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**QUALITY OF LIFE: A COMPENDIUM OF SELECTED
SOCIAL STATISTICS OF
FIVE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES (1995-2001)**

This document was prepared under project NET/00/035 entitled "Development of Social Statistical Databases and a Methodological approach for Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) for Small Island Developing States". The project is funded by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

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Abstract

Quality of Life: A compendium of selected social statistics of five Caribbean countries (1995-2001), is the second in a series on social statistics to be published by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (ECLAC/CDCC) secretariat. The first was published in December 1995, entitled Selected demographic and social statistics, 1960- 1994, and was based on the population census data.

This compendium of selected social statistics of five Caribbean countries is the first output of the fully searchable subregional social statistical databases, established at the secretariat and is drawn from the national data sets of the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC). The SLC for the selected countries was not completed in any one year but was undertaken by different countries between 1995 and 2000 with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and executed by Kairi Consultants Ltd.

The main purpose of the compendium is to demonstrate that even with the limited data sets which exist in the subregion, a significant amount of information can be gleaned about the quality of life of persons.

The compendium is presented in two sections, one for tables and the other for brief descriptions and social policy guidelines. The tables are presented to highlight differentials either among population groups by age, sex or quintiles and among countries. The second section uses graphs to illustrate the data on population structure, fertility patterns, education, health status and households.

It is possible to gather from the data that poverty acts as a serious constraint to persons, particularly the elderly, children and those in female-headed households, in achieving their fullest potential. Specifically, the data points to characteristics, such as, the higher proportion of deaths of children before one and under one to the poorest women than the wealthiest; the low levels of health insurance among the population overall; and the higher dependency rates among the poor than the wealthy. Significantly, it points to the high proportions of people from both the wealthiest and poorest quintiles, in some countries, which have passed no exams and the differential access rate to university education between the poorest and the wealthiest and between women and men

Introduction

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In January 2001 the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat embarked on a project NET/00/035 entitled "Development of Social Statistical Databases and a Methodological approach for Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) for Small Island Developing States". The project, funded through a United Nations mechanism of the Dutch Government, has a two-year duration and has as its development goal, to improve the social conditions of persons living in ECLAC/CDCC member States by strengthening the capacity of policy makers to formulate, implement and evaluate social policies.

The project has a twofold purpose, one of which is to establish fully searchable databases of socio-demographic statistics for all ECLAC/CDCC member States, housed/linked through the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat and the other is to explore the methodological approach for a social vulnerability index within the parameters of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) framework.

The starting point for data collection for the Social Statistics Databases (SSDBs) is 1990, and the key data sets identified for collection are the Population Census, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC), known popularly as poverty assessment studies.

This compendium of selected social statistics of five Caribbean countries is the first output of the fully searchable subregional social statistical databases, established at the secretariat and is drawn from the national data sets of the SLC. The SLC is a sample survey of the population in the selected countries. Data from these surveys, as other sample surveys, may not always be representative of the entire population for every characteristic. In some instances the number of respondents surveyed may be so small as to make broad generalizations regarding a specific characteristic weak. In addition, it should be noted that SLCs were not completed in any one year but were undertaken by different countries between 1995 and 2000, thus making cross country analysis imperfect¹. The SLCs were undertaken by the countries with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and executed by Kairi Consultants Ltd.

¹ See Poverty Assessment Reports for the selected countries, Appendix 1, for discussions on methodology of Survey of Living Conditions (SLC), technical details of sample design and data limitations.

Despite these limitations of the data the purpose of the Compendium is simple:

- (a) To demonstrate that even with the limited data sets which exists in the subregion, a significant amount of information can be gleaned about the quality of life of persons;
- (b) To demonstrate how the social data which exists can be used to strengthen the capacity of policy makers and social planners in evidenced-based social policy formulation; and
- (c) To demonstrate the value which can be derived from the existence of the subregional social statistical databases.

The compendium is presented in two sections, one for tables and the other for brief analysis. The tables are presented to highlight differentials either among population groups by age, sex or quintiles and among countries. The second section uses graphs to illustrate the data on population structure, fertility patterns, education, health status and households.

It is possible to gather from the data that poverty acts as a serious constraint to persons, particularly the elderly, children and those in female headed households, in achieving their fullest potential. Specifically, the data points to characteristics such as, the higher proportion of deaths of children before one and under one to the poorest women than the wealthiest; the low levels of health insurance among the population overall; and the higher dependency rates among the poor than the wealthy. Significantly, it points to the high proportions of people from both the wealthiest and poorest quintiles, in some countries, which have passed no exams and the differential access rate to university education between the poorest and the wealthiest and between women and men.

SECTION I - TABLES

Table 1.1
Age distribution of population for selected countries (percentages)

	Belize			Grenada		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	15.2	14.5	15.9	9.0	9.4	8.6
5-9	15.1	15.7	14.6	10.9	11.6	10.3
10-14	14.8	15.0	14.5	12.4	13.1	11.8
15-19	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.2	10.6	9.8
20-24	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.8
25-29	6.9	6.4	7.3	5.9	5.8	6.0
30-34	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.4
35-39	5.5	5.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.5
40-44	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1
45-49	3.3	3.9	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.4
50-54	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.7
55-59	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.1	3.5
60-64	1.8	2.1	1.4	3.3	3.2	3.5
65-69	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
70-74	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.9
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.8
80+	1.2	1.1	1.2	10.0	9.8	10.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=²	(4305)	(2140)	(2165)	(4061)	(1942)	(2119)
	St Kitts and Nevis			Saint Lucia		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	9.7	9.1	10.1	9.1	9.0	9.1
5-9	10.5	11.4	9.7	12.4	13.2	11.7
10-14	11.0	11.2	10.8	12.7	13.2	12.3
15-19	10.5	10.8	10.3	12.2	12.5	11.9
20-24	6.7	6.9	6.4	9.1	9.8	8.5
25-29	7.2	7.6	7.0	8.4	7.4	9.4
30-34	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.2	5.3	6.9
35-39	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.1	6.9	7.3
40-44	6.4	5.7	7.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
45-49	4.9	5.9	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.5
50-54	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.7
55-59	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5
60-64	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.7
65-69	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.3	3.0
70-74	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
75-79	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.1	1.1
80+	4.6	3.7	5.4	1.5	0.4	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(2762)	(1282)	(1478)	(2322)	(1107)	(1215)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

² N=Size of sample. Please see Glossary of Terms.

Table 1.1 cont'd
Age distribution of population for selected countries (percentages)

	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
	Total	Male	Female
0-4	10.9	11.7	10.2
5-9	12.4	13.9	11.0
10-14	12.4	12.2	12.6
15-19	12.4	11.2	13.4
20-24	9.6	8.8	10.4
25-29	6.6	6.9	6.3
30-34	7.0	7.2	6.8
35-39	6.2	5.9	6.4
40-44	4.5	5.0	4.1
45-49	2.7	1.7	3.6
50-54	3.0	3.1	2.9
55-59	3.0	2.5	3.4
60-64	2.5	3.5	1.6
65-69	1.5	1.3	1.7
70-74	1.7	2.1	1.4
75-79	1.2	1.6	0.7
80+	2.5	1.4	3.4
Total	100	100	100
N=	(1981)	(921)	(1060)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table: 1.2
Population structure and dependency ratios
(Youth, active work force and elderly) for selected countries (percentages)

	Belize	Grenada	St. Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
0-14	45.1	32.3	31.2	34.2	35.7
15-64	50.1	51.3	57.9	58.5	57.4
65+	4.8	16.4	11.0	7.4	6.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Elderly Dependency	9.6	31.8	19.0	12.6	11.9
Youth Dependency	89.9	62.9	53.9	58.4	62.1
Total Dependency Ratio	99.5	94.8	72.8	71	74.1

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table: 1.3
Dependency rates by quintile for selected countries (percentages)

Quintiles	Belize	Grenada	St. Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
I	141.9	97.0	110.7	100.6	97.0
II	120.1	106.0	85.2	76.9	88.6
III	108.9	102.5	69.3	69.9	83.3
IV	92.2	90.1	67.8	48.5	57.1
V	56.4	80.3	44.6	47.5	57.1
Total	99.5	94.8	72.9	71.0	74.9

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 1.4
Age structure (youth, working and elderly population) by quintile (percentages)

Quintiles	Belize			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	54.6	41.3	4.1	100
II	50.9	45.4	3.7	100
III	48.8	47.9	3.4	100
IV	42.5	52.0	5.4	100
V	28.5	63.9	7.5	100
Total	45.1	50.1	4.8	100
N=	(1942)	(2160)	(206)	(4310)
	Grenada			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	33.7	50.7	15.5	100
II	34.4	48.5	17.1	100
III	34.1	49.4	16.5	100
IV	31.3	52.6	16.1	100
V	28.0	55.5	16.5	100
Total	32.3	51.3	16.4	100
N=	(1312)	(2085)	(664)	(4061)
	St. Kitts and Nevis			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	48.4	47.5	4.2	100
II	39.9	54.0	6.2	100
III	30.6	59.1	10.3	100
IV	22.1	59.6	18.3	100
V	9.6	69.1	15.9	100
Total	31.2	57.9	11.0	100
N=	(861)	(1598)	(303)	(2762)
	Saint Lucia			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	44.5	49.8	5.6	100
II	34.3	56.5	9.2	100
III	34.8	58.9	6.3	100
IV	25.3	67.3	7.4	100
V	23.1	67.8	9.2	100
Total	34.2	58.5	7.4	100
N=	(794)	(1359)	(171)	(2324)
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	43.4	50.8	5.8	100
II	40.4	53.0	6.6	100
III	37.4	54.5	8.1	100
IV	30.3	63.6	6.1	100
V	29.5	65.4	7.8	100
Total	36.0	57.2	6.8	100
N=	(717)	(1138)	(136)	(1981)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 2.1
Age at first birth by quintile (percentages)

Age and Quintile		Grenada	St. Kitts and Nevis	Saint Lucia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
10-14					
I	26.7	36.4	42.1	28.6	18.2
II	20.0	18.2	31.6	42.9	36.4
III	33.3	9.1	10.5	14.3	27.3
IV	13.3	27.3	15.8	-	18.2
V	6.7	9.1	-	14.3	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(15)	(11)	(19)	(7)	(11)
15-19					
I	22.5	16.9	27.4	31.3	22.1
II	20.4	25.5	19.8	24.4	19.5
III	20.7	22.9	24.4	21.9	26.1
IV	19.4	22.1	18.8	14.9	19.9
V	17.0	12.6	9.6	7.5	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(377)	(231)	(197)	(201)	(226)
20-24					
I	11.2	16.9	11.1	27.1	17.9
II	16.3	16.2	28.1	17.8	22.6
III	18.4	18.4	23.0	13.1	10.4
IV	21.9	27.9	20.7	22.4	25.5
V	32.1	20.6	17.0	19.6	23.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(196)	(136)	(135)	(107)	(106)
25-29					
I	14.7	19.6	15.5	30.0	7.1
II	14.7	13.7	13.8	13.3	21.4
III	2.9	11.8	24.1	13.3	19.0
IV	17.6	21.6	20.7	16.7	21.4
V	50.0	33.3	25.9	26.7	31.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(34)	(51)	(58)	(30)	(42)
30-34					
I	8.3	12.5	9.5	-	10.0
II	41.7	-	9.5	41.7	10.0
III	8.3	25.0	19.0	25.0	20.0
IV	-	25.0	38.1	8.3	10.0
V	-	37.5	23.8	25.0	50.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(12)	(16)	(21)	(12)	(10)
35-39					
I	-	-	-	33.3	-
II	-	-	-	-	-
III	100	-	-	-	-
IV	-	-	20.0	-	50.0
V	-	-	80.0	66.7	50.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(1)	-	(5)	(3)	(2)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 2.2

Distribution of children who died before attaining the age of one year by quintile (percentages)

No. of children who died	Belize				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	88.2	82.1	92.0	88.1	93.4
One	8.4	9.8	7.2	8.7	5.3
Two	2.5	5.7	-	2.4	1.3
Three	0.8	1.6	0.8	-	-
Four	-	0.8	-	0.8	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(119)	(123)	(125)	(126)	(152)
	Grenada				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	93.0	86.5	87.2	92.2	95.7
One	14.3	31.0	28.6	19.0	3.3
Two	-	1.0	1.8	1.6	-
Three	-	-	-	-	-
Four	-	-	-	-	1.1
Five or more	1.0	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(100)	(104)	(109)	(129)	(92)
	St. Kitts and Nevis				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	82.8	84.4	89.3	86.8	90.1
One	7.5	12.5	9.7	12.1	7.0
Two	9.7	1.0	-	1.1	-
Three	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.8
Four	-	1.0	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(93)	(96)	(103)	(91)	(71)
	Saint Lucia				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	81.0	84.3	83.9	80.4	89.1
One	13.3	12.9	14.5	13.7	10.9
Two	4.8	1.4	1.6	3.9	-
Three	1.0	-	-	2.0	--
Four	-	-	-	-	-
Five or more	-	1.4	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(105)	(70)	(62)	(51)	(46)
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	87.5	82.4	82.8	70.8	77.6
One	8.8	15.3	11.5	24.7	17.1
Two	2.5	2.4	5.7	2.2	2.6
Three	-	-	-	1.1	-
Four	1.3	-	-	1.1	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(80)	(85)	(87)	(89)	(76)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 2.3

Distribution of children who died after attaining the age of one year by quintile (percentages)

No. of children who died	Belize				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	88.2	82.1	92.0	88.1	93.4
One	8.4	9.8	7.2	8.7	5.3
Two	2.5	5.7	-	2.4	1.3
Three	0.8	1.6	0.8	-	-
Four	-	0.8	-	0.8	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(119)	(122)	(125)	(125)	(152)
	Grenada				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	95.0	93.3	92.7	98.4	100
One	4.0	1.9	7.3	0.8	-
Two	1.0	1.9	-	0.8	-
Three	-	-	1.9	-	-
Four	-	-	-	-	-
Five or more	-	1.0	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(100)	(104)	(109)	(129)	(92)
	St. Kitts and Nevis				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	92.5	94.8	95.1	96.7	94.4
One	5.4	5.2	4.9	2.2	2.8
Two	1.1	-	-	1.1	2.8
Three	1.1	-	-	-	-
Four	-	-	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(93)	(96)	(103)	(91)	(71)
	Saint Lucia				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	85.7	86.2	96.0	84.6	88.4
One	11.0	6.9	4.0	12.8	11.6
Two	3.3	3.4	-	2.6	-
Three	-	1.7	-	-	-
Four	-	1.7	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(91)	(58)	(50)	(39)	(43)
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	90.0	95.3	95.4	91.0	92.1
One	7.5	3.5	2.3	6.7	7.9
Two	2.5	-	2.3	-	-
Three	-	-	-	2.2	-
Four	-	1.2	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(80)	(85)	(87)	(89)	(76)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.1(a)
Attend school by quintile – Ages 5-14 (percentages)

Quintile	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
I	86.4	13.6	95.7	4.3	100	-	94.8	5.2	95.4	4.6
II	87.0	13.0	98.9	1.1	100	-	96.4	3.6	97.1	2.9
III	93.0	7.0	99.0	1.0	100	-	93.5	6.5	99.1	0.9
IV	91.3	8.7	98.9	1.1	98.7	1.3	97.6	2.4	97.6	2.4
V	95.0	5.0	100	-	100	-	100	-	97.7	2.3

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.1(b)
Attend school by quintile – Ages 15-19 (percentages)

Quintile	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
I	19.4	80.6	59.6	40.4	57.3	42.7	38.5	61.5	35.4	64.6
II	24.8	75.2	70.5	29.5	63.1	36.9	45.9	54.1	31.3	68.8
III	30.2	69.8	65.2	34.8	50.7	50.7	60.9	39.1	39.3	60.7
IV	45.8	54.2	67.6	32.4	36.4	36.4	56.0	44.0	44.9	55.1
V	58.0	42.0	87.3	12.7	41.0	41.0	52.9	47.1	38.6	61.4

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.2
Distribution of textbooks by quintile – Ages 5-19 (percentages)

Quintile	Belize					
	Characteristic of possession					
	Exclusive use	Shares	Has some books	Has None	Total	N=
I	61.0	1.8	22.8	14.3	100	(272)
II	79.6	3.6	14.0	2.9	100	(279)
III	82.4	7.1	8.1	2.4	100	(296)
IV	90.0	5.9	3.3	0.7	100	(270)
V	97.2	1.9	0.5	0.5	100	(211)
	Grenada					
	Characteristic of possession					
	Exclusive use	Shares	Has some books	Has None	Total	N=
I	43.5	5.1	47.0	4.3	100	(253)
II	48.3	8.8	41.6	1.3	100	(238)
III	53.7	4.7	34.1	7.5	100	(255)
IV	62.4	6.0	29.9	1.7	100	(234)
V	70.0	8.3	20.7	0.9	100	(217)
	St Kitts and Nevis					
	Characteristic of possession					
	Exclusive use	Shares	Has some books	Has None	Total	N=
I	62.8	5.3	16.4	15.0	100	(226)
II	66.1	4.2	15.6	13.0	100	(192)
III	69.3	2.7	12.0	16.0	100	(150)
IV	81.0	1.9	12.4	4.8	100	(105)
V	74.1	7.1	18.8	-	100	(85)
	Saint Lucia					
	Characteristic of possession					
I	Exclusive use	Shares	Has some books	Has None	Total	N=
II	39.3	11.8	45.5	3.3	100	(211)
III	58.5	4.3	36.6	0.6	100	(164)
IV	56.8	14.4	26.7	2.1	100	(146)
V	50.0	16.4	31.8	1.8	100	(110)
	76.9	9.6	11.5	1.9	100	(52)
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
	Characteristic of possession					
	Exclusive use	Shares	Has some books	Has None	Total	N=
I	36.7	3.3	39.2	20.8	100	(120)
II	58.6	0.9	32.8	7.8	100	(116)
III	43.3	4.7	46.5	5.5	100	(127)
IV	57.7	2.9	33.7	5.8	100	(104)
V	63.1	2.9	32.0	1.9	100	(103)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.3
Type of school by quintile – Ages 15-19 (percentages)

Type of School	Belize				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	5.6	-	6.9	-	-
Govt. Primary	16.7	12	6.9	5.3	5.2
Private Secondary	22.2	12	31	15.8	20.7
Government Secondary	55.6	68	55.2	63.2	51.7
Trade/Voc/Community					
Technical	-	-	-	5.3	3.4
Tertiary	-	4	-	10.5	17.2
University		4	-	-	1.7
Other	-				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Grenada				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	5.2	25.8	13.8	10	9.1
Private Secondary	3.4	4.8	3.4	2	9.1
Government Secondary	70.7	48.4	56.9	78	58.2
Trade/Voc/Community	-	4.8	3.4	-	1.8
Technical	8.6	3.2	10.3	-	3.6
Tertiary	10.4	8	10.3	10	14.5
University		1.6			1.8
Other	1.7	3.2	1.7	-	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	St. Kitts and Nevis				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Private Secondary	-	2.4	-	3.6	-
Government Secondary	81.4	68.3	69.7	60.7	56.5
Trade/Voc/Community	-	2.4	6.1	3.6	8.7
Technical	11.6	9.8	9.1	14.3	4.3
Tertiary	2.3	17.1	15.1	17.9	30.4
University	2.3	-	-	-	-
Other	2.3	-	--	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.3 cont'd
Type of school by quintile – Ages 15-19 (percentages)

	Saint Lucia				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	13.3	8.8	5.6	14.3	-
Private Secondary	6.7	8.8	5.6	21.4	-
Government Secondary	63.3	76.5	80.6	57.1	88.9
Trade/Voc/Community	10	-	-	-	-
Technical	3.3	2.9	2.8	-	-
University	3.3	2.9	5.6	3.6	11.1
Other				3.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	5.9	6.7	9.1	18.2	5.9
Private Secondary	23.5	6.7	22.7	22.7	11.8
Government Secondary	64.7	73.3	63.6	50	76.5
Trade/Voc/Community	-	6.7	4.5		
Technical	-	-	-	4.5	-
Tertiary	5.9	-	-	-	5.9
University					
Other		6.7		4.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4:
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	Belize							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	1.9	2.6	88.3	89.7	8.4	7.0	-	.6
II	2.4	2.7	82.2	78.3	14.8	15.8	-	3.3
III	.5	0.5	84.9	77.4	13.5	16.6	.5	4.5
IV	.4	-	77.2	71.2	12.8	22.6	8.7	5.3
V	-	-	51.3	56.2	27.9	25.9	11.2	12.7
Total	0.9	1.0	73.4	72.9	16.5	18.5	5.0	5.9
N=	(9)	(10)	(739)	(729)	(166)	(185)	(50)	(59)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	1.3	-	-	-	100	100		
II	-	.5	-	1.0	100	100		
III	.5	.5	.6	-	100	100		
IV	.9	1.0	-	-	100	100		
V	9.7	4.8	-	-	100	100		
Total	3.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	100	100		
N=	(31)	(16)	(1)	(2)	(1006)	(999)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4: cont'd
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	Grenada							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	-	-	74.6	68.2	14.7	27.3	6.8	3.5
II	-	-	75.3	71.0	18.4	34.6	3.8	2.7
III	-	-	72.7	69.7	21.8	23.2	2.4	5.6
IV	-	0.9	70.1	63.3	22.2	28.0	3.1	6.0
V	0.5	0.5	68.6	62.2	18.8	28.6	5.3	4.1
Total	0.1	0.3	72.0	66.7	19.2	26.4	4.3	4.4
N=	(1)	(3)	(649)	(676)	(173)	(268)	(39)	(45)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	1.7	0.5	2.3	0.5	100	100		
II	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.1	100	100		
III	1.8	1.5	1.2	-	100	100		
IV	3.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	100	100		
V	2.9	1.4	3.9	3.2	100	100		
Total	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.2	100	100		
N=	(20)	(10)	(19)	(12)	(901)	(1014)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4: cont'd
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	St Kitts and Nevis							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	-	-	15.4	14.0	63.7	63.2	3.3	2.2
II	-	-	17.5	14.5	59.6	58.1	5.3	5.8
III	-	-	13.6	16.2	63.6	57.0	2.6	8.4
IV	-	1.1	20.0	21.6	48.9	44.2	11.1	7.4
V	-	-	18.1	24.2	48.3	37.4	8.6	10.1
Total		0.2	17.3	18.2	54.9	51.0	6.9	7.1
N=		(2)	(135)	(162)	(429)	(446)	(54)	(62)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	3.3	0.0	14.3	20.6	100	100		
II	1.8	0.6	15.8	20.9	100	100		
III	2.6	2.2	17.5	16.2	100	100		
IV	2.1	4.7	17.9	21.1	100	100		
V	9.9	13.1	15.1	15.2	100	100		
Total	4.6	4.6	16.3	18.6	100	100		
N=	(36)	(40)	(127)	(163)	(962)	(852)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4: cont'd
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	Saint Lucia							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	1.7	0.6	76.1	77.2	16.2	19.0	3.4	2.5
II	1.5	1.2	81.1	67.7	12.9	23.4	2.3	4.8
III	-	-	67.5	72.2	25.0	18.0	2.5	4.5
IV	0.8	1.6	64.2	66.7	25.0	17.5	5.0	8.7
V	-	-	54.1	49.5	20.2	33.3	8.3	7.5
Total	0.8	0.7	69.1	68.1	19.7	21.6	4.2	5.3
N=	(5)	(5)	(413)	(461)	(118)	(146)	(25)	(36)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	0.9	-	1.7	0.6	100	100		
II	-	1.2	2.3	1.8	100	100		
III	5.0	0.8	-	4.5	100	100		
IV	3.3	1.6	1.7	4.0	100	100		
V	11.9	8.6	5.5	1.1	100	100		
Total	4.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	100	100		
N=	(24)	(13)	(13)	(16)	(598)	(677)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4: cont'd
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	-	-	82.7	82.3	16.0	16.9	1.2	0.8
II	-	-	76.5	72.0	21.5	25.4	1.0	1.7
III	-	-	80.2	80.2	18.9	16.4	0.9	2.6
IV	-	-	79.8	62.8	16.3	32.2	2.3	3.3
V	-	-	58.9	45.7	28.2	39.3	7.3	8.6
Total	-	-	74.9	67.9	20.4	26.5	2.8	3.6
N=	-	-	(403)	(420)	(110)	(164)	(15)	(22)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	-	-	-	-	100	100		
II	1.0	-	-	0.8	100	100		
III	-	0.9	-	-	100	100		
IV	1.6	-	-	1.7	100	100		
V	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	100	100		
Total	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	100	100		
N=	(6)	(5)	(4)	(7)	(538)	(618)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 3.5
Distribution of highest exam passed by quintile and sex (percentages)

Belize	None		School Leaving		CXC Basic		GCE General	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	36.5	40.1	52.6	53.3	2.6	4.6	1.9	-
II	37.4	37.4	49.4	46.0	8.0	8.0	1.1	3.7
III	31.9	29.4	56.2	56.3	3.8	4.1	5.4	4.6
IV	23.2	29.6	57.7	51.7	4.1	9.4	2.3	3.0
V	19.0	18.0	39.9	42.4	8.4	9.6	10.6	12.0
Total	28.2	29.7	50.4	49.4	5.7	7.4	4.9	5.3
N=	(284)	(294)	(508)	(489)	(57)	(73)	(49)	(52)
	A Levels/ Diploma		Degree		Other		Total %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	-	0.7	1.3	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
II	-	2.1	-	0.5	-	-	100.0	100.0
III	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	-	3.6	100.0	100.0
IV	7.3	3.0	0.5	1.0	2.3	2.5	100.0	100.0
V	9.2	8.0	9.2	4.8	2.2	4.4	100.0	100.0
Total	4.2	3.3	2.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	100.0	100.0
N=	(42)	(33)	(29)	(16)	(11)	(23)	(1008)	(989)
Grenada	None		School Leaving		CXC Basic		GCE General	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	80.0	73.3	0.6	3.2	4.8	6.4	6.1	13.8
II	76.5	78.2	3.3	3.4	4.6	4.0	9.8	10.9
III	73.6	69.7	6.3	4.3	2.5	7.0	8.2	8.6
IV	67.2	65.3	7.4	6.1	4.8	4.2	10.1	16.9
V	65.2	61.8	9.5	5.5	2.5	4.6	10.5	19.7
Total	72.0	69.2	5.7	4.6	3.8	5.2	9.0	14.4
N=	(624)	(675)	(49)	(45)	(33)	(51)	(78)	(140)
	A Levels/ Diploma		Degree		Other		Total %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	6.0	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.6	-		100.0
II	2.7	2.8	0.7	-	2.6	0.6	100.0	100.0
III	3.2	3.2	0.6	1.1	3.1	5.9	100.0	100.0
IV	4.2	4.7	2.6	-	2.6	2.8	100.0	100.0
V	3.0	2.3	3.0	1.8	2.0	4.1	100.0	100.0
Total	5.6	3.1	1.8	0.8	2.2	2.8	100.0	100.0
N=	(48)	(30)	(16)	(8)	(19)	(27)	(867)	(976)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.5 cont'd
Distribution of highest exam passed by quintile and sex (percentages)

St Kitts/ Nevis	None		School Leaving		CXC Basic		GCE General	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	72.5	59.7	16.5	20.9	3.3	4.3	3.3	10.8
II	57.9	51.2	18.4	18.0	5.3	2.9	11.4	18.0
III	60.0	48.4	18.7	13.2	4.0	9.3	12.0	16.5
IV	49.5	50.3	14.1	14.1	6.8	3.7	14.6	14.7
V	44.2	36.2	17.6	17.6	6.0	1.5	9.9	12.6
Total	53.8	48.4	16.9	16.5	5.4	4.3	10.9	14.6
N=	(420)	(427)	(132)	(146)	(42)	(38)	(85)	(129)
	A Levels/ Diploma		Degree		Other		Total %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	2.2	3.6	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	100.0	100.0
II	6.1	5.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	4.1	100.0	100.0
III	4.7	8.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	100.0
IV	9.4	6.8	1.0	4.2	4.7	6.3	100.0	100.0
V	8.2	13.1	8.2	11.6	6.0	7.5	100.0	100.0
Total	6.8	7.8	3.1	4.0	3.1	4.4	100.0	100.0
N=	(53)	(69)	(24)	(35)	(24)	(39)	(780)	(883)
Saint Lucia	None		School Leaving		CXC Basic		GCE General	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	54.3	42.6	31.0	40.0	2.6	2.6	8.6	12.9
II	39.4	38.6	48.5	40.4	1.5	3.0	8.4	11.4
III	39.8	39.8	37.3	42.9	2.5	0.8	10.1	8.3
IV	33.9	39.2	34.7	35.2	2.4	2.4	15.3	9.6
V	30.8	23.4	22.4	28.7	3.7	4.3	15.9	20.1
Total	39.7	37.7	35.3	38.2	2.5	2.5	11.5	12.1
N=	(237)	(254)	(211)	(257)	(15)	(17)	(69)	(81)
	A Levels/ Diploma		Degree		Other		Total %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	1.9	100	100
II	1.5	5.4	-	-	0.8	1.2	100	100
III	5.9	5.3	2.5	-	1.7	3.0	100	100
IV	9.7	10.4	1.6	0.8	2.4	2.4	100	100
V	9.3	11.7	11.2	5.3	6.5	6.4	100	100
Total	5.5	5.8	2.8	0.9	2.5	2.7	100	100
N=	(33)	(40)	(17)	(6)	(15)	(18)	(597)	(673)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.5 cont'd
Distribution of highest exam passed by quintile and sex (percentages)

St Vincent and the Grenadines	None		School Leaving		CXC Basic		GCE General	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	87.7	91.9	6.2	2.4	0.0	0.8	2.5	3.3
II	86.5	82.9	7.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6
III	88.5	83.2	6.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.3
IV	87.1	78.1	5.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	7.9
V	75.2	55.7	10.6	12.3	0.0	0.8	2.7	5.7
Total	84.7	78.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	4.9
N=	(439)	(461)	(38)	(43)	(0)	(2)	(11)	(29)
	A Levels/ Diploma		Degree		Other		Total %	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
II	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	100.0
III	3.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
IV	4.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
V	9.7	23.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	5.4	8.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0
N=	(28)	(51)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(518)	(589)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 4.1(a)
Distribution of persons who sought medical attention by age groups 15-64 and 65+ (percentages)

Age Group	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
15-64										
%	76.0	24.0	55.5	44.4	39.3	61.7	58.6	41.4	60.4	39.6
N=	(177)	(56)	(185)	(148)	(92)	(142)	(136)	(96)	(128)	(84)
65+										
%	79.6	20.4	70.7	29.3	53.2	46.8	79.1	20.9	70.2	29.8
N=	(43)	(11)	(148)	(58)	(67)	(59)	(53)	(14)	(33)	(14)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 4.1(b)
Distribution of persons who were ill by age groups 15-64 and 65+ (percentages)

Age Group	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+
Yes	10.8	26.0	8.3	14.9	11.0	20.2	17.2	39.8	18.6	34.6
No	89.2	74.0	91.7	85.1	89.0	79.8	82.8	60.2	81.4	65.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(2160)	(208)	(2073)	(656)	(1596)	(301)	(1359)	(171)	(1138)	(136)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 4.2
Distribution of persons who were ill by quintile and sex (percentages)

Quintiles	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	15	12.3	8.0	13.2	5.2	6.9	12.3	15.1	12.5	17.1
II	9.3	9.4	8.2	14.1	10.6	10.1	19.3	19.0	14.8	24.1
III	7.8	9.8	11.1	15.7	9.1	12.8	20.5	22.4	20.0	20.4
IV	10.0	7.4	12.8	16.2	13.0	14.1	15.9	23.8	15.7	24.4
V	6.6	10.3	10.7	18.5	12.0	17.7	28.2	26.0	19.4	24.9
Total	9.7	9.9	10.1	15.5	10.1	12.1	18.2	20.4	16.6	22.1
N=	(208)	(214)	(197)	(329)	(130)	(179)	(202)	(248)	(153)	(234)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 4.3
First place visited for medical attention by age group 15-64 and 65+ (percentages)

Age Group	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+
Public Hospital	36.2	46.5	12.2	14.6	23.3	16.4	22.0	25.0	24.8	18.2
Public Health Centre	23.7	11.6	30.9	35.0	12.2	38.8	20.5	36.5	37.2	54.5
Pharmacy	3.4	-	3.3	-	5.5	1.5	3.0	-	0.8	-
Private Clinic	15.3	11.6	4.4	3.6	-	-	3.8	11.5	5.4	-
Private Doctor	20.9	25.6	48.1	40.1	54.4	31.3	47.7	23.1	31.8	27.3
Herbalist	0.6	-	-	-	1.1	-	3.0	1.9	-	-
Other	-	4.7	1.1	6.6	3.3	11.9	-	1.9	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(177)	(43)	(181)	(137)	(92)	(67)	(132)	(52)	(129)	(33)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 4.4
Population covered by health insurance by age group 15-64 and 65+ (percentages)

Country	Health Insurance			
	15-64		65+	
	%	N=	%	N=
Belize	21.0	(453)	8.7	(18)
Grenada	28.1	(585)	13.0	(86)
St. Kitts and Nevis	23.7	(379)	11.2	(34)
Saint Lucia	26.6	(361)	14.6	(25)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28.4	(323)	6.6	(9)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 4.5
Health insurance coverage by quintile and sex (percentages)

Quintiles	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	10.9	2.1	16.2	13.0	3.9	8.1	11.4	6.7	13.7	9.6
II	11.4	3.9	15.3	10.1	10.6	12.1	12.4	13.9	15.9	8.2
III	12.9	4.4	20.1	15.5	11.8	16.2	21.8	23.2	11.1	17.5
IV	18.3	7.0	25.9	20.8	20.1	26.1	25.8	22.9	24.6	15.6
V	29.5	17.7	24.6	20.0	27.6	33.2	46.3	50.7	31.1	31.3
Total	16.6	7.0	20.4	15.9	15.4	18.6	20.8	20.0	19.5	16.1
N=	(356)	(152)	(397)	(336)	(197)	(275)	(230)	(243)	(180)	(171)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 5.1
Household size by country (percentages)

Number of Persons	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	%	N=	%	N=	%	N=	%	N=	%	N=
1 Person	2.1	(90)	5.9	(238)	10.4	(287)	4.9	(115)	4.2	(83)
2 Persons	5.1	(220)	10.4	(422)	10.9	(302)	8.1	(188)	7.2	(142)
3 Persons	7.6	(327)	14.1	(573)	15.7	(435)	11.1	(258)	10.8	(213)
4 Person	11.1	(480)	12.0	(488)	16.9	(468)	16.9	(392)	14.7	(292)
5 Persons	16.0	(690)	18.0	(730)	14.8	(410)	15.5	(360)	14.6	(290)
6 Persons	16.0	(690)	12.7	(516)	9.8	(270)	12.7	(294)	15.7	(312)
7 Person	13.3	(574)	10.0	(406)	8.1	(224)	10.8	(252)	8.1	(161)
8 Persons	8.5	(368)	5.7	(232)	7.0	(192)	8.6	(200)	6.9	(136)
9 Persons	6.5	(279)	2.7	(108)	3.3	(90)	3.5	(81)	5.0	(99)
10+	13.7	(592)	8.6	(348)	3.0	(84)	7.9	(184)	12.8	(253)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 5.2
Single person households by elderly in selected countries (percentages)

Age	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	%	N=	%	N=	%	N=	%	N=	%	N=
60-64	23.5	(8)	14.3	(19)	15.4	(18)	8.1	(3)	20.7	(6)
65-69	14.7	(5)	16.5	(22)	15.4	(18)	27.0	(10)	10.3	(3)
70-74	23.5	(8)	15.0	(20)	18.8	(22)	32.4	(12)	27.6	(8)
75-79	17.6	(6)	16.5	(22)	17.9	(21)	16.2	(6)	17.2	(5)
80+	20.6	(7)	37.6	(50)	32.5	(38)	16.2	(6)	24.1	(7)
Total	100	(34)	100	(133)	100	(117)	100	(37)	100	(29)
% of total single person	37.8		43.3		37.7		32.2		34.9	

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 5.3
Distribution of heads of households by quintile and sex (percentages)

Quintile	Belize		
	Male	Female	Total
I	71.4	28.6	100.0
II	72.9	27.1	100.0
III	79.2	20.8	100.0
IV	82.9	17.1	100.0
V	73.9	26.1	100.0
Total	76.2	23.8	100.0
	Grenada		
	Male	Female	Total
I	46.0	54.0	100.0
II	48.6	51.4	100.0
III	49.5	50.5	100.0
IV	51.8	48.2	100.0
V	56.6	43.4	100.0
Total	51.5	48.5	100.0
	St. Kitts and Nevis		
	Male	Female	Total
I	34.9	65.1	100.0
II	48.8	51.2	100.0
III	47.2	52.8	100.0
IV	54.5	45.5	100.0
V	57.0	43.0	100.0
Total	51.7	48.3	100.0
	Saint Lucia		
	Male	Female	Total
I	53.3	46.7	100.0
II	49.2	50.8	100.0
III	50.0	50.0	100.0
IV	61.7	38.3	100.0
V	69.2	30.8	100.0
Total	56.7	43.3	100.0
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
	Male	Female	Total
I	46.7	53.3	100.0
II	57.8	42.2	100.0
III	45.8	54.2	100.0
IV	60.0	40.0	100.0
V	63.6	36.4	100.0
Total	56.0	44.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 5.4
Employment status of household heads by quintile and sex (percentages)

Quintile	Belize							
	Male				Female			
	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total
I	83.7	16.3	(92)	100	77.8	22.2	(9)	100
II	80.6	19.4	(103)	100	81.3	18.8	(16)	100
III	90.8	9.2	(120)	100	91.7	8.3	(12)	100
IV	89.1	10.9	(147)	100	91.7	8.3	(12)	100
V	87.7	12.3	(195)	100	84.8	15.2	(46)	100
Total	86.9	13.1	(657)	100	85.3	14.7	(95)	100
	Grenada							
	Male				Female			
	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total
I	85.3	14.7	(68)	100	80.3	19.7	(71)	100
II	84.9	15.1	(73)	100	85.5	14.5	(62)	100
III	95.7	4.3	(69)	100	80.0	20.0	(65)	100
IV	94.6	5.4	(93)	100	86.8	13.2	(91)	100
V	90.6	9.4	(191)	100	90.6	9.4	(96)	100
Total	90.5	9.5	494)	100	85.2	14.8	(385)	100
	St Kitts and Nevis							
	Male				Female			
	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total
I	100	-	(24)	100	87.5	12.5	(40)	100
II	96.2	3.8	(52)	100	93.9	6.1	(49)	100
III	98.0	2.0	(50)	100	96.2	3.8	(52)	100
IV	96.7	3.3	(90)	100	95.9	4.1	(74)	100
V	94.6	5.4	(167)	100	94.8	5.2	(97)	100
Total	96.1	3.9	(383)	100	94.2	5.8	(312)	100
	Saint Lucia							
	Male				Female			
	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total
I	82.7	17.3	(52)	100	71.9	28.1	(32)	100
II	76.8	23.2	(56)	100	84.6	15.4	(26)	100
III	84.9	15.1	(53)	100	92.1	7.9	(38)	100
IV	89.1	10.9	(64)	100	90.9	9.1	(33)	100
V	91.9	8.1	(74)	100	75.0	25.0	(28)	100
Total	85.6	14.4	(299)	100	83.4	16.6	(157)	100
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
	Male				Female			
	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total	Employed	Unemployed	N=	Total
I	88.0	12.0	(25)	100	100	-	(14)	100
II	94.4	5.6	(36)	100	85.7	14.3	(14)	100
III	86.4	13.6	(22)	100	87.0	13.0	(23)	100
IV	100	-	(51)	100	100	-	(19)	100
V	96.4	3.6	(56)	100	96.0	4.0	(25)	100
Total	94.7	5.3	(190)	100	93.7	6.3	(95)	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

**Table 5.5(a):
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)**

Quintile	Belize							
	Nursery/ Kindergarten		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	0.0	3.4	88.6	82.8	4.3	10.3	0.0	0.0
II	3.6	2.9	78.6	77.1	13.1	11.4	0.0	2.9
III	0.0	0.0	84.8	81.3	11.4	15.6	0.0	0.0
IV	0.7	0.0	79.4	79.3	11.3	17.2	6.4	3.4
V	0.0	0.0	54.0	56.1	21.7	25.8	10.1	13.6
Total	0.7	1.0	72.9	71.7	14.2	17.8	4.8	5.8
N=	(4)	(2)	(436)	(137)	(85)	(34)	(29)	(11)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	1.4	0.0	5.7	3.4	100.0	100.0		
II	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.7	100.0	100.0		
III	1.0	3.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	100.0		
IV	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	100.0		
V	12.1	4.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		
Total	4.5	2.1	2.8	1.6	100.0	100.0		
N=	(27)	(4)	(17)	(3)	(598)	(191)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

**Table 5.5(b):
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)**

Quintile	Grenada							
	Nursery/ Kindergarten		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	0.0	0.0	70.0	83.1	14.3	7.0	2.9	1.4
II	0.0	1.4	79.7	76.4	10.1	11.1	1.4	1.4
III	0.0	0.0	79.0	76.9	9.7	15.4	0.0	2.2
IV	0.0	1.0	67.7	78.4	19.4	12.7	2.2	3.9
V	0.5	0.0	67.9	62.7	15.8	23.7	4.6	3.4
Total	0.2	0.4	71.2	74.4	14.7	15.0	2.9	2.6
N=	(1)	(1)	(349)	(338)	(72)	(68)	(14)	(12)
	University		Other		Not Stated		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.5	100	100
II	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	8.7	8.3	100	100
III	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.5	5.5	100	100
IV	2.2	1.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	2.9	100	100
V	5.6	1.7	2.6	0.8	3.1	7.6	100	100
Total	3.7	0.7	2.0	0.4	5.3	6.4	100	100
N=	(18)	(3)	(10)	(2)	(26)	(29)	(490)	(454)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

**Table 5.5(c):
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)**

Quintile	St Kitts and Nevis					
	Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	28.6	18.5	35.7	50.0	3.6	0.0
II	27.6	21.7	41.4	50.0	3.4	1.7
III	23.9	25.0	47.8	47.2	0.0	6.9
IV	29.6	24.5	40.0	38.3	4.3	6.4
V	21.4	27.6	45.5	36.6	7.0	9.7
Total	25.1	24.4	43.3	42.5	4.6	6.0
N=	(114)	(101)	(197)	(176)	(21)	(25)
	University		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	3.6	0.0	28.6	31.5	100.0	100.0
II	1.7	0.0	25.9	26.7	100.0	100.0
III	3.0	0.0	25.4	20.8	100.0	100.0
IV	2.6	5.3	23.5	25.5	100.0	100.0
V	11.2	10.4	15.0	15.7	100.0	100.0
Total	6.2	4.6	20.9	22.5	100.0	100.0
N=	(28)	(19)	(95)	(93)	(455)	(414)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

**Table 5.5(d):
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)**

Quintile	Saint Lucia					
	Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	88.5	97.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	2.1
II	92.6	83.0	5.6	15.1	1.9	0.0
III	81.8	81.8	14.5	7.3	1.8	3.6
IV	74.2	73.8	22.7	16.7	3.0	2.4
V	57.0	60.6	13.9	24.2	6.3	12.1
Total	76.8	81.0	13.7	11.7	2.9	3.5
N=	(235)	(187)	(42)	(27)	(9)	(8)
	University		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
II	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	100.0
III	1.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	100.0
IV	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	100.0
V	16.5	3.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	4.9	0.4	1.6	3.5	100.0	100.0
N=	(15)	(1)	(5)	(8)	(306)	(231)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

**Table 5.5(e):
Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)**

Quintile	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
	Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	97.1	97.4	2.9	2.6	0.0	0.0
II	83.0	97.1	14.9	2.9	2.1	0.0
III	84.2	88.1	15.8	9.5	0.0	2.4
IV	87.5	71.4	7.8	26.2	1.6	0.0
V	70.0	59.1	20.0	31.8	5.0	2.3
Total	82.2	81.7	13.3	15.3	2.3	1.0
N=	(217)	(165)	(35)	(31)	(6)	(2)
	University		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
III	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
IV	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	100.0
V	3.8	4.5	1.3	2.3	100.0	100.0
Total	1.9	1.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	100.0
N=	(5)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(264)	(202)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

**Table 5.6 (a)
Distribution of responses of household heads as to whether they are better off than parents (percentages)**

Belize					
Quintile	Better Off than Parents				
	Yes	No	Somewhat	Don't Know	Total
Males					
I	25.3	38.9	25.3	10.5	100.0
II	42.9	37.1	16.2	3.8	100.0
III	40.2	35.2	15.6	9.0	100.0
IV	56.1	21.3	16.1	6.5	100.0
V	62.3	23.0	10.3	4.4	100.0
Total	48.8	29.2	15.6	6.5	100.0
N=	(332)	(199)	(106)	(44)	(426)
Females					
I	26.3	47.4	18.4	7.9	100.0
II	35.9	41.0	12.8	10.3	100.0
III	50.0	40.6	6.3	3.1	100.0
IV	37.5	40.6	18.8	3.1	100.0
V	50.0	27.8	9.7	12.5	100.0
Total	41.3	37.6	12.7	8.5	100.0
N=	(88)	(80)	(27)	(18)	(405)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 5.6(b)
Distribution of responses of household heads as to whether they are better off than parents (percentages)

Grenada					
Quintile	Better Off than Parents				
	Yes	No	Somewhat	Don't Know	Total
Males					
I	21.1	32.4	19.7	26.8	100.0
II	42.4	27.1	18.8	11.8	100.0
III	46.7	24.4	14.4	14.4	100.0
IV	44.1	24.4	20.5	11.0	100.0
V	54.7	22.1	12.2	11.0	100.0
Total	44.8	25.1	16.4	13.7	100.0
N=	(248)	(139)	(91)	(76)	(426)
Females					
I	36.0	26.7	20.9	16.3	100.0
II	35.2	25.0	23.9	15.9	100.0
III	46.2	20.4	10.8	22.6	100.0
IV	41.9	14.5	26.5	17.1	100.0
V	47.8	27.5	15.9	8.7	100.0
Total	42.1	22.8	19.5	15.5	100.0
N=	(220)	(119)	(102)	(81)	(405)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 5.6 (c)
Distribution of responses of household heads as to whether they are better off than parents (percentages)

St Kitts and Nevis					
Quintile	Better Off than Parents				
	Yes	No	Somewhat	Don't Know	Total
Males					
I	57.7	7.7	7.7	26.9	100.0
II	46.3	20.4	16.7	16.7	100.0
III	46.8	25.8	9.7	17.7	100.0
IV	39.4	25.7	16.5	18.3	100.0
V	53.1	22.3	10.9	13.7	100.0
Total	48.1	22.5	12.7	16.7	100.0
N=	(205)	(96)	(54)	(71)	(426)
Females					
I	29.4	43.1	15.7	11.8	100.0
II	37.9	27.6	19.0	15.5	100.0
III	48.6	20.8	12.5	18.1	100.0
IV	48.0	17.3	15.3	19.4	100.0
V	47.6	19.8	19.0	13.5	100.0
Total	44.2	23.5	16.5	15.8	100.0
N=	(179)	(95)	(67)	(64)	(405)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 5.6 (d)
Distribution of responses of household heads as to whether they are better off than parents (percentages)

Saint Lucia					
Quintile	Better Off than Parents				
	Yes	No	Somewhat	Don't Know	Total
Males					
I	33.9	19.6	14.3	32.1	100.0
II	48.2	12.5	23.2	16.1	100.0
III	56.1	24.6	7.0	12.3	100.0
IV	50.0	16.2	19.1	14.7	100.0
V	65.0	10.0	16.3	8.8	100.0
Total	51.7	16.1	16.1	16.1	100.0
N=	(164)	(51)	(51)	(51)	(426)
Females					
I	31.5	31.5	24.1	13.0	100.0
II	46.7	25.0	13.3	15.0	100.0
III	57.6	15.3	10.2	16.9	100.0
IV	57.8	6.7	20.0	15.6	100.0
V	54.5	9.1	24.2	12.1	100.0
Total	49.0	18.7	17.5	14.7	100.0
N=	(123)	(47)	(44)	(37)	(405)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

Table 5.6 (e)
Distribution of responses of household heads as to whether they are better off than parents (percentages)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
Quintile	Better Off than Parents				
	Yes	No	Somewhat	Don't Know	Total
Males					
I	20.0	42.9	22.9	14.3	100.0
II	27.1	35.4	16.7	20.8	100.0
III	36.8	31.6	13.2	18.4	100.0
IV	40.0	32.3	9.2	18.5	100.0
V	35.0	25.0	17.5	22.5	100.0
Total	33.1	32.0	15.4	19.5	100.0
N=	(88)	(85)	(41)	(52)	(266)
Females					
I	28.9	52.6	7.9	10.5	100.0
II	34.3	31.4	20.0	14.3	100.0
III	34.9	25.6	30.2	9.3	100.0
IV	42.9	38.1	14.3	4.8	100.0
V	46.5	30.2	16.3	7.0	100.0
Total	37.8	35.3	17.9	9.0	100.0
N=	(76)	(71)	(36)	(18)	(201)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

***SECTION II - DESCRIPTION
AND SOCIAL POLICY
GUIDELINES***

Part 1 – Population structure

1.1 Percentage distribution of population by age

Percentage distribution of the population by age for the five countries is illustrated by Figures 1.1 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Worthy of note is the high proportion of the population in the first four age cohorts, (0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19), for the five selected countries, pointing to a still youthful population structure.

Figure 1.1(a) Distribution of age groups

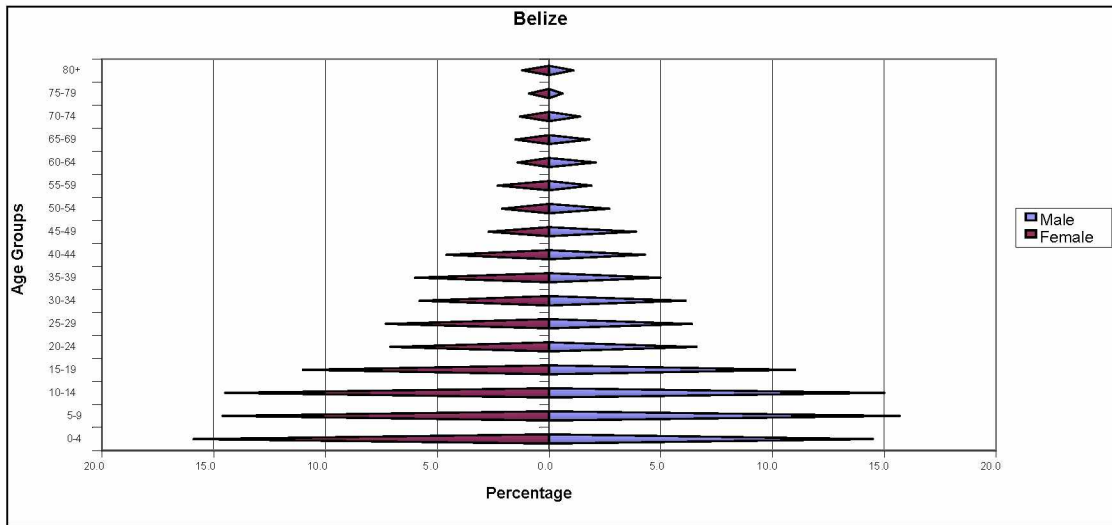


Figure 1.1(b) Distribution of age groups

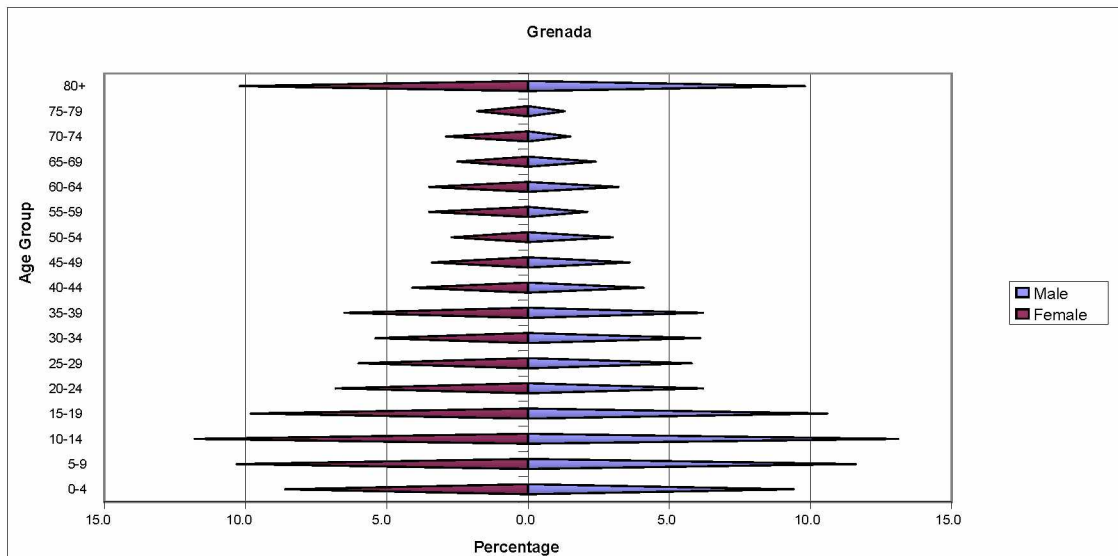


Figure 1.1(c) Distribution of age groups

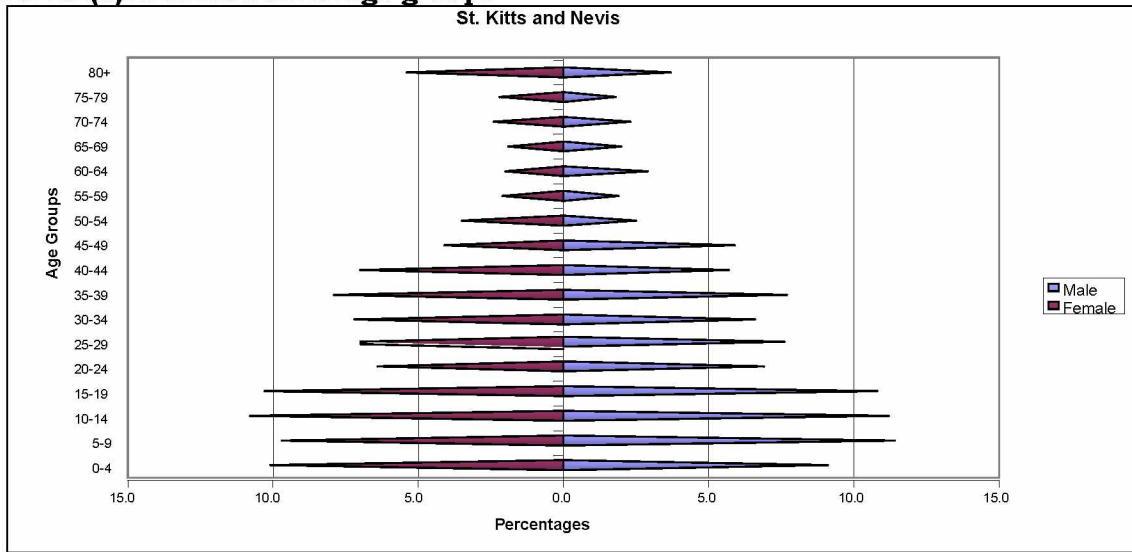


Figure 1.1(d) Distribution of age groups

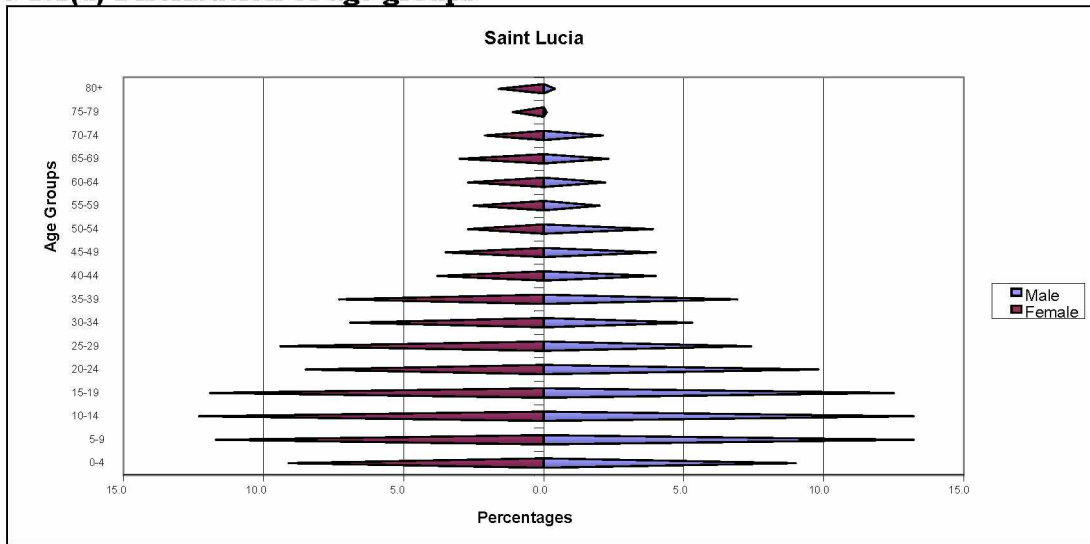
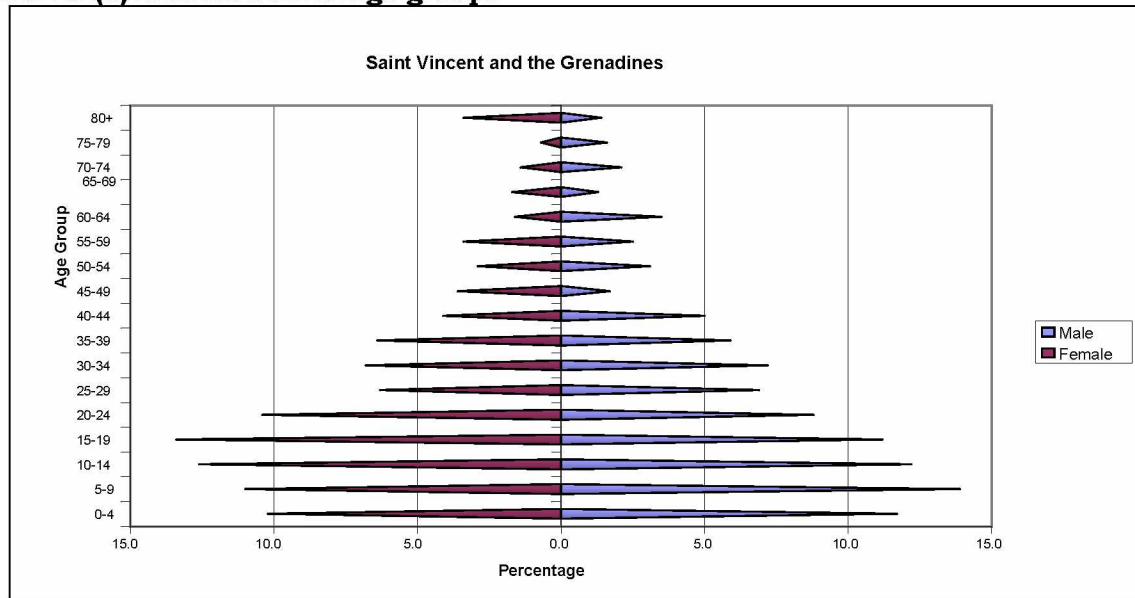


Figure 1.1(e) Distribution of age groups

Of the five countries under review, Belize displays the highest proportion of persons in the four age cohorts under consideration, 56.1 per cent, while St. Kitts and Nevis has the lowest proportion of persons in these four age groups, 41.7 per cent. Compared to the other countries, Belize also has the highest proportion of its population, 15.2 per cent, in the 0-4 age group, pointing to possibly the highest fertility rate among the selected countries, while Grenada has the lowest proportion of persons in this age group, possibly pointing to a low fertility rate.

In the 5-14 age group, in every instance there is a higher proportion of boys than girls.

Of significance is the high proportion of persons in the 65+ age group in Grenada, 16.3 per cent in comparison to that of Belize, which stands at 4.8 per cent. This may speak to the differences in life expectancy between the two countries. Among the older old, 75-80+, in every country under consideration there is a higher proportion of women than men.

The appearance of enlarged or flattened tops of the population pyramids in the above illustrations suggests a burgeoning older population in the Eastern Caribbean. This issue is further discussed in 1.2 on elderly dependency ratios.

Box 1.1 Social policy issues – Population structure

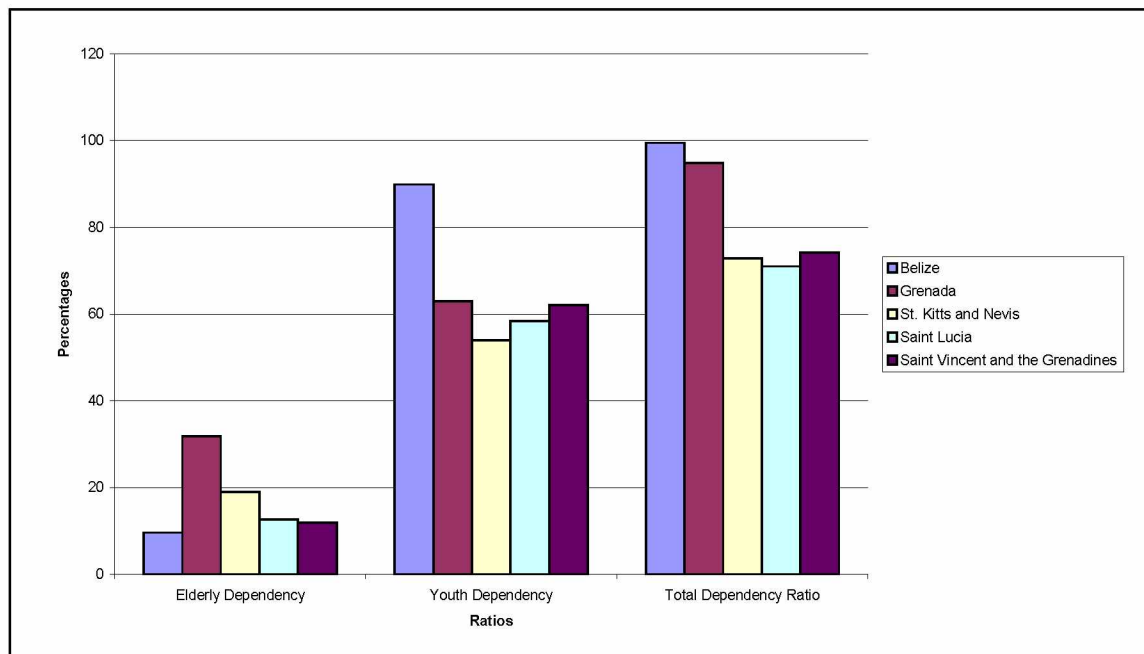
Each age cohort has a particular significance for policy concerns. The 0-4-age cohort, for example, is the most care-intensive years, along with the old, 65+ and the older elderly 75+. School places are of concern for the 5-14 age group and employment creation is of particular concern for the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups in the Caribbean.

The longevity of women portrayed in the graphs raise social policy issues of safety, care and housing for those women who may live in single person households.

1.2 Dependency ratio

Figure 1.2 depicts the population structure for the five countries for three age groups. The dependency rate identifies the proportion of the dependent population, as a ratio of the productive part of the population. The dependent groups have been identified as the 0-14 and 65+ age groups, while the productive group is defined as the 15 – 64 age groups.

Figure 1.2 Dependency ratios for five countries – Belize, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



The elderly dependency ratios for the five countries under review suggest that they lie midway between the average elderly dependency ratio, for the period 1998, for developed countries, which is 30.7 per cent, and for developing countries, which is 12.7 per cent. Least developed countries have an average of 9.2 per cent.³

The process of population ageing may be dependent on various factors, key among them being fertility reduction and reduction in mortality. Of significance, in Figure 1.2, is the relatively high elderly ratio for Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis (19 per cent), in comparison to that of Belize (9.6 per cent). The elderly dependency ratio of St. Kitts and Nevis may be attributable to the high levels of return migration to that country and is apparent in the high

³ World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision Volume III: Analytical Report. Table V23. United Nations, New York 2000

proportion of aged in its population structure. The elderly dependency ratio of 31.8 per cent in Grenada requires further investigation to explain this phenomenon.

Figure 1.2 suggests an overall high youth dependency ratio that is highest in Belize, 89.9 per cent, and lowest in St. Kitts and Nevis, 53.9 per cent. Saint Lucia, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines show ratios that vary from 58.4 per cent, 62.1 per cent to 62.9 per cent, respectively. Comparative data, for 1998, for the more developed regions of the world, the less developed and the least developed is 18.8 per cent, 33.3 per cent and 42.6 per cent respectively.⁴ This comparison points to the relatively high youth dependency ratio of the selected countries of the Caribbean.

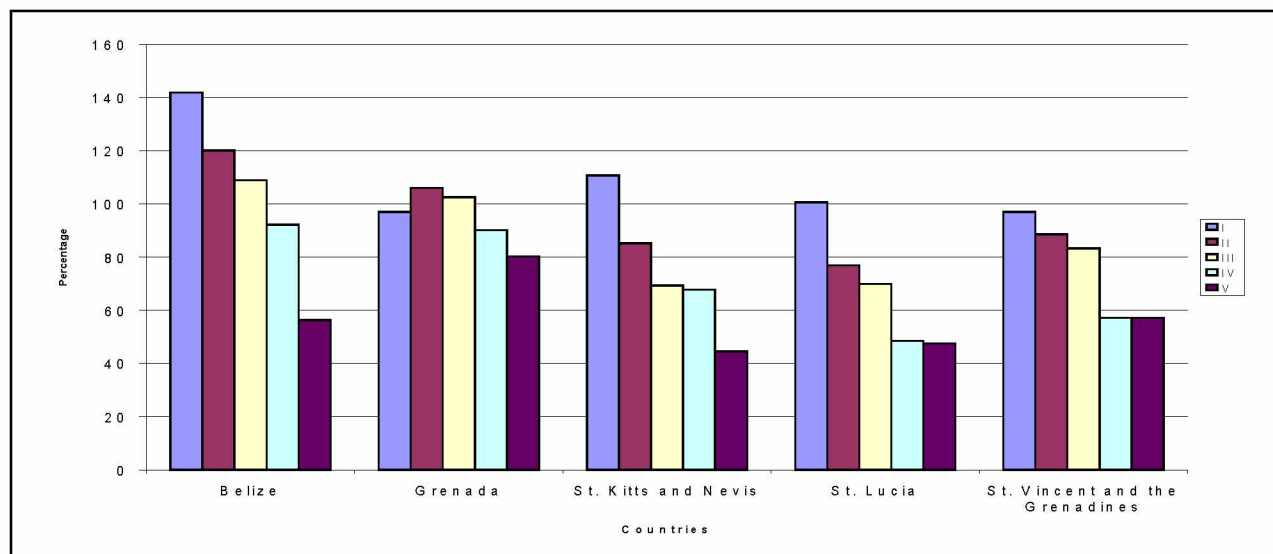
The total dependency ratio is highest in Belize and Grenada, 99.5 per cent and 94.8 per cent, respectively, and the remaining three countries, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines evidence total dependency ratios of 72.8 per cent, 71 per cent and 74.1 per cent, respectively. It is interesting to note that the average overall dependency ratio for the Caribbean for 1998 was 66.1 per cent,⁵ suggesting that the five countries under consideration have high levels of overall dependency.

Box 1.2 Social policy issues - Dependency ratios

The social policy issues regarding dependency ratios arise out of the need to address:

- the reduction of the burden of care to the productive age group in a society, deriving either from the young or the old;
- creating employment opportunities for the adolescent or the adult population; and
- planning for the social security benefits for the ageing population.

Figure 1.3 Dependency ratios by quintile – Five selected countries



⁴ *ibid.* Table .V21

⁵ *ibid.* Table V.23

1.3 Dependency by quintile

Figure 1.3 portrays the overall dependency rates for each country by the five economic quintiles into which the population has been divided. Quintile I represents the poorest fifth of the population and Quintile V represents the wealthiest fifth. The data points to increasing dependency rates from the wealthiest quintiles to the poorest in all countries, except Grenada, where Quintiles II and III, possess higher dependency rates than Quintile I.

Differences in the dependency rates between the first and fifth quintile speak to differences in the economic and social burden which the poorest and wealthiest persons in the population possess. The social policy issues regarding dependency rates by quintile would speak to issues which ensure that social safety nets protect the poorest. A stark difference in the dependency rates between Quintile I and V for Belize, St. Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia is noticeable. Although differences exist between the first and fifth quintile in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the data suggest that the differences are not significantly sharp.

1.4 Age structure by quintile

Table 1.4 presents the age structure of the five countries grouped in the three cohorts identified as youth 0-14, working population 15-64 and elderly 65+ by the five quintiles, where quintile one refers to the poorest fifth of the population and quintile five the wealthiest fifth. The table presents the absolute numbers and the percentages.

Of significance is the fact that in all countries the highest proportion of the youth is greatest in quintile one which usually has the least capacity to manage the burden and the lowest proportion of the youth can be found in quintile 5. The differential is greatest in St. Kitts and Nevis where quintile one contains 48.4 per cent of the youth aged 0-14, whereas only 9.6 per cent of that age group are contained in Quintile V.

The case of St. Kitts and Nevis illustrates dramatically the point that longevity is often associated with the wealthy. This is not unusual as data from the developed regions of the world point to those countries having higher older person dependency ratios suggesting a higher proportion of older persons in the population structure.

Box 1.3 Social policy issues - Age structure and dependency rates

The social policy issues regarding age structure and dependency rates by quintile are similar to those for dependency rates by quintile discussed above.

Table 1.4
Age structure (youth, working and elderly population) by quintile (percentages)

Quintiles	Belize			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	54.6	41.3	4.1	100
II	50.9	45.4	3.7	100
III	48.8	47.9	3.4	100
IV	42.5	52.0	5.4	100
V	28.5	63.9	7.5	100
Total	45.1	50.1	4.8	100
N=	(1942)	(2160)	(206)	(4310)
	Grenada			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	33.7	50.7	15.5	100
II	34.4	48.5	17.1	100
III	34.1	49.4	16.5	100
IV	31.3	52.6	16.1	100
V	28.0	55.5	16.5	100
Total	32.3	51.3	16.4	100
N=	(1312)	(2085)	(664)	(4061)
	St. Kitts and Nevis			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	48.4	47.5	4.2	100
II	39.9	54.0	6.2	100
III	30.6	59.1	10.3	100
IV	22.1	59.6	18.3	100
V	9.6	69.1	15.9	100
Total	31.2	57.9	11.0	100
N=	(861)	(1598)	(303)	(2762)
	Saint Lucia			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	44.5	49.8	5.6	100
II	34.3	56.5	9.2	100
III	34.8	58.9	6.3	100
IV	25.3	67.3	7.4	100
V	23.1	67.8	9.2	100
Total	34.2	58.5	7.4	100
N=	(794)	(1359)	(171)	(2324)
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
I	43.4	50.8	5.8	100
II	40.4	53.0	6.6	100
III	37.4	54.5	8.1	100
IV	30.3	63.6	6.1	100
V	29.5	65.4	7.8	100
Total	36.0	57.2	6.8	100
N=	(717)	(1138)	(136)	(1981)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Part 2 – Fertility patterns

2.1 Age at first birth by quintile

Figures 2.1 (a), (b) and (c) represent the age at which women had their first child by quintile for the five countries under review. Quintile I refers to the poorest fifth of the population, while Quintile V refers to the wealthiest fifth. The ages are grouped into six cohorts, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, and 35-39. The age grouping presented by no means exhausts the entire reproductive age group in a population, but represents the fact that no women in the sample presented a first birth beyond 39 years of age.

Figure 2.1(a) Age at first birth by quintile (10-14)

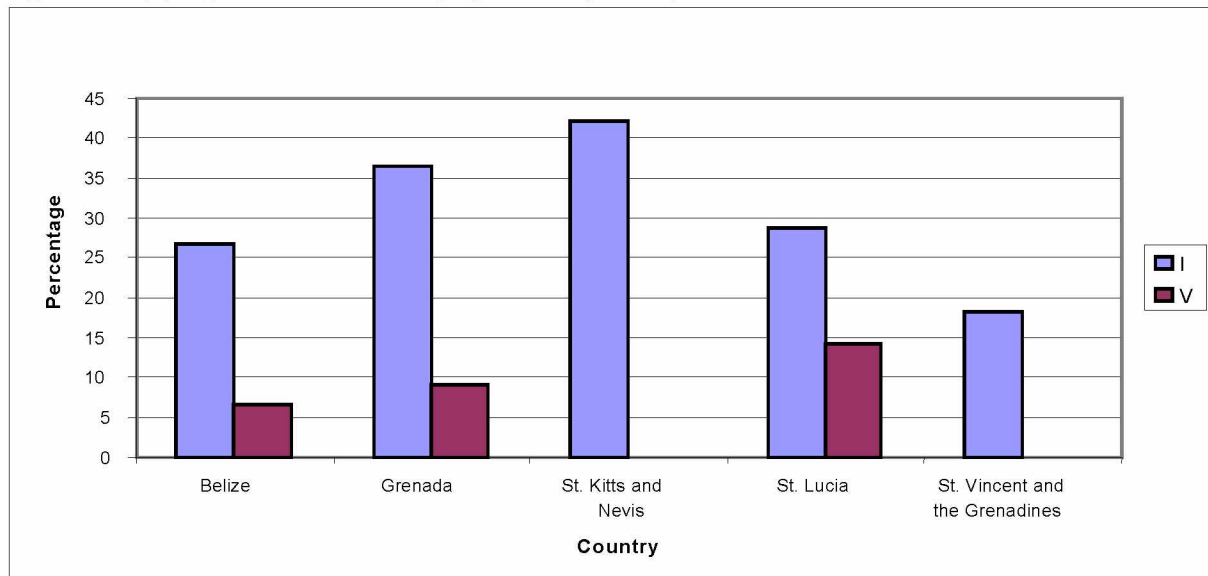


Figure 2.1(b) Age at first birth by quintile (15-19)

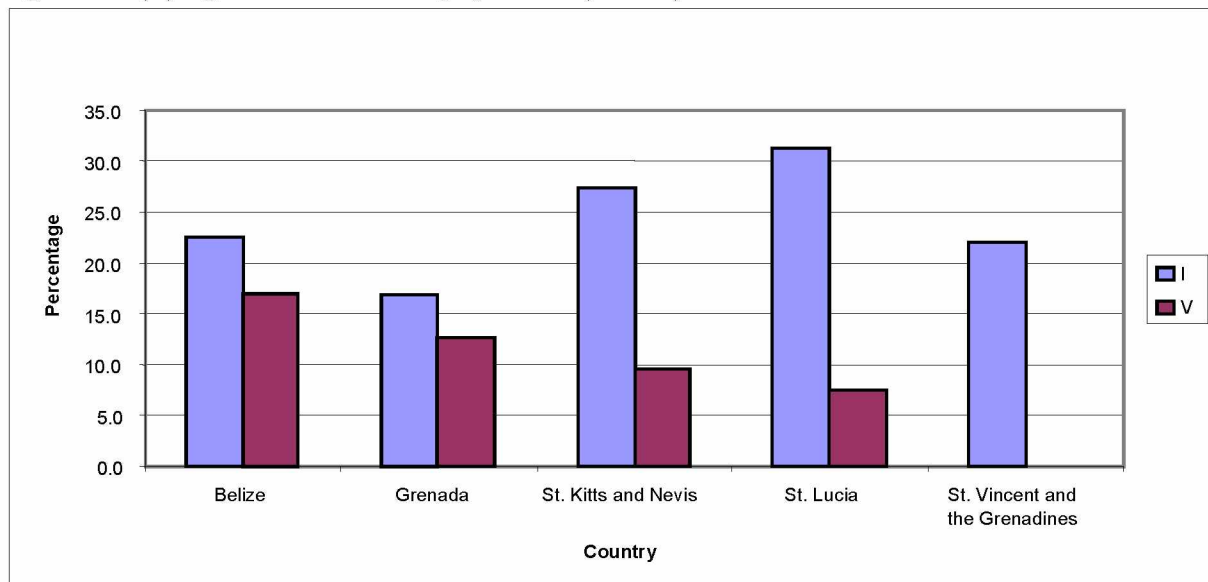
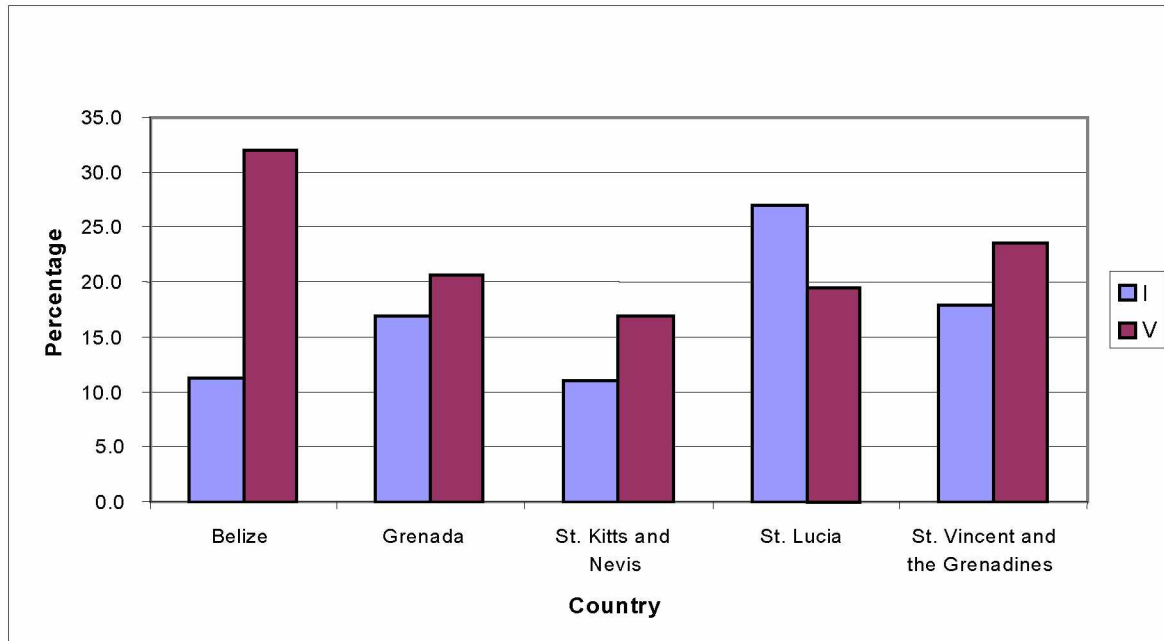


Figure 2.1(c) Age at first birth by quintile (20-24)

Figures 2.1 (a), (b) and (c) illustrate that in every instance, of the persons who identified their age at first birth as being ages 10-19, the largest proportion could be found in the lowest quintile, while the lowest proportion were in the highest quintile. In some instances, such as in the case of Belize, the proportion of persons in the poorest fifth of the country is more than three times that of those in the wealthiest fifth who had their first birth between the ages of 10-14. In Grenada it is almost four times as high.

Among the 20-24 year olds, there is a noticeable shift in which persons who had their first birth could be found in the wealthiest quintile as opposed to the poorest. Only in Saint Lucia in the 20-24 age groups does the trend persist that the largest proportion of those who had their first birth in this age group was in the poorest quintile.

Although there has been an overall decline in fertility rates associated with contraceptive use in the subregion, the decline in adolescent fertility rates is currently slower than the decline in rates for other age groups.

Early and repeated child bearing influences a woman's health and often keeps the mothers from obtaining sufficient education and training to secure a future for themselves and their children. Early childbearing also interferes with employment opportunity by, firstly, reducing the level of education that a young mother can attain and, then, by interrupting their employment through childbearing and rearing activities.

Box 2.1 Social policy issues – Age at first birth by quintile

Social policy issues regarding age at first birth by quintile, speak to:

- creation of educational opportunities for young mothers;
- contraceptive availability and use for adolescent boys and girls;
- family life education for young boys and girls;
- reducing health risks of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases; and
- improved pre and post natal services for adolescents

Table 2.2
Distribution of children who died before attaining the age of one year by quintile (percentages)

No. of children who died	Belize				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	88.2	82.1	92.0	88.1	93.4
One	8.4	9.8	7.2	8.7	5.3
Two	2.5	5.7	-	2.4	1.3
Three	0.8	1.6	0.8	-	-
Four	-	0.8	-	0.8	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(119)	(123)	(125)	(126)	(152)
	Grenada				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	93.0	86.5	87.2	92.2	95.7
One	14.3	31.0	28.6	19.0	3.3
Two	-	1.0	1.8	1.6	-
Three	-	-	-	-	-
Four	-	-	-	-	1.1
Five or more	1.0	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(100)	(104)	(109)	(129)	(92)
	St. Kitts and Nevis				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	82.8	84.4	89.3	86.8	90.1
One	7.5	12.5	9.7	12.1	7.0
Two	9.7	1.0	-	1.1	-
Three	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.8
Four	-	1.0	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(93)	(96)	(103)	(91)	(71)
	Saint Lucia				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	81.0	84.3	83.9	80.4	89.1
One	13.3	12.9	14.5	13.7	10.9
Two	4.8	1.4	1.6	3.9	-
Three	1.0	-	-	2.0	--
Four	-	-	-	-	-
Five or more	-	1.4	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(105)	(70)	(62)	(51)	(46)
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	87.5	82.4	82.8	70.8	77.6
One	8.8	15.3	11.5	24.7	17.1
Two	2.5	2.4	5.7	2.2	2.6
Three	-	-	-	1.1	-
Four	1.3	-	-	1.1	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(80)	(85)	(87)	(89)	(76)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 2.3
Distribution of children who died after attaining the age of one year by quintile (percentages)

No. of children who died	Belize				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	88.2	82.1	92.0	88.1	93.4
One	8.4	9.8	7.2	8.7	5.3
Two	2.5	5.7	-	2.4	1.3
Three	0.8	1.6	0.8	-	-
Four	-	0.8	-	0.8	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(119)	(122)	(125)	(125)	(152)
	Grenada				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	95.0	93.3	92.7	98.4	100
One	4.0	1.9	7.3	0.8	-
Two	1.0	1.9	-	0.8	-
Three	-	-	1.9	-	-
Four	-	-	-	-	-
Five or more	-	1.0	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(100)	(104)	(109)	(129)	(92)
	St. Kitts and Nevis				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	92.5	94.8	95.1	96.7	94.4
One	5.4	5.2	4.9	2.2	2.8
Two	1.1	-	-	1.1	2.8
Three	1.1	-	-	-	-
Four	-	-	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(93)	(96)	(103)	(91)	(71)
	Saint Lucia				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	85.7	86.2	96.0	84.6	88.4
One	11.0	6.9	4.0	12.8	11.6
Two	3.3	3.4	-	2.6	-
Three	-	1.7	-	-	-
Four	-	1.7	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(91)	(58)	(50)	(39)	(43)
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
	I	II	III	IV	V
None	90.0	95.3	95.4	91.0	92.1
One	7.5	3.5	2.3	6.7	7.9
Two	2.5	-	2.3	-	-
Three	-	-	-	2.2	-
Four	-	1.2	-	-	-
Five or more	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(80)	(85)	(87)	(89)	(76)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

2.2 Number of children who died before one year old by quintile and 2.3 Number of children who died after one year by quintile

Table 2.2 presents data by quintile, on children who died before reaching one year old, while Table 2.3 presents data on those children who died after the age of one. It is important to note that for both the wealthiest and the poorest categories, the data suggest that large proportions of women reported that no children had died before the age of one or after. This is as expected, as infant mortality rates in the Caribbean are generally low.

However among those who reported the deaths of children, data for Belize, revealed that 25 per cent in the poorest quintile had up to three children who had died before one year old, while in the wealthiest quintile 16.0 per cent had reported one child who had died. For Grenada, 14.3 per cent of the population in the poorest quintile had reported one child who died, while the wealthiest quintile had reported only 7.1 per cent. In St. Kitts and Nevis the proportion of those who had one child who died before one year old, was the same in quintile one and quintile five. However the poorest were nine times more likely to have two children who died than the wealthiest. For Saint Lucia, women in the poorest quintile were five times more likely to have had two children who died before the age of one. For Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the likelihood of having two children who had died before one year of age was not much different between the wealthiest and the poorest.

For those who reported deaths after one year old, for Belize 0.8 per cent of the poorest had three children who died after one year, whereas the wealthiest had none. For the wealthiest the largest proportion, 5.3 per cent had one child who died after year one, while the poorest reported 8.4 per cent. For Grenada there were no reported deaths in children after year one among the wealthiest, while among the poorest, 4.0 per cent reported one and 1.0 per cent, two. For St. Kitts and Nevis, 5.4 per cent of the poorest compared to 2.8 per cent of the wealthiest were among those who reported one child. Among the poorest, 1.1 per cent reported three, while none were reported among the wealthiest. For Saint Lucia there was very little difference between the wealthiest and the poorest who reported the death of one child after year one, 11.0 per cent and 11.4 per cent, respectively. But among those who reported three deaths, 3.3 per cent of the poorest reported such, while there were none among the wealthiest. For Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the poorest were twice as likely to have two children who died, than the wealthiest, but there was very little difference between the poorest and the wealthiest reporting one child that had died.

From the data presented in the two tables a number of tendencies about child mortality can be observed. The data suggest that there is a greater chance of child survival in the wealthiest quintile than in the poorest, either before one year or after. They also suggest that child mortality is greater before one year

but lower after one year generally; and that after one year old, proportionally there is little difference in the death of one child between the richest and the poorest.

Box 2.2 Social policy issues – Health care of mother and child

Social policy issues arising from the data speak to:

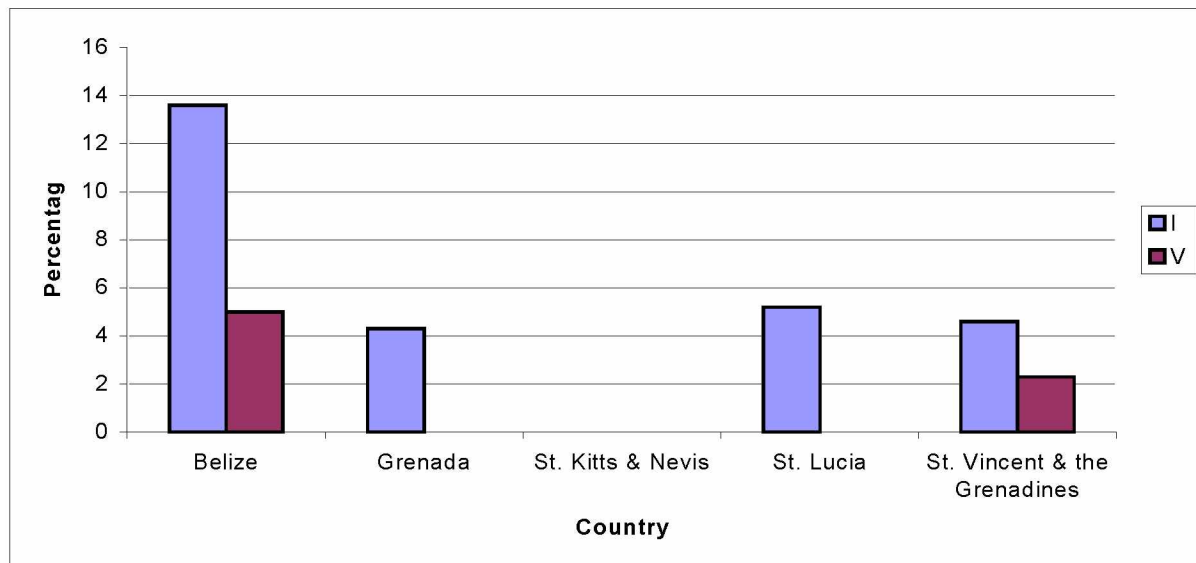
- ante and post natal health care;
- nutrition of mother and child;
- health of mother;
- clean water; and
- sanitation

Part 3 – Education

3.1 Attend school by quintile and ages

Figures 3.1(a) and 3.1(b) represent the proportion of young persons between ages of 5-14 and 15-19, respectively, who attend school in the five countries considered, by quintiles.

Figure 3.1(a): Individuals who do not attend school by quintile - Ages 5-14



In the Caribbean it is expected that all young persons between the ages of 5-14 would be at school regardless of the income status of their family. The data for the 5-14 age group conforms with that pattern in that in all instances, with the exception of Belize, at least 95 per cent of the children in this age group were in school.

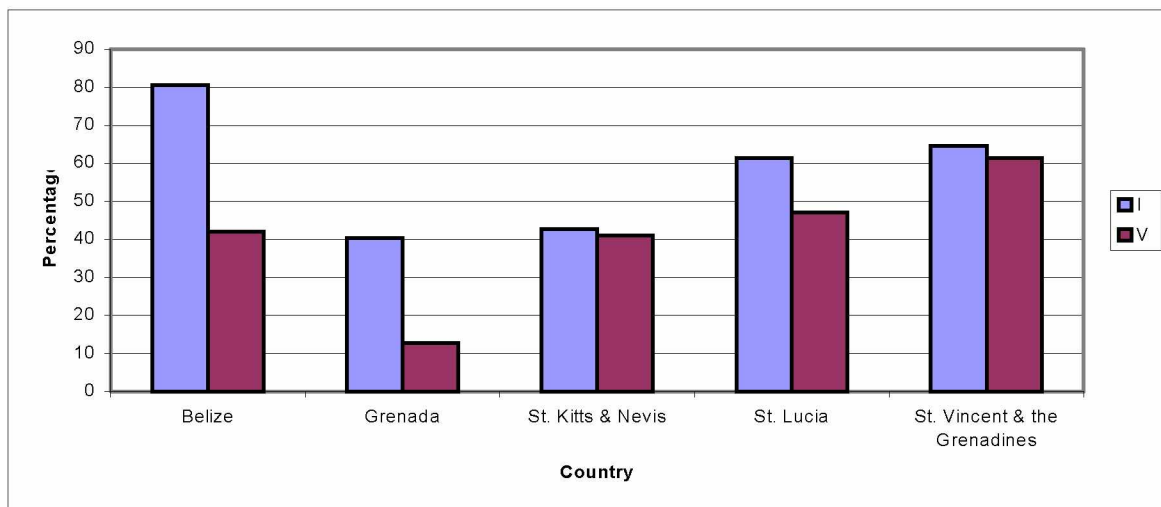
For those children who were not in school, in all instances the largest proportion could be found in the poorest quintile, except in St. Kitts and Nevis where a very small percentage, 1.3 per cent in quintile IV, indicated that they did not attend school. Data for St. Kitts and Nevis, which has free primary and

secondary education, present a different picture from that of other countries considered (See Figure 3.1).

In Belize, 13.6 per cent of young persons aged 5-14 in the poorest quintile did not attend school while only 5 per cent of quintile five, the wealthiest fifth of the country, were out of school. Saint Lucia presented the next highest proportion of 5.2 per cent of the poorest being out of school, followed by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 4.6 per cent and Grenada 4.3 per cent. In Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia 100 per cent of the wealthiest reported to be in school, while the same was true for 97.7 per cent for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

In the 15-19 age group, the pattern for school attendance in the poorest quintile only reaches more than 50 per cent in two countries, Grenada 59.6 per cent and St. Kitts and Nevis 57.3 per cent. In Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, it is 38.5 per cent and 35.4 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3.1(b) Individuals who do not attend school by quintile - Ages-15-19



Belize's attendance, in quintile one, is 19.4 per cent compared to 58.0 per cent in quintile five (See figure 3.1(b)). The difference in proportions of those in attendance between the poorest and the wealthiest quintile is very stark in every instance, except Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, where attendance levels are low overall and where in St Kitts and Nevis overall attendance is high.

Box 3.1 Social policy issues – School attendance

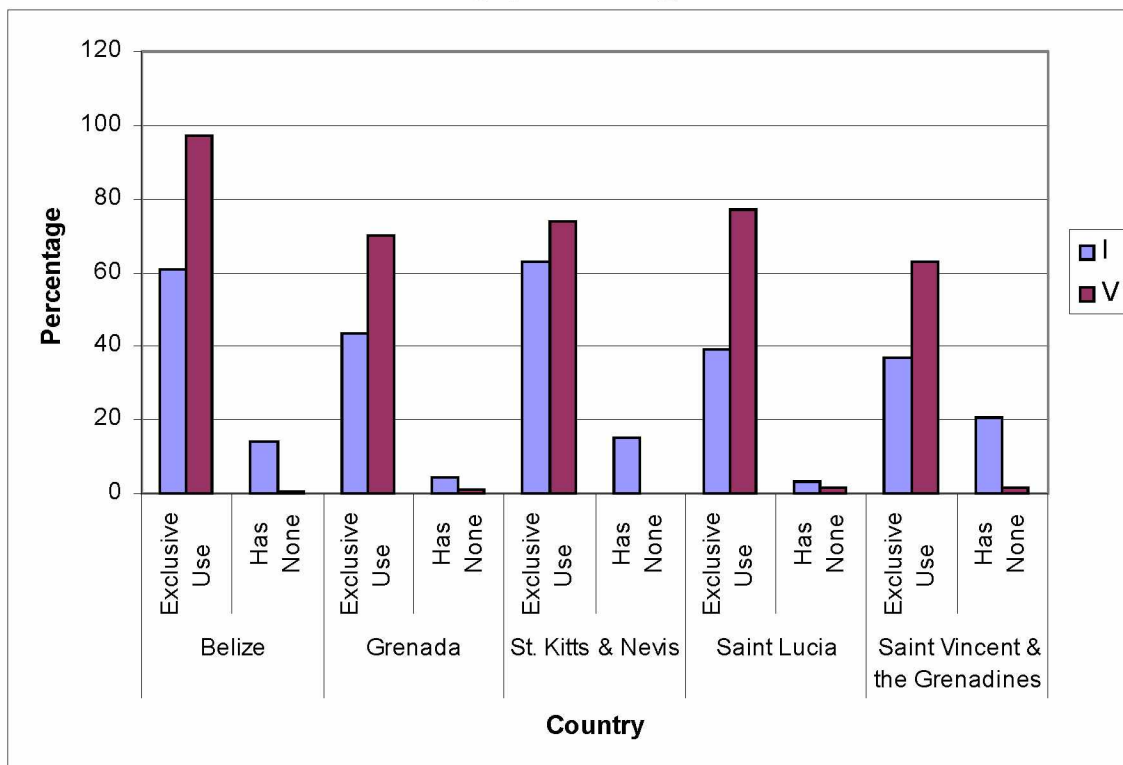
Social policy makers would want to consider policies and programmes targeted to the 5-14 age group, which support increased school attendance, such as:

- School meals;
- Book grants;
- Transportation subsidies;
- Uniform subsidies;
- The social policy issues arising out of an examination of the data suggest the need for increased participation of all students in the education system, but particularly increasing participation of those students from the poorest quintile; and
- In light of the region's concerns with Human Resource Development and development of human capital associated with increased competitiveness and economic development, keeping children longer in the education system becomes important.

3.2 Distribution of textbooks by quintile – Ages 5-19

Figure 3.2 illustrates the distribution of textbooks by quintile for the ages 5-19, representing the school age population in the countries under consideration. The characteristics of textbook distribution that are measured are, if the student has exclusive use of his or her textbook; shares textbooks with others; has some textbooks; or has none.

Figure 3.2 Distribution of textbooks by quintile – Ages 5-19



The data indicate that the proportion of students in the wealthiest quintile (Quintile V) who have exclusive use of their textbooks is significantly larger than those from the poorest quintile (Quintile I). For example the data for Belize indicates that 97.2 per cent of the children in the wealthiest quintile have schoolbooks for their exclusive use while only 61.0 per cent of the children in the poorest quintile have books for their exclusive use. For countries like Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the proportion of the wealthiest students who have exclusive use of their books is almost twice as large as the students in the poorest quintile. Only in St. Kitts and Nevis is there a narrower gap between the wealthiest quintile and the poorest which may be attributable to the school books programme that makes books available to students in need.

In general, the proportion of children in the five selected countries without books is relatively small. However, those who have no books in the poorest quintile, is as expected, much larger than the proportion of children in the wealthiest quintiles. The highest proportion can be found in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Box 3.2 Social policy issues – School books

The issues in social policy, which the data suggest, are those which make books available to the poorest.

3.3 Type of school by quintile – Ages 15-19

Table 3.3 presents data on the type of school attended by quintile for ages 15-19. In the case of Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis a larger proportion of persons from Quintile I attend government secondary school than Quintile V. For Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines the converse is true as a larger proportion of persons from the richest quintile attend government secondary school than the poorest, although the figures for the poorest are still high.

For Belize, there is not much difference between the richest and the poorest in attendance at government secondary schools. Private secondary attendance, although not as high as attendance at government secondary, is significant, not only for Belize but Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as well, both for the poorest and wealthiest.

The wealthiest in St. Kitts and Nevis, are 15 times more likely than the poorest to attend tertiary level institutions.

Box 3.3 Social policy issues – Tertiary level education

Policies which address facilitation of the poorest access to tertiary level education are central to the governments' stated aims of transforming the economic base of the countries into knowledge based economies.

Table 3.3
Type of school by quintile – Ages 15-19 (percentages)

Type of School	Belize				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	5.6	-	6.9	-	-
Govt. Primary	16.7	12	6.9	5.3	5.2
Private Secondary	22.2	12	31	15.8	20.7
Government Secondary	55.6	68	55.2	63.2	51.7
Trade/Voc/Community					
Technical	-	-	-	5.3	3.4
Tertiary	-	4	-	10.5	17.5
University		4	-	-	1.7
Other	-				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Grenada				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	5.2	25.8	13.8	10	9.1
Private Secondary	3.4	4.8	3.4	2	9.1
Government Secondary	70.7	48.4	56.9	78	58.2
Trade/Voc/Community	-	4.8	3.4	-	1.8
Technical	8.6	3.2	10.3	-	3.6
Tertiary	10.4	8	10.3	10	14.5
University		1.6			1.8
Other	1.7	3.2	1.7	-	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	St. Kitts and Nevis				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Private Secondary	-	2.4	-	3.6	-
Government Secondary	81.4	68.3	69.7	60.7	56.5
Trade/Voc/Community	-	2.4	6.1	3.6	8.7
Technical	11.6	9.8	9.1	14.3	4.3
Tertiary	2.3	17.1	15.1	17.9	30.4
University	2.3	-	-	-	-
Other	2.3	-	--	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.3 (continued)
Type of school by quintile – Ages 15-19 (percentages)

	Saint Lucia				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	13.3	8.8	5.6	14.3	-
Private Secondary	6.7	8.8	5.6	21.4	-
Government Secondary	63.3	76.5	80.6	57.1	88.9
Trade/Voc/Community	10	-	-	-	-
Technical	3.3	2.9	2.8	-	-
University	3.3	2.9	5.6	3.6	11.1
Other				3.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Private Primary	-	-	-	-	-
Govt. Primary	5.9	6.7	9.1	18.2	5.9
Private Secondary	23.5	6.7	22.7	22.7	11.8
Government Secondary	64.7	73.3	63.6	50	76.5
Trade/Voc/Community	-	6.7	4.5		
Technical	-	-	-	4.5	-
Tertiary	5.9	-	-	-	5.9
University					
Other		6.7		4.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

3.4(a) Distribution of highest level of schooling attained by quintile and sex

Table 3.4 presents a distribution of the proportion of persons attaining the highest level of schooling by the five quintiles and by sex. The categories of schools are nursery, primary, secondary, post secondary, university and other. The table presents the data in such a manner that both issues of poverty and gender can be examined.

For Belize, the data suggest that for the majority of the poor the highest level of school attained is primary, 88.3 per cent for males and 89.7 per cent for females and that the male-female ratio is almost equal at that level. The wealthiest are three times more likely to have attained secondary level education than the poorest. In this group, the sex differential is negligible. However at university level, where the wealthiest males are nine times more likely than the poorest to have attained a university education, it is noticeable that the gender gap favours the males almost two to one. Of significance is the fact that a small proportion of the poorest, in comparison to the wealthiest, attains university education.

For Grenada, the data suggest that for the poorest, the highest level of education attained is primary school, 74.6 per cent for males and 68.2 per cent for females. The gender balance here favours the boys. The gap between the poorest and the wealthiest that have attained primary level education is smaller than Belize. A larger proportion of the wealthiest have attained secondary school than the poorest but the difference is not great and for females the likelihood of attaining secondary school education between the wealthiest and the poorest is almost the same. The quintile differential between the poorest and richest, at the university level is not great either, the proportion of the poorest attaining university level in Grenada, 2.2 per cent, which is higher than Belize, 1.3 per cent. The cause of the observed differential would seem to be that the proportion of the wealthiest attaining university level education in Grenada is also low, 4.3 per cent.

Table 3.4: Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	Belize							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	1.9	2.6	88.3	89.7	8.4	7.0	-	.6
II	2.4	2.7	82.2	78.3	14.8	15.8	-	3.3
III	.5	0.5	84.9	77.4	13.5	16.6	.5	4.5
IV	.4	-	77.2	71.2	12.8	22.6	8.7	5.3
V	-	-	51.3	56.2	27.9	25.9	11.2	12.7
Total	0.9	1.0	73.4	72.9	16.5	18.5	5.0	5.9
N=	(9)	(10)	(739)	(729)	(166)	(185)	(50)	(59)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	1.3	-	-	-	100	100		
II	-	.5	-	1.0	100	100		
III	.5	.5	.6	-	100	100		
IV	.9	1.0	-	-	100	100		
V	9.7	4.8	-	-	100	100		
Total	3.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	100	100		
N=	(31)	(16)	(1)	(2)	(1006)	(999)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4 (continued): Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

	Grenada							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	-	-	74.6	68.2	14.7	27.3	6.8	3.5
II	-	-	75.3	71.0	18.4	34.6	3.8	2.7
III	-	-	72.7	69.7	21.8	23.2	2.4	5.6
IV	-	0.9	70.1	63.3	22.2	28.0	3.1	6.0
V	0.5	0.5	68.6	62.2	18.8	28.6	5.3	4.1
Total	0.1	0.3	72.0	66.7	19.2	26.4	4.3	4.4
N=	(1)	(3)	(649)	(676)	(173)	(268)	(39)	(45)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	1.7	0.5	2.3	0.5	100	100		
II	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.1	100	100		
III	1.8	1.5	1.2	-	100	100		
IV	3.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	100	100		
V	2.9	1.4	3.9	3.2	100	100		
Total	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.2	100	100		
N=	(20)	(10)	(19)	(12)	(901)	(1014)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4 (continued): Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	St Kitts and Nevis							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	-	-	15.4	14.0	63.7	63.2	3.3	2.2
II	-	-	17.5	14.5	59.6	58.1	5.3	5.8
III	-	-	13.6	16.2	63.6	57.0	2.6	8.4
IV	-	1.1	20.0	21.6	48.9	44.2	11.1	7.4
V	-	-	18.1	24.2	48.3	37.4	8.6	10.1
Total		0.2	17.3	18.2	54.9	51.0	6.9	7.1
N=		(2)	(135)	(162)	(429)	(446)	(54)	(62)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	3.3	0.0	14.3	20.6	100	100		
II	1.8	0.6	15.8	20.9	100	100		
III	2.6	2.2	17.5	16.2	100	100		
IV	2.1	4.7	17.9	21.1	100	100		
V	9.9	13.1	15.1	15.2	100	100		
Total	4.6	4.6	16.3	18.6	100	100		
N=	(36)	(40)	(127)	(163)	(962)	(852)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4 (continued): Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

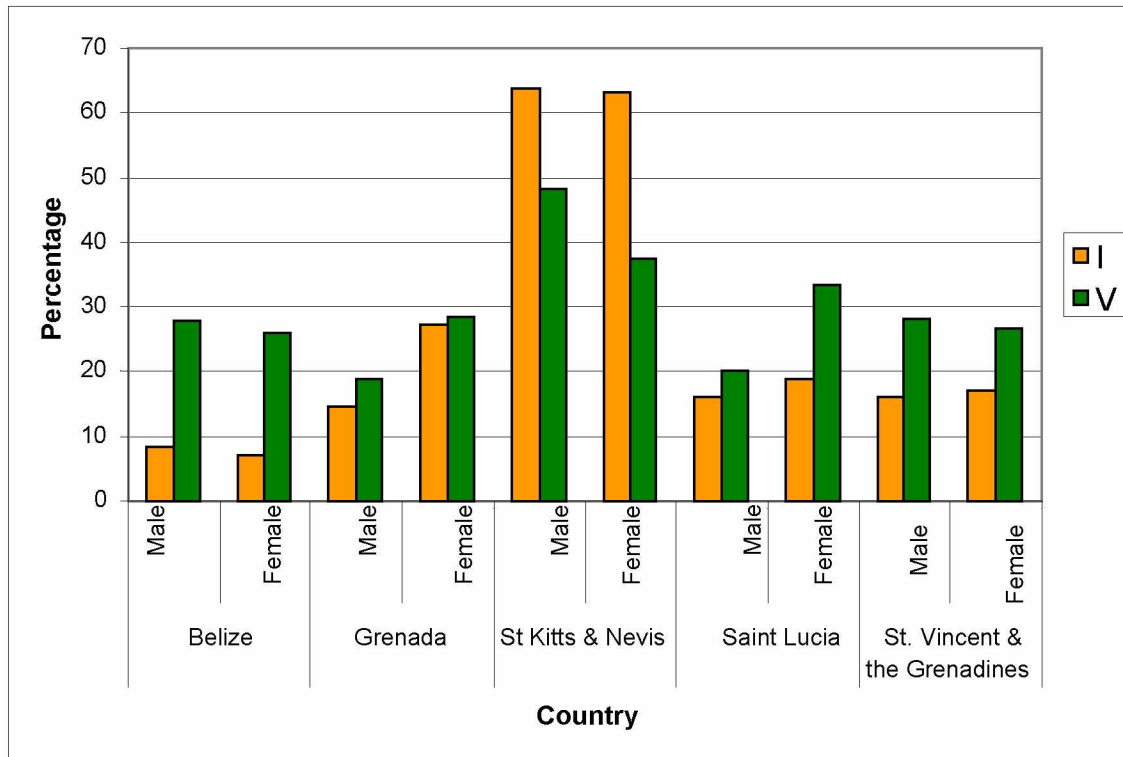
Quintile	Saint Lucia							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	1.7	0.6	76.1	77.2	16.2	19.0	3.4	2.5
II	1.5	1.2	81.1	67.7	12.9	23.4	2.3	4.8
III	-	-	67.5	72.2	25.0	18.0	2.5	4.5
IV	0.8	1.6	64.2	66.7	25.0	17.5	5.0	8.7
V	-	-	54.1	49.5	20.2	33.3	8.3	7.5
Total	0.8	0.7	69.1	68.1	19.7	21.6	4.2	5.3
N=	(5)	(5)	(413)	(461)	(118)	(146)	(25)	(36)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	0.9	-	1.7	0.6	100	100		
II	-	1.2	2.3	1.8	100	100		
III	5.0	0.8	-	4.5	100	100		
IV	3.3	1.6	1.7	4.0	100	100		
V	11.9	8.6	5.5	1.1	100	100		
Total	4.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	100	100		
N=	(24)	(13)	(13)	(16)	(598)	(677)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 3.4 (continued): Household head's highest education by sex and quintile (percentages)

Quintile	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines							
	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Post Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I			82.7	82.3	16.0	16.9	1.2	0.8
II			76.5	72.0	21.5	25.4	1.0	1.7
III			80.2	80.2	18.9	16.4	0.9	2.6
IV			79.8	62.8	16.3	32.2	2.3	3.3
V			58.9	45.7	28.2	39.3	7.3	8.6
Total			74.9	67.9	20.4	26.5	2.8	3.6
N=			(403)	(420)	(110)	(164)	(15)	(22)
	University		Not Stated		Total			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
I	-	-	-	-	100	100		
II	1.0	-	-	0.8	100	100		
III	-	0.9	-	-	100	100		
IV	1.6	-	-	1.7	100	100		
V	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	100	100		
Total	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	100	100		
N=	(6)	(5)	(4)	(7)	(538)	(618)		

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago

Figure 3.3 Secondary level of school as the highest level of school attended

Data for St. Kitts and Nevis suggest that for the majority of the poorest, the highest level of education attained is at the secondary level, 63.7 per cent for males and 63.2 per cent for females, indicating that a gender balance had been achieved at that level. This is strikingly different for the data for all other countries observed which had primary school as the schooling of highest attainment by the majority of the poorest. Secondary level attainment, by a larger proportion of the poorest, may have resulted from the universal access to secondary education policy which the government of St. Kitts and Nevis pursues. The data suggest that the wealthiest are five times more likely to have attained university level education than the poorest and that the gender balance shifts slightly in favour of the females at both the education level and the income level. For the poorest, however, the gap is still in favour of the males. (See figure 3.4).

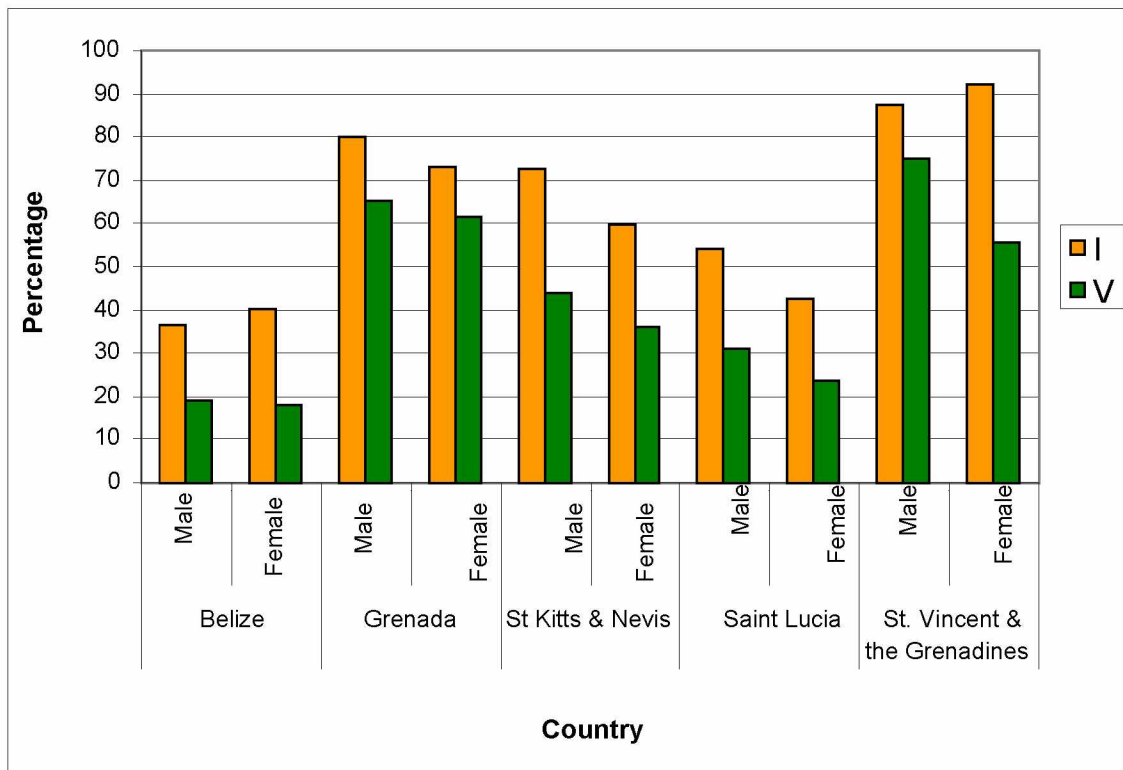
Data for Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines suggests that like Grenada, for the majority of the poorest, primary school is the highest level of education attained. The gap between the poorest and the wealthiest in terms of attainment of secondary level education is not too wide, except among females where the wealthiest are almost twice as likely to attain secondary level education than the poorest. At the post-secondary level, the gap between the wealthiest and the poorest, widens and becomes even wider at the university level. In Saint Lucia, a male in the wealthiest quintile is almost 10 times more likely and a female nine times more likely to attain university education than

their poorest counterpart. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the attainment level is low even for the wealthiest, but there is little gender differential, whereas in Saint Lucia, the gender differential favours the males, both among the wealthiest quintile and the poorest.

3.4(b) Distribution of the population by highest exams passed by quintile and sex

The table presents the distribution of the population by highest exam passed, by the five quintiles and by sex. The categories for highest exam passed are: none, school leaving, Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) basic, General Certificate of Education (GCE) General; A level/Diploma; Degree; and other.

Figure 3.4: Distribution of the population by no exam passed by quintile and sex



Of note, is the fact that Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have large proportions of the poorest and wealthiest that have passed no exams. For Grenada, among the poorest, it is 80 per cent of the males and 73.3 per cent of the females and among the wealthiest it is 65.2 per cent and 61.8 per cent, respectively, while for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines among the poorest, it is 87.7 per cent of the males and 91.9 per cent of the females and among the wealthiest it is 75.2 per cent and 55.7 per cent for males and females, respectively. For those who have passed no exams the gap is narrowest between the poor and the rich in Belize, widening in Saint Lucia and again in Kitts and Nevis.

In St. Kitts and Nevis the wealthiest males are eight times more likely to have completed a university degree than the poorest male and the wealthiest female is 11 times more likely to have completed a degree than her poorest counterpart.

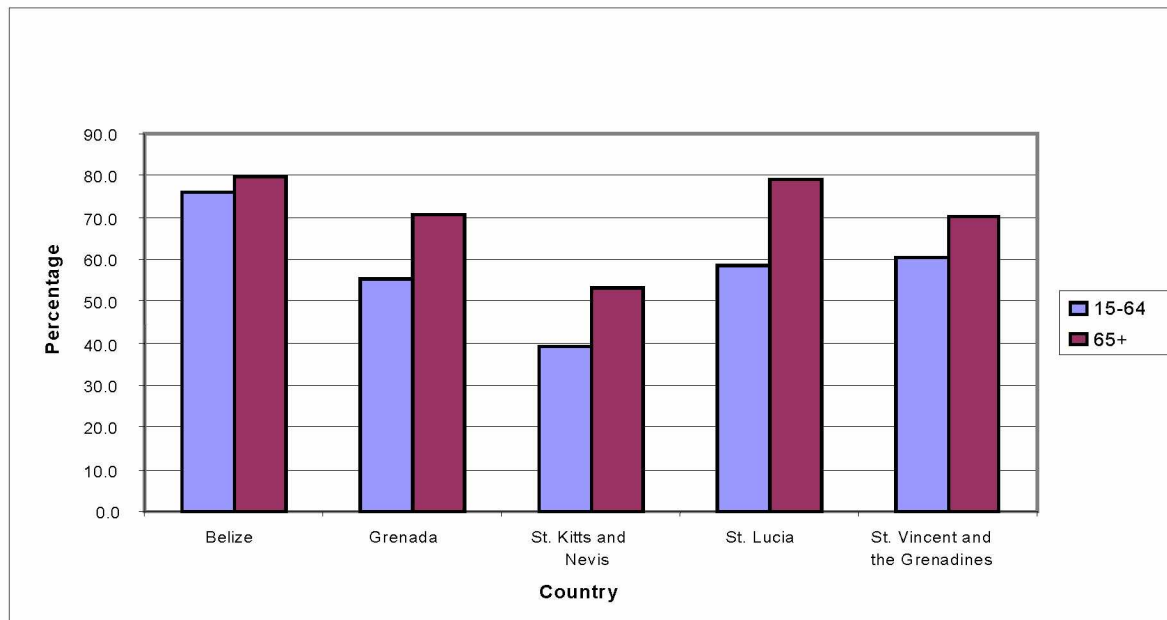
In Belize, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, there is a relatively wide gap between the wealthiest males who have completed A'levels and the poorest. In some instances, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis and Belize, where the male underachievement is evident at the secondary level, it is most evident at the GCE A'levels and among the wealthiest than amongst the poorest.

Part 4 – Health status

4.1 Distribution of persons who sought medical attention by age 15-64 and 65+;

Figures 4.1(a) and (b) depict the distribution of persons who sought medical attention and who were ill, by age groups 15-64 and 65+. The data are grouped into those age groups in order to highlight the differences between the aged and the rest of the adult population.

Figure 4.1(a) Distribution of persons who sought medical attention by age group 15-64 and 65+



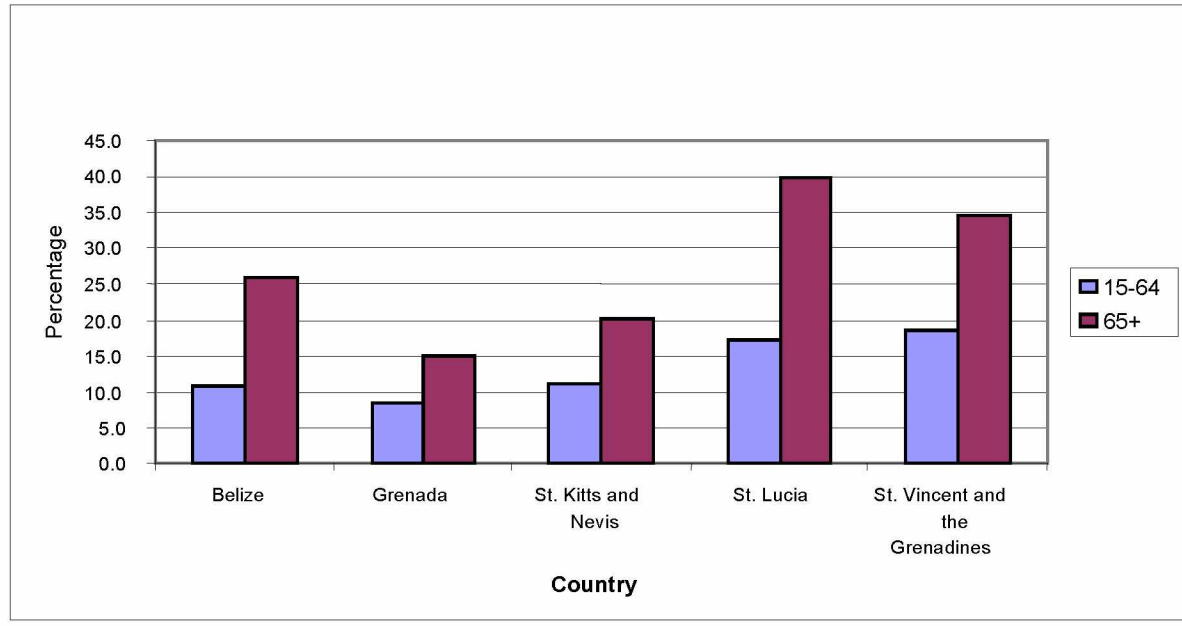
On average the aged suffered more illness than the rest of the adult population and was more likely to seek medical attention.

In every instance, the 65+ population were almost twice as likely as the rest of the adult population to suffer illness and, in some cases, such as Belize and Saint Lucia, this group was more than twice as likely to suffer illness as the adult population. (See Figure 4.1(a)).

Box 4.1 Social policy issues – Health care of the elderly

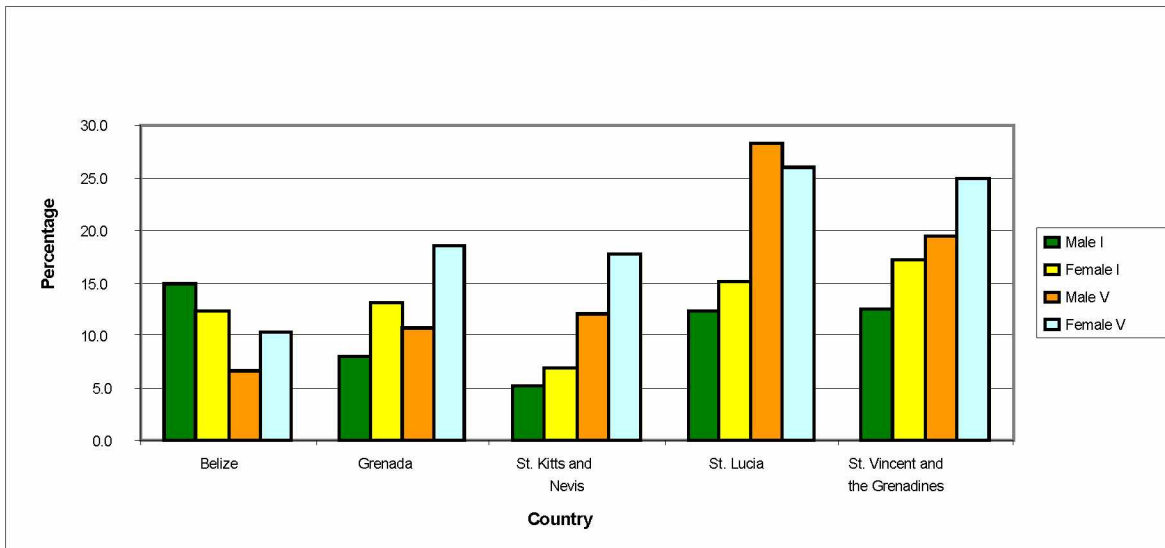
The key social policy, to which the data speak, is provision of health care for the elderly.

Figure 4.1(b) Distribution of persons who were ill by age group 15-64 and 65+



4.2 Distribution of persons who were ill by quintile and sex

Figure 4.2 represents the distribution of persons who were ill by quintile and sex. One would expect to find a higher proportion of persons who were ill in the poorest quintile and the lowest proportion in the wealthiest, one reason being the fact that the elderly comprise significant proportions of the poor. However, only Belize fits this pattern, with 15 per cent of males and 12.3 per cent of females in the poorest quintile indicating that they were ill in comparison to 6.6 per cent males and 10.3 females in the wealthiest quintile indicating illness.

Figure 4.2 Distribution of persons who were ill by quintile and sex

The different patterns observed in the other countries, such as St. Kitts and Nevis, 5.2 per cent of the males and 6.9 per cent of the females in the poorest quintile and 12 per cent of the males and 17.9 per cent of the females in the wealthiest quintile indicating that they were ill, may be attributable to the practice of persons in the wealthiest quintile being more aware of their health condition than their counterparts in the poorest quintile.

Females also seem to have a higher awareness about their health condition than males as in most cases more females in every quintile reported illness.

Box 4.2 Social policy issues – Public health education

The provision of health services for the women and the elderly would be of concern to social policy makers, as well as increasing the awareness of males about issues regarding their health. Public health education targeted to reach the poor would also be of concern.

4.3 First place visited for medical attention by age group 15-64 and 65+

Table 4.3 presents the proportion of persons by the first place they visited for medical attention, by age group, 15-64, representing the working population and the 65 and over representing the aged. The data suggest that for two out of the five countries, Belize and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the public health institutions are still the first place visited by both the adult population and those persons 65 and over.

Table 4.3
First place visited for medical attention by age group 15-64 and 65+ (percentages)

Age Group	Belize		Grenada		St. Kitts and Nevis		Saint Lucia		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+	15-64	65+
Public Hospital	36.2	46.5	12.2	14.6	23.3	16.4	22.0	25.0	24.8	18.2
Public Health Centre	23.7	11.6	30.9	35.0	12.2	38.8	20.5	36.5	37.2	54.5
Pharmacy	3.4	-	3.3	-	5.5	1.5	3.0	-	0.8	-
Private Clinic	15.3	11.6	4.4	3.6	-	-	3.8	11.5	5.4	-
Private Doctor	20.9	25.6	48.1	40.1	54.4	31.3	47.7	23.1	31.8	27.3
Herbalist	0.6	-	-	-	1.1	-	3.0	1.9	-	-
Other	-	4.7	1.1	6.6	3.3	11.9	-	1.9	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N=	(177)	(43)	(181)	(137)	(92)	(67)	(132)	(52)	(129)	(33)

Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Belize (1995), Grenada (1999), St Kitts and Nevis (2001), Saint Lucia (1995) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1995). Produced with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Executed by KAIRI Consultants Limited, Trinidad and Tobago.

The proportion of the adult population for whom the first place visited for medical attention was the private health institutions is larger than the proportion for public institutions for Grenada, 52.5 per cent to 43.1 per cent; for St. Kitts and Nevis, 54.4 per cent to 35.5 per cent; and for Saint Lucia, 51.5 per cent to 42.5 per cent. This could be a function of their economic capacity, as this age group represents the economically active population.

In almost every instance, except for Grenada where a larger proportion of those over 65 visited private institutions, a larger proportion of the aged visited public institutions as opposed to private institutions.

Box 4.3 Social policy issues – Quality health services

Maintaining affordable, accessible and quality health services to the poor and the elderly would be social policy issues deriving from an examination of first place visited by age group.

4.4 Population covered by health insurance by age group 15-64 and 65+

Figures 4.3 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) represent the proportion of persons covered by health insurance by the adult population, aged 15-64 and the aged, 65+ while Figure 4.5 presents health insurance coverage by quintile and sex.

Figure 4.3(a) Population covered by health insurance by age group 15-64 and 65+

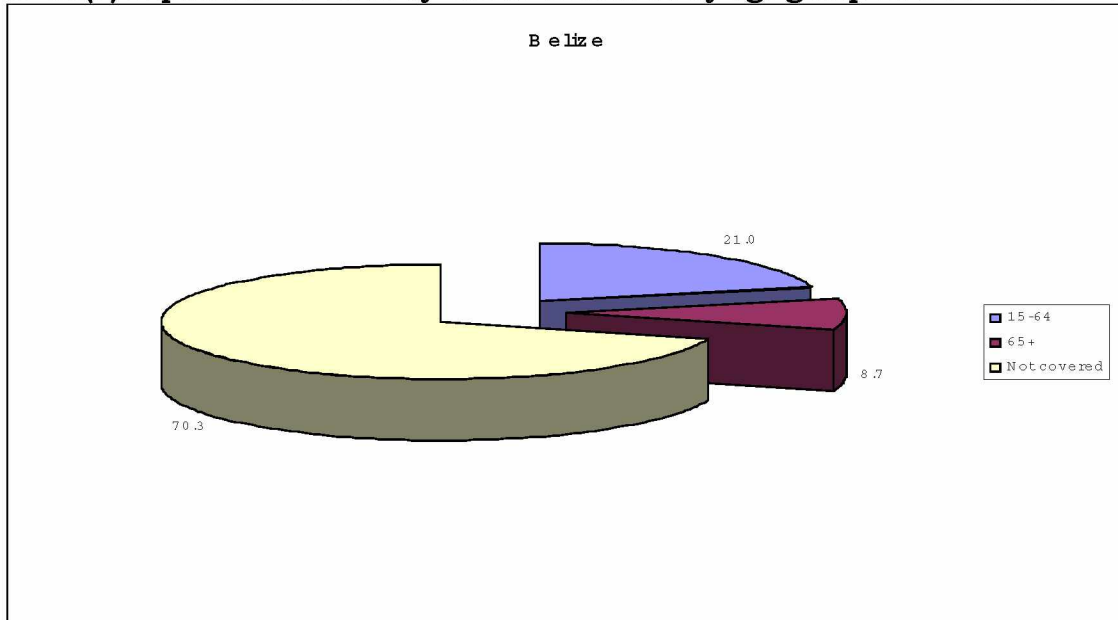


Figure 4.3(b) Population covered by health insurance by age group 15-64 and 65+

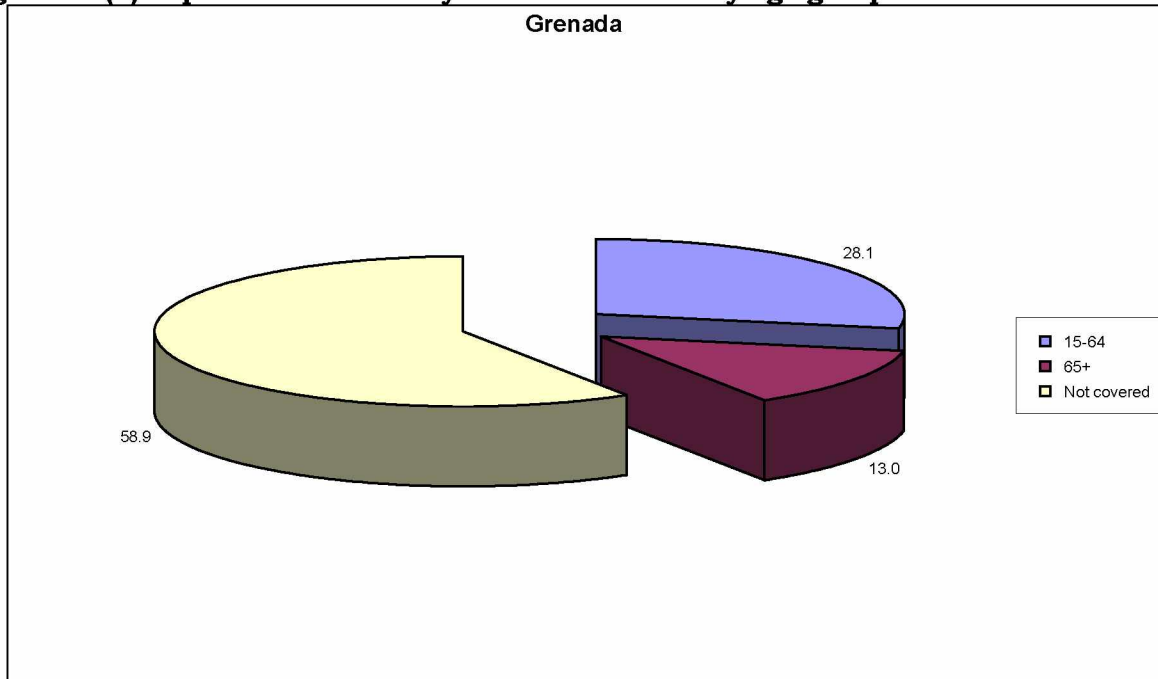


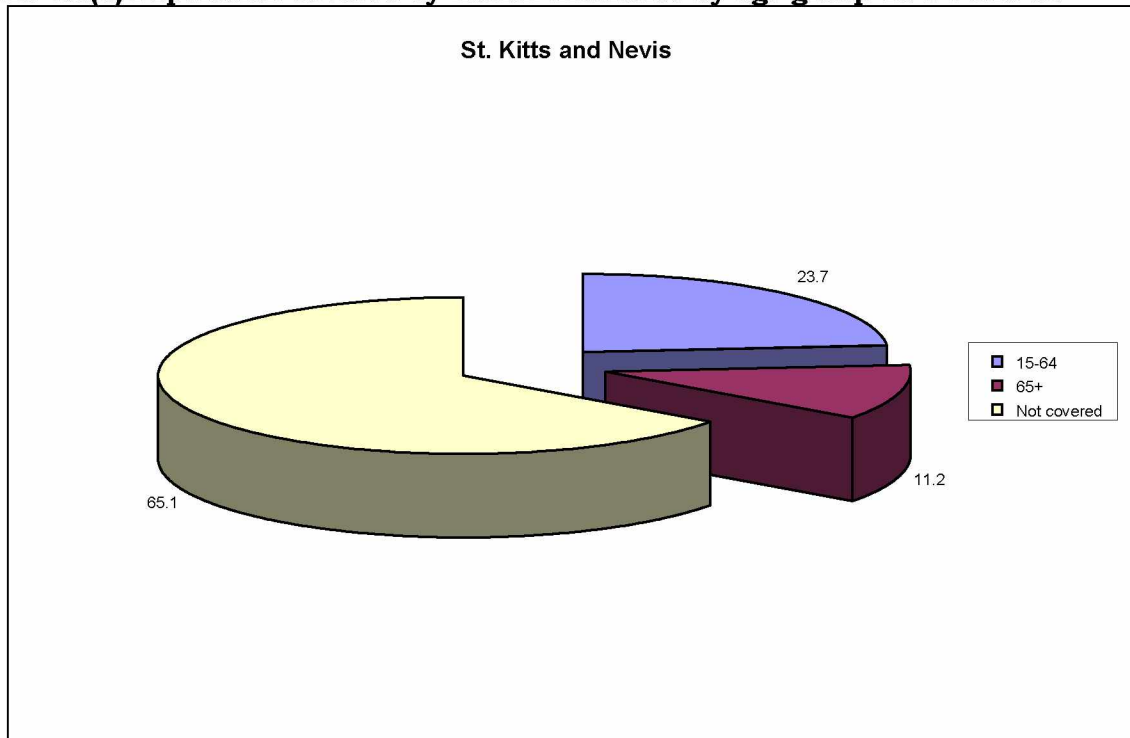
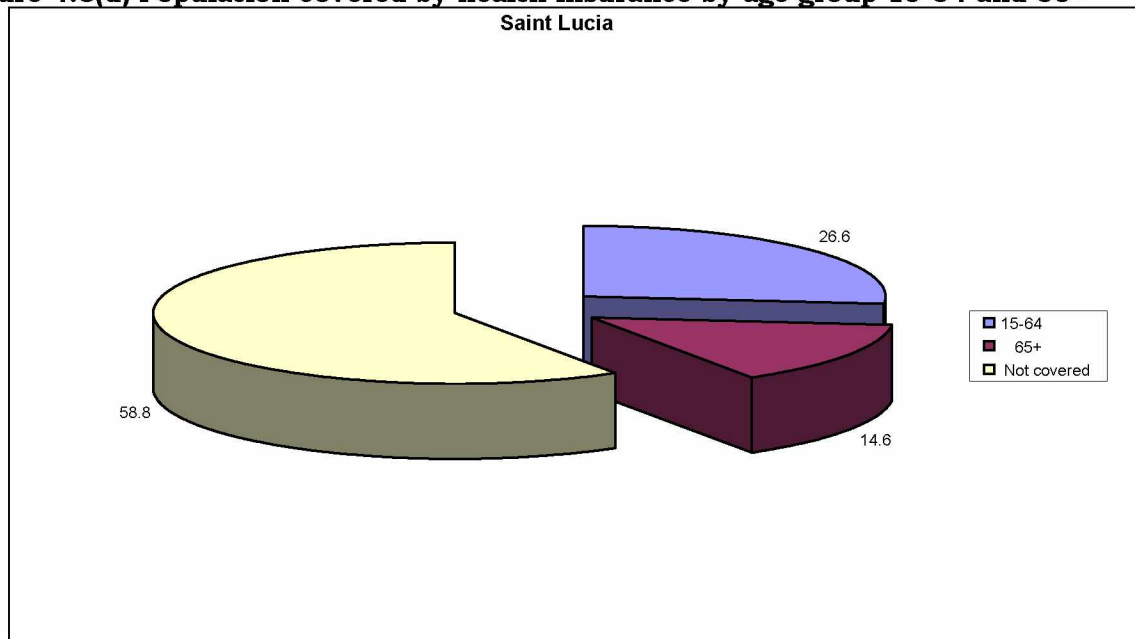
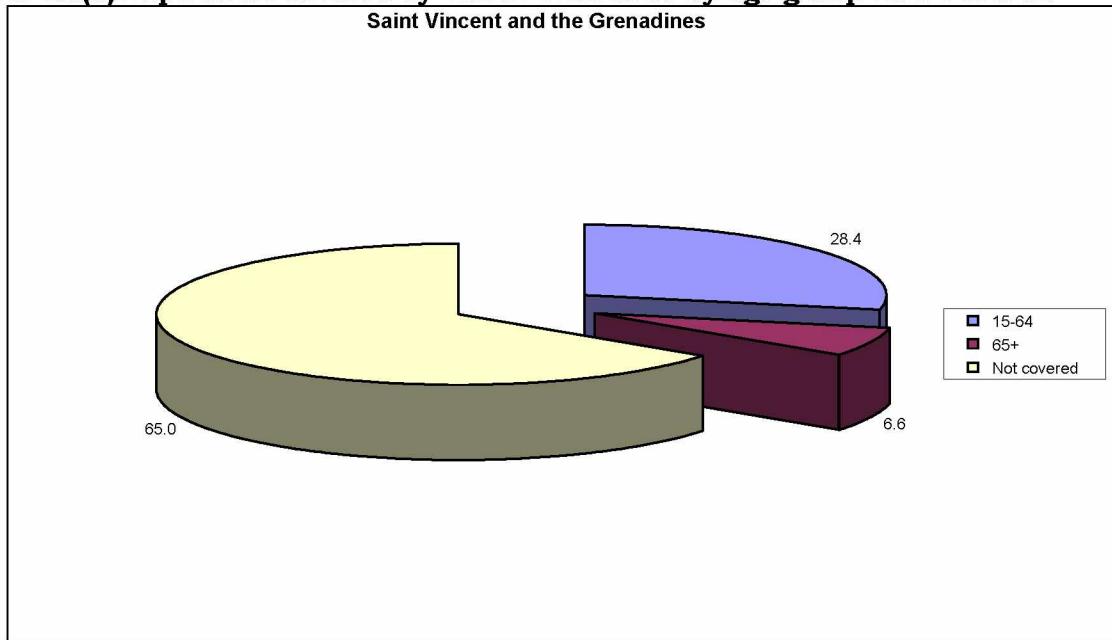
Figure 4.3(c) Population covered by health insurance by age group 15-64 and 65+**Figure 4.3(d) Population covered by health insurance by age group 15-64 and 65+**

Figure 4.3(e) Population covered by health insurance by age group 15-64 and 65+



Figures 4.3 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) suggest that for all of the countries under consideration less than 30 per cent of the adult population is covered by health insurance. For the population 65 and over, the proportion of the population covered by insurance is least at 6.6 per cent for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 8.7 per cent for Belize, 11.2 per cent for St. Kitts and Nevis, 13.0 per cent for Grenada and 14.6 per cent for Saint Lucia.

Figure 4.4 Health insurance coverage by quintile and sex

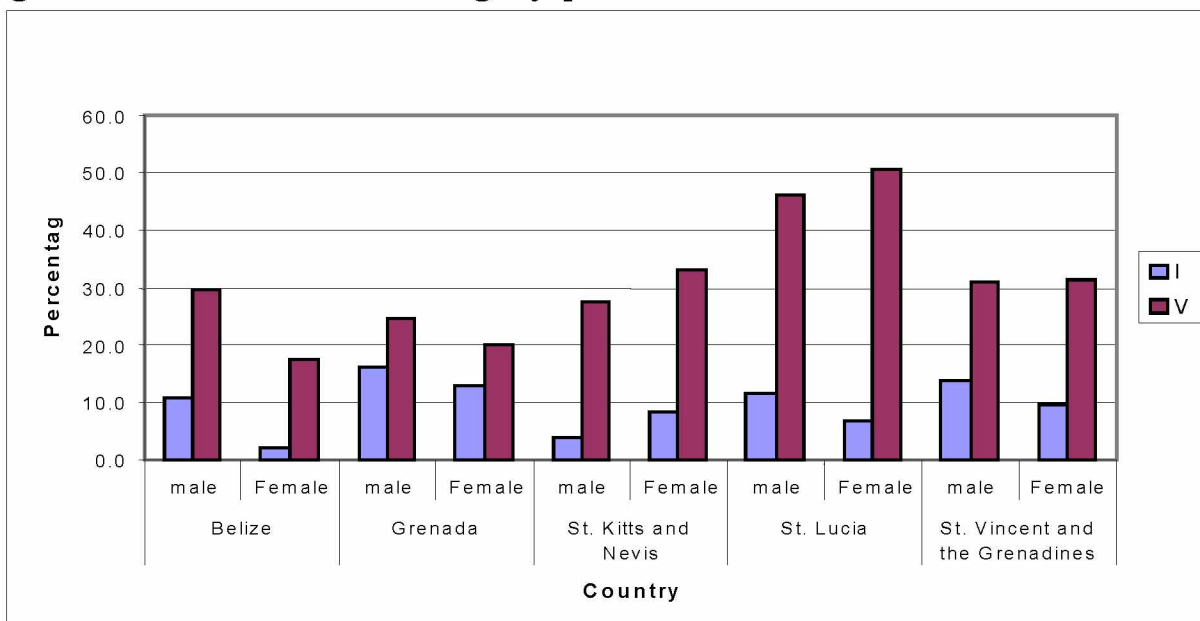


Figure 4.4 illustrates that in all instances, persons from the poorest quintile were shown to have less coverage than persons from the wealthiest quintile. Females, in the poorest quintile in all countries, except St. Kitts and Nevis, have less coverage than their male counterparts. Females in the wealthiest quintile are four times more likely to have coverage in St. Kitts and Nevis and in Saint Lucia, than their counterparts in the poorest quintile. In most other countries, the pattern of larger proportions of male coverage persists. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines the gender balance in the wealthiest quintile has been achieved.

Box 4.4 Social policy issues – Health insurance

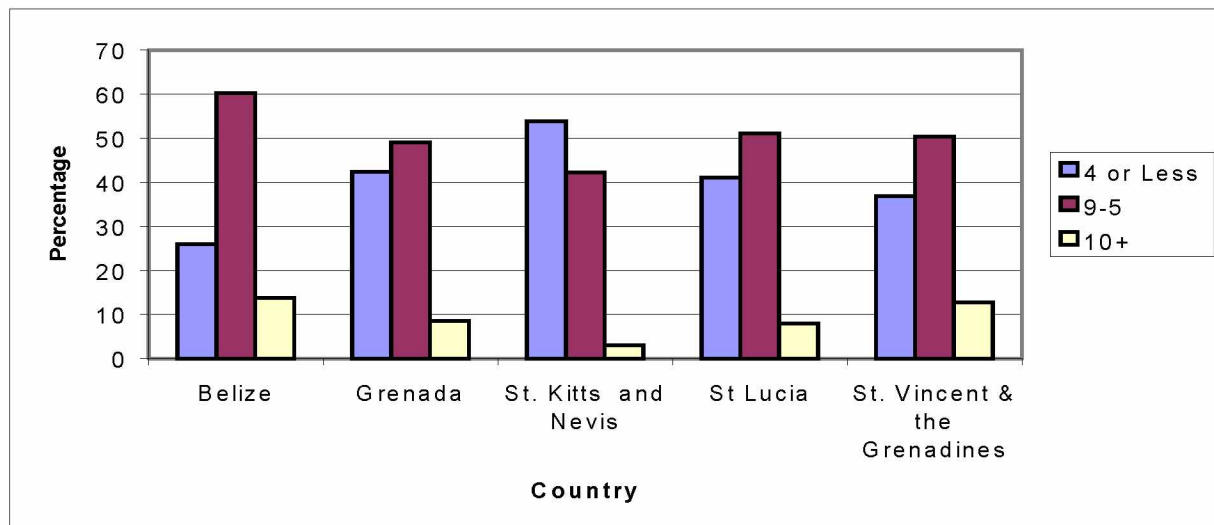
Mechanisms that increase health insurance coverage for the adult population generally, and for the poor particularly, would be of concern to social policy makers. In addition strategies which provide benefits to the already aged would be of critical concern.

Part 5 - Households and headship

5.1 Household size by country

Figure 5.1 represents the size of households by the five countries under consideration. Household sizes vary from single person households to households with more than 10 persons.

Figure 5.1 Household size by country



Belize is the only country with less than a third of the sample population with four or less persons in the household (25.9 per cent). The remaining countries under analysis have more than a third to two-thirds of their population with household sizes of four or less persons.

A little more than one third of the population in most countries has a household size of 5-7 persons. St. Kitts and Nevis has 32.7 per cent, followed

by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with 38.4 per cent, Saint Lucia with 39 per cent, Grenada 40.7 per cent and Belize with 45.9 per cent. Households that possess, 8, 9 and 10+ comprise the smallest proportion of households in each country: Belize, 28.7 per cent; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 24.7 per cent; Saint Lucia, 20 per cent; Grenada, 17 per cent; and St. Kitts and Nevis, 13.6 per cent.

However households which possess 10 persons and more are quite significant, particularly in Belize with 13.7 per cent and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with 12.8 per cent. St. Kitts and Nevis has the lowest proportion of households with 10+ persons, that of 3.0 per cent.

Box 5.1 Social policy issues – Large households

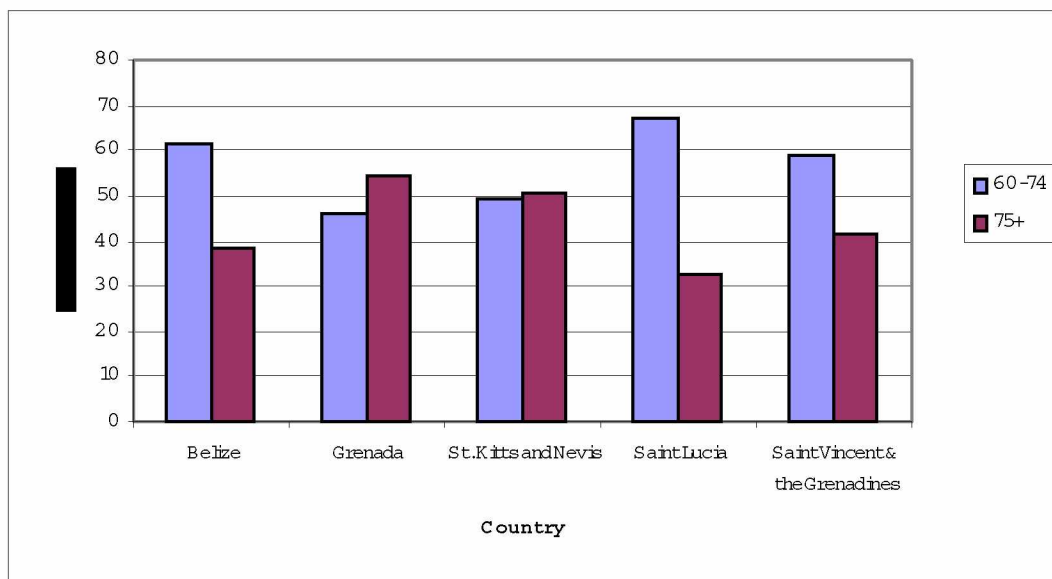
The size of the household may provide a guide to social policy makers as to what safety nets may be required to prevent larger households from slipping below the poverty line.

5.2 Single person households by elderly population by countries

Figure 5.2 depicts elderly persons who live alone by two age groups: 60-74 and 75+.

Grenada, Belize and St. Kitts and Nevis, with 43.3 per cent, 37.8 per cent, 37.7 per cent, respectively, have the highest proportion of elderly living alone, of the countries considered.

Figure 5.2 Single person households by elderly



But in keeping with the health and care considerations regarding the ageing population, the group has been divided into the younger elderly, 60-74 and the older elderly, 75 and over. In Saint Lucia, 67.5 per cent, followed by Belize, 61.7 per cent and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 58.6 per cent, the proportion of the younger elderly being alone, is larger than that of the older elderly.

Because of the known needs of the older elderly, the fact that for Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis, the older elderly comprise more than 50 per cent of the single elderly persons living alone, gives cause for some concern.

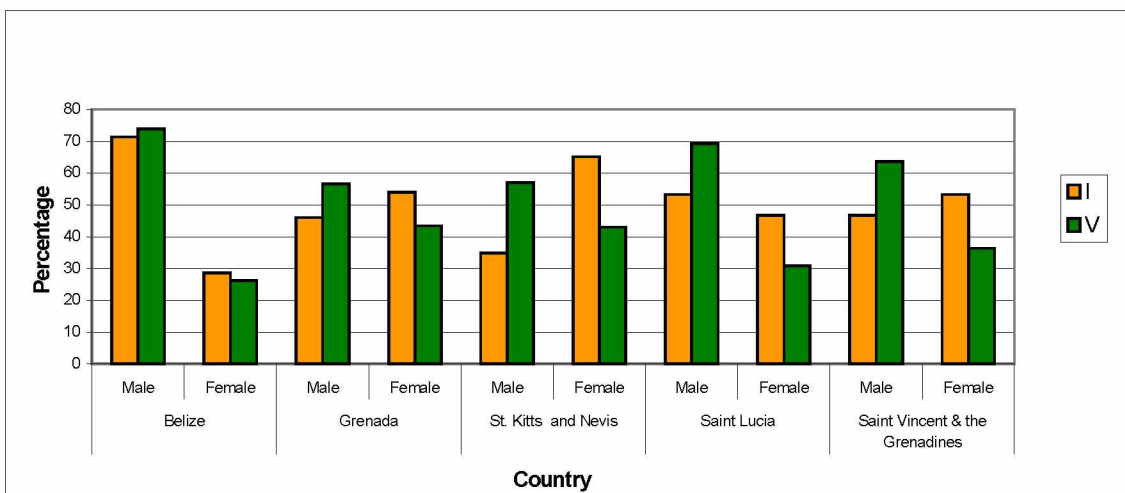
Box 5.2 Social policy issues – Housing and health care

Social policy issues regarding the elderly ought to not only concentrate on housing and health care. It has been suggested that due to the importance of the family in the provision of care to the elderly, maintaining the integrity of the family should be of concern to social planners as well.

5.3 Distribution of heads of households by quintile and sex

Figure 5.3 represents the distribution of heads of households by quintile and sex. As expected, because of the known cultural patterns of family structure in Belize, the proportion of female-headed households is not much different between the richest, 28.6 per cent and the poorest, 26.1 per cent. However for Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the proportion of female heads of households, (54.0 per cent, 65.1 per cent, 53.3 per cent) in the poorest quintile is larger than the proportion of male headed households, (46 per cent, 34.9 per cent, and 46.7 per cent).

Figure 5.3 Distribution of heads of households by quintile and sex



In the richest quintile, for those same countries, the proportion of female headed households, (43.4 per cent, 43.0 per cent, 36.4 per cent) though less

than the male headed households (56.6 per cent, 57.0 per cent, 63.6 per cent), is nonetheless, high.

Saint Lucia presents a higher proportion of male-headed households in the poorest, 53.3 per cent, and the richest 69.2 per cent; but female headship is still relatively high, with 46.7 per cent in the poorest and 30.8 per cent in the richest.

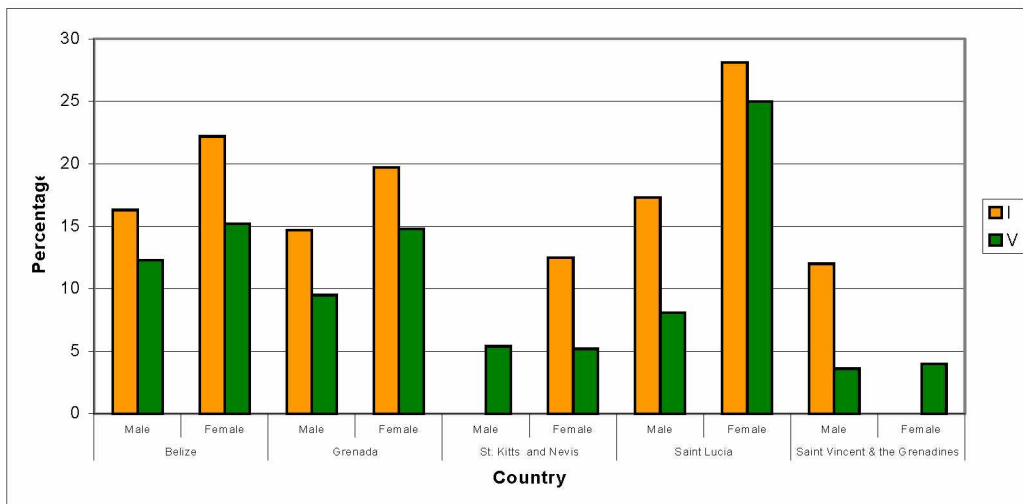
Box 5.3 Social policy issues – Households head

The characteristics of household headship are important to social policy makers as issues of intergenerational poverty and the life chances of children and other members of the household have been found to be dependent on the characteristics of the head of the household.

5.4 Employment status of household heads by quintile and sex

Figure 5.4 suggests that in every instance female-headed households in the poorest quintile had higher proportions of unemployed than their male counterparts in the same quintile. This pattern also persists in the richest quintile for every country, except St. Kitts and Nevis, where there was a lower proportion of female-headed households unemployed than male headed households.

Figure 5.4 Unemployed household heads by quintile and sex

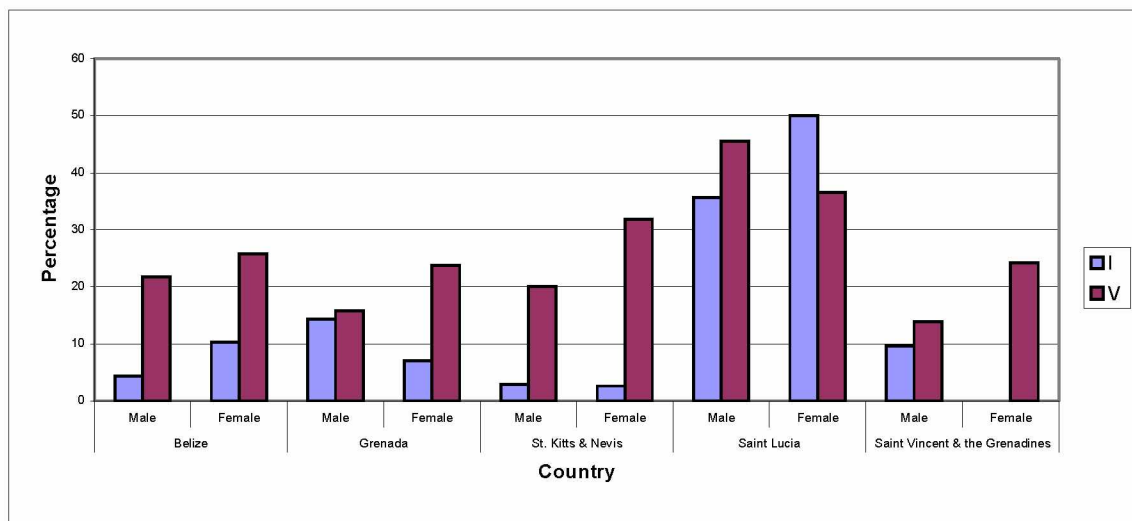


Unemployment of the household head is a variable of concern to social policy makers, as it is linked to income status and poverty.

5.5 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) Household head's highest education by sex and quintile

Figures 5.5 (a) through (e), depict the highest level of education achieved by sex and quintile for household heads in the five countries under consideration. In all countries gender parity is virtually achieved for household heads among those who have identified primary school as the highest level of education attained, whether in the poorest or wealthiest quintiles. Some difference occurred among the poorest, in both Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis, where more male-headed households than female-headed households identified primary school as the highest level attained. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, there was gender disparity favouring males over females among the wealthiest quintile.

Figure 5.5 Household heads with secondary schooling by quintile and sex



In every instance, except St. Kitts and Nevis, wealthier quintiles reported lower proportions of heads of households who identified primary school as the highest level of education attained. The attainment of primary school education has more to do with socio-economic status than gender.

At the secondary level, in Belize the difference among income groups is far more significant than between gender. For example, a male-headed household in the wealthiest quintile is five times more likely to have attained secondary level education than his poorest counterpart; similarly the wealthiest female-headed household is twice as likely as her poorest counterpart. There is virtual parity between the males in both the poorest and richest in Grenada but the wealthiest female-headed household is three times more likely than her poorest counterpart to have attained a secondary education. Likewise in Saint Lucia the wealthiest female is 24 times more likely than her poorest counterpart to have attained secondary education and in Saint Vincent and the

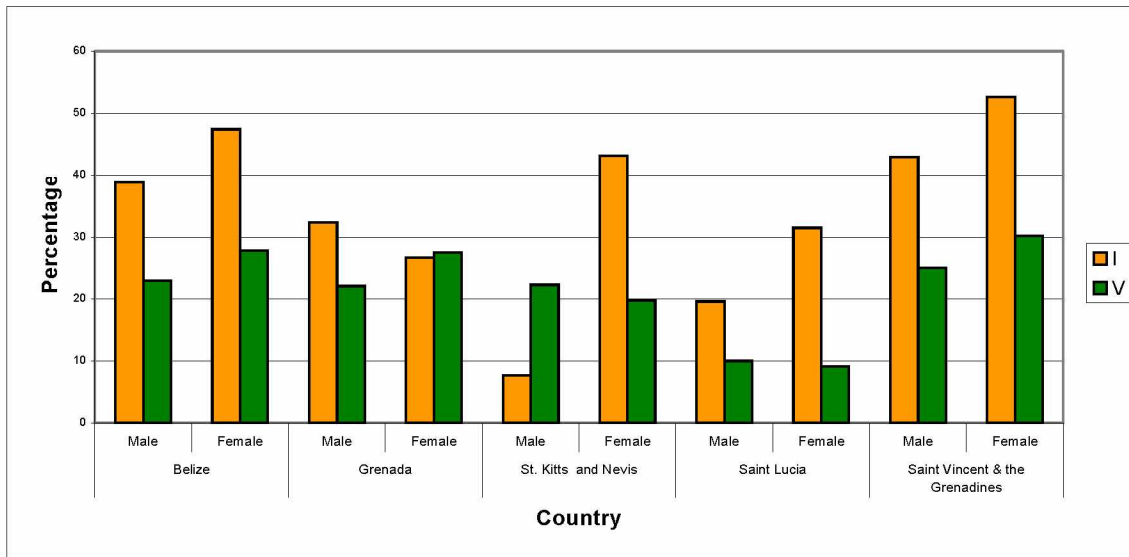
Grenadines, 12 times more likely. This is so for the males in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, as well, where the wealthiest male-headed household is 10 times more likely to have attained secondary level education as the highest level attained than his poorest counterpart. St. Kitts and Nevis presents the most balanced picture at secondary level both between incomes and sexes.

In almost every instance, those household heads that belonged to the highest income quintile and were male were more likely to have reported university education as the highest level attained than their poorest male and female counterparts. Even in the poorest quintile male-headed households fared better than their female-headed household counterparts. The highest differential between male and female household heads occurred in Saint Lucia and Belize where in the wealthiest quintile, 16.5 male-headed household compared to 3.0 female-headed household and 12.1 male-headed household and 4.5 female-headed household, respectively, reported university as the highest level attained. Only in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did female heads of households in the wealthiest quintile report a higher proportion than male headed households, 4.5 per cent and 3.8 per cent.

5.6 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) Distribution of responses of household heads as to whether they are better off than parents

In each instance, except for St. Kitts and Nevis, when asked if they felt they were better off than their parents, a larger proportion of males and females in the wealthiest quintile, expressed the feeling that they were better off. In St. Kitts and Nevis there was not much difference in perception between males in the wealthiest and males in the poorest quintiles, but females in the wealthiest quintiles were twice as likely as their counterparts in the poorest quintile to express the perception that they were better off.

The converse was true for a larger proportion of males and females in the poorest quintile who in every country, with the exception of St. Kitts and Nevis, expressed the feeling that they were not better off than their parents than their counterparts in the richest quintile.

Figure 5.6 Household heads who are not better off than parents

In St. Kitts and Nevis, a larger proportion of males in the wealthiest quintile felt they were not better off than their parents while a larger proportion of females in the poorest quintile felt they were not better off than their parents.

In Grenada, there was little difference between the females in the poorest quintile, 26.7 per cent and the richest 27.5 per cent, quintile who felt that they were no better off than their parents.

Interestingly, in St. Kitts and Nevis, males in the wealthiest quintile were three times more likely to feel that they were no better off than their parents, than their counterparts in the poorest quintile. Conversely, females in the poorest quintile were twice as likely to express the feeling that they were no better off than their parents, than their counterparts in the wealthiest quintile.

5.4 Social policy issues – Mobility

Social policy issues arising out of an examination of data surrounding a person's perception of their status in relation to that of their parents could address breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty and creating opportunities for the upward mobility of young women.

Glossary of Terms

1. **Population structure** refers to the sex and age composition of a population. Developed countries tend to have an even sex and age structure while less developed ones have over half their population aged under 16. Statistics on the sex and age composition of the population can help provide information needed for assessing the needs of the population as a whole. The needs of specific age groups, such as care requirements for pre-school-aged children, education for the young, special services for the aged can be considered. In addition, the composition of the population by sex provides the basis for an analysis of the differences between the sexes.
2. **Age dependency** refers to the total number of dependants divided by the total number of persons of productive age. Because of the economic burden of ageing populations, the overall *dependency ratio* is defined as the total number of young and old dependants divided by the population of working age. The *youth dependency ratio* refers to the total number of young dependants divided by the total number of persons of productive age. Just as the *elderly dependency ratio* refers to the total number of elderly persons divided by the total number of persons of productive age. Eldimire (1997) suggests that there may be a number of variations of the dependency ratio, based more on social rather than economic criteria, which will be useful to planners. These variations can take into account the different contributions of males and females as either caregivers or as providers of support for elderly parents.
3. **Quintiles** are the values observed at each of the four-partition points when a frequency distribution is divided into fifths. The five quintiles I, II, III, IV and V in which data are presented refer to the five economic groupings (based on consumption as a proxy for income) in which the total population is divided. Quintile I represents the poorest fifth of the population and Quintile V represents the wealthiest fifth. It is used as a relative measure of poverty as the comparison relates to the shares of income and expenditure that are available to a particular quintile. The economic group V in one country is not expected to represent the same economic value as group V in another country, but rather to represent the position of those persons *vis-a-vis* the position of similar group of persons in another country.
4. **Fertility** refers to the actual number of births in a population. The factors that determine fertility may be biological or social. The biological component refers to the capacity to reproduce, usually called fecundity. Fecundity of people varies with age, and at least for women, it begins to increase from menarche (the onset of menstruation), peaks in the twenties, and then declines to menopause (the time when a woman ceases to ovulate and menstruate). The biological component is necessary but not a sufficient

condition for fertility. Given the capacity to reproduce, the social environment in which people live largely determines whether couples will actually have children and, if so, how many, and with what kind of spacing. Fertility rate is the average number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime.

5. **A household** includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

6. **Household headship** refers to the person who is identified as the head of the household by a respondent during an interview. Household heads, male or female, is that person identified as responsible for socio-economic sustenance of the household. Over time, headship has come to imply normative assumptions about authority and income-earning capacity. The most widely understood and used definition of the head of a household is that of a person who bears the most responsibility for the economic welfare of the household or the person who exercises authority over the maintenance of the household. In practice, it is the oldest person, usually male, who is identified or reported as the head. Usually the designated head is the chief asset owner. It has been the assumption that women usually become chief asset owners after their spouse's death.

The designation of headship in national household surveys has been questioned. It is alleged that household surveys reflect the norms of the household member questioned, or of the interviewer, rather than the relative economic importance within the household of the person being designated as head. Determination about economic responsibility and chief authority become difficult in cases where there are multiple earners and decision makers.

Despite the difficulties in defining headship, statistics on women heads of households give a useful indication of the number of households where women have sole responsibility for supporting households.

7. **N = Size of sample.** A sample is a selected subset of a population chosen with the objectives of investigating particular properties of the parent population. In practice two types of error will arise from any sampling procedure:

(a) Sampling bias may arise in the way the selection is carried out; and

(b) Random sampling errors may arise in a sample due to the differences between the member of the population included or excluded from the sample.

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