



CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA

GRENADA NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS REPORT 2011



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
ACRONYMS	4
LIST OF TABLES	5
CHAPTER 1	15
1.1 INTRODUCTION	15
1.2 POPULATION GROWTH	4
1.3 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	8
1.4 AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION	11
1.5 DEPENDENCY RATIO	18
CHAPTER 2	20
2.1 INTRODUCTION	20
2.2 ETHNIC COMPOSITION	21
2.3 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION	24
2.4 MARITAL STATUS	27
2.5 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS	29
2.6 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND RELATIONSHIPS	32
2.7 MIGRATION	35
CHAPTER 3	37
3.1 INTRODUCTION	
3.2 LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH	
3.3 FERTILITY MEASURES	40
3.4 NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY UNION STATUS	44
3.5 MORTALITY	45
CHAPTER 4	50
4.1 INTRODUCTION	50
4.2 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY SEX AND PARISH	51
4.3 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION	54
4.4 School Attendance by Age-Group and Sex	55
4.5 THE POPULATION UNDER FIVE	57

4.6 THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGE POPULATION (5 - 16)	60
4.7 THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER	63
4.8 QUALIFICATIONS (EXAMINATION PASSED)	69
4.9 TRAINING	75
4.10 PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY MAIN METHOD TRAINED AND SEX	78
4.11 CERTIFICATION	81
CHAPTER 5	84
5.1 INTRODUCTION	84
5.2 ECONOMIC STATUS BY AGE	87
5.3 ECONOMIC STATUS BY PARISH	95
5.4 EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	99
5.5 CATEGORY OF WORKER	105
5.6 The Employed and Their Educational Attainment	107
5.7 Gross Monthly Income	109
5.8 THE ECONOMICALLY NOT ACTIVE	112
5.9 The Usually Economically Active	114
CHAPTER 6	117
6.1 INTRODUCTION	117
6.2 Population with Disability Compared to Total Population by Parish and Sex	119
6.3 The Prevalence of Disability by Sex	123
6.4 Employed Population with Disability	132
6.5 POPULATION WITH ILLNESS BY AGE	136
6.6 POPULATION WITH ILLNESS AND PARISH	138
6.7 TYPES OF ILLNESS	139
CHAPTER 7	156
7.1 INTRODUCTION	156
7.2 HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING UNIT CHARACTERISTICS	157
7.3 HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY PARISH	159
7.4 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	160
7.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNIT WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD	162
RESIDES	162
7.6 HOME INSURANCE	

7.	7 MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS OF THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE HOUSEHOLD	. 169
7.8 HC	8 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE OUSEHOLD.	. 171
7.9	9 WATER SUPPLY	. 173
7.	10 TYPE OF TOILET	. 174
CHA	PTER 8	.180
8.	1 INTRODUCTION	. 180
8.2	2 OWNERSHIP OF LANDLINE AND CELLULAR TELEPHONES	. 181
8.3	3 HOUSEHOLDS OWNERSHIP OF COMPUTERS	. 186
8.4	4 INTERNET USE	. 188
8.	5 POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET	. 191
8.0	6 INTERNET UTILIZATION	. 195

FOREWORD

This report is published by the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development and it presents the information collected in Grenada's National Population and Housing Census of 2011. In some instances, comparative analysis is done with data from the Population and Housing Census of 2001 to show trends in the population.

The Population and Housing Census is the single most extensive and complicated statistical operation that the Central Statistical Office undertakes. Hence, it is conducted every 10 years in Grenada and most CARICOM Countries. It gives a count or inventory of the population and households of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique as of May 12, 2011. It entailed collecting, compiling and analysing demographic, socio-economic and environmental data relating to the population and the households in which they reside.

This report seeks to present information on a wide cross section of variables captured in the census. The main areas include demographic and population trends, fertility, mortality, education, economic activities, disability, health, housing and information communication technology (ICT).

The hard work and commitment displayed by the Staff of the Central Statistical Office throughout the census process and the preparation of this publication must be recognized. I would like to commend the efforts of the following persons who worked tirelessly in the production this report: Ms. Kenita Paul, Mr. Tiemonne Charles, Ms. Nickoyan Philbert, Mrs. Rachel Jacob, Ms.Cassandra Julien, Ms. Tamika George, Ms. Tracy Telesford, Ms. Shenel John, Mr. Paul Orumen, Mr. Kishi Logie, Mr. Vydol Herry and Mr. Trist'n Joseph.

Census taking is a continuous learning exercise as lessons learnt in the 2011 census will be incorporated in future undertakings of the census. As such, any suggestions for improvement as well as any notifications of errors and omissions are welcomed. We sincerely hope that this publication would increase your appreciation for official statistics.

Halim Brizan (Mr.)

Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Finance, Planning, Economic Development and Physical Development wish to express our profound gratitude to the local, regional and international organisations and all those who contributed to the 2011 Population and Housing Census in one way or another for your valuable support.

We would like to acknowledge the work of the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) through Dr. Philomen Harrison, Project Director and the staff of the Regional Statistics. They have rendered tremendous support by organising numerous regional training seminars and other forms of technical assistance which equipped our officers with the necessary skills to undertake the Census and to be able to produce this report. The CARICOM Secretariat were the host of a series of four seven week training certificate programmes in Demographic Analysis, done at the University of the West Indies (UWI), that five officers from the CSO successfully completed and were able to contribute to the writing of this report. We also recognize the CARICOM Secretariat's significant contribution in the editing of this report.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has also been very instrumental in supplying much needed resources to assist in the conduct of the census in the area of mapping, enumeration, data processing and data cleaning. We acknowledge the efforts of Ms. Sandra Paredez and Mr. Carlos Ellis in building the survey capacity of the Central Statistical Office through training and facilitating request for resources.

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) has also contributed considerably by funding a training exercise in the area of data analysis and interpretation using the SPSS software (this was conducted by Mr. Wendell Thomas of Caribbean DMS Ltd and his team). We would like to acknowledge Mr. Elbert Ellis and his team at CDB who made this training possible. The tables in this report were constructed largely as a result of this training.

The European Union (EU) played an integral role in this round of censuses in the CARICOM region through the 9th European Development Fund (9th EDF). This afforded organisations like

the CARICOM Secretariat and the OECS Commission resources to provide technical assistance. In this light, we recognise our local EDF Support Services Unit for making the arrangements for us to access funds through 9th EDF for various aspects of the census. We recognize the hard work and commitment of our Geographic Information System (GIS) consultant Mrs. Shereene Harford Twum – Barimah who was contracted under this fund to develop our census maps.

We also acknowledge the contributions of the other regional organisations like the OECS Commission, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and UN ECLAC for their contributions in area of capacity building.

We would like to thank the other Government Ministries and Departments who provided support with the census preparatory activities and the enumeration, namely, Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Religious Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and the Royal Grenada Police Force.

We also recognise the efforts and commitment of our hired census staff, who were contracted as Area Coordinators, Field Supervisors, Enumerators, Office Clerks, Drivers, Editors and Coders. Also in this regard, we acknowledge the work of Mr. Milton Coy in sensitising the public for the census, the advice given by Mr. Curlan Gilchrist throughout the census process, and the contribution of Mr. Imi Chitterman and Ms. Beryl-Ann Clarkson to the census enumeration and data processing.

We also acknowledge in a special way the Census Advisory Committee, a committee appointed by Cabinet, and the role they played in providing oversight and guidance in preparing for the census and its execution.

Finally, the Central Statistical Office wishes to thank our entire population for your assistance and cooperation in this census exercise and looks forward to your continued support in future statistical activities.

ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community					
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank					
CXC	Caribbean Examination Council					
САРЕ	Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination					
EC	Eastern Caribbean					
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean					
GCE 'O' LEVEL	General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level (Examination)					
GCE 'A' LEVEL	General Certificate of Education Advanced Level (Examination)					
GDP	Gross Domestic Product					
GRR	Gross Reproduction Rate					
0111	1					
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome					
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Information, Communication and Technology					
HIV/AIDS ICT NAWASA	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Information, Communication and Technology National Water and Sewage Authority					
HIV/AIDS ICT NAWASA NGO	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Information, Communication and Technology National Water and Sewage Authority Non-governmental Organization					
HIV/AIDS ICT NAWASA NGO OECS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Information, Communication and Technology National Water and Sewage Authority Non-governmental Organization Organization of Eastern Caribbean States					
HIV/AIDS ICT NAWASA NGO OECS RCCC	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Information, Communication and Technology National Water and Sewage Authority Non-governmental Organization Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Regional Census Coordinating Committee					
HIV/AIDS ICT NAWASA NGO OECS RCCC SRH	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Information, Communication and Technology National Water and Sewage Authority Non-governmental Organization Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Regional Census Coordinating Committee Sexual and Reproductive Health					
HIV/AIDS ICT NAWASA NGO OECS RCCC SRH TRF	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Information, Communication and Technology National Water and Sewage Authority Non-governmental Organization Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Regional Census Coordinating Committee Sexual and Reproductive Health Total Fertility Rate					

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

- TABLE 1.1.1: POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS RESULT BY CATEGORY OF
THE RESPONDENTS 2011
- TABLE 1.2.1: HISTORICAL TRENDS IN CENSUS POPULATION SIZEANDINTERCENSAL CHANGES 1971 2011
- TABLE 1.3.1: POPULATION BY SEX AND PARISH 2011 AND 2001.
- TABLE 1.3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND CHANGES 2011

 AND 2001
- TABLE 1.4.1: SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION: 2011 AND 2001
- TABLE 1.4.2: POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE-GROUPS AND SEX 2011 AND2001
- TABLE 1.4.3: FEMALES BY BROAD AGE GROUPS FOR CENSUS 2011 AND 2001
- TABLE 1.5.1: DEPENDENCY RATIO FOR CENSUS YEARS 2001 AND 2011

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 1: NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX'

- TABLE 2.1.1: POPULATION IN PRIVATE DWELLINGBY ETHNIC COMPOSITION AND
PERCENTAGE CHANGE 2011 AND 2001
- TABLE 2.3.1: POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION 2011 AND 2001 AND

 PERCENTAGE CHANGE
- TABLE 2.4.1: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEXCENSUS 2011
- TABLE 2.5.1a: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY SEX ANDFOR PERCENTAGE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER 2011
- TABLE 2.5.1b CUMULATIVE TABLE SHOWING EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER
- TABLE 2.6.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PARISH PERCENTAGE AND AVERAGEHOUSEHOLD SIZE 2011
- TABLE 2.6.2: POPULATION BY SEX AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
- TABLE 2.7.1: THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION ENTERING GRENADA BETWEEN 2001AND 2011 BY THE COUNTRY / REGION OR ORIGIN
- TABLE 2.7.2:
 RETURNING NATIONALS BY AGE-GROUP, SEX & PERCENTAGE 2011

TABLE 3.2.1: BIRTHS BY PARISH FOR THE CENSUS REPORTING PERIOD 2011 AND 2001

 TABLE 3.2.2: NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, 2011

 TABLE 3.3.1: BIRTH RATE BY PARISH 2011

TABLE 3.3.2: TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES FOR 2011AND 2001

 TABLE 3.3.3: AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES 2011, 2001

TABLE 3.4.1: LIVE BIRTHS BY UNION STATUS

 TABLE 3.5.1: DEATHS BY SEX & AGE GROUP PAST 12 MONTHS, 2011

 TABLE 3.5.2: DEATHS BY PARISH AND SEX, 2011

 TABLE 3.5.3: DEATH RATE BY PARISH 2011

TABLE 3.5.4: NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER

TABLE 4.2.1: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY PARISH 2011

- TABLE 4.2.2
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY SEX AND PARISH 2011
- TABLE 4.2.3: PERCENT AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY SEX AND
PARISH, 2011
- TABLE 4.3.1: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND PERCENTAGEDISTRIBUTION 2011
- TABLE 4.4.1:
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 2011
- TABLE 4.5.1: TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 5 BY PARISH AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
- TABLE 4.5.2POPULATION UNDER 5 BY PARISH, SEX AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
CENSUS 2011
- TABLE 4.5.3POPULATION UNDER 5ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF
SCHOOL ATTENDING
- TABLE 4.6.1COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGE POPULATION BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE,
SEX AND SCHOOL
- TABLE 4.6.2SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY PARISH FOR COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGE
- TABLE 4.6.3
 SCHOOL ATTENDACE BY PARISH AND SEX FOR COMPULSORY

 SCHOOL
 AGE
- TABLE 4.7.1: PERSONS AGED 15 YRS AND OVER BY HIGHEST LEVEL OFEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND PARISH 2011.
- TABLE 4.7.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 15 YRS AND OVER BYHIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY PARISH 2011.
- TABLE 4.7.3: MALES 15 YRS AND OVER BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATIONALATTAINMENT BY PARISH 2011
- TABLE 4.7.4: FEMALES 15 YRS AND OVER BY HIGHEST LEVELS OF EDUCATIONALATTAINMENT BY PARISH 2011
- TABLE 4.8.1: PERSONS AGED 15 YRS AND OVER BY HIGHEST EXAMINATION PASSED

AND PARISH 2011

- TABLE 4.8.2: MALES 15 YRS AND OVER BY HIGHEST EXAMINATION EVER PASSED

 AND PARISH 2011
- TABLE 4.8.3: FEMALES 15 YRS AND OVER BY THE HIGHEST EXAMINATION EVERPASSED AND PARISH 2011
- TABLE 4.9.1: PERSONS WHO RECEIVED TRAINING BY AGE- GROUP AND SEX 2011.
- TABLE 4.9.2: TRAINING ATTAINMENT BY SEX AND THE PERCENTAGEDISTRIBUTION 2011
- TABLE 4.10.1: TYPE OF CERTIFICATION BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION2011

TABLE 4.11.1 TYPE OF CERTIFICATION BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 4

TABLE 5.2.1: ECONOMIC STATUS BY AGE GROUP

TABLE 5.2.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS ECONOMIC STATUS BY AGE GROUP

TABLE 5.2.3 ECONOMIC STATUS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

TABLE 5.2.4 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC STATUS BY AGE GROUPAND

SEX

TABLE 5.2.5 ECONOMIC STATUS BY BROAD AGE GROUP AND SEX 2011

 TABLE 5.2.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC STATUS FOR BROAD AGE

 GROUPS

 TABLE 5.3.1 ECONOMIC STATUS BY PARISH

- TABLE 5.3.2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS ECONOMIC STATUS FOR

 PARISHES
- TABLE 5.4.1: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY MAIN OCCUPATION, SEX & AGEGROUP 2011
- TABLE 5.4.2: EMPLOED POPULATION BY MAIN OCCUPATION, SEX & AGEGROUP 2001

 TABLE 5.4.3:
 EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY & SEX 2011

TABLE 5.4.4:EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY & SEX 2001

TABLE 5.5.1 EMPLOYED POPULATION BY CATEGORY OF WORKER AND SEX 2011

- **TABLE 5.5.2: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY CATEGORY OF WORKER & SEX 2001**
- TABLE 5.7.1: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY GROSS MONTHLY INCOME AND SEX

 CENSUS, 2011
- TABLE 5.8.2: EMPLOYED POPULATION BY GROSS MONTHLY INCOME AND SEX

 CENSUS, 2001

TABLE 5.9.1: THE POPULATION NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY SEXAND ACTIVITY OF LAST WEEK

TABLE 5.10.1: THE USUALLY ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY SEX AND AGE GROUP 2011TABLE 5.10.2: THE USUALLY EMPLOYED POPULATION BY PARISH AND SEX 2011

TABLE 5.10.3: THE USUALLY EMPLOYED POPULATION BY PARISH AND SEX 2001

- TABLE 6.2.1: POPULATION WITH DISABILITY COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION BY

 PARISH AND SEX
- TABLE 6.2.2: POPULATION WITH DISABILITY COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION BY

 SEX AND AGE GROUP
- TABLE 6.2.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITYWITHIN SEX CATEGORY BY AGE GROUP
- TABLE 6.2.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OFPOPULATION WITH DISABILITYWITHIN AGE GROUP CATEGORY BY SEX
- TABLE 6.3.1: PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY SEX PER 1000 POPULATION
- TABLE 6.3.2: PREVALENCE OF EACH TYPE OF DISABILITY AS A PERCENT OF TOTALPOPULATION LIVING WITH A DISABILITY
- TABLE 6.3.3a 6.3.3h:PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY SEX AND PARISH PER 1000
POPULATION
- TABLE 6.4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION LIVING WITH DISABILITY WHO AREEMPLOYED, BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION AND SEX
- TABLE 6.4.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH DISABILITY WHO

 ARE EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND SEX
- TABLE 6.5.1: POPULATION WITH ILLNESS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
- TABLE 6.5.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WITH ILLNESS BY AGE

 GROUP AND SEX
- TABLE 6.6.1: POPULATION WITH ILLNESS BY PARISH AND SEX
- TABLE 6.7.1: POPULATION WITH ILLNESS BY TYPE OF ILLNESS AND SEX
- TABLE 6.7.2a 6.7.2h: POPULATION WITH ILLNESS BY PARISH, TYPE OF ILLNESS AND
SEX

 TABLE 6.8.1: HEALTH INSURANCE

TABLE 7.2.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PARISH

- TABLE 7.4.1: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY PARISH 2011 AND 2001
- TABLE 7.4.2: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS 2011 AND 2001
- TABLE 7.5.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF DWELLINGS AND
BY PARISH 2011
- TABLE 7.5.2: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP STATUS OF DWELLINGS AND
BY PARISH 2001
- TABLE 7.5.3 NUMBER OF HOUSEDOLDS BY TENURE OF LAND OCCUPIED BY THEDWELLING UNIT AND BY PARISH, 2011

 TABLE 7.6.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DWELLING UNIT INSURED AND BY

 OWNERSHIP STATUS

TABLE 7.6.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CONTENT OF DWELLING UNIT INSUREDBY PARISH

 TABLE 7.7.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OUTER WALL MATERIAL OF DWELLING

 UNIT BY PARISH

TABLE 7.8.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGOCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD BY PARISH

TABLE 7.10.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS TYPE OF TOILET BY PARISH, 2011

 TABLE 7.11.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO BASIC UTILITIES BY PARISH

 CENSUS 2011

TABLE 7.11.2: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO BASIC UTILITIES BY PARISH
CENSUS 2001

TABLE 7.11.3: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND BEDROOMS INDWELLING UNIT IT OCCUPIES

CHAPTER 8

- TABLE 8.2.1:
 HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT LAND LINE BY PARISH, 2011
- TABLE 8.2.2: HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT LAND LINE BY PARISHES 2001
- TABLE 8.2.3:
 HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT CELLULAR BY PARISH, 2011
- TABLE 8.2.4: HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT CELLULAR BY PARISHES 2001
- TABLE 8.3.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE COMPUTERS AND PERCENTAGEDISTRIBUTION BY PARISH 2011
- TABLE 8.3.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE COMPUTERS AND PERCENTAGEDISTRIBUTION BY PARISH 2001

TABLE 8.4.1: HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET CONNECTION FOR 2011 and 2001

 TABLE 8.5.1: POPULATION ACCESS TO THE INTERNET BY PARISH, 2011

 TABLE 8.5.2: POPULATION ACCESS TO THE INTERNET BY AGE GROUP, 2011

TABLE 8.5.3: POPULATION ACCESS TO THE INTERNET BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2011

TABLE 8.6.1: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS UTILIZING THE INTERNET BYLOCATION 2011



HISTORICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS: SIZE, GROWTH, DISTRIBUTION, SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Population and Housing Census is undoubtedly the single most extensive statistical undertaking that has been executed in the Country. It is an official count of the population in the tri-island states of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique and also of the number of households. It also provides very valuable information on demographic and other related characteristics, which will be very useful to planners, policy makers, administrators, researchers and other data users.

Grenada has a long history of census taking. The Central Statistical Office of Grenada has actively participated as a member of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC) which was approved by the Community Council of Ministers in 2009 to monitor the execution of a Regional Census Strategy to support the conduct of the 2010 Census Round in countries. Critically the regional strategy was based on a common census framework approach that promoted the use of a common core of questions, common methodologies to enable comparable census results across the region and common mechanisms for the dissemination of the census data. Grenada made use of the common core of questions and methodologies in the conduct of the Census.

Table 1.1.1 illustrates that the total population of Grenada as at midnight on Census Day 12th May 2011 stood at 106,669 of which 53,898 were males and 52,771 were females. The total non-

institutional population found in private dwellings¹ was 105,541 of which 53,008 were males and 52,533 were females. The Institutional population stood at 1,060, (persons in the Prisons, Hospitals, Military Barracks, etc.) of which 826 were males and 234 were females. The homeless population stood at 68 with 64 males and 4 females.

	Number			Percentage	
Respondent Category	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females
Non-Institutional Population in Private Dwellings	53,008	52,533	105,541	49.69	49.25
Institutional Population	826	234	1,060	0.78	0.22
Homeless Population	64	4	68	0.06	0.004
TOTAL POPULATION	53,898	52,771	106,669	50.53	49.47

Table 1.1.1 Population and Housing Census Result by Category of the Respondents –2011

¹ Percentages are calculated based on the total population 106,669

¹ See appendix to Chapter 1

Compared to the previous Census in May 2001, this Census recorded an overall population increase of 3.42 percent. The Census of May 2001 recorded a total population count of 103,137 as compared to 106,669 in the Census of May 2011, representing an absolute increase of 3,532 persons over the ten-year period. The total population (106,669) is comprised of the non-institutional population in private dwellings, the institutional population referred to here is the total population. However, the population in the rest of chapters in this report refers to the non-institutional population in private dwellings. The non-institutional population is used throughout the rest of the report. In census taking, as was in the case of Grenada's Population and Housing Census 2011, details of the population on personal characteristics, disability, health, education, training, economic activity, income, livelihood, marital status and housing characteristics are collected only for the non-institutional population living in private dwellings.

1.2 POPULATION GROWTH

Both Table 1.2.1 and Figure 1.2.1 show the population growth between the decennial Censuses of 1871 and the 2011 Population and Housing Census. It reveals that the population of Grenada almost tripled in size during that period moving from thirty seven thousand, six hundred and eighty four (37,684) persons in 1871 to one hundred and six thousand, six hundred and sixty nine (106,669) persons in 2011.

As illustrated in Table 1.2.1, Figure 1.1.1 and Figure 1.2.1, the Census was routinely conducted from 1871 to 1921 and recorded a steady increase in population with the exception of the period 1911 to 1921 which recorded a slight decline of 0.67 percent.

The world-wide economic shock of the Great Depression and World War 11 seriously impacted the execution of the Census during the period 1921-1945 which resulted in the census not being conducted during that period.

Census enumeration reconvened in the year 1946 and continued decennially. The political disturbances between the period 1970 and 1991 censuses affected population growth negatively through migration which resulted in the population decreasing by 3.97 percent and 4.45 percent in 1981 and 1991 respectively. The last two censuses recorded population growth increases of 21.16 percent in 2001, and 3.42 percent in 2011. The significant increase in 2001 can be attributed to the return of nationals that were living abroad.

Census Year	Population Size	Intercensal Percentage Change
2011	106,669	3.42
2001	103,137	21.16
1991	85,123	-4.45
1981	89,088	-3.97
1970	92,775	4.62
1960	88,677	22.5
1946	72,387	9.18
1921	66,302	-0.67
1911	66,750	5.22
1901	63,438	19.22
1891	53,209	25.48
1881	42,403	12.52
1871	37,684	X
X indicates not appli	cable	•

Table 1.2.1 Historical Trends in Census Population - Size andIntercensal changes 1971 - 2011



Figure: 1.1.1 Population at Census Years (1871-2011)



Figure 1.2.1 Inter-Censal Percentage Change

1.3 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of the population by parish for the two censuses of 2001 and 2011 is shown in Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 which also show the changes and the rates of growth in the population for the last ten years.

Changes in the population at the parish level between the 2001 and 2011 census varied greatly, with some parishes demonstrating large increases, some showing little growth while others demonstrating population declines. Of the seven parishes five recorded population decreases. Those recording decreases are as follows, St. John's which decreased by 9.67 percent, followed by St. Patrick's which decreased by 8.95 percent, Carriacou which for the purpose of this analysis includes Petit Martinique decreased by 8.91 percent, St. Mark's decreased by 5.71 percent and St. Andrew's decreased by 2.27 percent. The parish of St. George's is comprised of the town of St. George's and the rest of St. George's. Whilst there was an overall increase in the population of the parish of St. George by 25.5 percent, it is interesting and significant to note that the town of St. George's can be attributed to persons moving out of the town and also from the other parishes and relocating in the rural parts of St. George's. St. David's was the other parish that had an increase in population; the population grew by almost 2 percent.

	2011			2001		
Parish	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rest of St. George's	17,551	17,527	35,078	13,624	14,327	27,951
Town of St. George's	1,573	1,598	3,171	1,721	1,910	3,631
St. John's	4,358	4,111	8,469	4,769	4,607	9,376
St. Mark's	2,304	2,104	4,408	2,328	2,347	4,675
St. Patrick's	5,316	5,188	10,504	5,733	5,804	11,537
St. Andrew's	13,465	13,036	26,501	13,743	13,373	27,116
St. David's	6,465	6,412	12,877	6,355	6,281	12,636
Carriacou	2,866	2,795	5,661	3,108	3,107	6,215
Total	53,898	52,771	106,669	51,381	51,756	103,137

Table 1.3.1 Population by Sex and Parish (2011 and 2001)

	2011		2001		Absolute	Percentage	Rate of
Parish	NO.	Percent %	NO.	Percent %	Change	Change	Growth
Rest of St. George's	35,078	32.88	27,951	27.1	7,127	25.50	2.28
Town of St. George's	3171	2.97	3,631	3.52	-460	-12.67	-1.36
St. John's	8,469	7.94	9,376	9.09	-907	-9.67	-1.02
St. Mark's	4408	4.13	4,675	4.53	-267	-5.71	-0.59
St. Patrick's	10,504	9.85	11,537	11.19	-1033	-8.95	-0.94
St. Andrew's	26501	24.85	27,116	26.29	-615	-2.27	-0.23
St. David's	12,877	12.07	12,636	12.25	241	1.91	0.19
Carriacou	5661	5.31	6,215	6.03	-554	-8.91	-0.94
Grenada	106,669	100	103,137	100	3,532	3.42	0.34

 Table 1.3.2 Distribution of The Total Population and Changes 2011 and 2001



Figure 1.3.1 Pie Charts Showing Population by Parish for Census 2011 and 2001

Figure 1.3.1 below gives a pictorial description of the changes in the size of the Parishes for Census 2011 and census 2001.

1.4 AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

The most important demographic characteristics that are captured by the census are the age and the sex structure of the population. This is because these two attributes largely influence an individual's role in society. The age structure, which is the distribution of the population by different age groups, is used in demographic analysis and development planning that targets and shape present and future welfare needs of the population. It provides key insights into the level of demand for age-based services and facilities such as child care and home care services.

	20	011	2001		
T.	No. of	Percent	No. of	Percent	
Item	Persons	of lotal	Persons	of Lotal	
Total	106,669	100	103,137	100	
Male	53,898	50.53	51,380	49.81	
Female	52,771	49.47	51,757	50.18	
Excess of Females/Males	-1,127		377		
Sex Ratio	102.14		99.27		

 Table 1.4.1
 Sex Composition of the Population: 2011 and 2001

As shown in the table 1.4.1, there has been a major shift in the composition of the population from the Census of 2001 to the Census of 2011. In 2001, there were more females than males. There was an excess of three hundred and seventy-seven females over males in absolute terms. An analysis by percentage shows that 49.81 percent of the population were males whilst 50.18 percent were females.

In 2011, however, males outnumbered females. An excess of 1,127 males over females were recorded. Females accounted for 49.47 percent of the population whilst males accounted for 50.53 percent of the population.

	2011					
AGE - GROUP	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	4,367	4,143	8,510	5,068	4,851	9,919
5-9	3,757	3,611	7,368	5,456	5,378	10,834
10-14	4,415	4,295	8,710	6,376	6,345	12,721
15-19	5,015	4,876	9,891	5,437	5,674	11,111
20-24	5,091	4,823	9,914	3,867	3,755	7,622
25-29	4,726	4,692	9,418	3,500	3,239	6,739
30-34	3,477	3,378	6,855	3,287	3,221	6,508
35-39	3,440	3,087	6,527	3,650	3,431	7,081
40-44	3,242	2,963	6,205	3,384	3,156	6,540
45-49	3,566	3,319	6,885	2,573	2,332	4,905
50-54	3,415	3,271	6,686	1,861	1,833	3,694
55-59	2,563	2,247	4,810	1,331	1,424	2,755
60-64	1,913	1,797	3,710	1,505	1,730	3,235
65-69	1,453	1,618	3,071	1,464	1,699	3,163
70-74	1,296	1,458	2,754	1,174	1,393	2,567
75-79	1,017	1,227	2,244	747	1,056	1,803
80+	1,145	1,966	3,111	700	1,240	1,940
TOTAL	53,898	52,771	106,669	51,380	51,757	103,137

 Table 1.4.2
 Population by Five – Year Age-Groups and Sex 2011 and 2001

Swanson (2004) describe populations with medians under 20 years as young, those with medians 30 years and over as old and those with medians of 20 to 29 years as intermediate age. Grenada's median age from 2011 census is 29 which can still be considered as intermediate population but on the borderline of becoming an old population. Over the last three censuses (1991,2001 & 2011) the median age of the population has been growing on average by approximately 4 years which is the sign of an aging population. Hence the population can be considered as aging with 13.96 percent 60 years and older. Table 1.4.2 shows the age structure of the Grenadian population. An analysis by five-year age groups shows that in the younger age groups there are more males than females, however the opposite is seen for in the older age groups.

A comparison of the age-groups for both censuses as illustrated in the population pyramids in figure 1.4.1, shows that in 2001, the age-group 10-14 was the dominant group in terms of size (12,721) in the population, followed by the 15-19 and the 5-9 age – groups (Respectively, 11,111 and 10,834). However, in 2011, this relationship changed since the 20-24 were the most dominant age group in terms of size in the population followed closely by age groups 15-19 and 25-29 (respectively 9,914, 9,891 and 9,418). A relationship between the age groups 10-14 in 2001 and 20-24 in 2011 can be observed. It is expected that the persons in age group 10-14 in constant. It can therefore be inferred that this cohort of the population would have maintained its dominance over time.

As evident in the population pyramids, females outnumbered men in the population groups 65 and above. What is quite evident is that the females 65 and over outnumbered males in both censuses, however there has been a higher preponderance of females in that age category in 2011.



Figure 1.4.1 Population Pyramids 2011 and 2001




Figure: 1.4.2 Population by Broad Age Groups for Census Years 2001 & 2011

As shown in figure 1.4.2, the change in the age structure from the period 2001 to 2011 is characterized by a gradual decline in relative size of the 'young' population. The percentage of the population aged 0-14 declined from 32.45 percent in 2001 to 23.04 percent in 2011. The size of the working age population, age group 15-64 increased to 66.47 percent in 2011 from 58.36 percent in 2001. The distribution of the elderly segment in the total population increased to 10.48 percent in 2011 from 9.18 percent in 2001 and the same population grew by 18.02 percent. The decline in the 'young' population and growth in the elderly population is justification that Grenada has an aging population. The growth of the elderly population would present an important variable in determining the allocation of financial resources for pensions and social services in order to secure a decent and healthy living for this segment of the population. Another important aspect in the analysis of the population is the comparison of women in the broad age groups sub-divided into reproductive ages.

		2011		2001
Age - Groups	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
0 – 14	12,049	22.83	16,574	32.03
15 - 49	27,138	51.43	24,808	47.93
50+	13,584	25.74	10,375	20.04
Total	52,771	100.00	51,757	100.00

 Table: 1.4.3
 Females by Broad Age Groups for Census 2011 and 2001

It can be viewed from table 1.4.3 above the percentage of females in the age group 15-49 has increased over the decade by 9.39 percent. In 2011 they accounted for 51.43 percent of all women, representing more than half of the population of women. Women age 50 and above also noted a significant increase (a growth of 30.93 percent) in population. The age-group 0 -14 recorded a reduction in population by 32.03 percent, moving from 16,574 in 2001 to 12,049 in 2011. This reduction in the size of the adolescent group can be attributed to a decline in fertility throughout the years.

1.5 DEPENDENCY RATIO

		Po	oulation		Ι	Dependency R	latio
Years	0 – 14	15 - 64	65+	Total	Child	Elderly	Overall
2011	24 588	70.001	11 180	106 660	34.68	15 77	50.45
2011	24,300	70,901	11,100	100,009	54.00	13.77	50.45
2001	33 171	60 190	9 173	103 137	55.61	15 74	71 35
2001	55,77	00,170),+/J	103,137	55.01	15.74	/1.55

Table1.5.1: Dependency Ratio for Census Years 2001 and 2011 Census

The 'young' dependency ratio and the 'Elderly' dependency ratio for 2011 and 2001 censuses can be observed from the table 1.5.1 above.

The procedures for calculating the dependency ratios are:

a) Child Dependency Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Population aged } 0-14}{\text{Population aged } 15-64} \times 100$$

b) Elderly Dependency Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Population aged 65 years \& above}}{\text{Population aged 15-64}} \times 100$$

c) Overall Dependency Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{Population aged 0-14 + Population aged 65 years \& above}}{\text{Population aged 15-64}} \ge 100$$

The dependency ratio for the total population, defined as the total sun of the child and the Elderly population to the working age population has drastically declined from 71.35 in 2001 to 50.45 in 2011. Contributing to that significant decrease is the reduction in child dependency ratio which declined from 55.61 in 2001 to 34.68 in 2011. The increase in the Elderly dependency ratio can be considered as negligible from 15.74 in 2001 to 15.77 in 2011.

Appendix to Chapter 1

	S	ex	
Age			
Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	4357	4138	8495
5-9	3739	3600	7339
10-14	4394	4278	8672
15-19	4989	4865	9854
20-24	5007	4821	9828
25-29	4614	4687	9301
30-34	3393	3372	6765
35-39	3326	3082	6408
40-44	3087	2955	6042
45-49	3481	3309	6790
50-54	3358	3264	6622
55-59	2547	2243	4790
60-64	1897	1794	3691
65-69	1442	1613	3055
70-74	1277	1453	2730
75-79	1002	1219	2221
80-84	643	944	1587
85+	455	896	1351
Total	53008	52533	105541

Non-Institutional Population in Private Households by Age Group and Sex



CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Census also provides valuable information on areas of the population such as ethnicity, religion, migration patterns, marital status, educational level and household composition and their characteristics. In this chapter, these categories would be looked at broadly on the national level and would be addressed in more detail in subsequent chapters.

The total population in this chapter refers to the non-institutional population living in private dwellings which does not include the institutional population and the homeless population. From here on the term "population" or "total population" would refer to the non-institutional population in private dwellings.

2.2 ETHNIC COMPOSITION

							Perce	nt	
Ethnic Origin	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		1	Percent
		2011			2001		2011	2001	Change
African Descendent	44,077	42,911	86,988	46,726	45,483	92,209	82.43	89.40	-5.66
Indigenous People	76	87	163	55	78	133	0.15	0.13	22.56
East Indian	1,117	1,167	2,284	702	1023	1725	2.16	1.67	32.41
Chinese	22	13	35	8	9	17	0.03	0.02	105.88
Portuguese	18	23	41	12	18	30	0.04	0.03	36.67
Syrian/Lebanese	42	18	60	15	21	36	0.06	0.03	66.67
White/Caucasian	363	420	783	106	294	400	0.74	0.39	95.75
Mixed	6,697	7,291	13,988	3,647	4,680	8,327	13.25	8.07	67.98
Hispanic	22	38	60	-	-	-	0.06	-	-
Others	90	109	199	13	23	36	0.19	0.03	452.78
Not Stated	484	456	940	96	128	224	0.89	0.22	319.64
Total	53,008	52,533	105,541	51,380	51,757	103,13 ₇	100.00	100.00	2.33

Table: 2.1.1 Population by Ethnic Composition and Percentage Change 2011 and 2001

In 2011, African descendants were the largest ethnic group as shown in the below figure 2.1.1. They accounted for 82.43 percent of the total population. The second largest group was described as mixed and they represented 13.25 percent of the total population, which was followed by East Indian which accounted for 2.16 percent of the total population.

A comparison of ethnic composition at both census years shows that there was a reduction in the total population of African descendants by 5.66 percent from 2001 to 2011. The ethnic groups recording notable increases in population were Chinese which grew by 105.88 percent, followed by the White/Caucasian which grew by 95.75 percent, the mixed population which grew by 67.98 percent and the Syrian/Lebanese population which grew by 66.67 percent.



Figure 2.1.1 Pie Chart Showing Ethnic Composition 2011.

2.3 RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

TYDE OF DELICION	TOTAL	TOTAL	DEDCENTCHANCE
I YPE OF RELIGION	2011	2001	PERCENICHANGE
TOTAL	105541	103137	2.33
ANGLICAN	9015	12102	-25.51
BAPTIST	3410	2987	14.16
BAHAI	21	14	50.00
BRETHREN	354	504	-29.76
CHURCH OF GOD	2553	2706	-5.65
EVANGELICAL	1954	1659	17.78
HINDU	210	152	38.16
JEHOVAH WITNESS	1235	1167	5.83
METHODIST	1639	1767	-7.24
MORAVIAN	16	28	-42.86
MUSLIM/ISLAM	411	237	73.42
PENTECOSTAL	18139	11414	58.92
PRESBYTERIAN	660	757	-12.81
RASTAFARIAN	1256	1107	13.46
ROMAN CATHOLIC	37941	45573	-16.75
SALVATION ARMY	199	107	85.98
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST	13898	11129	24.88
LUTHERAN	82	-	-
NONE	6012	3824	57.22
OTHER	5134	4000	28.35
NOT STATED	1402	1903	-26.33

Table 2.3.1 Population by Religious Composition 2011 and 2001 and Percentage Change

In 2011, the five religious denominations that record the most membership were the Roman Catholic with a total membership of 37,941 members, followed by the Pentecostal Religion with a membership of 18,139 members, then the Seventh Day Adventist Religion with a membership of 13,898, which was followed by the Anglican with a membership of 9,015 and the Baptist with a membership of 3,410.

Even though the Roman Catholic religion had the largest membership, there was a notable decline in membership by 16.75 percent which represents 7632 persons. Other religions groups that recorded a decline in their membership were the Moravian which declined by 42.86 percent (12 persons), the Brethren by 29.76 percent (150 persons), the Anglican by 25.51 percent (3,087), the Methodist by 7.24 percent (128 persons), the Presbyterian by 12.81 percent (97 persons) and Church of God by 5.65 percent (153 persons).

Many of the denominations recorded an increase in their membership; most notable were the Salvation Army whose membership grew by 85.98 percent (92 persons), the Pentecostal which grew by 58.92 percent (6,725 persons), the Muslim/Islam which grew by 73.42 percent (174 persons), the Hindu which grew by 38.16 percent (58 persons) and the Seventh Day Adventist which grew by 24.88 percent (2,769 persons). Interestingly, persons who are not affiliated with any religion and was captured in the category "None", recorded a significant increase of 57.22 percent (2,188 persons). The Lutheran faith which was not captured in 2001 Census, recorded a membership of 82 persons in 2011. Figure 2.2 gives a distribution of the population by religious affiliations based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census.



Figure 2.3.1 Pie Chart Showing Religious Composition 2011

2.4 MARITAL STATUS

Marriage is defined in Grenada as the "The act, ceremony, or process by which the legal relationship of husband or wife is constituted". The legality of the union may be established by religious, civil or other means as recognized by the laws of Grenada. Information on Marital Status is very important because it provides information relating to family formation and population growth, which allows for the projections of population which in turn can be used for social and economic planning.

The marital status categories identified for the census were: never married, married, divorced, widowed and legally separated. All persons 15 years and over, (born before May 13, 1996) were asked their marital status. The category never married applied to persons who are single whilst married meant that persons have participated in a formal, legal ceremony for which a marriage certificate was provided. A legally married person is therefore still regarded as married whether or not living with the person to whom he or she is married. In general, there is no impediment to re-marriage of divorced or widowed persons in Grenada. Table 2.4.1 below highlights the responses obtained by marital status.

	20	11.	
	S	ex	
Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	26958	25651	52609
Married	10137	9881	20018
Divorced	1015	1063	2078
Widowed	755	2343	3098
Legally Separated	342	364	706
Not Stated	1311	1215	2527
Total	40,518	40,517	81,035
		Percent of Total	
Never Married	66.53	63.31	64.92
Married	25.02	24.39	24.70
Divorced	2.51	2.62	2.57
Widowed	1.86	5.78	3.82
Legally Separated	0.84	0.90	0.87
Not Stated	3.24	3.00	3.12
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2.4.1 Non-Institutional Population in Private Dwelling 15 Yearsand Over by Marital Status and Sex Census2011

Table 2.4.1 provides the responses obtained for persons 15 years and over and shows that 64.92 percent of the population had never been married, 24.70 percent were married, 2.57 percent were divorced, 3.82 percent were widowed and 0.87 percent were legally separated and 3.12 percent of the population gave no response.

2.5 EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Education in Grenada is free and compulsory between ages five to sixteen. Children generally start pre-school at the early age of 3yrs. However, the Roving Care Givers Program, which was implemented after Hurricane Ivan in the parish of St. David's and has since been expanded to other community's targets the early stimulation of children in the age group six months to three years.

After pre-school they then move on to primary, and then secondary school. It must be noted that a child cannot remain in school after the age of twenty, in order to remain in school beyond this age; permission must be obtained from the Ministry of Education.

It is important to also highlight that Universal Secondary Education, was achieved in Grenada in the year 2012. The Caribbean Primary Exit Assessment (CPEA) which replaces the Common Entrance Examination was also implemented in that year. In the past all primary school students were not able to access secondary school education because Common Entrance, as the name suggests was the exam primary school students would sit at the end of their primary education for entry into the secondary school system. Hence, a child failing this exam on his or her final chance would not have been promoted to Secondary school. With the introduction of the CPEA which is an assessment of the literacies required by all pupils exiting the primary school system, all students exiting primary school has access to a secondary education.

Education officials have placed much emphasis over the decade on the development of the human capital of the country. There has been targeted investment and initiatives geared towards the improvement of education, starting with the very young with the implementation of the Roving Care Givers to an increase in the number of scholarships granted locally, regionally and internationally coupled with the infrastructural development through the building of new schools and also the refurbishment of schools. The Government of Grenada has also introduced the free school books and uniform program to assist the vulnerable. The expansion of and increased availability in the varied level of education levels throughout the years saw the introduction of new categories in an attempt to capture the various levels of education attainment for the 2011 Census. Table 2.5.1 shows the educational attainment by sex.

Educational		Number]	Percentage	
Attainment	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School	230	172	402	0.57	0.42	0.50
Primary	18,809	15,874	34,683	46.42	39.18	42.80
Lower/Junior Secondary (1-3)	4,092	3,752	7,844	10.10	9.26	9.68
Upper Secondary	9,513	11,305	20,818	23.48	27.90	25.69
Post-Secondary	4,245	5,732	9,977	10.48	14.15	12.31
Tertiary Level – Bachelor	981	1,418	2,399	2.42	3.50	2.96
Tertiary Level – Masters	442	375	817	1.09	0.93	1.01
Doctorate Level	128	79	207	0.31	0.19	0.26
Other	887	785	1,672	2.19	1.94	2.06
None	728	605	1,333	1.80	1.49	1.64
Not Stated	463	420	883	1.14	1.04	1.09
Total	40,518	40,517	81,035	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2.5.1a Highest Level of Educational Attainment by Sex and PercentagePopulation in Private Dwellings 15 Years and Over 2011

	Attainn	nent at Vari	ous Educational			
Educational		Levels			Percentag	e
Attainment	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-School	38440	38707	77147	94.87	95.53	95.20
Primary	38210	38535	76745	94.30	95.11	94.71
Lower/Junior Secondary (1-3)	19401	22661	42062	47.88	55.93	51.91
Upper Secondary	15309	18909	34218	37.78	46.67	42.23
Post-Secondary	5796	7604	13400	14.30	18.77	16.54
Tertiary Level – Bachelor	1551	1872	3423	3.83	4.62	4.22
Tertiary Level – Masters	570	454	1024	1.41	1.12	1.26
Doctorate Level	128	79	207	0.32	0.19	0.26

 Table 2.5.1b Cumulative Table Showing Educational Attainment of Population 15 Years and Over

Table 2.5.1a shows that a significant proportion of the population 15 years and over only completed primary education (42.8 percent). Likewise, those who attained up to secondary education only accounts for 25.69 percent of the population 15 years and over. Table 2.5.1b shows a clearer picture of educational attainment as it shows a cumulative distribution of educational attainment. It shows that 42.23 percent of the population 15 years and over actually attained a minimum of secondary education. It shows also that the vast majority of 94.71 percent of the population attained a minimum of primary education. This high percent of persons completing primary education speaks to the fact that Grenada has achieved universal primary education, a Millennium Development Goal.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND RELATIONSHIPS

In the 2011 census a total of 36,111 Private Households were identified, compared to the 33,477 that were identified in 2001, which represents a 7.87 percent increase. By definition a household consists of one or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week 4 out of seven) and sharing at least one daily meal.

Two of the seven parishes recorded increases in the number of households from 2001 to 2011. They were St. George and St. Mark. All of the other parishes recorded decreases in the number of households; the most evident being the parishes of St. John and Carriacou, both recorded an approximate 11.5 percent decrease.

The parish comprising most of the households in 2011 was that of St. George with 37.59 percent, followed by St. Andrew with 22.66 percent and St. David with 12.62 percent of the households. The mean household size for the country on a whole for 2011 was 2.92 (approximately 3 persons per households). All the parishes recorded a decrease in their household size when compared to that of 2001. But still some parishes like St. John, St. Mark, St. Patrick and St. Andrew have above average household size.

Table 2.6.1 shows the number of households by parish for census years 1981 to 2011, the percentage change in number of households from 2001 to 2011, the percentage distribution of households by parish from 1981 to 2011 and the mean household size by parish from 1981 to 2011.

Table 2.6.1 Number of Households by Parish Percentage and Average Household Size 2011

	N	umber of	Househo	lds	Percent (%)	Perc	ent (%) (of House	hold	Avera	ige Hoi	isehold	Size
Parish	2011	2001	1991	1981	Change (2001- 2011)	2011	2001	1991	1981	2011	2001	1991	1981
St. George's	13,576	10,936	7,329	7,234	24.14	37.59	32.67	33.35	34.42	2.76	3.52	3.91	4.30
St. John's	2,795	3,157	2,168	2,123	-11.47	7.74	9.43	9.87	10.10	3.01	3.23	3.60	3.91
St. Mark's	1,454	1,441	923	992	0.00	4.03	4.31	4.2	4.72	2.99	3.3	3.82	4.01
St. Patrick's	3,452	3,652	2,270	2,289	-5.48	9.56	10.91	10.33	10.89	3.03	3.53	4.01	4.4
St. Andrew's	8,182	8,216	5,464	4,964	-0.41	22.66	24.54	24.87	23.62	3.23	3.54	4.13	4.52
St. David's	4,558	3,710	2,371	2,192	22.86	12.62	11.08	10.79	10.43	2.82	3.53	4.12	4.7
Carriacou	2,094	2,365	1,449	1,223	-11.46	5.80	7.06	6.59	5.82	2.69	2.9	3.61	3.81
Grenada	36,111	33,477	21,974	21,017	7.87	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.92	3.42	3.91	4.21

Relationship To Head	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Total %
Head	21,191	14,920	36,111	39.98	28.40	34.22
Spouse	1,224	7,411	8,635	2.31	14.11	8.18
Partner of head	1,250	2,791	4,041	2.36	5.31	3.83
Son/daughter (Child)	9,457	9,137	18,594	17.84	17.39	17.62
Child of head only	10,129	9,260	19,389	19.11	17.63	18.37
Child of spouse/partner only	1,014	1,045	2,059	1.91	1.99	1.95
Spouse/partner of child of head/spouse/partner	116	127	243	0.22	0.24	0.23
Grandchild	4,190	3,807	7,997	7.91	7.25	7.58
Parents	209	541	750	0.39	1.03	0.71
Other Relative	3,489	2,754	6,243	6.58	5.24	5.91
Domestic employee	12	44	56	0.02	0.08	0.05
Other Non-Relative	272	293	565	0.51	0.56	0.54
Not stated	455	403	858	0.86	0.77	0.81
TOTAL	53,008	52,533	105,541	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2.6.2 Population by Sex and Relationship to Head and Percentage Distribution 2011

Each household was asked to identify the "head" of the household, which is used for the purpose of investigating the relationship and structure of the households. The household head was the person whether male or female whom the household acknowledged as the "head" and may not necessarily be the chief bread winner in the household.

Table 2.6.2 gives a breakdown of the population by sex and relationship to the head of the household and also the percentage distribution. In the population, 34.22 percent reported they were the head of the household which is the largest group in table 2.6.2. There were also more males reporting to be head of the Households than that of females (21,191 males compared to 14,920 females). Apart from household heads the next most dominant relationship groups were child of head and spouse and child of head only both accounting for 17.62 and 18.37 of the population respectively.

2.7 MIGRATION

Migration is one of the major factors that affect population change in addition to other factors like births and deaths. There are basically two broad types of migration; they are International Migration which is the movement across International boundaries and Internal Migration, which is the movement across defined administrative boundaries in the country. In Grenada, these boundaries are called parishes. The 2011 census reveals that there were 2,491 persons who were born in a foreign country and immigrated to Grenada between 2001 and 2011. Approximately 803 of these persons were from the CARICOM Member states representing 32.24 percent of the foreign-born population. The United States of America, the United Kingdom and Canada were countries of origin for 19.42 percent, 9.94 percent and 6.79 percent respectively. The category "Other Countries" which represents all the other countries where persons immigrated to Grenada accounted for 8.3 percent and those who did not state their country of origin were 14.48 percent.

Country	Number	Percentage
CARICOM Member States	803	32.24
Associate Members CARICOM	14	0.56
Other Caribbean	64	2.56
United States of America	484	19.42
United Kingdom	237	9.54
Canada	169	6.79
Latin America	63	2.54
India	89	3.57
Other Countries	207	8.30
Not Stated	3617	14.48
Total	2491	100.00

 Table 2.7.1 The Foreign-Born Population Entering Grenada

 between 2001 and 2011 by Country/Region or Origin

Age Group	Male	(%)	Female	(%)	Total	(%)
Under 20	516	7.69	583	9.10	1,099	8.38
20 - 29	691	10.30	846	13.20	1,537	11.71
30 - 39	918	13.68	850	13.27	1,768	13.48
40 – 49	1,017	15.15	906	14.14	1,923	14.66
50 - 59	1,342	20.00	1,080	16.85	2,422	18.46
60 +	2,227	33.18	2,143	33.44	4,370	33.31
Total	6,711	100.00	6,408	100.00	13,119	100.00

 Table 2.7.2
 Returning Nationals by Age-Group, Sex & Percentage 2011

Grenada has experienced an increase in the number of returning nationals throughout the years. They contribute significantly in some cases to the GDP, through the construction of homes and in some case the setting up of small businesses. During the inter-censal years a total of 13,119 nationals returned to Grenada. For the purposes of the census a returning migrant was determined based on the response to the question "Have you ever lived in another country", if the respondent answered to the affirmative the next question that was asked was "What year did you return to Grenada". The table 2.7.2 highlights the number of nationals that returned to Grenada by age group and sex. A total of 6,711 persons who returned to Grenada were males which represents 51.15 percent of all returning nationals whilst 49.85 percent were females which is 6,408 in absolute terms.

As seen in the above table the age – group sixty and above had the highest number of returning nationals with 33.31 percent, which was followed by the 50 - 59 age-group with 18.46 percent followed by the 40-49 age-group with a total of 14.66 percent. The 30-39 age-groups and the 20-29 age-group had 13.48 percent and 11.71 percent of returning nationals respectively.



CHAPTER 3

FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Fertility refers to the procreation of males and females in a population within the reproductive age. Generally, the production of live births in a population is usually related to the number of marriages and unions, the availability and use of contraceptives and abortions, economic development, the educational and occupational status of women, access to health care and the age-sex structure of the population.

Mortality is defined as the state of being subject to death. During the census enumeration, each household was asked if any member of the household died during the past twelve months which required a yes or no response. Death is influenced by factors such as age, personal health and well-being and access to health care, accidents and crime.

In addition to Migration, Births and Deaths are the other two major components of population change.

3.2 LIVE BIRTHS BY PARISH

Parish	2011	Percentage	2001	Percentage
St. George's	530	35.52	596	32.55
St. John's	119	7.98	138	7.54
St. Mark's	67	4.49	92	5.02
St. Patrick's	123	8.25	172	9.39
St. Andrew's	419	28.08	530	28.95
St. David's	160	10.72	202	11.03
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	74	4.96	101	5.52
Total	1492	100.00	1831	100.00

Table 3.2.1 Births by Parish for the Census Reporting Period 2011 and 2001

Table 3.2.1 shows live births by parish for censuses 2001 and 2011. A live birth refers to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life (WHO). The births refer to the usual place of residence of the mother at the time of the birth. Overall, births have decreased over the two census periods. Births from administrative records are slightly different to the reported census births however these births have also been decreasing.

				Par	hsi.					E
Number of Births	St. George's	Town of St. George	St. John's	St. Mark's	St. Patrick's	St. Andrew's	St. David's	Carriacou	Total	l otal Live Births
One birth	477	26	114	63	119	399	158	74	1430	1430
Two separate birth	1	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	5	10
Twins	7	1	1	0	2	9	1	0	18	36
Three or more*	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	6
Not stated**	3	1	0	0	0	ю	0	0	7	٢
Total Live Births	499	31	119	67	123	419	160	74		1492
*assuming that	t all these births	were triplets since	there are n	o administra	itive records gi	reater than triple	ets			

**assigning 1 birth to each not stated in order to compute the total live births, giving that 1 birth accounts for 96% of total live births

categories of births were minimal. The distribution of births by parish mirror to some extent that of the population with St. George's Table 3.2.2 shows that a single birth or one birth accounted for approximately 96 percent of the total births in 2011 while the other the largest parish accounting for the most births and St. Mark's the smallest parish accounting for the least.

Table 3.2.2 Number of Live Births by Parish in the Past 12 Months, 2011

3.3 FERTILITY MEASURES

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) are three widely used measures of fertility.

The Crude Birth Rate can be defined as the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year. In this case the year is census year (2011).

The Total Fertility Rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if the present fertility rate continues to be unchanged. This rate is considered to be one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives as good an answer as possible to the question, how many children are women having nowadays? Assuming no net migration and unchanged mortality a TFR of 2.1 births per woman ensures a fairly stable population. The age specific fertility rate is used in the computation of the Total Fertility Rate and it represents the number of live births per 1000 women in a specific age group.

The Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) is defined as the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime.

Parish	Population	2011	Birth Rate
St. George's	37,402	530	14.17
St. John's	8,405	119	14.16
St. Mark's	4,346	67	15.42
St. Patrick's	10,461	123	11.76
St. Andrew's	26,434	419	15.85
St. David's	12,860	160	12.44
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	5,633	74	13.14
Crude Birth Rate	105,541	1492	14.14

Table 3.3.1 Birth Rate by Parish 2011

The parish of St. Andrew has the highest birth rate of 15.85 percent in comparison to the other parishes whilst St. Patrick's had the lowest rate of 11.76 percent. This rate is even lower than the total crude birth rate of 14.14 percent. The Table 3.3.2 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and the Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) for the years 2011 and 2001. The TFR decreased from 2.59 in 2001 to 1.85 in 2011. The decline in fertility below 2.1 is early indication of future population decline assuming that this rate remains constant. A TFR of 2.1 is said to be replacement level fertility, the rate at which a population exactly replaces itself. Therefore the TFR of 1.85 for Grenada in 2011 is below replacement level. The GRR also decreased from 1.27 in 2001 to 0.80 in 2011. The GRR is a measure of replacement fertility if mortality is not being considered. It is often regarded as the extent to which the generation of daughters replaces the preceding generation of women in a continuum. If the value is equal to one that indicates that women will replace themselves. If the value is more than one that indicates that the next generation of women will be less numerous than the current one.

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		Years
Rates	2011	2001
Total Fertility Rate	1.85	2.59
Gross Reproduction Rate	0.80	1.27
Crude Birth Rate	14.14	17.75

Table 3.3.3 Age Specific Fertility Rates 2011, 2001

		2011			2001	
Age Group	Number of Women	Births in past year	Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)	Number of Women	Births in past year	Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)
15-19	4865	108	0.022	5,673	215	0.04
20-24	4821	403	0.084	3,755	472	0.1
25-29	4687	419	0.089	3,239	403	0.09
30-34	3372	262	0.078	3,222	357	0.11
35-39	3082	182	0.059	3,430	242	0.08
40-44	2955	74	0.025	3,157	105	0.04
45-49	3309	44	0.013	2,332	38	0.01
Total Fertility Rate			1.85			2.59

The table 3.3.3 shows the age-specific fertility rates and the total fertility rates for 2011 and 2001, respectively. In 2011, the total
ertility rate is lower compared to 2001, as noted earlier the trend shows that overall women15-49 are having fewer births. Also, the
ge group 25-29 in 2011 reported the largest number of births and age group 20-24 in 2001 reported the largest number of births. This
s an indication that births are being delayed.

In 2011 both TFR and GRR can be considered as below replacement level. If Grenada continues to experience below-replacement fertility (lower than 2.1 children per women), the size of the working age population will eventually decline and become smaller in proportion to the elderly population. This increases the burden on the working age population.



Figure 3.3.1 Age Specific Fertility Rates 2011 and 2001

3.4 NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BY UNION STATUS

Table 3.4.1 shows the responses obtained from the female respondents as it relates to their union status and the number of live births that occurred to them within the past twelve months for the 2011 census. The data shows being legally married does not impact fertility as much as being in a common law union or having a visiting partner. 33.31 percent and 21.78 percent of all live births were born out of common law union and visiting relationships respectively.

Table 3.4.1 Live Births by Union Status 2011

Union Status	Live Births	Percent
Never had a spouse/partner	39	2.61
Married and living with spouse	291	19.51
Married and not living with spouse	29	1.94
Common Law	497	33.31
Visiting partner	325	21.78
Not in Union	301	20.18
Not stated	10	0.67
Total	1492	100.00

3.5 MORTALITY

The Crude Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 population per year. This rate was computed for the census year 2011.

The census reported a total of 778 persons dying in the past twelve months. Deaths were higher among females however more males died at a younger age. The age group 80-84 reported the highest total deaths whilst the age group 25-29 reported a significantly higher number of deaths among males rather than females.

	Sex		
Age	Male	Female	Total
Total	377	401	778
0-4	7	4	11
5-9	3	7	10
10-14	3	1	4
15-19	7	3	10
20-24	6	8	14
25-29	17	8	25
30-34	7	5	12
35-39	10	8	18
40-44	10	11	21
45-49	14	22	36
50-54	16	16	32
55-59	36	26	62
60-64	25	14	39
65-69	25	27	52
70-74	51	40	91
75-79	32	45	77
80-84	45	54	99
85+	63	102	165

Table 3.5.1 Deaths By Sex & Age Group Past 12 Months, 2011

Parish	Male	Female	Total	Percent (%)
St. George	122	123	245	31.49
Town of St. George	14	18	32	4.11
St. John	27	38	65	8.35
St. Mark	9	25	34	4.37
St. Patrick	43	46	89	11.44
St. Andrew	97	89	186	23.91
St. David	41	40	81	10.41
Carriacou	24	22	46	5.91
Total	377	401	778	100.00

Table 3.5.2 Deaths by Parish and Sex, 2011

Table 3.5.3 Death Rate by Parish, 2011

Parish	Population	2011	Death Rate
St. George's	37,402	277	7.41
St. John's	8,405	65	7.73
St. Mark's	4,346	34	7.82
St. Patrick's	10,461	89	8.51
St. Andrew's	26,434	186	7.04
St. David's	12,860	81	6.30
Carriacou	5,633	46	8.17
Crude Death Rate	105,541	778	7.37

Table 3.5.3 shows the death rate within parishes and the crude death rate for 2011. The parish of St. Patrick's has the highest death rate when compared to all other parishes. The parishes St. Patrick's and Carriacou death rate of 8.51 and 8.17 respectively exceeded the crude death rate of the population.
Figure 3.5.2



St. George's 277 and St. Andrew's 186 reported the highest number of deaths whilst St. Mark's reported the lowest of 34. The crude death rate of the 2011 census was 7.37 per 1,000 population.

		Infant Deat	hs	
Age Group	Male	Female	Not Stated	TOTAL
15-19	2	0	0	2
20-24	3	4	0	7
25-29	3	0	0	3
30-34	1	0	1	2
35-39	1	0	0	1
40-44	0	0	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	4	1	15

Table 3.5.4 Number of Infant Deaths in the Last 12 Months by Age of Mother

Table 3.5.4 compares infant deaths or mortality with the age of their mothers. An infant in this case is considered a child under the age of one year. Hence, Infant mortality is deaths among children under one year of age. The table shows that there are most cases of infant deaths among mothers of age group 20-24 years. The 2011 census reported a total of 15 infant deaths. Similar to births, this number is lower when compared to the administrative records of the same year. The Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The 2011 census reported an infant mortality rate of approximately 10 deaths per 1000 live births.



CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The reason for probing information related to educational status was to capture the level of academic schooling and achievements of the population so as to inform policy makers and planners about the future needs for institutions, suitable curriculum development and other literacy programs.

Grenada's educational system is modelled largely on the British educational system. Education is free and compulsory from the ages 5 - 16. Throughout the years, since gaining independence, education officials had made a concerted effort to expand the educational opportunities for the citizens of Grenada by embarking on various initiatives and programs that made educational opportunities more accessible. Most recently, the Government have implemented the Roving Care Givers program in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development which is aimed at the development of pre-day care children and has also embarked on a reform strategy in the educational system which was articulated by the Minister of Education in the Ministry's Vision Statement which states "The Ministry of Education through the various Programs will endeavour to complement the relevant aspects of the reform strategy in order to provide citizens with the knowledge, attitude, value and skills that will help develop their capacity to communicate adequately and display a level of flexibility and creativity which will enhance their capacity to respond adequately to the challenges of development". There were also major investments in the number of pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary schools in the country. At present, there are 118 pre-primary schools (including private and public), 82 primary schools, 22 secondary schools, 3 schools for children with special educational needs, 3 technical and vocational training centres and 3 tertiary institutions. This targeted investment in education resulted in more persons reporting to have obtained secondary and post-secondary education in this census as oppose to the previous censuses.

4.2 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY SEX AND PARISH

The 2011 Population and Housing Census reported that overall, 30,460 persons were attending an educational institution, of which 29,205 were attending full time (27.62 percent of the total population), and 1,256 (1.19 percent of the total population) were attending part time. On the other hand, a larger number of persons, 73,773 (69.9 percent of total population) were not attending any educational institution. The question on school attendance was posed to the whole population because it was important to capture information not only on children attending school but also on adults continuing his/her education whether full time or part time.

		School Attendance								
Parish	Full Time	Part Time	No	Not Stated	Total					
St. George's	10025	630	26,188	557	37400					
St. John's	2200	65	5,960	180	8405					
St. Mark's	1240	47	3,003	56	4346					
St. Patrick's	2796	76	7,397	194	10463					
St. Andrew's	7,865	222	18,196	151	26434					
St. David's	3,643	173	8,978	65	12,859					
Carriacou	1,436	43	4,051	104	5,634					
Grenada	29,205	1,256	73,773	1,307	105,541					

Table 4.2.1 School Attendance by Parish

	School Attendance								
Sex	Parish	Full Time	Part Time	No	Not Stated	Total			
Male	St. George's	4,955	225	12,959	287	18,426			
	St. John's	1,139	25	3,050	105	4,319			
	St. Mark's	644	20	1,566	34	2,264			
	St. Patrick's	1,402	29	3,755	105	5,291			
	St. Andrew's	3,941	57	9,333	80	13,411			
	St. David's	1,807	51	4,566	33	6,457			
	Carriacou	752	13	2,028	47	2,840			
	Total	14,640	420	37,257	691	53,008			
Female	St. George's	5,070	405	13,229	270	18,974			
	St. John's	1,061	40	2,910	75	4,086			
	St. Mark's	596	27	1,437	22	2,082			
	St. Patrick's	1,394	47	3,642	89	5,172			
	St. Andrew's	3,924	165	8,863	71	13,023			
	St. David's	1,836	122	4,412	32	6,402			
	Carriacou	684	30	2,023	57	2,794			
	Total	14,565	836	36,516	616	52,533			

Table 4.2.2School Attendance by Sex and Parish

The parish of St. Andrew recorded the highest percentage of full-time school attendance, followed by St Mark's and St. David's whilst St John's, St. Patrick's and Carriacou recorded the lowest school attendance respectively.

There were slightly more males attending schools full time when compared to that of females. Males accounted for 50.13 percent of full time attendance whilst females accounted for 49.87 percent. This distribution mirrors the general population distribution by sex. While relatively small in number, twice the number of females reported that they were attending school part-time when compared to males. Seventy percent of the population were not attending any form of educational institution at the time of the census.

			School Attendance							
Sex	Parish	Full Time	Part Time	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total				
Total	St. George's	26.89	1.22	70.33	1.56	100.00				
	St. John's	26.37	0.58	70.62	2.43	100.00				
	St. Mark's	28.45	0.88	69.17	1.50	100.00				
	St. Patrick's	26.50	0.55	70.97	1.98	100.00				
	St. Andrew's	29.39	0.43	69.59	0.60	100.00				
	St. David's	27.99	0.79	70.71	0.51	100.00				
	Carriacou	26.48	0.46	71.41	1.65	100.00				
	Grenada	27.62	0.79	70.29	1.30	100.00				
Male	St. George's	26.72	2.13	69.72	1.42	100.00				
	St. John's	25.97	0.98	71.22	1.84	100.00				
	St. Mark's	28.63	1.30	69.02	1.06	100.00				
	St. Patrick's	26.95	0.91	70.42	1.72	100.00				
	St. Andrew's	30.13	1.27	68.06	0.55	100.00				
	St. David's	28.68	1.91	68.92	0.50	100.00				
	Carriacou	24.48	1.07	72.41	2.04	100.00				
	Total	27.73	1.59	69.51	1.17	100.00				
Female	St. George's	26.80	1.68	70.02	1.49	100.00				
	St. John's	26.18	0.77	70.92	2.13	100.00				
	St. Mark's	28.54	1.06	69.11	1.29	100.00				
	St. Patrick's	26.73	0.73	70.69	1.85	100.00				
	St. Andrew's	29.75	0.84	68.84	0.57	100.00				
	St. David's	28.33	1.35	69.82	0.51	100.00				
	Carriacou	25.49	0.76	71.90	1.85	100.00				
	Total	27.67	1.19	69.90	1.24	100.00				

 Table 4.2.3 Percentage Distribution of School Attendance by Sex and Parish 2011

4.3 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Most persons (96 percent) who reported to be presently attending school were attending on a full-time basis. Of this, 39 percent were attending a primary level institution or lower, while approximately 37 percent were attending secondary level or higher. A large number of persons attending school (22.46 percent) did not state the institution they were presently attending.

Given that education in Grenada is free, compulsory and easily accessible only forty nine students were home schooled, which accounts 0.16 percent of students attending school.

	School Attendance			Perce	ntage Distrib	oution
				Full-		
Type of School	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Time	Part-Time	Total
Day-care	102	9	111	0.35	0.72	0.36
Preschool	1228	11	1,239	4.21	0.88	4.07
Kindergarten	284	0	284	0.97	0.00	0.93
Primary	10226	27	10,253	35.02	2.15	33.66
Special Education	110	1	111	0.38	0.08	0.36
Post Primary	65	2	67	0.22	0.16	0.22
Secondary - General	8315	39	8,354	28.47	3.11	27.43
Home Schooling	42	7	49	0.14	0.56	0.16
Post-Secondary -A Level	570	33	603	1.95	2.63	1.98
Post-Secondary - Professional	626	144	770	2.14	11.46	2.53
Post-Secondary Tertiary	791	458	1,249	2.71	36.46	4.10
Adult Education	39	92	131	0.13	7.32	0.43
Other	220	177	397	0.75	14.09	1.30
Not Stated	6587	256	6,843	22.56	20.38	22.47
Total	29205	1256	30,461	100.00	100.00	100.00

 Table 4.3.1
 School Attendance by Type of Institution and Percentage Distribution 2011

4.4 School Attendance by Age-Group and Sex

			Male			Female				
AGE	FULL	PART		NOT		FULL	PART		NOT	
GROUP	TIME	TIME	NO	STATED	TOTAL	TIME	TIME	NO	STATED	TOTAL
0-4	1786	45	2,258	268	4,357	1,731	36	2,122	249	4,138
5-9	3673	20	34	12	3,739	3,541	14	36	9	3,600
10-14	4315	7	52	20	4,394	4,216	8	40	14	4,278
15-19	3607	45	1,305	32	4,989	3,547	55	1,240	23	4,865
20-24	440	53	4,467	47	5,007	526	127	4,132	36	4,821
25-29	208	75	4,276	55	4,614	308	206	4,113	60	4,687
30-34	128	44	3,187	34	3,393	174	132	3,032	34	3,372
35-39	95	43	3,141	48	3,327	125	94	2,826	37	3,082
40-44	117	37	2,894	39	3,087	106	75	2,747	27	2,955
45-49	120	23	3,291	47	3,481	118	33	3,128	30	3,309
50-54	88	15	3,215	39	3,357	107	41	3,078	38	3,264
55-59	63	5	2,458	21	2,547	66	10	2,139	28	2,243
60-64	0	3	1,878	16	1,897	0	4	1,776	14	1,794
65-69	0	5	1,424	13	1,442	0	1	1,595	17	1,613
70-74	0	0	1,277	0	1,277	0	0	1,453	0	1,453
75-79	0	0	1,002	0	1,002	0	0	1,219	0	1,219
80-84	0	0	643	0	643	0	0	944	0	944
85+	0	0	455	0	455	0	0	896	0	896
TOTAL	14,640	420	37,257	691	53,008	14,565	836	36,516	616	52,533

Table 4.4.1	School	Attendance	by Age	Group	& Sex	2011
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Table 4.4.1 shows school attendance by age-group and sex. Persons within the age-groups 5 through 19 had the most number of school attendance as expected since these groups are the compulsory age of schooling. There were also slightly more males attending school within these age-groups than there were females. However, females accounted for 70.47 percent of the population 20 years and older who reported attending school part-time, indicating that while pursuing careers, job opportunities, maintaining homes, and raising children, females are more likely to advance themselves educationally than their male counterparts.

4.5 THE POPULATION UNDER FIVE

As noted earlier the compulsory age for schooling in Grenada is 5 - 16 years, tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 shows data on the population ages 0 - 4, that is the lower non-compulsory school age group. While there were no marked differences in school attendance between the sexes in this category at the national level, at the parish level there were slight differences. Overall, Carriacou and St David's had the highest school attendance of the population under five, both being approximately 45 percent. This was closely followed by St. George's (44.15 percent). St Patrick's scored the lowest attendance both in male and female, which overall was approximately 35 percent.

		S	chool Attenda				
	Full	Part	Total	Not	Not		Percent
Parish	Time	Time	Attendance	Attending	Stated	Total	Attending
St. George's	1266	29	1295	1401	236	2933	44.15
St. John's	250	4	254	356	29	639	39.75
St. Mark's	153	11	164	202	13	379	43.27
St. Patrick's	275	15	290	448	92	830	34.94
St. Andrew's	947	6	953	1280	41	2274	41.91
St. David's	456	13	469	553	32	1054	44.50
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	170	3	173	140	74	386	44.82
Total	3517	81	3598	4380	517	8495	42.35

Table 4.5.1 Total Population under 5 by Parish and School Attendance Census 2011

				School Attend	lance			
		Full	Part	Total	Not	Not		Percent
Sex	Parish	Time	Time	attendance	Attending	Stated	Total	Attending
Male	St. George's	630	19	649	700	127	1476	43.97
	St. John's	134	1	135	196	16	347	38.90
	St. Mark's	79	5	84	108	8	200	42.00
	St. Patrick's	145	9	154	236	49	439	35.08
	St. Andrew's	497	4	501	650	18	1169	42.86
	St. David's	218	5	223	299	16	538	41.45
	Carriacou & Petite Martinique	83	2	85	69	34	188	45.21
	Total	1786	45	1831	2258	268	4357	42.02
Female	St. George's	636	10	646	701	109	1457	44.34
	St. John's	116	3	119	160	13	292	40.75
	St. Mark's	74	6	80	94	5	179	44.69
	St. Patrick's	130	6	136	212	43	391	34.78
	St. Andrew's	450	2	452	630	23	1105	40.90
	St. David's	238	8	246	254	16	516	47.67
	Carriacou & Petite Martinique	87	1	88	71	40	198	44.44
	Total	1731	36	1767	2122	249	4138	42.70

Table 4.5.2 Population under 5 by Parish, Sex and School Attendance Census 2011

Of the 3,598 persons, which represents 42.35 percent of the population under 5 years that was reported to be attending school, either part time or full time, 26.5 percent (954) were registered in preschool. However, no response for the type of schooling was given for the majority of this population.

		Sex	
Type of School	Male	Female	Total
Day-care	58	53	111
Preschool	461	493	954
Kindergarten	43	39	82
Special Education	1	2	3
Home Schooling	19	20	39
Other	39	34	73
Not Stated	1210	1126	2336
Total	1831	1767	3598

Table 4.5.3 Population under Five Attending School by Age, Sex andType of School Attending

Figure 4.5.1 Population under Five Attending School by Type of School Attending



4.6 THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGE POPULATION (5 - 16)

Sex				School Attenda	ance			
		Full	Part	Total	Not	Not		Percent
	School Age	Time	Time	Attendance	Attending	Stated	Total	Attending
Male	Primary School Age (5-11)	5345	21	5366	50	16	5432	98.78
	Secondary School Age (12-16)	4432	17	4449	154	27	4630	96.09
	Total (5-16)	9777	38	9815	204	43	10062	97.55
Female	Primary School Age (5-11)	5126	16	5142	47	12	5201	98.87
	Secondary School Age (12-16)	4447	15	4462	113	20	4595	97.11
	Total (5-16)	9573	31	9604	160	32	9796	98.04
Both Sexes	Primary School Age (5-11)	10471	37	10508	97	28	10633	98.82
	Secondary School Age (12-16)	8879	32	8911	267	47	9225	96.60
	Total (5-16)	19350	69	19419	364	75	19858	97.79

Table 4.6.1 Compulsory School Age Population by School Attendance, Sex and School

The above table show that there is generally a very high school attendance in both secondary and primary schools for the age group 5 years to 16 years. The school attendance of over 96 percent of the population in that cohort for both sexes is reflective of Grenada achievement of universal secondary education. There are minor differences in the attendance when the data is

disaggregated by sex. Females recorded slightly higher percentage attendance than males. In addition, primary school recorded a slightly higher percentage attendance than secondary school.

			School Attend	ance			
Parish	Full Time	Part Time	Total Attendance	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Percent Attending
St. George's	6347	36	6383	101	21	6505	98.12
St. John's	1440	2	1442	27	23	1492	96.65
St. Mark's	829	2	831	14	4	849	97.88
St. Patrick's	1823	10	1833	47	16	1896	96.68
St. Andrew's	5486	6	5492	106	7	5605	97.98
St. David's	2383	8	2391	45	2	2438	98.07
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	1042	5	1047	24	2	1073	97.57
Total	19350	69	19419	364	75	19858	97.79

Table 4.6.2 School Attendance by Parish for Compulsory School Age (5-16) Population

Table 4.6.2 shows school attendance for compulsory school age population by parish. All parishes recorded relatively high school attendance, between 96.65 percent and 98.12 percent. Table 4.6.3 shows no significant differences by in school attendance by sex for the various parishes.

Sex			S	School Attenda	ance			
	Destab	Full	Part	Total	Not	Not	T - 4 - 1	Percent
	Parish	lime	Time	attendance	Attending	Stated	lotal	Attending
Male	St. George's	3170	23	3193	60	10	3263	97.85
	St. John's	740	1	741	10	15	766	96.74
	St. Mark's	420	1	421	7	0	428	98.36
	St. Patrick's	920	6	926	27	11	964	96.06
	St. Andrew's	2770	1	2771	52	5	2828	97.98
	St. David's	1203	4	1207	32	1	1240	97.34
	Carriacou & Petite Martinique	554	2	556	15	1	572	97.20
	Total	9777	38	9815	203	43	10061	97.55
Female	St. George's	3177	13	3190	41	11	3242	98.40
	St. John's	700	1	701	17	8	726	96.56
	St. Mark's	409	1	410	7	4	421	97.39
	St. Patrick's	903	4	907	20	5	932	97.32
	St. Andrew's	2716	5	2721	54	2	2777	97.98
	St. David's	1180	4	1184	13	1	1198	98.83
	Carriacou & Petite Martinique	488	3	491	9	1	501	98.00
	Total	9573	31	9604	161	32	9797	98.03

 Table 4.6.3 School Attendance by Parish & Sex for Compulsory School Age (5-16)

4.7 THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER

The distribution of educational attainment of persons fifteen years and over by parish is shown below in Table 4.7.1 while Table 4.7.2 shows their percentage distribution. During the census educational attainment was determined based on the highest educational level in which respondents who were attending an institution of learning were currently enrolled and for those not enrolled the highest education acquired was utilized.

A large proportion of the population (42.80 percent) reported primary education as their highest level of educational attainment, followed by 25.69 percent citing upper secondary education and 12.31 percent post-secondary. It must be highlighted that 42.23 percent of population 15 years and over had attained educational levels of upper secondary or beyond. Of interest, is the 5.40 percent of this population living in St. Mark's who had no educational attainment as compared to the national average of 1.64 percent.

				PA	RISH			
		St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	
Highest Level of Education	Grenada	George's	John's	Mark's	Patrick's	Andrew's	David's	Carriacou
Pre – School	402	117	35	34	37	120	49	10
Primary	34683	10872	3127	1248	3742	9449	4831	1414
Lower/Junior Secondary (1-3)	7844	2640	L0L	470	924	1724	648	131
Upper Secondary	20818	8032	1481	871	1802	4746	2394	1492
Post- Secondary	7799	4066	569	332	894	2309	1273	408
Tertiary- Level Bachelor	2399	1317	115	51	153	386	252	125
Tertiary Level-Masters	817	511	45	18	47	91	83	22
Doctorate Level Programmes	207	135	16	2	6	14	21	10
Other	1672	836	0 <i>L</i>	24	240	301	143	58
None	1333	322	156	177	184	268	124	102
Not Stated	883	389	133	52	127	118	27	37
Total	81035	29237	6580	3279	8159	19526	9845	4409

Table 4.7.1 Persons Aged 15- Years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Parish 2011

					Parish			
Highest Level of	C	St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	
Education	Grenada	George's	JONN'S	Mark's	Patrick's	Andrew's	David's	Carriacou
Pre - School	0.50	0.40	0.53	1.04	0.45	0.61	0.50	0.23
Primary	42.80	37.19	47.52	38.06	45.86	48.39	49.07	32.07
Secondary (1-3)	9.68	9.03	10.75	14.33	11.32	8.83	6.58	16.58
Upper Secondary	25.69	27.47	22.51	26.56	22.09	24.31	24.32	33.84
Post- Secondary	12.31	13.91	10.56	10.12	10.96	11.83	12.93	9.25
Bachelor	2.96	4.50	1.75	1.56	1.88	1.98	2.56	2.83
Masters	1.01	1.75	0.69	0.55	0.58	0.47	0.84	0.50
Doctorate Level Programmes	0.26	0.46	0.24	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.21	0.23
Other	2.06	2.86	1.06	0.73	2.94	1.54	1.45	1.32
None	1.64	1.10	2.37	5.40	2.25	1.37	1.26	2.31
Not Stated	1.09	1.33	2.02	1.59	1.56	0.60	0.28	0.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4.7.2 Percentage Distribution of Persons Age 15 Years and Over by Highest Level ofEducational Attainment and Parish 2011

At the time of the census, primary school education was the highest level reached by 46.42 percent of the male population 15 years and over. This without exception was the largest group throughout the parishes. Next was 23.48 percent reaching as far as upper secondary education and 14.3 percent advancing beyond secondary.

					Parish				
Highest Level of Education	Grenada	Percent	St. George's	St. John's	St. Mark's	St. Patrick's	St. Andrew's	St. David's	Carriacou
Pre-School	230	0.57	66	18	18	25	71	26	6
Primary	18,809	46.42	5,718	1,731	694	2,015	5,229	2,674	748
Secondary (1-3)	4,092	10.10	1,399	366	248	487	849	342	401
Upper Secondary	9,513	23.48	3,680	681	397	796	2,170	1,065	724
Post- Secondary	4,245	10.48	1,775	286	159	403	947	514	161
Bachelor	981	2.42	539	46	29	69	161	89	48
Masters	442	1.09	267	28	12	24	54	43	14
Doctorate Level Programmes	128	0.31	87	12	2	3	6	13	5
Other	887	2.19	426	42	14	131	178	71	25
None	728	1.8	162	83	110	95	148	70	60
Not Stated	463	1.14	197	75	37	64	68	12	10
Total	40,518	100	14,316	3,368	1,720	4,112	9,881	4,919	2,202

Table 4.7.3 Males 15 Years & Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment & Parish2011

Table 4.7.4 shows the educational attainment by parish of females 15 years and over. Again, most of the females reported primary level as their highest attainment (39.18 percent) which is lower compared to the primary education attainment of males. This is followed by 27.90 percent reporting upper secondary level as their highest educational attainment. Females however had higher percentages than males attaining beyond secondary education (18.77 percent).

					Parishes				
Highest Level			St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	
of Education	Grenada	Percent (%)	George's	John's	Mark's	Patrick's	Andrew's	David's	Carriacou
Pre-School	172	0.42	51	17	16	12	49	23	4
Primary	15,874	39.18	5,154	1,396	554	1,727	4,220	2,157	666
Lower/ Junior Secondary (1-3)	3,752	9.26	1,241	341	222	437	875	306	330
Upper Secondary	11,305	27.9	4,352	800	474	1006	2,576	1,329	768
Post- Secondary	5,732	14.15	2,291	409	173	491	1362	759	247
Bachelor	1,418	3.5	778	69	22	84	225	163	77
Masters	375	0.93	244	17	6	23	37	40	8
Doctorate Level Programmes	79	0.19	48	4	0	6	8	8	5
Other	785	1.94	410	28	10	109	123	72	33
None	605	1.49	160	73	67	89	120	54	42
Not Stated	420	1.04	192	85	15	63	05	15	27
Total	40,517	100	14,921	3,212	1,559	4,047	9,645	4,926	2,207

Table 4.7.4 Females 15 Years & Over by Highest Levels of Educational Attainment & Parish, 2011

4.8 QUALIFICATIONS (EXAMINATION PASSED)

The table 4.8.1 shows persons aged 15 years and over reporting the highest level of examination would and the corresponding percentage distribution. Of the population who sat exams most persons reported CX/ GCE O'Level as their highest examination ever passed. Persons passing CXC/GCE O'Level represents 15.64 percent of the Population 15 years and over. This was followed by the category "Other" which denotes responses that does not fit the categories given and then Associate Degrees, which both represents 5.06 percent and 4.75 percent respectively.

Interestingly though, notwithstanding the tremendous effort that the Ministry of Education has made throughout the years to make education more accessible, a large portion of the population in all of the parishes reported that they acquired no form of qualification through examination passed. In the parish of St. David, more than half of the population (51.58 percent) stated that they did not have any qualifications in this regard. Almost the same situation was observed in the parish of St. Andrew where approximately half of the population (48.58 percent) reported no having qualification in this regard.

				Par	ishes			
Highest		St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	
Examination	Grenada	George's	John's	Mark's	Patrick's	Andrew's	David's	Carriacou
School Leaving								
Certificate	2,506	771	620	219	216	364	187	327
Cambridge								
School		o -	_			10		_
Certificate	127	87	4	2	3	18	8	5
CXC Basic	2,879	755	193	130	279	929	430	163
GCE/CXC 'O'								
Level	12,674	5,093	964	592	1071	2,667	1379	908
High School								
Certificate	10(2	50((5	10	16	2(0	114	10
(HSC)	1063	506	65	48	16	268	114	46
GCE 'A' Levels,	1001	421	68	26	66	224	214	72
CAFE Associate	1091	421	08	20	00	224	214	12
Degree	3 849	1508	334	134	300	921	456	196
College	2,015	1000		10.	200	7-1		170
Certificate	2,189	864	103	69	259	629	219	46
College Diploma	1042	472	68	30	95	243	100	34
Professional								
Certificate	630	322	15	15	34	117	101	26
Bachelor's								
Degree	2,059	1146	106	48	125	298	222	114
Post Graduate	26	22	1	0	4	(2	1
Certificate	36	22	1	0	4	6	2	1
Post Graduate	12	26	2	0	C	5	7	0
Dipionia Lighor Dograa	43	20	3	0	2	5	/	0
(Master's)	769	485	45	18	40	82	78	21
Higher Degree	105			10			, 0	
(Doctoral)	180	117	12	2	9	12	21	7
Other	4,097	1352	228	36	690	1403	212	176
None	34,557	10,828	2,238	1175	4,057	9,486	5,078	1695
Not Stated	11,239	4,463	1713	735	893	1855	1016	571
Total	81,035	29,238	6,580	3,279	8,159	19,527	9,844	4,408

Table 4.8.1 Persons Age 15 Years & Over by Highest Examination Passed & Parish 2011

Table 4.8.2 shows the number of males over fifteen years and the highest examination that they would have passed. There was a higher number male who reported CXC/GCE 'O' Levels as their highest examination ever passed, followed by some other examination not categorized, Associate Degree and CXC Basic exams. Out of the 40,518 males over fifteen years, 18,825 reported that they did not pass any exam whilst 5,627 did not state the highest examination that they would have ever passed. From those reporting CXC/GCE 'O' Level as their highest examination passed the majority resided in the parish of St. George (2,306 persons), followed by the parish of St. Andrew with 1,222 persons. The other parishes had less than five hundred males with passes in GCE 'O' Levels.

For those reporting to have an Associate Degree the majority resided in St. George's, followed by St. Andrew's, St. David's, St. John's, St. Patrick's, Carriacou and St. Mark's. More than half of the males with a Master's degree and a Doctoral degree which are the highest levels resided in the parish of St. George.

				Par	rishes			
Highest Examination	Grenada	St. George's	St. John's	St. Mark's	St. Patrick's	St. Andrew's	St. David's	Carriacou
School Leaving Certificate	1,329	433	422	113	114	168	105	172
Cambridge School								
Certificate	57	40	2	2	1	7	3	2
CXC Basic	1,293	344	97	50	116	414	191	81
CXC/ GCE 'O' LEVEL	5,731	2,306	429	273	476	1,222	596	429
High School Certificate (HSC)	513	237	33	25	8	130	60	20
GCE 'A' Levels, CAPE	429	189	32	11	21	80	71	25
Associate Degree	1,484	621	127	57	111	322	168	78
College Certificate	996	359	44	44	139	301	89	20
College Diploma	528	229	39	21	49	114	63	13
Professional Certificate	259	135	4	3	14	57	35	11
Bachelor's Degree	839	472	39	27	54	125	80	42
Post Graduate Certificate	14	7	0	0	2	2	2	1
Post Graduate Diploma	19	12	1	0	1	1	4	0
Higher Degree (Master's)	417	253	28	12	20	51	40	13
Higher Degree (Doctoral)	115	78	10	2	3	6	13	3
Other	2,038	673	123	19	339	684	94	106
None	18,825	5,768	1,233	664	2,192	5,256	2,805	907
Not Stated	5,627	2,160	905	397	452	941	500	279
Total	40,518	14,316	3,368	1,720	4,112	9,881	4,919	2,202

Table 4.8.2 Males 15 Years & Over by Highest Examination Ever Passed & Parish 2011

Table 4.8.3 shows the number of females fifteen years and over and the highest examination that they would have passed. Most of the females (6,943) stated CXC/GCE Level as their highest examination ever passed, followed by Associate Degrees (2,365). The category "other" which comprises of all examinations not classified was the third largest category. This category was followed by CXC Basic Examination (1,586), Bachelor's Degree (1,220), School Leaving Certificate (1,177), GCE 'A' Level CAPE (662) and High School Certificate (550). The other categories listed with the exception of "Not Stated" had less than five hundred females reporting these categories as their highest examination passed.

All of the females within the parishes reported CXC/GCE 'O' Level as the highest examination ever passed. Associate Degree is the second largest for the parishes of St. George's, St. John's, St. David's and Carriaccou and Petite Martinique. St. Mark's had CXC Basic being reported as the second largest category while St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's had "other" as the second highest category.

				Par	rishes			
Highest		St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	St.	
Examination	Grenada	George's	John's	Mark's	Patrick's	Andrew's	David's	Carriacou
School Leaving								
Certificate	1,177	338	198	106	102	196	82	155
Cambridge School								
Certificate	70	47	2	0	2	11	5	3
CXC Basic	1,586	411	96	80	163	515	239	82
CXC/ GCE 'O'								
Level	6,943	2,787	535	319	595	1,445	783	479
High School								
Certificate (HSC)	550	269	32	23	8	138	54	26
GCE 'A' Levels,								
САРЕ	662	232	36	15	45	144	143	47
Associate Degree	2,365	887	207	77	189	599	288	118
College Certificate	1,193	505	59	25	120	328	130	26
College Diploma	514	243	29	9	46	129	37	21
Professional								
Certificate	371	187	11	12	20	60	66	15
Bachelor's Degree	1,220	674	67	21	71	173	142	72
Post Graduate								
Certificate	22	15	1	0	2	4	0	0
Post Graduate								
Diploma	24	14	2	0	1	4	3	0
Higher Degree								
(Master's)	352	232	17	6	20	31	38	8
Higher Degree								
(Doctoral)	65	39	2	0	6	6	8	4
Other	2,059	679	105	17	351	719	118	70
None	15,732	5,060	1,005	511	1,865	4,230	2,273	788
Not Stated	5,612	2,303	808	338	441	914	516	292
Total	40,517	14,922	3,212	1,559	4,047	9,646	4,925	2,206

 Table 4.8.3 Females 15 Years & Over by Highest Examination Ever Passed & Parish 2011

4.9 TRAINING

Table 4.9.1 shows the number of persons who have received training by age - group and sex. The purpose of posing the question on training during the census was to distinguish between persons who have received, attempted or was in the process of receiving special training in preparation for a specific type of job as opposed to those who have not received any training.

For the census, training was referred to as any form of learning to perform a job, practical or theoretical, whether it was computer programming or laying blocks, as long as the method of instruction was organized and systematic. The findings from the census is that almost seventy five percent of the population which is 60,892 persons reported that they did not receive any form of training. The distribution of those who did not receive any form of training was similar for both males and females with 30,273 males and 30,617 females reporting that they did not receive any form of training.

		Male			Female			Total	
Age -									
Group	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
15-19	431	4,558	4,989	394	4,471	4,865	825	9,029	9,856
20-24	1,401	3,606	5,007	1,501	3,320	4,821	2,902	6,926	9,828
25-29	1,504	3,110	4,614	1,646	3,041	4,687	3,150	6,151	9,301
30-34	1,103	2,291	3,394	1,173	2,199	3,372	2,276	4,490	6,766
35-39	1,074	2,252	3,326	1,007	2,075	3,082	2,081	4,327	6,407
40-44	934	2,153	3,087	818	2,137	2,955	1,752	4,290	6,042
45-49	932	2,549	3,481	914	2,394	3,308	1,846	4,943	6,789
50-54	880	2,478	3,358	822	2,441	3,263	1,702	4,919	6,621
55-59	652	1,895	2,547	505	1,738	2,243	1,157	3,633	4,790
60-64	440	1,457	1,897	352	1,442	1,794	792	2,899	3,691
65-69	295	1,147	1,442	278	1,335	1,613	573	2,482	3,055
70-74	260	1,017	1,277	182	1,271	1,453	442	2,288	2,730
75-79	169	833	1,002	144	1,075	1,219	313	1,908	2,221
80-84	113	530	643	91	853	944	204	1,383	1,587
85-89	39	249	288	54	491	545	93	740	833
90-94	8	102	110	8	228	236	16	330	346
95+	10	46	56	11	106	117	21	152	173
TOTAL	10,245	30,273	40,518	9,900	30,617	40,517	20,145	60,890	81,035

Table 4.9.1 Persons Who Received Training by Age- Group & Sex 2011

Table 4.9.2 shows that 17,521 persons reported to have completed the training they would have started this represents a very high percentage (86.97 percent) of the total number of persons who would have been trained. There were more males reporting to have completed training (87.16 percent) than there were females (86.78 percent).

As it relates to persons who were currently undergoing training more females would have reported to be undergoing training whilst more males would have attempted some form of training but did not complete for one reason or the other. Also, there were more males than females who did not give a response to their training attainment.

Table 4.9.2 Training	Attainment by Se	x & Percentage	Distribution	2011

Training Attainment	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Completed Training	8,930	87.16	8,591	86.78	17,521	86.97
Undergoing Training	561	5.48	745	7.53	1,306	6.48
Attempted But Did Not Complete	656	6.40	534	5.39	1,190	5.91
Not Stated	98	0.96	30	0.30	128	0.64
Total	10,245	100.00	9,900	100.00	20,145	100.00

4.10 PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY MAIN METHOD TRAINED AND SEX

Figure 4.10.1 indicates that most persons would have reported to have acquired their training on the job. A total of 6,520 persons (3,743 males and 2,777 females) reported to have received on the job training, which represents 32.37 percent of all persons trained. The second most popular method utilized was Vocational/ Trade/Technical with 5,249 persons (3,099 males and 2,150 females) which represents 26.06 percent of all persons trained. The third highest method used was private study which was 16.36 percent of all persons trained or 3,296 persons (1,260 males and 2,036 females).

The advancement in technology was also instrumental in persons being trained and acquiring skills. A total of 144 persons (67 males and 77 females) reported to have acquired their training through distance learning whilst a further 138 (54 males and 84 females) reported to have acquired their training via on-line/virtual learning

		Se	ex			Total
Method of Training	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
On the Job	3743	36.54	2777	28.06	6520	32.37
Private study	1260	12.30	2036	20.57	3296	16.36
Apprenticeship	327	3.19	240	2.42	567	2.82
Correspondence course	229	2.24	357	3.61	586	2.91
Secondary School	107	1.04	140	1.41	247	1.23
Vocational/Trade/Technical	3099	30.25	2150	21.72	5249	26.06
Commercial/Secretarial	44	0.43	303	3.06	347	1.72
Business/computer	60	0.59	178	1.80	238	1.18
University on campus	595	5.81	665	6.72	1260	6.26
Distance learning	67	0.65	77	0.78	144	0.71
On-line/Virtual	54	0.53	84	0.85	138	0.69
Other	405	3.95	612	6.18	1017	5.05
Not stated	255	2.48	281	2.82	536	2.65
Total	10245	100.00	9900	100.00	20145	100.00

 Table 4.10.1 Training Method by Sex of Persons Trained



Figure 4.10.1 Persons 15 Years & Older by Training Method & Sex 2011

4.11 CERTIFICATION

The responses as it relates to certification were restricted to persons who have completed a substantive tertiary or vocational study at a recognized institution that formally assesses the performance of students and also offers a recognized or accredited degree, diploma or certificate. The respondent must have had to complete his/her studies and be in possession of an official document stating that he or she has obtained that degree, diploma or certificate.

As is shown in table 4.11.1, 43.22 percent of persons who reported to have received some form of certification sat an exam, whilst 11.83 percent reported to have obtained some form of certification but did not sit an exam. Those reporting no form of certification were 24.59 percent.

There were more males (29.72 percent) reporting not to have any form of certification when compared to females (19.27 percent). On the other hand, there were more females that sat an exam and obtained a certificate (45.43 percent) and more females who would have obtained a certificate without an examination (13.59 percent) when compared to males which were 41.08 percent and 10.14 percent respectively.

There were also slightly more females with professional qualification (3.75 percent) than males (3.44 percent).
Type of Certificate	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
None	3045	29.72	1908	19.27	4953	24.59
Certificate with Examination	4209	41.08	4498	45.43	8707	43.22
Certificate Without Exam	1039	10.14	1345	13.59	2384	11.83
Diploma	319	3.11	316	3.19	635	3.15
Advance Diploma	59	0.58	65	0.66	124	0.62
Associated Degree	13	0.13	19	0.19	32	0.16
First Degree	143	1.40	196	1.98	339	1.68
Post Graduate Degree	82	0.80	68	0.69	150	0.75
Professional Qualification	353	3.44	371	3.75	724	3.59
Other	257	2.51	317	3.20	574	2.85
Not Stated	726	7.09	797	8.05	1523	7.56
Total	10245	100.00	9900	100.00	20145	100.00

 Table 4.11.1 Type of Certification by Sex & Percentage Distribution 2011

Appendix to Chapter 4

Age	Se	ex	Total
Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	4989	4865	9854
20-24	5007	4821	9828
25-29	4614	4687	9301
30-34	3393	3372	6765
35-39	3326	3082	6408
40-44	3087	2955	6042
45-49	3481	3309	6790
50-54	3358	3264	6622
55-59	2547	2243	4790
60-64	1897	1794	3691
65-69	1442	1613	3055
70-74	1277	1453	2730
75-79	1002	1219	2221
80-84	643	944	1587
85+	455	896	1351
Total	40518	40517	81035

Non-Institutional 15+ Population in Private Dwelling by Age Group



CHAPTER 5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The series of questions on economic activity in the census were designed to classify all individuals in the country into three mutually exclusive categories namely, the employed, the unemployed and those not in the labour. The persons in the labour force are either employed or unemployed and they are both considered as economically active because they are supplying their labour for the production of goods and services during the specified reference period of either the past week (prior to the interview) or the past twelve months (prior to the interview). The persons not in the Labour Force are also referred to as not economically active or economically inactive because they are not offering their services of labour on the labour market.

Economic activity can be defined as activities that involve the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services at all levels within the society. The Census sought to examine the number of persons who supplied labour for the production of goods and services fifteen years and over during the reference period viz. past twelve months and past week. Two useful measures of the economically active population are the "usually active population" measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year and the "currently active population" measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week. The past twelve months prior to the interview looked at the usually active population and the past week prior to the interview looked at the "currently active" population.

An employed person is one who has, during the reference periods, engaged in the production of a good or service for sale and received an income, however there are other forms of employed persons who have worked but did not receive any income for example unpaid family workers on farms and enterprises, trainees and apprentices. Data captured in this chapter is very important for providing labour market and socio-economic information to policy makers, planners, educators and the general public.

An individual is classified as having worked if he/she was engaged in the production of goods and services. Working usually entails the person receiving a wage, salary or other form of recompense. However, there are several types of workers who do not receive payment, such as trainees and apprentices, unpaid helpers and family workers on commercial farms or other enterprises. In addition, many persons grow agricultural produce or sell the produce of their family farms, while others may do work at home – i.e. work given by someone else. Yet, others make articles or prepare food at home for sale; sell nuts, fruits, lottery tickets and other items. All of these activities are considered 'work' as are temporary and part-time jobs.

A person must be recorded as having worked within a month if he/she engaged in the production of goods and services for sale for at least four hours within that month or for at least one hour during the reference period. Persons who had a job but were not at work due to vacation or illness are also to be recorded as having worked. Also included are persons on temporary layoff or industrial dispute, that is, where a formal attachment to the job can be established.

Persons who are not working are comprised of both the unemployed population and economically inactive population. The unemployed are persons 15 years and over who were not working, who wanted to work and who were available for work during the reference week. The economically inactive population are persons 15 years and older who reported that they do not want work and are not available for work because they:

- (1) Have been performing household duties,
- (2) Attended School,
- (3) Are retired,
- (4) Are disabled and unable to work and
- (5) Have other personal reasons for not working.

Unless stated otherwise the employed, unemployed and the economically active refers to those who are currently employed, unemployed and economically inactive. Hence, there economic status is given by their activity/ activities during the past week.

An important note to highlight before going into this chapter is the fact that there are several issues to consider when measuring unemployment in general and in a census versus a survey like a Labour Force Survey. These are as follows:

- A survey tends to be subject to better quality assurance than a larger operation such as a census. In a survey the interviewers are normally well-trained and have experience in the collection of data on unemployment. In the case of the census, use is made of a wider group of persons that have to be trained over a relatively shorter timeframe and may pose difficulty in grasping an understanding of the concepts. A Census is subject to less detailed monitoring and control as is the case in a smaller survey. The tendency is therefore for the survey to yield more accurate results. The difference though is that a survey is subject to both sampling and non-sampling error while the census is only subject to non-sampling error.
- The concept of unemployment is difficult to understand particularly in determining whether persons who did not work during the reference period actively sought work and in the case of CARICOM countries that may also include in the unemployed persons who did not seek work in the reference period but wanted work. This issue is exacerbated by the use of inexperienced interviewers in a census as indicated in bullet one.
- Related to the above there are also inherent difficulties in determining persons that are economically active and not economically active such as housewives and retirees. In general there are difficulties by respondents relative to understanding what is being asked in the question and may provide an inaccurate response;
- Unemployment rates of younger age groups which include first seekers that number among new entrants into economic activity, as well as those in older age groups tend to be generally higher than for other age groups.

5.2 ECONOMIC STATUS BY AGE

		Economi	c Status						
Age			Labour	Economically		Not	Population	Unemployment	Participation
Group	Employed	Unemployed	Force	Inactive	Total ²	Stated	15+	Rate	Rate
15-19	1249	1819	3068	6759	9827	27	9854	59.29	31.22
20-24	4925	3284	8209	1590	9799	29	9828	40.00	83.77
25-29	6025	2176	8201	1082	9283	18	9301	26.53	88.34
30-34	4769	1249	6018	725	6743	22	6765	20.75	89.25
35-39	4720	1050	5770	623	6393	15	6408	18.20	90.25
40-44	4367	959	5326	702	6028	14	6042	18.01	88.35
45-49	4736	1025	5761	1006	6767	23	6790	17.79	85.13
50-54	4412	991	5403	1196	6599	23	6622	18.34	81.88
55-59	2890	675	3565	1207	4772	18	4790	18.93	74.71
60-64	1485	427	1912	1763	3675	16	3691	22.33	52.03
65-69	804	344	1148	1895	3043	12	3055	29.97	37.73
70-74	461	254	715	2010	2725	5	2730	35.52	26.24
75-79	232	192	424	1790	2214	7	2221	45.28	19.15
80-84	182	130	312	1265	1577	10	1587	41.67	19.78
85+	151	128	279	1071	1350	1	1351	45.88	20.67
Total	41408	14703	56111	24684	80795	240	81035	26.20	69.45

Table 5.2.1 Economic Status by Age Group

Table 5.2.1 shows the breakdown of the various economic status by age for the population 15 years and over who have given their economic status. Age group 25-29 accounts for the largest number of the employed labour force whereas age group 20-24 accounts for the highest number of the unemployed. Age group 15-19 accounts for the highest number of the economically inactive which is expected since most persons in that age group are enrolled in school full time.

 $^{^2}$ Total in this case represents the total population 15 years and older who have specified their economic status. It does not include the not stated.

Table 5.2.2 below which shows how each age group contributes to the employed, unemployed, the labour force or the economically inactive also shows this relationship clearer.

The census gave an unemployment rate 26.20 percent and a labour force participation of 69.45percent which means that 26.20 percent of the labour force is unemployed and 69.45 percent is actually participating in the labour force. The age group with the highest unemployment rate is 15-19 (59.29 percent) and the lowest is 45-49 (17.79 percent). The data reveals that persons that are in the very young or in the very old age groups are most likely to be unemployed. The unemployment rate at first becomes lower as a person ages increases until the age group of 45-49 and then generally has an increasing trend until the age of 85 years and older. The participation rate peaks at age group 35- 39 (90.25 percent) and it is lowest at age group 75-79 (19.15 percent). As a result of retirement, the elderly would have very low participation rate. This is quite evident when we look at persons 70 years and older.



Figure 5.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of the employed population by sex among parishes. It shows that there are a larger percentage of males employed in all the parishes except St. George's and St. David's.

		Econom	nic Status		
Age			Labour	Economically	
Group	Employed	Unemployed	Force	Inactive	Total
15-19	3.02	12.37	5.47	27.38	12.16
20-24	11.89	22.33	14.63	6.44	12.13
25-29	14.55	14.80	14.62	4.38	11.49
30-34	11.52	8.49	10.72	2.94	8.35
35-39	11.40	7.14	10.28	2.52	7.91
40-44	10.55	6.53	9.49	2.84	7.46
45-49	11.44	6.97	10.27	4.08	8.38
50-54	10.65	6.74	9.63	4.85	8.17
55-59	6.98	4.59	6.35	4.89	5.91
60-64	3.59	2.90	3.41	7.14	4.55
65-69	1.94	2.34	2.05	7.68	3.77
70-74	1.11	1.73	1.27	8.14	3.37
75-79	0.56	1.31	0.76	7.25	2.74
80-84	0.44	0.88	0.56	5.12	1.95
85+	0.36	0.87	0.50	4.34	1.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

 Table 5.2.2 Percentage Distribution of the Various Economic Status of the Population by

 Age Group

Sex	Age		Eco	nomic Status					Unemployment	Participation
	Group	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Economically Inactive	Total ³	Not Stated	Population15+	Rate	Rate
Male	15-19	674	891	1565	3408	4973	16	4989	56.93	31.47
	20-24	2733	1620	4353	646	4999	8	5007	37.22	87.08
	25-29	3182	1069	4251	353	4604	10	4614	25.15	92.33
	30-34	2530	627	3157	226	3383	10	3393	19.86	93.32
	35-39	2617	534	3151	170	3321	5	3326	16.95	94.88
	40-44	2384	493	2877	202	3079	8	3087	17.14	93.44
	45-49	2579	559	3138	330	3468	13	3481	17.81	90.48
	50-54	2381	570	2951	395	3346	12	3358	19.32	88.19
	55-59	1695	407	2102	436	2538	6	2547	19.36	82.82
	60-64	933	234	1167	719	1886	11	1897	20.05	61.88
	65-69	483	180	663	769	1432	10	1442	27.15	46.30
	70-74	288	126	414	860	1274	ю	1277	30.43	32.50
	75-79	133	90	223		1000	2	1002	40.36	22.30
	80-84	110	58	168	471	639	4	643	34.52	26.29
	85+	74	47	121	334	455	0	455	38.84	26.59
	Total	22796	7505	30301	10096	40397	121	40518	24.77	75.01
Female	15-19	575	928	1503	3351	4854	11	4865	61.74	30.96
	20-24	2192	1664	3856	944	4800	21	4821	43.15	80.33
	25-29	2843	1107	3950	729	4679	8	4687	28.03	84.42
	30-34	2239	622	2861	499	3360	12	3372	21.74	85.15
	35-39	2103	516	2619	453	3072	10	3082	19.70	85.25
	40-44	1983	466	2449	500	2949	9	2955	19.03	83.05
	45-49	2157	466	2623	676	3299	10	3309	17.77	79.51
	50-54	2031	421	2452	801	3253	11	3264	17.17	75.38
	55-59	1195	268	1463	771	2234	9	2243	18.32	65.49
	60-64	552	193	745	1044	1789	5	1794	25.91	41.64
	65-69	321	164	485	1126	1611	2	1613	33.81	30.11
	70-74	173	128	301	1150	1451	2	1453	42.52	20.74
	75-79	66	102	201	1013	1214	5	1219	50.75	16.56
	80-84	72	72	144	794	938	9	944	50.00	15.35
	85+	77	81	158	737	895	1	896	51.27	17.65
	Total	18612	7198	25810	14588	40398	119	40517	27.89	63.89

Table 5.2.3 Economic Status by Sex and Age Group

³ Total in this case represents the total population 15 years and older who have specified their economic status. It does not include the not stated.

90

Sex			Economi	c Status		
	Age Group	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Economically Inactive	Total
Male	15-19	2.96	11.87	5.16	33.76	12.31
	20-24	11.99	21.59	14.37	6.40	12.37
	25-29	13.96	14.24	14.03	3.50	11.40
	30-34	11.10	8.35	10.42	2.24	8.37
	35-39	11.48	7.12	10.40	1.68	8.22
	40-44	10.46	6.57	9.49	2.00	7.62
	45-49	11.31	7.45	10.36	3.27	8.58
	50-54	10.44	7.59	9.74	3.91	8.28
	55-59	7.44	5.42	6.94	4.32	6.28
	60-64	4.09	3.12	3.85	7.12	4.67
	65-69	2.12	2.40	2.19	7.62	3.54
	70-74	1.26	1.68	1.37	8.52	3.15
	75-79	0.58	1.20	0.74	7.70	2.48
	80-84	0.48	0.77	0.55	4.67	1.58
	85+	0.32	0.63	0.40	3.31	1.13
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Female	15-19	3.09	12.89	5.82	22.97	12.02
	20-24	11.78	23.11	14.94	6.47	11.88
	25-29	15.28	15.38	15.30	5.00	11.58
	30-34	12.03	8.64	11.08	3.42	8.32
	35-39	11.30	7.17	10.15	3.11	7.60
	40-44	10.65	6.49	9.49	3.43	7.30
	45-49	11.59	6.47	10.16	4.63	8.17
	50-54	10.91	5.85	9.50	5.49	8.05
	55-59	6.42	3.72	5.67	5.29	5.53
	60-64	2.97	2.68	2.89	7.16	4.43
	65-69	1.72	2.28	1.88	7.72	3.99
	70-74	0.93	1.78	1.17	7.88	3.59
	75-79	0.53	1.42	0.78	6.94	3.01
	80-84	0.39	1.00	0.56	5.44	2.32
	85+	0.41	1.13	0.61	5.05	2.22
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 5.2.4 Percentage Distribution of the Various Economic Status by Age Group for Males and Females

Table 5.2.3 and 5.2.4 shows the further break down of economic status by sex and age group. Although the total numbers of employed men are significantly higher than employed women the age distributions of the employed male and female follow a similar trend and reflects that of the total. For both sexes, 24-29 represent the highest number of employed persons and in a similar way age group 20-24 represents the highest number of unemployed persons for both sexes.

Female has a higher unemployment rate than males in Grenada by about 3 percentage points. Their participation rate is significantly lower than their male counterparts.

			Economi	c Status						
Sex	Age Group	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Economically Inactive	Total	Not Stated	Population 15+	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate
	15-24	3407	2511	5918	4054	9972	24	9996	42.43	59.35
	25-64	18301	4493	22794	2831	25625	78	25703	19.71	88.95
Male	65+	1088	501	1589	3211	4800	19	4819	31.53	33.1
	Total	22796	7505	30301	10096	40397	121	40518	24.77	75.01
	15-24	2767	2592	5359	4295	9654	32	9686	48.37	55.51
F	25-64	15103	4059	19162	5473	24635	71	24706	21.18	77.78
Female	65+	742	547	1289	4820	6109	16	6125	42.44	21.10
	Total	18612	7198	25810	14588	40398	119	40517	27.89	63.89
	15-24	6174	5103	11277	8349	19626	56	19682	45.25	57.46
Both	25-64	33404	8552	41956	8304	50260	149	50409	20.39	83.48
Sexes	65+	1830	1048	2878	8031	10909	35	10944	36.4	26.38
	Total	41408	14703	56111	24684	80795	240	81035	26.2	69.45

 Table 5.2.5 Economic Status by Broad Age Group & Sex 2011

Table 5.2.5 which shows the economic status by wider age groups supports what was presented before. The number of males employed was 22,796 which represents 56.43 percent of the male population over 15 years. Likewise, the number of females employed is 18,612 representing 46.07 percent of the female population over 15 years. The age group 15-24 are referred to as the "Employed Youth" population, age group 25-64 are referred to as the "Employed Adult" population and persons 65+ are those who although having passed the retirement age are engaged in some form of employment. The 25-64 age groups accounted for more than two thirds of the employed population or 80.7 percent. The 15-24 age groups the employed youth represented 14.9 percent whilst those 65+ accounted for 4.4 percent.

The youth unemployment rate stood at 45.25 percent which is the highest of the three age groups. Their participation rate is 57.46 percent, which is the lowest of the three.

Sex			Economi	c Status		
	Age	Employed	Unonmond	Labour	Economically	Tatal
	Group	Employed	Unemployed	Force	Inactive	Total
Male	15-24	34.17	25.18	59.35	40.65	100.00
	25-64	71.42	17.54	88.95	11.05	100.00
	65+	22.67	10.44	33.10	66.90	100.00
	Total	56.43	18.58	75.01	24.99	100.00
Female	15-24	28.66	26.85	55.51	44.49	100.00
	25-64	61.31	16.48	77.78	22.22	100.00
	65+	12.16	8.95	21.11	78.89	100.00
	Total	46.07	17.82	63.89	36.11	100.00
Both	15-24	31.46	26.00	57.46	42.54	100.00
Sexes	25-64	66.46	17.02	83.48	16.52	100.00
	65+	16.78	9.60	26.39	73.61	100.00
	Total	51.25	18.20	69.45	30.55	100.00

Table 5.2.6 Percentage Distribution of Economic Status for the Broad Age Groups

Table 5.2.6 shows how each of the age groups are decomposed in terms of their economic status. The employed is the most dominant status for the population 15 years and over, which is also the same for both sexes. The employed represents 51.25 percent of the total population 15 years and over, and 56.43 percent and 46.07 percent respectively of the male and female population for this group. When examining the age groups, one can see that both the 15-24 and the 65+ age groups are dominated by persons that are economically inactive, which is expected for those age groups, mainly because of full-time education and retirement. The age group 25-64, which by far is the largest in terms of number of persons, is dominated by the employed population.

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Table 5.3.1 Economic Status by Parish

		Econo	mic Status						
		-uN	Labour	Economically		Not	Population	Unemployment	Participation
Parish	Employed	Employed	Force	Inactive	Total	Stated	15+	Rate	Rate
St. George's	15601	4033	19634	6889	26523	109	26632	20.54	74.03
Town of St.									
George	1520	325	1845	745	2590	15	2605	17.62	71.24
St. John's	3367	1103	4470	2096	6566	14	6580	24.68	68.08
St. Mark's	1447	827	2274	986	3263	16	3279	36.37	69.69
St. Patrick's	3374	1605	4979	3172	8151	7	8159	32.24	61.08
St. Andrew's	8781	4257	13038	6432	19470	56	19526	32.65	66.96
St. David's	5049	1921	6970	2859	9829	15	9845	27.56	70.91
Carriacou & Petite									
Martinique	2269	632	2901	1502	4403	7	4409	21.79	65.89
Total	41408	14703	56111	24684	80795	240	81035	26.20	69.45

		Econo	mic Status		
				Economically	
Parish	Employed	Unemployed	Labour Force	Inactive	Total
St. George's	58.82	15.21	74.03	25.97	100.00
Town of St. George	58.69	12.55	71.24	28.76	100.00
St. John's	51.28	16.80	68.08	31.92	100.00
St. Mark's	44.35	25.34	69.69	30.31	100.00
St. Patrick's	41.39	19.69	61.08	38.92	100.00
St. Andrew's	45.10	21.86	66.96	33.04	100.00
St. David's	51.37	19.54	70.91	29.09	100.00
Carriacou & Petite Martique	51.53	14.35	65.89	34.11	100.00
Total	51.25	18.20	69.45	30.55	100.00

Table 5.3.2 Percentage Distribution of the Various Economic Status for Parishes

Given that St. George is the largest parish in terms of population it dominates in all aspect of economic status. Hence in this situation the unemployment rate and participation rate will give a better picture of economic status in the various parishes.

assessment of 2008. St. George's and the Town of St. George as expected has the lowest unemployment rate. St. George's, as the As expected St. George's has the highest participation rate which is influenced largely by the number of employed in this parish. The lowest participation rate is observed in St. Patrick's. It means that in St. Patrick's a high proportion of its residents over the age of 15 On examination of the unemployment rate by parish, St. Mark's has the highest unemployment rate followed by St. Andrew's and St. are economically inactive in that they are neither in want or search for jobs. This is quite justifiable given the high levels of poverty Patrick's. This is not surprising especially since St. Mark's and St. Patrick's are among the poorest parishes according to poverty capital, is known to generate the majority of Grenada's business and economic activity. Hence there is greater access to employment. and deprivation reported in St. Patrick's in the poverty assessment in 2008.

			Economic	Status			Not	Domilation	[[nemnlowment	
Sex	Parish	Employed	Un-employed	Labour Force	Economically Inactive	Total	Stated	15+	Rate	Participation Rate
Male	St. George's	8176	1998	10174	2800	12974	56	13030	19.64	78.42
	Town of St. George	662	164	963	315	1278	8	1286	17.03	75.35
	St. John's	1952	542	2494	865	3359	6	3368	21.73	74.25
	St. Mark's	881	409	1290	419	1709	11	1720	31.71	75.48
	St. Patrick's	1909	849	2758	1352	4110	7	4112	30.78	67.1
	St. Andrew's	5071	2200	7271	2583	9854	27	9881	30.26	73.79
	St. David's	2732	1020	3752	1160	4912	7	4919	27.19	76.38
	Carriacou	1276	323	1599	602	2201	1	2202	20.2	72.65
	Total	22796	7505	30301	10096	40397	121	40518	24.77	75.01
Female	St. George's	7425	2035	9460	4089	13549	53	13602	21.51	69.82
	Town of St. George	721	161	882	430	1312	L	1319	18.25	67.23
	St. John's	1415	561	1976	1231	3207	5	3212	28.39	61.62
	St. Mark's	566	418	984	570	1554	5	1559	42.48	63.32
	St. Patrick's	1465	756	2221	1820	4041	9	4047	34.04	54.96
	St. Andrew's	3710	2057	5767	3849	9616	29	9645	35.67	59.97
	St. David's	2317	901	3218	1699	4917	6	4926	28	65.45
	Carriacou	993	309	1302	006	2202	5	2207	23.73	59.13
	Total	18612	7198	25810	14588	40398	119	40517	27.89	63.89
		ζ								

5.3.3 Economic Status by Sex and Parish

97

In analysing the gender dimension by parish, it was observed that the female unemployment rate when compared to the male is higher for all parishes. Additionally, that male participation rate is higher for all parishes. However, there is no significant difference in the distribution in the age group for the sexes when both unemployment rate and participation rate are compared to the national level.

5.4 EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Table 5.4.1 Employed Population by Main Occupation, Sex & Age Group 2011

		А	.ge group)		
Sex	Major Occupation	15-24	25-64	65+	Total	Percent
Male	Managers	11	687	73	771	3.38
	Professionals	162	1351	102	1615	7.08
	Technicians and associate professionals	190	1501	66	1757	7.71
	Clerical support workers	202	445	13	660	2.90
	Service and sales workers	699	2947	149	3795	16.65
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	204	1920	194	2318	10.17
	Craft and related trades workers	822	4267	137	5226	22.92
	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	112	1711	89	1912	8.39
	Elementary occupations	531	2205	100	2836	12.44
	Not Stated	474	1267	165	1906	8.36
	Total	3407	18301	1088	22796	100.00
Female	Managers	22	627	30	679	3.65
	Professionals	409	2472	63	2944	15.82
	Technicians and associate professionals	224	1480	35	1739	9.34
	Clerical support workers	581	1929	41	2551	13.71
	Service and sales workers	880	4957	268	6105	32.80
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	15	321	37	373	2.00
	Craft and related trades workers	46	331	12	389	2.09
	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6	213	13	232	1.25
	Elementary occupations	115	1642	86	1843	9.90
	Not Stated	469	1129	158	1756	9.44
	Total	2767	15101	744	18612	100.00
Total	Managers	33	1314	103	1450	3.50
	Professionals	571	3823	165	4559	11.01
	Technicians and associate professionals	414	2981	101	3496	8.44
	Clerical support workers	783	2374	54	3211	7.76
	Service and sales workers	1579	7904	417	9900	23.91
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	219	2241	231	2691	6.50
	Craft and related trades workers	868	4598	149	5615	13.56
	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	118	1924	102	2144	5.18
	Elementary occupations	646	3847	186	4679	11.30
	Not Stated	942	2396	323	3661	8.84
	Total	6173	33402	1831	41408	100.00

Sar	Major Occupation		Age Group		Tatal	Dancant
Sex	Major Occupation	15-24	25-64	65+	Totai	Percent
Male	Armed Force	0	17	2	19	0.08
	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	47	933	117	1097	4.88
	Professionals	31	460	37	528	2.35
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	335	1356	39	1730	7.69
	Clerks	253	437	3	693	3.08
	Service Workers	779	2042	49	2870	12.76
	Skilled Agricultural /Fishery Workers	176	1867	306	2349	10.45
	Craft/Trade Workers	1226	4631	103	5960	26.51
	Plant/Machine Operators	171	1634	59	1864	8.29
	Elementary Occupation	940	3284	124	4348	19.34
	Not stated	285	726	17	1028	4.57
	Total	4243	17387	856	22486	100
Female	Armed Force	0	4	1	5	0.03
	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	65	916	110	1091	7.15
	Professionals	16	326	2	344	2.25
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	424	1634	14	2072	13.58
	Clerks	811	1722	19	2552	16.73
	Service Workers	981	2779	63	3823	25.06
	Skilled Agricultural /Fishery Workers	21	299	47	367	2.41
	Craft/Trade Workers	66	497	37	600	3.93
	Plant/Machine Operators	80	177	5	262	1.72
	Elementary Occupation	322	3097	133	3552	23.29
	Not stated	196	343	48	587	3.85
	Total	2982	11793	479	15254	100
Total	Armed Force	0	21	3	24	0.06
	Legislators, Senior Officials & Managers	112	1849	227	2188	5.8
	Professionals	47	786	39	872	2.31
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	759	2990	53	3802	10.07
	Clerks	1064	2159	22	3245	8.6
	Service Workers	1760	4821	112	6693	17.74
	Skilled Agricultural /Fishery Workers	197	2166	353	2716	7.2
	Craft/Trade Workers	1292	5128	140	6560	17.38
	Plant/Machine Operators	251	1811	64	2126	5.63
	Elementary Occupation	1262	6381	257	7900	20.93
	Not stated	481	1068	65	1614	4.28
	Total	7225	29180	1335	37740	100

 Table 5.4.2 Employed Population by Main Occupation, Sex & Age Group 2001

The distribution of the occupations has changed significantly since the 2001 Census. In 2001, the occupation with the largest proportion of the employed labour force is elementary occupation, followed by services worker and then crafts/ trade workers (20.93 percent, 17.74 percent and 17.38 percent respectively). However in 2011, the largest share of the employed was in the Service and Sales category followed by crafts and trades worker and then elementary operations (23.91 percent, 13.56 percent and 11.30 percent). The reduction in elementary occupations as well as craft and trade workers can be attributed to technological advancement. The increase in service and sales workers can be due structural changes in the economy since Grenada is increasingly becoming service oriented.

There are differences in the proportions of the employed when it is disaggregated by sex. The largest proportion of the employed male population in 2011 is the male craft and related trades workers (22.92 percent). In 2001 census this category was also the highest for males as well, however there was a decrease in its share from 26.51 percent in 2001 to 22.92 percent in 2011. Male Professionals along with Male Technicians and Associate Professionals had marked increases from 10.04 percent in 2001 to 14.79 percent in 2011. Another notable change is in the elementary occupations. In 2001, this group represented 19.34 percent of the total male employed but in 2011 this grouping was only 12.44 percent. The Service and Sales workers have also increased from 12.76 percent in 2001 to 16.65 percent in 2011 for males.

The largest numbers of females are employed in the Service and Sales Workers in 2001 and 2011 with 25.06 percent and 32.80 percent respectively. There were significant increases in the Professionals along with Technicians and Associate Professionals for the females from 15.83 percent in 2001 to 25.16 percent in 2011. One of the possible reason for this is the changing role of women in society and the continued thrust towards gender equality in education and employment.

	Š	ex			Sex	Total
Industry	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2785	604	3389	12.22	3.24	8.18
Mining and quarrying	20	18	38	0.09	0.10	0.09
Manufacturing	1243	713	1956	5.45	3.83	4.72
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	193	71	264	0.85	0.38	0.64
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	317	64	381	1.39	0.34	0.92
Construction	4238	202	4440	18.59	1.09	10.72
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2951	3272	6223	12.94	17.58	15.03
Transportation and storage	1885	410	2295	8.27	2.20	5.54
Accommodation and food service activities	864	1550	2414	3.79	8.33	5.83
Information and communication	324	226	550	1.42	1.21	1.33
Financial and insurance activities	375	733	1108	1.64	3.94	2.68
Real estate activities	27	26	53	0.12	0.14	0.13
Professional, scientific and technical activities	237	370	607	1.04	1.99	1.47
Administrative and support service activities	1009	757	1766	4.43	4.07	4.26
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1864	1747	3611	8.18	9.39	8.72
Education	1097	2700	3797	4.81	14.51	9.17
Human health and social work activities	285	1519	1804	1.25	8.16	4.36
Arts, entertainment and recreation	389	189	578	1.71	1.02	1.40
Other service activities	390	498	888	1.71	2.68	2.14
Activities of household as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-	87	915	1002	0.38	4.92	2.42
producing activities of household for own use)		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	14	23	37	0.06	0.12	0.09
Not stated	2202	2005	4207	9.66	10.76	10.16
Total	22796	18612	41408	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 5.4.3 Employed Population by Industry & Sex 2011

	S	Sex		S	Sex	
Industry	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %	Total %
Agriculture Hunting & Forestry	2629	1023	3652	11.69	6.71	9.68
Fishing	681	13	694	3.03	0.09	1.84
Mining and Quarrying	46	20	66	0.20	0.13	0.17
Manufacturing	1391	1016	2407	6.19	6.66	6.38
Electricity, Gas and Water	329	60	389	1.46	0.39	1.03
Construction	5798	265	6063	25.78	1.74	16.07
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2924	3713	6637	13.00	24.34	17.59
Hotels and Restaurants	724	1130	1854	3.22	7.41	4.91
Transport, Storage and Communication	2039	435	2474	9.07	2.85	6.56
Financial Intermediation	386	599	985	1.72	3.93	2.61
Real Estate, Rent and Business Activities	482	482	964	2.14	3.16	2.55
Public Administration and Defence	1144	778	1922	5.09	5.10	5.09
Education	736	1713	2449	3.27	11.23	6.49
Health and Social Work	249	1003	1252	1.11	6.57	3.32
Other Community, Social and Personal	623	178	1101	2 77	3 1 3	2 02
Service Activities	025	470	1101	2.11	5.15	2.92
Private Households with Employed Persons	68	1025	1093	0.30	6.72	2.90
Extra- Territorial Organisations and Bodies	0	1	1	0.00	0.01	0.00
not stated	2237	1501	3737	9.95	9.84	9.90
Total	22486	15255	37740	100.00	100.00	100.00

 Table 5.4.4 Employed Population by Industry & Sex 2001

The highest percentages of the employed population in 2011 fell within the wholesale and retail trade and construction groups with 15.03 percent and 10.72 percent respectively. In 2001 these industry groups also had the highest percentages of the employed, 17.59 percent and 16.07percent respectively.

A probable cause for the decline in employment in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry group from 11.52 percent to 8.18 percent could have been the damages done to crops especially our main export crops banana, cocoa and nutmeg during hurricanes Ivan and Emily. The Manufacturing sector decreased from 6.38 percent in 2001 to 4.72 percent in 2011. Notable increases were in the Hotels and Restaurant / Accommodation and Food services group from 4.91 percent in 2001 to 5.83 percent in 2011. Public Administration and Defence had a significant increase from 5.09 percent in 2001 to 8.72 percent in 2011.

5.5 CATEGORY OF WORKER

	\$	Sex			Percent	
Category of worker	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid Employee - Government	3324	5069	8393	14.58	27.24	20.27
Paid Employee – Private	10699	8322	19021	46.94	44.71	45.94
Paid Employee - Statutory body	599	454	1053	2.63	2.44	2.54
Paid Employee - Private home	710	773	1483	3.11	4.15	3.58
Self-Employed with paid employees	1617	553	2170	7.09	2.97	5.24
Self-Employed without paid employees	3565	1668	5233	15.64	8.96	12.64
Apprentice/Learners	25	9	34	0.11	0.05	0.08
Unpaid worker	40	30	70	0.18	0.16	0.17
Unpaid family worker	88	36	124	0.39	0.19	0.30
Other	374	111	485	1.64	0.60	1.17
Not stated	1755	1587	3342	7.69	8.53	8.07
Total	22796	18612	41408	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 5.5.1: Employed Population by Category of Worker & Sex, 2011

	Se	X			Percent	
Category of worker	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee - Government	2900	3306	6206	12.90	21.67	16.45
Paid employee – Private	13434	8425	21859	59.74	55.23	57.92
Paid employee - Statutory Board	980	723	1703	4.36	4.74	4.51
Unpaid family worker	380	335	715	1.69	2.20	1.90
Self-Employed with paid employee	1185	325	1510	5.27	2.13	4.00
Self-Employed without paid employee	2556	1551	4107	11.37	10.17	10.88
Apprentice	20	8	28	0.09	0.05	0.07
Not stated	1031	582	1612	4.58	3.81	4.27
Total	22486	15255	37740	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 5.5.2 Employed Population by Category of Worker & Sex 2001

Employed population was placed into various categories of workers for the purpose of the 2011 and 2001 Census. Government and private sector had the highest percentage of employees with a total of 20.27 percent and 45.94 percent respectively in 2001. The private paid employee category decreased from 57.92 percent in 2001 to 45.94 percent in 2011 while the Government increased from 16.45 percent of employees in 2001 to 20.27 percent in 2011. Given that males have the higher employed population they showed up as the most dominant in almost all categories of worker except for Government paid employee in both 2001 and 2011 and Private paid employee at home in 2011.



5.6 The Employed and Their Educational Attainment



Fig. 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 shows the percent distribution of employed population in relation to their levels of education for 2011 and 2001 respectively. In 2011, the largest percentage of employed persons 36.20 percent attained up to primary education. The second largest proportion of 27.91 percent attained up to upper secondary. Employed population with a university education has increased from 4.20 percent in 2001 to 6.36 percent in 2011. There was a significant percentage increase of the employed population with post-secondary education from 8.82 percent in 2001 to 16.79 percent in 2011. Approximately, half of the employed population attained at least a secondary education by 2011 which was a slight improvement from 2001 where 42.12 percent of the employed population attained at least a secondary education. In fact, in 2001, more than half the employed population only got as far as primary school education.

5.7 Gross Monthly Income

	5	Sex			Percent	
Income Group EC\$	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<200	220	154	374	0.97	0.83	0.90
200-399	687	513	1200	3.01	2.76	2.90
400-799	1924	2625	4549	8.44	14.10	10.99
800-1,199	3426	3039	6465	15.03	16.33	15.61
1,200-1,999	4116	2933	7049	18.06	15.76	17.02
2,000-3,999	3218	2694	5912	14.12	14.48	14.28
4,000-5,999	854	602	1456	3.75	3.23	3.52
6,000+	377	230	607	1.65	1.24	1.47
Not Stated	7975	5821	13796	34.98	31.28	33.32
Total	22797	18611	41408	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 5.7.1: Employed Population by Gross Monthly Income and Sex Census, 2011

Income	S	Sex			Percent	
Group EC\$	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<200	217	196	413	0.97	1.28	1.09
200-399	896	1031	1927	3.98	6.76	5.11
400-799	3114	3205	6319	13.85	21.01	16.74
800-1,199	3814	2570	6384	16.96	16.85	16.92
1,200-1,999	3230	1755	4985	14.36	11.50	13.21
2,000-3,999	1644	1093	2737	7.31	7.16	7.25
4,000-5,999	399	191	590	1.77	1.25	1.56
6,000+	180	60	240	0.80	0.39	0.64
Not Stated	8992	5154	14146	39.99	33.79	37.48
Total	22486	15255	37741	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 5.7.2: Employed Population by Gross Monthly Income and Sex Census, 2001



Typically, the question on income in any survey results in a high level of non-response. This is reflected by the very high percentages of not stated from both census 33.32 percent and 37.48 percent in 2011 and 2001 respectively. Although there is a decrease from 37.5 percent in 2001 to 33.3 percent in 2011 of the not stated group, it still remains by far the highest percentage in both years. Not reporting one's income is as a result of employed persons being hesitant to give information on their gross monthly income because of and their level of trust in the interviewer that their information will be kept confidential and their belief that this information is highly personal. For similar reasons as the nonresponse it is also believed that there can be some level of under reporting and in some cases over reporting of income by respondents. The most popular income group for the employed population in the 2011 Population and Housing Census is EC\$1,200-\$1,999 which represents 17.02 percent of the employed. There was a significant increase in this group from 13.21 percent in 2001 to 17.02 percent in 2011. The number of persons earning income between \$2,000 - \$3,999 had doubled in percentage from 7.25 percent in 2001 to 14.28 percent in 2011, while persons earning between \$4,000 -\$5,999 also increase from 1.56 percent in 2001 to 3.52 percent in 2011. Also, notably is the increase in the percentage of employed persons working for \$6,000 and more from 0.64 percent in 2001 to 1.47 percent in 2011. This increase more than doubled in percentage when compared to 2001. Overall, wages and salaries have increased between the ten-year periods which are expected since it compensates somewhat for the increase in cost of living over the decade. Although most persons earned income between \$1,200 - \$1,999, the mean gross monthly income was EC\$2,238. an

5.8 THE ECONOMICALLY NOT ACTIVE

	S	ex		Se	ex	
Activities	Male	Female	Total	Male (in percentage)	Female (in percentage)	Total (in percentage)
Home Duties	1241	4736	5977	12.29	32.47	24.21
Attended School	3628	3691	7319	35.93	25.30	29.65
Retired did not work	3207	4274	7481	31.77	29.30	30.31
Disable	768	770	1538	7.61	5.28	6.23
Other	1247	1112	2359	12.35	7.62	9.56
Not Stated	5	5	10	0.05	0.03	0.04
Total	10,096	14,588	24,684	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.8.1 The Economically Not Active Population by Sex and Activity of the Past Week 2011

Persons who are not economically active for the most part were either retired, are attending school or engaged in duties at home.



Figure 5.8.1 shows that there is a possibility that tradition still plays a part in the structure of society, the number of economically inactive females doing home duties is almost four times that of the males. It is expected that there are more female retirees than male since there are more females in the population above the age of sixty.

5.9 The Usually Economically Active

		Usually Economically Active Population (Labour Force)							
Sex	Age Group	Usually Employed	Usually Unemployed	Total					
Male									
	15-24	2891	2119	5010					
	25-44	9887	2709	12596					
	45-64	6932	1675	8607					
	65+	922	187	1109					
	Total	20632	6690	27322					
Female									
	15-24	2305	1801	4106					
	25-44	8614	1940	10554					
	45-64	5515	843	6358					
	65+	579	98	677					
	Total	17013	4682	21695					
Both Sexes									
	15-24	5196	3920	9116					
	25-44	18501	4649	23150					
	45-64	12447	2518	14965					
	65+	1501	285	1786					
	Total	37645	11372	49017					

Table 5.9.1 The Usually Economically Active by Sex and Age Group 2011

The Usually Economically Active Population as was said earlier refers to person's economic status over the last 12 months as opposed to the last week as in the currently economically active population. It measures persons who were either employed mostly or seeking employment or wanting and available for employment in the last year. Table 5.10.1 shows that in 2011 37,645 persons were mostly employed in the last 12 months prior to the census compared to 41,408 who were employed in the last week.

Parish	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
St. George's	6567	29.20	5382	35.28	14267	31.66
Town of St. George's	841	3.74	789	5.17	1367	4.32
St. John's	2084	9.27	1314	8.61	2953	9.00
St. Mark's	870	3.87	475	3.11	1266	3.56
St. Patrick's	2212	9.84	1215	7.97	2910	9.08
St. Andrew's	5767	25.65	3495	22.91	8127	24.54
St. David's	2795	12.43	1776	11.64	4655	12.11
Martinique	1351	6.01	807	5.29	2100	5.72
Total	22487	100.00	15253	100	37740	100.00

 Table 5.9.2 Usually Employed Population by Parish & Sex 2001
Parish	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
St. George's	7456	36.14	6811	40.04	14267	37.90
Town of St. George's	703	3.41	664	3.90	1367	3.63
St. John's	1703	8.25	1250	7.35	2953	7.84
St. Mark's	766	3.71	500	2.94	1266	3.36
St. Patrick's	1665	8.07	1245	7.32	2910	7.73
St. Andrew's	4666	22.61	3461	20.34	8127	21.59
St. David's	2493	12.08	2162	12.71	4655	12.37
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	1181	5.72	919	5.40	2100	5.58
Total	20633	100.00	17012	100.00	37645	100.00

 Table 5.9.3: Usually Employed Population by Parish & Sex 2011

Table 5.9.2 and 5.9.3 shows the "usually active" employed population employed by parish and sex for 2001 and 2011 respectively. The data shows that there are a larger proportion of employed males in the population. The parish of St. George including the town of St. George had the largest total percentage of persons employed 41.53 percent and 35.98 percent respectively in 2011 and 2001. This was followed by St. Andrew with a total percentage of 21.59 percent in 2011 and 24.54 percent in 2001. These two parishes are largest in size and population this would have contributed to the size of their employed population.

St. Mark's, the smallest parish had the least proportion of the total, that is 3.36 percent in 2011 and 3.56 percent in 2001 of the employed. There was a decrease in the number of males employed from 22,487 in 2001 to 20,633, in the 2011 Census on the other hand the number of females employed grew from 15,253 in 2001 to 17,012 in 2011. The overall size of the employed population has decreased from 37,740 in 2001 to 37,645 in 2011.



CHAPTER 6 DISABILITY AND HEALTH

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter can be divided hypothetically into two sections, the first examines the population living with disability and the second focuses on the population living with a permanent illness. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health defines disability as "an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It denotes the negative aspects of the interaction between an individual (with a health condition) and that individual's contextual factors (environmental and personal factors)." It must be noted that, while it is important to collect information on all aspects of the disablement process, it is not possible to do so in censuses or surveys not dedicated to disability. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics⁴ has developed a core set of questions for use on national Censuses for gathering information about limitations in basic activity functioning among national populations, which was adopted in the Grenada National Population and Housing Census. Hence, for the purpose of the census persons with disabilities have been defined as those who are at greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing tasks or participating in role activities. This group would include persons who experience limitations in basic activity functioning, such as seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, communicating or upperbody function, even if such limitations are reduced by the use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources. Persons suffering from illness are those in the population that have continuing health ailments.

⁴ The Washington Group on Disability Statistics was formed as a result of the United Nations International Seminar on Measurement of Disability that took place in New York in June 2001. An outcome of that meeting was the recognition that statistical and methodological work was needed at an international level in order to facilitate the comparison of data on disability cross-nationally.

The first section which looks at disability begins by focusing on the total number of persons living with disability and how these persons are distributed across regions and broad age categories. The section then examines the various types of disability, focusing on their prevalence across regions by sex. This is followed by an analysis of the disability status of broad age group in the population, in total and also disaggregated by sex. Finally, an examination was done on the economic activity and the type of occupation that persons living with disability are engaged in.

The second section which relates to health establishes the proportion of the population that that have continuing health conditions. The section firstly examines the population who recorded that they have at least one form of illness, which is reported by age group and sex and then by parish and sex. The section then analyses the various types of illnesses which includes Arthritis, Kidney Disease, Asthma, Diabetes, Hypertension, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Cancer, Heart Disease, Glaucoma, Sickle Cell Anaemia, Anaemia, Lupus and HIV/AIDS. An analysis was done on the total cases of each illness identified by sex and their prevalence per one thousand population. The same analysis was done at the parish level. This section of the chapter then concludes by looking at the population who currently has health insurance coverage.

6.2 Population with Disability Compared to Total Population by Parish and Sex

	Donula	Population with Disability			Non-institutional Population			Population with Disability as a Percent of Total Population		
	Sov							i opulation		
	ĥ	bex		2	ex		L.	bex		
Parish	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
St. George's (Rest)	1515	2226	3741	16883	17379	34262	8.97	12.81	10.92	
Town of St. George	183	325	508	1544	1596	3140	11.85	20.36	16.18	
St. John's	642	943	1585	4319	4086	8405	14.86	23.08	18.86	
St. Mark's	261	395	656	2264	2082	4346	11.53	18.97	15.09	
St. Patrick's	709	1186	1895	5290	5171	10461	13.40	22.94	18.11	
St. Andrew's	1474	2135	3609	13412	13022	26434	10.99	16.40	13.65	
St. David's	663	930	1593	6457	6403	12860	10.27	14.52	12.39	
Carriacou	412	656	1068	2839 2794		5633	14.51	23.48	18.96	
Total	5859	8796	14655	53008	52533	105541	11.05	16.74	13.89	

 Table 6.2.1 Population with Disability Compared to Total Population by Parish and Sex

The census reported that 13.89 percent of the Non-institutional Population in Private Dwellings of Grenada lives with at least one disability. The islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique and the parish of St. John recorded the highest proportion of their population having at least one disability with proportions of 18.96 percent and 18.86 percent respectively. These are closely followed by St. Patrick's with a proportion of 18.11 percent. St. George's (Rest) however recorded the lowest proportion of its population having a disability. However, it must be noted that despite the relatively lower proportions of disability recorded in St. George's (Rest) and St. Andrew's, in actual numbers of disability by parish, St. George's is still ranked the highest closely followed by St. Andrew's. These two parishes, which accounts for almost 60 percent of Grenada's population, reported that 3,741 and 3,609 persons live with at least one disability. As expected, the ranking of the parishes by number living with a disability reflects the ranking of the parishes by size of their population (see figure 6.21).



Figure 6.2.1 Number of Persons with Disability Compared to the Population

 Table 6.2.2: Population with Disability compared to Total population by Sex and Age Group

Population with Disability			Non-institutional Population in Private Dwellings			Population with Disability as a Percent of Total Population			
	5	Sex		Sex			Sex		
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	319	401	720	12490	12016	24506	2.55	3.34	2.94
15-24	367	601	968	9996	9686	19682	3.67	6.20	4.92
25-44	921	1224	2145	14421	14096	28517	6.39	8.68	7.52
45-64	2117	2975	5092	11282	10609	21891	18.76	28.04	23.26
65+	2135	3595	5730	4819	6126	10945	44.30	58.68	52.35
Total	5859	8796	14655	53008	52533	105541	11.05	16.74	13.89

The age group that recorded the highest proportion of persons living with a disability is sixty-

five (65) years and over, with a percentage of 52.35 percent of the population of that cohort. (See table 6.2.2). Although, this age group accounts for the least proportion of the population, among the other age groups, it still maintains the highest number of persons living with a disability (5,731 individuals). Only 2.9 percent of the age group 0-14 is recorded as living with a disability which is also the cohort recording the lowest percent of its population living with this condition (see table 6.2.2). It also accounts for the smallest share of the total population living with disability which totals only 720 persons (see figure 6.2.3). The age group 45 - 64 also recorded a considerable number of persons living with disability (5,730) which represents 23.26 percent of the population within that age group. It can be deduced that there is a positive relationship between age and disability. It is clearly demonstrated here that aging increases the likelihood of disability.

An examination of the gender dimension of disability and age reveals that females are more likely to have a disability than males (See table 6.2.3 and 6.2.4). This is justifiable not only because there are more females in Grenada than males reported as living with a disability but because this relationship is consistent throughout all the age groups. A greater percent of the female population for all age groups is recorded to have a disability than that of their male counterparts. Interesting to note is that despite there is a greater population of males than females in the first four age groups the population of females living with a disability still outnumber the males for these age groups. The sex distribution of disability is always greater for females than males in all age categories with the 65 and over age group showing the greatest difference followed closely by 15-24 age group. (See table 6.4).

Table 6.2.3 Percentage Distribution ofPopulation with Disabilitywithin Sex Categoryby Age Group

	S	Tatal	
Age Group	Male	Female	10181
0-14	5.45	4.56	4.91
15-24	6.26	6.83	6.61
25-44	15.72	13.91	14.64
45-64	36.13	33.82	34.74
65+	36.44	40.88	39.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 6.2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population with Disability within Age Group Category by Sex

	S.	Total	
Age Group	Male	Female	10181
0-14	44.31	55.69	100.00
15-24	37.91	62.09	100.00
25-44	42.94	57.06	100.00
45-64	41.58	58.42	100.00
65+	37.25	62.75	100.00
Total	39.98	60.02	100.00





6.3 The Prevalence of Disability by Sex

This section shows the prevalence of the disability by the various types of disability captured in the census. In the question on disability, respondents were not limited to reporting the main disability but on all of the functions which they have difficulty doing. The question therefore allowed respondent to report multiple disabilities. In interpreting the data one must be mindful that the categories of disabilities are not mutually exclusive. So persons are therefore not limited to having one disability especially the elderly persons. Hence persons who may have difficulty seeing may also have difficulty walking and hearing. This is not unlikely especially as persons age. Hence the number of persons in the various types of disabilities cannot be added to get the total number of persons with a disability because of double counting. This addition will result in the total numbers of cases of disabilities which is vitally important for policy makers since the more forms of disability should be an issue of importance to Grenada, because if one person is being treated for three forms of disabilities that multiplies the cost. Hence, the total cases of disabilities are also presented in the tables below.

Table 6.3.1 below shows that difficulty with sight was the most prominent disability reported in Grenada with a total of 89 in every one thousand persons experiencing this disability, which is a total of 9,346 individuals. This total represents 63.77 percent of the population living with a disability (See table 6.3.2). The second most prominent disability is persons having difficulty walking. 57 in every 1000 persons (6,027 individuals) reported this disability which also accounts for 41.13 percent of the population having a disability (Table 6.3.2). The other forms of disability have prevalence of less than 35 persons per 1000 population, with difficulty communicating being the least prominent. Similarly, in table 6.3.2 the other forms of disabilities each account for less than 24 percent of the population having a disability with difficulty communicating having the lowest percent. The percentages in table 6.3.2 also suggests the existence of multiple disabilities. This area may require further research.

Figure 6.3.1 clearly demonstrates the levels of prevalence of each of the disability and there relative prominence which was presented in table 6.3.1.

	Preval	ence of Di	isability	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 population			
Disability	S	ex		5	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Population	53008	52533	105541	53008	52533	105541	
Sight	3422	5924	9346	64.56	112.77	88.55	
Hearing	946	1456	2402	17.85	27.72	22.76	
Walking	2189	3838	6027	41.3	73.06	57.11	
Remembering	1222	2192	3414	23.05	41.73	32.35	
Self-care	689	963	1652	13	18.33	15.65	
Upper body Function	817	1215	2032	15.41	23.13	19.25	
Communicating	614	620	1234	11.58	11.8	11.69	
Total Cases of Disability	9899	16208	26107				

Table 6.3.1 Prevalence of disability by Sex per 1000 population

Table 6.3.2 Prevalence of Each Type of Disability as a percent of Total PopulationLiving with a Disability

	Preva	lence of Dis	sability	Prevalence as a percent of the Population with Disability			
		Sex		S	Sex		
Disability	Male	Female	Total	Male Female		Total	
Population with Disability	5859	8796	14655	5859	8796	14655	
Sight	3422	5924	9346	58.41	67.35	63.77	
Hearing	946	1456	2402	16.15	16.55	16.39	
Walking	2189	3838	6027	37.36	43.63	41.13	
Remembering	1222	2192	3414	20.86	24.92	23.30	
Self-care	689	963	1652	11.76	10.95	11.27	
Upper body Function	817	1215	2032	13.94	13.81	13.87	
Communicating	614	620	1234	10.48	7.05	8.42	



Figure 6.3.1 Prevalence of disability per 1000 population

Figure 6.3.1 shows noticeable gender differences in the levels of disability. The number of females reporting disabilities being much higher than males is also consistent for all types of disability with sight, walking and remembering showing the largest differences. However, communication showed the least variability among the sexes.



Figure 6.3.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex per 1000 Population

Table 6.3.3a-6.3.3h Prevalence of disability by Sex and Parish per 1000 population

	Numbe	er of Perso Disability	ns with	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population				
Disability Type	Sex		T - 4 - 1	S				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Totai		
St. George's Population	16883	17379	34262	16883	17379	34262		
Sight	841	1435	2276	49.81	82.57	66.43		
Hearing	240	334	574	14.22	19.22	16.75		
Walking	565	916	1481	33.47	52.7	43.22		
Remembering	312	538	850	18.48	30.96	24.81		
Self-care	197	260	457	11.67	14.96	13.34		
Upper-body Function	189	254	443	11.19	14.61	12.93		
Communicating	172	161	333	10.19	9.26	9.72		
Total Cases of Disability	2516	3898	6414					

Table 6.3.3a: St. George's

Table 6.3.3b: Town of St. George

	Numb	er of Perse Disability	ons with y	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population			
Disability Type	Sex		Tatal	S	Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Totai	
Town of St. George Population	1545	1596	3141	1545	1596	3141	
Sight	113	200	313	73.1	125.31	99.65	
Hearing	24	61	85	15.5	38.22	27.06	
Walking	58	146	204	37.5	91.48	64.95	
Remembering	48	88	136	31.1	55.14	43.3	
Self-care	28	42	70	18.1	26.32	22.29	
Upper-body Function	22	36	58	14.2	22.56	18.47	
Communicating	16	22	38	10.4	13.78	12.1	
Total Cases of Disability	196	395	591				

Disability Typa	Numb	er of Perso Disability	ns with	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population			
Disability Type	Sex		Tatal	Sex		Tatal	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
St. John's Population	4319 4086		8405	4319	4086	8405	
Sight	415	682	1097	96.11	166.91	130.53	
Hearing	106	165	271	24.55	40.38	32.25	
Walking	227	395	622	52.57	96.67	74.01	
Remembering	145	260	405	33.58	63.63	48.19	
Self-care	67	85	152	15.52	20.8	18.09	
Upper-body Function	80	130	210	18.53	31.82	24.99	
Communicating	57	52	109	13.2	12.73	12.97	
Total Cases of Disability	1097	1769	2866				

Table 6.3.3c: St. John's

Table	6.3	.3d:	St.	Ma	rk's
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	Numb	er of Perso Disability	ns with	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population			
Disability Type	Sex		Total	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Totai	
St. Mark's Population	2264	2082	4346	2264	2082	4346	
Sight	170	298	468	75.09	143.13	107.69	
Hearing	45	53	98	19.88	25.46	22.55	
Walking	100	161	261	44.17	77.33	60.06	
Remembering	41	84	125	18.11	40.35	28.76	
Self-care	37	44	81	16.34	21.13	18.64	
Upper-body Function	32	46	78	14.13	22.09	17.95	
Communicating	20	21	41	8.83	10.09	9.43	
Total Cases of Disability	445	707	1152				

	Num	ber of Pers Disabili	sons with ty	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population			
Disability Type	Sex		Total	S	Total		
	Male	Female	Totai	Male	Female	Totai	
St. Patrick's Population	5290 5171		10461	5290	5171	10461	
Sight	445	861	1306	84.12	166.51	124.84	
Hearing	115	211	326	21.74	40.8	31.16	
Walking	260	511	771	49.15	98.82	73.7	
Remembering	125	273	398	23.63	52.79	38.05	
Self-care	62	113	175	11.72	21.85	16.73	
Upper-body Function	67	138	205	12.67	26.69	19.6	
Communicating	64 61		125	12.1	11.8	11.95	
Total Cases of Disability	1138	2168	3306				

Table 6.3.3e: St. Patrick's

Table 6.3.3f: St. Andrew's

	Numb	er of Pers Disabilit	ons with y	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population			
Disability Type	Sex		Tatal	S	Tatal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
St. Andrew's Population	13412 13023		26435	13412	13023	26435	
Sight	814	1396	2210	60.69	107.2	83.6	
Hearing	238	332	570	17.75	25.5	21.56	
Walking	556	948	1504	41.46	72.8	56.9	
Remembering	309	543	852	23.04	41.7	32.23	
Self-care	160	238	398	11.93	18.28	15.06	
Upper-body Function	276	420	696	20.58	32.3	26.33	
Communicating	163 172		335	12.15	13.25	12.67	
Total Cases of Disability	2516	4049	6565				

	Numb	er of Perso Disability	ns with	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population			
Disability Type	Sex		Tatal	S	Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Totai	
St. David's Population	6457 6402		12859	6457	6402	12859	
Sight	359	629	988	55.6	98.24	76.83	
Hearing	95	164	259	14.71	25.61	20.14	
Walking	265	414	679	41.04	64.66	52.8	
Remembering	137	225	362	21.22	35.14	28.15	
Self-care	83	102	185	12.85	15.93	14.39	
Upper-body Function	79	98	177	12.23	15.31	13.76	
Communicating	79	71	150	12.23	11.09	11.66	
Total Cases of Disability	1097	1703	2800				

Table 6.3.3g: St. David's

	Table 6.3.3h:	Carriacou an	id Petite Martinique	
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	Numb	er of Perso Disability	ons with y	Prevalence of Disability per 1000 Population			
Disability Type	Sex		Tatal	S	Tatal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Carriacou and Petite Martinique Population	2839	2794	5633	2839	2794	5633	
Sight	265	423	688	93.34	151.4	122.14	
Hearing	83	136	219	29.24	48.68	38.88	
Walking	158	348	506	55.65	124.55	89.83	
Remembering	105	182	287	36.98	65.14	50.95	
Self-care	55	79	134	19.37	28.27	23.79	
Upper-body Function	71	95	166	25.01	34	29.47	
Communicating	43 58		101	15.15	20.76	17.93	
Total Cases of Disability	780	1321	2101				

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Tables 6.3.3a- 6.3.3h show that difficulty with sight is also the most prominent disability recorded at the parish level. St. John's recorded the highest prevalence of this disability followed closely by St. Patrick's and Carriacou and Petite Martinique with prevalence of 131, 125 and 122 persons per 1000 population respectively. Difficulty walking and difficulty remembering, respectively, were the next most prominent disabilities among the parishes. Likewise, in all parishes, difficulty communicating recorded the lowest prevalence.

The gender differences in disability are also reflected at the parish level. Females recording higher prevalence in all forms of disability than males is also consistent throughout the parishes.

The results are therefore showing that the prominence of the types of disability within parishes mirrors that of the population. The ordering from most prominent type of disability to least prominent at the parish level is comparable to national level. Also, quite evident is the sex distribution at the parish level being reflective of the national level where females are still reporting higher levels of disabilities than male

6.4 Employed Population with Disability

Table 6.4.1 Distribution of Population Living with Disability who are Employed, byIndustrial Classification and Sex

		Se				
		Male		Female		Total
Industrial Classification	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	442	21.55	149	6.40	591	13.49
Mining and Quarrying	3	0.15	1	0.04	4	0.09
Manufacturing	141	6.87	117	5.02	258	5.89
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning						
Supply	20	0.97	4	0.17	24	0.55
Water supply; sewerage, waste management						
and remediation activities	37	1.80	9	0.39	46	1.05
Construction	289	14.09	16	0.69	305	6.96
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor						
vehicles and motorcycles	272	13.26	496	21.30	768	17.53
Transportation and storage	137	6.68	46	1.98	183	4.18
Accommodation and food service activities	67	3.27	157	6.74	224	5.11
Information and communication	25	1.22	18	0.77	43	0.98
Financial and insurance activities	19	0.93	44	1.89	63	1.44
Real estate activities	3	0.15	3	0.13	6	0.14
Professional, scientific and technical						
activities	11	0.54	37	1.59	48	1.10
Administrative and support service activities	92	4.48	73	3.13	165	3.77
Public administration and defense;						
compulsory social security	187	9.12	225	9.66	412	9.41
Education	90	4.39	317	13.61	407	9.29
Human health and social work activities	33	1.61	202	8.67	235	5.36
Arts, entertainment and recreation	20	0.97	19	0.82	39	0.89
Other service activities	27	1.32	42	1.80	69	1.58
Activities of households as employers;						
undifferentiated goods- and services-						
producing activities of households for own						
use	12	0.58	208	8.93	220	5.02
Activities of extraterritorial organizations						
and bodies	1	0.05	5	0.22	6	0.14
Not Stated	123	6.00	141	6.05	264	6.03
Total	2051	100.00	2329	100	4380	100.00

Table 6.4.1 shows the industrial classification of the persons who are employed and living with a disability. 4,380 persons who are working reported that they have a disability. This accounts for 10.6 percent of the total employed population, 29.9 percent of the population of persons living with a disability and 31.4 percent of the persons of working age (i.e. 15 years and older) who reported that they live with a disability.

Table 6.4.1 reveals that the sectors which employ the majority of the population having a disability are (1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; (2) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; (3) Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security and (4) Education. These sectors contain 50 percent of the persons who are employed and reported having a disability. There is a distinct gender bias in how the sexes are distributed across some of the sectors. Whereas agriculture, fishing, and forestry industries account for 21.55 percent of the male labour force employed and living with a disability, this sector only represents 6.4 percent for females. Likewise, construction accounts for 14.09 percent of employed males with a disability as compared to only 0.69 percent of females. However, when looking at the sectors: - "wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles" and "education", the opposite is observed. Approximately 21.3 percent of females with a disability who are employed find themselves working in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles compared to 13.26 percent of employed men with disability. Similarly, the Education sector employs 13.61 percent of the female labour force with a disability compared to only 4.39 percent of males.

Table 6.4.2 reveals that the occupational group which has the highest proportion of persons employed and living with a disability is the Service and Sales workers. 28.13 percent of the employed labour force living with a disability are Service and Sales Workers. In the other occupations, each account for less than 15 percent of the workforce with a disability with elementary occupation representing 14.91 percent of this workforce. Managers only represent 3.2 percent of the workforce with disability which is the least of all occupations. Whereas the men find themselves mostly as craft and related trades workers, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers and Service and sales workers (19.6 percent, 18.53 percent and 18.19 percent

respectively) females find themselves mostly employed as Service and Sales workers and elementary occupations (36.88 percent and 16.32 percent respectively).

Occupational Classifications	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Managers	62	3.02	76	3.26	138	3.15
Professionals	131	6.39	308	13.23	439	10.02
Technicians and associate professionals	135	6.58	172	7.39	307	7.01
Clerical support workers	31	1.51	215	9.23	246	5.62
Service and sales workers	373	18.19	859	36.88	1232	28.13
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	380	18.53	88	3.78	468	10.68
Craft and related trades workers	402	19.60	73	3.13	475	10.84
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	170	8.29	38	1.63	208	4.75
Elementary occupations	273	13.31	380	16.32	653	14.91
Not Stated	94	4.58	120	5.15	214	4.89
Total	2051	100.00	2329	100.00	4380	100.00

Table 6.4.2 Percentage Distribution of Population with Disability who are Employed by
Occupational Classification and Sex

6.5 POPULATION WITH ILLNESS BY AGE

The age group 45-64 and 65 and over reported the most people living with illnesses (7,586 and 7,282 respectively) which accounts for 34.65 percent and 66.53 percent of the total population in the respective age group (see table 6.5.1). The number of persons with illness within these two age group also accounts for 61 percent of the population with illness (see table 6.5.2). The age group 0-14 and 14-24 reported the least number of illnesses with 3004 and 2427 persons respectively. This clearly shows that someone is more likely to become sick after the age of 45. All age group except the first (0-14) reveals a greater likelihood of illness among females than males.

				Total	Non-Instit	utionalised	Population with Illness as a		
	Popu	lation with	Illness	Population			Percent of Population		
	2	Sex		S	ex		Sex		
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	1598	1406	3004	12490	12016	24506	12.79	11.70	12.26
15-24	986	1441	2427	9996	9686	19682	9.86	14.88	12.33
25-44	1494	2562	4056	14421	14096	28517	10.36	18.18	14.22
45-64	2925	4661	7586	11282	10609	21891	25.93	43.93	34.65
65+	2779	4503	7282	4819 6126		10945	57.67	73.51	66.53
Total	9782	14573	24355	53008	52533	105541	18.45	27.74	23.08

Table 6.5.1 Population with Illness by Age Group and Sex



Figure 6.5.1 Population with Illness as a Percent of Total Population

Table 6.5.2 Percentage Distribution of Population with illness by Age Group and Sex

	Se		
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-14	16.34	9.65	12.33
15-24	10.08	9.89	9.97
25-44	15.27	17.58	16.65
45-64	29.9	31.98	31.15
65+	28.41	30.9	29.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

6.6 POPULATION WITH ILLNESS AND PARISH

When comparing the population with illness to the total population, one would recognize that the two populations are almost proportional in the way they are distributed across the parishes, with St. George's (Rest) having the highest proportion of persons and St. Mark's the least in both populations. What is also observed is that despite the varying levels of illnesses among the parishes, the percentages of population with illness for each parish are very close to each other. These percentages therefore range from two extremes 19.48 percent to 27.98 percent which is quite close to the national proportion of 23.08 percent (See table 6.6.1). A possible conclusion that can be drawn is that the number of person with illnesses may not be influenced by the parish where persons reside since parishes have quite similar proportions of persons reporting illnesses. However, the same cannot be said for the sex of the person. In all of the parishes, there are considerably more females reporting illnesses than males.

				Total	Non-instit	tutional	Population with Illness as			
				Popu	lation in I	Private	a Percent of Total			
	Popula	ntion with	Illness		Dwelling	s	Population			
	S	bex		S	ex		Sex			
Parish	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
St. George's	3256	4753	8009	16883	17379	34262	19.29	27.35	23.38	
Town of St.										
George	304	505	809	1544	1596	3140	19.69	31.64	25.76	
St. John's	923	1345	2268	4319	4086	8405	21.37	32.92	26.98	
St. Mark's	412	604	1016	2264	2082	4346	18.2	29.01	23.38	
St. Patrick's	1123	1651	2774	5290	5171	10461	21.23	31.93	26.52	
St. Andrew's	2191	3355	5546	13412	13022	26434	16.34	25.76	20.98	
St. David's	998	1507	2505	6457	6403	12860	15.46	23.54	19.48	
Carriacou &										
Petite Martinique	575	853	1428	2839	2794	5633	20.25	30.53	25.35	
Total	9782	14573	24355	53008	52533	105541	18.45	27.74	23.08	

6.7 TYPES OF ILLNESS

This section focuses on the population with illness by type of illness and sex. For the question on illness, like disability, respondents were not limited to reporting the major illness but all the various types of illnesses that they are affected by since prevalence of multiple illnesses is a phenomenon in Grenada and the Caribbean. Hence, as it was with disability, illnesses are also not mutually exclusive. Persons may be suffering from more than one illness at the same time. Some of the illnesses are interrelated. Hence persons who suffer from diabetes, may also suffer from hypertension and heart diseases. This is not unlikely, especially for elderly persons. Hence, like disability the number of persons in the various types of illnesses cannot be added to get the total number of cases of illnesses which is vitally important for policy makers since the more illnesses one individual suffer the greater the cost implications on the state. Each case of an illness should be an issue of importance to Grenada, because if one person is being treated for three types of illnesses that multiplies the cost. Hence, the total cases of illnesses are also presented in the tables below.

The table 6.7.1 shows the number of persons who experience illnesses and also compare these persons for every thousand persons in population. It was reported that hypertension is the highest illness with 9,402 persons of the total population experiencing this illness, which gives a prevalence of 89 persons for every thousand people in the population. It means therefore that approximately 1 in 11 persons in Grenada's population reported that they suffer from hypertension. According to the data, 6,287 females reported having suffered with hypertension which was high compared to 3,115 of males who reported the same. The second highest illness was arthritis with a total of 6,519 persons affected, 2,164 males and 4,355 females. The third highest illness reported was diabetes with a total of 5,630 person affected, 2,056 males and 3,574 females. The fourth highest illness was asthma with a total of 5,175 persons affected, 2,332 males and 2,843 females. HIV/AIDS was the lowest illness reported in the census with a total of 21 persons admitted being infected with the virus/disease. The low levels of prevalence in this case could be due to underreporting as a result of stigma and discrimination. However, where stigma is concerned, this can be viewed as an improvement from the last census which had no cases reported. Lupus was also noted as the second lowest illness with 36 persons affected.

Figure 6.7.1 therefore summarizes the analysis of illness by sex which allows us to see the four major diseases which stand out.

	Populat	tion with I Type	llness by	Type of Illness per 1000 Population			
Illnesses	Sex		T - 4 - 1	5	T - 4 - 1		
	Male	Female	I otal	Male	Male Female		
Total Population	53008	52533	105541	53008	52533	105541	
Arthritis	2164	4355	6519	40.8	82.9	61.8	
Kidney	218	268	486	4.1	5.1	4.6	
Asthma	2332	2843	5175	44	54.1	49	
Diabetes	2056	3574	5630	38.8	68	53.3	
Hypertension	3115	6287	9402	58.8	119.7	89.1	
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	35	82	117	0.7	1.6	1.1	
Cancer	171	163	334	3.2	3.1	3.2	
Heart Disease	343	626	969	6.5	11.9	9.2	
Glaucoma	286	462	748	5.4	8.8	7.1	
Sickle Cell	224	387	611	4.2	7.4	5.8	
Anaemia	68	315	383	1.3	6	3.6	
Lupus	6	30	36	0.1	0.6	0.3	
HIV/ AIDS	11	10	21	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Other	1597	1909	3506	30.1	36.3	33.2	
Total Cases of Illness	12626	21311	33937				

Table 6.7.1 Population with Illness by type of Illness and Sex



* Disease abbreviated: ARTH (Arthritis), DM (Diabetes Mellitus), HTN (Hypertension), CHT (Coronary Heart Disease), GLC (Glaucoma), SCA (Sickle Cell Anaemia)

Tales 6.7.2a to 6.7.2h focuses on prevalence of the different types of illnesses in the different parishes. In all the parishes hypertension was noted to be the most prominent illness, with more females affected by the disease than males overall and also within each parish. Although Arthritis is reported as the second most prominent disease overall from the census, this may not necessarily be the case at the parish level. There are more cases of Asthma recorded in the Rest of St. George's and in St. Mark's than Arthritis. Among the parishes, Diabetes is the third most common disease. It is third most common in all parishes except St. Mark's and St. David's. It is very revealing that even at the parish level the top four major diseases are Hypertension, Arthritis, Diabetes and Asthma.

Table 6.7.2a - 6.7.2h Population with Illness by Parish, type of Illness and Sex

	Population with Illness			Illness per 1000 Population		
Illness	Sex		Tatal	Sex		T-4-1
	Male	Female	Iotai	Male	Female	Total
St. George's Population	16883	17379	34262	16883	17379	34262
Arthritis	513	1096	1609	30.39	63.06	46.96
Kidney	58	68	126	3.44	3.91	3.68
Asthma	963	1145	2108	57.04	65.88	61.53
Diabetes	642	1076	1718	38.03	61.91	50.14
Hypertension	998	1922	2920	59.11	110.59	85.23
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	6	27	33	0.36	1.55	0.96
Cancer	60	60	120	3.55	3.45	3.5
Heart Disease	104	197	301	6.16	11.34	8.79
Glaucoma	116	154	270	6.87	8.86	7.88
Sickle Cell	60	122	182	3.55	7.02	5.31
Anaemia	29	128	157	1.72	7.37	4.58
Lupus	1	13	14	0.06	0.75	0.41
HIV/ AIDS	1	3	4	0.06	0.17	0.12
Other	502	655	1157	29.73	37.69	33.77
Total Cases of Illness	4053	6666	10719			

6.7.2a St. George's

	Population with Illness			Illness per 1000 Population		
Illness	Sex		Tatal	Sex		Tatal
	Male	Female	Totai	Male	Female	Totai
Town of St. George Population	1545	1596	3141	1545	1596	3141
Arthritis	57	169	226	36.89	105.89	71.95
Kidney	6	9	15	3.88	5.64	4.78
Asthma	74	80	154	47.9	50.13	49.03
Diabetes	67	121	188	43.37	75.81	59.85
Hypertension	100	226	326	64.72	141.6	103.79
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1	3	4	0.65	1.88	1.27
Cancer	8	14	22	5.18	8.77	7
Heart Disease	8	19	27	5.18	11.9	8.6
Glaucoma	12	20	32	7.77	12.53	10.19
Sickle Cell	9	13	22	5.83	8.15	7
Anaemia	2	5	7	1.29	3.13	2.23
Lupus	1	4	5	0.65	2.51	1.59
HIV/ AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	56	48	104	36.25	30.08	33.11
Total Cases of Illness	401	731	1132			

6.7.2b Town of St. George's

Table	6.7.2c	St.	John	's
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	Population with Illness			Illness per 1000 Population		
Illness	S	Sex		Sex		Tatal
	Male	Female	lotal	Male	Female	Totai
St. John's Population	4319	4086	8405	4319	4086	8405
Arthritis	244	432	676	56.49	105.73	80.43
Kidney	25	42	67	5.79	10.28	7.97
Asthma	158	235	393	36.58	57.51	46.76
Diabetes	201	376	577	46.54	92.02	68.65
Hypertension	309	634	943	71.54	155.16	112.2
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	11	16	27	2.55	3.92	3.21
Cancer	17	15	32	3.94	3.67	3.81
Heart Disease	30	55	85	6.95	13.46	10.11
Glaucoma	30	35	65	6.95	8.57	7.73
Sickle Cell	22	36	58	5.09	8.81	6.9
Anaemia	3	22	25	0.69	5.38	2.97
Lupus	4	3	7	0.93	0.73	0.83
HIV/ AIDS	1	1	2	0.23	0.24	0.24
Other	221	231	452	51.17	56.53	53.78
Total Cases of Illness	1276	2133	3409			

	Population with Illness			Illness per 1000 Population		
Illness	Sex		Tatal	Sex		T - 4 - 1
	Male	Female	Totai	Male	Female	Totai
St. Mark's Population	2264	2082	4346	2264	2082	4346
Arthritis	94	183	277	41.52	87.9	63.74
Kidney	3	18	21	1.33	8.65	4.83
Asthma	87	124	211	38.43	59.56	48.55
Diabetes	118	176	294	52.12	84.53	67.65
Hypertension	155	270	425	68.46	129.68	97.79
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1	1	2	0.44	0.48	0.46
Cancer	8	9	17	3.53	4.32	3.91
Heart Disease	11	25	36	4.86	12.01	8.28
Glaucoma	15	22	37	6.63	10.57	8.51
Sickle Cell	9	17	26	3.98	8.17	5.98
Anaemia	1	12	13	0.44	5.76	2.99
Lupus	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV/ AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	59	83	142	26.06	39.87	32.67
Total Cases of Illness	561	940	1501			

Table 6.7.2d St. Mark's

	Population with Illness			Illness per 1000 Population			
Illness	S	ex	Total	Sex		Tatal	
	Male	Female	Iotai	Male	Female	Totai	
St. Patrick's Population	5290	5171	10461	5290	5171	10461	
Arthritis	290	582	872	54.82	112.55	83.36	
Kidney	32	31	63	6.05	5.99	6.02	
Asthma	247	312	559	46.69	60.34	53.44	
Diabetes	227	431	658	42.91	83.35	62.9	
Hypertension	337	706	1043	63.71	136.53	99.7	
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	2	5	7	0.38	0.97	0.67	
Cancer	14	11	25	2.65	2.13	2.39	
Heart Disease	38	72	110	7.18	13.92	10.52	
Glaucoma	25	49	74	4.73	9.48	7.07	
Sickle Cell	30	43	73	5.67	8.32	6.98	
Anaemia	8	39	47	1.51	7.54	4.49	
Lupus	0	5	5	0	0.97	0.48	
HIV/ AIDS	3	2	5	0.57	0.39	0.48	
Other	203	245	448	38.37	47.38	42.83	
Total Cases of Illness	1456	2533	3989				

Table 6.7.2e St. Patrick's

	Population with Illness			Illness per 1000 Population		
Illness	S	ex	Total	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	Totai	Male	Female	Totai
St. Andrew's Population	13412	13023	26435	13412	13023	26435
Arthritis	560	1043	1603	41.75	80.09	60.64
Kidney	63	65	128	4.7	4.99	4.84
Asthma	435	554	989	32.43	42.54	37.41
Diabetes	476	802	1278	35.49	61.58	48.34
Hypertension	663	1417	2080	49.43	108.81	78.68
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	10	21	31	0.75	1.61	1.17
Cancer	39	24	63	2.91	1.84	2.38
Heart Disease	100	154	254	7.46	11.83	9.61
Glaucoma	45	107	152	3.36	8.22	5.75
Sickle Cell	50	90	140	3.73	6.91	5.3
Anaemia	10	64	74	0.75	4.91	2.8
Lupus	0	4	4	0	0.31	0.15
HIV/ AIDS	4	0	4	0.3	0	0.15
Other	375	456	831	27.96	35.01	31.44
Total Cases of Illness	2830	4801	7631			

Table	6.7.2	g St.	Davi	id's
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	Population with Illness			Illness per 1000 Population		
Illness	Sex		Total	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Totai
St. David's Population	6457	6402	12859	6457	6402	12859
Arthritis	220	420	640	34.07	65.6	49.77
Kidney	22	24	46	3.41	3.75	3.58
Asthma	285	301	586	44.14	47.02	45.57
Diabetes	207	375	582	32.06	58.58	45.26
Hypertension	312	679	991	48.32	106.06	77.07
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	3	5	8	0.46	0.78	0.62
Cancer	15	17	32	2.32	2.66	2.49
Heart Disease	34	64	98	5.27	10	7.62
Glaucoma	30	48	78	4.65	7.5	6.07
Sickle Cell	26	54	80	4.03	8.43	6.22
Anaemia	10	24	34	1.55	3.75	2.64
Lupus	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV/ AIDS	0	1	1	0	0.16	0.08
Other	113	125	238	17.5	19.53	18.51
Total Cases of Illness	1277	2137	3414			
	Popul	ation with	Illness	Illness p	er 1000 Po	pulation
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Illness	S	ex	Tatal	S	ex	Tatal
	Male	Female	Totai	Male	Female	Total
Carriacou & Petite Martinique Population	2839	2794	5633	2839	2794	5633
Arthritis	188	430	618	66.22	153.9	109.71
Kidney	10	11	21	3.52	3.94	3.73
Asthma	83	92	175	29.24	32.93	31.07
Diabetes	118	218	336	41.56	78.02	59.65
Hypertension	241	433	674	84.89	154.97	119.65
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1	3	4	0.35	1.07	0.71
Cancer	11	13	24	3.87	4.65	4.26
Heart Disease	18	40	58	6.34	14.32	10.3
Glaucoma	12	28	40	4.23	10.02	7.1
Sickle Cell	17	13	30	5.99	4.65	5.33
Anaemia	4	22	26	1.41	7.87	4.62
Lupus	0	1	1	0	0.36	0.18
HIV/ AIDS	1	2	3	0.35	0.72	0.53
Other	68	66	134	23.95	23.62	23.79
Total Cases of Illness	772	1372	2144			

Table 6.7.2h Carriacou & Petite Martinique

Figures 6.7.2a to 6.7.2h illustrate for each parish the relationship between the various forms of illnesses by sex and totals. It therefore gives a clearer illustration of the information presented in Tables 6.12a to 6.12h. Here the prominence of certain illnesses and the gender differences can be clearly seen at the parish level.

















6.8 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

This section looks at the population that are covered by some form of Health insurance. For persons to have been considered to have any type of the insurance presented here they must be registered, pay premiums or have an insurance number.

In company of Trump	Insu	rance Cov	erage	Insurar	ice coveraş Popula	ge as percent of tion
Insurance Type	S	Sex	Total	S	Sex	Total
	Male	Female	Totai	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	53008	52533	105541	53008	52533	105541
NIS	19127	18454	37581	36.08	35.13	35.61
Group health	2354	2739	5093	4.44	5.21	4.83
Individual health	930	1158	2088	1.75	2.20	1.98
Life with health	1893	1882	3775	3.57	3.58	3.58
Endowment with health	104	83	187	0.20	0.16	0.18
School accident Insurance	37	31	68	0.07	0.06	0.06
Other	1073	1104	2177	2.02	2.10	2.06
None	21486	20873	42359	40.53	39.73	40.14

Table 6.8.1 Health Insurance

From table 6.8.1 it can be seen that 35.61 percent of the population reported that they have health insurance with the National Insurance Scheme (NIS) and 40.14 percent has no health insurance. The other forms of health insurance which includes group health, individual health, life and health, endowment with health and school accident insurance each account for small proportion of the population. The categories in this section are not mutually exclusive as persons were not limited to one response and could have selected all that applies. Figure 6.8.1 illustrates population with health insurance by sex. There are no significant variations in the sex distribution of the insured. Both males and females reported having an approximately equal percent of health insurance as demonstrated in figure 6.8.1.





CHAPTER 7

HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the population of households and dwelling units within Grenada in relation to their size, structure and household access to key amenities. A dwelling unit is any building or separate and independent part of a building in which a person or group of persons is living at the time of the census enumeration. It must have direct access from the street or common landing, staircase, passage or gallery where occupants can enter or leave without passing through anybody else's living quarters. A dwelling unit is one in which a household resides. This may be a single house, flat, apartment, out room, part of a commercial building or a boarding house catering for less than six persons. A household consists of one or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week 4 out of 7) and sharing at least one daily meal. It is important to note that a member of a household need not be a relative of the main family.

7.2 HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING UNIT CHARACTERISTICS

There were 36,111 households counted in the 2011 Census, indicating a 7.87 percent increase over the 2001 household count of 33,477. The rest of St George, St. David, and St. Mark showed increases while the other parishes and the town of St George all showed decreases in the number of households during the inter-censal period.

Parish	2011	Percent	2001	Percent	Percentage Change 2011/2001
St. George's(Rest)	12401	34.34	9721	29.04	27.56
Town of St. George	1175	3.25	1215	3.63	-3.27
St. John's	2795	7.74	3157	9.43	-11.47
St. Mark's	1454	4.03	1441	4.31	0.87
St. Patrick's	3452	9.56	3652	10.91	-5.47
St. Andrew's	8182	22.66	8216	24.54	-0.41
St. David's	4558	12.62	3710	11.08	22.86
Carriacou and Petite Martinique	2094	5.80	2365	7.06	-11.44
Total	36111	100.00	33477	100.00	7.87

Table 7.2.1 Number of Households by Parish



The rest of St. George's had a greater increased in the number of households than in the overall country, most of this increase could be attributed to internal migration and new immigrant settling in the St. George's area, as census migration patterns show that approximately 40.0 percent of all internal migrants moved to the parish of St. George, this seems reasonable as in the face of rising unemployment and limited access to job opportunities persons may move to or settle in the capital in their quest of better employment opportunity.

7.3 HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY PARISH

The area with the largest proportion of the households in 2011 is the rest of St. George, 34.34 percent, followed by the 'big' parish:-St. Andrew which housed 22.66 percent, St. Mark's and the Town of St. George's accounted for the smallest portions, 4.03 and 3.25 percent respectively.







7.4 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The Census 2011 reported an overall average household size of 2.92 persons per household (approximately 3 persons per household). This average household size continues to decrease over censuses. There have been decreases throughout the parishes and in the Town of St. George's. The parish of St. Andrew's on average had the largest household size of 3.23 persons per household; while the rest of St. George's recorded the lowest average of 2.63 persons per household. The highest decline in the average household size from 2001 to 2011 occurred in the town of St. George and the parish of St. David. Average household size in George's, as a whole, moved from 3.36 persons per household in 2001 to 2.77 in 2011. Likewise in St. David's this indicator also decreased from 3.47 in 2001 to 2.82 in 2011.

Parish	2011	2001
Rest of St. George's	2.63	3.00
St. George' s Town	2.77	3.36
St. John's	3.01	3.24
St. Mark's	2.99	3.31
St. Patrick's	3.03	3.49
St. Andrew's	3.23	3.53
St. David's	2.82	3.47
Carriacou	2.69	2.90
Total	2.92	3.40

Table 7.4.1 Average Household Size by Parish 2011 and 2001

Number of Persons	2011	2001	Percent 2011	Percent 2001
One	10670	9213	29.54	27.52
Two	7244	5997	20.06	17.91
Three	5630	4937	15.59	14.75
Four	4898	4294	13.56	12.83
Five	3261	3321	9.03	9.92
Six or more	4408	5715	12.22	17.07
Total	36111	33477	100.00	100.00

Table 7.4.2 Number of Households by Number of Persons 2011 and 2001

The largest proportion of households in Grenada is single person households. These households account for 29.54 percent of the total number of households and this proportion has increased by 2.02 percent from 2001.

7.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNIT WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD RESIDES

Much has not changed in relation to the type of the dwelling unit where the household resides, over the inter-censal period. In 2001, 90.30 percent of the dwellings were separate/ detached houses compared to 85.78 percent in 2011. Approximately 6.90 percent of the residences are part of a private house in 2011, this compares similarly with 5.37 percent in 2001. In both 2011 and 2001 approximately 98 percent of all dwellings were used solely for residential purposes and the few remaining (1.71 percent in 2011 and 2.0% in 2001) were used for both residential and business purposes.



Figure 7.5: Type of Dwelling Unit where Household Resides

Table 7.5.1 Number of Households by Ownership Status of Dwelling Units where Household Resides and by Parish, 2011

		Owned						
Ownership of Dwelling Units	Owned Fully	with mortgage	Rented Private	Rented Gov't	Rent free	Leased	Squatted	Total
Rest of St. George	8405	1400	2108	10	346	<i>L</i> †	83	12399
Town of St. George	671	77	345	5	72	7	С	1177
St. John	2243	107	235	2	169	29	10	2795
St. Mark	1188	36	94	0	129	7	ю	1454
St. Patrick	2936	124	180	3	167	22	5	3452
St. Andrew	6724	593	512	13	309	20	11	8182
St. David	3518	411	407	4	213	3	2	4558
Carriacou	1675	45	236	2	119	17	0	2094
Total	27360	2793	4117	39	1524	161	117	36111
Percent	75.82	7.74	11.43	0.11	4.22	0.41	0.31	100.0

Ownership of			Private	Rent		Gov't		
Dwelling Units	Owned	Leased	Rented	Free	Squatted	Rented	Other	Total
Rest of St. George	7575	17	1600	361	36	ω	130	9721
Town of St. George	661	4	438	82	6	1	19	1215
St. John	2471	С	377	211	18	0	77	3157
St. Mark	1204	3	124	88	4	0	19	1441
St. Patrick	3200	9	188	187	23	0	48	3652
St. Andrew	7041	5	540	432	39	1	158	8216
St. David	3264	4	249	115	13	4	62	3710
Carriacou	1963	1	220	158	0	0	22	2365
Total	27379	43	3736	1633	142	6	536	33477
Percent	81.78	0.13	11.16	4.88	0.42	0.03	1.60	100.0

Table 7.5.2 Number of Households by Ownership Status of Units where Household Resides and by Parish, 2001

	Owned/			Rented	Permission to	Share			Don't	
Land Tenure	Freehold	Leasehold	Rented	free	work land	cropping	Squatted	Other	know	Total
Rest of St. George	7848	196	1092	533	43	61	376	516	1734	12399
Town of St. George	633	15	103	73	2	0	7	74	270	1177
St. John	1604	56	343	405	6	26	25	88	239	2795
St. Mark	824	14	108	300	4	1	100	47	56	1454
St. Patrick	2262	62	220	354	114	10	14	258	158	3452
St. Andrew	5572	66	650	719	167	33	140	438	364	8182
St. David	2862	57	189	643	76	39	27	219	446	4558
Carriacou	1590	21	180	179	7	1	2	24	60	2094
Total	23195	520	2885	3206	422	171	691	1664	3357	36111
Percent	64.23	1.44	7.99	8.88	1.17	0.47	1.91	4.61	9.30	100.00

Table 7.5.3 Number of Households by Tenure of Land Occupied by the Dwelling Unit and Parish, 2011

Whereas most households own their dwellings, the land on which these dwellings are constructed are less likely to be owned by the household, in fact approximately one in five (20 percent) of households owning their homes do not own the land on which the dwelling is built.

It is logical that from the high proportion of dwellings unit rented in the Town of St. George (36.19 percent) that land ownership is low. Hence, the Town of St. George's recorded the lowest percent of land ownership, that is, 53.78 percent. The relationship for St. Mark's is however different since only 56.67 percent of the households own the land where their dwelling unit resides and only 15.61 percent of the households are renting their dwellings. One would expect that the rental of the dwelling units would have been high. However, 20.63 percent of the household, although they do not own the land the live on it rent free.

Carriacou and St. Andrew's were above the country average in the ownership of the land under which their dwelling was built 75.93 percent and 68.1 percent respectively.



Figure 7.6.1: Percentage of Insured Dwelling in each Parish

Only 21.3 percent of the households in Grenada indicated for sure that the dwelling where they lived was insured. Dwellings in the Town of St. George's which comprise 3.33 percent of the housing total had the highest proportion of home insurance (38.57 percent) followed by the rest of St. George's and St. David's, 30.07 and 20.91 percent insured respectively. Home insurance in the other parishes ranged from 12.38 percent in St. Mark's to 14.81 percent in St. Andrew's. The fact that most dwellings are owned fully could be a reason for the lack of home insurance as this insurance is viewed as a prerequisite for a mortgage. The census result shows that only 15.77 percent of insured dwellings are owned fully as compared with 73.29 percent owned with a mortgage (see table 7.6.1).

The content of the households was almost twice less likely to be insured as only 11.63 percent of all households stated that they had insured the contents of their dwellings. The highest proportion of insured content was observed in the town of St. George's with 24.81 percent followed by the rest of St. George's with 16.77 percent and the least was observed in St. Mark's with a mere 6.87 percent (see table 7.6.2).

			Dwellir	ng Insured			
					Don't		
Ownership Status	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	know	Not stated	Total
Owned Fully	4313	15.77	21262	77.72	978	804	27357
Owned with mortgage	2047	73.29	697	24.96	37	12	2793
Rented Private	1070	25.98	1272	30.89	1651	125	4118
Rented Govt	17	43.59	17	43.59	5	0	39
Rent free	206	13.51	1051	68.92	214	54	1525
Leased	27	16.67	98	60.49	29	8	162
Squatted	3	2.54	98	83.05	10	7	118
Total	7683	21.28	24495	67.83	2924	1010	36112

 Table 7.6.1 Number of Households with Dwelling Unit Insured by Ownership Status

 Table 7.6.2 Number of Households with Content of Dwelling Unit Insured by Parish

		Con	tent of I	Owelling U	nit Insured		
Parish	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Don't know	Not stated	Total
St. George's	2079	16.77	8624	69.55	1132	564	12399
Town of St. George	292	24.81	761	64.66	91	33	1177
St. John's	206	7.37	2308	82.58	191	90	2795
St. Mark's	100	6.87	1212	83.30	89	54	1455
St. Patrick's	244	7.07	2899	84.00	188	120	3451
St. Andrew's	586	7.16	7027	85.89	330	238	8181
St. David's	465	10.20	3590	78.76	195	308	4558
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	226	10.79	1624	77.55	183	61	2094
Total	4198	11.63	28045	77.67	2399	1468	36110

7.7 MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS OF THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

Total 100.0Other 0.38 \mathfrak{c} concrete Plywood 1.26 49 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ $\frac{21}{21}$ Plywood 5.79 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ Makeshift 0.26Wall Material Brick 0.16 \mathfrak{c} ŝ \mathbf{c} Stone 0.06 Ś concrete Wood & 11.62 <u>206</u> 528 1297 Concrete/ Blocks 52.18 Wood 28.29 Rest of St. George Petite Martinique Carriacou & Town of St. St. Andrew St. Patrick St. David St. Mark St. John George Percent Parish Total

Table 7.7.1 Number of Households by Outer Wall Material by Parish





The general outlook of the housing stock throughout Grenada has improved significantly over the intercensal period, due somewhat to the rebuilding efforts after hurricane Ivan in 2005. As the charts indicate, the countries' housing stock is slowly shifting to a more permanent material of outer wall construction that is of concrete or brick material. In 2001, only 41.40 percent of the dwellings were totally constructed from concrete or brick material as compared to 52.34 percent in 2011. A greater proportion of dwellings were constructed with a combination of wood/plywood and concrete in 2001 as oppose to 2011, 17.18 percent and 12.88 respectively.

At the same time the main material used for roof construction continue to be metal sheet/galvanize, 94.77 percent of dwellings had sheet metal (galvanize roofing) and an additional 3.31 percent used concrete in 2011 compared to 96.44 percent having sheet metal and 0.70 percent having concrete roofing in 2001.

7.8 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

Year Built	Before	1980 to	1990 to	2000 to	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Don't	Not	Total
	1980	1989	1999	2006						know	stated	
Rest of St. George	2028	1106	1930	3507	315	242	272	232	85	2311	371	12399
Town of St. George	435	108	109	180	18	13	13	6	9	261	25	1177
St. John	399	278	452	722	59	92	63	68	21	590	67	2795
St. Mark	322	201	244	334	32	39	30	28	5	182	37	1454
St. Patrick	581	378	551	848	101	68	80	68	21	657	66	3452
St. Andrew	1072	741	1413	2901	256	229	217	199	61	942	151	8182
St. David	465	290	561	1919	165	137	120	109	41	500	251	4558
Carriacou	396	202	433	392	44	53	71	64	20	395	24	2094
Total	2698	3304	5693	10803	066	857	866	LLL	260	5838	1025	36111
Percent	15.78	9.14	15.77	29.92	2.74	2.37	2.40	2.15	0.72	16.17	2.84	100.0

Table 7.8.1 Number of Households by Year of Construction of Building Occupied by Household and by Parish

Approximately 40.69 percent of all dwellings were constructed before the new millennium, 29.92 percent constructed between the years 2000- 2006, 10.38 percent constructed between 2007 and 2011 and 16.0 percent of residents not knowing the year of construction of their dwellings. During the decade prior to census 2011 39.17 percent of dwellings were constructed with concrete or brick material, 48.39% percent with wood or plywood and another 11.59 percent built from both wood and concrete.

7.9 WATER SUPPLY



Figure 7.9.1: Type of Water Supply by Parish

85.3 percent of dwellings in Grenada in 2011 reported their main supply of water came from NAWASA which is the sole supplier of treated water on the island. In 2001, a similar proportion of the dwellings reported the same, except that in 2011, 73.5 percent of these dwellings had the water piped into their dwellings compared to 62.32 percent in 2001. The Town of St George reported the highest percent of water supplied into the dwelling, while Carriacou, with no access to NAWASA's supply, collects water privately, with 49.9 percent piped and 44.32 percent not piped into their dwellings.

7.10 TYPE OF TOILET

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Table 7.10.1 Number of Households	

	Flush toilet	Flush toilet	Pit-latrine/	Pit-latrine	Pit-latrine ventilated					
Type of Toilet	linked to sewer	linked to septic	Ventilated Pit	not ventilated	& not elevated	None	Other	Don't know	Not stated	Total
Rest of St. George	867	8227	638	1669	373	341	30	8	246	12399
Town of St. George	320	676	52	53	4	36	14	7	15	1177
St. John	25	1601	393	239	176	286	21	0	54	2795
St. Mark	15	608	134	145	62	240	13	0	19	1454
St. Patrick	41	1795	622	609	146	181	6	2	50	3452
St. Andrew	44	4160	1111	1448	904	393	11	5	106	8182
St. David	111	2624	1246	125	12	367	7	1	65	4558
Carriacou	17	976	269	298	183	29	0	3	319	2094
Total	1440	20868	4465	4586	1877	1873	102	26	874	36111
Percent	3.99	57.79	12.36	12.70	5.20	5.19	0.28	0.07	2.42	100.0

Again, there is an increase in improved toilet facilities over the census period, in 2001 51.37 percent had access to flushed toilet, whether linked to a sewer or to a septic tank, and in 2011 this improved some 10.41 percentage points (to 61.78 percent), while dwellings using some form of pit latrine decreased from 44.58 percent in 2001 to 30.26 percent in 2011. 5.19 percent of the country's dwellings reported having no access to any form of toilet facility which is slightly higher than the amount reported in 2001(3.55 percent), with the highest recorded in the parishes of St. Mark and St. John, 16.52 percent and 10.23 percent respectively.



Figure 7.10.1 Shared Toilet by Parish

A total of 3,176 (8.8 percent) of dwellings reported that they shared toilet facilities with another household. Sharing was most prominent in St. Mark's 12.94 percent followed by St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's both approximately 11 percent. Only 5.18 percent of dwellings in Carriacou reported sharing toilet facilities. In 2001, 8.44 percent of dwellings reported then that they shared toilet with another household.

7.11 BASIC UTILITIES AND AMENITIES

		PERCENT					
Parish	Number Of Households	Electricity	Treated water inside	Indoor Toilet	Cooking Fuel Gas		
Town of St. George	1,177	92.47	85.68	73.34	95.36		
Rest of St. George	12,399	93.29	90.74	84.62	96.52		
St. John	2,795	86.62	69.34	58.18	91.45		
St. Mark	1,454	82.39	72.15	56.71	88.17		
St. Patrick	3,452	86.38	71.01	53.17	85.46		
St. Andrew	8,182	86.35	73.40	51.38	88.84		
St. David	4,558	85.21	74.53	59.99	88.99		
Carriacou	2,094	94.12	0.53	47.42	92.36		
Country Overall	36,111	88.85	73.50	61.77	91.40		

Table 7.11.1: Number of Households by Access to Basic Utilities and by Parish Census 2011

		PERCENT				
Parish	Number of Households	Electricity	Treated Water Inside	Indoor Toilet	Cooking Fuel Gas	
Town of St. George	1,215	94.38	88.65	83.35	96.39	
Rest of St. George	9,721	92.47	77.69	65.58	95.44	
St. John	3,157	81.31	60.14	45.78	89.96	
St. Mark	1,441	81.68	58.62	42.98	88.56	
St. Patrick	3,652	80.74	59.26	42.93	86.88	
St. Andrew	8,216	82.31	61.79	39.87	89.34	
St. David	3,710	85.03	67.43	48.16	89.03	
Carriacou	2,365	91.88	1.14	47.22	94.28	
Country Overall	33,477	86.39	63.15	51.38	91.44	

Table 7.11.2: Number of Households by Access to Basic Utilities and by Parish Census 2001

Overall the use of cooking gas and electricity is high in Grenada, with 91.40 percent of the dwellings using cooking gas as the main fuel for cooking and 88.85 percent using electricity, these figures compare similarly with that of 2001 even though households using electricity decreased slightly in 2011. Access to safe water and improved toilet facilities increased over the period covered in the two censuses.

Number	Rooms		Bedrooms		
	Dwellings	Percent	Dwellings	Percent	
One	236	0.65	5390	14.93	
Тwo	2610	7.23	14658	40.59	
Three	5577	15.45	10760	29.80	
Four	11600	32.12	2689	7.44	
Five	8739	24.20	902	2.50	
Six or					
more	6261	17.34	417	1.15	
Not					
stated	1088	3.01	1296	3.59	
Mode	4	100.00	2	100.0	

Table 7.11.3: Number of Households by Number of Rooms and Bedrooms of Dwelling Unit

The above table shows that on average dwelling in Grenada consist of four rooms two of which are bedrooms.



Figure 7.11.1 Percent of Household with selected Household Appliances

Television, refrigerators, cooking stoves, washing machines and cable TV are among the major appliances found in the average Grenadian household.



CHAPTER 8

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Over the last few years there has been a growing awareness of the importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Grenada. This is evident from the various programs and initiatives the Government has undertaken to equip households, schools and institutions with this important form of communication realizing the positive impact it can have on individuals especially those in the rural communities and the population on a whole.

The importance of the availability of ICT devices in Grenada is becoming increasingly significant to the Grenadian society. The growing importance of such form of interaction in our society has emphasized the need to inquire from the population their access and usage of ICT in a more detailed approach than the 2001 census. These devices provide a set of services that are changing the structure and pattern of our social and economic landscape. The population and housing census of 2011 has provided a great opportunity to assess the availability of these devices to the household. ICT has become more accessible and affordable resulting in more persons utilizing this medium for communication and information sharing. Access and use of ICT can also be considered as important determinant of welfare since poverty can be seen as "being deprived of the information needed to participate in the wider society, at the local, national or global level" (ZEF, 2002). Internet connectivity means that people living in poverty now have access to information which is publicly available, to guide their decisions on their safety and in general improvement in their standard of living.

8.2 OWNERSHIP OF LANDLINE AND CELLULAR TELEPHONES

Tables 8.2.1 to 8.2.4 show the responses obtained from households in both the 2011 and 2001 censuses as it relates to their possession of land line and cellular phones. To determine whether or not a household had a land line or a cellular phone the question was posed in the section that looked at all appliances/equipment of the households that are in use and required a yes or no response for both land line and cellular phones separately. The rationale for posing this question is that these facilities when in use by household members can be used as an indicator of the quality of life of the population.

In the 2011 Census, there were a total of 36,111 households of which 18,179 reported to have been in possession of a land line telephone representing 50.34 percent of all households. A total of 16,607 households stated they did not own any, which represents 45.99 percent of households and 1,325 did not give a response representing 3.67 percent of all households.

A review of households by cell phone ownership in 2011 reveals that 74.49 percent of all households reported that they had cellular phones, which was 26,901 households, whilst 22.30 percent of households did not possess cell phones which accounts for 8,052 of households. A total of 1,158 households did not give a response which was 3.21 percent of all households. As is evident more households reported to be in possession of cell phones than land line telephones.

In the 2001 Census, there were a total of 33,477 households; of which 22,553 reported to have a land line telephone representing 67.37 percent of the entire number of households. The number of households without land line was 10,924 representing 32.63 percent of households. An analysis by households and reported cell phones possession reveals that a small percentage of the households 5.55 percent reported to have cell phones as opposed to 94.45 percent of households who did not have any cell phones. There was not an option for not stated by respondents in 2001.
		Househo	olds		Percent			
Parish	With Landline	Without Landline	Not Stated	Total	With landline	Without Landline	Not Stated	Total
St. George's	6657	5237	505	12399	53.69	42.24	4.07	100.00
Town of St. George	683	454	40	1177	58.03	38.57	3.40	100.00
St. John's	1273	1434	88	2795	45.55	51.30	3.15	100.00
St. Mark's	610	795	49	1454	41.95	54.68	3.37	100.00
St. Patrick's	1733	1586	133	3452	50.20	45.95	3.85	100.00
St. Andrew's	3700	4268	214	8182	45.22	52.16	2.62	100.00
St. David's	2129	2179	250	4558	46.71	47.81	5.48	100.00
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	1394	654	46	2094	66.57	31.23	2.20	100.00
Total	18179	16607	1325	36111	50.34	45.99	3.67	100.00

 Table 8.2.1 Number of Households with and without Landline by Parish 2011

		Households		Percent			
Parish	With Landline	Without Landline	Total	With Landline	Without Landline	Total	
St. George's	7412	2309	9721	76.25	23.75	100.00	
St. George's Town	971	244	1215	79.92	20.08	100.00	
St. John's	1805	1352	3157	57.17	42.83	100.00	
St. Mark's	811	630	1441	56.28	43.72	100.00	
St. Andrew's	2239	1413	3652	61.31	38.69	100.00	
St. Patrick's	5003	3213	8216	60.89	39.11	100.00	
St. David's	2503	1207	3710	67.47	32.53	100.00	
Carriacou	1809	556	2365	76.49	23.51	100.00	
Total	22553	10924	33477	67.37	32.63	100.00	

 Table 8.2.2 Number of Households with and without Landline by Parish 2001

		Househo	lds	Percent				
Parish	With Cellular	Without Cellular	Not Stated	Total	With Cellular	Without Cellular	Not Stated	Total
St. George's	10202	1815	382	12399	82.28	14.64	3.08	100
Town of St. George	987	161	29	1177	83.86	13.68	2.46	100
St. John's	1936	781	78	2795	69.27	27.94	2.79	100
St. Mark's	1017	401	36	1454	69.94	27.58	2.48	100
St. Patrick's	2128	1193	131	3452	61.65	34.56	3.79	100
St. Andrew's	5723	2254	205	8182	69.95	27.55	2.5	100
St. David's	3450	862	246	4558	75.69	18.91	5.4	100
Carriacou	1458	585	51	2094	69.63	27.94	2.43	100
Total	26901	8052	1160	36111	74.49	22.3	3.21	100

 Table 8.2.3 Number of Households with and without Cellular by Parish 2011 Parish

Table 8.2.4 Number of Households with and without Cellular Phone by Parish 2001

		Households		Percent			
Parish	With Cellular	With Without Cellular Cellular		With Cellular	Without Cellular	Total	
St. George's	1075	8646	9721	11.06	88.94	100.00	
St. George's Town	126	1089	1215	10.37	89.63	100.00	
St. John's	84	3073	3157	2.66	97.34	100.00	
St. Mark's	19	1422	1441	1.32	98.68	100.00	
St. Andrew's	84	3568	3652	2.30	97.70	100.00	
St. Patrick's	182	8034	8216	2.22	97.78	100.00	
St. David's	171	3539	3710	4.61	95.39	100.00	
Carriacou	117	2248	2365	4.95	95.05	100.00	
Total	1858	31619	33477	5.55	94.45	100.00	

The advancement in technology resulted in a shift in the preferred method of communication by households form the 2001 census to the 2011 census. A comparison of the reported possession of both means of communication reveals that more households are now utilizing cell phones as their preferred medium of communication as oppose to land line telephones. In 2001, a small percentage of households (5.55 percent) reported cellular phones possession; however in 2011, there was a significant increase with 74.5 percent of households reporting the use of cell phones.

There was also a decrease in the percentage of households with fix land lines in 2011 as oppose to 2001. In 2001, 67.37 percent of all households had land line telephones whilst in 2011 only 50.34 percent of households had this facility.

Ownership of Landlines by persons living in the different parishes revealed that the proportion of landlines owned by households would have decreased in all parishes over the 10 year period and cellular phone ownership have significantly increased as can be seen in tables 8.2.1 to 8.2.4. An analysis of land line telephone ownership by parish in comparison to total households reveals that in 2011 the parish of Carriacou and Petite Martinique recorded the highest proportion of households with landline followed by St. George's town and then St. George's. Whilst St. Mark's recorded the lowest proportion. Comparing this to decade before reveals that St. George's town had the highest proportion of landline ownership followed by Carriacou and then the rest of St. George's. The lowest was recorded in St. Mark.

When examining cell phone, it can be seen that the highest proportion of cell phone ownership was recorded for households in St. George's, the town of St. George and St. David's. The parish with the lowest proportion is St. Patrick's. In 2001, cell phone owners were almost negligible for Grenada. However, St. George's and St. George's town still had the highest proportion of households owning at least one cell phone. The least was recorded by St. Mark's.

8.3 HOUSEHOLDS OWNERSHIP OF COMPUTERS

	Total	With 1 or More	Percent of Households in Parish with
Parish	Households	Computers	Computer
St. George's	12399	5418	43.70
Town of St.	1177	579	49.20
George St. John's	2795	761	27.24
St. Mark's	1454	329	22.66
St. Patrick's	3452	795	23.03
St. Andrew's	8182	1970	24.07
St. David's	4558	1405	30.83
Carriacou	2094	703	33.56
Total	36111	11961	33.12

Table 8.3.1 Number of Household with at Least One computer by Parish, 2011

Parish	Total	Household with 1 or More Computers	Percent of Households in Parish with Computers
St. George's	9721	1177	12.11
St. George's Town	1215	193	15.88
St. John's	3157	93	2.95
St. Mark's	1441	33	2.29
St. Andrew's	3652	94	2.57
St. Patrick's	8216	240	2.92
St. David's	3710	189	5.09
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	2365	155	6.55
Total	33477	2174	6.49

Table 8.3.2 Number of Household with at Least One computer by Parish, 2001

Tables 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 examine households' ownership of computers. In 2011, 33.12 percent of the households in Grenada have access to at least one computer. The Parish of St. George's has the largest proportion of households having access to at least one computer with 49.2 percent having access in the town and 43.7percent having access in the rest of St. George's. This is followed by Carriacou and Petite Martinique and St. David's with proportions of 33.56 percent and 30.83 percent. In all other parishes less than 30 percent of households own at least one computer, lowest being St. Mark's with 22.66 percent.

In 2001, only 6.49 percent of all households owned at least one computer in that year which highlights the great extent to which access and use of computer has grown over the decade 2001 to 2011. In terms of the ownership within the parishes a similar trend exists despite the magnitudes are significantly lower. Hence, the town of St. George and St. George's had the highest percent of households owning computers, followed by Carriacou and St. David's. Basically, the other parishes had approximately the same level of ownership of computers between 2 percent and 3 percent, with St. Mark's being the lowest at 2.29 percent.

8.4 INTERNET USE

Ten years ago, the internet was hardly utilized by most households since it was a facility that was fairly new to the Grenadian economy. Today, however, the internet is one of the most powerful tools throughout the world. Grenadians now have a wider knowledge and appreciation of the internet and its importance to person's livelihood. Hence, there is an increase in the number of households that have internet connection. In 2001, only 1370 households had access to internet which was less than five percent of the households in Grenada at that time.

As more households came to realize the positive impact that internet can have on members of their households in acquiring knowledge and for their social mobility more households acquired internet connection. This is evident by the increase in the number of households reporting to have internet connection in 2011. In 2011 10,187 households had access to internet within the home which is more than a quarter of all households in Grenada (see table 8.4.1 and figure 8.4.1).

		2011 2001				
Parish	Households with Internet Access	Total Households	Percent of Households in Parish with internet Access	Households with Internet Access	Total Households	Percent of Households in Parish with internet Access
St. George's	4734	12399	38.18	797	9721	8.20
Town of St. George	524	1177	44.51	139	1215	11.44
St. John's	626	2795	22.40	41	3157	1.30
St. Mark's	249	1454	17.13	14	1441	0.97
St. Patrick's	660	3452	19.10	43	3652	1.18
St. Andrew's	1575	8182	19.25	131	8216	1.59
St. David's	1214	4558	26.64	119	3710	3.21
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	605	2094	28.90	86	2365	3.64
Total	10187	36111	28.21	1370	33477	4.09

 Table 8.4.1 Number of Household with Access to Internet in 2011 and 2001 by Parish



Figure 8.4.1 Proportion of households with Internet Access by Parish for 2001 and 2011

In both Census years, St. George's town and the rest of St. George's had the highest internet penetration in terms of households having internet connections within their homes. This is followed by Carriacou and Petite Martinique then St. David's, also for 2001 and 2011. The parish with the lowest internet penetration was St. Mark's. The results of internet access within the household also correlates well with the existence of personal computers in the homes, which is normally one of the main instruments used to access the internet at home.

8.5 POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

Table 8.5.1 shows that over one third of the population (37.18 percent) reported to have internet access whilst 61.83 percent of the population reported to be without access. Table 8.5.1 also shows the level of internet penetration within each parish measured by the proportion of individuals in the parish having access to internet. The population of St. George's has greatest level of access to the internet when compared to the other parishes. This is followed by St. David's and Carriacou and Petite Martinique with 38.74 percent and 38.15 percent, respectively, of their population having internet access. The parish with the least internet access is St. Mark's with only 29.08 percent of its population having access to the internet.

	Int	Internet Access		Total	Total Percent			
PARISH	Yes	No	Not Stated	Population	Yes	No	Not Stated	Total
St. George's	15267	18568	427	34262	44.56	54.19	1.25	100.00
St. George's Town	1616	1499	25	3140	51.46	47.74	0.80	100.00
St. John's	2889	5358	157	8405	34.38	63.75	1.87	100.00
St. Mark's	1264	3024	58	4346	29.08	69.58	1.34	100.00
St. Patrick's	3270	7051	141	10461	31.26	67.40	1.34	100.00
St. Andrew's	7803	18472	159	26434	29.52	69.88	0.60	100.00
St. David's	4982	7834	44	12860	38.74	60.92	0.34	100.00
Carriacou & Petite Martinique	2149	3450	35	5633	38.15	61.24	0.61	100.00
TOTAL	39240	65257	1045	105541	37.18	61.83	0.99	100.00

8.5.1 Population with Access to Internet by Parish

	Acce	cess to internet			Percent
Age Group	Yes	No	Not stated	Population	Group with Access
0-4	216	8255	24	8495	2.54
5-9	1660	5604	75	7339	22.62
10-14	4090	4501	81	8672	47.16
15-19	6480	3294	80	9854	65.76
20-24	5588	4157	83	9828	56.86
25-29	4912	4286	103	9301	52.81
30-34	3231	3464	70	6765	47.76
35-39	2792	3526	91	6409	43.56
40-44	2303	3661	78	6042	38.12
45-49	2196	4501	93	6790	32.34
50-54	2068	4478	76	6622	31.23
55-59	1300	3450	39	4789	27.15
60-64	861	2799	31	3691	23.33
65-69	631	2385	39	3055	20.65
70-74	445	2250	35	2730	16.30
75-79	224	1973	24	2221	10.09
80-84	149	1424	14	1587	9.39
85+	95	1246	10	1351	7.03
Total	39241	65254	1046	105541	37.18

Table 8.5.2 Population with Access to Internet by Age Group

The Census reveals that the age groups with the highest proportion of persons accessing the internet are 15-19 and 20-24 (See table 8.5.2). It is interesting to note that this population is also referred to as the youth population. This is not surprising since young people can be considered as ardent and innovative users of ICT. Information technology is also part of the syllabuses of all secondary schools in Grenada and hence most of these schools all have access to the internet.

	Male						Female				
	Acce	ss to int	ernet		Percent of Age	Acce	ss to int	ernet		Percent of Age	
Age Group	Yes	No	Not stated	Population	Group with access	Yes	No	Not stated	Population	Group with access	
0-4	101	4248	8	4357	2.32	115	4007	16	4138	2.78	
5-9	826	2875	38	3739	22.09	834	2729	37	3600	23.17	
10-14	2004	2341	49	4394	45.61	2086	2160	32	4278	48.76	
15-19	3148	1804	37	4989	63.10	3332	1490	43	4865	68.49	
20-24	2568	2397	42	5007	51.29	3020	1760	41	4821	62.64	
25-29	2187	2374	53	4614	47.40	2725	1912	50	4687	58.14	
30-34	1449	1906	38	3393	42.71	1782	1558	32	3372	52.85	
35-39	1278	1998	51	3327	38.41	1514	1528	40	3082	49.12	
40-44	1066	1974	47	3087	34.53	1237	1687	31	2955	41.86	
45-49	941	2484	56	3481	27.03	1255	2017	37	3309	37.93	
50-54	933	2386	39	3358	27.78	1135	2092	37	3264	34.77	
55-59	629	1898	19	2546	24.71	671	1552	20	2243	29.92	
60-64	453	1431	13	1897	23.88	408	1368	18	1794	22.74	
65-69	324	1102	16	1442	22.47	307	1283	23	1613	19.03	
70-74	245	1012	20	1277	19.19	200	1238	15	1453	13.76	
75-79	116	881	5	1002	11.58	108	1092	19	1219	8.86	
80-84	77	558	8	643	11.98	72	866	6	944	7.63	
85+	38	413	4	455	8.35	57	833	6	896	6.36	
Total	18383	34082	543	53008	34.68	20858	31172	503	52533	39.70	

 Table 8.5.3 Population with Access to Internet by Age Group and Sex



Figure 8.5.2 Proportion of age group with Internet Access for Males and Females

Table 8.5.3 and Figure 8.5.2 shows that both males and females have similar relationship with respect the youth population for both sexes having the greatest access to the internet. However, for most of the age groups females have slightly higher access to internet than males. Overall 34.68 percent of the male population has access to internet compare to 39.70 of the female population.

8.6 INTERNET UTILIZATION

Table 8.6.1 shows the number of persons using the internet and also the location it is operated from whilst figure 8.6.1 gives a pictorial representation. As is evident most persons use the internet at their private homes, with 55.15 percent of internet users reporting that location as their place of use. The second most utilized location is at work with 9.72 percent, followed by a family or friend's house with 8.75 percent and at school with 6.82 percent. The other locations were less than five percent as were reported by respondents.

Location	Number of Persons	Percentage
Home	21,642	55.15
Work	3,815	9.72
School	2,676	6.82
Internet Café	1,541	3.93
Cellular Phone	1,392	3.55
Family/Friend House	3,432	8.75
Other	1,318	3.36
Not Stated	2,622	8.73
Total	39,241	100.00

Table 8.6.1 Number and Percentage of Persons Utilizing Internet by Location 2011

Table 8.6.1 shows that the internet was accessed mainly at home since 55.15 percent of the individuals who had access to internet used it at home. This is followed by work and by a family or friends house (9.72 percent and 8.75 percent respectively).