
	In this Country	Abroad	Not Stated	Total	In this Country	Abroad	Not Stated	Total	In this Country	Abroad	Not Stated	Total
Kingstown	6,069	419	2	6,490	6,267	454	1	6,722	12,336	873	3	13,212
Suburbs	6,048	214	0	6,262	6,031	215	0	6,246	12,079	429	0	12,508
Calliaqua	10,171	646	0	10,817	10,520	758	0	11,278	20,691	1,404	0	22,095
Marriaqua	3,924	109	0	4,033	3,986	126	0	4,112	7,910	235	0	8,145
Bridgetown	3,374	83	2	3,459	3,199	96	0	3,295	6,573	179	2	6,754
Colonarie	3,737	82	0	3,819	3,568	95	0	3,663	7,305	177	0	7,482
Georgetown	3,442	88	0	3,530	3,325	59	0	3,384	6,767	147	0	6,914
Sandy Bay	1,431	11	0	1,442	1,268	6	0	1,274	2,699	17	0	2,716
Layou	3,108	111	0	3,219	2,955	129	0	3,084	6,063	240	0	6,303
Barrouallie	2,724	80	0	2,804	2,541	77	0	2,618	5,265	157	0	5,422
Chateaubelair	3,062	81	1	3,144	2,893	50	0	2,943	5,955	131	1	6,087
N. Grenadines	2,776	139	3	2,918	2,325	146	0	2,471	5,101	285	3	5,389
S. Grenadines	1,534	155	0	1,689	1,410	127	0	1,537	2,944	282	0	3,226
Total	51,400	2,218	8	53,626	50,288	2,338	1	52,627	101,688	4,556	9	106,253

Source: Housing and Population Census 2001

9. LOCALLY BORN POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND RESIDENCE

Internal migration is important to the social and economic well being of some members of the population. People migrate internally for a variety of reasons. Internal migration also has implications for the development of the areas affected by internal migration. Table 1.13 provides information regarding the movement of the locally born population.

Of the 101,688 persons who were born locally, 77.5 percent resided in the census division in which they were born. This figure was slightly lower than the 81 percent recorded in 1991. The census divisions with the highest retention rates were Sandy Bay with 90.7 percent. (64.6 percent in 1991), Chateaubelair with 87.7 percent, as against 68.7 percent in 1991 and Colonaire with 87.1 percent compared with 83 percent in 1991.

The lowest retention rates were evident in the census divisions of Southern Grenadines with 68.5 percent. In 1991 the figure was higher at 82.6 percent; Suburbs of Kingstown with 66.8 percent as against 86 percent in 1991 and Kingstown with 69.2 percent compared with 74.5 percent in 1991.

The data also show that a higher percentage of the locally born population who had moved away from Kingstown now reside in the Census Divisions of Kingstown Suburbs, Calliaqua and Chateaubelair. The remainder of the loss in the Kingstown Census Division is evenly distributed among the other census divisions.

Comparatively, the data indicate that 1,532 persons or 12.7 percent of persons born in Kingstown Suburbs resided in Kingstown while 1,773 or 8.7 percent of those born in the Calliaqua Census Division also resided in Kingstown.

For the three largest census divisions: Kingstown, Kingstown Suburbs and Calliaqua, more females rather than males have migrated from their place of birth to the other Census Divisions. In the Kingstown Census Division, 58 percent of persons who have migrated internally, 53 percent from the Kingstown Suburbs and 54 percent from the Calliaqua Census Division were females. No outstanding difference was observed between male and female in the remaining census divisions.

TABLE 1.14
LOCAL BORN POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH,
PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND GENDER 2001

Place of Birth	Kingstown	Suburbs of Kingstown	Calliaqua	Marriaqua	Bridgetown	Colonarie	Georgetown	Sandy Bay	Layou	Barrouallie	Chateaubelair	Northern Grenadines	Southern Grenadines	Not Stated	TOTAL
Kingstown															
Male	4,464	251	331	113	89	76	90	98	79	117	208	59	54	40	6,069
Female	4,068	305	396	166	130	129	141	116	125	136	293	127	85	50	6,267
Total	8,532	556	727	279	219	205	231	214	204	253	501	186	139	90	12,336
Suburbs of Kingstown															
Male	765	4,162	189	64	42	52	51	85	149	74	300	46	25	44	6,048
Female	767	3,907	205	113	72	56	53	88	161	96	373	53	44	43	6,031
Total	1,532	8,069	394	177	114	108	104	173	310	170	673	99	69	87	12,079
Calliaqua															
Male	860	179	7,262	421	250	212	231	133	117	94	165	94	68	85	10,171
Female	913	212	7,081	507	323	227	305	202	141	100	211	150	78	70	10,520
Total	1,773	391	14,343	928	573	439	536	335	258	194	376	244	146	155	20,691
Marriaqua															
Male	46	19	199	3,361	77	35	24	36	19	15	24	16	11	42	3,924
Female	50	23	201	3,388	99	35	29	29	30	15	29	15	7	36	3,986
Total	96	42	400	6,749	176	70	53	65	49	30	53	31	18	78	7,910
Bridgetown															
Male	27	17	56	94	2,923	108	33	22	19	16	18	4	7	30	3,374
Female	45	19	62	95	2,724	96	41	30	15	8	22	8	6	28	3,199
Total	72	36	118	189	5,647	204	74	52	34	24	40	12	13	58	6,573
Colonarie															
Male	36	7	42	22	106	3,294	70	20	16	8	11	6	6	93	3,737
Female	27	11	49	22	115	3,068	75	32	27	9	16	1	2	114	3,568
Total	63	18	91	44	221	6,362	145	52	43	17	27	7	8	207	7,305
Georgetown															
Male	40	18	35	29	50	98	2,916	198	11	3	21	6	3	14	3,442
Female	29	11	44	28	48	83	2,818	206	5	9	22	7	3	12	3,325
Total	69	29	79	57	98	181	5,734	404	16	12	43	13	6	26	6,767
Sandy Bay															
Male	11	10	18	1	10	5	22	1,291	6	2	10	1	2	42	1,431
Female	7	12	7	6	8	7	17	1,158	5	3	5	7	1	25	1,268
Total	18	22	25	7	18	12	39	2,449	11	5	15	8	3	67	2,699
Layou															
Male	85	78	44	32	30	28	30	10	2,561	56	119	5	6	24	3,108
Female	80	98	60	35	27	15	37	12	2,372	57	111	13	10	28	2,955
Total	165	176	104	67	57	43	67	22	4,933	113	230	18	16	52	6,063
Barrouallie															
Male	49	26	19	10	9	11	8	16	57	2,362	117	3	8	29	2,724
Female	49	25	22	7	12	4	5	16	53	2,192	115	11	4	26	2,541
Total	98	51	41	17	21	15	13	32	110	4,554	232	14	12	55	5,265
Chateaubelair															
Male	67	60	29	22	11	9	19	25	23	59	2,674	6	18	40	3,062
Female	54	47	28	19	10	10	15	32	35	53	2,549	5	13	23	2,893
Total	121	107	57	41	21	19	34	57	58	112	5,223	11	31	63	5,955
Northern Grenadines															
Male	48	26	88	45	52	47	60	71	15	82	54	2,166	12	10	2,776
Female	43	17	47	13	20	26	18	45	1	19	15	2,032	20	9	2,325
Total	91	43	135	58	72	73	78	116	16	101	69	4,198	32	19	5,101
Southern Grenadines															
Male	65	29	59	28	43	18	72	23	16	41	72	33	1,022	13	1,534
Female	64	30	42	25	26	5	43	32	15	28	71	25	994	10	1,410
Total	129	59	101	53	69	23	115	55	31	69	143	58	2,016	23	2,944
Male	6,563	4,882	8,371	4,242	3,692	3,993	3,626	2,028	3,088	2,929	3,793	2,445	1,242	506	51,400
Female	6,196	4,717	8,244	4,424	3,614	3,761	3,597	1,998	2,985	2,725	3,832	2,454	1,267	474	50,288
TOTAL	12,759	9,599	16,615	8,666	7,306	7,754	7,223	4,026	6,073	5,654	7,625	4,899	2,509	980	101,688

Source: Housing and Population Census 2001

CHAPTER TWO: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. OVERVIEW

The importance of education in achieving the goals of development has long been established and recognized. The education-factor is perhaps the most significant benchmark in gauging the overall improvement of any society and determining its future directions. It is pivotal to sustainable economic growth; it creates the opportunity to escape from poverty and allows for the deepening of the processes of democracy and good governance.

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, three main levels of education are generally recognized: these are primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary education begins at age five and continues to age 11 when children enter the secondary education level based on their performance at the Common Entrance exams. Children not gaining access to secondary education continue in the all-aged primary system until age 15. After secondary education, the system caters to the tertiary level, through the Community College, the Technical College, the Teachers Training College and further to university level. In addition to these three main levels, there has been a move by the Ministry of Education to increase the access to pre-school by increased support to early childhood education.

At the tertiary level, 528 persons were pursuing university level education, this amount, although higher than that for 1991, is consistent with the small percentage of the population that has attained tertiary level training. At the secondary level, there was a five percent increase in the number of students enrolled, with 7,292 students, compared with 6,949 in 1991. The numbers attending primary school registered a decline of 22.6 percent, moving from 24,305 in 1991 to 18,807 in 2001.

2. EDUCATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

As was recorded earlier, the 2001 Census data indicate that there was a 0.2 percent decrease in the overall population from 106,499 persons in 1991 to 106,253 persons in 2001. This small decrease in the overall population indicate the combination of natural population increase and net migration which was 22 percent higher than that for the 1991 census.

The small decline in the population was most noticeable in the 0 – 19 age groups where the percentages in each case, were smaller relative to the same age groups in the 1991 census. Consistent with this observation, there was a general decline in the number of children of school age between 1991 and 2001. The data in Table 2.1 show that in 2001, 32,621 persons or 30.7 percent of the total population were attending school or educational institutions compared to 34,580 in the 1991. This represents a decrease of 5.7 percent.

This apparent change in the demographic picture has implications for the future development thrusts. Although the population remains generally youthful, the 2001 Census has shown early signs of the narrowing of the base of the population pyramid as indicated by the decrease in the under 15 years age cohort. In 1991, the under 15 population was 39, 626 persons whilst in 2001 there were 32,575 persons in the same age group.

3. POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

3.1 Pre-School/ Nursery

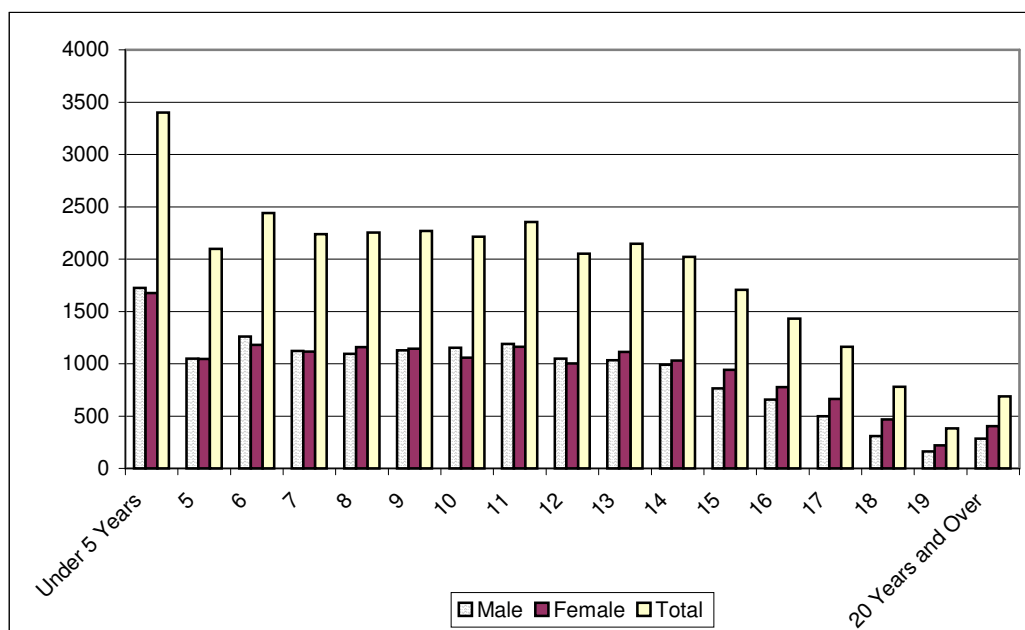
The data in Table 2.3 show that over the last ten years, there has been a trend of increased access to early childhood education for the under 5 population. Levels of enrolment in pre-primary schooling (nursery and pre-schools) increased during the intercensal period, increasing from 2,402 children enrolled in 1991 to 3,407 in 2001 or a 41.8 percent increase. This represented an increase in enrolment for both sexes

resulting in a situation of near gender parity. However, the number of males grew by 47.2 percent or a total of 1,746 while there was a 36.6 percent increase or a total of 1,661 in enrolment for females.

Table 2.3A shows that school attendance for full-time Pre-School children (2-4) vary from 1.2 percent for Sandy Bay, to 11.7 percent for Calliaqua, thus revealing large disparities in Pre-school education in the different census divisions. The data also show that of the total 5,951 children in the 2 - 4 age group, 54.2 percent was attending Pre-School full time and 43.1 percent are not attending school. The remaining were in Part- time Pre-School education.

The data also suggest that there is no consistent sex differential at the Pre-School level. The proportion of males attending Pre- School was not always greater than the number of females, but fluctuated from area to area. In fact, Calliaqua, which is the largest census division and where the sex differentials were greatest, had 9.9 percent of the males attending Pre-School (Full-time and Part-time) compared with 10.2 percent of the females.

Fig. 2 Population Attending School by Gender and Age Group



3.2 Primary Education

At the primary level the number of students who attended school stood at 18,807 in 2001 compared with 24,305 in 1991. This accounted for a decline of 22.6 percent over the intercensal period and is evident in all of the census divisions. The largest decrease in the population attending Primary School occurred in Kingstown, which fell from 3,114 in 1991 to 2,012 in 2001(-34.5 percent). The suburbs of Kingstown had the smallest decline of only 1.7 percent.

In terms of the levels of participation, Table 2.3 shows that there were notable declines for both males and females. Female participation at the primary level fell from 11,810 in 1991 to 9,070 in 2001, whilst male participation fell from 12,495 in 1991 to 9,737 in 2001. This accounted for a decrease of 23.2 percent and 22.1 percent for females and males respectively.

The data provided in Table 2.2 suggest that for 2001 there has been a decline in the number of students attending school or educational institution for most of the population below 14 years, compared with 1991. At ages five (5), eleven (11) and eight (8) there were 2,543, 2,853 and 2,255 in 1991 respectively compared with 2,107, 2,356 and 2,921 in 2001. The eight-year-old cohort showed the largest decline of 22.8 percent in 2001.

In St Vincent and the Grenadines the official age of entry to the primary cycle is 5 years. Table 2.2 shows that for the age group 5- 9, 11,457 or 96.2 percent attended school.

3.3 Secondary Education

In the 2001 Census, the number of students attending secondary school increased by 5 percent to 7,292. Contrary to the pattern of almost equal enrolment of males and females at the primary level, female enrolment at the secondary level was higher

than that of males. Nevertheless, the figures in Table 2.3 indicate that male attendance increased to 3,084 in 2001 from 2,793 in 1991 whilst female attendance showed a marginal increase of 1.3 percent to 4,203 from 4,156. The increase in male participation is significant since it indicates that the gap between male and female with respect to accessing secondary education is narrowing. A more serious concern, however, is the continued high drop- out rate of males at the secondary level and the challenge to institute measures that will ensure that they remain longer in the education system.

Table 2.2 shows that levels of attendance vary for all age groups. In the 10-14 age group there was 94.2 percent attendance. This fell significantly to 47.2 for the age group 15- 19. Table 2.4 also shows that secondary level attendance varied across census divisions, with Calliaqua accounting for 21.8 percent of total secondary school enrolment, Kingstown 13.5 percent, Suburbs of Kingstown 11.0 percent, Marriqua 8.5 percent.

3.4 Special Education

Table 2.3 revealed that in 2001 there were 106 students attending special education institutions, of which 59 were males and 47 females. Using the widely accepted standard that at least 10 percent of the population has special needs requiring special education, and using the 19 and under broad age group to represent the school population, 10 percent will give us 4,096 persons. It shows therefore, that the number of students presently accessing special education is extremely low.

3.5 Post Secondary Education

In 2001 (see Table 2.3), there were 1,318 students enrolled in post- secondary education institutions, of which 480 were pursuing Advanced Level GCE at the Community College. The remainder were enrolled in technical, vocational and professional studies. The increase in the number of students pursuing Advanced

Level Studies was partly responsible for the growth in enrolment figures at University. In 2001 there were 528 students of which 204 were males and 324 were females attending University compared with 57 in 1991.

3.6 Professional, Technical And Vocational Education

The number of persons attending Professional, Technical and Vocational schools doubled over the intercensal period (see Table 3.1). In 1991 there were 451 students enrolled, compared with 838 in 2001, of which 316 were males and 522 were females. The number of males increased by 62 percent whereas the number of females grew in excess of 100 percent. The increase in the number of persons pursuing Technical and Vocational education is the result of initiatives to broaden the scope of technical vocational education and to develop a certified skilled labour force that will respond to the needs of the development process. As shown in Table 2.4, attendance at the level of Professional, Technical and Vocational education varied across census divisions from 26 percent in Calliaqua, 19.6 percent in Kingstown, 10.5 percent in the Suburbs of Kingstown to 1.4 percent in the Southern Grenadines.

TABLE 2.1
POPULATION 2 – 4 YRS ATTENDING SCHOOL
BY GENDER AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division	Full Time		Part Time		Not Attending School		Don't Know/ Not Stated		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kingstown	396	6.7	17	0.3	272	4.6	1	0	686	11.5
Suburbs	378	6.4	11	0.2	360	6	2	0	751	12.6
Calliaqua	695	11.7	23	0.4	475	8	1	0	1,194	20.1
Marriaqua	306	5.1	14	0.2	177	3	1	0	498	8.4
Bridgetown	203	3.4	9	0.2	184	3.1	0	0	396	6.7
Colonarie	220	3.7	1	0	167	2.8	2	0	390	6.6
Georgetown	224	3.8	14	0.2	147	2.5	0	0	385	6.5
Sandy Bay	73	1.2	24	0.4	69	1.2	1	0	167	2.8
Layou	156	2.6	23	0.4	182	3.1	0	0	361	6.1
Barrouallie	147	2.5	8	0.1	161	2.7	0	0	316	5.3
Chateaubelair	199	3.3	2	0	178	3	0	0	379	6.4
N. Grenadines	125	2.1	2	0	113	1.9	0	0	240	4
S. Grenadines	102	1.7	5	0.1	78	1.3	3	0.1	188	3.2
TOTAL	3,224	54.2	153	2.6	2,563	43.1	11	0.2	5,951	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 2.2
ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 2001

Age Group	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Percent attending school	Total population in age group	Percent attending school	Total population in age group	Percent attending school	Total population in age group
0 - 4	33	5,128	33.9	4,847	33.4	9,975
5 - 9	96.2	5,739	96.3	5,718	96.2	11,457
10 - 14	93.4	5,650	95	5,493	94.2	11,143
15 - 19	41.3	5,676	53.2	5,617	47.2	11,293
20 - 24	2.9	4,975	5.3	4,740	4.1	9,715
25 - 29	1.5	4,350	1.8	4,165	1.6	8,515
30 - 34	0.5	4,018	0.9	3,654	0.7	7,672
35 - 39	0.3	4,194	0.4	3,875	0.4	8,069
40+	0.3	5,862	0.2	5,562	0.3	11,424

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 2.3
POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
BY AGE AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Age Group	1991			2001			% Change		
	Number			Number					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 5 years	1,218	1,224	2,442	1,805	1,759	3,564	48.19	43.71	45.95
5	1,257	1,286	2,543	1,056	1,051	2,107	-15.99	-18.27	-17.15
6	1,382	1,278	2,660	1,260	1,179	2,439	-8.83	-7.75	-8.31
7	1,388	1,414	2,802	1,124	1,117	2,241	-19.02	-21	-20.02
8	1,427	1,494	2,921	1,097	1,158	2,255	-23.13	-22.49	-22.8
9	1,365	1,340	2,705	1,127	1,144	2,271	-17.44	-14.63	-16.04
10	1,372	1,353	2,725	1,155	1,059	2,214	-15.82	-21.73	-18.75
11	1,432	1,421	2,853	1,192	1,164	2,356	-16.76	-18.09	-17.42
12	1,298	1,279	2,577	1,051	1,003	2,054	-19.03	-21.58	-20.29
13	1,183	1,218	2,401	1,035	1,113	2,148	-12.51	-8.62	-10.54
14	1,318	1,296	2,614	992	1,031	2,023	-24.73	-20.45	-22.61
15	728	937	1,665	769	945	1,714	5.63	0.85	2.94
16	482	678	1,160	664	782	1,446	37.76	15.34	24.66
17	358	563	921	507	687	1,194	41.62	22.02	29.64
18	288	409	697	327	496	823	13.54	21.27	18.08
19	155	227	382	172	247	419	10.97	8.81	9.69
20 and over	231	281	512	481	872	1,353	108.23	210.32	164.26
TOTAL	16,882	17,698	34,580	15,814	16,807	32,621	-6.33	-5.03	-5.67

Source: Housing and Population Census 2001

TABLE 2.4
POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Type of School and Sex	1991	%	2001	%	% Change
<u>Both Sexes</u>					
Nursery/Infants/Kindergarten/Pre-school	2,402	6.9	3,407	10.4	41.8
Special Education	...	...	106	0.3	
Primary	24,305	70.3	18,807	57.7	-22.6
Secondary	6,949	20.1	7,292	22.4	4.9
A Level College	...	...	480	1.5	
Professional, Technical and Vocational School	451	1.3	838	2.6	85.8
University	57	0.2	528	1.6	826.3
Other	414	1.2	0	0.0	-100.0
Not stated	3	0.0	934	2.9	
Total	34,581	100.0	32,621	100.0	-5.7
<u>Male</u>					
Nursery/Infants/Kindergarten/Pre-school	1,186	7.0	1,746	11.0	47.2
Special Education	...	...	59	0.4	
Primary	12,495	74.0	9,737	61.6	-22.1
Secondary	2,793	16.5	3,084	19.5	10.4
A Level College	...	...	169	1.1	
Professional, Technical and Vocational School	195	1.2	316	2.0	62.1
University	30	0.2	204	1.3	580.0
Adult Education	...	...	61	0.4	
Other	184	1.1	0	0.0	-100.0
Not stated		0.0	438	2.8	
Total	16,883	100.0	15,814	100.0	-6.3
<u>Female</u>					
Nursery/Infants/Kindergarten/Pre-school	1,216	6.9	1,661	9.9	36.6
Special Education	...	...	47	0.3	
Primary	11,810	66.7	9,070	54.0	-23.2
Secondary	4,156	23.5	4,208	25.0	1.3
A Level College	...	...	311	1.9	
Professional, Technical and Vocational School	256	1.4	522	3.1	103.9
University	27	0.2	324	1.9	1100.0
Adult Education	...	...	168	1.0	
Other	230	1.3	0	0.0	-100.0
Not stated	3	0.0	496	3.0	
Total	17,698	100.0	16,807	100.0	-5.0

Source: Housing and Population Census 2001

4. POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL BY CENSUS DIVISIONS

Calliaqua, which is the largest census division, accounted for 21.02 percent of the population attending school or educational institution. This may point to the need to increase capacity in educational institutions to meet the growth in the population attending school in this particular area. The number of females enrolled exceed the number of males at all educational institutions except at the Primary level. The Calliaqua Census Division also accounted for the largest numbers of persons accessing higher level tertiary educational, with 217 persons attending university. Kingstown was second with 105 persons.

The information in Table 2.4 revealed that for the 2001 Census there were persons from each census division pursuing tertiary level education. This is in contrast to the 1991 Census, which reported that there no one attended university from three census divisions.

TABLE 2.5
POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL
BY GENDER AND CENSUS DIVISION 2001

Census Division	Full Time					Part Time					TOTAL			
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Kingstown	1,881	12.2	1,935	12.0	3,816	50	14.9	116	18.0	166	1,931	12.2	2,051	12.2
Suburbs	1,958	12.6	2,019	12.5	3,977	41	12.2	66	10.2	107	1,999	12.6	2,085	12.4
Calliaqua	3,106	20.1	3,471	21.5	6,577	97	29.0	183	28.4	280	3,203	20.3	3,654	21.7
Marriagua	1,220	7.9	1,339	8.3	2,559	31	9.3	52	8.1	83	1,251	7.9	1,391	8.3
Bridgetown	995	6.4	1,023	6.3	2,018	16	4.8	35	5.4	51	1,011	6.4	1,058	6.3
Colonarie	1,126	7.3	1,183	7.3	2,309	9	2.7	22	3.4	31	1,135	7.2	1,205	7.2
Georgetown	1,097	7.1	1,102	6.8	2,199	16	4.8	23	3.6	39	1,113	7.0	1,125	6.7
Sandy Bay	379	2.4	322	2.0	701	9	2.7	33	5.1	42	388	2.5	355	2.1
Layou	866	5.6	954	5.9	1,820	23	6.9	47	7.3	70	889	5.6	1,001	6.0
Barrouallie	883	5.7	804	5.0	1,687	14	4.2	31	4.8	45	897	5.7	835	5.0
Chateaubelair	979	6.3	983	6.1	1,962	12	3.6	19	2.9	31	991	6.3	1,002	6.0
N. Grenadines	601	3.9	603	3.7	1,204	9	2.7	11	1.7	20	610	3.9	614	3.7
S. Grenadines	388	2.5	424	2.6	812	8	2.4	7	1.1	15	396	2.5	431	2.6
TOTAL	15,479	100.0	16,162	100.0	31,641	335	100.0	645	100.0	980	15,814	100.0	16,807	100.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

5. POPULATION BY HIGHEST CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA OR DEGREE EARNED

Generally, there were increases in the total number of persons being certified at the various educational levels. Moreover, the data in Table 2.5 revealed an upward trend in the attainment of tertiary level education. However, the number of persons attaining a School Leaving Certificate remained relatively constant. A total of 2,087 persons held a school-leaving certificate at the time of the 2001 Census compared with 2,232 in 1991.

The number of persons achieving Advanced Level GCE Certification in 2001 was more than double the 1991 figure. Whilst in 1991, 260 persons had attained Advanced Level GCE qualifications, in 2001 the figure had risen to 1,055, comprising 634 females and 241 males. At the Ordinary Level GCE/CXC, out of a total of 8,199 students possessing certificates, more than half were girls.

In terms of attainment at higher levels of certification, there has been an increase in the number of persons achieving higher degrees (masters) and professional level qualification. In the 2001 Census 784 persons had attained bachelor's degrees, 248 possessed associate degrees, 156 persons achieved post graduate diplomas, 2,740 had attained a professional certificate, 335 persons had attained higher degree (masters) and 865 had received other diplomas. With respect to attainment of higher levels of education, there were no significant differences in the number of females and males pursuing university education.

TABLE 2.6
POPULATION BY HIGHEST CERTIFICATE ,
DIPLOMA OR DEGREE EARNED 2001

Highest Examination Passed	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	44,659	41,397	86,056	83.3	78.7	81.0
School Leaving	946	1,141	2,087	1.8	2.2	2.0
Cambridge School Certificate	41	70	111	0.1	0.1	0.1
GCE O'Levels or CXC	3,261	4,938	8,199	6.1	9.4	7.7
Under Graduate Diploma	172	170	342	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Diploma	447	418	865	0.8	0.8	0.8
Associate Degree	119	129	248	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional Certificate	1,121	1,619	2,740	2.1	3.1	2.6
GCE A Levels	421	634	1,055	0.8	1.2	1.0
Higher School Certificate	103	105	208	0.2	0.2	0.2
Diploma (Post-graduate)	91	65	156	0.2	0.1	0.1
Higher Degree	213	122	335	0.4	0.2	0.3
Bachelor's Degree	400	384	784	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	202	159	361	0.4	0.3	0.3
Not Stated	1,430	1,276	2,706	2.7	2.4	2.5
Total	53,626	52,627	106,253	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 2.7
POPULATION BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND HIGHEST EXAM PASSED 2001

MALE										
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40+	TOTAL
School Leaving	0	0	0	41	1	0	0	0	1	43
Cambridge School Certificate	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
GCE O'Levels or CXC	0	0	0	245	60	19	7	5	10	346
High School Diploma or Certificate	0	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	8
GCE A'Levels	0	0	0	11	48	22	3	0	1	85
Under-Graduate Diploma	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Other Diploma	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
Associate Degree	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Professional Certificate	0	0	0	0	3	7	4	5	3	22
Bachelors Degree	0	0	0	0	8	10	2	1	1	22
Post Graduate Diploma	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
Higher Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
None	1,687	5,506	5,261	2,028	23	2	2	2	0	14,511
Not Stated	38	150	159	57	6	3	4	0	1	418
TOTAL	1,725	5,656	5,420	2,393	156	69	23	16	21	15,479

FEMALE										
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40+	TOTAL
School Leaving	0	0	0	58	2	0	0	0	0	60
Cambridge School Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GCE O'Levels or CXC	0	0	0	448	115	35	19	7	3	627
High School Diploma or Certificate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
GCE A'Levels	0	0	0	31	86	16	5	1	0	139
Under-Graduate Diploma	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	5
Other Diploma	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	2	9
Associate Degree	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	0	7
Professional Certificate	0	0	0	0	8	5	6	2	4	25
Bachelors Degree	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	1	1	12
Post Graduate Diploma	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Higher Degree	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Other	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
None	1,621	5,476	5,211	2,442	24	4	1	2	0	14,781
Not Stated	55	167	158	87	12	3	1	0	2	485
TOTAL	1,676	5,643	5,369	3,071	262	76	36	17	12	16,162

TOTAL										
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40+	TOTAL
School Leaving	0	0	0	99	3	0	0	0	1	103
Cambridge School Certificate	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
GCE O'Levels or CXC	0	0	0	693	175	54	26	12	13	973
High School Diploma or Certificate	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	1	0	9
GCE A'Levels	0	0	0	42	134	38	8	1	1	224
Under-Graduate Diploma	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	8
Other Diploma	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	3	13
Associate Degree	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	1	0	10
Professional Certificate	0	0	0	0	11	12	10	7	7	47
Bachelors Degree	0	0	0	0	13	14	3	2	2	34
Post Graduate Diploma	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	3	9
Higher Degree	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
Other	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	1	0	9
None	3,308	10,982	10,472	4,470	47	6	3	4	0	29,292
Not Stated	93	317	317	144	18	6	5	0	3	903
TOTAL	3,401	11,299	10,789	5,464	418	145	59	33	33	31,641

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

1. INTRODUCTION

The Population and Housing Census still remains the principal source of data on the size and structure of the labour force and employment/unemployment rates in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Naturally demographic forces such as fertility, mortality and migration, along with other economic and social factors help to shape and mould the labour force.

Labour is a critical input in the production of goods and services, hence the importance of data on the specific characteristics of the labour force cannot be overstated. The amount and type of labour available in a country at any particular time will have an impact on the productivity and growth of that economy.

This chapter describes the main activities engaged in by the population fifteen (15) years and over in terms of gender, age group, industry, occupation, employment status, union status and education level.

2. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

In the 2001 Population and Housing Census, data on the main type of activities engaged in by persons 15 years and over, were compiled for two specific reference periods. These are: (1) the 12-month period preceding enumeration and (2) the week prior to enumeration. For an activity to be recorded as the main activity engaged in over both reference periods, it had to be that activity in which the individual was involved in the most, irrespective of the number of activities engaged in. For example if a person was a student for seven (7) months and worked for five (5) months in the past year his/her main activity would have been recorded as "Attended School".

The analysis in this section is based on data from the tables, which used the “week” prior to the enumeration as the base period. This was chosen as the reference source because firstly, it is more current and thus gives a more accurate picture of the activity status of the targeted population being enumerated and secondly, the figures in both tables followed a similar trend, thus the accuracy of analysis should not be compromised by the use of the data from this table.

The targeted population was divided into two main groups/categories base on their indication of their main activities; (1) Economically Active Population and (2) Economically Inactive Population.

3. THE POPULATION FIFTEEN (15) YEARS AND OVER

According to the data presented in Table 3.1A the population 15 years and over in 2001 stood at 73,678 persons. This represented a 10.2 percent increase over the 1991 total of 66,873. In terms of gender distribution, males accounted for (50.4percent) 37,109 of the population. This was slightly higher than the females, which accounted for (49.6percent) 36,569 of the total. This was in contrast to the 1991 results where the females accounted for (50.5percent) 33,769 and males (49.5percent) 33,104.

All of the Census Divisions experienced increases in population 15 years and over during the intercensal period, except for Kingstown, which recorded a 7 percent decline. This decline was felt in both the male 5.4 percent and female 8.5 percent of the population. The largest increase was in the Southern Grenadines (27.9percent) followed by Kingstown Suburbs 27.4percent then Calliaqua and Layou each with 18.3percent and Barrouallie 17.8percent.

In 1991 a similar pattern with respect to geographical distribution was observed. Out of the thirteen (13) Census Divisions, Calliaqua recorded the highest number of persons (13,245 or 19.8percent) 15 years and above. Kingstown and Kingstown Suburbs recorded the second and third highest 10,276 or 15.5 per cent and 6,523 or 9.8 per cent respectively.

4. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The economically active population commonly referred to as the labour force is the group that provides the supply of labour used in the production of goods and services. It is comprised of the employed and the unemployed, defined as all those persons who indicated as their main activity that they 1) worked, 2) had a job but did not work, 3) looked for work or 4) wanted work and was available.

4.1 Characteristics of the Labour Force

According to Table 3.1A during the intercensal period 1991 to 2001, the labour force grew by 5 per cent to 43,779.

In terms of the geographical distribution of the labour force, Calliaqua with 9,502 or 21.7 per cent had the largest concentration, followed by Kingstown with 6,121 or 14 per cent, and Kingstown Suburbs with 5,341 or 12.2 per cent. (See Table 3.1B). Kingstown suffered a significant reduction of 12.4percent in the labour force population between 1991 and 2001.

In 1991 a similar pattern existed where the Census Division Calliaqua had the highest number (8,735 or 21percent) of the economically active population (labour force), Kingstown and Kingstown Suburbs followed this with 6,984 or 16.6 per cent and 4,057 or 9.1 per cent respectively.

The largest increase in the labour force during the intercensal period occurred in the Census Division of Kingstown Suburbs, which grew by 31.6 percent to 5,341 from 4,057. Following this was the Southern Grenadines with 30 percent (1,296 to 1,684), then Layou with 25.5 percent (1,984 to 2,484). These Census Divisions were the major beneficiaries of the increased population 15 years and above.

These intercensal changes in the geographical distribution of the labour force have mirrored internal migration trends of the population as a whole.

According to the data in Table 3.1C, in 2001 approximately 52 per cent of the labour force was found to be in the broad age groups 15-34 compared with 60 per cent of the labour force in 1991. All the five-year bands within this group had significant reduction in labour force during the intercensal period while the other groups 35-39, 40-44, 45-49 and 50-54 had increases of 42 per cent, 64 percent, 50 per cent and 31 percent respectively in the labour force population.

4.2 Labour Force Participation Rates

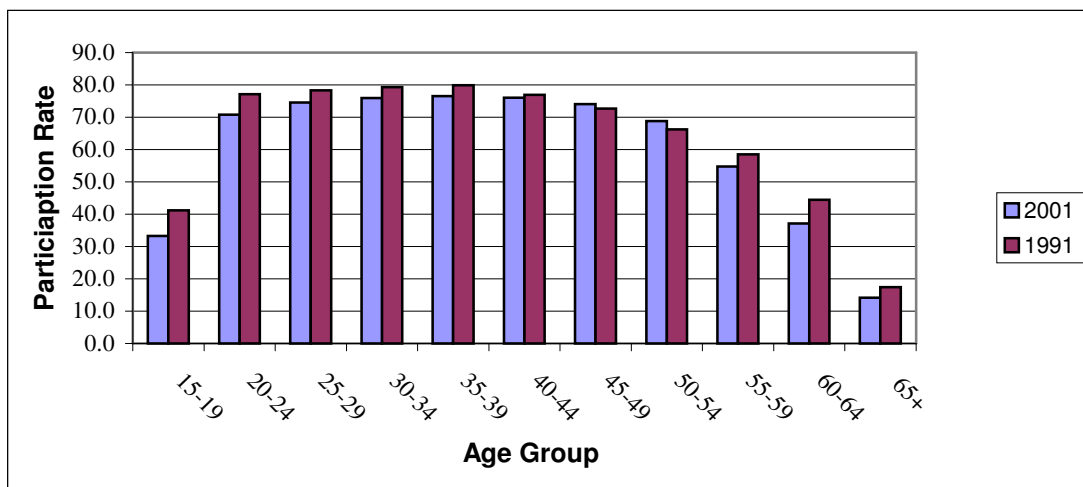
The labour force participation rate is the percentage of the population 15 years and over which is economically active. For the inter-censal period 1991 to 2001 the labour force participation rate declined by 3 percent. The data in Table 3.2A show that the labour force participation rate for 2001 was 59.4 percent, which was lower than the 62.3 percent recorded in the 1991 Census. The male participation rate declined by 6.7 percent whereas that for females reduced marginally by 0.2 percent.

The data also reveal that males continued to be more economically active than the females. This was reflected by an 86.3 percent rate in 1980 then 80.8 in 1991 and 74.1 in 2001. On the other hand, the female participation rate increased from 41.2 per cent in 1980 to 44.3 per cent in 1991 to 44.5 per cent in 2001.

With respect to the geographical distribution the labour force 2001 participation rate was highest in the Southern Grenadines (71.5percent). The Census Divisions of Kingstown Suburbs, Kingstown, Northern Grenadines and Calliaqua had rates of 64.3, 64.1, 63.0, and 60.7 percent respectively. This reflected a similar pattern observed in 1991.

The labour force participation rate according to age showed that the broad age group from 20-49 had rates above 70 percent in 2001. Most of the age groups had participation rates above 70 percent except for the age groups 15-19 and over 50. It is generally expected that the participation rate to be low in this group due to extended school attendance and retirement and old age.

Fig. 3 Total Labour Force Participation Rate 1991 and 2001



4.3 **Employed Population**

This group comprised those persons 15 years and over who indicated that during the week before enumeration they;

1) **“Worked”**. A person is classified as having worked if he was involved in the production of goods and services for sale. Usually this means that persons receive a wage, salary or some other form of compensation. Trainees and apprentices whether paid or not, as well as, unpaid helpers and family workers on commercial farms and other enterprises are also included.

2) **“Had a job but did not work”**. 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. Also included are persons on temporary layoff or because of industrial dispute.

In 2001, the number of persons employed (see Table 3.1) increased by 3.2 percent to 34,521 from 33,444 in 1991. There was an increase in the number of females who gained employment during the intercensal period, an increase of 13.8 percent from 11,641 to 13,247. The number of males, however, declined by 2.4 percent from 21,803 in 1991 to 21,274 in 2001.

The overall employment rate, calculated as the employed as a percentage of the economically active population, was 78.9 percent lower than the 80.2 percent recorded in 1991. The employment rate for males stood at 77.4 percent down from 81.6 rate in 1991. In contrast, the female employment rate increased to 81.4 percent in 2001 from 77.9 percent in 1991. See Table 3.1.

4.4 Employment by Census Division

The data in Table 3.1A show that in 2001, the Calliaqua Census Division had the highest number of persons (7,720 or 22.4percent) of the employed population. This was followed by Kingstown (5,025 or 14.6percent) and Kingstown Suburbs (4,111 or 12percent). Sandy Bay recorded the lowest employed by Census Division (1.9percent) and was also the lowest in 1991 with 2.2percent. The Census Divisions of Marriaqua, Northern Grenadines, Colonarie and Bridgetown also employed 7.8 percent, 6.2 percent, 6.1 percent and 5.6 percent respectively of the total employed.

Four Census Divisions registered increases in employment during the intercensal period namely, Southern Grenadines (40percent), Kingstown Suburbs (35percent), Layou (13percent) and Calliaqua (11percent). By contrast, the Census Divisions of Bridgetown, Colonarie, Kingstown and Chateaubelair had decreases of 15.9, 10.4, 9.5 and 4.0 respectively.

4.5 Employment by Main Industry

Industry refers to the kind of activity, business, or service that is carried out at the establishment or place where the person worked during the reference period.

The data in Table 3.4A show that in 2001 41.6 percent of the total employed population worked in the Agriculture, Construction and Wholesale industries compared with 49.1 percent in 1991. This was due to the 37 percent decline in employment in the Agricultural industry, although there was positive growth in the Construction and Wholesale and Retail Trade sectors. The industries which experienced significant decline in employment were Fishing (-22.0 percent) and Manufacturing (-13.0 percent).

Economic expansion during the intercensal period occurred mainly in Hotels and Restaurants (76percent); Other Community, Social and Personal Activities

(62percent); Financial Intermediation (52percent); Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (24percent); Transport, Storage and Communications; and Wholesale and Retail Trade (13percent). These industries combined accounted for 52 percent of the employed workforce a noticeable increase of 23 percent over 1991.

As can be seen from Table 3.4B the industries, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Hotels and Restaurants; Education; and Private Households with Employed Persons accounted for 7,218 or 54 percent of all employed females. The Hotels and Restaurants industry attracted 10.2 percent of females, an increase of 3.3percent over 1991.

It was noted, however, that male employment in Agriculture declined significantly by more than 50 percent between 1991 and 2001. Some males would have found alternative employment in Hotels and Restaurants where male employment grew by 88 percent during the intercensal period. By contrast female employment in Agriculture declined by 6.4 percent during the intercensal period. Meanwhile, employment in four industries (Agriculture, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade Transport, Storage and Communications) accounted for 58 percent of the total males employed.

4.6 Employment by Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period by the person employed, irrespective of the industry or the status of employment of the person.

As shown in Table 3.5A, in 2001 “Elementary Occupation” contributed the largest number employed (7085 or 21percent) as a single occupational group. This group is comprised of sales and services, agriculture, fishery and related labourers in construction, manufacturing and transport. These occupations mainly require

unskilled workers and are low paid jobs. Although all age groups can be found in this occupational type it had attracted mainly the age groups 20-24,30-34,35-39,40-44. The second largest category was "Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers," followed by "Craft and Related Trades Workers" and "Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers." These four groups accounted for 59.9 percent or 20,688 of all employed workers. In 1991 they contributed 68.5 percent or 22,900 of all employed workers.

The Professionals; Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers; Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers; and Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers categories, experienced significant increases during the intercensal period. In fact, there was over 200 percent increase in employment in the professional category, from 1,021 in 1991 to 3,446 in 2001. Both male and female had noticeable increases in this occupation especially the females where there was an increase from 353 in 1991 to 1,873 in 2001. This was at the expense of the Craft and Related Trade; Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers; and Elementary Occupations.

Four occupational groups sustained gains between 1991 and 2001 in the proportion of workers of both sexes between 1991 and 2001. These were: Legislator, Senior Official and Managers; Professionals; Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers; and Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers.

The number of males employed in the categories Technicians and Associated Professionals; Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers; and Elementary Occupations; declined. By comparison male employment increased in the categories Professionals (135 percent), Service Workers (39.4 percent) and Machine Operators (15 percent).

In the case of females, the categories Elementary Occupations; Technicians and Associated Professionals; and Craft and Related Trades Workers; showed substantial decreases. The largest number of females was found in the Elementary Occupational

group (2960 or 22percent). In 1991 Elementary Occupations also contributed the largest, 9259 or 28percent to employment as a single occupational group of the total employed population.

4.7 Employment Type of Worker

This category represents the status of an economically active person with respect to his employment during the reference period.

As shown in Table 3.6, the category “Paid Employee-Private” attracted 54.4 percent attracted 54.4percent of the employed labour force in 2001, followed by “Paid Employees by Government” (19 percent), and “Own Business without Paid Employee” (14.6percent). The category Paid Employee- Private accounted for 11,722 or 34percent of males employed. The number of females employed in this category were 7,121 or 20.6percent of total female employment. A similar trend had existed in 1991 where 53.3 percent of all employment was in private organizations.

During the intercensal period the “Unpaid Family Worker” category showed the largest decline of 22percent, followed by Own Business without Paid Employee (16percent) and Paid Employee by Government (5percent). The only category for which there was an increase was Paid Employee-Private.

The main occupation for males in the Paid Employee- Private category for was in Craft and Related Trades (27.9percent), followed by Elementary Occupation with 24.3percent. Another 24.0 percent were in the combined categories “Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers.” and “Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers.” On the other hand the main occupation for females in Private Organizations was Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers (27.7percent), followed by Elementary Occupation (24.4percent) and Clerks 23.9percent.

As shown in Table 3.7, 55 percent of the total hours worked was in Private Organizations followed by Government Paid Employees, and Owners of business without paid employee, contributing 19 percent and 14.7 percent respectively.

The employed population by number of hours worked and gender indicated that most of the employed population worked between 40 and 49 hours per week. The proportion of males and females was rather even. Moreover, more males than females worked longer than 49 hours a week.

4.8 Employment by Level of Education

There is a high correlation between educational level and employment. The higher the educational level an individual attains the most likely it is to find employment.

In 2001, 55.6 percent of workers employed had only attained Primary Education compared with 69.1 percent in 1991. This was followed by the employed having attained secondary education which was up from 23.8 percent in 1991 to 27.3 percent in 2001. The males have contributed more to this growth than females. They increased by 21.9percent while the females increased by 18.3 percent.

In 1991 the greater percentage of persons employed attaining primary education was males with 71.7percent. In 2001 although there was a numerical decline of males, they still remained the higher (70.7percent) in primary educational attainment. The number of females employed with just primary education declined during the intercensal period by 17 percent while that for male decline by 18.1percent.

The Pre-University, University and Post Graduate category also grew by 3.5 percent during the intercensal period to 15.1percent in 2001. The data in Table 3.8 showed that in 1991 more employed males (1,092) achieved this level of education than females (941). However, in 2001 there was a reverse, more females (2659) achieved university education than males (2,442). In other words, the proportion of females

achieving this level increased by 193percent while the males increased by 123percent.

4.9 Employment by Union Status

The data in Table 3.9 show that in 2001 over 36percent (12,541) of all employees were in the category "Not in a Union." Of this total 62 percent (7,775) were males. In addition, 24.8 percent (1,934) of employed males not in a Union were in the age group 20-24. The females not in a Union accounted for 4,766 or 36percent of all employed females and the majority (1,036) or 21 percent was also in the age group 20-24.

A total of 9,801 (28.4 percent) of the employed population were legally married.

The employed in a Common-law Union accounted for 17.7 percent (6,099) of the working population. There 4,110 or 67 percent of the total employed males and 1,989 or 33 percent females in this category.

5. UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a measure of that part of the labour force which, during the reference period:

1) **'Looked for work'** - These persons must have spent most of the time during the reference period actively looking for work. This includes writing letters of applications as well as actually visiting work places or houses in search of employment, and

2) “Wanted work and available” - Includes persons who are ready to work but who did not actively look for work.

The unemployment rate is calculated as the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

According to the 2001 Census, the unemployment rate in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was 21.1 percent compared with 19.8 percent in 1991. The number of unemployed persons increased from 8238 in 1991 to 9,258 in 2001. This movement essentially reflected an increase in male unemployment. In 2001 the unemployment rate was greater among males than females, (as was seen Table 3.1). This was a reversal of the unemployment situation in the 1980 and 1991 Censuses where the rate was higher among females.

The rate of unemployment for males increased to 22.7 percent (6,229 persons) from 18.4 percent (4,931) in 1991, whilst for females the rate declined from 22.1 percent (3,307) in 1991 to 18.6 percent (3,029) in 2001.

5.1 Unemployment by Age

It is important to disaggregate the unemployment figure in order to identify the age groups in the labour force that are economically vulnerable.

The data revealed that the unemployment rate for all age groups increased and this was particularly higher among the younger age cohorts. The rate of unemployment was also higher among males than females in every age group.

In 2001, the 15–29 age cohort comprised 12.7 percent of the unemployed compared with 14.2 percent in 1991. Similarly it was observed that 9.6 percent of the unemployed was in the age group 15-24 compared with 10.9 percent in 1991.

Youth unemployment was higher among males than females. During the intercensal period the number of unemployed females declined by 22.3 percent, falling from 35.2 percent in 1991 to 31.1 percent in 2001. The most significant declines (26.6 percent) were in the 15-19 age group with 35.2 percent, followed by the 25-29 group with 15.4 percent.

The number of unemployed males 15 – 29 increased by 6 percent, and the unemployment rate from 26.6 percent in 1991 to 33.8 percent in 2001. Importantly, however, the number of unemployed males 15 –19 decreased by 14.4 percent although the unemployment rate for this group increased by 16.3 percent to 51.5 percent. The increase in the rate despite the hike in the numbers can be explained by the 26.5 percent decrease in number of males in this cohort in the labour force.

During the intercensal period, the highest increase in the unemployed (60.6 percent) was recorded for the age group 30 – 44. The increase in the number of unemployed males (79.4 percent) was higher than for females (31.1 percent). The overall rate of unemployment in the group 30 – 44 increased to 15.3 percent with female unemployment increasing by less than one percentage point to 12.7 percent, and males by 5 percentage points to 19.9 percent.

The data also show that the rates of unemployment for the working age population 45-59 and over 60 years were 11.8 percent and 8.4 percent respectively compared with 9.3 percent and 6.2 percent in 1991. As the unemployment rate for these groups increase, there are implications for the provision of services for the aged.

5.2 Unemployment by Education Level

It is acknowledged that there is negative correlation between educational attainment and unemployment. The greater the level of education attained, the lower the likelihood of being unemployed. The results of the 2001 Census substantiated this claim where 66.8 percent of the unemployed only attained primary education, 27.7

percent obtained secondary education, while 3.2 percent had Pre-University and University level education.

The data in Table 3.10 show that although the persons with only primary education was the largest number of unemployed there was no significant increase in this category in 2001. The data also indicated that the number of females unemployed with primary education declined by 26.9 percent while the number of males increased by 15.2 percent.

It is significant to note that the unemployed with secondary education as a percentage increased by 30.5 percent during the intercensal period. This is attributable mainly to a 53.2 percent increase in the number of unemployed males with secondary education compared with 12.5 percent for females.

The number of unemployed persons with Pre-university and University education also increased during the intercensal period. In 1991 this grouped represented 0.8 percent of the unemployed compared with 3.2 percent in 2001.

5.3 Unemployment by Union Status

The 2001 Census results revealed that 59.5 percent of the unemployed were persons Not in a Union, and these were primarily males. This was followed by Visiting Partners (14.7percent), Common Law Unions (13percent), and Legally Married (9percent).

5.4 Unemployment by Census Division

The results of the 2001 Census (see Table 3.12) revealed that the unemployment rates in eight of the thirteen Census Divisions were above the national rate of (21.1percent). These were in Kingstown Suburbs, Bridgetown, Colonarie,

Georgetown, Sandy Bay, Layou, Barrouallie, and Chateaubelair. The Census Divisions of Kingstown, Calliaqua, Marriaqua, the Northern Grenadines and the southern grenadines had rates below the national average.

The highest unemployment rate (29 percent) was reported in the Census Division of Sandy Bay, where the rate has been increasing since 1980. This was followed by Layou (28.9percent) and Chateaubelair (26.4percent). In contrast the lowest rate of unemployment was recorded in the Southern Grenadines (13.2percent). This rate represented significant improvement over the 19.4 percent and 19.9 recorded in 1991 and 1980 respectively. In contrast, the rate of unemployment in the Northern Grenadines increased from 12.7 percent in 1991 to 17.1 in 2001.

The Census Divisions with the largest increases in unemployment rates were Bridgetown (46.3 percent), Colonarie (55.8 percent), Sandy Bay (35.5 percent) and Layou (35.7 percent). While in 1991 the more urban Census Divisions of Kingstown, Calliaqua and Kingstown Suburbs were included among those with the highest unemployment rates, in 2001 these were among the Census Divisions with the lowest rates of unemployment. In Kingstown the rate fell from 20.5 percent to 17.9 percent; Kingstown Suburbs from 25.2 percent to 23 percent; and Calliaqua from 20.4 to 18.8 percent.

During the intercensal period, the highest female unemployment rates were recorded in Layou (32percent), followed by Barrouallie (28.4percent), Chateaubelair (26.3percent), Colonarie (25.1percent), and Kingstown Suburbs (22.7percent). At the same time, the Census Divisions with the highest rate of male unemployment were Sandy Bay (32.3 percent), Layou (27.2 percent), Georgetown (27 percent), Chateaubelair (26.4 percent) and Colonarie (26 percent). The unemployment rate for males increased in every Census Division except the Southern Grenadines where the rate decreased by 4 percentage points.

6. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

This group is defined as person 15 years and over who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period because they were:

- 1) Engaged in household duties
- 2) Attending school
- 3) Retired
- 4) Disabled or unable to work

During the intercensal period the economically inactive population increased by 17.5 percent to 29,111 persons. In 2001 this group accounted for 39 per cent of the population 15 years and over compared with 37.0 per cent in the 1991. The Census results revealed that females accounted for 68.9 percent of the total inactive population and males 31.1 percent.

Most of the economically inactive were engaged in Home Duties (53.7 percent), while 20.9 percent Attended School, 19 percent were Retired and 6.4 percent were Disabled or Unable to Work. The number of persons engaged in "Home Duties" declined by 2.6 percent, and this was mainly on account of the 4.6 percent fall in the number of females in this group. It was noteworthy however, that the number of males engaged in Home Duties increased by 59 percent and 43.9 percent of the males in this category were between 15 – 29 years.

What is also significant is that the number of Retired persons who were economically inactive increased by 101.7 percent. The number the economically inactive population who Attended School increased by 24.3 percent to 5,999, out of which 5,380 or 89.7 percent were between 15 –19 years.

TABLE 3.1 A
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS,
GENDER AND CENSUS DIVISION DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 1991 AND 2001

Census Division	1991				2001			
	Population 15 years and above	Economically Active			Population 15 years and above	Economically Active		
		Employed	Un-employed	Total		Employed	Un-employed	Total
<u>Both Sexes</u>								
Kingstown	10,276	5,553	1,431	6,984	9,552	5,025	1,096	6,121
Suburbs of Kingstown	6,523	3,036	1,021	4,057	8,310	4,111	1,230	5,341
Calliaqua	13,245	6,955	1,780	8,735	15,666	7,720	1,782	9,502
Marriaqua	5,474	2,700	546	3,246	5,547	2,695	554	3,249
Bridgetown	4,599	2,281	433	2,714	4,643	1,918	586	2,504
Colonarie	4,723	2,347	464	2,811	5,099	2,103	729	2,832
Georgetown	4,359	1,906	518	2,424	4,608	1,844	596	2,440
Sandy Bay	1,647	722	196	918	1,880	640	261	901
Layou	3,673	1,561	423	1,984	4,344	1,766	718	2,484
Barrouallie	3,049	1,509	376	1,885	3,590	1,521	480	2,001
Chateaubelair	3,530	1,630	480	2,110	3,966	1,564	560	2,124
N. Grenadines	3,935	2,199	319	2,518	4,119	2,152	444	2,596
S. Grenadines	1,840	1,045	251	1,296	2,354	1,462	222	1,684
Total	66,873	33,444	8,238	41,682	73,678	34,521	9,258	43,779
<u>Male</u>								
Kingstown	4,862	3,131	778	3,909	4,598	2,702	704	3,406
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,169	1,964	581	2,545	4,147	2,408	730	3,138
Calliaqua	6,524	4,243	1,006	5,249	7,635	4,319	1,174	5,493
Marriaqua	2,699	1,865	310	2,175	2,760	1,655	348	2,003
Bridgetown	2,313	1,668	259	1,927	2,378	1,346	432	1,778
Colonarie	2,375	1,696	310	2,006	2,604	1,501	527	2,028
Georgetown	2,156	1,355	320	1,675	2,355	1,241	459	1,700
Sandy Bay	838	537	131	668	982	468	223	691
Layou	1,829	1,059	288	1,347	2,225	1,167	436	1,603
Barrouallie	1,435	936	240	1,176	1,831	1,051	294	1,345
Chateaubelair	1,750	1,105	313	1,418	2,051	1,118	401	1,519
N. Grenadines	2,175	1,563	235	1,798	2,274	1,403	343	1,746
S. Grenadines	979	681	160	841	1,269	895	158	1,053
Total	33,104	21,803	4,931	26,734	37,109	21,274	6,229	27,503
<u>Female</u>								
Kingstown	5,414	2,422	653	3,075	4,954	2,323	392	2,715
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,354	1,072	440	1,512	4,163	1,703	500	2,203
Calliaqua	6,721	2,712	774	3,486	8,031	3,401	608	4,009
Marriaqua	2,775	835	236	1,071	2,787	1,040	206	1,246
Bridgetown	2,286	613	174	787	2,265	572	154	726
Colonarie	2,348	651	154	805	2,495	602	202	804
Georgetown	2,203	551	198	749	2,253	603	137	740
Sandy Bay	809	185	65	250	898	172	38	210
Layou	1,844	502	135	637	2,119	599	282	881
Barrouallie	1,614	573	136	709	1,759	470	186	656
Chateaubelair	1,780	525	167	692	1,915	446	159	605
N. Grenadines	1,760	636	84	720	1,845	749	101	850
S. Grenadines	861	364	91	455	1,085	567	64	631
Total	33,769	11,641	3,307	14,948	36,569	13,247	3,029	16,276

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.1B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY ACTIVE POPULATION
BY GENDER AND CENSUS DIVISION DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS
1991 AND 2001

Census Division	1991								
	Employed			Unemployed			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kingstown	14.36	20.81	16.60	15.78	19.75	16.76	14.69	16.03	15.37
Kingstown Sub.	9.01	9.21	9.08	11.78	13.31	9.73	9.57	9.93	9.75
Calliaqua	19.46	23.30	20.80	20.40	23.40	20.96	19.71	19.90	19.81
Marriaqua	8.55	7.17	8.07	6.29	7.14	7.79	8.15	8.22	8.19
Bridgetown	7.65	5.27	6.82	5.25	5.26	6.51	6.99	6.77	6.88
Colonarie	7.78	5.59	7.02	6.29	4.66	6.74	7.17	6.95	7.06
Georgetown	6.21	4.73	5.70	6.49	5.99	5.82	6.51	6.52	6.52
Sandy Bay	2.46	1.59	2.16	2.66	1.97	2.20	2.53	2.40	2.46
Layou	4.86	4.31	4.67	5.84	4.08	4.76	5.53	5.46	5.49
Barrouallie	4.29	4.92	4.51	4.87	4.11	4.52	4.33	4.78	4.56
Chateaubelair	5.07	4.51	4.87	6.35	5.05	5.06	5.29	5.27	5.28
N. Grenadines	7.17	5.46	6.58	4.77	2.54	6.04	6.57	5.21	5.88
S. Grenadines	3.12	3.13	3.12	3.24	2.75	3.11	2.96	2.55	2.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Census Division	2001								
	Employed			Unemployed			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kingstown	12.70	17.54	14.56	11.30	12.94	13.98	12.39	13.55	12.96
Kingstown Sub.	11.32	12.86	11.91	11.72	16.51	12.20	11.18	11.38	11.28
Calliaqua	20.30	25.67	22.36	18.85	20.07	21.70	20.57	21.96	21.26
Marriaqua	7.78	7.85	7.81	5.59	6.80	7.42	7.44	7.62	7.53
Bridgetown	6.33	4.32	5.56	6.94	5.08	5.72	6.41	6.19	6.30
Colonarie	7.06	4.54	6.09	8.46	6.67	6.47	7.02	6.82	6.92
Georgetown	5.83	4.55	5.34	7.37	4.52	5.57	6.35	6.16	6.25
Sandy Bay	2.20	1.30	1.85	3.58	1.25	2.06	2.65	2.46	2.55
Layou	5.49	4.52	5.12	7.00	9.31	5.67	6.00	5.79	5.90
Barrouallie	4.94	3.55	4.41	4.72	6.14	4.57	4.93	4.81	4.87
Chateaubelair	5.26	3.37	4.53	6.44	5.25	4.85	5.53	5.24	5.38
N. Grenadines	6.59	5.65	6.23	5.51	3.33	5.93	6.13	5.05	5.59
S. Grenadines	4.21	4.28	4.24	2.54	2.11	3.85	3.42	2.97	3.19
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.2
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES
BY GENDER AND CENSUS DIVISION DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS
2001 AND 1991

Census Division	2001								
	Employed			Unemployed			Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kingstown	79.3	85.6	82.1	20.7	14.4	17.9	74.1	54.8	64.1
Kingstown Sub.	76.7	77.3	77.0	23.3	22.7	23.0	75.7	52.9	64.3
Calliaqua	78.6	84.8	81.2	21.4	15.2	18.8	71.9	49.9	60.7
Marriaqua	82.6	83.5	82.9	17.4	16.5	17.1	72.6	44.7	58.6
Bridgetown	75.7	78.8	76.6	24.3	21.2	23.4	74.8	32.1	53.9
Georgetown	73.0	81.5	75.6	27.0	18.5	24.4	72.2	32.8	53.0
Sandy Bay	67.7	81.9	71.0	32.3	18.1	29.0	70.4	23.4	47.9
Layou	72.8	68.0	71.1	27.2	32.0	28.9	72.0	41.6	57.2
Barrouallie	78.1	71.6	76.0	21.9	28.4	24.0	73.5	37.3	55.7
Chateaubelair	73.6	73.7	73.6	26.4	26.3	26.4	74.1	31.6	53.6
N. Grenadines	80.4	88.1	82.9	19.6	11.9	17.1	76.8	46.1	63.0
S. Grenadines	85.0	89.9	86.8	15.0	10.1	13.2	83.0	58.2	71.5
Total	77.4	81.4	78.9	22.6	18.6	21.1	74.1	44.5	59.4
Census Division	1991								
	Employed			Unemployed			Labour Force Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kingstown	80.1	78.8	79.5	19.9	21.2	20.5	80.4	56.8	68.0
Kingstown Sub.	77.2	70.9	74.8	22.8	29.1	25.2	80.3	45.1	62.2
Calliaqua	80.8	77.8	79.6	19.2	22.2	20.4	80.5	51.9	65.9
Marriaqua	85.7	78.0	83.2	14.3	22.0	16.8	80.6	38.6	59.3
Bridgetown	86.6	77.9	84.0	13.4	22.1	16.0	83.3	34.4	59.0
Georgetown	80.9	73.6	78.6	19.1	26.4	21.4	77.7	34.0	55.6
Sandy Bay	80.4	74.0	78.6	19.6	26.0	21.4	79.7	30.9	55.7
Layou	78.6	78.8	78.7	21.4	21.2	21.3	73.6	34.5	54.0
Barrouallie	79.6	80.8	80.1	20.4	19.2	19.9	82.0	43.9	61.8
Chateaubelair	77.9	75.9	77.3	22.1	24.1	22.7	81.0	38.9	59.8
N. Grenadines	86.9	88.3	87.3	13.1	11.7	12.7	82.7	40.9	64.0
S. Grenadines	81.0	80.0	80.6	19.0	20.0	19.4	85.9	52.8	70.4
Total	81.6	77.9	80.2	18.4	22.1	19.8	80.8	44.3	62.3

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.3A
EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
AND GENDER 1991 AND 2001

INDUSTRY	2001				1991			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3,800	17.9	993	7.5	6,018	27.6	1,613	13.9
Fishing	490	2.3	20	0.2	650	3	7	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	70	0.3	34	0.3	87	0.4	13	0.1
Manufacturing	1,726	8.1	718	5.4	1,740	8	1,063	9.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	495	2.3	101	0.8	519	2.4	66	0.6
Construction	3,480	16.4	179	1.4	3,473	15.9	144	1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,890	13.6	2,997	22.6	2,752	12.6	2,442	21
Hotels and Restaurants	1,036	4.9	1,348	10.2	550	2.5	804	6.9
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,141	10.1	453	3.4	2,021	9.3	282	2.4
Financial Intermediation	284	1.3	518	3.9	210	1	316	2.7
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	460	2.2	643	4.9	546	2.5	346	3
Public Administration and Defence	1,384	6.5	767	5.8	1,499	6.9	699	6
Education	803	3.8	1,697	12.8	807	3.7	1,529	13.1
Health and Social Work	184	0.9	559	4.2	195	0.9	765	6.6
Other Community, Social and Personal				0		0		0
Activities	685	3.2	518	3.9	420	1.9	324	2.8
Private Households with Employed Persons	408	1.9	1,176	8.9	242	1.1	1,192	10.2
Extra Territorial Organizations	5	0	10	0.1	74	0.3	36	0.3
Not Stated	933	4.4	516	3.9	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	21,274	100	13,247	100	21,803	100	11,641	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.3B
EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 2001 AND 1991

INDUSTRY	Number and Percentage Distribution				% Change 1991 - 2001
	2001		1991		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	4,793	13.9	7,631	22.8	-37
Fishing	510	1.5	657	2.0	-22
Mining and Quarrying	104	0.3	100	0.3	4
Manufacturing	2,444	7.1	2,803	8.4	-13
Electricity, Gas and Water	596	1.7	585	1.7	2
Construction	3,659	10.6	3,617	10.8	1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,887	17.1	5,194	15.5	13
Hotels and Restaurants	2,384	6.9	1,354	4.0	76
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,594	7.5	2,303	6.9	13
Financial Intermediation	802	2.3	526	1.6	52
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1,103	3.2	892	2.7	24
Public Administration and Defence	2,151	6.2	2,198	6.6	-2
Education	2,500	7.2	2,336	7.0	7
Health and Social Work	743	2.2	960	2.9	-23
Other Community, Social and Personal Activities	1,203	3.5	744	2.2	62
Private Households with Employed Persons	1,584	4.6	1,434	4.3	10
Extra Territorial Organizations	15	0.0	110	0.3	-86
Not Stated	1,449	4.2	0	0.0	
TOTAL	34,521	100	33,444	100	81

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.3C
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYED POPULATION
BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND GENDER 1991 AND 2001

INDUSTRY	Male			Female		
	Number		Percentage Change	Number		Percentage Change
	2001	1991		2001	1991	
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	3,800	6,018	-36.9	993	1,613	-38.4
Fishing	490	650	-24.6	20	7	185.7
Mining and Quarrying	70	87	-19.5	34	13	161.5
Manufacturing	1,726	1,740	-0.8	718	1,063	-32.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	495	519	-4.6	101	66	53
Construction	3,480	3,473	0.2	179	144	24.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,890	2,752	5	2,997	2,442	22.7
Hotels and Restaurants	1,036	550	88.4	1,348	804	67.7
Transport, Storage and Communications	2,141	2,021	5.9	453	282	60.6
Financial Intermediation	284	210	35.2	518	316	63.9
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	460	546	-15.8	643	346	85.8
Public Administration and Defence	1,384	1,499	-7.7	767	699	9.7
Education	803	807	-0.5	1,697	1,529	11
Health and Social Work	184	195	-5.6	559	765	-26.9
Other Community, Social and Personal Activities	685	420	63.1	518	324	59.9
Private Households with Employed Persons	408	242	68.6	1,176	1,192	-1.3
Extra Territorial Organizations	5	74	-93.2	10	36	-72.2
Not Stated	933	0		516	0	
TOTAL	21,274	21,803	-2.4	13,247	11,641	13.8

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.4A
EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND GENDER 1991
AND 2001 DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS

Main Occupational Group	2001			1991		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	1,081	1,061	2,142	1,063	750	1,813
Professionals	1,573	1,873	3,446	668	353	1,021
Technicians and Associated Professionals	887	849	1,736	1,288	1,793	3,081
Clerks	706	2,531	3,237	706	1,832	2,538
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales	2,532	2,485	5,017	1,817	1,870	3,687
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	3,251	648	3,899	3,847	726	4,573
Craft and Related Trade Workers	4,278	409	4,687	4,685	696	5,381
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,188	140	2,328	1,904	147	2,051
Elementary Occupations	4,125	2,960	7,085	5,799	3,460	9,259
Not Stated	653	291	944	26	14	40
TOTAL	21,274	13,247	34,521	21,803	11,641	33,444

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.4 B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION
BY GENDER 2001 AND 1991

Main Occupational Group	2001			1991		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legislator, Senior Officials and Managers	5.1	8	6.2	4.9	6.4	5.4
Professionals	7.4	14.1	10	3.1	3	3.1
Technicians and Associated Professionals	4.2	6.4	5	5.9	15.4	9.2
Clerks	3.3	19.1	9.4	3.2	15.7	7.6
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales	11.9	18.8	14.5	8.3	16.1	11
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	15.3	4.9	11.3	17.6	6.2	13.7
Craft and Related Trade Workers	20.1	3.1	13.6	21.5	6	16.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.3	1.1	6.7	8.7	1.3	6.1
Elementary Occupations	19.4	22.3	20.5	26.6	29.7	27.7
Not Stated	3.1	2.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.5
EMPLOYED POPULATION BY TYPE OF WORKER
DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 2001 AND 1991

Employment Status	NUMBER		% Distribution		% Change 1991 - 2001
	2001	1991	2001	1991	
Paid Employee - Government	6,571	6,933	19.0	20.7	-5.0
Paid Employee - Private	18,843	17,816	54.6	53.3	6.0
Paid Employee - Statutory	1,053		3.1		
Unpaid Family Worker	593	765	1.7	2.3	-22.0
Own Business with Paid Employee	1,794	1,859	5.2	5.6	-3.0
Own Business without Paid Employee	5,040	6,001	14.6	17.9	-16.0
Apprentice	32		0.1		
Don't Know/Not Stated	595	70	1.7	0.2	750.0
TOTAL	34,521	33,444	100.0	100.0	

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.6
EMPLOYED POPULATION BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED
AND GENDER DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 2001

Hours Worked	Number			% Distribution		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 - 8	426	361	787	2.0	2.7	2.3
9 - 16	820	641	1,461	3.9	4.8	4.2
17 - 24	1,230	723	1,953	5.8	5.5	5.7
25 - 32	2,156	1,687	3,843	10.1	12.7	11.1
33 - 40	6,712	4,609	11,321	31.6	34.8	32.8
41 - 48	3,770	2,558	6,328	17.7	19.3	18.3
over 49	5,333	2,263	7,596	25.1	17.1	22.0
Not Stated	827	405	1,232	3.9	3.1	3.6
TOTAL	21,274	13,247	34,521	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.7
EMPLOYED POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND
GENDER DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 1991 AND 2001

Educational Attainment	NUMBER			% Overall Distribution	NUMBER			% Overall Distribution	% Change 1991 - 2001	
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
	2001				1991					
Primary School	13,568	5,619	19,187	55.6	16,573	6,542	23,115	69.1	-18.1	-17
Secondary School	4,801	4,615	9,416	27.3	3,939	4,018	7,957	23.8	21.9	18.3
Pre-University, University and Post Graduate	2,442	2,759	5,201	15.1	1,092	941	2,033	6.1	123.6	155.8
Other	66	59	125	0.4	127	109	236	0.7	-48	-47
None	104	39	143	0.4	39	11	50	0.1	166.7	186
Not Stated	293	156	449	1.3	33	20	53	0.2	787.9	747.2
TOTAL	21,274	13,247	34,521	100	21,803	11,641	33,444	100	-2.4	3.2

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.8
EMPLOYED POPULATION BY UNION STATUS AND GENDER
DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 2001

Union Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage Distribution
Legally Married	5,956	3,845	9,801	28.4
Common-Law Union	4,110	1,989	6,099	17.7
Visiting Partner	2,579	1,717	4,296	12.4
Married but not in a Union	205	166	371	1.1
Legally Separated and not in a Union	64	86	150	0.4
Widowed and not in a Union	108	270	378	1.1
Divorced and not in a Union	204	247	451	1.3
Not in a Union	7,775	4,766	12,541	36.3
Not Stated	273	161	434	1.3
TOTAL	21,274	13,247	34,521	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.9
POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER UNEMPLOYED PAST WEEK
BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND CENSUS DIVISION 2001

MALE

Census Division	Age Group											TOTAL
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	
Kingstown	129	158	100	72	74	62	47	27	17	10	8	704
Suburbs of Kingstown	160	158	108	79	78	59	32	36	15	4	1	730
Calliaqua	214	247	143	154	118	104	67	53	40	25	9	1,174
Marriaqua	66	93	63	28	29	26	14	10	11	5	3	348
Bridgetown	100	105	52	44	53	29	16	18	9	3	3	432
Colonarie	150	128	91	44	39	26	20	6	7	8	8	527
Georgetown	101	110	80	47	51	28	15	13	7	3	4	459
Sandy Bay	52	42	35	27	22	17	10	6	9	3	0	223
Layou	93	94	60	50	47	37	21	19	6	8	1	436
Barrouallie	74	63	41	30	27	19	19	7	6	7	1	294
Chateaubelair	106	90	66	47	30	25	8	14	7	5	3	401
Northern Grenadines	51	69	37	44	33	34	22	19	17	9	8	343
Southern Grenadines	26	32	20	19	21	10	12	7	7	3	1	158
TOTAL	1,322	1,389	896	685	622	476	303	235	158	93	50	6,229

FEMALE

Census Division	Age Group											TOTAL
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	
Kingstown	69	103	67	47	41	30	19	8	5	2	1	392
Suburbs of Kingstown	111	125	84	67	46	31	14	13	7	1	1	500
Calliaqua	143	159	98	71	64	29	23	9	8	2	2	608
Marriaqua	49	58	30	27	15	15	7	2	1	0	2	206
Bridgetown	41	46	24	17	8	7	5	3	1	1	1	154
Colonarie	45	73	29	21	13	11	4	2	2	1	1	202
Georgetown	23	37	21	24	14	10	4	3	0	0	1	137
Sandy Bay	9	13	7	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	38
Layou	49	70	47	28	35	25	9	8	7	2	2	282
Barrouallie	54	40	23	16	13	15	11	3	0	5	6	186
Chateaubelair	32	50	26	18	10	15	2	2	2	1	1	159
Northern Grenadines	24	26	17	8	9	7	3	4	2	1	0	101
Southern Grenadines	21	10	7	8	9	4	3	1	1	0	0	64
TOTAL	670	810	480	354	279	201	105	58	37	16	19	3,029

TOTAL

Census Division	Age Group											TOTAL
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	
Kingstown	198	261	167	119	115	92	66	35	22	12	9	1,096
Suburbs of Kingstown	271	283	192	146	124	90	46	49	22	5	2	1,230
Calliaqua	357	406	241	225	182	133	90	62	48	27	11	1,782
Marriaqua	115	151	93	55	44	41	21	12	12	5	5	554
Bridgetown	141	151	76	61	61	36	21	21	10	4	4	586
Colonarie	195	201	120	65	52	37	24	8	9	9	9	729
Georgetown	124	147	101	71	65	38	19	16	7	3	5	596
Sandy Bay	61	55	42	29	24	19	11	6	10	3	1	261
Layou	142	164	107	78	82	62	30	27	13	10	3	718
Barrouallie	128	103	64	46	40	34	30	10	6	12	7	480
Chateaubelair	138	140	92	65	40	40	10	16	9	6	4	560
Northern Grenadines	75	95	54	52	42	41	25	23	19	10	8	444
Southern Grenadines	47	42	27	27	30	14	15	8	8	3	1	222
TOTAL	1,992	2,199	1,376	1,039	901	677	408	293	195	109	69	9,258

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.10
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY GENDER AND CENSUS DIVISION 2001 AND 1991

Census Division	2001			1991		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kingstown	20.7	14.4	17.9	19.9	21.2	20.5
Kingstown Suburbs	23.3	22.7	23	22.8	29.1	25.2
Calliaqua	21.4	15.2	18.8	19.2	22.2	20.4
Marriaqua	17.4	16.5	17.1	14.3	22	16.8
Bridgetown	24.3	21.2	23.4	13.4	22.1	16
Colonarie	26	25.1	25.7	15.5	19.1	16.5
Georgetown	27	18.5	24.4	19.1	26.4	21.4
Sandy Bay	32.3	18.1	29	19.6	26	21.4
Layou	27.2	32	28.9	21.4	21.2	21.3
Barrouallie	21.9	28.4	24	20.4	19.2	19.9
Chateaubelair	26.4	26.3	26.4	22.1	24.1	22.7
Northern Grenadines	19.6	11.9	17.1	13.1	11.7	12.7
Southern Grenadines	15	10.1	13.2	19	20	19.4

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.11
UNEMPLOYED POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 2001 AND 1991

2001						
Educational Level	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary School	4601	1585	6186	73.9	52.3	66.8
Secondary School	1331	1235	2566	21.4	40.8	27.7
Pre-University & University	145	148	293	2.3	4.9	3.2
Other	16	12	28	0.3	0.4	0.3
None	54	13	67	0.9	0.4	0.7
Not Stated	82	36	118	1.3	1.2	1.3
Total	6229	3029	9258	100	100	100

1991						
Educational Level	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary School	3994	2169	6163	81	65.6	74.8
Secondary School	869	1098	1967	17.6	33.2	23.9
Pre-University & University	37	29	66	0.8	0.9	0.8
Other	19	6	25	0.4	0.2	0.3
None	7	5	12	0.1	0.2	0.1
Not Stated	5	0	5	0.1	0	0.1
Total	4931	3307	8238	100	100	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 & 2001

TABLE 3.12
UNEMPLOYED BY UNION STATUS DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 2001

Union Status	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legally Married	600	270	870	9.6	8.9	9.4
Common Law	704	502	1,206	11.3	16.6	13
Visiting Partner	687	674	1,361	11	22.3	14.7
Married but not in a Union	49	20	69	0.8	0.7	0.7
Legally Separated but not in a Union	18	6	24	0.3	0.2	0.3
Widowed but not in a Union	11	17	28	0.2	0.6	0.3
Divorced but not in a Union	25	19	44	0.4	0.6	0.5
Not in a Union	4,035	1,473	5,508	64.8	48.6	59.5
Not Stated	100	48	148	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	6,229	3,029	9,258	100	100	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 3.13
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
DURING THE WEEK BEFORE CENSUS 2001

Census Division	Age Group											TOTAL
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	
Kingstown	901	224	142	122	127	127	108	96	148	214	920	3,129
Suburbs of Kingstown	834	242	198	176	160	133	99	110	117	135	512	2,716
Calliaqua	1,488	474	329	289	284	212	198	214	271	389	1,412	5,560
Marriaqua	600	206	155	132	117	121	91	77	76	110	464	2,149
Bridgetown	521	204	132	109	139	105	88	72	76	114	451	2,011
Colonarie	502	187	129	138	144	118	105	70	89	98	507	2,087
Georgetown	510	232	159	103	120	97	74	68	71	113	470	2,017
Sandy Bay	181	105	93	62	62	55	31	35	45	55	174	898
Layou	396	122	83	94	90	89	52	64	79	121	477	1,667
Barrouallie	380	113	110	103	105	75	58	37	40	50	322	1,393
Chateaubelair	449	146	117	120	113	90	74	58	56	88	331	1,642
N. Grenadines	311	95	78	72	84	85	61	79	69	106	379	1,419
S. Grenadines	173	43	38	36	36	35	18	15	35	45	133	607
TOTAL	7,246	2,393	1,763	1,556	1,581	1,342	1,057	995	1,172	1,638	6,552	27,295

MALE

Census Division	Age Group											TOTAL
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	
Kingstown	380	58	29	26	17	21	21	26	43	78	353	1,052
Suburbs of Kingstown	343	60	35	35	31	28	20	19	36	51	192	850
Calliaqua	613	126	66	42	43	42	41	45	84	143	587	1,832
Marriaqua	240	54	29	27	24	22	22	17	21	41	169	666
Bridgetown	195	43	18	15	12	14	10	11	14	31	168	531
Colonarie	174	24	11	14	18	15	14	8	18	26	170	492
Georgetown	208	48	22	14	14	11	9	11	15	26	183	561
Sandy Bay	75	22	19	7	11	8	5	5	8	19	75	254
Layou	154	21	15	9	11	17	10	9	18	41	214	519
Barrouallie	152	23	14	10	11	8	10	9	10	16	113	376
Chateaubelair	181	14	11	11	11	6	13	5	10	28	126	416
N. Grenadines	147	15	12	13	10	12	16	16	21	36	152	450
S. Grenadines	74	10	1	7	9	2	3	6	9	19	47	187
TOTAL	2,936	518	282	230	222	206	194	187	307	555	2,549	8,186

FEMALE

Census Division	Age Group											TOTAL
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	
Kingstown	521	166	113	96	110	106	87	70	105	136	567	2,077
Suburbs of Kingstown	491	182	163	141	129	105	79	91	81	84	320	1,866
Calliaqua	875	348	263	247	241	170	157	169	187	246	825	3,728
Marriaqua	360	152	126	105	93	99	69	60	55	69	295	1,483
Bridgetown	326	161	114	94	127	91	78	61	62	83	283	1,480
Colonarie	328	163	118	124	126	103	91	62	71	72	337	1,595
Georgetown	302	184	137	89	106	86	65	57	56	87	287	1,456
Sandy Bay	106	83	74	55	51	47	26	30	37	36	99	644
Layou	242	101	68	85	79	72	42	55	61	80	263	1,148
Barrouallie	228	90	96	93	94	67	48	28	30	34	209	1,017
Chateaubelair	268	132	106	109	102	84	61	53	46	60	205	1,226
N. Grenadines	164	80	66	59	74	73	45	63	48	70	227	969
S. Grenadines	99	33	37	29	27	33	15	9	26	26	86	420
TOTAL	4,310	1,875	1,481	1,326	1,359	1,136	863	808	865	1,083	4,003	19,109

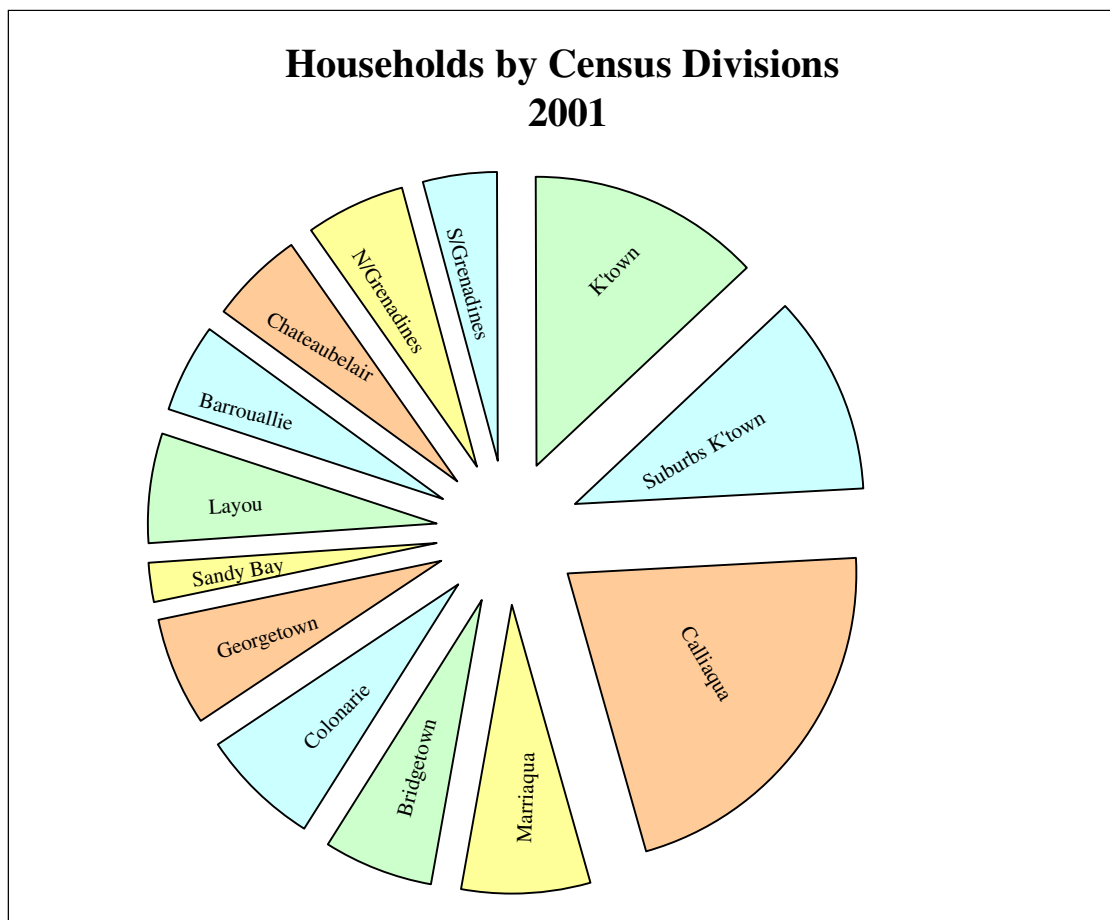
Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

CHAPTER FOUR: HOUSING AND SERVICES

1. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE SIZE

In 2001 there were 30,518 households (one or more persons living together, i.e. sleeping in the same house most nights of the week and sharing at least one daily meal), compared with 27,002 in the 1991, an increase of 13.0 percent. The percentage increase was smaller when compared with the 1991 and 1980 Censuses, which registered 33.1 percent and 19.8 percent growth respectively. Unlike the other censuses when the growth was on account of increased population, in 2001, the population declined marginally by 0.2 percent, indicating the increase in the number of households was mainly due to a fall in the mean size of households.

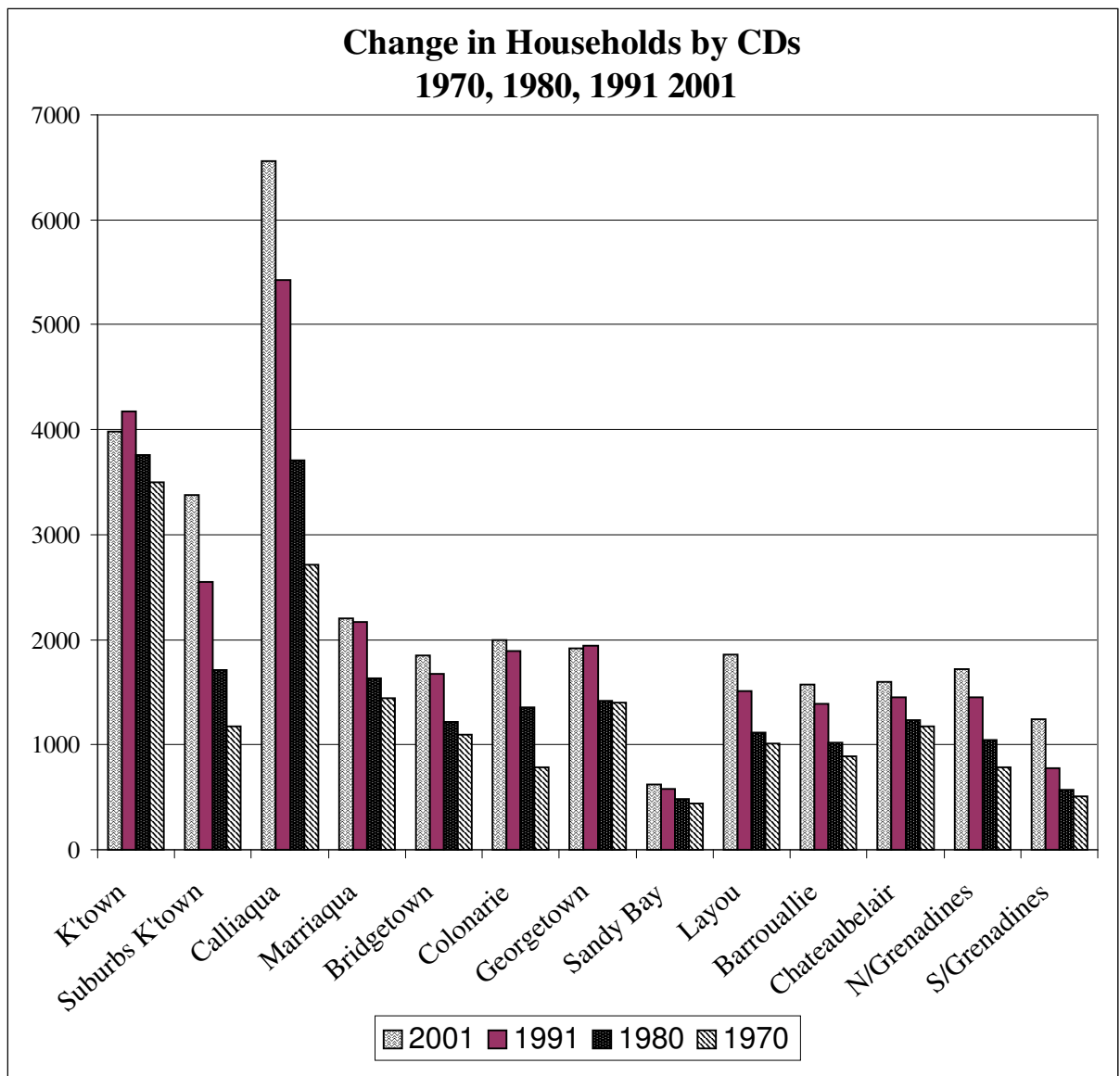
Figure 4:1



Source: Statistical Office

All census divisions exhibited increases in the number of households, with the exception of Kingstown and Georgetown, which declined by 4.6 and 1.3 percent respectively.

Figure 4:2



source: Statistical Office

The Southern Grenadines (60.0 percent), Kingstown Suburbs (32.4), Layou (22.8 percent), Calliaqua (20.9 percent) and Northern Grenadines (18.7 percent) experienced significant increases in the number of households in 2001.

The dramatic increase in the number of households in the Southern Grenadines is directly related to the fact that 31.5 percent of the locally born resident population were from other parts of the country and in most instances were there on account of employment opportunities which existed at the time. The opening of the Canouan Resort in the late 1990's was the single most important factor responsible for this expansion.

The data show that in 2001 the three (3) Census Divisions: Kingstown, Kingstown Suburbs and Calliaqua accounted for 45.6 percent of the total number of households (marginally up from the 45 percent in 1991) and 45.3 percent of the total population. Given that these Census Divisions occupy 13.4 percent of the total landmass, and have a combined population density of 2,378 per square mile there are implications for transportation, housing and other social services in this part of the country.

Further dis-aggregation of the data show that 21.5 percent of the households were in the Calliaqua Census Division. This is consistent with the fact that 20.9 percent of the population reside in this census division. In addition, it must be noted that this census division benefited most from internal migration as indicated by the fact that 6,348 persons (30.7 percent of the resident population) reported that they were from other areas of the country. The Census Division of Kingstown had the second largest number of households (13.0 percent) Other large census divisions by households were the Suburbs of Kingstown (11.1 percent), Marriaqua (7.2 percent) and Colonaire (6.5 percent).

Ninety percent of households lived on mainland St. Vincent and 10 percent in the Grenadines. This has not changed much from the 1991 Census when the percentages were 92 percent and 8 percent respectively.

In 2001, the mean household size was 3.5 compared with 3.9 and 4.8 in 1991 and 1980 respectively. This change was on account of the 13.0 percent increase in the number of households, coupled with the 0.2 percent decline in the population size. A closer examination of the mean size of households shows that all the census divisions realised declines. Sandy Bay had the largest mean size of 4.4 which was down from the 4.9 in 1991. The Southern Grenadines with 2.6 had the smallest average household size. In terms of the Southern Grenadines the 60.0 percent increase in the number of households was primarily due to the increase in single member households.

2. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING, OWNERSHIP AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

In 2001, 85.2 percent of the households lived in undivided private house (a single dwelling unit which takes up the complete building). This represented a 14.4 percent increase over the 1991 figure, and could be as a result of the emergence of more single parent households. Increased access to credit due to more competitive lending practices by the financial institutions could be another contributing factor.

The number of persons living in “combined business and dwelling” increased by 26.3 percent in 2001 compared with 64.8 percent in 1991. Households which lived in barracks increased from 84 in 1991 to 275 in 2001. This movement was as a result of the increased numbers of households in Mustique utilising this form of dwelling, which more often than not tended to be single households. However, the number of households living in barracks remained at less than 1 percent.

Ownership relates to the legal and financial arrangements under which the household occupies its living quarters. The data show that there has been an upward trend in the number of persons who owned homes. In 2001, 23,065 or 75.6 percent of the household dwellings were owner occupied, compared with 71.3 percent in 1991.

The other significant types of tenancy included "Rented - Private" (3, 828 or 12.5 percent of total households) which grew 20.9 percent and "Rent Free" (2,774 or 9.1 percent of total households) which expanded by 52.7 percent.

The number of households living in homes constructed from concrete has increased significantly since 1991. Data from the 2001 Census show that 21,707 households (71.6 percent) lived in concrete dwellings compared with 14,883 or 55.1 percent in 1991. While the use of concrete continued to increase, the other major types of construction material used by households have declined significantly. In the case of wood, for example, the number of households living in wooden houses continued to fall. In 1991 there were 8,440 households living in wooden houses (31.3 percent of total households) and by 2001 the number had fallen by 30.3 percent to 5 886 or 19.3 percent of all households.

Households living in homes built from a combination of wood and concrete accounted for 2,333 (7.6 percent), a decline of 10.9 percent. The use of Adobe ('wattle and daub') and brick has declined extensively, while less than one percent of households live in homes constructed from make shift material.

3. HOUSEHOLD BY NUMBER OF ROOMS

The number of rooms (exclusive of kitchens, bathrooms and bedrooms) provide useful information for assessing overcrowding. The 2001 census data suggest a decline in the number of households whose dwelling are less than three rooms. In 2001 1,873 households, or 6.1 percent of the population lived in one room dwelling

units, the comparative figure for 1991 was 2,055 or 7.6 percent. There was also a decline in households with two rooms. Five hundred and ninety-four (594) or 18.3 percent occupied dwellings with two rooms in 2001 compared with 6,525 or 24.2 percent in 1991

The analysis of the 1991 situation regarding the increase in the number of people with one room dwelling units, suggest some level of over crowding and also an increase in the number of households below the mean household size. This situation may have eased somewhat in 2001, based on the data provided.

Twenty nine percent (29.0 percent) of households lived in houses with at least three rooms. This trend is consistent with the last two censuses when the figures were 28.0 and 28.9 percent in 1991 and 1980 respectively. Meanwhile the number of households living in 4 rooms households increased by 32.9 percent over 1991, to be the second most important category. In 2001, eight thousand four hundred and thirteen (8,413) or 27.6 percent lived in four- room dwelling up from 23.4 percent in 1991 and 19.5 percent in 1980.

4. SERVICES

4.1 Water Supply

The main source of water supply to households in 2001 was "Public Piped into Dwelling" accounting for 15,936 or 52.2 percent of all households. These figures compare favourably with the 8,984 (33.3 percent) and 4 337 (21.4 percent) in 1991 and 1980 respectively. Together with the 5,194 households in the category "Public Piped into Yard", these sources accounted for 69.2 percent of water supply to homes compared with 47.6 percent in 1991 and 34.7 percent in 1980. Concomitant with these movements, there was a 43.8 percent decline in the number of households utilising public standpipes as their main source of water supply. These figures are

consistent with Government's policy to improve the accessibility of potable water to the entire population.

Meanwhile there was a 29.0 percent increase in the number of households utilising "private piped into dwelling" and "private catchment piped". This movement was primarily felt in the census divisions of the Northern and Southern Grenadines (due to the increase in the households) where these methods are still the traditional source of water supply. In these census divisions, 96 percent of households in the Northern Grenadines and 89.5 percent in the Southern Grenadines relied on water from this source.

The data also show that 89.7 percent of households in Kingstown had access to pipe-borne water from the public supply and led all other census divisions in this area. The Census Divisions of Calliaqua (85.0 percent), Suburbs of Kingstown (84.1 percent) and Layou (73.0 percent) and Sandy Bay (70.7 percent) had relatively high numbers of households that had access to pipe-borne water. At the lower end 55.1 percent of households in the Census division of Chateaubelair had access to potable water

It was observed that while there was a 43.8 percent decline in the number of households receiving water from "public stand pipe", the number is still reasonably high at 14.6 percent. Further disaggregation showed that 39.1 percent of the households in Chateaubelair obtained water from this source and was followed by Colonarie (33.2 percent), Georgetown (28.9 percent), Barrouallie (28.4 percent) and Sandy Bay (17.8 percent). In the census divisions of the Northern and Southern Grenadines only 0.3 percent of the households used this source.

Indications are that this measurement of quality of standard of living shows significant improvement over the last two censuses. While this is noteworthy, greater efforts will have to be made to ensure that access to this basic commodity via the public source is increasingly made available to all households.

4.2 Lighting

In 2001, 79.1 percent or 24,326 households used public electricity as the main type of lighting. This figure represented an increase of 34.8 percent compared with 1991 when it was 18,044. The major contributors to the increase were the expansion in rural electrification and the electrification of Canouan. The census divisions that benefited most from these interventions were Georgetown, Sandy Bay and the Southern Grenadines (Canouan). In the case of Sandy Bay, for example, 2 percent of the households used electricity in 1991 compared with 67.8 percent in 2001. Meanwhile, Georgetown's use of electricity moved from 45.8 percent in 1991 to 69.3 percent in 2001. In terms of the Southern Grenadines, household usage of electricity increased to 80 percent in 2001 from 15.9 percent in 1991. This expansion was mainly to facilitate the economic activities, which were taking place at the time, at the same time coinciding with Government's plans to make the service available to all parts of St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

With the expansion in the availability of public electricity there has been a corresponding decline in the use of kerosene for lighting. The number of households using kerosene declined from 8,231 in 1991 to 3,905. While there were major reductions in the use of kerosene, there are still quite a number of households, especially in the rural areas using this type of lighting. Meanwhile, less than one percent of households reported not having any form of lighting.

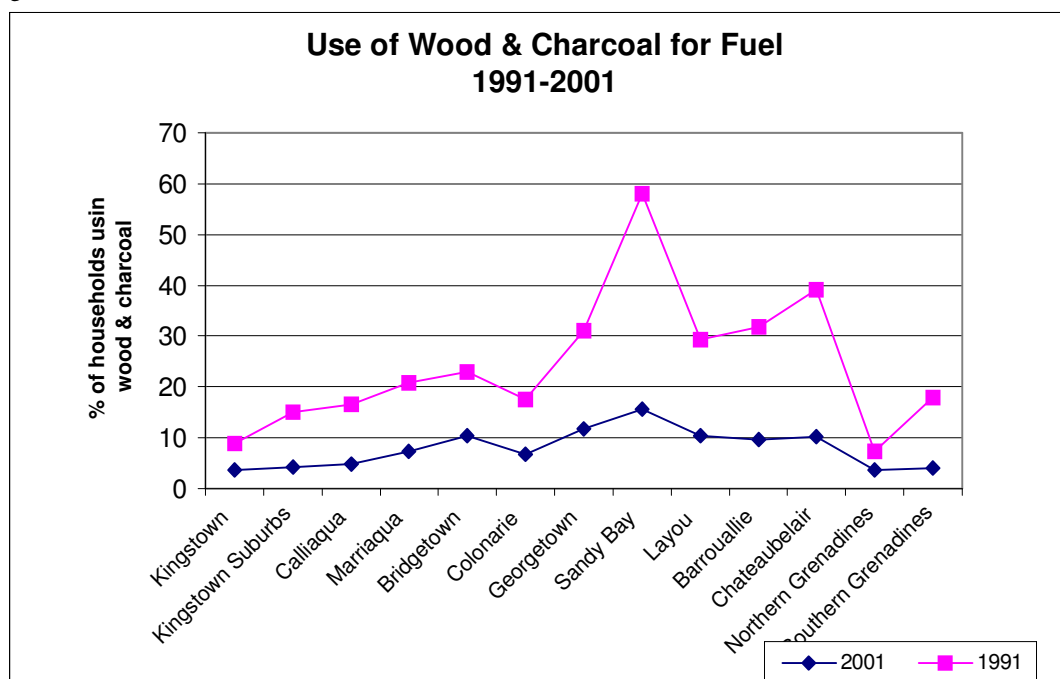
4.3 Household by Fuel Used for Cooking

The main source of fuel used throughout St. Vincent and the Grenadines for cooking was gas, which accounted for 90.1 percent of households compared with 75.1 percent in 1991 and 28 percent in 1980.

Consistent with the increase in the number of households utilising gas as the main source of fuel, there was a 60.6 and 61.6 percent decline in the use of wood and

charcoal respectively over the 1991 figures. Meanwhile, the number of households using kerosene as their main source of fuel declined by a 85.7 percent in the period.

Figure



source: Statistical Office

Further analysis showed that on average less than 6.9 percent of all of households used wood and charcoal as their main source of fuel compared with 20.3 percent in 1991. As was the case in 1991, usage by households of these types of in the Census Divisions of Sandy Bay (15.6percent), Georgetown (11.8percent), Layout (10.5percent), and Chateaubelair (10.2percent) of these sources of fuel were well above the national average

In the Census Division of Sandy Bay the number of households using wood and charcoal declined from 58.1 percent in 1991 to 15.6 percent in 2001. The Northern Grenadines recorded the lowest percentage of households using these forms of fuel with the percentage declining from 7.3 percent in 1991 to 3.6 percent in 2001.

4.4 Households by Ownership of Goods and Access to Services

In order to assess the digital divide that exist in the country one must be able to determine the number of households which have access to and the capability to use modern information technology, such as telephone, television and the internet. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the major instruments of communication were radios, televisions, telephones and to a much lesser extent, the computer. A significant number of households, 83.8 percent, owned a radio. This was up from 75.7 percent in 1991. In comparison to the 51.2 percent of households who owned televisions in 1991, the figure had increased significantly to 71.7 percent in 2001.

All Census Divisions realised significant growth in the number of households with televisions, with 80.1 percent of all urban communities owning televisions and 87.9 percent owning radios.

In terms of access to the telephone, there was a 40.5 percent increase in the number of household which had access to this service. However, access to this medium of communication is still relatively low at 53.3 percent in 2001. and has implications for “bridging the digital divide”. This is because access to the internet in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is mainly via the “dial up “ method.

In 2001 only 8.2 percent (2,517) of households were reported to own computers. In the Census Division of Calliaqua, 955 households (37.9percent) had computers, followed by 22 percent in Kingstown and 10 percent in the Suburbs of Kingstown.

In terms of internet access, 5.2 percent of households stated that they had an internet connection. Concomitant with the number of households with computers, the Census Division of Calliaqua had the highest internet connection rate of 10.5 percent. Other census divisions worthy of mention were Kingstown (8.7), Kingstown Suburbs (4.0 percent), Northern Grenadines (4.8 percent) and Southern Grenadines (4.2 percent).

4.5 Appliances

Ownership of appliances such as stoves, fridges and washing machines can be indicative of improvements in the quality of life. In the 2001 Census, 90.1 percent of households owned stoves, while 66.1 percent had refrigerators and a significantly lower amount (14.5 percent) owned washing machines.

4.6 Toilet Facilities

Ownership of toilet facilities is one of the basic health indicators as well as a measurement of improvement in the quality of life of individuals at the community level. The 2001 census data indicate that 96.2 percent of households were practising some acceptable form of sewerage disposal, marginally up from the 96.0 percent realised in 1991.

In 2001, 52.0 percent of the total households used the combined form of "WC linked to cesspit" and "WC linked to sewer", compared with 33.2 percent in 1991. Concomitant with this increase the number of households who used "pit latrines" fell from 62.0 percent to 44.2 percent in 2001, as persons shifted towards the use of WC type toilets.

The percentage of households utilising no acceptable form of sewage disposal decreased from in 1991 to in 2001.

TABLE 4.1
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE SIZE
1970, 1980, 1991 AND 2001

Census Year	Number of Households	Average Size
1970	16,940	5.1
1980	20,290	4.8
1991	27,002	3.9
2001	30,518	3.5

Source: Population and Housing Census 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001

TABLE 4.2
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS
1980, 1991 AND 2001

Number of Rooms	Number			Percentage		
	1980	1991	2001	1980	1991	2001
1	1,179	2,055	1,873	5.8	7.6	6.1
2	5,806	6,525	5,594	28.6	24.2	18.3
3	5,859	7,566	8,854	28.9	28.0	29.0
4	3,951	6,326	8,413	19.5	23.4	27.6
5	1,644	2,911	3,625	8.1	10.8	11.9
6	670	1,031	1,259	3.3	3.8	4.1
7 and over	470	581	900	2.3	2.2	2.9
Not Stated	711	7	0	3.5	0.0	0.0
	20,290	27,002	30,518	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 1980, 1991, 2001

TABLE 4.3
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CENSUS DIVISION
1970, 1980, 1991 AND 2001

Census Division	1970	1980	1991	2001	Percentage Change		
					1970 - 1980	1980 - 1991	1991 - 2001
Kingstown	3,504	3,761	4,175	3,983	7.3	11	-4.6
Suburbs	1,177	1,711	2,551	3,378	45.4	49.1	32.4
Calliaqua	2,713	3,710	5,430	6,562	36.8	46.4	20.9
Marriaqua	1,447	1,633	2,167	2,206	12.9	32.7	1.8
Bridgetown	1,095	1,221	1,679	1,849	11.5	37.5	10.1
Colonarie	784	1,361	1,895	1,993	73.6	39.2	5.2
Georgetown	1,404	1,420	1,946	1,921	1.1	37	-1.3
Sandy Bay	442	486	575	662	9.9	18.3	8.2
Layou	1,014	1,119	1,516	1,861	10.4	35.5	22.8
Barrouallie	891	1,021	1,393	1,577	14.6	36.4	13.2
Chateaubelair	1,171	1,232	1,449	1,603	5.2	17.6	10.6
Total Mainland	15,642	18,675	24,776	27,555	19.4	32.7	11.2
N. Grenadines	788	1,045	1,450	1,721	32.6	38.8	18.7
S. Grenadines	510	570	776	1,242	11.8	36.1	60.1
Total	16,940	20,290	27,002	30,518	19.8	33.1	12.3

Source: Population and Housing Census 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001

TABLE 4.4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND MEAN SIZE
1970, 1980, 1991 AND 2001

Census Division	PERCENTAGE				MEAN SIZE			
	1970	1980	1991	2001	1970	1980	1991	2001
Kingstown	20.68	18.54	15.46	13.18	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.3
Suburbs	6.95	8.43	9.45	11.19	5.3	5	4.2	3.7
Calliaqua	16.02	18.28	20.11	21.59	5.2	4.7	3.7	3.4
Marriaqua	8.54	8.05	8.03	7.31	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.7
Bridgetown	6.46	6.02	6.22	5.76	5.8	5.5	4.5	3.8
Colonarie	4.63	6.71	7.02	6.96	5.5	5.3	4.2	3.6
Georgetown	8.29	7	7.21	6.3	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.6
Sandy Bay	2.61	2.4	2.13	2.07	5.7	5.9	4.9	4.4
Layou	5.99	5.52	5.61	6.16	5.1	4.9	3.9	3.4
Barrouallie	5.26	5.03	5.16	4.4	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.1
Chateaubelair	6.91	6.07	5.37	5.27	5.2	4.9	4.2	3.6
N. Grenadines	4.65	5.15	5.37	5.7	5.1	4.5	3.8	2.9
S. Grenadines	3.01	2.81	2.87	4.11	4.6	4.4	3.7	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.5

Source: Population and Housing Census 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001

TABLE 4.5
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP 1980, 1991 AND 2001

Type of Ownership	1991		2001		% Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Owned	19,253	71.3	23,065	75.58	19.8
Squatted	131	0.5	143	0.47	9.2
Rented-Private	3,813	14.1	3,828	12.54	0.4
Rented-Govt.	116	0.4	37	0.12	-68.1
Leased	33	0.1	27	0.09	-18.2
Rent Free	3,193	11.8	2,774	9.09	-13.1
Other	397	1.5	490	1.61	23.4
Don't Know/Not Stated	66	0.2	154	0.50	133.3
TOTAL	27,002	100.0	30,518	100.00	13.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 1980, 1991 and 2001

TABLE 4.6
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MARITAL STATUS
AND GENDER OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 2001

MARITAL STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Legally Married	7,332	40.5	1,663	13.7	8,995	29.7
Common Law Union	3,444	19.0	1,594	13.1	5,038	16.6
Visiting Partner	1,422	7.8	1,569	12.9	2,991	9.9
Married but not in a Union	311	1.7	318	2.6	629	2.1
Legally Separated and not in a union	95	0.5	158	1.3	253	0.8
Widowed and not in a Union	437	2.4	1,503	12.4	1,940	6.4
Divorced and not in a Union	311	1.7	396	3.3	707	2.3
Not in a Union	4,502	24.8	4,723	38.9	9,225	30.5
Not Stated	272	1.5	212	1.7	484	1.6
TOTAL	18,126	100.0	12,136	100.0	30,262	100.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.7
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING 2001

Type of Dwelling	Before 1970	1970 - 1979	1980 - 1989	1990 - 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Don't Know	TOTAL
Undivided Private House	4,637	3,129	5,018	4,366	797	697	916	870	928	296	4356	26,010
Part of a Private House	581	261	381	288	44	55	49	48	57	16	1156	2,936
Flat/Apartment/Condominium	52	47	59	51	25	21	25	33	31	3	329	676
Townhouse	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
Double house or Duplex	3	0	4	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	12	30
Combined Business/Dwelling	98	62	104	63	10	9	8	12	8	4	78	456
Barracks	2	2	1	3	1	1	9	38	74	2	142	275
Other	14	5	11	9	1	1	2	7	8	3	65	126
TOTAL	5,391	3,507	5,579	4,787	879	785	1,010	1,008	1,107	325	6,140	30,518

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.8
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL
AND CENSUS DIVISION 2001

Census Division	Wood	Concrete Blocks	Wood & Concrete	Stone	Brick	Adobe	Makeshift or Tatched	Other	Total
Kingstown	768	2,733	437	35	0	2	7	1	3,983
Suburbs of Kingstown	576	2,529	244	1	2	1	15	10	3,378
Calliaqua	1,107	4,994	375	22	4	9	46	5	6,562
Mariragua	485	1,524	176	9	1	0	8	3	2,206
Bridgetown	322	1,367	140	1	2	6	7	4	1,849
Colonaire	502	1,361	118	0	0	2	7	3	1,993
Georgetown	587	1,202	117	1	1	0	11	2	1,921
Sandy Bay	73	505	33	0	0	0	10	1	622
Layou	409	1,228	185	7	0	5	23	4	1,861
Barrouallie	288	1,134	100	0	1	38	13	3	1,577
Chateaubelair	214	1,220	73	0	1	28	53	14	1,603
Northern Grenadines	318	1,101	274	17	2	0	5	4	1,721
Southern Grenadines	237	935	61	1	3	0	4	1	1,242
Total	5,886	21,833	2,333	94	17	91	209	55	30,518

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.9
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING USED AND CENSUS DIVISION
2001

Census Division	Gas	Kerosene	Electricity Public	Electricity Private Generator	Other	None	Total
Kingstown	9	227	3,568	40	116	23	3,983
Suburbs of Kingstown	9	449	2,745	54	87	34	3,378
Calliaqua	17	639	5,553	91	208	54	6,562
Marriaqua	7	300	1,768	27	86	18	2,206
Bridgetown	1	263	1,418	24	127	16	1,849
Colonaire	4	325	1,552	20	72	20	1,993
Georgetown	5	450	1,332	16	88	30	1,921
Sandy Bay	2	163	421	2	21	13	622
Layou	0	275	1,484	16	67	19	1,861
Barrouallie	6	287	1,160	13	82	29	1,577
Chateaubelair	1	303	1,156	19	106	18	1,603
Northern Grenadines	6	110	1,177	402	21	5	1,721
Southern Grenadines	9	114	992	83	40	4	1,242
Total	76	3,905	24,326	807	1,121	283	30,518

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.10
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS TYPE OF FUEL MOST USED FOR COOKING
AND CENSUS DIVISION 2001

CENSUS DIVISION	Type of Fuel Most Used for Cooking						TOTAL
	Coal	Wood	Gas/LPG	Kerosene	Electricity	Other	
Kingstown	105	45	3,706	32	39	56	3,983
Suburbs of Kingstown	101	46	3,151	20	13	47	3,378
Calliaqua	178	146	6,104	19	58	57	6,562
Mariaqua	63	97	2,004	17	3	22	2,206
Bridgetown	82	111	1,630	6	5	15	1,849
Colonaire	54	82	1,834	7	3	13	1,993
Georgetown	82	145	1,668	4	2	20	1,921
Sandy Bay	43	54	513	1	0	11	622
Layou	138	58	1,631	5	8	21	1,861
Barrouallie	122	31	1,360	7	3	54	1,577
Chateaubelair	149	77	1,333	0	0	44	1,603
Northern Grenadines	46	16	1,451	8	170	30	1,721
Southern Grenadines	29	21	1,120	1	31	40	1,242
TOTAL	1,192	929	27,505	127	335	430	30,518

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.11
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY
2001 AND 1991

Source of Water Supply	2001		1991		% Change
	Number	%	Number	%	
Private Piped into Dwelling	550	1.8	1,681	6.2	-67.2
Private Catchment, not Piped	874	2.9	1,346	5.0	-35.1
Private Catchment Piped	1,622	5.3	...	...	...
Public Piped into Dwelling	15,936	52.2	8,984	33.3	77.4
Public Piped into Yard	5,194	17.1	3,864	14.3	34.4
Public Stand Pipe	4,455	14.6	7,934	29.4	-43.8
Public Well or Tank	167	0.5	279	1.0	-40.1
Other	1,720	5.6	2,914	10.8	-40.9
TOTAL	30,518	100.0	27,002	100.0	13.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

TABLE 4.12
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY
AND CENSUS DIVISION 2001

Census Division	Private Piped into Dwelling	Private Catchment not piped	Private Catchment Piped	Public Piped into Dwelling	Public Piped into Yard	Public Stand Pipe	Public Well or Tank	Other	Total
Kingstown	21	10	15	2,960	613	209	0	155	3,983
Suburbs of Kingstown	24	8	6	2,203	639	234	6	258	3,378
Calliaqua	42	20	13	4,658	919	471	12	427	6,562
Mariaqua	12	17	6	1,163	535	318	20	135	2,206
Bridgetown	5	4	3	867	369	510	8	83	1,849
Colonaire	9	8	4	819	411	662	6	74	1,993
Georgetown	17	2	0	823	409	555	1	114	1,921
Sandy Bay	8	0	2	239	201	111	0	61	622
Layou	2	5	2	999	359	306	1	187	1,861
Barrouallie	3	1	3	625	396	448	20	81	1,577
Chateaubelair	4	1	3	542	342	627	4	80	1,603
Northern Grenadines	22	478	1,154	23	0	0	9	35	1,721
Southern Grenadines	381	320	411	15	1	4	80	30	1,242
Total	550	874	1,622	15,936	5,194	4,455	167	1,720	30,518

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.13
HOUSEHOLDS BY TOILET FACILITIES 2001

Type of Dwelling	Toilet Facilities					TOTAL
	W.C. (flush toilet) linked to sewer	W.C.(flush toilet) linked to septic tank soak-away	Pit-latrine/ VIP	Other	None	
Undivided Private House	138	13,004	11,923	61	884	26,010
Part of a Private House	26	1,480	1,304	4	122	2,936
Flat/Apartment/Condominium	17	507	120	5	27	676
Townhouse	0	8	1	0	0	9
Double house or Duplex	1	22	6	0	1	30
Combined Business/Dwelling	9	353	82	2	10	456
Barracks	1	262	12	0	0	275
Other	1	55	36	1	33	126
TOTAL	193	15,691	13,484	73	1,077	30,518

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.14A
HOUSEHOLDS WITH RADIO, TELEVISION AND VIDEO
BY CENSUS DIVISION 2001

Census Division	Number of Households	Household Goods					
		Radio		Television		VCR	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kingstown	3,983	3,509	13.72	3,381	15.45	1,861	16.88
Suburbs of Kingstown	3,378	2,968	11.61	2,574	11.76	1,553	14.08
Calliaqua	6,562	5,757	22.51	5,204	23.79	2,737	24.82
Marriaqua	2,206	1,865	7.29	1,560	7.13	696	6.31
Bridgetown	1,849	1,476	5.77	1,219	5.57	440	3.99
Colonarie	1,993	1,642	6.42	1,263	5.77	496	4.50
Georgetown	1,921	1,466	5.73	1,094	5.00	493	4.47
Sandy Bay	622	442	1.73	330	1.51	157	1.42
Layou	1,861	1,531	5.99	1,273	5.82	676	6.13
Barrouallie	1,577	1,262	4.93	1,035	4.73	499	4.52
Chateaubelair	1,603	1,215	4.75	947	4.33	494	4.48
Northern Grenadines	1,721	1,410	5.51	1,197	5.47	485	4.40
Southern Grenadines	1,242	1,032	4.04	802	3.67	441	4.00
TOTAL	30,518	25,575	100.00	21,879	100.00	11,028	100.00

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.14B
HOUSEHOLDS WITH RADIO, TELEVISION AND VIDEO
BY CENSUS DIVISION 1991

Census Division	Number of Households	Household Goods					
		Radio		Television		VCR	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Kingstown	4,175	3,430	16.77	2,993	21.66	-	-
Suburbs of Kingstown	2,551	1,970	9.63	1,426	10.32	-	-
Calliaqua	5,430	4,417	21.60	3,452	24.98	-	-
Marriaqua	2,167	1,668	8.16	1,084	7.85	-	-
Bridgetown	1,679	1,222	5.98	788	5.70	-	-
Colonarie	1,895	1,289	6.30	677	4.90	-	-
Georgetown	1,946	1,271	6.22	521	3.77	-	-
Sandy Bay	575	295	1.44	59	0.43	-	-
Layou	1,516	1,074	5.25	646	4.68	-	-
Barrouallie	1,393	966	4.72	528	3.82	-	-
Chateaubelair	1,449	1,001	4.89	422	3.05	-	-
Northern Grenadines	1,450	1,190	5.82	867	6.27	-	-
Southern Grenadines	776	657	3.21	354	2.56	-	-
TOTAL	27,002	20,450	100.00	13,817	100.00	-	-

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991

TABLE 4.15
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF VEHICLE FOR PRIVATE USE
AND CENSUS DIVISION 2001

Census Division	None	%	One	%	Two	%	Three or More	%	Not Stated	%	TOTAL	%
Kingstown	2,972	11.9	766	17.6	184	21.6	47	26.1	14	40	3,983	13.1
Suburbs of Kingstown	2,751	11.1	472	10.8	57	6.7	10	5.6	88	251.4	3,378	11.1
Calliaqua	4,582	18.4	1,489	34.2	378	44.4	71	39.4	42	120	6,562	21.5
Marriaqua	1,794	7.2	336	7.7	54	6.3	14	7.8	8	22.9	2,206	7.2
Bridgetown	1,572	6.3	217	5	47	5.5	7	3.9	6	17.1	1,849	6.1
Colonarie	1,772	7.1	183	4.2	27	3.2	3	1.7	8	22.9	1,993	6.5
Georgetown	1,739	7	136	3.1	19	2.2	6	3.3	21	22.9	1,921	6.3
Sandy Bay	582	2.3	33	0.8	3	0.4	1	0.6	3	60	622	2
Layou	1,583	6.4	233	5.3	31	3.6	11	6.1	3	8.6	1,861	6.1
Barrouallie	1,452	5.8	111	2.5	12	1.4	0	0	2	8.6	1,577	5.2
Chateaubelair	1,486	6	94	2.2	7	0.8	2	1.1	14	5.7	1,603	5.3
Northern Grenadines	1,477	5.9	202	4.6	29	3.4	7	3.9	6	40	1,721	5.6
Southern Grenadines	1,117	4.5	85	2	4	0.5	1	0.6	35	17.1	1,242	4.1
TOTAL	24,879	100	4,357	100	852	100	180	100	250	100	30,518	100

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.16
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FACILITIES 2001

Census Division	No. of H/holds	Household Goods																					
		Water Heater		Cable/ Satellite		Refrigerator/ Freezer		Cellular Telephone		Telephone		Washing Machine		Water Pump		Computer		Microwave Oven		Internet Connection		Stove	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kingstown	3,983	814	20.6	1,399	21.1	3,205	15.9	278	21.6	2,674	16.4	921	20.9	45	4.6	553	22.0	788	19.3	345	21.8	3,755	13.6
Suburbs	3,378	357	9.1	763	11.5	2,306	11.4	136	10.5	1,690	10.4	501	11.3	26	2.6	252	10.0	448	11.0	135	8.5	3,104	11.2
Calliaqua	6,562	1,539	39.0	2,077	31.3	5,048	25.1	533	41.3	4,111	25.3	1,608	36.4	79	8.0	955	37.9	1,381	33.9	687	43.4	6,125	22.2
Marriaqua	2,206	239	6.1	376	5.7	1,421	7.1	67	5.2	1,151	7.1	198	4.5	18	1.8	128	5.1	228	5.6	82	5.2	1,985	7.2
Bridgetown	1,849	129	3.3	307	4.6	1,069	5.3	36	2.8	931	5.7	163	3.7	15	1.5	77	3.1	163	4.0	43	2.7	1,647	6.0
Colonarie	1,993	78	2.0	299	4.5	1,181	5.9	22	1.7	875	5.4	127	2.9	9	0.9	62	2.5	152	3.7	22	1.4	1,838	6.6
Georgetown	1,921	96	2.4	186	2.8	928	4.6	22	1.7	693	4.3	119	2.7	4	0.4	52	2.1	142	3.5	28	1.8	1,659	6.0
Sandy Bay	622	11	0.3	2	0.0	248	1.2	2	0.2	124	0.8	12	0.3	1	0.1	10	0.4	10	0.2	0	0.0	513	1.9
Layou	1,861	225	5.7	325	4.9	1,168	5.8	52	4.0	885	5.4	224	5.1	13	1.3	110	4.4	247	6.1	60	3.8	1,657	6.0
Barrouallie	1,577	81	2.1	129	1.9	803	4.0	19	1.5	710	4.4	90	2.0	2	0.2	39	1.5	118	2.9	19	1.2	1,373	5.0
Chateaubelair	1,603	65	1.6	4	0.1	808	4.0	14	1.1	722	4.4	87	2.0	2	0.2	49	1.9	102	2.5	27	1.7	1,351	4.9
N/Grenadines	1,721	199	5.0	529	8.0	1,183	5.9	47	3.6	1,033	6.4	234	5.3	559	56.8	127	5.0	158	3.9	83	5.2	1,580	5.7
S/Grenadines	1,242	109	2.8	238	3.6	773	3.8	62	4.8	662	4.1	131	3.0	211	21.4	103	4.1	137	3.4	52	3.3	1,055	3.8
TOTAL	30,518	3,942	100.0	6,634	100.0	20,141	100.0	1,290	100.0	16,261	100.0	4,415	100.0	984	100.0	2,517	100.0	4,074	100.0	1,583	100.0	27,642	100.0

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

TABLE 4.17
SUMMARY OF HOUSING STOCK 2001

	Buildings	D/Units	H/Holds	Businesses	Institutions
Kingstown	4,677	3,915	4,087	1,168	55
Suburbs	3,784	3,416	3,379	237	15
Calliaqua	7,778	7,002	6,720	516	44
Marriaqua	2,682	2,308	2,228	265	11
Bridgetown	2,243	1,945	1,902	135	0
Colonarie	2,194	1,880	1,895	137	0
Georgetown	2,371	1,995	1,925	247	0
Sandy Bay	634	565	622	47	0
Layou	2,175	1,863	1,847	149	38
Barrouallie	1,939	1,583	1,583	164	2
Chateaubelair	1,944	1,693	1,605	154	2
N. Grenadines	1,902	1,451	1,421	267	55
S. Grenadines	1,660	1,425	1,262	319	43
TOTAL	35,983	31,041	30,476	3,805	265

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

CHAPTER FIVE: MARITAL STATUS, UNION STATUS AND FERTILITY

1. OVERVIEW

Analysis of fertility, marital status and union status are important in vital rates of the population. While sector specific surveys are sometimes carried out to determine fertility and mortality, the population census is a cost effective and prudent way to collect this information. The data in this chapter therefore provide useful insights into the pattern of the population on these vital areas, there is not attempt to make a moral statement on the particular preferences of the population.

2. MARITAL STATUS

The data on the Population 15 years and over by Marital Status and Age (see Table 5.1) showed that the major categories were Legally Married (24.6percent), Common Law Union (15.2percent), Visiting Partner (11percent) and Not in a Union (41.8percent).

The number of Legally Married persons increased from 16,796 in 1991 to 17,606 in 2001(4.8percent). When disaggregated by sex the number of males and females who were legally married increased by 5 percent and 4.6 percent respectively.

There has been a reversal in the trend relative to the 1991 Census data with respect to the age and sex specific status of persons who were Legally Married. The 2001 data suggest that both sexes were postponing marriage. The number of married persons in every age cohort between 15 - 34 years has fallen, while from 35 - 49 years the number has increased. However, while both sexes exhibit this trend, the magnitude of the change varied between the sexes. For example, the number of legally married females 15 -34 fell by 22 percent while between 35 - 49 years the number increased by 26.9 percent. The corresponding figures for males in the 15-34 age cohort was a decrease of 24 percent and an increase of 15.4 percent for the 35-49 age cohort.

While to an extent these movements may reflect changes in the size of the age and sex specific population, it does not negate the fact that females continue to marry at a younger age than their male counterparts. For example in the age group 15-29 there were 1,002 legally married females which represented 6.9 percent of this age group compared with 420 males which represented 2.8 percent. In the remaining age groups, 40-44 and above, the percentage of legally married males and females does not differ remarkably.

The second most significant type of the union status reported was Common Law Union. This category was introduced in the 2001 Census as a direct result of the changes in the legislation affording women in common law unions rights that were hitherto non-existent.

The data show that 10,863 persons or 14.7 percent of the adult population were in a common law union and this amount is almost evenly distributed between the two sexes. There are 5,549 females (50.2percent) in a common law union while the corresponding figure for males was 5,404 or 49.7 percent. While 51.6 percent of the persons in common law union were between 25 - 39 years, females enter this union at a younger age than their male counterparts. For example, the 25-34 age group had the largest number of females in a Common Law Union (35.4percent) whereas for males it was the age group 30-34 (37.3percent). Also there were 296 females compared with 32 males in the age group 15 - 19 in a Common Law Union.

TABLE 5.1
POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY UNION STATUS AND SEX 1991 AND 2001

Marital Status	1991		2001		% Change
	Number	%	Number	%	
<u>Both Sexes</u>					
Legally Married	16,796	25.1	17,606	23.9	4.8
Common law Union	...	...	10,863	14.7	...
Visiting Partner	...	...	7,859	10.7	...
Married but not in a Union*	...	...	781	1.1	...
Legally Separated and not in a Union*	380	0.6	322	0.4	-15.3
Widowed and not in a Union*	2,408	3.6	2,292	3.1	-4.8
Divorced and not in a Union*	840	1.3	852	1.2	1.4
Not in a Union	...	...	31,974	43.4	...
Never Married	46,428	69.4	...	...	...
Not stated	21	0.0	1,129	1.5	5276.2
Total	66,873	100.0	73,678	100.0	

<u>Male</u>					
Legally Married	8,341	25.2	8,762	40.5	5.0
Common law Union	...	...	5,404	19.0	...
Visiting Partner	...	...	3,609	7.9	...
Married but not in a Union	...	...	383	1.7	...
Legally Separated and not in a Union	190	0.6	128	0.5	-32.6
Widowed and not in a Union	658	2.0	512	2.4	-22.2
Divorced and not in a Union	421	1.3	380	1.7	-9.7
Not in a Union	...	...	17,290	24.8	...
Never Married	23,487	70.9	...	...	...
Not stated	7	0.0	641	1.5	9057.1
Total	33,104	100.0	37,109	100.0	

<u>Female</u>					
Legally Married	8,455	25.0	8,844	24.2	4.6
Common law Union	...	...	5,459	14.9	...
Visiting Partner	...	...	4,250	11.6	...
Married but not in a Union	...	...	398	1.1	...
Legally Separated and not in a Union	190	0.6	194	0.5	2.1
Widowed and not in a Union	1,750	5.2	1,780	4.9	1.7
Divorced and not in a Union	419	1.2	472	1.3	12.6
Not in a Union	...	...	14,684	40.2	...
Never Married	22,941	67.9	...	...	...
Not stated	14	0.0	488	1.3	3385.7
Total	33,769	100.0	36,569	100.0	

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

* For 1991, these categories did not have "and not in a Union"

The other types of union status - Legally Separated, Widowed-Not in a Union and Divorced-Not in a Union - were relatively small. Compared with 1991, the number of persons Widowed-Not in a Union declined by 4.8 percent with the majority of persons, 1,628 or 71 percent being over 65 years.

There has been a slight increase in the number of persons who were "Divorced-Not in a Union." In this category 44.6 percent of the persons were male and 55.4 percent female. In terms of age distribution 89.7 percent of the males were over 40 years compared with 87.8 percent for the females.

For the other categories 7,859 or 10.7 percent of the population 15 years and over indicated that their union status is "Visiting Partner" while 31,974 or 43.4 percent of the population indicated that they are "Not in a Union". Of those in the category "Visiting Partner", 3,609 or 45.9 percent were male and 4,250 or 54 percent female. The majority of persons in this category were between 20 to 34 years for both sexes. In the case of those "Not in a Union" there was a marked inverse relationship between age and the number of persons. As age increases, the number of persons decreased.

TABLE 5.2
POPULATION 14 YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE GROUP 2001

Age Group	Legally Married	Common-law Union	Visiting Partner	Not in a union				Not in a Union	Not Stated	TOTAL
				Married but	Legally Separated	Widowed and	Divorced and			
15 - 19	4	32	215	1	0	0	0	5,293	131	5,676
20 - 24	65	373	829	2	1	1	1	3,614	89	4,975
25 - 29	351	825	846	9	5	3	6	2,226	79	4,350
30 - 34	762	940	585	29	1	1	10	1,612	78	4,018
35 - 39	1,087	1,076	468	40	12	3	22	1,414	72	4,194
40 - 44	1,217	778	292	34	19	2	34	1,027	44	3,447
45 - 49	1,084	449	159	41	16	14	51	574	27	2,415
50 - 54	992	331	89	44	12	16	61	356	37	1,938
55 - 59	761	182	58	31	10	19	42	272	18	1,393
60 - 64	700	158	32	41	21	53	46	238	21	1,310
TOTAL	7,023	5,144	3,573	272	97	112	273	16,626	596	33,716

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

3. UNION STATUS, AGE AND FERTILITY

The data in Table 5.3 – “Births by Union Status and Age Group of Mother”, show that a total of 1,891 babies were reportedly born during the twelve months preceding the census. Of this total, 581 or 30.7 percent were born to women in a common-law relationship, 525 or 27.8 percent to women who had a visiting partner, 395 or 20.9 percent were to married women while 360 or 19.0 percent were born to females not in a union.

The categories, “Visiting Partner” and “Common Law Union” accounted for 1,100 or 58.5 percent of the total births.

TABLE 5.3
NUMBER OF WOMEN GIVING BIRTH IN THE YEAR PRECEDING THE CENSUS BY
AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS 2001

Age Group	Legally Married	Common-law Union	Visiting Partner	Not in a union				Not in a Union	Not Stated	TOTAL
				Married but	Legally Separated	Widowed and	Divorced and			
15 - 19	6	84	119	1	0	0	0	110	1	321
20 - 24	57	162	168	0	1	0	1	127	4	520
25 - 29	107	150	119	1	1	0	0	53	5	436
30 - 34	113	99	75	2	1	0	1	36	1	328
35 - 39	92	73	35	2	1	0	4	26	0	233
40 - 44	20	13	9	1	1	0	0	8	1	53
45 - 49	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
TOTAL	396	583	527	7	5	0	6	361	12	1,897

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

The 7 percent increase in the population within the reproductive age group (15 – 44 yrs) coupled with the decrease in the number of reported births in each age group during the twelve months prior to the census has significantly reduced the age specific rates in each five year group. However, as was the case in 1991, the age specific fertility rates for the 20 – 24 age group was the highest (109.7 per 1000),

followed by the 25 – 29 age group (104.7 per 1000). The rates declined in the older age groups. It must be noted that the female population, 15 – 19 does not include children who are still at school. If this were case, the age specific fertility rate for that age group would have been lower than the reported 57.1 per 1000.

The Total Fertility Rate, defined as the number of births per woman, was 2.2 birth per woman compared to 3.1 births per woman in 1991. This means that if the age specific fertility rates were to continue unchanged, women in St. Vincent and the Grenadines would average 2.2 children each during their child bearing years. When the Total Fertility Rate is calculated from the registered births, it is still a moderate 2.4 births per woman. Indications are that gradually, St. Vincent and the Grenadines will reach replacement level fertility, which is a total fertility rate of 2.1 births per woman.

Along with the actual level of the birth rate, age structure is a demographic “engine” which drives (or retards) population growth. In St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the total number of women in the reproductive age group has increased over the past decade. This will virtually guarantee that the population will continue to grow despite the declining fertility rate and even after fertility drops to replacement level.

The mean age of child bearing in 2001 was 27.9 years compared to 26.6 years in 1991

TABLE 5.4
AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES OF
FEMALE POPULATION 15 – 44 YEARS 1991 AND 2001

Age Group	1991				2001			
	Total Women	Birth Last Year	ASFR's (Per 000)	Registered Births	Total Women	Birth Last Year	ASFR's (Per 000)	Registered Births
15 - 19	3,377	451	133.6	903	5,617	321	57.1	417
20 - 24	4,690	680	145	1,078	4,740	520	109.7	573
25 - 29	4,632	669	144.4	579	4,165	436	104.7	501
30 - 34	3,711	424	114.3	293	3,654	328	89.8	354
35 - 39	2,730	161	59	112	3,875	233	60.1	208
40 - 44	1,971	45	22.8	38	3,248	53	16.3	48
Total 15 - 44	21,111	2,430	95.8	3,003	25,299	1,891	74.7	2,101
Total Fertility Rate	3.1				2.2			
Mean Age at Child Bearing	26.6				27.9			

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

4. FEMALE POPULATION BY UNION STATUS AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 5.5 depicts the union status and economic activity of the female population age 15 – 64 years. It revealed that 43.5 percent of the legally married females were employed or had a job but did not work; 3 percent were unemployed while a significant 40.7 percent were engaged in home duties.

For those females who were “not in union”, 32.4 percent were employed while 10 percent were “looking for work” or “want work and are available”. In addition, 24.8 percent in this category were doing home duties and 21.6 percent attended school. The female in a common-law union had 36.4 percent rate of employment while a similar amount, 36.4 percent are looking for work. The females with visiting partners had 40.4 percent employment and 15.8 percent unemployment.

TABLE 5.5
FEMALE POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND UNION STATUS 2001

ACTIVITY	Legally Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Not in a Union				Not in a Union	Not Stated	TOTAL
				Married	Legally Separated	Widowed	Divorced			
Worked	3,724	1,937	1,665	163	85	257	238	4,652	158	12,879
Had a job but did not work	121	52	52	3	1	13	9	114	3	368
Looked for work	203	394	519	15	4	9	15	1,119	44	2,322
Wanted work and available	67	108	155	5	2	8	4	354	4	707
Home Duties	3,603	2,762	1,714	156	59	488	103	3,645	106	12,636
Attended School	33	18	85	0	2	0	0	3,174	64	3,376
Retired	807	91	10	40	31	796	77	991	19	2,862
Disabled, unable to work	156	42	15	9	8	198	20	489	10	947
Other	31	9	7	4	0	4	1	59	3	118
Not Stated	99	46	28	3	2	7	5	87	77	354
TOTAL	8,844	5,459	4,250	398	194	1,780	472	14,684	488	36,569

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

5. FEMALES 15 – 64 YEARS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORNE

The data in Table 5.6 shows that the mean number of children ever borne or cumulative fertility had decreased during the intercensal period. This is especially so for women in the younger broad age groups, 15 – 34 years. The major conclusion that can be drawn from the data is that young women were delaying the births of their first child and consequently were having fewer children.

TABLE 5.6
WOMEN 15 – 64 YRS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORNE 2001 AND 1991

2001

AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORNE											TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15 - 19	4,933	587	87	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,617
20 - 24	2,497	1,327	653	206	48	5	2	1	1	0	0	4,740
25 - 29	1,243	1,140	913	503	227	86	33	14	6	0	0	4,165
30 - 34	607	711	815	661	477	237	103	31	11	1	0	3,654
35 - 39	392	519	810	811	588	385	204	92	44	22	8	3,875
40 - 44	269	320	571	558	558	444	247	136	78	32	35	3,248
45 - 49	173	207	323	380	360	311	236	156	86	43	39	2,314
50 - 54	114	128	192	229	248	243	245	154	110	59	73	1,795
55 - 59	101	73	120	147	155	179	153	148	111	82	121	1,390
60 - 64	99	89	116	132	152	159	145	130	124	87	191	1,424
TOTAL	10,428	5,101	4,600	3,637	2,813	2,049	1,368	862	571	326	467	32,222

1991

AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORNE											TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15 - 19	2,455	717	181	20	3							3,376
20 - 24	2,053	1,274	845	398	101	16	3					4,690
25 - 29	1,025	1,014	1,042	832	439	182	68	18	10	1	1	4,632
30 - 34	449	513	742	696	572	374	207	86	41	21	9	3,710
35 - 39	232	247	406	452	436	388	260	173	70	37	29	2,730
40 - 44	120	133	218	246	261	269	280	171	133	58	82	1,971
45 - 49	111	64	133	167	168	179	181	197	144	102	174	1,620
50 - 54	93	86	122	123	129	164	149	164	138	119	235	1,522
55 - 59	112	67	97	105	122	124	130	139	127	108	248	1,379
60 - 64	127	101	98	99	104	119	130	131	106	103	232	1,350
TOTAL	6,777	4,216	3,884	3,138	2,335	1,815	1,408	1,079	769	549	1,010	26,980

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

The data has also revealed in 1991, 717 children (parity 1) were born to women aged 15 – 19. In 2001 the children ever borne in this age group was significantly reduced to 66. Similarly for the age group 20 – 24 years, 1,274 children (also parity 1) were born in 1991 compared to 619 in 2001. The older age groups 25 – 29 and above showed an increase in the number of children ever borne (parity 1) increased by 5.2 percent in 2001, registering 4,436 children compared to 4,216 in 1991. An increase for parity 2 has also been observed. In 2001, 3,904 children were recorded for women of parity 2 while in 1991 the total was 3,884, a slight increase of 0.5 percent. For each of the remaining parities, parity 3 through 10 and over, the numbers have declined in 2001 compared to 1991.

TABLE 5.7
MEAN CHILDREN EVER BORNE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER 1991 AND 2001

Age Group	1991			2001		
	Total Women	Children Ever Borne	Mean Parity	Total Women	Children Ever Borne	Mean Parity
15 - 19	4,399	1,693	0.385	5,617	81	0.014
20 - 24	4,950	6,513	1.316	4,740	832	0.176
25 - 29	3,125	8,507	2.722	4,165	1,900	0.456
30 - 34	2,217	9,250	4.172	3,654	2,447	0.670
35 - 39	1,741	9,427	5.415	3,875	3,049	0.787
40 - 44	1,744	11,053	6.338	3,248	2,764	0.851
45 - 49	1,652	10,426	6.311	2,314	2,070	0.895
50 - 54	1,551	8,583	5.534	1,795	1,754	0.977
55 - 59	1,237	7,006	5.664	1,390	1,249	0.899
60 - 64	1,375	7,302	5.311	1,424	1,173	0.824
TOTAL	23,991	79,760	43	32,222	17,319	7

Source: Population and Housing Census 1991 and 2001

6. POPULATION 15 AND OVER BY GENDER, AGE GROUP AND AGE AT FIRST UNION

Table 5.7 shows that generally the majority of persons (55.1 percent) had their first union between ages 20 – 29 years. In the age group 15 – 19 years, 92 percent started their first union in that age group. Most of those who are currently in age group 20 – 24 years (52.5 percent) also had their first union while they were in age group 15 – 19 years and 45.6 percent started in their current age group 20 – 24 years.

When the data is disaggregated by sex, it show that females get into relationships at an earlier age than their male counterparts. For the youngest age group 15 – 19 years, 0.4 percent males of the total male population 15 yeas and over were in a union compared to 2.4 percent females. For the age group 20 – 24 years, there were 4.1 percent males while that for females was 8.4 percent. A similar pattern exists for the age group 25 – 29 years where there were 9.3 percent males compared to 11.7 percent females.

TABLE 5.8
POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY GENDER,
AGE GROUP AND AGE AT FIRST UNION 2001

MALE

Age at First Union	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	TOTAL
Under 15	1	4	7	4	10	4	6	1	1	3	0	41
15 - 19	49	238	230	247	297	232	142	98	71	58	164	1,826
20 - 24	0	363	690	587	634	609	428	337	243	248	496	4,635
25 - 29	0	0	443	742	716	539	394	338	215	196	463	4,046
30 - 34	0	0	0	282	484	362	252	176	128	123	303	2,110
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	158	269	156	120	101	84	199	1,087
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	81	110	85	57	52	140	525
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	54	37	33	93	268
50 - 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	25	22	61	130
55 - 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	40	63
60 - 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	32	39
65 - 69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
70 - 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
75 - 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	50	605	1,370	1,862	2,299	2,096	1,539	1,231	882	845	2,010	14,789

FEMALE

Age at First Union	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	TOTAL
Under 15	33	32	31	28	19	27	10	9	4	7	17	217
15 - 19	347	778	590	590	575	480	323	257	210	182	437	4,769
20 - 24	0	518	879	735	727	646	445	308	244	265	581	5,348
25 - 29	0	0	344	501	496	378	267	200	141	121	364	2,812
30 - 34	0	0	0	177	329	214	149	96	75	80	247	1,367
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	108	175	111	89	51	58	111	703
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	58	52	43	27	33	106	319
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	36	22	19	39	144
50 - 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	11	27	68
55 - 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	17	26
60 - 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	15
65 - 69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
70 - 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
75 - 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	380	1,328	1,844	2,031	2,254	1,978	1,385	1,051	794	784	1,964	15,793

TOTAL

Age at First Union	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65+	TOTAL
Under 15	34	36	38	32	29	31	16	10	5	10	17	258
15 - 19	396	1,016	820	837	872	712	465	355	281	240	601	6,595
20 - 24	0	881	1,569	1,322	1,361	1,255	873	645	487	513	1,077	9,983
25 - 29	0	0	787	1,243	1,212	917	661	538	356	317	827	6,858
30 - 34	0	0	0	459	813	576	401	272	203	203	550	3,477
35 - 39	0	0	0	0	266	444	267	209	152	142	310	1,790
40 - 44	0	0	0	0	0	139	162	128	84	85	246	844
45 - 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	90	59	52	132	412
50 - 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	42	33	88	198
55 - 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	57	89
60 - 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	45	54
65 - 69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
70 - 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
75 - 79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	430	1,933	3,214	3,893	4,553	4,074	2,924	2,282	1,676	1,629	3,974	30,582

Source: Population and Housing Census 2001

APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTION OF CENSUS DIVISIONS

DIVISION 1 - KINGSTOWN

Comprising all lands and lots of land and the 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 to 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, as the same is set out in the written specification prepared by the Town Boundaries Commissioners appointed on the 14th day of June 1960, approved by the Administrator and by the Legislative Council on the 6th day of October 1960, and lodged in the Surveys Office in the Town of Kingstown.

DIVISION 2 – SUBURBS AND ENVIRONS OF KINGSTOWN

From the coastal headland at Cooper's Bay, along the ridge to Trig. 671 at Rillan Hill, continuing along this ridge to Trig. 899, then to the R.C Church on the Leeward Highway at Rillan, then crossing the highway and continuing further east along ridge to Trig. 1955, then to Trig. 2413 at Mt. St. Andrew peak, then along the St. Andrew/St. George parish Boundary to the area of the source of the Warrawarrow River, then southward down this river to Fenton, then to Trig 1576 near Hog Hole, then to Miller's Ridge, continuing to the Queen's Drive road in the vicinity of Orange Grove, then westward along Queens Drive, to Miller's Gate, then from Miller's Gate westward in an imaginary line to Gibson Corner, then south westerly along the Leeward Highway (corner where Baynes Auto. Mechanic services operates) then south westerly along the Parish Boundary to the coast at Lower Edinboro, then along the coast to the starting point.

CENSUS 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 Ery 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 Corner, thence along the deep gully (Cologne) between Calder and Akers to the Argyle dam, thence along the gully north of New (Rescue) Village to the deep bend and culvert of the Windward Highway to Mile House (opposite Colonel Anderson's house) to Mt. Pleasant beach.

DIVISION 4 - MARRIAQUA

Comprising the whole of the natural basin from Ponsonby Ridge along the main ridge to Grand Bonhomme, thence to Petit Bonhomme and along the ridge to Maroon Hill, thence along the ridge forming the northern boundaries of Hopewell, Sayers and Argyle Estates to the Estate Roman Catholic Church and the sea.

DIVISION 5 - BRIDGETOWN

From east of Argyle, Westward to R.C. School at Escape, continuing in a westerly direction along the ridge between Yambou and Peruvian Vale, to Hopewell, then along track to the junction of roads (road to Richland Park and road to Greggs), then along the latter road to the ridge between Montreal and Greggs, then along this ridge in a westerly direction to Petit Bonhomme, then north easterly to trig. 1858, then south-easterly down a spur to a tributary of the Union river, then along this river through higher Lowmans, and North Union to the coast and back to starting point.

DIVISION 6 – COLONAIRE

From the mouth of the North Union river in a westerly direction along the river through Higher Lowmans, to the source of the river in the mountain, in the vicinity of Trig. 1858, then along the ridge in a south-westerly direction to Petit Bonhomme, then due west to Grand Bonhomme at Trig. 3181, then in a northerly direction to Paradise Malone, then continuing in a northerly direction along the Parish Boundary to Trig. 3350, then eastward along the boundary to the source of the Byera river, then eastward along this river to the sea, and back to starting point.

DIVISION 7 – GEORGETOWN

From the coast at Byera at the mouth of the Byera River, easterly along this river all the way to its source in the vicinity of the parish boundary along the central ridge, then northward along the parish boundary to the Soufriere mountains (near volcano), then easterly from the source of the Karo River in the mountains to the coast and then back to start.

DIVISION 8 – SANDY BAY

From the mouth of the Karo River on the coast in a westerly direction, all the way to its source in the mountains in the vicinity of the parish boundary, then northward along the parish boundary to the coast at West Point near Fancy Village, then along the coast and back to start.

DIVISION 9 - LAYOU

From Bambaroo point along ridge north of Rutland Vale Estate, in an easterly direction through Happy Hill to Trig.2694, then continuing along the parish boundary to paradise Malone, then southerly along the central ridge which forms the parish boundary to Grand Bonhomme at Trig. 3181, then further south along the parish boundary to Mt. St. Andrew at Trig station 2413, then in a westerly direction along a ridge dividing Camden Park from Pembroke, through Trig.1955, and 899 to Rillan Hill at Trig. 671, then to the headland at Coopers Bay, and back to starting point.

DIVISION 10 – BARROUALLIE

From the coast at Westwood, eastward along the St. Patrick/St. David Parish Boundary through Trig. 2520, then to the central ridge, then southward to trig 3350, then to Paradise Malone, then in a westerly direction along the St. Andrew/St. Patrick Parish Boundary to trig. 2694, then continuing in a westerly direction along the ridge between the Mt. Wynne river and the Ruthland river, to trig 782 at Happy Hill, and continuing along the ridge further west to the headland and back to start.

DIVISION 11 – CHATEAUBELAIR

From the coast at West Point, near Fancy Village, southward along the central ridge along the Parish Boundary to the Soufriere Mountains, then to Mt. Brisbane trig. 3058 to where the St. Patrick/St. David Parish Boundary meets the Charlotte (St. David boundary), then westward along the former parish boundary, to the sea at Westwood, along the coast to the starting point.

DIVISION 12 – NORTHERN GRENADINES

Comprising Bequia, Battawia, Balliceau, Mustique, Petit Mustique and Savan – that chain of island extending from Bequia to Savan Rock – north of Latitude 120 47' 48" N.

DIVISION 13 – SOUTHERN GRENADINES

Comprising Canouan, Mayreau, union Island and Petit St. Vincent – that chain of islands extending from Petit Canouan to Petit St. Vincent – between Latitude 120 47' 48" N, and altitude 120 32' 00" N.

APPENDIX 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The declared aim of the census is to determine the number and characteristics of persons to be found in the country on Census Day. Strictly therefore, this de facto objective implies that the census should cover not only residents of the country, but also non-resident tourists and businessmen temporarily in the country. It also implies the inclusion of persons who are normally resident in the country, but on Census Day were absent abroad.

There are, however, some departures from the above approach in respect of the treatment of non-residents and the inmates of institutions. Essentially, only very limited information was collected in these populations and, although they are generally included in the enumerated total, they are excluded from the population used to produce the tabulations. The types of places which are treated as institutions are listed below, divided in, and omitted from the tabulations.

1. TOTAL POPULATION

Included in tabulations

- (i) Persons living in Private Households.
- (ii) Hostels for nurses.
- (iii) Police barracks and stations.
- (iv) Persons at work, on vacation or seeking medical treatment out of St Vincent and the Grenadines for less than six (6) months.

Excluded from the tabulations

- (i) Public hospitals, sanatoria, mental homes, homes for the physically handicapped, leprosaria and nursing homes with more than six bed.
- (ii) Alms houses, poor houses, homes for the aged, etc.
- (iii) Hotels and guest houses accommodating six or more persons.
- (iv) Prisons, reformatories, detention camps, etc.

If an institution contained separate quarters for staff members, caretakers, etc., these were treated as private households. All foreign residents were excluded from the tabulations.

2. HOUSEHOLD

2.1 *Private Household*

A private household consists of one or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week) and sharing at least one daily meal.

2.2 *Non-Private Dwellings/Group Dwellings/Institutions*

An institution is defined as living quarters in which the occupants live collectively for disciplinary, health, educational, religious, military, work or other reasons. These institutions have been divided into two major groups:

Group A: includes institutions such as hotels and large boarding houses which cater for six (6) or more paying guests, hostels, military barracks, etc., the inhabitants of which like the general non-institutional population, may engage in normal economic activity. Also included under Group A type institutions are youth camps and juvenile correctional institutions.

Group B: includes hospital and nursing homes, prisons, leprosaria, geriatrics homes and such institutions where inmates, during the period that they are in the institution, will in general not take part in any normal economic activity.

2.3 *Population Enumerated for Economic Activity*

Inmates in institutions falling in Group B are included in the Census for Economic Activity if as at Census Day they would have been inmates in the institutions for less than six months. This information is to be collected from the household, in which they normally reside.

3. CENSUS DIVISION (CD)

The largest geographical area for which St. Vincent and the Grenadines was divided for the purpose of the census.

4. **ENUMERATION DISTRICT**

The smallest geographical area for which data was collected.

5. **HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

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

A person running a guesthouse or similar establishment that caters for less than six guests is considered the head of that household.

6. **HOUSING**

6.1 *Undivided Private House*

This is a single dwelling unit which takes up the complete building: it may be inhabited by one or more households.

6.2 *Part of a Private House*

This occurs when the household occupies only a part of a private house and this could consist of one or more rooms.

6.3 *Flat/Apartment/Condominium*

These are self-contained private dwellings in a single or multi-storeyed building. Each such dwelling must have separate and direct access to the street or a communal staircase, passage, veranda or gallery etc. The rooms in this type of dwelling are usually side by side on the same floor.

6.4 *Townhouse*

This type of dwelling is similar to a flat, apartment or condominium except that the rooms are usually on two floors - living quarters on the ground floor and bedrooms above. This is a self-contained unit (usually in blocks of units) with separate legal ownership. Sometimes common facilities such as security and grounds may be shared.

6.5 *Double House/Duplex*

This is a dwelling which is joined to only one other dwelling; separated by a wall extending from ground to roof. There must be not other dwellings either above or below and the double-house, or duplex, must be separated from all other structures by open space.

6.6 *Combined Business and Dwelling*

In this type of dwelling, the household occupies a part of the building for living purposed while other parts are used as business places, lodges, garages, etc.

6.7 *Barracks*

This is a room or division in a long building containing several independent private dwellings, with or without shared facilities.

6.8 *Owned*

The category applies when the head or any other member of the household owns the dwelling.

6.9 *Squatted*

Applies when the household is found occupying a dwelling unit without the permission of the owner or any legal rights to the property.

6.10 *Rented - Private*

This applies when a member of the household rents the dwelling from an individual or a company. Rental although it could be covered by a contract conveys the idea of payments being made monthly for occupancy or the dwelling unit.

6.11 *Rented – Government*

This applies if a member of the household rents the dwelling from Government or a Government Agency.

6.12 *Leased*

A lease differs from a rental by agreed contract which stipulates, in advance, the total rental sum for a fixed duration. This total sum may be paid in advance or by installments.

6.13 *Rent – Free*

Here no member of the household pays rent for the occupancy of the dwelling.

6.14 *Freehold*

In this type of tenure, the land is owned by a member of the household.

6.15 *Leasehold*

The land is usually owned by the government or some other authority or individual and is leased to a member of the household for a long period of time.

6.16 *Rented*

Here the land is owned by another person or group of persons not of the household and an annual rental is paid to the owner.

6.17 *Permission to Work Land*

In this category, the household does not own the land and pays no rent. The owner gives permission for the land to be used for a specific reason (usually agricultural) and receives none of the yield.

6.18 *Share-Cropping*

The land is not owned by the household but is used for agricultural purposes. The owner receives part of the produce as rent.

6.19 *Squatted*

The land is used by the household without permission of the owner or any legal rights to the property.

6.20 *Makeshift*

Includes any material which is not normally used for housing e.g. galvanize, cardboard, etc. Some persons may use an old car/truck, for example, to provide shelter; or live under a bridge or other unconventional dwelling structure. These persons are to be included in this category.

6.21 *Private, Piped into Dwelling*

Refers to the water supply received by a household from a private source and piped into the dwelling. Such situations will occur, for example, where the household pumps water from a river or pond through pipes directly into the dwelling unit.

6.22 *Private Catchment not Piped*

Where the water supply to the household is from a private source and not piped into the dwelling.

6.23 *Public, Piped into Dwelling*

This describes a situation where running water from a public source is piped directly into the dwelling unit.

6.24 *Public Piped into Yard*

In the case, the household receives running water from a public source through a pipe in the yard or compound on which the dwelling stands.

6.25 *Public Standpipe*

Where water is available to the household from a standpipe in the street or elsewhere.

6.26 *Public Well or Tank*

Applies when the water available to the dwelling unit is from a public well or tank.

6.27 *W. C. Linked to Sewer*

Is a flush or water closet which fills from a piped water supply and empties into a sewerage disposal system.

6.28 *W. C. not Linked to Sewer*

Is waterborne and empties into a septic tank or soak-away.

6.29 *Pit Latrine*

Is not waterborne.

6.30 *Rooms*

A room is defined as an area permanently separated by means of walls from other parts of the dwelling unit; but excludes galleries, toilets, pantries, corridors and kitchens. Include as rooms, living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, sewing rooms, libraries, servant rooms (attached or detached from the main building).

6.31 *Bedrooms*

Bedrooms are rooms used exclusively for sleeping. There must be some permanency about the walls enclosing the bedrooms. A dwelling unit which uses a room for other activities by day and sleeping by night has "no bedrooms". Makeshift arrangements, blinds, etc do not count as rooms.

7. EXTERNAL MIGRATION

This question will give an indication of the level of external migration which the country experienced in the twelve months preceding the census. Note that the words "to live abroad" are underlined to denote PERMANENT MIGRATION. A student gone abroad to study for a specific period, or a person seeking medical attention or on vacation (even an extended vacation) is not considered a migrant.

It is accepted that some persons may go abroad for a short period and decide to remain permanently - whether this was originally intended or not.

APPENDIX 3: STRUCTURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The question are divided into seven groups, each having a central theme and given a section number as follows:

Section 1:	Personal Characteristics	(For all persons)
Section 2:	Disability	(-do-)
Section 3:	Birthplace and residence	(-do-)
Section 4:	Education and Training	(-do-)
Section 5:	Marital Status, Union Status and Fertility	(For persons 15 years and over)
Section 6:	Economic Activity and Income	(For persons 15 years and over)
Section 7:	Where spent Census Night	(For all persons)

8. CHARACTERISTICS

This topic, asked of all persons, covers characteristics such as age, marital status and relationship to the head of the household. Race and religion are also included here.

1. Head of household
2. Spouse/Partner
3. Child
4. Son/Daughter-in-law
5. Grandchild
6. Parent/Parent-in-law
7. Other relatives
8. Non-relative

8.1 *Ethnic/Racial or National Group*

The race recorded here was that to which respondents say they belong rather than the impression or opinion of the enumerator. All persons whose parents are of different races were classified as "mixed". The eight (8) categories were used.

8.2 *Religion*

As with race, the religion recorded was that to which the respondents said they adhered to.

9. DISABILITY (FOR ALL PERSONS)

The purpose of this section was to measure the incidence and type of disability and handicap experienced by members of the population. From this information, the need for care or the provision of special facilities for the disabled can be gauged. Organizations dealing with the handicapped have specifically requested that this section be included in the Census.

An illness, disability or infirmity is long-standing, for the purposes of this question. It is permanent, however, regardless of how long ago it manifested itself. A broken leg is not a long-standing illness, and diabetes is long-standing even if it was diagnosed only the day before enumeration.

10. BIRTHPLACE AND RESIDENCE (FOR ALL PERSONS)

10.1 *Birthplace*

Place of birth of the respondent. It is not the hospital or temporary residence of the mother at the time of the birth, but her place of normal residence at that time.

11. EDUCATION AND TRAINING (FOR ALL PERSONS)

11.1 *Formal Training*

The training must have been by way of a formal course; and must not have lasted less than three months. Informal lessons from a friend or neighbor (e.g. in sewing, hairdressing) do not constitute a formal course. Similarly, learning to do a job while working at that job (e.g. learning to drive a tractor, or use a specific machine) is not formal training. On the other hand, a correspondence course with an examination at the end of it is considered formal training.

12. MARITAL STATUS, UNION STATUS AND FERTILITY

The questions in this section relate to family formation and population growth. This information will allow projections of population size and structure as an important input for economic planning.

Questions on marital status and relationship apply to all person 15 years and over, while those relating to fertility are for women 15 – 64 years not attending school.

12.1 *Legal Marital Status*

Persons who are married and whose marriages have not been dissolved by death, divorce or legal separation are to be recorded as married, whether or not they are still living together.

There may be instances where the couple may be living apart but the divorce has not yet been made final. Such persons must not be considered as “Divorced” but as married or legally separated, as the case may be.

Legally separated will only apply when married persons are living apart and separated by a court order.

13. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INCOME (FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER)

In this section questions were asked to find out if persons are economically active, i.e. supplying labour for the production of goods and services during the specified reference period viz. past twelve months and past week.

Usually, work entails the receipt of a wage or salary or some form of payment. However, there are several types of workers who do not receive payment, such as trainees and apprentices, unpaid helpers and family workers on commercial farms or other enterprises. In addition, many persons grow agricultural produce or sell the produce of their family farms, while others may do work at home – i.e. work given by someone else. For example, smocking, sewing etc. yet others make articles or prepare food at home for sale; sell nuts, fruits, lottery tickets and other items. ALL of these activities are considered ‘work’ as are temporary and part-time jobs.

13.1 *Main activity during the past 12 months*

The main activity is what the person did most during the past twelve-month period. Please note that the term “most” need not be continuous. The categories listed are as follows:-

13.2 *Worked*

An individual is classified as having worked if he/she was engaged in the production of goods and services for sale. Usually working entails the persons receiving a wage, salary or other forms of recompense, but trainees and apprentices whether paid or not, as well as unpaid helpers and family workers on commercial farms and other enterprises are also to be listed as worked.

13.3 *Had a job but did not work*

This category applies to persons who, although they had a job, spent most of the 12 month period away from the job because of illness, injury, vacation or for some other cause. Also included are persons on temporary layoff or industrial dispute.

13.4 *Looked for work*

The persons must have spent most of the year actively looking for work. This includes writing letters of application as well as actually visiting work places or houses in search of employment.

13.5 *Wanted work and available*

This category includes persons who are ready and willing to work but did not actively look for work.

13.6 *Main activity during the past week*

This question asked of all persons fifteen years and over, regardless of their main activity in the preceding week i.e. the week prior to enumeration.

13.7 *Type of work looked for or wanted*

This question is intended only for those who, in the preceding week, are recorded as 'looked for work' or 'wanted work and available'.

13.8 *Type of work (occupation)*

This question asks for details of the jobs held by those persons who did not work at all or the last job held by persons who had ever worked. Where the persons has done more than one job the question related to the main job which, in general, will be the one at which he/she spent the most time.

13.9 *Type of Business*

The industry or type of business describes the kinds of economic activity of the establishment in which the persons worked.

13.10 *Type of Worker*

The categories identified on the questionnaire are defined as follows:

1. Paid employee - Government

This a person who works for the Government (either central or local) and receives payment in wages or salary.

2. Paid employee - Private

This person works for a private concern and receives payment in one or more of the following forms: wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates and kind.

3. Unpaid worker

Is a person who works in a business or farm which is run for profit, but who receives no payment in cash. He/She may be a member of the proprietor's family, an apprentice or trainee, as long as he/she contributes to the production of goods and services and benefits in some way from its operation.

4. Employer

A person who operates his/her own economic enterprise or engages independently in business or trade, and hires one or more paid employees.

5. Own account worker

This persons who operates his/her own economic enterprise or engages independently in business or trade, and hires no paid employees.

14. WHERE SPENT CENSUS NIGHT

Census Night refers to the period up to mid-night on June 12th, 2001. All members of the household enumerated during the preliminary enumeration and found absent on census night either because of death, no longer a member of the household, institutionalized, permanent migration, etc. must be deleted from the household and entry made in the comments section at the front of the questionnaire. This does not apply to those persons who because of their work, are away from the household on census night. Such persons include security personnel, watchmen, nurses, doctors, fisherman, taxi drivers, wardsmaids and other hospital personnel etc.

APPENDIX 5: MAP SHOWING POPULATION BY CENSUS DIVISION

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES CENSUS DIVISIONS/2001 CENSUS

