**Gender Country Profile**

**Saint Lucia**

**General**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population under 15</td>
<td>17,225</td>
<td>16,237</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population over 15</td>
<td>62,861</td>
<td>68,141</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017

**Health**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>est.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>CIA, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>UN Statistics, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by a skilled health professional</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>WHO, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>WHO, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for men</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>est.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy for women</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>est.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017

**Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate, ages 15+</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net enrolment rate in primary education</td>
<td>94.52%</td>
<td>91.56%</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education</td>
<td>85.48%</td>
<td>84.8%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education</td>
<td>11.57%</td>
<td>22.01%</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017

- Female graduates from tertiary education: Insufficient data
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 86.7%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 50.8%
**Gender and Development Trends in Saint Lucia**

**Health**
In 2016, St. Lucia experienced its first two cases of Zika virus, one of which was a pregnant, 28-year-old female. The WHO recommended strengthening antenatal care to reduce the impact of Zika Virus on neonatal health and providing bed nets to antenatal clinics at the community level, with assistance of the Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO) (WHO, April 2016).

Maternal mortality has decreased in St Lucia, from 54 per 100,000 live births in 2010, to 48 in 2015. However, this still reflects an increase from the 1990 rate of 45 per 100,000 live births (WHO, 2015).

**Education**
A 2014 UNESCO report notes the existence in Saint Lucia of “a problem with the underachievement of male students as compared to female counter parts. A larger percentage of boys are repeating and dropping out of primary and secondary schools. Female attendance is also higher than males” (p. 13).

According to the Government of Saint Lucia’s 2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster (MICs) Survey, 96% of girls 36-59 months were engaged in four or more activities with an adult household member compared to 89% for boys. The survey also revealed that more girls are exposed to
books whilst boys are exposed to play things at an earlier age (under 5yrs) (UNESCO, 2014, p. 82).

Economy
In 2012 in Saint Lucia, women were less likely (64% versus 74% in 2012) than men to want to work (labour force participation rate). The participation rate for men increased by 5% between 2005/6 and 2012; during the same time, the rate for women increased by 14% (UN Women, 2012).

Governance
Two women were elected to St Lucia’s 17-seat parliament; this is below the 30% requirement under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

Human Rights
The law in Saint Lucia criminalizes rape, which is punishable by 14 years to life imprisonment. The law criminalizes spousal rape only when a couple is divorced, separated, or there is a protection order from the Family Court. In addition, “roungement” - parents accepting monetary compensation to settle rape and sexual assault cases out of court--was commonly practiced (U.S. Department of State, 2016, p. 9).

Saint Lucia SDG Progress Profile

- Saint Lucia was not included in the 2016 SDG Index and Dashboards due to insufficient data. According to a 2016 report (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2016), the data from Saint Lucia was missing 37% of the values needed to be ranked, and therefore was not included in any indicator data (Annex 2, p. 39)
Gender Country Profile

Saint Lucia

References


Saint Lucia


