

THE ASSESSMENT OF POVERTY IN ST LUCIA

VOLUME III: QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF POVERTY IN ST. LUCIA

Submitted to:

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ACRONYMS

ACP	-	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
BNTF	-	Basic Needs Trust Fund
CARE	-	Centre for Adolescent Rehabilitation and Education
CARICOM	-	Caribbean Community
CBI	-	Caribbean Basin Initiative
CBO(s)	-	Community Based Organisation(s)
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CET	-	Common External Tariff
CFCs	-	Chlorofluorocarbons
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CRED	-	
CSME	-	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
DFID	-	UK Department of International Development
DOTS	-	
EC	-	Eastern Caribbean
EC	-	European Commission
ECTEL	-	Eastern Caribbean Telecommunications Authority
EDF	-	European Development Fund
EIB	-	European Investment Bank
EM-DAT	-	
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGT	-	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GOSL	-	Government of St Lucia
HIV/AIDS Syndrome	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HBS	-	Household Budgetary Survey
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICC	-	International Cricket Council
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
LUCELEC	-	St. Lucia Electricity Services Ltd
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MoSSaiC	-	Management of Slope Stability in Communities
NAFTA	-	North American Free Trade Area
NAT	-	National Assistance Team



NELP	-	National Learning and Enrichment Programme
NGO(s)	-	Non-Government Organisation(s)
NIC	-	National Insurance Corporation
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	-	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OFDA	-	USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPSR	-	Office of Private Sector Relations
PPA	-	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PRF	-	Poverty Reduction Fund
PROUD	-	Programme for the Rationalisation of Unplanned Developments
PSIP	-	Public Sector Investment Programme
PWDs	-	Persons with Disabilities
RC	-	Roman Catholics
REDIP	-	Rural Economic Diversification Incentives Project
SEDU	-	Small Enterprise Development Unit
SFA	-	Special Framework of Assistance
SIDS	-	Small Island Developing State(s)
SLBC	-	St Lucia Banana Corporation
SLBGA	-	St Lucia Banana Growers Association
SMEs	-	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SPICES	-	
SLC	-	Survey of Living Conditions
SLADA	-	St. Lucia Agricultural Diversification Agency Ltd
SLBGA	-	St. Lucia Banana Growers Association
TFRs	-	Total Fertility Rates
TRP	-	Textbook Rental Programme
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	-	United Nations Economic Commission in Latin America and the
Caribbean		
UNESCO	-	United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIFEM	-	United Nations' Development Fund for Women
UNODC	-	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAT	-	Value Added Tax
WIAP	-	Windward Islands Action Plan
WIBDECO	-	Windward Islands Banana Development and Exporting Company
WINBAN	-	Windward Islands Banana Grower's Association
WTO	-	World Trade Organisation



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report provides estimates of the poverty in St. Lucia in 2005/06. It focuses on the social characteristics of the poor that can be derived from the quantitative data that have been collected for the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC)/Household Budgetary Survey (HBS).

From a conceptual standpoint cross sectional living conditions surveys of Caribbean society capture, or embody three fundamentally different categories of persons living below the poverty line. These surveys usually are incapable of differentiating and categorizing those who fall under the general rubric of 'the poor'. The first of these groupings is the chronic poor, or those individuals and households that have been poor for more than one generation.

Secondly, there are those individuals, or households living below the poverty line that have only recently come to experience impoverishment as a result of recent changes in the economy. Finally, there are those individuals or households that move into and out of poverty on a seasonal basis.¹ The nonexistence of systematic panel data does not make it possible to identify these categories in any definitive way using the data collected from the quantitative surveys. It therefore does not allow for any estimation of the proportions these groups occupy within the totality of the poor as identified by the poverty line.

However, qualitative data collected in the PPA, in the form of in-depth interviews, do allow for some understanding of the features associated with chronic or long term poverty, and shall be adduced sparingly in this section, but shall be examined in greater depth in the following sections. The fact that the country conducted a poverty assessment some ten years ago does allow for some comparative analysis of the degree to which there has been change. In addition, there has been a pilot study using welfare indicators derived from a Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ), completed in 2004 that provide insights into social conditions.²

The chronic or long term poor evince certain features that appear integral to their condition. First of all, they are usually poorly endowed in terms of capabilities that allow them to function adequately in the labour, credit and financial markets. In practical terms, this means that they are lacking in educational and skill certification, have no access to land, or other forms of physical capital, beyond miniscule parcels, and tend not to be richly endowed in terms of social capital. Certainly, they are lacking in terms of social networks that extend outside of their immediate communities and which would place them in good standing for accessing these markets.

The fertility behaviour of poor women tends to run counter to national (and regional) trends of decline and this is usually associated with unstable family relationships and single parenthood. Finally, because of their educational and financial capital deficiencies the chronic poor tend to be socially marginalized and disempowered. These social characteristics act as 'maintainers' of

¹This charaterisation has been developed by C.Y. Thomas.

²While these other surveys provide some sense of the changes taking place, they are not equivalent to studies using panel data: the present survey is based on an SLC/HBS which is far more complete in data than the SLC of 1995, and the CWIQ.



poverty across the generations. The obverse of these features of chronic poverty, where they emerge in the cycle of life that transmits poverty across the generations, tends to act as 'interrupters.' ³

The grounds for such attention are two fold. The first is normative. Chronic poverty is, perhaps, the most debilitating of the forms of poverty that afflict Caribbean countries. It is an affront to the dignity of the people of the region and where a substantial section of the population inherits poverty across the generations this makes a mockery of the notion of stable and viable nationhood. The second reason for the emphasis is positive. Its existence represents a long term drag on the efficient working of the economy. Two areas in which this effect can be readily understood to operate is in terms of the cumulative impact of educational investment in the form of the development of technical and cultural skills that would accrue if the chronic poor did not suffer from low endowments in education and the efficiencies of small scale entrepreneurship that might result from the chronic poor having access to credit markets.

It is the understanding of the factors that lead to these three forms of poverty that allow researchers to speak to the origins and causes of poverty and to answer the question why some people are poor. St. Lucia has been undergoing one of its most challenging structural changes since the post World War II period. There are people who would have been in poverty before this process started. There are others who have been hard-done by the changes for some of whom this is a temporary set-back while for others is a calamity. There are yet others who suffer episodic events that lead to the collapse of income and well-being. All of these may present under the poverty line. They are also likely to be endowed with a differential capacity to rise above the line.

1.1 SLC/HBS OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

This combined survey addresses two objectives. Firstly as it relates to the SLC, it is a rich source of socio-economic information on the household population and is often regarded as an essential source of data for the determination of social needs and establishment of targets for development planning. Secondly, as it relates to the HBS, it is designed to collect information from the country's households and families on their buying habits (expenditures), income and other characteristics. The combined survey therefore allows data users to relate the expenditures and income of consumers to the characteristics of those same consumers.

More importantly however, the HBS component of the survey is also used for the purpose of revising the list of goods and services in the "basket" and consequently the weighting patterns of the CPI (Consumer Price Index). A change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is sometimes referred to as "the inflation rate" and is one of the key economic indicators. The "inflation rate" measures the changes in the purchasing power of money and is closely monitored by economic planners, policy makers, the business community and labour unions.

³ The terms belong to Hulme, D., K. Moore and A. Shepherd, 'Chronic Poverty: Meanings and Analytical Frameworks', CPRC Working Paper 2, Manchester: IDPM, University of Manchester, 2001.



The sample for the SLC/HBS 2005/2006 in St. Lucia was selected from a sample frame derived from the 2001 census of population. It is a 'grand sample' from which samples of 2.0 per cent, 4.0 per cent, 6.0 per cent can be selected depending on the number of replicates/sub-samples selected. The sample frame for St. Lucia is made up of two sub-samples/replicates selected from the 'grand sample', named a,h. For the SLC/HBS 2005/2006 these two replicates have an expected sample size of 2.78 per cent of the population.

For convenience both in selecting the sample and for field enumeration, a two stage stratified systematic random sample selection process was used. At the first stage, Enumeration Districts (EDs) were selected based on a sampling frame constructed from Census Enumeration Districts (EDs), the size of each ED included in the frame was measured in units of clusters of households, of approximately ten households per cluster.



2.0 THE MAGNITUDE OF POVERTY

The data reveal that 28.8 per cent of the population of St. Lucia fell below the poverty line. The poverty line, as has been outlined above, provides a measure of the value of a lowest cost basket of goods that provide the minimum number of kilocalories needed for proper functioning by human beings on a daily basis. It also consists of the value of all other basic non-dietary needs of the individual or household. Those living below the line cannot afford both sets of items.

The data also reveal that 1.6 per cent of the total population existed in a state of indigence. This means that not only did they fall below the poverty line, but unlike the other persons who did so they were not able to afford the consumption of nutrients necessary to maintain 'life and limb'. In other words, these persons suffered levels of malnutrition that meant they were not obtaining the kilocalories deemed by nutritionists to be basic for the proper functioning of the human organism.

Table 2.1 presents a comparison between the SLC of 1995 and the SLC/HBS of 2005/06. It must be emphasised that the SLC of 1995 was based on the recall of expenditures of representatives of 600 households or 2200 persons. The SLC/HBS of 2005/06 is based on data collected from 1,222 households, or 4,319 persons representing 2.78 per cent of the population: the data collected on expenditures came from diaries of the individual spenders in the households. This latter survey is far more robust than the first in terms of the quantum of data collected.

	1995	2005/05
Poor Households	18.7	21.4
Poor Population	25.1	28.8
Indigent Households	5.3	1.2
Indigent Population	7.1	1.6
Gini Coefficient	0.5	0.42

Table 2.1: Indigence and Poverty 1995 and 2005/06 (%)

The data suggest that poverty has increased from 25.1 per cent of individuals to 28.8 per cent over the period. However, indigence seemed to have dropped substantially from 7.1 per cent to 1.6 per cent of individuals. In other words, while poverty might have increased, the percentage of the population that was extremely poor had dropped. It must be noted that comparisons of indigence are based on standards derived from outside of the data set, while comparisons of poverty include relative data. Indigence is derived from the costs of securing cheapest food that could provide for bodily requirements. Comparisons of indigence are 'purer' in what they stand for, in that they relate to basic bodily survival.

The poverty line, on the other hand takes the average non-food expenditure of the poorest 40 per cent of households as the criterion marker and this is added to the indigence line in arriving at poverty. It might well be that the poor in St. Lucia in 2005/06 had a much improved standard

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of living and quality of life than in 1995 than are suggested by the data. Thus, food or the indigence component represented a much larger percentage of the poverty line in 1995 compared to 2005/06.

Another interesting result is the level of inequality in the society. The Gini coefficient provides an index of inequality. This was estimated to be 0.42 which is lower than the estimated result for the 1995 SLC – 0.5. The lower the Gini, the lower is the level of inequality. In effect then, as incomes grew in the society, the poor were able to secure a larger percentage of the improved income. However, while the decline in the Gini was considerable, inequality was still high. The poorest 20 per cent enjoyed just 5.7 per cent of the expenditures compared to almost 50 per cent enjoyed by the richest 20 per cent. It must be noted as well, that the Gini presents distribution of private expenditure or income, and may not reflect the entire picture on distribution: there are 'public goods', the distribution of which could have been even more pro-poor, thus improving the quality of life of poorer citizens. If the poor can access free medication, and highly subsidized goods in much greater quantum than the rich, the differences in their condition need not be as wide as reflected in the Gini.

Table 2.2 compares the results on certain critical variables over the two surveys. The average size of households seems to have fallen slightly from 3.8 persons to 3.6 persons. Likewise, the number of children has fallen from 1.5 to 1.1. The number of children falls as income increases in both surveys. Importantly, the number of children in the poorest quintile in 2005 was much lower than in 1995 – 1.9 as compared to 2.7. There was a slightly larger number of earners per household in 2005 than in 1995. A smaller percentage of household heads in the poorest quintile were female in 2005 than were in 1995. Indeed and interestingly, a larger percentage of households were female headed in the two highest quintiles in 2005 than in 1995, even though over the period, the percentage of the households that were male and female headed for the entire population was remarkably similar. Clearly, women who have been able to escape the barriers in the world of work and could rise to the top of their profession or occupational category would be equally likely to be heads of households as men.

Table 2.3 provides information on the geographic distribution of poverty and indigence and the poverty gap and poverty severity. While at the national level, indigence fell, there were some districts in the country where indigence was much above the national average. Thus, in Anse-la-Raye and Canaries, 5.3 per cent of the population was indigent. These two areas of the country seemed to have suffered a stasis in the development for more than one generation. Soil and weather did not permit for competitive banana production in those areas, and, therefore they could not participate actively in the banana industry when bananas were 'green gold'.

In Vieux-Fort and Micoud also the rates were much above the average. Vieux-Fort witnessed the collapse of much of its manufacturing sector and Micoud succumbed to a decline in the competitiveness of its banana industry. In effect, there was some change in the geography of poverty as the stagnation that characterized much of the west and south-west of the island, spread to the east of the island. For the country as a whole, the poverty gap in 1995 was 8.6 and the FGT index was 4.4.



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
	Poorest	=	III	IV	Richest	All St Lucia	
2005							
Sex of Head of Household			9	6			
Male	57.5	56.6	50.3	53.3	62.0	56.4	
Female	42.5	43.4	49.7	46.7	38.0	43.6	
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Mean						
Age of Head	49	50	49	50	53	51	
Household Size	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.3	2.6	3.6	
Children Per Household	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	
Earners Per Household	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2	
1995							
Sex of Head of Household			%)			
Male	51.7	49.0	49.1	58.3	67.0	56.7	
Female	48.3	51.0	50.9	41.7	33.0	43.3	
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Mean						
Age of Head	49.2	48.7	46.5	44.5	45.7	46.6	
Household Size	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.6	3.8	
Children Per Household	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.5	
Earners Per Household	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	

Table 2.2: Comparative Quintile Estimates 1995/2005

Table 2.3: Head Count, Poverty Gap, Poverty Severity by District

	Population	Per cent Indigent	Per cent Poor	Poverty Gap	Poverty Severity
St Lucia 2005/06	164,842	1.6	28.8	9.0	4.1
St Lucia 1995	144,000	7.1	25.1	8.6	4.4
Castries City 2005/06	16,594	1.7	13.1	3.4	1.8
Castries City 1995			15.2	4.4	1.7
Castries Sub-Urban	51,100	0.6	22.2	6.7	2.9
Castries Sub-Urban 1995			22.6	8.2	3.8
Anse-La-Raye / Canaries	10,287	5.3	44.9	17.7	9.6
Soufriere	9,329	0.4	42.5	12.4	4.8
Choiseul	5,401		38.4	9.7	3.8
Laborie	7,190		42.1	10.6	3.5
Vieux-Fort	14,096	4.8	23.1	10.2	5.9
Micoud	18,071	4.0	43.6	14.1	6.8
Dennery	11,986		34.2	11.4	5.2
Gros-Islet	20,787	0.4	24.4	5.8	2.2



The data reveal, as has been found in most Caribbean countries, that those persons living below the poverty line are disproportionately young in comparison to the proportion of youth in the general population. One causal factor that seems to be at work in this instance is the family dynamics associated with being chronically poor. This manifests itself in high rates of fertility. Poor women, it has emerged out of both the quantitative and qualitative studies, tend to begin childbirth much earlier than their non-poor counterparts and have less reason for restraining themselves from childbearing during their fecund years. Poverty influences mating and fertility and mating and fertility exacerbate poverty. Herein lies one significant contributor to the disproportionate representation of youth and women among those living below the poverty line.

Table 2.4 shows that some 51 per cent of those living below the poverty line are below the age of 20. Among the non poor the corresponding figure was 37 per cent. Note however that the fertility among poor women is slowly coming into line with the rest of the general population. This is reflected in gradual reduction in difference in proportionate size between the age groups that reflect the young in the two populations. Note that the difference between the 0-4 group of the poor and the non-poor (the most recent fertility experience of both groups) is much less than that between 5 to 9 and 15 to 19 and that these differences have been in steady decline over the past 20 years. Given this trend it seems safe to conjecture that in the next five years there might be no difference in the proportionate share of the 0-4 age groups in the total poor and non-poor populations. This would have meant that poor women had reduced their rate of childbearing to that of their non-poor counterparts⁴.

		Socio Econ					
Five Year Age	Po	or	Non	Poor	Total		
Groups	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
0-4	3844	8.1	8763	7.5	12607	7.6	
5-9	6624	13.9	10286	8.8	16910	10.3	
10-14	7923	16.7	12387	10.6	20310	12.3	
15-19	5932	12.5	11404	9.7	17336	10.5	
20-24	3923	8.3	9100	7.8	13023	7.9	
25-29	2642	5.6	7713	6.6	10355	6.3	
30-34	2153	4.5	8027	6.8	10180	6.2	
35-39	3063	6.4	8776	7.5	11839	7.2	
40-44	2951	6.2	7917	6.7	10867	6.6	
45-49	1912	4.0	6584	5.6	8496	5.2	
50-54	1271	2.7	4892	4.2	6163	3.7	
55-59	1077	2.3	4527	3.9	5604	3.4	
60-64	1121	2.4	3898	3.3	5018	3.0	
65+	3080	6.5	13053	11.1	16133	9.8	
Total	47516	100.0	117326	100.0	164842	100.0	

Table 2.4: Poverty by Age in St Lucia

⁴ This postulate, of course, assumes that there is no differential mortality or migration affecting the two groups.



In the Caribbean a complex pattern of mating and union formation exists. This has its genesis in the region's African cultural antecedents and its historical experiences in the era of Plantation slavery. The outcome among the population of African descent has been a system of union formation in which formal marriage often represents the culmination of a mating system, takes place late in life and, more often than not, represents the embellishment of an existing union between a man and a woman rather than its initiation.

The majority of women are involved in a socially, but not formally sanctioned relationship with a man at any given point in time. Some of the households counted as being single mother female headed, in fact represent a family spread between two households with the male member of the family living in a separate household. This type of relationship is known as a visiting union. Not all visiting relationships lead to cohabitation and a woman might in the course of her childbearing years enter into a number of visiting or common law relationships without ever entering into formal marriage.

A man, on the other hand, may be involved in more than one visiting relationship, or may be involved in a formal marriage or common law relationship even whilst being involved in the visiting relationship. Against this background the fact that many of the chronically poor women with large families are 'single,' begins to make sense. The seemingly 'missing men' are either involved in simultaneous or serial relationships with these women. The facts of their gender and biology, it can be hypothesised, gives men special favour in the labour market. It also frees them from the constraint of spending their income on nurturing all the children they have had a role of bringing into the world, unlike women.

This pattern of family formation and dissolution more often than not, therefore, has an immediately deleterious impact on women and the children that they bear. As the nurturer the woman bears a disproportionate share of the responsibility of providing for family. In addition she is constrained by these responsibilities from participation in the labour market. In the case of the chronically poor woman, lack of educational endowment also acts as a constraining factor. She fails to meet the super-ordinate responsibility of providing for herself and her many children: this attests to the lack of endowment associated with chronic poverty and ensures its continuity. Immediately, this is manifested in terms of negative outcomes as far as satisfying the basic needs of the young are concerned. Their educational attainment and, sometimes, their physiological development are limited because of scarce household resources.⁵ This in turn affects their future ability to effectively participate in the labour market. If they are female, this fact in itself further limits their labour market options both from the standpoint of the constraints imposed by the personal responsibilities they will have to undertake as women, as well as the opportunity and reward structures of the market itself.

The negative effect of poverty through the institutions of mating and family also affects males through their gender roles. As youngsters, educational and physiological needs go unfulfilled because of constraints imposed by scarce household resources. The question of whether or not

⁵ It also is likely to lead to poor school attendance on the part of the young since oftentimes household resources will not be able to afford transportation costs, books, uniforms and other school related expenses.



they are the beneficiaries of a skewed household distribution of resources because of their gender is a moot point and perhaps is best categorized as an empirical one.

In their early manhood, males have the socially expected role of provider, but not that of nurturer. Another 'socially sanctioned attribute' of manhood is the ability to impregnate a woman. Low levels of educational endowment in the context of a labour market that is highly segmented (primary and secondary) means that whereas most men are able to meet the second expectation they are oftentimes unable to meet the first. It would be simplistic to argue that poor men seem to excel at the second in order to make up for shortcomings in the first. There are a host of social and cultural factors that have to be taken into account in explaining this behaviour pattern.

Certainly though, the way in which the satisfaction of the physiological need for sexual gratification on the part of men is institutionalized ought not to be entirely divorced from a labour market in which poor women are seriously disadvantaged and men from a background of chronic poverty are limited to relatively low paying spasmodic employment. The following subsection examines some labour market issues. First, attention is directed at the extent to which the human resource is prepared for effective participation in this market. Secondly, the nature of this participation is analyzed.

2.1 POVERTY AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Since poverty is being measured by income this indicator is particularly important as it tells of the effort made to earn income and how this is in turn related to poverty status. Neither income, nor effort at participating in the labour market, though, tells of the relative advantages that the respective socioeconomic groups bring to the labour market and how this influences the success they achieve as a result of this participation. It is these endowments and the extent to which they are unevenly divided within the population that perhaps reflect the real underlying cause of income poverty.

Thus, two labour force participants in the area of agriculture might work equal amounts of time but if one has 20 acres of land whereas the other has two then, all other things being equal, they will have vastly different incomes. Similarly, two labour force participants within the commercial sector with one having access to the credit market whereas the other does not will, all other things being equal, have different levels of income notwithstanding the fact that they make equal levels of effort in participating in the labour force. Similar arguments apply to education as an endowment factor.

It is the differential distribution of these endowments within the economy and society of St. Lucia that make the critical difference between the incomes earned by persons and therefore their poverty status. The broader macroeconomic and institutional arrangements in the society are the determinants of this distribution. Some of these issues are addressed in the sections of the report that deal with these two areas. In a sense, the understanding of the determinant role of endowments or capabilities suggests that our conceptual tools have failed to keep pace with our understanding of the phenomenon of poverty. Even though we know of the importance of



differential endowments on poverty outcomes we are still stuck with defining and measuring poverty in terms of incomes rather than endowments. This is because of the sheer technical difficulty involved in doing otherwise. Against the backdrop of this caveat, one can examine for any relationship between socioeconomic status (including poverty) and labour force participation.

Labour force participants are those persons who are either employed or those seeking work. Those not in the labour force are the aged, infants, young people attending school, those too disabled to work, those of working age who are not interested in employment and those participating in the domestic sphere or family owned business for which they receive no pay. Table 2.5 indicates a clear positive relationship between socioeconomic status and labour force participation. Labour force participation increases as we move from Quintile 1 to Quintile 5, poorest to wealthiest. Quintile 1 has the lowest rate at 33 per cent. This rises steadily and peaks at 52 per cent for Quintile 5.

The data in the table should not be interpreted to mean that persons in Quintile 1 are there simply because they choose to participate less in the labour force than persons in Quintiles 2-5. Lack of endowments can mean:

- labour force participation is constrained
- labour force participation brings limited returns.

	Adult Equivalent Per Capita Consumption Quintiles											
	Poorest				III		IV		Richest		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
Participant	11077	33.4	12400	37.7	13773	42.0	15625	47.5	17082	51.7	69957	42.4
Not in Labour Force	22113	66.6	20508	62.3	19033	58.0	17294	52.5	15936	48.3	94884	57.6
Total	33190	100.0	32908	100.0	32807	100.0	32919	100.0	33018	100.0	164842	100.0

Table 2.5: Labour Force Participation by Consumption Quintile

Thus, there are some labour force participants whose level of participation is high, but because of lack of endowments the returns they obtain from the participation are low and they remain in poverty. There are poor persons who are employed, but do not earn enough income to afford them a standard of living above the poverty line. Table 2.6 indicates that some 81.6 per cent of the poor in the labour force are employed. Indeed, given that the unemployment rate for the country was 15.7 per cent in the last quarter of 2005, and 13.0 per cent, on the basis of this sample, at 18.4 per cent, the poor had a higher unemployment rate than the national average.



		Socio Econ		
Employment Status		Poor	Non Poor	Total
Employed	No.	12977	47881	60858
	% within Employment Status	21.3	78.7	100.0
	% within Socio Economic Status	81.6	88.6	87.0
	% of Total	18.5	68.4	87.0
Unemployed	No.	2928	6171	9099
	% within Employment Status	32.2	67.8	100.0
	% within Socio Economic Status	18.4	11.4	13.0
	% of Total	4.2	8.8	13.0
Total	No.	15905	54052	69957
	% within Employment Status	22.7	77.3	100.0
	% within Socio Economic Status	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	22.7	77.3	100.0

Table 2.6: Employment Status * Socio Economic Status Cross-tabulation

When these variables are analyzed by sex it turns out that more than twice the per centage of poor women are unemployed than poor men, 13 and 27 per cent respectively. Among the non-poor the distribution of unemployment across the sexes is much more equitable, 10.5 per cent of non-poor men are unemployed as opposed to 12 per cent of non-poor women (p=.000). This statistic again illustrates the point that poverty increases the relative disadvantage of women vis-à-vis men.

2.2 POVERTY BY DISTRICT

Table 2.7 shows the distribution of the population by district according to socio-economic status. The district of Micoud deserves special attention: Micoud has the highest concentration of Indigence (27.4%) and the second highest concentration of the non-indigent poor (15.9%). High concentrations of indigence can also be found in Vieux Fort (25.6%) and in Anse La Raye (20.4%); in these areas indigence levels are significantly higher than those observed for northern districts such as the City of Castries, Sub-Urban Castries and Gros Islet, despite their relatively smaller population sizes.

With respect to the non-indigent poor, the highest concentrations were found in Sub-Urban Castries (24.3%), a finding not inconsistent with the fact that Sub-Urban Castries has the largest share of the national population. Sub-Urban Castries also recorded the highest level of vulnerable persons (34.4%). Most of the non-poor were concentrated in Sub-Urban Castries (34.4%) and Gros Islet (14.1%).



		Socio-Econ	omic Status		
		Poor But Not			
	Indigent	Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District			%		
Castries City	10.9	4.2	13.1	12.1	10.1
Castries Sub-Urban	11.3	24.7	32.1	34.4	31.0
Anse-La-Raye	20.4	9.1	10.1	3.3	6.2
Soufriere	1.5	8.7	4.0	4.7	5.7
Choiseul	-	4.6	2.0	3.1	3.3
Laborie	-	6.7	3.0	3.7	4.4
Vieux-Fort	25.6	5.7	8.1	9.6	8.6
Micoud	27.4	15.9	8.8	8.6	11.0
Dennery	-	9.1	7.6	6.5	7.3
Gros-Islet	2.9	11.1	11.2	14.1	12.6
Total %	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
No.	2670	44845	26680	90646	164842

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Population by District according to Socio Economic Status

Table 2.8 shows the distribution of the population in each district by socio-economic status. For St. Lucia as a whole, 28.8 per cent of the population were estimated to be poor of which, 1.6 per cent was found to be indigent. Another 16.2 per cent were deemed vulnerable of falling into poverty. Generally poverty in St. Lucia appears to be a rural phenomenon as the rural districts such as Anse La Raye (44.9%), Soufriere (42.4%), Choiseul (38.4%), Laborie (42.1%) and Micoud (43.6%) exhibit relatively higher rates of poverty. Moreover, Anse La Raye and Micoud also showed high rates of indigence; 5.3 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively. Lower rates of poverty have been estimated in the City of Castries, Sub-Urban Castries and Gros Islet, the three predominantly urban districts in the northern part of the island.

While the City of Castries recorded the lowest incidence of poverty (13.1%), it is noteworthy that a relatively high proportion of its population is considered vulnerable (21.0%). Similarly, the high prevalence of poverty in Anse La Raye, coupled with the fact that another 26.1 per cent of its population is classified as vulnerable is cause for concern.



		Socio-Econ	omic Status		
	Indigent	Poor But Not Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District			%		
Castries City	1.7	11.4	21.0	65.9	16594 (100.0)
Castries Sub-Urban	0.6	21.6	16.8	61.0	51100 (100.0)
Anse-La-Raye	5.3	39.6	26.1	29.0	10287 (100.0)
Soufriere	0.4	42.0	11.5	46.0	9329 (100.0)
Choiseul	-	38.4	9.9	51.7	5401 (100.0)
Laborie	-	42.1	11.1	46.8	7190 (100.0)
Vieux-Fort	4.8	18.2	15.4	61.5	14096 (100.0)
Micoud	4.1	39.5	13.0	43.4	18071 (100.0)
Dennery	-	34.2	16.9	48.9	11986 (100.0)
Gros-Islet	0.4	24.0	14.3	61.3	20787 (100.0)
Total	1.6	27.2	16.2	55.0	164842 (100.0)

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Population by Socio Economic Status according to District

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT BY DISTRICT

Table 2.9 examines the employment status of poor persons in the labour force by geographic distribution and sex. Overall, a greater proportion of poor females were unemployed (27.4%), compared to poor males (12.7%), with notable exceptions in Choiseul and Vieux Fort. In respect of Vieux Fort, this may be explained by the availability of employment opportunities for women in the manufacturing zone.

Table 2.10 shows the concentration of employed and unemployed poor persons in St. Lucia's labour force. Not surprisingly, variations in the concentrations within the districts are consistent with variations in the number of poor persons in the labour force of the different districts. As such, the greatest concentration of unemployed persons is found in Sub-Urban Castries and is evident irrespective of individuals' sex. A similar observation emerges in the context of districts such as Micoud and Gros Islet that have relatively high concentrations of unemployed persons who are deemed to be poor.



Table 2.9: Distribution of Poor Persons in the Labour Force by Employment Status according to District and Sex

		Employm	ent Status				
	Emp	loyed	Unem	ployed	То	tal	
District	N	%	N	%	N	%	
MALE							
Castries City	399	100.0	-	-	399	100.0	
Castries Sub-Urban	2604	85.2	453	14.8	3057	100.0	
Anse-La-Raye	800	100.0	-	-	800	100.0	
Soufriere	578	77.8	165	22.2	743	100.0	
Choiseul	179	62.6	107	37.4	286	100.0	
Laborie	454	100.0	-	-	454	100.0	
Vieux-Fort	683	80.9	161	19.1	843	100.0	
Micoud	1340	86.8	203	13.2	1543	100.0	
Dennery	590	100.0	-	-	590	100.0	
Gros-Islet	890	85.2	155	14.8	1045	100.0	
Total	8517	87.3	1244	12.7	9761	100.0	
Female							
Castries City	182	71.3	73	28.7	254	100.0	
Castries Sub-Urban	1245	67.3	604	32.7	1849	100.0	
Anse-La-Raye	473	92.9	36	7.1	509	100.0	
Soufriere	206	62.4	124	37.6	330	100.0	
Choiseul	286	73.5	107	26.5	393	100.0	
Laborie	265	69.8	114	30.2	378	100.0	
Vieux-Fort	442	84.7	80	15.3	522	100.0	
Micoud	447	64.6	244	35.4	690	100.0	
Dennery	295	66.6	148	33.4	443	100.0	
Gros-Islet	619	80.0	155	20.0	774	100.0	
Total	4460	72.6	1684	27.4	6144	100.0	
BOTH SEXES							
Castries City	581	88.9	73	11.1	654	100.0	
Castries Sub-Urban	3849	78.5	1057	21.5	4906	100.0	
Anse-La-Raye	1272	97.2	36	2.8	1309	100.0	
Soufriere	784	73.1	289	26.9	1073	100.0	
Choiseul	465	68.4	215	31.6	680	100.0	
Laborie	719	86.3	114	13.7	832	100.0	
Vieux-Fort	1124	82.3	241	17.7	1365	100.0	
Micoud	1787	80.0	447	20.0	2234	100.0	
Dennery	885	85.7	148	14.3	1033	100.0	
Gros-Islet	1510	83.0	310	17.0	1819	100.0	
Total	12977	81.6	2928	18.4	15905	100.0	

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Table 2.10: Distribution of Poor Persons in the Labour Force byParish according to Employment Status and Sex

	Employment Status					
	Emp	oyed	Unem	ployed	То	tal
District	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male						
Castries City	399	4.7	-	-	399	4.1
Castries Sub-Urban	2604	30.6	453	36.4	3057	31.3
Anse-La-Raye	800	9.4	-	-	800	8.2
Soufriere	578	6.8	165	13.3	743	7.6
Choiseul	179	2.1	107	8.6	286	2.9
Laborie	454	5.3	-	-	454	4.7
Vieux-Fort	683	8.0	161	12.9	843	8.6
Micoud	1340	15.7	203	16.3	1543	15.8
Dennery	590	6.9	-	-	590	6.0
Gros-Islet	890	10.5	155	12.4	1045	10.7
Total	8517	100.0	1244	100.0	9761	100.0
Female						
Castries City	182	4.1	73	4.3	254	4.1
Castries Sub-Urban	1245	27.9	604	35.9	1849	30.1
Anse-La-Raye	473	10.6	36	2.2	509	8.3
Soufriere	206	4.6	124	7.4	330	5.4
Choiseul	286	6.4	107	6.4	393	6.4
Laborie	265	5.9	114	6.7	378	6.2
Vieux-Fort	442	9.9	80	4.8	522	8.5
Micoud	447	10.0	244	14.5	690	11.2
Dennery	295	6.6	148	8.8	443	7.2
Gros-Islet	619	13.9	155	9.2	774	12.6
Total	4460	100.0	1684	100.0	6144	100.0
BOTH SEXES						
Castries City	581	4.5	73	2.5	654	4.1
Castries Sub-Urban	3849	29.7	1057	36.1	4906	30.8
Anse-La-Raye	1272	9.8	36	1.2	1309	8.2
Soufriere	784	6.0	289	9.9	1073	6.7
Choiseul	465	3.6	215	7.3	680	4.3
Laborie	719	5.5	114	3.9	832	5.2
Vieux-Fort	1124	8.7	241	8.2	1365	8.6
Micoud	1787	13.8	447	15.3	2234	14.0
Dennery	885	6.8	148	5.0	1033	6.5
Gros-Islet	1510	11.6	310	10.6	1819	11.4
Total	12977	100.0	2928	100.0	15905	100.0



3.0 POVERTY BY FUNCTIONAL SUB-POPULATIONS AND DISTRICT

3.1 CHILDREN

Table 3.1 shows that the largest proportion of children aged 0-14, who have been classified as indigent live in Micoud (32.9%); relatively large concentrations of indigence, within this age group, were also observed in Anse La Raye (26.8%) and Vieux Fort (19.5%). Castries Sub-Urban, which accounted for 30.4 per cent of all children, registered a high concentration of all non-indigent poor (24.2%) and vulnerable (33.8%) children. Disproportionately large concentrations of non-indigent poor children were found in Micoud (14.4%), Anse-La Raye (10.6%), Soufriere (11.3%) and Dennery (10.3%).

		Socio-Econ	omic Status		
		Poor But Not			
	Indigent	Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District	%	%	%	%	%
Castries City	11.8	3.6	12.6	10.7	8.6
Castries Sub-Urban	6.1	24.2	33.8	35.1	30.4
Anse-La-Raye	26.5	10.6	11.0	2.9	7.6
Soufriere	-	11.3	2.8	4.8	6.5
Choiseul	-	4.8	1.2	3.0	3.2
Laborie	-	7.1	1.3	3.0	4.0
Vieux-Fort	19.5	4.4	8.5	10.0	8.1
Micoud	32.9	14.4	9.1	10.1	12.0
Dennery	-	10.3	11.1	7.5	9.0
Gros-Islet	3.2	9.2	8.7	12.9	10.6
Total	1234	17158	8940	22495	49826
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 0-14 years by District according to Socio Economic Status

3.2 WOMEN

With regard to females 15 years and over, Table 3.2 shows that Micoud (27.5%), Vieux Fort (21.8%) and Sub-Urban Castries (15.3%) have the largest proportions of females who were classified as indigent poor in St. Lucia. With respect to those females who were classified as non-indigent poor, the largest proportions were observed in Sub-Urban Castries (23.2%), Micoud (15.9%) and Gros Islet (12.2%). Disproportionately high proportions of the non-indigent poor females were also found to be living in Anse La Raye (9.3%), Laborie (7.3%) and



Dennery (7.6%). According to Table 3.2, over one half (56.2%) of the female population aged 15 years and over were estimated to have been living in urban areas such as the City of Castries, Sub-Urban Castries and Gros Islet. Whether in the context of the indigent poor, the non-indigent poor or the vulnerable, the spatial distributions observed among females aged 15 years and over are consistent with those observed among children under 14 years and thus, indicative of the co-existence of children and adult females living within specific districts in circumstances where their social and economic well being is either impaired or under threat from external shocks.

		Socio-Ecor	nomic Status		
		Poor But Not			
	Indigent	Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District	%	%	%	%	%
Castries City	9.9	5.2	16.6	13.1	11.8
Castries Sub-Urban	15.3	23.2	30.1	35.4	31.6
Anse-La-Raye	14.7	9.3	8.1	3.0	5.4
Soufriere	5.5	6.8	5.3	4.7	5.3
Choiseul	-	5.6	2.7	2.8	3.4
Laborie	-	7.3	4.4	3.8	4.6
Vieux-Fort	21.8	6.9	7.3	9.3	8.6
Micoud	27.5	15.9	7.8	8.1	10.1
Dennery	-	7.6	6.3	6.2	6.5
Gros-Islet	5.3	12.2	11.5	13.5	12.8
Total	739	14009	9405	36962	61114
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Females Aged 15 years and over by District according to Socio Economic Status

3.3 MEN

Some attention ought to be paid to the socio-economic status of males aged 15 years and over in Vieux Fort. However, with respect to entire population of males who were aged 15 years and over and among the indigent poor, Table 3.3 shows that the largest concentration was estimated to be in Vieux Fort (40.3%) being more than twice as large when compared with concentrations in any of the other districts. Though lower, concentrations of similar magnitudes were observed in Micoud (17.5%), Sub-Urban Castries (16.2%) and Anse La Raye (15.6%). In the remaining districts, the concentrations of indigence did not appear to be as profound. With respect to those males who were classified as non-indigent poor, the largest proportion was observed in Sub-Urban Castries (26.8%). Notably high proportions were observed in Micoud (17.8%) and Gros Islet (12.4%) and to a somewhat lesser extent in Dennery (9.2%) and Soufriere (7.5%). In the context of males aged 15 years and over who were deemed to be vulnerable, the largest concentrations were observed in the two most highly populated districts, namely, Sub-



Urban Castries (32.6%) and Gros Islet (13.5%). Though notably high in Micoud (9.7%), the disproportionately high concentration in Anse La Raye (11.3%) is worthy of attention.

		Socio-Ecor	iomic Status		
		Poor But Not			
	Indigent	Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District	%	%	%	%	%
Castries City	10.5	4.0	9.6	11.9	9.5
Castries Sub-Urban	16.2	26.8	32.6	32.7	30.9
Anse-La-Raye	15.6	6.9	11.3	3.8	5.9
Soufriere	-	7.5	4.0	4.8	5.3
Choiseul	-	3.4	2.1	3.4	3.2
Laborie	-	5.8	3.2	4.1	4.4
Vieux-Fort	40.3	6.2	8.7	9.5	8.9
Micoud	17.5	17.8	9.7	8.2	11.0
Dennery	-	9.2	5.3	6.0	6.6
Gros-Islet	-	12.4	13.5	15.5	14.2
Total	698	13679	8335	31189	53901
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Males Aged 15 years and over by District according to Socio Economic Status

3.4 ELDERLY PERSONS

Based upon estimates derived from the survey results for elderly persons aged 65 years and over in St. Lucia, Table 3.4 reveals that Vieux Fort and the City of Castries were the two districts that ought to be focus of attention with regard to interventions targeting the indigent poor among the elderly. When examined in the context of individuals' sex, elderly males in Vieux Fort appeared to be the principal targets of such interventions whereas, in the case of elderly females, similar treatment ought to be meted out in the City of Castries. Being the district with the largest population, it was not surprising that one of the higher concentrations among the non-indigent poor elderly persons was observed in Sub-Urban Castries (15.1%). However, it is worth stating that notable and disproportionately large numbers were classified as non-indigent poor in Micoud (17.6%) and Gros Islet (24.5%). Some attention ought to be directed to disproportionately large numbers in Vieux Fort (9.4%), Dennery (8.6%) and Laborie (7.6%) among non-indigent poor elderly persons. With respect to vulnerable elderly persons, high concentrations were primarily an urban phenomenon that was evident in Sub-Urban Castries (23.5%) and Gros Islet (22.4%).

Taking the sex of elderly persons classified a non-indigent poor into account, the spatial distribution among the male and the female populations was observed to be similar to that observed in the context of the entire population of non-indigent poor elderly persons with Gros



Islet and Micoud being districts found to have among the largest concentrations of elderly persons on the island. It is worth noting however that the high concentration of elderly persons in Sub-Urban Castries was due principally to the high concentrations that were evident among the female elderly population rather than among their male counterparts. In terms of vulnerable elderly persons, the observed urban bias persisted in districts such as Sub-Urban Castries and Gros Islet across the sexes.

		Socio-Ecor	omic Status		
		Poor But Not			
	Indigent	Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District	%	%	%	%	%
Elderly Females					
Castries City	100.0	6.8	5.6	14.2	12.0
Castries Sub-Urban	-	18.8	29.0	32.0	29.1
Anse-La-Raye	-	4.5	2.8	2.4	2.8
Soufriere	-	2.5	6.4	6.1	5.4
Choiseul	-	4.5	5.5	2.3	3.1
Laborie	-	7.1	8.8	6.1	6.7
Vieux-Fort	-	7.5	6.1	4.6	5.3
Micoud	-	15.2	9.4	9.9	10.7
Dennery	-	6.9	5.7	6.0	6.1
Gros-Islet	-	26.4	20.8	16.4	18.7
Total	36	1610	1301	6138	9086
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Elderly Males					
Castries City	-	2.6	7.7	10.1	8.2
Castries Sub-Urban	-	10.8	15.9	30.7	24.6
Anse-La-Raye		2.6	11.5	2.3	3.6
Soufriere	-	6.0	-	9.7	7.6
Choiseul	-	5.2	7.6	3.1	4.1
Laborie	-	8.2	8.0	6.5	7.0
Vieux-Fort	100.0	11.6	8.4	7.7	9.1
Micoud	-	20.4	8.6	5.2	8.6
Dennery	-	10.6	7.8	6.3	7.3
Gros-Islet	-	22.3	24.5	18.3	19.8
Total	40	1393	947	4667	7048
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Table 3.4: Distribution of Elderly Persons 65 years and over by District and Socio Economic Status according to Sex



		Socio-Ecor	omic Status		
	Indigent	Poor But Not Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District	%	%	%	%	%
Castries City	47.4	4.8	6.5	12.4	10.4
Castries Sub-Urban		15.1	23.5	31.4	27.1
Anse-La-Raye	-	3.6	6.5	2.4	3.2
Soufriere		4.1	3.7	7.6	6.4
Choiseul		4.8	6.4	2.6	3.5
Laborie	-	7.6	8.4	6.3	6.8
Vieux-Fort	52.6	9.4	7.2	6.0	7.0
Micoud	-	17.6	9.0	7.9	9.8
Dennery		8.6	6.6	6.1	6.6
Gros-Islet	-	24.5	22.4	17.2	19.2
Total	76	3004	2248	10805	16133
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

Table 3.4: Distribution of Elderly Persons 65 years and over by District and Socio Economic Status according to Sex (Continued)

3.5 YOUTH

According to Table 3.5, the largest proportions of young persons aged 15-24 years and classified as indigent poor were observed in Vieux Fort (42.3%) and Micoud (34.1%). This pattern persisted across the sexes though it is worth stating that noteworthy levels of indigence appeared to be characteristic of young females in Anse La Raye (15.3%). With respect to nonindigent young persons, the highest concentrations were observed in Sub-Urban Castries (22.1%) and Micoud (16.9%). Though lower, notable concentrations of similar magnitudes were observed in Gros Islet (11.6%) and Anse La Raye (10.9%). Districts such as Choiseul and Laborie were observed to have had disproportionately large concentrations among nonindigent young persons (3.8% and 6.4% respectively). With respect to non-indigent young males, the highest concentrations were also observed in Sub-Urban Castries (25.0%) and Micoud (16.3%). Though lower, notable concentrations were also observed in Gros Islet (14.0%) and Dennery (12.8%), the latter being disproportionately high. For non-indigent young females, a similar pattern emerged with the highest concentrations being observed in Sub-Urban Castries (18.9%) and Micoud (17.5%). It is worth noting that Anse La Raye had disproportionately high concentrations of non-indigent young females, an outcome that is consistent with that observed among indigent young females. As in the case of other age-based sub-populations, larger concentrations among vulnerable young persons were evident in urban districts such as the City of Castries, Sub-Urban Castries and Gros Islet though some concern ought to focus on the observed levels of prevalence in rural districts such as Micoud and Anse La Raye. While a similar pattern prevails among young vulnerable males, the pattern that emerges among their female counterparts is similar except that a higher prevalence is evident in Vieux Fort than in Micoud.



Table 3.5: Distribution of Young Persons Aged 15-24 years by District and Socio Economic Status according to Sex

		Socio-Econ	iomic Status		
		Poor But Not			
	Indigent	Indigent	Vulnerable	Non Poor	Total
District	%	%	%	%	%
All Young Persons					
Castries City	-	5.0	18.7	12.1	10.9
Castries Sub-Urban	15.8	22.1	25.2	33.9	28.5
Anse-La-Raye	7.6	10.9	11.1	4.3	7.5
Soufriere	-	6.6	5.5	4.9	5.4
Choiseul	-	3.8	2.0	2.1	2.6
Laborie	-	6.4	2.9	3.2	4.1
Vieux-Fort	42.3	6.9	9.2	13.4	11.1
Micoud	34.1	16.9	10.1	11.4	13.2
Dennery	-	9.8	3.5	6.8	7.0
Gros-Islet	-	11.6	11.8	7.9	9.6
Total	475	9380	5244	15260	30360
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Young Males					
Castries City	-	4.4	12.2	10.1	8.4
Castries Sub-Urban	15.9	25.0	28.2	29.3	27.5
Anse-La-Raye	-	8.0	10.9	5.6	7.2
Soufriere	-	5.8	4.6	4.6	4.9
Choiseul	-	2.9	1.3	3.0	2.6
Laborie	-	5.3	2.8	4.7	4.5
Vieux-Fort	50.2	5.6	10.5	12.8	10.6
Micoud	33.9	16.3	13.6	13.0	14.5
Dennery	-	12.6	1.4	5.1	6.8
Gros-Islet	-	14.0	14.5	11.8	12.8
Total	239	4977	2678	7203	15098
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Young Females					
Castries City	-	5.8	25.5	14.0	13.3
Castries Sub-Urban	16.1	18.9	22.1	37.9	29.4
Anse-La-Raye	15.3	14.0	11.3	3.2	7.9
Soufriere	-	7.5	6.4	5.1	5.9
Choiseul	-	4.9	2.8	1.3	2.6
Laborie	-	7.7	3.0	1.9	3.7
Vieux-Fort	33.9	8.2	7.8	14.0	11.6
Micoud	34.3	17.5	6.3	10.1	12.0
Dennery	-	6.7	5.8	8.2	7.2
Gros-Islet	0.4	8.8	9.0	4.3	6.3
Total	236	4403	2566	8057	15262
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)



4.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOR

4.1 AGE OF INDIVIDUALS

Despite variations, there is ample evidence suggesting that poverty is characteristic of the lives of all persons irrespective of age, in a given country. According to Table 4.1, an examination of the pattern exhibited according to five-year age groups reveals that the poor consists primarily of children under 14 years (almost 39% collectively) and teenagers (just over 29% collectively). Compared to the national population, larger proportions were found in these age groups among the poor. This might be explained by a dependency phenomenon fueled by the need for larger families including extended family arrangements as means of coping with the vicissitudes associated with poverty and further bolstered within a culture that is associated with higher levels of fertility among women folk.

		Socio Economic Status				
Age	Р	oor	Non	Poor	То	tal
Group	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	3844	8.1	8763	7.5	12607	7.6
5-9	6624	13.9	10286	8.8	16910	10.3
10-14	7923	16.7	12387	10.6	20310	12.3
15-19	5932	12.5	11404	9.7	17336	10.5
20-24	3923	8.3	9100	7.8	13023	7.9
25-29	2642	5.6	7713	6.6	10355	6.3
30-34	2153	4.5	8027	6.8	10180	6.2
35-39	3063	6.4	8776	7.5	11839	7.2
40-44	2951	6.2	7917	6.7	10867	6.6
45-49	1912	4.0	6584	5.6	8496	5.2
50-54	1271	2.7	4892	4.2	6163	3.7
55-59	1077	2.3	4527	3.9	5604	3.4
60-64	1121	2.4	3898	3.3	5018	3.0
65+	3080	6.5	13053	11.1	16133	9.8
Total	47516	100.0	117326	100.0	164842	100.0

Table 4.1: Distribution of Population by Five-Year Age Group according to Socio-Economic Status

Relatively greater proportions in excess of 6.0% have been observed for persons aged 35-39 years, 40-44 years and 65 years and over. This might be indicative of the age profile of persons bearing the responsibility for large families consisting of poor persons. In the case of persons aged 65 years and over, some consideration may have to be given to the impact of their living arrangements on their socio-economic well being. This arises due to the fact that such persons



have a greater prospect of living in extended family settings that threaten individual well being or living alone without adequate means of sustenance.

4.2 SEX OF INDIVIDUALS

The demographics of poverty tend to be revealing of important differences within the population. Of the 28.8 per cent of the population living below the poverty line in 2005/06, 51.3 per cent were male and 48.7 per cent were female. This amounts to a fairly even balance of poverty between the sexes, although it does not tell us of the situation regarding men and women. Of the 28.8 per cent of the population living below the poverty line 51.3 per cent were female and 49.7 per cent were male. This reflects the distribution of females and males in the total population (52% and 48% respectively) and amounts to a fairly even balance of poverty between the sexes, although it does not tell us of the situation regarding specific age groups. When the data are broken down by age groups it emerges that in the 0-19 (poor) age group the sexes are distributed in the same proportions as in the general population. However, in the 20-64 age groups the position is reversed with women constituting 52 per cent of the age category. There is, therefore, a greater likelihood that poor persons above the age of 20 will be female than male. However, there is a greater likelihood that a poor child will be male rather than female (p=.000).

The greater preponderance of females among the poor 20-64 age grouping probably has a demographic rather than a socioeconomic basis, since the ratio reversal among adults is evident in the non-poor population as well. Still, the greater preponderance of females among the poor adult population ought to be reflected in policy formulation for poverty eradication. In this regard, as will be demonstrated by the qualitative data, special burdens borne by chronically poor women are related to the responsibilities associated with their gender. Thus, for example, their responsibilities relating to reproduction and nurturing creates limitations for them in regard to their ability to participate in the job market. This seems to present a case for policy targeted at young girls in poverty to help them avoid fertility behaviour that acts as a mechanism of transference of poverty across the generations.

Based upon Table 4.2 a total of 48% of St. Lucia's population were male and indicative of a national sex ratio of 92.3 males per 100 females. When compared to the national population, it is worth noting that males were over-represented among the poor. For example, 52% of the indigent poor and 51.3% of the non-indigent poor were estimated to be males. In St. Lucia, sex ratios at birth have traditionally favoured male births to the extent that the higher prevalence of poverty among males could be a function of larger juvenile male cohorts having exposure to poverty in childhood and as teenagers when compared to their female counterparts. As such, it should not be surprising that higher sex ratios are evident among the indigent and non-indigent poor being 108.3 and 105.3 males per 100 females respectively. This could be further compounded insofar as a higher proportion of elderly males is likely to be among the ranks of the poor when compared to elderly females. This could be explained by life time choices of some elderly men who live below subsistence level devoid of care and support from their children and significant others.



				Socio-Econ	omic Status	8	_		Total			
Sex	Indiq	gent	Poor E Indi	But Not gent	Vulne	erable	Non	Non Poor		%		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
Male	1389	52.0	22998	51.3	12582	47.2	42187	46.5	79157	48.0		
Female	1281	48.0	21847	48.7	14098	52.8	48459	53.5	85685	52.0		
Total	2670	100.0	44845	100.0	26680	100.0	90646	100.0	164842	100.0		

Table 4.2: Distribution of Population by Sex according to Socio-Economic Status

4.3 ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS

On examining Table 4.3, a vast majority of almost 86.0% of St. Lucia's population were of African descent. Much smaller proportions were Mixed (9.3%) or of East Indian descent (2.8%). Each of the other groups such as Amerindians, Caucasians, Syrian/Lebanese and Chinese accounted for less than 1.0% of the islands population. Given the distribution of St. Lucia's population by ethnic characteristics, it should not be surprising that a similar pattern emerges among the indigent and non-indigent poor except that the population of African descent and to a somewhat lesser extent, that of East Indian descent were observed to be over-represented among the indigent and non-indigent poor.

	Socio-Economic Status									
	India	Poor But Not		Vulnerable		Non Poor		Total		
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Ν	%
African Descent/Negro/Black	2509	94.0	40639	90.6	23393	87.7	74441	82.1	140982	85.5
Indigenous People (Amerindian/Carib)	-	-	39	.1	36	.1	1474	1.6	1548	.9
East Indian	80	3.0	1410	3.1	873	3.3	2197	2.4	4560	2.8
Chinese/Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	.0	39	.0
Syrian/Lebanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	.5	423	.3
White/Caucasian	-	-	-	-	-	-	877	1.0	877	.5
Mixed	80	3.0	2387	5.3	2193	8.2	10675	11.8	15335	9.3
Other	-	-	-	-	73	.3	39	.0	111	.1
Don't know/Not Stated	-	-	371	.8	113	.4	482	.5	967	.6
Total	2670	100.0	44845	100.0	26680	100.0	90646	100.0	164842	100.0

Table 4.3: Distribution of Population by Ethnicity according to Socio-Economic Status



4.5 HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

This discussion examines the characteristics of poor household heads as opposed to individuals. It focuses specifically on household heads in the context of characteristics such as such as age, sex, educational attainment, employment status and occupation.

4.5.1 Age of Head

Table 4.4 shows that the overall age distribution of household heads does not change despite differences in their socio-economic status. In general, the majority of household heads are 65 years and over, an outcome that is likely to be associated with the prevalence of elderly persons among individuals living alone. Among poor households, as much as 21.5% of household heads were 65 years and over. Despite consistency in the age distribution of household heads irrespective of their socio-economic status, it is worthwhile to highlight those age groups that account for notably larger concentrations among the poor heads when compared to non-poor heads. This is the case among poor heads aged 10-14 years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years and especially those aged 40-44 years. This has implications for targeting specific sets of household headed by young persons and juveniles for when mounting poverty alleviation and reduction programmes.

0		Socio Eco	Total				
Age Group	Ро	or	Non F	Poor	TOTAL		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
10-14	113	1.1	153	.4	266	.6	
15-19	78	.8	121	.3	199	.4	
20-24	227	2.3	727	2.0	954	2.1	
25-29	536	5.3	1963	5.4	2500	5.4	
30-34	613	6.1	2882	7.9	3494	7.5	
35-39	1224	12.2	4378	12.1	5602	12.1	
40-44	1695	16.9	4580	12.6	6274	13.5	
45-49	1002	10.0	4338	12.0	5340	11.5	
50-54	802	8.0	2878	7.9	3679	7.9	
55-59	770	7.7	3066	8.4	3836	8.3	
60-64	813	8.1	2326	6.4	3139	6.8	
65+	2154	21.5	8878	24.5	11032	23.8	
Total	10025	100.0	36290	100.0	46315	100.0	

Table 4.4: Distribution of Household Heads by Age Group according to Socioeconomic Status



4.5.2 Sex of Head

According to Table 4.5, the sex composition of household heads is indicative of a preponderance of male heads irrespective of socio-economic status. Interestingly, the sex composition in the case of poor and non-poor households is virtually identical suggesting that in poor households, the observed preponderance of male heads persists to the extent that 57.4% of household heads un poor households have been estimated to be male.

		Socio Ecor	Total				
Sex	P	oor	Non	Poor	TUIdi		
	N	% N %		%	N	%	
Male	5756	57.4	20377	56.2	26133	56.4	
Female	4269	42.6	15913	43.8	20182	43.6	
Total	10025	100.0	36290	100.0	46315	100.0	

Table 4.5: Distribution of Household Heads by Sex according to Socioeconomic Status

4.5.3 Educational Attainment of Head

Table 4.6 examines variations in the educational attainment of household heads according to socio-economic status of sex. In St. Lucia, the majority (approximately 60.0%) of household heads were estimated to have attained a maximum of primary education. This was the case irrespective of sex with the respective estimated proportions for male and female heads being 60.8% and 59.5%. While a maximum of about 22.2% of household heads attained secondary education, just about 4.0% had attained a maximum of a university level education. Interestingly, the observed pattern remained virtually unchanged irrespective of the sex of household heads.



Table 4.6: Distribution of Household Heads by Highest Educational Attainment according to Socio-Economic Status and Sex

		Socio Econ	Total					
Highest Educational	Poor		Non	Poor	lotai			
Attainment	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Вотн Sexes								
None	38	.4	189	.6	227	.5		
Nursery/Kindergarten	-	-	72	.1	72	.1		
Primary	6585	74.3	19299	56.6	25884	60.2		
Secondary	1215	13.7	8424	24.7	9638	22.4		
SALCC	114	1.3	1558	4.6	1672	3.9		
Other Tech/Vocational	75	.9	793	2.3	869	2.0		
University	-	-	1912	5.6	1912	4.4		
Other Not Specified	76	.9	269	.8	345	.8		
Don't Know	760	8.6	1477	4.3	2237	5.2		
Not Stated	-	-	118	.3	118	.3		
Total	8864	100.0	34110	100.0	42973	100.0		
		Mal	.E					
None	38	.7	151	.8	189	.8		
Nursery/Kindergarten	-	-	36	.2	36	.2		
Primary	4120	80.2	10680	55.6	14799	60.8		
Secondary	411	8.0	4661	24.3	5072	20.8		
SALCC	75	1.5	950	4.9	1025	4.2		
Other Tech/Vocational	-	-	337	1.8	337	1.4		
University	-	-	1144	6.0	1144	4.7		
Other Not Specified	76	1.5	193	1.0	269	1.1		
Don't Know	418	8.1	947	4.9	1365	5.6		
Not Stated	-	-	118	.6	118	.5		
Total	5138	100.0	19216	100.0	24354	100.0		
Female								
None	-	-	38	.3	38	.2		
Nursery/Kindergarten	=	-	36	.2	36	.2		
Primary	2465	66.2	8619	57.9	11084	59.5		
Secondary	804	21.6	3763	25.3	4566	24.5		
SALCC	39	1.0	608	4.1	647	3.5		
Other Tech/Vocational	75	2.0	456	3.1	531	2.9		
University	-	-	768	5.2	768	4.1		
Other Not Specified	-	-	76	.5	76	.4		
Don't Know	342	9.2	530	3.6	872	4.7		
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	3726	100.0	14894	100.0	18619	100.0		


Table 4.6 shows the predominance of primary education as the highest level attained by household heads irrespective of their socio-economic status. Moreover, it shows that poor household heads were much more likely to have attained a maximum of a primary education and less likely to have attained higher levels when compared to their non-poor counterparts. When the sex of household heads is taken into account, this pattern persists especially among male heads for whom it was much more pronounced. In the case of female heads however, sex differentials in educational attainment across socio-economic status were observed but were not as pronounced as in the case of their male counterparts. The difference in the proportions of poor and non-poor female household heads attaining a maximum of secondary education was 3.7 percentage points. The corresponding difference for male heads was 16.3 percentage points. This implies that despite attaining secondary level education, greater proportions of females rather than males end up being the heads of households that may be unable to sustain the well being of its members. Accordingly, the answers to such outcomes may lie in socio-structural arrangements that preclude the fuller participation of some females in labour market activities and restrain specific cross-sections who end up engaging in activities that neither redounds to their material well being nor that of their families.

4.5.4 Employment Status of Head

Table 4.7 permits an examination of the relationship between labour force participation, socioeconomic status and sex of household heads. Overall, 66.1% of all household heads actively participated in the labour force. Moreover, substantially higher levels of participation were observed among male household heads than among female heads being estimated to be 75.8% and 53.6% respectively. Nevertheless, there were greater rates of participation than nonparticipation irrespective of the sex of household heads.

Among poor heads of households, however, Table 4.7 shows lower levels of participation in the labour force when compared to participation rates observed for all household heads (59.1% as opposed to 66.1%). Upon taking the sex of household heads into account, a greater proportion among male heads appears to have participated than to have not participated in the labour force. Among female heads, however, the situation is reversed with a lower proportion claiming to have participated than to have not participated in the labour force. While 73.7% of poor male household heads participated in the labor force, the corresponding proportion among females was 39.4%. This suggests that poor male heads would have had greater prospects than their female counterparts of obtaining income through employment either because the former were employed or may have exposed themselves to prospects of obtaining work. It also suggests that poor female household heads may have to be more creative in developing coping strategies to obtain income from sources other than employment. There might also be a host of structural and cultural factors that preclude greater participation in the labour force among poor female heads of households.



		Socio Econ	omic Status		Total		
Labour Force Participants	P	oor	Non	Poor	A/	0/	
	N	%	N	%	/V	%	
Male							
Participant	4245	73.7	15558	76.4	19803	75.8	
Non Participant	1511	26.3	4818	23.6	6330	24.2	
Total	5756	100.0	20377	100.0	26133	100.0	
Female							
Participant	1684	39.4	9129	57.4	10813	53.6	
Non Participant	2585	60.6	6784	42.6	9369	46.4	
Total	4269	100.0	15913	100.0	20182	100.0	
Both Sexes							
Participant	5929	59.1	24687	68.0	30616	66.1	
Non Participant	4097	40.9	11602	32.0	15699	33.9	
Total	10025	100.0	36290	100.0	46315	100.0	

Table 4.7: Distribution of Household Heads by Labour Force Participation according to Socio-economic Status and Sex

It is worth noting that among non-poor female heads of households, there were greater levels of participation in the labour force than non-participation (57.4% as opposed to 42.6%). By comparing poor female heads of households with their non-poor counterparts, it might be possible to discern factors that are likely to be associated with differential levels of participation across the two groups of women and as such, deemed to be ideal levers that can be manipulated to empower poor female heads with regard to their participation in the labour force.

Table 4.8 examines the relationship between employment status, socio-economic status and sex of household heads who have been economically active. Overall, 7.2% of the all economically active household heads were estimated to be unemployed, a greater proportion being observed among female heads than among male heads (12.5% as opposed to 4.2%). Among poor household heads, 11.0% were estimated to be unemployed. When compared to heads of households in general, higher rates of unemployment were estimated among poor household heads irrespective of the sex of the household head. Moreover, the rate of unemployment among poor female heads was estimated to be substantially lower than that of their male counterparts and the magnitude of this difference was greater than that observed in the case of the overall population of household heads.



		Socio Econ	omic Status		Total		
Employment Status	Pc	oor	Non	Poor		0/	
	N	%	N	%	//	%	
Male							
Employed	3935	92.7	15026	96.6	18961	95.8	
Unemployed	309	7.3	532	3.4	842	4.2	
Total	4245	100.0	15558	100.0	19803	100.0	
Female							
Employed	1341	79.6	8117	88.9	9458	87.5	
Unemployed	343	20.4	1012	11.1	1355	12.5	
Total	1684	100.0	9129	100.0	10813	100.0	
Both Sexes							
Employed	5276	89.0	23143	93.7	28419	92.8	
Unemployed	652	11.0	1544	6.3	2196	7.2	
Total	5929	100.0	24687	100.0	30616	100.0	

Table 4.8: Distribution of Household Heads in the Labour Force by Employment Status according to Socioeconomic Status and Sex

These findings reinforce earlier statements suggesting that poor male should have greater prospects than their female counterparts of obtaining income through employment and the need for greater creativity on the part of poor female heads to obtain income from alternative sources. Apart from social and biographical characteristics that may have differential impact upon the economic activity of household heads across socio-economic status, one needs to consider a host of structural and cultural factors that may have implications for gender stereotyping, gender discrimination and other artifacts of gender relations. These would have to be systematically studied to determine their impact upon differential outcomes with regard to outcomes associated with the economic activity across and within sex groups taking into account variations in the socio-economic status of household heads.

4.6 OCCUPATION

Table 4.9 addresses the relationship between occupation, socio-economic status and sex of household heads. Overall, the majority of heads who declared having a job were engaged in work related to sales and services. The respective proportions for males, females and all heads were 8.8%, 7.0% and 8.0% indicating that the same pattern persisted across the sexes. Among male heads, work related to craft activities and skilled agricultural pursuits appeared to be popular and were reported by respective proportions of 7.3% and 6.0% of the all household heads. Among female heads, work related to craft activities and elementary tasks appeared to be popular and were reported by respective proportions of 4.5% and 4.3% of all heads.



Table 4.9: Distribution of Household Heads in the Occupation according to Socioeconomic Status and Sex

		Socio Econ	Total			
Occupation	Po	por	Non	Poor		Jiai
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male						
Legislator/Manager	111	2.0	1333	6.6	1444	5.6
Professional	38	.7	689	3.4	726	2.8
Technical	-	-	494	2.4	494	1.9
Clerical	-	-	489	2.4	489	1.9
Services/Sales	344	6.1	1941	9.6	2286	8.8
Skilled/Agricultural	397	7.0	1149	5.7	1546	6.0
Craft	380	6.7	1522	7.5	1901	7.3
Machine Operator	77	1.4	722	3.6	799	3.1
Elementary	386	6.8	959	4.7	1346	5.2
Not Stated	3909	69.3	11002	54.2	14911	57.5
Total	5642	100.0	20300	100.0	25942	100.0
Female						
Legislator/Manager	38	.9	309	2.0	347	1.7
Professional	-	-	683	4.3	683	3.4
Technical	-	-	263	1.7	263	1.3
Clerical	-	-	486	3.1	486	2.4
Services/Sales	304	7.2	1107	7.0	1411	7.0
Skilled/Agricultural	192	4.5	155	1.0	347	1.7
Craft	195	4.6	716	4.5	911	4.5
Machine Operator	80	1.9	116	.7	196	1.0
Elementary	150	3.5	719	4.6	870	4.3
Not Stated	3272	77.3	11246	71.2	14519	72.5
Total	4233	100.0	15800	100.0	20032	100.0
BOTH SEXES						
Legislator/Manager	149	1.5	1642	4.5	1791	3.9
Professional	38	.4	1371	3.8	1409	3.1
Technical	-	-	757	2.1	757	1.6
Clerical	-	-	974	2.7	974	2.1
Services/Sales	648	6.6	3048	8.4	3697	8.0
Skilled/Agricultural	589	6.0	1304	3.6	1893	4.1
Craft	575	5.8	2238	6.2	2813	6.1
Machine Operator	157	1.6	838	2.3	995	2.2
Elementary	537	5.4	1679	4.7	2215	4.8
Not Stated	7181	72.7	22248	61.6	29430	64.0
Total	9874	100.0	36100	100.0	45975	100.0



Among all poor household heads, the pattern of occupational activities does not appear to be different from that observed for all heads of households insofar as the most dominant occupational pursuits appeared to be work related to sales and services, craft activities and skilled agricultural pursuits. While the three main occupational activities that were characteristic of all male heads persisted among poor male heads, their order of predominance was different. Specifically, work akin to skilled agricultural pursuits became the most popular activity among poor male heads followed by elementary occupations and craft-related work. To this end, the respective proportions engaged in such activities were 7.0%, 6.8% and 6.7%. Their pattern of occupational activity among poor female heads did not depart too far from that observed among all female heads as the former engaged primarily in work activities associated with sales and services and craft-related tasks, the respective proportions being 7.2% and 4.6%. For poor female household heads, however, there was a notable thrust in the direction of skilled agricultural activities as 4.5% reported engaging in such pursuits as opposed to 1.7% among all female heads.

In sum, it appears as though poor male heads were primarily engaged in skilled agricultural work, elementary occupations and craft-related work. In contrast, female heads were primarily engaged in work akin to sales and services, craft-related work and skilled agricultural activities.



5.0 EDUCATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

5.1 HIGHEST EXAMINATION

Highest examination passed is analyzed for all individuals 15 years and over and has been reclassified to reflect the attainment of tertiary level qualifications "en masse" rather than at specific levels. For the purposes of these analyses, the attainment of tertiary level qualifications is consistent with the certification at different levels including A Level, Diploma, Associate Degree, Undergraduate Degree, Post Graduate Degree and Professional Qualification. Variations associated with lower levels of education have been retained and include None, School Leaving, CXC Basic, CXC 1-4 passes and CXC 5 or more passes. Provision has also been made for two residual categories that have been classified as Other and Not Stated.

5.1.1 Highest Examination Passed by Quintiles

Table 5.1 shows that 51.4% of the population aged 15 years and over had no certification and that 10.0% had at least acquired tertiary level certification. Among the male population, 53.1% had attained no certification as opposed to a smaller proportion (49.7%) among the female population. With respect to tertiary certification, the situation was reversed as a higher proportion of the female population had at least acquired tertiary level certification when compared to the corresponding proportion among the male population, the respective proportions being estimated to be 10.4% and 9.7%. With respect to the attainment of different levels of certification at the secondary level, a similar pattern was observed among the male and female populations.

Table 5.1 is indicative of a negative association between highest examination passed and per capita consumption quintile. For the population aged 15 years and over, the proportion with no certification decreased with progression to higher consumption quintiles so that while 69.0% of persons from the poorest quintile had attained no certification, a lower proportion amounting to 51.4% had attained no certification in the wealthiest quintile. For those persons who had attained tertiary level qualifications, the pattern was reversed so that while 1.1% from the poorest quintile had attained tertiary level certification, the corresponding proportion in the wealthiest quintile was estimated to be 25.6%. There appears to be little variation in the poorest to the wealthiest quintile. This might be a function of age as older persons were more likely to have attained a maximum of a school leaving certificate and at the same time progress differentially per capita consumption quintiles.



Table 5.1: Distribution of the Population Aged 15 years and over by Highest Examination Passedaccording to Per Capita Consumption Quintiles and Sex

Highest	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles									Total		
Examination	Poo	orest		II		III		IV	Ric	chest		nai
Passed	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
MALE												
None	7538	71.6	6056	57.6	5654	58.0	5137	48.7	4072	33.3	28457	53.1
School Leaving	1434	13.6	1928	18.3	1527	15.7	1678	15.9	2067	16.9	8634	16.1
CXC Basic	38	.4	190	1.8	233	2.4	450	4.3	304	2.5	1214	2.3
CXC 1-4 Passes	646	6.1	1078	10.3	832	8.5	912	8.6	699	5.7	4168	7.8
CXC 5 and More Passes	298	2.8	540	5.1	710	7.3	1077	10.2	1528	12.5	4154	7.8
Tertiary Certification	36	.3	453	4.3	530	5.4	993	9.4	3158	25.9	5171	9.7
Other	153	1.5	112	1.1	153	1.6	150	1.4	114	.9	682	1.3
Not Stated	389	3.7	153	1.5	117	1.2	152	1.4	270	2.2	1080	2.0
Total	10531	100.0	10510	100.0	9756	100.0	10549	100.0	12213	100.0	53561	100.0
Female												
None	6673	66.4	5332	53.9	6138	52.8	6040	47.6	4345	33.1	28528	49.7
School Leaving	1302	12.9	2064	20.9	1796	15.4	2324	18.3	2865	21.8	10351	18.0
CXC Basic	76	.8	372	3.8	487	4.2	339	2.7	116	.9	1390	2.4
CXC 1-4 Passes	732	7.3	777	7.8	1289	11.1	911	7.2	909	6.9	4617	8.0
CXC 5 and More Passes	465	4.6	753	7.6	807	6.9	1215	9.6	1264	9.6	4504	7.8
Tertiary Certification	196	2.0	299	3.0	497	4.3	1602	12.7	3328	25.4	5922	10.4
Other	226	2.2	186	1.9	228	2.0	73	.6	151	1.1	863	1.5
Not Stated	387	3.8	112	1.1	382	3.3	197	1.6	151	1.2	1229	2.1
Total	10056	100.0	9895	100.0	11626	100.0	12701	100.0	13127	100.0	57404	100.0
BOTH SEXES												
None	14211	69.0	11388	55.8	11792	55.1	11177	48.1	8417	33.2	56985	51.4
School Leaving	2736	13.3	3993	19.6	3323	15.5	4002	17.2	4932	19.5	18985	17.1
CXC Basic	114	.6	562	2.8	720	3.4	790	3.4	420	1.7	2605	2.3
CXC 1-4 Passes	1378	6.7	1855	9.1	2121	9.9	1823	7.8	1608	6.3	8785	7.9
CXC 5 and More Passes	763	3.7	1293	6.3	1518	7.1	2293	9.9	2792	11.0	8658	7.8
Tertiary Certification	232	1.1	753	3.4	1028	4.9	2596	10.2	6485	25.6	11093	10.0
Other	379	1.8	298	1.5	381	1.8	223	1.0	265	1.0	1545	1.4
Not Stated	775	3.8	264	1.3	499	2.3	349	1.5	421	1.7	2309	2.1
Total	20587	100.0	20405	100.0	21382	100.0	23251	100.0	25340	100.0	110965	100.0



A further examination of Table 5.1 reveals that the negative association between highest examination passed and per capita consumption quintiles is generally borne out among males and among females aged 15 years and over. This is especially true when one considers persons who had no certification and those who had at least tertiary level certification. Not withstanding these observations, the results contained in Table 3.25 point towards to interesting conclusions. The first relates to the fact that 2.0% of females with tertiary level certification were in the poorest quintile group as opposed to 0.3% among males. Such an outcome points towards an inequitable distribution of resources across the sexes with respect to persons attaining tertiary level certification and at the same time, being among the ranks of the poorest in St. Lucia. In order to undertake such an analysis, it would be necessary to embrace a gender perspective that focuses upon individual and group perspectives pertaining to roles and expectations in the context of living arrangements, duties and responsibilities of the sexes in different spheres such as the household and the workplace, and discriminatory behaviour and labour market segmentation. The second point relates to the fact that relatively more females than males attaining a maximum of school leaving certification had progressed to quintile 4 and the wealthiest quintile. This might be indicative of the resilience of some older women who had no more than a school leaving certificate but the same time, had been able to acquire the means to sustain a standard of living commensurate with that of the two wealthiest quintile group.

5.1.2 Highest Examination Passed by Socio-Economic Status

Similar to Table 5.1, Table 5.2 shows variation in highest examination passed but instead focuses on an absolute conception of poverty status in St. Lucia. In particular, it explores variations in the highest examination passed among persons aged 15 years and over who are poor and those who are non-poor. Among poor persons overall, 64.5% had no certification as opposed to a smaller proportion amounting to 46.7% among non-poor persons. With respect to persons who had attained at least tertiary level certification, a substantially lower proportion was observed among the poor than among the non-poor, the respective estimates being 1.7% and 12.0%. A consistent pattern emerged across the sexes. For males who had no certification, 67.2% were poor and 47.8% were non poor. For females, the corresponding proportions were 61.7% and 45.7%. With respect to persons who attained at least tertiary certification, the respective proportions among the poor and the non-poor were 0.9% and 13.0% in the case of males and 2.4% and 13.0% in the case of females. The results contained in Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 reinforce the view that the attainment of certification enhances one's socio-economic status and facilitates one's prospects of being among the ranks of the non-poor.

Moreover, it emphasizes the value associated with the attainment of tertiary level certification, enhanced socio-economic status and the prospect of not being deprived of basic human needs for engaging in sustainable livelihood.



Table 5.2: Distribution of the Population Aged 15 years and over by Highest Examination Passed according to Socio-Economic Status and Sex

		Socio Econ	omic Status		Total		
Highest Examination Passed	Po	or	Non	Poor	TU	nai	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male							
None	9861	67.2	18596	47.8	28457	53.1	
School Leaving	2456	16.7	6178	15.9	8634	16.1	
CXC Basic	38	.3	1177	3.0	1214	2.3	
CXC 1-4 Passes	990	6.7	3178	8.2	4168	7.8	
CXC 5 and More Passes	492	3.4	3661	9.4	4154	7.8	
A Level	149	.9	5022	13.0	5171	9.7	
Other	229	1.6	454	1.2	682	1.3	
Not Stated	466	3.2	614	1.6	1080	2.0	
Total	14682	100.0	38878	100.0	53561	100.0	
Female							
None	8911	61.7	19617	45.7	28528	49.7	
School Leaving	2488	17.2	7863	18.3	10351	18.0	
CXC Basic	112	.8	1278	3.0	1390	2.4	
CXC 1-4 Passes	1165	8.1	3452	8.0	4617	8.0	
CXC 5 and More Passes	652	4.5	3852	9.0	4504	7.8	
A Level	344	2.4	5578	13.0	5922	10.4	
Other	337	2.3	526	1.2	863	1.5	
Not Stated	424	2.9	805	1.9	1229	2.1	
Total	14434	100.0	42971	100.0	57404	100.0	
Both Sexes							
None	18773	64.5	38213	46.7	56985	51.4	
School Leaving	4944	17.0	14041	17.2	18985	17.1	
CXC Basic	150	.5	2455	3.0	2605	2.3	
CXC 1-4 Passes	2155	7.4	6630	8.1	8785	7.9	
CXC 5 and More Passes	1144	3.9	7514	9.2	8658	7.8	
A Level	494	1.7	10599	12.0	11093	10.0	
Other	566	1.9	979	1.2	1545	1.4	
Not Stated	891	3.1	1418	1.7	2309	2.1	
Total	29116	100.0	81849	100.0	110965	100.0	



5.2 ACCESS TO TEXTBOOKS

For persons attending primary and secondary schools, Table 5.3 permits an examination of the relationship between access to text books, socio-economic status and individuals' sex. Accordingly, a greater proportion of such persons were observed to have had access to all text books than to have access to some or none of the textbooks. Specifically, it was estimated that 56.2%. On examining the association between access to textbooks and individuals' sex, the pattern remained virtually unchanged suggesting that there did not appear to be any sex differentials in access to textbooks. However, Table 5.3 is indicative of a relationship between socio-economic status and access to textbooks. Thus, while 60.3% of non-poor school attendees were observed to have had access to all of their textbooks, the corresponding proportion among their poor counterparts was 48.3%. Such findings are consistent with expectations suggesting that non-poor school attendees were more likely than their poor counterparts to have had access to all of their textbooks. In contrast, poor school attendees were more likely than their non-poor counterparts to have some or none of their textbooks than to have all of their textbooks.

On taking individuals' sex into account, some interesting patterns emerge indicating that the observed relationship between access to textbooks and socio-economic status persisted among male school attendees but was somewhat different for their female counterparts. Among the latter, socio-economic status did not appear to impact on access to textbooks as greater proportions of female school attendees irrespective of socio-economic status had access to all textbooks as opposed to having access to some or none. Nonetheless, a slightly greater proportion was observed to have had access to all textbooks among non-poor female attendees than among poor female attendees (59.1% as opposed to 50.4%). The corresponding proportions among non-poor male attendees and poor male attendees were 61.9% and 46.4%).



Table 5.3: Distribution of the Population Attending School by Access to Textbooks Required for School according to Socio-Economic Status and Sex

		Socio Econ	omic Status			
Has All Textbooks Required For	Po	or	Non	Poor	Тс	otal
School	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male						
Yes, has books for exclusive use	4444	46.0	9807	61.9	14251	55.8
Yes, but shares with other family members	36	.4			36	.1
Has only some books	4721	48.8	4185	26.4	8906	34.9
Has None	427	4.4	1257	7.9	1684	6.6
Not Stated	41	.4	604	3.8	644	2.5
Total	9668	100.0	15853	100.0	25522	100.0
Female						
Yes, has books for exclusive use	4294	50.0	11415	58.5	15709	55.9
Yes, but shares with other family members	36	.4	113	.6	150	.5
Has only some books	3793	44.2	5111	26.2	8905	31.7
Has None	380	4.4	1174	6.0	1554	5.5
Not Stated	78	.9	1699	8.7	1778	6.3
Total	8582	100.0	19513	100.0	28095	100.0
Both Sexes						
Yes, has books for exclusive use	8737	47.9	21223	60.0	29960	55.9
Yes, but shares with other family members	73	.4	113	.3	186	.3
Has only some books	8514	46.7	9296	26.3	17811	33.2
Has None	807	4.4	2431	6.9	3238	6.0
Not Stated	119	.7	2303	6.5	2422	4.5
Total	18250	100.0	35366	100.0	53617	100.0



6.0 HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

6.1 LIFESTYLE DISEASES BY TYPE

This discussion addresses the prevalence of the main lifetime diseases among persons who have indicated that they are suffering from some disease. The prevalence rates relate to five main lifestyle diseases notably diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, cancer and HIV/AIDS. For each lifestyle disease, the prevalence rates are examined in the context of socio-economic status that is predicated upon per capita consumption quintiles. The main thrust of the discussion is compare prevalence rates for the different diseases, and in the context of each disease, to assess variations in prevalence across per capita consumption quintiles.

Table 6.1 shows the number of persons suffering from the main lifestyle diseases and their specific prevalence rates relative to all persons who indicated that they were suffering from diseases. However, in order to interpret these results, it is critical that one bears in mind differential levels of awareness, knowledge and pursuit of treatment that are likely to be associated with socio-economic status. Irrespective of per capita consumption quintile, Table 6.1 shows that the high blood pressure is the most prevalent lifestyle disease affecting persons with diseases in St. Lucia. In every quintile group, Table 6.1 also shows that the prevalence of diabetes ranks second to high blood pressure as a lifetime disease affecting persons with diseases in St. Lucia. In each of the quintile groups, more than three fifths of the persons with diseases reported suffering from high blood pressure while more than one quarter reported suffering from diabetes. According to Table 6.1, heart diseases have been observed to be more prevalent than cancer in each of the quintile groups. In conclusion, Table 6.1 indicates that socio-economic status as gleaned from the quintile groups has no impact on the pattern of lifestyle diseases affecting the population of St. Lucia. It is worth noting that data on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS were not forthcoming and as such precluded any further analyses.

Table 6.1 presents results that permit assessments of variation in prevalence rates of the different main lifestyle diseases due to individuals' socio-economic status. With reference to persons who claim to have had a disease, the highest prevalence rates among persons claiming to be living with a heart condition or cancer have been observed for persons in the wealthiest quintile. For persons claiming to be living with diabetes, higher prevalence rates have been observed among persons in wealthier quintiles than among those in the two poorest quintiles.



Per Capita	Diabetes		High Blood Pressure		Heart Co	ondition	Can	cer	HIV/AIDS		
Consumption	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	
Poorest	771	28.7	1711	63.7	194	7.2	41	1.5	-	-	
11	915	29.2	2099	67.0	347	11.1	41	1.3	-	-	
111	1440	38.7	2501	67.3	307	8.3	79	2.1	-	-	
IV	1601	35.2	3095	68.1	483	10.6	77	1.7	-	-	
Richest	2569	37.6	4598	67.3	1151	16.9	189	2.8	-	-	

Table 6.1: Persons Suffering from Disease by Type of Disease and Quintiles, Number and Percentage

It should be noted that these differential prevalence rates across socio-economic status groups are likely to be a function of status differentials in awareness of the onset of specific diseases, access to treatment, interpretation of diagnosis and orientation towards reporting the condition. For persons living with high blood pressure, there is no clear pattern of variation in prevalence rates across socio-economic status as prevalence rates appear to have stabilized at a little over two thirds of the persons claiming to have had a disease. This, however, was not the case for persons in the poorest quintile for whom, a slightly lower prevalence rate was observed when compared to the four wealthier quintiles.

6.2 USE OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES BY TYPE

Individuals' use of health care facilities is being gauged in accordance with the type of medical facility first visited during the last thirty days as a result of an illness of injury. According to Table 6.2, 87.8% of persons who reported having a main lifestyle disease or in the past 30 days, experienced other forms of illness or injury due to accidents, indicated that they had either first visited a public hospital, a community health clinic or a private physician/dentist. Given that good personal health is a critical factor in enhancing individuals' prospects of pursuing educational opportunities and obtaining education credentials on one hand, and participating in productive enterprise through participating in the labour force on the other, it is absolutely essential that such individuals have access to quality health care. In the event that there is evidence that is indicative of variations in the delivery of quality health across different types of health care facilities, it becomes important to learn more about variations in the use of such facilities resulting from differences in individuals' socio-economic status.



		Per Capit	a Consumption	Quintiles			
Place First Visit Made	Poorest	=	Ш	IV	Richest	All St Lucia	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Public Hospital	33.7	26.8	34.7	29.3	24.5	29.1	
Private Hospital	1.5	-	-	7.2	10.8	5.0	
Community Health Clinic	30.1	35.2	33.3	26.4	13.9	25.9	
Polyclinic	2.8	5.0	-	2.7	2.7	2.6	
Private Doctor/Dentist	24.5	30.6	29.9	28.2	43.4	32.8	
Out of state hospital	-	-	-	1.8	1.3	.8	
Pharmacy/Chemist	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	2.0	
Other	3.0	1.2	-	2.7	.7	1.4	
Not Stated	1.5	-	1.1	-	-	.4	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Main Lifestyle Diseases or Illness and Injury due to Accidents in the Past 30 days by Type of Place First Visited for Medical Attention according to Per Capita Consumption Quintiles

In the poorest quintile group, for instance, the majority of individuals used public hospitals (33.7%) with lower percentages using community health clinics (30.1%) and private physicians/dentists (24.5%). In the case of the wealthiest quintile group, the majority of individuals used private physicians/dentists (43.4%) with lower percentages using public hospitals (24.5%) and community health clinics (13.9%). A few other interesting observations are made in the context of the use of health facilities across socio-economic status groups. First, it is worth noting that the proportion of individuals visiting private physicians/dentists is lower in the poorest quintile than in any or the wealthier quintiles. Second, there is relatively greater use of private hospitals among individuals belonging to the two wealthiest quintiles than among their counterparts from the poorer quintiles. In particular, the use of private hospitals is most pronounced among the members of the wealthiest quintile.

Assuming that the individuals have been seeking similar medical services from different sources that may differ in the quality of their service delivery, some attention ought to be placed in redressing any imbalance that might arise in terms of differential access to quality services across socio-economic status groups. The relatively greater use of private physicians/dentists and private hospitals among individuals from wealthier quintiles relative to their counterparts from the poorest quintile is a critical determinant that could facilitate public policy reform geared towards improving health delivery systems. This may have implications for the redistribution of health coverage and resources that could provide better access to quality health care among poorer sub-populations. Moreover, other implications might include building capacity in public hospitals and community health care facilities to render health care services at higher standards that are deemed to be acceptable and in line with best practices.



6.3 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health insurance coverage is a function of the extent to which individuals are covered by private health insurance, employee medical plan, National Insurance Scheme or Social Welfare. Table 6.3 shows that the vast majority of individuals, estimated to be in the vicinity of 72.5% of the national population, did not have any medical coverage. This means that just 26.3% had such coverage. Altogether, Table 6.3 suggests that relatively fewer persons had health coverage when compared to those who had no such coverage, a pattern that persisted irrespective of individuals' socio-economic status group. Not withstanding this, persons belonging to the poorest quintile were the least likely to have had insurance coverage which seem generally increased relatively speaking with a progression to wealthier quintiles, in particular, the two wealthiest quintiles. While just 5.7% of the persons belonging to the poorest quintile were had health insurance coverage, the corresponding proportion among persons from the wealthiest cohort was estimated to be 40.9%. Such results should provide further means for explaining and appreciating outcomes indicating relatively greater use of private hospitals among persons belonging to the two wealthiest quintiles.

Covered Dy Llealth		Per Capi	ta Consumption	Quintiles		
Covered By Health Insurance	Poorest	Ш	Ш	IV	Richest	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	5.7	21.7	16.1	31.6	40.9	26.3
No	92.8	75.9	83.9	67.5	57.8	72.5
Not Stated	1.5	2.3	-	.9	1.4	1.2
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

 Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Health Insurance Coverage

 according to Per Capita Consumption Quintiles



7.0 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

7.1 TENANCY OF DWELLING

Home ownership is a means towards the acquisition of wealth. It is the outcome of an investment that provides owners with an asset base that can potentially enhance the well being of household members. Table 7.1 shows that 78.5% of all households lived in dwelling units that were owner-occupied with or without mortgage. Not surprisingly, the greatest proportion of households in owner-occupied dwelling units was evident in the wealthiest household quintile with rates of ownership amounting to 82.8%. In general, rates exceeding 75.0% were observed among households in each of the remaining household quintiles and thus indicative of prospects for owners to have substantial command over one of the most valuable assets of humankind. While the pattern of accommodating owner-occupied dwelling units does not vary much across household quintile groups, the quality of housing and the amenities available to household members are likely to vary across household quintile groups. While this concern will be addressed in the following sections, it will be pursued in the context of standards that persist irrespective of ownership status of dwelling units and not solely in the context of owners-occupied dwelling units.

			Household Quintiles – AE										Total	
		Poorest			II				IV		v			
		Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	
Tenancy of	Owned With Mortgage	338	3.6	559	6.0	686	7.4	1142	12.3	2002	21.3	4727	10.1	
Dwelling	Owned Without Mortgage	7115	76.0	6558	70.8	6522	70.3	5897	63.7	5788	61.5	31880	68.4	
	Rented- Furnished	-	-	36	.4	-	-	110	1.2	268	2.8	414	.9	
	Rented- Unfurnished	1223	13.1	1698	18.3	1615	17.4	1733	18.7	1209	12.8	7479	16.1	
	Rent-free	541	5.8	415	4.5	411	4.4	340	3.7	74	.8	1781	3.8	
	Squatted	73	.8	-	-	38	.4	-	-	77	.8	188	.4	
	Other	38	.4	-	-	-	-	39	.4	-	-	76	.2	
	Not Stated	39	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	.1	
Total		9367	100.0	9267	100.0	9272	100.0	9261	100.0	9417	100.0	46584	100.0	

Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenancy of Dwelling according to Household Quintiles



7.2 TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT

Despite the wide array of dwelling units, Table 7.2 shows that the vast majority (85.2%) of households occupied undivided private houses. Another 8.6% of all households shared a private house while 4.8% occupied a flat, apartment or condominium. It is clear that the occupation of undivided private houses is commonplace in St. Lucia transcending the socioeconomic status of households. Notwithstanding such an outcome, the proportion of households occupying undivided private houses increases with declining household socioeconomic status. Thus, while 80.7% of all households in the wealthiest quintile occupied undivided private houses, the corresponding proportion for the poorest quintile was 90.2%. Such a pattern suggests that household members from wealthier quintiles may have a wider array of housing options as reflected in the relatively larger proportions sharing private houses, occupying flats, apartments or condominiums, and living in units that assume other forms.

			Household Quintiles – AE									Total	
		Po	orest		II		III		IV		V		
		Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Type of Dwelling	Undivided Private House	8448	90.2	8321	89.8	7765	83.7	7572	81.8	7597	80.7	39703	85.2
Unit	Part of a Private House	660	7.0	572	6.2	831	9.0	1049	11.3	905	9.6	4016	8.6
	Flat, Apartment, Condominium	221	2.4	259	2.8	563	6.1	526	5.7	682	7.2	2250	4.8
	Double House/Duplex	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	.4	38	.4	75	.2
	Combined Business & Dwelling	38	.4	76	.8	76	.8	38	.4	195	2.1	423	.9
	Barracks	-	-	39	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	.1
	Other	-	-	-	-	38	.4	39	.4	-	-	76	.2
Total	-	9367	100.0	9267	100.0	9272	100.0	9261	100.0	9417	100.0	46584	100.0

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit according to Household Quintiles

7.3 MAIN ROOFING MATERIAL

In St. Lucia, the use of sheet metal as an option for roofing is virtually universal. According to Table 7.3, 96.2% of all households lived in dwelling units that used sheet metal (galvanize) as the main roofing material. At the same time, Table 7.3 also shows that the proportion of households living in dwelling units that use sheet metal as the primary roofing material increases with declining household socio-economic status. While 90.3% of all households in the



wealthiest quintile lived in dwelling units that used sheet metal as the main roofing material, the corresponding proportion for the poorest quintile was 98.4%. The results are interesting and indicate that households belonging to the wealthiest quintile group may have been able to exercise greater choice in the purchase of dwelling units and the use of roofing material. Despite the prevalence of sheet metal across socio-economic status groups, there is virtually no means of evaluating the configuration and resistance of roofing options in providing adequate protection from the elements especially since such a criterion can be used to assess living standards that persist across the different socio-economic status groups.

7.4. MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

In St. Lucia, dwelling units are built of mainly with materials such as wood, concrete, a combination of wood and concrete or plywood. According to Table 7.3, the majority of households (43.4%) occupied dwelling units with outer walls of concrete. A further 20.2% occupied dwelling units with wooden outer walls while a slightly lower proportion amounting to 18.3% occupied dwelling units with outer walls of wood and concrete. Plywood was used to construct the outer walls of dwelling units that contained 15.5% of all households. Except for households belonging to the poorest quintile, those belonging to wealthier quintile groups occupied dwelling units with outer walls of concrete more frequently than units built with any other materials.

Outer walls of concrete are highly likely to enhance the physical strength of dwelling units and provide occupants with a greater sense of security against environmental agents. To this end, Table 7.3 shows that the proportion of households occupying dwelling units with outer walls built of concrete decreases with declining household socio-economic status. While 68.5% of all households in the wealthiest quintile occupied such dwelling units, the corresponding proportion for the poorest quintile was 20.9%. In contrast, the situation was reversed in the context of household occupying dwelling units with outer walls made of plywood. In such cases, the proportion of households living in units with outer walls of plywood has been increasing with declining household socio-economic status. According to Table 7.4, 1.6% of all households in the wealthiest quintile occupied dwelling units with outer walls made of plywood as opposed to a much higher proportion amounting to 30.7% in the case of households belonging to the poorest quintile.

Given the inferior quality of plywood as a means of constructing durable outer walls that can maximize protection against environmental and other external agents, considerable attention ought to be placed on this dimension of housing characteristics. The evidence pertaining to materials used for constructing outer walls point towards imbalances that place lower socioeconomic status groups at clear disadvantages that have implications for the social and physical well being of group members.



					Но	useholo	d Quintiles	s – AE				To	otal
		Poo	orest		II		III		IV		V		
		Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Main Roofing	Sheet Metal (galvanize)	9214	98.4	9112	98.3	9043	97.5	8952	96.7	8500	90.3	44821	96.2
Material	Shingle Asphalt	40	.4	40	.4	77	.8	234	2.5	462	4.9	853	1.8
	Shingle Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	.8	77	.2
	Shingle Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	1.2	115	.2
	Tile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	1.2	112	.2
	Concrete	-	-	114	1.2	72	.8	-	-	76	.8	263	.6
	Makeshift/ Thatched	-	-	-	-	38	.4	-	-	-	-	38	.1
	Other	38	.4	-	-	41	.4	75	.8	75	.8	229	.5
	Don't Know	75	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	.2
Total		9367	100.0	9267	100.0	9272	100.0	9261	100.0	9417	100.0	46584	100.0

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Roofing Material of Dwelling according to Household Quintiles

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Material of Outer Walls of Dwelling according to Household Quintiles

					Hous	ehold (Quintiles	– AE				То	tal
		Poorest				Ш		IV		V			
		Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Material	Wood/Timber	2997	32.0	2192	23.7	1774	19.1	1488	16.1	953	10.1	9404	20.2
of Outer Walls	Concrete/Concrete Blocks	1955	20.9	2833	30.6	3860	41.6	5120	55.3	6455	68.5	20222	43.4
	Wood & Concrete	1309	14.0	2205	23.8	1721	18.6	1634	17.6	1670	17.7	8540	18.3
	Stone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	.4	41	.1
	Brick/Blocks	194	2.1	227	2.4	224	2.4	188	2.0	111	1.2	943	2.0
	Plywood	2872	30.7	1774	19.1	1655	17.9	790	8.5	150	1.6	7241	15.5
	Makeshift	40	.4	36	.4	38	.4	-	-	-	-	114	.2
	Other/Don't Know	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	.4	-	-	41	.1
	Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	.4	38	.1
Total	-	9367	100.0	9267	100.0	9272	100.0	9261	100.0	9417	100.0	46584	100.0



7.5 MAIN COOKING FUEL

Cooking gas was the principal cooking fuel of choice in St. Lucia being used by 91.1% of all households as a means of preparing meals. Coal and to a lesser extent, wood, were used by 5.2% and 2.2% of all households. Table 7.5 shows that the proportion of households using cooking gas decreased with declining socio-economic status. While 96.8% of all households in the wealthiest quintile used cooking gas, the corresponding proportion for the poorest quintile was 78.4%. In contrast, the situation was reversed with respect to the use of coal and wood as main fuels, the respective proportions actually increasing with declining socio-economic status within households.

			Household Quintiles – AE									То	tal
		Po	Poorest		II		III		IV		V		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Main	Coal	1043	11.1	489	5.3	529	5.7	262	2.8	115	1.2	2438	5.2
Cooking	Wood	742	7.9	116	1.2	111	1.2	36	.4	36	.4	1042	2.2
Fuel Used	Gas/LPG/ Cooking Gas	7348	78.4	8662	93.5	8596	92.7	8734	94.3	9112	96.8	42451	91.1
	Kerosene	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	.8	-	-	76	.2
	Electricity	39	.4	-	-	36	.4	116	1.3	154	1.6	345	.7
	Other	195	2.1	-	-	-	-	36	.4	-	-	231	.5
Total		9367	100.0	9267	100.0	9272	100.0	9261	100.0	9417	100.0	46584	100.0

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Cooking Fuel Used according to Household Quintiles

7.6 TOILET FACILITIES

In the main, the majority of households had toilet facilities that assume the form of water closets that are either linked to sewer systems or septic tanks. Altogether, Table 7.6 reveals that 66.6% of all households claimed to have such facilities. Another 28.7% of households relied upon pit latrines while 2.5% had no facilities whatsoever. Table 7.6 shows that the proportion of households with water closets decreased with declining socio-economic status so that while 93.0% of all households in the wealthiest quintile used toilet facilities that assume the form of water closets, the corresponding proportion for the poorest quintile was 31.0%. With respect to the proportion of households with toilet facilities that assume the form of pit latrines or where no toilet facilities were available, proportions actually increased as the socio-economic status of households declined. It is also worth noting that except for households belonging to the poorest quintile, those belonging to wealthier quintile groups claimed that they used water closets more frequently than any other type of toilet facility. In contrast, households in the poorest quintile claimed that they used pit latrines more frequently than any other type of facility. Insofar as the



use of pit latrines is so prevalent among households belonging to the poorest quintile, public health policy has to embrace infrastructural interventions in communities overwhelmed by poverty as a means of reducing the risks of succumbing to infectious and communicable diseases.

					Hous	ehold (Quintiles	– AE				То	tal
		Poorest					III		IV		V		
		Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Toilet Facilities	W.C. Linked to sewer	263	2.8	412	4.4	337	3.6	381	4.1	1377	14.6	2770	5.9
Used	W.C. Linked to Septic tank/Soak-away	2644	28.2	5013	54.1	6136	66.2	7088	76.5	7388	78.4	28269	60.7
	Pit-latrine	5415	57.8	3399	36.7	2386	25.7	1524	16.5	652	6.9	13375	28.7
	Ventilated Pit- latrine	38	.4	38	.4	75	.8	-	-	-	-	151	.3
	Other	300	3.2	293	3.2	183	2.0	77	.8	-	-	853	1.8
	None	707	7.5	73	.8	154	1.7	192	2.1	_	-	1126	2.4
	Not Stated	-	-	39	.4	-	_	-	-	_	-	39	.1
Total		9367	100.0	9267	100.0	9272	100.0	9261	100.0	9417	100.0	46584	100.0

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facilities Used according to Household Quintiles

7.7 MAIN SOURCE OF WATER

In St. Lucia, the majority of households claimed that they relied mainly upon water being piped into dwelling from a public source (68.6%), piped into yard from public source (19.9%) or obtained from a public standpipe (5.3%). Thus, according to Table 7.7, almost 94.0% of all household relied principally upon public sources for their water supply. Table 7.7 shows that the proportion of households with water piped into their dwelling units from public sources decreased with declining socio-economic status so that while 90.1% of all households in the wealthiest quintile obtained pipe borne water from public sources, the corresponding proportion for the poorest quintile was 40.1%. Altogether, pipe borne water from public sources was the most frequently cited main source of water supply in spite of household socioeconomic status. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that in the proportions of households that relied principally on a public supply of water in a yard or standpipe increased with declining socio-economic status. While only 7.0% of all households in the wealthiest quintile reported having their main supply of water piped into a yard from a public source, the corresponding proportion within the poorest quintile was estimated to be 34.4%. With respect to timeconsuming means of gathering water, whether by means of a public standpipe, a public well,



tank or truck, or a private catchment area, relatively greater numbers of households from the poorest quintile relied upon such means when compared to households in the wealthier quintile groups.

				Hous	ehold	Quintiles	– AE				Total	
	Ро	orest						IV		V		
Main Source of Water	N	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Public, piped into dwelling	3795	40.5	5546	59.8	6546	70.6	7604	82.1	8488	90.1	31979	68.6
Public, piped into yard	3220	34.4	2408	26.0	2008	21.7	1000	10.8	657	7.0	9293	19.9
Public standpipe	1266	13.5	601	6.5	341	3.7	272	2.9	-	-	2480	5.3
Public well/tank or truck	39	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	.1
Private, piped into dwelling	38	.4	221	2.4	109	1.2	112	1.2	110	1.2	590	1.3
Private catchment not piped	38	.4	151	1.6	36	.4	-	-	41	.4	266	.6
Private catchment piped	77	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	.4	117	.3
Other	894	9.5	302	3.3	231	2.5	274	3.0	79	.8	1780	3.8
Not Stated	-	-	39	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	.1
Total	9367	100.0	9267	100.0	9272	100.0	9261	100.0	9417	100.0	46584	100.0

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water according to Household Quintiles

In addition to satisfying the daily preparation of meals and individuals' daily dietary requirements, adequate means of accessing a potential supply of water permits the household members to accomplish a number of other personal daily functions that enhance their quality of life and overall living standards. Thus, Table 7.7 produces results that point towards a greater engagement in more time-consuming water-gathering practices by members of poorer households. Such an allocation of time is likely to reduce the amount of time available for individuals to develop their human capabilities and retard their transition to more favourable conditions and opportunities in life. Altogether, the main sources of water supply are distributed inequitably across household socio-economic status groups and will require infrastructural interventions within the public arena to enhance the quality of service delivery and reduce inequities.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE

THE RISK OF BEING POOR IN ST. LUCIA - LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

A logistic regression model was elaborated, using the micro-dataset from the SLC/HBS 2005/06, following similar works by a number of researchers in other parts of the world (Ruben 1996, Ray 1999 and Geda 2001). The logit model attempts to estimate a household's odds of being poor, given various conditioning factors, including but not restricted to age, gender, adult equivalent family size⁶, education, sector of employment, region, unemployment and participation in the labour force.

The variables in focus "poverty" or alternatively "vulnerability", take one of two conditions for every household that is, poor or non-poor when the variable in question is "poverty" and "vulnerable" or "not vulnerable" in the case of vulnerability. The choice of exogenous variables was influenced by confounding and effect modifying (interaction) impacts, but the final selection was based on theory, precedent of use in other studies and limitations in the dataset. Several different variable types were used based on inherent natural contrast, as in the case of the unemployed in contrast to the employed; participants versus non participants in the labour force; and female versus male-headed households. Variables such as age, number of persons employed or unemployed in the household or adult equivalent family size are continuous variables and their impact on the condition of poverty or vulnerability was interpreted in terms of the percentage contribution of an additional year or household member to the odds of being poor. The model also utilizes variables with less obvious contrasts, as in the case of regions urban/rural or north/south.

RESULTS/FINDINGS

1. Employment

Most research on poverty has identified unemployment as a major contributing factor. Since the issue of employment or unemployment is potentially a problem for all household members we examined this issue in such a way that all household members impact the model from the perspective of how much additional income each member brings to the household. The model concludes that households reduce the risk of poverty by a factor of 96% for every additional \$100 EC earned by an employed person in the household. The use of income focuses not only on the availability of employment to eligible household members but it also serves are a proxy for the quality of employment obtained.

The model was also tested with both the unemployment status of the head of household as an explanatory variable, but although significant, the presence of this variable adversely affected

⁶ The use of adult equivalent scales in this study improves the specification of the absolute poverty line when compared to a per capita measure by according higher relative weights to adults over children. This study however does not explore the possibility of economies of household size in consumption which has been show in some studies to be significant (Ranjan Ray 1999).



the model's overall validity and was consequently dropped in favour of the number of employed persons, which though not significant improved the overall validity of the model. While the inclusion of the number of persons employed masks, to some extent, the effect of specific occupation groups, two such groups were defined and tested in the model: households containing at least one agricultural worker and households containing at least one worker in the construction sector. These two variables were selected/defined due to their significance to the economic dynamics of St Lucia at this time.

The construction sector, for example, employs large numbers of unskilled labour but is cyclical: at the moment St Lucia is experiencing a construction "boom" due to increased economic activity in preparation for the hosting of the 2007 Cricket World Cup. The result has been a reduction of unemployment and increasing employment rates in St. Lucia. However, workers in the construction sector are a special group of predominately males coming from either marginal farmers/farm labourers class on the one hand or senior primary/primary school leavers on the other, this variable was thus included in the model.

The variable for "at least one member of the household is engaged in employment in the construction sector" is the single most important variable which can be associated with poverty. While persons are employed, and the unemployment rate is 13% nationally, the lowest rate on record, this employment is largely being driven by jobs created by urban construction activity. These jobs require low levels of skill and provide very modest levels of compensation not sufficient to lift person engaged in the sector out of poverty. When household members are employed in the construction sector the odds of a household being "poor" increased by 172%.

2. Housing conditions

A variable normally considered as an indicator of "un-met" basic housing needs, the number of persons per bedroom, though not usually considered from precedent set in other studies or by theory was also introduced for two reasons. First, it is intuitively appealing to make an association between the risk of poverty and housing conditions of members of households; and second the statistical properties of this variable in the model are very appealing - it significantly enhances the model's overall validity based on Wald and log likelihood test results.

Overcrowding at the household level was found to be a statistically significant variable affecting the determination of a poor household. The model suggests that improvement of housing conditions can, conditioned on the other variables included in this model, improve the situation of the poor by up to 65%.

3. Family Size and dependents

The adult equivalent family size was included as a continuous variable in this model and was found to be significant at the 1% level on the chi square distributed Wald test; for each additional equivalent adult added to the household the risk of poverty increases by 146%. This is not an unexpected result as larger household sizes are associated with greater levels of deprivation, social and material deficiencies.



The model also attempts to make a direct link between the presence of children in a household and poverty. This was found to be one of the most important variables impacting the risk of being "poor": each additional child adds 120% to the risk of being "poor".

4. Education

The issue of education was introduced as a categorical variable in the model (it was found to be significant at the 1% level) and its components were classified, broadly as none (no education), primary, secondary and tertiary. It was found that households with heads that had primary education were 54% less likely to be poor than households where the head had no education. This finding provides very strong evidence in support of ensuring that poverty reduction should be accompanied by very deliberate and sustained emphasis on primary education. Secondary education is also an important factor: households where household heads had secondary or higher levels of education were generally not poor.

5. District/Region

The region variable examines the districts most affected by poverty and the odds associated with the extent of the problem in given districts. Anse-la-raye/Canaries, Choisuel and Laborie appear to have "odds" ratios greater than the reference "Castries City" area by a factor of at least 25% more than the remaining parts of St. Lucia.

ANNEX TO LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

This logistic regression model for St. Lucia is similar to work done by a number of researchers in other parts of the world (see: Marc Ruben 1996, Ranjan Ray 1999, Alemayehu Geda 2001 etc.). The techniques applied in this exercise have been elaborated in various texts which deal with the specification of models with a dichotomous dependent variable (see: Maddala 1983, Aldrich and Nelson 1984).

The variables in focus "poverty" or alternatively "vulnerability", take one of two conditions for every household in the micro-dataset under consideration (St. Lucia SLC/HBS 2005/06) that is, 'poor' or 'non-poor' when the variable in question is "poverty" and "vulnerable" or "not vulnerable", when the variable is "vulnerability".

The general form of the model being tested is given below in the following equation:

LogitP(X) $_{i}E_{i i} _{i}V_{i}E_{i j} W_{j}$

where:

i

- P(X) = probability of event X occurring
 - =baseline odds
 - =coefficients of the exposure effect variables E_i
- i =coefficients of the confounding variables V_i
- =coefficients of the effect modifying variables W_j

This equation was defined in the first instance very broadly.

Theory and prior research has shown that variables mentioned previously should be included as a matter of model validity, and hence are not removed in every case on the basis of tests of statistical significance since systematic as opposed to random error may result. In specifying the



model, interaction effects between variables are considered and variable removal was done in the case of multiplicative variables which are too complex or which cause a rejection of the null hypothesis at the 5% level. These restrictions ensure the reduction of multicollinearity errors and improve the interpretation of odds/risk ratios associated with the equation coefficients.

Model Results:

In arriving at the "gold standard" logistic regression equation the general hierarchically well formulated (HWF)⁷ model has been refined by a backward elimination procedure based on chisquared test if interaction is involved. The vast majority of interaction terms which were not significant at the 10% level or better were eliminated.

Variables	Definition	Symbol in estimated
		equation
Dependent variable (model I)	P=1 If poor, 0 otherwise	Poor in binary logit
	Poverty estimate based on consumption per adult equivalent	model
Dependent variable (model II)	I=1 if indigent, 0 otherwise	Vul in binary logit model
	Poverty estimate based on consumption per adult equivalent	
Explanatory variables		
Sex of Household Head	Sex = 1 if Female, 0 Male	fhead
Employed	=1 if unemployed, 0 otherwise	employed
Age	Five year age group of household head's	yr5
Adult Equivalent	Equivalent number of adults	adeq
Education (all)	Education at all levels	EDUCAT1
1)Education(none)	No Education or No Education but OJT=1, 0 otherwise	EDUCAT1(1)
	Primary or Primary with training=1,	
2)Education(primary)	0 otherwise	EDUCAT1(2)
3)Education(Secondary)	Secondary =1, 0 otherwise	EDUCAT1(3)
4)Education(Secondary)	Tertiary =1, 0 otherwise	EDUCAT1(4)
5)Head unemployed	Unemployed=1, 0 otherwise	hunemp
6)Head in Labour force	Head in Labour Force=1, 0 otherwise	hlforce
7) Dependants under 15	No of dependants less than 15 years	Depend15
8) Household Type	Female head with no adult male=1	
	Female head with adult male=2	
	Male headed household=3	
9) Construction	In Construction=1, 0 otherwise	Constr
10) Persons per Bed	More than 2 per bed=1, otherwise 0	PERBED1
, I		
11) District of Residence	All regions	DISTRICT
1) Castries City	Castries City =1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(1)
2) Castries Suburban	Castries Suburban =1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(2)
3) Anse-la-Raye/Canaries		
4) Soufriere	Anse-la-Rave/Canaries =1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(3)
5) Choiseul	,	DISTRICT(4)
6) Laborie	Soufriere=1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(5)
7) Vieux-Fort	Choiseul =1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(6)
8) Micoud	Laborie=1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(7)
9) Dennery	Vieux-Fort =1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(8)
12) Income	Micoud =1, otherwise 0	DISTRICT(9)
· ·	Dennery =1, otherwise 0	
	Household Income in Hundreds of Dollars	Hinc1

⁷ Tests about retention of lower order components are independent of coding.



Overall test for the validity of the model follows⁸. Unlike classical regression analysis, logistic regression does not produce goodness of fit statistics that are unambiguous and universally accepted. While two of these summary model statistics are reported for each of the two models presented, the following is a model of the "poor" versus the "non-poor" followed by a model for the "vulnerable" versus the "not vulnerable". A more reliable assessment of the validity of the regression equation can be obtained by an examination of the Wald and Likelihood ratio test:

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	276.552	18	.000
	Block	276.552	18	.000
	Model	276.552	18	.000

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log	Cox & Snell	Nagelkerke
	likelihood	R Square	R Square
1	950.343 ^a	.205	.321

 a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 20 because maximum iterations has been reached. Final solution cannot be found.

The model for the "poor" vs "the non poor" is specified as follows:

			Predicted					
			ро	or	Percentage			
	Observed		0	1	Correct			
Step 1	poor	0	911	43	95.5			
		1	171	78	31.3			
	Overall Percentage				82.2			

a. The cut value is .500

⁸ When choosing between competing logit models, the decision to reject depends on whether the addition/deletion of some explanatory variable(s) contributes to the model's overall statistical validity. Both the log likelihood function and the Wald test measure this, and are distributed Chi square.



Variables	in	the	Model	of	the	"Poor"
Turiusioo				•••		

		В	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step	perbed1	439	.227	3.734	1	.053	.645
1	depend15	.187	.084	5.007	1	.025	1.206
	educat			29.846	4	.000	
	educat(1)	624	.219	8.162	1	.004	.536
	educat(2)	-1.503	.292	26.539	1	.000	.222
	educat(3)	-1.668	.587	8.063	1	.005	.189
	educat(4)	-19.395	4784.074	.000	1	.997	.000
	constr	.542	.219	6.136	1	.013	1.719
	district			28.082	9	.001	
	district(1)	.764	.379	4.068	1	.044	2.147
	district(2)	.944	.477	3.918	1	.048	2.571
	district(3)	1.363	.509	7.173	1	.007	3.906
	district(4)	1.632	.522	9.774	1	.002	5.114
	district(5)	1.616	.485	11.109	1	.001	5.033
	district(6)	1.292	.438	8.709	1	.003	3.640
	district(7)	1.709	.424	16.285	1	.000	5.524
	district(8)	1.468	.431	11.618	1	.001	4.339
	district(9)	1.361	.411	10.962	1	.001	3.902
	hhinc1	045	.007	42.223	1	.000	.956
	adeq	.379	.078	23.652	1	.000	1.461
	Constant	-2.349	.466	25.393	1	.000	.095

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: perbed1, depend15, educat, constr, district, hhinc1, adeq.

The model for the "vulnerable" vs "the non vulnerable" is specified as follows:

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	297.710	18	.000
	Block	297.710	18	.000
	Model	297.710	18	.000

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log	Cox & Snell	Nagelkerke
	likelihood	R Square	R Square
1	1258.742 ^a	.219	.302

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 7 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.



Variables	in the	Equation	for the	"Vulnerable"
variables	in the	Equation	ior the	vumerable

		В	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step	district			16.034	9	.066	
1	district(1)	.348	.261	1.781	1	.182	1.416
	district(2)	1.139	.371	9.399	1	.002	3.122
	district(3)	.325	.420	.596	1	.440	1.384
	district(4)	.831	.410	4.105	1	.043	2.296
	district(5)	.919	.390	5.537	1	.019	2.506
	district(6)	.629	.327	3.706	1	.054	1.875
	district(7)	.693	.322	4.649	1	.031	2.001
	district(8)	.688	.326	4.465	1	.035	1.990
	district(9)	.688	.296	5.418	1	.020	1.990
	employed	554	.093	35.672	1	.000	.575
	educat			28.639	4	.000	
	educat(1)	573	.203	7.974	1	.005	.564
	educat(2)	993	.239	17.250	1	.000	.370
	educat(3)	-1.129	.390	8.373	1	.004	.323
	educat(4)	-3.778	1.054	12.842	1	.000	.023
	depend15	.072	.079	.842	1	.359	1.075
	constr	.562	.194	8.377	1	.004	1.754
	perbed1	819	.188	18.951	1	.000	.441
	adeq	.455	.082	30.948	1	.000	1.576
	Constant	733	.358	4.197	1	.041	.481

 Variable(s) entered on step 1: district, employed, educat, depend15, constr, perbed1, adeq.

This model was also tested the unemployment status of the head of household as an explanatory variable; while this variable was significant only at the 5% level, its presence in the model adversely affected the Wald statistic of the household income variable which reduced the model's overall validity. Consequently it was dropped from the model in favour of the number of employed persons which though not significant improved the overall validity of the model.



APPENDIX TWO: STATISTICAL TABLES

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DEMOGRAPHIC TABLES



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Relationship to Head of Household	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Head	20.8	23.3	26.0	30.4	40.0	28.1		
Spouse/partner	9.7	11.8	12.1	14.4	18.4	13.3		
Child	51.0	43.7	38.9	38.7	29.2	40.3		
Son/daughter-in-law	.3	.7	.7	.6	.1	.5		
Grandchild	11.3	12.9	11.5	8.3	4.8	9.8		
Parent/parent-in-law	1.2	.9	1.8	.9	1.3	1.2		
Other relative	5.3	5.2	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.7		
Non-relative	.5	1.4	1.1	1.9	.6	1.1		
Not Stated	-	.1	-	.1	-	.0		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 1: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUINTILES

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
Sex	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total			
			%			Totai			
Male	52.7	48.6	46.3	45.3	47.1	48.0			
Femal e	47.3	51.4	53.7	54.7	52.9	52.0			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			


	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles									
Groups	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St				
			%			Lucia				
0-4	8.9	7.8	8.0	7.7	5.9	7.6				
5-9	14.4	11.3	10.4	9.2	5.9	10.3				
10-14	16.7	15.9	12.1	10.3	6.6	12.3				
15-19	13.0	11.6	12.4	9.0	6.5	10.5				
20-24	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.7	5.8	7.9				
25-29	5.6	6.2	6.0	8.0	5.6	6.3				
30-34	4.1	5.5	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.2				
35-39	6.5	6.8	8.1	6.5	8.0	7.2				
40-44	6.0	5.9	5.8	7.8	7.4	6.6				
45-49	3.9	4.8	4.8	5.3	7.0	5.2				
50-54	2.8	2.6	2.4	4.5	6.4	3.7				
55-59	1.7	3.1	3.9	2.9	5.4	3.4				
60-64	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.5	4.5	3.0				
65+	6.0	7.8	8.0	9.3	17.9	9.8				
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

TABLE 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY QUINTILES

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TABLE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY AND QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Ethnicity	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
African Descent/Negro/Black	89.8	89.4	90.1	84.0	74.2	85.5		
Indigenous People (Amerindian/Carib)	.1	.1	.3	2.6	1.6	.9		
East Indian	4.5	2.2	1.2	2.0	3.9	2.8		
Chinese/Asian	-	-	-	-	.1	.0		
Syrian/Lebanese	-	-	-	-	1.3	.3		
White/Caucasian	-	-	.2	-	2.4	.5		
Mixed	5.3	7.0	7.5	10.8	16.0	9.3		
Other	-	.2	-	-	.1	.1		
Don't know/Not Stated	.3	1.0	.7	.6	.3	.6		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



Per Capita Consumption Quintiles									
Religion	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St			
			%			Lucia			
Anglican	1.3	1.3	.5	2.0	5.9	2.2			
Baptist	1.2	.9	.8	2.3	2.4	1.5			
Brethren	-	-	-	.9	.1	.2			
Church of God	1.5	1.1	2.1	3.0	1.1	1.8			
Evangelical	-	.7	3.5	2.4	3.0	1.9			
Hindu	-	-	-	-	.6	.1			
Jehovah Witnesses	.1	1.3	1.6	-	2.8	1.2			
Methodist	.5	-	-	.9	.9	.5			
Muslim	-	.6	-	-	-	.1			
Pentecostal	6.8	8.8	4.5	8.9	6.6	7.1			
Presbyterian	-	.1	-	.2	-	.1			
Rastafarian	3.1	1.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.5			
Roman Catholic	75.1	67.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	68.7			
Salvation Army	.2	.2	.2	.2	-	.2			
Seventh Day Adventist	6.3	11.0	13.0	7.0	4.8	8.4			
None	1.9	3.9	4.0	2.2	2.5	2.9			
Not Stated	.5	.6	.7	.7	.5	.6			
Other	1.6	.2	.9	1.3	1.5	1.1			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION AND QUINTILES

TABLE 6: DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED AGE GROUPINGS BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles									
Age Groups	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St				
			%			Lucia				
Under 5	8.9	7.8	8.0	7.7	5.9	7.6				
Youths (15- 24)	21.1	20.1	20.8	17.7	12.3	18.4				
Elderly	6.0	7.8	8.0	9.3	17.9	9.8				
Other	64.0	64.2	63.2	65.3	64.0	64.1				
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				



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TABLE 7: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: PERSONS AGE 15+ BY GENDERAND QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles									
Sex	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St				
			%			Lucia				
Male	52.4	46.4	47.9	45.2	49.0	48.0				
Female	47.6	53.6	52.1	54.8	51.0	52.0				
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

TABLE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTSBY HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED BY QUINTILES

		Per Cap	ita Consur	nption Q	uintiles	
Highest Examination Passed	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
None	81.7	59.8	56.1	58.7	40.3	56.7
School Leaving	7.3	22.5	19.2	20.4	13.3	16.5
CXC Basic	-	-	-	4.4	3.7	1.9
CXC 1-4 Passes	1.9	8.9	5.5	2.9	3.9	4.6
CXC 5 and More Passes	3.6	1.4	8.2	3.0	11.3	6.2
A Level	-	-	-	1.6	1.0	.6
Diploma	-	4.5	2.9	6.1	6.5	4.3
Associate Degree	-	-	-	-	1.0	.3
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	3.8	1.1
Post Graduate Degree	-	1.5	-	1.5	9.4	3.2
Professional Qualification	-	-	2.7	-	3.8	1.6
Other	-	-	2.8	1.5	-	.8
Not Stated	5.5	1.4	2.7	-	1.9	2.2
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



High ast Evening tion		Per Cap	ita Consun	nption Qu	intiles	
Passed	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
lubben			%			Lucia
None	69.1	58.8	55.5	47.0	35.1	51.0
School Leaving	17.0	24.0	18.7	23.8	20.5	21.0
CXC Basic	-	3.9	4.6	2.2	.9	2.4
CXC 1-4 Passes	5.3	4.0	8.1	9.1	5.4	6.5
CXC 5 and More Passes	3.4	5.3	3.6	11.1	12.1	7.7
A Level	1.8	-	-	1.1	1.8	1.0
Diploma	-	1.3	2.5	3.4	7.5	3.4
Associate Degree	-	1.3	-	1.1	2.7	1.2
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	3.7	1.0
Post Graduate Degree	-	-	-	-	2.8	.7
Professional Qualification	-	-	-	1.2	4.7	1.5
Other	-	1.3	3.4	-	.9	1.2
Not Stated	3.4	-	3.4	-	1.8	1.6
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTS BY HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TABLE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES OF LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTSBY HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles									
Highest Examination	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St				
1 asseu			%			Lucia				
None	75.3	59.3	55.8	52.1	37.7	53.7				
School Leaving	12.3	23.3	18.9	22.3	17.0	18.9				
CXC Basic	-	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.1				
CXC 1-4 Passes	3.6	6.3	6.9	6.4	4.7	5.6				
CXC 5 and More Passes	3.5	3.5	5.7	7.6	11.7	7.0				
A Level	.9	-	-	1.3	1.4	.8				
Diploma	-	2.8	2.7	4.6	7.0	3.8				
Associate Degree	-	.7	-	.7	1.9	.8				
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	3.8	1.0				
Post Graduate Degree	-	.7	-	.6	6.1	1.9				
Professional	_	_	12	7	42	15				
Qualification			1,2	./	1.2	1.0				
Other	-	.7	3.1	.6	.5	1.0				
Not Stated	4.4	.7	3.1	-	1.8	1.9				
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				



TABLE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF MALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTS BY TYPE OF WORKER

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Type of Worker	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
		Lucia					
Paid Employee - Government	4.1	6.2	3.9	13.3	12.8	8.7	
Paid Employee - Statutory	-	1.6	1.2	1.6	4.6	2.2	
Paid Employee - private	36.8	38.1	38.6	50.3	38.0	40.2	
Self employed without employees	12.0	7.7	10.5	10.3	16.9	12.1	
Self employed with employees	2.0	1.7	1.2	-	2.8	1.6	
Other	2.0	-	-	-	-	.3	
Not Stated	43.1	44.7	44.6	24.5	24.9	34.9	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTS BY TYPE OF WORKER (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Type of Worker	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	All St	
		Lucia					
Paid Employee - Government	3.5	2.6	4.4	8.3	12.8	7.0	
Paid Employee - Statutory	1.8	-	1.0	2.0	-	.9	
Paid Employee - private	19.3	14.9	22.4	17.7	24.9	20.3	
Self employed without employees	1.6	7.4	6.5	4.2	6.9	5.6	
Self employed with employees	-	-	-	-	.9	.2	
Other	-	-	-	-	.9	.2	
Not Stated	73.8	75.1	65.7	67.7	53.7	65.8	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES OF LABOUR FORCEPARTICIPANTS BY TYPE OF WORKER (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Type of Worker	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
		Lucia					
Paid Employee - Government	3.8	4.1	4.2	10.4	12.8	7.7	
Paid Employee - Statutory	1.0	.7	1.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	
Paid Employee - private	27.6	25.1	29.8	31.2	31.2	29.3	
Self employed without employees	6.5	7.5	8.3	6.7	11.7	8.6	
Self employed with employees	1.0	.7	.6	-	1.8	.9	
Other	1.0	-	-	-	.4	.3	
Not Stated	59.2	61.8	56.1	49.8	39.8	51.8	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF MALE EMPLOYED BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Hours Worked Past Week	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Under 1 Hour	46.5	45.8	42.3	24.0	21.1	34.5	
1-8 Hours	-	-	1.5	-	-	.3	
9-16 Hours	-	1.4	-	4.2	1.1	1.3	
17-24 Hours	-	-	4.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	
25-34 Hours	5.1	-	2.7	1.3	2.9	2.4	
35-40 Hours	24.3	30.6	27.1	32.7	43.1	32.6	
41-50 Hours	10.2	17.8	13.9	17.3	8.3	13.2	
51-60 Hours	8.8	1.5	6.9	13.3	9.1	8.0	
61-70 Hours	1.7	-	1.4	4.3	2.0	1.9	
71+ Hours	3.4	2.9	-	1.5	10.2	4.1	
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	1.1	.3	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYED BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles					
Hours Worked Past Week	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
Under 1 Hour	76.0	70.4	62.8	64.6	48.6	63.1
1-8 Hours	-	-	-	-	2.0	.5
9-16 Hours	1.8	2.5	3.3	-	-	1.4
17-24 Hours	1.7	1.3	-	2.2	.9	1.2
25-34 Hours	5.1	3.8	3.4	2.4	3.0	3.4
35-40 Hours	8.5	12.9	22.9	24.0	29.7	20.8
41-50 Hours	5.2	9.2	5.4	5.7	12.7	7.9
51-60 Hours	1.7	-	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.4
61-70 Hours	-	-	-	-	.9	.2
71+ Hours	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES EMPLOYED BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Hours Worked Past Week	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Under 1 Hour	61.2	59.0	53.7	46.5	35.0	49.6	
1-8 Hours	-	-	.6	-	1.0	.4	
9-16 Hours	.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	.5	1.4	
17-24 Hours	.8	.7	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.3	
25-34 Hours	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.9	2.9	
35-40 Hours	16.4	21.1	24.8	27.9	36.4	26.4	
41-50 Hours	7.7	13.2	9.2	10.8	10.5	10.4	
51-60 Hours	5.2	.7	4.3	6.5	5.6	4.5	
61-70 Hours	.9	-	.6	1.9	1.5	1.0	
71+ Hours	1.7	1.4	-	.6	5.1	1.9	
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	.5	.1	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF MALE EMPLOYEES BY REASONOR WORKING LESS THEN 40 HOURS BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles					
Reason Working For Less Than 35 Years	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
Own illness/injury	-	-	5.4	4.3	4.2	2.7
Personal/family responsibilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job ended in reference week	3.5	3.0	5.7	4.3	-	3.4
Firm not getting enough work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Could not find more work	3.3	-	2.7	4.4	3.7	2.7
Part Time Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	3.1	-	2.7	-	3.7	2.0
99	90.1	97.0	83.5	86.9	88.4	89.2
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES BY REASON FOR WORKING LESS THEN 40 HOURS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Reason Working For Less Than 35 Years - Female	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Own illness/injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Personal/family responsibilities	-	-	-	-	1.9	.4	
Job ended in reference week	8.1	1.8	1.7	3.5	1.7	3.2	
Firm not getting enough work	1.9	-	-	-	-	.3	
Could not find more work	2.1	3.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	
Part Time Work	2.0	3.2	4.6	-	5.6	3.1	
Other	-	1.5	-	1.6	1.8	1.0	
99	86.0	90.4	92.1	93.3	87.2	90.0	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 11: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES OF EMPLOYEES BY REASON FORWORKING LESS THEN 40 HOURS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles					
Reason Working For Less Than 35 Years – All St Lucia	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
Own illness/injury	-	-	2.0	1.2	1.3	.9
Personal/family responsibilities	-	-	-	-	1.3	.2
Job ended in reference week	6.3	2.2	3.2	3.7	1.2	3.3
Firm not getting enough work	1.2	-	-	-	-	.2
Could not find more work	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Part Time Work	1.2	2.1	2.9	-	3.8	2.0
Other	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.3
Not Stated	87.5	92.7	88.9	91.6	87.6	89.7
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SEX AND QUINTILES

		Attendir	ng School	
Groups - Poorest	Yes	No	Not Stated	All St Lucia
		%		Luciu
10-14	100.0	.6	100.0	1.6
15-19	-	1.1	-	1.1
20-24	-	2.8	-	2.8
25-29	-	6.2	-	6.1
30-34	-	3.9	-	3.8
35-39	-	13.6	-	13.5
40-44	-	18.2	-	18.0
45-49	-	10.7	-	10.6
50-54	-	9.0	-	8.9
55-59	-	6.2	-	6.1
60-64	-	7.4	-	7.3
65+	-	20.3	-	20.1
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SEX AND QUINTILES (CONT'D)

Attending School						
Groups - II	Yes	No	Not Stated	All St		
		%		Lucia		
10-14	-	-	-	-		
15-19	-	-	-	-		
20-24	-	2.1	-	2.0		
25-29	100.0	6.4	-	6.9		
30-34	-	8.5	-	8.5		
35-39	-	11.9	-	11.8		
40-44	-	13.0	-	12.9		
45-49	-	12.6	-	12.5		
50-54	-	7.5	-	7.4		
55-59	-	9.5	-	9.5		
60-64	-	7.5	-	7.5		
65+	-	21.1	-	21.0		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	-	100.0		



		Attending School						
Groups - III	Yes	Yes No		All St				
		%		Lucia				
10-14	-	-	-	-				
15-19	-	-	-	-				
20-24	-	1.8	-	1.8				
25-29	-	5.4	-	5.3				
30-34	-	9.7	-	9.7				
35-39	-	16.6	-	16.5				
40-44	-	12.4	-	12.4				
45-49	100.0	11.7	-	12.0				
50-54	-	5.7	-	5.7				
55-59	-	10.7	-	10.7				
60-64	-	6.3	-	6.2				
65+	-	19.7	-	19.6				
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	-	100.0				

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SEX AND
QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Attending School						
Groups - IV	Yes	Yes No		All St			
		%		Lucia			
10-14	-	-	-	-			
15-19	-	.4	-	.4			
20-24	-	2.3	-	2.2			
25-29	33.8	6.1	-	6.4			
30-34	66.2	8.5	-	9.1			
35-39	-	11.1	-	10.9			
40-44	-	15.6	-	15.5			
45-49	-	10.8	-	10.7			
50-54	-	9.1	-	9.0			
55-59	-	5.9	-	5.8			
60-64	-	6.9	-	6.8			
65+	-	23.4	-	23.2			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	-	100.0			



	Attending School					
Groups - Richest	Yes	No	Not Stated	All St		
		%		Lucia		
10-14	-	1.2	-	1.2		
15-19	-	.6	-	.6		
20-24	-	1.8	-	1.8		
25-29	-	3.6	-	3.5		
30-34	27.9	5.7	-	6.4		
35-39	27.3	9.0	-	9.5		
40-44	8.8	10.9	-	10.9		
45-49	36.0	11.0	-	11.8		
50-54	-	8.7	-	8.4		
55-59	-	9.3	-	9.0		
60-64	-	6.6	-	6.4		
65+	-	31.6	-	30.6		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	-	100.0		

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Attending School						
Groups	Yes	No	Not Stated	All St			
		%		Lucia			
10-14	5.9	.4	100.0	.6			
15-19	-	.4	-	.4			
20-24	-	2.1	-	2.1			
25-29	11.9	5.3	-	5.4			
30-34	29.6	7.2	-	7.5			
35-39	17.7	12.0	-	12.1			
40-44	5.7	13.7	-	13.5			
45-49	29.2	11.3	-	11.5			
50-54	-	8.1	-	7.9			
55-59	-	8.4	-	8.3			
60-64	-	6.9	-	6.8			
65+	-	24.2	-	23.8			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Groups	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
0-4	5.4	8.6	9.9	11.1	16.0	9.7	
5-9	37.9	29.5	30.0	31.0	24.6	31.1	
10-14	41.3	40.9	33.5	33.8	25.3	35.9	
15-19	13.8	18.2	21.6	18.2	15.9	17.6	
20-24	1.3	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.9	2.5	
25-29	.3	.6	.7	.4	1.5	.6	
30-34	-	-	.7	1.6	3.5	.9	
35-39	-	-	-	1.2	3.4	.7	
40-44	-	-	-	-	2.4	.3	
45-49	-	-	.7	-	3.0	.6	
50-54	-	-	-	-	.5	.1	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 13: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE AND QUINTILES

TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE AND QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
Groups	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St			
			%			Lucia			
0-4	11.0	7.4	7.0	6.3	2.8	6.7			
5-9	.2	.2	-	.2	.3	.2			
10-14	1.5	.4	.5	.5	.9	.8			
15-19	12.5	7.7	7.6	5.3	3.7	7.1			
20-24	12.3	12.4	11.3	11.2	6.3	10.5			
25-29	8.9	9.6	8.8	11.2	6.9	9.0			
30-34	6.6	8.9	10.2	9.8	8.2	8.7			
35-39	10.5	10.9	12.5	8.7	9.4	10.3			
40-44	9.7	9.5	8.8	11.1	9.0	9.6			
45-49	6.3	7.7	6.9	7.5	8.3	7.4			
50-54	4.5	4.3	3.7	6.3	8.2	5.5			
55-59	2.8	5.1	5.9	4.1	7.0	5.0			
60-64	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.8	4.5			
65+	9.7	12.6	12.2	13.1	23.3	14.5			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			



TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES BY REPORTED LITERACY STATUS BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Can Read and Write	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
-			%			Lucia		
Yes	79.4	81.4	81.8	85.6	88.4	83.2		
No	20.6	18.4	17.9	14.4	11.6	16.7		
Not Stated	-	.2	.2	-	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY REPORTED LITERACY STATUS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Can Read and Write	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Yes	79.1	85.1	84.9	82.9	92.8	85.1		
No	20.7	14.9	15.1	16.9	7.2	14.8		
Not Stated	.2	-	-	.2	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES BY REPORTED LITERACY STATUS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Can Read and Write	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
	%							
Yes	79.3	83.3	83.5	84.1	90.7	84.2		
No	20.6	16.6	16.4	15.8	9.3	15.7		
Not Stated	.1	.1	.1	.1	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Days Actually Went To School/Classes	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
One	.5	1.4	-	-	_	.4		
Two	2.1	1.4	-	-	1.2	1.0		
Three	4.9	1.4	.7	1.7	-	2.1		
Four	5.4	2.0	2.9	4.3	1.1	3.4		
Five	83.3	87.2	90.8	85.5	85.1	86.3		
Not Stated	3.8	6.7	5.5	8.5	12.6	6.8		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 15: NUMBER OF DAYS MALES ATTENDING SCHOOL WEEKLY BY QUINTILES

TABLE 15: NUMBER OF DAYS FEMALES ATTENDING SCHOOL WEEKLY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Days Actually Went To School/Classes	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
One	1.4	.5	.6	.7	.9	.8	
Two	2.0	.5	-	.7	.9	.8	
Three	-	1.1	3.1	5.0	.9	2.0	
Four	.7	5.4	3.1	4.5	5.2	3.8	
Five	91.9	84.9	83.1	76.8	65.3	81.3	
Not Stated	4.0	7.5	10.1	12.3	26.8	11.2	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 15: NUMBER OF DAYS BOTH SEXES ATTENDING SCHOOL WEEKLY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Days Actually Went To School/Classes	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
One	.9	.9	.3	.4	.5	.6	
Two	2.1	.9	-	.4	1.0	.9	
Three	2.7	1.2	2.0	3.5	.5	2.0	
Four	3.3	3.9	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	
Five	87.1	85.9	86.8	80.7	73.9	83.7	
Not Stated	3.9	7.2	7.9	10.6	20.7	9.1	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 16: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BYMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Passed	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
None	76.7	71.6	53.5	56.4	34.8	54.9	
School Leaving	12.8	15.1	20.5	20.0	19.8	18.1	
CXC Basic	-	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8	
CXC 1-4 Passes	.9	1.8	9.0	6.4	4.4	4.6	
CXC 5 and More Passes	1.9	3.5	5.4	5.7	9.5	5.9	
A Level	-	-	.9	.8	1.9	.9	
Diploma	.9	2.7	5.4	4.4	7.1	4.6	
Associate Degree	-	-	-	.7	.5	.3	
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	1.9	.6	
Post Graduate Degree	-	.9	-	-	7.2	2.4	
Professional Qualification	-	1.8	1.7	.7	6.7	2.8	
Other	1.9	-	.9	2.1	1.4	1.3	
Not Stated	5.0	.9	1.0	.8	2.4	2.0	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



High and Free min officer		Per Cap	ita Consun	nption Qu	intiles	
Passed	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
140004			%			Lucia
None	70.7	63.5	57.1	51.4	36.8	53.9
School Leaving	14.6	18.3	19.5	24.8	22.9	20.7
CXC Basic	-	4.5	4.4	1.7	.8	2.3
CXC 1-4 Passes	2.6	3.5	8.9	5.7	3.1	4.9
CXC 5 and More Passes	4.0	3.4	.9	7.4	7.8	5.0
A Level	-	-	-	-	.8	.2
Diploma	-	2.2	4.6	1.6	7.1	3.5
Associate Degree	-	-	.9	1.7	3.9	1.5
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0
Post Graduate Degree	-	-	-	-	2.4	.6
Professional Qualification	-	-	-	3.3	8.0	2.7
Other	3.9	3.3	.9	1.6	1.6	2.1
Not Stated	4.2	1.1	2.7	.9	.8	1.8
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE16: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TABLE 16: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY MALE AND FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

High ast Eveningtion	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Passed -	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
None	74.1	68.1	55.3	54.1	35.6	54.4	
School Leaving	13.6	16.5	20.0	22.2	21.0	19.2	
CXC Basic	-	3.0	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	
CXC 1-4 Passes	1.6	2.5	9.0	6.0	3.9	4.7	
CXC 5 and More Passes	2.8	3.5	3.2	6.5	8.9	5.5	
A Level	-	-	.5	.4	1.5	.6	
Diploma	.5	2.5	5.0	3.1	7.1	4.1	
Associate Degree	-	-	.4	1.2	1.8	.8	
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	-	2.7	.7	
Post Graduate Degree	-	.5	-	-	5.4	1.6	
Professional Qualification	-	1.0	.9	1.9	7.2	2.7	
Other	2.7	1.4	.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	
Not Stated	4.6	1.0	1.8	.8	1.8	1.9	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 17: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY MALES COMPLETING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES

		Per Cap	ita Consum	ption Qui	ntiles	
Hignest Examination	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
None	71.6	57.6	58.0	48.7	33.3	53.1
School Leaving	13.6	18.3	15.7	15.9	16.9	16.1
CXC Basic	.4	1.8	2.4	4.3	2.5	2.3
CXC 1-4 Passes	6.1	10.3	8.5	8.6	5.7	7.8
CXC 5 and More Passes	2.8	5.1	7.3	10.2	12.5	7.8
A Level	-	.3	.8	1.8	2.2	1.1
Diploma	.3	1.8	3.1	5.5	7.4	3.8
Associate Degree	-	1.1	.4	.4	1.0	.6
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	.3	2.8	.7
Post Graduate Degree	-	.4	-	.4	5.3	1.3
Professional Qualification	-	.7	1.1	1.0	7.2	2.2
Other	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	.9	1.3
Not Stated	3.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.0
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 17: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY FEMALES COMPLETING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Passed	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
None	66.4	53.9	52.8	47.6	33.1	49.7		
School Leaving	12.9	20.9	15.4	18.3	21.8	18.0		
CXC Basic	.8	3.8	4.2	2.7	.9	2.4		
CXC 1-4 Passes	7.3	7.8	11.1	7.2	6.9	8.0		
CXC 5 and More Passes	4.6	7.6	6.9	9.6	9.6	7.8		
A Level	.8	-	-	1.8	2.0	1.0		
Diploma	1.2	1.9	2.7	4.9	7.3	3.8		
Associate Degree	-	1.1	1.3	3.0	4.1	2.1		
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	.6	4.1	1.1		
Post Graduate Degree	-	-	-	-	2.9	.7		
Professional Qualification	-	-	.3	2.4	5.0	1.7		
Other	2.2	1.9	2.0	.6	1.1	1.5		
Not Stated	3.8	1.1	3.3	1.6	1.2	2.1		
All St Lucia	100.0%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 17: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED BY BOTH SEXES COMPLETING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TT's lost Francisco the state	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
Passed	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St			
			%			Lucia			
None	69.0	55.8	55.1	48.1	33.2	51.4			
School Leaving	13.3	19.6	15.5	17.2	19.5	17.1			
CXC Basic	.6	2.8	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.3			
CXC 1-4 Passes	6.7	9.1	9.9	7.8	6.3	7.9			
CXC 5 and More Passes	3.7	6.3	7.1	9.9	11.0	7.8			
A Level	.4	.2	.4	1.8	2.1	1.0			
Diploma	.7	1.9	2.9	5.1	7.4	3.8			
Associate Degree	-	1.1	.9	1.8	2.6	1.3			
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	.5	3.5	.9			
Post Graduate Degree	-	.2	-	.2	4.0	1.0			
Professional Qualification	-	.4	.7	1.8	6.0	2.0			
Other	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4			
Not Stated	3.8	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.1			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES WITH TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY QUINTILES

The local sectors of the	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Training	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Vocational	1.7	4.6	3.5	4.9	8.0	4.7		
Technical	12.8	18.0	20.3	26.2	28.3	21.3		
Both	2.2	7.4	4.3	7.5	10.6	6.6		
None	82.3	69.2	71.2	60.0	52.8	66.6		
Not Stated	1.1	.7	.8	1.4	.3	.9		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Technical or Vocation Training	Poores t	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Vocational	4.9	8.7	9.0	14.2	15.3	10.8		
Technical	2.7	4.6	6.6	8.1	14.5	7.7		
Both	.7	3.8	5.5	4.5	7.3	4.6		
None	90.2	82.2	77.2	72.3	62.0	75.8		
Not Stated	1.5	.8	1.6	.9	.9	1.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES WITH TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TABLE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES WITH TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

Technical or	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Technical or Vocation Training	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Vocational	3.3	6.6	6.5	10.0	11.8	7.9		
Technical	7.8	11.5	12.9	16.3	21.1	14.3		
Both	1.5	5.7	5.0	5.9	8.9	5.5		
None	86.1	75.5	74.4	66.7	57.6	71.3		
Not Stated	1.3	.7	1.2	1.1	.6	1.0		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 19: DISTRIBUTION OF MALE YOUTHS WITH TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY QUINTILES

Technical or Vocation Training	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
	Poorest	Π	II III		Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Vocational		3.0	2.0	-	10.8	2.5		
Technical	18.6	23.7	26.4	45.0	30.4	27.1		
Both	6.2	13.0	2.0	12.6	8.0	8.2		
None	75.2	60.4	67.8	42.5	50.8	61.8		
Not Stated	-	-	1.9	-	-	.4		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



Technicalor	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Technical or Vocation Training	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Vocational	7.5	6.8	5.5	17.0	6.7	9.0		
Technical	7.8	11.0	3.8	15.1	18.0	10.4		
Both	1.8	4.4	11.1	5.6	10.3	6.4		
None	81.1	77.8	79.6	60.5	61.6	72.9		
Not Stated	1.8	-	-	1.9	3.3	1.3		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 19: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE YOUTHS WITHTECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TABLE 19: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES OF YOUTHS WITH TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Technical or	Poorest	Poorest II III IV		IV	Richest	All St		
vocation framing			%			Lucia		
Vocational	2.9	4.6	3.8	9.0	9.0	5.4		
Technical	14.3	18.5	15.1	29.1	24.9	19.6		
Both	4.5	9.5	6.5	8.9	9.0	7.4		
None	77.6	67.4	73.7	52.0	55.6	66.8		
Not Stated	.7	-	.9	1.0	1.5	.8		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 20: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES RECEIVING FREE MEALSOR SNACKS FROM MEAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES

Passing Masl Or Small	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Receives Meal Or Snack From This Service	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
		Lucia					
Yes	88.5	89.1	82.7	87.7	83.4	86.5	
No	11.5	10.9	17.3	12.3	16.6	13.5	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 20: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES RECEIVING FREE MEALS OR SNACKS FROM MEAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Receives Meal Or Snack From This Service	Poores t	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Yes	86.7	85.5	92.9	75.1	95.7	86.7	
No	13.3	14.5	7.1	24.9	4.3	13.3	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 20: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES RECEIVING FREE MEALS OR SNACKS FROM MEAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

Descione Mart On Const.	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Receives Meal Or Snack From This Service	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Yes	87.7	86.9	87.3	80.9	89.3	86.6	
No	12.3	13.1	12.7	19.1	10.7	13.4	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 21: REPORTED OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BOOKS BY MALES BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Has All Textbooks Required For School	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Yes, has books for exclusive use	41.2	58.0	62.4	68.0	56.4	55.8	
Yes, but shares with other family members	-	.7	-	-	-	.1	
Has only some books	53.2	36.4	28.7	23.3	19.5	34.9	
Has None	5.0	4.2	6.2	7.0	13.8	6.6	
Not Stated	.6	.7	2.8	1.7	10.3	2.5	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 21: REPORTED OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BOOKS BY FEMALES BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Has All Textbooks Required For School	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Yes, has books for exclusive use	47.3	58.9	55.9	61.4	55.5	55.9	
Yes, but shares with other family members	.7		.6	.7	.9	.5	
Has only some books	47.9	34.0	31.5	22.7	18.3	31.7	
Has None	3.5	4.3	8.2	6.4	5.3	5.5	
Not Stated	.7	2.8	3.7	8.7	20.0	6.3	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 21: REPORTED OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL BOOKS BY BOTH SEXES BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
School	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Yes, has books for exclusive use	43.9	58.5	59.0	64.4	55.9	55.9	
Yes, but shares with other family members	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	
Has only some books	50.8	35.1	30.2	23.0	18.9	33.2	
Has None	4.3	4.3	7.3	6.7	9.0	6.0	
Not Stated	.6	1.8	3.3	5.5	15.8	4.5	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 22: REPORTED REASONS FOR NOT OWNING ALL TEXT BOOKS BY MALES BY QUINTILES

D	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Reasons For Not Having Required	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Books not available	34.9	61.3	48.3	59.3	34.1	45.6	
Could not afford	50.8	21.8	24.1	5.3	8.0	29.0	
Books available in school library	1.9	1.7		2.6		1.4	
To be purchased	3.9	3.2	3.8	5.3		3.4	
Other	6.6	8.5	14.6	16.5	31.7	12.9	
Not Stated	2.0	3.4	9.1	10.9	26.2	7.8	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 22: REPORTED REASONS FOR NOT OWNING ALL TEXT BOOKSBY FEMALES BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Reasons For Not Having Required	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Books not available	39.2	55.0	28.8	41.5	35.7	40.5	
Could not afford	44.8	27.7	33.4	9.3	4.4	26.3	
Books available in school library	1.4	1.4	1.5			1.0	
To be purchased	4.0		10.2	9.3		4.6	
Other	9.3	7.9	15.9	15.1	10.0	11.4	
Not Stated	1.3	8.0	10.2	24.8	49.9	16.1	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 22: REPORTED REASONS FOR NOT OWNING ALL TEXT BOOKSBY BOTH SEXES BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

Descent For Not Housing Descind 1	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Textbooks	Poorest	Poorest II III		IV	Richest	All St		
		Lucia						
Books not available	36.7	57.8	37.4	48.9	35.0	42.9		
Could not afford	48.3	25.1	29.3	7.6	6.0	27.6		
Books available in school library	1.7	1.5	.8	1.1	-	1.2		
To be purchased	3.9	1.4	7.4	7.6	-	4.1		
Other	7.7	8.2	15.4	15.7	19.4	12.1		
Not Stated	1.7	6.0	9.7	19.1	39.6	12.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 23: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES ATTENDING SCHOOLUSING BOOK LOAN FACILITY BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Made Use Of Loan Book Facility	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
·			%			Lucia	
Yes	5.3	.7	1.4	.9	1.2	2.2	
No	94.1	97.3	94.4	96.6	86.3	94.3	
Not Stated	.6	2.0	4.2	2.6	12.5	3.5	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



		Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Made Use Of Loan Book Facility	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
Tuchity			%			Lucia		
Yes	1.3	3.2	3.7	.7	2.6	2.4		
No	98.7	93.5	92.5	90.6	78.3	91.4		
Not Stated	-	3.3	3.7	8.7	19.1	6.2		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 23: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES ATTENDING SCHOOL USING BOOK LOAN FACILITY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

TABLE 23: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES ATTENDING SCHOOL USING BOOK LOAN FACILITY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Made Use Of Loan Book Facility	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Yes	3.5	2.1	2.6	.8	2.0	2.3	
No	96.1	95.2	93.4	93.3	81.8	92.8	
Not Stated	.3	2.7	3.9	5.9	16.2	4.9	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 24: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF MALES NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES

		Per Ca	pita Consu	mption Q	uintiles	
Highest Level Education	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
None	.4	1.3	.9	.4	.3	.6
Nursery	-	-	.5	.4	-	.2
Kindergarten	-	-	-		-	
Special Education	-	.4	-	.7	-	.2
Primary	66.6	55.0	48.2	46.8	45.9	52.1
Secondary	21.1	33.4	34.7	36.9	27.2	30.5
SALCC	1.3	4.5	4.1	5.9	9.0	5.2
Other Tech/Vocational	2.2	.9	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.1
University	-	.4	.9	1.6	11.6	3.3
Other Not Specified	.9	1.7	.9	1.2	.7	1.0
Don't Know	7.6	2.5	6.8	4.3	2.0	4.4
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	1.0	.2
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 24: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF FEMALES NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

		Per Capita	Consumpti	on Quinti	les	
Highest Level Education	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
None	1.9	.4	.4	-	-	.5
Nursery	-	-	-	.3	-	.1
Kindergarten	-	-	.4	-	-	.1
Special Education	1.0	-	-	.7	-	.3
Primary	58.4	52.1	48.7	47.9	42.5	49.2
Secondary	28.7	35.9	39.1	34.1	29.8	33.5
SALCC	2.9	3.5	4.1	9.2	8.9	6.1
Other Tech/Vocational	1.9	1.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.1
University	-		.4	3.4	12.1	3.8
Other Not Specified	-	.8	.4	-	1.5	.6
Don't Know	5.2	5.6	4.0	2.0	2.7	3.7
Not Stated	-	.4	-	.3	-	.1
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 24: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF BOTH SEXESNOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

		Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Highest Level Education	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St			
			%			Lucia			
None	1.1	.8	.6	.2	.2	.5			
Nursery	-	-	.2	.4	-	.1			
Kindergarten	-	-	.2	-	-	.0			
Special Education	.4	.2	-	.7	-	.3			
Primary	62.7	53.6	48.5	47.4	44.1	50.6			
Secondary	24.7	34.6	37.1	35.4	28.5	32.1			
SALCC	2.0	4.0	4.1	7.7	9.0	5.7			
Other Tech/Vocational	2.1	1.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.1			
University	-	.2	.6	2.5	11.8	3.6			
Other Not Specified	.4	1.3	.6	.5	1.1	.8			
Don't Know	6.4	4.0	5.3	3.1	2.4	4.1			
Not Stated	-	.2	-	.2	.5	.2			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			



		Per Ca	pita Consu	mption Q	uintiles	
Highest Examination Passed	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
None	71.6	57.6	58.0	48.7	33.3	53.1
School Leaving	13.6	18.3	15.7	15.9	16.9	16.1
CXC Basic	.4	1.8	2.4	4.3	2.5	2.3
CXC 1-4 Passes	6.1	10.3	8.5	8.6	5.7	7.8
CXC 5 and More Passes	2.8	5.1	7.3	10.2	12.5	7.8
A Level	-	.3	.8	1.8	2.2	1.1
Diploma	.3	1.8	3.1	5.5	7.4	3.8
Associate Degree	-	1.1	.4	.4	1.0	.6
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	.3	2.8	.7
Post Graduate Degree	-	.4	-	.4	5.3	1.3
Professional		7	11	1.0	7 2	2.2
Qualification	-	./	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.2
Other	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	.9	1.3
Not Stated	3.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.0
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 25: HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED BY MALES NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES

TABLE 25: HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED BY FEMALESNOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

High ast Examination		Per Ca	pita Consu	mption Q	uintiles	
Passed	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
Iusseu			%			Lucia
None	66.4	53.9	52.8	47.6	33.1	49.7
School Leaving	12.9	20.9	15.4	18.3	21.8	18.0
CXC Basic	.8	3.8	4.2	2.7	.9	2.4
CXC 1-4 Passes	7.3	7.8	11.1	7.2	6.9	8.0
CXC 5 and More Passes	4.6	7.6	6.9	9.6	9.6	7.8
A Level	.8	-	-	1.8	2.0	1.0
Diploma	1.2	1.9	2.7	4.9	7.3	3.8
Associate Degree	-	1.1	1.3	3.0	4.1	2.1
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	.6	4.1	1.1
Post Graduate Degree	-	-	-	-	2.9	.7
Professional Qualification	-	-	.3	2.4	5.0	1.7
Other	2.2	1.9	2.0	.6	1.1	1.5
Not Stated	3.8	1.1	3.3	1.6	1.2	2.1
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



II's hard Franciscotter	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Hignest Examination	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
None	69.0	55.8	55.1	48.1	33.2	51.4		
School Leaving	13.3	19.6	15.5	17.2	19.5	17.1		
CXC Basic	.6	2.8	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.3		
CXC 1-4 Passes	6.7	9.1	9.9	7.8	6.3	7.9		
CXC 5 and More Passes	3.7	6.3	7.1	9.9	11.0	7.8		
A Level	.4	.2	.4	1.8	2.1	1.0		
Diploma	.7	1.9	2.9	5.1	7.4	3.8		
Associate Degree	-	1.1	.9	1.8	2.6	1.3		
Undergraduate Degree	-	-	-	.5	3.5	.9		
Post Graduate Degree	-	.2	-	.2	4.0	1.0		
Professional Qualification	-	.4	.7	1.8	6.0	2.0		
Other	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4		
Not Stated	3.8	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 25: HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED BY BOTH SEXES NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)



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TABLE 26: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES CONFINED TO BED BY QUINTILES	
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	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Confined to Bed Due To Accident	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Yes	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.5	6.1	3.6		
No	97.6	96.9	96.3	96.5	93.9	96.3		
Not Stated		.2	.2	-	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 26: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES CONFINED TO BED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Confined to Bed Due To Accident	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St Lucia		
			%					
Yes	2.0	3.3	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.4		
No	97.8	96.7	94.4	94.3	94.7	95.5		
Not Stated	.2	-	-	.4	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 26: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES CONFINED TO BED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Confined to Bed Due To Accident	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Yes	2.2	3.1	4.6	4.5	5.7	4.0		
No	97.7	96.8	95.2	95.3	94.3	95.9		
Not Stated	.1	.1	.1	.2	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Type of Illness	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Influenza/Cold	-	-	7.1	7.4	-	2.7		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.3		
Eye Disease	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Ear Disease	-	-	-	7.0	-	1.3		
Broken Limbs	9.7	-	-	-	-	1.4		
Cuts/Wounds	9.1	-	7.1	-	-	2.6		
Internal Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Hypert/Heart Attack	9.1	9.1	7.1	-	20.3	10.8		
Headache	-	8.0	-	6.9	-	2.5		
Dizziness	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Asthma	-	8.0	7.1	-	-	2.6		
Dysentry/Diarroh	-	-		-	-	-		
Arthritis	-	-	7.1	-	-	1.3		
Backache	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Injury due to Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stomach Ache	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Chest Pain	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.3		
Stroke	-	-	7.1	7.2	3.9	3.9		
Gastro	8.7	8.9	-	-	-	2.7		
Dont Know - Other	36.4	32.8	14.3	21.3	8.0	19.6		
Not Stated	27.0	33.3	43.0	50.2	40.1	39.5		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 27: TYPE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY CONFINING MALES TO BED BY QUINTILES



TABLE 27: TYPE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY CONFINING FEMALES TO BED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Type of Illness	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Influenza/Cold	11.9	-	19.0	-	4.1	7.0		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Eye Disease	-	-	-	4.2	-	1.1		
Ear Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Broken Limbs	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cuts/Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Internal Injury	-	-	-	4.2	-	1.1		
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.0		
Hypert/Heart Attack	-	-	-	4.2	12.4	4.1		
Headache	-	-	7.6	-	-	2.0		
Dizziness	-	6.5	7.6	3.8	-	4.0		
Asthma	-	-	4.0	-	-	1.1		
Dysentry/Diarroh	-	-	3.8	-	-	1.0		
Arthritis	-	6.8	-	-	3.9	2.0		
Backache	-	6.4	3.8	-	-	2.0		
Injury due to Accident	-	-	-	4.1	4.3	2.1		
Stomach Ache	-	6.4	3.8	-	-	2.0		
Chest Pain	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stroke	-	-	-	7.6	12.9	5.1		
Gastro	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Don't Know - Other	25.5	6.7	3.7	32.1	16.6	16.4		
Not Stated	62.6	67.1	46.7	39.8	41.9	48.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 27: TYPE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY CONFINING BOTH SEXES TO BED BYQUINTILES (CONT'D)

		Per Ca	pita Consu	mption Qu	uintiles	
Type of Illness	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St
			%			Lucia
Influenza/Cold	5.1	-	14.9	2.6	2.0	5.1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2.1	.6
Eye Disease	-	-	-	2.7	2.0	1.2
Ear Disease	-	-	-	2.5	-	.6
Broken Limbs	5.5	-	-	-	-	.6
Cuts/Wounds	5.2	-	2.5	-	-	1.1
Internal Injury	-	-	-	2.7	-	.6
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.1
Hypert/Heart Attack	5.2	4.0	2.5	2.7	16.4	7.0
Headache	-	3.6	5.0	2.5		2.2
Dizziness	-	3.6	5.0	2.5	2.0	2.8
Asthma	-	3.6	5.1	-	-	1.7
Dysentry/Diarroh	-	-	2.5	-	-	.6
Arthritis	-	3.8	2.5	-	1.9	1.7
Backache	-	3.6	2.5	-	2.0	1.7
Injury due to Accident	-	-	-	2.6	2.1	1.2
Stomach Ache	-	3.6	2.5	-	2.0	1.7
Chest Pain	-	-	-	-	2.1	.6
Stroke	-	-	2.5	7.5	8.4	4.6
Gastro	5.0	4.0	-	-	-	1.2
Dont Know - Other	31.8	18.3	7.4	28.3	12.2	17.8
Not Stated	42.2	52.0	45.4	43.5	40.9	44.4
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Suffer Illness/Injury Due To Accident	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Yes	9.1	13.1	12.9	10.4	15.7	12.2		
No	90.9	86.4	86.6	89.6	84.3	87.6		
Not Stated	-	.5	.5	-	-	.2		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 28: MALES REPORTING ILLNESS OR INJURY BY QUINTILES

TABLE 28: FEMALES REPORTING ILLNESS OR INJURY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Suffer Illness/Injury Due To Accident	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Yes	15.3	13.5	17.1	22.6	17.7	17.3		
No	84.5	86.5	82.9	77.2	82.3	82.6		
Not Stated	.2	-	-	.2	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 28: BOTH SEXES REPORTING ILLNESS OR INJURY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Suffer Illness/Injury Due To Accident	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Yes	12.0	13.3	15.2	17.1	16.8	14.9		
No	87.8	86.5	84.6	82.8	83.2	85.0		
Not Stated	.1	.2	.2	.1	-	.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		


	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Type of Illness	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Influenza/Cold	-	-	7.1	7.4	-	2.7		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.3		
Eye Disease	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Ear Disease	-	-	-	7.0	-	1.3		
Broken Limbs	9.7	-	-	-	-	1.4		
Cuts/Wounds	9.1	-	7.1	-	-	2.6		
Internal Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Hypert/Heart Attack	9.1	9.1	7.1	-	20.3	10.8		
Headache	-	8.0	-	6.9	-	2.5		
Dizziness	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Asthma	-	8.0	7.1	-	-	2.6		
Dysentry/Diarroh	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arthritis	-	-	7.1	-	-	1.3		
Backache	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Injury due to Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stomach Ache	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.3		
Chest Pain	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.3		
Stroke	-	-	7.1	7.2	3.9	3.9		
Gastro	8.7	8.9	-	-	-	2.7		
Dont Know - Other	36.4	32.8	14.3	21.3	8.0	19.6		
Not Stated	27.0	33.3	43.0	50.2	40.1	39.5		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 29: TYPE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY CONFINING MALES TO BED BY QUINTILES



TABLE 29: TYPE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY CONFINING FEMALES TO BED BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

		Per Ca	pita Consu	mption Q	uintiles			
Type of Illness	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
		%						
Influenza/Cold	11.9	-	19.0	-	4.1	7.0		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Eye Disease	-	-	-	4.2	-	1.1		
Ear Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Broken Limbs	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cuts/Wounds	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Internal Injury	-	-	-	4.2	-	1.1		
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.0		
Hypert/Heart Attack	-	-	-	4.2	12.4	4.1		
Headache	-	-	7.6	-	-	2.0		
Dizziness	-	6.5	7.6	3.8	-	4.0		
Asthma	-	-	4.0	-	-	1.1		
Dysentry/Diarroh	-	-	3.8	-	-	1.0		
Arthritis	-	6.8	-	-	3.9	2.0		
Backache	-	6.4	3.8	-		2.0		
Injury due to Accident	-	-	-	4.1	4.3	2.1		
Stomach Ache	-	6.4	3.8	-	-	2.0		
Chest Pain	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stroke	-	-	-	7.6	12.9	5.1		
Gastro	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dont Know - Other	25.5	6.7	3.7	32.1	16.6	16.4		
Not Stated	62.6	67.1	46.7	39.8	41.9	48.1		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 29: TYPE OF ILLNESS OR INJURY CONFINING BOTH SEXES TO BED BYQUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Type of Illness	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Influenza/Cold	5.1		14.9	2.6	2.0	5.1		
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	2.1	.6		
Eye Disease	-	-	-	2.7	2.0	1.2		
Ear Disease	-	-	-	2.5	-	.6		
Broken Limbs	5.5	-	-	-	-	.6		
Cuts/Wounds	5.2	-	2.5	-	-	1.1		
Internal Injury	-	-	-	2.7	-	.6		
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.1		
Hypert/Heart Attack	5.2	4.0	2.5	2.7	16.4	7.0		
Headache	-	3.6	5.0	2.5	-	2.2		
Dizziness	-	3.6	5.0	2.5	2.0	2.8		
Asthma	-	3.6	5.1	-	-	1.7		
Dysentry/Diarroh	-	-	2.5	-	-	.6		
Arthritis	-	3.8	2.5	-	1.9	1.7		
Backache	-	3.6	2.5	-	2.0	1.7		
Injury due to Accident	-	-	-	2.6	2.1	1.2		
Stomach Ache	-	3.6	2.5	-	2.0	1.7		
Chest Pain	-	-	-	-	2.1	.6		
Stroke	-	-	2.5	7.5	8.4	4.6		
Gastro	5.0	4.0	-	-	-	1.2		
Dont Know - Other	31.8	18.3	7.4	28.3	12.2	17.8		
Not Stated	42.2	52.0	45.4	43.5	40.9	44.4		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 30: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES SUFFERING FROM LIFESTYLE DISEASES BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Suffer From Disease	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	Total	
			%			Total	
Diabetes	7.1	6.3	7.8	10.9	14.4	10.3	
High Blood Pressure	27.9	21.3	10.6	17.2	21.2	19.2	
Heart Condition	2.9	5.1	3.8	1.7	6.7	4.4	
Cancer	-	-	-	-	.5	.2	
HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	5.8	8.7	3.8	2.6	3.9	4.5	
Total	39.4	37.6	23.0	29.9	37.9	33.5	

TABLE 30: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES SUFFERING FROMLIFESTYLE DISEASES BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Suffer From Disease	Poorest	П	III	IV	Richest	Total	
			%			Total	
Diabetes	21.6	24.0	28.7	24.3	23.0	24.3	
High Blood Pressure	35.9	49.6	52.8	50.9	45.7	47.5	
Heart Condition	4.3	6.4	4.9	9.0	10.0	7.6	
Cancer	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	
HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	7.2	5.1	8.7	5.1	6.7	6.6	
Total	60.6	62.4	77.0	70.1	62.1	66.5	

TABLE 30: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES SUFFERING FROMLIFESTYLE DISEASES BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Suffer From Disease	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total	
			%			Total	
Diabetes	28.7	30.3	36.5	35.2	37.4	34.6	
High Blood Pressure	63.7	70.9	63.4	68.1	67.0	66.7	
Heart Condition	7.2	11.5	8.7	10.6	16.8	12.0	
Cancer	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.0	
HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	13.0	13.9	12.5	7.7	10.6	11.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 31: TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES REPORTING INJURY OR ILLNESS BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
Illness	Poorest	II	III IV		Richest	All St			
			%			Lucia			
I11	14.2	17.4	17.9	19.3	28.3	19.3			
Not ill	85.8	82.6	82.1	80.7	71.7	80.7			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 31: TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES REPORTING INJURY OR ILLNESS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

		Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
Illness	Poorest	II III IV		IV	Richest	All St				
			%			Lucia				
I11	24.5	23.2	28.1	36.3	36.6	29.9				
Not ill	75.5	76.8	71.9	63.7	63.4	70.1				
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

TABLE 31: TOTAL NUMBER OF BOTH SEXES REPORTING INJURY OR ILLNESS BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

		Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
Illness	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St				
			º⁄₀			Lucia				
Il1	19.1	20.4	23.4	28.6	32.7	24.8				
Not ill	80.9	79.6	76.6	71.4	67.3	75.2				
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				



TABLE 32: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES SEEKING MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES

Visited Health Practitioner	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
	Poorest	II III		IV	Richest	All St			
	0/0								
Yes	40.4	47.7	46.0	43.7	48.7	45.8			
No	58.1	44.3	45.7	53.6	44.3	48.6			
Not Stated	1.5	8.0	8.3	2.7	7.0	5.7			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 32: DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES SEEKING MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Visited Health Practitioner	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Yes	43.2	45.8	46.9	46.5	55.6	48.3	
No	52.9	44.6	49.2	50.6	42.6	47.8	
Not Stated	3.9	9.6	3.9	2.9	1.7	4.0	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 32: DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES SEEKING MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Visited Health Practitioner	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
		Lucia					
Yes	42.1	46.6	46.6	45.7	52.8	47.3	
No	54.9	44.5	48.0	51.5	43.3	48.1	
Not Stated	3.0	9.0	5.4	2.8	3.9	4.6	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Practitioner	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
No Need	84.5	78.9	73.1	90.5	90.3	84.4		
Too expensive	2.5	-	3.0	-	-	1.0		
Un treatable	5.2	6.3	3.0	2.4	-	3.1		
Other	5.1	14.8	20.8	7.1	9.7	11.0		
Not Stated	2.6	-	-	-	-	.5		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 33: REASONS FOR MALES NOT SEEKING MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES

TABLE 33: REASONS FOR FEMALES NOT SEEKING MEDICAL ATTENTION BY SEX AND QUINTILES (CONT'D)

Why Did Not Visit Health Practitioner	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
No Need	83.1	89.1	90.6	88.5	87.2	87.8		
Too expensive	3.9	2.2	-	-	2.7	1.6		
Un treatable	3.9	2.2	-	1.2	2.9	1.9		
Other	9.2	6.6	9.4	7.9	7.2	8.1		
Not Stated	-	-	-	2.4	-	.6		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 33: REASONS FOR BOTH SEXES NOT SEEKING MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Practitioner	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
No Need	83.7	84.9	84.7	89.2	88.5	86.6		
Too expensive	3.3	1.3	1.0		1.6	1.3		
Un treatable	4.4	3.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.4		
Other	7.5	9.9	13.3	7.6	8.2	9.1		
Not Stated	1.1	-	-	1.6	-	.6		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 34: MEAN DAYS MALES UNABLE TO WORK AND DAYS WITHOUT PAY BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total		
			Mean			Total		
Days Unable To Carry On Activities	12	12	12	10	10	11		
Days Without Pay	4	20	4	11	8	12		

TABLE 34: MEAN DAYS FEMALES UNABLE TO WORK AND DAYS WITHOUT PAY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total		
			Mean		Totai			
Days Unable To Carry On Activities	10	8	12	12	10	11		
Days Without Pay	12	•	15	12	9	11		

TABLE 34: MEAN DAYS BOTH SEXES UNABLE TO WORK AND DAYS WITHOUT PAY BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total		
			Mean			TOTAL		
Days Unable To Carry On Activities	11	10	12	11	10	11		
Days Without Pay	8	20	10	11	8	12		



TABLE 35: PLACE FIRST VISITED BY MALES FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Place First Visit Made	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Public Hospital	27.2	28.1	43.1	27.5	30.7	31.4		
Private Hospital	-	-	-	6.1	12.4	4.9		
Community Health Clinic	41.9	34.3	23.7	26.8	7.0	23.8		
Polyclinic	-	5.8	-	6.1	1.8	2.8		
Private Doctor/Dentist	15.3	26.1	30.3	24.1	46.3	31.1		
Out of state hospital	-	-	-	3.0	-	.5		
Pharmacy/Chemist	7.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	1.8	3.3		
Other	4.0	2.8	-	3.2	-	1.7		
Not Stated	4.1	-	-	-	-	.6		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 35: PLACE FIRST VISITED BY FEMALES FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

_		Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Place First Visit Made	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St			
			%			Lucia			
Public Hospital	37.6	25.9	30.1	30.0	20.8	27.8			
Private Hospital	2.3	-	-	7.6	9.8	5.0			
Community Health Clinic	23.0	35.9	38.6	26.1	18.1	27.2			
Polyclinic	4.6	4.3	-	1.3	3.2	2.5			
Private Doctor/Dentist	30.0	33.9	29.6	29.9	41.6	33.8			
Out of state hospital	-	-	-	1.2	2.1	.9			
Pharmacy/Chemist	-	-	-	1.2	3.2	1.2			
Other	2.4	-	-	2.5	1.1	1.3			
Not Stated	-	-	1.7	-	-	.3			
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			



TABLE 35: PLACE FIRST VISITED BY BOTH SEXES FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION BY QUINTILES (CONT'D)

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Place First Visit Made	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Public Hospital	33.7	26.8	34.7	29.3	24.5	29.1		
Private Hospital	1.5	-	-	7.2	10.8	5.0		
Community Health Clinic	30.1	35.2	33.3	26.4	13.9	25.9		
Polyclinic	2.8	5.0	-	2.7	2.7	2.6		
Private Doctor/Dentist	24.5	30.6	29.9	28.2	43.4	32.8		
Out of state hospital	-	-	-	1.8	1.3	.8		
Pharmacy/Chemist	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	2.0		
Other	3.0	1.2	-	2.7	.7	1.4		
Not Stated	1.5	-	1.1	-	-	.4		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 36: PERSON PROVIDING MEDICAL ATTENTION TO MALES BY QUINTILES

Person Who Attended Individual At First Visit	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Nurse, health care worker	49.8	34.1	21.5	42.1	17.9	30.6	
Pharmacist	7.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	1.8	3.3	
Doctor	42.7	60.2	75.6	54.7	78.5	65.1	
Other	-	2.8	-	-	1.8	1.1	
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	



TABLE 36 (CONT'D): PERSON PROVIDING MEDICAL ATTENTION TO FEMALES BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Individual At First Visit	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Nurse, health care worker	30.6	36.4	30.7	37.6	21.6	30.6	
Pharmacist	-	-	-	1.2	3.2	1.2	
Doctor	62.4	63.6	69.3	61.2	75.2	67.3	
Other	4.6	-	-	-	-	.6	
Not Stated	2.4	-	-	-	-	.3	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 36 (CONT'D): PERSON PROVIDING MEDICAL ATTENTION TO BOTH SEXES BY QUINTILES

Person Who Attended	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
Individual At First Visit	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St	
			%			Lucia	
Nurse, health care worker	37.9	35.4	27.5	38.9	20.2	30.6	
Pharmacist	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	2.0	
Doctor	54.9	62.2	71.5	59.3	76.5	66.5	
Other	2.9	1.2	-	-	.7	.8	
Not Stated	1.5	-	-	-	-	.2	
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 37: REPORTED LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF MALES WITH MEDICAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES

Level of College die a With	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Treatment	Poorest	Π	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Very satisfied	41.9	37.0	48.2	48.9	51.6	46.3		
Satisfied	43.1	49.2	48.8	29.9	39.9	41.9		
Dissatisfied	11.0	11.1	-	18.0	6.9	9.0		
Very dissatisfied	4.0	2.7	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.7		
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 37 (CONT'D): REPORTED LEVEL OF SATISFACTION	
OF FEMALES WITH MEDICAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES	

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Level of Satisfaction With Treatment	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
		%						
Very satisfied	41.4	46.8	40.6	47.3	57.1	48.0		
Satisfied	51.6	43.0	49.4	35.5	40.8	42.9		
Dissatisfied	2.2	8.2	8.4	12.3	1.1	6.4		
Very dissatisfied	2.3	-	1.6	3.8	-	1.5		
Not Stated	2.4	2.0	-	1.2	1.0	1.2		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 37 (CONT'D): REPORTED LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF BOTH SEXES WITH MEDICAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Level of Satisfaction With Treatment	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Very satisfied	41.6	42.6	43.3	47.8	55.0	47.4		
Satisfied	48.4	45.6	49.2	33.8	40.4	42.5		
Dissatisfied	5.5	9.4	5.4	13.9	3.3	7.3		
Very dissatisfied	3.0	1.2	2.1	3.6	.6	2.0		
Not Stated	1.5	1.2	-	.8	.6	.8		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 38: REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION OF MALES WITHREPORTED LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH MEDICAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Reason Not Satisfied with Treatment	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Drugs not available	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Drugs not affordable	25.1	-	-	-	-	4.6		
Attitude of Staff	-	-	-	14.1	39.2	13.4		
Long waiting time	50.4	79.4	100.0	43.7	20.5	50.3		
Equipment not available or operational	-	-	-	-	-	-		
No Doctor/Trained staff available	-	-	-	-	19.7	4.4		
To many revisits	24.5	-	-	13.8	20.5	13.6		
Not Stated	-	20.6	-	28.3		13.8		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 38 (CONT'D): REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION OF FEMALESWITH REPORTED LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH MEDICAL SERVICE BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Reason Not Satisfied with Treatment	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Drugs not available	-	25.5	17.8	7.7	-	11.9		
Drugs not affordable	-	-	-	7.4	-	3.7		
Attitude of Staff	51.6	-	-	22.9	-	15.3		
Long waiting time	48.4	24.5	50.8	46.8	-	42.6		
Equipment not available or operational	-	25.5	15.6	7.6	-	11.3		
No Doctor/Trained staff available	-	-	-	-	-	-		
To many revisits	-	-	15.9	-	-	3.8		
Not Stated	-	24.5	-	7.6	100.0	11.4		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 38 (CONT'D): REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION OF BOTH SEXES WITH REPORTED LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH MEDICAL SERVICE BY SEX AND QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Reason Not Satisfied with Treatment	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
			%			Lucia		
Drugs not available	-	11.4	15.3	5.0	-	6.5		
Drugs not affordable	16.7	-	-	4.8	-	4.1		
Attitude of Staff	17.2	-	-	19.8	32.4	14.4		
Long waiting time	49.8	54.9	57.6	45.7	17.0	46.1		
Equipment not available or operational	-	11.4	13.4	4.9	-	6.1		
No Doctor/Trained staff available	-	-	-	-	16.3	2.0		
To many revisits	16.3	-	13.6	4.9	17.0	8.2		
Not Stated	-	22.3	-	14.9	17.4	12.5		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 39: MEAN TIME (MINS.) MALES SPENT WAITING FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT BY QUINTILES

		Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total				
			Mean			IUtal				
Length of Wait Before Being Attended To	58	69	35	64	45	53				

TABLE 39 (CONT'D): MEAN TIME (MINS.) FEMALES SPENT WAITINGFOR MEDICAL TREATMENT BY SEX AND QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles								
	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total			
			Mean			IUtal			
Length of Wait Before Being Attended To	61	60	42	51	45	50			



TABLE 39 (CONT'D): MEAN TIME (MINS.) BOTH SEXES SPENT WAITING FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT BY SEX AND QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles						
	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	Total	
			Mean			TOLAT	
Length of Wait Before Being Attended To	60	64	40	55	45	51	

TABLE 40: MEAN TIME SPENT WAITING FOR TREATMENT BY PLACE VISITED FOR MEDICAL CARE

Place First Visit Made	Mean Length of Wait Before Being Attended To
Public Hospital	78
Private Hospital	43
Community Health Clinic	49
Polyclinic	57
Private Doctor/Dentist	34
Out of state hospital	14
Pharmacy/Chemist	4
Other	56
Not Stated	33
Total	51

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF MALES COVERED BY MEDICAL INSURANCE BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Covered By Health Insurance	Poorest	II	III	IV	Richest	All St		
		%						
Yes	3.8	22.3	15.1	42.1	48.3	29.9		
No	92.4	72.2	84.9	57.9	51.7	68.5		
Not Stated	3.8	5.5	-	-	-	1.6		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



TABLE 41 (CONT'D): DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES COVERED BY MEDICAL INSURANCE BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Covered By Health Insurance	Poorest II		III	IV	Richest	All St		
				Lucia				
Yes	6.9	21.3	16.6	27.2	36.4	24.3		
No	93.1	78.7	83.4	71.6	61.4	74.8		
Not Stated	-	-	-	1.2	2.2	.9		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 41 (CONT'D): DISTRIBUTION OF BOTH SEXES COVERED BY MEDICAL INSURANCE BY QUINTILES

	Per Capita Consumption Quintiles							
Covered By Health Insurance	Poorest II III IV		IV	Richest	All St			
					Lucia			
Yes	5.7	21.7	16.1	31.6	40.9	26.3		
No	92.8	75.9	83.9	67.5	57.8	72.5		
Not Stated	1.5	2.3		.9	1.4	1.2		
All St Lucia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		



ANTHROPOMETRIC TABLES



	Household Quintiles								
Age in Years	Poorest	II	III	IV	IV V				
			%			Total			
Under 1 Year	94.5	95.3	96.0	96.7	98.3	96.2			
1 < 2 Years	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.9			
2 < 3 Years	1.5	.9	.8	.3	.3	.8			
3 < 4 Years	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	.7	1.2			
4 < 5 Years	1.3	1.2	1.1	.7	.4	.9			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 42: CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS IN QUINTILES

TABLE 43: PLACE CHILD DELIVERED BY QUINTILES

	Household Quintiles									
Place Child Delivered	Poorest	II	II III		V	Total				
		%								
Hospital	9.2	9.0	8.4	7.9	4.5	7.8				
Clinic/Center	.6	1.1	1.7	.9	.7	1.0				
Home	1.2	.8	1.1	1.3	.9	1.1				
Other	1.1	1.1	.9	.8	1.1	1.0				
Not Stated	87.8	88.0	87.9	89.0	92.8	89.1				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

TABLE 44: CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM DIARRHOEA BY SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS BY QUINTILES

		Household Quintiles									
Had Diarrhoea	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total					
Yes	.3	.6	.2	.2	.2	.3					
No	6.8	6.2	5.6	4.1	1.8	4.9					
Not Stated	92.8	93.2	94.2	95.7	98.0	94.8					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					



TABLE 45:CHILDREN PREVIOUSLY BREAST FED BY SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

	Household Quintiles									
Breast Fed	Poorest	II III IV		IV	V	Total				
			Total							
Yes	7.0	6.6	5.6	4.4	1.7	5.0				
No	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.1				
Not Stated	92.9	93.4	94.1	95.5	98.1	94.8				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				

TABLE 46: CHILDREN PRESENTLY BREAST FED BY AGE AND SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

	Household Quintiles								
Still Breast Fed	Poorest	Π	III	IV	V	Total			
		TOTAL							
Yes	21.4	25.9	25.3	18.9	23.1	23.1			
No	75.1	71.6	70.3	81.1	72.1	74.0			
Not Stated	3.5	2.5	4.3	-	4.9	2.9			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

TABLE 47: IMMUNIZATION RECEIVED BY CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS BY QUINTILES

			Vaccin	ation Re	ceived		
Items Received Within 24 Hours	Polio	Diphtheria	BCG	HIB	Measles	Hepatitis B	MMR1
				%			
Vitamins and Supplements	53.8	55.0	53.1	55.1	58.6	56.6	54.8
Plain Water	92.8	94.9	92.9	93.6	93.1	91.6	94.7
Sweetened Water Juice Tea	82.3	85.1	82.2	85.1	84.3	81.9	84.6
ORS	5.4	5.8	5.4	7.3	7.3	6.9	3.7
Milk or Infant Formula	81.2	82.4	81.4	82.2	80.7	77.0	82.8
Solid or Semi Solid Food	78.7	81.1	78.2	81.6	80.1	77.0	81.2
Other	13.1	11.2	13.0	9.7	11.8	9.2	11.8
Only Breastmilk	4.9	4.0	4.9	2.5	3.8	.7	2.2
Don't Know	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	.9	-	.5
Polio	100.0	99.6	96.3	98.5	99.5	99.3	99.5



	Vaccination Received									
Age in Years	Polio	Diphtheria	BCG	HIB	Measles	Hepatitis B	MMR1			
Under 1 Year	23.2	19.0	24.6	20.1	22.0	24.1	18.9			
1 < 2 Years	18.5	18.4	18.5	13.0	15.5	12.5	15.9			
2 < 3 Years	15.2	16.1	14.8	15.7	14.2	12.6	15.4			
3 < 4 Years	24.5	26.4	23.6	27.6	25.9	26.4	27.8			
4 < 5 Years	18.7	20.1	18.5	23.6	22.4	24.4	21.9			

TABLE 48: IMMUNIZATION RECEIVED BY AGE OF CHILD BY QUINTILES



HOUSING TABLES



Matorial of Outor		H	ousehold Ç	Quintiles - A	АE	
Walls	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
			%			Total
Wood/Timber	32.0	23.7	19.1	16.1	10.1	20.2
Concrete/Concrete Blocks	20.9	30.6	41.6	55.3	68.5	43.4
Wood & Concrete	14.0	23.8	18.6	17.6	17.7	18.3
Stone	-	-	-	-	.4	.1
Brick/Blocks	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.2	2.0
Plywood	30.7	19.1	17.9	8.5	1.6	15.5
Makeshift	.4	.4	.4	-	-	.2
Other/Don't Know	-	-	-	.4	-	.1
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	.4	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 49: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS BY QUINTILES

TABLE 50: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT BY QUINTILES

		Ho	usehold Ç	uintiles -	AE	
Type of Dwelling	Poorest	Π	III	IV	V	Total
			%			Total
Undivided Private House	90.2	89.8	83.7	81.8	80.7	85.2
Part of a Private House	7.0	6.2	9.0	11.3	9.6	8.6
Flat, Apartment, Condominium	2.4	2.8	6.1	5.7	7.2	4.8
Double House/Duplex	-	-	-	.4	.4	.2
Combined Business & Dwelling	.4	.8	.8	.4	2.1	.9
Barracks	-	.4	-	-	-	.1
Other	-	-	.4	.4	-	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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TABLE 51: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT BY DISTRICT

	_	District									
Type of Dwelling	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urhan	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					9	6					
Undivided Private House	69.4	81.8	85.7	78.8	91.7	94.2	93.9	99.1	99.0	80.3	85.2
Part of a Private House	15.7	12.0	6.3	19.2	6.3	3.8	3.1		1.0	8.7	8.6
Flat, Apartment, Condominium	14.9	4.7	7.9	1.9	-	-	-	.9	-	8.2	4.8
Double House/Duplex	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Combined Business & Dwelling	-	.8	-	-	2.1	1.9	3.1	-	-	1.6	.9
Barracks	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1
Other	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 52: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN ROOFING MATERIAL BY QUINTILES

	Household Quintiles - AE										
Roof Material	Poorest	Π	III	IV	V	Total					
			%								
Sheet Metal (galvanize)	98.4	98.3	97.5	96.7	90.3	96.2					
Shingle Asphalt	.4	.4	.8	2.5	4.9	1.8					
Shingle Wood	-	-	-	-	.8	.2					
Shingle Other	-	-	-	-	1.2	.2					
Tile	-	-	-	-	1.2	.2					
Concrete	-	1.2	.8	-	.8	.6					
Makeshift/Thatched	-	-	.4	-	-	.1					
Other	.4	-	.4	.8	.8	.5					
Don't Know	.8	-	-	-	-	.2					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					



TABLE 53: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN ROOFING MATERIAL BY DISTRICT

]	Distric	t				
Roof Material	Castries City	Castries Sub- IIrhan	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					0,	/0					
Sheet Metal (galvanize)	97.0	96.9	98.4	98.1	97.9	100.0	94.9	99.1	97.9	89.6	96.2
Shingle Asphalt	-	.8	-	-	-	-	3.1	.9	1.0	7.7	1.8
Shingle Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.2
Shingle Other	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.2
Tile	.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Concrete	2.2	.3	-	-	2.1		2.0	-	-	-	.6
Makeshift/Thatched	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Other	-	1.0	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	.5
Don't Know	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 54: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TENANCY OF LAND BY QUINTILES

	_	Η	ousehold Ç	Quintiles - A	AE	
Roof Material	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
			%			
Sheet Metal (galvanize)	98.4	98.3	97.5	96.7	90.3	96.2
Shingle Asphalt	.4	.4	.8	2.5	4.9	1.8
Shingle Wood	-	-	-	-	.8	.2
Shingle Other	-	-	-	-	1.2	.2
Tile	-	-	-	-	1.2	.2
Concrete	-	1.2	.8	-	.8	.6
Makeshift/Thatched	-	-	.4	-	-	.1
Other	.4	-	.4	.8	.8	.5
Don't Know	.8	-	-	-	-	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 55: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TENANCY OF LAND BY DISTRICT

	District											
Tenancy of Land	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urban	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total	
					9	6						
Not Stated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	
Owned With Title	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 56: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TENANCY OF DWELLING BY QUINTILES

		H	ousehold Ç	Quintiles - A	AE	
Tenancy of Dwelling	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
			%			
Owned With	36	6.0	74	173	21.3	10.1
Mortgage	5.0	0.0	7.4	12.3	21.3	10.1
Owned Without	76.0	70.8	70.3	63 7	61 5	68 /
Mortgage	70.0	70.0	70.5	05.7	01.5	00.4
Rented-Furnished	-	.4	-	1.2	2.8	.9
Rented-Unfurnished	13.1	18.3	17.4	18.7	12.8	16.1
Rent-free	5.8	4.5	4.4	3.7	.8	3.8
Squatted	.8	-	.4	-	.8	.4
Other	.4	-	-	.4	-	.2
Not Stated	.4	-	-	-	-	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 57: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TENANCY OF DWELLING BY DISTRICT

					-	Distric	t				
Tenancy of Dwelling	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urhan	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					0/	/ ₀					
Owned With Mortgage	8.2	10.7	9.5	9.6	6.3	7.7	7.1	2.7	5.2	21.3	10.1
Owned Without Mortgage	51.5	62.8	79.4	69.2	81.3	84.6	84.7	92.8	80.4	49.7	68.4
Rented- Furnished	2.2	.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	.9
Rented- Unfurnished	34.3	20.3	6.3	17.3	6.3	5.8	6.1	3.6	10.3	19.1	16.1
Rent-free	3.7	5.2	-	3.8	6.3	1.9	2.0	.9	4.1	4.9	3.8
Squatted	-	.3	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	.4
Other	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 58: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN COOKING FUEL USED BY QUINTILES

	Household Quintiles - AE										
Cooking Fuel Used	Poorest	Π	III	IV	V	Total					
			%			IUtal					
Coal	11.1	5.3	5.7	2.8	1.2	5.2					
Wood	7.9	1.2	1.2	.4	.4	2.2					
Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas	78.4	93.5	92.7	94.3	96.8	91.1					
Kerosene	-	-	-	.8	-	.2					
Electricity	.4	-	.4	1.3	1.6	.7					
Other	2.1	-	-	.4	-	.5					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					



TABLE 59: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN COOKING FUEL USED BY DISTRICT

	District											
Cooking Fuel Used	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urban	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total	
					9	6						
Coal	3.0	2.6	7.9	13.5	18.8	11.5	5.1	3.6	5.2	4.9	5.2	
Wood	.7	-	4.8	1.9	8.3	1.9	7.1	3.6	1.0	2.7	2.2	
Gas/LPG/ Cooking Gas	94.8	97.1	85.7	80.8	70.8	84.6	86.7	92.8	93.8	88.0	91.1	
Kerosene	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2	
Electricity	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	3.3	.7	
Other	-	-	1.6	3.8	2.1	1.9	-	-	-	.5	.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 60: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN COOKING FUEL USED BY QUINTILES

		H	Iousehold Ç	Quintiles - A	E	
Cooking Fuel Used	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
			%			Total
Coal	11.1	5.3	5.7	2.8	1.2	5.2
Wood	7.9	1.2	1.2	.4	.4	2.2
Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas	78.4	93.5	92.7	94.3	96.8	91.1
Kerosene	-	-	-	.8	-	.2
Electricity	.4	-	.4	1.3	1.6	.7
Other	2.1	-	-	.4	-	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 61: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN COOKING FUEL USED BY DISTRICT

					-	Distric	t				
Cooking Fuel Used	Castries City	Castries Sub- IIrhan	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					0	/0					
Coal	3.0	2.6	7.9	13.5	18.8	11.5	5.1	3.6	5.2	4.9	5.2
Wood	.7	-	4.8	1.9	8.3	1.9	7.1	3.6	1.0	2.7	2.2
Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas	94.8	97.1	85.7	80.8	70.8	84.6	86.7	92.8	93.8	88.0	91.1
Kerosene	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2
Electricity	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	3.3	.7
Other	-	-	1.6	3.8	2.1	1.9	-	-	-	.5	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 62: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN COOKING FUEL USED BY QUINTILES

		H	ousehold Ç	Quintiles - A	AE	
Cooking Fuel Used	Poorest	Π	III	IV	V	Total
			%			Total
Coal	11.1	5.3	5.7	2.8	1.2	5.2
Wood	7.9	1.2	1.2	.4	.4	2.2
Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas	78.4	93.5	92.7	94.3	96.8	91.1
Kerosene	-	-	-	.8	-	.2
Electricity	.4	-	.4	1.3	1.6	.7
Other	2.1	-	-	.4	-	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 63: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN COOKING FUEL USED BY DISTRICT

District											
Cooking Fuel Used	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urhan	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					9	6					
Coal	3.0	2.6	7.9	13.5	18.8	11.5	5.1	3.6	5.2	4.9	5.2
Wood	.7	-	4.8	1.9	8.3	1.9	7.1	3.6	1.0	2.7	2.2
Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas	94.8	97.1	85.7	80.8	70.8	84.6	86.7	92.8	93.8	88.0	91.1
Kerosene	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.2
Electricity	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	3.3	.7
Other	-		1.6	3.8	2.1	1.9	-	-	-	.5	.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 64: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TOILET FACILITY USED BY QUINTILES

		Но	usehold Q	uintiles -	AE	
Toilet Facilities	Poorest	Π	III	IV	V	Total
			%			TOtal
W.C. Linked to sewer	2.8	4.4	3.6	4.1	14.6	5.9
W.C. Linked to Septic tank/Soak-away	28.2	54.1	66.2	76.5	78.4	60.7
Pit-latrine	57.8	36.7	25.7	16.5	6.9	28.7
Ventilated Pit-latrine	.4	.4	.8	-	-	.3
Other	3.2	3.2	2.0	.8	-	1.8
None	7.5	.8	1.7	2.1	-	2.4
Not Stated	-	.4	-	-	-	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 65: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: TOILET FACILITIES USED BY DISTRICT

					-	District	t				
Toilet Facilities	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urban	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					9	6					
W.C. Linked to sewer	11.2	6.8	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	15.3	5.9
W.C. Linked to Septic tank/Soak-away	67.9	71.9	34.9	57.7	62.5	65.4	54.1	49.5	32.0	65.6	60.7
Pit-latrine	20.1	18.8	39.7	23.1	33.3	28.8	38.8	50.5	62.9	15.3	28.7
Ventilated Pit- latrine	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3
Other	.7	.8	19.0	1.9	4.2	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.8
None	-	.8	6.3	17.3	-	5.8	3.1	-	5.2	1.1	2.4
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 66: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: FACILITIES SHARED BY QUINTILES

		Но	ousehold Q	uintiles -	AE	
Toilet Facilities	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
			%			Total
W.C. Linked to sewer	2.8	4.4	3.6	4.1	14.6	5.9
W.C. Linked to Septic tank/Soak-away	28.2	54.1	66.2	76.5	78.4	60.7
Pit-latrine	57.8	36.7	25.7	16.5	6.9	28.7
Ventilated Pit-latrine	.4	.4	.8	-	-	.3
Other	3.2	3.2	2.0	.8	-	1.8
None	7.5	.8	1.7	2.1	-	2.4
Not Stated	-	.4	-	-	-	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



		Н	lousehold Q	Quintiles - A	E	
Main Source of Water	Poorest	Π	III	IV	V	Total
-			%			TOTAL
Public, piped into dwelling	40.5	59.8	70.6	82.1	90.1	68.6
Public, piped into yard	34.4	26.0	21.7	10.8	7.0	19.9
Public standpipe	13.5	6.5	3.7	2.9	-	5.3
Public well/tank or truck	.4	-	-	-	-	.1
Private, piped into dwelling	.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Private catchment not piped	.4	1.6	.4	-	.4	.6
Private catchment piped	.8	-	-	-	.4	.3
Other	9.5	3.3	2.5	3.0	.8	3.8
Not Stated	-	.4	-	-	-	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 67: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN SOURCE OF WATER BY QUINTILES

TABLE 68: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN SOURCE OF WATER BY DISTRICT

						D' / ' /					
Main Source of						Distric					
Water					9	6					Total
Public, piped into dwelling	88.1	78.4	58.7	51.9	50.0	71.2	53.1	53.2	38.1	81.4	68.6
Public, piped into yard	9.0	14.6	6.3	23.1	37.5	15.4	33.7	37.8	45.4	7.1	19.9
Public standpipe	-	3.6	14.3	13.5	2.1	9.6	3.1	1.8	11.3	7.1	5.3
Public well/tank or truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1
Private, piped into dwelling Private	1.5	1.6	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
catchment not piped	.7	.3	-	1.9	2.1	1.9	-	-	-	1.1	.6
Private catchment piped	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	.9		.5	.3
Other	.7	1.6	7.9	9.6	8.3	-	10.2	6.3	5.2	1.6	3.8
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Davis Have			Household Q	Quintiles - AE		
Water in Tap	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
			%			Total
Never	22.8	10.2	7.0	6.3	2.1	9.6
One	2.8	3.6	4.0	2.0	2.8	3.1
Two	6.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.5
Three	8.1	12.9	10.3	12.3	14.0	11.5
Four	6.1	5.0	4.9	6.2	11.1	6.7
Five	6.6	10.3	8.2	6.5	8.1	7.9
Six	5.0	7.6	7.4	3.2	7.2	6.1
Always	37.8	41.5	47.8	50.2	43.4	44.1
Don't Know	4.0	3.6	4.9	6.8	5.6	5.0
Not Stated		1.2	1.2	2.8	2.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 69: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN FREQUENCY OF WATER SUPPLY BY QUINTILES

TABLE 70: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: FREQUENCY OF WATER SUPPLY BY DISTRICT

	District										
Days Have Water in Tap	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urban	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					9	6					
Never	1.5	6.3	20.6	23.1	12.5	11.5	11.2	9.9	13.4	10.4	9.6
One	3.0	2.9	3.2	-	4.2	1.9	-	.9	10.3	3.8	3.1
Two	2.2	3.1	1.6	-	12.5	-	-	.9	24.7	4.9	4.5
Three	17.9	5.2	6.3	13.5	33.3	11.5	4.1	27.0	18.6	6.6	11.5
Four	7.5	7.6	1.6	19.2	-	1.9	3.1	9.0	7.2	5.5	6.7
Five	9.7	9.4	1.6	3.8	-	5.8	4.1	8.1	6.2	12.6	7.9
Six	4.5	7.6	-	3.8	2.1	3.8	14.3	5.4	3.1	6.0	6.1
Always	42.5	47.1	47.6	32.7	35.4	61.5	62.2	38.7	15.5	46.4	44.1
Don't Know	6.0	9.1	15.9	1.9	-	1.9	1.0	-	1.0	2.7	5.0
Not Stated	5.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



_	Household Quintiles - AE										
Type of Lighting	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total					
			%			TOLAT					
Gas	.8	.4	.4	.9	2.1	.9					
Kerosene	5.3	1.2	2.5	-	-	1.8					
Electricity -Public	82.2	94.2	94.6	95.2	93.4	91.9					
Electricity - Private	.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.1	1.7					
Other	10.0	2.5	.4	1.3	-	2.9					
None	1.3	.4	.4	1.3	.4	.8					
Not Stated	-	-	.4	-	-	.1					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

TABLE 71: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING BY QUINTILES

TABLE 72: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING BY DISTRICT

	District										
Type of Lighting	Castries City	Castries Sub- IIrhan	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					0	/0					
Gas	.7	.5	1.6	-	-	-	1.0	2.7	-	1.6	.9
Kerosene	-	2.1	3.2	-	4.2	-	-	3.6	-	3.3	1.8
Electricity - Public	98.5	97.1	87.3	88.5	93.8	92.3	88.8	86.5	94.8	82.5	91.9
Electricity - Private	-	-	1.6	1.9	-	-	1.0	-	-	9.3	1.7
Other	-	.3	3.2	9.6	2.1	5.8	8.2	4.5	5.2	2.2	2.9
None	.7	-	1.6	-	-	1.9	1.0	2.7	-	1.1	.8
Not Stated	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Voor Dwolling			Household Q	Quintiles - AE	1	
Built	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
			%			TOLAI
Before 1970	8.7	7.3	11.5	14.0	10.5	10.4
1970 - 1979	11.6	7.8	7.4	9.3	17.8	10.8
1980 - 1989	16.0	20.5	13.2	19.0	21.2	18.0
1990 - 1995	14.8	12.0	17.3	13.6	15.2	14.6
1996 - 2000	10.6	11.0	12.0	11.1	11.1	11.2
2001	.8	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.6
2002	2.1	.9	2.0	.4	.4	1.1
2003	1.6	.8	1.6	.8	.4	1.0
2004	.4	2.2	.8	1.2	1.7	1.3
2005	.8		.4	1.2	.4	.6
Don't Know	32.1	34.7	31.6	25.7	19.3	28.6
Not Stated	.4	1.7	.4	1.2		.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 73: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: AGE OF DWELLING BY QUINTILES

TABLE 74: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: AGE OF DWELLING BY DISTRICT

	District										
Year Dwelling Built	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urban	Anse- La-Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
					9	6					
Before 1970	18.7	9.6	11.1	13.5	2.1	19.2	12.2	13.5	5.2	4.4	10.4
1970 - 1979	14.9	11.5	4.8	7.7	10.4	13.5	11.2	12.6	6.2	9.8	10.8
1980 - 1989	11.2	13.3	12.7	15.4	41.7	17.3	30.6	18.9	15.5	23.0	18.0
1990 - 1995	8.2	12.8	14.3	23.1	16.7	26.9	12.2	20.7	11.3	15.3	14.6
1996 - 2000	3.7	12.0	11.1	5.8	10.4	7.7	17.3	13.5	16.5	9.8	11.2
2001	.7	1.8	-	1.9	4.2	3.8	1.0	.9	1.0	2.2	1.6
2002	.7	.8	1.6	3.8	-	-	-	.9	4.1	1.1	1.1
2003	.7	1.0	3.2	-	-	-	1.0	-	5.2	-	1.0
2004	.7	.5	-	1.9	-	-	1.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	1.3
2005	.7	.8	-	-	-	1.9	2.0	-	-	-	.6
Don't Know	39.6	35.7	38.1	26.9	14.6	9.6	11.2	13.5	33.0	30.1	28.6
Not Stated	-	.3	3.2	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	2.2	.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Socio Economia			Household Ç	Quintiles - AH		
Rating	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total
8			%			TUtal
Poor	31.7	14.6	14.6	15.0	2.8	15.7
II	35.5	42.4	34.1	30.3	21.8	32.8
III	27.4	38.0	42.6	48.9	65.9	44.6
IV	3.8	3.7	5.9	3.7	8.7	5.2
Rich	-	.4	.8	.4	.4	.4
Not Stated	1.6	.8	2.0	1.6	.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 75: SOCIO ECONOMIC RATING OF HOUSEHOLD BY QUINTILES

TABLE 76: SOCIO ECONOMIC RATING OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTRICT

		District									
Socio-Economic Rating	Castries City	Castries Sub- Urhan	Anse-La- Raye	Soufriere	Choiseul	Laborie	Vieux- Fort	Micoud	Dennery	Gros- Islet	Total
	%										
Poor	19.4	14.3	41.3	11.5	6.3	13.5	18.4	15.3	14.4	11.5	15.7
II	32.1	35.4	30.2	34.6	47.9	38.5	33.7	23.4	40.2	24.6	32.8
III	44.0	45.6	22.2	50.0	45.8	40.4	42.9	47.7	43.3	49.2	44.6
IV	3.0	2.9	1.6	3.8	-	7.7	4.1	10.8	1.0	12.6	5.2
Rich	.7	.5	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	.5	.4
Not Stated	.7	1.3	4.8	-	-	-	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



	Household Quintiles - AE									
	Poorest	II	III	IV	V	Total				
				TOtal						
Number of Rooms	3.21	4.06	3.88	4.23	4.32	3.94				
Number of Bedrooms	2.08	2.48	2.74	2.52	2.74	2.51				
Rooms Used For Business	.02	.02	.03	.01	.07	.03				
Rooms Rented	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.01				
Rooms Vacant	.02	.05	.01	.03	.09	.04				

TABLE 77: MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS AND USE OF ROOMS BY QUINTILES