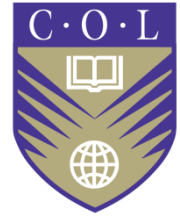


Gender Profile: St. Lucia



General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 17,814
Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 16,809

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 48,112
Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 66,926

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 35
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 11.75

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 19.4

Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 15.5

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2010) (WHO, 2014b): 98.5%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49: NA
Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49: NA

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 71
Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 79

Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24: NA
Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24: NA

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+: NA
Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+: NA

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 83.32%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 82.67%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 91.78%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 90.42%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 6.41%

Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 13.98%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female: NA

Students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female: NA

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 86.7%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 70.4%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 50.8%

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 79%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 52%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution: NA

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution: NA

Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 17%

Human Rights

Girls married before 15: NA

Females married between 15 and 19: NA

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime: NA

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime: NA

* * *

Gender Gaps

Health

- St. Lucia’s Ministry of Education and Culture noted in 2008: “A major concern is the impact of HIV/AIDS on young females. Cultural practices such as . . . low levels of condom use, women’s poor sex negotiation skills, their limited access to information on sex and HIV/AIDS, and their high levels of economic dependency and poverty make women more vulnerable to the disease. Of the known reported cases 47% are female, with the highest prevalence in the 25–34 age group. The fatality case ratio is high, 8.6 % between 1995 to 1999. Although more men have died over the period 1985–2001, the trend in the last ten years has been towards a higher mortality among women than among men” (Chitolie-Joseph, 2008, p. 6).

Education

- The Ministry of Education and Culture reported in 2008 that “[w]omen in St. Lucia at almost all education levels and programmes have taken greater advantage of educational opportunities than their male counterparts” (p. 5). However, their unemployment rate remains higher than men’s.

Economic

- The unemployment rate of females in 2010 was 22%, compared with 19% for males (Caribbean Development Bank, p. ii).
- The government’s Division of Gender relations reported in 2010 that “[j]ust over 50% of unemployed women fall between the ages of 15–34. Most of these women only have a primary school education and few marketable skills which seriously hampers any attempts to enjoy a reasonable standard of living and ultimately deprives them of enjoying their basic human rights” (p. 2–3).

Decision-Making

- Women remain significantly under-represented in St. Lucia’s political sphere at all levels. The appointment of the Minister for Commerce, Business Development, Investment and Consumer Affairs, the Honourable Emma Hippolyte, to the post of Acting Prime Minister from 25–28 February 2015 marked the first time a woman had, albeit very briefly, held the country’s highest political position.

Human Rights

- There is no law protecting women from marital rape.
- In a 2012 report, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada noted that “the UN Development Programme (UNDP), based on police statistics from the Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, reports that Saint Lucia's rate of rape was approximately 38 per 100,000 people in 2009 and 41 per 100,000 people in 2010.” The same report indicated that “[t]he Director of the Division of Gender Relations characterized the response of the justice system to violence against women in Saint Lucia as ‘slow’ and ‘inadequate’.”

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