FINAL REPORT

Child Poverty in the Eastern Caribbean Area

Contents

Acknowledgements

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANG	Anguilla
ANT	Antigua and Barbuda
BAR	Barbados
BVI	British Virgin Islands
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CPAs	Country Poverty Assessments
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DOM	Dominica
ECA	Eastern Caribbean Area
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GRE	Grenada
HH(s)	Household(s)
HoH	Head of Household
MONT	Montserrat
MPI	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
NPLs	National poverty lines
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PPT	Percentage points
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SKN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
SLC	Survey of Living Conditions
STL	Saint Lucia
SVG	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
TCI	Turks and Caicos Islands
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Tables and Figures

1. Introduction

Background and Context

Child poverty limits the access of children to vital resources, including nutrition, water, sanitation, basic health and social services. These situations can prevent children from achieving their full potential due to cultural, physical, mental and social development, participation and protection deprivations.

Facts About Child Poverty:[1]

- ➢ Today 1 billion less people live on extreme poverty than 20 years ago
- ➢ Children account for nearly half of the world's extreme poor
- ➢ 1 in 4 children live in poverty in the world's richest countries
- ➢ In almost every country in the world children are more likely to live in poverty than adults
- ➢ Only half of all countries in the world have child poverty data
- ➢ Only one-third of the poorest are covered by social protection

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) entitles children 0-17 years to an adequate standard of living, reiterating that growing up poor violates their rights. It specifically highlights multiple dimensions of well-being related to four categories: survival, development, protection and participation. Such deprivation matters because despite pervasiveness and the devastating long-term effects of child poverty, it has received little attention even though there are now proven solutions. It is a global problem to which experts have been giving much attention; yet problems of limited country-level focus on measurement, analysis and response remain. This is equally true in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with their open and often one-dimensional economies, high debt ratios, higher risks to climate change, and small populations, where deteriorations of living conditions are more at stake than in larger countries and economies. What this means is that, if child poverty is not addressed, the potential for inter-generational patterns of poverty to persist will be increased, thereby threatening future national economic and social development objectives.

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1 Garcia, Antonio Franco, 7 facts about child poverty you should know, UNICEF Connect, October 2015.

This remains problematic even after: (i) the adoption of the 2016-2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets; (ii) despite the existence of a specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG1) to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, including for children; and (iii) the indicators proportion of population living below the national poverty line, and proportion living in poverty in all its dimensions, having become standard measures of progress on poverty reduction – including on child poverty.

> **SDG Child Poverty Targets and Indicators:**
>
> Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
>
> Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day
> > Indicator 1: *Proportion of population below the international poverty line disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographic location.*
>
> Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
> > Indicator 1: *Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group.*
> > Indicator 2: *Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.*

Good practices exist but not all of them apply within national contexts and circumstances. Thus, according to the SDGs, halving poverty in children will require appropriate nationally-driven definitions and interventions.

Work has progressed and approaches to the analysis of monetary and non-monetary child poverty have been developed and carried out in many countries. As a result, while child income poverty continues to be the primary focus for analysis, current emphases on achieving the SDGs and ensuring alignment with the CRC mean that non-income aspects of child poverty such as health, nutrition, education, protection, housing and access to employment are becoming increasingly important for both analysts and policymakers.

Analysis of Child Poverty for the OECS

The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), where all Member States are signatories to the CRC treaty, and UNICEF, together with other UN entities and development partners are working collaboratively on strengthening evidence generation to influence the design of programmes, and the development and implementation of policies, towards the realization of children's rights.

The main data source for initializing this effort has been the Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs). During 2006-2012, most countries and territories in the Eastern Caribbean Area (ECA) conducted their latest CPA with support of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the European Union (EU). As part of CPAs, a national household Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) was implemented, which enabled the derivation of household and population poverty rates[2], including disaggregation by key background and socio-economic variables using data on household incomes and expenditure. The results were published and disseminated through the CPA reports, which are the official sources for the monetary poverty indicators.

The CPAs present the overall poverty rates disaggregated by age, however, child poverty was only reported for the 0-14 years age group and not for the standard child age of 0–17 years. UNICEF ECA and OECS Commission, in collaboration with CDB and Central Statistical Offices, supported the analysis of the CPA datasets to compute and tabulate the child poverty estimates. The initiative was guided by the Technical Note developed by UNICEF in 2016, which provided recommendations on how to identify and

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2 See below for the deinition of the poverty lines.

request national poverty data to develop relevant estimates.

The increased emphasis on child poverty reduction in the SDGs, the fact that some ECA countries had initiated development of their national plans and child policies, and the opportunity to move child poverty to the top of national development priorities, prompted the calculation of monetary child poverty rates to supplement existing national poverty data. The next round of CPAs in the Eastern Caribbean will commence in 2017. The current poverty rates will continue to be used widely during the next 2-3 years for planning, programming and advocacy purposes and will remain a baseline for measuring progress on poverty in the future.

Both monetary and multi-dimensional child poverty rates are vital for informing programme design and scope for social protection. While the current analysis provides findings on monetary poverty, multi-dimensional child poverty will increasingly become part of the advocacy plan, to assess deprivations that children face in achieving their full potential. In addition, this child poverty analysis serves as a first step in strengthening discussion and dialogues among planners, policy makers, practitioners and statistical experts on the importance of disaggregated data analysis according to age (including children, adults), sex and geography.

This report presents findings of the analyses of children living in poverty. The analysis is important not only to ensure that essential services in health, education and welfare are targeted to those most vulnerable, but also to engage in evidence-informed discussions for strengthening social protection programmes including child and gender-sensitive, social and cash transfer.

Results and tools from the series of analyses provide an example of how to integrate child poverty in the next round of CPAs. The report serves to further encourage ECA countries to place greater emphasis on developing and including approaches to combat child poverty.

Technical Aspects

Geographic Coverage

SLC datasets were obtained and included in the analysis for 11 ECA countries and territories. While most of the surveys were undertaken between 2006 and 2010, their timing relative to the 2008 economic slump varied. This should be considered when interpreting the results as should any subsequent major economic or climate shocks. The most recent of these shocks is the September 2017 hurricanes which devastated Anguilla, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Table 1: Survey Years and Geographic Coverage

COUNTRIES	Year of CPA Survey
1. Anguilla (ANG)	2007/2009
2. Antigua and Barbuda (ANT)	2005–2006
3. Barbados (BAR)	2010
4. British Virgin Islands (BVI)	2003
5. Dominica (DOM)	2008–2009
6. Grenada (GRE)	2007–2008
7. Montserrat (MONT)	2007
8. Saint Lucia (STL)	2005/2006
9. St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN)	2007–2008
10. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)	2007–2008
11. Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)	2012

With the exception of Barbados and Montserrat, the SLC survey data had been weighted, i.e. had been grossed up to the total population of the islands. This procedure ensured that survey biases resulting from the sampling methodology were eliminated and that the results were representative of the total population. With respect to Barbados and Montserrat, the following extracts from the CPAs addressed the issue of the use of unweighted data:

- Barbados (Vol 3, page 112): *The overall sample had a self-weighting design given that the selection of units was based on probability proportionate to population size…* The sample will thus replicate the population distribution.
- Montserrat (Vol 2, page 10): …*The final sample size is much lower than was expected…The TOC[3] checked that the sample was representative… Variation in the two geographic distributions are generally small and statistically insignificant… Similarity between distributions was such as to obviate the need for the application of weighting factors.*

Based on these comments, it is considered unlikely that the use of unweighted data for the two countries will give rise to significant inaccuracy.

Derivation of Poverty Lines[4]

Two poverty lines were included in the data sets: (i) the indigence or absolute poverty line, and (ii) the general poverty line. The indigence poverty line is defined as the minimum cost of the food basket necessary to provide a person with a healthy diet. The general poverty line[5] adds an allowance for essential non-food expenditures (housing, transport, clothing,

etc.). In both cases, the poverty line is first estimated for an adult male and then adjustments are made to derive poverty lines that are age-and sex-specific. These adjustment factors are termed 'adult male equivalents'.

Household poverty lines were then obtained by applying these adult male equivalents to each household member based on their age and sex. A household-specific poverty was then obtained by aggregating the adult male equivalents and multiplying them by the adult male poverty line.

Households whose total expenditure was below the household-specific indigent poverty line were categorized as 'indigent'. Households whose expenditures were below the household-specific general poverty line were categorized as 'poor'. Note that, by definition, all indigent households will be poor.

Although the same general methodology was used in all the SLCs, it should be emphasized that the poverty lines derived are national poverty lines (NPLs) which, unlike international poverty lines, are less directly comparable because they necessarily reflect inter-country variations in factors such as cost of living[6]. However, as the surveys used the same methodology, they provide a basis for inter-country comparisons and have been used for this purpose[7]. Note that while international poverty lines provide a firmer basis for international comparisons, such comparisons are less satisfactory in identifying poverty in higher income countries as few people in these countries will be poor using the standard international poverty line

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3 Team of Consultants.

4 What follows is a brief summary of the methodology. For a more detailed description, see any of the CPA reports – all of which used the same methodology.

5 Henceforward abbreviated to 'poverty line'.

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6 In other words, NPLs in more affluent countries will be higher than those in lower income countries.

7 See for instance: CDB, The Changing Face of Poverty in the Caribbean, 2016; http://www.caribank.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Study_The-Changing-Nature-of-Poverty-and-Inequality-in-the-Caribbean-New-Issues_-New-Solutions.pdf

criterion[8]; yet poverty exists, and is frequently a major policy issue in these countries.

Comparisons of inter-country poverty levels using national poverty lines must however be treated with some caution where, as is the case here, the surveys have been conducted over an extended period (from 2003 for BVI to 2012 for TCI). This is particularly true in the ECA where economic shocks (e.g. the 2008 economic crisis) and natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes, volcanic eruptions) can have a major impact on islands' economies. Such shocks can have a significant and sudden impact on poverty levels, which would thus affect the ranking of poverty levels within ECA countries. Conversely, patterns related to child poverty, which emerge from the comparisons and are presented in this report, are less likely to be subject to such changes.

Age Groupings

Children were defined as persons aged under 18 years and adults as persons aged 18 years and above. Adolescents were defined as persons aged 10–19 years, a sub-group that overlaps with both children and adults. In the event, it was found that the poverty rate for this group varied little from the child poverty rate and, accordingly, values for this sub-group are only presented in the regional comparison and not the individual country sections.

The child, adult and adolescent populations had to be generated as most datasets used the standard demographic five-year age groups, such as 0–4, 5–9 and 10–14years.

Analytical Variables

The analysis presented in this report is based around the following variables, both of which are expressed as percentages:

Poverty Rates: Poor population/Total Population. For example, the child poverty rate = the number of poor children/all children.

Poverty Shares: Sub-group poor population/Total poor population. For example, children's share of the poor population = poor children/total poor population.

These are generic variables that can be derived separately for children, adults and the total population. They can also be applied to other analytical variables. Poverty rates and poverty shares indicate different facets of poverty. Thus, a high poverty rate means that a high proportion of a group or sub-group will be poor while a high poverty share indicates that a large proportion of this group is poor. It is important to realize that a high poverty rate need not be associated with a high population share if that group is small, and vice versa. For example, child poverty may be three times higher in households with four or more children than households with one or two children but most poor children may reside in one- or two-child households if this type of household is the most prevalent.

In addition to looking at individual poverty rates, it is also useful to look at the difference (or differential) between say, child and adult poverty rates. Differences are expressed as points, e.g. Child adult poverty rate differential = Child Poverty rate (%) – Adult poverty rate (%). The difference is expressed as (percentage) points (PPT)[9]. On occasion, it is also useful to use the relative difference, i.e. (Child Poverty rate (%) – Adult poverty rate (%))/ Adult poverty rate; this indicator is expressed as a percentage. In most cases, results using absolute (percentage points) or relative (percentage

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8 This holds true despite the use of purchasing power parities (PPP) conversion factors for monetary values.

9 The use of percentage points is becoming commonplace in analyses of this type. See for instance: Evans M., et al., New Estimates of Extreme Poverty for Children, 2016, http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/402511475417572525/New-estimates-of-extreme-poverty-for-children; and OECD, 2017, http://www.oecd.org/els/CO_2_2_Child_Poverty.pdf

variation) differences produce a similar pattern; however, this is not always the case[10].

Another metric developed for this analysis is the Adult-Child Ratio, which was calculated for poor and non-poor households with children, excluding zero child households. This indicator is useful because it shows the availability of adults who may be income-earning and/or available for child care duties.

Tabulations

These variables were used to produce the following tables and/or graphs:

- Child and adult poverty rates.
- Child and adult poverty shares.
- Child poverty by number of children in the household.
- Child poverty by sex of the head of household.
- Adult child ratios in poor and non-poor households.

The tables/graphs were produced for all countries with the following exceptions:

- Anguilla: a low sample allied to a low poverty rate meant that only tabulations of poverty rates and poverty shares could be prepared.
- Montserrat: a low sample meant that the tabulation of child poverty by number of children in the household could not be produced.

Tabulations of child poverty by nationality were prepared for British Virgin Islands and Turks and Caicos where non-nationals constitute substantial proportions of the population.

Tabulations of child poverty by island of residence were produced for the following multi-island countries and territories: British Virgin Islands, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

The ECA average used in the tabulations is the unweighted arithmetic average of the results for 11 countries for which data was available.

Key results are presented in the report in graphical format with accompanying text. More detailed tabulations including poverty numbers, rates, standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for main poverty rates are contained in the statistical annex to the report.

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10 As an example, consider 2 countries, A and B, with respective child and adult poverty rates of 8% and 5% (country A) and 45% and 35% (country B). For country A, the ppt difference is 3% which is 60% of the adult poverty rate. For country B, the values are 10 percentage points, roughly 3 times the country A value, but the relative differential is only 30% - half the country A value.

Calculation of Standard Errors and Confidence Limits[11]

Standard Errors (SE), the coefficient of variation and 95% confidence limits have been calculated for the indigence and poverty rates for all sub-groups included in the tabulations using the formulas for simple random surveys.

Standard Error:

$$SE = \sqrt{\frac{(r*(1-r))}{n}}$$

Where SE = Standard error of the proportion (r) (i.e. indigence or poverty rate) and n = sample size.

Coefficient of Variation: CV= SE/ r.

95% Confidence Limits: r +/- 2*SE.

Note: in line with common practice, the finite population correction (FPC) has been ignored as it has a negligible impact on the calculations. In line with MICS protocol, negative confidence limits have been set at 0.

In practice, most SLCs were not simple random samples but were Stratified Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) samples. The Standard Errors and Confidence Limits (CL) calculated thus exclude the Design Effect (Deff) of these sample designs and are consequently under-estimates.

As a guide, where the CLs of different groups overlap almost entirely (for example, 0-9 and 10-17 age groups in Table 1 of the Annex), there will not be a statistically significant difference. Conversely, where CLs have no overlap, for example, between adult and child poverty rates, the difference will almost certainly be statistically significant. Where there are partial overlaps, further analysis would be needed to ascertain whether the difference is statistically significant or not.

As indigence rates are uniformly low, sample sizes for this population group are small. In consequence, CLs for the indigence rates are proportionately, if not absolutely, large.

Maps

The maps used in the country sections were sourced from public domain.

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11 These calculations are presented in the Annex: Data Tables.

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2. Child Poverty in the Eastern Caribbean Area

This chapter provides an overview of child poverty in ECA based on the CPA surveys conducted between 2003 and 2012 in 11 ECA countries and territories. The poverty rates presented are comparable because they were derived using the same methodology (see previous section – technical aspects). However, the surveys were conducted in different years and thus represent snapshots of poverty at the time of the survey. The small size of ECA countries means that they are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks and natural disasters, which can have a significant, and sudden, impact on poverty levels. Consequently, the poverty rankings for countries are prone to variation over time and must therefore be treated with caution. On the other hand, the patterns of child poverty described are less likely to be susceptible to this degree of variability.

Overall Poverty and Indigence Rates

Poverty rates in the ECA region varied widely. Grenada's poverty rate at 37.7% was the highest in the region followed by Montserrat and SVG. Saint Lucia and Dominica also had poverty rates above the ECA average of 24.5%. All the other countries, except Anguilla, had poverty rates between 18 and 22%. Anguilla's poverty was exceptionally low at just under 6%. However, this survey was undertaken prior to the economic slump of 2008-2009; since then poverty is likely to have increased as it would also have been the case in BVI, TCI, Anguilla, Barbuda and Dominica following Hurricanes Irma and Maria[12].

Indigence levels were low throughout the Eastern Caribbean, averaging less than 3%, with only Barbados exceeding 5% and only four countries having rates between 2% and 5%. Even allowing for the low survey samples of indigent households, it is evident that severe poverty in the ECA was at a low level, at least until the impact of the recent hurricanes.

Figure ECA. 1: Poverty and Indigency Rates

	Indigence Rate	Poverty Rate
GRE	2.4%	37.7%
MONT	3.3%	35.5%
SVG	2.9%	30.2%
STL	1.9%	28.8%
DOM	3.1%	28.8%
ECA	2.5%	24.5%
SKN	1.6%	21.8%
BVI	0.3%	21.7%
TCI	0.0%	21.4%
BAR	9.1%	19.3%
ANT	4.5%	18.4%
ANG	0.0%	5.8%

■ Indigence Rate   ■ Poverty Rate

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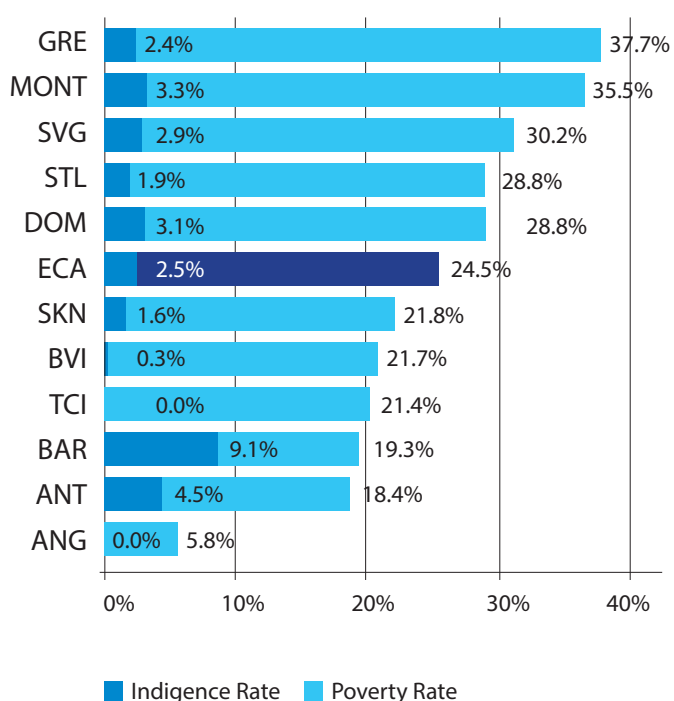
12 These events underscore that inter-country comparisons should be treated with caution as the surveys were undertaken at different times and are single year snapshots of each country's economic and poverty situation.

Child Poverty and Indigence

The average child poverty rate across the 11 countries was 32.7%, meaning that around one-third of all children were living in poverty. Only Anguilla had a child poverty rate far below 24%. The inter-country pattern broadly reflects the pattern of national poverty rates. Thus, the highest rate was in Grenada (50.9%), followed by Montserrat and Dominica. Apart from Anguilla, the lowest child poverty rates occurred in Antigua and Barbuda and TCI. A similar pattern was observed for child indigence rates, which, with the exception of Barbados, were all well below 10%. The ECA average was under 4%.

Figure ECA. 2: Child Poverty and Indigence Rates
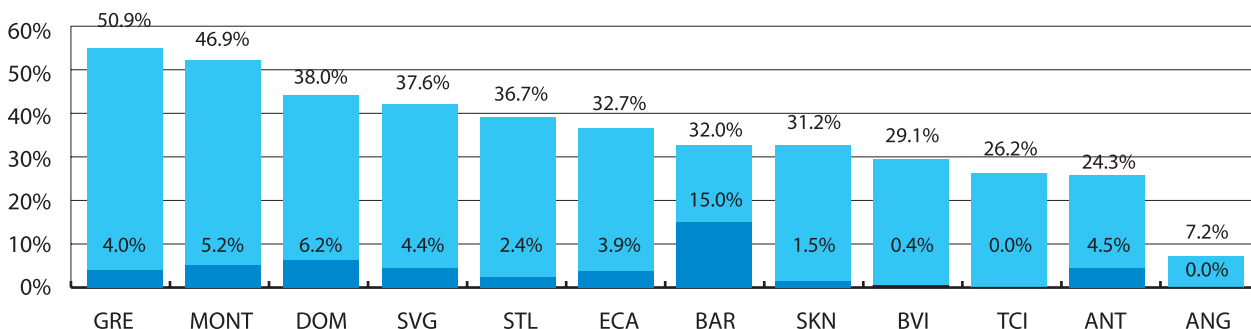
Child and Adult Poverty Rates

Figure 3 shows how child poverty rates compared with those of adolescents and adults. All countries showed a similar profile with child poverty rates that were noticeably higher than adult poverty rates. The all-country averages were 32.7% for children and 20.6% for adults. There was however little difference between child and adolescent poverty rates, 32.7% compared with 34.1% for adolescents; this is unsurprising given the high degree of age overlap between these two groups. Statistically, this is an insignificant variation and one which does not, in itself[13], entail differing policy interventions for these two groups.

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13 This is not to say that, for instance, education interventions could differentiate between these two groups.

Figure ECA. 3: Child, Adolescent and Adult Poverty Rates
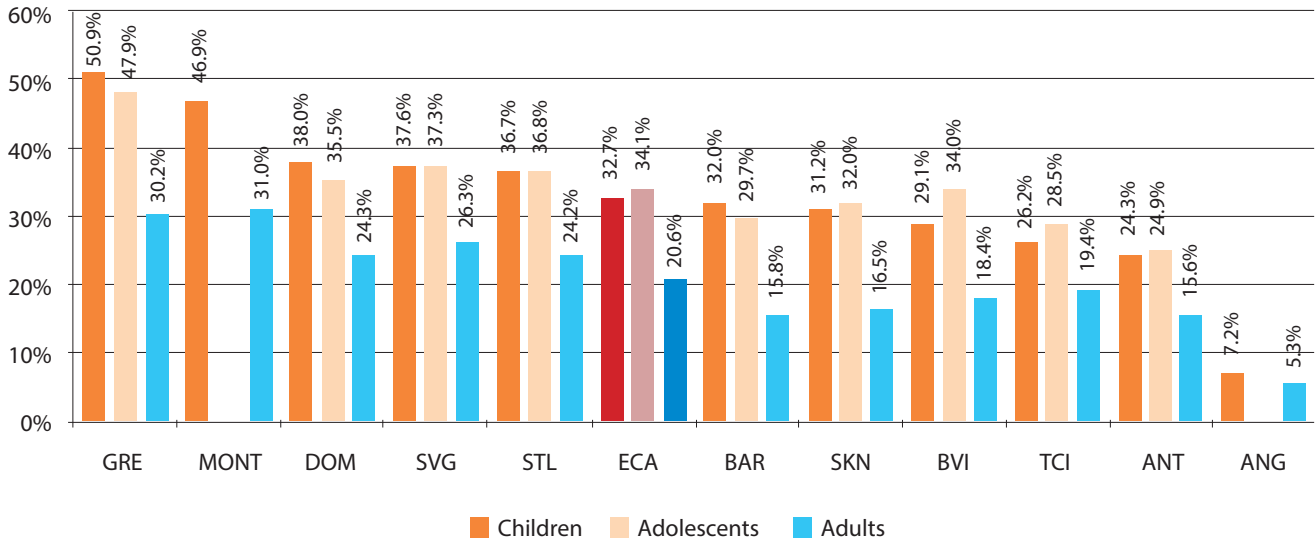
Figure 4 shows more clearly the differences between child and adult poverty rates. On average, child poverty rates were 12 percentage points higher than adult poverty rates, equivalent to almost 60% of the ECA average adult poverty rate. Inter-country variations generally reflected the level of poverty in the country; the greatest was for Grenada and lowest for Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda and TCI. The primary exception was Barbados, which, with one of the lower poverty rates, had one of the highest differentials between child and adult poverty. Nevertheless, differentials for the majority of countries were clustered in the 11-16 percentage point range[14].

Figure ECA. 4: Adult - Child Poverty Differentials

Percentage Points difference between Child and Adult Poverty Rates

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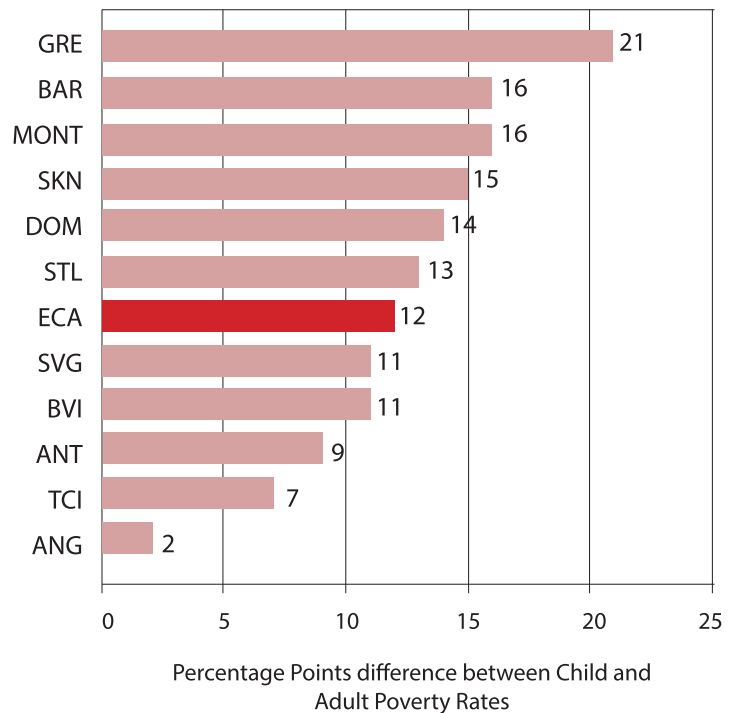
14 Interestingly, this differential is similar to the 10 ppt differential obtained in an analysis of child poverty rates (Evans, et. al., op. cit.).

Child Shares of the Poor and Total Populations

On average, children constituted just over 30% of the total population in ECA countries. For 9 out of the 11 countries, the range was fairly narrow, 29-37%; the exceptions were Anguilla and Barbados where children accounted for under a quarter of the total population. As a direct result of child poverty rates being higher than those for adults, poor children constituted higher proportions of the poor population with the highest being SKN (over 50%) and the lowest Anguilla (28%). On average, the difference between children's share of the total and poor populations was 10 percentage points, with only three countries having differentials outside the 9-14% range.

Figure ECA. 5: Child Shares of Poor and Total Populations

Legend: ■ Child % of total population   ■ Child % of poor population   ■ Differential
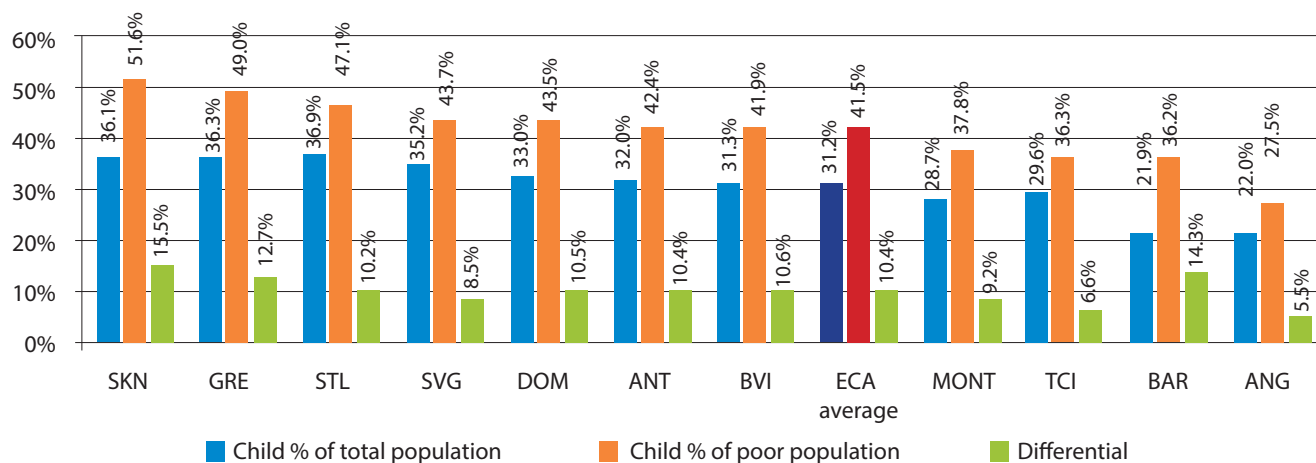
Child Poverty and Number of Children in the Household

Child poverty rates varied strongly with the number of children in the household across the nine countries for which data was available. In virtually every case:

- poverty rates for households with four or more children approached or exceeded 50%; the highest were Grenada and Barbados where arond 70% of children in these households were poor;
- in every country apart from Barbados, the poverty rate for children in three-child households was close to the overall child poverty rate;
- in one- and two-child households, the poverty rate was always significantly lower than the prevailing overall child poverty rate. The poverty rates for these households were always lower or similar to adult poverty rates.

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Figure ECA. 6: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH

Legend: 1 or 2 Children | 3 Children | 4+ Children | Overall Child Poverty Rate

BAR: 19.6%, 44.3%, 70.1%, 32.0%
GRE: 31.6%, 53.5%, 69.1%, 50.9%
DOM: 24.9%, 29.7%, 64.2%, 38.0%
SKN: 13.0%, 30.8%, 60.4%, 31.2%
SVG: 23.1%, 34.5%, 59.8%, 37.6%
ECA: 20.7%, 34.6%, 58.5%, 32.7%
STL: 20.8%, 31.2%, 58.2%, 36.7%
ANT: 13.5%, 28.7%, 50.6%, 24.3%
BVI: 18.5%, 32.0%, 49.1%, 29.1%
TCI: 20.8%, 26.5%, 45.3%, 26.2%
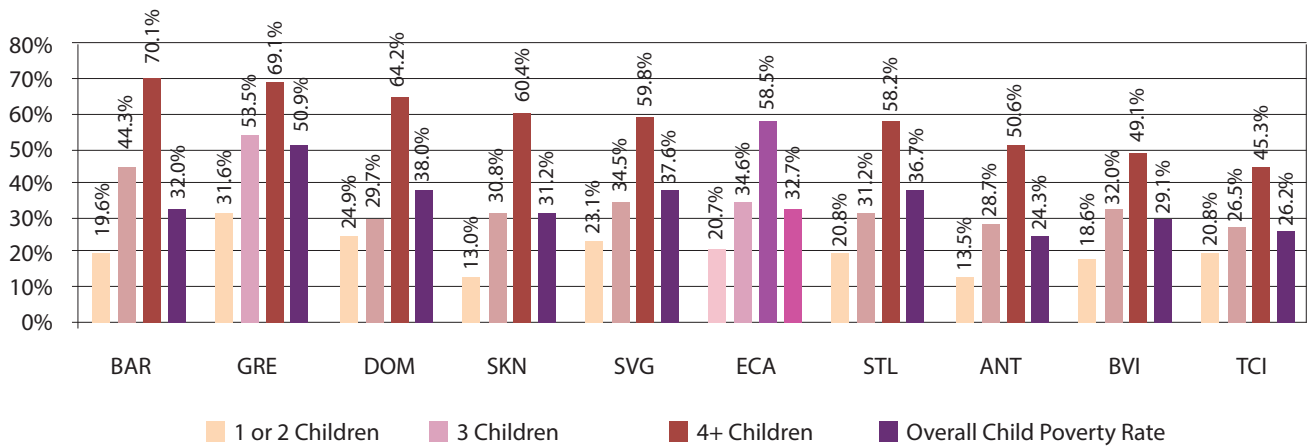
This figure shows the proportions of poor children by the number of children in the household. Across the ECA, households with four or more children accounted for over 46% of all poor children. The highest proportions were found in Saint Lucia (58.4%) and St. Kitts and Nevis (57.5%). The exceptions were TCI and Barbados, where less than one-third of poor children lived in households with four or more children. Notwithstanding the substantially lower poverty rates, households with one or two children accounted for over 30% of all poor children; in TCI, these households accounted for just less than half of all poor children.

Figure ECA. 7: Shares of Poor Children by Number of Children in HH

Legend: 1 or 2 Children | 3 Children | 4+ Children

STL: 24.2%, 17.4%, 58.4%
SKN: 19.8%, 22.8%, 57.5%
GRE: 24.4%, 23.1%, 52.5%
DOM: 31.8%, 16.2%, 51.9%
SVG: 21.2%, 21.7%, 51.1%
ECA: 31.3%, 22.6%, 46.2%
BVI: 35.3%, 20.0%, 44.7%
ANT: 31.5%, 27.6%, 40.8%
BAR: 39.4%, 30.5%, 30.0%
TCI: 47.7%, 23.7%, 28.6%
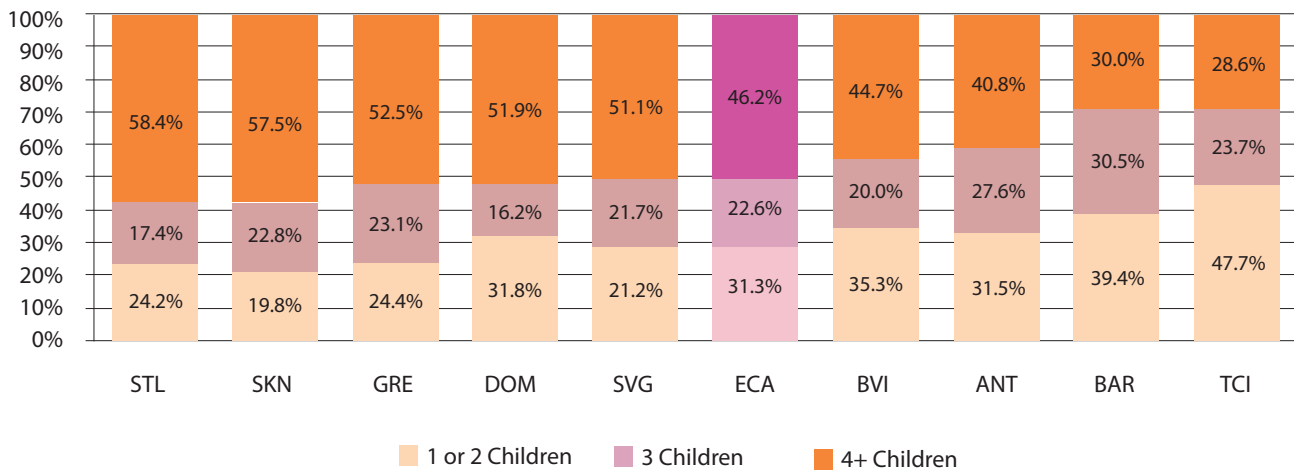
Adult-Child Ratios

Adult-child ratios were always lower in poor as opposed to non-poor households (excluding zero child households). This was expected given that higher adult-child ratios imply a higher proportion of potential income earners. Furthermore, across all countries, these ratios exhibited a high degree of constancy for both poor and non-poor households: (i) apart from SKN, all poor household adult-child ratios were between 0.9 and 1.1; and (ii) for non-poor households, they were between 1.2 and 1.3, apart from Barbados. Consequently, the range of differentials was also small, from 0.2 to 0.3, with Barbados, SKN and TCI being the only outliers.

Figure ECA.8: Adult Child Ratios
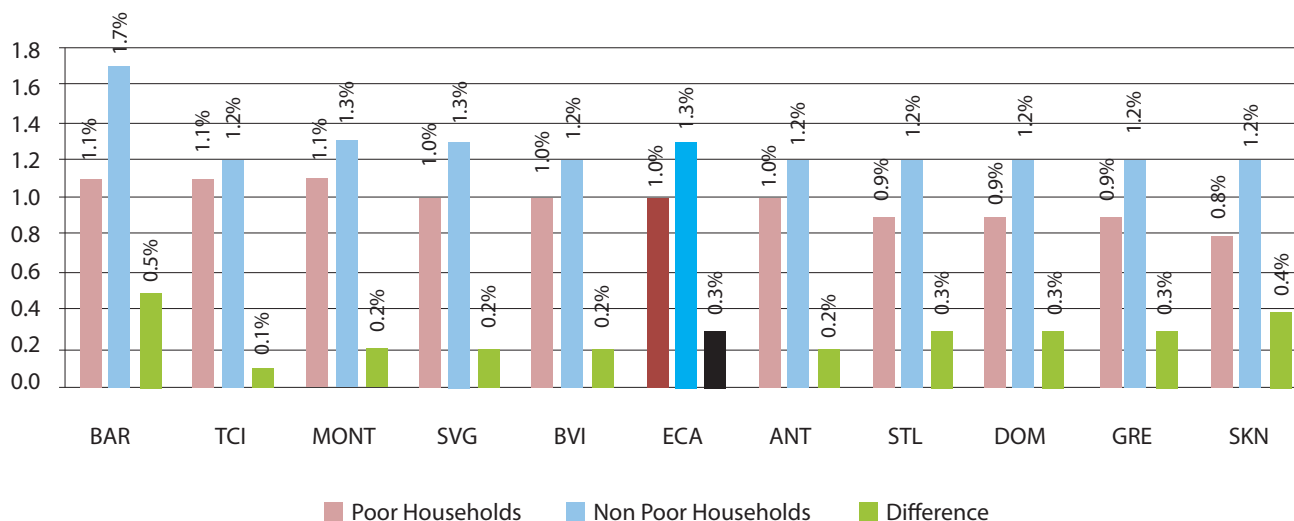
In 7 out of 10 ECA countries, children were more likely to be poor if living in female as opposed to male-headed households (Figures 9 and 10). The reverse was the case for three countries – Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat[15] – although in both cases the differentials were very low; as they also were in STL and TCI. In SKN and SVG they were also less than 10 percentage points. The highest differentials were found in Barbados (19 points), Grenada (14) and BVI (16). Barbados and Grenada had the highest levels of child poverty in female-headed households. Of these, Grenada had the highest overall child poverty level whereas Barbados and BVI had levels much closer to the ECA average.

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15 Montserrat result is based on lower sample size.

Figure ECA.9: Child Poverty by Sex of HoH

Legend: Male HoH / Female HoH

Data (Male HoH, Female HoH):
- ANT: 25.7%, 23.5%
- BAR: 22.4%, 41%
- BVI: 22.4%, 38.4%
- DOM: 39.8%, 35.8%
- GRE: 44.0%, 57.9%
- MONT: 51.9%, 40.5%
- SKN: 27.7%, 33.6%
- STL: 36.4%, 37.9%
- SVG: 31.9%, 40.3%
- TCI: 25.5%, 27.7%
- ECA: 32.7%, 37.7%
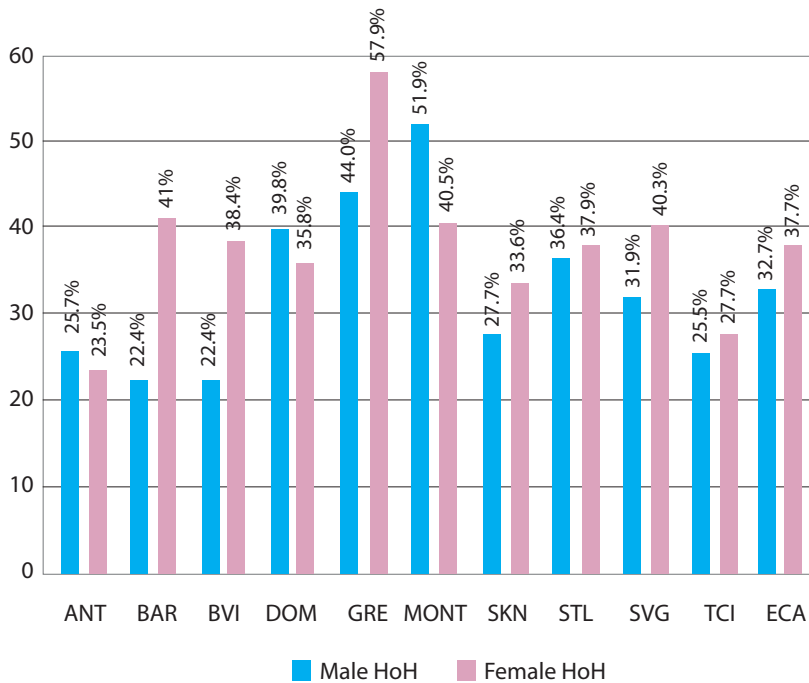
Figure ECA.10: Differences in Poverty Rates: Male HoH - Female HoH

- MONT; 11
- DOM; 4
- ANT; 2
- STL; -2
- TCI; -2
- ECA; -5
- SKN; -6
- SVG; -8
- GRE; -14
- BVI; -16
- BAR; -19

Percentage Points Difference
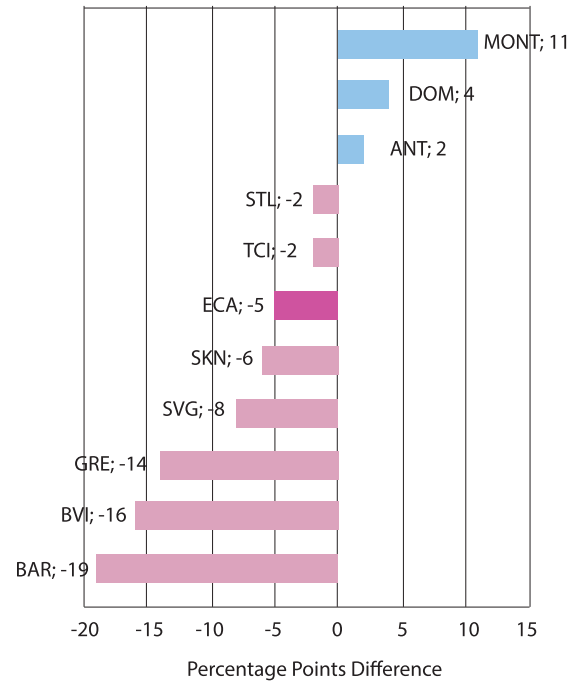
Key Findings

- Child poverty, as did overall poverty, varied considerably across the ECA. This conclusion will hold true notwithstanding comparability issues related to the different years in which the surveys were undertaken.
- For every country, child poverty was higher than adult poverty. The differences were substantial in virtually every country, on average almost 60% higher than adult poverty rates with differentials exceeding 10 percentage points in 8 out of the 11 countries.
- The same pattern applied to indigence rates; however, these were low in the Eastern Caribbean averaging under 4% and 2% respectively for children and adults.
- Consequently, the proportion of poor children was always significantly higher than the proportion of children in the overall population, with children accounting, on average, for 42% of the poor population.
- There was a clear variation in child poverty rates depending on the number of children in the household. Households with four or more children had poverty rates averaging 80% higher than the overall child poverty rate. In contrast, households with one or two children had poverty rates below or close to the adult and overall poverty rates. In seven out of the nine countries for which data was available, these large households accounted for over 40% (rising to almost 60%) of all poor children.
- Adult-child ratios were always lower in poor households indicating a lower availability of potential income earners and child carers. On average, there were 30% more adults in non-poor households. These ratios showed relatively little variation across the countries.
- In most countries, children in female-headed households were more likely to be poor than those in male-headed households. However, this was not always the case, and in several countries, the variation in poverty rates was small. The three countries with the highest female-male differentials were Barbados, Grenada and BVI.

3. Anguilla

Located approximately 270km (165 mi) east of Puerto Rico and north of Saint Martin, Anguilla is positioned as the northernmost island of the Leeward Islands. With an area of 91 km^2, it shares maritime borders with Antigua and Barbuda and the US Virgin Islands.[16] Anguilla was devastated by Hurricane Irma in September 2017; hence the information presents the situation before the hurricane emergency.

ANGUILLA	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children (0–17y):	3,319	239	0
Adults (18+y):	11,784	630	0
Total	15,103	869	0

SLC Sample:		Data is from Anguilla's Country Poverty Assessment 2007/9 (undated). The low sample allied to the low poverty rate limited the scope of the analysis which could be undertaken for Anguilla.
Households:	236	
Individuals:	695	
Average HH Size:	3.0	
SLC Data Year(s):	2007/09	

Anguilla's child poverty rate was 7.2% at the time the SLC was conducted – some 35% higher than the equivalent rate for adults (5.3%). No indigency was recorded. These rates were the lowest found in any of the ECA countries.

Figure ANG.1: Poverty Rates in Anguilla and the ECA

16 One World - Nations Online: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/anguilla.htm

22
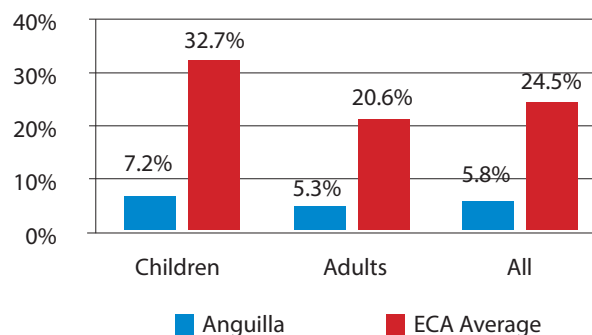
Due to their higher poverty rate, children in Anguilla accounted for a higher proportion of the poor (27.5%) than their population share of 22%. This proportion was lower than that found in most other ECA countries.

Figure ANG.2: Poverty and Population Shares
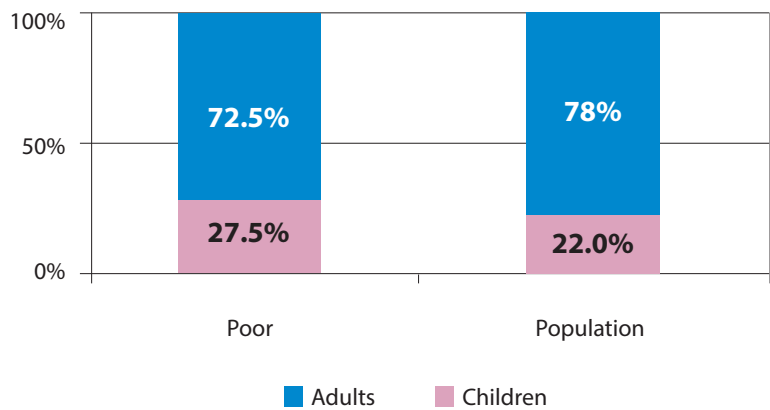
Key Findings

In the mid 2000's, Anguilla had extremely low child, adult and overall poverty rates. Due to the impact of the economic slump and, most recently, Hurricane Irma, the current poverty levels are likely to be different.

4. Antigua & Barbuda

Located east-southeast of Puerto Rico and north of Guadeloupe, Antigua and Barbuda is a dual island with an area of 442 km^2 and current population of around 84,000. Tourism is a key contributor to the island's economy, accounting for approximately 60% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 40% of the investments.[17]*Although Hurricane Irma had limited impact on Antigua itself, it almost completely destroyed the smaller island of Barbuda.*

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	26,987	6,562	1,210
0–9y	13,336	3,097	571
10–17y	13,651	3,465	639
Adolescents: 10–19y	16,396	4,086	722
Adults: 18+y	57,348	8,924	1,934
Total	84,335	15,485	3,144

Children (0-17y):	Population	All-Poor	Indigent
ANTIGUA	26,579	6,511	1,210
BARBUDA	408	51	0

SLC Sample:

Households:	1,024
Individuals:	2,795
Average HH Size:	2.7
SLC Data Year(s):	2005/06

Data for Antigua and Barbuda is from "Living Conditions in Antigua and Barbuda: Poverty in a Services Economy in Transition" which was published in August 2007.

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17 One World - Nations Online: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/antigua_barbuda.htm

Antigua and Barbuda's child poverty rate was 24.3%, substantially higher than both adult (15.6%) and overall (18.4%) poverty rates. These rates were significantly lower than the equivalent ECA average rates. The indigence rates exhibited a similar pattern but were slightly higher than the ECA averages.

Figure ANT.1: Poverty Rates in ANT and the ECA
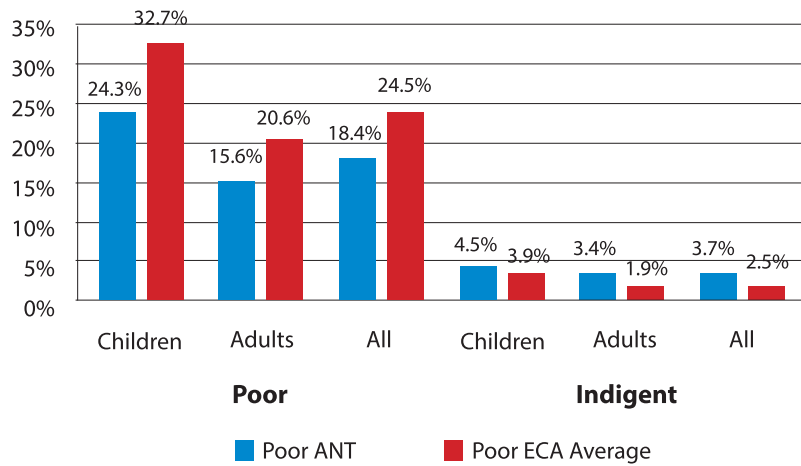
As the child poverty rate was higher than the adult rate, children accounted for a higher proportion of the poor population (42.4%) than their share of the overall population. The child proportion of the indigent population was slightly lower (38.5%), contrary to the pattern observed in other ECA countries.

Figure ANT.2: Poverty and Population Shares
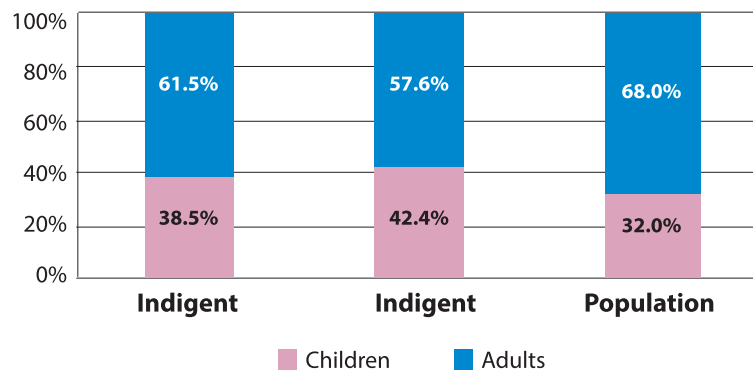
Child poverty rates increased with the number of children in the household as they did in all ECA countries. They were highest (50.6%) in householdswith four or more children and lowest in households with one or two (13.5%). These latter households, which accounted for around 30% of all poor children, had a poverty rate which was below the overall adult poverty rate.

Figure ANT.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH

25
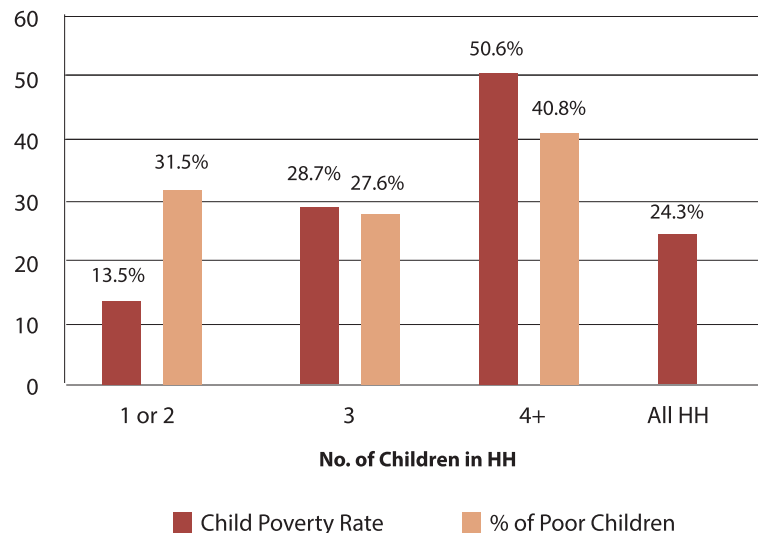
Child poverty rates were higher in male-headed (25.7%) than female-headed households (23.5%), however the difference was small. Both were substantially lower than the ECA averages. Poor children were split almost equally between male and female-headed households.

Figure ANT.4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH

Legend: ANT Poverty Rate, ECA Poverty Rate, Share of poor children (ANT)
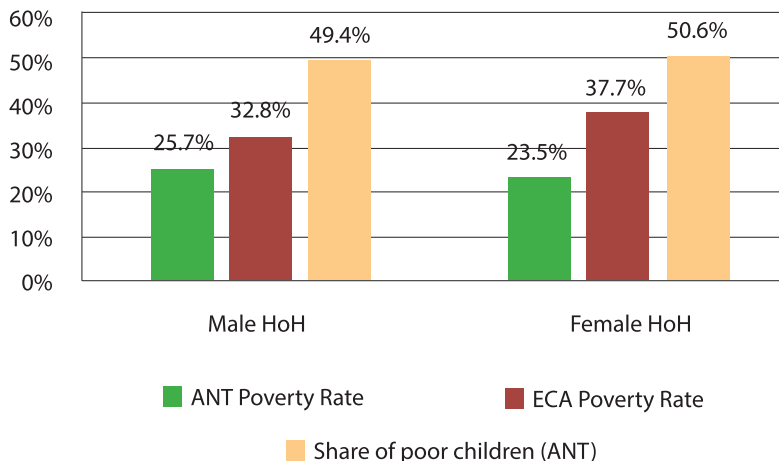
Adult-child ratios in poor households in Antigua and Barbuda were similar to the ECA average of 0.97; the ratio for non-poor households was however lower. The variation in the presence of adults between poor and non-poor households was therefore below the ECA average.

Table 2: Adult-Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
Antigua and Barbuda	1.17	0.95	0.22
ECA Average	1.27	0.98	0.28

* Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

Key Findings

When the SLC was conducted, child poverty in Antigua and Barbuda, at 24.3%, was well below the ECA average of 32.7%. Adult and overall poverty rates were similarly lower. As for all ECA countries, child poverty was much higher in households with four or more children (50.6%). On the other hand, there was little variation in child poverty with the sex of the head of household. There was also a lower than average variation in the ratio of adults to children between poor and non-poor households.

5. Barbados

Barbados is the easternmost of the Windward Islands. Apart from Trinidad, it is also by far the most populous, with a population of around 278,000[18] and an area of 432km². Previously dominated by sugar, the mainstay of the island's economy is now tourism.

BARBADOS	Population	
Children (0–19y):	73,267	*From 2010 Census; 0-17 and 18+ age groups not available[19]*
Adults (20+y):	204,194	
Total	277,821	

SLC Sample 2010*	Population	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	1,197	383	179
0–9y	628	202	97
10–17y	569	181	82
Adolescents: 10-19y	724	215	105
Adults: 18+y	4,271	675	321
Total	5,468	1,058	500
Households:	1,908	286	132
Average HH Size:	2.9	3.7	3.8
Data is from Barbados' Country Assessment of Living Conditions report 2010 "Human Development Challenges in a Global Crisis: Addressing Growth and Social Inclusion" (December 2012). This report uses unweighted results.			

The child poverty rate in Barbados was 32%, which was virtually identical to the ECA average. Adult and overall poverty rates were however lower by some 5% points. The indigency rates of 15% for children were much higher than the ECA average, and this group constituted around half of the poor population.

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18 Barbados 2010 Population and Housing Census.

19 Ibid.

Figure BAR.1: Poverty Rates in Barbados and the ECA

Legend: Poor Barbados · Poor ECA average
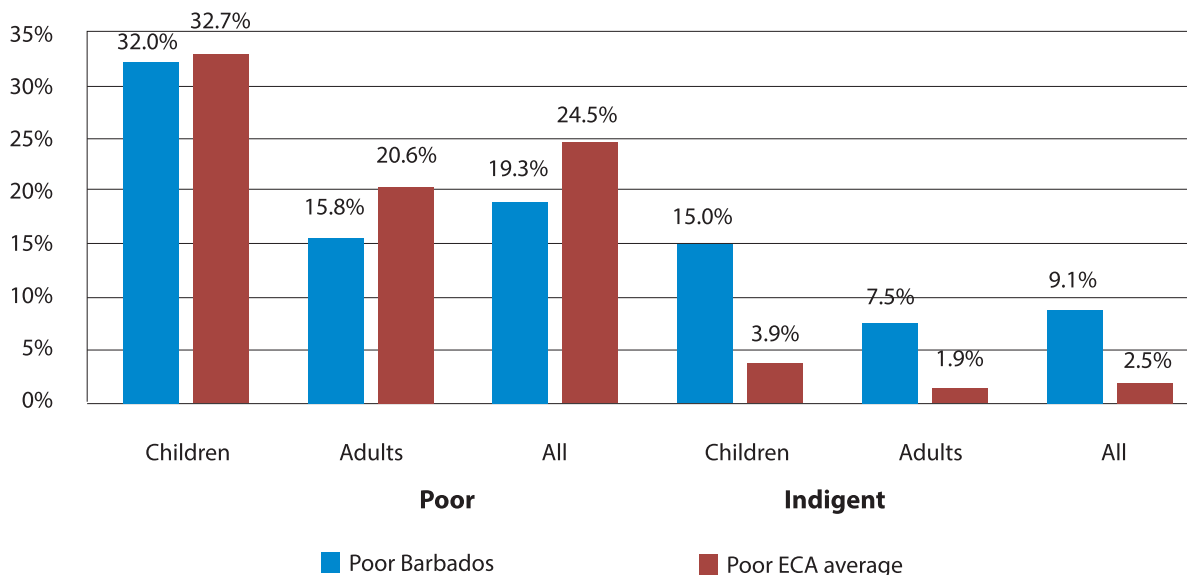
In Barbados, children accounted for 36.2% of the poor population and a similar proportion of the indigent. As children had a higher than average poverty rate, these proportions were much higher than their share of the population, 21.9%, which was the lowest proportion of children found in any ECA country.

Figure BAR.2: Poverty and Population Shares

Legend: Children · Adults
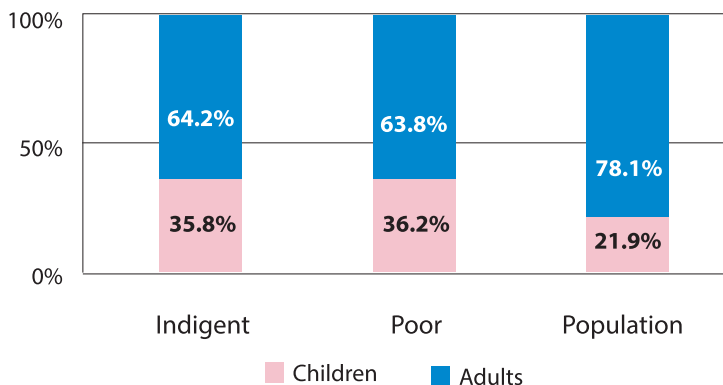
As found elsewhere, the child poverty rate was highest (70.1%) for households with four or more children. This rate was much higher than for households with three children (44.3%) and, especially, those with only one or two children (19.6%). However, as most child households had 1–3 children, these households accounted for over 70% of poor children.

Figure BAR.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH

No. of Children in HH

Legend: Child Poverty Rate · % of Poor Children

28
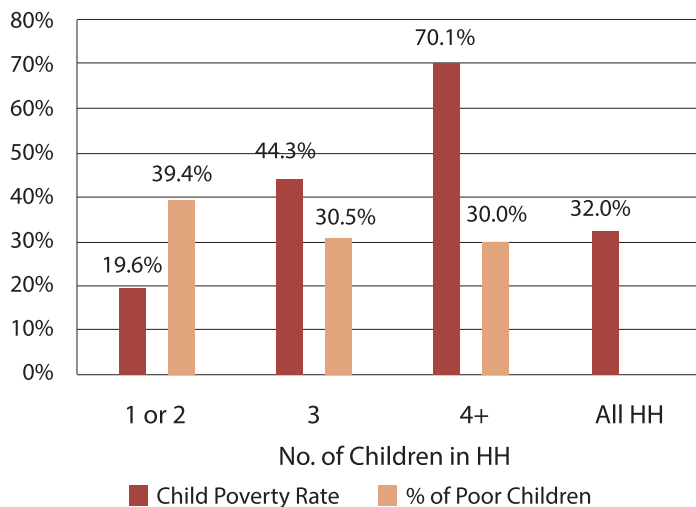
The child poverty rate in female-headed households (41.0%) in Barbados was almost double that of male-headed households (22.4%). This was the highest differential found in the ECA. Consequently, almost three-quarters of poor children were found in female-headed households. The equivalent differential for indigence was even greater: 6% in male-headed and 20% in female-headed households.

Figure BAR.4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH
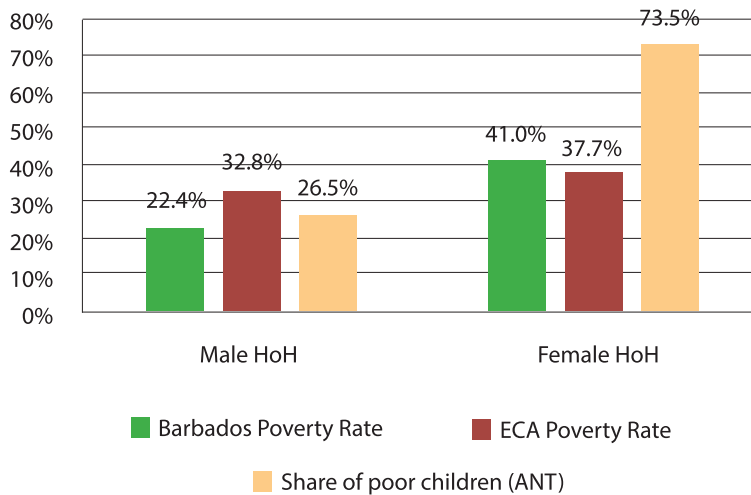
Adult-child ratios in Barbados were the highest among all ECA countries for both poor and non-poor households. The differential (0.52) was also the highest.

Table 3: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
Barbados	1.66	1.14	0.52
ECA Average	1.27	0.98	0.28

Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

Key Findings

The child poverty rate in Barbados approximated the ECA average, although the adult and overall rates were much lower than the average. This disparity reflects the low proportion of children in the population, 22% as against the ECA average of 32%.Consequently, children constituteda little more than a third of the poor population against an ECA average of 42%. At the same time, the indigence ratesof 15% and 7.5% for children and adults, respectively, were much higher than in other ECA countries. Also notable were the much higher child poverty rate in female-headed households and the very high concentration of poor children, almost three-quarters, in these households.

6. British Virgin Islands

The British Virgin Islands (BVI) consist of over 50 islands, cays and islets, with 16 (islands) being inhabitable. Of these, Tortola is the largest and most populous with around 83% of the population. Most of the rest of the population live on Virgin Gorda[20]. This section presents the situation prior to the destruction caused by Hurricane Irma in September 2017, which would have had a major impact on poverty levels in BVI.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	6,100	1,773	24
0–9y	3,475	928	24
10–17y	2,625	845	0
Adolescents: 10–19y	3,190	1,086	0
Adults: 18+y	13,367	2,460	26
Total	19,467	4,233	50
Children: 0–17y	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
TORTOLA:	4,957	1,543	24
VIRGIN GORDA/ OTHER	1,143	231	0

SLC Sample:		Data for the British Virgin Islands (BVI) is from their Country Poverty Assessment, which was published in May 2003.
Households:	664	
Individuals:	1,932	
Average HH Size:	2.9	
SLC Data Year(s):	2003	

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20 The Virgin Islands 2010 Population and Housing Census.

BVI's child poverty rate was 29.1% in 2003 and was below the ECA average, although not appreciably so. There was a similar pattern for overall and adult poverty rates. The BVI child poverty rate was some 50% higher than the adult poverty rate, a similar differential to several other countries.

Figure BVI.1: Poverty Rates in BVI and the ECA
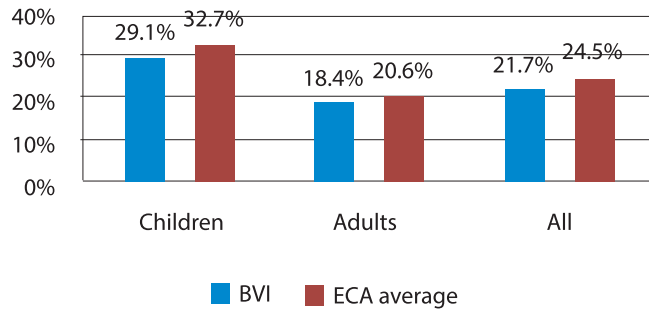
Children accounted for 42% of BVI's poor population – a greater share than their population share (31%) due to their higher poverty rate.

Figure BVI.2: Poverty and Population Shares
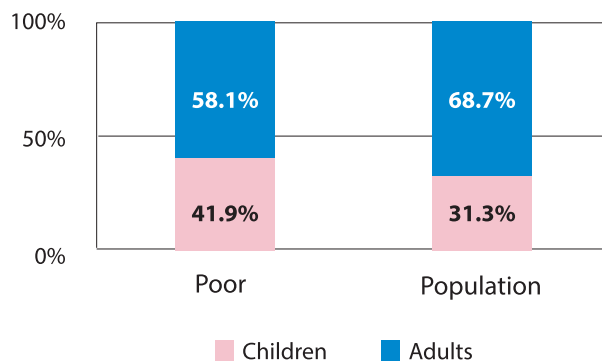
Child poverty was highest in households with four or more children. The poverty rate for these households was 49.1%, which was over 50% higher than the rate for three-child households and over double that of one- or two-child households. This was a similar pattern to that observed in all ECA countries. Almost 45% of poor children lived in these large households.

Figure BVI.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH
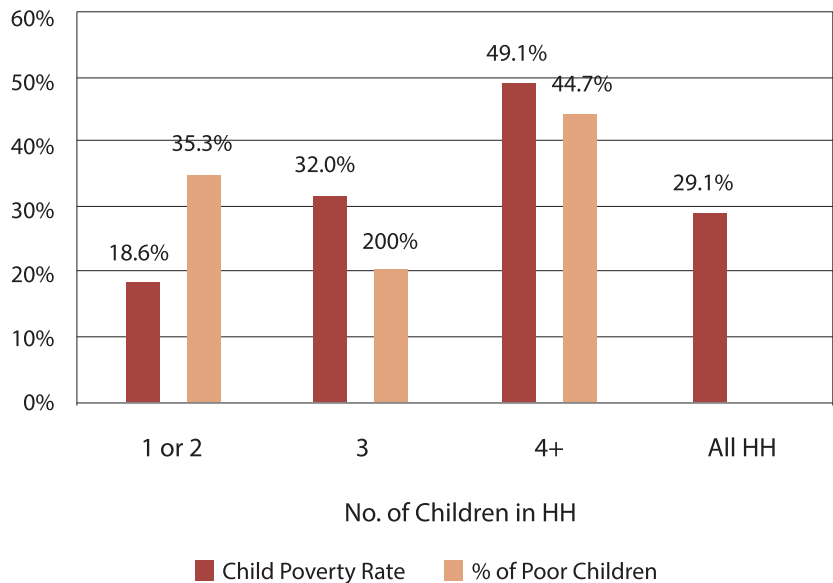
Child poverty rates were higher among female-headed (38.4%) than male-headed households (22.4%). This was similar to the situation in most, but not all, ECA countries. The difference between the poverty rates (16 points) was however one of the highest. Over 56% of poor children in BVI lived in female-headed households.

Figure BVI.4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH
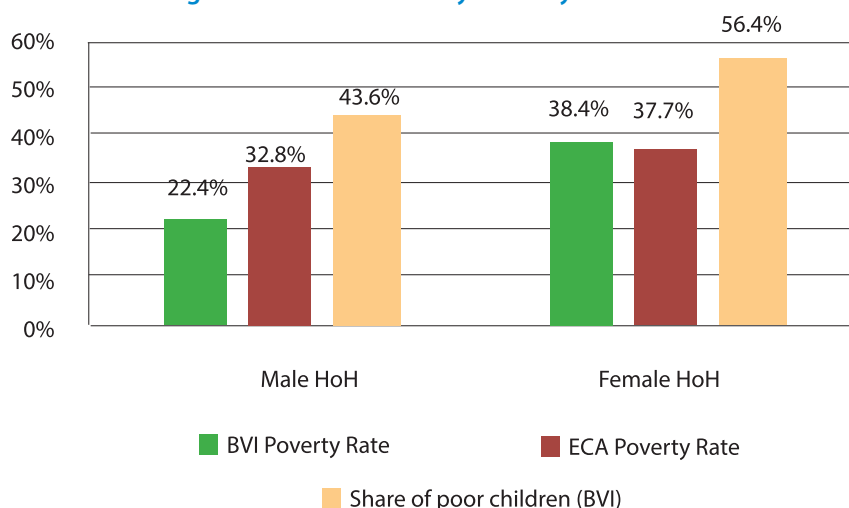
Adult child ratios were similar to the ECA average for both poor and non-poor households, although the difference (0.22) was somewhat lower.

Table 4: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
BVI	1.23	1.01	0.22
ECA Average	1.27	0.98	0.28

* Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

Analyzing child poverty by nationality was important in BVI because non-belongers (non-nationals) constituted over 40% of the population and around three-quarters of them came from other Caribbean countries. Child poverty was examined in relation to the presence of non-nationals in the household[21] and the nationality of the household head (HoH).

Child poverty rates varied little between belonger, mixed and non-belonger households. However, the variation in child poverty rates by nationality was much more pronounced when the nationality of the head of household was used. The child poverty rate in Other Caribbean households (36.4%) was over a third higher than in belonger households (26.8%). It was also much lower (8%) in households headed by other nationalities. Poor children were split almost equally between belonger and other Caribbean households, and together these two categories accounted for over 97% of all poor children in BVI.

21 Belonger household: all members are Belongers; Mixed Household: household contains Belongers and Non-Belongers; Non-Belonger household: all household members are Non Belongers.

Figure BVI.5: Child Poverty by Nationality

Nationality Type of Household

	Belonger HH	Mixed HH	Non-Belonger HH
Child Poverty Rate	30.0%	28.1%	29.0%
Child Poverty Share	37.5%	29.3%	33.2%

Nationality of HoH

	BVI Belonger	Other Caribbean	Other nationality	All households
Child Poverty Rate	26.8%	36.4%	8.0%	29.1%
Child Poverty Share	48.2%	49.5%	2.3%	

Child Poverty Rate · Child Poverty Share
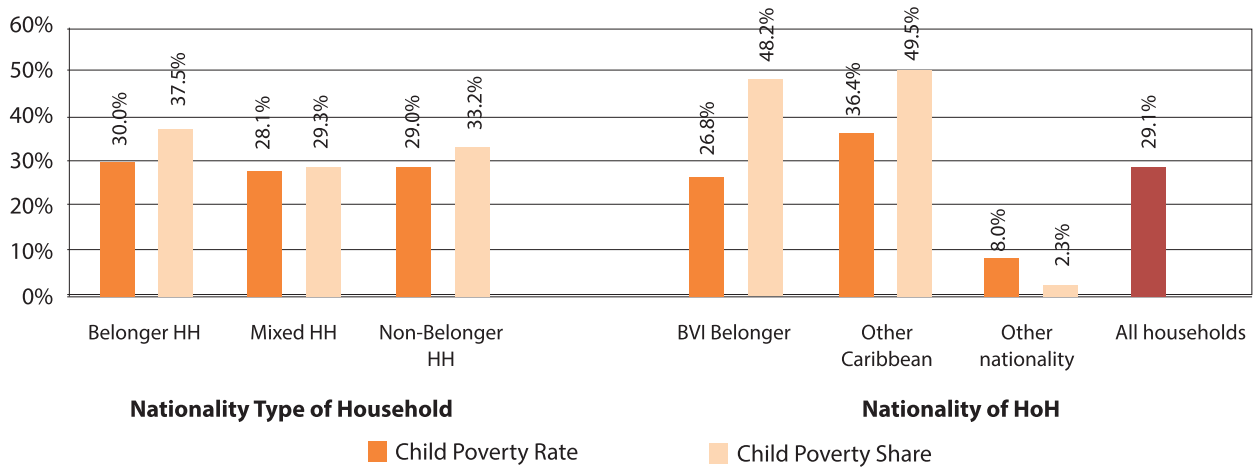
Child poverty was higher on Tortola (31.1%) than Virgin Gorda and other smaller islands (20.2%). As the majority of BVI's population was concentrated on Tortola, the island accounted for 87% of all poor children.

Figure BVI.6: Child Poverty by Island

	Tortola	Virgon Gorda/ Other Islands	BVI
Child Poverty Rate	31.1%	20.2%	29.1%
% of Poor Population	87.0%	13.0%	

Child Poverty Rate · % of Poor Population
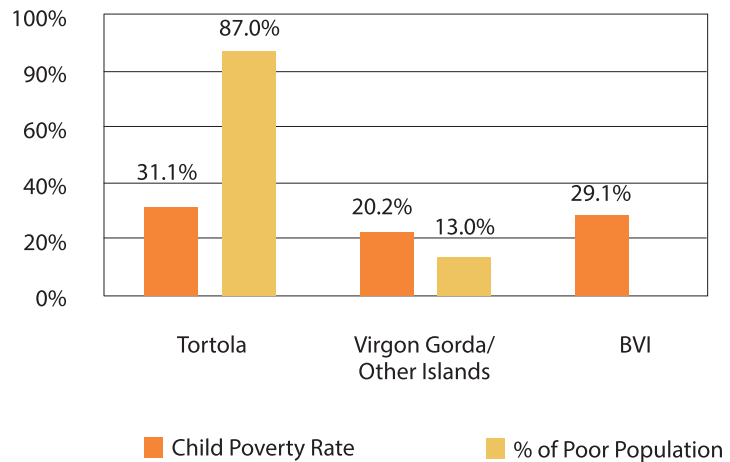
Key Findings

BVI had one of the lowest child poverty rates when the SLC was conducted in 2003. As with other ECA countries, poor children were concentrated in households with four or more children. Female-headed households also had higher child poverty rates. The other notable feature was the higher child poverty rate in households headed by nationals from other Caribbean countries.

7. Dominica

The most northerly, mountainous and largest of the Windward Islands, Dominica has an area of 751 km².Unlike most Caribbean countries, it is primarily dependent on agriculture and fishing. The country has nine active volcanoes, but without recent eruptions. Well-known natural attractions include rivers, streams, waterfalls, boiling lake, and freshwater lakes – making it attractive for tourism. Dominica, known as the Caribbean's 'Nature Island' was drastically impacted by Hurricane Maria in September 2017, which destroyed large parts of the island's environment, housing, infrastructure and communications. The data in this section represent a snapshot of the situation before the hurricane emergency, which would have drastically changed the poverty levels.

DOMINICA	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	23,762	9,024	1,463
0–9y	11,017	4,341	736
10–17y	12,745	4,683	727
Adolescents: 10–19y	15,342	5,445	727
Adults: 18+y	48,263	11,734	790
Total	72,025	20,758	2,253

SLC Sample:		Data used is from Dominica's Country Poverty Assessment – "Dominica: Reducing Poverty in the face of Vulnerability", published in December 2010.
Households:	877	
Individuals:	2623	
Average HH Size:	3.0	
SLC Data Year(s):	2010	

The child poverty rate in Dominica was 38%, some 50% higher than the adult poverty rate and around five points higher than the ECA average. In 2010, the island's poverty rates were the third highest of the 11 ECA countries. Indigence rates exhibited a similar pattern; the child indigence rate (6.2%) was the second highest of the 11 countries.

Figure DOM. 1: Poverty Rates in Dominica and the ECA

Poverty rates chart with grouped bars:

Poor
- Children: Dominica 38.0%, ECA average 32.7%
- Adults: Dominica 24.3%, ECA average 20.6%
- All: Dominica 28.8%, ECA average 24.5%

Indigent
- Children: Dominica 6.2%, ECA average 3.9%
- Adults: Dominica 1.6%, ECA average 1.9%
- All: Dominica 3.1%, ECA average 2.5%

Legend: Dominica, ECA average
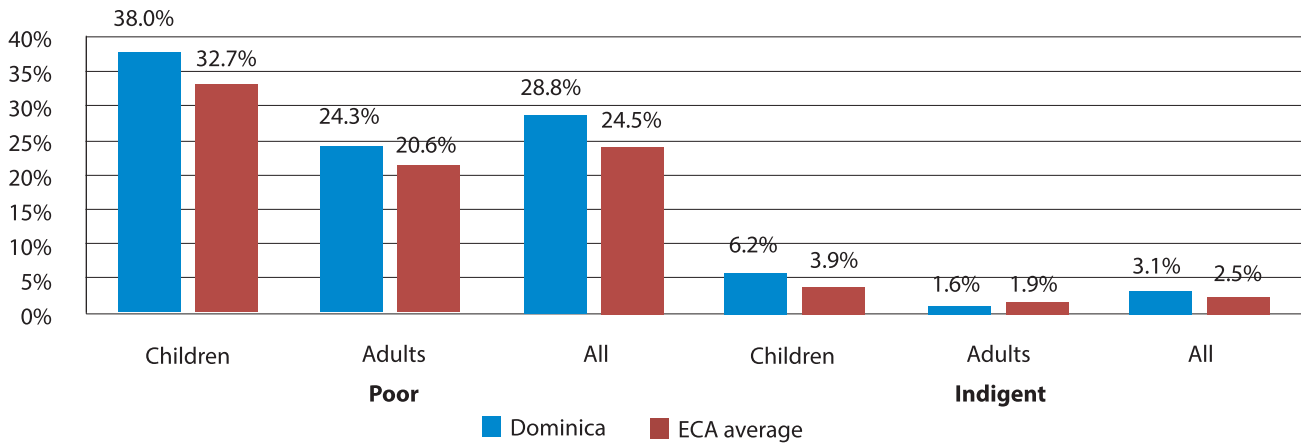
Resulting from the higher child poverty rates, children's share of the poor population (43.5%) was higher than their population share of 33%. They also accounted for almost two-thirds of Dominica's indigent population.

Figure DOM. 2: Poverty and Population Shares

Stacked bar chart:
- Indigent: Children 64.9%, Adults 35.1%
- Poor: Children 43.5%, Adults 56.5%
- Population: Children 33.0%, Adults 67.0%

Legend: Children, Adults
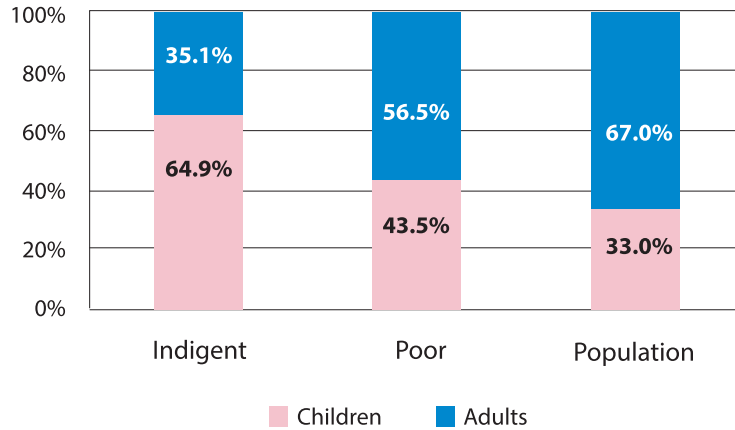
As with other ECA countries, child poverty rates in Dominica varied considerably with the number of children living in the household. Thus, households with four or more children had a poverty rate exceeding 60% - over double the rates for children in households with fewer children. These large households accounted for over half the island's poor population.

Figure DOM. 3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH

Chart: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH
- 1 or 2: Child Poverty Rate 24.9%, % of Poor Children 31.8%
- 3: Child Poverty Rate 29.7%, % of Poor Children 16.2%
- 4+: Child Poverty Rate 64.2%, % of Poor Children 51.9%
- All HH: Child Poverty Rate 38.0%

No. of Children in HH

Legend: Child Poverty Rate, % of Poor Children
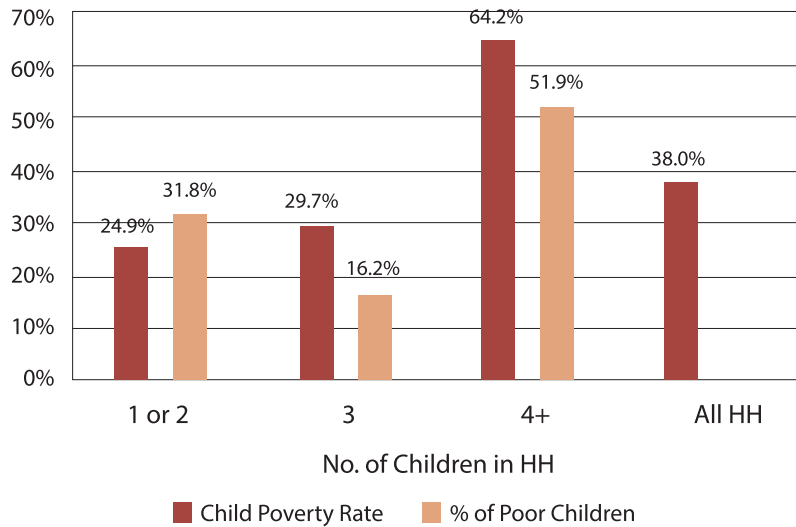
Although the differential was not great, child poverty was higher among male-headed (39.8%) than female-headed households (35.8%). Almost 60% of poor children lived in male-headed households. These results were contrary to most, but not all, other ECA countries.

Figure DOM. 4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH
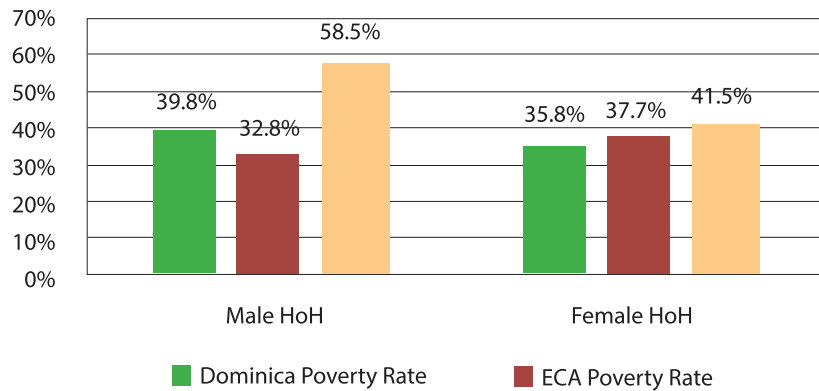
Although adult-child ratios in Dominica were lower than the ECA average for both poor and non-poor households, the differential (0.31) indicated a similar pattern.

Table 5: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
Dominica	1.22	0.91	0.31
ECA Average	1.27	0.98	0.28

Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

Key Findings

Child poverty in Dominica in 2010 was higher than in most ECA countries, as was indigency. The island had a similar pattern of child poverty in terms of a high poverty rate in households with four or more children (64.2%) and these households accounted for over half of all poor children. Where Dominica differed from most other ECA countries was in the higher levels of child poverty found in male- than female-headed households.

8. Grenada

Grenada comprises three islands, including Carriacou and Petite Martinique; together forming an archipelago in the southern most Windward Islands. It has a combined area of 344 km^2 and is known as the 'Spice Isle' for its nutmeg and other spices. Although mostly mountainous, low-lying areas in the south contribute to its tourism.

GRENADA	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	39,852	20,289	1,596
0–9y	21,620	11,216	960
10–17y	18,232	9,073	636
Adolescents: 10–19y	23,243	11,143	746
Adults: 18+y	69,911	21,090	1,052
Total	109,763	41,379	2,648

SLC Sample:		The data for Grenada is from its "Country Poverty Assessment – Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique 2007/8" (undated).
Households:	801	
Individuals:	2,825	
Average HH Size:	3.5	
SLC Data Year(s):	2007/8	

At 50.9%, Grenada's child poverty rate was the highest in the region which meant that one of every two children lived in a poor household. Poverty among children was two-thirds higher than among adults. The adult and overall poverty rates were also the highest amongst ECA countries. Indigence rates, although higher among children, approximated the regional average.

Figure GRE.1: Poverty Rates in Grenada and the ECA
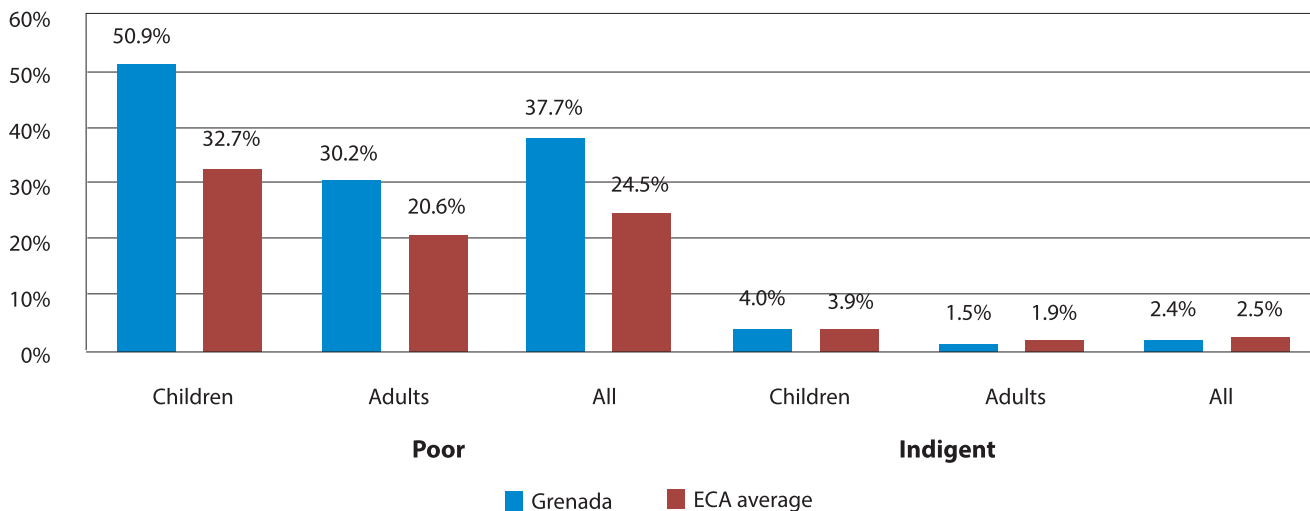
Children accounted for almost half of the poor. This was significantly higher than their population share of 36.3% and directly resulted from their higher poverty rate. Children accounted for 60% of the indigent population.

Figure GRE.2: Poverty and Population Shares
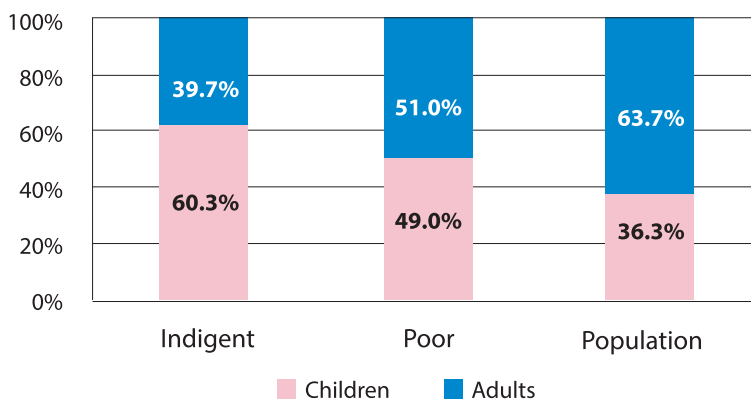
As found elsewhere in the ECA, child poverty rates increased with the number of children in the household. Thus, in Grenada, the child poverty rate approached 70% in households with four or more children – more than double the rate of 31.6% for households with one or two children. Over half of all poor children lived in households with four or more children.

Figure GRE.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH
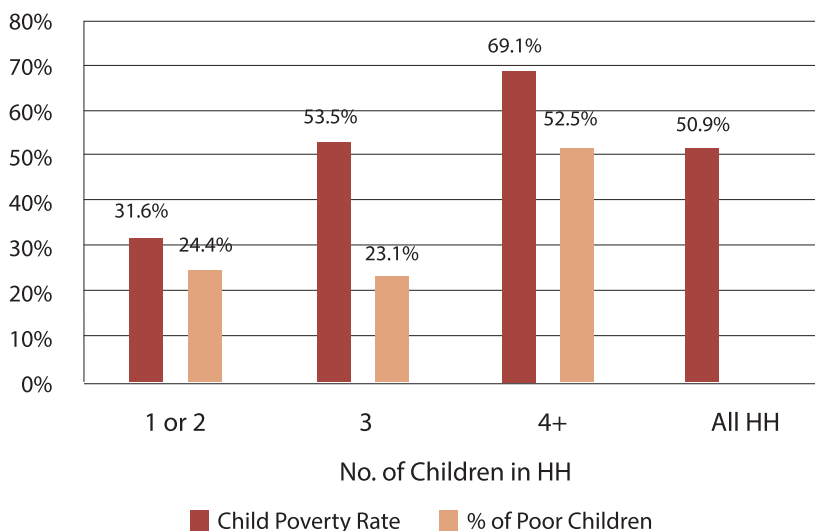
In common with several other countries, child poverty rates were significantly higher in female-headed households (58%) than those headed by men (44%). The differential between these rates (14 points) was almost three times the ECA average of 5 points. Over 60% of poor children lived in female-headed households.

Figure GRE.4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH

Legend:
- Grenada Poverty Rate
- ECA Poverty Rate
- Share of poor children (GREN)
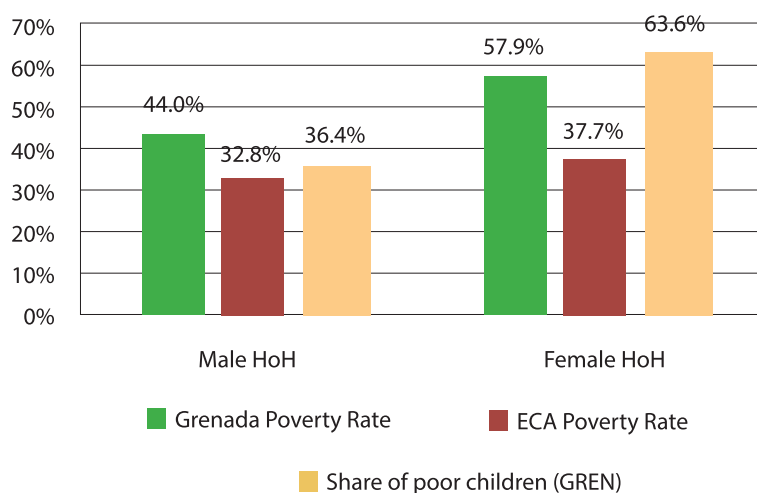
As with other countries, adult-child ratios were lower in poor child (0.90) than non-poor child (1.24) households. However, these values and the associated differential were of a similar order of magnitude to the ECA average values.

Table 6: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
Grenada	1.24	0.90	0.34
ECA Average	1.27	0.98	0.28

Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

Key Findings

Grenada is notable for having the highest child poverty rate among the ECA countries; at 50%, it was some 54% higher than the ECA average of 33%. Also noteworthy were the high proportions of poor children who lived in: (i) female-headed households – almost two-thirds; and (ii) households with four or more children – over half.

9. Montserrat

A British Overseas Territory, Montserrat covers an area of 100 Km². Following major volcanic eruptions in 1997 and 1998, the capital, Plymouth, was destroyed and the southern part of the island, where much of the cultivable land was located, was rendered uninhabitable. As a result, many Montserratians emigrated and the population decreased from over 10,000 in 1991 to under 3,500 by the end of 1997. By 2006, the population had recovered to around 5,000 and since then it has remained essentially unchanged.

MONTSERRAT	Population	From 2011 Population and Housing Census.	
Children (0–17y):	1,176		
Adults (18+y):	3,599		
Total	4,775		
SLC Sample 2009*	Population	All-Poor	Indigent
Children (0–17y):	96	45	5
Adults (18+y):	239	74	6
Total	335	119	11

SLC Sample*:		Data used is from its "Montserrat Survey of Living Conditions, 2009" (July 2012). This report uses unweighted results.
Households:	135	
Individuals:	335	
Average HH Size:	2.5	

* The small sample size restricted the analysis of child poverty in Montserrat compared to other countries.

The child poverty rate in Montserrat was 46.9%, one of the highest found in the ECA, some 14 points above the average. Almost one in every two Montserratian children was poor. Similar differentials are observed for adult and overall poverty rates, as well as indigency.

Figure MONT.1: Poverty Rates in Montserrat and the ECA
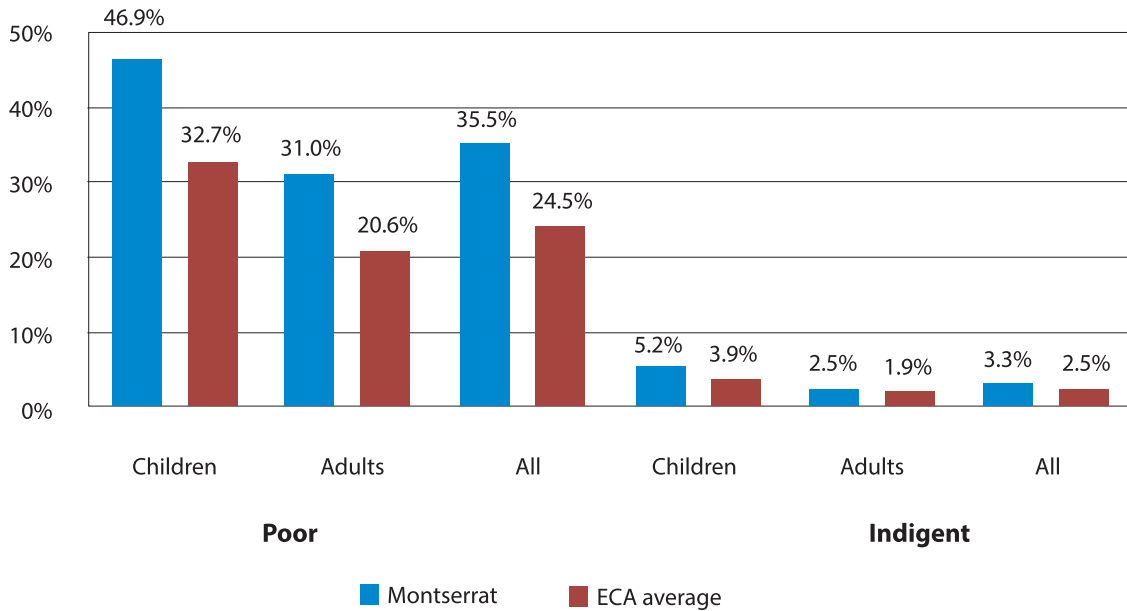
Given their higher poverty rate, it is not surprising that 37.8% children's share of the poor population was significantly higher than their population share.

Figure MONT.2: Poverty and Population Shares
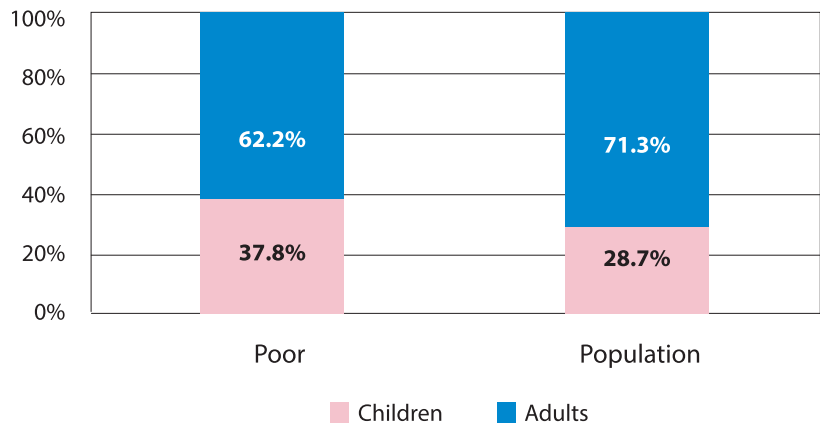
The child poverty rate was higher in male- (51.9%) than female- headed households (40.5%).[22] This was different from what was found in most ECA countries. Consequently, two-thirds of poor children are found in male-headed households.

Figure MONT.3: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH
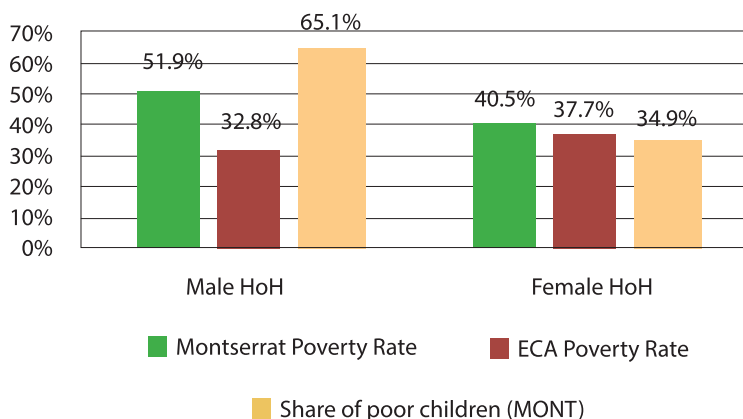
Adult-child ratios in poor households with children tended to be lower than those in non-poor child households. The adult-child ratio (1.07) in poor households was slightly higher than the average, meaning that it had one of the lowest differentials of all ECA countries.

Table 7: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
Montserrat	1.27	1.07	0.20
ECA Average	1.27	0.98	0.28

* Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

Key Findings

Montserrat had one of the highest child poverty rates of all ECA countries, which was likely due to the continuing impact of the volcanic eruption that devastated the island during the late 1990s.

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22 Low sample means the poverty rates are subjected to a wide margin of error.

10. St. Kitts & Nevis

St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN) are dual islands located in the northern section of the Leeward Islands. They are separated by a two-mile channel and are of volcanic origin. With a total area of 261 km², St. Kitts, the larger of the two, covers 168 km2, while Nevis covers 93 km2.

ST KITTS & NEVIS	Population	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	18,247	5,690	344
0–9y	9,358	2,739	163
10–17y	8,889	2,951	181
Adolescents: 10–19y	11,092	3,549	234
Adults: 18+y	32,354	5,345	181
Total	50,601	11,035	525
Children (0–17y):	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
ST KITTS	14,047	4,716	344
NEVIS	4,200	974	0

SLC Sample:	SKN	St. Kitts	Nevis
Households:	787	538	249
Individuals:	2,472	1,742	730
Average HH Size:	3.1	3.2	2.9
SLC Data Year(s):	2007/8	2007/8	2007/8

The St. Kitts & Nevis data is from its "Country Poverty Assessment St. Kitts & Nevis 2007/08: Living Conditions in a Caribbean Small Island Developing State" (August 2009).

The child poverty rate in SKN was 31.2% and it was much higher than the adult poverty rate of 16.5%; the differential was one of the highest of all ECA countries. The overall poverty rate was 21.8%. The SKN rates were slightly below the ECA average. Indigence rates were low, under 2% for children, which was about half the ECA average.

Figure SKN.1: Poverty Rates in SKN and the ECA
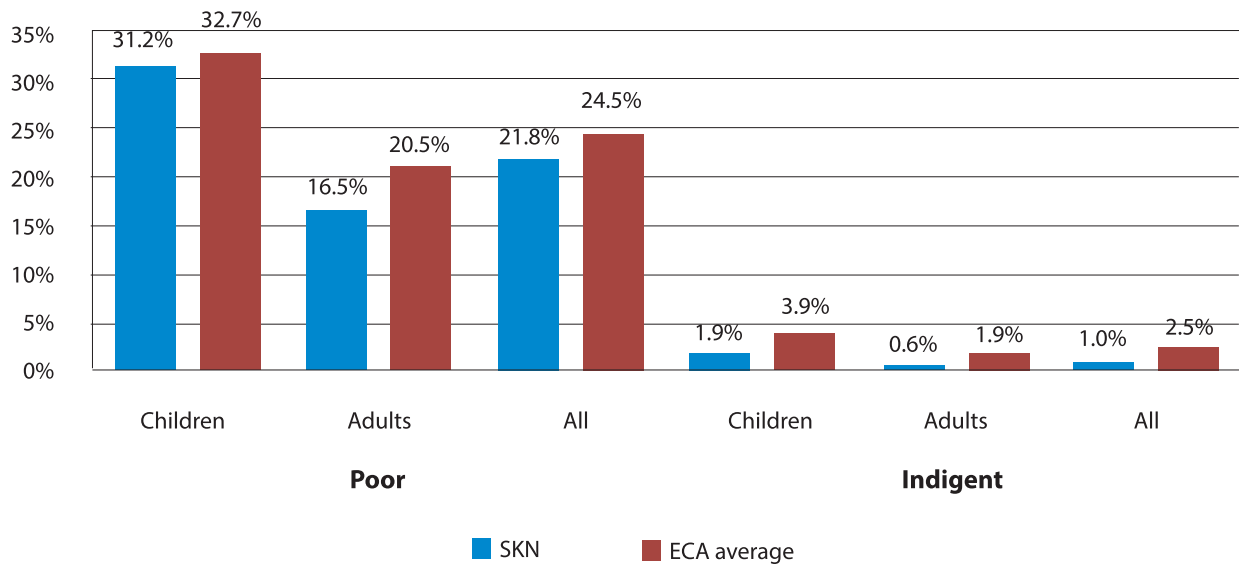
As a direct consequence of higher poverty rates, the 51.6% children's share of SKN's poor population was much greater than their share of the overall population, which was 36.1%. Similarly, children accounted for almost two-thirds of the indigent population.

Figure SKN.2: Poverty and Population Shares
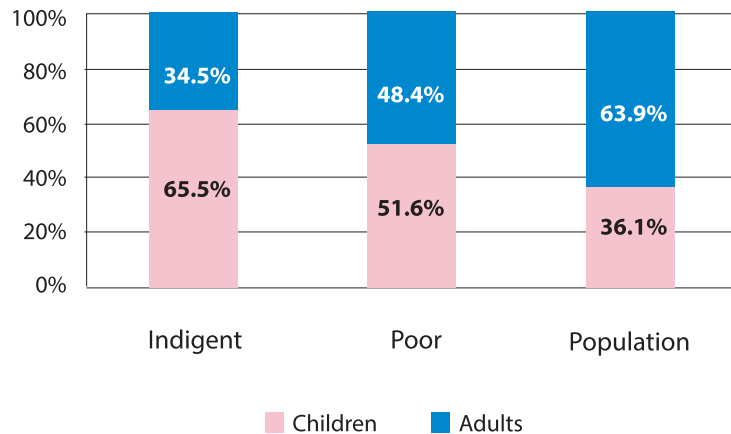
As with other ECA countries, the child poverty rate in households with four or more children were very high at over 60% and were over four times greater than households with one or two children and double those of three-child households. These 4+ child households accounted for almost 60% of all poor children in SKN. The poverty rate in one or two-child households was well below both the overall child and national poverty rates.

Figure SKN.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH
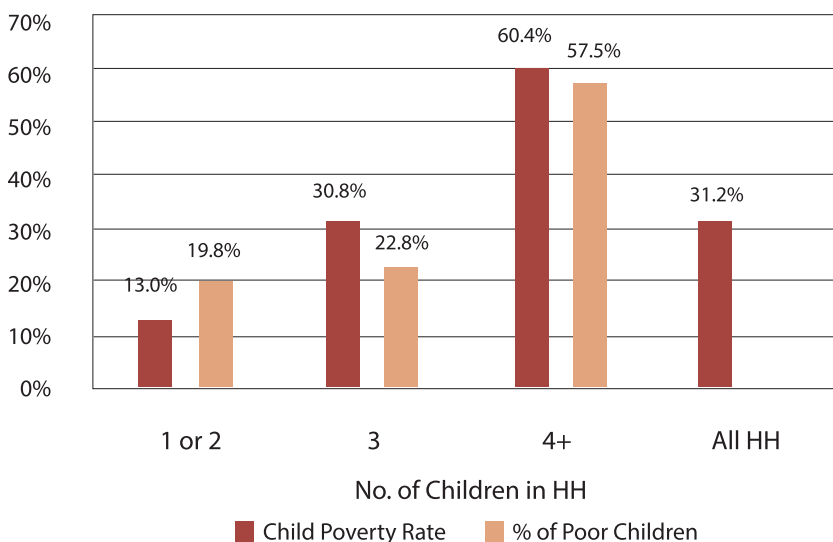
The rates of child poverty were some six points higher in female-headed households (33.6%) than in those headed by males. Although these rates were slightly lower than the ECA averages, the differential was virtually identical. More noteworthy was that almost two-thirds of all poor children were in female headed households, which reflects the preponderance of these households in SKN.

Figure SKN.4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH
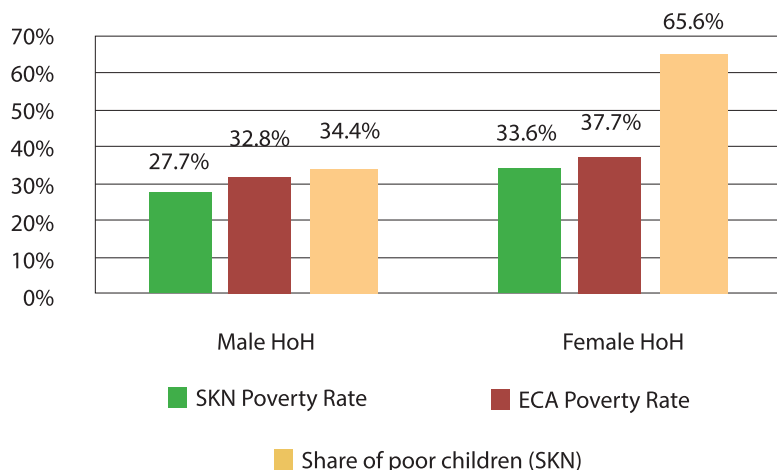
As with other countries, adult-child ratios in poor households with children were lower than those in non-poor households. In SKN's case, the adult child ratio (0.79) was the lowest in the ECA while the differential was the highest, indicating that there were on average more children per adults in poor than non-poor households. This likely reflects the high proportion of poor female-headed households.

Table 8: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
SKN	1.21	0.79	0.42
ECA Average	1.27	0.97	0.29

* Calculations exclude adults in 0 child HHs.

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The child poverty rate in St Kitts was 33.6%, some 50% higher than in Nevis. Given that St Kitts is also the most populous island, over 80% of poor children lived there. No indigent households were identified on Nevis.

Figure SKN.5: Child Poverty by Island of Residence
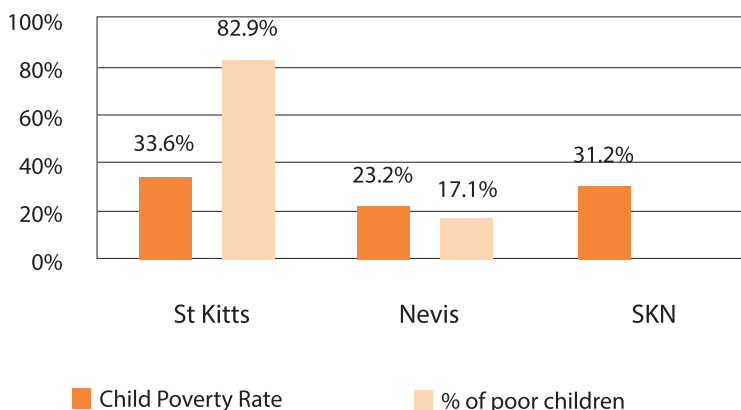
Key Findings

The child poverty rate in St Kitts and Nevis was 31.2% and was a little different from the ECA average of 32.7%. Just over half of all children in the country were poor – the highest poverty share among the surveyed countries. Child poverty was heavily concentrated in St Kitts, with over 80% of all poor children and a poverty rate of some 50% higher (33%) than Nevis (23%). In common with all ECA countries, SKN had a much higher child poverty rate in households with four or more children (over 60%), and these households had almost 60% of all poor children. Also notable were: (i) the high proportion (66%) of poor children who lived in female-headed households – the highest found in the SLC surveys – which resulted from these households having a higher poverty rate (than those headed by males) and accounted for almost half of all households; and (ii) the lowest adult-child ratio (0.79) in poor households with children, compared with the ECA average of 0.97.

11. Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia covers an area of 617 km² and has a population of 172,874.[23] Tourism is a main contributor to the country's economy, with beaches and mountains being among the many attractions.

SAINT LUCIA	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	60,908	22,380	1,432
0–9y	29,517	10,468	727
10–17y	31,391	11,912	705
Adolescents: 10-19y	37,646	13,855	745
Adults: 18+y	103,934	25,135	1,238
Total	164,842	47,515	2,670

SLC Sample:		The data for Saint
Households:	1,222	Lucia is from its CPA
Individuals:	4,319	"Trade Adjustment and Poverty in Saint
individuals/HH:	3.5	Lucia 2005/06"
SLC Data Year(s):	2005/6	published June 2007.

The child poverty rate in Saint Lucia was 36.7%, substantially above the adult rate of 24.2%. Both rates were some four points above the ECA average. The reverse was the case for STL's indigence rates, which were lower than the ECA average.

Figure STL.1: Poverty Rates in Saint Lucia and the ECA

STL ▪ ECA average

Poor: Children 36.7% / 32.7%, Adults 24.2% / 20.6%, All 28.8% / 24.5%
Indigent: Children 2.4% / 3.9%, Adults 1.2% / 1.9%, All 1.6% / 2.5%

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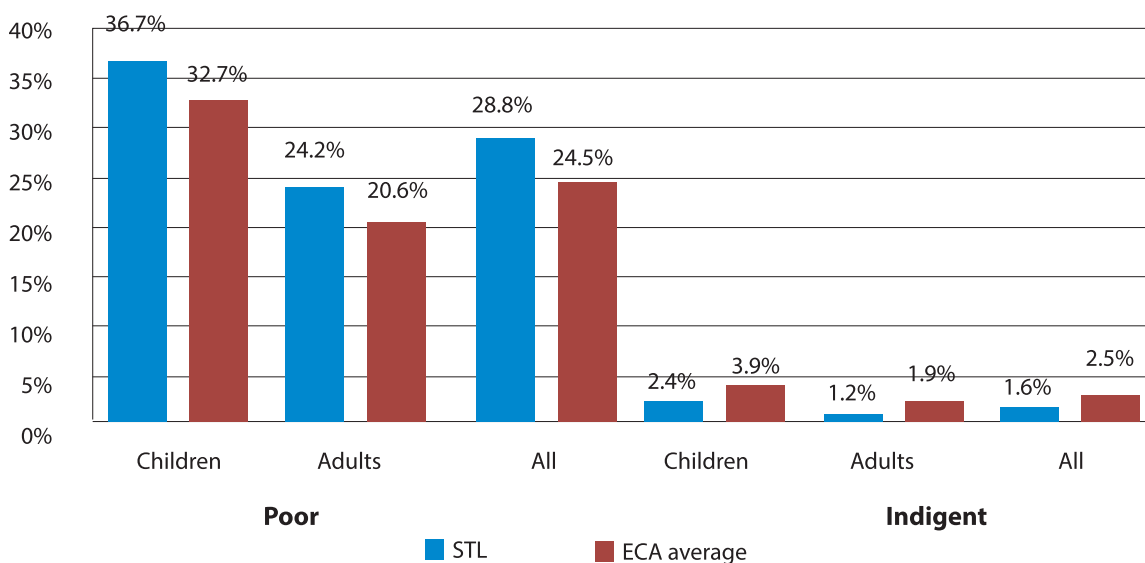
23 Saint Lucia 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Children accounted for just less than half of the poor population – some 10 points higher than their share of the overall population. This was a direct result of children having a higher poverty rate than adults.

Figure STL.2: Poverty and Population Shares
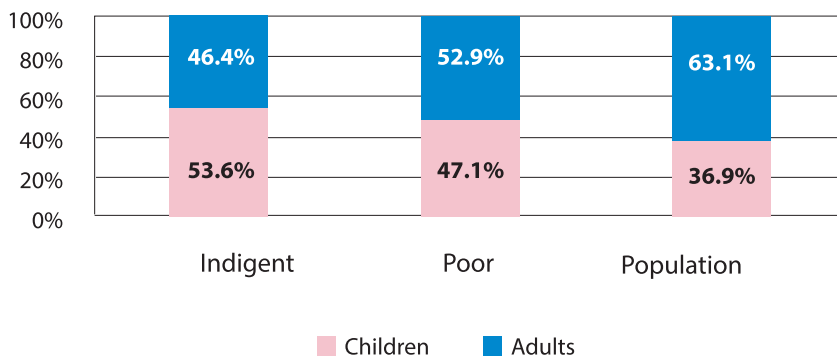
As with other countries, the highest child poverty rates in STL occurred in households with four or more children. The poverty rate of 58.2% for this group was almost three times the rate for one- or two-child households and almost double that of three-children households. These households also accounted for almost 60% of all poor children.

Figure STL.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH
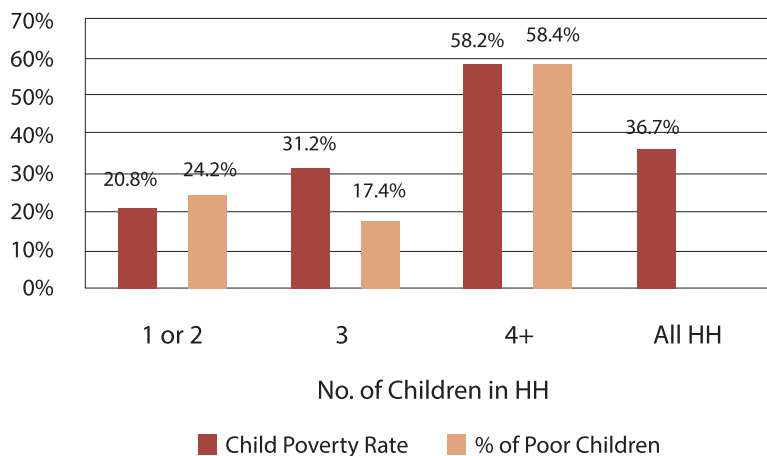
Unlike some ECA countries, STL child poverty rates in male- and female-headed households were virtually identical. The shares of poor children were also divided equally between male- and female- headed households.

Figure STL.4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH
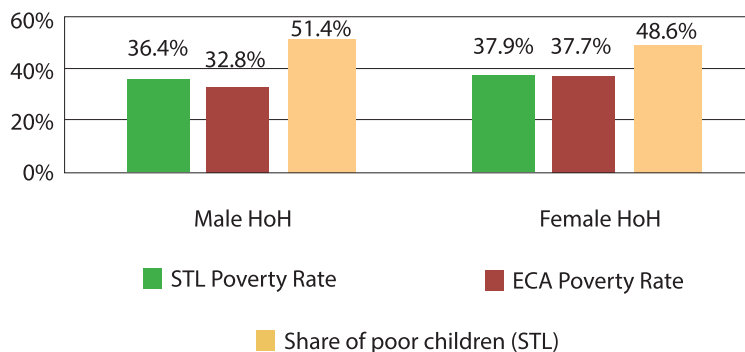
As with other countries, adult-child ratios were lower in poor (0.91) than non-poor (1.23) households. Although these values were slightly lower than the ECA averages, the differential of 0.32 was virtually identical.

Table 9: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
STL	1.23	0.91	0.32
ECA Average	1.27	0.97	0.29

* Calculations exclude adults in 0 child HHs.

Key Findings

Child poverty in St Lucia was 36.7% and, as for all ECA countries, it was substantially higher than adult poverty of 24.2%. Consequently, almost half of all poor in St Lucia were children. Child poverty was also slightly higher than the ECA average of 32.7%, and was, as for all ECA countries, much higher, almost 60% in STL, for households with four or more children. These large households contained almost 60% of all poor children. Unlike several other ECA countries, child poverty in St Lucia varied little with the sex of the head of household.

12. St. Vincent & the Grenadines

St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) consists of 32 islands, with nine being inhabitable. The largest is St. Vincent where most of the country's population lives. The country covers 389 km².

ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	35,302	13,260	1,562
0–9y	17,946	6,805	876
10–17y	17,356	6,455	686
Adolescents: 10–19y	20,945	7,806	734
Adults: 18+y	64,949	17,064	1,384
Total	100,251	30,324	2,946
Children (0–17y)	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
ST. VINCENT	33,255	13,033	1,561
THE GRENADINES	2,046	227	0

SLC Sample:		Data used is from "St. Vincent & the Grenadines Country Poverty Assessment 2007/2008: Living Conditions in a Caribbean Small Island Developing State".
Households:	1,017	
Individuals:	3,535	
Average HH Size	3.5	
Survey data year:	2007/8	

As with all ECA countries, the child poverty rate in SVG of 37.6% was significantly higher than the overall poverty rate of 30.2%. As a result, the adult poverty rate was some 10% points lower at 26%. The indigence rate was low at 2.9%, but, as one would expect, it was higher for children at 4.4%. Compared to the average for ECA, all SVG poverty rates were higher than the ECA averages.

Figure SVG.1: Poverty Rates in SVG and the ECA
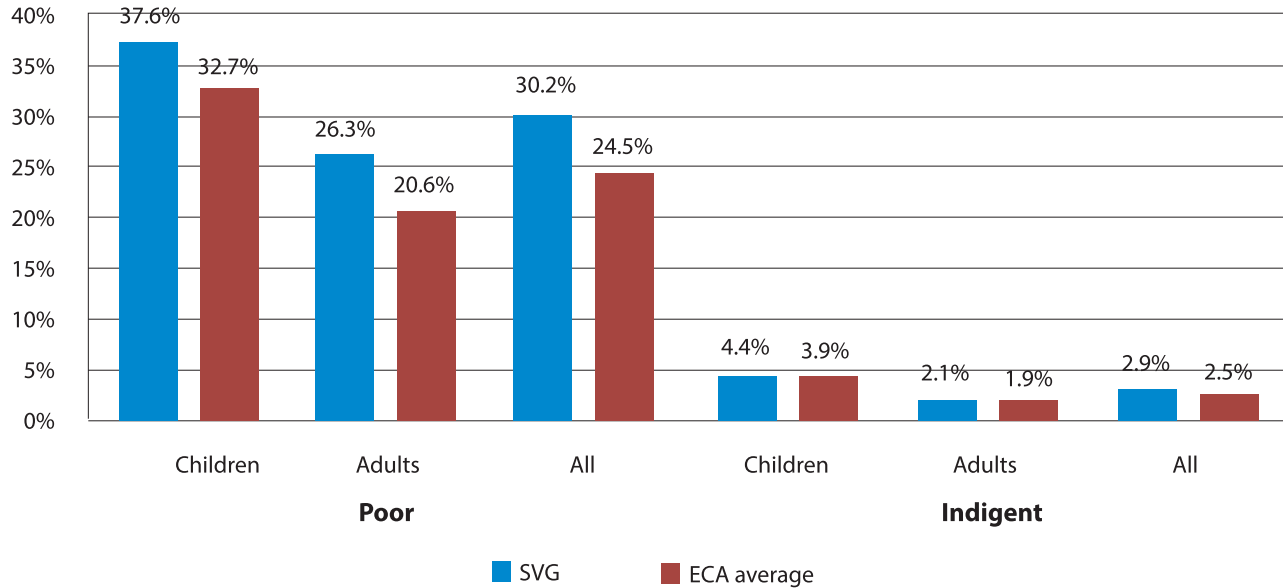
Resulting from higher poverty rates, children were disproportionately represented among the poor and indigent. Thus, while children accounted for 35.2% of the total population, they accounted for 43.7% and 53% of the poor and indigent populations respectively.

Figure SVG.2: Poverty and Population Shares
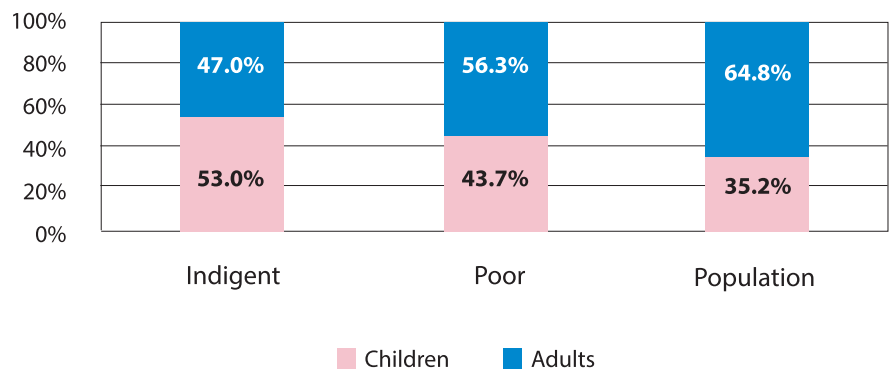
SVG maintained the distinctive pattern of much higher child poverty rates in households with four or more children, almost 60%, which was nearly three times the rate for one- or two-child households. These large households accounted for just over half the poor children in SVG. Also to note that poverty rates for one- or two-child households were below national and adult poverty rates.

Figure SVG.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH
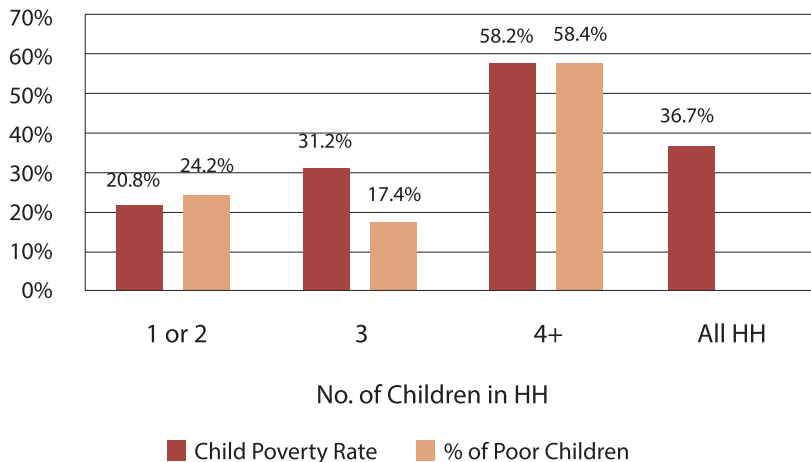
Child poverty rates in SVG were around 8% points higher in female-headed households (40.3%) than those headed by males (31.9%). These rates, and the differential, were however broadly comparable to the ECA averages. Over 60% of poor children in SVG lived in female-headed households.

Figure SVG.4: Child Poverty Rates by Sex of HoH
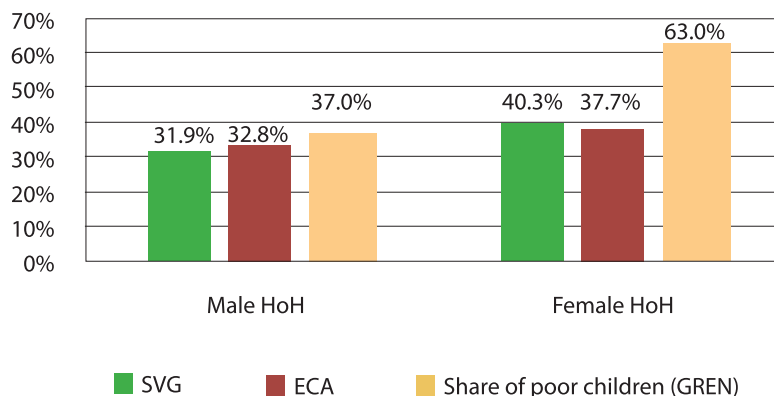
As with other countries, adult-child ratios were lower in poor (1.04) than non-poor households (1.27), indicating that there were on average more children per adults in poor than in non-poor households. This differential was however slightly lower than the ECA country average, as SVG exhibited a slightly higher adult-child ratio in poor households.

Table 10: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
SVG	1.27	1.04	0.23
ECA Average	1.27	0.97	0.29

Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

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Child poverty was considerably lower in the Grenadines than in St. Vincent. As only 8% of the population lived in the Grenadines, virtually all (98%) the poor children lived in St Vincent. Indigence was absent in the Grenadines; hence all indigent children lived in St. Vincent.

Figure SVG.5: Child Poverty and Indigence by Island
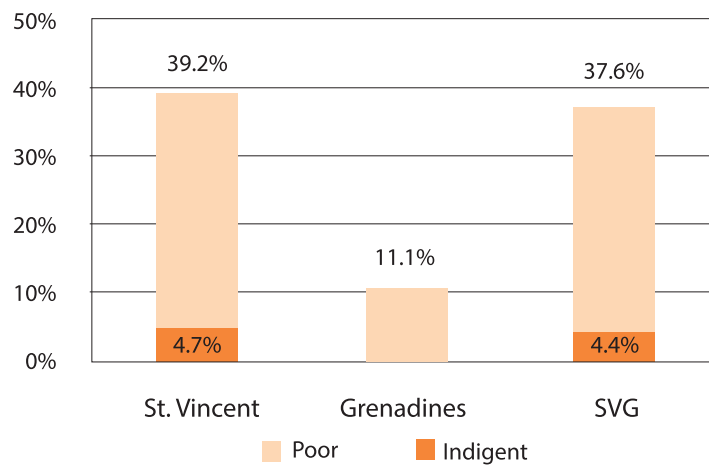
Key Findings

Child poverty in SVG was above the ECA average. As with other ECA countries, child poverty increased with the number of children in the household. The situation was particularly acute in SVG because the child poverty rate approached 60% in households with four or more children, and these households accounted for over half of all poor children. Also worthy of note are: (i) the high proportion of poor children (63%) who lived in female-headed households; and (ii) the very low incidence of poverty in the Grenadines.

13. Turks & Caicos Islands

One of the British Overseas Territory, the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) is an archipelago with a total surface area of 430 km², located southwest of the Bahamas and north of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.Grand Turk is the administrative centre while Providenciales is the most populous island and is the primary hub of the tourist industry, which is the mainstay of the economy. Other inhabited islands are North and Middle Caicos and Salt Cay. This section presents the situation before the destruction caused by Hurricane Irma in September 2017, which would have had a major impact on poverty levels in TCI.

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
Children: 0–17y	9,225	2,416	0
0–9y	5,450	1,335	0
Size	3,775	1,081	0
Adolescents:10–19y	4,216	1,200	0
Adults (18+y):	21,906	4,248	0
Total	31,131	6,664	0
Children (0–17y):	Population:	All-Poor	Indigent
PROVIDENCIALES	7,150	1,478	0
GRAND TURK	1,441	668	0
OTHER ISLANDS	633	270	0

SLC Sample		The data used for Turks & Caicos Islands was from its "Country Poverty Assessment 2012" published May 2014.
Households:	632	
Persons:	1,623	
Average HH Size:	2.6	
Survey data year(s):	2012	

TCI's child poverty rate was 26.2%, which was one of the lowest observed in the ECA. It was however markedly higher than the overall (21.4%) and adult (19.4%) poverty rates in the country (Figure 1). The 2012 SLC recorded no indigence in TCI.

Figure TCI.1: Poverty Rates in TCI and the ECA
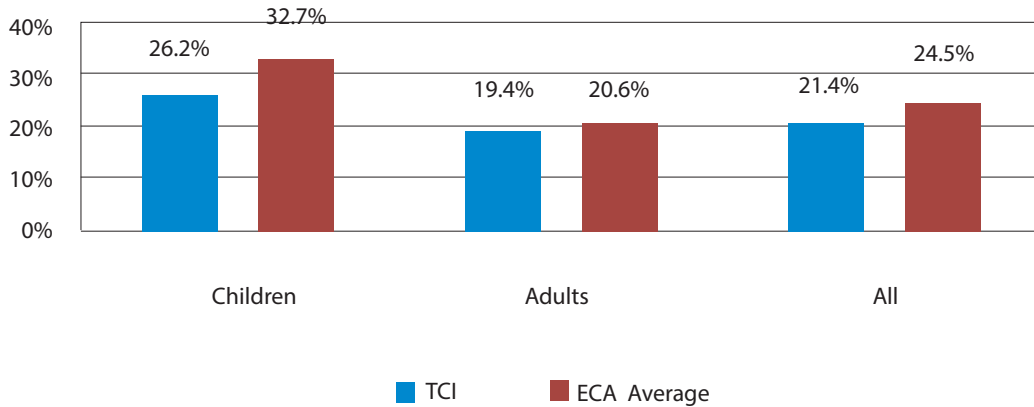
Children accounted for 36.3% of the poor, but less than 30% of the population (Figure 2). This was a direct result of children having a higher poverty rate than the adults.

Figure TCI.2: Poverty and Population Shares
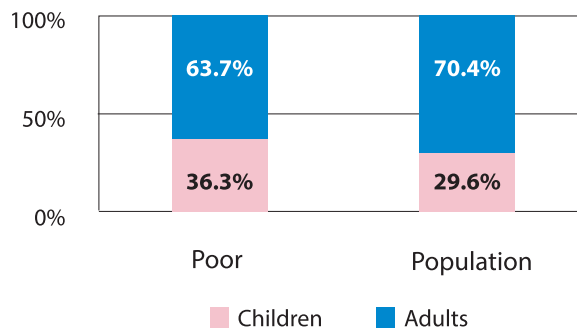
As with the other countries, child poverty rates varied considerably with the number of children living in the household. In TCI, the child poverty rate of 45.3% in large households (4+ children) was more than double that of one- and two-child households. Households with 1–2 children had poverty rates below the overall child poverty rate (26.2%) and below the national poverty rate of 21.4%. However, due to the high prevalence of these types of households, they accounted for almost half of the poor children in TCI.

Figure TCI.3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in HH
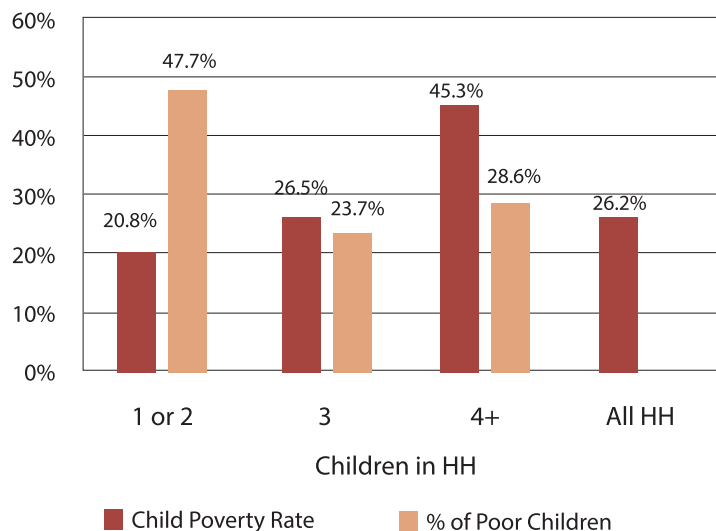
Although child poverty in TCI was slightly higher in female-headed households (27.7%) than those headed by males (25.5%), the difference was very small. Both these rates were lower than the ECA average. Furthermore, because there were more male-headed households, the majority of poor children lived in those households.

Figure TCI. 4: Child Poverty by Sex of HoH
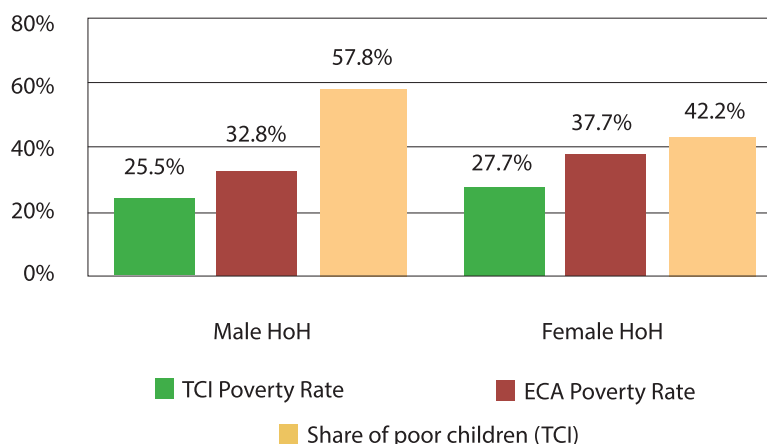
Unlike most other ECA countries, adult-child ratios varied little between poor (1.13) and non-poor (1.19) households with children, compared with adults per child. This indicates that poverty in TCI was influenced by factors other than the ratio of adult to children.

Table 11: Adult Child Ratios in Poor and Non-Poor Households*

Country	Non-Poor	Poor	Difference: (Non-Poor – Poor)
TCI	1.19	1.13	0.06
ECA Average	1.27	0.97	0.29

*Households with NO children have been excluded from these calculations.

Analyzing child poverty by nationality was important in TCI because belongers (nationals) constituted a minority of the population, 42.5% compared to 57.5% for non-belongers. Child poverty was examined in relation to both the presence of non-nationals in the household[24] and the nationality of the household head.

Belonger households had a child poverty rate of 21%, which was around 50% lower than the rate for non-belonger households (32%); mixed households had a child poverty rate roughly midway between these

groups (25%). Around three-quarters of TCI's poor children lived in mixed or non-belonger households.

The variation in child poverty rates by nationality was more pronounced when the nationality of the head of household was used. The child poverty rate in Haitian households was almost 50%, more than double the rate for TCI belonger households (21%). Poverty rates in households headed by other nationalities were lower, indicating that many of these households were likely to have higher skilled occupations. Both TCI- and Haitian-headed households accounted, each, for over 40% of poor children in the country (Figure 5).

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24 Belonger household: all members are Belongers; Mixed Household: household contains Belongers and Non-Belongers; Non-Belonger household: all household members are Non Belongers.

Figure TCI. 5: Child Poverty by Nationality

Figure TCI. 5: Child Poverty by Nationality

- Child Poverty Rate
- Child Poverty Share

Nationality Type of Household — Belonger HH 21.5% / 26.6%, Mixed HH 25.4% / 33.8%, Non-Belonger HH 31.7% / 39.7%

Nationality of HoH — TCI Belonger 21.1% / 43.9%, Haitian 48.2% / 42.8%, Other nationality 15.7% / 13.3%, All households 26.2%
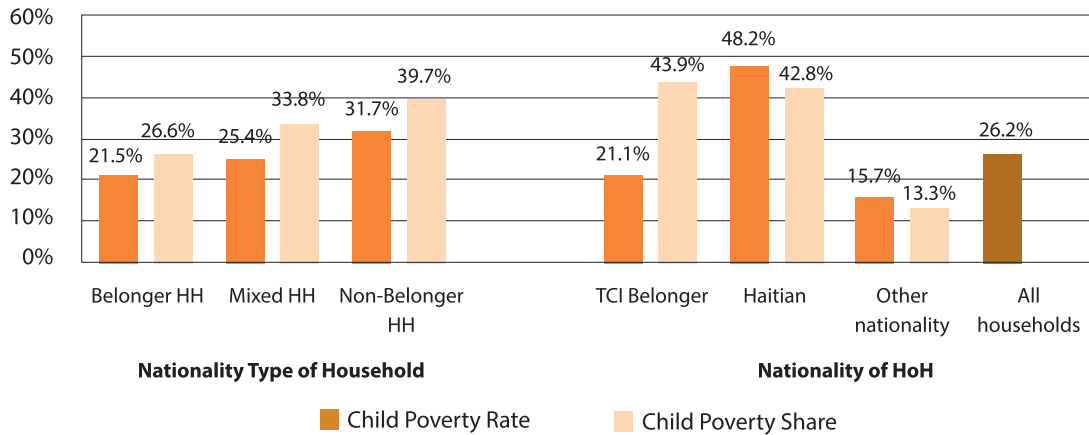
Child poverty rates on Grand Turk (46.4%) and the other outer islands (42.7%) were more than double the rate on Providenciales (20.7%). However, because the majority (76%) of the population lived on Providenciales, it was home to over 60% of TCI's poor children.

Figure TCI. 6: Child Poverty by Island of Residence

Figure TCI. 6: Child Poverty by Island of Residence

- Child Poverty Rate
- % of poor children

Providenciales 20.7% / 61.2%, Grand Turk 46.4% / 27.6%, Other Islands 42.7% / 11.2%, TCI 26.2%
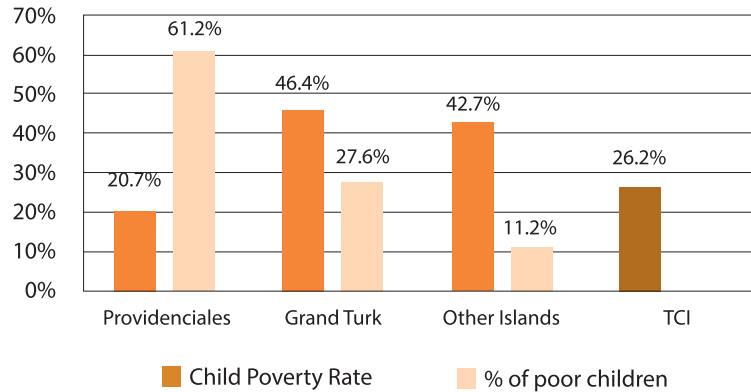
Key Findings

The child poverty rate in TCI was below the ECA average in 2012 when the SLC was conducted. However, the situation is likely to have changed radically due to the high level of damage caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria. Notwithstanding, some of the 2012 findings are likely to still hold true: (i) much higher child poverty rates outside Providenciales – although most of the poor children resided on this island; (ii) higher poverty rates in non-national, especially Haitian, households; and (iii) notwithstanding high poverty rates in households with four or more children, the high proportion of 1-2 child households meant that over 60% of poor children lived in those households.

14. Conclusions

Key Messages

- Child poverty varied considerably across the ECA countries and territories, with rates ranging from 7.2% in Anguilla to above 50% in Grenada. On average one in every three children in the ECA was poor.
- In every country, child poverty was higher than adult poverty. Indigence rates exhibited a similar pattern, although these were generally low in the Eastern Caribbean.
- Children were disproportionately represented among the poor. The share of children in poverty was always significantly higher than the share in the overall population, which was a direct result of higher child poverty rates.
- There was a clear variation in child poverty rates with the number of children in the household. Households with four or more children had considerably higher poverty rates than the overall child poverty rate and, in most countries, these households accounted for over 40% of all poor children.
- The adult-child ratios were always lower in poor households, indicating a lower availability of potential income earners and child carers in these households.
- In 7 out of 10 countries, children in female-headed households were more likely to be poor than those in male-headed households. However, in several countries, the variation in poverty rates by sex of household head was small (under 5 percentage points).
- In multi-island countries there were significant variations in poverty rates between the different constituent islands, although the majority of the poor children lived in the most populous islands.
- In countries with high levels of immigration, poverty rates were substantially higher among migrant-headed households as opposed to those headed by nationals.

Analysis of child poverty is essential

The analysis presented shows incontrovertibly that child poverty is a serious issue in the ECA region. The overall child poverty rate, 33% – some 30% higher than the adult poverty rate – means that around one-third of children in the region were poor. Children also accounted for over 40% of all poor people. This profile, with some variations, applies to all the countries and leads to a key finding that child poverty was consistently higher than adult poverty. At the same time, it needs to be emphasized that the majority of children in the Eastern Caribbean were not poor.

Given the importance of children to the future of ECA countries, it is imperative that policymakers address this issue if they do not want the future of these poor children to be compromised by poor health, limited education and reduced employment opportunities, and to ensure that these patterns are not replicated for future generations of children.

Child poverty analysis is also crucial for the achievement and reporting of the SDGs and monitoring implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Child poverty analysis must be an integral component of the upcoming round of E-CPAs

This analysis used data from SLCs conducted during the 2003–2012 CPAs. These surveys provide an unrivalled source of data on child poverty in ECA, which will be replicated in coming years with the new round of E-CPAs. Therefore, emphasis should be on analyzing the new datasets. The inclusion of child poverty analysis in the resultant E-CPA reports will ensure timely reporting and facilitate dissemination of the results as well the integration of measures to combat child poverty with other CPA recommendations.

E-SLC datasets will provide an opportunity to extend the current analysis

In addition to the overall child poverty rates, this analysis has identified how child poverty varies with the following variables: (i) number of children in the household; (ii) adult-child ratios; (iii) sex of the head of household; and (iv) island of residence and household nationality, where applicable. The new E-SLC datasets provide an opportunity to extend this analysis to other variables.

Firstly, analysis of the new datasets should include comparisons against child poverty rates from previous surveys to identify trends in child poverty. Secondly, it should replicate some of the analyses using the multi-dimensional poverty measurement, which incorporates some non-income aspects of poverty[25] not necessarily captured by the income determined poverty lines. Thirdly, the analysis could encompass additional variables. In this context, variables which could be used to further explore child poverty are: geographic location (parish or groups of parishes and/or urban/rural); family structure (nuclear family, single parent household, extended family); occupation status of household head; and educational attainment. In some cases, the analytical variables used will vary with the characteristics of each country, particularly variables related to geographic location and nationality.

While some additional analyses should be undertaken, it is important to determine which new variables should be included in the E-SLC analyses. This is necessary to ensure that analysis of child poverty has a similar level of detail to that used for other aspects of poverty. Above all, child poverty analysis should be framed to: (i) provide pointers for the formulation of inclusive policy recommendations; and (ii) investigate topics which have not been previously analyzed but for which there are viable hypotheses.

For instance, a hypothesis is that women in households with children can be less likely to be economically active or have lower level occupations due to the need to provide child care and that this characteristic is more apparent in poor households. Undertaking a child poverty analysis based on the occupational status of mothers will be necessary to accept or reject this hypothesis; and if this turns out to be the case, there is a clear policy implication that efforts should be made to improve employment opportunities or other support systems for working mothers.

Attention should be paid to poverty shares and poverty rates

Poverty rates identify groups where child poverty is particularly high or low while poverty shares identify the extent to which each group contributes to the total number of the poor. In many cases, groups with the highest poverty rates will account for above average of the poverty shares. But this is not always the case, as the example from TCI illustrates. The child poverty rate in Providenciales was around half that prevailing in the other islands but, as the majority of the population lived there, Providenciales accounted for over 60% of the territory's poor children. Hence, any interventions should not simply concentrate on those groups with the highest poverty rates.

Complementarity of income and non-income poverty

The analysis of child poverty in this report was based around the child poverty defined in terms of income. Income poverty is however not the full story. Of equal importance is non-income poverty which covers a range of issues which, although often correlated to income poverty, can also affect non-poor children and can limit children's ability to achieve their full potential and/or can increase the likelihood of them becoming income-poor in the future. These non-income factors fall into two main groups:

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25 Education, health, basic housing conditions and assets.

- Non-income factors covered, at least partially, in SLCs: housing conditions (physical assets and basic services), education attendance and performance, access to health care.
- Non-income factors less likely to be covered in SLCs and essentially related to well-being and protection: criminal and anti-social behaviour, drug and substance abuse, absence of fathers, physical and sexual abuse, bullying, domestic violence, and neglect.

A CPA should obtain information on non-income factors and formulate mitigating and preventive interventions for all children subject to these problems, irrespective of whether they are, or are not, poor. It is anticipated that the E-SLCs would include these variables (especially covering the first group) synthesized into a Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and will thus enable children's MPI to be calculated. Well-being and child protection issues are less amenable to measurement or analysis using SLCs[26] but they can be covered, as they have been in previous CPAs, through qualitative research (participatory poverty assessments and institutional assessments).

Generation of policy implications

The objective of child poverty analysis is to assess the severity and characteristics of child poverty and hence to inform the development of policies and programmes to mitigate existing child poverty and prevent it from occurring in the future.

To a large extent, tackling child poverty will involve strengthening overall poverty reduction programmes such as those related to promoting economic growth and job creation. However, there will also be a need for interventions directly targeting poor children and the households they live in. These could include basic social protection (e.g. child benefits, social welfare), subsidized education and healthcare, pre- and post-natal support programmes, and measures to enhance the wellbeing of children.

The strength of child poverty analysis is that it provides a clear measure of the level of child income poverty. The statistical rigour facilitates its recognition by policymakers and provides a major impetus for child poverty to become an essential component of any poverty reduction strategy or action plan. At the same time, it should be emphasized that the qualitative components of CPAs will increase understanding of the non-income aspects of child poverty and constitute an important input to the formulation of policies and programmes to combat child poverty now and in the future.

Awareness raising

The analysis presented in this report and the upcoming new round of CPAs make this an appropriate time to conduct regional/national sensitization and awareness-building activities on issues of and pursuant to, child poverty. Such communication initiatives should be developed within an appropriate strategic framework and should target key stakeholders working in all aspects of poverty reduction and child-related policy making, including child care, parenting, education, child protection, social services, social assistance, and adolescent issues.

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26 Although some may be covered in Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) or similar surveys.

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Annex: Data Tables

Anguilla

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor but not					Poor but not				Standard	Coeff. Variation	95% Conf. limits	
	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	Lower (%)	Upper (%)
All ages Summary	0	869	869	14,234	15,103	0.0	5.8	5.8	94.2	100.0	0.009	15.4	4.0	7.5
Children (0-17 years)	0	239	239	3,080	3,319	0.0	7.2	7.2	92.8	100.0	0.020	28.3	3.1	11.3
Adults (18+ years)	0	630	630	11,154	11,784	0.0	5.3	5.3	94.7	100.0	0.010	18.2	3.4	7.3

Antigua and Barbuda

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor but not		Not			Poor but not				Standard	Coeff. Variation	95% Conf. limits	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	Lower (%)	(%)
All ages Summary	3,144	12,342	15,486	68,849	84,335	3.7	14.6	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.007	4.0	16.9	19.8
Children (0-17 years)	1,210	5,352	6,562	20,425	26,987	4.5	19.8	24.3	75.7	100.0	0.014	5.9	21.4	27.2
0-9 years	571	2,526	3,097	10,239	13,336	4.3	18.9	23.2	76.8	100.0	0.020	8.6	19.2	27.2
10-17 years	639	2,826	3,465	10,186	13,651	4.7	20.7	25.4	74.6	100.0	0.020	8.1	21.3	29.5
Adolescents (10-19 years)	722	3,364	4,086	12,310	16,396	4.4	20.5	24.9	75.1	100.0	0.019	7.4	21.2	28.6
Adults (18+ years)	1,934	6,990	8,924	48,424	57,348	3.4	12.2	15.6	84.4	100.0	0.008	5.3	13.9	17.2

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor but not	All	Not			Poor but not	All	Not		Standard	Coeff. Variation	95% Conf. limits	
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	511	2,684	3,195	9,230	12,425	4.1	21.6	25.7	74.3	100.0	0.022	8.4	21.4	30.0
Female HoH	699	2,572	3,271	10,645	13,916	5.0	18.5	23.5	76.5	100.0	0.020	8.3	19.6	27.4
All households	1,210	5,256	6,466	19,875	26,341	4.6	20.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	0.015	5.9	21.6	27.5
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	974	3,957	4,931	25,239	30,170	3.2	13.1	16.3	83.7	100.0	0.012	7.2	14.0	18.7
Female HoH	845	2,957	3,802	22,239	26,041	3.2	11.4	14.6	85.4	100.0	0.012	8.2	12.2	17.0
All households	1,819	6,914	8,733	47,478	56,211	3.2	12.3	15.5	84.5	100.0	0.008	5.4	13.9	17.2
Total population														
Male HoH	1,485	6,641	8,126	34,469	42,595	3.5	15.6	19.1	80.9	100.0	0.011	5.5	17.0	21.2
Female HoH	1,544	5,529	7,073	32,884	39,957	3.9	13.8	17.7	82.3	100.0	0.010	5.9	15.6	19.8
All households	3,029	12,170	15,199	67,353	82,552	3.7	14.7	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.007	4.0	16.9	19.9

49 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to negligible changes in the poverty rates.

Table 3: Poverty by Island

Age and Island of Residence	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Poor		All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Poor		All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits	
	Indigent	but not indigent				Indigent	but not indigent						Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Antigua	1,210	5,301	6,511	20,068	26,579	4.6	19.9	24.5	75.5	100.0	0.015	5.9	21.6	27.4
Barbuda	0	51	51	357	408	0.0	12.5	12.5	87.5	100.0	0.083	66.1	0.0	29.0
All households	1,210	5,352	6,562	0,425	26,987	4.5	19.8	24.3	75.7	100.0	0.014	5.9	21.4	27.2
Adults (18+ years)														
Antigua	1,934	6,887	8,821	47,481	56,302	3.4	12.2	15.7	84.3	100.0	0.008	5.4	14.0	17.4
Barbuda	0	102	102	943	1,045	0.0	9.8	9.8	90.2	100.0	0.046	47.5	0.5	19.0
All households	1934	6,989	8,923	48,424	57,347	3.4	12.2	15.6	84.4	100.0	0.008	5.3	13.9	17.2
Total population														
Antigua	3,144	12,188	15,332	67,549	82,881	3.8	14.7	18.5	81.5	100.0	0.007	4.0	17.0	20.0
Barbuda	0	153	153	1,300	1,453	0.0	10.5	10.5	89.5	100.0	0.041	38.6	2.4	18.7
All households	3,144	12,341	15,485	68,849	84,334	3.7	14.6	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.007	4.0	16.9	19.8

Table 4: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

No. of Children in Household	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Poor		All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Poor		All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits	
	Indigent	but not indigent				Indigent	but not indigent						Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	208	1861	2,069	13297	15,366	1.4	12.1	13.5	86.5	100.0	0.015	11.3%	10.4	16.5
3	537	1277	1,814	4510	6,324	8.5	20.2	28.7	71.3	100.0	0.031	10.9%	22.4	34.9
4 or more	466	2215	2,681	2618	5,299	8.8	41.8	50.6	49.4	100.0	0.037	7.4%	43.1	58.1
All households	1,211	5,353	6,564	20,425	26,989	4.5	19.8	24.3	75.7	100.0	0.014	5.9%	21.5	27.2
Adults (18+ years)														
0	814	1869	2,683	24446	27,129	3.0	6.9	9.9	90.1	100.0	0.010	10.1%	7.9	11.9
1 or 2	555	2999	3,554	20083	23,637	2.3	12.7	15.0	85.0	100.0	0.013	8.5%	12.5	17.6
3	300	965	1,265	2756	4,021	7.5	24.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	0.040	12.8%	23.4	39.5
4 or more	264	1157	1,421	1139	2,560	10.3	45.2	55.5	44.5	100.0	0.053	9.6%	44.9	66.2
All households	1,933	6,990	8,923	48,424	57,347	3.4	12.2	15.6	84.4	100.0	0.008	5.3%	13.9	17.2
Total population														
0	814	1,869	2,683	24,446	27,129	3.0	6.9	9.9	90.1	100.0	0.010	10.1%	7.9	11.9
1 or 2	763	4,860	5,623	33,380	39,003	2.0	12.5	14.4	85.6	100.0	0.010	6.8%	12.5	16.4
3	837	2,242	3,079	7,266	10,345	8.1	21.7	29.8	70.2	100.0	0.025	8.3%	24.8	34.7
4 or more	730	3,372	4,102	3,757	7,859	9.3	42.9	52.2	47.8	100.0	0.031	5.9%	46.1	58.3
All households	3,144	12,343	15,487	68,849	84,336	3.7	14.6	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.007	4.0%	16.9	19.8

Barbados

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/ Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor						95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Coeff. Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
All ages	500	558	1,058	4,410	5,468	9.1	10.2	19.3	80.7	100.0	0.01	2.8	18.3	20.4
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	179	204	383	814	1,197	15.0	17.0	32.0	68.0	100.0	0.01	4.2	29.3	34.7
0-9 years	97	105	202	426	628	15.4	16.7	32.2	67.8	100.0	0.02	5.8	28.4	35.9
10-17 years	82	99	181	388	569	14.4	17.4	31.8	68.2	100.0	0.02	6.1	27.9	35.7
Adolescents (10-19 years)	105	110	215	509	724	14.5	15.2	29.7	70.3	100.0	0.02	5.7	26.3	33.1
Adults (18+ years)	321	354	675	3,596	4,271	7.5	8.3	15.8	84.2	100.0	0.01	3.5	14.7	16.9

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)1					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor						95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Coeff. Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	21	62	83	287	370	5.7	16.8	22.4	77.6	100.0	0.02	9.7	18.1	26.8
Female HoH	115	115	230	331	561	20.5	20.5	41.0	59.0	100.0	0.02	5.1	36.8	45.2
All households	136	177	313	618	931	14.6	19.0	33.6	66.4	100.0	0.02	4.6	30.5	36.7
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	69	127	196	1,484	1,680	4.1	7.6	11.7	88.3	100.0	0.01	6.7	10.1	13.2
Female HoH	178	169	347	1,301	1,648	10.8	10.3	21.1	78.9	100.0	0.01	4.8	19.0	23.1
All households	247	296	543	2,785	3,328	7.4	8.9	16.3	83.7	100.0	0.01	3.9	15.0	17.6
Total population														
Male HoH	90	189	279	1,771	2,050	4.4	9.2	13.6	86.4	100.0	0.01	5.6	12.1	15.1
Female HoH	293	284	577	1,632	2,209	13.3	12.9	26.1	73.9	100.0	0.01	3.6	24.3	28.0
All households	383	473	856	3,403	4,259	9.0	11.1	20.1	79.9	100.0	0.01	3.1	18.9	21.3

1 Relative to Table 1, 1,209 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values (Not stated) for 'Relationship to HoH' (RELHOH). Despite this, the poverty rates generated are very close to those contained in Table 1

Table 3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

No. of Children in Household	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	64	87	151	618	769	8.3	11.3	19.6	80.4	100.0	0.01	7.3	16.8	22.5
3	69	48	117	147	264	26.1	18.2	44.3	55.7	100.0	0.03	6.9	38.2	50.4
4 or more	46	69	115	49	164	28.0	42.1	70.1	29.9	100.0	0.04	5.1	63.0	77.3
All households	179	204	383	814	1,197	15.0	17.0	32.0	68.0	100.0	0.01	4.2	29.3	34.7
Adults (18+ years)														
0	102	137	239	2,245	2,484	4.1	5.5	9.6	90.4	100.0	0.01	6.1	8.4	10.8
1 or 2	124	135	259	1,189	1,448	8.6	9.3	17.9	82.1	100.0	0.01	5.6	15.9	19.9
3	66	38	104	136	240	27.5	15.8	43.3	56.7	100.0	0.03	7.4	36.9	49.7
4 or more	29	44	73	26	99	29.3	44.4	73.7	26.3	100.0	0.04	6.0	64.9	82.6
All households	321	354	675	3,596	4,271	7.5	8.3	15.8	84.2	100.0	0.01	3.5	14.7	16.9
Total population														
0	102	137	239	2,245	2,484	4.1	5.5	9.6	90.4	100.0	0.01	6.1	8.4	10.8
1 or 2	188	222	410	1,807	2,217	8.5	10.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	0.01	4.5	16.8	20.1
3	135	86	221	283	504	26.8	17.1	43.8	56.2	100.0	0.02	5.0	39.4	48.3
4 or more	75	113	188	75	263	28.5	43.0	71.5	28.5	100.0	0.03	3.9	65.9	77.1
All households	500	558	1,058	4,410	5,468	9.1	10.2	19.3	80.7	100.0	0.01	2.8	18.3	20.4

British Virgin Islands

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
All ages	50	4,183	4,233	15,234	19,467	0.3	21.5	21.7	78.3	100.0	0.009	4.3	19.9	23.6
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	24	1,749	1,773	4,327	6,100	0.4	28.7	29.1	70.9	100.0	0.018	6.4	25.4	32.8
0-9 years	24	904	928	2,547	3,475	0.7	26.0	26.7	73.3	100.0	0.024	8.9	21.9	31.5
10-17 years	0	845	845	1,780	2,625	0.0	32.2	32.2	67.8	100.0	0.029	9.0	26.4	38.0
Adolescents (10-19 years)	0	1,086	1,086	2,104	3,190	0.0	34.0	34.0	66.0	100.0	0.027	7.8	28.7	39.4
Adults (18+ years)	26	2,434	2,460	10,907	13,367	0.2	18.2	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.011	5.8	16.3	20.5

Table 2: Poverty by Sex of Head of Household

Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation		
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	0	773	773	2,678	3,451	0.0	22.4	22.4	77.6	100.0	0.022	10.0	17.9	26.9
Female HoH	24	977	1,001	1,608	2,609	0.9	37.4	38.4	61.6	100.0	0.031	8.0	32.2	44.5
All households	24	1,750	1,774	4,286	6,060	0.4	28.9	29.3	70.7	100.0	0.019	6.4	25.6	33.0
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	0	1,461	1,461	7,416	8,877	0.0	16.5	16.5	83.5	100.0	0.012	7.6	14.0	18.9
Female HoH	26	972	998	3,428	4,426	0.6	22.0	22.5	77.5	100.0	0.020	8.9	18.5	26.6
All households	26	2,433	2,459	10,844	13,303	0.2	18.3	18.5	81.5	100.0	0.011	5.8	16.3	20.6
Total population														
Male HoH	0	2,234	2,234	10,094	12,328	0.0	18.1	18.1	81.9	100.0	0.011	6.0	15.9	20.3
Female HoH	0	1,949	1,999	5,036	7,035	0.0	27.7	28.4	71.6	100.0	0.017	6.1	25.0	31.9
All households	50	4,183	4,233	15,130	19,363	0.3	21.6	21.9	78.1	100.0	0.009	4.3	20.0	23.7

12 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to small variations in poverty rates.

Table 3: Poverty by Belonger Status of Household

Age Group/Household (HH) Belonger Status1	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation		
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Belonger HH	0	665	665	1,555	2,220	0.0	30.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	0.030	10.0	24.0	35.9
Mixed HH	0	520	520	1,328	1,848	0.0	28.1	28.1	71.9	100.0	0.035	12.3	21.2	35.1
Non-Belonger HH	24	564	588	1,443	2,031	1.2	27.8	29.0	71.0	100.0	0.032	11.1	22.5	35.4
All households	24	1,749	1,773	4,326	6,099	0.4	28.7	29.1	70.9	100.0	0.018	6.4	25.4	32.8
Adults (18+ years)														
Belonger HH	13	1,065	1,078	3,378	4,456	0.3	23.9	24.2	75.8	100.0	0.020	8.3	20.2	28.2
Mixed HH	0	827	827	2,848	3,675	0.0	22.5	22.5	77.5	100.0	0.023	10.0	18.0	27.0
Non-Belonger HH	12	541	553	4,682	5,235	0.2	10.3	10.6	89.4	100.0	0.013	12.7	7.9	13.3
All households	25	2,433	2,458	10,908	13,366	0.2	18.2	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.011	5.8	16.3	20.5
Total population														
Belonger HH	13	1,730	1,743	4,933	6,676	0.2	25.9	26.1	73.9	100.0	0.017	6.4	22.8	29.4
Mixed HH	0	1,347	1,347	4,176	5,523	0.0	24.4	24.4	75.6	100.0	0.019	7.8	20.6	28.2
Non-Belonger HH	36	1,105	1,141	6,125	7,266	0.5	15.2	15.7	84.3	100.0	0.014	8.6	13.0	18.4
All households	49	4,182	4,231	15,234	19,465	0.3	21.5	21.7	78.3	100.0	0.009	4.3	19.9	23.6

1Belonger household: all members are Belongers; Mixed Household: household contains Belongers and Non-Belongers; Non-Belonger household: all household members are Non-Belongers.

Table 4: Poverty by Nationality of Head of Household

Age Group/Nationality of HoH	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
BVI BelongerHoH	0	855	855	2,330	3,185	0.0	26.8	26.8	73.2	100.0	0.025	9.2	21.9	31.8
Other Caribbean HoH	24	855	879	1,536	2,415	1.0	35.4	36.4	63.6	100.0	0.032	8.7	30.0	42.8
Other nationality HoH	0	40	40	460	500	0.0	8.0	8.0	92.0	100.0	0.037	46.1	0.6	15.4
All households	24	1,750	1,774	4,326	6,100	0.4	28.7	29.1	70.9	100.0	0.018	6.4	25.4	32.8
Adults (18+ years)														
BVI BelongerHoH	13	1,388	1,401	4,870	6,271	0.2	22.1	22.3	77.7	100.0	0.017	7.4	19.0	25.7
Other Caribbean HoH	12	970	982	4,686	5,668	0.2	17.1	17.3	82.7	100.0	0.016	9.3	14.1	20.6
Other nationality HoH	0	76	76	1,352	1,428	0.0	5.3	5.3	94.7	100.0	0.019	35.0	1.6	9.1
All households	25	2,434	2,459	10,908	13,367	0.2	18.2	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.011	5.8	16.3	20.5
Total population														
BVI BelongerHoH	13	2,243	2,256	7,200	9,456	0.1	23.7	23.9	76.1	100.0	0.014	5.8	21.1	26.6
Other Caribbean HoH	36	1,825	1,861	6,222	8,083	0.4	22.6	23.0	77.0	100.0	0.015	6.6	20.0	26.0
Other nationality HoH	0	116	116	1,812	1,928	0.0	6.0	6.0	94.0	100.0	0.017	28.0	2.6	9.4
All households	49	4,184	4,233	15,234	19,467	0.3	21.5	21.7	78.3	100.0	0.009	4.3	19.9	23.6

Table 5: Poverty by Island

Age and Island of Residence	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Tortola	24	1,519	1,543	3,414	4,957	0.5	30.6	31.1	68.9	100.0	0.021	6.8	26.9	35.4
VirginGorda + Other	0	231	231	912	1,143	0.0	20.2	20.2	79.8	100.0	0.036	17.8	13.0	27.4
All households	24	1,750	1,774	4,326	6,100	0.4	28.7	29.1	70.9	100.0	0.018	6.4	25.4	32.8
Adults (18+ years)														
Tortola	26	1,931	1,957	8,663	10,620	0.2	18.2	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.012	6.6	16.0	20.9
VirginGorda + Other	0	503	503	2,244	2,747	0.0	18.3	18.3	81.7	100.0	0.022	12.0	13.9	22.7
All households	26	2,434	2,460	10,907	13,367	0.2	18.2	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.011	5.8	16.3	20.5
Total population														
Tortola	50	3,450	3,500	12,077	15,577	0.3	22.1	22.5	77.5	100.0	0.011	4.8	20.3	24.6
VirginGorda + Other	0	734	734	3,156	3,890	0.0	18.9	18.9	81.1	100.0	0.019	9.9	15.1	22.6
All households	50	4,184	4,234	15,233	19,467	0.3	21.5	21.7	78.3	100.0	0.009	4.3	19.9	23.6

Table 6: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

| No. of Children in Household | Poverty Status (Number) | | | | | Poverty Status (%) | | | | | Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate) | | | |
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	24	603	627	2,753	3,380	0.7	17.8	18.6	81.4	100.0	0.021	11.4	14.3	22.8
3	0	354	354	751	1,105	0.0	32.0	32.0	68.0	100.0	0.044	13.6	23.3	40.8
4 or more	0	793	793	822	1,615	0.0	49.1	49.1	50.9	100.0	0.041	8.3	40.9	57.3
All households	24	1,750	1,774	4,326	6,100	0.4	28.7	29.1	70.9	100.0	0.018	6.4	25.4	32.8
Adults (18+ years)														
0	13	658	671	5,588	6,259	0.2	10.5	10.7	89.3	100.0	0.012	11.5	8.3	13.2
1 or 2	12	996	1,008	4,310	5,318	0.2	18.7	19.0	81.0	100.0	0.017	9.0	15.5	22.4
3	0	325	325	603	928	0.0	35.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	0.050	14.2	25.1	45.0
4 or more	0	455	455	407	862	0.0	52.8	52.8	47.2	100.0	0.057	10.8	41.3	64.2
All households	25	2,434	2,459	10,908	13,367	0.2	18.2	18.4	81.6	100.0	0.011	5.8	16.3	20.5
Total population														
0	13	658	671	5,588	6,259	0.2	10.5	10.7	89.3	100.0	0.012	11.5	8.3	13.2
1 or 2	36	1,599	1,635	7,063	8,698	0.4	18.4	18.8	81.2	100.0	0.013	7.1	16.1	21.4
3	0	679	679	1,354	2,033	0.0	33.4	33.4	66.6	100.0	0.033	9.8	26.8	40.0
4 or more	0	1,248	1,248	1,229	2,477	0.0	50.4	50.4	49.6	100.0	0.033	6.6	43.7	57.0
All households	49	4,184	4,233	15,234	19,467	0.3	21.5	21.7	78.3	100.0	0.009	4.3	19.9	23.6

Dominica

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

| Age Group/Category | Poverty Status (Number) | | | | | Poverty Status (%) | | | | | Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate) | | | |
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
All ages	2,253	18,505	20,758	51,267	72,025	3.1	25.7	28.8	71.2	100.0	0.009	3.0	27.1	30.6
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	1,463	7,561	9,024	14,738	23,762	6.2	31.8	38.0	62.0	100.0	0.016	4.3	34.7	41.2
0-9 years	736	3,605	4,341	6,676	11,017	6.7	32.7	39.4	60.6	100.0	0.024	6.1	34.6	44.2
10-17 years	727	3,956	4,683	8,062	12,745	5.7	31.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	0.022	6.1	32.3	41.2
Adolescents (10-19 years)	727	4,718	5,445	9,897	15,342	4.7	30.8	35.5	64.5	100.0	0.020	5.7	31.5	39.5
Adults (18+ years)	790	10,944	11,734	36,529	48,263	1.6	22.7	24.3	75.7	100.0	0.010	4.2	22.3	26.3

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Age Group/ Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor		Not			Poor		Not			Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not					but not	All			Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	799	4,440	5,239	7,933	13,172	6.1	33.7	39.8	60.2	100.0	0.022	5.6	35.3	44.2
Female HoH	665	3,044	3,709	6,652	10,361	6.4	29.4	35.8	64.2	100.0	0.024	6.8	30.9	40.7
All households	1,464	7,484	8,948	14,585	23,533	6.2	31.8	38.0	62.0	100.0	0.016	4.3	34.7	41.3
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	382	6,534	6,916	22,320	29,236	1.3	22.3	23.7	76.3	100.0	0.013	5.5	21.1	26.2
Female HoH	408	4,239	4,647	13,623	18,270	2.2	23.2	25.4	74.6	100.0	0.017	6.5	22.1	28.7
All households	790	10,773	11,563	35,943	47,506	1.7	22.7	24.3	75.7	100.0	0.010	4.2	22.3	26.4
Total population														
Male HoH	1,181	10,974	12,155	30,253	42,408	2.8	25.9	28.7	71.3	100.0	0.011	4.0	26.4	31.0
Female HoH	1,073	7,283	8,356	20,275	28,631	3.7	25.4	29.2	70.8	100.0	0.014	4.7	26.4	31.9
All households	2,254	18,257	20,511	50,528	71,039	3.2	25.7	28.9	71.1	100.0	0.009	3.1	27.1	30.6

36 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to negligible changes in the poverty rates.

Table 3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

No. of Children in Household	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor		Not			Poor		Not			Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not					but not	All			Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	0	2,872	2,872	8,654	11,526	0.0	24.9	24.9	75.1	100.0	0.021	8.4	20.7	29.1
3	173	1,293	1,466	3,470	4,936	3.5	26.2	29.7	70.3	100.0	0.034	11.5	22.9	36.5
4 or more	1,291	3,396	4,687	2,614	7,301	17.7	46.5	64.2	35.8	100.0	0.029	4.5	58.4	70.0
All households	1,464	7,561	9,025	14,738	23,763	6.2	31.8	38.0	62.0	100.0	0.016	4.3	34.7	41.3
Adults (18+ years)														
0	292	3,244	3,536	18,611	22,147	1.3	14.6	16.0	84.0	100.0	0.013	8.1	13.4	18.5
1 or 2	0	4,715	4,715	13,854	18,569	0.0	25.4	25.4	74.6	100.0	0.016	6.5	22.1	28.7
3	82	1,037	1,119	2,687	3,806	2.2	27.2	29.4	70.6	100.0	0.038	13.0	21.7	37.1
4 or more	416	1,948	2,364	1,376	3,740	11.1	52.1	63.2	36.8	100.0	0.040	6.4	55.2	71.2
All households	790	10,944	11,734	36,528	48,262	1.6	22.7	24.3	75.7	100.0	0.010	4.2	22.3	26.3
Total population														
0	292	3,244	3,536	18,611	22,147	1.3	14.6	16.0	84.0	100.0	0.013	8.1	13.4	18.5
1 or 2	0	7,587	7,587	22,508	30,095	0.0	25.2	25.2	74.8	100.0	0.013	5.1	22.6	27.8
3	255	2,330	2,585	6,157	8,742	2.9	26.7	29.6	70.4	100.0	0.025	8.6	24.5	34.7
4 or more	1,707	5,344	7,051	3,990	11,041	15.5	48.4	63.9	36.1	100.0	0.023	3.7	59.2	68.6
All households	2,254	18,505	20,759	51,266	72,025	3.1	25.7	28.8	71.2	100.0	0.009	3.0	27.1	30.6

Grenada

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/ Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All				but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
All ages	2,648	38,731	41,379	68,384	109,763	2.4	35.3	37.7	62.3	100.0	0.009	2.4	35.9	39.5
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	1,596	18,693	20,289	19,563	39,852	4.0	46.9	50.9	49.1	100.0	0.016	3.1	47.8	54.0
0-9 years	960	10,256	11,216	10,404	21,620	4.4	47.4	51.9	48.1	100.0	0.021	4.1	47.7	56.1
10-17 years	636	8,437	9,073	9,159	18,232	3.5	46.3	49.8	50.2	100.0	0.023	4.6	45.2	54.4
Adolescents (10-19 years)	746	10,397	11,143	12,100	23,243	3.2	44.7	47.9	52.1	100.0	0.020	4.3	43.9	52.0
Adults (18+ years)	1,052	20,038	21,090	48,821	69,911	1.5	28.7	30.2	69.8	100.0	0.011	3.6	28.0	32.3

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	520	6,765	7,285	9,272	16,557	3.1	40.9	44.0	56.0	100.0	0.024	5.3	39.3	48.7
Female HoH	1,076	11,644	12,720	9,246	21,966	4.9	53.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	0.021	3.6	53.7	62.1
All households	1,596	18,409	20,005	18,518	38,523	4.1	47.8	51.9	48.1	100.0	0.016	3.0	48.8	55.1
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	541	7,804	8,345	26,032	34,377	1.6	22.7	24.3	75.7	100.0	0.014	5.9	21.4	27.1
Female HoH	511	11,914	12,425	21,588	34,013	1.5	35.0	36.5	63.5	100.0	0.017	4.5	33.2	39.8
All households	1,052	19,718	20,770	47,620	68,390	1.5	28.8	30.4	69.6	100.0	0.011	3.6	28.2	32.6
Total population														
Male HoH	1,061	14,569	15,630	35,304	50,934	2.1	28.6	30.7	69.3	100.0	0.013	4.1	28.2	33.2
Female HoH	1,587	23,558	25,145	30,834	55,979	2.8	42.1	44.9	55.1	100.0	0.013	3.0	42.3	47.6
All households	2,648	38,127	40,775	66,138	106,913	2.5	35.7	38.1	61.9	100.0	0.009	2.4	36.3	40.0

74 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to negligible changes in the poverty rates.

Table 3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

No. of Children in Household	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status ()					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor						95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Coeff. Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	36	4,914	4,950	10,727	15,677	0.2	31.3	31.6	68.4	100.0	0.023	7.3	27.0	36.2
3	107	4,589	4,696	4,074	8,770	1.2	52.3	53.5	46.5	100.0	0.033	6.1	47.0	60.1
4 or more	1,454	9,191	10,645	4,762	15,407	9.4	59.7	69.1	30.9	100.0	0.023	3.4	64.4	73.7
All households	1,597	18,694	20,291	19,563	39,854	4.0	46.9	50.9	49.1	100.0	0.016	3.1	47.8	54.0
Adults (18+ years)														
0	158	2,700	2,858	24,515	27,373	0.6	9.9	10.4	89.6	100.0	0.012	11.3	8.1	12.8
1 or 2	71	8,396	8,467	18,222	26,689	0.3	31.5	31.7	68.3	100.0	0.018	5.5	28.2	35.2
3	107	4,035	4,142	3,229	7,371	1.5	54.7	56.2	43.8	100.0	0.036	6.3	49.1	63.3
4 or more	716	4,907	5,623	2,855	8,478	8.4	57.9	66.3	33.7	100.0	0.032	4.8	59.9	72.7
All households	1,052	20,038	21,090	48,821	69,911	1.5	28.7	30.2	69.8	100.0	0.011	3.6	28.0	32.3
Total population														
0	158	2,700	2,858	24,515	27,373	0.6	9.9	10.4	89.6	100.0	0.012	11.3	8.1	12.8
1 or 2	107	13,310	13,417	28,949	42,366	0.3	31.4	31.7	68.3	100.0	0.014	4.4	28.9	34.5
3	214	8,624	8,838	7,303	16,141	1.3	53.4	54.8	45.2	100.0	0.024	4.4	49.9	59.6
4 or more	2,170	14,098	16,268	7,617	23,885	9.1	59.0	68.1	31.9	100.0	0.019	2.8	64.3	71.9
All households	2,649	38,732	41,381	68,384	109,765	2.4	35.3	37.7	62.3	100.0	0.009	2.4	35.9	39.5

Montserrat

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
All Ages	11	108	119	216	335	3.3	32.2	35.5	64.5	100.0	0.026	7.4	30.3	40.8
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	5	40	45	51	96	5.2	41.7	46.9	53.1	100.0	0.051	10.9	36.7	57.1
Adults (18+ years)	6	68	74	165	239	2.5	28.5	31.0	69.0	100.0	0.030	9.7	25.0	36.9

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor						95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not		Not			Coeff.	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Standard Error	Variation (SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	5	23	28	26	54	9.3	42.6	51.9	48.1	100.0	0.068	13.1	38.3	65.5
Female HoH	0	15	15	22	37	0.0	40.5	40.5	59.5	100.0	0.081	19.9	24.4	56.7
All households	5	38	43	48	91	5.5	41.8	47.3	52.7	100.0	0.052	11.1	36.8	57.7
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	6	44	50	105	155	3.9	28.4	32.3	67.7	100.0	0.038	11.6	24.7	39.8
Female HoH	0	26	26	52	78	0.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.053	16.0	22.7	44.0
All households	6	70	76	157	233	2.6	30.0	32.6	67.4	100.0	0.031	9.4	26.5	38.8
Total population														
Male HoH	11	67	78	131	209	5.3	32.1	37.3	62.7	100.0	0.033	9.0	30.6	44.0
Female HoH	0	41	41	74	115	0.0	35.7	35.7	64.3	100.0	0.045	12.5	26.7	44.6
All households	11	108	119	205	324	3.4	33.3	36.7	63.3	100.0	0.027	7.3	31.4	42.1

17 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH. This does not affect the poverty rates

Table 3: Poverty by Nationality of Head of Household

Age Group/Nationality of HoH	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor						95% Conf. limits	
		but not		Not			but not		Not			Coeff.	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Standard Error	Variation (SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Montserratian (belonger)	0	28	28	40	68	0.0	41.2	41.2	58.8	100.0	0.060	14.5	29.2	53.1
Non-Montserratian (non-belonger)	5	8	13	7	20	25.0	40.0	65.0	35.0	100.0	0.107	16.4	43.7	86.3
All households	5	36	41	47	88	5.7	40.9	46.6	53.4	100.0	0.053	11.4	36.0	57.2
Adults (18+ years)														
Montserratian (belonger)	0	53	53	127	180	0.0	29.4	29.4	70.6	100.0	0.034	11.5	22.6	36.2
Non-Montserratian (non-belonger)	2	6	8	22	30	6.7	20.0	26.7	73.3	100.0	0.081	30.3	10.5	42.8
All households	2	59	61	149	210	1.0	28.1	29.0	71.0	100.0	0.031	10.8	22.8	35.3
Total population														
Montserratian (belonger)	0	81	81	167	248	0.0	32.7	32.7	67.3	100.0	0.030	9.1	26.7	38.6
Non-Montserratian (non-belonger)	7	14	21	29	50	14.0	28.0	42.0	58.0	100.0	0.070	16.6	28.0	56.0
All households	7	95	102	196	298	2.3	31.9	34.2	65.8	100.0	0.027	8.0	28.7	39.7

37 individuals in households for which the nationality of the HoH could not be ascertained. These missing values lead to a slight variation in the overall poverty rate.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
All ages	525	10,510	11,035	39,566	50,601	1.0	20.8	21.8	78.2	100.0	0.008	3.8	20.1	23.5
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	344	5,346	5,690	12,557	18,247	1.9	29.3	31.2	68.8	100.0	0.016	5.0	28.1	34.3
0-9 years	163	2,576	2,739	6,619	9,358	1.7	27.5	29.3	70.7	100.0	0.021	7.2	25.0	33.5
10-17 years	181	2,770	2,951	5,938	8,889	2.0	31.2	33.2	66.8	100.0	0.023	6.8	28.7	37.7
Adolescents (10-19 years)	234	3,315	3,549	7,543	11,092	2.1	29.9	32.0	68.0	100.0	0.020	6.3	28.0	36.0
Adults (18+ years)	181	5,164	5,345	27,009	32,354	0.6	16.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	0.009	5.7	14.7	18.4

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not		Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	23	1,895	1,918	5,011	6,929	0.3	27.3	27.7	72.3	100.0	0.024	8.6	22.9	32.5
Female HoH	321	3,337	3,658	7,238	10,896	2.9	30.6	33.6	66.4	100.0	0.021	6.2	29.4	37.7
All households	344	5,232	5,576	12,249	17,825	1.9	29.4	31.3	68.7	100.0	0.016	5.0	28.1	34.4
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	46	2,007	2,053	13,253	15,306	0.3	13.1	13.4	86.6	100.0	0.012	9.2	11.0	15.9
Female HoH	134	3,092	3,226	13,110	16,336	0.8	18.9	19.7	80.3	100.0	0.014	7.2	16.9	22.6
All households	180	5,099	5,279	26,363	31,642	0.6	16.1	16.7	83.3	100.0	0.009	5.7	14.8	18.6
Total population														
Male HoH	69	3,902	3,971	18,264	22,235	0.3	17.5	17.9	82.1	100.0	0.011	6.4	15.6	20.1
Female HoH	455	6,429	6,884	20,348	27,232	1.7	23.6	25.3	74.7	100.0	0.012	4.8	22.9	27.7
All households	524	10,331	10,855	38,612	49,467	1.1	20.9	21.9	78.1	100.0	0.008	3.8	20.3	23.6

54 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to negligible changes in the poverty rates.

Table 3: Poverty by Island

Age and Island of Residence	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not		Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
St Kitts	344	4,372	4,716	9,331	14,047	2.4	31.1	33.6	66.4	100.0	0.019	5.5	29.8	37.3
Nevis	0	974	974	3,226	4,200	0.0	23.2	23.2	76.8	100.0	0.027	11.6	17.8	28.6
All households	344	5,346	5,690	12,557	18,247	1.9	29.3	31.2	68.8	100.0	0.016	5.0	28.1	34.3
Adults (18+ years)														
St Kitts	181	4,178	4,359	19,898	24,257	0.7	17.2	18.0	82.0	100.0	0.012	6.4	15.7	20.3
Nevis	0	986	986	7,111	8,097	0.0	12.2	12.2	87.8	100.0	0.015	12.2	9.2	15.2
All households	181	5,164	5,345	27,009	32,354	0.6	16.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	0.009	5.7	14.7	18.4
Total population														
St Kitts	525	8,550	9,075	29,229	38,304	1.4	22.3	23.7	76.3	100.0	0.010	4.3	21.7	25.7
Nevis	0	1,960	1,960	10,337	12,297	0.0	15.9	15.9	84.1	100.0	0.014	8.5	13.2	18.6
All households	525	10,510	11,035	39,566	50,601	1.0	20.8	21.8	78.2	100.0	0.008	3.8	20.1	23.5

Table 4: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

No. of Children in Household	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	23	1,102	1,125	7,500	8,625	0.3	12.8	13.0	87.0	100.0	0.016	12.6	9.8	16.3
3	0	1,296	1,296	2,910	4,206	0.0	30.8	30.8	69.2	100.0	0.032	10.3	24.4	37.2
4 or more	321	2,949	3,270	2,147	5,417	5.9	54.4	60.4	39.6	100.0	0.030	5.0	54.3	66.4
All households	344	5,347	5,691	12,557	18,248	1.9	29.3	31.2	68.8	100.0	0.016	5.0	28.1	34.3
Adults (18+ years)														
0	0	848	848	11,838	12,686	0.0	6.7	6.7	93.3	100.0	0.010	15.1	4.7	8.7
1 or 2	46	1,565	1,611	11,663	13,274	0.3	11.8	12.1	87.9	100.0	0.013	10.6	9.6	14.7
3	0	1,114	1,114	2,400	3,514	0.0	31.7	31.7	68.3	100.0	0.035	11.0	24.7	38.7
4 or more	134	1,637	1,771	1,109	2,880	4.7	56.8	61.5	38.5	100.0	0.041	6.6	53.4	69.6
All households	180	5,164	5,344	27,010	32,354	0.6	16.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	0.009	5.7	14.7	18.4
Total population														
0	0	848	848	11,838	12,686	0.0	6.7	6.7	93.3	100.0	0.010	15.1	4.7	8.7
1 or 2	69	2,667	2,736	19,163	21,899	0.3	12.2	12.5	87.5	100.0	0.010	8.1	10.5	14.5
3	0	2,410	2,410	5,310	7,720	0.0	31.2	31.2	68.8	100.0	0.024	7.5	26.5	35.9
4 or more	455	4,586	5,041	3,256	8,297	5.5	55.3	60.8	39.2	100.0	0.024	4.0	55.9	65.6
All households	524	10,511	11,035	39,567	50,602	1.0	20.8	21.8	78.2	100.0	0.008	3.8	20.1	23.5

Saint Lucia

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/ Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not		Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	All Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
All ages	2,670	44,845	47,515	117,327	164,842	1.6	27.2	28.8	71.2	100.0	0.007	2.4	27.4	30.2
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	1,432	20,948	22,380	38,528	60,908	2.4	34.4	36.7	63.3	100.0	0.012	3.3	34.3	39.2
0-9 years	727	9,741	10,468	19,049	29,517	2.5	33.0	35.5	64.5	100.0	0.017	4.9	32.0	38.9
10-17 years	705	11,207	11,912	19,479	31,391	2.2	35.7	37.9	62.1	100.0	0.017	4.5	34.6	41.3
Adolescents (10-19 years)	745	13,110	13,855	23,791	37,646	2.0	34.8	36.8	63.2	100.0	0.015	4.2	33.7	39.9
Adults (18+ years)	1,238	23,897	25,135	78,799	103,934	1.2	23.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	0.008	3.4	22.5	25.8

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

| Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH) | Poverty Status (Number) | | | | | Poverty Status (%) | | | | | Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate) | | | |
| | Poor | | All Poor | Not Poor | Total | Poor | | All Poor | Not Poor | Total | Standard Error | Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%) | 95% Conf. limits | |
	Indigent	but not indigent				Indigent	but not indigent						Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	1,033	10,262	11,295	19,731	31,026	3.3	33.1	36.4	63.6	100.0	0.017	4.6	33.0	39.8
Female HoH	398	10,270	10,668	17,476	28,144	1.4	36.5	37.9	62.1	100.0	0.018	4.7	34.3	41.5
All households	1,431	20,532	21,963	37,207	59,170	2.4	34.7	37.1	62.9	100.0	0.012	3.3	34.7	39.6
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	657	13,207	13,864	44,174	58,038	1.1	22.8	23.9	76.1	100.0	0.011	4.6	21.7	26.1
Female HoH	582	10,463	11,045	32,622	43,667	1.3	24.0	25.3	74.7	100.0	0.013	5.1	22.7	27.9
All households	1,239	23,670	24,909	76,796	101,705	1.2	23.3	24.5	75.5	100.0	0.008	3.4	22.8	26.2
Total population														
Male HoH	1,690	23,469	25,159	63,905	89,064	1.9	26.4	28.2	71.8	100.0	0.009	3.3	26.4	30.1
Female HoH	980	20,733	21,713	50,098	71,811	1.4	28.9	30.2	69.8	100.0	0.011	3.5	28.1	32.4
All households	2,670	44,202	46,872	114,003	160,875	1.7	27.5	29.1	70.9	100.0	0.007	2.4	27.7	30.5

104 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to negligible changes in the poverty rates.

Table 3: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

| No. of Children in Household | Poverty Status (Number) | | | | | Poverty Status (%) | | | | | Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate) | | | |
| | Poor | | All Poor | Not Poor | Total | Poor | | All Poor | Not Poor | Total | Standard Error | Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%) | 95% Conf. limits | |
	Indigent	but not indigent				Indigent	but not indigent						Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	114	5,298	5,412	20,556	25,968	0.4	20.4	20.8	79.2	100.0	0.016	7.5	17.7	23.9
3	122	3,777	3,899	8,598	12,497	1.0	30.2	31.2	68.8	100.0	0.026	8.2	26.1	36.3
4 or more	1,196	11,874	13,070	9,375	22,445	5.3	52.9	58.2	41.8	100.0	0.020	3.5	54.2	62.3
All households	1,432	20,949	22,381	38,529	60,910	2.4	34.4	36.7	63.3	100.0	0.012	3.3	34.3	39.2
Adults (18+ years)														
0	315	4,462	4,777	31,394	36,171	0.9	12.3	13.2	86.8	100.0	0.011	8.3	11.0	15.4
1 or 2	265	8,864	9,129	34,120	43,249	0.6	20.5	21.1	78.9	100.0	0.012	5.7	18.7	23.5
3	122	3,090	3,212	7,447	10,659	1.1	29.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	0.028	9.1	24.6	35.6
4 or more	537	7,482	8,019	5,836	13,855	3.9	54.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	0.026	4.5	52.7	63.1
All households	1,239	23,898	25,137	78,797	103,934	1.2	23.0	24.2	75.8	100.0	0.008	3.4	22.5	25.8
Total population														
0	315	4,462	4,777	31,394	36,171	0.9	12.3	13.2	86.8	100.0	0.011	8.3	11.0	15.4
1 or 2	379	14,162	14,541	54,676	69,217	0.5	20.5	21.0	79.0	100.0	0.010	4.5	19.1	22.9
3	244	6,867	7,111	16,045	23,156	1.1	29.7	30.7	69.3	100.0	0.019	6.1	27.0	34.5
4 or more	1,733	19,356	21,089	15,211	36,300	4.8	53.3	58.1	41.9	100.0	0.016	2.8	54.9	61.3
All households	2,671	44,847	47,518	117,326	164,844	1.6	27.2	28.8	71.2	100.0	0.007	2.4	27.4	30.2

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
All ages	2,946	27,378	30,324	69,927	100,251	2.9	27.3	30.2	69.8	100.0	0.008	2.6	28.7	31.8
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	1,562	11,698	13,260	22,042	35,302	4.4	33.1	37.6	62.4	100.0	0.014	3.6	34.8	40.3
0-9 years	876	5,929	6,805	11,141	17,946	4.9	33.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	0.019	5.1	34.1	41.8
10-17 years	686	5,769	6,455	10,901	17,356	4.0	33.2	37.2	62.8	100.0	0.019	5.2	33.3	41.1
Adolescents (10-19 years)	734	7,072	7,806	13,139	20,945	3.5	33.8	37.3	62.7	100.0	0.018	4.7	33.7	40.8
Adults (18+ years)	1,384	15,680	17,064	47,885	64,949	2.1	24.1	26.3	73.7	100.0	0.009	3.5	24.4	28.1

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	524	4,071	4,595	9,806	14,401	3.6	28.3	31.9	68.1	100.0	0.020	6.4	27.8	36.0
Female HoH	722	7,091	7,813	11,588	19,401	3.7	36.5	40.3	59.7	100.0	0.019	4.7	36.5	44.0
All households	1,246	11,162	12,408	21,394	33,802	3.7	33.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	0.014	3.8	33.9	39.5
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	607	6,320	6,927	26,312	33,239	1.8	19.0	20.8	79.2	100.0	0.012	5.8	18.4	23.2
Female HoH	637	8,698	9,335	20,371	29,706	2.1	29.3	31.4	68.6	100.0	0.014	4.6	28.6	34.3
All households	1,244	15,018	16,262	46,683	62,945	2.0	23.9	25.8	74.2	100.0	0.009	3.6	24.0	27.7
Total population														
Male HoH	1,131	10,391	11,522	36,118	47,640	2.4	21.8	24.2	75.8	100.0	0.010	4.3	22.1	26.3
Female HoH	1,359	15,789	17,148	31,959	49,107	2.8	32.2	34.9	65.1	100.0	0.011	3.3	32.6	37.2
All households	2,490	26,180	28,670	68,077	96,747	2.6	27.1	29.6	70.4	100.0	0.008	2.6	28.1	31.2

131 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to negligible changes in the poverty rates.

Table 3: Poverty by Island

Age and Island of Residence	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Poor		All	Not		Poor		All	Not			Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not					but not				Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
St Vincent	1,561	11,472	13,033	20,222	33,255	4.7	34.5	39.2	60.8	100.0	0.014	3.6	36.4	42.0
The Grenadines	0	227	227	1,819	2,046	0.0	11.1	11.1	88.9	100.0	0.043	38.5	2.5	19.6
All households	1561	11,699	13,260	22,041	35,301	4.4	33.1	37.6	62.4	100.0	0.014	3.6	34.8	40.3
Adults (18+ years)														
St Vincent	1,384	14,770	16,154	42,730	58,884	2.4	25.1	27.4	72.6	100.0	0.010	3.5	25.5	29.4
The Grenadines	0	910	910	5,155	6,065	0.0	15.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	0.028	18.8	9.4	20.7
All households	1384	15,680	17,064	47,885	64,949	2.1	24.1	26.3	73.7	100.0	0.009	3.5	24.4	28.1
Total population														
St Vincent	2,945	26,242	29,187	62,952	92,139	3.2	28.5	31.7	68.3	100.0	0.008	2.5	30.1	33.3
The Grenadines	0	1,137	1,137	6,974	8,111	0.0	14.0	14.0	86.0	100.0	0.024	16.9	9.3	18.8
All households	2,945	27,379	30,324	69,926	100,250	2.9	27.3	30.2	69.8	100.0	0.008	2.6	28.7	31.8

Table 4: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

No. of Children in Household	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Poor		All	Not		Poor		All	Not			Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not					but not				Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	138	3,465	3,603	12,010	15,613	0.9	22.2	23.1	76.9	100.0	0.018	7.8	19.5	26.7
3	165	2,716	2,881	5,475	8,356	2.0	32.5	34.5	65.5	100.0	0.027	7.9	29.0	39.9
4 or more	1,259	5,517	6,776	4,557	11,333	11.1	48.7	59.8	40.2	100.0	0.024	4.0	55.0	64.6
All households	1,562	11,698	13,260	22,042	35,302	4.4	33.1	37.6	62.4	100.0	0.014	3.6	34.8	40.3
Adults (18+ years)														
0	281	2,989	3,270	19,993	23,263	1.2	12.8	14.1	85.9	100.0	0.012	8.9	11.6	16.5
1 or 2	265	6,741	7,006	20,390	27,396	1.0	24.6	25.6	74.4	100.0	0.014	5.5	22.8	28.4
3	84	2,410	2,494	4,461	6,955	1.2	34.7	35.9	64.1	100.0	0.030	8.3	29.9	41.8
4 or more	754	3,539	4,293	3,041	7,334	10.3	48.3	58.5	41.5	100.0	0.030	5.1	52.6	64.5
All households	1,384	15,679	17,063	47,885	64,948	2.1	24.1	26.3	73.7	100.0	0.009	3.5	24.4	28.1
Total population														
0	281	2,989	3,270	19,993	23,263	1.2	12.8	14.1	85.9	100.0	0.012	8.9	11.6	16.5
1 or 2	403	10,206	10,609	32,400	43,009	0.9	23.7	24.7	75.3	100.0	0.011	4.5	22.4	26.9
3	249	5,126	5,375	9,936	15,311	1.6	33.5	35.1	64.9	100.0	0.020	5.7	31.1	39.1
4 or more	2,013	9,056	11,069	7,598	18,667	10.8	48.5	59.3	40.7	100.0	0.019	3.2	55.6	63.0
All households	2,946	27,377	30,323	69,927	100,250	2.9	27.3	30.2	69.8	100.0	0.008	2.6	28.7	31.8

Turks and Caicos Islands

Table 1: Child Poverty by Age Group

Age Group/Category	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
All ages	0	6,664	6,664	24,467	31,131	0.0	21.4	21.4	78.6	100.0	0.010	4.8	19.4	23.4
Summary														
Children (0-17 years)	0	2,416	2,416	6,809	9,225	0.0	26.2	26.2	73.8	100.0	0.020	7.7	22.2	30.2
0-9 years	0	1,335	1,335	4,115	5,450	0.0	24.5	24.5	75.5	100.0	0.026	10.7	19.3	29.7
10-17 years	0	1,081	1,081	2,694	3,775	0.0	28.6	28.6	71.4	100.0	0.031	10.9	22.4	34.9
Adolescents (10-19 years)	0	1,200	1,200	3,016	4,216	0.0	28.5	28.5	71.5	100.0	0.030	10.4	22.5	34.4
Adults (18+ years)	0	4,248	4,248	17,658	21,906	0.0	19.4	19.4	80.6	100.0	0.012	6.0	17.0	21.7

Table 2: Poverty by sex of head of household

Age Group/Sex of Head of Household (HoH)	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
		Poor					Poor					Coeff.	95% Conf. limits	
		but not	All	Not			but not	All	Not		Standard	Variation	Lower	Upper
	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Indigent	indigent	Poor	Poor	Total	Error	(SE/r) (%)	(%)	(%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Male HoH	0	1,381	1,381	4,030	5,411	0.0	25.5	25.5	74.5	100.0	0.027	10.4	20.2	30.8
Female HoH	0	1,007	1,007	2,631	3,638	0.0	27.7	27.7	72.3	100.0	0.032	11.5	21.3	34.1
All households	0	2,388	2,388	6,661	9,049	0.0	26.4	26.4	73.6	100.0	0.020	7.7	22.3	30.5
Adults (18+ years)														
Male HoH	0	3,042	3,042	11,171	14,213	0.0	21.4	21.4	78.6	100.0	0.015	7.0	18.4	24.4
Female HoH	0	1,158	1,158	6,063	7,221	0.0	16.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	0.019	11.9	12.2	19.9
All households	0	4,200	4,200	17,234	21,434	0.0	19.6	19.6	80.4	100.0	0.012	6.1	17.2	22.0
Total population														
Male HoH	0	4,423	4,423	15,201	19,624	0.0	22.5	22.5	77.5	100.0	0.013	5.8	19.9	25.2
Female HoH	0	2,165	2,165	8,694	10,859	0.0	19.9	19.9	80.1	100.0	0.017	8.4	16.6	23.3
All households	0	6,588	6,588	23,895	30,483	0.0	21.6	21.6	78.4	100.0	0.010	4.8	19.5	23.7

37 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for sex of HoH; this leads to small variations in poverty rates.

Table 3: Poverty by Belonger Status of Household

Age Group/Household (HH) Belonger Status1	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Belonger HH	0	642	642	2,349	2,991	0.0	21.5	21.5	78.5	100.0	0.029	13.5	15.7	27.3
Mixed HH	0	816	816	2,398	3,214	0.0	25.4	25.4	74.6	100.0	0.034	13.3	18.6	32.2
Non-Belonger HH	0	958	958	2,062	3,020	0.0	31.7	31.7	68.3	100.0	0.044	13.9	22.9	40.5
All households	0	2,416	2,416	6,809	9,225	0.0	26.2	26.2	73.8	100.0	0.020	7.7	22.2	30.2
Adults (18+ years)														
Belonger HH	0	877	877	4,722	5,599	0.0	15.7	15.7	84.3	100.0	0.017	11.0	12.2	19.1
Mixed HH	0	1,297	1,297	3,561	4,858	0.0	26.7	26.7	73.3	100.0	0.028	10.7	21.0	32.4
Non-Belonger HH	0	2,075	2,075	9,236	1,311	0.0	18.3	18.3	81.7	100.0	0.018	10.0	14.7	22.0
All households	0	4,249	4,249	17,519	21,768	0.0	19.5	19.5	80.5	100.0	0.012	6.0	17.2	21.9
Total population														
Belonger HH	0	1,519	1,519	7,071	8,590	0.0	17.7	17.7	82.3	100.0	0.015	8.5	14.7	20.7
Mixed HH	0	2,113	2,113	5,959	8,072	0.0	26.2	26.2	73.8	100.0	0.022	8.3	21.8	30.5
Non-Belonger HH	0	3,033	3,033	11,298	14,331	0.0	21.2	21.2	78.8	100.0	0.017	8.2	17.7	24.6
All households	0	6,665	6,665	24,328	30,993	0.0	21.5	21.5	78.5	100.0	0.010	4.8	19.5	23.6

1Belonger household: all members are Belongers; Mixed Household: household contains Belongers and Non-Belongers; Non-Belonger household: all household members are Non-Belongers.
4 individuals have been excluded from the analysis due to missing values for belonger status of household; this leads to small variations in poverty rates.

Table 4: Poverty by Nationality of Head of Household

Age Group/Nationality of HoH	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
TCI BelongerHoH	0	1,061	1,061	3,962	5,023	0.0	21.1	21.1	78.9	100.0	0.023	11.0	16.5	25.8
Haitian HoH	0	1,034	1,034	1,113	2,147	0.0	48.2	48.2	51.8	100.0	0.054	11.1	37.4	58.9
Other nationality HoH	0	322	322	1,733	2,055	0.0	15.7	15.7	84.3	100.0	0.039	25.2	7.8	23.6
All households	0	2,417	2,417	6,808	9,225	0.0	26.2	26.2	73.8	100.0	0.020	7.7	22.2	30.2
Adults (18+ years)														
TCI BelongerHoH	0	1,169	1,169	6,000	7,169	0.0	16.3	16.3	83.7	100.0	0.016	9.7	13.2	19.5
Haitian HoH	0	2,654	2,654	5,861	8,515	0.0	31.2	31.2	68.8	100.0	0.025	7.9	26.2	36.1
Other nationality HoH	0	426	426	5,798	6,224	0.0	6.8	6.8	93.2	100.0	0.017	24.2	3.5	10.2
All households	0	4,249	4,249	17,659	21,908	0.0	19.4	19.4	80.6	100.0	0.012	6.0	17.0	21.7
Total population														
TCI BelongerHoH	0	2,230	2,230	9,962	12,192	0.0	18.3	18.3	81.7	100.0	0.013	7.2	15.6	20.9
Haitian HoH	0	3,688	3,688	6,974	10,662	0.0	34.6	34.6	65.4	100.0	0.023	6.6	30.1	39.1
Other nationality HoH	0	748	748	7,531	8,279	0.0	9.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	0.016	17.8	5.8	12.3
All households	0	6,666	6,666	24,467	31,133	0.0	21.4	21.4	78.6	100.0	0.010	4.8	19.4	23.5

Table 5: Poverty by Island

Age and Island of Residence	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
Providenciales	0	1,478	1,478	5,672	7,150	0.0	20.7	20.7	79.3	100.0	0.026	12.4	15.5	25.8
Grand Turk	0	668	668	773	1,441	0.0	46.4	46.4	53.6	100.0	0.046	9.9	37.1	55.6
Other Islands	0	270	270	363	633	0.0	42.7	42.7	57.3	100.0	0.047	11.0	33.3	52.0
All households	0	2,416	2,416	6,808	9,224	0.0	26.2	26.2	73.8	100.0	0.020	7.7	22.2	30.2
Adults (18+ years)														
Providenciales	0	2,461	2,461	13,988	16,449	0.0	15.0	15.0	85.0	100.0	0.015	10.3	11.9	18.1
Grand Turk	0	907	907	2,462	3,369	0.0	26.9	26.9	73.1	100.0	0.028	10.5	21.3	32.6
Other Islands	0	881	881	1,208	2,089	0.0	42.2	42.2	57.8	100.0	0.026	6.2	37.0	47.4
All households	0	4,249	4,249	17,658	21,907	0.0	19.4	19.4	80.6	100.0	0.012	6.0	17.1	21.7
Total population														
Providenciales	0	3,939	3,939	19,660	23,599	0.0	16.7	16.7	83.3	100.0	0.013	8.0	14.0	19.4
Grand Turk	0	1,575	1,575	3,235	4,810	0.0	32.7	32.7	67.3	100.0	0.025	7.5	27.8	37.7
Other Islands	0	1,151	1,151	1,571	2,722	0.0	42.3	42.3	57.7	100.0	0.023	5.4	37.7	46.8
All households	0	6,665	6,665	24,466	31,131	0.0	21.4	21.4	78.6	100.0	0.010	4.8	19.4	23.5

Table 6: Child Poverty by Number of Children in Household

No. of Children in Household	Poverty Status (Number)					Poverty Status (%)					Precision of Estimates (All Poor Rate)			
	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Indigent	Poor but not indigent	All Poor	Not Poor	Total	Standard Error	Coeff. Variation (SE/r) (%)	95% Conf. limits Lower (%)	Upper (%)
Children (0-17 years)														
0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 or 2	0	1,152	1,152	4,385	5,537	0.0	20.8	20.8	79.2	100.0	0.024	11.5	16.0	25.6
3	0	573	573	1,589	2,162	0.0	26.5	26.5	73.5	100.0	0.042	15.8	18.1	34.9
4 or more	0	692	692	836	1,528	0.0	45.3	45.3	54.7	100.0	0.057	12.5	33.9	56.6
All households	0	2,417	2,417	6,810	9,227	0.0	26.2	26.2	73.8	100.0	0.020	7.7	22.2	30.2
Adults (18+ years)														
0	0	1,516	1,516	9,553	11,069	0.0	13.7	13.7	86.3	100.0	0.014	10.4	10.9	16.5
1 or 2	0	1,839	1,839	6,561	8,400	0.0	21.9	21.9	78.1	100.0	0.020	9.1	17.9	25.9
3	0	468	468	1,134	1,602	0.0	29.2	29.2	70.8	100.0	0.052	17.7	18.8	39.6
4 or more	0	426	426	411	837	0.0	50.9	50.9	49.1	100.0	0.081	15.9	34.7	67.1
All households	0	4,249	4,249	17,659	21,908	0.0	19.4	19.4	80.6	100.0	0.012	6.0	17.0	21.7
Total population														
0	0	1,516	1,516	9,553	11,069	0.0	13.7	13.7	86.3	100.0	0.014	10.4	10.9	16.5
1 or 2	0	2,991	2,991	10,946	13,937	0.0	21.5	21.5	78.5	100.0	0.015	7.1	18.4	24.5
3	0	1,041	1,041	2,723	3,764	0.0	27.7	27.7	72.3	100.0	0.033	11.8	21.1	34.2
4 or more	0	1,118	1,118	1,247	2,365	0.0	47.3	47.3	52.7	100.0	0.047	9.8	38.0	56.6
All households	0	6,666	6,666	24,469	31,135	0.0	21.4	21.4	78.6	100.0	0.010	4.8	19.4	23.5

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Child Poverty in the Eastern Caribbean Area

December 2017