NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
Government of Grenada

Grenada
Core Welfare Indicators
Questionnaire (CWIQ) Survey
2005

BASIC REPORT

Key Indicators of Development Performance
Including an assessment of the impact of
Hurricane Ivan

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PREFACE

The 'Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire' survey is a household survey instrument developed by the World Bank in close collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF and the ILO. It measures changes in key social indicators of different population groups, specifically, indicators of access, utilization and satisfaction with core social and economic services. The CWIQ is very effective for improving project and sector program design, and for targeting essential services towards the poor and most disadvantaged communities. Over time, the CWIQ becomes a monitoring tool for assessing implementation effectiveness and the impact of programs/projects on living conditions (CWIQ handbook p. 109). This survey has been mainly conducted in African countries, including Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Tanzania, but has since traversed the Atlantic to firstly St. Lucia, where a successful pilot was run in October 2004, and now Grenada.

The CWIQ was conducted in Grenada to assess the change in social conditions following the devastating impact of Hurricane Ivan, and provide the necessary data to inform national reconstruction efforts. The survey was modified and a "Hurricane Ivan Module" included in the main questionnaire frame to capture the effects of the hurricane on the lives and livelihoods of different population groups , and in particular, the impact on women.. The Grenada survey would be the first to provide up-to-date information on post-Ivan conditions, and to aggregate the data into a viable set, ready for policy-makers to tackle accordingly.

To achieve high quality results, the survey drew upon international and local expertise to manage the process. The following individuals were key to the successful implementation of the CWIQ in Grenada:

- *Mr. Timothy Marchant, who was instrumental in developing the CWIQ methodology, and Mr. James Otto, served as independent international consultants and conducted training sessions for enumerators and data processing staff. Special emphasis was placed on proper administration of the CWIQ questionnaires by enumerators and training in the use of the CWIQ software by data processing staff to validate data provided by completed questionnaires.*
- *Mr. Edwin St. Catherine, Director of Statistics of St. Lucia, was instrumental in ensuring that the functionalities of the TELEFORM package were understood to facilitate expedient and effective scanning of questionnaires. Previous use of TELEFORM in the '2001 Census' was an asset to the CWIQ survey, as the program was readily available and some transferable skills proved to be a positive externality.*
- *Dr. Dessima Williams, Gender Consultant, assisted in the development of the questionnaire and the training of field staff so that gender would be highlighted in the findings of the survey. She also assisted in making the issues relating to gender very clear in the report.*
- *The Coordinator, UNDP Liaison Office, Grenada Mrs. Michelle Giles-McDonnough, Program Manager Poverty Reduction/HIV-AIDS, UNDP Barbados Ms. Leisa Perch, and the 'Poverty Programme Adviser' of UNDP Barbados, Mr. Elbert Ellis, were influential in ensuring that the CWIQ was implemented in a timely manner and that the objectives of the survey were met.*

For making this project a reality, I express immense gratitude to all the funding and support agencies involved:

- *UNDP, for conceiving the CWIQ and providing both financial and technical support, and working very closely with the Government in making it successful.*
- *CDB, for providing financial support.*
- *UNIFEM, for providing the expertise to conduct the gender analysis of the findings and assessing particularly the impact on women*
- *UNECLAC, for providing expertise to undertake the analysis of social vulnerability and the implications of the disaster.*

Also I extend heartfelt thanks to the staff of Central Statistical Office and the UNDP who worked tirelessly to secure the credibility of the data produced and ensure that the objectives of the CWIQ are realised.

Benefiting from combined national and international assistance, the CWIQ has:

1. *Produced key social indicators for different population subgroups in the country.*
2. *Developed a simple and quick survey instrument for monitoring changes in living conditions over time, and to report annually on welfare and social trends, down to the community level.*
3. *Encouraged, by virtue of its process, wider dialogue and participation of stakeholders in the development planning and process.*

The report which follows, serves as a multi-purpose device, providing vital information to the Ministries of Health, Finance and Social Development in Grenada, to Non-Governmental Organisations and also international bodies, including UNICEF, UNDP, the ILO, UNIFEM and the World Bank

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SUMMARY

The reduction of poverty has become one of the prime objectives of national development programs worldwide. The Caribbean islands are no exception and have set as their development goals, the improvement in living standards across all population groups, particularly amongst the poorest and most vulnerable.

The poverty rate for Grenada has been estimated at 32 percent in 2002 while approximately five per cent of the population was estimated to be living in extreme poverty. Unemployment was estimated at 12.2% in 2002. In addition, 64% of the population does not have formal education certification and more than 25% of students leaving primary school have no access to secondary school education. While the government increased spending on education from 5.3% of GDP in 2000 to 6.3% in 2002, low teacher qualification remains endemic. Urban migration, urban squatting and increased demand for safety nets for the poor have made a streamlined poverty reduction programme crucial for Grenada. Grenada has a 1% prevalence rate of HIV. Providing cost-effective primary healthcare continues to be one of the main challenges for government. The MDG report accounts for an increase in the number of HIV/AIDS orphans in Grenada.

The last full poverty assessment for Grenada was conducted in 1996. Since then, there has been no detailed assessment of social conditions in the country. The 2004 Human Development Report placed the Small Island Developing State (SIDS) of Grenada in the medium human development range. However, the impact of Hurricane Ivan has significantly reduced the island's ranking overnight. The livelihood of every Grenadian was disrupted and serious damage done to the backbone of the country's economy. Hurricane Ivan was classified as a category 4 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale when it struck Grenada on September 7th, 2004. When it was over, 28 people were reported dead, 353 hospitalized, 90% of the housing stock damaged leaving 30,000 people homeless.

Prior to this, the majority of the 102,000 inhabitants of Grenada made their living from tourism and agriculture. Both of these sectors were severely hit by Hurricane Ivan. It is feared that the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty, might increase significantly in the aftermath of this disaster, including the number of vulnerable communities, in particular women, children and elderly. Farmers, constituting a substantial part of the labour force and making significant contribution to Grenada's economy have been severely impacted. In this new position, it seems almost impossible for Grenada to achieve the target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) without immediate, strategic, external interventions.

The post-impact Macroeconomic and Social Assessment of Grenada conducted by the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) in conjunction with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) indicates that thirty one thousand (31,000) jobs were lost in the Tourism sector; the Agriculture sector lost $53m in direct revenue and $46m indirect; the GDP growth, originally projected at 4.7% for 2004 has consequently been revised to reflect a projected growth of - 1.4% for 2004. In the area of housing, 89% of the stocks were damaged with 38% of that number seriously affected. Virtually 100% of the houses in the southern region of the island have suffered some degree of damage.

Poverty alleviation is at the heart of the government's development strategy. It will be important to the success of the strategy that appropriate systems and established for monitoring its implementation and for measuring impact that the various components have on the lives and livelihoods of the population -- particularly the poorest. Without such a mechanism it will be impossible to measure progress and to learn from mistakes and improve the effectiveness of government planning. Such a monitoring system will involve the collection of information from a variety of different sources, as well as the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for reviewing the data, and analysing them with a view to taking corrective measures to improve program delivery.

In principle the basic statistical tools for a national poverty monitoring system include: i) a combination of census and survey data to generate poverty maps; ii) a Living Conditions Survey for poverty assessments; and iii) the compilation of annual time-series for monitoring key performance indicators. That being the case not one of the OECS countries has as yet even the bare rudiments of a complete M&E system. Individual countries have individual components, but none has anything that can as yet be termed a poverty monitoring system. Grenada there is no exception. Although it does have the capacity to compile and disseminate basic social and economic statistics at an aggregate level, it lacks the capacity to undertake household surveys on a regular basis and to analyse (or make available for others to analyse) the data and use them for improving the design and delivery of public services. The strengthening of capacity to carry a national household surveys is therefore seen as a critical prerequisite for implementing any forthcoming poverty reduction strategy. With this in mind the government approached the donor community for assistance to establish such a capacity and to carry out the first national monitoring survey since hurricane Ivan wrecked havoc and the island's social and economic infrastructure. It was particularly interested in the possibility of receiving assistance to undertake a Core Welfare Monitoring Survey (CWIQ).

T he Core Welfare Monitoring Survey (CWIQ) is a household survey that measures changes in key social indicators for different population groups – specifically indicators of *access*, *utilization* and *satisfaction* with core social and economic services. It is a very effective tool for improving project and sector program design and the targeting of services towards the poor and most disadvantaged communities. When repeated annually, the CWIQ becomes a monitoring tool for assessing implementation effectiveness and the impact of programs/projects on living conditions. The CWIQ is being used increasingly as one of the key tools for monitoring PRSPs. It was piloted for the first time in the Caribbean in Saint Lucia in 2004. The pilot was a success and demonstrated that the CWIQ can serve not just a tool that provides quality data quickly, but also as a capacity building tool that can be used to train NSO staff in good survey practices, including preparing them for undertaking more complex surveys such as a living standards surveys, country poverty assessments and household income expenditure surveys.

The Grenada CWIQ survey is the second to be undertaken in the region. In addition to meeting the usual CWIQ goals, the Grenada CWIQ had the additional task of measuring the impact of Hurricane Ivan on the livelihoods of different elements of the population. The CWIQ is required to produce information leading to:

- Clearer details and statistics on the impacts on women by the specific analysis of the data for gender.
- Details on children and their living conditions; and
- Detailed analysis of the social vulnerability implications of the disaster.

The survey was implemented over a four-week period in May and June 2005. Within a fortnight of the completion fieldwork in, a technical working group was established and met to review the initial outputs and to establish the outline for this, the first report. The intention of this report is to disseminate as rapidly as possible the basic data and results emanating from the survey. It is by no means exhaustive but is intended to "whet the appetite". The first set of summary tables to be generated out of the survey data are presented in their entirety, and these are accompanied by some preliminary descriptive analysis to show the potential to using these data for monitoring the delivery of government programs and assessing the impact. The use of leading indicators of access use and satisfaction to evaluate different sectoral programmes, is stressed. It is intended that this report should be the first of a series of analytical reports to be produced using the CWIQ survey data. In parallel with the preparation of this report, the CD-ROM is also being prepared containing all the data and meta data relevant to the survey. This will be invaluable for carrying out more in-depth analysis of the data.

CHAPTER 1 – SURVEY METHODOLOGY, TECHNICAL NOTES, AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Introduction

The CWIQ provides a massive source of reference materials that can be accessed by a wide range of users for research and policy and programme design and for monitoring and evaluation purposes. In this, the initial report, it is possible only to provide a flavour of what the survey has to offer and the basis for further detailed analysis to inform government policy and action. The report itself contains some analysis of the survey data, but is primarily a source of reference on current social and economic statistics pertaining to Grenada. In parallel with the report, a CD-ROM has been prepared which contains all the survey data and tables in electronic form. The CD-ROM is obtainable from the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

The report is structured as follows:

Chapter 1 introduces the survey by describing the **survey methodology,** including the **sample design.** It also provides **Technical Notes**, and **Definitions** to help with a correct interpretation and use of the survey findings and results. It is important that it be read in conjunction the tables presented later in the report.

Chapter 2 shows how to use the survey for policy-relevant analysis and for monitoring socioeconomic outcomes of national development policies and programs. It is divided into two sections. The first focuses on how to use the CWIQ for monitoring progress in meting national development goals - including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The section ends with the presentation of the summary **Table of Core Welfare Indicators**. The second section focuses on assessing the impact of Hurricane Ivan and measuring the extent to which it has affected the lives and livelihoods of different population groups.

Chapter 3 is entitled **Survey Highlights** and includes a descriptive analysis of the main messages to come out of the survey. The analysis is by no means exhaustive, but is intended to serve as a guide to the reader to demonstrate the sorts of ways in which the survey data can be used and interpreted.

Chapter 4 contains the set of **Basic Reference Tables** that were generated immediately after the survey. Again, the reader should refer to the technical notes and definitions in Chapter 1 to help with the understanding and interpretation of the tables.

1.2 Technical Notes

A. Sample size and sampling errors:

The table of core indicators presented later in this chapter shows the margin of error for the country as a whole, for each of the indicators. This can be used to gauge the precision of the estimates. Thus for example where the table shows that 22.3% of all households are single person households and that the margin of error is 3.1, this means that the real figure lies between 22.3% plus or minus 3.1 (i.e. 19.2% and 25.4%)[1].

The CWIQ survey was undertaken using a stratified two-stage probability sample. At the first stage, 88 Enumeration Districts (EDs) were selected with probability proportional to size. The list of EDs came directly from the 2001 population census. The ED's were stratified by parish in order to provide an even spread of households in all parishes.

Then a relisting of all households in the selected EDs was undertaken. The relisting was needed both because census data were several years out of date and because of the significant population movements resulting from Hurricane Ivan. A comparison of household numbers, ED by ED, shows that the differences between the census figures and those from the CWIQ are often quite large but are fairly normally distributed. There is however a small number of EDs where there is a clear undercount – either due to population exodus resulting from Ivan, or due to poor fieldwork. Once the relisting was complete, the final sample of 12 households per ED was selected yielding a total sample of 1042 households. Given the size and variability of the island, this is a relatively small sample (but representative) but one whose estimates may be expected to be relatively robust at the national level. However when the results are disaggregated to lower levels, e.g. to parish level, the size of the margin of error will increase.

Figure 1

Distribution of EDs by difference between listing and census counts of households
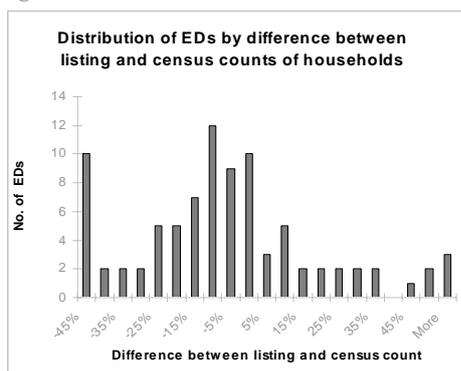
A comparison with census results is quite informative. The initial results of CWIQ survey indicate that the number of households in the country is currently 31,069 and the population size is 109,322. Comparing this with the 2001 census figures which estimated the number of households to be 31,122, and the total population to be 90,941, would indicate that the population has grown at a rate of 4.7% p.a.. - principally through an increase in household size rather than through an increase in the absolute number of households.

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[1] Error margins are calculated at the 95% confidence level.

B. Derivation of Poverty Quintiles

Poverty analysis involves identifying the percentage of the population lying at and below the national poverty line. This implies that a national poverty line is established (usually based on valuation of a minimum basket of food and non-food needs) and then that a detailed survey is carried out to collect information on household consumption and/or income. These are complex variables and usually require multiple visits to the household to connect them with any degree of accuracy. Usually surveys of living conditions or household budgets are used for this purpose. Though CWIQ surveys are generally too light and not considered suitable for tracking changes in poverty levels, it is nevertheless still possible to use CWIQ data to identify and separate 'poor' from 'non-poor' households and to compare them..

In the absence of household consumption, there are several alternatives. The first is to use 'consumption correlates' instead of actual consumption data. The establishment of the correlates is usually done using regression analysis on a recently conducted survey of living conditions.. In the absence of a

Item	Response	Score
Wall type	Brick/Block/Concrete	3
	Wood and Concrete	2
	Wood	1
	Wattle/Tapia/makeshift	0
Toilet type	WC to sewer/cess pit	1
	Pit latrine/None	0
Light Source	Electricity or gas	1
	Kerosene/none	0
Possessions	TV/Telephone/Video/ Stove/Fridge/	0.5 each
	Washing machine Car/pick-up	1
No persons per bedroom	<1	3
	1-1.99	2
	2-3	1
	3.01 or more	0
Education of head (summary)	Tertiary/university	5
	Secondary complete	4
	Secondary incomplete	3
	Primary complete	2
	Primary incomplete	1
	None	0
No. employed to total number of persons	1	3
	x<1, x>0.49	2
	x<0.5, x>0.25	1
	x<.25	0
Maximum Score		20

recent survey of living conditions (as is the case with Grenada), an 'asset based' concept of poverty is used. The term 'asset' is interpreted quite loosely and can include human as well as physical assets. Assets are assigned a value then these values are summed at the household level to establish an 'asset score'. This may be done using Principle Component Analysis or through a process of subjective selection. This latter approach was used for the Grenada survey. The asset scores are then used as the 'poverty' variable to rank households from richest to poorest and to break them down into quintiles.

Finally, the CWIQ does away entirely with the use of an absolute definition of poverty and a fixed poverty line and instead uses a relative concept by taking the poor to be those in the lowest quintile. The Grenada CWIQ uses a range of indicators to allocate each household interviewed into quintiles. These indicators were the same as those used in the St Lucia CWIQ.

Those households falling into the lowest or 1st quintile are those having the lowest level of welfare indicators. Such households have few assets, wooden walls, no flush toilet, and 2-3 persons sleeping in one bedroom. The household head has only primary level education, and there is only one employed person for every 2 – 4 dependents. The distribution of poor households is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2

Percent distribution of Population by Poverty Quintile and by Parish
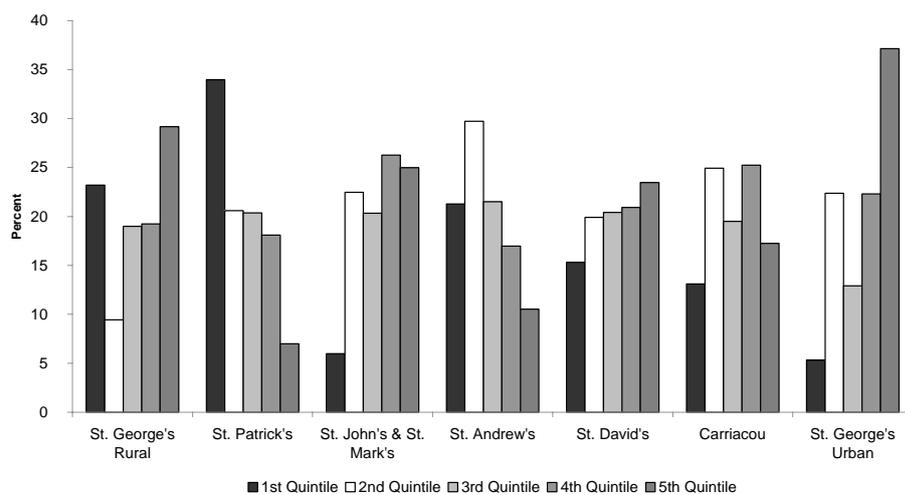
c) Definition

Margin of error expresses the error attributed to sampling. It is expressed as an absolute percentage and indicates the range of a 95% confidence interval for the estimate.

Poor households: are households classified in the lowest quintile as measured using a set of indicators designed to estimate the household's well-being.

Urban households: The urban stratum includes only households in St. Georges urban areas. Though there are smaller townships elsewhere on the island, they have, for the purpose of this survey, been treated as rural areas.

Household economic situation compared to one year ago: worse is defined for households that replied much worse now or a little worse now; better is defined for households that replied a little better now or much better now.

Difficulty meeting food needs: is defined for households that reported difficulty meeting food needs often or always.

Access to water is defined for households with a water source less than 15 minutes away.

Safe water source is defined for households having a public piped water source (into dwelling, into yard or public standpipe).

Safe sanitation is defined for households using a flush toilet or ventilated improved pit latrine.

Has electricity is defined for households using electricity for cooking or lighting or generator/shared electricity for lighting.

Non-wood fuel used for cooking: is defined for households using a fuel other than firewood or charcoal for cooking.

Collected waste disposal: is defined for households using government collected or a government skip for waste disposal.

Household victim of a crime: is defined for households where any member was a victim of a crime in the 12 month period preceding the survey.

Children living in non-nuclear households: is defined for children under age 18 who are not living with both parents.

Dependency ratio: is the ratio of the number of household members ages 0-14 and 65 and above to the number of household members age 15-64.

Unemployed is defined for age 15 and above. It includes persons who did not work in the seven day period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the four week period preceding the survey. The base for the unemployment rate is the active population.

Underemployed is defined for age 15 and above. It includes persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven day period preceding the survey. The base for the underemployment rate is the active population.

Youth unemployment is defined for ages 15-24. It includes persons who did not work in the seven day period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the four week period preceding the survey. The base for the unemployment rate is the active population.

Adult literacy rates are defined for persons age 15 and above and are based on the judgement of the respondent.

Youth literacy rates are defined for persons aged 15 to 24.

Primary school estimates are defined for children aged 6-11.

Access is defined for children living in households with a primary school less than 15 minutes away.

Enrolment (net) is defined for children currently in primary school (grades 1-6).

Satisfaction is defined for all children currently in primary school who cited no problems.

Secondary school estimates are defined for children aged 12-16.

Access is defined for children living in households with a secondary school less than 30 minutes away.

Enrolment (net) is defined for children currently in secondary school (grades 7-11).
Satisfaction is defined for all children currently in secondary school who cited no problems.

Health access is defined for persons living in households with a health facility less than 15 minutes away.

Health need is defined for persons who were sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey.

Health use is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period

preceding the survey. Note that need is not taken into account.

Health satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems.

Prenatal care is defined for women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 12 months preceding the survey and who received pre-natal care during the pregnancy.

Delivery by health professionals is defined for children born in the last 5 years who were delivered by a doctor, nurse or midwife.

Development assessment rate: is defined for children age 3 and above who have had all 3 development assessments (6 weeks, 8 months and 3 years).

Measles/MMR vaccination rate: is defined for children age 1 and above who have had a measles and/or MMR vaccination

CHAPTER 2 - MONITORING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF HURRICANE IVAN

2.1 Monitoring National Development Goals

The Tri-island State of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique has a land area of 344 square km (or 133 square miles) and it is situated 12.5 degrees North Latitude and 61 degrees West Longitude. It is a small open economy and like most developing countries, is characterized by low GDP per capita, high external debt and relatively high levels of poverty. Grenada is also vulnerable to external shocks and natural disasters as seen by the effects of 9/11, Hurricane Ivan and most recently Hurricane Emily. As the country becomes more integrated in the international economy, the achievement of macroeconomic targets will depend on a number of factors. These include:

- The ability of the country to mobilize domestic and international resources to finance its development programme
- The readiness of Grenada to take advantage of the opportunities and minimize the negative challenges presented by globalization.

Over the medium term, the broad goal of the government is to return the economy to a path of sustained economic growth in the midst of macroeconomic stability and poverty reduction. Specifically, the objective is to create a diversified and flexible economy capable of adapting and responding positively to the changes in the international economic environment, through strengthening the operations of central government directed towards poverty reduction. The manner in which this is to be achieved is described more fully in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) which has been rafted and is currently being reviewed by cabinet. . The document not only describes what needs to be done, and how it is to be done, but also sets national development goals and targets (similar to the global Millennium Goals (MDGs) for the short, medium, and long term. Whilst the setting of goals is important, it is on its own of little value unless accompanied by the establishment of a monitoring system that can be used to measure the extent to which the goals are, or are not, being achieved. Such a monitoring system is likely to call on information from a variety of different sources. This should include information coming from the Central Statistical Office, as well as sectoral information coming directly from appropriate line ministries. The population census and various types of household survey are particularly important sources of information for getting feedback from the intended beneficiaries themselves on how their livelihoods and living standards are affected or are changing as a result of the programs. Typical PRSP monitoring program includes the collection of information on household consumption which is then used to track changes in poverty levels. The measurement of poverty requires accurate data to be collected on household consumption. This can be a very costly undertaking. It is therefore usually conducted only once every four or five years - most often through a household income and expenditure, or Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) which usually involve multiple visits to each sampled household over the period of one year. The last Grenadian SLC was done in 1998.

In the intervening years a lighter survey may be implemented on an annual basis, that can be used to monitor leading indicators and to track the more immediate effects of the different sectoral programmes. The CWIQ, is well suited to this purpose. A particular strength of the survey is that it allows comparisons to be made across different geographical regions i.e. parishes. A

second even greater advantage is that, when repeated over time, the survey can be used to build up time series which make possible to monitor progress from one year to the next and to highlight obstacles that may prevent goals from being achieved. Grenada will implement an update of its Country Poverty Assessment (CPA) in 2005 with the assistance of the Caribbean Development Bank , the first one was completed in 1998. Because this is only the first such survey to be implemented in Grenada such temporal comparisons are not yet possible, but the survey can be used to establish a baseline situation and to suggest appropriate indicators that could be tracked by the CWIQ over time.

The Government's Medium Term Economic Strategic Paper (MTESP) establishes goals pertaining to education, employment creation, poverty reduction, human services and housing, physical and environmental management, and culture and gender issues were set out in the governments Medium Term Economic Strategic Paper (MTESP). In the following paragraphs a number of easy-o-measure leading indicators extracted from the CWIQ are suggested for monitoring the main elements of the Strategy.

Poverty: The CWIQ is a light survey and consequently does not attempt to measure absolute levels of poverty. Instead it collects information on asset ownership and this is then used to classify the households into poverty quintiles. The status of the lowest quintile (the 'poor') can then be compared with that of the other (non-poor) quintiles. Thus the survey reveals that, for the country as a whole, the unemployment rate is 19%, but for the lowest poverty quintile, it is 38%. This statistic can be further disaggregated to show differences between male and female unemployment rates[2]. The CWIQ also asks households directly about their standards of living and whether they have changed in the last 12 months. 48% of the households claimed that their economic situation had declined significantly since hurricane Ivan, but for the households in the lowest quintile, this figure increased dramatically to 66% Though these are only subjective assessments, they have been shown to work very well as leading indicators of changes.

CWIQ leading indicators for monitoring poverty

Householder's		*Worse*	*Better*
assessment of current	Poorest quintile[3]:	66%	3%
economic situation	All households	48%	6%
compared with before			
Ivan			
		Male	*Female*
% unemployed	Poorest quintile:	27%	52%
	All households	12%	27%

Education: The Ministry of Education has just completed its Strategic Plan for Educational Enhancement and Development (SPEED). The main objectives of the education sector over medium term are:
- that of increasing access to education at the pre-primary level,
- maintaining the universal access at the primary level,
- achieving universal secondary education and
- increasing out of school opportunities and coverage at the tertiary level.

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[2] The CWIQ survey is designed so that most information collected can be disaggregated by gender. This includes information on educational attainment, health, employment, demography and poverty. This equips the Gender and Family Affairs Ministry with adequate tools to do an effective gender analysis and provide policy makers with the information to make informed decision which will put gender at the forefront of development. **The** CWIQ has highlighted some general gender disparities in employment. The number of female-headed households is high across the board – nearly 50% in many cases. Dependency rates are also high, above 0.5 in all parishes.

[3] Due to limitations of sample size, the poorest quintile does not include the 'urban poor'

Another key objective is to provide learners with the relevant knowledge, skills and attitude so that after 12 years of schooling they can be functional. The CWIQ survey measures traditional indicators such as net and gross enrolment rates and drop-out rates, but additionally it also captures information on 'access' in terms of time, and students satisfaction with the education service. Whilst the traditional indicators are also collected through the annual surveys of educational establishments conducted by the Ministry of Education, the CWIQ survey offers the added benefit of providing information about the socioeconomic background of students attending school, as well as those who are not attending.

CWIQ leading indicators for monitoring education services

	Primary	Secondary
% of households having easy access (within 15 minutes)	44%	24%
Net enrolment rates	93%	76%
Male	94%	74%
Female	93%	78%
% satisfied with quality of service	78%	80%

Health: In continuing to provide the nation with quality health care services and facilities and a healthy environment, the Ministry of Health is in the process of formulating a five -year strategic plan geared towards the reform of the health sector. Also in providing better health care, the focus is on completion of construction of the new General Hospital and improvement and expansion of the network of community health clinics. As with the education sector, the CWIQ provides supplementary information to complement the information that is collected by the Ministry of Health. To know whether or not and to what extent these objectives are being achieved tools must be put in place. The CWIQ survey is designed to produce indicators of access, need, use and satisfaction of health services and also child health. Again, the focus is on assessing the extent to which the needs of the targeted beneficiaries are being met. It also gives an idea of the major diseases/ injuries suffered by the population, reasons why persons who need health care are not using it and other key health indicators.

CWIQ leading Indicators for monitoring health services

Easy access (within 15 minutes)	28%
% who needed health services:	8%
% who consulted health practitioner	9%
% satisfied with quality of service	81%

In the area of access to Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), continued efforts are also required. Computer coverage is relatively low although in the face of other concerns this is to be expected.

.A fuller list of indicators is provided in the following table of Core Welfare Indicators. The table presents a select number of key indicators for the country as a whole, then broken down into three categories: rural households, rural poor households, and urban households.[4] The last columns of the table show the same indicators broken down by parish. Comparisons can be made between parishes, but with caution because of the small sample sizes. Indeed, because of the risk of misinterpreting the results, the two parishes of St Marks and St Johns have been merged together.

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[4] A fourth category – urban poor – was also intended to be included, but was ultimately excluded because the number of sampled households in this group was too small.

	Total	Margin of error	Rural	Rural poor	Urban	St. George's Urban	St. George's Rural	St. Patrick's	St. John's & St. Mark's	St. Andrew's	St. David's	Carriacou
Household economic situation compared to before Ivan												
Worse now	47.7	6.3	48.0	65.9	41.9	41.9	50.8	30.8	46.9	39.6	70.4	52.8
Better now	6.1	2.1	6.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.7	4.2	8.4	5.0	1.9	5.6
Household characteristics												
Difficulty with food needs	8.6	2.8	8.5	14.8	9.2	9.2	10.5	19.7	6.6	5.8	2.8	4.2
Access to water	98.8	0.7	98.7	96.1	100.0	100.0	98.4	95.8	99.4	99.6	99.1	100.0
Safe water source	87.0	4.2	86.9	85.6	88.7	88.7	90.9	90.0	93.7	87.9	95.4	11.1
Safe sanitation	61.5	5.2	60.3	6.2	88.3	88.3	65.9	47.5	70.9	52.9	58.3	62.5
Collected waste disposal	97.5	1.2	97.4	95.3	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.3	91.2	98.8	96.3	98.6
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	96.7	1.1	96.6	86.2	97.4	97.4	96.0	95.0	97.3	96.7	98.1	98.6
Has electricity	80.9	3.3	80.9	39.5	81.4	81.4	76.2	86.7	91.5	80.8	79.6	76.4
Has computer	13.9	3.6	13.5	0.0	22.4	22.4	23.4	6.7	12.0	5.4	7.4	18.1
Household victim of crime	5.8	1.8	5.4	6.2	14.4	14.4	8.3	3.3	2.8	6.3	0.9	4.2
Household composition												
Single person households	23.8	3.8	23.8	22.4	23.6	23.6	28.6	18.3	37.8	19.6	16.7	5.6
Households with female heads	47.0	3.4	47.0	57.6	48.2	48.2	43.7	50.8	48.3	49.2	46.3	48.6
Children in non-nuclear families	53.0	4.8	53.1	60.3	50.2	50.2	54.8	55.7	66.7	45.1	57.7	47.2
Dependency ratio	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Employment												
Unemployed	18.8	3.4	19.0	38.1	14.3	14.3	18.7	22.8	13.6	22.9	13.8	16.7
Male	12.4	3.1	12.4	27.3	10.6	10.6	13.8	14.8	5.4	13.6	8.3	15.1
Female	26.3	5.0	26.6	52.5	19.3	19.3	25.1	33.3	23.9	32.7	18.4	18.6
Underemployed	7.7	2.5	7.8	8.1	5.6	5.6	7.6	5.4	7.7	11.8	3.1	5.3
Male	9.8	3.2	10.0	8.0	5.2	5.2	9.2	5.2	11.0	16.0	4.2	8.2
Female	5.2	2.2	5.2	8.2	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.7	3.5	7.4	2.3	1.7
Youth Unemployed	32.9	7.0	32.9	53.1	32.9	32.9	31.3	37.7	24.1	39.8	26.3	22.2
Male	25.7	7.9	25.5	46.2	29.4	29.4	26.7	29.0	13.4	31.6	12.5	22.2
Female	41.1	9.1	41.2	66.6	37.9	37.9	38.5	50.0	38.4	47.0	36.4	22.2
Adult literacy rate	97.0	0.9	97.1	94.8	95.7	95.7	96.9	97.3	96.8	97.7	96.5	97.1
Male	97.1	1.1	97.1	96.6	97.3	97.3	96.7	98.2	96.2	98.0	95.7	98.0
Female	96.9	1.2	97.0	93.1	94.2	94.2	97.0	96.3	97.4	97.3	97.2	96.3
Youth literacy rate	98.9	0.8	98.9	97.9	97.4	97.4	98.3	99.1	100.0	99.5	97.4	100.0
Male	98.6	1.3	98.7	98.6	95.0	95.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3	100.0
Female	99.2	0.9	99.1	97.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0
Primary school												
Access to School	43.6	9.2	41.5	28.2	100.0	100.0	50.0	14.3	35.5	52.3	34.8	52.9
Primary Enrollment	93.4	2.1	93.4	74.1	93.7	93.7	93.2	95.6	90.3	92.1	93.9	98.0
Male	93.8	2.9	93.8	83.6	92.0	92.0	95.1	93.0	88.1	93.0	95.8	100.0
Female	93.1	3.7	93.1	62.5	95.6	95.6	91.5	97.9	92.4	90.8	92.9	96.3
Satisfaction	77.6	5.9	77.6	62.7	77.3	77.3	82.1	71.0	85.5	77.1	80.8	62.1
Secondary school												
Access to School	23.7	9.4	20.8	25.7	95.2	95.2	34.2	15.1	13.6	22.5	5.6	21.4
Secondary Enrollment	76.1	5.2	76.0	61.1	78.2	78.2	71.2	69.8	83.8	78.4	77.8	78.6
Male	74.3	7.2	74.2	61.3	78.4	78.4	61.8	74.1	88.8	76.1	78.6	77.8
Female	78.0	7.0	78.0	58.6	78.0	78.0	79.5	65.4	80.2	82.5	76.9	79.2
Satisfaction	79.6	6.6	79.3	74.9	87.2	87.2	83.1	70.4	85.0	78.9	86.0	57.1
Medical services												
Health access	28.3	6.7	26.6	21.9	68.1	68.1	31.9	12.8	33.4	30.1	11.7	32.6
Need	8.4	1.3	8.3	8.2	10.6	10.6	5.7	10.3	9.4	9.1	9.9	9.3
Use	9.5	1.3	9.4	8.0	9.8	9.8	8.4	9.7	9.0	10.0	10.7	9.6
Satisfaction	81.7	6.0	81.8	75.8	79.3	79.3	86.8	91.5	74.1	75.8	90.5	60.0
Pre-natal care	92.8	8.2	92.6	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	96.2	75.0	100.0
Delivery by health professionals	97.5	1.9	97.5	97.0	95.7	95.7	98.4	92.5	100.0	97.9	100.0	93.1
Children's health												
Development assesment rates	64.7	10.8	64.7	71.4	62.9	62.9	77.8	30.8	100.0	44.4	54.5	84.6
Measles/MMR vaccination rates	48.8	9.2	49.4	49.5	28.5	28.5	40.4	16.7	62.6	64.7	50.0	66.7

2.2 Assessing the Impact of Hurricane Ivan

In addition to the many qualities of the CWIQ survey a key quality is its flexibility and responsiveness to the local situation. The questionnaire used in the survey comes in a generic form which can be modified to reflect changes and to capture information that becomes pertinent at the time. In the Grenadian context, the questionnaire was adapted to capture the effects of Hurricane Ivan by inserting a hurricane module to the core questionnaire and adding to or changing the questions in the different sections of the questionnaire.

Hurricane Ivan was classified as a Category 4 Hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale when it struck Grenada on September 7th, 2004. When it was over, 28 persons were reported dead, 353 hospitalized, 90% of the housing stock initially estimated to be damaged leaving at least 30,000 people homeless. CWIQ was the first real systematic study of the devastation of the hurricane and endeavours to give reliable information to assist in the rebuilding efforts. This section seeks to give a more accurate picture of the effects of Hurricane Ivan on households and the parishes in which they reside. It also captures the situation post-Ivan with regards to support and sources of support.

a) Damage to Dwellings

According to the survey, overall 80% of dwellings in the country were damaged, 51% sustained serious damages, while approximately 5% of dwellings was completely destroyed.

Although damage was sustained throughout the island, certain areas were particularly severely affected. The highest levels of damage to dwellings were sustained in the parishes of St. George's, St. David's, St. David's and St. Andrew's. The urban portion of St. George's had damages of 89% and the urban parts sustained damages of 87%. St. Patrick's sustained damages of a surprising 83%. Similarly, St. David's and St. Andrews both recorded high levels of 84% and 81% respectively
.
In constrast, the parishes of St. John's, St. Mark's and Carriacou and Petit Martinique suffered the least damages to dwellings. While St. Mark's and St. John's still suffered considerable damages, Carriacou and Petit Martinique were a little more fortunate. (See Figure 3).

Figure 3
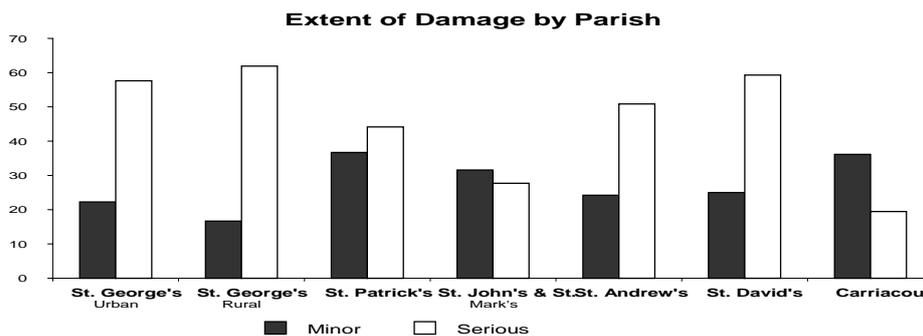
However, on further examination of extent of these damages a different picture is painted, with more serious damage occurring in the parishes of St. George's rural and urban and St. David's (62%, 58% and 59% respectively). St. Andrew's followed after with half of their affected

households claiming the damage to be serious. In the case of dwellings completely destroyed ,the figures were minimal. St. George's and St. Andrew's recorded the highest percentage (5%, 7%, and 6% respectively). Although, St. Patrick's came third after St. George's and St. David's, minor damages accounted for a substantial part of this figure, suggesting that the extent of the damage was not as serious as St. George's, St. David's and even St. Andrews. Most of the damage suffered by St. Mark's and St. John's combined, and Carriacou and Petit Martinique was minor.

Figure 4

Extent of Damage to Housing by Poverty Quintile
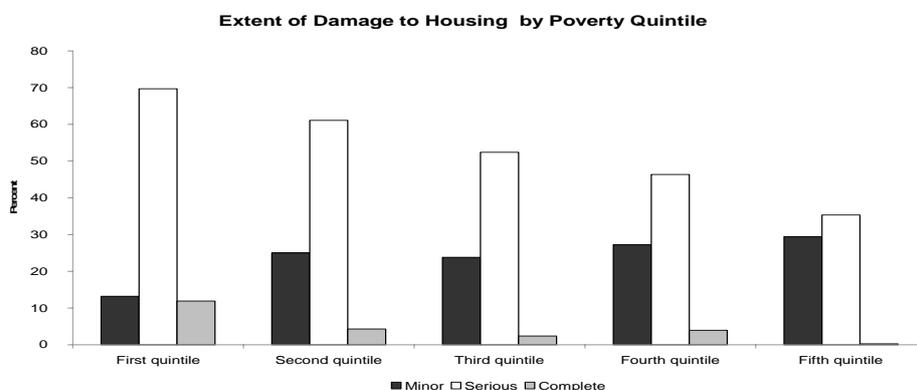
The poorest households were the most adversely affected (see Figure 4). In terms of damages sustained, 95% of this group suffered damages while in the least poor group only 65% reported damage. Not only was the damage more prevalent amongst the poor, but it was also more severe - 70% suffering serious damages and 12% suffering complete destruction, while only 1/3rd of the least poor suffered serious damage and less than 1% were completely destroyed This is evident in the type of housing structure of the poor as compared with the non-poor

b) Displaced Households

As a result of the hurricane, almost half the households across Grenada were displaced. Of these, 56% were only displaced for several days, 24% for several weeks, 13% for several months and 7% were still displaced seven months after the hurricane. The parish recording the highest level of displacement was St. David's, followed closely by St. George's and St. Andrews. The period of displacement also reflected the seriousness of the damage with St. George's and St. David's being displaced for longer periods. Hence, the data indicate the poorer the households the greater the likelihood of displacement. Figure 5 shows the period of displacement by parish.

Most displaced households moved to family and friends for shelter while only 5% went to official shelters. This was the general picture across all parishes. The separation of households as a result of displacement was not a major issue, with only 8% reporting a split of household .

c) Damaged Households with Insurance

Home insurance was not very common among the damaged households. Overall the percentage of damaged homes with home insurance was very low (10%). Despite this home insurance was most evident in St. George's. The poorest quintile as expected had no home insurance while in the least poor quintile - 35% of the damaged homes - had insurance coverage.

Figure 5

Period of Displacement by Parish
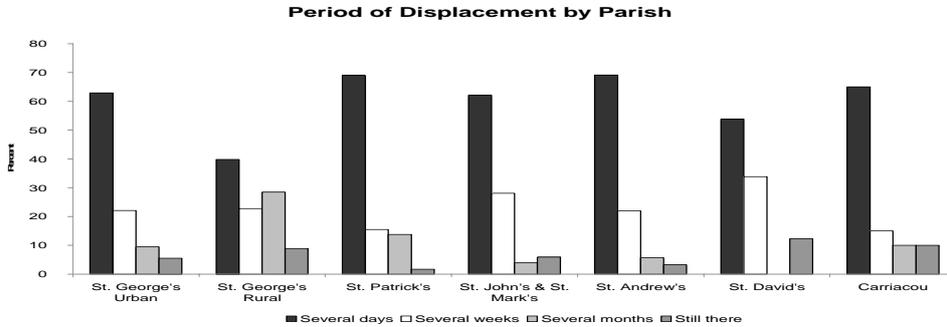
d) Rebuilding

Well over 1/3 of the damaged households are being rebuilt. The parish of St. John's and St. Mark's combined is well ahead with 51% being rebuilt followed by St. George's rural. 50.7% of all households being rebuilt are aware of building codes, 90% of this (i.e.46% of the houses being rebuilt) are in fact following building codes. Across parishes, the households not aware of building codes vary significantly with St. John's and St. Mark's appearing the least knowledgeable. Generally, the main reasons for not following these codes are lack of knowledge, cost and time. . This has implications for the future vulnerability of households and communities and survival of other storms or natural events. Significant attention is needed to ensure that re-building meets the necessary standards for hazard resistance.

e) Support Received By Households

About 75% of the households have been receiving support post-Ivan. The survey highlights the fact that the family is the most important source of help, followed by NGOs and then by the church. When it comes to the allocation and sharing of assistance between the poor and the non-poor, the survey reveals that there is little difference between the welfare quintiles. The poorest and the most needy should be receiving the greater share of available relief resources, but the evidence suggest that this is not the case .

Figure 6

Households Receiving Support by Source

21
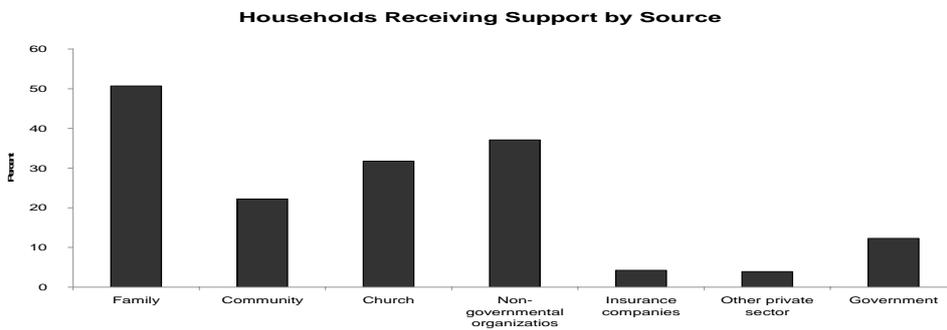
Comparing the level of support to the damage encountered, the proportion of households in most parishes receiving support was less than the proportion damaged with the exception of St. John's and St. Mark's which received 17% more than it was damaged . (this can be accounted for by help received from families, churches and communities). This relationship is shown in Figure 7.

At the national level, the most common form of support received was food and water. This form of support represented a substantial proportion from each of the sources with the exception of insurance companies. The assistance delivered by insurance companies, was, as one would expect, mostly in the form of financial grants and loans. Building materials accounted for a significant portion of the Government's contribution.

Figure 7

Relationship between Households Damaged and households Receiving Support
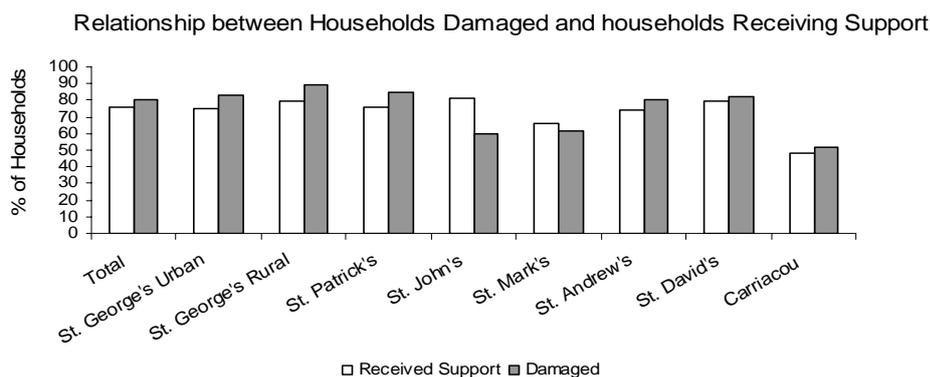
Every source of support was considered as either important or very important. Most households that received family support considered this to be very important (almost 2/3rd). The same is true for government support (60%). For all sources the amount of household perceiving the support as not important is negligible. This showed that the assistance provided was in fact necessary and contributed substantively to the sustenance of people's standard of living after the hurricane.

At present, the majority of households are not receiving support. Despite this, 17% of the households that received assistance from families are still receiving some help, while 5 % are still receiving considerable help. Likewise, 4% are still receiving considerable help from Insurance companies, 5% are receiving some help from the Government and 5% are also receiving some help from churches.

f) Damage to Personal Health and Key Assets and Services

There were minor instances of physical injuries/sickness and mental sickness/depression as a result of the hurricane, which was prevalent in 6% and 9% of the households respectively. Most persons who suffered physical injuries or sicknesses have recovered, while a few are still recovering. Only 24% of the persons experiencing mental sicknesses/ depression are recovered, but most are on the way or now beginning recovery.

A few key assets vehicles, tree crops, cash/short crops and livestock- showed great variability in the amount and extent of damages endured. 10% of all vehicles were damaged – half of which were severely damaged. Tree crops, were significantly and severely damaged. Damage to cash/short crops was less extensive but equally severe. Livestock were the least damaged asset with only 5% being damaged. The extent to which these assets are restored also varies considerably with a large proportion of vehicles being fully restored (almost half) and a

significant but lesser proportion having no change (just under 30%). Most cash/short crops are either well underway or just started being restored. As expected, Very few tree crops are fully restored and most short crops are well underway or just starting. There is no change in a greater proportion of livestock.

There was a general reduction in earnings. Earnings from wage employment were affected to a large extent and were also most affected in this category. Accounting for this were the loss of jobs and the reduction of salaries. Nevertheless, a large portion has been restored. Income from businesses was affected by 15% with a significant amount fully restored or well on the way. Earnings from agriculture seems less promising with only 5% being restored and a considerable 33% remaining unchanged.

It is also, to some extent implicit, that the disaster had an impact on nutrition and the trauma would impact on the household capacity to bounce back from the impact and help themselves. There are also implications for food security, increased food imports in the face of the damage to the sector and the loss of earnings at the country and sectoral level as well as farmers and their families. The impacts were particularly felt in the rural economies where there was a closer link to agriculture. At the national level, the loss of the nutmeg and cocoa industries would have an effect also in the national economy.

Figure 8

Extent of Damage to Key Services
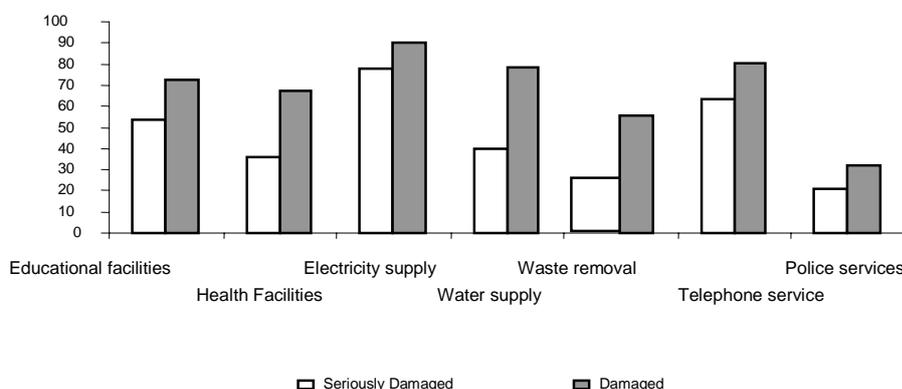
The damages to services were major in most cases. With electricity, the vast majority of households (90%) for instance lost electricity. This is consistent, since it is known that most households had no electricity for months. A similar situation occurred with access to telephone and educational facilities. 35% of households reported that health facilities and services encountered serious damage. The water supply was also significantly affected with half of the households affected being seriously impacted. Waste disposal and police services, on the other hand, were among the least affected services (see Figure 8).

Figure 9

Damage and Repair to Services

Damaged   Fully restored
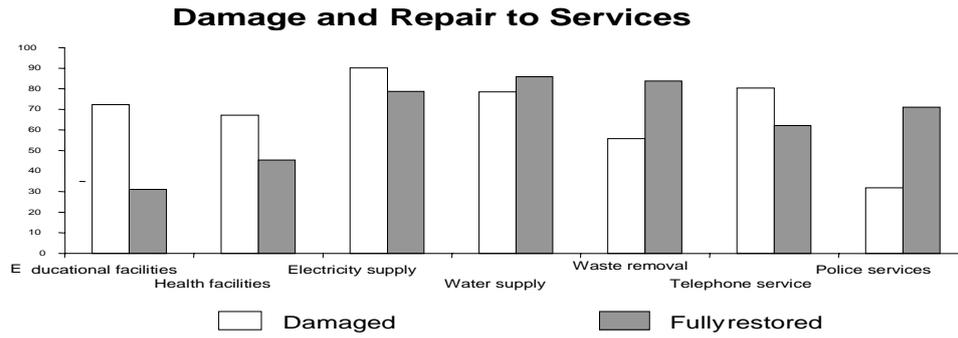
Despite the immense damages, electricity, water supply and telephone services are almost fully restored. The other services showing favourable signs of restoration are waste removal and police services. The results for services in education and health are less encouraging with only 30% and 45% of households reporting that they were now fully restored.

Given the extent of the damage, a high proportion of these facilities had to be reconstructed which will take longer than the other facilities. Currently, a high proportion of these services are well underway to complete restoration. Some damage to the health and education sector could have contributed to the relatively low levels of access experienced as reported elsewhere in this report.

CHAPTER 3 - SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

In this chapter some of the more interesting results of the survey are summarised. It is by no means complete and is simply intended to provide a flavour of the ways in which the data can be used to describe socio-economic situations and to monitor changes in living standards. A complete set of summary tables are available in Chapter 4. In addition the raw data sets may be made available to users in electronic form or on CD-ROM.

3.1 Household Composition

Household Head: Almost half the households in Grenada (47%) are female-headed. Of these, more than 20% in the rural areas are poor according to the CWIQ definition (i.e., they fall into the lowest poverty quintile), as compared to only 13% male-headed households. Well over half the female heads (56%) are unemployed compared with the male heads where only a quarter have no work. Almost half the female heads are not in marital union as compared with male-headed households where a little over a quarter are not in a marital union. There are more unmarried female heads than there are unmarried males. Slightly more female heads (4%) are not literate than males (2.9%). However overall, literacy levels are high with 97% males and 96% females being able to read and write.

Occupation of the Head: **Error! Reference source not found.**Figure 10 compares the occupations of male household heads with those of the female head. Between the two, male heads account for the vast majority in the private formal sector, and of the persons who are self-employed. However when looking at the private informal sector the opposite is true for females. Examining the genders independently the largest group of female heads are those who are unemployed as oppose to male heads whose largest private group is the private formal sector.

Figure 10

Distribution of Households by Sex and by Occupation of Head

□ Male head ■ Female head
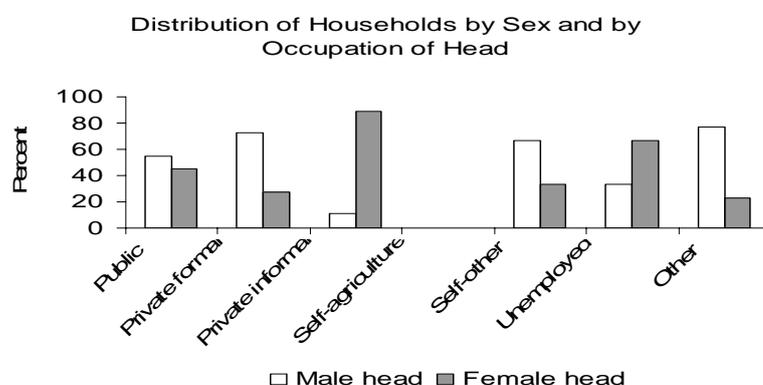
Households in Poverty Figure 11 shows the distribution of male and female headed households by poverty quintile. By definition, each quintile contains 20% of all households in the country. What is interesting to note however is that within the bottom quintile of the rural households, a significantly larger proportion are female-headed compared with the highest quintile where the same is true for male-headed households. For the Urban households 44% of female heads live the bottom 3 quintiles as oppose to a mere 18.6% for the males. Indeed, as one moves up from

the poorest to the wealthiest household groups one notes a consistent increase in the number of male-headed households.
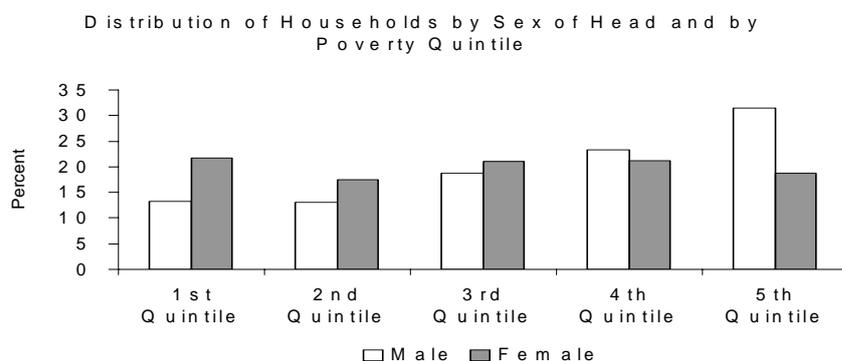
Distribution of Households by Sex of Head and by Poverty Quintile

Dependency Ratio: The dependency ratio is the ratio of the number of household members ages 0-14 and 65 and above, to the number of household members age 15-64. As revealed by the data, all parishes display a 50% or above dependency ratio. This breakdown follows logically. The greater the household size, the greater the dependency ratio. The highest dependency ratios are observed for the socio-economic groupings of the unemployed and private informal. There is an overall higher dependency ratio for female headed household (70% compared to male headed (60%). One can assume as well that there will be a higher vulnerability in such households due to income loss or unemployment. The vast majority of children living in non-nuclear homes live with their mothers only (40%) as opposed to their fathers only (3%). In St. David's especially, whereas the proportion of children living with their mother only is 51.3%, the proportion living with their father only, is 0.6%. The parishes that show the highest proportion of children living in non-nuclear families are St.Mark's and St. John's combined (66.7%).

3.2 Education

The Education section, provides general information of Grenada's educational system. Key educational indicators include literacy rate, access to school, enrolments rates, and satisfaction with the quality of education services. The results are disaggregated by location, socio-economic group, and gender.

Literacy: Grenada has a 96 % adult literacy rate. The CWIQ methodology for measuring literacy is a simple one in which respondents 15 years and over are asked the question "Can you read and write". It might be useful if at some point, a more comprehensive study could be initiated to cross check the validity of the CWIQ estimates. Persons employed in the public sector, recorded the highest literacy rate of 98%, but there is not a significant difference between any of the socioeconomic groups, nor is there much difference between parishes, gender, nor poverty quintile.

Access to schools: In order to achieve the goal of universal primary education for all members of the population, the first priority has to be to ensure that all households have a school within easy reach. Access to schooling is defined in terms of time taken to reach the nearest facility, both primary and secondary. If a household has a school within 15 minutes (using the normal means of transportation), then it is considered to have access. According to this definition, less than half (44%) the households with children of primary school age (5-11years) have a primary school within 15 minutes(using their normal means of transportation). For secondary schooling, the percentage drops to 24%. While the urban households, including the urban poor, all have easy access, less than 30% of poor students from the rural areas have easy access to either

primary or secondary schools. Access is clearly a problem in rural areas, particularly in St Marks and St Patrick's.

Enrolment Rates: Despite the fact that many households have limited access to schools, enrolment figures are high. The Ministry of Education for 2004 records primary enrolment rates of over 90%. The CWIQ records higher levels of 109% . The overall net primary school enrolment rate, according to the CWIQ is 93%, and for secondary school the rate decreases to 76%. Across the parishes net enrolment was above 90% and highest in Carriacou and Petit Martinique (98%) For secondary schooling, St Mark's has the highest enrolment levels followed by St Georges urban.

Satisfaction: Households may be sending their children to school, but how satisfied are they with the quality of schooling? The Grenada CWIQ survey measured satisfaction with educational services by asking the question "Did you have any problems with the school?" Reasons for dissatisfaction could include (i) lack of books and supplies, (ii) Absenteeism, (iii) poor teaching by teachers, (iv) lack of space, and (v) bad condition of facilities.

At the national level, primary school satisfaction is above 75% and secondary it is approximately 80%. There is however considerable variation between parishes, and particularly between urban and rural households. Of the 21% of the school population that cited dissatisfaction with schools, 38% had problems with poor facilities and 31% had problems with lack of books. In Carriacou 58% of the dissatisfaction is because of a lack of books and supplies.

Figure 11

Access, Use and Satisfaction indicators for Primary schooling – by Urban and Rural Areas

Figure 12

Access, Use and Satisfaction Indicators for Secondary Schooling - by Urban and rural areas
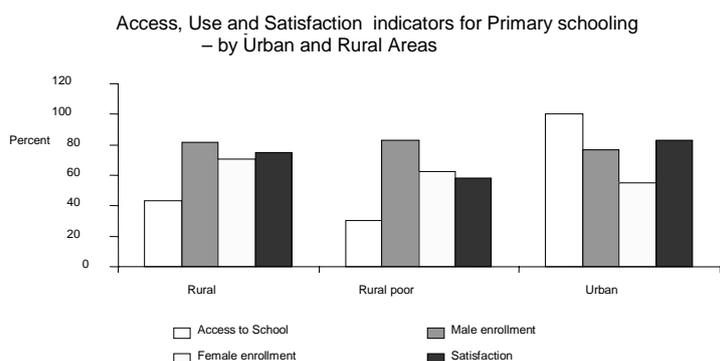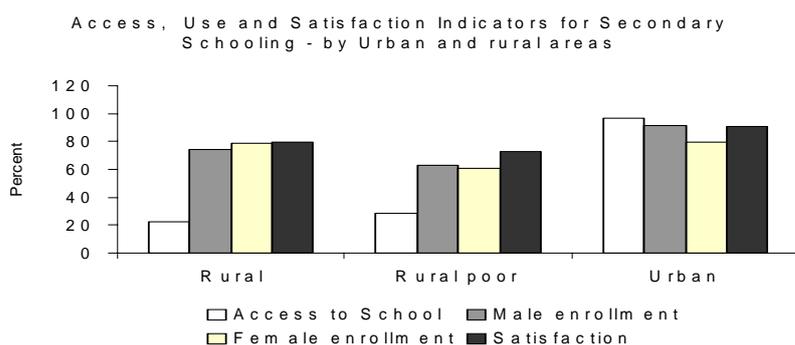
Comment [a3]: Primary school enrolment figures needs revisiting since the figures have changed significantly for both net & Gross.

27

Figures 12 and 13 bring together the three key 'service delivery' indicators of access, use and satisfaction, for both primary and secondary schooling, and compares them for the three household groups: rural, rural poor, and urban. With respect to the access indicator, the urban households are clearly at an advantage, but this does not appear to have had much impact on enrolment rates (the 'use' indicator), which do not appear to be all that different from those of the rural households. Even amongst the poor, the enrolment rates are comparable with those of the non-poor. Across all groups however, there are differences between male and female enrolments rates – though interestingly, with respect to secondary schooling, female enrolments in rural households are actually higher than male rates. Finally, with respect to 'satisfaction', it appears that the quality of service is higher in the urban areas, and lowest with the poor households.

> **Comment [a4]:** Deleted as this might be considered a sensitive value statement.

3.3 Health and Child Care

In assessing the quality of health services in Grenada, the CWIQ monitors the indicators of "Access", "Need", "Use", "Satisfaction", "Pre-Natal Care" and "Delivery by Health Professionals". Figure 13 compares the access, use and satisfaction indicators for urban, rural and poor households.

Figure 13

> **Comment [a5]:** This must be changed since access, need and use figures have changed and relationship between urban and rural has also changed

Access, Need, Use and Satisfaction Indicators for Health Services - by Urban and Rural Areas
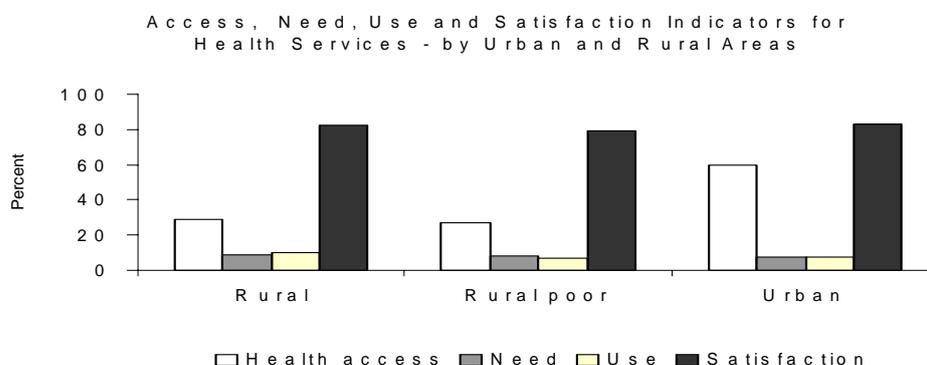
Health Access: As with the education services, access is based on the time needed to reach the nearest health facility. In urban areas, 68% of the population has a health facility within 15 minutes – compared with only 30% for the rural population.

Need: Just under 9% of the population reported that they were in need of health services in the previous four weeks. This was fairly consistent across all groups and regions, apart from St. George's rural who reported the lowest need of health services.(just under 6%).

Use*: '*Users' are persons who have been sick or injured in the past 4 weeks and have made use of a health facility. The survey reveals a comparatively lower level of use by the rural poor (8%) compared with other rural household (9.4%). The differences in 'use' among the sub-groups of rural, rural poor and urban appear to be minimal with the rural poor recording the lowest (8%) and urban the highest (10%). The relatively high levels of access in the urban areas are not reflected in its use suggesting that other factors could be affecting use. However, in the rural areas one can explain the low levels of use by the low access. When comparing use to need it is interesting to note that for the urban households the latter is greater.

Satisfaction: Overall, the level of satisfaction with health services is high. The most common reason given for dissatisfaction is 'long waiting time', followed by 'cost '(see Figure 14). These reasons were more common to the rural areas. On the other hand, in the urban areas ¾ of the dissatisfaction was because of unsuccessful treatment. This certainly explains the low levels of use in light of good access and the higher need than use level.

Figure 14

Reasons for dissatisfaction with Health Services
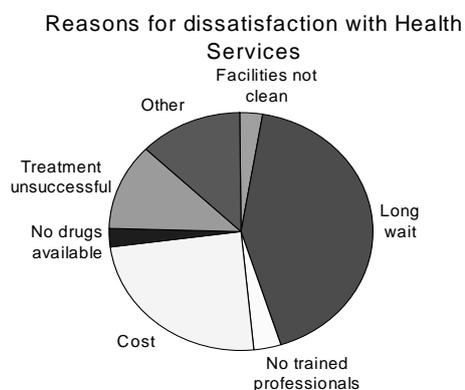
The highest percentage of persons dissatisfied with medical services is from Carriacou (40%). The most prevalent reason for dissatisfaction in Carriacou is high cost (50%). This is also echoed in St. Andrew's where the main reason for dissatisfaction is cost. Again, a quality issue comes into play; since it is possible that the perception is that the quality of services provided by a private doctor would be higher than that provided by the public hospital. Thus more people would opt for the private doctor.

Pre- Natal Care: Almost all women who had a live birth in the twelve months preceding the survey received pre-natal care during the pregnancy. Some special attention must be given to the parish of St. Patrick's, however, where only 60% of pregnant women received pre-natal care. This occurrence can only be attributed to exogenous factors, which, cannot be adequately explained by the survey data.

Figure 15

Distribution of Pre-Natal Care by Parish
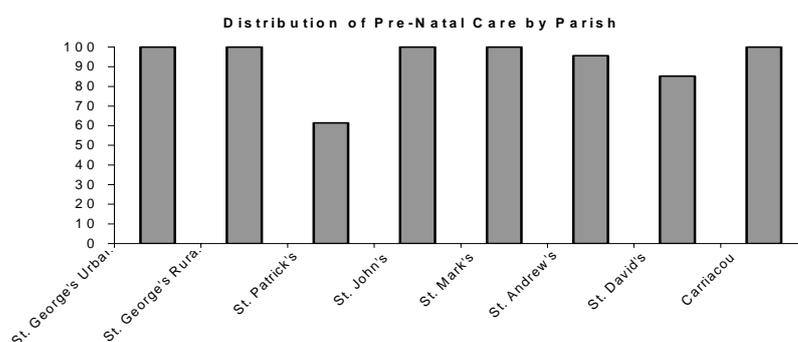
Child Health:: The "development assessment rate" is the percentage of children age 3 and above who have had all three development assessments (6 weeks, 8 months and 3 years). Overall, the rate for the country as a whole was just under 65%, but this hides considerable regional variation. In St. Patrick's, St Andrew's and St David's the rates are all below 55% whereas in St. John's and St Mark's, the rate is 100%. Interestingly too, the rural rate (64%) is

higher than the urban rate (54%). However, with the large margin of error (±10%) these figures must be analyzed with caution. Nonetheless, two reasons can be presented to bridge the foregoing disparities: a) Post hurricane Ivan (approximately 3 months afterwards) there were no vaccines available to children. Therefore, there was a lapse in the administration of vaccines; b) There were instances where the development cards were not available for the enumerators to inspect. Enumerators, as a result, did not proceed to fill out the information. The figures can be conservatively revised upwards since a child would not be able to enter school without having received all the necessary vaccines. The low vaccination rates throughout—rural (49%), rural poor (49%), urban poor (29%)—, may also be partially attributed to the fact that persons in these areas were unable to locate the development cards either because they were misplaced or destroyed by hurricane Ivan. The parishes that seemed to be most affected by the above are St. Patrick's, St. George's, and St. David's.

3.4 Employment

Figure 17 shows the percentage of the men and women of working age that are employed, underemployed, and unemployed, for the island as a whole and broken down by urban, rural and poor. Overall, around 65% of the population comprise the active population(labour force), from the active population, 81% are working and just under 19% are unemployed. Unemployment is highest amongst the poor, and in the 15-29 year age group for both females and males.

Figure 16

Employment Status of Urban, Rural, Poor and Non-poor Households
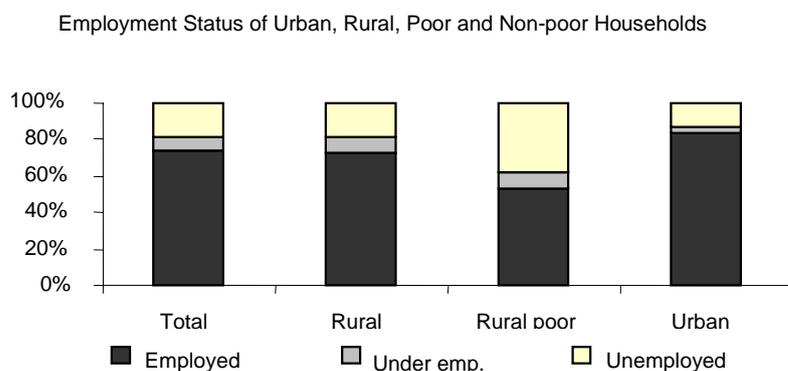
Employed Population by Status: The self-employed and paid employees are of most significant importance in the distribution of the employed population. About 70% are in paid employment. Just under 18% are self-employed. The gender breakdown shows that more of the employed males (20%) are self-employed when compared to the employed females (15%), and more of these said males (72%) than females (68%) are paid employees. The highest occurrence of self-employed persons are in the parishes of Carriacou and Petit Martinique, and St. John's and St. Mark's combined. These are the parishes best known for fishing.

Employed Population by Employer: Private businesses employ the highest percentage of workers (47%), where more males are employed than females. There is a higher proportion of females (23%) employed in the government than males (12%).

Population by Activity: Construction (23%) and Services (21%) employ most persons. Employment is still along the traditional gender lines when comparing male-female divide across sectors. The best illustration of the great gender divide can be found in the construction, wholesale and retail and hotel and restaurant sectors. 37% of working males work in the

construction sector, whereas only 2% of women work in this sector. 6% of the male work force are employed in the Wholesale and Retail sector compared with 13% of women who work in this sector. In the hotel and restaurants sector, only 2% of the male working population work here, as oppose to 9% of working females .

Unemployment: The total unemployment rate is 18.8%. More women are unemployed (25.5%), than men (12.5%). In the urban area, the female unemployment rate is 19%, compared with the male rate of 8.4%. Of great concern is the high level of youth unemployment (32.9%) where females appear worse off in this category. Most persons are unemployed because of a lack of jobs (90%), regardless of gender.

Underemployment: The underemployed are defined as those persons aged 15 and above who sought to increase their earnings in the seven days preceding the survey. In light of this, underemployment is most marked for paid employees (47%) and the self-employed (37%). In both cases, a greater proportion of males than females fall into the bracket of being underemployed.

3.5 Household Assets

The traditional approach to poverty analysis is based on an analysis of household income (or consumption) levels and patterns. An alternative, and equally valid approach is to look at 'asset ownership'. At the simplest level, this means defining the 'poor' as those households with the fewest and least valuable assets. Asset accumulation therefore becomes an indicator of households moving out of poverty, and asset depletion becomes an indicator of increased vulnerability and of households becoming poorer.

Figure 17

Percentage of Households Owning Certain Assets

□ Rural □ Rural poor ■ Urban
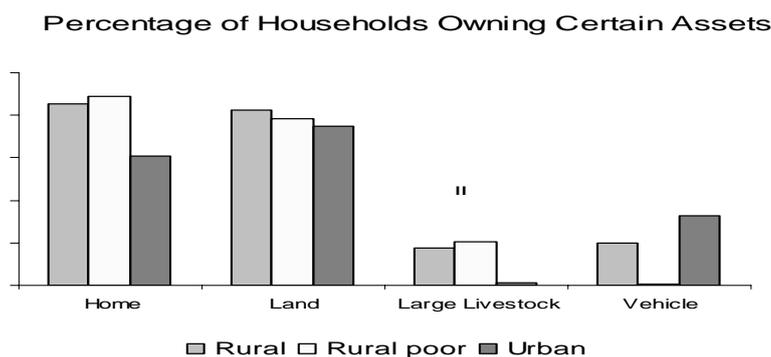
Home Ownership: Approximately 4/5 of households own their homes and 1/10 rents. Home ownership is significantly higher in the rural areas (see Figure 17). On the other hand, the data also indicate that temporary dwelling stands out in the urban poor areas, with 32% of the households living in a temporary dwelling. There is no significant difference when comparing the ownership of homes for male headed and female-headed households.

Land Ownership: Land is a valuable asset. Not only is it a productive resource in its own right, but it is also important as collateral for investment and business development. 79% of households own land, which comes very close to the amount owning homes. All parishes show high land ownership with St. George's urban recording the lowest and St. Patrick's the highest. However, the ownership of land beneath the dwelling (76%) appears to be slightly less than the

ownership of land generally.[5] Across socio-economic groups there is minimal variation in the ownership of land. The amount for each group falls in a 10% range (77%- 87%), which suggests that ownership is homogenous across economic groups. Like home ownership, the amount of male-headed households owning land is similar to that of female-headed households. However, the amount of land owned by male-headed households appears to be significantly more. This is evident in the amount of male-headed households owning land in the range 1-5.99 acres.

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Figure 18

Land ownership between male and female headed households
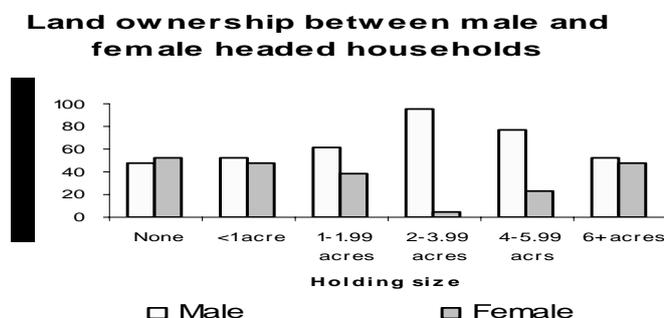
Livestock: At the national level, there is generally a low level of livestock ownership. This is especially so for small livestock as chicken and pigs where less than 4% own such animals.

Only one household in six owns large livestock (cattle, goats and sheep). Great variability exist across sub-regions and geographic areas, with Carriacou and Petit Martinique and St. David's outshining the other parishes. The rearing of cattle, goats and sheep still plays an important role in the livelihood of the residents of these parishes.

Vehicle: 18% of the Grenadian population owns at least one vehicle compared to 21.5% from 2001 census. Vehicle ownership is not common among the poor. This makes the perception that vehicle is a luxury more valid. Despite this, there is still a great difference between the non-poor areas, with households in urban areas owning twice as many vehicles as the non-poor rural areas. Not only is a vehicle a luxury product but also it can be considered as an urban phenomenon.

There is a striking difference between female and male headed household ownership of vehicles. Male-headed households are three times more likely to have a vehicle than female-headed households. A possible contributor to this situation is the high level of female unemployment and the fact that more female than male-headed households fall in the lower poverty quintiles.

Appliances and other Household Assets: Stoves are the most common of all the appliances; 93% of all households have one. The other commonly owned appliances, which are evident in over 70% of the households, are electric iron, refrigerator, television, and radio/stereo. Further analysis into the sub-regions shows that it is more likely for non-poor houses to have these appliances. When comparing the non-poor areas the ownership of these assets is slightly more common in the urban areas.

Further analysis by gender showed no significant differences in the level of male and female headed households owning these assets and appliances. This was more or less the scenario with regards to ownership of all assets (with the exception of motor vehicles and the area of land owned).

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5 There is an issue however, with respect to the actual interpretation of what constitutes ownership, since in the 'Post-Ivan module of the questionnaire a large number of persons did not have title to land and this prevented them from accessing USAID funds for home repair (only 45.7% had title ownership).

3.6 Housing and Amenities

Most Grenadians (85%) live in an undivided private house. Only 8% of the households claim to share their houses. Most people live in houses with 3 or more rooms with a significant portion of the poor households living in houses with 2 or less rooms. On average, there is 1 person per room .

Overcrowding, which can be defined as having a ratio of 2 or more person per room, is prevalent in approximately 14% of the households. Hurricane Ivan is a possible cause for overcrowding, since it undoubtedly reduced the rooms and increased the number of occupants in homes. Overcrowding becomes more of an issue for the poor households. This is illustrated in Figure 20.

Figure 19

Distribution of Poor Households by
Number of Persons per Room
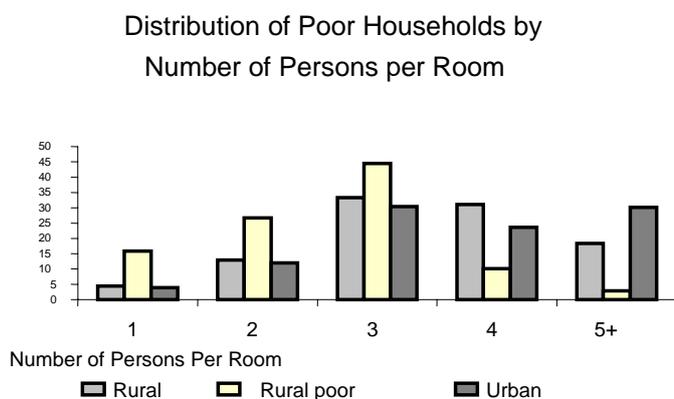
Another key welfare determinant is the materials used in the construction of the dwelling unit. The use of sheet metal as the main roofing material is widespread at the national level (94%). This comes close to the Census 2001 figure of 96.4%. One can find that in any parish over 88% of the houses use sheet metal. When examining the material of the outer walls of the house there is a marginal difference between the percent of households living in houses with wooden external walls and household having outer walls of stone, concrete or blocks (41% and 32% respectively).

This percent is the same for wooden houses and slightly less for the latter when compared to Census 2001. It is also apparent that the majority of the poor households live in wooden houses while the opposite is true for the non-poor. A similar pattern exists in the case of the flooring materials used, with both wooden and concrete flooring accounting for approximately the same proportion   (45%).

Water, Sanitation and Disposal*:* An important welfare indicator is access to safe water supply which has implications of health and sanitation. While 99% of the households can access water within 15 minutes, 86% have access to safe water supply.

Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water

Public piped into dwelling **Public into yard**
Private piped into dwelling **Rain water**
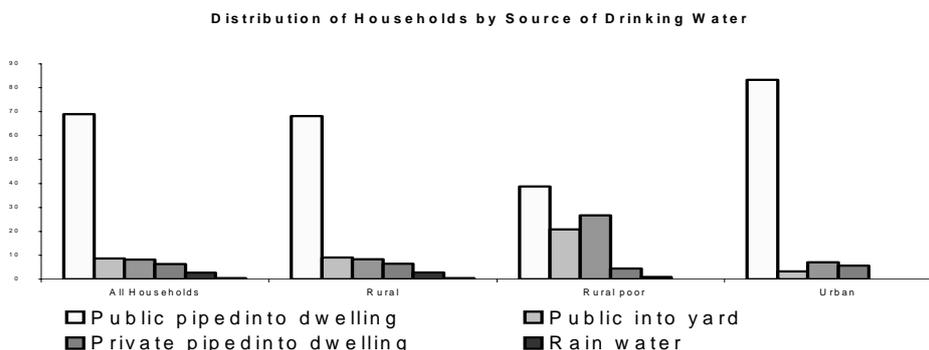
Figure 20

Figure 21 shows the distribution of drinking water source in rurl and urban areas, showing that water is more accessible to the non-poor than the poor households since for most of the former water is piped into the dwelling. The overall good access to a safe water source is not representative of the situation in Carriacou, with only 11% of the households having a safe source of water supply. Rainwater seems to be the main source of drinking water for a considerable number of households in Carriacou. This low access to safe drinking water is also revealed in Census 2001.

Sanitation measured in terms of toilet facilities appears to be poorer than access to water, with 36% of the households still using pit latrines and with 61% using safe sanitation (flush toilets and ventilated pit latrines)

Figure 21.

Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities

Flush to sewer **Flush to septic tank**
Pit latrine **Safe sanitation**
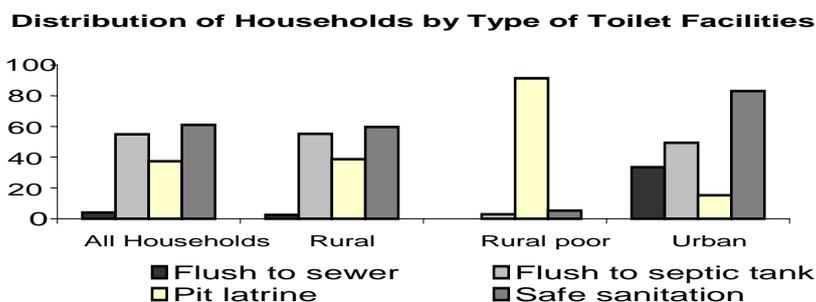
The survey data also show that sanitation is a serious problem in poorer areas. Despite this, there has been an improvement in sanitation from 51% (2001 Census) to 59% of the households using flushed toilets.

Garbage collection is managed fully by the government. Dumping and burning of waste are minimal. This is an improvement from 2001 with dumping and burning reduced and improved waste disposal increasing by 6%.

Lighting and Cooking: The majority of household use electricity for lighting 80%. This has been reduced from 85.3%compared to 2001. The use of electricity would have been affected by

the hurricane since some damaged roofs are not yet repaired. The use of kerosene for lighting is highly prevalent in the poor areas (54.3%).

The main fuel used for cooking is gas (95%). This denotes a slight improvement from 2001 of 4%. The use of firewood and charcoal is negligible at the national level and parish level, and to a small extent in the poorer regions. The use of these materials for cooking has also been slightly reduced.

3.7 Services

The CWIQ is also an important source of information on service delivery. It can be used for tracking consumer behaviour and attitudes for a wide range of public services. Figure 23**Error! Reference source not found.** shows the extent to which these services are used by the public, and compares usage patterns before Hurricane Ivan with after Hurricane Ivan.

 Among all the services, electricity appears to be most frequently used, but usage was significantly affected by the hurricane and dropped from 85% to 77%. Another service that appears to have been disrupted is the telephone service. The use of telephone is also reflected in the level of ownership of fixed phone and mobile phone. The high level of fixed telephone lines in Carriacou and the low levels in other parishes suggest that telephone access is not fully restored. The damage to telecommunication becomes more evident with 67% of the households accessing fixed phones lines in 2001 compared to a 53% at present. Mobile phones however have shown substantial increase in access from 2001. Internet access is directly related to fixed lines, thus showing a similar trend across parishes. The survey data also indicate that, as with telephone service a similar pattern is revealed for cable TV, with access and use being more prevalent in the least affected areas. This service, by a far greater extent than telephone, has not been fully restored. This fact is also reflected by a reduction in use from 30.3% (2001 Census) to 23%. Waste disposal services are also widely used and usage levels do not appear to have been seriously affected by the hurricane.

Figure 22
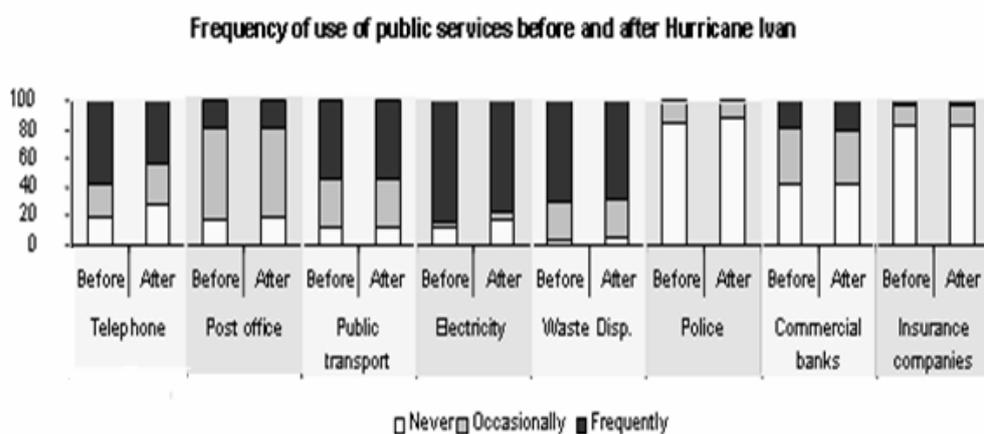
 The figure also highlights the services that are <u>not</u> extensively used. These include: police, banks and insurance services. Although the use of police services is low, between the two forms of security services, it appears to be the more popular with 18% and 15% of the households (before and after Hurricane Ivan respectively) claiming to use it occasionally. There is an overall low access to the nearest police station and geographically a low access in all parishes except St. Marks and St. George's Urban. The use of private security, the other form of security, is negligible with approximately 98% of households both before and after the hurricane declaring

non-use. Of all the financial services, commercial banks emerge to be the most popular with a greater proportion claiming to use it occasionally than frequently. This is true for before and after the hurricane. The other financial services showed high levels of non-use both before and after the hurricane, with government grants showing the highest.

Respondents who did not make use of specific services were also asked why not.   The answers are shown in Figure 23. With respect to telephone, public transport, and electricity, the main reason given was 'cost'.   With respect to the post office, the main reason was distance. Inadequate facilites was also another common reason for non-use. Further breakdowns of the data can be made to develop socioeconomic profiles for users and non-users of the services.

Figure 23

Main reason for occasional or non-use of facilities and services

□ No Knowledge of service ■ Distance □ Cost □ Poor service ■ Inadequate facilities

CHAPTER 4 - TABLES
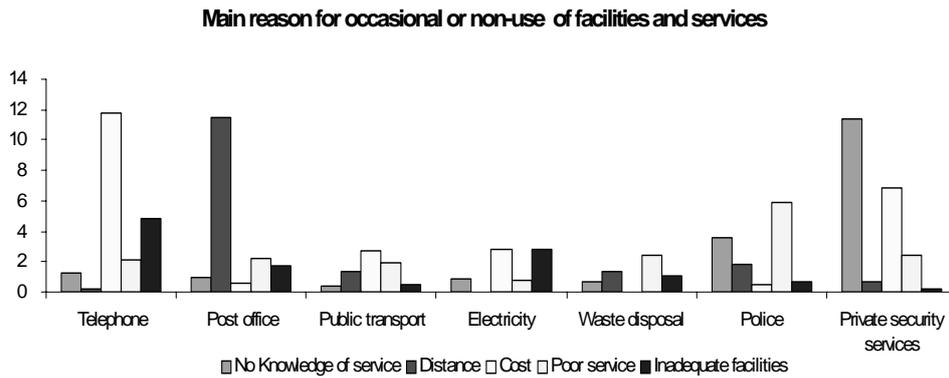
Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 1.1 - Interview results by place and region of residence

	Households in sample	Households successfully interviewed			Not interviewed	Response rate
		Original Household	Replacement (refusal)	Replacement (not found)		
Total	1,042	93.2	2.4	4.4	0.0	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	936	93.7	2.2	4.1	0.0	100.0
Urban	106	88.7	3.8	7.5	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	106	88.7	3.8	7.5	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	252	92.1	3.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	120	73.3	7.5	19.2	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	144	97.2	0.7	2.1	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	240	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. David's	108	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	72	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Respondent						
Head of household	803	92.9	2.7	4.4	0.0	100.0
Spouse of head	124	94.4	0.8	4.8	0.0	100.0
Parent of head	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Child age 15+	74	94.6	2.7	2.7	0.0	100.0
Child under 15	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other relative	31	93.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	100.0
Not related	8	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
Not household member	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cell format:	RJ6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6

Households in sample: all households
Original households: A8=1
Replacement (refusal): A8=2
Replacement not found): A8=3
Not interviewed: A8=4
Response rate: A8=1-3 / A8=1-4

Respondent:
Head: B3(A6) = 1
Spouse of head: B3(A6) = 2
Parent of head: B3(A6) = 4
Child age 15+:   B3(A6) = 3, B4(A6) >= 15
Child age under 15+: B3(A6) = 3, B4(A6) < 15
Other relative: B3(A6) = 5

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 1.2 - Households interviewed by place and region of residence

	Unweighted households	Unweighted percentage	Weighted households	Weighted percentage
Total	1,042	100.0	31,069	100.0
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	106	10.2	1362.0	4.4
St. George's Rural	252	24.2	10,139	32.6
St. Patrick's	120	11.5	3,236	10.4
St. John's & St. Mark's	144	13.8	3,913	12.6
St. Andrew's	240	23.0	7,152	23.0
St. David's	108	10.4	3,753	12.1
Carriacou	72	6.9	1,514	4.9
Rural	936	89.8	29,707	95.6
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. George's Rural	252	26.9	10,139	34.1
St. Patrick's	120	12.8	3,236	10.9
St. John's & St. Mark's	144	15.4	3,913	13.2
St. Mark's	240	25.6	7,152	24.1
St. Andrew's	108	11.5	3,753	12.6
St. David's	72	7.7	1,514	5.1
Carriacou	106	10.2	1,362	4.4
Urban				
Parish of residence	106	100.0	1,362	100.0
St. Georges	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Andrew's	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. David's	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Patrick's	0	0.0	0	0.0
Carriacou	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cell format:	RJ5	PC5	RJ3	PC5

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 1.3 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban population

by region of residence, gender and age

	Unweighted population	Unweighted percentage	Weighted population	Weighted percentage
Total	3,704	100.0	109,322	100.0
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	358	9.7	4,494	4.1
St. George's Rural	806	21.8	32,429	29.7
St. Patrick's	486	13.1	13,106	12.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	400	10.8	10,814	9.9
St. Andrew's	949	25.6	28,280	25.9
St. David's	392	10.6	13,622	12.5
Carriacou	313	8.5	6,580	6.0
Gender				
Male	1,819	49.1	53,540	49.0
Female	1,885	50.9	55,786	51.0
Age				
< 15	1,092	29.5	32,012	29.3
15-64	2,270	61.3	67,454	61.7
65+	342	9.2	9,860	9.0
Rural	3,346	90.3	104,828	95.9
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. George's Rural	806	24.1	32,429	30.9
St. Patrick's	486	14.5	13,106	12.5
St. John's & St. Mark's	400	12.0	10,814	10.3
St. Andrew's	949	28.4	28,280	27.0
St. David's	392	11.7	13,622	13.0
Carriacou	313	9.4	6,580	6.3
Gender				
Male	1,635	48.9	51,282	48.9
Female	1,711	51.1	53,550	51.1
Age				
< 15	1,003	30.0	30,955	29.5
15-64	2,040	61.0	64,616	61.6
65+	303	9.1	9,260	8.8
Urban	358	9.7	4,494	4.1
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	358	100.0	4,494	100.0
St. George's Rural	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Patrick's	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. John's	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Mark's	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Andrew's	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. David's	0	0.0	0	0.0
Carriacou				
Gender	184	51.4	2,258	50.2
Male	174	48.6	2,236	49.8
Female				
Age	89	24.9	1,056	23.5
< 15	230	64.2	2,838	63.2
15-64	39	10.9	600	13.4
65+				

Table 1.4 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban population by poverty quintile,

region of residence, gender and age

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.9	20.2	100.0
Rural	20.6	20.0	20.2	19.8	19.4	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. George's Rural	23.2	9.4	19.0	19.2	29.2	100.0
St. Patrick's	34.0	20.6	20.4	18.1	7.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	6.0	22.5	20.3	26.3	25.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	21.3	29.7	21.5	17.0	10.5	100.0
St. David's	15.3	19.9	20.4	20.9	23.5	100.0
Carriacou	13.1	24.9	19.5	25.2	17.3	100.0
Gender						
Male	21.3	18.8	19.3	19.3	21.2	100.0
Female	19.9	21.0	21.1	20.2	17.8	100.0
Age						
< 15	28.6	24.5	19.6	16.3	11.0	100.0
15-64	17.6	18.6	19.7	20.5	23.5	100.0
65+	14.4	14.3	25.6	26.7	19.1	100.0
Urban	5.3	22.4	12.9	22.3	37.1	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	5.3	22.4	12.9	22.3	37.1	100.0
St. George's Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Patrick's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Andrew's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. David's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carriacou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	5.5	23.2	11.4	22.2	37.7	100.0
Female	5.1	21.5	14.5	22.4	36.5	100.0
Age						
< 15	11.8	31.4	12.9	27.2	16.8	100.0
15-64	3.2	21.7	9.8	21.3	43.9	100.0
65+	3.8	9.5	27.4	18.5	40.8	100.0
Cell format:	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC5

Table 1.5 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban households by poverty quintile,
region of residence, household size, land and livestock holdings

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total	16.4	15.4	19.1	22.2	27.0	100.0
Rural	16.9	15.5	19.4	22.1	26.1	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. George's Rural	21.0	9.9	16.7	18.7	33.7	100.0
St. Patrick's	24.2	16.7	23.3	22.5	13.3	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	4.2	14.9	21.1	27.6	32.2	100.0
St. Andrew's	18.3	21.3	20.4	23.3	16.7	100.0
St. David's	13.9	18.5	18.5	21.3	27.8	100.0
Carriacou	6.9	16.7	22.2	26.4	27.8	100.0
Household size						
1-2	14.8	10.9	16.8	22.7	34.8	100.0
3-4	12.9	13.8	19.1	24.7	29.5	100.0
5-6	14.2	19.7	28.4	22.8	15.0	100.0
7+	39.5	29.9	15.4	11.7	3.6	100.0
Land holding						
None	21.2	15.6	21.0	20.6	21.6	100.0
< 1 acre	10.7	21.3	18.1	25.3	24.5	100.0
1-1.99 acres	12.1	13.4	26.7	17.1	30.8	100.0
2-3.99 acres	0.0	19.0	26.3	34.1	20.6	100.0
4-5.99 acrs	0.0	15.5	23.2	20.2	41.1	100.0
6+ acres	19.3	12.6	18.6	21.3	28.2	100.0
Livestock holding						
None	16.9	15.0	18.6	21.7	27.7	100.0
Small only	5.4	18.5	13.2	33.8	29.1	100.0
Large only	20.7	16.7	19.8	22.7	20.1	100.0
Both	8.0	15.7	41.3	15.2	19.9	100.0
Urban	5.0	13.4	12.6	24.2	44.8	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	5.0	13.4	12.6	24.2	44.8	100.0
St. George's Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Patrick's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Andrew's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. David's	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carriacou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size						
1-2	6.3	4.2	5.4	26.7	57.5	100.0
3-4	0.0	14.0	22.2	23.6	40.2	100.0
5-6	14.1	14.5	9.4	23.9	38.0	100.0
7+	0.0	61.8	12.4	13.5	12.4	100.0
Land holding						
None	6.1	12.1	12.4	31.2	38.2	100.0
< 1 acre	0.0	6.2	6.2	37.9	49.7	100.0
1-1.99 acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2-3.99 acres	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4-5.99 acrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6+ acres	5.6	15.6	14.1	17.9	46.8	100.0
Livestock holding						
None	5.3	14.2	12.0	25.6	42.9	100.0
Small only	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0
Large only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Both	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cell format:	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6

1st Quintile: Quintile = 1
2nd Quintile: Quintile = 2
3rd Quintile: Quintile = 3
4th Quintile: Quintile = 4
5th Quintile: Quintile = 5

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 1.6 - Percent distribution of the rural and urban households by poverty quintile,
and characteristics of the head of household

	1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile	Total
Total	16.4	15.4	19.1	22.2	27.0	100.0
Rural	16.9	15.5	19.4	22.1	26.1	100.0
SEG						
Public	8.9	9.3	12.6	16.2	53.1	100.0
Private formal	13.0	12.6	19.7	25.2	29.6	100.0
Private informal	29.9	9.8	22.8	24.8	12.6	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	11.7	13.1	19.7	23.9	31.5	100.0
Unemployed	23.7	19.7	21.3	21.5	13.8	100.0
Other	6.3	22.2	12.0	16.9	42.7	100.0
Gender						
Male	13.5	13.5	18.4	22.8	31.9	100.0
Female	20.7	17.7	20.6	21.3	19.7	100.0
Marital status						
Not in union	20.3	12.4	19.7	22.3	25.3	100.0
Legally married	7.0	14.8	21.2	20.1	36.9	100.0
Common law union	24.9	22.6	18.5	19.3	14.6	100.0
Visiting relationship	18.9	14.0	15.6	28.4	23.0	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	16.4	19.3	17.0	26.0	21.3	100.0
Highest level of education						
None	41.5	25.3	21.1	10.3	1.8	100.0
Some Primary	48.2	14.0	19.4	14.6	3.9	100.0
Comp. Primary	22.5	17.7	22.4	23.7	13.7	100.0
Some Secondary	10.0	15.3	21.2	27.6	26.0	100.0
Comp. Secondary	0.0	0.0	23.1	28.9	48.0	100.0
Post Secondary	0.0	0.0	2.2	7.5	90.3	100.0
Vocational/Technical	0.0	0.0	11.7	46.5	41.7	100.0
Urban	5.0	13.4	12.6	24.2	44.8	100.0
SEG						
Public	0.0	11.4	5.5	39.3	43.8	100.0
Private formal	5.8	17.5	16.3	20.7	39.7	100.0
Private informal	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	7.1	0.0	0.0	36.1	56.8	100.0
Unemployed	6.8	15.8	16.9	19.4	41.1	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	82.1	100.0
Gender						
Male	4.8	6.4	7.4	30.4	51.0	100.0
Female	5.2	20.9	18.1	17.6	38.2	100.0
Marital status						
Not in union	5.1	12.0	19.0	21.9	42.1	100.0
Legally married	9.7	16.2	0.0	29.8	44.2	100.0
Common law union	0.0	7.1	14.2	28.4	50.3	100.0
Visiting relationship	0.0	43.6	14.1	0.0	42.3	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	0.0	0.0	10.4	32.2	57.3	100.0
Highest level of education						
None	11.0	44.5	33.0	11.5	0.0	100.0
Some Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comp. Primary	28.6	28.6	0.0	42.9	0.0	100.0
Some Secondary	4.0	9.3	12.1	32.5	42.2	100.0
Comp. Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Post Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0	100.0
Vocational/Technical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Cell format:	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC6	PC5

1st Quintile: Quintile = 1
2nd Quintile: Quintile = 2
3rd Quintile: Quintile = 3
4th Quintile: Quintile = 4
5th Quintile: Quintile = 5

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 1.7: Percent distribution of households by characteristics
of the head of household

	Male head	Female head	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of residence			
Rural	95.7	95.5	95.6
Rural poor	12.9	19.8	16.1
Urban	4.3	4.5	4.4
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	4.3	4.5	4.4
St. George's Rural	34.7	30.3	32.6
St. Patrick's	9.7	11.3	10.4
St. John's & St. Mark's	12.3	12.9	12.6
St. Andrew's	22.1	24.1	23.0
St. David's	12.2	11.9	12.1
Carriacou	4.7	5.0	4.9
Socio-economic group			
Public	11.1	10.6	10.9
Private formal	37.0	15.1	26.7
Private informal	0.8	6.1	3.3
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	21.1	10.3	16.0
Unemployed	24.2	55.7	39.0
Other	5.3	1.8	3.7
Marital status			
Not in union	29.5	48.3	38.4
Legally married	40.0	12.3	27.0
Common law union	18.3	14.9	16.7
Visiting relationship	6.3	10.3	8.2
Widowed/div/sep	5.2	13.7	9.2
Literacy			
Literate	97.1	95.6	96.4
Not Literate	2.9	4.4	3.6
Highest level of education			
None	19.8	21.5	20.6
Some Primary	2.3	3.5	2.9
Comp. Primary	3.8	3.7	3.7
Some Secondary	58.0	61.5	59.6
Comp. Secondary	2.9	1.7	2.3
Post Secondary	10.5	7.1	8.9
Vocational/technical	2.6	1.2	2.0
Age			
15-19	0.4	0.5	0.4
20-29	10.1	10.8	10.4
30-39	23.3	20.4	21.9
40-49	22.7	22.7	22.7
50-59	16.8	12.7	14.8
60+	26.7	33.0	29.7

Cell format:	PC6	PC6	PC6

Base for percentage is all households by gender of head and tot

All others are formatted as PC5

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 1.8: Percent distribution of households by characteristics
of the head of household

	Male head	Female head	Total
Total	53.0	47.0	100.0
Place of residence			
Rural	53.0	47.0	100.0
Rural poor	42.4	57.6	100.0
Urban	51.8	48.2	100.0
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	51.8	48.2	100.0
St. George's Rural	56.3	43.7	100.0
St. Patrick's	49.2	50.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	51.7	48.3	100.0
St. Andrew's	50.8	49.2	100.0
St. David's	53.7	46.3	100.0
Carriacou	51.4	48.6	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Public	54.0	46.0	100.0
Private formal	73.4	26.6	100.0
Private informal	12.2	87.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	69.8	30.2	100.0
Unemployed	32.8	67.2	100.0
Other	77.0	23.0	100.0
Marital status			
Not in union	40.7	59.3	100.0
Legally married	78.6	21.4	100.0
Common law union	58.1	41.9	100.0
Visiting relationship	40.6	59.4	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	30.1	69.9	100.0
Literacy			
Literate	53.4	46.6	100.0
Not Literate	42.4	57.6	100.0
Highest level of education			
None	51.0	49.0	100.0
Some Primary	43.2	56.8	100.0
Comp. Primary	53.7	46.3	100.0
Some Secondary	51.6	48.4	100.0
Comp. Secondary	66.3	33.7	100.0
Post Secondary	62.5	37.5	100.0
Vocational/technical	71.7	28.3	100.0
Age			
15-19	50.0	50.0	100.0
20-29	51.3	48.7	100.0
30-39	56.3	43.7	100.0
40-49	53.0	47.0	100.0
50-59	59.9	40.1	100.0
60+	47.8	52.2	100.0

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 1.9 - Distribution of households by place and region of residence,
household size, land and livestock holdings

	Male head	Female head	Total
Total	53.0	47.0	100.0
Place of residence			
Rural	53.0	47.0	100.0
Rural poor	42.4	57.6	100.0
Urban	51.8	48.2	100.0
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	51.8	48.2	100.0
St. George's Rural	56.3	43.7	100.0
St. Patrick's	49.2	50.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	51.7	48.3	100.0
St. Andrew's	50.8	49.2	100.0
St. David's	53.7	46.3	100.0
Carriacou	51.4	48.6	100.0
Household size			
1-2	64.7	35.3	100.0
3-4	46.9	53.1	100.0
5-6	46.7	53.3	100.0
7+	36.8	63.2	100.0
Land holding			
None	49.4	50.6	100.0
< 1 acre	53.2	46.8	100.0
1-1.99 acres	59.7	40.3	100.0
2-3.99 acres	91.2	8.8	100.0
4-5.99 acrs	79.4	20.6	100.0
6+ acres	52.4	47.6	100.0
Livestock holding			
None	51.2	48.8	100.0
Small only	51.8	48.2	100.0
Large only	59.6	40.4	100.0
Both	62.9	37.1	100.0

Cell format:	RJ7	PC7	RJ7

Table 1.10 - Distribution of the rural and urban households by region of residence,
household size, land and livestock holdings

	Male head	Female head	Total
Total	53.0	47.0	100.0
Rural	53.0	47.0	100.0
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. George's Rural	56.3	43.7	100.0
St. Patrick's	49.2	50.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	51.7	48.3	100.0
St. Andrew's	50.8	49.2	100.0
St. David's	53.7	46.3	100.0
Carriacou	51.4	48.6	100.0
Household size			
1-2	64.8	35.2	100.0
3-4	47.1	52.9	100.0
5-6	46.7	53.3	100.0
7+	36.5	63.5	100.0
Land holding			
None	50.0	50.0	100.0
< 1 acre	52.8	47.2	100.0
1-1.99 acres	59.7	40.3	100.0
2-3.99 acres	91.2	8.8	100.0
4-5.99 acrs	79.4	20.6	100.0
6+ acres	52.3	47.7	100.0
Livestock holding			
None	51.2	48.8	100.0
Small only	52.2	47.8	100.0
Large only	59.4	40.6	100.0
Both	62.9	37.1	100.0
Urban	51.8	48.2	100.0
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	51.8	48.2	100.0
St. George's Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Patrick's	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Andrew's	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. David's	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carriacou	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household size			
1-2	62.2	37.8	100.0
3-4	42.5	57.5	100.0
5-6	47.4	52.6	100.0
7+	50.6	49.4	100.0
Land holding			
None	39.3	60.7	100.0
< 1 acre	68.4	31.6	100.0
1-1.99 acres	0.0	0.0	0.0
2-3.99 acres	0.0	0.0	0.0
4-5.99 acrs	0.0	0.0	0.0
6+ acres	53.8	46.2	100.0
Livestock holding			
None	51.2	48.8	100.0
Small only	44.4	55.6	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	100.0
Both	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cell format:	RJ7	PC7	RJ7

Table 1.11: Percent distribution of households by number of household members

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	Mean household size
Total	40.6	30.4	18.0	11.0	100.0	3.6
Place of residence						
Rural	40.6	30.2	18.0	11.2	100.0	3.6
Rural poor	35.6	23.0	15.2	26.2	100.0	4.3
Urban	39.9	35.6	17.7	6.7	100.0	3.4
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	39.9	35.6	17.7	6.7	100.0	3.4
St. George's Rural	46.0	31.7	13.9	8.3	100.0	3.3
St. Patrick's	35.0	29.2	17.5	18.3	100.0	4.1
St. John's & St. Mark's	53.9	26.3	17.1	2.7	100.0	2.8
St. Andrew's	32.9	29.6	21.2	16.2	100.0	4.0
St. David's	35.2	33.3	22.2	9.3	100.0	3.6
Carriacou	31.9	26.4	23.6	18.1	100.0	4.4
Socio-economic group						
Public	29.6	42.0	18.1	10.3	100.0	3.8
Private formal	42.3	33.8	15.4	8.5	100.0	3.3
Private informal	26.3	34.5	25.7	13.5	100.0	4.3
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	32.8	33.7	24.8	8.7	100.0	3.7
Unemployed	46.6	23.1	16.6	13.7	100.0	3.6
Other	48.2	29.1	15.8	6.9	100.0	3.1
Gender of head of household						
Male	49.6	26.9	15.9	7.7	100.0	3.1
Female	30.4	34.4	20.4	14.8	100.0	4.1

Base for percentage, mean is all households

1 to 2: HhSize = 1-2
3 to 4: HhSize = 3-4
5 to 6: HhSize = 5-6
7+: HhSize >= 7
Mean: sum of HhSize / number of households

All cells are formatted as PC7.

Table 1.12: Dependency ratio by place of residence, region of residence, household size, socio-economic group and gender of the head of household

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.3	3.5	0.6
Place of residence							
Rural	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.3	3.5	0.6
Rural poor	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	0.3	4.3	0.9
Urban	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.4	3.3	0.6
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.4	3.3	0.6
St. George's Rural	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.2	3.2	0.5
St. Patrick's	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.4	0.3	4.1	0.7
St. John's & St. Mark's	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.4	2.8	0.6
St. Andrew's	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.3	0.3	4.0	0.7
St. David's	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.3	3.6	0.8
Carriacou	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.5	0.4	4.3	0.8
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.5
3-4	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.2	3.5	0.5
5-6	0.5	1.5	2.0	3.1	0.3	5.3	0.7
7+	0.9	2.6	3.6	4.7	0.2	8.4	0.8
Socio-economic group							
Public	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.0	3.7	0.4
Private formal	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.1	0.1	3.3	0.5
Private informal	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.6	0.2	4.2	0.6
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.2	3.6	0.6
Unemployed	0.3	0.7	0.9	2.0	0.6	3.6	0.8
Other	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.4	3.1	0.7
Gender of head of household							
Male	0.3	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.3	3.1	0.6
Female	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.4	0.4	4.0	0.7

Base for mean is all households

0 to 4: population age 0-4 (B5=0-4)
5 to 14: population age 5-14 (B5=5-14)
0 to 14: population age 0-14 (B5=0-14)
15 to 64: population age 15-64 (B5=15-64)
65+: population age 65 and above (B5>=65)

St. Andrew's

Table 1.13: Percent distribution of total population by place
and region of residence and age

	Male	Female	Total
Total	49.0	51.0	100.0
Place of residence			
Rural	48.9	51.1	100.0
Rural poor	50.7	49.3	100.0
Urban	50.2	49.8	100.0
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	50.2	49.8	100.0
St. George's Rural	50.0	50.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	49.2	50.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	50.0	50.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	49.5	50.5	100.0
St. David's	44.6	55.4	100.0
Carriacou	47.6	52.4	100.0
Age			
0-4	48.5	51.5	100.0
5-9	52.4	47.6	100.0
10-14	46.6	53.4	100.0
15-19	51.7	48.3	100.0
20-29	48.9	51.1	100.0
30-39	48.3	51.7	100.0
40-49	50.2	49.8	100.0
50-59	50.7	49.3	100.0
60+	44.6	55.4	100.0

Base for percentage is all household members

Total column cells are formatted CJ
All others are formatted as PC6.

Table 1.14: Percent distribution of total population by relationship to head, marital status, socioeconomic group and gender

	Male	Female	Total
Total	49.0	51.0	100.0
Relationship to Head			
Head	53.0	47.0	100.0
Spouse	26.2	73.8	100.0
Child	50.3	49.7	100.0
Parent	38.4	61.6	100.0
Other relative	54.7	45.3	100.0
Not related	53.5	46.5	100.0
Marital status (age 15+)			
Not in union	50.1	49.9	100.0
Legally married	49.5	50.5	100.0
Common law union	50.7	49.3	100.0
Visiting relationship	46.1	53.9	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	32.4	67.6	100.0
Socio-economic group (age 15+)			
Public	41.7	58.3	100.0
Private formal	65.2	34.8	100.0
Private informal	66.2	33.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	21.8	78.2	100.0
Unemployed	38.1	61.9	100.0
Other	50.0	50.0	100.0

Relationship to Head: Base for percentage is all household members
Marital status: Base for percentage is household members age 5 and above
Socio-economic group: Base for percentage is household members age 5 and

All cells are formatted as PC5.

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 1.15 - Percent distribution of population by gender and age.

	Male	Female	Total
Total	49.0	51.0	100.0
0-4	4.1	4.3	8.4
5-9	5.2	4.7	9.9
10-14	5.1	5.8	10.9
15-19	6.4	5.9	12.3
20-24	4.5	4.8	9.3
25-29	3.3	3.4	6.7
30-34	2.8	3.6	6.4
35-39	3.5	3.3	6.8
40-44	3.2	3.2	6.4
45-49	2.4	2.4	4.8
50-54	2.2	1.8	3.9
55-59	1.1	1.4	2.5
60-64	1.3	1.2	2.5
65+	3.8	5.2	9.0
Rural	46.9	49.0	95.9
0-4	4.0	4.2	8.2
5-9	5.0	4.6	9.6
10-14	4.9	5.6	10.5
15-19	6.2	5.7	11.9
20-24	4.3	4.7	9.0
25-29	3.2	3.3	6.5
30-34	2.7	3.4	6.1
35-39	3.4	3.2	6.6
40-44	3.0	3.0	6.0
45-49	2.2	2.3	4.6
50-54	2.1	1.7	3.8
55-59	1.0	1.4	2.4
60-64	1.2	1.1	2.4
65+	3.7	4.8	8.5
Urban	2.1	2.0	4.1
0-4	0.1	0.1	0.2
5-9	0.2	0.1	0.3
10-14	0.2	0.2	0.4
15-19	0.2	0.3	0.5
20-24	0.2	0.1	0.3
25-29	0.1	0.1	0.2
30-34	0.2	0.2	0.3
35-39	0.1	0.1	0.2
40-44	0.2	0.2	0.4
45-49	0.2	0.1	0.2
50-54	0.1	0.1	0.2
55-59	0.1	0.1	0.1
60-64	0.1	0.1	0.1
65+	0.2	0.4	0.5

Cell format:

Age = B5
Gender = B1

**Table 1.16 - Percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost
mother and/or father by place of residence, gender and age.**

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	0.5	3.6	0.1
Place of residence			
Rural	0.4	3.7	0.1
Rural poor	0.4	5.0	0.0
Urban	3.6	0.0	0.0
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	3.6	0.0	0.0
St. George's Rural	0.4	3.2	0.4
St. Patrick's	0.0	2.0	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	0.0	3.1	0.0
St. Andrew's	0.8	5.7	0.0
St. David's	0.0	2.5	0.0
Carriacou	0.8	3.2	0.0
Gender			
Male	0.3	3.5	0.2
Female	0.7	3.6	0.0
Age			
0-4	0.6	1.8	0.0
5-9	0.1	3.3	0.0
10-14	0.3	5.0	0.0
15+	1.2	3.9	0.5

Cell format: PC6   PC6

Children who have lost mother only: B8=2 and B6<>2 / B4 < 18
Children who have lost father only: B8<>2 and B6=2 / B4 < 18
Children who have lost both father & mother: B8=2 and B6=2 / B4 < 18
Gender = B1

Table 1.17 - Percent distribution of children under 18 years old living without
     parents by place of residence, gender and age.

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children living in non-nuclear households
Total	40.4	3.0	9.6	53.0
Place of residence				
Rural	40.4	2.9	9.7	53.1
Rural poor	48.0	0.9	11.3	60.3
Urban	39.0	3.6	7.6	50.2
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	39.0	3.6	7.6	50.2
St. George's Rural	42.3	5.0	7.5	54.8
St. Patrick's	38.3	5.5	12.0	55.7
St. John's & St. Mark's	50.4	3.0	13.2	66.7
St. Andrew's	35.7	1.1	8.4	45.1
St. David's	51.3	0.6	5.8	57.7
Carriacou	22.0	2.4	22.8	47.2
Gender				
Male	41.7	2.5	9.5	53.7
Female	39.1	3.4	9.8	52.3
Age				
0-4	37.1	1.7	5.7	44.5
5-9	38.4	1.4	9.1	48.8
10-14	46.9	2.2	12.0	61.1
15+	36.3	9.0	12.0	57.2

Cell format: PC6   PC6

Children living with mother only: B9=1 and B7<>1 / B4 < 18
Children living with father only: B9<>1 and B7=1 / B4 < 18
Children living with no parents: B9<>1 and B7<>1 / B4 < 18

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation
of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	17.9	33.9	34.9	4.9	0.2	8.2	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	18.5	33.9	34.7	5.1	0.2	7.7	100.0
Rural poor	27.7	39.8	22.2	1.9	0.0	8.4	100.0
Urban	6.0	33.3	39.5	0.8	0.0	20.4	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	6.0	33.3	39.5	0.8	0.0	20.4	100.0
St. George's Rural	20.2	31.7	26.2	6.3	0.0	15.5	100.0
St. Patrick's	12.5	19.2	51.7	5.8	0.0	10.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	12.0	48.2	32.3	6.9	0.0	0.6	100.0
St. Andrew's	16.2	28.8	47.5	5.0	0.4	2.1	100.0
St. David's	32.4	46.3	16.7	0.9	0.0	3.7	100.0
Carriacou	12.5	36.1	45.8	1.4	1.4	2.8	100.0
Household size							
1-2	13.7	35.8	36.8	6.1	0.2	7.4	100.0
3-4	21.5	31.6	34.4	3.9	0.2	8.3	100.0
5-6	22.7	30.5	33.6	3.8	0.0	9.4	100.0
7+	15.8	38.4	31.7	5.2	0.0	8.9	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	19.0	25.8	43.7	5.6	0.0	5.8	100.0
< 1 acre	18.5	30.4	43.2	4.7	0.4	2.8	100.0
1-1.99 acres	26.4	31.4	28.8	10.4	0.0	3.0	100.0
2-3.99 acres	39.6	16.1	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 acrs	45.9	20.6	14.0	6.5	0.0	13.0	100.0
6+ acres	15.4	39.8	28.0	4.4	0.1	12.2	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	16.9	33.0	36.1	4.9	0.2	8.8	100.0
Small only	16.2	29.6	40.9	6.1	0.0	7.3	100.0
Large only	23.1	39.4	26.2	4.4	0.0	6.9	100.0
Both	17.0	29.3	44.7	6.9	0.0	2.2	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	16.7	34.4	34.7	5.9	0.0	8.3	100.0
Private formal	16.7	36.1	32.8	4.2	0.0	10.3	100.0
Private informal	39.1	23.8	26.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	21.1	33.1	33.8	9.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
Unemployed	17.0	33.2	38.2	4.2	0.2	7.3	100.0
Other	10.9	32.1	33.3	2.6	2.6	18.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	18.4	33.0	35.4	4.8	0.3	8.1	100.0
Female	17.5	34.8	34.3	5.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Not in union	16.6	32.4	37.5	5.4	0.0	8.2	100.0
Legally married	19.8	32.3	34.2	4.8	0.3	8.7	100.0
Common law union	20.1	34.9	33.0	4.3	0.0	7.7	100.0
Visiting relationship	19.3	43.6	26.1	1.6	0.0	9.4	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	14.1	35.2	36.0	8.0	1.0	5.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	22.1	28.3	31.8	6.3	0.3	11.2	100.0
Some Primary	18.7	60.7	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Comp. Primary	13.0	45.3	31.8	2.6	0.0	7.3	100.0
Some Secondary	17.9	35.3	36.5	5.0	0.0	5.3	100.0
Comp. Secondary	5.6	24.1	42.3	0.0	0.0	28.0	100.0
Post Secondary	12.2	22.9	37.2	6.2	1.1	20.4	100.0
Vocational/Technical	24.8	49.4	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households
Much worse: F12=1
Worse: F12=2
Same: F12=3
Better: F12=4
Much better: F12=5
Don't know: F12=6
Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.2: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation
of the household compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	18.0	29.7	43.6	5.5	0.7	2.6	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	18.4	29.6	43.1	5.6	0.7	2.7	100.0
Rural poor	39.9	26.1	26.9	2.5	0.8	3.8	100.0
Urban	8.5	33.4	54.0	3.3	0.0	0.8	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	8.5	33.4	54.0	3.3	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. George's Rural	29.0	21.8	36.1	7.5	1.2	4.4	100.0
St. Patrick's	10.8	20.0	58.3	3.3	0.8	6.7	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	9.3	37.6	44.1	7.0	1.4	0.6	100.0
St. Andrew's	10.8	28.7	54.6	5.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. David's	22.2	48.1	26.9	1.9	0.0	0.9	100.0
Carriacou	13.9	38.9	40.3	5.6	0.0	1.4	100.0
Household size							
1-2	16.8	27.4	48.1	5.2	0.0	2.5	100.0
3-4	18.6	27.3	45.7	5.4	0.3	2.7	100.0
5-6	19.5	34.6	35.2	6.5	2.4	1.8	100.0
7+	18.2	37.2	34.4	5.1	1.2	3.9	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	18.3	23.8	51.7	4.2	0.8	1.2	100.0
< 1 acre	12.7	30.0	49.4	6.7	0.5	0.7	100.0
1-1.99 acres	17.3	34.8	35.0	8.9	0.0	4.0	100.0
2-3.99 acres	19.0	24.9	44.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 acrs	15.5	42.6	21.7	13.7	0.0	6.5	100.0
6+ acres	20.4	31.5	38.5	4.8	0.7	4.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	19.2	27.9	44.3	5.5	0.6	2.5	100.0
Small only	19.8	19.0	48.3	4.3	3.6	4.9	100.0
Large only	13.4	39.2	39.2	5.2	0.0	3.0	100.0
Both	11.0	36.8	42.2	7.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	8.4	27.2	50.7	10.8	0.8	2.0	100.0
Private formal	14.7	34.6	42.8	5.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
Private informal	18.3	44.8	26.1	2.9	0.0	7.9	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	19.9	27.8	43.7	7.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	22.3	27.2	43.5	4.0	0.7	2.4	100.0
Other	15.5	25.1	40.9	2.6	3.5	12.4	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	16.6	28.8	45.4	6.3	0.4	2.4	100.0
Female	19.5	30.8	41.4	4.5	0.9	2.8	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Not in union	21.3	24.7	45.9	3.9	0.6	3.6	100.0
Legally married	14.3	29.8	44.7	8.4	0.5	2.3	100.0
Common law union	16.9	30.4	44.0	6.4	1.1	1.3	100.0
Visiting relationship	15.5	45.2	35.4	0.9	0.0	3.0	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	20.2	36.2	35.8	6.3	1.4	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	25.3	26.5	38.9	5.1	1.7	2.5	100.0
Some Primary	38.0	29.9	26.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Comp. Primary	13.0	31.0	44.6	6.5	0.0	4.9	100.0
Some Secondary	15.9	30.7	45.4	5.0	0.2	2.8	100.0
Comp. Secondary	20.9	25.6	36.7	11.2	0.0	5.6	100.0
Post Secondary	5.0	28.8	53.8	8.5	2.5	1.5	100.0
Vocational/Technical	38.0	41.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households
Much worse: F11=1
Worse: F11=2
Same: F11=3
Better: F11=4
Much better: F11=5
Don't know: F11=6
Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of households by changes in the land holding of the household in the last year

	No holding	Less	Same	More	Don't Know	Total
Total	20.9	0.8	72.3	0.1	5.8	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	20.6	0.9	73.2	0.1	5.2	100.0
Rural poor	25.9	0.0	66.5	0.0	7.6	100.0
Urban	27.5	0.0	53.1	0.8	18.6	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	27.5	0.0	53.1	0.8	18.6	100.0
St. George's Rural	21.8	0.8	69.8	0.0	7.5	100.0
St. Patrick's	9.2	0.8	85.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	19.1	1.4	74.6	0.0	4.9	100.0
St. Andrew's	22.5	0.8	73.3	0.0	3.3	100.0
St. David's	24.1	0.9	70.4	0.9	3.7	100.0
Carriacou	23.6	0.0	73.6	0.0	2.8	100.0
Household size						
1-2	24.2	0.5	70.1	0.0	5.3	100.0
3-4	19.7	0.7	73.1	0.5	6.1	100.0
5-6	18.6	1.7	73.9	0.0	5.8	100.0
7+	16.2	1.2	76.0	0.0	6.6	100.0
Area of land owned by the household						
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 acre	0.0	0.4	98.2	0.2	1.2	100.0
1-1.99 acres	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
2-3.99 acres	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 acrs	0.0	8.4	83.3	0.0	8.4	100.0
6+ acres	0.0	1.3	87.9	0.2	10.6	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household						
None	22.4	0.8	70.4	0.2	6.1	100.0
Small only	23.3	2.4	65.5	0.0	8.8	100.0
Large only	14.4	0.7	81.0	0.0	3.9	100.0
Both	15.6	0.0	81.4	0.0	3.1	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	18.2	0.0	73.4	0.3	8.1	100.0
Private formal	23.8	0.8	71.4	0.4	3.5	100.0
Private informal	33.3	0.0	64.1	0.0	2.6	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	18.4	1.2	74.2	0.0	6.3	100.0
Unemployed	19.7	1.1	72.7	0.0	6.6	100.0
Other	21.9	0.0	69.9	0.0	8.2	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	19.5	1.2	74.0	0.3	5.0	100.0
Female	22.5	0.4	70.5	0.0	6.6	100.0
Marital status of the head of household						
Not in union	23.8	0.8	68.1	0.0	7.3	100.0
Legally married	14.3	1.6	79.3	0.0	4.8	100.0
Common law union	24.0	0.5	70.6	0.7	4.2	100.0
Visiting relationship	29.5	0.0	65.6	0.4	4.5	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	14.5	0.0	80.3	0.0	5.3	100.0
Education level of the head of household						
None	16.4	0.5	75.9	0.0	7.1	100.0
Some Primary	15.6	0.0	84.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Comp. Primary	12.8	0.0	80.1	0.0	7.1	100.0
Some Secondary	23.5	0.8	71.5	0.2	4.0	100.0
Comp. Secondary	5.6	9.7	62.3	0.0	22.4	100.0
Post Secondary	26.6	0.0	63.2	0.4	9.7	100.0
Vocational/Technical	4.4	0.0	82.3	0.0	13.2	100.0

Base for percentage is all households
No holding: F4=0
Less: F4>0, F5=1
Same: F4>0, F5=2
More: F4>0, F5=3
Don't know: F4>0, F5=4
Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
Total	54.2	10.4	26.9	5.2	3.4	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	54.1	10.2	27.2	5.3	3.2	100.0
Rural poor	26.2	9.0	50.1	7.3	7.5	100.0
Urban	55.3	14.7	20.8	3.4	5.8	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	55.3	14.7	20.8	3.4	5.8	100.0
St. George's Rural	47.2	8.1	34.3	7.7	2.8	100.0
St. Patrick's	58.1	5.1	17.1	7.7	12.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	64.2	9.5	19.6	5.4	1.3	100.0
St. Andrew's	52.1	10.8	31.3	3.3	2.5	100.0
St. David's	60.2	19.4	17.6	0.9	1.9	100.0
Carriacou	59.7	11.1	25.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	61.5	8.7	21.7	5.2	2.8	100.0
3-4	57.3	13.0	22.0	4.3	3.4	100.0
5-6	43.6	11.1	35.8	7.1	2.4	100.0
7+	35.4	8.7	44.6	4.4	7.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household						
None	59.0	11.6	21.6	5.8	2.1	100.0
< 1 acre	59.4	5.9	30.2	1.9	2.6	100.0
1-1.99 acres	75.7	8.9	11.4	4.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 acres	76.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	10.2	100.0
4-5.99 acrs	65.5	7.2	14.3	0.0	13.0	100.0
6+ acres	47.4	12.2	29.5	6.8	4.1	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household						
None	54.5	9.8	26.6	5.9	3.1	100.0
Small only	57.1	12.6	20.6	3.7	6.1	100.0
Large only	51.1	12.4	29.8	2.1	4.6	100.0
Both	58.0	12.4	24.3	5.3	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	62.7	12.9	20.1	3.2	1.1	100.0
Private formal	59.4	8.9	27.0	2.3	2.3	100.0
Private informal	25.6	11.9	50.9	5.5	6.2	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	51.8	10.6	29.1	6.3	2.2	100.0
Unemployed	50.0	11.6	26.0	7.7	4.6	100.0
Other	70.3	0.0	22.5	0.0	7.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	59.6	10.2	23.0	3.9	3.3	100.0
Female	48.0	10.6	31.3	6.6	3.5	100.0
Marital status of the head of household						
Not in union	51.6	10.4	28.5	5.7	3.8	100.0
Legally married	60.4	9.2	23.6	3.4	3.4	100.0
Common law union	53.4	7.6	31.5	3.2	4.2	100.0
Visiting relationship	52.9	15.8	26.7	4.6	0.0	100.0
Widowed/div/sep	48.3	15.2	22.3	11.3	2.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household						
None	39.2	10.1	36.7	7.6	6.3	100.0
Some Primary	28.7	2.8	53.7	9.0	5.8	100.0
Comp. Primary	49.9	3.6	39.0	2.6	4.9	100.0
Some Secondary	57.7	10.6	24.5	4.9	2.4	100.0
Comp. Secondary	66.8	11.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Post Secondary	74.6	15.1	4.4	2.8	3.1	100.0
Vocational/Technical	44.2	10.6	40.7	4.4	0.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households
Never: F10=1
Seldom: F10=2
Sometimes: F10=3
Often: F10=4
Always: F10=5
Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Table 2.5: Percentage of households owning certain assets

| | Home | Land | Livestock | | | Vehicle | Bicycle | Boat |
			Small	Large	Both			
Total	82.7	79.1	3.6	16.7	3.1	18.0	7.5	2.4
Place of residence								
Rural	83.5	79.4	3.6	17.4	3.3	17.6	7.4	2.4
Rural poor	89.5	74.1	1.1	21.3	1.6	0.5	2.7	1.7
Urban	64.2	72.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	26.0	8.8	2.6
Parish of residence								
St. George's Urban	64.2	72.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	26.0	8.8	2.6
St. George's Rural	77.8	78.2	3.2	6.3	1.2	22.2	8.7	1.6
St. Patrick's	88.3	90.8	5.0	18.3	5.0	15.8	5.8	5.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	81.3	80.9	5.0	8.6	2.8	15.6	8.7	2.1
St. Andrew's	91.3	77.5	3.8	22.1	2.5	13.3	7.1	2.1
St. David's	81.5	75.9	1.9	38.0	1.9	13.0	1.9	0.0
Carriacou	86.1	76.4	2.8	38.9	22.2	27.8	13.9	11.1
Household size								
1-2	81.1	75.8	2.9	12.6	1.2	15.7	4.4	2.8
3-4	83.7	80.3	5.6	15.9	2.1	23.6	10.0	2.0
5-6	81.3	81.4	2.3	19.8	7.0	17.4	9.5	2.6
7+	88.0	83.8	2.5	28.9	6.8	11.7	8.4	2.1
Socio-economic group								
Public	78.5	81.8	2.9	19.7	3.1	24.2	11.0	2.7
Private formal	77.8	76.2	2.9	20.7	2.5	19.7	7.8	1.2
Private informal	80.7	66.7	5.6	24.9	8.6	10.4	14.1	2.9
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	84.7	81.6	4.6	16.7	5.8	31.6	8.7	4.7
Unemployed	86.6	80.3	3.2	12.3	2.4	8.8	4.8	2.5
Other	84.6	78.1	6.6	14.8	0.0	28.7	12.4	0.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	83.2	80.5	3.5	18.8	3.7	26.4	7.4	2.5
Female	82.2	77.5	3.7	14.4	2.5	8.5	7.5	2.4

Base for percentage is all households

Home: F1=1
Land: F4>0
Small livestock: (F8d > 0 or F8e > 0) and (F8a = 0 and F8b = 0 and F8c = 0)
Large livestock: (F8a > 0 or F8b > 0 or F8c > 0) and (F8d = 0 and F8e = 0)
Both: (F8d > 0 or F8e > 0) and (F8a > 0 or F8b > 0 or F8c > 0)
Car: F12o=1
Motorcycle: F12n=1

Cells are formatted PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 2.6: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric Iron	Refrigerator	Television	DVD/ Video	Stereo/ Radio	Clock	Fan	Sewing machine	Stove	Washing Machine	Computer	Fixed Telephone	Mobile Telephone	Cable TV Connection	Internet Connection
Total	72.7	72.5	71.7	42.4	77.5	68.4	35.7	10.2	92.8	31.5	13.9	53.0	57.5	23.8	8.7
Place of residence															
Rural	72.4	72.1	71.4	42.4	77.5	68.0	35.4	10.0	92.7	31.0	13.5	52.6	56.7	24.0	8.4
Rural poor	28.5	25.9	25.9	7.9	47.6	28.0	6.3	2.0	78.1	2.5	0.8	14.6	29.2	7.3	0.0
Urban	78.0	81.8	78.1	40.7	77.1	76.9	42.8	15.2	94.1	42.0	22.4	61.3	76.4	20.9	15.5
Parish of residence															
St. George's Urban	78.0	81.8	78.1	40.7	77.1	76.9	42.8	15.2	94.1	42.0	22.4	61.3	76.4	20.9	15.5
St. George's Rural	69.0	72.6	65.9	39.7	72.2	59.9	33.7	13.5	88.9	36.1	23.4	52.8	66.3	19.4	14.3
St. Patrick's	68.3	73.3	75.0	37.5	78.3	65.8	25.8	7.5	91.7	27.5	6.7	55.0	40.8	28.3	4.2
St. John's & St. Mark's	80.1	70.1	75.0	54.6	85.5	88.1	53.1	6.2	95.1	30.1	12.0	63.7	58.5	53.0	8.5
St. Andrew's	68.3	65.0	70.0	48.8	85.0	67.9	35.4	8.3	96.3	27.1	5.4	48.3	55.0	13.8	2.5
St. David's	75.0	76.9	74.1	31.5	67.6	65.7	24.1	4.6	92.6	22.2	7.4	32.4	44.4	2.8	3.7
Carriacou	97.2	93.1	91.7	37.5	79.2	80.6	48.6	22.2	98.6	47.2	18.1	87.5	59.7	70.8	16.7
Household size															
1-2	63.2	65.5	62.5	35.3	77.3	66.1	33.5	7.7	89.5	28.2	13.0	49.9	44.2	22.2	9.5
3-4	78.7	78.9	76.3	46.7	80.7	73.1	39.9	13.0	94.6	37.7	14.2	59.6	64.8	23.7	10.1
5-6	82.3	80.8	82.1	50.2	78.1	74.6	41.1	13.7	97.2	34.0	15.9	56.0	68.4	28.6	6.2
7+	75.2	67.3	75.8	43.6	68.1	53.3	23.1	5.8	92.8	22.4	12.7	40.7	68.7	22.1	5.5
Socio-economic group															
Public	84.3	82.8	83.2	51.8	77.7	77.0	40.5	10.4	94.7	43.7	21.5	66.6	72.3	27.0	14.3
Private formal	71.1	72.2	75.4	45.1	81.4	66.1	29.9	9.1	91.1	27.6	12.6	47.9	63.8	15.1	8.6
Private informal	64.6	61.1	56.9	32.2	89.6	79.5	40.5	9.8	94.4	19.4	0.0	50.8	73.7	25.1	0.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	78.3	76.3	75.4	49.6	80.8	72.9	42.0	11.5	91.7	38.1	12.4	54.2	63.7	32.1	9.0
Unemployed	68.9	69.3	65.9	34.0	72.1	63.8	33.0	8.9	93.7	28.0	12.9	51.9	45.3	25.4	8.0
Other	76.5	76.7	74.1	63.3	79.7	81.8	60.8	23.9	95.0	44.3	27.5	59.0	56.1	27.0	7.6
Gender of the head of household															
Male	71.4	72.1	71.4	44.9	80.3	67.4	37.8	11.3	91.6	35.6	16.0	53.8	58.1	22.8	10.6
Female	74.1	73.1	72.0	39.6	74.3	69.5	33.3	9.0	94.2	26.9	11.4	52.1	56.9	25.0	6.6

Base for percentage is all households

Iron: F9a=1
Sewing machine: F9g=1
Refrigerator: F9b=1
Television: F9c=1
DVD/video: F9d=1
Stereo/Radio: F9e=1
Clock: F9f=1
Stove: F9h=1
Washing machine: F9i=1
Computer: F9j=1
Fixed telephone: F9k=1
Mobile telephone: F9l=1
Internet connection: F9m=1

All cells are formatted PC6

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.7a: Percent distribution of households by housing tenure

	Own	Rent	Free	Temporary Dwelling	Squatting	Total
Total	82.7	10.9	5.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	83.5	9.9	5.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Rural poor	89.5	4.3	4.6	1.6	0.0	100.0
Urban	64.2	32.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	64.2	32.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	77.8	15.9	5.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	88.3	3.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	81.3	13.2	4.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	91.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. David's	81.5	6.5	11.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	86.1	11.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	81.1	11.7	6.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
3-4	83.7	9.8	5.7	0.8	0.0	100.0
5-6	81.3	12.9	5.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
7+	88.0	7.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	78.5	12.3	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	77.8	13.3	8.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Private informal	80.7	11.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	84.7	11.3	3.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	86.6	8.9	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
Other	84.6	6.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	83.2	9.7	6.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Female	82.2	12.2	4.8	0.9	0.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Own: F1=1
Rent: F1=2
Free: F1=3
Temporary dwelling: F1=4
Squating: F1=5

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.7b: Percent distribution of households by ownership of the land beneath the dwelling

	Owned with title	Family owned	Rents	Leases	Squatting	Squatting	Total
Total	45.7	30.4	11.7	0.7	3.0	8.5	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	45.8	30.9	11.2	0.7	3.0	8.3	100.0
Rural poor	26.8	41.6	10.4	1.3	8.3	11.6	100.0
Urban	44.1	19.3	22.0	0.0	1.7	13.0	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	44.1	19.3	22.0	0.0	1.7	13.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	48.2	21.1	16.3	0.4	6.4	7.6	100.0
St. Patrick's	51.7	33.3	7.5	0.8	0.0	6.7	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	42.0	27.8	13.7	0.6	2.7	13.2	100.0
St. Andrew's	42.3	41.0	9.2	0.8	1.3	5.4	100.0
St. David's	42.6	40.7	2.8	1.9	0.9	11.1	100.0
Carriacou	51.4	27.8	8.3	0.0	1.4	11.1	100.0
Household size							
1-2	47.0	27.4	12.2	0.5	3.6	9.4	100.0
3-4	47.7	29.8	10.9	0.4	3.4	7.7	100.0
5-6	43.5	33.2	12.8	2.2	1.6	6.7	100.0
7+	39.1	38.4	10.0	0.0	1.5	11.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	47.5	29.0	8.7	0.0	1.9	12.9	100.0
Private formal	35.0	36.5	15.3	0.4	3.3	9.5	100.0
Private informal	29.8	31.7	18.9	5.4	7.4	6.9	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	47.8	30.2	10.6	1.4	2.2	7.9	100.0
Unemployed	53.4	25.6	10.3	0.3	3.0	7.4	100.0
Other	42.1	42.5	5.4	2.6	3.5	3.9	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	48.3	31.0	9.8	0.8	2.1	8.0	100.0
Female	42.8	29.7	13.7	0.6	3.9	9.2	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Own: F1=1
Rent: F1=2
Free: F1=3
Temporary dwelling: F1=4
Squating: F1=5

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Table 2.7c: Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit

	Undivided private house	Part of a private house	Flat, apartment	Duplex, townhouse	Combined business & dwelling	Other	Total
Total	85.0	8.3	2.1	0.0	1.8	2.7	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	85.7	8.1	1.8	0.0	1.6	2.8	100.0
Rural poor	89.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.6	100.0
Urban	70.3	13.0	9.2	0.8	5.0	1.7	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	70.3	13.0	9.2	0.8	5.0	1.7	100.0
St. George's Rural	82.5	8.3	2.8	0.0	0.4	6.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	69.2	25.8	0.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	86.5	8.0	3.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	95.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.7	100.0
St. David's	87.0	5.6	0.9	0.0	3.7	2.8	100.0
Carriacou	88.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	80.7	11.5	2.7	0.0	1.9	3.2	100.0
3-4	87.8	6.1	1.7	0.0	1.2	3.2	100.0
5-6	87.3	7.1	1.7	0.2	2.2	1.5	100.0
7+	89.5	4.8	1.9	0.0	1.8	2.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	83.7	12.7	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	100.0
Private formal	88.9	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.7	2.8	100.0
Private informal	82.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.9	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	76.9	12.5	3.1	0.0	5.1	2.3	100.0
Unemployed	86.0	7.4	2.7	0.0	1.1	2.9	100.0
Other	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	7.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	83.0	8.4	3.1	0.1	2.4	3.2	100.0
Female	87.3	8.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.3	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Undivided private house: G1=1
Part of a private house: G1=2
Flat, apartment: G1=3
Duplex, townhouse: G1=4
Combined business and dwelling: G1=5
Other: G1=6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.7d: Percent distribution of households by number of rooms in the dwelling

	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Total	4.5	14.0	33.4	30.1	17.9	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	4.6	14.0	33.5	30.6	17.5	100.0
Rural poor	16.8	27.1	42.8	10.6	2.8	100.0
Urban	3.5	15.8	32.9	19.3	28.5	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	3.5	15.8	32.9	19.3	28.5	100.0
St. George's Rural	8.7	19.0	27.4	27.4	17.5	100.0
St. Patrick's	0.0	7.5	46.7	30.8	15.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	1.4	16.0	37.1	25.6	20.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	3.3	15.0	36.7	31.3	13.7	100.0
St. David's	3.7	5.6	31.5	38.9	20.4	100.0
Carriacou	2.8	4.2	26.4	40.3	26.4	100.0
Household size						
1-2	7.1	22.6	34.3	21.5	14.5	100.0
3-4	3.6	10.9	35.2	33.1	17.2	100.0
5-6	0.9	5.9	27.5	39.3	26.4	100.0
7+	3.5	4.4	34.9	38.2	18.9	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	1.1	10.0	35.5	28.3	25.1	100.0
Private formal	4.5	18.4	38.0	25.2	13.8	100.0
Private informal	2.9	12.4	35.9	35.0	13.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	4.5	13.1	27.9	35.2	19.3	100.0
Unemployed	5.3	12.3	32.5	31.6	18.4	100.0
Other	3.5	19.6	24.0	30.1	22.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	5.8	16.0	32.3	26.9	19.0	100.0
Female	3.1	11.8	34.7	33.7	16.7	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

1: F3a = 1
2: F3a = 2
3: F3a = 3
4: F3a = 4
5+: F3a >= 5

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC7

Table 2.7e: Percent distribution of households by the number of persons per room

	0-0.99	1-1.99	2-2.99	3-3.99	4-4.99	5+	Total	Mean per room
Total	47.8	38.3	10.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	100.0	1.0
Place of residence								
Rural	47.4	38.5	10.2	2.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	1.0
Rural poor	21.9	36.1	28.8	6.8	4.4	2.0	100.0	1.7
Urban	55.4	34.4	6.9	2.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.9
Parish of residence								
St. George's Urban	55.4	34.4	6.9	2.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.9
St. George's Rural	48.8	38.1	9.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	100.0	1.0
St. Patrick's	41.7	40.0	15.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	1.1
St. John's & St. Mark's	63.7	30.3	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8
St. Andrew's	40.8	39.6	12.5	4.2	2.1	0.8	100.0	1.2
St. David's	44.4	45.4	7.4	1.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.9
Carriacou	47.2	37.5	9.7	1.4	1.4	2.8	100.0	1.1
Household size								
1-2	88.4	10.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4
3-4	35.4	54.9	6.0	2.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.0
5-6	5.7	80.1	12.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.3
7+	1.2	27.1	50.2	11.3	6.1	4.1	100.0	2.2
Socio-economic group								
Public	48.1	40.3	10.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0
Private formal	47.8	39.6	10.4	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.0
Private informal	30.9	49.7	16.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	1.2
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	45.4	45.8	4.5	1.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	1.0
Unemployed	50.0	33.5	11.2	2.9	1.3	1.1	100.0	1.0
Other	55.8	31.2	9.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9
Gender of the head of household								
Male	54.1	35.7	7.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	0.9
Female	40.7	41.3	13.1	2.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	1.1

Base for percentage is all households

0-0.99: HHSize / F3a < 1
1-1.99: HHSize / F3a >= 1 and < 2
2-2.99: HHSize / F3a >= 2 and < 3
3-3.99: HHSize / F3a >= 3 and < 4
4-4.99: HHSize / F3a >= 4 and < 5
5=: HHSize / F3a >= 5
Mean per room = Total members / Total rooms

Total and mean cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC7

Table 2.8a: Percent distribution of households by material used for the roof of the house

	Sheet Metal	Shingle	Tile	Concrete	Thatch	Other	Total
Total	94.7	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.0	2.2	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	95.0	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	2.2	100.0
Rural poor	96.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
Urban	88.7	0.8	3.3	4.6	0.0	2.5	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	88.7	0.8	3.3	4.6	0.0	2.5	100.0
St. George's Rural	90.9	2.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	4.4	100.0
St. Patrick's	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Mark's	97.9	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	96.3	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. David's	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.7	100.0
Carriacou	97.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	96.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	2.2	100.0
3-4	92.4	2.5	0.5	1.6	0.0	3.1	100.0
5-6	93.9	2.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.5	100.0
7+	96.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	92.0	4.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.9	100.0
Private formal	95.1	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.0	2.3	100.0
Private informal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	92.2	1.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.4	100.0
Unemployed	95.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.9	100.0
Other	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	93.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.6	100.0
Female	96.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Sheet metal: G3=1
Shingle: G3=2
Tile: G3=3
Concrete: G3=4
Thatch: G3=5
Other: G3=6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.8b: Percent distribution of households by material used for the outer walls of the house

	Plywood	Wood	Bricks	Stone, concrete, blocks	Wood and concrete	Sheet metal	Cardboard, makeshift	Other	Total
Total	6.2	35.5	10.0	32.1	15.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	100.0
Place of residence									
Rural	6.2	36.8	9.9	31.2	14.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	100.0
Rural poor	18.7	65.2	0.0	3.2	8.6	2.2	0.0	2.1	100.0
Urban	6.3	6.7	12.9	52.3	21.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence									
St. George's Urban	6.3	6.7	12.9	52.3	21.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	10.7	22.6	6.3	43.3	15.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	100.0
St. Patrick's	1.7	48.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	5.0	37.6	9.4	27.2	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	2.9	58.8	6.2	23.3	7.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0
St. David's	4.6	25.9	20.4	26.9	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Carriacou	8.3	29.2	11.1	40.3	9.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	7.5	33.1	8.1	36.4	13.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0
3-4	4.8	33.9	12.5	32.6	15.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
5-6	5.2	36.1	12.6	28.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	7.1	48.1	5.6	21.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Public	3.2	27.5	7.2	46.3	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	7.2	43.1	10.5	26.1	10.6	1.7	0.0	0.9	100.0
Private informal	6.9	50.3	14.3	1.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	2.6	33.4	13.8	33.9	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	7.5	33.0	9.2	33.2	16.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	100.0
Other	10.6	26.3	4.5	44.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	5.9	32.5	10.3	36.1	13.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	100.0
Female	6.5	38.9	9.6	27.6	16.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Plywood: G4=1
Wood: G4=2
Bricks: G4=3
Stone, concrete, blocks: G4=4
Wood and concrete: G4=5
Sheet metal: G4=6
Cardboard, makeshift: G4=7
Other: G4=8

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC7

Table 2.8c: Percent distribution of households by material used for the floor of the house

	Plywood	Wood	Seasoned wood	Concrete	Dirt/straw	Other	Total
Total	5.9	44.8	2.8	45.3	0.4	0.8	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	5.7	45.8	2.8	44.4	0.4	0.8	100.0
Rural poor	19.6	65.4	8.0	6.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Urban	10.1	22.6	1.7	64.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	10.1	22.6	1.7	64.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
St. George's Rural	9.9	25.0	7.1	55.6	1.2	1.2	100.0
St. Patrick's	2.5	60.8	0.8	35.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	3.4	54.5	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	4.2	64.6	0.8	30.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
St. David's	0.9	48.1	0.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	9.7	36.1	0.0	48.6	0.0	5.6	100.0
Household size							
1-2	6.4	41.6	2.6	47.9	0.3	1.2	100.0
3-4	3.9	44.9	1.7	48.2	0.9	0.5	100.0
5-6	7.1	44.4	4.1	43.3	0.0	1.1	100.0
7+	7.7	56.9	4.3	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	2.0	38.2	1.2	57.4	0.0	1.2	100.0
Private formal	6.6	50.0	3.4	39.6	0.0	0.5	100.0
Private informal	0.0	72.1	0.0	23.9	3.9	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	3.1	40.3	4.0	50.9	0.8	0.9	100.0
Unemployed	8.5	41.8	2.6	45.9	0.3	0.9	100.0
Other	3.5	52.6	2.6	39.4	0.0	1.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	4.8	41.7	1.7	50.7	0.2	0.9	100.0
Female	7.2	48.3	4.0	39.2	0.6	0.8	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Plywood: G2=1
Wood: G2=2
Seasoned wood: G2=3
Concrete: G2=4
Dirt/straw: G2=5
Other: G2=6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC7

Table 2.9a: Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water

	Public piped into dwelling	Public into yard	Public standpipe	Private piped into dwelling	Rain water	River	Bottled	Other	Total	Safe source
Total	70.1	8.4	8.5	5.9	2.5	0.3	0.2	4.0	100.0	87.0
Place of residence										
Rural	69.7	8.6	8.7	5.7	2.6	0.3	0.2	4.2	100.0	86.9
Rural poor	37.6	21.5	26.5	4.8	0.8	0.0	1.4	7.4	100.0	85.6
Urban	79.0	5.4	4.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	88.7
Parish of residence										
St. George's Urban	79.0	5.4	4.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	88.7
St. George's Rural	75.4	7.1	8.3	4.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.8	100.0	90.9
St. Patrick's	69.2	13.3	7.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	90.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	76.7	5.1	11.9	3.6	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	93.7
St. Andrew's	67.1	10.4	10.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.4	100.0	87.9
St. David's	75.9	12.0	7.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	95.4
Carriacou	11.1	0.0	0.0	23.6	41.7	0.0	0.0	23.6	100.0	11.1
Household size										
1-2	67.4	9.5	9.8	5.5	2.5	0.7	0.2	4.2	100.0	86.7
3-4	74.2	8.3	6.4	5.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	88.9
5-6	73.7	4.7	8.9	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.7	4.0	100.0	87.2
7+	62.7	11.2	8.7	8.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	82.7
Socio-economic group										
Public	78.0	5.4	6.4	6.3	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	89.8
Private formal	65.4	8.9	14.1	4.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	4.6	100.0	88.5
Private informal	59.5	22.6	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	90.1
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	75.6	7.4	3.4	7.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	86.5
Unemployed	70.0	8.6	7.2	6.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	4.8	100.0	85.9
Other	70.4	4.9	2.5	10.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	77.7
Gender of the head of household										
Male	68.2	7.9	10.1	6.4	3.0	0.6	0.2	3.6	100.0	86.2
Female	72.2	9.0	6.7	5.4	1.9	0.0	0.3	4.6	100.0	87.9

Base for percentage is all households

Public piped into dwelling: G5=1
Public into yard: G5=2
Public standpipe: G5=3
Private piped into dwelling: G5=4
Rain water: G5=5
River: G5=6
Bottled: G5=7
Other: G5=8
Safe source: G5=1-3

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 2.9b: Percent distribution of households by type of toilet

	None	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Ventilated pit latrine	Pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
Total	0.7	5.4	54.4	1.7	36.8	1.1	100.0	61.5
Place of residence								
Rural	0.6	3.3	55.2	1.8	38.0	1.1	100.0	60.3
Rural poor	0.8	0.0	3.3	3.0	90.3	2.7	100.0	6.2
Urban	1.7	50.7	37.6	0.0	9.2	0.8	100.0	88.3
Parish of residence								
St. George's Urban	1.7	50.7	37.6	0.0	9.2	0.8	100.0	88.3
St. George's Rural	0.4	7.5	57.9	0.4	33.3	0.4	100.0	65.9
St. Patrick's	0.0	0.8	46.7	0.0	52.5	0.0	100.0	47.5
St. John's & St. Mark's	1.9	0.0	70.9	0.0	25.2	2.0	100.0	70.9
St. Andrew's	0.4	2.5	44.6	5.8	45.4	1.2	100.0	52.9
St. David's	0.9	0.0	57.4	0.9	38.9	1.9	100.0	58.3
Carriacou	0.0	1.4	58.3	2.8	34.7	2.8	100.0	62.5
Household size								
1-2	0.8	6.9	55.4	1.6	33.7	1.5	100.0	64.0
3-4	0.4	6.0	58.4	0.9	33.9	0.3	100.0	65.4
5-6	1.2	2.9	55.5	2.7	35.7	2.1	100.0	61.0
7+	0.0	2.2	37.7	2.6	57.6	0.0	100.0	42.4
Socio-economic group								
Public	0.7	3.8	67.8	0.6	25.3	1.8	100.0	72.2
Private formal	0.8	4.7	47.1	1.1	45.5	0.7	100.0	53.0
Private informal	0.0	1.1	37.7	2.9	58.3	0.0	100.0	41.7
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	0.0	3.6	60.1	3.0	31.6	1.7	100.0	66.7
Unemployed	0.9	7.0	55.4	1.0	34.7	1.0	100.0	63.3
Other	0.0	11.4	45.8	8.0	34.7	0.0	100.0	65.3
Gender of the head of household								
Male	0.4	4.3	56.0	1.9	35.9	1.4	100.0	62.2
Female	0.9	6.6	52.5	1.5	37.7	0.7	100.0	60.7

Base for percentage is all households

None: G6=1
Flush to sewer: G6=2
Flush to septic tank: G6=3
Ventilated improved pit latrine: G6=4
Pit latrine: G6=5
Other: G6=6
Safe sanitation: G6=2-4

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Table 2.9c: Percent distribution of households by type of refuse collection

	Collected government	Government skip	Burning	Dumping	Other	Total	Improved waste disposal
Total	88.3	9.2	1.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	97.5
Place of residence							
Rural	89.0	8.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	100.0	97.4
Rural poor	90.5	4.8	3.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.3
Urban	73.2	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	73.2	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	88.1	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.8
St. Patrick's	97.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3
St. John's & St. Mark's	68.7	22.5	1.9	6.9	0.0	100.0	91.2
St. Andrew's	97.1	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.7
St. David's	94.4	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3
Carriacou	77.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6
Household size							
1-2	86.9	9.0	1.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	95.8
3-4	89.6	9.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.5
5-6	87.0	11.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	98.2
7+	92.3	5.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.3
Socio-economic group							
Public	85.0	13.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	98.5
Private formal	90.8	7.1	0.3	1.0	0.8	100.0	97.9
Private informal	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	85.3	10.2	1.2	2.8	0.4	100.0	95.5
Unemployed	89.2	8.4	2.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.6
Other	85.6	11.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5
Gender of the head of household							
Male	88.9	8.3	0.8	1.7	0.3	100.0	97.2
Female	87.7	10.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	97.9

Base for percentage is all households

Collected government: G9=1
Government skip: G9=2
Burning: G9=3
Dumping: G9=4
Other: G9=5
Improved waste disposal: G9=1-2

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Table 2.10a: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting

	Kerosene/ paraffin	Gas	Electricity	Electricity shared	Generator	Other	Total
Total	14.7	1.8	80.3	0.5	0.0	2.6	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	14.9	1.7	80.4	0.6	0.0	2.6	100.0
Rural poor	54.3	0.8	38.9	0.6	0.0	5.4	100.0
Urban	11.0	4.2	79.8	0.0	0.8	4.2	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	11.0	4.2	79.8	0.0	0.8	4.2	100.0
St. George's Rural	18.3	1.2	75.4	0.8	0.0	4.4	100.0
St. Patrick's	12.5	0.8	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	5.7	0.7	90.9	0.6	0.0	2.1	100.0
St. Andrew's	16.7	0.0	80.0	0.8	0.0	2.5	100.0
St. David's	19.4	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Carriacou	1.4	20.8	76.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0
Household size							
1-2	20.2	1.7	73.3	0.4	0.0	4.4	100.0
3-4	11.4	1.4	85.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0
5-6	6.1	2.0	88.5	0.5	0.2	2.5	100.0
7+	17.8	2.5	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	3.2	1.9	91.1	1.2	0.3	2.3	100.0
Private formal	14.8	1.7	79.4	0.7	0.0	3.4	100.0
Private informal	19.1	0.0	72.1	2.9	0.0	5.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	13.5	2.7	82.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
Unemployed	18.0	1.6	77.9	0.3	0.0	2.2	100.0
Other	8.5	1.8	83.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	14.6	2.0	79.4	0.2	0.0	3.8	100.0
Female	14.8	1.4	81.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Kerosene/paraffin: G8=1
Gas: G8=2
Electricity: G8=3
Shared electricity: G8=4
Generator: G8=5
Other: G8=6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.10b: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for cooking

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil	Gas	Electricity	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel
Total	1.5	1.8	0.9	95.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.7
Place of residence								
Rural	1.6	1.8	0.7	95.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.6
Rural poor	7.5	6.3	2.4	83.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.2
Urban	0.0	2.6	6.3	88.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	97.4
Parish of residence								
St. George's Urban	0.0	2.6	6.3	88.3	2.1	0.8	100.0	97.4
St. George's Rural	1.2	2.8	2.0	93.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.0
St. Patrick's	2.5	2.5	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	0.0	2.7	0.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3
St. Andrew's	2.5	0.8	0.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7
St. David's	1.9	0.0	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1
Carriacou	1.4	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6
Household size								
1-2	1.7	3.1	1.5	93.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.2
3-4	0.6	0.4	1.0	97.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9
5-6	1.7	1.1	0.0	97.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.2
7+	3.1	2.0	0.3	93.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	94.9
Socio-economic group								
Public	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Private formal	1.4	1.3	1.1	96.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.4
Private informal	8.5	0.0	0.0	91.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.5
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	1.4	2.1	0.8	95.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4
Unemployed	1.2	2.7	0.9	94.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.1
Other	2.6	2.4	3.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	1.5	2.2	1.2	94.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	96.3
Female	1.5	1.4	0.7	96.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.1

Base for percentage is all households

Firewood: G7=1
Charcoal: G7=2
Kerosene/oil: G7=3
Gas: G7=4
Electricity: G7=5
Other: G7=6
Non-wood fuel: G7=3-6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.10c: Percent distribution of households by use of electricity

	Cooking: Electricity	Lighting: Electricity	Lighting: Generator	Lighting: Shared electricity	Has electricity
Total	0.2	80.3	0.0	0.5	80.9
Place of residence					
Rural	0.1	80.4	0.0	0.6	80.9
Rural poor	0.0	38.9	0.0	0.6	39.5
Urban	2.1	79.8	0.8	0.0	81.4
Parish of residence					
St. George's Urban	2.1	79.8	0.8	0.0	81.4
St. George's Rural	0.4	75.4	0.0	0.8	76.2
St. Patrick's	0.0	86.7	0.0	0.0	86.7
St. John's & St. Mark's	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.6	91.5
St. Andrew's	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.8	80.8
St. David's	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	79.6
Carriacou	0.0	76.4	0.0	0.0	76.4
Household size					
1-2	0.1	73.3	0.0	0.4	73.7
3-4	0.0	85.1	0.0	0.9	85.9
5-6	0.2	88.5	0.2	0.5	89.5
7+	1.2	79.7	0.0	0.0	79.7
Socio-economic group					
Public	0.0	91.1	0.3	1.2	92.6
Private formal	0.1	79.4	0.0	0.7	80.2
Private informal	0.0	72.1	0.0	2.9	75.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	0.0	82.6	0.0	0.0	82.6
Unemployed	0.5	77.9	0.0	0.3	78.3
Other	0.0	83.6	0.0	0.0	83.6
Gender of the head of household					
Male	0.2	79.4	0.0	0.2	79.6
Female	0.3	81.4	0.1	0.9	82.4

Base for percentage is all households

Cooking: Electricity: G7=5
Lighting: Electricity: G8=3
Lighting: Generator: G8=5
Lighting: Shared electricity: G8=4
Has electricity: G7=5, G8=3, 4

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.11a: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest drinking water supply

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	98.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Rural poor	96.1	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.5	100.0
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	95.8	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. David's	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	97.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
3-4	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	97.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private informal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
Other	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	98.2	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
Female	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Water: <15: G10a = 1
Water: 15-29: G10a = 2
Water: 30 to 44: G10a=3
Water: 45 to 59: G10a=4
Water: 60+ : G10a=5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Table 2.11b: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest day care/nursery school

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	40.2	40.3	11.5	2.5	5.5	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	37.7	41.9	12.0	2.7	5.7	100.0
Rural poor	33.9	44.0	12.8	1.1	8.1	100.0
Urban	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	48.0	42.5	8.3	0.8	0.4	100.0
St. Patrick's	33.3	35.8	23.3	3.3	4.2	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	35.8	52.8	7.8	2.9	0.7	100.0
St. Andrew's	39.6	47.5	11.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
St. David's	3.7	27.8	19.4	9.3	39.8	100.0
Carriacou	58.3	31.9	8.3	1.4	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	36.8	45.9	9.8	2.8	4.7	100.0
3-4	46.9	34.3	12.8	1.7	4.3	100.0
5-6	37.2	39.2	12.3	2.6	8.7	100.0
7+	39.6	37.8	12.6	3.9	6.1	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	32.2	43.5	14.4	3.8	6.2	100.0
Private formal	36.1	45.4	10.2	2.0	6.3	100.0
Private informal	26.9	49.9	14.5	8.7	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	49.1	32.3	13.7	1.7	3.2	100.0
Unemployed	42.2	38.6	10.5	2.4	6.4	100.0
Other	46.6	38.2	9.7	2.4	3.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	40.5	39.6	11.4	2.6	6.0	100.0
Female	40.0	41.0	11.6	2.5	4.9	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Health: <15: G10d = 1
Health: 15-29: G10d = 2
Health: 30 to 44: G10d=3
Health: 45 to 59: G10d=4
Health: 60+ : G10d=5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.11c: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest pre-school

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	54.8	36.3	7.8	0.7	0.4	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	53.0	37.7	8.2	0.7	0.4	100.0
Rural poor	45.8	46.6	6.5	0.5	0.5	100.0
Urban	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	59.5	34.9	4.8	0.4	0.4	100.0
St. Patrick's	37.5	42.5	15.8	1.7	2.5	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	49.6	36.9	12.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	55.8	35.4	8.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
St. David's	42.6	51.9	4.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	63.9	23.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	51.8	39.2	7.5	0.8	0.6	100.0
3-4	60.0	30.7	8.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	52.6	37.3	9.4	0.0	0.7	100.0
7+	54.9	39.5	4.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	58.5	35.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	50.1	41.2	7.4	0.8	0.5	100.0
Private informal	32.8	43.5	21.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	58.4	30.3	9.6	1.2	0.5	100.0
Unemployed	56.8	35.8	6.8	0.3	0.4	100.0
Other	58.1	32.5	7.1	2.4	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	54.5	37.0	7.3	0.5	0.7	100.0
Female	55.2	35.5	8.4	0.9	0.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Primary school: <15: G10b = 1
Primary school: 15-29: G10b = 2
Primary school: 30-44: G10b = 3
Primary school: 45-59: G10b = 4
Primary school: 60+: G10b = 5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.11d: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest primary school

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	46.5	42.9	9.1	0.7	0.9	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	44.4	44.5	9.5	0.7	0.9	100.0
Rural poor	35.1	55.3	8.5	0.6	0.5	100.0
Urban	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	49.6	46.0	3.6	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. Patrick's	21.7	45.8	28.3	1.7	2.5	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	41.9	46.8	10.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	49.2	37.1	10.8	1.2	1.7	100.0
St. David's	37.0	56.5	5.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	59.7	30.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	44.4	45.8	8.5	0.4	0.9	100.0
3-4	49.6	40.1	8.4	1.3	0.6	100.0
5-6	46.2	42.4	10.2	0.5	0.7	100.0
7+	46.1	40.5	11.4	0.0	2.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	47.8	45.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	43.7	45.2	9.1	0.7	1.3	100.0
Private informal	26.4	50.7	20.3	2.6	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	51.6	35.5	10.7	1.7	0.5	100.0
Unemployed	47.3	43.3	7.9	0.3	1.2	100.0
Other	47.5	44.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	47.4	41.6	8.9	0.7	1.3	100.0
Female	45.4	44.3	9.3	0.6	0.4	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Secondary school: <15: G10c = 1
Secondary school: 15-29: G10c = 2
Secondary school: 30 to 44: G10c=3
Secondary school: 45 to 59: G10c=4
Secondary school: 60+: G10c=5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Table 2.11e: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest secondary school

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	23.1	37.8	29.3	6.2	3.5	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	20.1	39.1	30.7	6.5	3.7	100.0
Rural poor	20.9	34.8	33.0	6.8	4.4	100.0
Urban	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	26.2	41.3	27.8	3.6	1.2	100.0
St. Patrick's	15.0	23.3	42.5	5.8	13.3	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	17.1	49.1	26.8	4.3	2.7	100.0
St. Andrew's	19.6	45.8	26.7	2.5	5.4	100.0
St. David's	6.5	22.2	47.2	23.1	0.9	100.0
Carriacou	33.3	41.7	12.5	11.1	1.4	100.0
Household size						
1-2	22.4	38.7	30.3	4.9	3.6	100.0
3-4	23.0	40.0	27.9	5.8	3.3	100.0
5-6	21.5	35.2	28.9	9.5	4.9	100.0
7+	28.6	32.7	30.0	6.7	2.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	18.8	39.4	33.9	5.3	2.6	100.0
Private formal	19.3	38.7	32.1	5.8	4.1	100.0
Private informal	10.3	42.0	36.8	8.2	2.6	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	27.6	38.9	23.4	7.2	2.8	100.0
Unemployed	25.6	35.7	28.1	6.4	4.2	100.0
Other	31.4	36.9	28.7	3.1	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	22.7	39.2	28.7	5.6	3.8	100.0
Female	23.5	36.3	30.0	6.9	3.3	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Super/food market: <15: G10e = 1
Super/food market: 15-29: G10e = 2
Super/food market: 30-44: G10e = 3
Super/food market: 45-59: G10e = 4
Super/food market: 60+: G10e = 5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Table 2.11f: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest health clinic or hospital

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	28.0	39.9	24.8	3.5	3.8	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	26.1	40.6	25.7	3.7	3.9	100.0
Rural poor	20.9	46.1	24.0	4.4	4.6	100.0
Urban	69.8	25.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	69.8	25.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	28.6	43.3	23.8	2.4	2.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	14.2	41.7	32.5	5.8	5.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	31.1	27.3	33.1	4.3	4.3	100.0
St. Andrew's	30.8	38.3	20.8	4.2	5.8	100.0
St. David's	12.0	51.9	32.4	1.9	1.9	100.0
Carriacou	34.7	37.5	11.1	8.3	8.3	100.0
Household size						
1-2	26.5	39.1	28.1	3.2	3.0	100.0
3-4	29.6	43.0	19.6	3.5	4.4	100.0
5-6	28.8	36.4	24.2	5.2	5.5	100.0
7+	28.0	40.2	27.8	2.0	2.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	33.2	35.2	24.0	3.8	3.8	100.0
Private formal	23.9	44.4	25.7	3.0	3.0	100.0
Private informal	9.9	50.0	29.3	5.3	5.6	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	29.4	40.1	19.1	7.5	3.9	100.0
Unemployed	28.5	37.6	27.3	2.3	4.2	100.0
Other	48.3	36.7	12.6	0.0	2.4	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	28.9	41.1	22.8	4.5	2.7	100.0
Female	27.0	38.6	27.0	2.4	5.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Public transportation: <15: G10f = 1
Public transportation: 15-29: G10f = 2
Public transportation: 30 to 44: G10f=3
Public transportation: 45 to 59: G10f=4
Public transportation: 60+: G10f=5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.11g: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food or super market

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	56.7	26.7	13.7	1.3	1.7	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	55.3	27.3	14.2	1.4	1.7	100.0
Rural poor	41.6	41.1	14.4	1.1	1.7	100.0
Urban	85.8	12.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	85.8	12.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	52.8	37.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	33.3	18.3	40.0	3.3	5.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	53.5	28.4	15.2	2.2	0.7	100.0
St. Andrew's	59.2	27.5	7.1	1.7	4.6	100.0
St. David's	63.9	12.0	21.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	84.7	11.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	53.9	29.9	12.4	1.4	2.3	100.0
3-4	58.3	24.7	14.5	1.3	1.2	100.0
5-6	61.0	23.3	12.1	1.5	2.1	100.0
7+	54.9	25.7	18.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	54.4	31.5	12.2	0.0	1.8	100.0
Private formal	55.3	26.8	14.6	1.1	2.2	100.0
Private informal	48.4	24.9	21.4	5.3	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	56.3	26.7	12.5	2.8	1.7	100.0
Unemployed	57.7	26.1	14.0	0.8	1.4	100.0
Other	70.1	22.5	5.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	56.0	27.7	12.5	1.5	2.3	100.0
Female	57.4	25.5	14.9	1.2	1.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

All weather road: <15: G10g = 1
All weather road: 15-29: G10g = 2
All weather road: 30 to 44: G10g=3
All weather road: 45 to 59: G10g=4
All weather road: 60+: G10g=5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Table 2.11h: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest public transportation

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	86.9	10.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	86.4	10.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	100.0
Rural poor	85.0	12.1	2.3	0.0	0.5	100.0
Urban	97.5	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	97.5	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	61.7	30.8	6.7	0.0	0.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	72.2	17.0	8.6	1.4	0.7	100.0
St. Andrew's	83.3	12.9	2.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
St. David's	94.4	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	85.5	10.4	3.1	0.6	0.4	100.0
3-4	87.7	9.6	2.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	88.1	8.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	87.4	11.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	90.5	6.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	87.8	8.7	3.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
Private informal	71.3	25.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	84.6	12.6	1.7	1.1	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	88.2	8.7	2.3	0.3	0.5	100.0
Other	78.9	18.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	87.1	9.3	2.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
Female	86.6	10.7	2.2	0.3	0.2	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Super/food market: <15: G10e = 1
Super/food market: 15-29: G10e = 2
Super/food market: 30-44: G10e = 3
Super/food market: 45-59: G10e = 4
Super/food market: 60+: G10e = 5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 2.11i: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest police station

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	22.1	36.4	31.2	7.1	3.3	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	20.2	36.6	32.4	7.4	3.5	100.0
Rural poor	9.8	32.2	46.9	7.0	4.1	100.0
Urban	62.1	32.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	62.1	32.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	18.7	39.3	39.7	2.0	0.4	100.0
St. Patrick's	16.7	30.0	35.0	6.7	11.7	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	39.7	32.3	23.7	4.3	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	15.4	46.3	27.9	4.6	5.8	100.0
St. David's	11.1	20.4	37.0	26.9	4.6	100.0
Carriacou	33.3	37.5	9.7	18.1	1.4	100.0
Household size						
1-2	21.1	35.1	33.5	6.5	3.7	100.0
3-4	26.6	34.4	29.5	7.0	2.5	100.0
5-6	21.2	40.1	25.1	10.5	3.1	100.0
7+	14.2	40.2	37.3	3.8	4.5	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	27.5	37.8	29.7	3.3	1.8	100.0
Private formal	19.1	36.3	34.4	5.4	4.7	100.0
Private informal	13.1	20.8	51.4	14.7	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	27.9	35.5	28.5	6.4	1.7	100.0
Unemployed	21.3	35.7	30.3	8.7	4.1	100.0
Other	18.4	53.6	17.3	10.7	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	22.1	37.9	29.3	6.7	4.0	100.0
Female	22.0	34.6	33.4	7.5	2.5	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

Public transportation: <15: G10f = 1
Public transportation: 15-29: G10f = 2
Public transportation: 30 to 44: G10f=3
Public transportation: 45 to 59: G10f=4
Public transportation: 60+: G10f=5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Table 2.11j: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest all weather road

	< 15	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60+	Total
Total	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Rural poor	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0
St. David's	97.2	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
3-4	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	98.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group						
Public	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Private informal	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household						
Male	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Female	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0

Base for percentage is all households

All weather road: <15: G10g = 1
All weather road: 15-29: G10g = 2
All weather road: 30 to 44: G10g=3
All weather road: 45 to 59: G10g=4
All weather road: 60+: G10g=5

Total cells are formatted as CJ; all others are formatted as PC7

Table 2.12: Percentage distribution of households by principal contributor to household income

	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	Total
Total	78.2	8.8	8.4	4.5	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	78.4	8.9	8.3	4.5	100.0
Rural poor	75.6	11.6	9.3	3.5	100.0
Urban	73.9	8.5	11.8	5.8	100.0
Parish of residence					
St. George's Urban	73.9	8.5	11.8	5.8	100.0
St. George's Rural	80.6	6.7	8.7	4.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	76.7	10.8	5.8	6.7	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	85.3	6.3	5.0	3.4	100.0
St. Andrew's	71.7	11.7	11.3	5.4	100.0
St. David's	81.5	9.3	6.5	2.8	100.0
Carriacou	73.6	11.1	9.7	5.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	90.6	3.3	4.4	1.7	100.0
3-4	73.2	11.6	8.8	6.4	100.0
5-6	68.8	11.2	13.8	6.3	100.0
7+	61.3	17.9	13.8	6.9	100.0
Socio-economic group					
Public	94.2	3.6	0.0	2.2	100.0
Private formal	89.2	6.5	2.0	2.3	100.0
Private informal	60.2	26.2	10.9	2.8	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	89.9	7.2	1.6	1.2	100.0
Unemployed	62.6	10.9	18.0	8.5	100.0
Other	77.9	12.3	7.1	2.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	89.5	6.0	2.4	2.1	100.0
Female	65.5	12.0	15.3	7.3	100.0

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC7

Base for percentage is all households

Head: B4 (F14) = 1
Spouse: B4 (F14) = 2
Child: B4 (F14) = 3
Other: none of the above

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	97.0	43.6	109.6	93.4	77.6	23.7	99.3	76.1	79.6
Place of residence									
Rural	97.0	41.5	109.7	93.4	77.6	20.8	99.4	76.0	79.3
Rural poor	94.7	26.6	118.7	91.8	66.2	25.7	79.4	60.1	74.9
Urban	95.7	100.0	106.3	93.7	77.3	95.2	97.8	78.2	87.2
Parish of residence									
St. George's Urban	95.7	100.0	106.3	93.7	77.3	95.2	97.8	78.2	87.2
St. George's Rural	96.9	50.0	120.5	93.2	82.1	34.2	97.3	71.2	83.1
St. Patrick's	97.3	14.3	109.9	95.6	71.0	15.1	101.9	69.8	70.4
St. John's & St. Mark's	96.8	35.5	104.3	90.3	85.5	13.6	114.5	83.8	85.0
St. Andrew's	97.7	52.3	101.3	92.1	77.1	22.5	102.7	78.4	78.9
St. David's	96.2	34.8	110.6	93.9	80.8	5.6	92.6	77.8	86.0
Carriacou	96.6	52.9	113.7	98.0	62.1	21.4	83.3	78.6	57.1
Socio-economic group									
Public	99.0	46.7	100.1	85.0	75.4	20.9	115.5	79.6	75.8
Private formal	97.9	32.3	106.6	93.7	76.1	12.2	107.4	82.6	76.9
Private informal	96.9	12.2	128.9	100.0	68.7	16.9	86.0	67.7	82.9
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	98.6	56.8	106.9	93.2	80.1	34.3	92.5	73.3	91.4
Unemployed	95.4	47.0	115.4	94.6	80.3	28.3	93.3	72.9	77.1
Other	94.4	47.8	100.0	94.9	72.0	13.5	102.4	80.9	81.4
Gender									
Male	97.1	43.5	110.1	93.8	76.0	22.8	96.1	74.3	76.9
Female	96.8	43.6	109.0	93.1	79.1	24.7	102.8	78.0	82.4

1. Literacy is defined for persons age 15 and above.

2. Primary school:

   Access is defined for children of primary school age (5-11) in households less than 30 minutes from a primary school.

   Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 6) regardless of age.

   Enrollment (net) is defined for children of primary school age (5-11) currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 6).

   Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in primary school who cited no problems with school.

3. Secondary school:

   Access is defined for children of secondary school age (12-16) in households less than 30 minutes from a secondary school.

   Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5) regardless of age.

   Enrollment (net) is defined for children of secondary school age (12-16) currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5).

   Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in secondary school who cited no problems with school.

Literacy: C1 = 1 / Population age 15+
Primary access: G10d = 1-2 / Primary school age population (age 5-11)
Primary gross enrollment: C5=1, C6=11-17, all ages / Primary school age population (age 5-11)
Primary net enrollment: C5=1, C6=11-17, age 5-11 / Primary school age population (age 5-11)
Primary satisfaction: C5=1, C6=11-17, C8a=1/ C5 = 1, C6=11-17 (all persons in primary school)
Secondary access: G10e = 1-2 / Secondary school age population (age 12-16)
Secondary gross enrollment: C5=1, C6=21-25, all ages / Secondary school age population (age 12-16)
Secondary net enrollment: C5=1, C6=21-25, age 12-16 / Secondary school age population (age 12-16)
Secondary satisfaction: C5=1, C6=21-25, C8a=1/ C5 = 1, C6=21-25 (all persons in secondary school)

Cells are formatted RJ8

Table 3.2: Percentage of students currently enrolled in school not satisfied with school and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Books/ supplies	Teaching	Teachers often absent	Lack of teachers	Lack of space	Facilities	Other
Total	20.8	30.8	3.6	1.6	2.7	8.8	38.2	20.1
Place of residence								
Rural	20.9	30.9	2.8	1.7	2.8	8.8	38.2	19.9
Rural poor	29.3	36.6	2.6	2.1	0.0	4.6	35.3	27.2
Urban	17.5	26.3	27.9	0.0	0.0	10.2	35.6	26.3
Parish of residence								
St. George's Urban	17.5	26.3	27.9	0.0	0.0	10.2	35.6	26.3
St. George's Rural	16.8	26.3	2.6	2.6	5.3	5.3	39.5	10.5
St. Patrick's	28.2	58.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	24.0	18.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	13.6	10.6	0.0	5.3	6.0	6.0	59.9	34.0
St. Andrew's	22.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	50.7	34.8
St. David's	15.8	9.1	9.1	0.0	4.5	36.4	45.5	0.0
Carriacou	39.1	58.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	11.6	14.0
Socio-economic group								
Public	23.8	33.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	6.6	26.4	15.3
Private formal	22.0	25.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	20.8	43.7	16.1
Private informal	22.2	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	54.4
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	15.5	25.4	1.2	0.0	8.8	12.2	40.9	18.3
Unemployed	20.6	36.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	2.6	35.5	21.8
Other	24.5	15.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2	22.5
Gender								
Male	22.9	29.0	5.4	2.3	3.3	9.5	39.6	20.3
Female	18.7	33.0	1.5	0.8	2.0	7.9	36.4	19.8
Type of school								
Primary	22.4	31.2	3.2	1.7	3.3	7.7	41.8	15.9
Government	21.0	28.2	4.7	2.8	3.1	1.8	47.9	15.5
Private	3.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	31.0	34.3	0.8	0.0	3.7	17.7	33.0	16.9
Secondary	20.4	33.8	4.8	1.1	1.6	7.8	36.1	26.8
Government	20.9	32.4	4.7	1.7	2.5	9.8	33.9	30.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	20.9	36.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	40.1	21.0
Other	16.8	21.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	16.0	28.6	19.6
Government	15.6	8.1	4.4	4.8	5.5	29.9	41.8	21.5
Private	11.5	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	14.0
Other	26.4	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2

Base for table is C5=1

Percent dissatisfied: C5=1, C8a=2 / C5=1
Books/supplies: C5=1, C8b=1 / C5=1, C8a=2
Teaching: C5=1, C8c=1 / C5=1, C8a=2
Lack of teachers: C5=1, C8d=1 / C5=1, C8a=2
Facilities: C5=1, C8e=1 / C5=1, C8a=2
Other: C5=1, C8f=1 / C5=1, C8a=2

Cells are formatted RJ7

Primary: C6=11-17   Government: C7=1
                           Private: C7=3
                           Other: C7=2, 4-5
Secondary: C6=21-25   Government: C7=1
                           Private: C7=3
                           Other: C7=2, 4-5
Other: C6=31-32, 41   Government: C7=1
                           Private: C7=3
                           Other: C7=2, 4-5

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Table 3.3: Percentage of children age 5 to 16 not currently attending school by reason

	Percent not attending	Reasons not currently attending										
		Too old or completed	Distance	Expense	Work	Useless	Failed exam	Illness	Pregnancy	Got married	Too young	Other
Total	2.5	36.4	0.0	1.6	13.6	10.3	11.4	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	18.7
Place of residence												
Rural	2.5	38.3	0.0	0.0	12.6	9.2	12.0	5.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	18.0
Rural poor	3.8	27.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7
Urban	3.4	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Parish of residence												
St. George's Urban	3.4	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
St. George's Rural	2.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
St. Patrick's	2.8	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Andrew's	2.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	28.6
St. David's	2.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carriacou	3.2	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Socio-economic group												
Public	4.2	74.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private formal	1.3	30.4	0.0	0.0	30.4	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private informal	5.5	39.6	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.7
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	2.5	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
Unemployed	2.2	34.8	0.0	0.0	25.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2
Other	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender												
Male	3.7	22.0	0.0	2.2	18.9	14.3	15.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7
Female	1.4	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	10.7
Age												
5-11	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12-16	5.6	38.0	0.0	1.7	14.2	10.8	11.9	5.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	19.5

Base for table is school age population (age 5-16), C2=1
Percent not attending: C2=1, C5=2 / C2=1
Too old or young: C9a=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Distance: C9b=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Expense: C9c=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Work: C9d=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Useless: C9e=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Illness/pregnancy: C9f=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Failed exam: C9g=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Got married: C9h=1 / C2=1, C5=2
Other: C9i=1 / C2=1, C5=2

Cells are formatted PC7

Table 3.4: Primary school enrollment and drop out rates by age and gender

	Enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	95.4	95.4	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	83.3	90.4	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	98.0	95.2	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	97.4	97.5	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	100.0	96.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	97.9	97.2	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	89.2	95.4	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	84.0	82.8	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Base for table is primary school age population (age 5-11)

Enrollment rates
Male: C5=1, C6=11-17/ B1=1 for the specified age
Female: C5=1, C6=11-17/ B1=2 for the specified age
Total: C5=1, C6=11-17/ for the specified age

Drop out rates
Male: C5=2, C4=1, C3 <> 17 / B1=1 for the specified age
Female: C5=2, C4=1 C3 <> 17 / B1=2 for the specified age
Total: C5=2, C4=1 C3 <> 17 / B1=2 for the specified age

Cells are formatted RJ8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 3.5: Secondary school enrollment and drop out rates by age and gender

	Enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	74.3	78.0	76.1	1.4	0.5	0.9
12	64.7	65.8	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	77.4	79.3	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	81.8	84.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	81.7	94.7	87.3	2.0	0.0	1.2
16	67.9	69.7	68.7	4.3	2.1	3.3

Base for table is the secondary school age population (age 12-16)

Enrollment rates
Male: C5=1, C6=21-25/ B1=1 for the specified age
Female: C5=1, C6=21-25/ B1=2 for the specified age
Total: C5=1, C6=21-25/ for the specified age

Drop out rates
Male: C5=2, C4=1, C3 <> 25 / B1=1 for the specified age
Female: C5=2, C4=1, C3 <> 25 / B1=2 for the specified age
Total: C5=2, C4=1, C3 <> 25 / B1=2 for the specified age

Cells are formatted RJ8

Table 3.6 - Adult literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15 and above)

	Male	Female	Total
Total	97.1	96.8	97.0
15-19	98.1	99.1	98.6
20-29	99.2	99.2	99.2
30-39	98.6	99.1	98.8
40-49	97.6	97.6	97.6
50-59	97.9	97.0	97.4
60+	90.1	88.5	89.2
Rural	97.1	96.9	97.0
15-19	98.4	99.1	98.7
20-29	99.1	99.2	99.2
30-39	98.7	99.1	98.9
40-49	97.5	97.5	97.5
50-59	97.8	96.9	97.3
60+	89.7	89.2	89.4
Urban	97.3	94.2	95.7
15-19	89.5	100.0	95.4
20-29	100.0	100.0	100.0
30-39	94.6	100.0	97.0
40-49	100.0	100.0	100.0
50-59	100.0	100.0	100.0
60+	100.0	79.8	86.6

Base for table is population age 15+

Literacy rate
Male: C1 = 1 / B1=1, age specified
Female: C1 = 1 / B1=2, age specified
Total: C1 = 1 / age specified

Cells are formatted RJ8

Table 3.7 - Youth literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15-24 and above)

	Male	Female	Total
Total	98.6	99.2	98.9
15-16	97.1	97.6	97.3
17-19	98.8	100.0	99.4
20-21	100.0	98.1	99.2
22-24	98.2	100.0	99.2
Rural	98.7	99.1	98.9
15-16	97.4	97.5	97.4
17-19	99.0	100.0	99.5
20-21	100.0	98.0	99.1
22-24	98.1	100.0	99.2
Urban	95.0	100.0	97.4
15-16	90.1	100.0	94.5
17-19	88.9	100.0	96.0
20-21	100.0	100.0	100.0
22-24	100.0	100.0	100.0

Base for table is population age 15-24

Literacy rate
Male: C1 = 1 / B1=1, age specified
Female: C1 = 1 / B1=2, age specified
Total: C1 = 1 / age specified

Cells are formatted RJ8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	28.3	8.4	9.5	81.7
Place of residence				
Rural	26.6	8.3	9.4	81.8
Rural poor	21.9	8.2	8.0	75.8
Urban	68.1	10.6	9.8	79.3
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	68.1	10.6	9.8	79.3
St. George's Rural	31.9	5.7	8.4	86.8
St. Patrick's	12.8	10.3	9.7	91.5
St. John's & St. Mark's	33.4	9.4	9.0	74.1
St. Andrew's	30.1	9.1	10.0	75.8
St. David's	11.7	9.9	10.7	90.5
Carriacou	32.6	9.3	9.6	60.0
Socio-economic group				
Public	35.6	6.4	7.8	82.9
Private formal	25.1	8.3	9.7	76.9
Private informal	9.2	7.8	9.4	66.5
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	31.4	6.4	7.1	87.2
Unemployed	26.7	10.2	10.7	84.6
Other	56.7	7.5	11.7	75.5
Gender				
Male	29.1	6.9	7.3	81.3
Female	27.6	9.9	11.5	82.0
Age				
0-4	28.4	13.0	14.1	80.9
5-9	25.5	5.5	4.9	75.8
10-14	28.2	6.2	4.6	78.7
15-19	30.7	3.9	4.0	78.5
20-29	26.5	3.9	5.2	81.3
30-39	27.6	5.4	7.2	100.0
40-49	29.9	5.7	8.4	78.4
50-59	38.5	0.0	4.8	100.0
60+	29.3	20.5	22.3	79.9

1. Access is defined for persons in households less than 15 minutes from a health facility.

2. Need is defined for persons sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey.

3. Use is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey.

4. Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems.

Access: G10f=1-2 / total population
Need: D4=1 / total population
Use: D7=1 / total population
Satisfaction: D7=1, D10a=1 / D7=1

Cells are formatted PC8

Table 4.2 - Percentage of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey
      and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction.

				Reasons for dissatisfaction				
	Percent dissatisfied	Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	16.7	3.4	49.3	3.1	26.8	3.4	14.3	12.5
Type of residence								
Rural	16.5	3.5	52.1	2.6	27.6	3.5	11.0	12.5
Rural poor	19.5	0.0	45.6	0.0	51.3	0.0	0.0	19.1
Urban	20.7	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	75.0	12.5
Parish of residence								
St. George's Urban	20.7	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	75.0	12.5
St. George's Rural	7.4	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
St. Patrick's	8.5	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	25.9	11.3	56.3	0.0	21.2	11.3	0.0	11.3
St. Andrew's	24.2	4.3	60.9	0.0	21.7	4.3	4.3	8.7
St. David's	9.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
Carriacou	40.0	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0	8.3	16.7
Socio-economic group								
Public	17.1	0.0	33.5	24.9	17.7	17.7	0.0	23.9
Private formal	17.0	0.0	86.3	0.0	21.8	0.0	9.0	4.7
Private informal	33.5	0.0	22.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	25.6	8.4
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	12.8	18.3	68.8	0.0	46.0	17.4	0.0	0.0
Unemployed	15.4	4.0	29.1	1.6	22.4	0.0	24.3	20.2
Other	24.5	0.0	58.6	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender								
Male	15.6	4.6	52.9	5.3	29.2	9.5	8.6	11.4
Female	17.4	2.7	47.4	1.9	25.5	0.0	17.5	13.1
Type of provider								
Public hospital	17.7	7.6	63.8	0.0	13.0	0.0	10.3	5.4
Private hospital	9.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHC	12.3	0.0	83.6	0.0	33.3	11.2	0.0	4.5
Family planning clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor/Dentist	18.7	2.8	36.3	5.4	30.2	3.0	20.8	15.5
Psychologist/Psychiatrist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional Healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Out of state hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/chemist	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Column width	8.83	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Percent dissatisfied: D7=1, D10a=2 / D7=1
Facilities not clean: D10b=1 / D7=1, D10a=2
Long wait: D10c=1 / D7=1, D10a=2
No trained professionals: D10d=1 / D7=1, D10a=2
Cost: D10e=1 / D7=1, D10a=2
No drugs available: D10f=1 / D7=1, D10a=2
Treatment unsuccessful: D10g=1 / D7=1, D10a=2
Other: D10h=1 / D7=1, D10a=2

Cells are formatted PC6

Private hospital: D8=1
Public hospital: D8=2
Mission hospital: D8=7
Regional hospital: D8=6
Health center: D8=3
Doctor/Dentist: D8=4
Trad. healer: D8=5
Pharmacist: D8=8
Other: D8=9

Table 4.3: Percentage of persons who did not consult a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey
and the reasons for not consulting

	Percent not consulting	No need	Had need	Reasons for not consulting			
				Cost	Distance	Untreatable	Other
Total	90.3	88.7	1.6	35.8	3.7	7.3	40.3
Place of residence							
Rural	90.3	88.7	1.6	34.9	3.7	7.4	40.9
Rural poor	91.8	89.7	2.1	25.4	0.0	7.5	58.4
Urban	89.0	88.5	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	89.0	88.5	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. George's Rural	91.4	89.5	2.0	31.3	0.0	6.3	31.3
St. Patrick's	89.7	87.2	2.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	83.3
St. John's & St. Mark's	91.0	89.1	1.9	61.5	13.9	24.6	0.0
St. Andrew's	89.8	89.0	0.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1
St. David's	88.8	86.7	2.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	37.5
Carriacou	90.4	89.8	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	92.2	91.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Private formal	90.0	87.6	2.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	52.0
Private informal	88.7	87.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	48.1	0.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	92.5	91.3	1.2	48.2	0.0	0.0	51.8
Unemployed	89.1	87.6	1.5	54.4	9.6	9.1	32.1
Other	88.3	86.0	2.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender							
Male	92.5	90.5	2.0	38.4	6.0	5.7	40.3
Female	88.2	87.0	1.2	31.7	0.0	9.8	40.3
Type of sickness/injury							
Accident	16.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fever	47.1	5.2	41.8	35.5	0.0	0.0	64.5
Hypertension/diabetes	17.1	10.6	6.5	41.2	21.3	37.5	0.0
Chicken pox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Red eye/conjunctivitis	66.1	0.0	66.1	51.3	48.7	0.0	0.0
Bronchial infections/flu	25.2	14.3	10.9	24.3	0.0	0.0	75.7
Throat infections	21.8	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Depression, anxiety	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Cells are formatted PC8

Percent not consulting: D7=2 / total population

No need: D10a=1 / D7=2
Cost: D10b=1 / D7=2
Distance: D10c=1 / D7=2
Other: D10d=1 / D7=2

Fever or malaria: D5a=1 / D4=1
Diarrhea: D5b=1 / D4=1
Accident: D5c=1 / D4=1
Dental: D5d=1 / D4=1
Skin condition: D5e=1 / D4=1
Eye: D5f=1 / D4=1
Ear, nose, throat: D5g=1 / D4=1
Other: D5h=1 / D4=1

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 4.4: Percentage of the population sick or injured in last 4 weeks by type of sickness/injury, gender and age

	Accident	Fever	Hypertension /diabetes	Chicken pox	Red eye/ conjunctivitis	Bronchial infections/flu	Throat infections	Depression, anxiety	Other	% Sick or injured
Total	4.5	6.2	22.2	0.0	1.0	20.5	2.0	4.3	44.1	8.4
Male Total	4.9	8.0	15.2	0.0	1.6	21.1	2.0	3.6	48.4	6.9
0-4	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.0	0.0	24.9	15.5
5-9	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	11.2	0.0	43.4	5.5
10-14	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	53.5	7.9
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	10.0	75.2	1.7
30-49	14.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	8.7	8.7	57.2	3.5
50-64	12.7	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	62.1	12.4
65+	4.3	0.0	46.6	0.0	6.3	7.0	0.0	7.3	44.0	21.5
Female Total	4.2	4.9	26.9	0.0	0.5	20.0	2.0	4.7	41.3	9.9
0-4	11.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.6
5-9	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	12.1	0.0	19.0	5.6
10-14	13.9	9.1	13.6	0.0	0.0	42.7	13.6	0.0	7.1	4.6
15-29	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	3.6	4.1	69.6	6.3
30-49	3.4	3.1	31.5	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	8.5	40.9	7.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	4.4	40.3	15.0
65+	5.4	0.0	45.2	0.0	1.6	7.7	0.0	5.9	45.1	30.3

Fever or malaria: D5a=1 / D4=1
Diarrhea: D5b=1 / D4=1
Accident: D5c=1 / D4=1
Dental: D5d=1 / D4=1
Skin condition: D5e=1 / D4=1
Eye: D5f=1 / D4=1
Ear, nose, throat: D5g=1 / D4=1
Other: D5h=1 / D4=1
% Sick or injured: D4 = 1 / all persons

Cells are formatted PC7

Table 4.5: Percent distribution of health consultations in past 4 weeks by type of health provider consulted

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Community health center	Family planning clinic	Private doctor, dentist	Psychologist/ psychiatrist	Traditional healer	Out of state hospital	Pharmacy/ chemist	Other	Total
Total	21.5	2.9	19.7	0.4	51.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	100.0
Place of residence											
Rural	21.5	2.9	20.1	0.4	50.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.9	100.0
Rural poor	43.9	2.3	30.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	20.7	2.6	10.8	0.0	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence											
St. George's Urban	20.7	2.6	10.8	0.0	65.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	32.4	7.4	13.2	1.5	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	2.1	0.0	46.8	0.0	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	5.5	0.0	31.0	0.0	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	25.3	3.2	25.3	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0
St. David's	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	26.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group											
Public	17.8	0.0	13.8	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0
Private formal	25.4	1.5	22.1	1.5	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Private informal	0.0	0.0	31.9	0.0	61.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	23.1	3.2	18.4	0.0	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	20.5	4.8	20.1	0.0	49.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.9	100.0
Other	31.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of sickness/injury											
Accident	55.2	0.0	15.9	0.0	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fever	31.2	0.0	36.7	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hypertension/diabetes	20.8	2.4	31.9	0.0	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.8	100.0
Chicken pox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Red eye/conjunctivitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Bronchial infections/flu	17.7	0.0	27.9	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	100.0
Throat infections	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Depression, anxiety	26.0	14.9	21.1	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	24.6	1.3	13.3	0.0	57.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	100.0
No need	13.7	5.6	17.6	1.3	56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.9	100.0

Private hospital: D8=1 / D7=1
Public hospital: D8=2 / D7=1
Mission hospital: D8=3 / D7=1
Regional hospital: D8=4 / D7=1
Community health center: D8=5 / D7=1
Private doctor, dentist: D8=6 / D7=1
Traditional healer: D8=7 / D7=1
Pharmacist, chemist: D8=8 / D7=1
Other: D8=9 / D7=1

Cells are formatted PC6

Table 4.6: Percentage of women age 15 to 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey by age of the mother and the percentage of those births where the mother received pre-natal care

	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40+	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	4.3	14.9	12.0	12.5	2.9	9.0	92.8
Place of residence							
Rural	4.2	15.1	12.2	12.7	2.5	9.1	92.6
Rural poor	11.0	18.2	10.7	19.0	7.6	14.0	96.1
Urban	8.2	8.5	0.0	4.3	10.6	7.4	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	8.2	8.5	0.0	4.3	10.6	7.4	100.0
St. George's Rural	4.1	16.2	15.2	13.1	2.0	9.5	100.0
St. Patrick's	0.0	8.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.2	60.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	3.7	0.0	9.5	9.4	0.0	4.9	100.0
St. Andrew's	6.5	22.0	13.8	12.7	0.0	10.4	96.2
St. David's	4.3	15.8	6.7	12.9	14.3	11.0	75.0
Carriacou	0.0	11.1	30.0	25.0	0.0	13.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Public	0.0	12.6	6.9	15.2	3.2	7.5	91.6
Private formal	8.3	20.6	18.0	15.3	6.3	13.8	87.2
Private informal	0.0	12.3	0.0	29.4	0.0	8.1	72.2
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	3.7	12.5	5.3	5.1	0.0	4.8	100.0
Unemployed	3.2	13.7	14.5	10.2	3.1	8.1	100.0
Other	29.3	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	7.8	100.0

Had live birth: D1=1 / B1=2, Age 13+
Received pre-natal care: D2=1 / B1=2, Age 13+, D1=1

Cells are formatted PC7

**Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey
by place of birth**

	Hospital	Health clinic /centre	At home	Other	Total
Total	95.4	0.6	1.6	2.4	100.0
Place of residence					
Rural	95.4	0.6	1.6	2.5	100.0
Rural poor	94.5	1.0	2.3	2.2	100.0
Urban	95.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence					
St. George's Urban	95.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	95.3	0.0	1.6	3.1	100.0
St. Patrick's	87.5	2.5	2.5	7.5	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	96.8	0.0	1.1	2.1	100.0
St. David's	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group					
Public	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Private formal	94.1	0.0	2.3	3.7	100.0
Private informal	93.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	92.2	1.6	2.6	3.6	100.0
Unemployed	97.7	0.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Hospital/maternity: I3=1 / Total number of children under 5
At home: I3=2 / Total number of children under 5
Other: I3=3 / Total number of children under 5

Cells are formatted PC7

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who delivered the child

	Doctor	Nurse, Midwife	Other/self	Total
Total	19.8	77.7	2.5	100.0
Place of residence				
Rural	19.5	78.0	2.5	100.0
Rural poor	6.9	90.2	3.0	100.0
Urban	30.2	65.5	4.3	100.0
Parish of residence				
St. George's Urban	30.2	65.5	4.3	100.0
St. George's Rural	25.0	73.4	1.6	100.0
St. Patrick's	5.0	87.5	7.5	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	17.6	82.4	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	12.8	85.1	2.1	100.0
St. David's	34.4	65.6	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	27.6	65.5	6.9	100.0
Socio-economic group				
Public	29.6	70.4	0.0	100.0
Private formal	21.6	75.7	2.7	100.0
Private informal	17.9	75.6	6.4	100.0
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	17.6	78.8	3.6	100.0
Unemployed	14.4	84.2	1.4	100.0
Other	50.4	49.6	0.0	100.0

Doctor: I4=1 / total number of children under 5
Nurse: I4=2 / total number of children under 5
Midwife: I4=3 / total number of children under 5
T.B.A.: I4=4 / total number of children under 5
Other/self: I4=5 / total number of children under 5

Total cells are formatted PC7; all others are formatted PC8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 5.1: Participation in Development Assessment Programmes

	6 weeks	8 months	3 years
Total	71.6	58.6	28.4
Place of residence			
Rural	71.7	58.4	28.3
Rural poor	64.3	57.0	30.7
Urban	69.8	65.5	31.0
Parish of residence			
St. George's Urban	69.8	65.5	31.0
St. George's Rural	82.8	65.6	40.6
St. Patrick's	42.5	40.0	15.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	96.7	96.7	54.0
St. Andrew's	51.1	37.2	17.0
St. David's	93.8	71.9	18.8
Carriacou	100.0	86.2	37.9
Socio-economic group			
Public	80.0	48.1	26.2
Private formal	80.2	68.1	29.8
Private informal	71.5	47.6	18.5
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	70.8	62.2	33.3
Unemployed	60.1	51.4	26.0
Other	100.0	85.2	45.2
Gender and age in completed years			
Male	72.6	59.0	29.6
0	61.5	22.3	3.2
1	84.2	75.4	13.9
2	62.5	55.3	10.1
3	78.5	74.7	59.1
4	80.9	73.4	69.0
Female	70.7	58.2	27.3
0	53.3	21.5	0.0
1	75.0	67.8	2.4
2	66.5	63.0	19.5
3	79.4	72.6	59.6
4	85.7	79.2	74.0

6 weeks: I5a=1 / total number of children under 5
8 months: I5b=1 / total number of children under 5
3 years: I5c=1 / total number of children under 5

Cells are formatted PC8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005
Table 5.2: Vaccination status

	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	DPT 4	HIB	HEP B	MMR1	Measles	BCG	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Polio 4	All	None
Total	85.0	75.5	62.9	45.5	53.9	57.8	58.8	54.6	44.4	49.5	35.8	27.1	17.7	15.5	11.1
Place of residence															
Rural	85.0	75.4	62.8	45.3	54.0	58.0	59.1	54.9	44.8	49.2	35.5	27.0	17.5	15.5	11.0
Rural poor	82.5	72.8	60.4	48.2	49.4	57.5	64.4	60.4	42.2	38.6	25.5	23.3	19.7	18.6	12.4
Urban	82.7	78.4	65.5	52.5	48.2	52.5	48.2	43.9	31.0	61.2	48.2	31.0	22.4	13.7	12.9
Parish of residence															
St. George's Urban	82.7	78.4	65.5	52.5	48.2	52.5	48.2	43.9	31.0	61.2	48.2	31.0	22.4	13.7	12.9
St. George's Rural	85.9	76.6	56.3	39.1	43.8	48.4	43.8	43.8	39.1	50.0	35.9	28.1	15.6	14.1	14.1
St. Patrick's	50.0	27.5	25.0	20.0	47.5	57.5	72.5	52.5	15.0	42.5	15.0	10.0	7.5	5.0	22.5
St. John's & St. Mark's	92.9	92.9	82.0	56.4	92.4	81.6	70.7	60.7	75.3	96.2	89.1	77.8	42.2	35.6	3.8
St. Andrew's	92.6	89.4	81.9	66.0	62.8	63.8	64.9	63.8	47.9	37.2	27.7	23.4	21.3	19.1	6.4
St. David's	84.4	62.5	40.6	15.6	37.5	43.8	50.0	56.3	53.1	37.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6
Carriacou	100.0	93.1	86.2	62.1	51.7	69.0	75.9	55.2	55.2	75.9	58.6	55.2	27.6	27.6	0.0
Socio-economic group															
Public	86.1	79.7	63.0	41.4	59.5	48.1	54.5	54.1	54.1	57.4	44.5	34.3	22.7	21.6	11.1
Private formal	84.5	75.7	60.7	37.3	46.3	55.1	59.9	49.8	36.4	54.6	39.1	25.7	16.5	12.0	12.7
Private informal	77.9	63.2	36.8	22.9	73.5	71.7	63.6	56.6	40.3	50.2	36.6	27.0	14.3	14.3	12.9
Self-agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-other	81.7	77.2	72.4	50.8	48.7	50.6	55.9	50.4	46.1	47.0	37.7	30.8	21.8	20.2	13.2
Unemployed	87.4	75.4	64.7	55.0	58.4	63.7	59.5	60.8	47.2	39.7	25.9	20.8	13.9	13.0	8.1
Other	100.0	85.2	65.2	65.2	85.2	100.0	65.2	65.2	85.2	100.0	85.2	85.2	45.2	45.2	0.0
Gender and age in completed years															
Male	81.6	72.7	59.0	44.4	50.2	56.2	53.5	54.7	45.2	49.0	35.0	24.1	16.5	15.6	14.7
0	68.3	58.1	24.9	16.8	19.0	19.7	6.6	6.6	23.9	30.0	19.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	28.5
1	85.2	70.7	58.4	41.4	42.5	46.7	55.0	43.1	36.9	49.6	22.2	15.7	7.5	7.5	11.4
2	81.6	73.0	64.5	42.7	63.6	64.9	73.0	60.8	50.8	41.4	30.4	25.0	15.3	12.7	13.2
3	82.6	74.8	74.8	55.4	64.6	76.6	65.0	77.2	54.5	59.2	48.1	34.8	22.8	21.5	14.4
4	92.8	89.4	74.8	69.7	60.8	74.4	69.3	89.7	61.1	69.2	57.3	44.4	39.3	39.3	3.8
Female	88.1	78.1	66.5	46.6	57.3	59.3	63.7	54.5	43.6	50.0	36.6	29.9	18.8	15.4	7.7
0	83.1	62.4	31.3	14.1	23.0	24.1	22.4	17.6	6.8	31.6	10.8	7.9	2.1	0.0	12.5
1	91.5	78.5	74.7	47.5	59.2	59.5	64.7	53.5	36.1	44.6	39.2	26.3	8.1	5.7	5.9
2	83.9	77.6	72.9	65.1	74.5	72.6	71.6	61.0	52.6	45.8	31.3	28.6	13.6	6.6	9.8
3	92.6	88.0	84.1	49.0	67.8	74.7	92.2	80.1	66.5	65.3	48.0	37.1	27.3	22.7	0.0
4	90.4	90.4	81.7	71.4	75.8	80.2	83.7	75.1	73.6	72.7	64.8	61.0	54.3	52.9	9.6

DPT1: I6a=1 / total number or childrer
DPT2: I6b=1 / total number or childrer
DPT3: I6c=1 / total number or childrer
DPT4: I6d=1 / total number or childrer
HIB: I6e=1 / total number or childrer
HEP B: I6f=1 / total number or childrer
MMR1: I6g=1 / total number or childrer
Measles: I6h=1 / total number or childrer
BCG: I6i=1 / total number or childrer
Polio 1: I6j=1 / total number or childrer
Polio 2: I6k=1 / total number or childrer
Polio 3: I6l=1 / total number or childrer
Polio 4: I6m=1 / total number or childrer

Cells are formatted PC8

Table 6.1 - Percentage distribution of the population by work status (age 15 and above)

	Active population				Active		
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Total
Total	73.5	7.7	81.2	18.8	65.7	34.3	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	73.2	7.8	81.0	19.0	65.7	34.3	100.0
Rural poor	53.8	8.1	61.9	38.1	56.6	43.4	100.0
Urban	80.2	5.6	85.7	14.3	65.4	34.6	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	80.2	5.6	85.7	14.3	65.4	34.6	100.0
St. George's Rural	73.7	7.6	81.3	18.7	69.4	30.6	100.0
St. Patrick's	71.8	5.4	77.2	22.8	61.4	38.6	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	78.7	7.7	86.4	13.6	67.2	32.8	100.0
St. Andrew's	65.3	11.8	77.1	22.9	64.9	35.1	100.0
St. David's	83.0	3.1	86.2	13.8	61.2	38.8	100.0
Carriacou	78.0	5.3	83.3	16.7	63.5	36.5	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	77.8	9.8	87.6	12.4	72.5	27.5	100.0
15-29	71.4	6.7	78.1	21.9	65.3	34.7	100.0
30-49	82.3	10.7	93.0	7.0	92.6	7.4	100.0
50-64	77.2	16.2	93.4	6.6	80.5	19.5	100.0
65+	90.4	5.1	95.5	4.5	27.0	73.0	100.0
Female	68.5	5.2	73.7	26.3	59.1	40.9	100.0
15-29	59.9	4.7	64.6	35.4	58.8	41.2	100.0
30-49	72.1	4.7	76.8	23.2	80.2	19.8	100.0
50-64	77.3	8.4	85.7	14.3	50.9	49.1	100.0
65+	86.3	7.3	93.6	6.4	16.8	83.2	100.0

1. Underemployed includes persons who worked part time in the seven day period preceding the survey.

2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who
   looked for work in the same period.

3. Employment and unemployment rates are calculated using the active population as the base.

Employed: E1=1 or E2=1, E9<>1 / active population age 15+
Under employed: E1=1 or E2=1, E9=1 / active population age 15+
Unemployed: E1<>1, E2<>1, E3=1 / active population age 15+
Active: E1=1 or E2=1 or E3=1 / total population age 15+
Inactive: E1<>1, E2<>1, E3<>1 / total population age 15+

Total cells are formatted CJ, all others are formatted PC7

Table 6.1a - Percentage distribution of the population by work status (age 15-24)

	Active population				Active		
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Total
Total	63.3	3.8	67.1	32.9	54.1	45.9	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	63.2	3.9	67.1	32.9	53.8	46.2	100.0
Rural poor	44.3	2.5	46.9	53.1	46.1	53.9	100.0
Urban	64.9	2.2	67.1	32.9	60.4	39.6	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	64.9	2.2	67.1	32.9	60.4	39.6	100.0
St. George's Rural	63.6	5.1	68.7	31.3	56.3	43.8	100.0
St. Patrick's	62.3	0.0	62.3	37.7	46.5	53.5	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	73.4	2.6	75.9	24.1	50.9	49.1	100.0
St. Andrew's	55.3	4.9	60.2	39.8	56.2	43.8	100.0
St. David's	68.4	5.3	73.7	26.3	49.4	50.6	100.0
Carriacou	77.8	0.0	77.8	22.2	61.0	39.0	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	69.3	5.0	74.3	25.7	57.3	42.7	100.0
15-16	61.8	7.5	69.3	30.7	14.3	85.7	100.0
17-19	67.7	1.6	69.3	30.7	50.9	49.1	100.0
20-21	65.9	4.5	70.3	29.7	80.1	19.9	100.0
22-24	75.9	8.7	84.6	15.4	95.1	4.9	100.0
Female	56.5	2.4	58.9	41.1	50.8	49.2	100.0
15-16	40.2	0.0	40.2	59.8	6.2	93.8	100.0
17-19	37.4	1.7	39.1	60.9	42.5	57.5	100.0
20-21	63.9	2.5	66.3	33.7	78.1	21.9	100.0
22-24	66.5	3.1	69.6	30.4	76.9	23.1	100.0

1. Underemployed includes persons who worked part time in the seven day period preceding the survey.

2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who
   looked for work in the same period.

3. Employment and unemployment rates are calculated using the active population as the base.

Employed: E1=1 or E2=1, E9<>1 / active population age 15+
Under employed: E1=1 or E2=1, E9=1 / active population age 15+
Unemployed: E1<>1, E2<>1, E3=1 / active population age 15+
Active: E1=1 or E2=1 or E3=1 / total population age 15+
Inactive: E1<>1, E2<>1, E3<>1 / total population age 15+

Total cells are formatted CJ, all others are formatted PC7

Table 6.2 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by employment status

	Employer	Self-employed	Paid employee	Paid domestic worker	Unpaid family worker	Other	Total
Total	2.9	17.9	70.4	2.3	4.3	2.1	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	3.0	18.0	70.0	2.4	4.4	2.2	100.0
Rural poor	1.7	16.2	72.8	3.4	4.7	1.2	100.0
Urban	2.6	15.7	78.1	0.6	2.4	0.6	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	2.6	15.7	78.1	0.6	2.4	0.6	100.0
St. George's Rural	4.4	15.5	72.9	2.3	2.9	2.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	5.8	22.4	61.5	5.8	2.6	1.9	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	1.7	26.9	62.7	1.7	6.4	0.6	100.0
St. Andrew's	0.6	16.6	67.8	1.6	8.4	5.0	100.0
St. David's	0.7	8.8	86.9	2.9	0.7	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	6.4	32.7	57.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	2.9	20.1	71.8	0.8	2.0	2.4	100.0
15-29	2.2	7.6	82.7	1.8	2.0	3.6	100.0
30-49	2.7	22.2	73.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	100.0
50-64	5.0	32.5	58.0	1.5	2.1	0.8	100.0
65+	1.9	45.7	25.7	0.0	19.3	7.4	100.0
Female	3.0	15.0	68.3	4.3	7.5	1.8	100.0
15-29	3.4	6.1	82.7	2.4	4.9	0.5	100.0
30-49	3.0	15.4	66.9	5.5	6.6	2.7	100.0
50-64	3.5	20.1	59.7	7.0	8.3	1.4	100.0
65+	0.0	56.8	8.3	0.0	31.6	3.3	100.0

Base is working population: E1=1 or E2=1, age 15+

Employer: E6=1
Self-employed: E6=2
Paid employee: E6=3
Paid domestic worker: E6=4
Unpaid family worker: E6=5
Other: E6=6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Table 6.3 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by employer

	Government	Statutory body	Private business	Self employed	Private person/HH	Other	Total
Total	16.3	4.6	47.7	17.8	9.2	4.4	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	15.9	4.6	47.6	18.0	9.4	4.6	100.0
Rural poor	12.1	3.0	51.7	17.1	12.1	4.0	100.0
Urban	24.3	4.2	50.5	15.1	4.1	1.8	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	24.3	4.2	50.5	15.1	4.1	1.8	100.0
St. George's Rural	14.6	3.2	54.5	16.6	7.3	3.8	100.0
St. Patrick's	14.7	5.8	39.7	24.4	10.3	5.1	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	16.8	4.0	40.7	26.3	11.1	1.2	100.0
St. Andrew's	18.8	6.9	39.1	14.4	12.2	8.7	100.0
St. David's	14.6	4.4	62.8	8.8	7.3	2.2	100.0
Carriacou	15.5	2.7	38.2	30.9	10.0	2.7	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	11.5	3.5	54.1	20.2	6.6	4.2	100.0
15-29	10.1	2.4	65.3	7.6	10.0	4.5	100.0
30-49	15.0	4.8	49.4	22.5	4.8	3.6	100.0
50-64	7.1	3.1	50.3	31.9	4.6	2.9	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	32.8	48.4	6.6	12.3	100.0
Female	23.0	6.0	38.8	14.5	12.8	4.8	100.0
15-29	22.1	7.6	52.9	4.7	8.1	4.6	100.0
30-49	25.6	6.6	33.5	15.5	13.4	5.4	100.0
50-64	25.4	1.9	32.2	20.6	18.4	1.4	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	11.6	54.7	24.8	9.0	100.0

Base is working population: E1=1 or E2=1, age 15+

Government: E7=1
Statutory body: E7=2
Private business: E7=3
Self-employed: E7=4
Private person/household: E7=5
Other: E7=6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Table 6.4 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by activity

	Agriculture	Fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail	Hotel & restaurant	Transportation	Services	Admin./ Social security	Education/ Health/Social work	Other	Total
Total	8.5	1.4	2.8	22.6	9.2	5.0	2.8	21.1	4.0	7.4	15.3	100.0
Place of residence												
Rural	8.8	1.5	2.9	23.3	9.4	4.8	2.7	20.4	3.9	7.2	15.1	100.0
Rural poor	8.3	4.3	4.3	36.3	5.1	5.8	2.0	12.8	2.2	3.1	15.8	100.0
Urban	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.9	3.8	8.0	5.4	34.1	5.9	10.8	19.4	100.0
Parish of residence												
St. George's Urban	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.9	3.8	8.0	5.4	34.1	5.9	10.8	19.4	100.0
St. George's Rural	3.5	0.9	2.3	23.6	8.2	6.4	2.9	23.6	4.7	7.3	16.6	100.0
St. Patrick's	19.9	0.0	4.5	29.5	8.3	1.3	1.9	5.1	4.5	7.1	17.9	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	10.7	5.2	3.6	21.4	13.3	1.7	3.4	15.8	1.7	8.3	15.1	100.0
St. Andrew's	14.4	0.6	1.9	21.9	8.4	1.6	2.2	22.2	2.2	6.9	17.8	100.0
St. David's	5.1	0.0	3.6	24.8	8.8	13.9	1.5	24.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	100.0
Carriacou	1.8	6.4	4.5	16.4	16.4	2.7	6.4	22.7	5.5	9.1	8.2	100.0
Gender and age												
Male	9.7	2.1	3.0	37.4	6.4	1.9	4.8	18.2	2.5	2.8	11.0	100.0
15-29	2.9	1.8	2.1	44.5	6.8	0.8	4.8	16.4	1.1	4.3	14.5	100.0
30-49	11.0	2.3	4.1	34.3	6.2	1.9	4.6	20.9	3.6	2.6	8.4	100.0
50-64	14.3	2.2	2.4	35.8	4.4	4.8	6.9	18.6	2.7	1.5	6.5	100.0
65+	31.0	2.6	0.0	23.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	28.4	100.0
Female	6.7	0.5	2.5	1.9	13.0	9.2	0.1	25.1	6.0	13.7	21.2	100.0
15-29	3.5	0.9	0.0	1.8	12.0	13.7	0.4	31.8	10.2	11.4	14.5	100.0
30-49	4.9	0.3	3.9	2.6	13.3	6.8	0.0	24.3	3.8	16.8	23.2	100.0
50-64	20.3	0.0	5.1	0.5	9.2	8.3	0.0	18.2	5.7	13.9	18.8	100.0
65+	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.4	3.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	51.7	100.0
Column width	8	8	7	7.17	5.83	6.17	7.33	5.67	5.50	7.5	5.33	6.5

Base is the working population: E1=1 or E2=1, age 15-

Agriculture/fishing: E8=0
Manufacturing: E8=1
Construction: E8=2
Wholesale & retail: E8=3
Hotel & restaurant: E8=4
Transportation: E8=5
Services: E8=6
Admin./social security: E8=7
Education/Health/Social work: E8=8
Other: E8=9

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC

Table 6.5 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by employment status, sex and activity

	Employer		Self-Employed		Paid Employee		Paid domestic worker		Unpaid family worker		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	9.0	5.2	24.0	16.5	5.7	5.4	15.1	3.6	21.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	6.7
Fishing	0.0	0.0	8.8	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.1	0.5
Manufacturing	0.0	7.7	5.8	5.1	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.5
Construction	29.0	5.2	12.8	0.0	46.0	2.0	54.7	5.4	8.2	0.0	15.8	8.6	37.4	1.9
Wholesale & retail	6.0	27.6	9.9	35.9	5.9	9.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	13.0
Hotel & restaurant	11.5	7.7	1.7	5.4	1.6	11.6	15.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.2
Transportation	3.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.1
Services	27.3	0.0	14.4	17.1	20.0	31.4	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.9	7.3	0.0	18.2	25.1
Administration/social security	9.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.5	6.0
Education/health/social work	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.8	4.0	17.1	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	13.7
Other	3.9	18.8	15.2	17.0	6.7	11.6	15.1	29.0	69.9	96.0	64.8	91.4	11.0	21.2

Base is working population: E1=1 or E2=1, age 15+

Employment status
Employer: male: E6=1, B1=1; female: E6=1, B1=2
Self-employed: male: E6=2, B1=1; female: E6=2, B1=2
Paid employee: male: E6=3, B1=1; female: E6=3, B1=2
Paid domestic worker: male: E6=4, B1=1; female: E6=4, B1=2
Unpaid family worker: male: E6=5, B1=1; female: E6=5, B1=2
Other: male: E6=6, B1=1; female: E6=6, B1=2

Cells are formatted PC4

Activity
Agriculture/fishing: E8=0
Manufacturing: E8=1
Construction: E8=2
Wholesale & retail: E8=3
Hotel & restaurant: E8=4
Transportation: E8=5
Services: E8=6
Admin./social security: E8=7
Education/Health/Social work: E8=8
Other: E8=9

Table 6.6 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by employer, sex and activity

	Government		Statutory body		Private Business		Self-employed		Private Person/HH		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	6.6	4.8	10.2	5.8	5.5	5.8	25.1	17.5	8.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	6.7
Fishing	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	7.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.5
Manufacturing	0.0	0.8	9.5	8.3	2.8	2.2	5.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.5
Construction	12.0	1.3	15.3	6.5	51.5	2.3	15.0	0.0	55.8	0.0	22.9	6.8	37.4	1.9
Wholesale & retail	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.5	8.5	17.2	8.0	34.5	2.6	3.0	0.0	4.8	6.4	13.0
Hotel & restaurant	1.1	1.9	3.5	0.0	2.2	20.5	2.3	4.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.2
Transportation	3.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.6	0.3	6.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.8	0.1
Services	39.7	25.6	23.9	35.7	15.7	31.2	15.6	16.5	9.1	15.2	14.1	11.9	18.2	25.1
Administration/social security	13.3	14.6	8.9	16.1	1.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.0
Education/health/social work	17.6	40.5	14.2	6.9	0.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	9.7	2.8	13.7
Other	5.0	8.3	9.7	14.2	6.8	10.9	14.8	19.5	19.1	63.3	53.4	66.7	11.0	21.2

Base is the working population: E1=1 or E2=1, age 15+

Employer:
Government: male: E7=1, B1=1; female E7=1, B1=2
Statutory body: male: E7=2, B1=1; female E7=2, B1=2
Private business: male: E7=3, B1=1; female E7=3, B1=2
Self-employed: male: E7=4, B1=1; female E7=4, B1=2
Private person or household: male: E7=5, B1=1; female E7=5, B1=2
Other: male: E7=6, B1=1; female E7=6, B1=2

Cells are formatted PC4

Activity:
Agriculture/fishing: E8=0
Manufacturing: E8=1
Construction: E8=2
Wholesale & retail: E8=3
Hotel & restaurant: E8=4
Transportation: E8=5
Services: E8=6
Admin./social security: E8=7
Education/Health/Social work: E8=8
Other: E8=9

Table 6.7 - Percentage distribution of the employed population by employer, sex and employment status

	Government		Statutory body		Private Business		Self-employed		Private Person/HH		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employer	2.1	5.0	4.8	2.0	2.3	3.0	5.4	3.9	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.9	3.0
Self-employed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	4.1	85.5	90.5	7.9	2.3	11.0	0.0	20.1	15.0
Paid employee	96.5	95.0	95.2	94.1	92.5	91.3	5.7	0.0	72.3	27.2	35.6	38.1	71.8	68.3
Paid domestic worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.3
Unpaid family worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.6	14.7	41.3	12.1	29.1	2.0	7.5
Other	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	38.5	32.8	2.4	1.8

Base is the working population: E1=1 or E2=1, age 15+

Employer:
Government: male: E7=1, B1=1; female E7=1, B1=2
Statutory body: male: E7=2, B1=1; female E7=2, B1=2
Private business: male: E7=3, B1=1; female E7=3, B1=2
Self-employed: male: E7=4, B1=1; female E7=4, B1=2
Private person or household: male: E7=5, B1=1; female E7=5, B1=2
Other: male: E7=6, B1=1; female E7=6, B1=2

Employment status
Employer: male: E6=1, B1=1; female: E6=1, B1=2
Self-employed: male: E6=2, B1=1; female: E6=2, B1=2
Paid employee: male: E6=3, B1=1; female: E6=3, B1=2
Paid domestic worker: male: E6=4, B1=1; female: E6=4, B1=2
Unpaid family worker: male: E6=5, B1=1; female: E6=5, B1=2
Other: male: E6=6, B1=1; female: E6=6, B1=2

Cells are formatted PC4

Table 6.8 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status

	Employer	Self-employed	Paid employee	Paid domestic worker	Unpaid family worker	Other	Total
Total	4.5	36.8	47.6	2.6	6.7	1.8	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	4.6	36.8	47.1	2.6	7.0	1.8	100.0
Rural poor	4.6	23.9	51.6	0.0	19.9	0.0	100.0
Urban	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	9.4	34.4	50.0	3.1	0.0	3.1	100.0
St. Patrick's	9.1	36.4	45.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	6.7	53.0	33.6	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	0.0	36.7	42.9	4.1	14.3	2.0	100.0
St. David's	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	0.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	5.5	39.1	49.5	2.2	1.1	2.6	100.0
15-29	5.9	14.7	64.8	4.4	0.0	10.2	100.0
30-49	3.1	45.9	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	10.6	50.1	34.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	48.7	0.0	0.0	51.3	0.0	100.0
Female	2.2	31.8	43.4	3.3	19.2	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	29.6	54.0	9.4	7.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	5.3	27.0	39.5	0.0	28.2	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	39.6	45.9	0.0	14.5	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	57.4	0.0	0.0	42.6	0.0	100.0

Base is the underemployed population: E1=1 or E2=1, E9=1, age 15+

Employment status
Employer: male: E6=1, B1=1; female: E6=1, B1=2
Self-employed: male: E6=2, B1=1; female: E6=2, B1=2
Paid employee: male: E6=3, B1=1; female: E6=3, B1=2
Paid domestic worker: male: E6=4, B1=1; female: E6=4, B1=2
Unpaid family worker: male: E6=5, B1=1; female: E6=5, B1=2
Other: male: E6=6, B1=1; female: E6=6, B1=2

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Table 6.9 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	Government	Statutory body	Private business	Self-employed	Private person or household	Other	Total
Total	6.2	2.6	37.9	32.2	15.0	6.1	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	5.8	2.6	37.7	32.4	15.2	6.3	100.0
Rural poor	4.6	0.0	39.6	18.8	37.0	0.0	100.0
Urban	18.2	0.0	45.5	27.3	9.1	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	18.2	0.0	45.5	27.3	9.1	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	3.1	3.1	46.9	37.5	9.4	0.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	9.1	0.0	45.5	36.4	9.1	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	13.4	0.0	33.6	53.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	4.1	4.1	26.5	22.4	26.5	16.3	100.0
St. David's	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	0.0	0.0	14.3	57.1	28.6	0.0	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	6.5	1.1	38.4	34.6	13.8	5.5	100.0
15-29	4.4	0.0	56.1	10.2	24.9	4.4	100.0
30-49	8.8	2.3	29.7	42.2	10.1	6.9	100.0
50-64	4.6	0.0	40.7	43.9	10.8	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	0.0	51.3	100.0
Female	5.5	5.8	36.9	26.8	17.8	7.4	100.0
15-29	0.0	16.4	61.0	15.7	0.0	7.0	100.0
30-49	13.0	0.0	25.9	32.5	22.7	5.8	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	26.3	25.1	48.6	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	42.6	100.0

Base is working population: E1=1 or E2=1, E9=1, age 15+

Government: E7=1
Statutory body: E7=2
Private business: E7=3
Self-employed: E7=4
Private person/household: E7=5
Other: E7=6

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC8

Table 6.10 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail	Hotel & restaurant	Transportation	Services	Admin./ Social security	Education/ Health/Social work	Other	Total
Total	16.2	3.8	0.7	25.4	3.9	2.6	2.4	26.4	0.3	1.0	17.2	100.0
Place of residence												
Rural	16.5	3.6	0.7	25.9	4.1	2.4	2.5	26.1	0.0	1.1	17.2	100.0
Rural poor	26.8	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	100.0
Urban	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	36.4	9.1	0.0	18.2	100.0
Parish of residence												
St. George's Urban	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	36.4	9.1	0.0	18.2	100.0
St. George's Rural	6.3	0.0	0.0	28.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	40.6	0.0	3.1	18.8	100.0
St. Patrick's	54.5	0.0	9.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	26.9	20.2	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	20.2	100.0
St. Andrew's	18.4	2.0	0.0	24.5	8.2	2.0	4.1	20.4	0.0	0.0	20.4	100.0
St. David's	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age												
Male	16.8	4.3	0.0	32.1	3.3	2.6	3.5	25.4	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0
15-29	10.4	1.7	0.0	47.9	4.4	0.0	5.1	18.9	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0
30-49	21.9	8.1	0.0	28.3	2.3	3.1	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	13.0	100.0
50-64	14.9	0.0	0.0	26.2	4.6	4.6	9.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Female	15.0	2.5	2.2	10.4	5.3	2.7	0.0	28.6	0.9	3.3	29.1	100.0
15-29	13.3	7.0	0.0	9.4	8.1	4.9	0.0	47.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0
30-49	5.5	0.0	0.0	16.9	5.8	2.2	0.0	17.9	2.2	7.8	41.6	100.0
50-64	27.6	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	34.1	100.0
65+	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	100.0
Column width	8	8	5.33	7	7.67	6.67	5.83	6	7.17	5.67	5.5	5.5

Base is the underemployed population: E1=1 or E2=1, E9=1, age 15·

Agriculture/fishing: E8=0
Manufacturing: E8=1
Construction: E8=2
Wholesale & retail: E8=3
Hotel & restaurant: E8=4
Transportation: E8=5
Services: E8=6
Admin./social security: E8=7
Education/Health/Social work: E8=8
Other: E8=9

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are formatted PC4 except trade which is PC

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 6.11 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Sex discrimination	Student	HH/Family duties	Age	Infirmity	Other	Total
Total	90.1	1.3	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.4	4.6	100.0
Place of residence									
Rural	90.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.9	0.4	4.3	100.0
Rural poor	96.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Urban	78.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0
Parish of residence									
St. George's Urban	78.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0
St. George's Rural	87.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0
St. Patrick's	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	90.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0
St. Andrew's	94.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
St. David's	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	72.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	9.1	100.0
Gender and age									
Male	89.3	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.0	100.0
15-29	92.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
30-49	84.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0
50-64	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	100.0
65+	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	90.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	3.1	1.0	0.6	3.3	100.0
15-29	94.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
30-49	90.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0
50-64	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	23.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Base is the unemployed population: E1<>1, E2<>1, E3=1, age 15+

No work available: E4=1
Seasonal inactivity: E4=2
Student: E4=3
Household/family duties: E4=4
Age: E4=5
Infirmity: E4=6
Other: E4=7

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 6.12 - Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Sex discrimination	Student	HH/Family duties	Age	Infirmity	Other	Total
Total	8.4	1.0	0.4	31.3	13.8	31.8	4.1	9.1	100.0
Place of residence									
Rural	8.6	1.1	0.4	31.6	14.1	30.8	4.2	9.1	100.0
Rural poor	13.5	2.0	0.0	29.5	15.2	22.6	6.8	10.4	100.0
Urban	4.8	0.0	0.0	23.2	5.7	53.8	2.0	10.5	100.0
Parish of residence									
St. George's Urban	4.8	0.0	0.0	23.2	5.7	53.8	2.0	10.5	100.0
St. George's Rural	9.7	2.2	1.1	32.3	13.4	26.3	4.8	10.2	100.0
St. Patrick's	10.2	0.8	0.0	33.1	6.3	28.3	5.5	15.7	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	1.1	1.1	0.9	39.0	7.2	42.9	2.0	5.9	100.0
St. Andrew's	11.6	0.9	0.0	29.5	18.7	31.7	3.1	4.5	100.0
St. David's	5.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	20.8	26.7	6.9	8.9	100.0
Carriacou	7.9	0.0	0.0	22.4	11.8	42.1	1.3	14.5	100.0
Gender and age									
Male	7.5	1.3	0.2	39.5	3.6	31.4	6.2	10.2	100.0
15-29	9.3	0.0	0.5	76.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	10.3	100.0
30-49	24.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	15.8	31.8	100.0
50-64	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	61.1	11.8	5.3	100.0
65+	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	87.1	5.9	4.9	100.0
Female	9.0	0.8	0.5	25.9	20.3	32.1	2.8	8.4	100.0
15-29	12.3	1.1	1.3	64.8	11.8	0.5	0.5	7.8	100.0
30-49	19.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	50.5	2.6	3.7	18.8	100.0
50-64	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	48.0	7.8	6.3	100.0
65+	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	83.2	2.9	4.5	100.0

Base is the inactive population: E1<>1, E2<>1, E3<>1, age 15+

No work available: E4=1
Seasonal inactivity: E4=2
Student: E4=3
Household/family duties: E4=4
Age: E4=5
Infirmity: E4=6
Other: E4=7

Total cells are formatted CJ; all others are PC8

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 7.1 - Percentage of households responding yes to poverty predictors

	H1 Remittances	H2 Pension	H3 School feeding	H4 School books	H5 2 meals/day	H6 Car theft	H7 Other theft	H8 Male assaulted	H9 Female assaulted	H10 Other crime
Total	24.5	19.2	3.7	5.2	81.9	0.8	4.3	1.5	0.3	0.7
Place of residence										
Rural	24.3	19.1	3.8	5.4	82.0	0.7	4.1	1.4	0.2	0.6
Rural poor	17.7	18.1	6.2	7.8	78.1	0.0	2.6	2.8	0.5	0.0
Urban	27.0	19.4	0.8	1.7	79.8	0.8	10.2	2.5	2.6	1.7
Parish of residence										
St. George's Urban	27.0	19.4	0.8	1.7	79.8	0.8	10.2	2.5	2.6	1.7
St. George's Rural	17.9	12.3	3.2	2.4	83.3	2.0	6.0	2.4	0.0	1.6
St. Patrick's	25.8	21.7	7.5	11.7	80.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	39.8	26.4	10.1	11.9	81.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.0
St. Andrew's	23.8	20.4	1.7	4.6	77.5	0.0	5.4	1.7	0.0	0.4
St. David's	23.1	20.4	0.0	2.8	94.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Carriacou	30.6	31.9	4.2	5.6	68.1	1.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Welfare quintile										
First quintile	17.4	17.9	6.1	7.6	78.2	0.0	2.6	2.7	0.5	0.0
Second quintile	22.4	17.1	3.7	9.0	79.5	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Third quintile	24.3	21.8	6.2	7.5	82.5	0.0	5.4	1.7	0.4	0.0
Fourth quintile	28.5	21.5	2.9	4.2	83.8	1.2	4.6	2.4	0.3	1.2
Fifth quintile	26.7	17.3	1.2	0.8	83.6	1.8	5.8	0.5	0.1	1.6

Table 7.2 - Mean values per household of the components of the household score used for welfare classification

	PP1 Wall type	PP2 Toilet type	PP3 Light source	PP4 Asset score	PP5 Persons/bedroom	PP6 Education of head	PP7 Empl. persons	Total
Total	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.4	10.8
Place of residence								
Rural	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.3	10.7
Rural poor	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	5.3
Urban	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	1.6	12.4
Parish of residence								
St. George's Urban	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	1.6	12.4
St. George's Rural	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.5	11.1
St. Patrick's	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	9.8
St. John's & St. Mark's	1.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.6	11.7
St. Andrew's	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.2	10.0
St. David's	2.1	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.1	10.6
Carriacou	2.1	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.2	10.7
Welfare quintile								
First quintile	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	5.3
Second quintile	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.9	8.1
Third quintile	1.8	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.2	10.0
Fourth quintile	2.2	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.4	12.0
Fifth quintile	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.3	3.7	2.1	15.1

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 8.1: Assessment of damage caused by hurricane Ivan

	None	Don't know	% Damaged	Minor	Serious	Major	Total
Assets							
Vehicles	86.7	3.2	10.1	4.7	5.3	0.1	100.0
Tree crops	57.5	1.4	41.1	8.7	29.5	3.0	100.0
Cash/short crops	74.2	2.8	23.0	6.7	15.4	0.9	100.0
Livestock	90.3	4.5	5.2	2.6	2.7	0.0	100.0
Health							
Physical injuries/sickness	92.7	1.0	6.4	3.7	2.7	0.0	100.0
Mental sickness/depression	90.0	1.0	9.0	3.3	5.6	0.0	100.0
Earnings							
Income from business	79.9	5.3	14.8	4.5	9.6	0.7	100.0
Earnings from wage employment	70.1	4.7	25.2	12.2	12.4	0.6	100.0
Earnings from agriculture	73.1	6.1	20.8	3.7	14.8	2.2	100.0
Services							
Schools and educational facilities	16.6	9.6	73.9	16.7	55.1	2.1	100.0
Health facilities and services	16.9	14.4	68.6	31.7	35.4	1.5	100.0
Electricity supply	6.6	3.0	90.3	7.9	79.4	3.0	100.0
Water supply	15.7	4.5	79.8	38.7	40.1	1.0	100.0
Waste removal services	34.5	6.4	59.1	33.7	24.9	0.5	100.0
Telephone service	13.9	4.6	81.5	13.5	65.9	2.1	100.0
Police services	46.2	20.7	33.1	12.8	19.8	0.5	100.0

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 8.2: Current status of damage caused by hurricane Ivan

	% Damaged	Fully restored	Well underway	Just starting	No change	Worse	Total
Assets							
Vehicles	10.1	47.6	14.9	7.4	28.9	1.2	100.0
Tree crops	41.1	9.3	22.5	32.1	29.2	6.9	100.0
Cash/short crops	23.0	12.3	29.4	22.1	31.2	4.9	100.0
Livestock	5.2	17.5	31.4	3.9	44.3	2.9	100.0
Health							
Physical injuries/sickness	6.4	52.2	22.3	10.2	15.4	0.0	100.0
Mental sickness/depression	9.0	23.8	21.9	33.0	20.9	0.4	100.0
Earnings							
Income from business	14.8	24.9	28.6	17.1	25.4	4.0	100.0
Earnings from wage employment	25.2	36.2	21.9	19.5	19.8	2.6	100.0
Earnings from agriculture	20.8	5.2	21.9	28.5	32.6	11.8	100.0
Services							
Schools and educational facilities	73.9	29.7	40.3	9.4	18.2	2.3	100.0
Health facilities and services	68.6	45.2	36.5	10.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
Electricity supply	90.3	76.1	17.6	1.3	4.6	0.4	100.0
Water supply	79.8	84.9	10.6	1.9	2.4	0.2	100.0
Waste removal services	59.1	81.8	13.4	1.6	3.2	0.0	100.0
Telephone service	81.5	59.1	26.1	4.1	10.1	0.6	100.0
Police services	33.1	71.1	17.1	7.2	4.3	0.3	100.0

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 8.3: Damage to dwelling by hurricane Ivan

	None	% Damaged	Minor	Serious	Complete	Total
Total	20.8	79.2	24.5	50.6	4.0	100.0
Place of residence						
Rural	21.2	78.8	24.7	50.3	3.9	100.0
Rural poor	5.0	95.0	13.4	69.9	11.6	100.0
Urban	12.6	87.4	22.2	57.6	7.6	100.0
Parish of residence						
St. George's Urban	12.6	87.4	22.2	57.6	7.6	100.0
St. George's Rural	15.9	84.1	16.7	61.9	5.6	100.0
St. Patrick's	16.7	83.3	36.7	44.2	2.5	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	39.4	60.6	31.5	27.7	1.4	100.0
St. Andrew's	18.7	81.3	24.2	50.8	6.2	100.0
St. David's	15.7	84.3	25.0	59.3	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	44.4	55.6	36.1	19.4	0.0	100.0
Welfare quintile						
First quintile	5.2	94.8	13.2	69.7	11.9	100.0
Second quintile	9.6	90.4	25.0	61.1	4.3	100.0
Third quintile	21.4	78.6	23.8	52.4	2.4	100.0
Fourth quintile	22.4	77.6	27.3	46.3	4.0	100.0
Fifth quintile	34.9	65.1	29.5	35.3	0.3	100.0

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Table 8.4: Summary of dwellings damaged by hurricane Ivan

	% Damaged	% of those damaged with home insurance			% of those damaged being rebuilt		
		Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Total	79.2	10.2	89.8	100.0	38.4	61.6	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	78.8	9.6	90.4	100.0	38.6	61.4	100.0
Rural poor	95.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0
Urban	87.4	22.7	77.3	100.0	35.3	64.7	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	87.4	22.7	77.3	100.0	35.3	64.7	100.0
St. George's Rural	84.1	16.1	83.9	100.0	41.9	58.1	100.0
St. Patrick's	83.3	7.0	93.0	100.0	32.0	68.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	60.6	4.8	95.2	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0
St. Andrew's	81.3	4.1	95.9	100.0	32.5	67.5	100.0
St. David's	84.3	7.7	92.3	100.0	38.2	61.8	100.0
Carriacou	55.6	10.0	90.0	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0
Welfare quintile							
First quintile	94.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	37.8	62.2	100.0
Second quintile	90.4	1.4	98.6	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0
Third quintile	78.6	2.1	97.9	100.0	44.6	55.4	100.0
Fourth quintile	77.6	12.6	87.4	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0
Fifth quintile	65.1	30.7	69.3	100.0	41.2	58.8	100.0

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Table 8.5: Summary of dwellings damaged being hurricane Ivan

	%	% of those with knowledge of building codes			% of those following building codes		
	Being rebuilt	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Total	38.4	50.7	49.3	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	38.6	49.9	50.1	100.0	90.9	9.1	100.0
Rural poor	38.1	36.2	63.8	100.0	89.7	10.3	100.0
Urban	35.3	67.0	33.0	100.0	91.4	8.6	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	35.3	67.0	33.0	100.0	91.4	8.6	100.0
St. George's Rural	41.9	54.4	45.6	100.0	95.8	4.2	100.0
St. Patrick's	32.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	81.8	18.2	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	51.1	16.7	83.3	100.0	41.9	58.1	100.0
St. Andrew's	32.5	51.6	48.4	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0
St. David's	38.2	70.6	29.4	100.0	95.7	4.3	100.0
Carriacou	35.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Welfare quintile							
First quintile	37.8	36.0	64.0	100.0	89.7	10.3	100.0
Second quintile	29.9	44.3	55.7	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0
Third quintile	44.6	45.9	54.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Fourth quintile	37.6	58.3	41.7	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0
Fifth quintile	41.2	64.8	35.2	100.0	86.4	13.6	100.0

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Table 8.6: Summary of households rebuilding but not following building codes by reason for not following

	%	Reason for not following code					
	Not following	Bureaucracy	Time	Cost	Lack knowledge	Other	Total
Total	9.1	7.3	22.4	19.7	17.4	33.2	100.0
Place of residence							
Rural	9.1	7.6	23.1	17.2	17.9	34.2	100.0
Rural poor	10.3	0.0	0.0	42.6	57.4	0.0	100.0
Urban	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Parish of residence							
St. George's Urban	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	58.1	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	12.5	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
St. David's	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Carriacou	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Welfare quintile							
First quintile	10.3	0.0	0.0	42.6	57.4	0.0	100.0
Second quintile	16.9	0.0	30.4	11.6	27.5	30.4	100.0
Third quintile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth quintile	6.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fifth quintile	13.6	14.9	14.9	18.3	0.0	51.8	100.0

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Table 8.7: Summary of households displaced by hurricane Ivan

| | Did household leave home? | | | Place where household moved | | | | | | | |
	Yes	No	Total	Official shelter	Family/ friends	Church	School	Other public building	Built own shelter	Other	Total
Total	49.1	50.9	100.0	5.4	69.4	7.4	6.4	3.3	2.5	5.6	100.0
Place of residence											
Rural	49.0	51.0	100.0	5.3	69.2	7.8	6.7	3.3	2.6	5.2	100.0
Rural poor	79.0	21.0	100.0	8.8	69.1	4.3	6.3	4.0	1.7	5.7	100.0
Urban	50.2	49.8	100.0	6.9	73.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.7	13.0	100.0
Parish of residence											
St. George's Urban	50.2	49.8	100.0	6.9	73.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.7	13.0	100.0
St. George's Rural	48.8	51.2	100.0	6.5	68.3	4.1	0.0	8.1	1.6	11.4	100.0
St. Patrick's	51.3	48.7	100.0	5.0	71.7	13.3	5.0	0.0	1.7	3.3	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	36.3	63.7	100.0	3.9	78.0	2.0	12.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	100.0
St. Andrew's	52.5	47.5	100.0	4.8	68.5	15.3	7.3	0.8	1.6	1.6	100.0
St. David's	61.1	38.9	100.0	4.7	62.5	4.7	18.8	1.6	4.7	3.1	100.0
Carriacou	31.9	68.1	100.0	4.8	81.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	100.0
Welfare quintile											
First quintile	79.1	20.9	100.0	9.2	68.7	4.3	6.3	4.2	1.7	5.6	100.0
Second quintile	66.6	33.4	100.0	5.1	65.0	12.4	6.0	5.2	0.0	6.3	100.0
Third quintile	54.0	46.0	100.0	2.2	82.6	2.9	3.8	1.3	4.8	2.4	100.0
Fourth quintile	41.9	58.1	100.0	4.9	69.0	6.8	8.0	1.4	4.7	5.2	100.0
Fifth quintile	23.3	76.7	100.0	3.5	56.8	14.5	9.0	4.4	1.9	10.0	100.0

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Table 8.8: Summary of households displaced by hurricane Ivan

| | | Period of displacement | | | | | Did household split up | | | |
| | % | Several | Several | Several | Still | | | Yes, | Yes, | |
	Displaced	days	weeks	months	there	Total	No	for a while	still split	Total
Total	49.0	56.0	23.7	13.3	6.9	100.0	90.1	8.2	1.7	100.0
Place of residence										
Rural	48.9	55.7	23.8	13.5	7.0	100.0	90.1	8.2	1.6	100.0
Rural poor	79.0	49.0	18.7	27.8	4.5	100.0	83.8	13.6	2.6	100.0
Urban	50.2	62.9	22.1	9.4	5.5	100.0	88.9	7.7	3.4	100.0
Parish of residence										
St. George's Urban	50.2	62.9	22.1	9.4	5.5	100.0	88.9	7.7	3.4	100.0
St. George's Rural	48.8	39.8	22.8	28.5	8.9	100.0	86.9	11.1	2.0	100.0
St. Patrick's	50.8	69.0	15.5	13.8	1.7	100.0	93.3	5.0	1.7	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	36.1	62.1	28.1	3.9	5.9	100.0	94.6	4.6	0.7	100.0
St. Andrew's	52.5	69.1	22.0	5.7	3.3	100.0	91.2	8.4	0.4	100.0
St. David's	61.1	53.8	33.8	0.0	12.3	100.0	88.8	6.5	4.7	100.0
Carriacou	31.9	65.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0
Welfare quintile										
First quintile	79.1	49.5	18.7	27.4	4.5	100.0	84.0	13.4	2.6	100.0
Second quintile	66.6	52.0	28.7	10.3	9.0	100.0	87.0	11.2	1.7	100.0
Third quintile	53.7	56.3	26.2	6.1	11.5	100.0	90.4	8.4	1.1	100.0
Fourth quintile	41.8	69.1	18.0	7.1	5.8	100.0	91.6	6.6	1.7	100.0
Fifth quintile	23.3	57.3	30.6	10.0	2.1	100.0	93.9	4.5	1.6	100.0

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Table 8.9: Sources of support for households

	% receiving support	% of households receiving support by source							
		Family	Community	Church	NGO	Insurance companies	Other private sector	Government	Total
Total	75.5	31.2	13.7	19.6	22.9	2.6	2.4	7.6	100.0
Place of residence									
Rural	75.8	31.1	13.9	19.5	23.1	2.3	2.3	7.8	100.0
Rural poor	85.6	29.3	14.3	17.1	28.2	1.0	1.8	8.2	100.0
Urban	70.5	34.1	9.2	22.2	17.0	10.9	4.3	2.3	100.0
Parish of residence									
St. George's Urban	70.5	34.1	9.2	22.2	17.0	10.9	4.3	2.3	100.0
St. George's Rural	78.2	32.8	14.9	18.4	20.8	4.0	2.2	6.9	100.0
St. Patrick's	75.0	28.7	9.2	14.9	28.7	1.5	4.1	12.8	100.0
St. John's & St. Mark's	78.1	36.9	18.6	25.0	11.6	0.0	1.4	6.4	100.0
St. Andrew's	72.9	31.3	15.6	21.8	21.0	0.5	1.1	8.8	100.0
St. David's	83.3	22.6	5.1	18.1	42.9	2.3	3.4	5.6	100.0
Carriacou	50.0	29.1	21.5	15.2	12.7	6.3	6.3	8.9	100.0
Welfare quintile									
First quintile	85.8	29.2	14.1	17.5	28.2	1.0	1.9	8.1	100.0
Second quintile	83.6	27.3	15.0	20.7	24.7	0.5	2.3	9.5	100.0
Third quintile	77.9	30.2	13.7	20.7	24.3	0.1	2.7	8.3	100.0
Fourth quintile	67.0	33.7	16.0	19.9	18.2	3.8	2.5	6.0	100.0
Fifth quintile	70.1	34.6	10.7	19.5	19.4	6.6	2.7	6.5	100.0

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 8.10: Summary of support received by households by source

	% receiving support	Food/ water	Clothing	Shelter	Employment	Financial: grants	Financial: loans	Building material	Labour	Counseling/ advice	Total
						Main form of assistance provided					
Source of support											
Family	50.7	81.7	2.2	9.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	100.0
Community	22.2	75.4	4.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	15.0	0.6	100.0
Church	31.8	89.2	3.4	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0
Non-governmental organizatios	37.1	91.4	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Insurance companies	4.3	9.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	65.1	22.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other private sector	3.9	72.7	9.0	1.7	2.1	2.7	1.2	6.7	4.0	0.0	100.0
Government	12.3	68.2	2.2	4.4	0.0	0.9	1.4	21.0	0.8	1.1	100.0

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 8.11: Summary of support received by households by source

		Importance of support				Still receiving support?			
	% receiving support	Not important	important	Very important	Total	No	Some	Considerable	Total
Source of support									
Family	50.7	1.0	33.2	65.9	100.0	77.8	17.1	5.0	100.0
Community	22.2	4.3	48.0	47.7	100.0	96.0	3.4	0.6	100.0
Church	31.8	1.6	49.6	48.7	100.0	94.6	5.2	0.1	100.0
Non-governmental organizatios	37.1	2.6	42.6	54.8	100.0	98.3	1.6	0.1	100.0
Insurance companies	4.3	9.0	40.4	50.6	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	100.0
Other private sector	3.9	8.8	44.5	46.8	100.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
Government	12.3	2.7	37.8	59.5	100.0	94.1	5.3	0.6	100.0

Table 8.12: Use before and after Ivan, satisfaction and change in quality of facilities and services

	Use before hurricane Ivan				Use after hurricane Ivan				Satisfied with service	Change in quality of service in the last 12 months				
	Never	Occasional	Frequent	Total	Never	Occasional	Frequent	Total		Worse	Same	Better	Don't know	Total
Utilities														
Telephone	18.8	23.7	57.5	100.0	28.2	27.6	44.2	100.0	8.1	7.3	76.9	4.3	11.5	100.0
Post office	17.0	63.9	19.1	100.0	19.4	60.7	19.9	100.0	10.8	3.1	84.4	1.2	11.3	100.0
Public transport	11.9	34.1	54.1	100.0	13.4	34.3	52.3	100.0	6.9	2.2	85.0	3.2	9.6	100.0
Electricity	10.8	4.5	84.7	100.0	17.9	4.8	77.3	100.0	3.3	2.5	86.2	3.4	7.9	100.0
Waste disposal	4.4	26.8	68.8	100.0	5.4	26.4	68.2	100.0	7.3	0.8	84.0	4.6	10.5	100.0
Security services														
Police	81.3	18.2	0.5	100.0	83.8	15.1	1.1	100.0	26.9	3.3	66.4	18.1	12.2	100.0
Private security services	98.7	1.1	0.3	100.0	97.5	1.9	0.7	100.0	28.6	12.7	58.4	8.9	20.1	100.0
Financial services														
Government grants	98.0	1.3	0.8	100.0	96.4	2.6	1.0	100.0	15.7	2.6	65.7	2.4	29.3	100.0
Commercial banks	41.4	38.0	20.6	100.0	40.7	37.3	21.9	100.0	6.1	2.6	77.6	4.7	15.0	100.0
Insurance companies	85.0	11.9	3.2	100.0	85.5	11.1	3.4	100.0	17.4	8.6	77.3	0.6	13.5	100.0
Cooperatives	90.1	7.8	2.0	100.0	89.6	7.4	3.0	100.0	9.0	0.4	65.4	6.7	27.6	100.0
Other credit institutions	91.4	7.4	1.2	100.0	90.5	6.8	2.8	100.0	3.2	0.0	83.5	2.7	13.8	100.0
Medical services														
Trauma counseling	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

```
Use before Ivan
```

Grenada Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) 2005

Table 8.13: Main reason for occasional or non-use of facilities and services

	No knowledge of service	Distance	Cost	Poor service	Inadequate facilities	Other	Not applicable	Total
Utilities								
Telephone	1.2	0.2	11.3	2.1	5.4	35.7	44.2	100.0
Post office	0.9	13.2	0.6	1.7	1.6	62.1	19.9	100.0
Public transport	0.5	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	39.4	52.3	100.0
Electricity	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.8	2.6	15.7	77.3	100.0
Waste disposal	0.4	1.7	0.0	3.6	1.5	24.6	68.2	100.0
Security services								
Police	4.1	2.3	0.6	7.8	0.8	83.4	1.1	100.0
Private security services	13.0	0.8	8.1	1.8	0.3	75.3	0.7	100.0
Financial services								
Government grants	22.1	0.2	5.0	0.6	0.4	70.8	1.0	100.0
Commercial banks	3.8	2.7	5.7	1.4	0.4	64.1	21.9	100.0
Insurance companies	12.8	0.3	9.0	0.9	0.3	73.4	3.4	100.0
Cooperatives	14.1	0.5	5.8	0.8	0.6	75.3	3.0	100.0
Other credit institutions	15.6	0.6	6.0	0.8	0.4	73.9	2.8	100.0
Medical services								
Trauma counseling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Reason for occasional or non-use

ANNEX 1 – SURVEY METHODOLOGY. SAMPLE, TRAINING, QUESTIONNAIRE, FIELDWORK,

The survey used the standard CWIQ methodology with appropriate adaptations being made to meet the requirements of local conditions. Full details of the methodology can be accessed on the Internet at http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/stats/cwiq.cfm). The following paragraphs describe how the survey was adapted to meet the specific needs of Grenada.

Sample

The intention was to have a sample that was capable of delivering results at the parish level. As it turned out 2 of the parishes, St John's and St Mark's turned out to have sample sizes that were too small and therefore had to be merged together. Similarly it was hoped that the sample would make it possible to present results disaggregated by the urban and rural poor and non-poor household groups. Unfortunately the urban poor stratum proved to be too small for accurate results to be presented at that level.

The survey used a two-stage stratified random sample with a probability proportional to Enumeration District (ED) size. The following parameters were used for determining the sample size and design

Days needed to list 1 ED	2
Number of Enumerators	21
Number of households to be sampled per ED	12
Interviews per day	5
Days for enumeration	10

This yielded a sample of 88 EDs and 1050 households, with the following characteristics

	Per Enumerator /day	Total per enumerator	Total per day	total
Households	5	50	105	1050
EDs	0.4	4.2	8.8	88
Days for enumeration				10
Days for listing				8
Total duration of fieldwork (days)				18

In order to spread the sample more evenly across parishes, the EDs were stratified by parish and the sampling ratio was adjusted accordingly.

The second stage of sampling was out in the field by the supervisors. Because of the fact that household lists, which had been compiled during the population census, were severely out of date, and because of the extensive population movements that occured as a result of hurricane Ivan a relisting of the households in the sampled clusters had to be undertaken before the final sample can be drawn. All sampled EDs were relisted and a random sample of 12 households was systematically selected in each cluster with equal probability.

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The final distribution of sampled households is shown in the following table

E.D Selection

Parish	Population (from census)				Sample			
	E.Ds	HOUSEHOLD	POPULATION	HH per ED	E.Ds	HOUSEHOLD	1st stage prob of selection	E.D weight
Carriacou	18	1766	5190	98	7	84	0.389	2.571
St Andrew	71	7152	22470	101	20	240	0.282	3.550
St David	29	3753	10658	129	9	105	0.303	3.303
St George ®	79	10139	27779	128	21	252	0.266	3.762
St George U	23	1362	3480	59	10	120	0.435	2.300
St John	24	2715	8006	113	8	96	0.333	3.000
St Mark	13	1198	3727	92	4	47	0.303	3.303
St Patrick	32	3236	9631	101	10	116	0.303	3.303
Grand Total	289	31321	90941	108	88	1061	0.306	3.269

Questionnaire

The generic CWIQ questionnaire to provided the basis for the Grenada survey: prior to the start of the survey, the main survey stakeholders were requested to indicate their data needs and any amendments or in additions and that they would like to see on the survey questionnaire. Once these were received, they were sorted and wherever possible included in the revised questionnaire. . The final questionnaire was five pages long (10 sides) and included the 8 standard core sections (household members, education, health, employment, household assets, amenities, and children under 5) plus an extra 'Hurricane Ivan' module. (See Annex 2).

Training

Once the final questionnaire was drafted, everyone who was to be involved in the implementation of the CWIQ survey received a four day training course. The course covered: introduction to the CWIQ; review of the CWIQ questionnaire; and practice interviews; theory and practice of listing; and handwriting and shading tests. By the end of the training all statistics staff were fully briefed on what was required of them for the next three weeks.

CWIQ TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FIELD AND DP STAFF

	Day 1 - Wednesday	Day 2 - Thursday	Day 3 - Friday	Day 4 - Saturday
Session 1	Opening Introductions Overview of CWIQ Survey: Overview of training program	Sections C (Education), D (Health) and E (Employment) Exercise: simulation of interview, followed by group work	Review of Listing exercise Survey Data processing logistics	Return completed questionnaires Evaluate field exercise
Break				
Session 2	Introduction to questionnaire and manual Overview of questionnaire section by section Exercise: Hand printing and shading exercise	Sections C, D and E (with mock interviews) - cont.d Exercise: simulation of interview, followed by group work	Sections F (Assets), G (Amenities) and E (Children) with mock interviews Exercise: simulation of interview, followed by group work	Putting it all together - planning the weekly work program - Supervision - Managing the paper and data flow Closure
Lunch				

Session 3	SECTIONS A AND B (Household roster) Introducing oneself to the respondent Concepts and definitions Demo: 2 trainees simulating an interview. Exercise: group work to practice techniques learned	Introduction to listing - Sampling and the need for a good frame - Using the listing form - Using the map to identify boundaries - Dealing with difficult situations	Hurricane module Preparation for field exercise	
Break				
Session 4	1. Continue with Exercise 2 2. Evaluate hand printing exercise 3. Administration issues 　-contracts 　- ID cards 　-publicity 　-	Listing Exercise	Field exercise	

Fieldwork

The original intention was for each enumerate to be assigned individual EDs that they would cover over the period of fieldwork. During the course of training it was decided that a more efficient methodology would be for the enumerators to work in teams of two or three (plus 1 supervisor). This turned out to be more efficient and probably more conducive to the collection of high-quality data. Data collection was originally planned to be completed within a three week period. In the event, because of the need to relist the households in each of the sampled EDs, the fieldwork phase lasted for an additional two weeks. During this period the supervision of the field staff was intense thereby ensuring that only the highest quality data was collected.

ANNEX 2:   QUESTIONNAIRE

Reference Number ☐☐☐☐

C W I Q
Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire

The Central Statistical Office
Grenada

A - INTERVIEW INFORMATION

Shade Circles Like This--> ●
Not Like This--> ☒ ☑

Q.1 INTERVIEWER'S NAME	
Q.2 NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Q.3 PARISH NAME	
Q.4 ED NAME/LOCATION	

A.1 ED	A.2 HOUSEHOLD	A.3 INTERVIEWER	A.4 DATE	A.5 TIME	A.6 RESPONDENT	A.7 SEQ.
			Day Month Year	Hour Minute	Member No.	Quest. No.
☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐ ○ AM ○ PM	☐☐	☐

Respondent's telephone number ☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐

IMPORTANT
Create a reference number by combining the ED, household and questionnaire numbers.
Write this number NOW on the top of all pages.

Comments

B - LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Reference Number ☐☐☐☐

MEMBER NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Head										WRITE DOWN THE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT TOGETHER IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HEAD.

B.1 Is [NAME] male or female?

Male
Female

B.2 Is [NAME] a member of the household?

Member present
Member absent temp.
Member absent Ivan
Temporary visitor
Temporary Ivan

B.3 What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of household?

Head
Spouse
Child
Parent
Other relative
Not related

B.4 How old was [NAME] at last birthday?

RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.

B.5 What is [NAME]'s union status?

Not in union
Legally married
Common law union
Visiting partner
Divorced/Separated
Widowed

IF AGE UNDER 15 GO TO B6

B.6 Is [NAME]'s father alive?

Yes
No
Don't know

IF AGE OVER 17 GO TO NEXT PERSON

IF NO OR DON'T KNOW GO TO B8

B.7 Is [NAME]'s father living in the household?

Yes
No

B.8 Is [NAME]'s mother alive?

Yes
No
Don't know

IF NO OR DON'T KNOW GO TO NEXT PERSON

B.9 Is [NAME]'s mother living in the household?

Yes
No

C - EDUCATION

Reference Number [ ][ ][ ]

MEMBER NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
C.1 Can [NAME] read and write? Yes / No											IF PERSON IS UNDER AGE 15 GO TO C2.
C.2 Has [NAME] ever attended school? Yes / No											IF NO GO TO C9.
C.3 What is the highest grade [NAME] completed?											
C.4 Did [NAME] attend school last year? Yes / No											
C.5 Is [NAME] currently in school? Yes / No											IF NO GO TO C9.
C.6 What is the current grade [NAME] is attending?											
C.7 Who runs the school [NAME] is attending? Government / Church / Private / Community / Other											
C.8 Did [NAME] have any problems with the school? No problem (satisfied) / Lack of books/supplies / Poor teaching / Teachers often absent / Lack of teachers / Lack of space / Facilities in bad condition / Other problem											YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER. GO TO NEXT PERSON.
C.9 Why is [NAME] not currently in school? Too old/completed / Too far away / Too expensive / Is working (home or job) / Useless/uninteresting / Failed exam / Illness / Pregnancy / Got married / Too young / Other											YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.
C.10 Is [NAME] not currently in school as a result of hurricane Ivan? Yes / No											GO TO NEXT PERSON.

C2 and C6
30 None
31 Nursery
32 Pre-school
11 Kindergarten/Stage 1
12 G1/Stage 2
13 G2/Sat 1
14 G3/Sat 2
15 G4/Sat 3
16 G5/Sat 4
17 G6/Sat 5
21 G7/Std 6/Form 1
22 G8/Std 7/Form 2
23 Form 3
24 Form 4
25 Form 5
26 Form 6
31 Tertiary
32 University
41 Vocational/ Technical

D - HEALTH

Reference Number ☐☐☐

MEMBER NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ONLY FOR FEMALES AGE 15 TO 49 YEARS ELSE GO TO D3.
D.1 Did [NAME] have a live birth in the last 12 months?											
Yes / No	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	IF NO GO TO D3.
D.2 Did [NAME] receive pre-natal care during the pregnancy?											
Yes / No	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	
D.3 Is [NAME] physically or mentally handicapped or disabled?											
Yes / No	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	
D.4 Was [NAME] sick or injured in the last 4 weeks?											
Yes / No	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	IF NO GO TO D7.
D.5 What sort of sickness/injury did [NAME] suffer?											YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.
Accident / Fever / Hypertension/diabetes / Chicken pox / Red eye/conjunctivitis / Bronchial infections/flu / Throat infections / Depression, anxiety / Other											
D.6 How many days of work/school did [NAME] miss due to illness/injury?											
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
D.7 Did [NAME] consult a health provider or traditional healer for any reason in the last 4 weeks?											
Yes / No	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	IF NO GO TO D11.
D.8 What was the last health provider [NAME] saw?											
Public hospital / Private hospital / CHC / Family planning clinic / Private doctor/dentist / Psychologist/Psychiatrist / Traditional healer / Out of state hospital / Pharmacy/chemist / Other											
D.9 How many times did [NAME] use the service in the last 4 weeks?											
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
D.10 Did [NAME] have any problems with the provider/service at the time of the visit?											YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.
No problem (satisfied) / Facilities were not clean / Long waiting time / No trained professionals / Too expensive / No drugs available / Treatment unsuccessful / Other											GO TO NEXT PERSON
D.11 Why did [NAME] not use medical care in the last 4 weeks?											YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.
No need / Too expensive / Too far / Unsuitable / Other											

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E - EMPLOYMENT

Reference Number ☐☐☐☐

MEMBER NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	IF PERSON IS UNDER 15 GO TO NEXT PERSON

E.1 Did [NAME] do any type of work in the last 7 days?

Yes / No — IF YES GO TO E5.

E.2 Was [NAME] absent from work in the last 7 days?

Yes / No — IF YES GO TO E5.

E.3 Has [NAME] been looking for work and ready for work in the last 2 months?

Yes / No

E.4 What was the main reason [NAME] was not working in the last 7 days?

No work available
Seasonal inactivity
Sex discrimination
Student
Household/family duties
Too old/too young
Infirmity
Other

GO TO E32.

E.5 How many jobs did [NAME] have in the last 7 days?

E.6 What is [NAME'S] status in the main job?

Employee
Self-employed
Paid employee
Paid domestic worker
Unpaid family worker
Other

E.7 For whom did [NAME] work in the main job?

Government
Statutory body
Private business
Self-employed
Private person or household
Other

E.8 What is the main activity at the place of [NAME's] main job?

01 Agriculture
02 Fishing
03 Manufacturing
04 Construction
05 Wholesale & retail
06 Hotel & restaurant
07 Transport
08 Services
09 Admin./social security
10 Educ./health/ social work
11 Other

E.9 Did [NAME] try to increase his or her earnings in the last 7 days?

Yes / No — IF NO GO TO E32.

E.10 How did [NAME] try to increase earnings in the last 7 days?

More hours current activity
More hours additional activity
Change activity
Other

E.11 Is [NAME] ready to take on additional work in the next 4 weeks?

Yes / No

E.12 Does [NAME] contribute to household income?

Yes / No

E.13 Did [NAME's] employment situation change as a result of hurricane Ivan?

Yes / No

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F - HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Reference Number ☐☐☐

F.1 Does the household own the dwelling?

Owns the dwelling ○
Rents the dwelling ○
Uses without paying rent ○
Squatting ○

F.2 Does the household own the land beneath the dwelling?

Owned with title ○
Family owned ○
Rents the land ○
Leases the land ○
Squatting ○
Not owned ○

F.3 How many separate rooms/bedrooms are there in your dwelling? (exclude kitchens and bathrooms)

Rooms ☐☐

Bedrooms ☐☐

F.4 How many acres of land are owned by the household? (with one decimal, e.g. 24.7)

☐☐☐

95.0 = 95.0 acres or more
99.9 = don't know

IF F4 = 0 GO TO F6

F.5 Ownership status of land owned by the household?

Owned with title ○
Family owned ○
Other ○

F.6 How does the amount of land owned now compare with the amount owned before hurricane Ivan?

Less now ○
Same now ○
More now ○
Don't know ○

F.7 How many acres of land did the household farm in the last 12 months? (with one decimal, e.g. 24.7)

☐☐☐

95.0 = 95.0 acres or more
99.9 = don't know

For area of land (F4/F7)
40,000 sq. feet = 1.0 acres
30,000 sq. feet = 0.7 acres
20,000 sq. feet = 0.5 acres
10,000 sq. feet = 0.3 acres

F.8 How many of these animals are currently owned by the household?

Cattle ☐☐☐

Sheep, goats ☐☐☐

Pigs ☐☐☐

Poultry ☐☐☐

950 = 950 or more
999 = don't know

F.9 How many of the following (include items only if they are in working condition) does the household own?

Electric iron ☐
Refrigerator ☐
Television ☐
DVD/Video ☐
Stereo/Radio ☐
Clock ☐
Fan ☐
Sewing machine ☐
Stove ☐
Washing machine ☐
Computer ☐
Fixed telephone ☐
Mobile telephone ☐
Cable TV connection ☐
Internet connection ☐
Bicycle ☐
Vehicle ☐
Boat ☐

F.10 How often in the last year did you have problems satisfying the food needs of the household?

Never ○
Seldom ○
Sometimes ○
Often ○
Always ○

F.11 How do you compare the overall economic situation of the HOUSEHOLD with before hurricane Ivan?

Much worse now ○
A little worse now ○
Same ○
A little better now ○
Much better now ○
Don't know ○

F.12 How do you compare the overall economic situation of the COMMUNITY with before hurricane Ivan?

Much worse now ○
A little worse now ○
Same ○
A little better now ○
Much better now ○
Don't know ○

F.13 How do you compare the willingness of people to help each other in your COMMUNITY with before hurricane Ivan?

Much worse now ○
A little worse now ○
Same ○
A little better now ○
Much better now ○
Don't know ○

F.14 Who contributes most to household income? (record member number from section B).

☐☐

F.15 What was/is the main source of livelihood for the household?

	Before Ivan	Now
Employment	○	○
Family business	○	○
Agriculture	○	○
Remittances	○	○
Family support	○	○
Pension	○	○
Savings	○	○
Public assistance	○	○
Church or other donation	○	○
Other	○	○

F.16 How do you compare the level of crime in your COMMUNITY with before hurricane Ivan?

Much worse now ○
A little worse now ○
Same ○
A little better now ○
Much better now ○
Don't know ○

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G - HOUSING AMENITIES

Reference Number ☐☐☐

G.1 What is the type of the housing unit?

- Undivided private home ○
- Part of a private home ○
- Flat, apartment ○
- Duplex, townhouse ○
- Combined business and dwelling ○
- Temporary structure ○
- Other _____

G.2 What is the main material of the floor of the house?

- Plywood ○
- Wood ○
- Seasoned wood ○
- Concrete ○
- Dirt/straw ○
- Other ○

G.3 What is the main material of the roof of the house?

- Sheet metal ○
- Shingle ○
- Tile ○
- Concrete ○
- Thatch ○
- Other _____

G.4 What is the main material of the outer walls of the house?

- Plywood ○
- Wood ○
- Bricks ○
- Stone, concrete blocks ○
- Wood and concrete ○
- Sheet metal ○
- Cardboard, makeshift ○
- Other _____

G.5 What is the main source of drinking water?

- Public piped into dwelling ○
- Public into yard ○
- Public standpipe ○
- Private piped into dwelling ○
- Rain water ○
- River ○
- Bottled ○
- Other _____

G.6 What kind of toilet facility does your household use?

- None ○
- Flush to sewer ○
- Flush to septic tank ○
- Ventilation improved pit latrine ○
- Pit latrine ○
- Other _____

G.7 What is the main fuel used for cooking?

- Firewood ○
- Charcoal ○
- Kerosene/oil ○
- Gas ○
- Electricity ○
- Other _____

G.8 What is the main fuel used for lighting?

- Kerosene/paraffin ○
- Gas ○
- Electricity ○
- Electricity shared ○
- Generator ○
- Other _____

G.9 What is the principal way the household disposes of garbage?

- Collected government ○
- Government skip ○
- Burning ○
- Dumping ○
- Other _____

G.10 How long in hours and minutes does it usually take from here to reach the nearest ...?

	Hours:Minutes			Hours:Minutes
Supply of drinking water	☐:☐	Health clinic or hospital	☐:☐
Day care/nursery school	☐:☐	Super/food market	☐:☐
Pre-school	☐:☐	Public transportation	☐:☐
Primary school	☐:☐	Police station	☐:☐
Secondary school	☐:☐	All weather road	☐:☐

H - OTHER HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

H.1 Did any member of the household receive remittances in the last 12 months?	Yes ○ No ○	**H.6** Was any member of the household the victim of a car theft since hurricane Ivan?	Yes ○ No ○
H.2 Did any member of the household receive a pension in the last 12 months?	Yes ○ No ○	**H.7** Was any member of the household the victim of any other theft or robbery since hurricane Ivan?	Yes ○ No ○
H.3 Did any member of the household benefit from a school feeding programme in the last 12 months?	Yes ○ No ○	**H.8** Was any male member of the household the victim of a physical assault since hurricane Ivan?	Yes ○ No ○
H.4 Did any member of the household benefit from a school book programme in the last 12 months?	Yes ○ No ○	**H.9** Was any female member of the household the victim of a physical assault since hurricane Ivan?	Yes ○ No ○
H.5 Has the household eaten at least 2 meals per day in the last week?	Yes ○ No ○	**H.10** Was any member of the household the victim of any other crime since hurricane Ivan?	Yes ○ No ○

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J - HURRICANE IVAN

Reference Number [ ][ ][ ][ ]

1 - Assessment of damage caused by hurricane Ivan

	A Extent of damage caused by hurricane Ivan None / Don't know / Minor / Serious / Total None/DK next row	B What is the current status compared with before hurricane Ivan Fully restored / Well underway / Just starting / No change / Deteriorated
Assets - what was the extent of damage to:		
1.1 Vehicles	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.2 Tree crops	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.3 Cash/short crops	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.4 Livestock	○○○○○	○○○○○
Health - did anyone in the household suffer:		
1.5 Physical injuries or sickness	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.6 Mental sickness or depression	○○○○○	○○○○○
Earnings - what effect did hurricane Ivan have on:		
1.7 Income from own business	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.8 Earnings from wage employment	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.9 Earnings from agriculture	○○○○○	○○○○○
Services - What effect did hurricane Ivan have on:		
1.10 Schools and educational facilities	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.11 Health facilities and services	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.12 Electricity supply	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.13 Water supply	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.14 Waste removal services	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.15 Telephone service	○○○○○	○○○○○
1.16 Police services	○○○○○	○○○○○

2 - Actions taken immediately after the hurricane

2.1 What was the level of damage to your house/dwelling?
None ○ Go to 2.7
Minor ○
Serious ○
Total ○

2.2 Did you have home insurance?
Yes ○
No ○

2.3 Are you rebuilding?
Yes ○
No ○ Go to 2.7

2.4 Are you aware of building codes?
Yes ○
No ○ Go to 2.7

2.5 Are you following the building codes?
Yes ○ Go to 2.7
No ○

2.6 Why are you not following the building codes?
Too much bureaucracy ○
Too time consuming ○
Too expensive ○
Don't know how ○
Other ○

2.7 Did the household have to leave home because of the hurricane?
Yes ○
No ○ Go to 2.10

2.8 Where did the household move?
Official shelter ○
Family/friends ○
Church ○
School ○
Other public building ○
Built own shelter ○
Other ○

2.9 How long did the household stay in temporary quarters?
Several days ○
Several weeks ○
Several months ○
Still there ○

2.10 Did the household members have to split up?
No ○
Yes, for a while ○
Yes, still split ○

J - HURRICANE IVAN

3 - Types of support received

Reference Number [ ][ ][ ][ ]

Source	Did you receive any help from this source? If no next row (Yes / No)	What was the main form of assistance provided? (Food/water, Clothing, Shelter, Employment, Financial-grants, Financial-loans, Building materials, Labour, Counseling/advice)	How important has this source been in helping you recover from the effects of hurricane Ivan? (Not imp. / Import. / Very imp.)	Are you still receiving support from this source? (No / Some / Considerable)
3.1 Family	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙
3.2 Community	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙
3.3 Church	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙
3.4 Non-governmental Organizations	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙
3.5 Insurance companies	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙
3.6 Other private sector	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙
3.7 Government	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙

4 - Use and satisfaction with facilities and services

Work across the form taking each service in turn and answering all questions as appropriate, before moving to the next service.

	A. How often did you use this service before Ivan? (Never, Occasionally, Frequently)	B. How often do you use this service now? (Never, Occasionally, Frequently) If frequently go to D	C. Main reason for occasional or non-use (Don't know about it, Too far away, Too expensive, Poor service, Inadequate facilities, Other)	D. How satisfied are you with the quality of service? (Dissatisfied, Satisfied)	E. How has the quality of service changed in the last 12 months? (Worse now, Same as before, Better now, Don't know)
Utilities					
4.1 Telephone	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.2 Post office	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.3 Public transport	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.4 Electricity	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.5 Waste disposal	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
Security services					
4.6 Police	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.7 Private security services	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
Financial services					
4.8 Government grants	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.9 Commercial banks	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.10 Insurance companies	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.11 Cooperatives	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.12 Other credit institutions	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙
4.13 Trauma/counseling	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙⊙	⊙⊙	⊙⊙⊙⊙

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I - CHILDREN UNDER 5

Reference Number ☐☐☐☐

I.1 For each child under 5 enter the child and mother's number from the list of household members.
Enter 00 as the mother's number if the child's mother is deceased or is not a member of the household.

Child Mother	Child Mother	Child Mother	Child Mother
☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐ ☐☐

I.2 Enter the child's date of birth.

Day Month Year	Day Month Year	Day Month Year	Day Month Year
☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐

I.3 Where was the child delivered?

Hospital ○	Hospital ○	Hospital ○	Hospital ○
Health clinic/centre ○	Health clinic/centre ○	Health clinic/centre ○	Health clinic/centre ○
At home ○	At home ○	At home ○	At home ○
Other _____	Other _____	Other _____	Other _____

I.4 Who delivered the child?

Doctor ○	Doctor ○	Doctor ○	Doctor ○
Nurse, midwife ○	Nurse, midwife ○	Nurse, midwife ○	Nurse, midwife ○
Other/self ○	Other/self ○	Other/self ○	Other/self ○

I.5 Did the child participate in the following development assessment programmes?

6 weeks ○ ○	6 weeks ○ ○	6 weeks ○ ○	6 weeks ○ ○
8 months ○ ○	8 months ○ ○	8 months ○ ○	8 months ○ ○
3 years ○ ○	3 years ○ ○	3 years ○ ○	3 years ○ ○

I.6 Has the child been vaccinated against:

DPT1 ○ ○	DPT1 ○ ○	DPT1 ○ ○	DPT1 ○ ○
DPT2 ○ ○	DPT2 ○ ○	DPT2 ○ ○	DPT2 ○ ○
DPT3 ○ ○	DPT3 ○ ○	DPT3 ○ ○	DPT3 ○ ○
DPT4 ○ ○	DPT4 ○ ○	DPT4 ○ ○	DPT4 ○ ○
HIB ○ ○	HIB ○ ○	HIB ○ ○	HIB ○ ○
HEP B ○ ○	HEP B ○ ○	HEP B ○ ○	HEP B ○ ○
MMR1 ○ ○	MMR1 ○ ○	MMR1 ○ ○	MMR1 ○ ○
Measles ○ ○	Measles ○ ○	Measles ○ ○	Measles ○ ○
BCG ○ ○	BCG ○ ○	BCG ○ ○	BCG ○ ○
Polio1 ○ ○	Polio1 ○ ○	Polio1 ○ ○	Polio1 ○ ○
Polio2 ○ ○	Polio2 ○ ○	Polio2 ○ ○	Polio2 ○ ○
Polio3 ○ ○	Polio3 ○ ○	Polio3 ○ ○	Polio3 ○ ○
Polio4 ○ ○	Polio4 ○ ○	Polio4 ○ ○	Polio4 ○ ○

A.8 RESULT
○ Complete with selected household
○ Complete with replacement - refusal
○ Complete with replacement - not found
○ Incomplete

A.9 INTERVIEW END
Hour Min.
☐☐☐☐ ○ AM
  ○ PM

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