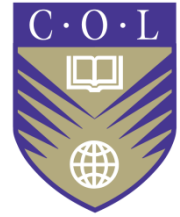


Gender Profile: St. Vincent and the Grenadines



General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 11,858
Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 11,661

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 40,424
Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 38,975

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 48
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 13.07

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 25.4

Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 21.2

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2012) (WHO, 2014b): 99.2%

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): 72
Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014a): 76

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 (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 96.67%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 96.73%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 102.89%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 98.96%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education: NA

Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education: NA

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): 80.2%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 65.9%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female: NA

Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 80%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 56%

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): 13%

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

- Using the most recent figures, from the government's 2008 Country Poverty Assessment, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) notes that at that time, "only 9.4 % of the population was covered by health insurance" and, of these, a higher percentage were males, "which may be related to the fact that males were dominant in formal sectors where health insurance is the norm" (UNDP, 2012).
- The UNDP also notes that "[t]eenage pregnancies remain high, with nearly 50% [of] women reporting their first pregnancy before the age of 19."
- The 2008 Country Poverty Assessment indicated that 15.6% of women reported suffering from chronic lifestyle diseases, including hypertension, diabetes, obesity, and cancers (Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2008, p.104).

Education

- The government in 2008 indicated that "[n]early 50 percent of females reported having had their first birth between the ages of 15–19" (Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 2008, p. xxv). Of these, 2.5% had their first child before their 15th birthday (p. xx).
- Teenage pregnancy and motherhood interrupts girls' education; the government's report notes that "there is some provision for young girls to return to school after giving birth" but provides no hard data (p. 104).

Economic

- Sex-disaggregated economic data are difficult to locate for St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). The government noted in its 2008 poverty report that work "is segmented along gender lines. Some types of employment are deemed suitable only for males and others for females. This applies even within the underground economy. The rewards are also different and invariably lower for women than for men, even when they are in the same occupational category, which means, in effect, that female headed households are structurally destined to receive lower incomes than male headed households" (p. 68).

Decision-Making

- Although legally entitled to equal participation at all levels of decision making, women have not yet gained significant representation in politics or other leadership positions. Hard data are elusive. However, it is notable that in 2012, Anesia Baptiste, then 34 years old, formed the country's newest political party and became the first female leader of a political party in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. She served as a senator from 2010 to 2012 and has announced her intention to run for prime minister (Women's Democracy Network, 2013).

Human Rights

- A 2014 report presented to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against women stated that "a climate of impunity prevails in SVG" (UQAM's International Clinic for the Defense of Human Rights & St. Vincent and the Grenadines Human Rights Association, 2014, p. 1).

- The report notes that data on violence against women in SVG are extremely hard to come by. However, it is clear that domestic violence, rape, and incest are the most common types of violence against girls and women. “Between 2004 and 2011, the rate of rape [defined in this report as committed against a female] per population of 100 000 has doubled, increasing from 177.8 per 100 000 to 389.5 per 100 000” (p. 7–8).
- In addition, “between 2000 and 2011, 43 women died as a result of gender-based violence and 17 from intimate partner violence” (p. 7). These numbers should be viewed in the context of the country’s population, which is only approximately 109,000

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