



The Statistics Department Montserrat

Telling Montserrat's Story Through Data

Montserrat's Sustainable Development Goals Report

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



2025 Edition

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About Statistics Department Montserrat

Statistics Department Montserrat is the Government agency responsible for compiling, analyzing and disseminating economic, social and demographic statistics about Montserrat.

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Preface

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Comprising 17 goals, 169 targets, and 234 unique indicators, the SDGs provide a shared framework for addressing the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, health, education, environmental sustainability, and economic growth. They are designed to be integrated and indivisible, recognizing that progress in one area is often linked to outcomes in others.

At their core, the SDGs emphasize inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability. They aim not only to improve material conditions, but also to ensure that development is equitable and that no one is left behind. The framework encourages countries to align national policies, data systems, and development strategies with these global objectives, while allowing flexibility to reflect local priorities and circumstances.

For Montserrat, the SDGs provide a valuable structure through which national development can be assessed, monitored, and advanced. As a small island developing state, Montserrat faces a unique set of opportunities and constraints. Its small population allows for high levels of service coverage in areas such as health, education, and basic infrastructure, as reflected in several indicators presented in this report. At the same time, structural vulnerabilities (such as limited economic diversification, exposure to external shocks, and environmental risks) underscore the importance of sustainable and resilient development pathways.

This report presents a statistical overview of Montserrat's progress across selected SDG indicators, drawing on published metadata¹ and the most recent available data from national sources. In doing so, it highlights both areas of strong performance and areas where continued attention is needed. The findings are intended to support evidence-based policymaking, strengthen national planning processes, and contribute to ongoing dialogue on sustainable development in Montserrat.

Ultimately, the SDGs are not only a global framework, but also a local commitment. Their successful implementation depends on the coordinated efforts of government, institutions, communities, and individuals. Through continued investment in data, policy, and partnerships, Montserrat is well positioned to advance its development goals in a manner that is inclusive, sustainable, and resilient.

¹ Metadata for the indicators is sourced from the UNSDG metadata repository available here: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>





SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

Computation Method:

$$Coverage = \frac{Number\ covered\ by\ social\ protection\ systems\ in\ group\ i}{Number\ of\ individuals\ in\ group\ i}$$

For this analysis, coverage by Social Security was the social protection system considered.

In descending order of coverage, these 5 groups were afforded protection by Social Security:

1. Disabled – 79.61%
2. Males – 78.41%
3. Females – 76.55%
4. Unemployed – 57.41%
5. Senior Citizens (aged 65 and older) – 22.42%

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023





SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

$$Coverage = \frac{\text{Count of adults with legally required documentation over land}}{\text{Total adult population}}$$

The following land occupation states were considered as constituting possession of documentation over land:

- Full ownership
- Ownership by mortgage
- Leasehold
- Renting
- Rent-free

As at 2023, a total of 2573 persons of 3397 adults are classed under at least one of the above land occupation states. This amounts to **75.7%** of the adult population in Montserrat.

Source: *Population and Housing Census, September 2023*





SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

Indicator 2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage) (as at 2022)

Computation Method:

$$\text{Anaemia Prevalence} = \frac{\text{Number of anaemic women aged 15 to 49}}{\text{Number of women aged 15 to 49}} \times 100\%$$

As at 2022, recorded anaemia prevalence was 0%.

Source: Glendon Hospital Annual Report, 2021-2022, Medical Records and Registry Department.





SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 10,000 live births.

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio *(as at 2022)*

Computation Method:

The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated by dividing recorded (or estimated) maternal deaths by total recorded (or estimated) live births in the same period and multiplying by 10,000.

As at 2022, maternal mortality was 0 in 10,000 live births (representing no change from the previously published 2020 value).

Source: *Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021 - 2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS*



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 10,000 live births.

.....

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel *(as at 2022)*

.....

Computation Method:

The number of women aged 15-49 with a live birth attended by a skilled health personnel (e.g. doctors, nurses or midwives) during delivery is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth in the same period.

.....

As at 2022, 100.0% births were attended by skilled health personnel
(representing no change from the previously published 2020 value).

Source: Glendon Hospital Annual Report, Medical Records Department, MoHSS

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

.....

Indicator 3.2.1: Under 5 mortality rate *(as at 2022)*

.....

Computation Method:

Civil registration: The under-five mortality rate can be derived from a standard period abridged life table using the age-specific deaths and mid-year population counts from civil registration data to calculate death rates, which are then converted into age-specific probabilities of dying.

.....

As at 2022, under 5 mortality rate was 0 per 1,000 live births (representing no change from the previously published 2020 value).

Source: *Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021-2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS*



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

.....
Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality *(as at 2022)*
.....

Computation Method:

Civil registration: Number of children who died during the first 28 days of life and the number of births used to calculate neonatal mortality rates.

.....
As at 2022, neonatal mortality was 0 per 1,000 live births (representing no change from the previously published 2020 value).

Source: *Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021-2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS*





SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

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Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations *(as at 2022)*

.....

Computation Method:

Computed as the sum of HIV incidence divided by the sum of the population multiplied by 1,000.

.....

As at 2022, HIV incidence was 0.70 per 1,000 population.

Source: Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021-2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS





SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (*as at 2022*)

Computation Method:

The sum of Tuberculosis incidence divided by the sum of the population multiplied by 100,000.

As at 2022, tuberculosis incidence was 0 per 100,000 population (representing no change from the previously published 2011 value).

Source: *Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021-2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS*





SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (*as at 2022*)

Computation Method:

The sum of Malaria incidence divided by the sum of the population multiplied by 1,000.

As at 2022, malaria incidence was 0 per 1,000 population (representing no change from the previously published 2011 value).

Source: *Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021-2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS*





SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population *(as at 2022)*

Computation Method:

The sum of Hepatitis-B incidence divided by the sum of the population multiplied by 100,000.

As at 2022, Hepatitis B incidence was 187.57 per 100,000 population
(previously published value was 0 per 10,000 as at 2011)

Source: Medical Records Department, MoHSS



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate² attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease *(as at 2023)*

Computation Method:

Name abbreviated	Premature NCD Mortality
Indicator name	Unconditional probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases
Definition	Probability of dying between the exact ages 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases. Deaths from these four causes will be based on the following ICD codes: I00-I99, C00-C97, E10-E14, and J30-J98.
Method of estimation/calculation	<p>Age-specific death rates for the combined four cause categories (typically in terms of 5-year age groups 30-34,..., 65-69). A life table method allows calculation of the risk of death between exact ages 30 and 70 from any of these causes, in the absence of other causes of death. The ICD codes to be included in the calculation are: cardiovascular disease: I00-I99, Cancer: C00-C97, Diabetes: E10-E14, Chronic respiratory: J30-J98.</p> <p>To calculate age-specific mortality rate for each five-year age group and country, for each 5-year age range between 30 and 70:</p> ${}_5^*M_x = \frac{\text{Total deaths from four NCD causes between exact age } x \text{ and exact age } x + 5}{\text{Total population between exact age } x \text{ and exact age } x + 5}$ <p>Then translate the 5-year death rate to the probability of death in each 5-year age range:</p> ${}_5^*q_x = \frac{{}_5^*M_x * 5}{1 + {}_5^*M_x * 2.5}$ <p>The probability of death from age 30 to age 70, independent of other causes of death can be calculated as:</p> ${}_{40}^*q_{30} = 1 - \prod_{x=30}^{65} (1 - {}_5^*q_x)$

As at 2023, Premature NCD Mortality² was 13.4%.

Source: Statistics Department, Medical Records Department, MoHSS

² Strictly, this is not a mortality rate – it is the unconditional probability of death from ages 30 to 70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases. For an n-year age band, the mortality rate is defined as the ratio of deaths to population within the age band.



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate *(as at 2022)*

Computation Method:

Suicide mortality rate (per 10,000 population) = (Number of suicide deaths in a year x 10,000) / Midyear population for the same calendar year

As at 2022, suicide rate (per 10,000 population) was 0 per 10,000 population (representing no change from the previously published 2020 value).

Source: Source: Statistics Department, Medical Records Department, MoHSS





SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries (as at 2022)

Computation Method:

Road traffic fatal injury deaths per 10,000 population.

As at 2022, road traffic injury deaths were 0 per 10,000 population (representing no change from the previously published 2020 value).

Source: *Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021-2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS*



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

.....

Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group *(as at 2022)*

.....

Computation Method:

Civil registration – is the registered number of live births born to women aged 15-19 years during a given year, and the denominator is the estimated or enumerated population of women aged 15-19 years.

.....

As at 2022, adolescent birth rate was 33.3 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years.

Source: Glendon Hospital Annual Report 2021-2022, Medical Records Department, MoHSS

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

Health worker densities by occupation

- ✓ Density of medical doctors: total of medical doctors divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.
- ✓ Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: total of nursing and midwifery professionals and nursing and midwifery associate professionals divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.

Other Health Professionals

- ✓ Density of dentists: number of dentists divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.
- ✓ Density of pharmacists: number of pharmacists divided by total population and multiplied by 10,000.

Table 3.1: Health worker densities by sex

Occupation	Density (per 10,000 population)								
	2023			2018			Pct. Changes		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Medical Doctors	28.45	27.83	28.14	12.90	8.42	10.64	121%	231%	164%
Nursing and midwifery professionals	4.74	134.51	70.34	8.60	189.53	100.02	-45%	-29%	-30%
Dentists	0.00	9.28	4.69	0.00	4.21	2.13	-	120%	120%
Pharmacists	4.74	9.28	7.03	0.00	4.21	2.13	-	120%	230%

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023



SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

Computation Method:

The count of those aged 16 to 65 who have attained proficiency divided by the count of all aged 16 to 65, is the proportion to be computed for this indicator.

As at 2023, **98.6%** of those aged 16 to 65 were reported as literate. For males, this rate is **98.2%**, and for females this is **99.0%**.

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023





SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

Indicator 4.a.1 (a): Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of Service *(as at 2020)*

PRIMARY

- Electricity – 100%
- Internet for pedagogical purposes – 100%
- Computers for pedagogical purposes – 100%
- Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities – 100%
- Basic drinking water – 100%
- Single-sex basic sanitation facilities – 100%
- Basic handwashing facilities – 100%

SECONDARY

- Electricity – 100%
- Internet for pedagogical purposes – 100%
- Computers for pedagogical purposes – 75%
- Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities – 50%
- Basic drinking water – 100%
- Single-sex basic sanitation facilities – 100%
- Basic handwashing facilities – 100%

Source: Ministry of Education





SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level *(as at school year 2019/2020)*

Computation Method:

The number of teachers in a given level of education who are trained is expressed as a percentage of all teachers in that level of education.

Trained teachers by Level of Education - 2019/2020 school year

Primary (Public & Private) – 75.86%

Secondary – 64.86%

Trained teachers by Sex - 2019/2020 school year

Primary (Male) – 100%

Primary (Female) – 73.08%

Secondary (Male) – 57.14%

Secondary (Female) – 69.57%

Source: Education Digest 2020.



SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

SDG Indicator 5.4.1 is defined as the proportion of time spent in a day on unpaid domestic and care work by women and men. Metadata for SDG Indicator 5.4.1 provides the following measurement guidance:³

- The indicator should be disaggregated by sex, age, and location.
- Recommended age groups are 15+ years, 15–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65+ years.
- Countries should use national definitions of urban/rural, as there is currently no international definition. SDG 5.4.1 calculations were not completed by location since Montserrat does not have a defined urban/rural definition.

SDG indicator 5.4.1 is calculated as:

$$\frac{\text{Daily number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work}}{24} \times 100$$

$$\text{Daily number of hours spent on relevant activities} = \frac{\text{Total number of hours spent by the population on relevant activities}}{\text{Total population (regardless of whether they participated in the activity)}}$$

SDG 5.4.1 by Sex

Using the formula above, women spent about 18 per cent of their day on unpaid domestic and care work, while men spent about 10 per cent.

³<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf>

SDG 5.4.1 by Age Group

Table 5.2 presents the proportion of time spent in a day on UDCW by age, using the above formula. The results indicate that for both women and men, the proportion of time spent on UDCW initially increases with age and then decreases as they age.

Table 5.2: SDG 5.4.1 by age group

Age Group	Proportion of time spent on UDCW (%)	
	Women	Men
15+ years	18.3	10.8
15-24 years	14.6	7.5
25-44 years	24.6	13.8
45-54 years	17.5	12.1
55-64 years	16.3	9.6
65+ years	12.9	9.2

Source: Authors⁴ calculations using the Montserrat 2023 PHC Data

⁴ Claudia Nicholson, Lebrechtta Hesse-Bayne. (2025). *Calculating SDG 5.4.1 using Montserrat 2023 Population and Housing Census Data*. Unpublished manuscript.





SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Indicator 5.5.1 (a): Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliaments *(as at 2022)*

Computation Method:

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament.

As at 2022, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament was **42%** (representing a 67% increase since 2019).

Source: Montserrat Legislative Assembly





SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions *(as at 2023)*

Computation Method (using ISCO-08):

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} \\ &= \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 14})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1} - \text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 14})} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

Which can be also expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Proportion of women in senior and middle management} \\ &= \frac{(\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 categories 11} + \text{12} + \text{13})}{(\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 categories 11} + \text{12} + \text{13})} \times 100 \end{aligned}$$

And

$$\text{Proportion of women in management} = \frac{\text{Women employed in ISCO 08 category 1}}{\text{Persons employed in ISCO 08 category 1}} \times 100$$

Table 5.1 – Proportion of Women in Managerial positions

	Category	Counts	Percentage
Senior & Middle Management	Females employed in ISCO-08 cat. 11 to 13	80	46.24%
	Total employed in ISCO-08 cat. 11 to 13	173	
All Management	Females employed in ISCO-08 cat. 1	103	46.19%
	Total employed in ISCO-08 cat. 1	223	

As at 2023:

- Proportion of women in senior and middle management positions was **46.24%** (A 25% increase since 2020).
- Proportion of women in management positions was **46.19%** (A 7.6% decrease since 2020).

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023





SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube-wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater. The denominator is the enumerated population:

$$\frac{\text{Total Population in HH's with improved source of drinking water}}{\text{Enumerated population}} \times 100\%$$

- In **2023**, the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services was **100%** (representing a 0.38% increase since 2018)

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023





SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

In order to gain a clear picture, access rates are only considered if the primary source of lighting is the local electricity provider, solar systems, mini-grids and stand-alone systems. Sources such as generators, candles, batteries, etc., are not considered due to their limited working capacities and since they are usually kept as backup sources for lighting. Proportion of population with access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity.

- In **2023**, the proportion of population with access to electricity was **99.7%** (representing a 1.34% increase since 2018).

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023





SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

$$\text{Proportion with clean fuel} = \frac{\text{Number of individuals using a gas or electric stove}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100\%$$

- In **2023**, the proportion of population with access to clean fuel was **98.8%**

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = (\text{Total unemployed} / \text{Total labour force}) \times 100\%$$

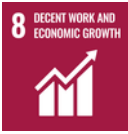
Unemployment Rate by Sex

- Total (both sexes) – 6.95%
- Female – 6.09%
- Male – 7.82%

Table 8.1 - Unemployment rate by age and sex

Age Group (years)	Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total
15-19	34.38%	33.33%	33.90%
20-24	8.18%	7.78%	8.00%
25-29	6.19%	6.03%	6.11%
30-34	4.80%	5.26%	5.04%
35-39	2.74%	3.05%	2.90%
40-44	4.67%	5.47%	5.11%
45-49	3.36%	2.88%	3.10%
50-54	8.03%	4.08%	5.99%
55-59	9.55%	4.55%	7.27%
60-64	9.18%	6.32%	7.77%

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

$$\text{Youth NEET rate} = \frac{\text{Youth} - (\text{Youth in employment} + \text{Youth not in employment but in education or training})}{\text{Youth}} \times 100$$

As at 2023:

- Youth Population – 464
- Employed youth – 262
- Youth not employed in education or training – 140
- Youth NEET rate – 13.4%

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is compiled with four other tourism aggregates as part of a country's Tourism Satellite Account. TDGDP is defined as the sum of Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) and Tourism Direct Net Taxes. This may not be easy to directly compute, so as a proxy, the following approach was adopted:

(A) Estimate net taxes for each industry's supply to non-resident visitors (NRVs) as percent of total net taxes equal to percent of this supply of total GVA.

$$TD \text{ Net Tax} = \left(\frac{TDGVA}{GVA} \right) \times Total \text{ Net Tax} \quad [1]$$

(B) Count tourism and non-tourism industry supply to non-resident visitors as contributing to TDGVA and thus TDGDP. Estimate this supply as visitor expenditure (VE). As visitor expenditure is evaluated at purchaser's prices, it includes net taxes, and thus TDGVA is given by:

$$TDGVA = VE - TD \text{ Net Tax} \quad [2]$$

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} TDGDP &= TDGVA + TD \text{ Net Tax} \quad (\text{by definition}) \\ &= VE - TD \text{ Net Tax} + TD \text{ Net Tax} \quad (\text{by [2]}) \\ &= VE \end{aligned}$$

And thus, TDGDP as a proportion of total GDP:

$$TDGDP:GDP = \frac{TDGDP}{GDP} = \frac{VE}{GDP}$$

Using this technique:

- $TDGDP = \$7.9M \text{ USD}$
- $TDGDP:GDP = 10.80\%$

Source: Survey of Economic Activities 2023, Statistics Department Montserrat



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Indicator 8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (as at 2025)

Computation Method:

The indicators are calculated based on data collected directly from the central bank or the main financial regulator in the country. The formula to obtain these indicators are:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults}_{it} \\ &= \frac{\text{Number of commercial bank branches}_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100,000}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults}_{it} \\ &= \frac{\text{Number of automated teller machines (ATMs)}_{it}}{\frac{\text{Adult population}_{it}}{100,000}} \end{aligned}$$

Where “i” indicates the country and “t” indicates the year.

- Total number of Commercial banks – 30 per 100,000 adults (50% decrease since 2020)
- Total number of automated teller machines – 60 per 100,000 adults (0% change since 2020)

Source: Statistics Department Montserrat





SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2020, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (as at 2023).

Computation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total employment in manufacturing activities}}{\text{Total employment in all economic activities}} \times 100$$

- Total (both sexes) – 3.06%
- Female – 2.58%
- Male – 3.55%

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023





SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Target 9.5: Enhanced scientific research; upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, including, by 2020, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

Indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (as at 2020)

Computation Method:

Operationally, the proxy indicator being proposed here measures the number of people who are professionals and working at establishments that conduct scientific research and development activities and /or higher education, as a proportion of the total population. In terms of occupation, they should belong to one of the following ISCO-08 categories 1223 Research and Development Managers; 2111 Physicists and Astronomers; 2112 Meteorologists; 2113 Chemists; 2114 Geologists and Geophysicists; 2120 Mathematicians, Actuaries and Statisticians; 213 Life Science Professionals; 2141 Industrial and Production Engineers; 2142 Civil Engineers; 2144 Mechanical Engineers; 2145 Chemical Engineers; 2146 Mining Engineers, Metallurgists and related Professionals; 2151 Electrical Engineers; 2152 Electronics Engineers, 2153 Telecommunications Engineers; 2161 Building Architects; 2162 Landscape Architects, 2164 Town and Traffic Planners, 2165 Cartographers and Surveyors; 2212 Special Medical Practitioners; 2221 Nursing Professionals; 2222 Midwifery Professionals; 2230 Traditional and Complementary Health Professionals; 2262 Pharmacists; 2264 Physiotherapists; 2265 Dieticians and Nutritionist; 2310 University and Higher Education Teachers; 2351 Education Methods Specialist, 2352 Special Needs Teachers; 2353 Other Language Teachers; 2421 Management and Organizational Analysts; 2422 Public Administration Professionals; 2512 Software Developers; 2631 Economists; 2632 Sociologists, Anthropologists and Related Professionals; 2633 Philosophers, Historians and Political Scientists, 2634 Psychologists; 2635 Social Work and Counseling Professionals; 2643 Translators, Interpreters and Other Linguists.

- Total (both sexes) – 24,150 per million inhabitants (9,613 males, 14,537 females)
- Male researchers – 19,440 per million males
- Female researchers – 28,757 per million females

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023



SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

Given grouped data comprising 8 income ranges collecting 2,382 workers, a linear interpolation technique was used to determine the income level ‘between bins’ that 50% of the population earned at most. Linear interpolation was performed again to determine the proportion of the population that earned at most half the median.

Table 10.1 - Share of Employed Living Below 50% of Median Income, by age

Age Group (years)	Unemployment Rate		
	Median by Age Group	Half-Median	Percent living below Half-median
15-19	1853.73	926.86	8.0%
20-24	2571.14	1285.57	8.4%
25-29	2720.36	1360.18	13.2%
30-34	2888.44	1444.22	16.5%
35-39	3178.90	1589.45	17.4%
40-44	3323.66	1661.83	18.8%
45-49	3720.66	1860.33	16.6%
50-54	3560.20	1780.10	19.8%
55-59	3633.33	1816.66	19.5%
60-64	2884.17	1442.09	23.8%
65-69	2399.80	1199.90	23.4%
70-74	1821.44	910.72	29.2%
75-79	1599.50	799.75	27.3%

Overall:

Male and female median incomes were \$3,113.91 and \$2,925.43 respectively. About 16.2% of men and 19.9% of women earned at most half of those respective medians.

Source: Population and Housing Census, September 2023



SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

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Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land (as at 2020)

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Computation Method:

$$\text{Forest area as proportion of total land} = \frac{\text{Forest area (reference year)}}{\text{Land area (reference year)}} \times 100$$

.....

Forest area as a proportion of total land in 2020 was 55.2%

Source: 2020 Environmental Compendium 2015 to 2019 Series, Statistics Department
Montserrat



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (as at 2023)

Computation Method:

For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.

As at 2023, the proportion of individuals using the Internet was 88.7% (representing an increase of 30.4% from 2018)

Source: *Population and Housing Census, September 2023*

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Indicator 17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (as at 2025)

Computation Method:

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has developed a composite indicator framework for SDG 17.14.1 based on initial research on existing work, literature, partners and existing indicators on similar issues. This indicator includes 8 domains. Each domain is scored on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means none of the requested mechanisms are implemented, 10 means all the requested mechanisms are in place. The percentage of points out of the total 80 points is then computed for each country:

$$\text{Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (\%)} = \frac{\text{Sum}}{80} \times 100\%$$

Percentage score as at 2025:

Theme	Points	National Score
1. Institutionalized political commitment	5	5
	5	2
2. Long-term considerations	5	5
	5	2
3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination	5	0
	5	1
4. Participatory processes	5	5
	5	3
5. Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages	5	5
	5	2
6. Consultation and coordination across government levels	10	0
7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence	5	5
	2	1
	3	3
8. Financial resources and tools	10	10
TOTAL	80	49
Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development (%)	49/80 × 100% = 61.3%	

Source: Policy and Planning Division, MoFEM, November 2025

Annex

Statistical Notes and Methodological Considerations

1. Data Sources

The data presented in this report were derived from the following primary sources:

- Population and Housing Census, September 2023
- Glendon Hospital Annual Reports (2021–2022)
- Medical Records Department, Ministry of Health and Social Services (MoHSS)
- Education Digest 2020
- Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MoFEM)
- Survey of Economic Activities 2023
- Montserrat Legislative Assembly
- Statistics Department Administrative Records

2. Reference Periods

Indicators are reported for the most recent year for which validated data were available at the time of publication. Reference years vary across indicators and are explicitly stated under each section.

3. Rounding and Percentages

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Rates expressed per 1,000; 10,000; 100,000; or per million inhabitants are calculated using mid-year population estimates unless otherwise stated.

4. Small Population Effects

Given Montserrat's relatively small population size, some indicators (particularly mortality and communicable disease incidence rates) may fluctuate significantly year-to-year. Zero values do not necessarily imply structural elimination of risk, but may reflect low incidence during the reporting period.

5. Definitions and Classifications

- Occupational classifications follow **ISCO-08** standards where indicated.
- Improved water sources and clean fuel classifications align with international SDG metadata guidance.
- Income calculations are based on grouped data using linear interpolation techniques to approximate medians and half-medians.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is provided for statistical purposes only. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, Statistics Department Montserrat accepts no liability for decisions made based on the information presented herein.

