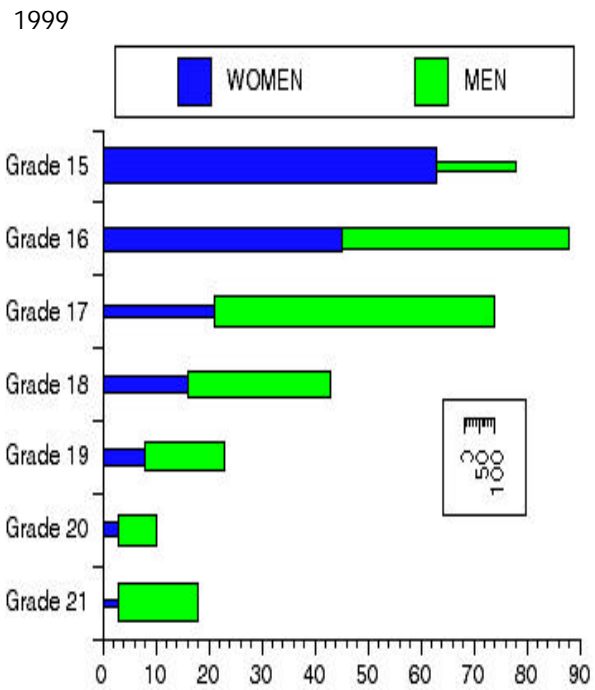


Persons in Middle and Senior Administrative Positions in the Public Sector, 1997 and 1999-CONT'D



60

MEN *Versus* **WOMEN**

Saint Lucian Boys Girls
Saint Lucian

... Statistically Speaking

analysis & figures

1999

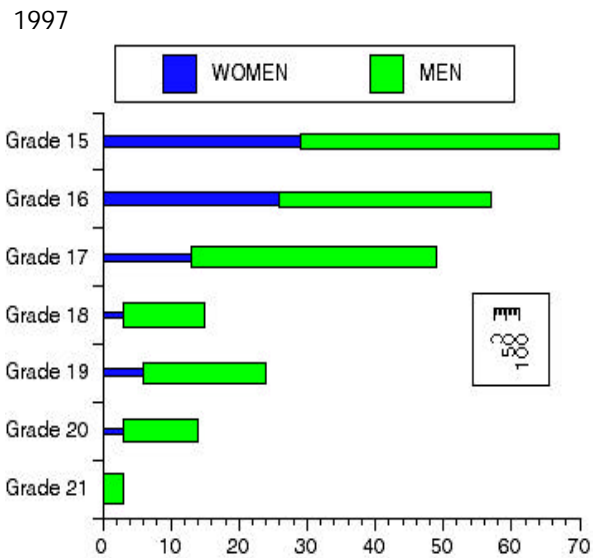
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service (that is Grade 21) there were no women represented. At Grades 17 to 20 men dominated the administrative positions at an average ratio of 4 men to every one woman. The distribution of middle and senior administrative positions between men and women only became symmetric at Grade 16, where 54 percent of the persons at that level were male. However, this symmetry did not improve at Grade 15, where men held 57 percent of the positions. By 1999 three women represented 17 percent of the Grade 21 positions. At Grades 17 to 20 the average ratio of men to women fell to 2 men to every one woman. There were 45 women and 43 men at Grade 16. The most outstanding development, however, was the fact that women were able to secure a whopping 81 percent of all Grade 15 positions in only two years.

Persons in Middle and Senior Administrative Positions in the Public Sector, 1997 and 1999



In 1997, men continued their historical dominance of the most senior administrative positions in the public sector. At the most senior administrative position available in the public

Gender Equality

Gender equality is given definition through the active pursuit of equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men. It ensures that both women and men are able to participate, without discrimination, in every and any aspect of economic, social and personal development.

Achieving Gender Equality

To achieve the ideal of gender equality policy formulation must involve:

- 1) the recognition of gender distortions in the macro-economy
- 2) the equitable participation of women and men in systematic governance
- 3) the promotion of respect for the human rights of every woman and man.

Gender Equality In Saint Lucia

Since the establishment of the Division of Gender Relations (formerly Women's Affairs) in 1986 a number of legislative measures have been enacted to promote the advancement of women geared towards the achievement of gender equality. These measures include:

- ? **Domestic Violence (Summary Proceedings) Act 1994** This bill was passed on March 14, 1995 in order to prevent domestic violence and to offer protection to victims of domestic violence.
- ? **Attachment of Earnings (Maintenance) Act, 1996 No. 17** Passed on November 1, 1996 to ensure that parents provide financial assistance for the care and upkeep of their children. Issues of child maintenance including the fact that some fathers are reluctant to meet their children's maintenance obligation, were identified as an area of concern during a national consultation with women in January 1994.
- ? **The Criminal Code (Amendment) Act,**

Persons in the Judicial System, 1997

POSITION	W	M	Percentage Sex Distribution	
	No.	No.	W	M
Attorney General	0	1	0	100
Solicitor General	1	0	100	0
Dir. Of Pub. Prosecutions	0	1	0	100
Dir. Of Legal Drafting	0	1	0	100
Court of Appeal Judges	0	3	0	100
High Court Judges	1	1	50	50
Magistrates	4	0	100	0
Court of Appeal Registrar	1	1	50	50
High Court Registrar	1	0	100	0
Deputy Registrar	1	0	100	0
Senior Crown Counsel	0	1	0	100
Barristers-at-Law	42	59	42	58
TOTAL	51	68	43	57

Source: First District Court, Saint Lucia

**Persons in the Judicial System,
1993**

POSITION	W	M	Percentage Sex Distribution	
	No	No	W	M
Attorney General	1	0	100	0
Solicitor General	0	1	0	100
Dir. Of Pub. Pros.	0	1	0	100
Dir. Of Legal Drafting	0	0	0	100
Court of Appeal Judges	0	3	0	100
High Court Judges	1	1	50	50
Magistrates	4	0	100	0
Appeal Court Registrar	1	0	100	0
High Court Registrar	1	0	100	0
Deputy Registrar	1	0	100	0
Senior Crown Counsel	0	0	0	0
Barristers-at-Law	20	39	34	66
TOTAL	29	45	39	61

Source: First District Court, Saint Lucia

1997 No. 14 made provisions for increases in penalties for some sexual offences against women and children. The penalties for acts of indecency, incest and unlawful carnal knowledge of a female including the physically or mentally challenged have all increased.

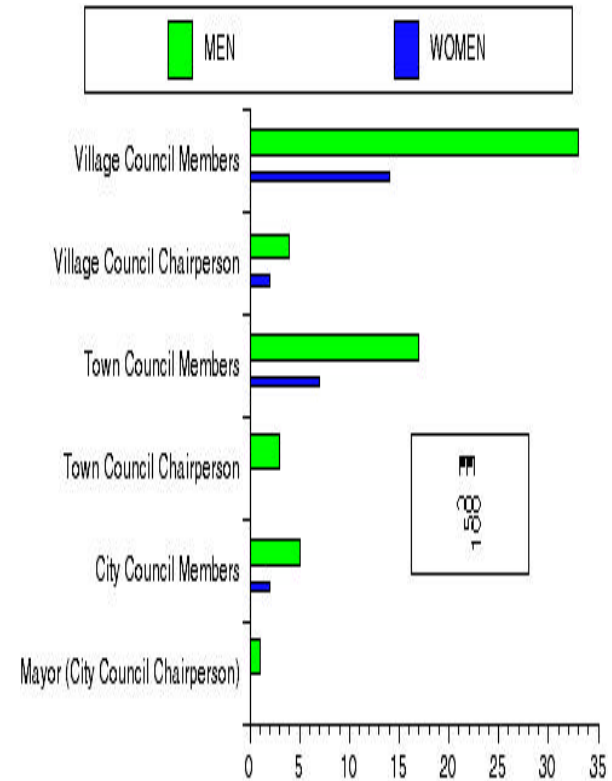
? **The Minimum Wage Act (1999)** provides for the establishment of a Minimum Wage Commission, which is responsible for setting the minimum wage level. This legislation will help to discourage the exploitation of female laborers, particularly those employed in elementary occupations as domestic workers and as employees of the Industrial Freezone areas.

? **Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment and Occupation Act, 2000 No. 9** Passed on April 1 2000, the Act is intended to protect workers from discriminatory practices in the workplace. It is a law, which allows people to be treated equally and be given equal opportunities in the work place. The issue of sexual harassment is also dealt with under this Act.

Gender & Statistics

If effective gender specific policies are to be formulated it is imperative that women and men become more visible in Saint Lucia's official statistics. This publication is the Saint Lucia Government Statistics Department's first attempt to provide a comprehensive disaggregation by sex of the nation's economic, demographic and social indicators. In so doing we acknowledge the invaluable contribution that we make to the gender equality ideal and encourage other public and private interests to support this important initiative.

Persons in Local Office, 1997



1974 to 1997 have women been elected to ministerial positions in the government of Saint Lucia. In 1974, there was only one woman elected and in 1997 there were two women and fifteen men elected to serve as ministers of government.

Persons in Parliament, 1992 and 1997

CATEGORY	1992		1997	
	W	M	W	M
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Upper House	4	7	2	8
Lower House	0	17	2	15
TOTAL	4	24	4	23

Source: House of Parliament, Saint Lucia

Explanatory Notes

Unless otherwise stated, all tables and graphs presented are sourced from the various publications disseminated by the Saint Lucia Government Statistics Department.

Tables and graphs with information on occupation will use the following International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) codes:

Code Description

1 Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers

2 Professionals

3 Technicians and Associate Professionals

4 Clerks

5 Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers

6 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers

7 Craft and Related Trades Workers

8 Plant and Machinery Operators and Assemblers

9 Elementary Occupations

0 Armed Forces

Tables and graphs with information concerning industries will use the following International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Third Revision, codes:

Code Description

A Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry

B Fishing

- C Mining and Quarrying
- D Manufacturing
- E Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods
- H Hotels and Restaurants
- I Transport, Storage and Communications
- J Financial Intermediation
- K Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
- L Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security
- M Education
- N Health and Social Work
- O Other Community, Social and Personal Services
- P Private Households with Employed Persons
- Q Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies

Decision Making

Elected Ministers of Government 1974 to 1997

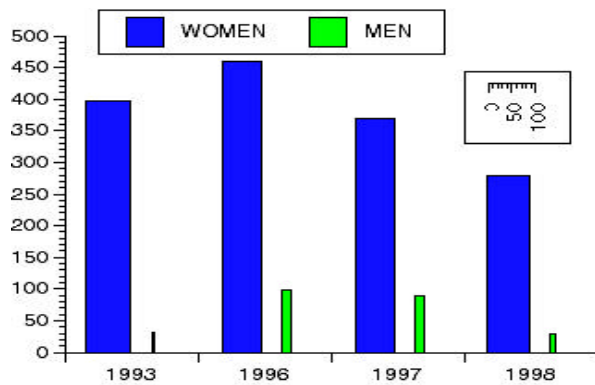
	W	M	Percentage Sex Distribution	
	No.	No.	W	M
1974	1	15	6	94
1979	0	17	0	100
1982	0	17	0	100
1987	0	17	0	100
1992	0	17	0	100
1997	2	15	12	88

Source: House of Parliament, St. Lucia

Despite the significant strides made by women in recent years, they continue to play a minimal role in the political arena. For all the election years from since 1974 men have maintained complete dominance of government's ministerial positions. In only two of the election years from

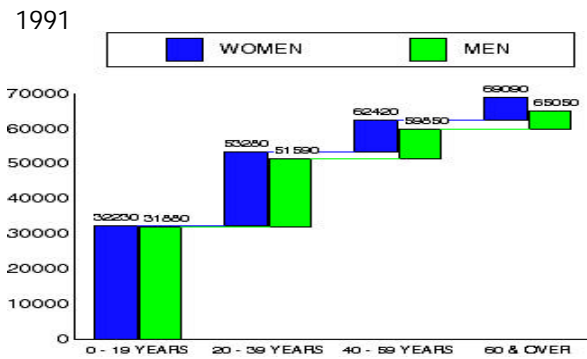
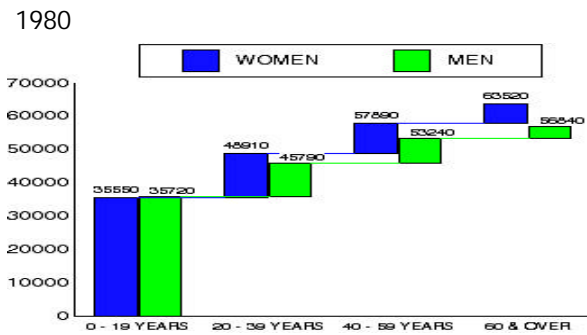
Reported Cases of Violence				
	W	M	Percentage Sex Distribution	
	No.	No.	W	M
1993	398	31	93	7
1996	460	99	82	18
1997	370	89	81	19
1998	279	28	91	9

NB Figures show reported cases from St. Lucia Crisis Center
Source: Saint Lucia Crisis Center

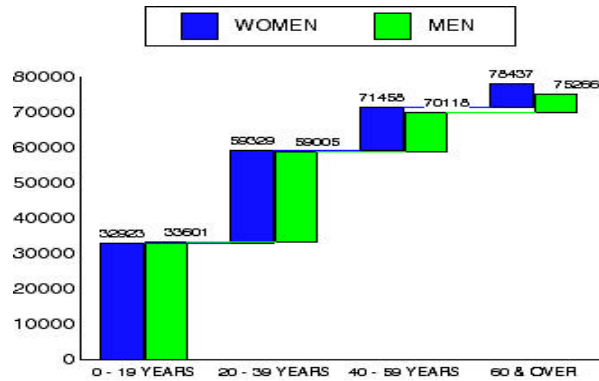


Population

Estimated Mid-year Population by Age 1980, '91, '99



1999



Since 1980, the population of Saint Lucia has grown less youthful leading to a reduction of the age dependency ratio, however there is still a significant proportion of children. The life expectancy at birth for both men and women remained quite stable without any significant improvement or deterioration. In 1999 the life expectancy of newborn males was 70 years while newborn females were expected to live for 73 years.

rose to 460 and the number of men who were domestic violence victims had risen significantly to 99. In 1997 and 1998 the numbers of women and men reporting domestic violence at the Saint Lucia Crisis Centre indicate substantial declines in the overall incidence of domestic violence. However, as Miss Aurelia Francis of the Gender Relations Office explained, these declines in the Saint Lucia Crisis Centre figures may be the cause of two factors: 1) With the establishment of the Family Court in April 1997 persons reported directly to Family Court and 2) Cases of child abuse are more often now referred to the Division of Human Services and Family Affairs.

ing the same period, the top five offences committed (in the aforementioned order) were Unlawful Possession of Cannabis, Wounding, Assault, Armed/Assault with Dangerous Weapons and Threats. Men dominated every crime category. For crimes against public morality (including rape, indecent assault and unlawful carnal knowledge) there were no women arrested. For the Unlawful Possession of Cocaine, 2 men for every one woman were arrested. For every other type of crime committed there were 5 or more men incarcerated for every one woman arrested.

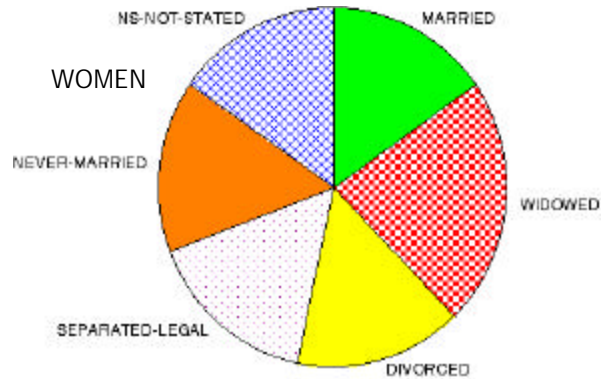
**Reported Cases of Violence
1993, 1996 to 1998**

Women continue to be the more likely victims of domestic violence, although the number of men reporting violence has increased significantly since 1993. In 1993, 398 women and 31 men claimed to be victims of domestic violence. In 1996, the number of women making this claim

**Population by District
1998**

	WOMEN		MEN	
	No.	%	No.	%
Anse La Raye	3060	3	3030	3
Canaries	960	1	960	1
Soufriere	4490	4	4420	4
Choiseul	3640	3	3530	3
Laborie	4270	4	4360	4
Vieux Fort	7290	7	7160	7
Micoud	8620	8	8580	8
Dennery	6440	6	6160	6
Gros Islet	7220	7	6830	7
Castries	31640	29	29290	28
TOTAL	109280	100	103620	100

Marital Status, 1991



The 1991 Population and Housing Census revealed that among younger age groups (ages 15 to 34) women were slightly more likely to be married than men. For the age group 35 to 39, men and women walked down the aisle at a similar rate. However, in the more mature age categories (ages 40 and above) men picked up the pace and got married at a faster rate. Furthermore, among persons who are 40 and older, women were more likely to never have been married. For instance, in the age group 65 to 69 the percentage of women who claimed to

CRIME STATISTICS-CONT'D				
Category	Persons Arrested		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	W	M	W	M
	No.	No.		
DRUG OFFENCES -CONT'D				
Cultivating Cannabis	1	23	4	96
Possession of Other Drugs	0	0	0	0
Other	1	18	5	95
GRAND TOTAL	156	2427		
Source: The Royal St. Lucia Police Force				

For all women arrested during the period January to August 2000, the top five offences committed (from most committed to least committed) included: Unlawful Possession of Cannabis, Threats, Assault, Unlawful Possession of Cocaine and Wounding. For all men arrested dur-

CRIME STATISTICS-CONT'D				
Category	Persons Arrested		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	W	M	W	M
	No.	No.		
FIREARM OFFENCES				
Possession of Unlicensed Firearm	2	48	4	96
Unlawful Possession of Ammunition	2	47	4	96
Discharging Firearm with Intent	0	7	0	100
DRUG OFFENCES				
Unlawful Possession of Cocaine	13	31	30	70
Unlawful Possession of Cannabis	18	383	4	96
Trafficking Cocaine	0	5	0	100
Trafficking Cannabis	1	5	17	83

never have been married was 27%, while the percentage of men in that age group who made a similar claim was 18%.

Work

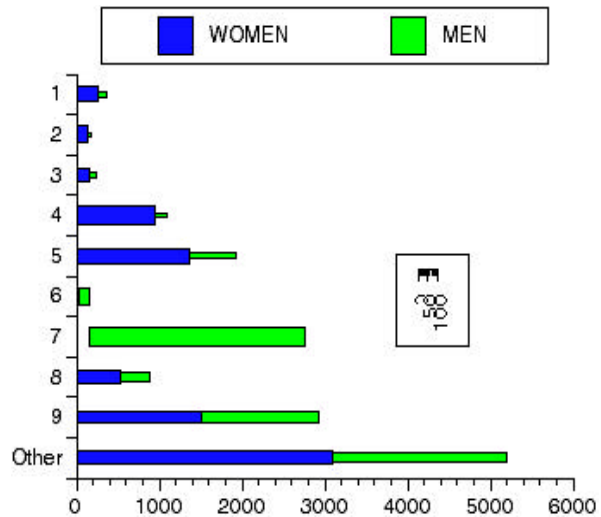
Economically Active Population 1997 to 1999

YEAR	WOMEN	MEN	SEX DISTRIBUTION	
			PERCENT	
	No.	No.	WOMEN	MEN
1997	32,460	38,960	45	55
1998	32,730	40,930	44	56
1999	34,960	38,040	48	52

Over the 3-year period, 1997 to 1999, the numbers of women and men in the labour force remained fairly even. In 1999 the percentages of women and men in the labour force were the most similar of the three years. Forty-eight per-

cent of Saint Lucia's labour force comprised of women and 52% of the labour force were men.

Population by Occupation, 1991



Results from the 1991 Population and Housing Census show that most women in Saint Lucia were employed in Elementary Occupations,

CRIME STATISTICS-CONT'D				
Category	Persons Arrested		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	W	M	W	M
	No.	No.		
AGAINST PROPERTY-CONT'D				
Residential House-breaking	3	74	4	96
Commercial Housebreaking	0	3	0	100
False Pretence/ Forgery/Fraud	0	19	0	100
Currency Offences	0	7	0	100
Receiving Stolen Property	0	8	0	100
Larceny	2	37	5	95
Arson	0	2	0	100
Malicious Damage	9	110	8	92
Other	1	40	2	98

CRIME STATISTICS-CONT'D				
Category	Persons Arrested		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	W	M	W	M
	No.	No.	W	M
AGAINST THE PERSON-CONT'D				
Wounding	12	207	5	95
Assault With Dangerous Weapons	6	192	3	97
Assault	15	199	7	93
Threats	15	175	8	92
Other	4	50	7	93
AGAINST PROPERTY				
Stealing from Person	0	26	0	100
Stealing (general)	8	159	5	95
Unlawful Possession	0	11	0	100
Robbery	0	34	0	100

which accounted for 19% of all employed women. Seventeen percent of all women were employed as Service Workers and 15% of all women as Clerks. On the masculine side, most Saint Lucian men were employed as Craft Workers. Twenty-five percent of all men were Craft Workers, 24% of all men were Agricultural Workers and 15% of all men were employed in Elementary Occupations. In 1991, the most female-dominated occupational category was "Clerks". There were also higher percentages of women in the "Service Workers" and "Technicians" occupational categories. Men dominated the remaining occupational classes, with "Agricultural Workers" being the most male-dominated category.

Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex (July to December) 1997 to 1999

See Analysis and Table on next page.

Percentage Distribution

	1997		1998		1999	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
15-19 Years	66	47	67	53	55	40
20-24 Years	38	28	46	30	32	26
25-34 Years	25	17	25	14	16	10
35-44 Years	15	16	16	9	8	7
45-54 Years	14	12	10	4	7	7
55-64 Years	2	12	18	12	10	8
Over 65 Years	9	11	4	12	9	8
Overall Rate	25	19	28	18	18	14

For the three years, 1997, 1998 and 1999, women typically suffered higher unemployment rates than men, regardless of the age category being considered. Younger women aged 15 to 34, endured especially high rates of unemployment, when compared with both their male counterparts and women aged 35 and above. In 1997, the unemployment rate for women in the

CRIME STATISTICS-CONT'D				
Category	Persons Arrested		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	W	M	W	M
	No.	No.		
AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY				
Rape	0	12	0	100
Indecent Assault	0	21	0	100
Unnatural Offences	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge	0	16	0	100
Incest	0	0	0	0
AGAINST THE PERSON				
Murder	0	4	0	100
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder	0	3	0	100
Grievous Bodily Harm	4	69	5	95

Crime

Crime Statistics January to August, 2000

Category	Persons Arrested		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	W	M	W	M
	No.	No.		
AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY				
Public Order Offences	0	0	0	0
Obscene Language	4	50	7	93
Disorderly Behavior	8	45	15	85
Insulting Words	5	83	6	94
Unlawful Fight	2	24	8	92
Assault Police/Resist Arrest	11	112	9	91
Escape/Rescue From Custody	3	17	15	85
Other	6	54	10	90

44

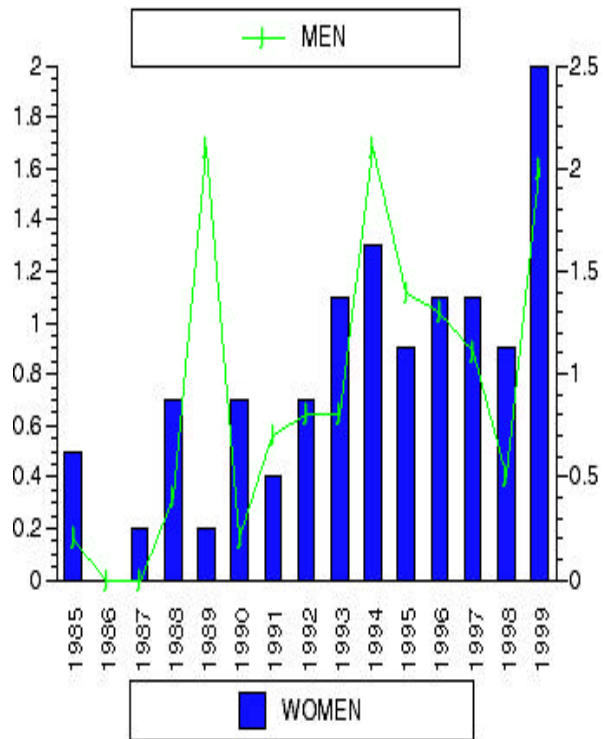
"15 to 19 years" age interval was 66%, an amazing 19 percentage points higher than the 47% unemployment rate recorded for men in the same age category. By 1999, the unemployment rates of both men and women, though still beyond acceptable levels, had declined considerably. For all age categories, the disparity between female and male rates of unemployment was the least distinct of the three years concerned. The overall unemployment rates for women and men were 18% and 14% respectively. The 18% rate of unemployment for women, in 1999, marked a significant improvement over the 28% women's unemployment rate that was recorded in 1998. In 1999, men experienced a less substantial improvement in their overall unemployment rate, which declined from 18%, in 1998, to 14% in 1999.

**Unemployed Labour Force
By District and Sex
(July to December) 1997 to 1999**

1999				
District	W	M	Sex Distribution in Percentages	
	No.	No.	W	M
Cas City	40	60	40	60
Cas Rural	3240	2420	57	43
Anse La Raye	800	690	54	46
Soufriere	370	260	59	41
Choiseul	220	220	50	50
Laborie	640	390	62	38
V. Fort	1080	1270	46	54
Micoud	1050	930	53	47
Dennery	780	540	59	41
G. Islet	780	610	56	44
TOTAL	9000	7390		

From 1989 to 1999, the annual numbers of underweight babies have been evenly distributed between the sexes. In 1997, 7 percent of all female live births were underweight. This percentage was the highest annual percentage of the 11-year period. The average number of underweight female babies as a percentage of total female births, for 1989 to 1999, was 5 percent a year. In 1999, the highest percentage of underweight baby-boys was recorded for the eleven-year period. Five and a half percent of all baby-boys who were born that year were underweight. Over 1989 to 1999, the average number of underweight male babies as a percentage of total male births was 5 percent per year, the same as the female average.

Underweight Babies, 1985 to 1999



For the years 1997, 1998 and 1999, the highest number of unemployed members of the labour force was recorded in Castries, the most densely populated district in Saint Lucia. However, the figures revealed no significant improvement or deterioration of the unemployment situation in the Castries area, whether it is for women or for men. The district of Laborie recorded the most distinct divide between the percentages of unemployed men and women, each consecutive year. In 1997, 63% of Laborie's unemployed were women and 37% of Laborie's unemployed were men. In 1998, the situation of women worsened and an astounding 72% of the unemployed in Laborie were women. However, in 1999, the difference between female and male unemployment rates diminished somewhat as the percentage of Laborie's unemployed persons, who were women, fell to 62%.

Unemployed Persons by Occupation Group in Last Job, 1999

Occupational ISCO Code	WOMEN		MEN		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	No.	%	No.	%	W	M
1	110	2	0	0	100	0
2	40	1	0	0	100	0
3	120	2	110	2	52	48
4	560	9	40	1	93	7
5	1190	19	470	9	72	28
6	40	1	150	3	21	79
7	320	5	1260	25	20	80
8	230	4	260	5	47	53
9	790	12	840	16	48	52
Other/Not Stated	2960	47	2000	39	60	40
TOTAL	6360	100	5130	100		

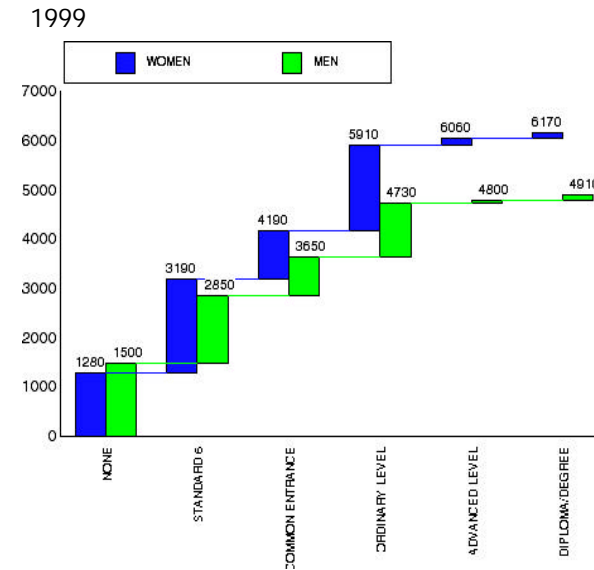
HIV/AIDS Deaths as a Percentage of Total Deaths, 1988 to 1999

YEAR	W	M	Percentage Sex Distribution	
	%	%	W	M
1988	0.7	0.4	64	36
1989	0.2	2.1	9	91
1990	0.7	0.2	78	22
1991	0.4	0.7	36	64
1992	0.7	0.8	47	53
1993	1.1	0.8	58	42
1994	1.3	2.1	38	62
1995	0.9	1.4	39	61
1996	1.1	1.3	46	54
1997	1.1	1.1	50	50
1998	0.9	0.5	64	36
1999	2.0	2.0	50	50

**Deaths as a Result of HIV/AIDS,
1988 to 1999**

YEAR	W	M	Percentage Sex Distribution	
	No.	No.	W	M
1988	3	2	60	40
1989	1	9	10	90
1990	3	1	75	25
1991	2	3	40	60
1992	3	4	43	57
1993	5	4	56	44
1994	6	10	38	63
1995	4	7	36	64
1996	5	6	45	55
1997	5	6	45	55
1998	4	3	57	43
1999	9	10	47	53

**Unemployed Persons by Education
and Sex (Jul-Dec) 1997 to 1999**



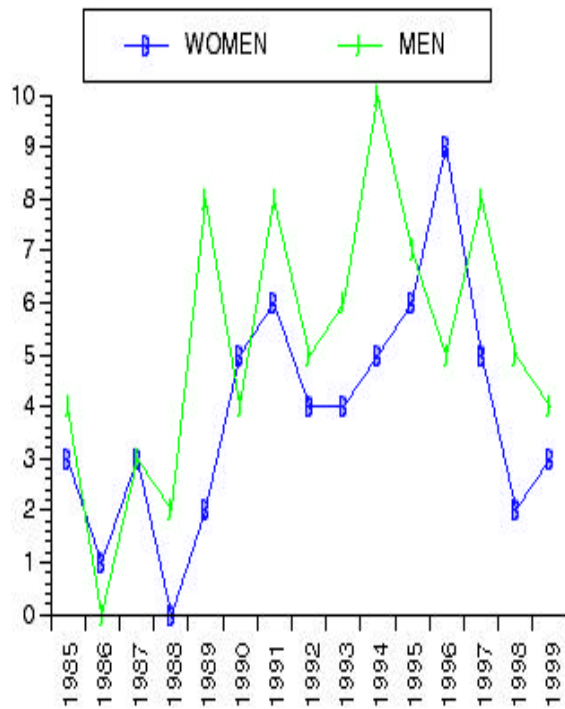
The need to equip the unemployed members of the labor force with the skills necessary to meaningfully augment their employment opportunities is strongly apparent in the fact that, in

1999, 20% of unemployed women and 29% of unemployed men claimed to have attained no kind of education. This training deficiency, within the realm of the unemployed, is further highlighted when the percentages are modified to include those whose highest level of educational attainment is standard six. Those who claim no education and those whose highest level of education is standard six, together, account for 50% of all unemployed women and 55% of all unemployed men. Concerning unemployed persons who possess 5 or more CXC subjects (a typical job entry level requirement) 61% of those persons are women, while a mere 39% are men. Most astonishing is the rift between the unemployed men and women who have 1 to 2 Advanced Level subjects. In this academic category, 79% of all unemployed persons are women and only 21% of these persons are men. However, the sexes are dead even in the "Diploma/Degree" category.

Over the period 1985 to 1999, the distribution of HIV cases between men and women remained, more or less, even. The year 1997 recorded the highest number of HIV cases among both men and women. In that year, there were 15 recorded women and 17 recorded men infected with the virus. Throughout the decade of the 1990s, there was an average of 10 women acquiring the HIV virus each year. For men, that average was the same. In 1994, the highest total of AIDS cases was reported for the period 1985 to 1999. In that year there was a report of 10 men and 5 women with AIDS. In 1999 there was a total of 7 AIDS cases and 3 of these cases involved women. For the decade of the 1990s there was an average of 5 new women with AIDS each year. For men, that average was six.

Health

HIV/AIDS Cases, 1985 to 1999



38

Economy

Average Earnings of Monthly Salaried Persons By Major Industry (ISIC), 1999

ISIC Category	WOMEN		MEN		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	\$	%	\$	%	W	M
A, B	1200	5	2350	8	34	66
C	1875	8	2383	8	44	56
D	1930	8	2442	8	44	56
F	1695	7	4650	15	27	73
G	1915	8	2127	7	47	53
H	1835	8	2456	8	43	57
I	3342	14	4732	15	41	59
J	2780	12	3270	11	46	54

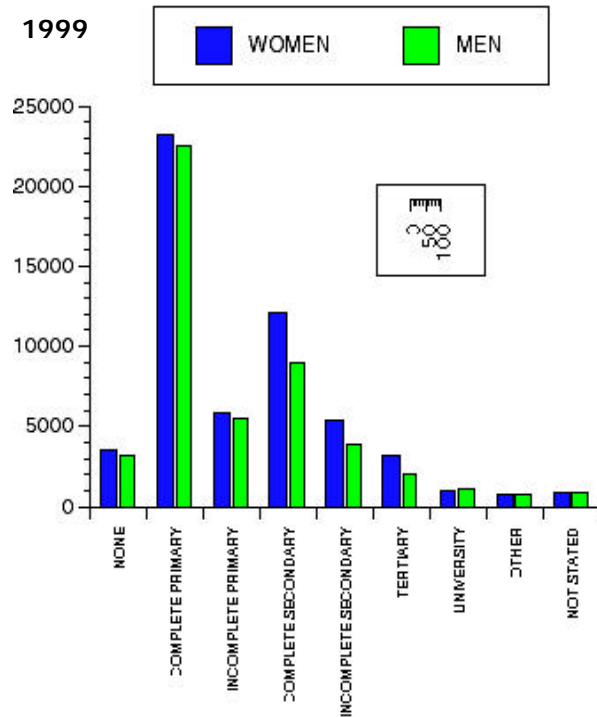
CONT'D						
ISIC Category	WOMEN		MEN		Percentage Sex Distribution	
	\$	%	\$	%	W	M
K	1782	7	2302	7	44	56
M	1833	8	2145	7	46	54
N	2600	11	2006	6	56	44
O	1006	4	0	0	100	0
		100		100		

Average Minimum Weekly Wages of Wage Earners By Major Industry (ISIC), 1999

In 1999, men were earners of higher average minimum weekly wages in all but one of the 12 major ISIC categories. For female wage earners, the three highest paying industries were Hotel & Restaurant, Education and Wholesale & Retail. These industries paid female wage earners average minimum weekly wages of \$246EC, \$225EC and \$218EC respectively. Male wage

For the 3-year period 1997 to 1999, the majority of both men and women, aged 15 years and over, consistently reported "Complete Primary" as their highest level of educational attainment. In 1999, 42% of all women, 15 years and over, reported "Complete Primary" as their highest level of educational attainment, while 46% of all similarly aged men made that same assertion. Furthermore, for both women and men "Complete Secondary" was the second highest level of academic attainment. However, in 1997, for every two women who claimed "Complete Secondary" as their highest level of educational attainment, only one man made a similar claim. By 1999, the distribution between the sexes within the "Complete Secondary" category had evened out considerably. Among all persons claiming "Complete Secondary" as their highest level of academic attainment, 58% of them were women and 42% of them were men.

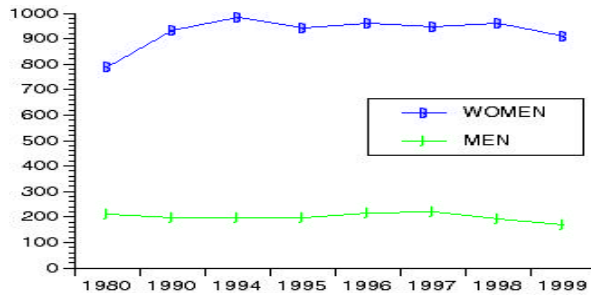
Population 15 years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 1997 to 1999



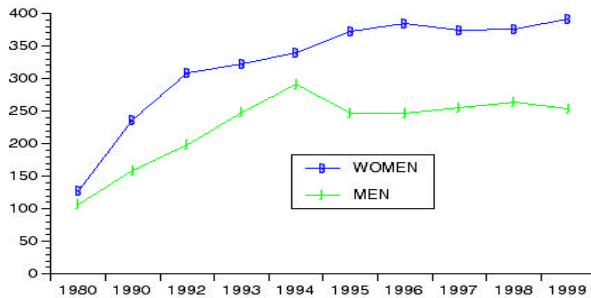
earners received the highest average minimum weekly wages in the industrial categories of Mining & Quarrying, Construction and Manufacturing. In these industries men were paid, on average, minimum weekly wages of \$415EC, \$356EC and \$288EC, respectively. The greatest differences between male and female average minimum weekly wages were recorded in the industries of Financial Intermediation, Agriculture, Hunting & Fishing and Manufacturing. In the most extreme case, men and women in the Financial Intermediation industry earned minimum weekly wages of \$263EC and \$119EC. The distribution of wages between men and women was most even in the Hotel & Restaurant industry, although men maintained a slight advantage.

Education

Teachers at Primary Level 1980, 1990, 1994 to 1999

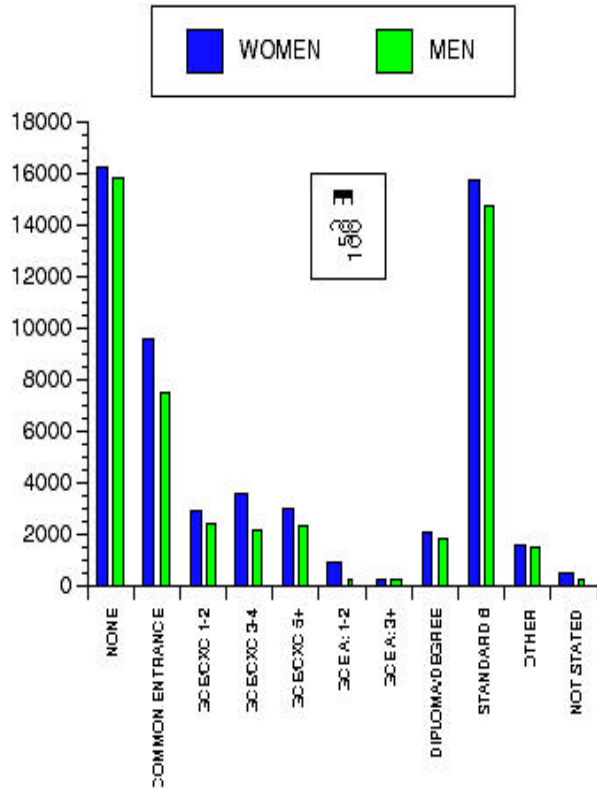


Teachers at Secondary Level 1980, 1990, 1992 to 1999

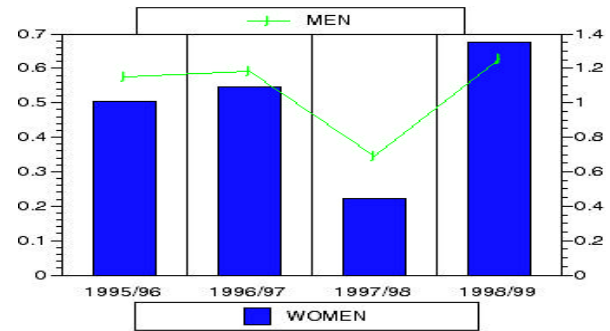


qualification is Standard Six. Both women and men placed "Common Entrance" as their highest point of academic qualification behind the above stated categories of "None" and "Standard Six". 13% of all women and 11% of all men identified "Common Entrance" as their highest level of educational qualification. The percentages reported above fluctuated little over the years 1997 to 1999. In 1999, the majority of both men and women (29% of all women and 32% of all men) claimed that they had not attained any level of educational qualification.

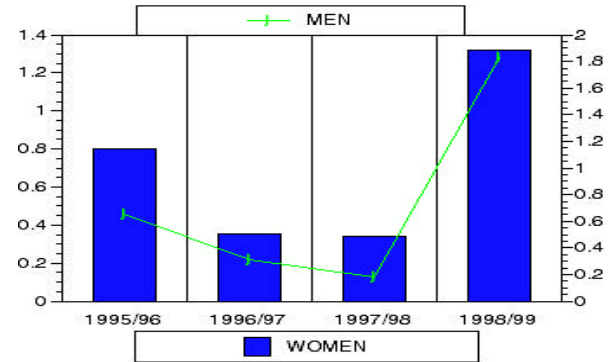
1999



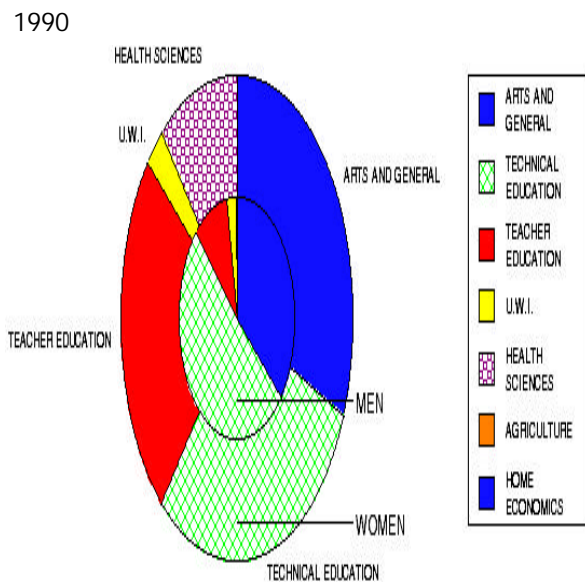
Drop Out Rates at Primary Level
1995/96 to 1998/99



Drop Out Rates at Secondary Level
1995/96 to 1998/99



Enrolment by Main Divisions of Specialization at Sir Arthur Lewis Community College, 1990, 1996 to 1999

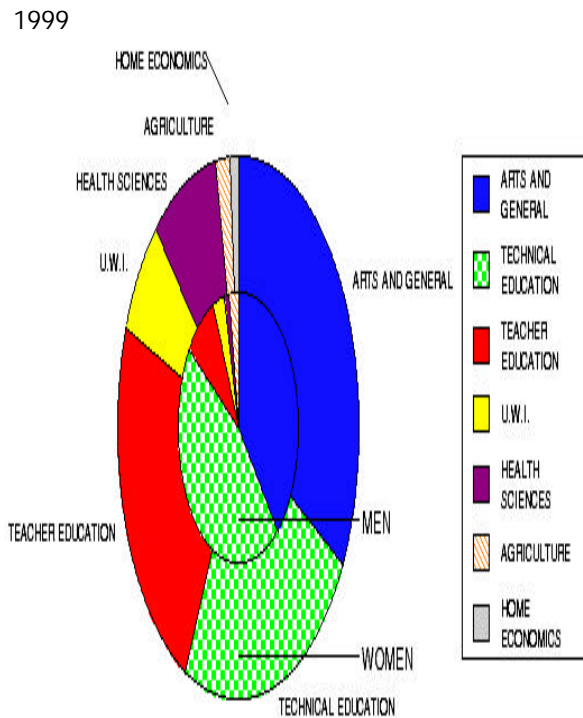


In 1990, there were more women than men enrolled in all seven divisions of the Sir Arthur

ence and General Studies. In the Department of Agriculture, there were as many as men as women. Among women enrolled at the College, the Division of Arts, Science and General Studies continued to be most popular. Likewise, the Division of Technical Education and Management Studies continued to be the most popular division among enrolled men.

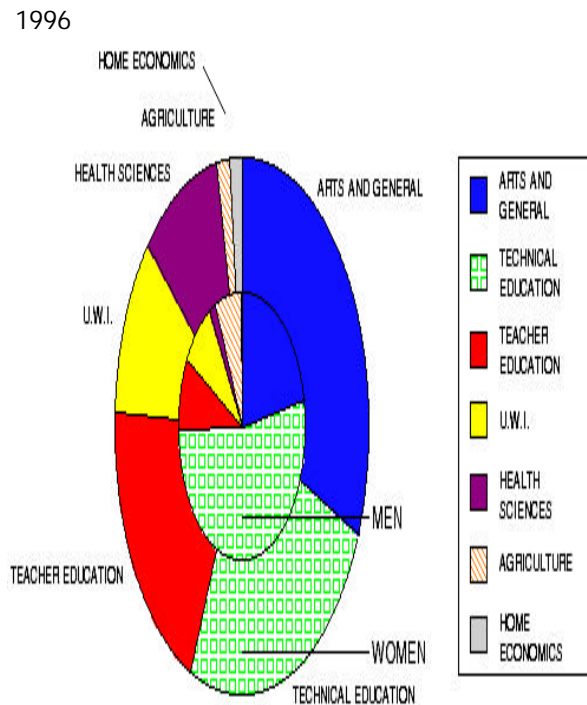
Population 15 years and Over by Highest Level of Educational Qualification, 1997 to 1999

For the period July to December 1997, 31% of all women aged 15 years and over claimed to have attained no level of educational qualification, while 37% of all similarly aged men made the same claim. The majority of both women and men aged 15 years and over made this claim of no academic qualification. The level of academic qualification with the second highest frequency for women and for men was "Standard Six". 30% of all women and 32% of all men, of the aforementioned age range, stated that their highest level of educational



There was a relatively even distribution of male and female students in the Division of Arts, Sci-

Lewis Community College (SALCC). There were 471 women enrolled at the College. The highest percentage of these enrolled women, 18%, were registered in the Division of Arts, Science and General Studies. Seventeen percent of all women enrolled at the College were enlisted in Technical Education and Management Studies and 14% in Teacher Education. There were 257 men enrolled at the SALCC in 1990. Twenty-nine percent of these men (the highest percentage among males) were registered in the Division of Technical Education and Management Studies. Twenty percent of all the males enrolled were registered at the Division of Arts, Science and General Studies. Furthermore, in 1990, the three most female dominated divisions (from most female dominated to least female dominated) were those of Health Sciences, Teacher Education and the UWI Programme. There were no male dominated divisions.



By 1996, however, there were two divisions at the College where there were more men than women enrolled. The then newly established

Division of Agriculture and the Division of Technical Education and Management Studies. Women continued to dominate the remaining divisions, reporting proportions from 93% of all enrolled persons in the Home Economics division to 71% of all persons enrolled in the UWI Programme. Furthermore, in 1996, the Division of Arts, Science and General Studies was the most popular among women enrolled at the College, while the Division of Technical Education and Management Studies remained the most popular among men. For the 1999/2000 academic year, out of 1,458 persons enrolled at the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College, 815 were women. The top 3 female-dominated divisions were Home Economics (with a female population of 100% of registered individuals), Health Sciences and Teacher Education. The only male-dominated division was the Division of Technical Education and Management Studies.