

Stats News & Views

SPECIAL TOPIC STATISTICAL BULLETIN

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)
PROGRESS REPORT
ON GOAL 1
IN THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY:
“End Poverty in all its forms everywhere”



REGIONAL STATISTICS PROGRAMME (RSP)
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM) SECRETARIAT
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General Notes

This special topic bulletin is the first of its kind produced by the Regional Statistics Programme (RSP) that aims to highlight the progress and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

There are seventeen (17) goals, one hundred and sixty-nine (169) targets, and two hundred and thirty-one (231) indicators, which focus mainly on social development, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, there are one hundred and twenty-five (125) CARICOM Core SDG indicators out of the Global list of SDG indicators which were approved at the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) held in Guyana, in May 2018. The COHSOD approved 109 indicators that were presented and 16 indicators that were identified by the Member State of Suriname at that meeting, bringing the list to 125 unique CARICOM Core SDG indicators.

Unlike the situation in Merchandise Trade, aspects of National Accounts and Mid-Year Population estimates, for many of the social and environmental themes, there are often numerous data gaps. Notwithstanding a concerted effort at developing a CARICOM Programme in these areas over the years, countries are faced with tremendous challenges in producing these indicators. It is the undertaking of the RSP to produce a bulletin on each goal as the data becomes available. The year 2015 is used as the base year since it represents the year in which the SDGs were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The values on or before 2015 and the values post-2015 (the latest year available) are presented.

The bulletins will be updated continuously, as data are received/obtained from Member States and Associate Members.

This first bulletin focuses on **Goal 1**, which states: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere. The remaining publications will highlight *Goals 2 to 17* in a series of bulletins that will be released systematically.

Apart from presenting the status and progress of Goal 1, this bulletin also aims to highlight the work required to bridge the data gaps in the social and environmental areas.

Goal 1

NO POVERTY

End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

1 NO POVERTY**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 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban/rural)
[Global and CARICOM Core Indicator]

TABLE 1.1 : PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION BELOW THE INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE

Country	Baseline	Year	Latest Available	Year
Member States	%		%	
Belize	10.4	2010	...	...
Haiti	24.5	2012	...	...
Jamaica	1.7	2004	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	4.6	2016

Source: World Bank, Poverty and Inequality Platform, Belize's Voluntary National Review

Table 1.1 refers to the proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, which is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90¹ a day at the 2011 international price.

¹ Even though the target reads less than 1.25 a day, the indicator “proportion of the population below the international poverty line” is defined by the United Nations as the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

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 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age. [Global and CARICOM Core Indicator].

TABLE 1.2 (a): PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE

Country	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Antigua and Barbuda	18.4	2006	...	...
The Bahamas	12.5	2013	...	...
Barbados	19.3	2010	...	...
Female-headed households	19.4	2010	...	...
Male headed households	11.5	2010	...	...
Belize	41.3	2009	...	...
Dominica	28.8	2009	...	...
Grenada	37.7	2008	...	...
Guyana				
Moderate	36.1	2006	...	...
Extreme	18.6	2006	...	...
Haiti	77	2011	...	...
Jamaica	21.2	2015	12.6	2018
Montserrat	36	2008	...	...
St Kitts and Nevis	21.8	2007	...	...
St Kitts	23.7	2007	...	...
Nevis	15.9	2007	...	...
Saint Lucia	28.8	2005	25	2016
St Vincent and the Grenadines	37.5	2007	...	...
Suriname	73	2000	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	17	2005	...	...
Associate Members				
Anguilla	5.8	2008	...	...
Bermuda	4.1	2000	...	...
The British Virgin Islands	22	2002	...	...
Cayman Islands	1.9	2007	...	...
Turks and Caicos Islands	22	2012	...	...

Source: Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 2018, Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018,

Saint Lucia National Report of Living Conditions 2016, Guyana's State of the Environment Report

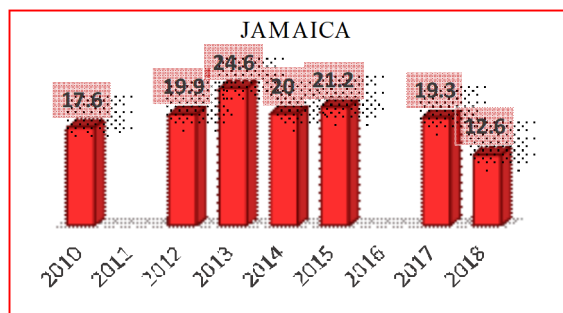
Data for other Countries was taken from RSP Social Statistic Database.

TABLE 1.2 (b): PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE, BY SEX AND AGE IN JAMAICA

	Year				
	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	17.6	19.9	24.6	20.0	21.2
By Sex					
Male	11.1	13.2	15.4	12.0	14.0
Female	13.8	15.9	19.1	15.4	16.6
By Age					
Early Childhood (0-8)	20.8	26.0	29.6	23.9	24.2
Children (0-17)	21.9	25.0	32.1	25.6	26.5
Adolescents (10-19)	22.3	24.0	32.9	27.5	27.8
Youth (15-24)	20.1	23.6	29.8	23.5	26.2
Young Adults (25-34)	13.3	17.0	19.0	16.7	18.8
Prime Working Age (35-59)	14.2	16.6	20.1	16.2	16.3
Elderly (60+)	15.9	14.6	17.5	15.2	17.9
<i>Source: Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 2018, Jamaica's Voluntary National Review Statistical Annex 2018</i>					
<i>2011 unavailable</i>					

For Jamaica, in 2015, the proportion of youths living below the national poverty line amounted to **26.2 percent** compared to **20.1 percent** in 2010. Similarly, the proportion of children living below the poverty line increased to **26.5 percent** from **21.9 percent** in 2010. The proportion of adolescents living below the national poverty line was **27.8 percent** compared to **22.3 percent** in 2010. Youths, Children, and Adolescents account for the highest percentage of the population living below the national poverty line in Jamaica. [Table 1.2.b]

CHART 1.1: PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE IN JAMAICA



The 2018 estimates reveal that **12.6 percent** of Jamaica's population was living below the national poverty line compared to **19.3 percent** in 2017. Jamaica attributed the decline to a **1.9 percent** growth in the GDP. [Chart 1.1]

TARGET 1.3:

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable.

TABLE 1.3 (a): THE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS/SYSTEMS IN JAMAICA

Year			
	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	13.7	13.7	13.9
By Groups			
Children	40.7	30.9	32.4
Adult	0.4	0.7	0.7
Persons with Disabilities	8.1	8.6	9.4
Elderly	19.7	20.1	20.4
Pregnant and Lactating Women	4.7	5.5	5.3
<i>Source: Jamaica's Voluntary National Review Statistical Annex 2018</i>			

Table 1.3(a) refers to the proportion of the population covered by the Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH). PATH is a conditional cash transfer (CCT) program funded by the Government of Jamaica and is aimed at delivering benefits by way of cash grants to the neediest, and vulnerable in the society (MLSS, 2006)². The beneficiaries include children, poor adults, and persons with disabilities, the elderly, and pregnant and lactating women. In 2015, **32.4 percent** of children were covered by PATH compared to **40.7 percent** in 2013. There was an increase in the proportion of elderly covered by PATH to **20.4 percent** in 2015 from **19.7 percent** in 2013. The proportion of adults, persons with disabilities, and pregnant and lactating women all grew in 2015 compared to 2013.

TABLE 1.3 (b): THE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION COVERED BY SOCIAL PROTECTION FLOORS/SYSTEMS IN SURINAME

Year			
	2014	2015	2016
By Groups			
Old Age pension	9.2	9.4	9.6
Child Benefit	14.8	15.4	15.4
Free Health Care Benefits	14.8	15.4	15.4
Financial Support	2.7	2.7	2.2
<i>Source: Suriname's Report on the SDG CARICOM Core Indicators</i>			

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²MLSS. (2006). PATH. Retrieved from Ministry of Labor and Social Security: <http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=23>

TARGET 1.3 (Continued)

Table 1.3 (b) refers to the proportion of persons with old age pension, children for whom the Government paid Child benefits, persons with free health care benefits, and the proportion of persons that received financial support. Person's receiving old age pension grew marginally from **9.2 percent** in 2014 to **9.6 percent** in 2016. Children for whom the Government paid benefit and persons with free health care benefits both increased to **15.4 percent** in 2016 compared to **14.8 percent** in 2014. Additionally, persons that received financial support fell to **2.2 percent** in 2016 compared to **2.7 percent** in 2014.

TABLE 1.3 (c): THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCESSING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN GUYANA

Total Number	Year
17230	2015
13312	2016
14197	2017
15391	2018*

Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals

*-Estimate

Table 1.3(c) refers to the number of persons accessing Public Assistance in Guyana. The number of persons receiving public assistance in Guyana fell to 15,391 in 2018 from 17,230 persons in 2015.

TARGET 1.4:

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance.

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

TABLE 1.4: THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL ADULT POPULATION WITH SECURE TENURE RIGHTS TO LAND IN JAMAICA

	Year		
	2013	2014	2015
by Type of tenure			
Freehold (Owned)	37.9	37.9	42.6
Leasehold (Leased)	6.6	6.6	5.3
Rented	15.8	15.8	17.3
Rent Free	34.1	34.1	31.0
Squatted	5.3	5.3	3.5

Source: Jamaica's Voluntary National Review Statistical Annex 2018

Table 1.4 refers to the percentage distribution of land tenure in Jamaica. In 2015, **42.6 percent** of Jamaicans reported that they owned lands they were dwelling on compared to **37.9 percent** in 2013. Proportion of the population that rented property grew to **17.3 percent** compared to **15.8 percent** in 2013. The proportion of the total adult population with leased, rent-free tenure rights and those that squatted³ all fell during 2015 compared to the proportion in 2013. In 2015, Leasehold amounted to **5.3 percent** compared to **6.6 percent** in 2013. Rent-free amounted to **31.0 percent** in 2015 compared to **34.1 percent** in 2013. Proportion of the total adult population squatting in 2015 was **3.5 percent** compared to **5.3 percent** in 2013.

³ Squatted refers to the proportion of persons that are living on property without the permission from the legal owner (Jamaica's Voluntary National Review Report 2018).

TARGET 1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

TABLE 1.5.1: THE PROPORTION OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY DISASTERS IN JAMAICA, SURINAME AND SAINT LUCIA

Country	Baseline Year	Name of Event	Number of deaths/100,000 population	Number of missing persons/100,000 population	Number of persons affected/100,000 population
Jamaica	2012	Hurricane Sandy	0.074		25150
Suriname	2015	Heavy Storm			141.73
Saint Lucia	2013	Christmas Trough Flood			550
Country	Latest Available Year	Name of Event	Number of deaths/100,000 population	Number of missing persons/100,000 population	Number of persons affected/100,000 population
Jamaica	2017	March to June Rains	0.037		90613
Suriname	2017	Tail of a heavy tropical storm (heavy rainfall)			18.85
Saint Lucia	2016	Hurricane Mathew			250 Families

Source: Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018, Saint Lucia National Report of Living Conditions 2016, Suriname's Report on the SDG CARICOM Core Indicators

Jamaica

The proportion of persons affected due to rains from March to June in 2017 was 90,613 compared to 25,150 afflicted by Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Jamaica attributed the increase to the intensity and frequency of the weather event.

Suriname

The tail of a heavy tropical storm (heavy rainfall) affected **18.9 percent** of persons compared to **141.7 percent** in 2015 which resulted from heavy storms in Paramaribo, Wanica, and Para en Marowijne.

Saint Lucia

Hurricane Matthew affected 250 families in Saint Lucia in 2016 compared to Floods (Christmas Trough) in 2013 which affected 556 persons and had an economic impact of approximately EC\$217 million.

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TARGET 1.5 (Continued)

Indicator 1.5.2: direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to the global gross domestic product (GDP).

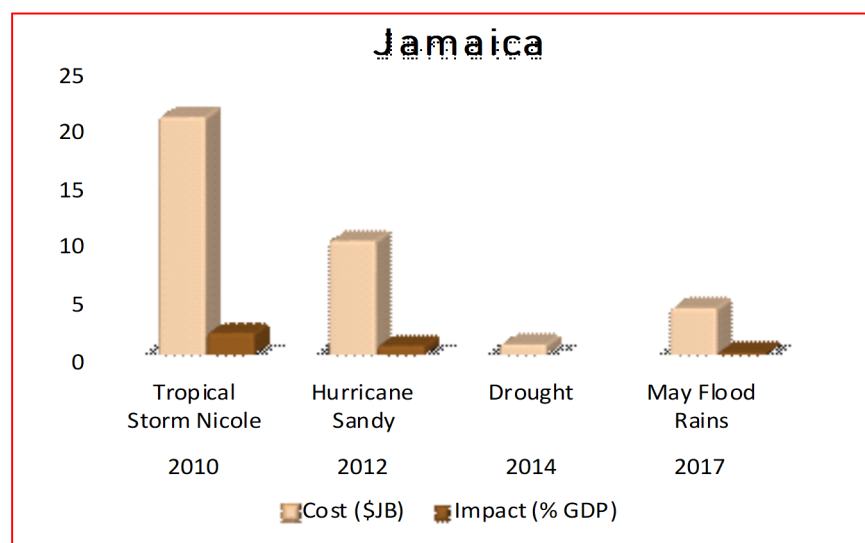
TABLE 1.5.2: DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS ATTRIBUTED TO DISASTERS IN JAMAICA

Jamaica				
	2010	2012	2014	2017
	Tropical Storm Nicole	Hurricane Sandy	Drought	May Flood Rains
Cost (\$JB)	20.6	9.9	0.9	4.05
Impact (% GDP)	1.9	0.8		0.2

Source: Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018

Table 1.5.2 refers to the Economic Cost of extreme weather events in Jamaica. May Flood Rains in 2017 is estimated to have had an economic impact of J\$4.1 billion and a **0.2 percent** impact on the GDP.

CHART 2: DIRECT ECONOMIC LOSS OF DISASTERS IN JAMAICA



TARGET 1.a

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).

TABLE 1.a: PROPORTION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON ESSENTIAL SERVICES SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

Country	Baseline %	Year	Latest Available %	Year
Member States				
Guyana	31.6	2015	34.8	2018*
Jamaica	46.0	2015	52.7	2017
Suriname	24.6	2015	32.5	2018

Source: Guyana First Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Suriname's General Statistical Office, Jamaica's VNR Statistical Annex 2018

*-Estimate

Table 1.a. shows the total government spending on essential services such as education, health, and social protection in Guyana, Jamaica, and Suriname.

Suriname

Expenditures on essential services grew in Suriname to **32.5 percent** in 2018 from **24.6 percent** in 2015.

Jamaica

Likewise, expenditures on essential services in Jamaica rose to **52.7 percent** in 2017 from **46.0 percent** in 2015.

Guyana

Similarly, expenditure on essential services such as education, health, and social production increased to **34.8 percent** from **31.6 percent** in the base year.

1 NO POVERTY



To end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030



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