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WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES FROM
RESOURCES ALLOCATED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET OF
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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* The views expressed in this document are those of the Consultant and do not necessarily reflect the views of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

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THEORY

The first part of the theory is the definition of the \mathcal{L} -module \mathcal{M} . Let \mathcal{L} be a Lie algebra over a field F . A \mathcal{L} -module \mathcal{M} is a vector space over F with a bilinear map $\rho: \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ satisfying the following conditions:

- $\rho(X, Ym) = \rho(X, Y)m - \rho(Y, X)m$ for all $X, Y \in \mathcal{L}$ and $m \in \mathcal{M}$.
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FOREWORD

This study is the third within the ECLAC/CDCC project "Women as the Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget" in the field of Women and Development Planning, a subject area in the Women in Development Work Programme^{1/} endorsed by CDCC VIII. The first study "Women as the Recipients of Services from Resources Allocated in the National Budget of Trinidad and Tobago" has been widely circulated in the region and the comments received reaffirms the relevance of the study for the sub-region. A second similar study has been prepared with regard to Saint Lucia and will also be circulated for comments.

The three studies have been carried out as follow-ups to subregional efforts related to the participation of women in development planning; more specifically,

(i) A decision, adopted at the Fourth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), related to "Incorporation of women in the objectives of development planning and development targets...^{2/};

(ii) The recommendations made at the First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, held in Cuba from 25-31 January 1979 to be concerned with the topic "Women, Development in Planning Efforts"^{3/};

(iii) The recommendation adopted at the above mentioned meeting, requesting "planners and experts on women in development to identify new analytical concepts and techniques which could assess more adequately the social and economic participation of women"^{4/}.

The objective of the studies is to suggest to member governments an instrument which can assist in monitoring on a regular basis the efforts being made to meet the demands of the female population.

^{1/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/G 115/Add. 1

^{2/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/54/Rev.1, p.11

^{3/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/49/Rev.2, p.29

^{4/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/63, p.7

It will enable planners and administrators to develop projects and programmes which are consistent with the needs and aspirations of women and structurally feasible within Caribbean society.

The methodological approach has been a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the National Budget, decomposing the expenditures involved in delivery of services to the female population, thus indicating how women have benefited from budget allocations to specific sectors such as Education, Health, Welfare and other special services.

The provision of hard data at this level contributes to the regional efforts aiming at (a) integrating women at an early stage of the Social Planning process, and (b) establishing an information base on women with respect to their participation in planning as beneficiaries of Government Social Services.

With the collaboration of national machineries, local academics, planning and other appropriate institutions, similar exercises can be carried out in other CDCC member countries in order to allow a regional assessment of the progress being made and to assist in identifying targets achievable within the Caribbean context.

The Secretariat has been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Joaquin St. Cyr, an Economist and of Mrs. Erica McIntosh, a Scientist, to undertake this study and wishes to express its gratitude to both consultants. The study is being circulated to the members of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) through their national bodies concerned with the Integration of Women in Development or the relevant Planning or Social Affairs units.

The Secretariat would appreciate receiving comments and suggestions on this document.

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PREFACE

The present Study on St. Vincent and the Grenadines (ST. V G) attempts to replicate a pilot study undertaken in 1983 in Trinidad and Tobago to clarify the situation with respect to "Women as Recipients of Services from Resources allocated in the National Budget". (ECLA/CARIB/83/9). A similar study is being undertaken in Saint Lucia.

The main objective of the Study is to determine what proportion of the resources provided for social services in the National Budget is allocated to the female population and to assess the degree of equity in the distribution of such resources.

The Study is prefaced by a description of the status of women in St. Vincent, including their legal status and their place in the population structure. This is followed by an examination of the extent of participation by women in the labour force, particularly in the Agriculture and Export-oriented industries sectors, in the Civil Service and their economic status as indicated by the data on income distribution.

Education and Health Care Services and certain social welfare programmes which are financed from the resources of the National Budget are then examined with a view to assessing how far they meet the needs of the female population. Education is regarded as a key factor in the development of human resources, and the extent to which education and training opportunities are available to females, who comprise more than half of the population in St. Vincent, is described. The rationale for this approach is that, where women remain uneducated, not only are their quantifiable contributions to the economy limited, but also their potential contribution as mothers of the next generation. Furthermore, education is viewed as perhaps the most powerful medium for the creation in women of an awareness and understanding of their civic and human rights and the determination to secure them.

Next, the availability of health care services at primary and secondary levels is described with the focus on those services which meet the special health requirements of women. Women need special attention in the areas of pre-natal, post-natal and delivery services, including Family Planning Services. Adequate health care is a determining factor of the extent to which women can meaningfully participate in the overall development of a society. For instance, preventive care, in the form of easily accessible and safe drinking water and adequate sewage disposal and other sanitation measures, will reduce the workload of women in the preparation of food and in the performance of other household tasks and permit them more time to participate in activities other than housekeeping.

The adequacy and spread of social welfare services including transfer payments in a society are important determinants of the status of women, especially among those in the lower income brackets.

An invariable consequence of economic and social development is that traditional socio-economic systems such as the extended family which provide for the basic welfare of the young, disabled and otherwise dependent breakdown. The need therefore arises for societies to develop alternative systems through which such services such as day care, pre-school and special education programmes would be provided. The State has a role to play in the development of such systems. Welfare services enable parents to continue to perform the nurturing domestic function simultaneously with participation in social and economic life.

The long-term objective of the Study is to provide hard data for use in a regional programme aimed at:

- (a) Involving women in the social planning process from its earliest stages; and
- (b) Providing basic information on women as beneficiaries of Government social services needed to enable women to participate more effectively in the planning process.

Where feasible, an attempt is made to reflect the views of the users of the service dealt with in the Study through the adoption of the methodology of participatory research¹ which focuses on the experience of those who use the services. This is an approach in which community development is considered as beginning with the self development of the person.

INTRODUCTION

St. Vincent and the Grenadines islands of the Eastern Caribbean comprising an area of 388 k², became an independent nation in 1979.

Agriculture is the country's main source of employment and income generation. The country is an exporter of primary produce of which bananas alone account for about 70% of the total value of exports. Arrowroot and coconuts are also important export crops.

Some diversification of the economy has taken place in the past decade in the areas of Tourism and Light Manufacturing. For instance between 1977 and 1981 Agriculture's share of the Gross Domestic Product at current factor costs declined from 18.45% to 17.72%, while Manufacturing's share doubled from 7.35% to 15.17% in 1981.²

St. Vincent's New Democratic Party (NDP) led by Mr. James Mitchell replaced the governing St. Vincent Labour Party (SVLP) following a general election held in late July 1984.

The developmental objectives³ of the Government up to then were directed "towards creating a sound and balanced economic and social environment that would provide opportunities for its people to create wealth and improve their living standard." Similar objectives would no doubt be pursued by the new Government which has indicated at the ceremonial opening of Parliament in August 1984 that one of its immediate problems was the preparation of the 1984/85 budget⁴. The Governor General stated in the Throne Speech that in the first week of office the Government had set up a Committee to examine public sector financing and debt. It was expected that the report from this Committee would assist in the planning of the country's economic growth and in the management of its affairs.

The new Government has nonetheless indicated its intention of promoting the concept of equality for all its citizens, regardless of sex, and its commitment to the provision of opportunities for women.

Indeed, another Committee referred to in the Throne Speech of the new Government was to be appointed to examine reforms in certain areas including "the strengthening of women's rights in the Constitution particularly as regards citizenship."

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Legal Rights

Section 13 of the St. Vincent Constitution Order 1979 - Statutory Instrument No. 916 of 1979, which became effective on 27th October, 1979, when St. Vincent became Independent from Great Britain, "expressly prohibits the passing of legislation which is discriminatory, either of itself or in its effect, on the ground of sex, race, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed."

Forde has explained that notwithstanding the guaranteeing of these fundamental rights, existing laws still prevail and "the law relating to women is the law in effect before the Constitutional declarations except where new and more recent legislation has been enacted"⁶.

Women have the same rights as men to conclude contracts and to acquire property. They are free to vote and to hold public office.

The law relating to marriage is governed by the common law and by statute. The common law relates to the contract to marry and generally to the legal effects of marriage, while legislation regulates the contract of marriage. Each party to a marriage is legally entitled to hold and use beneficially any property which is separately owned. The "in wedlock" family has a legal right to maintenance which extends to the legitimate minor children generally until they reach the age of 16 years.

Under the Guardianship of Infants Act, as amended by Act No. 18 of 1956, a man is the legal guardian of his child. If the father dies the mother alone is the child's legal guardian only if no guardian has been appointed by the father. If the father appoints a legal guardian she acts jointly with that person.

The Maintenance Ordinance in St. Vincent and the Grenadines clearly states the duty of both husband and wife to each other and allows for reciprocal enforcement of financial remedies. Maintenance payments are limited to a sum which is fixed in the statute.

There is, however, no legal duty for a man to maintain a woman in the "out of wedlock" family situation.

Forde has expressed the view⁷ that where couples have lived together in a stable relationship for a number of years a break in the relationship is in effect a family break up and the law should provide for some maintenance obligations. (The 1981 reform legislation in Barbados provides for the parties to a "union" which has continued for five years or more to have a legal responsibility to maintain each other if the need arises and the relevant party is reasonably able to provide such maintenance.)

The maintenance of children born out of wedlock is governed by the the Maintenance Act No. 1 of 1949, as amended. Since 1980, the maximum maintenance which could be ordered by a Magistrates Court was \$50.00 per week per child, regardless of the means of the father.

However, there is no means of enforcing a maintenance order except by another application to the Court. The collection machinery existing in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is on a purely voluntary basis and where payment is not made the applicant has to return to the Court to seek assistance in enforcing the order.

Under the Maintenance Act, before anyone can be ordered to maintain a child, it is necessary, where the child is born out of wedlock, for the mother to prove that the man is the father of the child. The mother's sworn testimony must be corroborated in "material particular" by other evidence.

The law and practice in Divorce Courts in St. Vincent are those based on English Law and practice and are governed by the English Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 and related legislation. By and large, the rights in respect of property interests when a marriage breaks down are determined by the Courts. When the matrimonial home is vested in the husband's name only, as often happens, the wife's rights are completely dependent on the discretion of the Court.

Under the Wills Act, it is lawful for a man to make a Will leaving nothing for his wife or children. It is just as lawful for the woman to do the same. No legislation exists for surviving spouses or children to apply to the Courts for reasonable maintenance out of a deceased husband's/father's estate.

The Status of Children Act No. 18 of 1980 has conferred a status on children born out of wedlock whereby such children acquire equal property inheritance rights as a child born within a marriage. However, a woman living in common law relationship has no status in law and cannot inherit property vested in her "spouses" name only. She must take legal action to determine what rights, if any, she must be allocated.

In 1984, two pieces of legislation⁸ were passed in St. Vincent which affect women. One was entitled "The Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act, 1984" and the other "The Matrimonial Homes Act". These two Acts are reported to have given women some protection in the law against domestic violence and arbitrary eviction from the matrimonial home. No distinction is made between the common law relationship and the marital relationship in these two pieces of legislation.

Generally, the criminal law deals with offenders, both men and women, in the same way according to the crime which has been committed. However, the protectionist approach towards women is evident and safeguards in the form of sanctions for named sexual offences are written into the legislation.

Employed women benefit from the Labour Laws since social security, compensation for injuries, severance payment and the protection of wages legislation is planned to assist all workers. Additionally, this general worker protection policy has been extended to include statutes dealing with the employment of women, at night "in an industrial undertaking", with maternity leave and with the conditions of service for domestics.

St. Vincent has not, however, ratified certain ILO Conventions, which affect women, such as those relating to maternity leave before and after confinement; time off for breast feeding, and equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

Whereas the wages and conditions of work for male and female workers under the Shop Assistants and Domestic Workers Wages Council are the same, the Regulations made under the Industrial Workers and Agricultural Workers Wage Council discriminate against female employees. A lower minimum daily wage rate is set (\$10.40) for the female as against (\$13.52) for the male industrial worker. Similarly, a lower wage of (\$7.80) is set for the female agricultural worker as opposed to (\$10.40) for the male.

(The observation is made that whereas the Domestic Workers Council comprising of 13 members, includes 3 females, there are no females on the Industrial and Agricultural Workers Wages Council.)

Legislation⁹ in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (and certain other Caribbean territories) provides that "for the purposes of income tax the income of a married woman living with her husband shall be the income of her husband and shall be assessed and charged in the name of her husband. The proviso allows for tax to be separately collected from the wife although she has not been separately assessed". At least three territories in the Caribbean now permit separate assessment.

The inability of a working man to claim a deduction for his non-working common law spouse is felt to be an area in need of reform and one that is reasonably justifiable in the view of the prominent place of common law marriages in the Caribbean social structure.

One of the expressed concerns of the NDP as evidenced in its pre-election manifesto¹⁰ was the inequity in the legal status of women in so far as the foreign husband of a Vincentian woman had less rights than the foreign wife of a Vincentian man. The complete removal of discriminatory legislation alone is said not to be sufficient to integrate women fully into the development process "if they still continue to be kept out of decision making realms of our country". Caribbean women are seen to have "inherited rights fought for by other women, but this is, by and large, a revolution very much unfinished in the Caribbean context. We remain for the most fatherless families."¹¹

Population Structure¹²

In 1980, the population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines was estimated at 123,754¹³ (rising from 86,314 in 1970), of which females numbered 65,592 or 53%. Average annual inter-censal increase in the decade was estimated at 3.7%. The growth rate has been reduced by virtue of the fact that many, mostly young males, emigrate every year in search of employment.

The population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a young one; some 50% of the population in 1970 being under 15 years and 70% under 25 years. (See Table I).

This high rate of population growth has been described as creating "difficulties in planning to improve the well being and welfare of the people."¹⁴

The sexes are relatively evenly distributed in the 0-4, the 5-9 and the 10-14 age groups. However, in the 15-44 age groups females outnumbered males and formed 55% of the age group. High levels of male emigration are said to have resulted in this disproportionate number of females between 15 and 44 years.

In 1970, the 15-44 age group formed only about 33% of the population reflecting a high dependency ratio, and therefore an economically active population that is relatively small.

The number of live births in 1977 was 3,152, in 1978, 3,275 and in 1979, 3,409. Rates per thousand population were 33.2, 33.4 and 31.0 in the respective years¹⁵, showing a declining rate in 1979 after a rise in 1978.

Of the total number of 3,075 births in 1980¹⁶, the majority, 889 (28.9%) were first births, followed by the second largest group of 674 (21.9%) which were second births.

The majority (35%) of total births in 1980 occurred to mothers in the 20-24 age group, followed by mothers in the 15-19 age group where 29% of total births occurred. This was the consistent pattern in the previous years, with an average of 60% of births occurring to mothers under 25 years of age. (See Table II).

Illegitimate birth rates, like in other Caribbean territories, were reported to be exceedingly high. While the rate is not available in official publications such as the Digest of Statistics, one estimate¹⁷ is that the percentage of children born out of wedlock constitutes about 75% of annual births.

Among women aged 15-44 not attending school, the majority union status in 1970 was to be found among the married (3,288) followed by those in common law relationships (2,844) and those in "visiting" (1,526) relationships. (See Table III). However, at age 15-19, whereas 475 females were in visiting relationships and 183 in common law relationships, only 105 were married. At age 45-49 on the other hand, the majority (688) were married, 295 were in common law relationship and only 8 in visiting relationships. Marriage rates thus correlate with the age of spouse. Many who cohabit consensually and have children eventually marry.

Union status appeared to correlate with educational levels. Whereas those in married unions formed only 15% of women with primary education of one to 4 years, they formed 22% among those with a primary education of 5 years and over, 33% among those with secondary education and 54% among those with University education.

Like many other Caribbean territories women formed a high proportion of household heads in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, estimated at 46%¹⁹ of all heads in 1970. While the majority (23%) of these heads never had a husband or partner, 22% were of common law status, followed by 19% of married status.

The geographical distribution of the population (see Table IV) indicates that 95% of the population of St. Vincent and the Grenadines lives in the coastal regions of the main island, St. Vincent. Some 20% lives in the capital of Kingstown. Only two other areas, according to 1980 estimates. Calliaqua and Mariaque registered populations of over 10,000. The rest of the island comprises mainly of small towns and rural villages. The population may thus be described as a largely rural one.

Women are fairly evenly distributed in the population by district in both town and countryside.

Women in the Labour Force

Based on the 1970 Census Report, the Labour Force was estimated at 39,631 of which 22,372 or 56.5% were females. This Labour Force was roughly equivalent to 45% of the population. (See Table IV).

The overall unemployment rate was 48% in 1970. However, among males the rate was estimated at 22%, whereas among females, it was 68%²⁰. In other words, whereas 78% of the male Labour Force worked only 32% of the female Labour Force did.

Unemployment among both males and females was highest in the 15-19 age group. (See Table V).

The highest proportion of working females was to be found in the 25-39 age group when 42% of the female labour force worked, declining thereafter to 30% in the 55-59 age group.

The largest proportion of female workers was to be found among the Service workers (71%) following by Agriculture (32%) (excluding farm managers, supervisors and farmers). Slightly more females than males in a ratio of 947 to 902 were found in the professional and technical occupational group.

It should be noted that based on the 1970 Census Report, there were twice as many men as women in "other agriculture" but eight times as many men as women as Farm Managers, Supervisors and Farmers. There were six times as many men as women in administrative/managerial occupations, five times as many men in production and related work and twice as many among labourers (NEC).

The distribution is even between the sexes among sales workers, but there are 36% more women than men among clerical and related workers. There are also twice as many women as men among service workers. (See Table VI)²¹.

The importance of agriculture and manufacturing, based on export-oriented industries, hold a special significance for women in the Labour Force in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Most industries are owned and operated by foreign investors, many wooed by the Government through the Development Corporation (DEVCO), with the promise, inter alia, of cheap and disciplined labour, tax and duty free concessions and the provision of infrastructural facilities.

The employment practices of many of these industries are very selective requiring mainly female workers, specifically those who are between the ages of 17 and 25 and preferably who have no children. Jobs do not generally require a high level of academic training or qualification as firms usually provide on-the-job training.

It is an issue of widespread debate whether women are more naturally suitable for repetitive, monotonous assembly type work or whether women have been conditioned by their environment into traits of docility and submissiveness which make them more amenable to this type of work. However, one contributory factor must be the lower wages paid to women in industry in St. Vincent, combined with the availability of large numbers of unemployed women.

The further question has been raised as to whether this type of industrialization has varied employment opportunities for women but instead has really created an expansion of the traditional sedentary type of employment activity stereotyped for women. For example, sewing skills have broadened into glove making; women with typing skills have moved into Computer Data Processing; and agro industry an extension of cottage type activity.

That there is widespread concern over the situation of women in industry, particularly assembly type industry in St. Vincent, is evidenced by the fact that Seminars on the subject were held including two sponsored by the Caribbean Conference of Churches in 1982²².

The purpose of these Seminars was:

"(a) To make women workers understand the importance of their labour to society and the influence of labour on their livelihood;

(b) To facilitate worker unity among women; and

(c) To make women aware of their ability to exercise greater control over the use of their labour"

Issues discussed at these Seminars suggest that workers were dissatisfied with their wages, given the costs of transport, the fact that they were expected to provide their own meals and the fact that many had economic and social obligations to fulfil. In practice, most companies were said to use the minimum wage set by Government as a fixed rate.

The view was expressed that there was need for information on Trade Unions to be more widely available to female workers, and for more female workers to be involved in Trade Unions. One inhibiting factor was that at the end of their work period at the factories many women were not free to attend meetings because of commitments at home.

The general conclusion of the debate of the pros and cons of the new developmental strategy involving the employment of women in export oriented industries is that there were advantages in terms of the increased income derived from job creation opportunities. For instance, after two years of stagnation because of damage done by the volcanic eruption and a hurricane in 1979 and 1980 respectively, the economy of St. Vincent rebounded strongly in 1981, especially in the Agricultural sector. This came about also because manufacturing output rose by an estimated 18% in 1981, led by the Enclave industries. The manufacture of garments expanded substantially with 700 to 1,000 new jobs created in 1981 alone.

In the final analysis there was seen to be need to "weigh whether for example, a country is that badly off that it has to suffer say six disadvantages to gain three advantages".²³

One avenue for advancement is seen to rest in more active involvement of women in the Trade Union Movement, this institution being regarded historically as one of the main vehicles for the advancement of the social and economic situation of workers in the Caribbean.

The 1970 Census figures which showed only 30% of the female labour force to be in "other agriculture" are said to belie the important role women play in agriculture. At least one Seminar was held on Women in Agriculture in St. Vincent on March 8, 1983 to commemorate International Women's Day²⁴. Agriculture is described as the backbone of the economy. It accounts for some 70% of merchandise exports and is a major foreign exchange earner. Bananas, the main export crop, are cultivated mainly on small holdings and bring weekly incomes to growers. The industry provides all-year-round employment for large numbers of workers engaged in the growing, purchasing, transportation, shipping and the general administration of the industry. Women form an important part of this labour force, particularly in the clearing of land, in planting, and in the preparation of the product for export, including its packaging.

Arrowroot, for which St. Vincent is the world's chief exporter, is second to bananas as a foreign exchange earner and is cultivated on larger holdings and manufactured into starch for export. Again, women perform important roles in planting, weeding, reaping and in preparing the starch for export.

In the Eastern Caribbean as a whole as is pointed out by the Brana-Shutes women almost completely dominate the distribution and retailing of food crops, and the "production of consumable agricultural goods and produce for sale provides an important source of food and income for poorer households. For female headed households the importance of women in agriculture increases."²⁵

A further issue raised by the Brana-Shutes was that though women in the Eastern Caribbean made up a large proportion of farmers compared to male beneficiaries, they did not receive technical assistance and support commensurate with their importance in the industry.

Women in the Public Service

In the Public Service - an important avenue of social and economic advancement for persons with certain minimum educational qualifications - an examination of the distribution of public servants²⁶ by sex and level of employment, revealed that of 356 persons employed in 1984 an average of 63.4% were female. (See Table VII).

Whereas females formed over 90% among those employed as typists, clerk/typists and secretaries/stenographers, 71% among senior clerks, 66% among executive officers, 60% among clerical officers and about 50% among assistant secretaries and senior executive officers, only 4 out of 10 (40%) were in the top manager grade, 1 of 12 (8%) in the Head of Department/Professional and Technical grade and 4 out of 12 (33%) among Heads of Department/Administrative grade.

The observation²⁷ has been made that in the Government Gazette of St. Vincent of 10th January, 1984, out of sixty Justices of Peace only four were women; three of ten persons on the Public Assistance Board were women; one woman out of four persons was on the Public Service Board of Appeal. No women were included in the membership of the Public Service Commission, on the Port Authority, on the Development Corporation, the Banana Growers Association, the St. Vincent Marketing Board, the St. Vincent Marketing Corporation, the Arrowroot Industry Board, the Housing and Land Development Corporation, the Board of Directors of the National Commercial Bank, the St. Vincent Sewerage and Water Authority and the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank. Women are thus either very poorly represented, or not at all represented in many of the topmost decision-making bodies whose day to day operations affect their daily living and livelihood - despite the fact of their higher than average representation in the education system, particularly at the secondary level, as will be shown hereafter.

Among teachers²⁸ in Government's Primary and Assisted Primary Schools, Junior Secondary, Secondary and Assisted Secondary Schools in 1982 females formed approximately 60%. (See Table VIII).

In Secondary and Assisted Secondary Schools, of a total of 320 teachers, 155 or 48.4% were female. Of these, an equal number of males and females (22) were trained graduates. Eleven males and 12 females held only Degrees (untrained).

Among those Secondary School teachers who had completed a secondary school course (who form the majority of teachers), 54 males and 47 females held a training college diploma, but among the untrained (i.e., 'A' or 'O' levels or equivalent) 78 were male and 74 female.

In the case of Primary School teachers the total number of teachers were 1,208 of which 761 (63%) were females. Among these, 111 males and 231 females were trained and 336 males and 530 females were untrained.

Of the 24 members of staff at the teacher training colleges, 13 or 54% were females.

Regarding the staff at the St. Vincent Technical College in 1983, there were 20 male teachers and only 7 female. (27%). It is instructive that females taught only in the areas of English Language, Mathematics, Typing, Office Practice, Secretarial Duties, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Commerce and General Studies while only males taught in such areas as Agricultural Science, Mathematics, Science, Radio, T.V., Electronics, Electrical, Plumbing, Refrigeration, Mechanical Engineering and Building Construction²⁹.

Income Distribution

An examination of the differentials in earnings ratios between males and females based on the results of the 1970 Census revealed the following:

INCOME DISTRIBUTION³⁰

Earnings Per Annum	Total No. of Males	Total No of Females	Total	% Females of Total
Under \$500	2,438	3,719	6,157	60.4
\$500 to \$999	5,111	1,880	6,991	26.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2,117	554	2,671	20.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1,136	261	1,397	18.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499	548	162	710	22.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999	206	81	287	28.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499	195	73	268	27.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999	153	40	193	20.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499	79	32	111	28.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999	74	21	95	22.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999	74	14	88	15.9
\$6,000 to \$6,999	86	8	94	8.5
\$7,000 to \$7,999	56	1	57	1.7
\$8,000 to \$8,999	37	2	39	5.1
Over \$9,000	83	19	102	18.6
No income or N/S	4,866	15,505	20,371	76.1
	17,259	22,372	39,631	56.4

Source: 1970 Population Census of Commonwealth Caribbean Vol. 10 Part IV.

The differentials place women at a disadvantage at all levels of income distribution. 76% of those with either no income or where income was not stated were women. Only in the \$2,500 to \$2,999 and the \$3,000 to \$3,499 income groups where females received 28.2% and 27.2% respectively of incomes were they reasonably represented taking

into consideration that only 32% of the female labour force worked. Many more females than males (60.4%) received incomes in the lowest income group of under \$500 per annum. 18.6% of females received incomes in the highest group, but only 5.1% in the next highest of \$8,000 to \$8,999 and 1.7% in the \$7,000 to \$7,999.

The very poor showing of females in income distribution, despite their high participation rates in the education system, is partially attributable to the fact that in many areas of employment in St. Vincent such as in Industry and in Agriculture females are paid less than their male counterparts for work of equal value,

However, it is also due to the selective participation of females in those areas of employment such as the services sector where pay and other conditions of work are least attractive.

A third factor is that large numbers of women do not enter the labour force or abandon it in the interest of child bearing, nurturing and home making.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET

Education Services

There does not exist in St. Vincent an "Education Plan" in terms of a printed document which outlines the policy, aims and objectives of the Education System.

In 1983, however, with the assistance of UNESCO and other credited bodies, a status evaluation of the Education System in St. Vincent and the Grenadines was reported to have been undertaken.

By 1984, a complete sector Report on Education³¹ had been prepared with assistance from UNESCO and other agencies, together with follow up reports on certain sub-sectors. These Reports were alluded to in the 1983 Throne Speech as holding promise for general improvements in education.

The Governor General in his 1984 Throne Speech³² gave the assurance that the new Government would accord highest priority to improving the quality of education in the country at all levels, beginning with the improvement of physical facilities, and including a feasibility study on the establishment of an 'A' Level College. This commitment might be regarded to have been heralded by the new Government in its pre-election manifesto³³ which pledged to set up the necessary Consultative and Research Committees required for the evolution of an education system tailored to fit changing needs and circumstances in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The education system in St. Vincent and the Grenadines is open to boys and girls equally at its three main levels - at primary, secondary and tertiary levels - including competitive selection, through the Common Entrance Examination, for entry to secondary schools.

Primary education is free for all children between the ages of five and fifteen years for all those who wish to attend. Attendance however, is not compulsory. It is believed that over 80% of children in the age group are enrolled³⁴ indicating that parents in general place a high value on educating their children. Enrolment by parishes and sex in 1981 is contained in Table X.

There were, in 1981, 62 primary schools of which 40 were managed directly by the Ministry of Education and 22 by denominational Boards of Management. In addition, there were eight privately run fee paying primary schools.

Primary schools are organised into 3 divisions: infants 5-7 years; juniors 8-12 years and seniors 12-15 years. Children from the junior section are allowed to sit the Common Entrance Examination on the basis of which selections are made for free education at Government secondary schools.

The Government pays the tuition fees to Government assisted secondary schools, of students' choices, for those children who pass the Common Entrance Examination but who, for want of school places, cannot be placed in Government run secondary schools. 34% of students who sat the examination in 1981 passed, followed by 63% in 1983 and 44% in 1984. (See Table XI)

A breakdown by gender for 1982 showed that whereas 63% of the students who sat the Common Entrance Examination were girls, 58% of those who passed were girls. This pattern continued in 1983 and 1984, suggesting that girls are more highly motivated than boys to sit the examination.

Those children who do not pass the Common Entrance Examination either remain in the senior classes at primary schools, or attend fee-paying Government assisted schools or private schools if they are able to pass the entrance examination of individual schools and if parents are willing and/or able to pay school fees.

Those who remain in primary schools are said to receive a secondary education at the first level. At the end of this school course they are entitled to take the Primary School Leaving Examination and, if successful, are awarded a Certificate of Merit.

An examination of the proportion of the national recurrent budget allocated to educational services, including the public Library between 1978/79 and 1983/84³⁵ showed education services to have received between 19% (1979/80) and 23% (1978/79). However, the absolute amounts allocated to Education in the budget fell from \$9.5 million in 1978/79 to \$8.9 million in 1979/80, rising thereafter to \$17.3 million (20%) in the estimates of 1983/84, reflecting an increase in absolute expenditure in the region of 93% between 1978/79 and 1983/84. However, an examination of enrolments³⁶ at all levels of education between 1979/80 and 1981/82 (for which the latest figures on enrolment are available) shows the following pattern:

Enrolments by Level of Education 1979/80-1981/82

Increase in 1981/82 over 79/80

	1979/80			1981/82		
	MF	F	%F	MF	F	%F
Primary Schools	24,346	11,963	49.1	24,569	11,940	48.5 + 223
Secondary Schools	5,421	3,265	60.2	5,123	3,168	61.8 - 97
Technical College	1,193	721	60.4	1,229	788	64.1 + 67
Teachers Training	326	221	67.7	294	191	64.9 - 30
	31,286			31,215		

Source: Digest of Statistics 1981 - No. 31 Tables iv.i (a) and iv.i (b)
do 1982 - No. 32 Table iv.i

Enrolments at primary and secondary school levels fell by 223 and 97 respectively in the period representing a decline of approximately 1% and 1.7% at primary and secondary levels respectively.

Enrolments at the Technical College level increased by 67 or 5.6% but at teachers training level there was a decline by 30 in enrolment representing a 9% decline.

In other words, although the absolute amounts on recurrent expenditure increased from \$8.5mn in 1979/80 to \$12.7mn in 1981/82, there was not a commensurate expansion in enrolments. This suggests an increase in the cost per student enrolled.

The proportion of females at primary level declined from 49.1% to 48.5% between 1979/80 and 1981/82 but increased for secondary schools from 60.2% to 61.8% and for the technical college from 60.4% to 64.1%. There was a decline among females at the Teachers' Training College from 67.7% to 64.9%.

Although females overall formed 60% of the enrolment at technical college, they formed only 24% of the full time enrolment in 1979/80; 31.7% in 1980/81 and 31.2% in 1981/82. Females thus dominate the evening class enrolment.

Whereas over 24,000 students (78%) were enrolled at the Primary school level, only 5,000 or approximately 17% were enrolled at the secondary level, about 1,000 or 4% at the technical school level and about 300 or about 1% at the level of teacher training.

Of those at primary level in 1981 one fifth or 5,450 were between the ages of 12 and 15, of which females formed about 44%.

The proportion of girls at primary level was relatively evenly distributed in all the geographic areas in 1981 and ranged from 48.1% in Charlotte to 50.8% of the enrolment in the Grenadines.

At secondary level, girls formed an average of 62% of the enrolment in 1981, their proportionate enrolment being higher than males in all geographic areas, ranging from 55.5% in St. David to 67.4% in St. George. (See Table X).

There appears to be a constantly higher enrolment rate among girls at secondary school, despite their slightly lower enrolment rates at primary school. The girls are said to be more interested in receiving an education than the boys, which is revealed in the data on those who sit the Common Entrance Examination and in enrolment ratios.

Over the last decade there is said to have been a gradual reduction in the proportional enrolments at the primary levels of education, and a comensurate increase at the secondary level.

Comparisons of enrolment between the first and the last grade of the post primary classes showed the latter to be half of the size of the former³⁷. For instance, in 1981, there were 1,683 pupils of age 13, but 1,732 aged 14 and over, of which girls numbered 728 of those 13 years, and 790 among those 14 and over, proportions of 43% and 46% respectively. (It should be noted that in 1978 girls formed a much larger proportion of pupils in post primary classes, then forming 62%).

It is not clear whether the declining proportion of girls in the post primary classes is due to a higher drop out rate among girls or a higher rate of transfer among girls from post primary classes to

secondary fee paying schools. (This should usefully be the subject of a separate study).

There is said to be an insufficient number of school places at primary level to permit universal primary education at the present time. Many primary schools are reported to be overcrowded, particularly in the Kingstown area. A lack of text books, furniture and basic equipment to satisfy the needs of staff and pupils were also reported.

It was in the light of these many shortcomings that there were outlined in the pre-election manifesto of the new Government³⁸ some specific considerations for qualitative improvements in the education system, including the need to ensure adequate achievement of the child in English and Mathematics and to pay particular attention to the kindergarten and primary school levels of education, bearing in mind that thousands of youngsters would never receive the benefit of a conventional high school education.

There were in 1981, 22 Secondary schools of which 8 were Government owned and managed, eleven were "assisted" by Government and three were privately managed. Seven of the Government schools are co-educational and one is single sexed for girls only.

Government Secondary schools and Government Assisted Secondary schools teach up to G.C.E. 'O' Level and CXC standards. (6 of the Government Secondary Schools were formerly known as Junior Secondary Schools but are now renamed the Newer Secondary Schools). There is a local examination for the students of Form 3. Successful students are awarded a Certificate of Merit.

The St. Vincent Grammar School which is co-educational is the only secondary school which provides the required syllabus to enable students to pursue courses leading to the G.C.E. Advanced Level Examination.

Government's financial commitment to the "Assisted" Secondary School comprises of paying the salary of one teacher for every 35 pupils on roll up to a maximum of 8 teachers of which 2 may be graduates, 3 "qualified assistants" and 3 non-graduates.

One of the three privately owned secondary schools is denominational and is specially geared towards the teaching of theology. The students pursue courses leading to the G.C.E. 'O' Levels and CXC Examinations. Private secondary schools have their own Board of Governors.

In all secondary schools the education is of a literary and academic nature. Vocational education is negligible. The curriculum is geared to prepare students to sit the academic oriented G.C.E. and CXC Examinations.

The junior secondary schools are non selective and are intended to cater for all primary school pupils from 12 years of age, especially in the rural areas where secondary education is not easily available, or where transport makes it difficult for pupils to travel daily to town.

It is admitted that resources do not permit an adequacy of school places at secondary level to enable universal education to age 16 years to become a reality, even taking into account privately run secondary schools.

One of the main concerns expressed by the N.P.P. in its pre-election manifesto particularly regarding secondary level education was the need to widen the range of students obtaining technical education; particularly from rural areas, and to ensure that such training is matched by appropriate employment opportunities.

The need was also expressed to ensure that vocational courses were available in all secondary schools and to promote the serious teaching of agriculture in the schools in order to encourage a greater love of the land and a scientific understanding of its potential.

Some vocational/technical training is being introduced at some of the newer secondary schools. The teaching of Agricultural Science as an integrated component of general science and environmental studies has been accepted in principle, and the syllabus is being geared to that of the Caribbean Examinations Council's (CXC) Agricultural Science programme.

Bequia Anglican High School, a Government assisted private school, is said to offer an Agricultural Science course.

The St. Vincent Teachers' College offers a two year all-round training course to both primary and secondary school teachers. 105 teachers were enrolled in 1981/82 of which 58 or 55% were females.

Some modification to the professional and academic oriented programme has taken place over the years to provide training opportunities for students in the fields of Agriculture, Industrial Arts and Home Economics. However, these programmes are said to have a limited impact because of the inadequacy of training facilities.

Some opportunities are however provided for the most promising students to obtain further training so that they in turn might eventually become specialist teachers in the vocational and technical fields.

In addition to the Teachers' College, there are four Teacher Training Centres where unqualified teachers receive instructions in both academic and professional subjects. Enrolments at these pupil teacher centres in 1981/82 numbered 189 of which females numbered 133 or 70%.

The Throne Speech of 1983³⁹ recognised that teachers' education and training were vital to the improvement of education throughout the State, and throughout the system and that there was need, despite financial constraints, to identify the programmes aimed at Orientation, In-service and Teachers College Training. The Ministry of Education proposed to co-operate with several external agencies in this venture and would look for new thrusts particularly at the results and recommendations of that year's Standing Conference on Teachers' Education in the Eastern Caribbean.

Technical Education⁴⁰

The Technical College is the main centre in St. Vincent which offers full time and part time courses in technical and academic subjects. Subjects offered full time at the College in 1983/84 included Automobile Engineering with 13 participants; Agriculture (1) with 18; Agriculture (2) with 15; Carpentry/Joinery with 20; Electrical Engineering with 13 and General Engineering with 13.

Training is intended firstly to prepare trainees to satisfy the needs of the Government and local industries for skilled/trained manpower particularly in the fields of Engineering Construction and in

Agriculture, with the expansion of light and agro industries at the Campden Park Industrial Complex and other areas.

A second objective of the Centre is to provide training that would enable some of the graduates to be independent and self-employable.

A third objective of the programme is to train a sufficiently large number of nationals to reduce the dependence on external resources for technical/skilled manpower. (For instance, of the 27 staff members in the 1983/84 College year there were 4 Peace Corps Volunteers and one V.S.O. Volunteer).

In 1983/84, the College was offering training for 164 full time students and an estimated 985 part time students in various fields of which females formed an average of 33% of the first and second year full time students, but 70% of the evening class enrolment. (See Table XII).

An examination of enrolment by sex for the evening classes showed that though the overall female rate was 70%, no females were enrolled in such areas as Plumbing, Refrigeration, Radio and Television, Electricity, Building, General Engineering or Drawing. Only one female (out of 25 students) was enrolled in Auto Mechanics.

On the contrary, only females were enrolled in such areas as Typing. Females also dominated (over 80% enrolment) in such areas as Book Keeping, Commerce and English.

Criticism is directed at the inadequate machinery and equipment at this institution which is aggravated by poor maintenance practices and inadequate physical facilities.

Staffing problems are said at times to have caused certain classes to be dropped. Yet the demand for places is said to vastly outstrip the supply to the extent that it is very difficult to gain admittance with only the minimum entry requirements.

Agricultural training is said to be in an undeveloped state, inadequate to meet the needs for trained agricultural manpower particularly as agriculture is the mainstay of the economy.

There is, in addition in St. Vincent, the Technical Training Centre which accommodates students from both primary and secondary schools in the Kingstown area and from the Teachers' College.

Regular evening classes in technical areas are also held for interested adults.

Through a Government funding scheme, the Ministry of Communications and Works organises programmes for training apprentices in the field of auto/diesel mechanics. At present about 50 youths are selected for training.

The Ministry of Home Affairs operates 12 active handicraft centres where interested persons may attend a training period of approximately 3 months in the field of basketry and the making of local souvenirs for the tourist market. Mostly women tend to be involved in the straw work, and males in wood carving and shell and coral craft.

The Government is reported to have given approval for the formation of an Advisory Committee to advise the Government on the training needs in the country.

Increases in the personal emoluments vote between 1979/80 and 1983/84 showed the following proportionate distribution of resources between the different levels of education:

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES ON PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	1979/80	1983/84	Amount of Increase	% Increase
Administration	168,098	297,554	129,456	77.0
Grammar School	325,355	375,873	50,518	15.5
Technical Training Centre	40,450	74,936	34,486	85.3
Girls' High School	288,510	671,067	382,557	132.6
Private Secondary	521,740	947,752	426,012	83.1
Primary	5,600,505	11,159,668	5,550,163	99.3
Teachers' College	154,330	263,081	108,751	70.5
Union Island Secondary	63,400	124,152	60,752	95.8
New Adelphi Secondary	106,600	191,694	85,094	79.8
Barrouallie Secondary	96,795	194,217	97,422	100.6
Troumaca Secondary	78,090	152,940	74,850	95.9
Petit Bodel Secondary	61,675	173,142	111,467	180.7
North Union Secondary	73,050	178,228	105,178	143.9
Technical College	283,320	421,740	138,420	48.9
TOTAL:	7,841,918	15,079,565	7,237,647	92.3

Source: Estimates of Expenditure - St. Vincent and the Grenadines
1980/1981; 1983/1984

Expenditure on primary education dominated the personal emoluments budget in 1983/84 and formed approximately 76% of that expenditure (and 76% of the enrolment in 1981/82). Expenditure on personal emoluments in the recurrent budget for the Technical College formed approximately 2.8% of this expenditure. (The Technical College comprised 4% of the enrolment in 1981/82).

The overall increase in personal emoluments rose from \$7.8mn in 1979/80 to \$15.0mn in 1983/84, an average increase of 92%. The largest proportional increases were reflected in the estimates for four secondary schools: Petit Bodel (181%), North Union (144%), The Girls' High School (133%) and Barrouallie (100%).

Primary education reflected increases of 99%, a slightly higher than average increase, but the Technical College shows a much lower than average increase of 49%. (It may be that the small proportionate increase with respect to the Technical College was attributable to the fact that the remuneration of staff obtained under Technical Assistance programmes was not included in the Government's recurrent budget).

An examination of the capital budget of the Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs in the 1983/84 approved estimates showed that it was anticipated to spend \$1.2mn on that Ministry's projects out of a total capital budget of \$57.2mn. This formed 2% of anticipated total capital expenditure.

A breakdown of capital expenditure by sub-sectors is not provided in the 1983/84 estimates for this Ministry. However, an analysis of the breakdown which is provided for 1982/83, in which year \$2.6mn was provided in the approved estimates, showed the following projects to have incurred the largest proportion of expenditure:

The Colonarie and Park Hill Primary Schools	\$600,000
Primary Schools Refurbishment	\$491,000
Construction of Overland (Taroune) Primary School	\$435,000
The Extension of Girls' High School	\$225,000
The Extension of Grammar School	\$225,000
Georgetown Teachers' Training Centre	\$200,000

These 6 projects accounted for almost the total share of capital expenditure, by far the largest proportion of which was allocated to primary schools, followed by expenditure on secondary schools.

The primary schools refurbishment project which was completed, was undertaken as a USAID/CDB/BHN project.

Adult Education and Literacy Programmes

The literacy rate in St. Vincent is estimated to be one of the highest in the Caribbean, an estimated 95%. However, functional illiteracy has been estimated at 30-40%.

The Ministry of Education organises evening classes for adults not attending schools. Classes are held in English Language, English Literature, Mathematics, Geography, History and Human and Social Biology leading to G.C.E. 'O' Level Examinations.

The Extra-mural Department of the University of the West Indies conducts several non-formal and continuing adult education programmes for both the employed and unemployed, a departmental report of U.W.I. indicated an enrolment of 255 in the class programme of 1979/80 of which females numbered 107 or 42%.

The two major emphasis of the programme are continuing education and income generating or employment creating education projects. The most popular classes are said however to be those which prepare students for 'O' and 'A' Level Examinations.

Continuing education programmes are also organised by various other Government Ministries, such as Agriculture and Health, each with its own objectives and policy. Voluntary and other organisations also undertake training programmes.

The Ministry of Health and Community Development has established a network of 15 community centres through which non formal adult education programmes are conducted. Each centre is expected to train 10-20 participants in handicrafts annually. However, it is said that the centres are underutilized and that the objective of the programme is not realised.

In 1975, the Ministry of Education commissioned UNESCO to undertake a study with a view to the development of an overall framework in which the Adult Education Association could play a central co-ordinating role by integrating its efforts with those of the Ministry.

Improvements in the quality of non formal vocational and technical training programmes are subject to resource constraints imposed by available financial and other resources.

Awards and Scholarship Programmes

Information⁴¹ from the Training Division of the Public Service Commission indicates that males and females are equally entitled to apply for training awards.

The experience of the Department has been that females tend not to apply for consideration in the "hard" areas such as Engineering, Industrial Arts and Technology, but were fairly evenly represented in such areas as Medicine, Architecture, Business Administration and Agriculture. (More and more women were entering the latter field than in previous years). Women are also being trained along with men in such areas as Medical Laboratory Technology and as X-ray Technicians.

Women, however, tend to dominate in Secretarial training, Hotel Management, Food and Beverage Administration, Front Desk Management, Home Economics and Business Education.

The proportion of women trained on Government awards and scholarships including short courses and courses sponsored by international agencies in the different areas are as follows:

Recipients of Government Sponsored Training Awards by Gender

Year	MF	F	%F
1981	85	40	47
1982	82	24	29.2
1983	117	37	31.6

Source: Training Division of the Public Service Commission

The less favourable showing of women, notwithstanding their equal eligibility for training, and notwithstanding their higher proportional representation in the secondary school system, may be attributable to the fact that women tend more than men to apply to enter those areas of study which are not among the high priority areas in Government's training programmes.

The Student Loan Scheme which became operational in 1973 is administered by the St. Vincent Development Corporation and (except for the period 1978-1981 when it was funded by local funds) is funded by a soft loan from the Caribbean Development Bank. The maximum loan advanced for a period of 3 years is US\$10,000 at 8% interest per annum.

Males and females are equally entitled to apply for loans once certain conditions such as life insurance coverage adequate to cover the loan and the securing of all loans above US\$4,000 by a mortgage on land and building, are met. The repayment period is a maximum of 10 years after the completion of study.

Between 1973 and the first half of 1983, the Corporation approved 161 student loans totalling EC\$1,691,485. The loans covered the following areas of study:⁴²

Teacher Training and Education	-	13
Business Accounting, Secretarial	-	62
Professional - Law, Medicine, Engineering	-	50
Mathematics and Science	-	34
Communication	-	2
		<hr/>
		161
		<hr/>

An examination of U.W.I's new University admissions to First Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas by Country, Faculty and Sex, showed that in 1972/73, of 24 admissions from St. Vincent to First Degrees, 8 or one third were women; and 2 out of 4 among those admitted to Evening and Part time Degrees. In 1977/78, 1979/80 and 1982/83 more males than females were also admitted. In 1982/83 only 4 females out of 14 students were admitted to full time First Degrees. (See Table XIII).

Student registration in First Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas by Country, Faculty and Sex showed a larger enrolment among male Vincentians in 1972/73, 1977/78 and 1979/80. However, in 1982/83 there were 12 females and only 6 males enrolled in full time First Degrees. (It should be noted that whereas 107 Vincentians were enrolled in 1972/73 only 35 were enrolled in 1982/83). (See Table XIII).

An examination of First Degrees awarded by U.W.I. to nationals of St. Vincent in 1982/83 showed that there were 3 male and 3 female graduates in Arts and General Studies, 1 female out of 5 graduates in Law, 1 male and 1 female graduate in Medicine and 5 females out of 13 graduates in Engineering. (See Table XIV).

Of 69 Fellowships awarded by PAHO to nationals of St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 1976-1980, 40 were awarded to women. (See Table XV).

It can be concluded that women in St. Vincent and the Grenadines compete on equal terms with men for the resources allocated to Education in the national Budget. The general preference of females for certain types of education/training would seem to be attributable more to culturally conditioning factors than to unequal opportunities to make similar choices as men.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has enunciated in its Five Year Health Plan⁴³ its commitment to provide adequate health care for the population as an integral part of its total national development plan.

However, the financial and other constraints in the delivery of the desired health care for all the people are recognised in that the Government has found itself constrained to give priority to the most vulnerable and underserved groups, viz., the poor, the young, the aged and pregnant and lactating women.

The Government has nonetheless articulated its commitment to the 1978 Alma Ata Conference on Primary Health Care to reach the goal of "Health for all by the year 2000." An integral part of the primary care approach involves the mobilisation of the entire community to participate in the delivery and enhancement of their own health care. This position was reiterated by the new Government in 1984, when in the Throne Speech, the Governor General stated that the country would subscribe to the concept and practice of the Primary Health Care approach and that considerable emphasis would be placed on sanitation, on the prevention of illness and disability, on the provision of essential health care in the most rural and previously under-served areas, and in the promotion of self reliance and community participation in health projects.

Primary health care is regarded to be of special significance to the situation of women, as "not only should women be considered active recipients of health care, but their roles as providers and promoters of health care should also be developed. This is particularly important because women hold the key to success in providing primary health care, not only for themselves but also for their children and families. They largely determine the acceptance of new facilities or services in their

communities and failure to adequately consider their knowledge, attitudes and practices had led to a collapse of many projects⁴⁴.

The analysis of the health situation in St. Vincent is admitted in the Health Plan to be limited by the paucity of and quality of statistical data on health. Available data should therefore not be used in many instances as the only source for needs assessment. Professional knowledge should be relied upon to obtain a reasonable assessment of conditions as they exist.

Despite general improvements in the decades of the sixties and seventies in the health situation of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, it is reported in the Health Plan that research undertaken in the seventies revealed that there was a lack of adequate health coverage for above 40% of the population, especially those people living in localities in remote and rural areas.

The crude death rate has declined from 7.5 in 1976 to 6.9 in 1979 and to 6.0 in 1980. The infant mortality rate has fallen from 54.1 in 1976 to 38.1 in 1979 but again rose to 41.2 in 1980⁴⁵.

In the absence of life expectancy tables on St. Vincent, the life expectancy of the Caribbean is considered applicable, viz., 64 years for males and 67 years for females.

An examination of the number of deaths by cause groups between 1975 and 1981 (see Table XVI) showed that diseases of the circulatory system ranked number one for the three years examined: 1975, 1979 and 1981.

Infective and parasitic diseases ranked second among total cause of deaths in 1975 and in 1981 but third in 1979, although the actual numbers dying from this cause declined sharply from 126 in 1975 to 57 in 1979 and 85 in 1981.

Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases ranked third as the leading cause of death in 1975, second in 1979 and third in 1981. Deaths from neoplasms ranked fourth among causes of death in 1981, but ranked much lower in 1975 and 1979.

The maternal death rate declined from 12.5 per 100,000 in 1960 to 5.9 in 1974, but rose to 6.2 in 1978 and 8.5 in 1979. (See Table XVII).

The number of deaths in children 1-4 years also declined gradually from 5.3 per '000 population in 1970 to 1.8 in 1979. (See Table XVIII). Infants deaths declined from 132.0 per '000 live births in 1960 to 37.0 in 1980, a significant decline. (See Table XIX).

In 1970, therefore, an estimated 23.2% of deaths occurred in the under 5 year age group of which the majority were in the under 1 age group.

A three year retrospective morbidity study is reported in the Health Plan to have been undertaken in St. Vincent and the Grenadines during the latter period of 1981. This representative study was of ten clinics selected at random. Though the results of this study were to be treated with caution, diseases of the upper respiratory tract emerged consistently as the leading condition seen.

Diseases of the skin, of the musculo-skeletal system, hypertension, diseases of the digestive and respiratory system and disorders of the eye are reported to be other significant non communicable diseases identified in the study. Diabetes would also appear to be posing major health problems, even though its precise incidence has not been established. Diabetes is described as one of the most common nutrition related problems in the Caribbean.

An examination of discharge statistics at the Kingstown General Hospital in 1979 showed the following ten leading causes of hospitalisation, of which "diseases" of females ranked very highly;⁴⁶

	Total	Rank
Normal delivery	1,312	1
Gastro-enteritis of presumed infectious origin	378	2
Trauma of perinecus and vulva during delivery	206	3
Supervision of normal pregnancy	152	4
Post partum haemorrhage	147	5
Asthma	117	6
Hypertension	106	7
Open wounds	104	8
Abortion unspecified	100	9
Obstructed labour	98	10

Only four of the leading diseases, viz., hypertension, asthma, open wounds and gastro-enteritis were not health conditions peculiar to females.

Hypertension and infectious and parasitic diseases were also seen as important causes in morbidity statistics. Gastro-enteritis, with which some degree of malnutrition is associated, ranked second as a cause of admission to hospitals.

Malnutrition is said to be one of the leading causes of hospital deaths among children in the one to five year age group. It is estimated that over 60% of all children hospitalised in 1980 and 1981 suffered from malnutrition.

In the Health Plan the observation is made that of the estimated 89% of children under one year who attended child health clinics at least once, some 12.9% were malnourished and 20.6% had diarrhoea or other signs of gastro-enteritis.

Only 33% of children under one year were reported to be immunised in 1980 and 38% of those under five years against the common immunisable diseases - though the coverage increased significantly by 1983⁴⁷.

For purposes of the delivery of health services there are in existence in St. Vincent and the Grenadines one General Hospital in Kingstown with a capacity of 211 beds; four rural hospitals at Chateaubelair, Mesopotamia and Georgetown (22 beds) on the mainland and on Bequia (15 beds) in the Grenadines. There are also one Leprosarium/Hansen Disease Hospital with a capacity of 20 beds (though there are only 5 patients at the present time), one Geriatric Hospital (the Lewis Punnette Home) with 120 beds; one Psychiatric/Mental Health Centre with 120 beds and a 10-bed private hospital which offers general medical care.

There is also a small hospital on Union Island in the Grenadines with a 6-bed capacity.

The Kingstown General Hospital is the main hospital and is situated in the capital. The Leprosarium and the Geriatric Home are under the administrative control of the General Hospital. The Psychiatric Home is administered independently.

The rural hospitals are under the control of District Medical Officers. Each has a casualty/emergency department and obstetric and observation beds. There is an ambulance service attached to each of the hospitals on the mainland.

An examination of occupancy rates and admission rate by sex to the Kingstown General Hospital in 1980 and 1981 (see Table XX) shows that whereas occupancy rates in the female medical ward were slightly higher than the male medical ward, the reverse was true for female and male surgical wards.

The occupancy rate in the maternity ward declined from 77.5% to 59.6% between 1980 and 1981 despite the fact that there were nearly 100 more admissions to the maternity ward in 1981 than in 1980. In the Paediatric Ward there was a decline from 95.7% to 67.9%, but an increase in the Paediatric Nutrition Ward from 53.1% to a 66.8% occupancy. An estimated 80% of all births are delivered in hospitals.

Overall, females formed between 48 and 49% of total admissions to medical and surgical wards in 1980 and 1981.

No records are kept on numbers of females admitted to hospital on account of sexual violence such as rape and assault.

(The medical records of hospitals are being computerised. It is therefore hoped that a new recording system will provide quarterly reports of admissions by diagnosis, sex and age of patient).

Whereas all community health services are free of charge, certain charges are made for the use of hospital services. Standard but subsidised charges are made in the hospitals in the rural areas except at Georgetown.

At the Kingstown General Hospital nominal charges are made for those accommodated on public wards. Those in private wards pay in the region of \$20 EC a day which is not an economic rate and is being reviewed. It should be noted that 202 of the beds in this hospital are public and 14 are private rooms.

A new wing of the Kingstown General Hospital is comprised of a children's ward, a female ward (medical) and private rooms.

Some upgrading of facilities at all health institutions including health centres is reported to have taken place over the last two years.

For the purpose of administering the community health services, the State is divided into nine medical districts, of which the mainland comprises seven, each under the control of the District Medical Officer. Within these districts are now thirty five clinics each staffed by a nurse/midwife. Some of the district clinics have nursing assistants and community health aides.

The Grenadines are grouped as two districts. The two islets of Bequia and Union Island each has a resident doctor with a resident nurse/midwife as well as nursing assistants. Mayreau and Canouan have clinics and a resident nurse/midwife. The doctor visits periodically and seriously ill patients are transported to hospital on the mainland.

Each clinic serves an average population of about 3,750. District clinics offer daily injections, dressings and emergency services, weekly maternal and child health services, diabetic and hypertensive counselling, dental care and follow-up services.

The new thrust in community health services is geared, inter alia, to the expansion of the basic or comprehensive minimal health services, and to increase and improve upon the physical facilities and capabilities of the health system. The intention is to use the health care team approach, the objective of which is to help the community view health beyond the treatment of sickness.

The team will comprise core members such as the District Medical Officer and all other health support professionals working in the district, representatives of the community and staff of other related Government departments and agencies. In this connection, a cadre of community health aides has been introduced to bridge the gap between the district clinic and the community at large. Their duties include teaching of domestic hygiene and nutrition, detecting early signs of disease, checking of blood pressure in hypertensives and encouraging the use of ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

The objectives of the programme are the strengthening of the maternal and child health programme, including family planning, and the reaching of all mothers by 1985 within the first twenty weeks of pregnancy the reduction of severe iron deficiency in mothers by 60% by 1985; and the development of procedure manuals and protocols in obstetrics for community services.

Concern has been expressed in St. Vincent and the Grenadines at various times in areas of health care of particular significance to the female population. For instance, the new Government in the Throne Speech in 1984 recognised the need to target on family planning and to bring family planning programmes into the rural areas "where teenage pregnancy created unending social burdens!"⁴⁸

In the previous year's (1983) Throne Speech, the Government had hoped to redouble its efforts at population control with funds provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development through the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Caribbean Community, in order to keep the population growth more in balance with the available resources of the country.⁴⁹

In 1966, the birth rate was 42 per thousand and by 1982 the rate had fallen to 27 per thousand.

The Government has approved the Family Planning Programme as an integral part of the Maternal and Child Welfare programmes and has made consultation and contraceptive devices available free of charge through these clinics.

In 1980 it was estimated that approximately 17.9% of women in the child bearing age were registered as recipients of these services.

The goal in the Health Plan was to increase the number of women of child bearing age accepting and practising family planning methods to 50% by 1987. The intention was also to reduce the birth rate from 37.9 per thousand in 1970 to 26.4 in 1980 and 20 in 1985.⁵⁰

The Family Planning Programme in St. Vincent is reported to have encountered several obstacles particularly in the rural areas where people were not receptive to innovative methods of birth control.⁵¹ A great deal of ignorance is evident on the effects of practising birth control. Some of the inhibiting beliefs on the use of the pill were that it caused cancer and that it was injurious to health. Other obstacles to the practice of family planning were fatalistic beliefs that God had ordained the number of children each mother ought to have and that children were insurance against old age and misfortune.

Male partners were said to be often against the use of contraceptives.

It is accepted that fertility decline will not come about if the services are not available, accessible, acceptable or adequate. The role of the National Programme rests mainly in clinical work and a delivery service, while the Family Planning Association has concentrated its efforts on information and education.

The present thrust of the Association is to provide a greater measure of family life education among the adolescents and the in-school population bearing in mind the high teenage birth rate. Accordingly, family life education is included in the schools' curriculum.

Family planning from the health point of view is not seen merely as the regulation of the number of children but their appropriate spacing. Further, the Programme stresses that Family Life Education is broader than sex education. It encompasses the concept of self esteem, love, caring, sharing, communication and relationships. Sexuality was to be seen as an integral part of the total personality and so more comprehensive and practical approaches need to be developed and communicated in the programme for youth.

Only \$1,200 was earmarked for nutrition education and \$6,000 for an environmental sanitation programme. \$20,000 was earmarked under "Special Expenditure" for an immunisation programme in 1983/84.

Under "Other Charges" the small sum of \$24,825 was earmarked for the National Family Planning Programme including the costs of seminars and workshops and supplies and equipment.

An examination of the distribution of expenditure under Personnel Emoluments, Medical and Health (see Table XXI) between the different divisions of the Ministry of Health (excluding the Head Office administrative costs) reveals that in 1983/84 the largest item of expenditure was incurred by the nursing staff at the General Hospital (approximately \$1.3 million), followed by the School of Nursing and Health Science (\$1.0 million). Personnel costs of the Medical staff at the General Hospital were estimated at \$446,949. Personnel costs of the Community Health Services were estimated to be \$327,090 in 1983/84 and for the rural hospitals at Georgetown, Bequia and Chateaubelair costs of personnel expenditure were estimated at \$232,944. The National Family Planning Programme incurred personnel expenditure costs estimated at \$191,448 in 1983/84.

Personnel costs of the Marriqua and Union Island Health Centres were estimated at \$149,259.

The recurrent expenditure pattern in the Health Services is still very much largely dominated by expenditure on secondary health care institutions, in particular the costs of the Kingstown General Hospital, of which personnel emoluments of nursing staff and of the School of Nursing dominate.

A comparison of the pattern of expenditure between 1979/80 and 1983/84 (see Table XXI) shows the pattern of personal expenditure on the different levels of health care to have remained substantially the same over the three years except that the proportionate expenditure

on the School of Nursing rose from 10.5% to 16.6%; the proportion on nursing staff fell from 27.1% to 19.9%; expenditure on the Mental Health Centre fell from 11.2% to 5.4%. Expenditure on "community health" rose marginally from 5.0% to 5.1% while expenditure on dental health rose from 0.9% to 1.6% of the total personnel emoluments budget.

An examination of the capital budget of the Ministry of Health in the 1983/84 approved estimates showed that it was anticipated to spend \$4.7 million on that Ministry's projects out of a total capital expenditure of \$57.2 million or approximately 8%.

A breakdown of capital expenditure by sub-sector is not provided in the 1983/84 estimates for this Ministry. However, an analysis of the breakdown of expenditure which is provided in the 1983/84 Estimates on the 1982/83 approved estimates, in which year the sum of \$6.5 million was provided, showed the following projects to have incurred the largest proportion of expenditure. (Projects involving expenditure of over \$100,000).

Upgrading of Kingstown Hospital Phase I	\$4,200,000
Water Development - Installation of meters	\$ 300,000
Union Island Health Centre	\$ 400,000
Construction of Village Water Tank	\$ 231,288
Upgrading of Kingstown Hospital - Phase II	\$ 200,000
Purchase of vehicles for CWSA	\$ 170,000
Purchase of stocks and spares for CWSA	\$ 164,375
Repairs to Montreal Water Storage Tanks	\$ 168,410
Improved water supply - Loumais Leeward	\$ 157,900
Greggs Health Centre	\$ 150,000
Georgetown Health Centre	\$ 150,000.

By far the largest proportion of capital expenditure was earmarked for the ungrading of the Kingstown General Hospital, followed by water improvement programmes and the upgrading of three Health Centres respectively.

The capital expenditure pattern does reflect a certain commitment to the primary health care approach to the extent that funds are allocated for improved water supply programmes and for qualitative improvements in facilities available at health centres.

While no special allocations are made in the budget of the health sector to women per se, there are specific allocations made to certain priority services which make their impact on the welfare of women. This includes allocations to improved Family Planning services, Obstetric and Gynaecology services and community health services.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF WELFARE SERVICES

The assessment of women as recipients of welfare services will focus on the following programmes for which provision is made in the National Budget:

The Public Assistance programme for which the sum of \$1.8 million was made in the Estimates of 1983/84;

Local Welfare organisations which operate special education and related services; and

Day Care services; and services undertaken in the exclusive interest of women.

A public assistance programme is in operation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines and is administered by the Social Welfare Division (of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing, Local Government, Community Development and Electoral Division) to provide assistance to the needy, aged and incapacitated. The legal basis of the source is the Public Assistance Act No. 20 of 1957.

Need as defined by the Social Welfare Board is the basis for assistance. Those usually eligible for consideration are the aged, the incapacitated, orphans and children of parents who are imprisoned. All cases of assistance are preceded by an examination of the financial circumstances of the applicants.

Recipients receive the sum of \$50 a month per family. Recipients are also assisted in the purchase of school books and uniforms for school children.

In 1984 there were 1,971 females receiving assistance compared to 931 males. Females therefore formed 68% of those assisted suggesting that many more females than males enjoy a position of abject poverty in the society.

Special Education

No survey of the handicapped has been undertaken in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The care of the deaf, blind and otherwise handicapped has traditionally been the responsibility of a non-government organisation, The Red Cross Society. This organisation runs one day school in Kingstown for children with special needs, i.e., the mentally handicapped, the physically handicapped, those with learning disabilities and the deaf and hearing impaired children. (The school does not cater for blind children).

Started in 1974 by Voluntary Homemakers under the umbrella of the Mental Health Association, the school began with an enrolment of 8 children.

By 1984, the enrolment had risen to 82. The school is presently affiliated to the newly formed Association for the Handicapped. Boys and girls are equally entitled to attend the school.

The Organisation depends in large measure, on its own fund raising efforts and on donations. Government's assistance takes the form of a small annual subvention in the region of \$2,500 (1983/84) and the payment of the salaries of four full time teachers.

Because of transportation difficulties only children who live in Kingstown and surrounding areas have benefited from the existing facilities. There is now said to be need to expand the services for handicapped children in the rural areas of St. Vincent where many handicapped children have to rely on the limited resources of their families for social care and protection.

Plans are being made to improve the facilities of the existing school with the assistance of a service organisation in St. Vincent. There is a Centre for blind and handicapped adults in St. Vincent which is described as having the barest minimal facilities.

Day Care and Pre-Schools

Day care and pre-school programmes are operated almost exclusively by voluntary agencies on a subsidised basis, or by private individuals on a commercially run basis.

Pre-schools have functioned in St. Vincent for many years. Many have, however, been described as no more than child minding centres where the rudiments of the 3 Rs are forced upon pre-schoolers through rote learning. Many "Teachers" are women who themselves have an inadequate education, and very little teaching experience.

Facilities are generally of a poor standard and supplies and teaching aids inadequate. Subsidised pre-school services of a good standard are undertaken by a small number of non-government organisations such as CANSAVE and the YWCA which organise their own fund raising efforts to finance their programmes.

Enrolment in the CANSAVE sponsored pre-school programme in 1983 numbered 96 of which 45 or 46.9% were females.

Some training of pre-school teachers is provided by organisations such as CANSAVE towards whose budget in 1983/84, the Government contributed \$10,000.

It is estimated that whereas the pre-school population comprised about 13% of the population, only 1% of these attended any type of day care or pre-school programmes.

In presenting the 1979/80 Estimates, the Government had nonetheless paid tribute to the role played by several persons who ran Nursery Schools throughout the State, "a worthy service in our educational system". In the previous year, a Pre-primary school services committee had conducted a survey aimed at locating pre-schools. Information obtained was to form the basis for a programme of registration and the proper supervision of these schools.

The Committee is reported to have completed its work on minimum standards and the new Government has pledged in its pre-election manifesto that the new Regulations on the Registration of Nursery Schools and those relating to the health examination of workers in Pre-primary education would be consolidated.

Services in the Exclusive Interest of Women

The Government provided subventions of \$500 for the Y.W.C.A. and \$1,000 for the Girl Guides Association in the 1983/84 budget. These are perhaps the only two organisations which organise programmes in the exclusive interest of women, and which now receive assistance from the State.

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines there is no Women's Desk or Commission as such established under Government's auspices with staff paid by the Government.⁵³ However, within the portfolio of the Minister for Tourism, Information and Culture, there rests a stated responsibility for women's affairs. No clear policy statement on Women's Affairs has yet been made.

Much of the active work in women's affairs is undertaken by the National Council of Women,⁵⁴ a voluntary organisation with an executive body which conducts day to day operations "on behalf of its members and women in general". The Council receives no financial assistance from Government.

The aims and objectives of the Council are to procure the removal of all aspects of discrimination against women, whether educational, legal, economic, social or otherwise, so as to promote their status and welfare to enable them to play their full part in the development of the Nation.⁵⁵

The Council's mission is to motivate, mobilise and educate women for their integration into the development process - socially, economically and politically.

Because the National Council has an executive made up of voluntary personnel it lacks "... physical facilities, time and finances to carry through a meaningful programme for its affiliate groups."

While the organisation has expressed concern in many areas relevant to the welfare of women, including violence against women, lack of legal aid, day care services, women in politics, in skills training and about discriminatory laws affecting women in employment, "there is no organised structure to give mobility to these ideas." Accordingly, the National Council of Women has expressed the view that the organisation needed a mechanism such as a "Women's Desk" to facilitate and motivate its work.

The Council would like the Government to donate an area of land on which to construct a building to be used for Women's Programmes' activities and conferences. The Council would also like to be considered for a Government subvention.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

The Study on St. Vincent and the Grenadines was undertaken on the basis of data assembled over a period of one month, by a team of two Consultants - one resident in St. Vincent, the other visiting the country for a week at the end of August 1984.

This time constraint, together with the limitations in the existing data base by gender, imposed the following constraints:

(a) The results of the 1980 Census Survey have not yet been published. This presented a situation of having to use 1970 Census data, which notwithstanding its disaggregation by sex, would not fairly reflect a decade of change in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, in terms for instance, of women in the Labour Force, in the population structure, and in terms of their levels of income.

(b) Where possible, census reports are supplemented by more up to date data contained in other published reports, very few in number, which are available from the Central Statistical Office and Annual Reports of Government Departments. There is usually a time lapse of years between the collection of the data and its publication.

A lengthy time lapse also was reflected in the data available from PAHO/WHO documents and other publications pertaining to women in the Eastern Caribbean.

(c) Where data is based on unpublished reports or on the basis of interviews with different officials and individuals such data, while being more up to date, should be regarded as provisional.

(d) An assessment of the level of services with which females are provided vis-a-vis males was based on different criteria and was dependent on the type and quality of information that was available and therefore varied from sector to sector.

For instance, in Education and Training, enrolment rates by gender are used to evaluate the level of participation of females in primary and secondary level education; and data on enrolment and subject participation rates for their level of participation in Technical schools.

In the health sector, the evaluation was made partly on the basis of the patterns of mortality and morbidity by gender, and partly on the level of health services available for female specific health problems such as maternity and child welfare services including immunisation programmes and family planning services.

The pattern of distribution of welfare payments by sex is used as a basis for evaluating the degree of deprivation suffered by women in the lowest socio-economic brackets.

(e) The structure of the budget document and the fact that services are generally earmarked for males and females equally do not make it possible to determine either the absolute or the per capita expenditure by sex in either recurrent or capital expenditure, except perhaps in the case of the girls only high school.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that what is reported is not necessarily a reflection of all that exists. This is particularly so with respect to disease incidence. There are believed, for instance, to be many cases of ill health which are undiagnosed or misdiagnosed. In addition, many private medical practitioners are reported to be negligent in their reporting procedures on disease incidence.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The new Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has indicated its intention to promote the concept of equality for all its citizens, regardless of sex. Women have the same rights as men to conclude contracts and to acquire property and are free to vote and hold public office.

The St. Vincent Constitution prohibits the passing of legislation which is discriminatory, inter alia, on the grounds of sex. However, many of the laws which contain discriminatory clauses against women and which were in effect before the Constitutional Declaration, still prevail, except where new and more recent legislation has been enacted.

Whereas the wife in an "in wedlock" family has a legal right to maintenance which extends to the legitimate union children, there is no obligation for a man to maintain his "wife" in the "out of wedlock" family situation. Though the Maintenance Act makes provision through the Court for children of "out of wedlock" families to be maintained by their fathers, the Court sets a maximum which could be ordered by the Magistrates Court regardless of the means of the father.

When the matrimonial home is vested in the name of the husband only, as is common practice, in the event of a breakdown of marriage, the wife's rights in respect of property interests are completely dependent on the discretion of the Court.

Three pieces of recent legislation which have improved the status of women and children are the Status of Children Act which has conferred a status on children whereby such children acquire equal property rights as children born within a marriage; the Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act, 1984 and the Matrimonial Homes Act which have given some protection against domestic violence and arbitrary eviction from the matrimonial home.

Women have a right to work and to receive wages for such work. However, although wages paid to women and men are the same for work of equal value in many areas of employment such as under the Shop Assistants and Domestic Workers Wages Council and in the Public Service, Regulations made under the Industrial Workers and Agricultural Workers Wages Council discriminate against female employees.

For the purposes of income tax the income of a married woman living with her husband is assessed and charged in the name of her husband.

There also exists inequality regarding the legal status of women in so far as the foreign husband of a Vincentian woman enjoys less rights than the foreign wife of a Vincentian man.

Population Structure

Of a population of over 86,000 in 1970, women formed an average of 53% of the population, but 55% in the 15-44 age groups.

The population structure is characterised by its high growth rate (somewhat reduced by high emigration among males in the 15-45 age group) and a high dependency ratio in that 50% of the population in 1970 were estimated to be under 15 years and only 33% in the 15-45 age group.

Sixty percent of total births in 1980 occurred to mother in the under 25 age group of which 29% occurred to teenagers. The percentage of children born out of wedlock constituted some 75% of total births.

"Visiting" and "common law" unions predominated among the younger age groups, the proportion of these unions declining with age. Many who cohabit consensually and have children eventually marry at an older age.

Women formed a high proportion of household heads estimated at 46% of all heads in 1970.

Women are fairly evenly distributed in the population, by district, in both town and countryside.

Women in the Labour Force

56.5% of the labour force, based on the results of the 1970 Census, were women. However, whereas 78% of the male labour force worked only 32% of the female did, unemployment among both males and females being highest in the 15-19 age group.

The largest proportion of female workers were to be found among service workers followed by agriculture.

The importance of agriculture and manufacturing based on export-oriented industries holds a special significance for women in the labour force in terms of women predominating in assembly type manufacturing enterprises for export which are being promoted by the Government as part of its new development strategy.

In Agriculture, although women formed an important part of the labour force (of which the Census figures belie their important role), their special needs and contributions have not generally been recognised officially.

In the public service, although over 60% of employees are female, women were overrepresented in the clerical/secretarial grades and very much underrepresented in the topmost professional and technical grades, and in many of the decision making statutory and other Boards whose day-to-day operations affect their daily living and livelihood.

Among teachers in Government primary and secondary schools, females formed approximately 60% overall; but 63% among teachers in primary schools, 48% in secondary schools, 54% at teacher training level and approximately 26% at the Technical College.

Income Distribution

The differentials in income between male and female workers based on the results of the 1970 Census, placed women at a disadvantage at all levels of income distribution. This situation is attributable to the lower participation rate of women in the labour force, their selective participation in the low income job sectors of the economy such as in the service industries, and discriminatory wages paid to women in Industry and Agriculture under the Wages Councils' Regulations.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF EDUCATION SERVICES

The Education system is open to boys and girls equally at all levels, including competitive selection through the Common Entrance Examination for entry to secondary schools.

Females in 1981/82 formed approximately 49% of the enrolment at primary level, 62% at secondary level and 64% at technical college, but only 31% in full time enrolment at technical college, where they dominated the secretarial programmes and did not participate in the traditional "masculine" areas such as carpentry and plumbing.

Absolute expenditure in the recurrent budget on education between 1978/79 and 1983/84 reflected an increase of 93%. However, enrolments between 1979/80 and 1981/82 did not show a commensurate expansion.

Expenditure on primary education dominated the recurrent budget in 1982/83; expenditure on personal emoluments in primary education in the recurrent budget comprised 76% of expenditure, compared

to expenditure on personal emoluments at the Technical College which formed only 2.8% of this expenditure.

Expenditure on Primary Education also dominated expenditure on the capital budget in 1983/84.

Women comprised 42% of emoluments in 1979/80 in courses conducted by the Extra-Mural Department of U.W.I.

Awards and Scholarship Programmes

Males and females are equally entitled to apply for Government training awards, forming 47% of recipients in 1981; 29.2% in 1982 and 31.6% in 1983.

The Student Loan Scheme is also equally open to males and females though the proportion of female recipients is not known.

Enrolments in First Degrees, Certificates and Diplomas at the University of the West Indies generally show a higher male enrolment than female.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Government has articulated its intention in the Five Year Health Plan to provide adequate health care for the population, utilising the primary care approach and giving priority to the poor, the young, the aged and pregnant and lactating women.

Despite general improvements in the health situation in the decades of the sixties and seventies, there was a lack of adequate health coverage for about 40% of the population, especially of those people living in localities in remote and rural areas.

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked highest in mortality data followed by infective and parasitic diseases. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases were also leading causes of mortality.

Diseases of the skin, of the musculo-skeletal system, hypertension, diabetes, diseases of the digestive and respiratory system and disorders of the eye were other significant non-communicable diseases.

Health conditions surrounding delivery and post partum complications dominated the discharge statistics at the Kingstown General Hospital in 1979, an estimated 80% of all births being delivered in hospitals.

Malnutrition is said to be one of the leading causes of hospital deaths among children in the one to five year age group.

Only 33% of children under one year were immunised in 1980 against the common immunisable diseases, but this situation had improved by 1983.

Occupancy rates in the female medical ward at the Kingstown General Hospital were slightly higher than the male medical ward. A reverse situation held for female and male surgical wards.

The occupancy rate in the maternity ward declined between 1980 and 1981, from 77.5% to 59.6%. However, there was an increase in the occupancy rate of the paediatric nutrition ward from 53.1% to 66.8% over the same period.

Some upgrading of facilities at all health institutions including health centres was reported to have taken place in recent years.

For the purpose of administering the community health services, the State is divided into nine medical districts which are served by an estimated 35 clinics, each of which serves an average population of 3,750.

The new thrust in community health services is geared to the expansion of the basic or comprehensive minimal health services of special significance to the welfare of women and children in the community.

Special attention is being paid to Family Planning, the expansion of the immunisation programmes and nutrition supplementation programmes with assistance, inter alia, from the World Food Programme.

The recurrent expenditure pattern in the health services is very much largely dominated by expenditure on secondary health care institutions, in particular the costs of the Kingstown General Hospital, in which the costs of the nursing staff predominate.

The largest proportion of capital expenditure was earmarked for the upgrading of the Kingstown General Hospital, followed by water improvement programmes and the upgrading of 3 health centres, reflecting a commitment to the primary health care approach.

It can therefore be concluded that the resources in the national budget allocated to the health sector are earmarked for males and females generally, and that this allocation takes into account the special health needs of women and children.

WOMEN AS RECIPIENTS OF WELFARE SERVICES

Females in 1984 formed 68% of recipients of Public Assistance programmes in which those eligible for assistance are determined on the basis of need indicating that many more females than males enjoy a position of abject poverty in the society.

The care of the deaf, blind and otherwise handicapped has traditionally been the responsibility of a non-Government organisation which operates one school in Kingstown with an enrolment of 82 in 1984 to which boys and girls have equal access.

Because of transportation difficulties only children who live in the Kingstown area can benefit from the facilities. Many, particularly in rural areas, still rely on the limited resources of their families for social care and protection.

Day care and pre-school programmes are operated almost exclusively by voluntary agencies on a subsidised basis, or by private individuals on a commercially run basis.

Although some training of pre-school teachers is provided by organisations such as CANSAVE, many privately run facilities are said to be of a poor standard and supplies and teaching aids inadequate.

Only one percent of pre-schoolers is estimated to have the opportunity to attend any type of day care or pre-school programme.

The Government has stated its intention to improve the level of training of "teachers".

SERVICES IN THE EXCLUSIVE INTEREST OF WOMEN

Small, annual subventions are paid to the Y.W.C.A. and the Girl Guides Association whose programmes are geared to improving the situation of women.

There is no Women's Desk or Women's Commission as such established under Government's auspices with staff paid by the Government. However, within the portfolio of the Minister for Tourism, Information and Culture, there rests a stated responsibility for Women's Affairs.

Much of the active work in women's affairs is undertaken by the National Council of Women, a voluntary organisation. This Council would like to be considered for a Government subvention.

FOOTNOTES/SOURCES

1. WAND has played an important role in the Caribbean in the development of this Methodology .
2. Director's Report - Development Corporation - 31st December, 1982 - Page 1. Reliance Press Limited.
3. Brochure "Investment opportunities in St. Vincent and the Grenadines" published by the Development Corporation (DEVCO). Reliance Press Limited - May 1983 - Page 1.
4. Throne Speech on August 23rd, 1984 on the Ceremonial Opening of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Sydney Douglas Gun-Munro-GCMG in the First Session of the Third Parliament - Page 3. Cyclo.
5. (a) Forde, Norma Monica - Women and the Law - Women in the Caribbean, Project Volume I - Institute of Social and Economic Research - Caribbean Graphics, Barbados 1981.
(b) An address entitled "Status of Women -vs- men in the Caribbean" delivered at the Third Biennial Conference of Caribbean Association of Catholic Teachers with the theme "Building Families in the Caribbean Community" on 7th August, 1984. Cyclo.
6. Forde, Norma Monica - Women and the Law. op. cit. Page 6.
7. Forde, Norma Monica - Ibid Page 59.
8. Address entitled "The Status of Women -vs- men in the Caribbean" Op. cit. Page 5.
9. Forde, Norma Monica - Women and the Law. Op. cit. Page 97.
10. Party Manifesto of the New Democratic Party (NDP). Page 11 - Advance Printers and Publishers. Saint Lucia 1984.
11. Address - "Status of Women -vs- Men in the Caribbean" Op. cit Page 5.
12. The 1970 Population Census Report will be used as one of the documents for analysis of the population structure rather than the 1980 Census Report which was unavailable. The 1980 projections on population as contained in the Digest of Statistics were reportedly based on the assumption that the population distribution was in the same proportion as for the 1970 Census and were therefore subject to revision.
13. Digest of Statistics, 1981 - No. 31, Section 11 - Table II.1.

14. Party Manifesto of the New Democratic Party - Page 11. Op. cit.
15. Health Conditions in the Americas 1977-80 - Table II-8 - Annex ii-8. Scientific Publication No. 427, PAHO 1982.
16. Digest of Statistics for the year 1981. Op. cit. Table II.4.
17. Address on the "Status of Women -vs- Men in the Caribbean". Op. cit. Page 3.
18. Population Census of the Caribbean. Vol. 8 - Union Status.
19. Brana-Shute, Gary and Rosemary - The Unemployed of the Eastern Caribbean: Attitudes and Aspirations. Page 27. USAID Project - December 1980. Cyclo.
20. This high proportion should be interpreted with caution for it is said to be a reflection of the manner of defining female workers in the Census. The occupation of a large number of women (14,974) were described as "not stated" in the Census Report compared to only 3,703 males so referred to. It is known that many such women would have been engaged in home duties including agriculture.
21. Accurate up to date data on the Labour Force by sex was not available from the Labour Office. Available information in 1984 showed that by 1982 the Producers of Government services contributed the largest share of Gross Domestic Product at factory cost of 18.2%; agriculture contributed the second largest percentage of 12.7%; followed by construction with 12%; transport with 11.2%; manufacturing with 11.1%; banking and insurance of 9.9% and wholesale and retail trade of 9.9%.

Digest of Statistics 1982 - No. 32 - Table XII.2. Op. cit.
22. Reports on Women in Industry Seminars held on July 19-20 and October 14-15 and 21-22, 1982 respectively - Public Service Union Office, Kingstown. Cyclo.
23. Ibid. Page 2.
24. Report on Seminar held on March 8, 1983 on Women in Agriculture. Cyclo.
25. Brana-Shute - The Unemployed of the Eastern Caribbean. Op. cit. Page 26 foll.
26. Includes Permanent Secretaries, Heads of Departments, Assistant Secretaries, Clerk/Typists, i.e., administrative staff on the Public Service Establishment. Excludes teachers, nurses, armed forces, technical officers employed by Ministries such as agriculture and health and Ministry of Works such as surveyors, dispensers, laboratory lecturers and manipulative staff such as messengers, cleaners, postmen, etc.

Source: Service Commissions Department.
27. "Status of Women -vs- Men in the Caribbean" Op. cit. Page 5.

28. Digest of Statistics 1982. Op. cit. Table IV.2b and IV.2c.
29. It should be noted that this information was derived by adding up the names of the staff listed and distinguishing the female from the male names in the Information Booklet 1983-84 on St. Vincent Technical College.
30. Source: 1970 Population Census of Commonwealth Caribbean Vol. 10 Part IV.
31. This Report is restricted.
32. 1984 Throne Speech. Page 4 op. cit.
33. NDP Pre-election Manifesto. Op. cit. Page 5.
34. There has been a decline in enrolment at Primary Schools. This is largely due to the fact that additional places for the eleven plus age group have been created by the opening of Junior Secondary Schools (now known as the New Secondary Schools) in recent years.
35. Estimates of Expenditure 1980/81; 1981/82; 1983/84 - Part I - Recurrent Abstract of Expenditure. Page 3.
36. Digest of Statistics for the year 1982 - No. 32. Page 19 - Table IV.1.
37. Digest of Statistics 1981 - No. 31. Tables IV.1(a) and IV.1(b) Op. cit.
38. NDP Pre-election Manifesto. Op. cit. Page 5.
39. 1983 Throne Speech. Op. cit.
40. St. Vincent Technical College - Information Booklet, September 1983 - July 1984. Cyclo. Page 1 foll.
41. Information was supplied by the Training Division of the Public Service Commission.
42. A breakdown by sex was not available.
43. Five Year Health Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines 1982-86. Section 1. Cyclo.
44. PAHO/WHO Women in Health and Development - Scientific Publication No. 448 - P v, 1983.
45. Five Year Health Plan 1982-86. Section 2.19.2 - Table VII. Op. cit.
46. Ibid. Table XV.
47. Ibid. Sections 3.5.5 and 3.5.6.
48. 1984 Throne Speech - Page 7 op. cit.
49. 1983 Throne Speech - Page 5 op. cit.

50. Ibid. Section 3.5.6.
51. St. Vincent Planned Parenthood Association - Paper on Family Planning in St. Vincent - Page 1 foll. Cyclo 25 January, 1984.
52. Estimates of Expenditure 1983/84: Op. cit. Pages 74-87.
53. A "Women's Desk" has been set up at the Office of Projects Promotion Limited in response to a call from the Committee for the Development of Women in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (DWW) which was formed in May 1984, and proposes to carry out programmes in the priority areas of health, education and employment, to raise the status of women in the society. Press Release - 8 August, 1984. Cyclo.
54. Handout - National Council of Women. Cyclo - 14 August, 1984.
55. Summary Report - St. Vincent and the Grenadines National Council of Women. Cyclo - August 1984.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

AGE GROUP	M/F	% of Population	Male	Female	%F
0 - 4 yrs	14,390	16.7	7,321	7,069	49.1
5 - 9 yrs	16,155		8,143	8,012	
10 -14 yrs	13,658		6,926	6,732	
UNDER 15 yrs	44,203	51.2	22,390	21,813	49.50
15 -19 yrs	9,101		4,424	4,677	
20 -24 yrs	5,966		2,727	3,239	
UNDER 25 yrs	59,270	68.6	29,541	29,729	50.3
25 -29 yrs	3,704		1,632	2,072	
30 -34 yrs	3,270		1,352	1,918	
35 -39 yrs	3,268		1,376	1,892	
40 -44 yrs	2,976		1,224	1,752	
15 -44 yrs	28,285	32.8	12,735	15,550	55.3
45 -49 yrs	2,665		1,148	1,517	
50 -54 yrs	2,635		1,108	1,527	
55 -59 yrs	2,293		1,036	1,257	
60 -64 yrs	2,041		902	1,139	
65 -69 yrs	1,583		645	938	
70 -74 yrs	1,086		376	710	
75 -79 yrs	679		207	472	
80 -84 yrs	459		142	317	
85 and over	383		103	280	
	86,314		40,792	45,522	52.7

Source: 1970 Population Census of the Caribbean, Vol. 3 Table 8.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS

AGE GROUP OF MOTHER	1977	1978	1979	1980
10 - 14	14	8	19	9
15 - 19	840	902	927	894
20 - 24	981	1,081	1,181	1,078
25 - 29	579	590	664	579
30 - 34	321	393	321	293
35 - 39	182	160	153	112
40 - 44	83	63	65	38
45 - 49	6	11	11	9
Not Stated	146	167	68	63
TOTAL:	3,152	3,275	3,409	3,075

Source: Digest of Statistics for the year 1981 - No. 31 - St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

TABLE III

UNION STATUS WOMEN

AGED 15 - 44 - St. Vincent and the Grenadines

UNION STATUS	TOTAL	%
Married	3,288	23.2
Common law	2,844	20.1
Visiting	1,526	10.8
Not living with husband	173	1.2
Not living with Common-law partner	616	4.3
Never had husband or partner	5,558	39.3
TOTAL (All Women)	14,144	

Source: 1970 Population Census of Caribbean - Vol. 8.

TABLE IV

POPULATION AND ADULT EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE - BY SEX
1970 CENSUS

Administrative Areas	Population M/F	No. of Females	% F	Adult Labour Force	No of Females	% F
Kingstown	17,117	9,069	52.9			
Rest. Div.	6,213	3,244	52.2			
Calliaqua	14,043	7,345	52.3			
Mariaqua	7,641	4,072	53.3			
Bridgetown	6,372	3,375	52.9			
Colanarie	4,309	2,283	52.9			
Georgetown	6,313	3,417	54.1			
Sandy Bay	2,517	1,280	50.9			
Layou	5,176	2,816	54.4			
Barrouallie	4,197	2,224	52.9			
Chateaubelair	6,078	3,184	52.3			
North Grenadine	4,012	2,000	49.9			
South Grenadine	2,326	1,213	52.1			
TOTAL:	86,314	45,522	52.7	39,631	22,372	56.5

Source: 1970 Census Report of the Commonwealth Caribbean.

TABLE V

ADULTS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Total M/F	Male Total	Male Worked	% Male Worked	Female Total	Female Worked	% Female Worked
14 years	219	118	37	31.3	101	14	13.8
15-19 yrs.	6,616	3,256	1,900	58.3	3,360	962	28.6
20-24 yrs.	5,869	2,675	2,261	84.5	3,194	1,240	38.8
25-29 yrs.	3,682	1,623	1,462	90.0	2,059	811	39.3
30-34 yrs.	3,253	1,347	1,247	92.5	1,906	746	39.1
35-39 yrs.	3,246	1,367	1,260	92.1	1,879	785	41.77
40-44 yrs.	2,966	1,220	1,124	92.1	1,746	680	38.9
45-49 yrs.	2,657	1,148	1,046	91.1	1,509	603	39.9
50-54 yrs.	2,633	1,106	969	87.6	1,527	514	33.6
55-59 yrs.	2,286	1,033	852	82.4	1,253	371	29.6
60-64 yrs.	2,032	900	658	73.1	1,132	273	24.1
65 and Over	4,172	1,466	693	47.2	2,706	267	9.8
TOTAL	39,631	17,259	13,509	78.2	22,372	7,266	32.4

Source: 1970 Population Census of the Commonwealth Caribbean - Vol. 4 - Part 16.

TABLE VI

ADULTS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL (BY SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUP) - 1970

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	FEMALE AS A % OF TOTAL (BOTH SEXES)
Professional and Technical	1,849	902	947	51.21
Administrative and Managerial	158	140	18	11.39
Clerical and Related	1,049	444	605	57.67
Transport and Communication	220	180	40	18.18
Sales Workers	1,352	793	659	48.74
Service Workers	2,598	750	1,848	71.13
Farm Managers, Supervisors and Farmers	1,403	1,248	155	11.04
Other Agriculture	4,138	2,819	1,319	31.87
Production and Related	5,498	4,558	940	17.09
Labourers NEC	2,362	1,553	809	34.25
Not elsewhere Classified	225	167	58	25.77
Members of the Armed Forces	2	2	0	0.0
Not stated	18,677	3,703	14,974	80.17
TOTAL:	39,631	17,259	22,372	56.45

Source: 1970 Population Census - Vol. 10 - Part IV.

TABLE VII

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS BY SEX AND LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

LEVEL	MF	F	%F
Top Managers	10	4	40
Head of Department: Professional and Technical	12	1	8.3
Heads of Departments: Administrative	12	4	33.3
Assistant Secretary	21	11	52.3
Senior Executive Officers	21	11	52.3
Executive Officers	44	29	65.90
Secretaries/ Stenographers	15	15	100
Senior Clerks	38	27	71.0
Clerk/Typists	10	9	90
Clerical Officers	142	85	59.8
Typists	31	30	96.7
TOTAL:	356	226	63.4

Source: Public Service Commission St. Vincent and the Grenadines - Unpublished statistics.

TABLE VIII
STAFFING

	MF	F	%F
<u>Primary Schools</u>			
Training College Diploma	342	231	67.5
Untrained	866	530	61.8
Total:	1,208	761	62.9
<u>Secondary and Junior Secondary</u>			
Trained Graduates	44	22	50
Untrained (Degree only)	23	12	52
<u>Completed Secondary School</u>			
Trained	101	47	46.5
Untrained ('A'/'O' Levels)	152	74	48.6
	320	155	48.4
<u>Teachers in Teachers' College</u>			
Trained	11	8	72.7
Untrained (Degree Only)	1	0	-
<u>Completed Secondary School</u>			
Training College Diploma	12	5	41.6
TOTAL:	24	13	54.1
GRAND TOTAL:	1,552	929	59.8

Source: Digest of Statistics for year 1982 No. 32 Tables IV2b and IV2c Statistical Unit, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

TABLE IX

STAFF MEMBERS (TEACHING) AT TECHNICAL COLLEGE, ST. VINCENT
1983/84

SUBJECT TAUGHT	MF	M	F
Agricultural Science	3	3	0
Mathematics/Science	3	3	0
Electricity	1	1	0
Radio, T.V., Electronic	2	2	0
English Language	3	0	3
Building Construction	1	1	0
Building Practical Technology	1	1	0
General Engineering	1	1	0
Mechanical Engineering	1	1	0
Typing/Office Practice/ Secretarial Duties/Bookkeeping/ Shorthand	3	0	3
Automobile Engineering/ Automobile Technology	2	2	0
Commerce/General Studies	2	1	1
Refrigeration	1	1	0
Plumbing	2	2	0
Technical Drawing	1	1	0
TOTAL:	27	20	7

Source: St. Vincent Technical College Information Booklet - 1983/84 -
Page 7. Cyclo.

TABLE X

ENROLMENT BY PARISH, SCHOOL, SEX IN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-
ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
1981

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

PARISH	SCHOOLS		PRIMARY ENROLMENT			SECONDARY ENROLMENT		
	Pri.	Sec.	MF	F	%F	MF	F	%F
St. Patrick			3,646	1,759	48.2	340	215	63.2
St. Andrew			4,647	2,278	49.0	2,776	1,696	61.1
St. George			5,378	2,663	49.5	629	424	67.4
St. David			1,724	834	48.4	472	262	55.5
Charlotte			7,212	3,472	48.1	641	432	67.4
Grenadines			1,551	788	50.8	471	282	59.5
	62	19	24,158	11,794	48.8	5,329	3,311	62.1

Source: Report of the Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport -
Tables 13 and 14 - 1981. Cyclo.

TABLE XI

COMMON ENTRANCE RESULTS (SVG)

YEAR	NO. SAT			NO. PASSED			
	MF	F	%F	MF	%M/F PASSED	F	%F
1982 ^{1/}	983	619	62.9	326	34.0	190	58.3
1983 ^{1/}	1,011	650	64.3	633	62.6	399	63.0
1984 ^{1/}	1,143	734	64.2	500	43.8	304	60.8
1984 ^{2/}	975			235	24.1		

1/ Sources: Ministry of Education - Unpublished data

2/ Administration Report of the Ministry of Education for the year 1981 - Page 4. Cyclo.

TABLE XII (A)

EVENING CLASSES ENROLMENT - SCHOOL YEAR 1983-1984

CLASSES	MF	F	%F
Auto	25	1	4
Book-keeping	34	29	85.2
Book-keeping	45	40	88.8
Commerce	70	60	85.7
Commerce	50	45	90
Drawing	15	-	-
English (1)	70	60	85.7
English (2)	77	65	84.4
Electricity (1)	12	-	-
Electricity (2)	12	-	-
Economics 'O' Level	50	38	76
Economics 'A' Level	15	8	53.3
Gen. Eng.	25	-	-
Mathematics (1)	80	53	66.2
Mathematics (2)	72	57	79.16
Mathematics (3)	64	53	82.8
Plumbing	15	-	-
R.T.V.	16	-	-
Refrigeration	30	-	-
Typing 1 and 2	42	42	100
Typing (3)	20	20	100
Typing 4 and 5	42	42	100
Typing (6)	20	20	100
Building	18	-	-
TOTAL:	985	694	70.4

Source: Extracted from Administration Report - Ministry of Education, 1981.

TABLE XII (B)

ST. VINCENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE

FULL TIME STUDENT ENROLMENT
SEPTEMBER 1983 - JULY 1984

SUBJECT	NO.		YEARS
	MF	F	%F
Automobile Engineering	13		1982-83
Agriculture - 1	18		1983-85
Agriculture - 2	15		1982-84
Carpentry/Joinery	20		1982-84
Electrical Engineering	13		1983-85
General Engineering	13		1983-85
Plumbing/Pipefitting	10		1982-84
Radio Television	11		1983-85
Refrigeration	13		1982-84
Secretarial - 1	20		1983-85
Secretarial - 2	18		1982-84
TOTAL:	164		
	MF	F	%F
First Year	36	16	44.4
Second Year	68	17	25.0
TOTAL:	104	33	31.7

Source: Extracted from Administration Report - Ministry of Education,
St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 1981.

TABLE XIII

ST. VINCENT

NEW UNIVERSITY ADMISSION TO FIRST DEGREES' CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMA
BY FACULTY AND SEX

	1972/73 ^{1/}				1977/78 ^{2/}				1979/80 ^{3/}				1982/83 ^{4/}			
	M	W	T	%	M	W	T	%	M	W	T	%	M	W	T	%
Full time first degrees	16	8	24	33.3	5	2	7	28.5	4	2	6	33.3	10	4	14	23.5
Evening and P/T degrees	4	2	6	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	-	1	1	100
Full time certificates													1	1		100
Full time diplomas									1	-	1	-	1	1	2	50
Total full time certs. and diplomas	20	12	32	37.5	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	66.6

STUDENT REGISTRATION IN FIRST DEGREES, CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS
BY FACULTY AND SEX

	1972/73				1977/78				1979/80				1982/83			
	M	W	T	%	M	W	T	%	M	W	T	%	M	W	T	%
Full time first degrees	67	27	94	28.7	23	11	34	32.3	4	2	6	33.3	18	12	30	40
Evening and P/T degrees	5	4	9	44.4	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	50	-	1	1	100
Full time certificates									-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100
Full time diplomas									1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Total full time certs. and diplomas	73	34	107	31.8	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	50

- Sources: 1/ U.W.I. Departmental Reports - 1972-1973
 2/ Extract from U.W.I. Departmental Reports - 1977-1978
 3/ Extract from U.W.I. Departmental Reports - 1979-1980
 4/ Extract from U.W.I. Departmental Reports - 1982-1983

TABLE XIV

FIRST DEGREES AWARDED BY U.W.I. TO NATIONALS OF SAINT VINCENT AT CAMPUSES AT MONA,
ST. AUGUSTINE, CAVE HILL AND BAHAMAS - 1982/83*

ARTS AND GENERAL STUDIES	SOCIAL STUDIES	EDUCATION	LAW	NATURAL SCIENCES	MEDICINE	AGRICULTURE	ENGINEERING	
1982- 1983 3 3 50%	4 1 50%	-	-	-	1 1 50%	-	-	8 5 62.5%

* Source: U.W.I. Statistics 1982/83 - Table 8 - University School of Printing.

TABLE XV

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED BY PAHO TO NATIONALS OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
1976-1980 AND 1983

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	TOTAL	DECENTRALIZED	TYPE OF TRAINING	NO.	FIELD OF STUDY	EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED TO WOMEN
1976-1980 ^{1/}	69	-	Short Fellowship	1	Administration	-	40
			Long Fellowship	4			
			Short Fellowship	7	Environment		
			Long Fellowship	4			
			Short Fellowship	4	Nursing		
			Group Courses	2			
			Long Fellowship	8			
			Short Fellowship	2	Other Health Services		
			Group Courses	24			
			Long Fellowship	4			
Group Courses	1	Communicable Diseases					
Long Fellowship	7						
Long Fellowship	1	Health Science Ed.					
1983 ^{2/}	7	6	Short Fellowship	2	Sanitation	\$26,980. U.S.	82 83
			Long Fellowship	2	Nursing		
			Group Courses	1	Other Health Services		
			Short Fellowship	1	Communicable Diseases		
			Short Fellowship	1	Clinical Med.		

Sources: ^{1/} Regional Plan of Action on Women in Health and Development
^{2/} PAHO - 1983 Fellowship Annual Report.

TABLE XVI

NO. OF DEATHS BY CAUSE GROUPS FOR YEARS 1975, 1979 AND 1981

	1975	1979	1981
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	126	57	85
Neoplasms	69	54	50
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	115	61	75
Diseases of Circulatory System	203	217	204
Diseases of Blood and Blood Forming Organs	1	2	6
Diseases of Respiratory System	84	42	42
Diseases of Digestive System	20	15	20
Diseases of Genito/Urinary System	12	18	13
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and puerperium	1	3	1
Congenital Anomalies	12	8	10
Certain conditions originating in Perinatal period	43	58	36
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	67	64	48
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes)	16	37	40
Other	63	57	142
TOTAL:	832	693	772

Source: Digest of Statistics 1979 and 1981 Nos. 29 and 31 - Table II.5 op. cit.

TABLE XVII

NO. OF MATERNAL DEATHS WITH RATES PER 10,000 LIVE BIRTHS
1960 AND 1970-1980

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

YEAR	NO.	RATE
1960	5	12.5
1970	3	9.0
1971	2	5.0
1972	3	8.1
1973	2	6.2
1974	2	5.9
1975	-	-
1976	-	-
1977	-	-
1978	2	6.2
1979	3	8.5
1980	-	-

Source: PAHO 1977-1980
Sc. Publication No. 427

TABLE XVIII

NO. OF DEATHS IN CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE WITH RATES
PER 1,000 POPULATION - 1960, 1970 AND 1977-1980

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

YEAR	NO.	RATE
1960	-	-
1970	72	5.3
1977	63	4.7
1978	58	3.9
1979	31	1.8
1980	-	-

Source: PAHO 1977-1980
Sc Publication No. 427.

TABLE XIX

NO. OF INFANT DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
1960, 1970 AND 1977-1980

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

YEAR	NO.	RATE
1960	526	132.0
1970	195	58.6
1977	174	55.2
1978	160	49.9
1979	130	37.0
1980	-	-

Source: PAHO 1977-1980
Sc Publication No. 427.

TABLE XX

MISCELLANEOUS HOSPITAL STATISTICS, KINGSTOWN GENERAL HOSPITAL - 1980 AND 1981

WARD	PERCENTAGE OCCUPANCY		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS		NO. OF BEDS			% F	ADMISSIONS		%F	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	%F	1980	1981		1980	1981	1980	1981
Female Medical	68.9	70.5	7.0	8.0	47.05	16	24	57.1	595	647	48.4	49.1
Male Medical	69.9	74.8	7.4	7.2	-	18	18	-	634	643	-	-
Female Surgical	75.2	73.9	8.7	7.6	47.61	30	30	47.6	957	1,063	48.29	48.67
Male Surgical	81.9	76.0	8.1	8.2	-	33	33	-	1,244	1,121	-	-
Maternity	77.5	59.6	3.4	2.6	-	33	33	-	2,635	2,710	-	-
Paediatric General	95.7	67.9	8.3	8.0	-	30	-	-	1,360	1,457	-	-
Paediatric Nutrition	53.1	66.8	39.6	47.4	-	24	-	-	41	30	-	-
Private "A"	87.8	80.0	7.4	7.9	-	10	-	-	343	228	-	-
Private "B"	56.8	44.9	10.8	11.8	-	13	-	-	238	111	-	-
TOTAL:	75.6	72.0	7.1	6.4		207	138		8,047	8,010		

Source: Digest of Statistics 1981 No. 31 Pages 53 and 54.

TABLE XXI

EXPENDITURE: PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS - MEDICAL AND HEALTH

	Actual 1979/80	%	Estimates 1983/84	%	Size of Increase	% Increase
Head Office	36,240	1.0	58,500	0.9	22,260	61.4
Central Dispensary	35,640	1.0	65,664	1.0	30,024	84.2
Medical Stores	31,800	0.9	59,322	0.9	27,522	86.5
Sewing Room	16,860	0.5	28,505	0.4	11,645	69.0
School of Nursing	370,680	10.5	1,071,846	16.6	701,166	189.2
Hospital Admin.	20,230	0.6	41,029	0.8	20,799	102.8
Medical Staff	190,155	5.4	446,949	6.9	256,794	135.0
Nursing Staff	955,240	27.1	1,279,056	19.9	323,816	33.9
Technical Staff	145,260	4.1	281,443	4.3	136,183	93.8
Services	258,750	7.4	455,436	7.0	196,686	76.0
Leper Hospital	29,820	0.8	53,292	0.8	23,472	78.7
Lewis Punnetta Home	130,380	3.7	216,696	3.4	86,316	66.2
Mental Health Centre	395,940	11.2	347,328	5.4	-48,612	-12.3
Community Health	175,320	5.0	327,090	5.1	151,770	86.6
Dental Health	32,280	0.9	101,379	1.6	69,099	214.0
Health Nursing Service	342,550	9.7	520,514	8.1	177,964	52.0
Health Inspector	151,800	4.3	282,531	4.4	130,731	86.1
Dispensing Service	88,440	2.5	143,232	2.2	54,792	62.0
Specialist Service	30,668	0.8	118,056	1.8	87,388	28.49
Rural Hospitals:						
Georgetown	59,460	1.7	106,086	1.7	46,626	78.4
Bequia	35,760	1.0	66,600	1.0	30,840	86.2
Chateaubelair	38,640	1.1	60,258	0.9	21,618	55.9
National Family Planning	87,300	2.5	191,448	3.0	104,148	119.3
Hospital Laundry	39,180	1.1	68,780	1.1	29,600	75.5
Marriagua Health Centre	-		57,600	0.9	57,600	-
Union Island Health Centre	-		56,928	0.9	56,928	-
TOTAL P.E.:	3,519,653		6,422,376		2,902,723	82.47

Source: Estimates of Expenditure 1981/82; 1983/84
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

