INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
CABO VERDE

Cabo Verde 2015 Statistical Yearbook

SUPPORTED BY
WORLD BANK GROUP

2015

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
CABO VERDE

Cabo Verde 2015 Statistical Yearbook

SUPPORTED BY
WORLD BANK GROUP

Technical Specifications

Instituto Nacional de Estatística

Cabo Verde, Statistical Yearbook 2015

President

António dos Reis Duarte

Editor

Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Av. Cidade de Lisboa, nº 18,
Cx. Postal 116, Praia
Tel.: +238 261 38 27 * Fax: +238 261 16 56
E-mail: inecv@ine.gov.cv

Design and composition

Instituto Nacional de Estatística

Coordination

Amândio J. Carvalho Furtado
amandio.furtado@ine.gov.cv

Ana Angelina F. Gomes Furtado
Ana.a.furtado@ine.gov.cv

Date of Publication

November 2015

© Copyright 2015
Instituto Nacional de Estatística

User Support

Diffusion Division
Email: difusao.ine@ine.gov.cv

Translation
Dulce Abrantes

Photos

Topic	Authorship
Health	Obtained from (www.freepik.com)
Industry Trade and Services	Photomontage from the base image (obtained from www.freepik.com)

Partner Entities

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MAI)

Ministry of Education and Sports (MED)

Ministry of Employment, Youth and Employment (MJEDRH)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Finance and Planning (MFP)

Ministry of Rural Development (MDR)

Bank of Cabo Verde (BCV)

National Institute for Fisheries Development (INDP)

National Social Welfare Institution (INPS)

Institute for Roads (IE)

Publication sponsored by World Bank

Special Contribution
António Baptista

Conventional signs

…	Confidential data
-	Not available
E	Estimate
P	Provisional value

Note: Sums may not equal totals due to rounding.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAC – Civil Aviation Agency

ANMCV –National Association of Municipalities

ASA –Airports and Air Safety

CAE – Classification of Economic Activities

CSMJ –Higher Judiciary Council

DNA –National Directorate for Environment

DR –District Census

ENAPOR –National Company of Ports

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization

INE – Instituto Nacional de Estatística/ National Statistics Institute

INPS –National Social Security Institute

MAHOT –Ministry of Environment Housing and Spatial Planning

MAI –Ministry of Internal Affairs

MDR –Ministry of Rural Development

MED –Ministry of Education and Sports

MESCI –Ministry of Higher Education Science and Innovation

MJEDRH –Ministry of Youth Employment and Development of Human Resources

MS –Ministry of Health

SEN –National Statistical System

Preface

It is with great satisfaction that the National Institute of Statistics (INE) presents the Statistical Yearbook of Cabo Verde (AECV) that is intended to serve as an important publication, comprehensive and of reference, providing statistical data on various aspects of the reality of the Cabo Verdean Society.

The Statistical Yearbook is a public service publication, very particular, that many NSI edit, representing a synthesis of all the official statistics on the state of the respective country's society.

The fundamental objective of AECV is to work as a "gateway" to our country's Official Statistics, providing a "reference publication" of INE, by serving as the best card-to-visit.

The first AECV, after a period of more than two decades is borne by the INE as a particular reference publication since, unlike other publications, within the sector, is addressed far more to the public than to the experts, presenting a summary of the official national statistical production.

Thus, the AECV seeks a balance on meeting the needs of this heterogeneity of users, by reflecting the involvement of all relevant and pertinent expertise within INE.

The AECV was drawn from a set of official statistics produced by the National Statistics Institute, by other Officials Statistics Producers (BCV and INE delegate Bodies) and information provided by other public bodies, and the raw material for the production of these statistics is the information provided by citizens, businesses and organizations and public sector services, through answers to their censuses and surveys, and data from administrative sources, which allows it to continue its mission to “produce and disseminate so efficiently, quality official statistical information [reliable, timely and punctual] necessary for the objective knowledge of a changing society, which helps Cabo Verdeans to get to know their country, their people, their resources, their economy, their society and their culture.”

It should be noted that the reference period throughout this edition of AECV is not uniform, and the temporal scope is 2010-2015.

This publication is divided into 10 chapters: Territory; Population and Social Conditions; Health; Education; Economy and Finance; External Trade; Industry, Trade and Services; Agriculture and Fisheries; Environment; and Political Participation - which, in turn, are explained in more detail in the respective subchapters.

INE thanks the valuable cooperation of all the institutions that provided information for the contents of this Yearbook and, especially, the professionalism of the technicians involved that make this first edition possible. Finally, requests its users that submit all criticisms and suggestions they deem relevant to improve AECV next edition.

António dos Reis Duarte
President

Presentation

This document, Cabo Verde Statistical Yearbook 2015 (AECV 2015), delivers statistical information provided by various bodies of statistical production that are part of the National Statistical System (NSS) as well as other institutions that are not part of NSS, which have also provided information contained in this yearbook.
The information highlighted in this document refer to the most recent period possible, (2015 - depending on data availability) and the vast majority of the data covers the period 2010-2014.
Consisting of thirty-six subchapters, gathered in ten themes (Territory, Population and Social Conditions, Health, Education, Economy and Finance, Industry, Commerce and Services, Foreign Trade, Agriculture and Fisheries, Environment and Political Participation) also provides a brief analysis for each theme based on the data in order to assist the user in reading and understanding of the information contained.
The structure of the tables usually presents data in time series, giving emphasis to the most recent year data being disaggregated at the level of municipalities or the islands (and where possible the breakdown in terms of sex, or the means of residence) allowing comparability between different entities over time.
The yearbook 2015 besides the printed version can also be found in the digital version (PDF) disseminated on the official website of INE - free access (http://www.ine.cv) the user has easy access (can download / view the document at any time).
The AECV 2015 is drafted according to the rules of the new Spelling Agreement.

The Instituto Nacional de Estatística

Mission

The mission of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) is to produce and disseminate efficiently, official quality statistical information (reliable, current and timely) necessary for the objective knowledge of a changing society, to help the Cabo Verdeans better understand their country, their people, their resources, their economy, their society and their culture.

Vision

INE seeks to be recognized as a statistical institution of reference:

- As a producer and supplier of official quality statistical information,
- As a technically independent and credible organization;
- For the contribution to the promotion of statistical literacy;
- By engaging in effective international cooperation.

Values

INE guides its action by the following values:

- Professionalism: employee performance is driven by demanding principles of professionalism and ethics governing the official national statistical activity.
- Commitment to Quality: Of the products and official statistical services, keeping in mind that the activity of each one of the technical staff contributes to the production of quality products and services, defined by the criteria of relevance, accuracy, timeliness, punctuality, accessibility, clarity, comparability, consistency and comprehensiveness.
- Guidance for users: Corresponds to the notion that the current and potential users of official statistical information are the reason INE to exist, which involves the allocation of a very high value to users' needs and the usefulness of joint work, in order to meet your expectations.
- Openness to Society: Willingness to give continuous attention to changes in society, in order to adapt and above all, to anticipate the products and official statistical services, to the changing needs of users.
- Efficiency: Management based on the principle of cost / benefit analysis, implementing technical and methodological processes that can effectively optimize the use of all available resources.
- Respect for Primary Information Providers: High regard by respondents that provide individual data for the production of official statistics, finding technical solutions to meet the growing needs of official quality statistical information, minimizing the burden on respondents.
- Motivation and Human Resources Development: INE guides management decisions and actions based on motivation and professional development of its technicians.
- Innovation: INE values and encourages cognitive thinking activities that challenge conventions, towards the continuous improvement of methods, processes, official statistical products and services in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Index

Conventional signs 4
Acronyms and Abbreviations 4
Preface 5
Presentation 7
The Instituto Nacional de Estatística 8
The Territory of Cabo Verde 24
Territory Physical Aspects 25
Administrative Division of the Country 27
Statistical Division (Census Districts/Enumeration Area) 28
Transport Infrastucture 29
National Road Network 29
National Airport Infrastructure 29
National Port Infrastructure 30
Population density 30
Cities and Villages in Cabo Verde 32
Population and Social Conditions 36
Population 36
Age Structure of the Population 38
Migrations 41
Labour Market 45
Unemployment 52
Social Protection 57
Poverty and living conditions 63
Justice and Security 65
Health 72
Infrastructure and Resources Allocated to the Health Services 73
Birth and Fertility 80
Fertility in Adolescence 81
Vaccination coverage 83
Mortality 85
Education 98
Population Education Level 98

Literacy rate 100
Schooling rate 104
Transition/Conclusion 107
Drop out and Failure 108
Failure 109
Economy and Finance 112
National Accounts 112
Annual national accounts 112
Gross Domestic Product per Island 115
Companies 117
Prices 122
Monetary and Financial Sector 124
National ATM Network Activity 127
Public finances 131
Industry, Trade and Services 140
Industry 140
Domestic Trade 143
Tourism 148
Tourist offer 148
Tourist demand 150
Tourism Satellite Accounts 154
Transports 164
Land transport 164
Maritime transport 167
Air transport 168
Access indicators and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) 171
Families and access to ICTs 171
Population and use of ICTs 173
External Trade 180
Imports 180
Imports of goods 180
Import of services 184
Exports 185
Exports of goods 185
Services Export 188
Agriculture and Fisheries 194

Agriculture 194
Agricultural population 194
Farm Structure 196
Agricultural production (in the strict sense) 200
Animal Production 205
Forestry 207
Fisheries 209
Environment 214
Political Participation 220
Women in politics 220
Political Participation Indicators 221
Election Results 223

Tables Index

Table 1 - Location and Maximum Altitude of major elevations (mountain) of Cabo Verde 25
Table 2 - Maximum Length and Width, and Surface per island 25
Table 3 - Location of the Outermost Points (Latitude and Longitude and location) per island 26
Table 4 - Administrative Division of Cabo Verde (1975-2005) 27
Table 5 - Number of Census Districts (CD) per island and municipality (2010) 28
Table 6 - Extension and Classification of the National Road Network (2013) 29
Table 7 - Identification, Classification, Location and runway size (length and width) of Cabo Verde's airports and aerodromes 29
Table 8 - Identification and Location of Cabo Verde Ports 30
Table 9 - Population density (Inhabitants / km2) per island (2011-2015) 31
Table 10 - Identification and Designation of Cabo Verde Cities (2015) 32
Table 11 - Identification and Location of Cabo Verde Towns (2015) 33
Table 12- Resident population in Cabo Verde by municipality (2011-2015) 36
Table 13 - Annual rate of natural growth (TCN), Average Annual Growth Rate (TCMA) and Life Expectancy at Birth (2011-2015) 37
Table 14 - Population according to sex and age group (2011-2015) 38
Table 15 - Average age of the population by municipality (2011-2015) 39
Table 16 - Gender Ratio (2010-2014) 40
Table 17 - Dependency ratio (total, Youth, Elderly) aging index and longevity (2011-2015) . 40
Table 18 - Proportion of resident population in Cabo Verde according to "Nationality" (2010-2014) 41
Table 19 - Foreign population residing in Cabo Verde by municipality (2010-2014) 42
Table 20 - Migration Balance (2011 – 2015) 43
Table 21 - Proportion of population by marital status, on the island (2010-2014) 44
Table 22 - Population aged 15 or more according to the situation in economic activity (2012-2014) 45
Table 23 - Working population by means of residence and Gender (2012-2014) 45
Table 24 - Structure of employees by sector of activity (2012-2014) 46
Table 25 - Employed population by main professions (2012-2014) 46
Table 26 - Employed population according to participation in the labor market, according to area by economic activity branch (2012-2014) 47
Table 27 - Activity rate according to gender by municipality (2012-2014) 48
Table 28 - Activity rate according to the means of residence by municipality (2012-2014) ... 49
Table 29 - Activity rate according to the area and gender by age group (2012-2014) 50
Table 30 - Occupancy rate or population employment ratio according to gender by municipality (2012-2014) 51
Table 31 - Unemployment rate by municipality (2010-2014) 52
Table 32 - Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by municipality 53
Table 33 - Unemployment rate according to gender and area by municipality (2012-2014) . 54
Table 34 - Unemployment rate according to Age Group, Gender and area by municipality (2014) 55
Table 35 - INPS members by category (2010-2014) 57
Table 36 - Members with open rights in INPS by island (2012-2014) 58
Table 37 - INPS members by gender and category, (1983 – 2014) 59
Table 38 - INPS active taxpayers registered by category 60

Table 39 - Costs (CVE thousands) with the main social security family benefits (2010-2014) 60
Table 40 - Beneficiaries and monitoring of internal evaluations according to the beneficiary island of origin, (2013 – 2014)..... 61
Table 41 - Patients evacuated abroad, according to medical specialty (2014) 61
Table 42 - Pensions average amount (in CVE) by type (1012-2014)..... 62
Table 43 - Poverty incidence according to area, by identical areas (IDRF 2001/02) and Municipality (QUIBB 2007)..... 63
Table 44 - Poverty depth, according to area by identical areas (IDRF 2001/02) and (QUIBB 2007) 64
Table 45 - Poverty intensity rate, according to the area by identical areas (IDRF 2001/02) and (QUIBB 2007) 64
Table 46 - Crime occurring per 100.000 inhabitants, (2008-2013)..... 65
Table 47 - Proportion of crime perpetrators according to age by municipality (2013) 65
Table 48 - Number of pending and brought incivil proceedings by court (2014-2015) 66
Table 49 - Number and Percentage of tried_civil proceedings by court (2014-2015) 67
Table 50 - State General Budget (SGB) and the Ministry of Health Budget (2005-2013) 72
Table 51 - Health infrastructure according to major health facilities by municipality (2009 - 2013) 73
Table 52 - Health infrastructure by type of health structures by municipality (2013) 74
Table 53 - Number of doctors, Ratio Doctor / 10,000 inhabitants, number of nurses and Ratio Nurses / 10,000 inhabitants (2009-2013) 75
Table 54 - Doctors and Nurses Ratio (*) per 10 000 inhabitants per municipality (2013)..... 76
Table 55 - Number of hospital beds according to health facilities by municipality (2009-2013) 77
Table 56 - vaccination coverage of pregnant women receiving tetanus shot by municipality (2013) 78
Table 57 - Number of births attended by trained professionals (doctors and nurses) in health facilities (2009-2013)..... 79
Table 58 - Number of Births, assisted Births and Proportion of births attended by trained health professionals - doctors and nurses (2009 – 2013)..... 79
Table 59 - Synthetic Fertility Index, Gross Birth Rate, Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate 2011 - 2015 80
Table 60 - Recorded number of pregnant women, pregnant women and the proportion of pregnant women by age group (10-19 years) according to the Health Centers / Municipalities (2013) 81
Table 61 - Coverage rate of prenatal and post partum medical appointments (2009 – 2013) 82
Table 62 - Proportion of vaccinated children under 1 year of age, according to types of vaccine by municipality (2013) 83
Table 63 - Medical appointments of vaccinated children under one year and prenatal consultations by municipality (2009 – 2013)..... 84
Table 64 - Maternal Mortality Rate and Gross Mortality Rate (2009-2013)..... 85
Table 65 - Mortality rate and its components (Infant Mortality, Neonatal Premature, Neonatal Late, Post Neonatal and children under the age of 5 (2009 – 2013)..... 86
Table 66 - Mortality (Deaths and Mortality Rate) according to gender by municipality (2013) 86

Table 67 - Deaths and Mortality Rate, according to gender and main mortality causes (2013) 87
Table 68 - Deaths and mortality rate according to gender, by age group (2013) 87
Table 69 - Infant mortality (rate) according to main causes (2009-2013) 88
Table 70 - Infant mortality and its components - Early Neonatal, late neonatal and post-neonatal - by municipality (2013) 88
Table 71 - Number of cases, incidence (per 100,000) deaths, mortality rate and mortality rate associated with malaria (2008-2013) 89
Table 72 - Incidence (per 100,000), prevalence (per 100,000), Deaths and mortality rate (per 100,000) associated with tuberculosis (2008 - 2013) 89
Table 73 - Incidence and prevalence rates per 100,000 associated with tuberculosis by municipality (2013) 90
Table 74 - HIV detection rate and mortality (2009 – 2013) 90
Table 75 – HIV infection cases reported by age group and gender in 2013 91
Table 76 - Drug sales offices and pharmacies (public and private) and health facilities by municipality (2010-2013) 92
Table 77 - Public expenditure (in millions of Escudos and proportion) of medicinal product by municipality (2013) 93
Table 78 - Nível de instrução da População, por Sexo, Meio de Residência e Concelho Population education level, by gender, area and Municipality (2010-2014) 99
Table 79 - Literacy rate of the population (15 and over) and Youth Literacy Rate (15-14 years) according to gender, by residence and municipality (2010-2014) 100
Table 80 - Educational/teaching establishments (2010-2014) 101
Table 81 - Professionals / teachers according to the level of education (2010-2014) 102
Table 82 - Students enrolled by level of education (2010-2014) 103
Table 83 - Schooling Rate (Gross and Net) according to the level of education by municipality (2010-2014) 104
Table 84 - Net enrollment ratio in primary education, by gender (2010-2014) 105
Table 85 - Net enrollment ratio in secondary education, by gender (2010-2014) 105
Table 86 - Gross schooling rate parity by municipality (2010-2014) 106
Table 87 - Primary School Transition rate to Secondary (2010-2014) 107
Table 88 - Dropout rate by level of education and gender by municipality (2010-2014) 108
Table 89 - Failure rate by level of education and gender by municipality (2010-2014) 109
Table 90 - Gross Domestic Product - Current prices in millions of escudos (2010-2014) ... 113
Table 91 - Gross Domestic Product - Constant prices in millions of escudos (2010-2014) . 113
Table 92 - GDP structure by Business Sector (2010-2014) 113
Table 93 - GDP growth rate - nominal and real (2010-2014) 113
Table 94 - Percentage composition of GVA - nominal (2010-2014) 114
Table 95 - Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a percentage of GDP (GFCF / GDP) and final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP (FC / GDP), (2009-2012) 114
Table 96 - Gross national available income (GNAI), gross income available *per capita* and National Savings (2007-2012) 114
Table 97 – GDP per Island (2007-2012) 115
Table 98 - GDP *per capita* per island (2007-2012) 116
Table 99 - Companies according to the type of accounting and turnover organization (2007-2013) 117
Table 100 - Number of Companies per islands (2007-2013) 117
Table 101 - Persons employed in companies according to islands (2007-2013) 118

Table 102 - Companies according to the type of legal form (2007-2013) 118
Table 103 - Companies according to the step of service staff, (2007-2013) 119
Table 104 - Proportion of sole proprietorships companies and companies with less than 10 employees (2007-2013) 119
Table 105 - Companies, service staff and the Turnover by municipality in the last two business censuses (2007 and 2012) 120
Table 106 - Companies, service staff in businesses and turnover of the companies according to NACE-Rev.1 (2007-2013) 121
Table 107 - Consumer Price Index (2007-2014) 122
Table 108 - Inflation rate (2007-2014) 123
Table 109 – bank deposits (2010-2014) 124
Table 110 – Bank credit (2010-2014) 124
Table 111 – Interest rates (2010-2014) 125
Table 112 - Monetary Survey, (2010-2014) 125
Table 113 - Remittance of emigrants by country of residence (2010-2014) 126
Table 114 - Remittance of emigrants from European countries, (2010-2014) 126
Table 115 - ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants and cards produced, (2010-2014) 127
Table 116 - Transactions by debit card at ATM terminals (ATMs) and point of sales terminals (POS) in Millions of CVE (2010-2014) 127
Table 117 - Financial statistics, (2010-2014) 128
Table 118 - Summary of Payment Means and Instruments, (2009-2013) 129
Table 119 – Balance of Payments, (2005-2014) 130
Table 120 - Public revenues - Accumulated values in million CVE (2010-2014) 131
Table 121 - Public Expenditure - Cumulative Amounts in million CVE (2010-2014) 132
Table 122 - Summary of State Financial Operations - Accumulated values in million CVE (2010-2014) 133
Table 123 - Industry sector companies by NACE Division - Rev.1 (2009- 2013) 140
Table 124 - Number of staff employed in the companies of the industry sectors per Division of CEA (Classification of Economic Activities) - Rev.1, (2009-2013) 141
Table 125 - Turnover (in thousand CVE) of the industry sector Companies per Division of NACE - Rev.1 (2009-2013) 142
Table 126 - Company Structure of the Trade sector (2013) 143
Table 127 - Commercial units according to their size - Micro Small Medium and Large Enterprises (2013) 143
Table 128 - Trade companies in the sector according to level of personal service (2013) .. 143
Table 129 - Turnover (in millions of ECV) of trade enterprises by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1 groups) and number of persons engaged in the service (2013) 144
Table 130 - Trade sector companies according to levels of legal form (2013) 144
Table 131 - Trade companies - wholesale and retail trade with and without food predominance (2009-2013) 144
Table 132 - Sales volume (in millions CVE) of trade companies - wholesale and retail with and without food predominance (2009-2013) 145
Table 133 - Employed staff in trade companies - wholesale and retail with and without food predominance (2009-2013) 145
Table 134 - Turnover (in millions of CVE) of trade companies by islands (2009-2013) 145
Table 135 - Employed staff in trade sectors companies by islands (2009-2013) 146
Table 136 - Trade sector companies, by islands (2009-2013) 146
Table 137 - Trade sector companies according to municipalities (2013) 147

Table 138 - Number of establishments, bedrooms, beds, accommodation capacity and personnel employed (2010 - 2014) 148
Table 139 - Number of Establishments by type of accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014) 148
Table 140 - Persons employed by type of tourist accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014) 148
Table 141 - Number of hotel establishments by Island (2010 – 2014) 149
Table 142 - Employed staff in the tourist accommodation establishments by island (2010 – 2014) 149
Table 143 - Guests by type of tourist accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014) 150
Table 144 - Guests in tourist accommodation establishments by guests' country of habitual residence (2010 – 2014) 150
Table 145 - Guests per inhabitant, Proportion of foreign guests and Proportion of overnight stays in the main accommodation establishments (2010 - 2014) 151
Table 146 - Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by country of habitual residence of the guest (2010 – 2014) 151
Table 147 - Overnight stays by type of accommodation establishments (2010-2014) 151
Table 148 - Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments per Island (2010 – 2014) 152
Table 149 - Annual guests and overnight stays variation rate (2010 – 2014) 152
Table 150 - Average stay of guests per country of habitual residence (2010 – 2014) 153
Table 151 - Average stay in hotel establishments by type of tourist accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014) 153
Table 152 - Bed occupancy rate by type of tourist accommodation establishment, (2010 – 2014) 154
Table 153 - Bed occupancy rate (%) per Island (2010-2014 154
Table 154 - Tourist sector's contribution to GDP - Thousand CVE (2011 – 2014) 155
Table 155 - National tourism consumption per products and components - Thousand CVE (2011) 155
Table 156 - Production account of tourism branches - Thousand CVE (2011) 156
Table 157 - Detail of production and intermediate consumption of branches of activity by type of products and inputs (thousand CVE) (2011) 157
Table 158 - Employment by activity sectors (2011) 159
Table 159 - The contribution of tourism in the economy: direct and total effects on GDP and its components (2011) 159
Table 160 - Part of tourism in all the products produced by the tourism industry in thousands CVE (2011) 160
Table 161 - Number of road accidents per municipality (2010 – 2012) 164
Table 162 - Number of deaths in road accidents (2010 -2012) 165
Table 163 - Number of injured in road accidents per municipality (2010 – 2012) 166
Table 164 - Passenger movement in national ports (2010 – 2014) 167
Table 165 - Cargo / goods movement in national ports (2010-2014) 167
Table 166 - Passenger movement by type of traffic according to airports (2010-2014) 168
Table 167 - Aircraft movements by type of traffic according to airports (2010-2014) 169
Table 168 - Cargo movement (in kg) per airports (2010 -2014) 169
Table 169 - Postal Movement (in kg) per airports (2010 – 2014) 170
Table 170 - Air accidents and victims 170

Table 171 - Proportion of households with access to fixed telephone service and mobile telephone service, by residence and municipality (2012-2014) 171
Table 172 - Proportion of households according to access / ownership of TV, cable TV, Computer, Tablet/Ipad and Internet access per Residence and Municipality (2012-2014).. 172
Table 173 - Proportion of the population aged 10 years or more who has used a computer (laptop, desktop, Ipad or tablet) or who has used Internet in the last three months (2014). 173
Table 174 - Imports of goods by Rating by Broad Economic Categories - BEC (2010-2014)… 180
Table 175 - Imports of goods per island (2009-2013) 181
Table 176 - Imports of goods according to economic zones (2010-2014) 181
Table 177 - Imports of goods by (main) countries of Origin (2010-2014) 182
Table 178 - Proportion of imports - by category of suppliers (2010-2014) 182
Table 179 - Imports (Million CVE) by customs office (2010-2014) 183
Table 180 - Imports (Millions of CVE) by type of services (2010-2014) 184
Table 181 - Exports of goods, by classification of Broad Economic Categories (2010-2014).. 185
Table 182 - Companies which export goods per island (2009-2013) 185
Table 183 - Exports of goods per economic zones (2010-2014) 186
Table 184 - Exports of goods per main destination countries (201-2014) 186
Table 185 - Proportion of exports to the main types / customer classification in total exports (2010-2014) 187
Table 186 - Exports (Millions CVE) by customs office (2010-2014) 188
Table 187 - Exports (Millions of CVE) by type of services (2010-2014) 188
Table 188 - Coverage rate of imports by exports (2010-2014) 189
Table 189 - Agricultural population by gender per island (1988 e 2004) 195
Table 190 - Proportion of the agricultural population by gender and average size of farm families by island (1988 e 2004) 196
Table 191 - Farm structure per island (1988 e 2004) 197
Table 192 - Farm structure according to type per island (2004) 197
Table 193 - Family farm holdings according to agricultural activities per island (2004) 197
Table 194 - Family farm parcels according to farming operation per island (2004) 198
Table 195 - Proportion of family farm household representatives by gender (1978-2004).. 198
Table 196 - Arable land in liters, according to class per Island /Municipality (2004) 199
Table 197 - Parcels of family farms according to operation form per island (2004) 200
Table 198 - Estimated production (tons) Vegetables and Roots and Tubers crops (2010 – 2014) 201
Table 199 - Estimated production (tonnes) by type of fruit crops (2010-2014) 202
Table 200 - Estimated production (Ton.) of cash crops (2010 – 2014) 203
Table 201 - Estimated production (tons) of rainfed crops (2010 – 2014) 203
Table 202 - Total production, average maize production (tons) in the last 5 years, per island (2010-2014) 204
Table 203 - Livestock by species and year (1994/95-2008) 205
Table 204 - Livestock species per island (2004) 206
Table 205 - Meat production estimate (tons) (2010 – 2014) 206
Table 206 - Estimated total, slaughter rate, total slaughtered and meat production (tons) of major species (2014) 206
Table 207 - Milk estimated production (in liters) (2010 – 2014) 207
Table 208 - Eggs estimate production (Unit) (2010 – 2014) 207

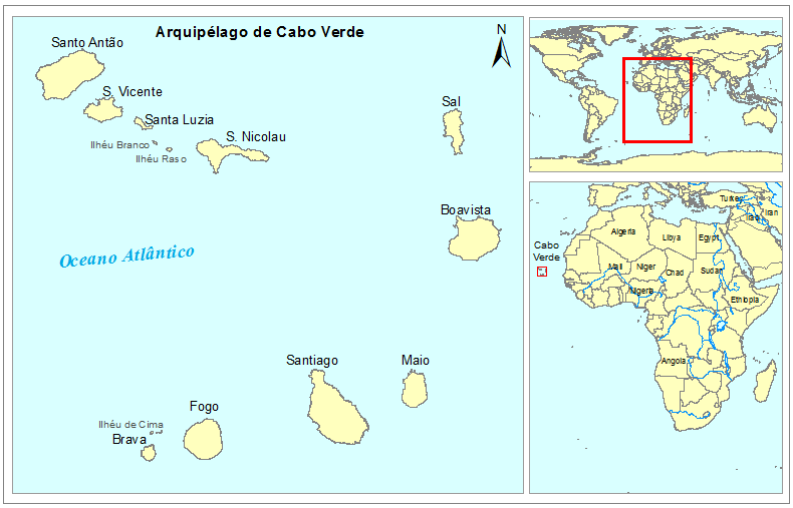
Table 209 - Area covered by woody vegetation and forest and their proportions by island. 207
Table 210 - Biomass Forager Production Estimate (2013) 208
Table 211 - Wooded area (in hectares) burned in forest fires per island (2011 – 2015) 208
Table 212 - Number of vessels (boats) and artisanal fishing fishermen per island (2011) .. 209
Table 213 - Number of vessels and fisherman of industrial / semi-industrial fishing per island (2011) 209
Table 214 - Nominal catches of fish (in tons) according to the type of fishing for main species 210
Table 215 - Fish import - weight and value (2010-2014) 210
Table 216 - Fish exports - weight and value (2010-2014) 211
Table 217 - Area and proportion of protected areas (Land and marine) by municipality (2015) 214
Table 218 - Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source..... 215
Table 219 - Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities (1990, 2000, 2010, 2012-2014) 216
Table 220 - Proportion of urban population living in rundown or precarious houses (2000, 2010, 2013-2014) 217
Table 221 - Number and Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 220
Table 222 - Number and Proportion of women within the Executive Power 220
Table 223 - Indicators of participation in legislative elections (2011) 221
Table 224 - Indicators of participation in the 2nd round of the presidential elections by electoral constituency (2011) 222
Table 225 - Indicators of participation in local elections by electoral constituency (2012)... 222
Table 226 - Results of the 2nd round of elections for President of the Republic (2011)..... 223
Table 227 - Results of legislative elections (2011) 224
Table 228 - Election results for the Municipal Councils according to political parties / groups by electoral constituency (2012) 225

Cabo Verde

Official name	Republic of Cabo Verde	
Area (Land area)	4.033 km^2	
Flag		
Insular Country (islands)	10 Islands and 5 main islets	
Discovery Date	1460	
Independence Date	5 de July 1975	
Administrative Division	22 Municipalities (Broken down as follows)	
	Santo Antão:	Ribeira Grande; Paul; Porto Novo
	S. Vicente:	S. Vicente
	S. Nicolau:	Ribeira Brava; Tarrafal de S. Nicolau
	Sal	Sal
	Boa Vista	Boa Vista
	Maio	Maio
	Santiago	Tarrafal; Santa Catarina; Santa Cruz; Praia; S. Domingos; S. Miguel; S. Salvador do Mundo; S. Lourenço dos Órgãos; Ribeira Grande de Santiago
	Fogo	Mosteiros; S. Filipe; Santa Catarina do Fogo
	Brava	Brava
Capital	Praia	
Population (2014)	518.467	
Life expectancy at birth (2014)		
	Men	70,7 (Years)
	Women	79,5 (Years)
Official Language	Portuguese	
National Language	Creole (Cabo-verdian)	
Currency	Cabo Verdian Escudos (CVE)	
GDP at market Prices (2014)	154.941	(Millions of escudos)
GDP p*er capita* (2012)	297.147	(CVE)

The statistical yearbook presents in this chapter, the territory as its theme. It is intended to present the main data on the physical aspects of the territory, on the administrative division of the transport infrastructure and also on human occupation, especially in occupation and density dimensions.

The Territory of Cabo Verde



Small archipelagic country, formed by ten islands (Santo Antao, Sao Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau, Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, Santiago, Fogo and Brava) and five main islets (Branco, Raso Luis Carneiro, Grande and de Cima) with an approximate area of 4,033 km2 are located between the parallels 14º 23 'and 17º 12' North latitude and the meridians of 22º 40 'and 25º 22' to the west of Greenwich.

Atlantic Islands of volcanic origin, are at a distance of about 500 km from Senegal promontory that gives the country its name. In geomorphological terms, mainly two groups of islands can be distinguished, first the mountainous islands (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau, Santiago, Fogo and Brava) predominantly mountainous landscapes with altitudes that reach 2829 meters and very rugged reliefs and secondly the flat islands (Sal, Boavista and Maio) characterized by almost non-existence of mountainous reliefs and where you can find extensive white sand beaches lapped by the turquoise Atlantic.

They appear as the westernmost point of Africa (17 ° 02'40.9 "N 25 ° 21'39.5 W - island of Santo Antão) the islands are shown arranged in a horseshoe shape and due to its geographical location (includes the group of Sahel countries) has an arid and semi-arid, warm and dry climate, with average annual temperature of around 25 ° C, low rainfall, we can identify two seasons that define the climate of the islands: the time of breezes (dry season - December to June) and the rainy season, which is usually between August to October, and July is the month of transition).

Discovered between 1460 1462, by navigators in the service of the portuguese crown, under the sovereignty of Portugal for a period of about 500 years, the islands were the stage for a great miscegenation, and cross-influences, giving rise to a culture and way of being Creole.

On 5 July 1975 the country gained its independence and since then has made a path for the development and has recorded several achievements on different fronts and is now a Middle Income Country.

Territory Physical Aspects

Thanks to its volcanic origin and insular nature, the archipelago of Cabo Verde (composed of ten islands nine of which inhabited) and the island of Santiago with 991 km2, representing about 24.6% of the national territory, the largest island, the island of Santo Antão follows, with 19.3% of the territory. The smallest is the island of Santa Luzia, with about 35 Km2 which represents around 0,9% of the territory of the country.
The highest point of the archipelago is on Fogo Island, where the peak of the volcano reaches an altitude of 2829 meters.

Table 1 - Location and Maximum Altitude of major elevations (mountain) of Cabo Verde

Islands	Designation (Mount)	Geographical situation		Predominant Orientation	Altitude (m)
		Latitude	Longitude		
Santo Antão	Tope da Coroa	17º 02' 05'' N	25º 18' 00'' W	Noroeste-Sueste	1.979
S. Vicente	Monte Verde	14º 52' 01' N	24º 65' 31'' W	Norte-Sul	774
S. Nicolau	Monte Gordo			Noroeste-Sueste	1.304
Sal	Monte Grande			Nordeste-Sudoeste	406
Boa Vista	Santo António			……	378
Maio	Monte Penoso			Leste-Oeste	436
Santiago	Pico de Antónia	15º 02' 52'' N	23º 38' 42'' W	Nordeste-Sudoeste	1.392
Fogo	Pico do Fogo	14º 56' 52'' N	24º 21' 11'' W		2.829
Brava	Fontainhas	14º 50' 54'' N	24º 42' 54'' W	Leste-Oeste	976

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Cabo Verde, 1946

Table 2 - Maximum Length and Width, and Surface per island

Island/Islet	Maximum lenght (m)	Maximum width (m)	Surface Km^2
Santo Antão	42.750	23.970	779
S. Vicente	24.250	16.250	227
Santa Luzia	12.370	5.320	35
Islet Branco	3.975	1.270	3
Islet Raso	3.600	2.770	7
S. Nicolau	44.500	22.000	343
Sal	29.700	11.800	216
Boa Vista	28.900	30.800	620
Maio	24.100	16.300	269
Santiago	54.900	28.800	991
Fogo	26.300	23.900	476
Brava	10.500	9.310	64
Islet Grande	2.350	1.850	2
Islet Luís de Carneiro	1.950	500	0
Islet de Cima	2.400	750	1

Source: Anuário Statistical Yearbook of Cabo Verde, 1946

Table 3 – Location of the Outermost Points (Latitude and Longitude and location) per island

Islands	Latitude				Longitude			
	Outermost Points		Reference Points		Outermost Points		Reference Points	
	North	South	Extreme North	Extreme South	East	West	Extreme East	Extreme West
Santo Antão	17º 12' N	16º 55' N	Ponta do Sol	Ponta Cais dos Fortes	24º 58' W	25º 22' W	Ponta de Salina	Ponta do Chão de Mangrande
S. Vicente	16º 55' N	16º 46' N	Ponta Marigou	Ponta Sul	24º 52' W	25º 06 W	Ponta Calhau	Ponta Machado
Santa Luzia	16º 48' N	16º 44' N	Ponta dos Piquinhos	Ponta da Lage do Espia	24º 41' W	24º 48' W	Ponta Mãe Grande	Ponta Branca
S. Nicolau	16º 41' N	16º 29' N	Baixa do Espechim	Ponta da Vermelharia	24º 01' W	24º 26' W	Ponta Calheta	Ponta Brouco
Sal	16º 51' N	16º 35' N	Ponta Norte	Ponta do Sinó	22º 52' W	23º 00' W	Ponta de Morrinho Vermelho	Ilhéu de Rabo de Junco
Boa Vista	16º 14' N	15º 58' N	Ponta do Sol	Ponta Tarafe	22º 40' W	22º 58' W	Ilhéu do Baluarte	Ponta Varandinha
Maio	15º 20' N	15º 07' N	Porto Cais	Ponta Jampala	23º 06 W	23º 15' W	Rosto de Vento	Ponta Banconi
Santiago	15º 20' N	14º 54' N	Ponta Moreira	Ponta Temerosa	23º 26' W	23º 48' W	Ponta S. Lourenço	Ponta da Janela
Fogo	15º 04' N	14º 49' N	Fio do Monte Vermelho	Ponta do Pescadeiro	24º 31' W	24º 17' W	Ponta do Vale de Cavaleiros	Praia da Casinha
Brava	14º 54'N	14º 48' N	Ponta do Insenso	Ponta Nhô Martinho	24º 40' W	24º 46' W	Ponta Rei Fernando	Ponta Prainha

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Cabo Verde 1946

Administrative Division of the Country

Inherited from the colonial period, the administrative division of the country, has seen some changes over the years especially after independence. It should be noted that in 1975 (the year of independence) in terms of administrative division, the country was divided into 14 municipalities, and from 2005 to date, comprises 22 municipalities, 3 on the island of Santo Antão (13.6 %), three on Fogo island (13.6%), 9 the island of Santiago (40.9%) and the remaining islands corresponding to one municipality (S. Vicente, Sal, Boa Vista, Maio and Brava).

Table 4 – Administrative Division of Cabo Verde (1975-2005)

	1975	1991	1993	1996	2005
	Ribeira Grande	Ribeira Grande	Ribeira Grande	Ribeira Grande	Ribeira Grande
	Paul	Paul	Paul	Paul	Paul
	Porto Novo	Porto Novo	Porto Novo	Porto Novo	Porto Novo
	S. Vicente	S. Vicente	S. Vicente	S. Vicente	S. Vicente
	S. Nicolau	S. Nicolau	S. Nicolau	S. Nicolau	**Ribeira Brava**
	Sal	Sal	Sal	Sal	**Tarrafal S. Nicolau**
	Boa Vista	Boa Vista	Boa Vista	Boa Vista	Sal
	Maio	Maio	Maio	Maio	Boa Vista
	Tarrafal	Tarrafal	Tarrafal	Tarrafal	Maio
	Santa Catarina	Santa Catarina	Santa Catarina	Santa Catarina	Tarrafal
	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Santa Catarina
	Praia	Praia	Praia	Praia	Santa Cruz
	Fogo	**Mosteiros**	**S. Domingos**	S. Domingos	Praia
	Brava	S. Filipe	Mosteiros	**S. Miguel**	S. Domingos
		Brava	S. Filipe	Mosteiros	S. Miguel
	----	----	Brava	S. Filipe	**S. Salvador do Mundo**
	----	----	----	Brava	**S. Lourenço dos Órgãos**
	----	----	----	----	**Ribeira Grande de Santiago**
	----	----	----	----	Mosteiros
	----	----	----	----	S. Filipe
	----	----	----	----	**Santa Catarina do Fogo**
	----	----	----	----	Brava
No. of Municipalities	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**22**

Statistical Division (Census Districts/Enumeration Area)

In the context of the National Statistical System (NSS) and pursuing purely statistical purposes, the National Statistics Institute (INE) refers to the codification of administrative units of the territory, establishing from this hierarchy, smaller territorial units _, building statistical division or Census Districts (CD) whose structure has a 6-digit code representing four hierarchical levels (1st level the islands, 2nd level the municipalities, 3rd level the Freguesia (civil parishes) and finally the CD's).
Currently (for statistical purposes) the country is divided into 948 CD's, about 51.9% on the Island of Santiago, followed by São Vicente (15.5%), Santo Antão (9.2 %) and Brava, the island with the lowest proportion of CD's (1.4%).

Table 5 – Number of Census Districts (CD) per island and municipality (2010)

Island	Municipality	No. CD's
Santo Antão	Ribeira Grande	38
	Paul	12
	Porto Novo	38
S. Vicente	S. Vicente	147
S. Nicolau	Ribeira Brava	21
	Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	17
Sal	Sal	52
Boa Vista	Boavista	22
Maio	Maio	18
Santiago	Tarrafal	47
	Santa Catarina	84
	Santa Cruz	44
	Praia	217
	S. Domingos	23
	S. Miguel	32
	S. Salvador do Mundo	15
	S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	13
	Ribeira Grande Santiago	17
Fogo	Mosteiros	18
	S. Filipe	49
	Santa Catarina do Fogo	11
Brava	Brava	13

Source: INE's Geospatial Database

Transport Infrastucture

In terms of the road network in 2013, the country had about 1046.4 km long, 37% of which on the island of Santiago and 20.4% in Santo Antão Island. What is noticeable is that the distribution of the road network has a certain proportionality depending on the size of the surface of each island.
Currently, the country already has four international airports on the islands of Santiago, Boa Vista, Sal and São Vicente. The other islands, except Brava island, the island of Santo Antão and Santa Luzia, has an airport for domestic flights. Also, it should be noted that all the islands except the island of Santa Luzia (which is not inhabited) offer port infrastructure.

National Road Network

Table 6 - Extension and Classification of the National Road Network (2013)

Island	Extension (km)	Class (in Km)			Remaining (Without classification)
		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
Santo Antão	213,98	74,30	0,00	139,68	
São Vicente	54,81	8,58	25,85	11,29	9,092
São Nicolau	94,10	25,96	5,00	63,15	0
Sal	39,06	39,06	0,00	0,00	0
Boa Vista	51,92	7,04	0,00	24,27	20,602
Maio	48,43	0,00	0,00	48,43	0
Santiago	389,71	167,41	8,19	214,11	0
Fogo	144,29	60,00	1,25	83,03	0
Brava	10,15			10,15	
Total	**1.046,439**	**382,352**	**40,281**	**594,112**	**29,694**

Source: Institute for Roads

National Airport Infrastructure

Table 7 - Identification, Classification, Location and runway size (length and width) of Cabo Verde's airports and aerodromes

Island	Designation	Classification	Location		Runway (in meters)	
			Latitude	Longitude	Lenght	Width
S. Vicente	International Airport Cesária Évora	International	16º 50' 01" N	25º 03' 17" W	2.000	45
S. Nicolau	Aerodrome of Preguiça (S. Nicolau)	Domestic	16º 35' 17"N	24º 17' 03 W	1.400	30
Sal	International Airport Amílcar Cabral	International	16º 44' 15" N	22º 57' 00" W	3.000	45
Boa Vista	International Airport Aristides Pereira	International	16º 08' 14" N	22º 53' 19" W	2.100	45
Maio	Aerodrome of Maio	Domestic	15º 09' 21" N	23º 12' 49" W	1.200	30
Santiago	International Airport Nelson Mandela	International	14º 56' 28" N	23º 29' 05" W	2.100	45
Fogo	Aerodrome of S. Filipe	Domestic	14º 53' 06 N	24º 28' 48" W	1.350	30

Source: Agency for Civil Aviation

National Port Infrastructure

Table 8 - Identification and Location of Cabo Verde Ports

Islands	Municipalities	Designation	Location	
			Latitude	Longitude
Santo Antão	Porto Novo	Porto Novo	17º 01' 1.65" N	25º 03' 31.94" W
S. Vicente	S. Vicente	Porto Grande	16º 53' 27.05" N	24º 59' 46.09" W
S. Nicolau	Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	Porto do Tarrafal	16º 33' 59.35" N	24º 21' 35.77" W
Sal	Sal	Porto da Palmeira	16º 45' 17.33" N	22º 58' 58.73" W
Boa Vista	Boa Vista	Porto de Sal Rei	16º 10' 40.88" N	22º 55' 26.40" W
Maio	Maio	Porto Inglês	15º 08' 30.93" N	23º 13' 9.23" W
Santiago	Praia	Porto da Praia	14º 54' 38.41" N	23º 29' 55.85" W
Fogo	S. Filipe	Porto Vale Cavaleiros	14º 55' 13.40" N	24º 30' 15.20" W
Brava	Brava	Porto da Furna	14º 53' 16.49" N	24º 40' 41.07" W

Source: ENAPOR

Population density

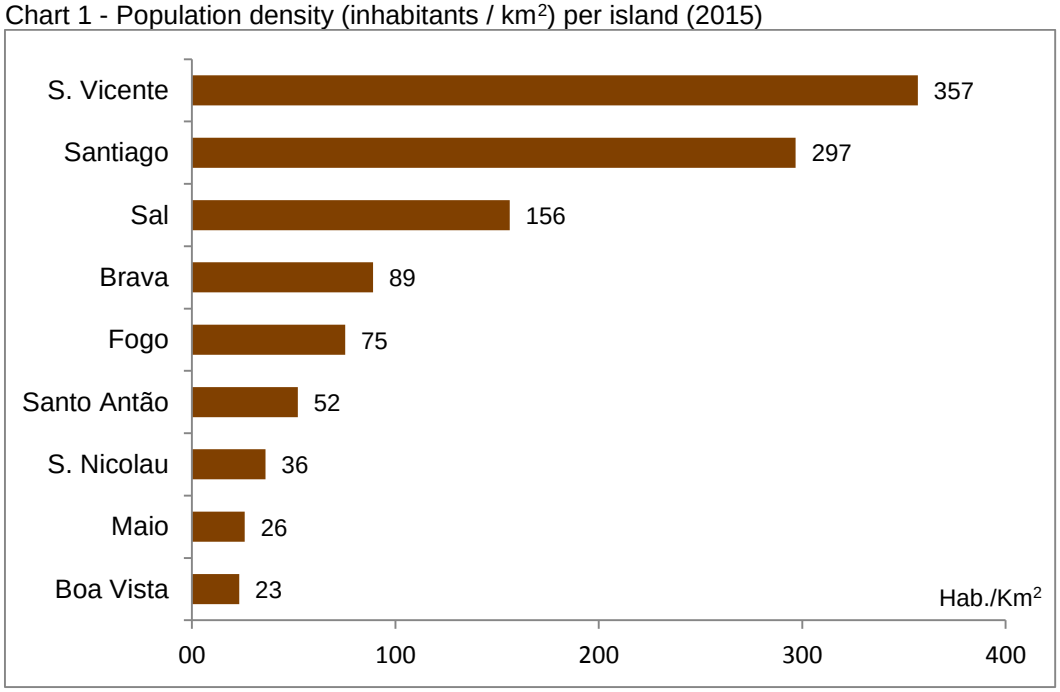
Based on population data (Demographic projections 2010-2030) it can be seen that population density has increased steadily, growing at around 5% between 2011 and 2015, reaching this last year, the value of 130, 13 inhabitants / km2 at country level.
However, in 2015, there is the diversity of values for each island, where we can highlight the island of São Vicente as the most densely populated of Cabo Verde (356.9 inhabitants per km2) followed by Santiago Island (296.8 inhabitants per km2) and Sal (156.2 inhabitants per km2). In the national context, these islands are the ones with more pressure of population on the resources available.
Regarding the group of less densely populated islands (Boa Vista - 23.3 inhabitants per km2), (Maio - 25.9 inhabitants per km2) and (S. Nicolau - 36.2 Km2) the island of Boa Vista (which unlike the islands S. Nicolau and Maio, which have known, in recent years, a situation of stagnation or decline of the population) that has undergone, in recent years, rapid population growth and hence a significant increase in population density of 16.49 inhabitants per km2 in 2011 to 23.31 inhabitants per km2 in 2015 (an increase of 41.4% from 2011 and 2015) but remains the least densely populated island in the country.
It should also be noted the islands of Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Fogo and Brava that showed a reduction in terms of this indicator, the result mainly of the migration process (internal and external) that takes place in these Islands.

Table 9 - Population density (Inhabitants / km2) per island (2011-2015)

	Land area Km²	Population Density				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cabo Verde	**4.033**	**123,96**	**125,46**	**127,00**	**128,56**	**130,13**
Santo Antão	779	55,55	54,62	53,74	52,88	52,05
S. Vicente	227	340,92	345,04	349,08	353,04	356,89
S. Nicolau	343	37,24	36,99	36,74	36,48	36,22
Sal	216	127,47	134,70	141,92	149,11	156,24
Boa Vista	620	16,49	18,16	19,86	21,57	23,31
Maio	269	25,85	25,78	25,77	25,82	25,95
Santiago	991	281,50	285,23	289,03	292,90	296,81
Fogo	476	77,44	76,85	76,29	75,77	75,29
Brava	64	92,99	91,98	90,99	90,00	89,03

Source: Land area of the islands – Statistical Yearbook of Cabo Verde
Population – INE

Chart 1 - Population density (inhabitants / km²) per island (2015)



Source: Land area of the islands – Statistical Yearbook of Cabo Verde
Population – INE

Cities and Villages in Cabo Verde

With the entry into force of Law No. 77 / VII / 2010 (OB No. 32 of August 23, 2010) Cabo Verde, which until then had 6 cities (Praia, Mindelo, Assomada, São Filipe, Porto Novo and Santiago city of Cabo Verde), has then expanded to 24 cities, distributed according to the municipalities (except for Ribeira Grande and sal with two cities each) i.e. 9 cities in Santiago, 4 in Santo Antão, 3 in Fogo, 2 in Sal, 2 in São Nicolau and 1 in each of the remaining islands.

Recently with the approval of Decree-Law No. 45/2015, 19 locations on all islands except S. Vicente, are now cities.

Table 10 – Identification and Designation of Cabo Verde Cities (2015)

Island	Municipality	Designation
Santo Antão	Ribeira Grande	Cidade de Ponta do Sol
		Cidade de Povoação
	Paul	Cidade das Pombas
	Porto Novo	Cidade de Porto Novo
S. Vicente	S. Vicente	Cidade de Mindelo
S. Nicolau	Ribeira Brava	Cidade da Ribeira Brava
	Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	Cidade de Tarrafal de S. Nicolau
Sal	Sal	Cidade dos Espargos
		Cidade de Santa Maria
Boa Vista	Boa Vista	Cidade de Sal Rei
Maio	Maio	Cidade do Porto Inglês
Santiago	Tarrafal	Cidade de Tarrafal
	Santa Catarina	Cidade de Assomada
	Santa Cruz	Cidade de Pedra Badejo
	Praia	Cidade da Praia
	S. Domingos	Cidade da Várzea da Igreja
	S. Miguel	Cidade da Calheta de S. Miguel
	S. Salvador do Mundo	Cidade de Achada Igreja
	S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	Cidade de João Teves
	Ribeira Grande de Santiago	Cidade de Santiago de Cabo Verde
Fogo	Mosteiros	Cidade da Igreja
	S. Filipe	Cidade de S. Filipe
	Santa Catarina do Fogo	Cidade de Cova Figueira
Brava	Brava	Cidade de Nova Sintra

Source: O.B. No. 32 - Series I (Law No. 77 / VII / 2010)

Table 11 - Identification and Location of Cabo Verde Towns (2015)

Island	Municipality	Localities
Santo Antão	Ribeira Grande	Chã de Igreja
		Coculi
	Porto Novo	Ribeira das Patas
S. Nicolau	Ribeira Brava	Fajã de Baixo
		Juncalinho
	Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	Praia Branca
Sal	Sal	Palmeira
Boa Vista	Boa Vista	Rabil
Maio	Maio	Calheta
		Barreiro
Santiago	Tarrafal	Ribeira das Pratas
		Achada Tenda
	Santa Catarina	Chã de Tanque
		Achada Falcão
		Ribeira da Barca
	S. Miguel	Achada do Monte
Fogo	S. Filipe	Ponta Verde
		Patim
Brava	Brava	Nossa Senhora do Monte

Source: O.B. No. 55 – Series I (Decree-law No. 45/2015)

ST · 1

Population and Social Conditions

Population

The population of Cabo Verde has grown continuously over the past 5 years. In 2015, it was estimated a number of 524,833 people residents, an increase of 6,336 people compared to 2014, corresponding to a growth rate of 1.23%.

The analysis by Municipality indicates that Praia and São Vicente have higher concentrations of the population, representing, in 2015, 28.9% and 15.4% of the total, respectively. Smaller population concentrations were registered in the municipalities of S. Nicolau de Tarrafal (1%) and Santa Catarina do Fogo (1.1%).

Table 12- Resident population in Cabo Verde by municipality (2011-2015)

Municipality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cabo Verde	**499.929**	**505.983**	**512.173**	**518.467**	**524.833**
Ribeira Grande	18.532	18.129	17.748	17.375	17.017
Paul	6.809	6.616	6.433	6.261	6.099
Porto Novo	17.931	17.807	17.681	17.556	17.431
S. Vicente	77.389	78.325	79.241	80.140	81.014
Ribeira Brava	7.515	7.431	7.347	7.262	7.182
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	5.257	5.256	5.254	5.249	5.242
Sal	27.534	29.096	30.655	32.208	33.747
Boavista	10.226	11.262	12.313	13.376	14.451
Maio	6.952	6.934	6.932	6.947	6.980
Tarrafal	18.559	18.488	18.424	18.367	18.314
Santa Catarina	43.741	44.052	44.387	44.745	45.123
Santa Cruz	26.654	26.579	26.509	26.436	26.360
Praia	136.237	139.993	143.787	147.607	151.436
S. Domingos	13.902	13.936	13.970	14.004	14.037
Calheta de S. Miguel	15.481	15.271	15.067	14.867	14.671
S. Salvador do Mundo	8.689	8.680	8.670	8.661	8.652
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	7.344	7.288	7.233	7.179	7.127
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	8.363	8.372	8.385	8.399	8.415
Mosteiros	9.512	9.468	9.428	9.394	9.364
S. Filipe	22.035	21.806	21.587	21.384	21.194
Santa Catarina do Fogo	5.316	5.307	5.299	5.290	5.279
Brava	5.951	5.887	5.823	5.760	5.698

Source: INE

The natural growth rate (TCN) increased from 1.5% in 2011 to 1.4% in 2015. The average annual growth rate (CAGR) maintained the same value in 2015 (1.2%) presented in 2011. it is noted a significant difference for County; with the exception of S. Vicente, Sal, Boa Vista, Maio, Santa Catarina Santiago, Praia and São Domingos (which had a positive TCMA), all other municipalities had a negative TCMA. In terms of TCN all municipalities have grown positively, with the highest growth registered in Sal Island (2.2%) and the lowest growth in Ribeira Grande de Santo Antao (0.6%) and Ribeira Brava S. Nicolau (0.7%).
Life expectancy at birth for female individuals is higher than the male's. In 2015, life expectancy for men was 71.7 years, while for women was 79.9 years, indicating a difference of 8.2 years.

Table 13 - Annual rate of natural growth (TCN), Average Annual Growth Rate (TCMA) and Life Expectancy at Birth (2011-2015)

	Annual rate of natural growth (TCN) (%)	Average Annual Growth Rate (TCMA) (%)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
			e0 (Male)	e0 (Female)
2011	1,52	1,19	69,9	79,2
2012	1,49	1,21	70,3	79,4
2013	1,46	1,22	70,7	79,5
2014	1,43	1,23	71,1	79,7
2015				
Cabo Verde	**1,38**	**1,23**	**71,5**	**79,9**
Ribeira Grande	0,62	-2,06	71,5	79,9
Paul	0,8	-2,59	71,5	79,9
Porto Novo	1,14	-0,71	71,5	79,9
S. Vicente	1,18	1,09	71,5	79,9
Ribeira Brava	0,65	1,10	71,5	79,9
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	1,26	-0,15	71,5	79,9
Sal	2,17	4,78	71,5	79,9
Boa Vista	1,64	8,04	71,5	79,9
Maio	0,92	0,48	71,5	79,9
Tarrafal	1,41	-0,29	71,5	79,9
Santa catarina	1,25	0,84	71,5	79,9
Santa Cruz	1,40	-0,29	71,5	79,9
Praia	1,67	2,59	71,5	79,9
S. Domingos	1,32	0,24	71,5	79,9
S. Miguel	1,14	-1,32	71,5	79,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	1,23	-0,11	71,5	79,9
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	0,87	-0,72	71,5	79,9
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	1,23	0,19	71,5	79,9
Mosteiros	1,27	-0,32	71,5	79,9
S. Filipe	1,11	-0,89	71,5	79,9
Santa Catarina do Fogo	1,43	-0,21	71,5	79,9
Brava	1,18	-1,08	71,5	79,9

Source: INE

Age Structure of the Population

As for the age structure of the population by age (population according to age groups and sex), it appears that in 2015 the number of young people (people between 0 and 14 years of age) was 154,232 (29.4 % of total resident population). The group of 15 to 24 has 104,771 (20.0% of the total) and the estimated value for people aged 25 to 64 was 237,235 (45.2%). Regarding the elderly (people aged 65 or more years old), it was estimated a value of 28,597 (5.4% of the total).
Regarding the gender based structure, the weight of the female population was higher than the male population over these years, with the exception of 2015 in which male individuals accounted for half of the resident population.

Table 14 - Population according to sex and age group (2011-2015)

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	**247.813**	**252.112**	**251.384**	**254.600**	**255.031**	**257.139**	**258.744**	**259.723**	**262.501**	**262.334**
0-4 years	25.605	25.499	25.441	25.073	25.450	24.816	25.885	24.984	26.298	25.129
5-9 years	25.983	26.094	26.009	26.136	26.071	26.205	25.881	26.016	25.632	25.764
10-14 years	27.077	26.562	26.731	26.309	26.278	26.041	25.866	25.782	25.660	25.749
15-19 years	28.737	28.442	27.983	27.673	27.204	26.838	26.532	25.866	25.600	24.763
20-24 years	27.942	26.547	28.179	26.813	28.304	26.937	27.957	26.866	27.690	26.718
25-29 years	24.148	21.910	25.135	22.870	26.032	23.690	26.924	24.544	27.719	25.175
30-34 years	19.763	17.160	20.789	17.785	21.781	18.639	22.813	19.589	23.857	20.743
35-39 years	15.240	13.888	15.957	14.437	16.804	14.920	17.990	15.672	18.915	16.274
40-44 years	13.353	13.382	13.522	13.169	13.740	13.122	13.875	13.023	14.372	13.123
45-49 years	11.900	12.738	12.289	13.094	12.572	13.192	12.655	13.138	12.733	13.025
50-54 years	8.598	10.068	9.280	10.631	9.981	11.158	10.679	11.688	10.985	11.903
55-59 years	5.066	7.626	5.506	7.990	6.108	8.594	6.686	9.032	7.602	9.606
60-64 years	2.796	3.890	3.152	4.549	3.517	5.224	4.023	6.088	4.419	6.784
65-69 years	2.383	3.593	2.431	3.627	2.385	3.557	2.242	3.221	2.288	3.259
70-74 years	2.982	4.778	2.617	4.190	2.287	3.621	2.195	3.474	2.081	3.251
75-79 years	2.726	4.351	2.730	4.404	2.751	4.421	2.682	4.346	2.644	4.382
80-84 years	2.098	3.084	2.125	3.191	2.173	3.350	2.152	3.414	2.104	3.359
85-89 years	924	1.422	1.043	1.610	1.137	1.757	1.221	1.853	1.349	2.102
90-94 years	351	659	325	617	315	612	344	678	406	735
95+ years	141	419	140	432	141	445	142	449	147	490

Source: INE

The average age of the population of Cabo Verde has been around around 27.4 years between 2011 and 2015. In 2015 this indicator reached the average value of 28, a slight increase compared to the year 2014. By municipality, it is noted that in 2015, Santa Cruz comes up with lower average age (25.9 years), and Ribeira Grande with the highest average age of the population (32.4 years).

Table 15 - Average age of the population by municipality (2011-2015)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cabo Verde	**26,87**	**27,16**	**27,45**	**27,74**	**28,01**
Ribeira Grande	30,92	31,26	31,69	32,06	32,43
Paul	29,56	29,97	30,40	30,82	31,26
Porto Novo	28,56	28,93	29,26	29,60	29,94
S. Vicente	29,08	29,38	29,67	29,98	30,28
Ribeira Brava	31,03	31,38	31,66	32,02	32,29
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	28,39	28,70	28,97	29,31	29,59
Sal	25,55	25,74	25,94	26,16	26,39
Boa Vista	28,11	28,00	27,97	27,99	28,06
Maio	28,73	29,17	29,55	30,05	30,48
Tarrafal	26,14	26,53	26,90	27,31	27,65
Santa Catarina	25,91	26,25	26,59	26,90	27,18
Santa Cruz	24,51	24,84	25,19	25,56	25,88
Praia	25,58	25,89	26,19	26,48	26,78
S. Domingos	25,60	25,87	26,15	26,40	26,69
S. Miguel	26,25	26,68	27,10	27,50	27,90
S. Salvador do Mundo	26,45	26,72	26,99	27,23	27,46
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	27,86	28,13	28,43	28,72	28,98
Ribeira Grande Santiago	25,58	25,88	26,24	26,58	26,92
Mosteiros	26,69	26,91	27,17	27,39	27,59
S. Filipe	27,16	27,44	27,75	28,06	28,38
Santa catarina do Fogo	25,68	25,72	25,86	25,96	26,11
Brava	28,01	28,28	28,63	28,97	29,29

Source: INE

Table 16 – Gender Ratio (2010-2014)

	Gender Ratio
2010	97,9
2011	98,3
2012	98,7
2013	99,2
2014	99,6
2015	
Cabo Verde	**100,1**
Ribeira Grande	116,8
Paul	131,6
Porto Novo	108,9
S. Vicente	102,5
Ribeira Brava	111,7
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	108,3
Sal	114,3
Boavista	143,0
Maio	96,2
Tarrafal	83,1
Santa Catarina	96,5
Santa Cruz	96,5
Praia	97,6
S. Domingos	98,1
S. Miguel	83,4
S. Salvador do Mundo	94,1
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	98,0
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	95,4
Mosteiros	93,0
S. Filipe	95,1
Santa Catarina do Fogo	100,9
Brava	96,6

Source: INE

The total dependency ratio has been decreasing continuously in the past five years, mainly due to the significant number of men and women of working age compared to the population of children and the elderly. In 2010 this indicator showed a value of 61.8% and increased to 53.5% in 2015. In terms of youth dependency ratio and the old-age dependency the situation is similar to the total dependency ratio, that is, both have been decreasing over time

Table 17 - Dependency ratio (total, Youth, Elderly) aging index and longevity (2011-2015)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Overall Dependency Index	59,6	57,7	56	54,5	53,5
Youth Dependency Index	50,1	48,5	47,2	46	45,1
Old Age Dependency Index	9,6	9,2	8,8	8,5	8,4
Aging Index	19,1	18,9	18,7	18,4	18,5
Longevity Index	54,1	56,4	59,1	60,8	62,0

Source: INE

Migrations

The foreign population in Cabo Verde in 2014 was 16,491 people, representing an increase of 46.7% compared to 2000 and a decrease of -7.4% over the same period in 2013. The municipality with the higher concentration of the resident population in 2014 was the municipality of Praia with an estimated 6,391 individuals. The island of Maio had less concentration that year.

Table 18 - Proportion of resident population in Cabo Verde according to "Nationality" (2010-2014)

	Cabo-verdean	Dual Nationality*	Foreign
2010	95,3	1,7	2,9
2013	96,1	2,0	1,9
2014			
Cabo Verde	96,0	2,6	1,4
Gender			
Male	95,5	2,5	2,0
Female	96,4	2,7	0,9
Area			
Urban	94,4	3,6	2,0
Rural	98,9	0,6	0,4
Municipalities			
Ribeira Grande	99,5	0,1	0,4
Paul	99,3	0,4	0,4
Porto Novo	98,9	1,0	0,1
S. Vicente	96,4	3,0	0,6
Ribeira Brava	96,9	2,4	0,6
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	95,4	3,4	1,2
Sal	94,2	2,6	3,2
Boa Vista	82,9	1,5	15,5
Maio	97,2	1,7	1,1
Tarrafal	97,9	1,3	0,8
Santa Catarina	94,5	3,0	2,4
Santa Cruz	99,6	0,1	0,3
Praia	94,0	4,6	1,4
S. Domingos	99,0	0,7	0,3
S. Miguel	99,1	0,8	0,1
S. Salvador do Mundo	99,1	0,7	0,2
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	98,6	1,2	0,2
Ribeira Grande Santiago	99,0	0,8	0,2
Mosteiros	98,2	1,7	0,1
S. Filipe	98,8	0,9	0,4
Santa Catarina do Fogo	99,6	0,3	0,1
Brava	98,6	0,8	0,6

Source: INE

*Including cabo-verdean

Table 19 - Foreign population residing in Cabo Verde by municipality (2010-2014)

	2000	2010	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**11.240**	**11.225**	**17.806**	**16.491**
Ribeira Grande	276	-	112	-
Paul	-	-	-	-
Porto novo	146	-	209	171
S. Vicente	1.965	1.347	2.742	2.180
Ribeira Brava	-	-	-	-
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	199	-	158	130
Sal	635	1.572	2.003	1.538
Boa Vista	133	1.010	1.942	2.239
Maio	-	-	147	116
Tarrafal	408	-	422	464
Santa Catarina	896	898	1.494	2.038
Santa Cruz	542	-	249	170
Praia	4.878	4.715	7.262	6.391
S. Domingos	160	-	149	171
S. Miguel	179	-	162	148
S. Salvador do Mundo	-	-	-	-
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	-	-	-	-
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	-	-	-	-
Mosteiros	147	-	-	-
S. Filipe	302	-	263	169
Santa Catarina do Fogo	0	-	-	-
Brava	286	-	-	-
Other	89	1.684	510	566

Source: INE

The migration balance in Cabo Verde continued to be negative, ie, there are more people leaving the country than entering. However, in terms of trend, it is noted that this deficit has been declining, from -1,822 in 2011 to -1,010 in 2015, a decrease of -44.6%.

Table 20 – Migration Balance (2011 – 2015)

	Migration Balance (inhabitants)
2011	-1822
2012	-1598
2013	-1409
2014	-1212
2015	
Cabo Verde	**-1010**
Ribeira Grande	-466
Paul	-212
Porto Novo	-326
São Vicente	-74
Ribeira Brava	-127
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	-74
Sal	840
Boa Vista	856
Maio	-30
Tarrafal	-312
Santa catarina	-181
Santa Cruz	-445
Praia	1369
S. Domingos	-151
S. Miguel	-365
S. Salvador do Mundo	-116
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	-114
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	-88
Mosteiros	-149
S. Filipe	-427
Santa Catarina do Fogo	-86
Brava	-130

Source: INE

Table 21 - Proportion of population by marital status, on the island (2010-2014)

	Marital Status					
	Single	Married	Unmarried Partners	Divorced	Separated	Widow/er
2010	45,8	12,7	26,1	12,3	0,5	2,4
2012	50,2	13,9	23,2	0,5	8,0	4,1
2013	49,3	13,1	24,0	0,7	9,0	3,9
2014						
Cabo Verde	**49,9**	**12,5**	**23,8**	**0,9**	**9,3**	**3,7**
Gender						
Male	55,5	12,3	23,7	0,9	6,4	1,2
Female	44,4	12,6	23,9	0,8	12,0	6,2
Area						
Urban	47,7	12,5	24,9	1,1	10,8	3,0
Rural	54,1	12,5	21,7	0,3	6,3	5,1
Municipalities						
Ribeira Grande	57,4	12,1	19,7	1,1	2,6	7,1
Paul	63,6	8,3	25,0	0,1	0,2	2,9
Porto Novo	49,9	9,6	24,4	0,4	10,4	5,3
S. Vicente	46,0	11,0	24,3	1,8	13,8	3,2
Ribeira Brava	58,8	14,2	18,8	1,0	2,0	5,2
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	51,3	14,0	22,2	0,5	7,5	4,5
Sal	43,4	8,9	37,2	0,8	7,8	2,0
Boa Vista	55,2	9,8	33,0	0,3	0,3	1,4
Maio	48,2	17,2	22,6	0,5	6,8	4,7
Tarrafal	52,5	15,0	17,3	0,5	8,4	6,4
Santa Catarina	51,0	15,7	20,7	0,3	7,8	4,5
Santa Cruz	55,6	11,7	20,2	0,0	8,8	3,7
Praia	47,9	12,5	24,4	1,1	11,5	2,6
S. Domingos	58,2	10,3	21,5	0,2	6,3	3,4
S. Miguel	56,9	18,0	17,3	0,1	1,6	6,1
S. Salvador do Mundo	63,8	12,4	15,8	0,0	2,4	5,5
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	63,7	12,5	15,3	0,1	1,7	6,7
Ribeira Grande Santiago	57,2	11,9	23,3	0,1	4,4	3,1
Mosteiros	41,6	15,8	26,7	0,5	11,6	3,8
S. Filipe	43,5	13,2	24,0	1,4	12,5	5,4
Santa Catarina do Fogo	38,8	18,4	29,0	0,6	9,7	3,5
Brava	46,5	14,5	23,8	0,4	11,4	3,3

Source: INE

Labour Market

The active population has declined in relative terms, at -3.8% 2012 to 2014. In absolute terms during the same period it increased from 225,819 to 217,158 individuals. The proportion of unemployed in the total labor force (unemployment rate) recorded slight decrease in these three years, going from 16.8% in 2012 to 16.4% in 2013 and to 15.8% in 2014. The unemployment rate for men (16.4%) in 2014 was higher than the unemployment rate among women (15.2%) and in urban areas (17.0%) higher than in rural areas (12.4 %).

Table 22 - Population aged 15 or more according to the situation in economic activity (2012-2014)

	Working Population			Non Working Population	Total (Working and Non Working Pop.)
	Employed	Unemployed	Total		
2012	187.904	37.915	225.819	135.041	360.861
2013	185.486	36.388	221.874	147.054	368.928
2014					
Total	**182.831**	**34.327**	**217.158**	**157.591**	**374.749**
Male	99.284	19.406	118.690	63.811	182.501
Female	83.546	14.922	98.468	93.780	192.248

Source: INE

Table 23 - Working population by means of residence and Gender (2012-2014)

	Urban		Rural		Cabo Verde		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
2012	79.051	72.136	41.454	33.180	12.0504	105.315	225.819
2013	83.861	71.137	37.266	29.610	12.1127	100.747	221.874
2014							
Working Population	**84.939**	**75.486**	**33.751**	**22.982**	**11.869**	**98.468**	**217.158**
Employed	69.414	63.710	29.871	19.837	99.284	83.546	182831
Unemployed	15.525	11.776	3.880	3.146	19.406	14.922	34.327
Non Working Population	36.794	52.300	27.017	41.480	63.811	93.780	157.591
Total (Working and Non Working)	121.733	127.786	60.768	64.462	182.501	19.2248	374.749

Source: INE

Of the three (3) economic activity sectors, the tertiary sector has shown the highest rate of employees, with an average of around 61% between 2012 and 2014. In 2014, this sector showed an employment rate of 65.5%, 5.1 pp more than in 2013. Meanwhile, in the primary sector the rate has been declining, dropping from 23% in 2013 to 16.7% in 2014 (decrease of -6.3 pp).

Table 24 - Structure of employees by sector of activity (2012-2014)

Sector of Activity	2012	2013	2014
Primary	25,5	23,0	16,7
Secondary	17,3	16,6	17,8
Tertiary	57,2	60,4	65,5

Source: INE

The type of profession that has shown greater degree of employability according to 2014 data, is the group of "elementary professions", by around 26.3%, followed by "Personal services, protection, security and sellers", by around 23.4%, and "skilled workers in industry, construction and craftsmen" by around 14%.

Table 25 - Employed population by main professions (2012-2014)

Main Professions	2012	2013	2014
Military	0,1	0,2	0,1
Legislators, executives, directors and executive managers	3,2	2,5	1,8
Professionals	7,8	8,7	10,4
Technicians and associate professionals	5,4	4,9	5,2
Administrative staff	3,2	4,0	4,5
Personal services, protection, security and sellers	22,7	22,5	23,4
Skilled workers in agriculture, fishing and forestrya	14,0	15,1	8,6
Skilled industrial workers, construction and craftsmen	12,2	13,4	14,0
Plant, machine and assembly operators	4,4	4,5	5,6
Elementary professions	27,0	24,3	26,3

Source: INE

Table 26 - Employed population according to participation in the labor market, according to area by economic activity branch (2012-2014)

	Distribution	Participation in the labour market		Area	
		Female	Male	Urban	Rural
2012	100,0	47,4	52,6	64,7	35,3
2013	100,0	54,2	45,8	67,6	32,4
2014					
Total	**100,0**	**54,3**	**45,7**	**72,8**	**27,2**
Agriculture, livestock and fishing, …	15,3	74,6	25,4	23,4	76,6
Extractive industries	1,3	55,9	44,1	61,2	38,8
Manufacturing industries	8,4	57,8	42,2	84,3	15,7
Electricity, gas, steam, hot and cold water and cold air	0,4	80,8	19,2	81,3	18,7
Water and sanitation facilities	0,4	70,6	29,4	86,6	13,4
Construction	8,6	94,5	5,5	75,0	25,0
Sale and Repair of Vehicles	16,4	33,9	66,1	80,4	19,6
Transport and storage	5,5	90,9	9,1	78,9	21,1
Hotels and restaurants	7,3	36,3	63,7	90,7	9,3
Activity of information and communication	1,8	61,3	38,7	96,6	3,4
Financial and insurance activities	1,1	44,5	55,5	98,6	1,4
Real estate activities	*	69,7	30,3	100,0	0,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,0	54,5	45,5	97,2	2,8
Management and social support services	3,8	57,7	42,3	90,7	9,3
Public administration, compulsory social security	9,7	54,8	45,2	76,5	23,5
Education	6,9	30,5	69,5	73,3	26,7
Human health and social action	1,7	33,4	66,6	92,6	7,4
Artistic activities, entertainment and sports	0,6	86,2	13,8	89,7	10,3
Other service activities	2,8	56,2	43,8	91,4	8,6
Activities of households as employers of domestic staff	6,6	12,2	87,8	80,7	19,3
Activities of international organizations and other	0,3	33,0	67,0	99,1	0,9

Source: INE

The activity rate in Cabo Verde decreased from 60.1% in 2013 to 57.9% in 2014, representing a decrease of -2.2 pp. By gender, it appears that this rate is higher among men than among women. The municipality with the lowest activity rate in 2014 was São Lourenço dos Orgãos while Sal Island presented a higher value, around 81%.

In terms of area, it appears that from 2012 to 2014, this rate was higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In 2014 the rate was around 64.3% in urban areas, while in rural areas the rate was around 45.3%. Most municipalities display a higher activity rate in the urban areas compared to the rural areas, except for the municipalities of Porto Novo, S. Vicente, and Santa Catarina do Fogo.

As expected, the lowest activity rate is concentrated on individuals of the 65 age bracket (elderly) (10.9%) and the highest rate in individuals in the 35 to 39 age bracket (82.9%).

Table 27 - Activity rate according to gender by municipality (2012-2014)

	Gender		
	Male	Female	**Both**
2012	69,0	56,6	62,6
2013	67,1	53,5	60,1
2014			
Cabo Verde	**65,0**	**51,2**	**57,9**
Ribeira Grande	53,7	32,0	43,7
Paul	61,8	36,3	51,0
Porto Novo	71,9	50,0	61,4
S. Vicente	69,7	48,9	59,5
Ribeira Brava	60,9	36,1	49,2
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	65,6	50,9	58,5
Sal	87,1	74,5	81,0
Boa Vista	83,7	73,3	79,6
Maio	58,9	38,1	48,3
Tarrafal	51,8	49,1	50,2
Santa Catarina	48,3	38,5	43,0
Santa Cruz	65,2	45,4	54,7
Praia	68,1	64,7	66,3
S. Domingos	55,5	37,3	46,0
S. Miguel	46,3	35,3	39,8
S. Salvador do Mundo	68,5	50,7	58,9
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	43,5	31,1	37,1
Ribeira Grande Santiago	57,1	44,6	50,5
Mosteiros	61,1	27,1	43,8
S. Filipe	52,3	34,1	42,6
Santa Catarina do Fogo	72,3	38,1	54,8
Brava	57,3	30,9	43,5

Source: INE

Table 28 - Activity rate according to the means of residence by municipality (2012-2014)

	Area		Cabo Verde
	Urban	Rural	
2012	65,1	58,1	62,6
2013	63,7	53,3	60,1
2014			
Cabo Verde	**64,3**	**45,3**	**57,9**
Ribeira Grande	59,8	38,3	43,7
Paul	57,2	49,4	51,0
Porto Novo	60,6	62,8	61,4
S. Vicente	59,4	61,6	59,5
Ribeira Brava	60,4	46,3	49,2
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	58,7	57,6	58,5
Sal	81,7	75,4	81,0
Boa Vista	82,2	69,0	79,6
Maio	64,5	41,0	48,3
Tarrafal	61,2	43,3	50,2
Santa Catarina	61,9	36,6	43,0
Santa Cruz	55,6	54,0	54,7
Praia	66,3	*	66,3
S. Domingos	55,0	42,9	46,0
S. Miguel	40,5	39,4	39,8
S. Salvador do Mundo	60,8	58,6	58,9
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	47,6	35,6	37,1
Ribeira Grande Santiago	60,3	48,7	50,5
Mosteiros	46,8	41,6	43,8
S. Filipe	52,5	36,3	42,6
Santa Catarina do Fogo	47,5	57,0	54,8
Brava	56,0	40,6	43,5

Source: INE

*According to the cartographic update carried out in 2013, the municipality of Praia is entirely urban

Table 29 - Activity rate according to the area and gender by age group (2012-2014)

Age Groups	Urban			Rural			Cabo Verde		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
2012	70,1	60,3	65,1	66,9	49,9	58,1	69,0	56,6	62,6
2013	70,0	57,5	63,7	61,3	45,7	53,3	67,1	53,5	60,1
2014									
Total	**69,8**	**59,1**	**64,3**	**55,5**	**35,7**	**45,3**	**65,0**	**51,2**	**57,9**
15-19 years	13,7	12,4	13,1	19,0	9,8	14,7	15,9	11,3	13,7
20-24 years	67,7	58,8	63,2	56,7	30,5	44,9	63,7	49,8	57,0
25-29 years	83,6	73,4	78,6	71,5	47,2	60,4	80,1	66,6	73,6
30-34 years	88,1	80,9	84,5	77,7	60,8	69,1	85,1	75,0	80,0
35-39 years	90,3	83,8	86,9	82,3	59,3	70,5	88,3	77,9	82,9
40-44 years	91,9	80,6	85,8	78,4	57,0	67,3	87,7	73,7	80,2
45-49 years	89,8	79,4	84,9	78,2	54,8	65,7	86,3	70,5	78,6
50-54 years	79,0	69,5	74,3	78,1	46,5	60,7	78,8	61,5	69,8
55-59 years	78,5	46,1	60,9	61,4	44,8	51,4	73,1	45,6	57,6
60-64 years	57,2	29,1	41,0	52,1	26,7	34,7	55,8	28,2	38,9
65 + years	19,8	7,2	12,3	15,3	5,2	9,1	17,8	6,3	10,9

Source: INE

Regarding the occupancy rate, ie, the employment-population ratio, there was an increase of 1.5 pp. in 2014. This growth was achieved both in males (1.3 pp) as in females (1.5 pp.). By municipality, Ribeira Grande de Santo Antao had lower occupancy rate in 2014, reaching a value of 31.7%.

Table 30 - Occupancy rate or population employment ratio according to gender by municipality (2012-2014)

Municipality	2012			2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Cabo Verde	**57,1**	**47,3**	**52,1**	**55,7**	**45,0**	**50,3**	**54,4**	**43,5**	**48,8**
Ribeira Grande	40,5	24,1	32,9	32,3	22,5	27,8	40,0	22,2	31,7
Paul	52,5	28,1	41,9	56,5	24,3	42,5	47,4	24,9	37,9
Porto Novo	54,7	30,9	43,6	51,7	31,2	41,9	59,6	39,8	50,1
S. Vicente	52,5	41,0	46,6	56,3	40,5	48,6	60,3	42,8	51,8
Ribeira Brava	47,0	30,4	39,0	45,3	27,8	36,6	54,1	32,4	43,9
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	62,6	42,2	52,7	57,4	45,2	51,5	59,4	47,3	53,6
Sal	67,4	60,4	64,1	74,1	64,2	69,4	75,2	63,0	69,4
Boa Vista	64,2	62,5	63,5	80,1	63,5	73,4	72,3	54,7	65,3
Maio	58,9	38,3	48,0	61,9	39,9	50,5	47,9	34,0	40,8
Tarrafal	60,6	60,2	60,4	55,2	53,2	54,0	46,3	42,2	43,9
Santa Catarina	60,2	50,6	55,0	60,3	50,9	55,1	41,1	32,6	36,5
Santa Cruz	67,1	53,8	60,3	54,5	48,1	51,1	54,2	40,1	46,7
Praia	54,7	51,5	53,0	51,5	47,2	49,3	51,8	54,0	53,0
S. Domingos	51,2	35,4	42,9	51,7	32,2	41,6	53,4	33,5	43,0
S. Miguel	67,7	63,1	65,0	62,5	58,3	60,0	42,0	31,5	35,8
S. Salvador Mundo	71,3	60,7	65,5	65,1	50,2	56,9	65,8	46,9	55,6
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	57,0	42,7	49,4	44,5	30,6	37,2	39,3	27,9	33,4
Ribeira Grande Santiago	51,9	37,4	44,0	42,6	29,1	35,5	52,6	40,8	46,3
Mosteiros	64,8	26,6	45,0	67,2	31,3	48,4	57,6	22,8	39,9
S. Filipe	65,4	53,6	59,1	54,4	50,0	52,1	48,6	31,0	39,2
Santa Catarina do Fogo	56,1	25,3	40,7	67,5	37,0	52,5	69,4	35,5	52,1
Brava	49,9	30,0	39,6	41,4	24,8	32,8	49,0	24,1	36,0

Source: INE

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Cabo Verde has gone from 10.7% in 2010 to 15.8% in 2014, an increase of 5.1 pp. Compared to the year 2013, this rate decreased by -0.6 pp. The youth unemployment rate (14-24 years) continues to grow, increasing from 34.6% in 2013 to 50.8% in 2014, representing an increase of 16.2 pp.

Regarding the unemployment rate by gender it turns out that it is lower in females than in males. In 2014, unemployment among women was around 15.2% and among men was around 16.3%.

In the rural area unemployment rate was 12.4% and in the urban areas was 17%. However, when analyzed by municipality, it appears that Santa Catarina do Fogo is the municipality that showed the lowest unemployment rate in 2014 (5%), while the Ribeira Grande de Santo Antão had the highest rate of around 27.4%.

Table 31 - Unemployment rate by municipality (2010-2014)

	2010	2012	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**10,7**	**16,8**	**16,4**	**15,8**
Ribeira Grande	7,3	21,0	10,1	27,4
Paul	10,0	24,8	16,5	25,7
Porto Novo	9,9	19,5	20,6	18,4
S. Vicente	14,8	28,9	22,1	13,0
Ribeira Brava	4,7	18,8	23,7	10,8
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	9,4	15,8	17,7	8,4
Sal	10,8	17,7	10,9	14,4
Boa Vista	5,7	14,3	11,9	17,9
Maio	8,3	8,7	8,2	15,5
Tarrafal	10,1	7,8	11,6	12,6
Santa Catarina	9,9	13,4	8,8	15,1
Santa Cruz	10,9	10,2	12,3	14,6
Praia	11,3	17,2	22,8	20,0
S. Domingos	8,8	16,6	17,0	6,5
S. Miguel	10,6	3,0	4,9	9,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	4,6	3,0	5,4	5,6
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	9,4	9,4	9,6	9,9
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	8,0	14,3	17,2	8,2
Mosteiros	6,7	1,5	3,0	8,9
S. Filipe	8,7	8,2	7,9	8,0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	6,4	13,0	3,4	5,0
Brava	9,6	14,0	5,5	17,3

Source: INE

Table 32 - Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years) by municipality

	2010	2012	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**21,3**	**32,1**	**34,6**	**35,8**
Ribeira Grande	15,0	38,0	26,2	50,8
Paul	17,1	58,4	34,3	50,8
Porto Novo	19,3	30,9	37,0	36,2
S. Vicente	29,9	49,7	49,9	29,5
Ribeira Brava	11,2	33,4	41,1	15,8
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	18,4	34,5	31,5	19,0
Sal	20,8	37,4	32,0	34,1
Boa Vista	10,4	25,6	23,8	34,0
Maio	16,5	20,1	22,0	41,2
Tarrafal	17,7	14,1	25,4	25,9
Santa Catarina	18,7	18,8	15,4	31,3
Santa Cruz	19,3	20,2	29,2	28,7
Praia	25,0	42,7	49,0	48,2
S. Domingos	18,7	35,7	43,6	22,7
S. Miguel	17,1	3,3	6,9	23,1
S. Salvador do Mundo	10,0	4,5	11,7	12,6
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	22,2	25,0	31,1	24,5
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	16,8	32,2	32,8	19,9
Mosteiros	14,4	2,0	7,2	21,5
S. Filipe	16,2	21,0	20,0	17,0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	10,4	23,2	2,8	8,8
Brava	19,0	32,4	21,0	50,9

Source: INE

Table 33 - Unemployment rate according to gender and area by municipality (2012-2014)

	Gender		Area		
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
2012	17,2	16,4	19,1	12,1	16,8
2013	16,9	15,7	19,2	10	16,4
2014					
Cabo Verde	**16,3**	**15,2**	**17,0**	**12,4**	**15,8**
Ribeira Grande	25,6	30,8	29,8	26,1	27,4
Paul	23,3	31,4	18,7	27,8	25,7
Porto Novo	17,1	20,4	23,4	10,8	18,4
S. Vicente	13,5	12,3	13,6	6,4	13,0
Ribeira Brava	11,1	10,3	8,7	11,5	10,8
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	9,5	7,0	7,7	11,9	8,4
Sal	13,6	15,4	14,1	17,1	14,4
Boa Vista	13,6	25,4	16,3	25,6	17,9
Maio	18,7	10,7	15,1	15,8	15,5
Tarrafal	10,6	14,2	16,1	9,5	12,6
Santa Catarina	15,0	15,2	13,1	16,3	15,1
Santa Cruz	16,8	11,8	19,2	11,3	14,6
Praia	23,9	16,5	20,0	*	20,0
S. Domingos	3,7	10,2	6,3	6,6	6,5
S. Miguel	9,2	10,6	20,4	2,9	9,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	4,0	7,5	8,8	5,1	5,6
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	9,6	10,3	12,3	9,4	9,9
Ribeira Grande Santiago	8,0	8,4	9,0	8,0	8,2
Mosteiros	5,6	16,0	10,3	7,8	8,9
S. Filipe	7,2	9,0	8,2	7,7	8,0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	4,0	6,9	10,1	3,8	5,0
Brava	14,5	22,1	10,3	19,6	17,3

Source: INE

Table 34 - Unemployment rate according to Age Group, Gender and area by municipality (2014)

	Age group (in years)				Gender		Area		
	15 - 24	15 - 34	35 - 64	65 & +	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Cabo Verde	**35,8**	**23,9**	**7,8**	**0,7**	**16,3**	**15,2**	**17,0**	**12,4**	**15,8**
Ribeira Grande	50,8	38,6	19,6	0,0	25,6	30,8	29,8	26,1	27,4
Paul	50,8	35,6	18,2	0,0	23,3	31,4	18,7	27,8	25,7
Porto Novo	36,2	30,8	7,6	6,0	17,1	20,4	23,4	10,8	18,4
S. Vicente	29,5	19,3	7,6	0,0	13,5	12,3	13,6	6,4	13,0
Ribeira Brava	15,8	18,0	5,4	0,0	11,1	10,3	8,7	11,5	10,8
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	19,0	11,9	5,2	0,0	9,5	7,0	7,7	11,9	8,4
Sal	34,1	18,2	9,7	0,0	13,6	15,4	14,1	17,1	14,4
Boavista	34,0	21,5	11,9	27,4	13,6	25,4	16,3	25,6	17,9
Maio	41,2	27,7	7,7	0,0	18,7	10,7	15,1	15,8	15,5
Tarrafal	25,9	19,6	6,4	0,0	10,6	14,2	16,1	9,5	12,6
Santa Catarina	31,3	21,8	7,5	0,0	15,0	15,2	13,1	16,3	15,1
Santa Cruz	28,7	23,9	4,1	0,0	16,8	11,8	19,2	11,3	14,6
Praia	48,2	31,7	8,1	0,0	23,9	16,5	20,0	*	20,0
S. Domingos	22,7	11,8	1,7	0,0	3,7	10,2	6,3	6,6	6,5
S. Miguel	23,1	16,4	4,2	0,0	9,2	10,6	20,4	2,9	9,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	12,6	10,2	1,4	0,0	4,0	7,5	8,8	5,1	5,6
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	24,5	18,1	2,7	0,0	9,6	10,3	12,3	9,4	9,9
Ribeira Grande Santiago	19,9	13,4	3,2	0,0	8,0	8,4	9,0	8,0	8,2
Mosteiros	21,5	15,3	3,2	0,0	5,6	16,0	10,3	7,8	8,9
S. Filipe	17,0	10,9	5,3	0,0	7,2	9,0	8,2	7,7	8,0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	8,8	8,3	1,1	0,0	4,0	6,9	10,1	3,8	5,0
Brava	50,9	23,6	11,5	0,0	14,5	22,1	10,3	19,6	17,3

Source: INE

Cabo Verde | Unemployment in 2014

Unemployment rate decreases, but continuing high among young people

According to data from the Continuous Multi-Purpose Survey, Module Employment and Labour Market, conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, in 2014 the unemployment rate decreased 0.4 percentage points, reaching 15.8%. (In 2013 the rate was 16.4%).
Among young people (15-24 years) the rate remains high (35.8%) and more particularly affects young people in urban areas of all the islands of the archipelago. These manifest increasingly pessimistic about the job search.
Unemployment affects almost similarly male and female gender (16.3% and 15.2% respectively).
There was greater disparity at the municipal level, Ribeira Grande (27.4%) and Paul (25.7%) (island of Santo Antão) and Praia, the country's capital (20%) are the most affected whereas, the lowest percentages were found in the municipalities of Santa Catarina do Fogo (5%) S. Salvador do Mundo (5.6%) and São Domingos (6.5%). - the latter on Santiago island.

This infographic summarizes in images and table the main results of the unemployment, in Cabo Verde (2014) for more information see: www.ine.cv

Unemployment rate **15,8%**

Youth (15-24 years) **35,8%**

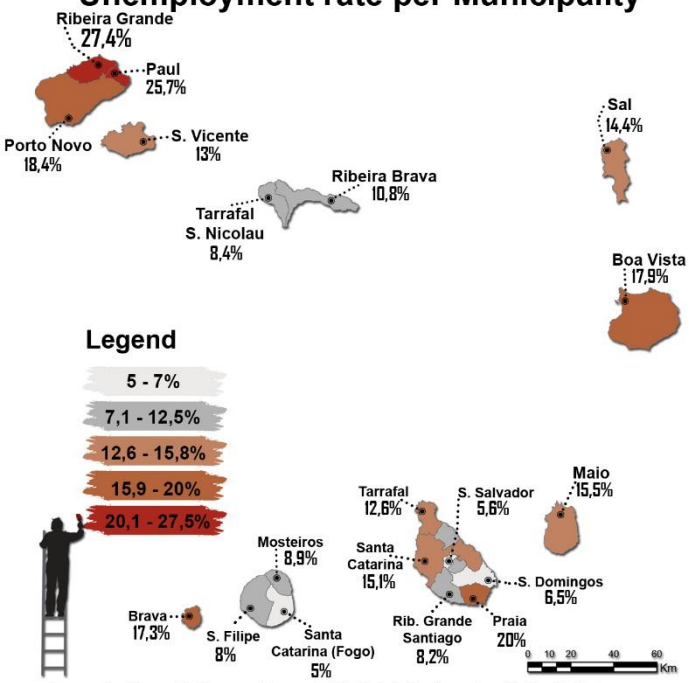
Male **16,3%**

Female **15,2%**

Urban **17%**

Rural **12,4%**

Unemployment rate per Municipality



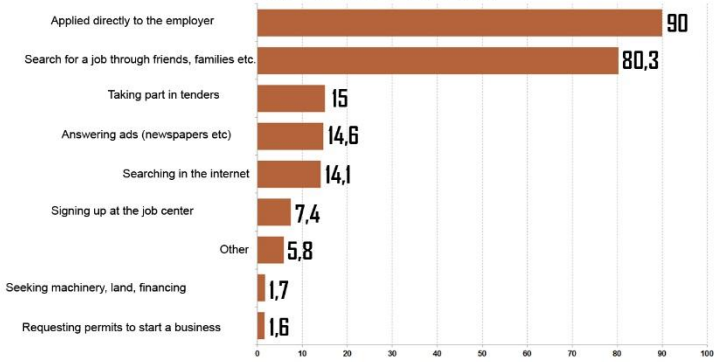
Source: Continuous Multipurpose Survey - 2014: Module Employment and Labor Market

Population of 15 years and more, according to the situation to the labor market

Situation Status	Male	Female	Total
Active Population	**118.690**	**98.468**	**217.158**
Employed population	99.284	83.546	**182.831**
Unemployed	19.406	14.922	**34.327**
Inactive Population	**63.811**	**93.780**	**157.591**
Total	**182.501**	**192.248**	**374.749**

Source: Continuous Multipurpose Survey - 2014: Module Employment and Labor Market

Job search mode (%)



Source: Continuous Multipurpose Survey - 2014: Module Employment and Labor Market

National Institute of Statistics - Cabo Verde
Source: Continuous Multipurpose Survey - 2014:
Module Employment and Labor Market
Design: Dissemination Service INE-CV

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA CABO VERDE
www.ine.cv

March 2015

Social Protection

The number of members in the National Social Security Institute (INPS) increased from 169,290 people in 2010 to 197,991 people in 2014, an increase of 28,701 members and an increase of 17%. Compared to 2013, the number of members at INPS increased 1.9% in 2014. It is noted also that most members refer to "Family of insured and pensioners with open right", with 49.5% and "active Policy holders" with 36.6%.

When analyzed by gender, it appears that there are more INPS female members than men members. In 2014 there was a total of 99,536 female members and 98 456 male members, that is 50.3% and 49.7% of the total, respectively.

Table 35 - INPS members by category (2010-2014)

Type of Members	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014[P]
Active policy holders	**68 239**	**72 729**	**74 506**	**72 686**	**72 409**
Employees	45 167	48 031	48 815	47 447	47 536
Self-employed	962	1 787	2 054	1 852	1 588
Civil servisse scheme	22 110	22 911	23 637	23 387	23 285
Active INPS pensioners	**5 351**	**5 617**	**5 952**	**6 091**	**6 961**
Old age*	2 397	2 508	2 657	2 773	3 519
Disability	1 196	1 238	1 265	1 286	1 311
Survivor's pension	1 758	1 871	2 030	2 032	2 131
Civil service pensioners	**3 865**	**4 026**	**4 199**	**4 476**	**4 597**
Family members of policy holders and pensioners with open right	**76 681**	**79 492**	**89 971**	**94 891**	**97 956**
Ascendants	3 610	3 695	3 849	4 050	4 285
Descendants	68 023	70 600	81 440	85 904	88 500
Spouses	5 048	5 197	4 682	4 937	5 171
Agreement Scheme	**15 154**	**15 432**	**15 972**	**16 098**	**16 068**
Pensioners and Migrant Workers	6 159	6 129	6 634	6 692	6 808
Membres of the family with open right	8 995	9 303	9 338	9 406	9 260
Total	**169 290**	**177 296**	**190 600**	**194 242**	**197 991**

* Comprises interim and supplementary pensioners
Source: INPS
P: provisional data

Table 36 - Members with open rights in INPS by island (2012-2014)

R	2012[P]	2013[P]	2014[P]
Cabo Verde	**190.600**	**194.242**	**197.991**
Santo Antão	11.125	11.113	10.991
S. Vicente	36.521	37.135	37.922
S. Nicolau	5.627	5.463	5.585
Sal	18.649	19.053	19.784
Boa Vista	6.376	6.616	6.740
Maio	2.555	2.756	2.764
Santiago	100.305	102.180	103.944
Fogo	8.368	8.843	9.113
Brava	1.072	1.078	1.144
Estrangeiro	2	5	4

Source: INPS
P: provisional data

Table 37 – INPS members by gender and category, (1983 – 2014)

Type of Members	2012			2013			2014		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Policy holders	33.481	41.025	74.506	33.181	39.505	72.686	33.312	39.098	72.409
Employees'Scheme	21.010	27.805	48.815	21.014	26.433	47.447	21.303	26.234	47.536
Domestic workers	807	33	840	866	42	908	1.001	43	1.044
Self-employed Scheme	1.030	1.024	2.054	898	954	1.852	763	825	1.588
Civil service scheme	11.441	12.196	23.637	11.269	12.118	23.387	11.246	12.039	23.285
Current scheme	8.098	8.371	16.469	7.629	8.129	15.758	7.361	7.906	15.267
New scheme	3.343	3.825	7.168	3.640	3.989	7.629	3.885	4.133	8.018
INPS pensioners	2.630	3.322	5.952	2.726	3.365	6.091	3.180	3.781	6.961
Old age*	1.424	622	2.046	1.449	598	2.047	1.563	583	2.146
Disability	255	1.010	1.265	263	1.023	1.286	278	1.033	1.311
Survivor's pension	951	1.690	2.641	1.014	1.744	2.758	1.339	2.165	3.504
Civil service pensioners*	1.940	2.259	4.199	2.118	2.358	4.476	2.148	2.449	4.597
Policy Holders family members and open right pensioners	47.121	42.850	89.971	49.535	45.356	94.891	51.078	46.878	97.956
Ascendants	3.316	533	3.849	3.489	561	4.050	3.681	604	4.285
Descendants	39.317	42.123	81.440	41.340	44.564	85.904	42.503	45.997	88.500
Spouses	4.488	194	4.682	4.706	231	4.937	4.894	277	5.171
Agreements Scheme	9.775	6.197	15.972	9.814	6.284	16.098	9.818	6.250	16.068
Pensioners and Migrant Workers	2.260	4.374	6.634	2.322	4.370	6.692	2.417	4.391	6.808
Family members with open right	7.515	1.823	9.338	7.492	1.914	9.406	7.401	1.859	9.260
Total	**94.947**	**95.653**	**190.600**	**97.374**	**96.868**	**194.242**	**99.536**	**98.456**	**197.991**

* Includes provisional and additional pensioners

Source: INPS

Table 38 – INPS active taxpayers registered by category

Taxpayers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014[P]
Employers' contribution (General scheme)	4.190	4.224	4.334	4.302	4.306
Public Administration	327	328	324	311	296
Domestic taxpayers	377	585	713	789	917
Self-employed worker	962	1.760	2.054	1.852	1.588

Source: INPS

Table 39 - Costs (CVE thousands) with the main social security family benefits (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Costs of benefits	2.746.064	3.012.334	3.147.453	3.307.364	3.451.391
Sickness and Maternity	**1.475.704**	**1.631.055**	**1.741.960**	**1.705.016**	**1.530.755**
Sickness benefit	130.710	110.036	106.927	118.756	115.224
Maternity benefit	55.920	59.123	73.691	72.433	83.164
Hospital and medical assistance	348.843	349.854	428.151	408.758	373.731
Medical Care	546.205	598.415	598.874	576.123	490.292
Prosthesis and Orthopaedic	87.481	99.492	108.199	104.521	112.668
Transport and Stay	251.738	403.786	425.644	424.425	349.684
Standard Expenditure	54.807	10.349	474	0	5.992
Deferred Benefits	**1.077.820**	**1.125.444**	**1.127.153**	**1.301.588**	**1.531.761**
Old age	500.061	512.458	523.554	608.873	832.582
Disability	414.912	445.386	441.396	499.010	502.307
Survivor	162.847	167.600	162.203	193.705	196.872
Family Benefits and Supplementary Allowances	192.540	255.835	278.340	300.760	388.875
Family Benefits	171.790	222.837	243.499	265.359	363.720
Breast feeding Allowance	12.437	20.417	21.836	22.252	14.019
Disability Allowance	2.736	4.562	5.406	5.516	4.983
Funeral Allowance	5.577	8.019	7.599	7.633	6.153

Source: INPS

Table 40 - Beneficiaries and monitoring of internal evaluations according to the beneficiary island of origin, (2013 – 2014)

Island of origin	2013			2014		
	Evacuees	Accomp. persons	Total	Evacuees	Accomp. persons	Total
Santo Antão	611	65	676	322	79	401
S. Vicente	31	5	36	27	15	42
S. Nicolau	378	18	396	311	113	424
Sal	511	154	665	441	177	618
Boavista	442	64	506	243	74	317
Maio	136	47	183	79	27	106
Fogo	285	102	387	234	72	306
Brava	63	27	90	46	15	61
Total	**2.457**	**482**	**2.939**	**1.703**	**572**	**2.275**

Source: INPS

Table 41 - Patients evacuated abroad, according to medical specialty (2014)

Medical Specialty	**2014**
Cardiology	44
Oncology	43
Neurosurgery	42
Ophthalmology	27
Orthopedics/Traumatology	18
Nephrology	15
Urology	14
Hematology	11
Gastroenterology	10
Medical Paediatrics	6
Plastic Surgery	3
Autoimmune Disease	3
Neurology	3
Pneumology	3
Pediatric Cardiology	2
Surgery	2
Pediatric Surgery	2
Endocrinology	2
Thoracic surgery	1
Diabetes	1
Electrophysiology	1
Rehabilitation medicine	1
Pediatric Oncology	1
Post Transplant	1
Total	**256**

Source: INPS

Table 42 – Pensions average amount (in CVE) by type (1012-2014)

Pensioners by gender	2012	2013	2014
	Amount (CVE)		
Old age pension	20.816	21.301	23.801
Female	17.140	17.460	20.069
Male	22.917	23.591	26.120
Disability pension	37.429	38.338	39.685
Female	34.514	34.604	33.493
Male	38.188	39.337	41.033
Survivors pension	9.065	9.292	9.375
Female	9.423	9.965	10.031
Male	8.177	7.527	7.497
Grand Total	**20.968**	**21.321**	**21.720**
Female	14.881	15.364	15.902
Male	25.736	26.161	26.736

Source: INPS

Poverty and living conditions

In 2007 the percentage of the poor, the population living below the poverty line (people living on less than $ 49,485 per year) was 26.6% (QUIBB, 2007), the highest incidence was in the municipality of Santa Catarina do Fogo (59%) and the lowest in Sal Island (4%). According to the QUIBB 2007 data, the depth of poverty was 8.1%, while in urban areas the figure was 3.3% and in rural areas 14.3%. Regarding the intensity of poverty, this reached the value of 3.4% in 2007, in urban areas came to 1.3% whereas in rural areas reached the value of 6.3%.

Table 43 - Poverty incidence according to area, by identical areas (IDRF 2001/02) and Municipality (QUIBB 2007)

	Poverty Incidence		
	Urban	Rural	National
Areas 2001/02			
Praia	11,5	15,1	11,6
The rest of Santiago	23,3	46,1	41,5
Santo Antão	24,1	56,2	45,6
S. Vicente	13,1	20,3	13,6
Fogo	9,4	47,6	39,0
Other islands	6,9	25,3	14,3
2007			
Cabo Verde	**13,2**	**44,3**	**26,6**
Ribeira Grande	17,2	50,9	44,0
Paul	26,2	64,0	54,1
Porto Novo	26,7	60,4	43,5
S. Vicente	13,1	20,3	13,6
Ribeira Brava	-	24,5	18,2
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	21,6	25,1	22,7
Sal	3,0	12,6	4,0
Boa Vista	7,3	8,8	8,0
Maio	9,4	18,6	15,0
Tarrafal	15,3	56,0	42,1
Santa Catarina	13,5	48,2	42,8
Santa Cruz	32,9	53,4	46,0
Praia	11,5	15,1	11,6
S. Domingos	10,4	41,6	37,8
S. Miguel	36,3	51,2	45,9
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	-	34,8	34,8
S. Salvador do Mundo	-	24,1	24,1
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	-	39,3	39,3
Mosteiros	11,4	52,6	51,7
S. Filipe	9,4	40,0	28,8
Santa Catarina do Fogo	-	59,0	59,0
Brava	14,4	42,1	35,1

Source: INE

Table 44 - Poverty depth, according to area by identical areas (IDRF 2001/02) and (QUIBB 2007)

	Poverty Depth		
	Urban	Rural	National
Areas 2001/02			
Praia	2,7	3,9	2,7
The rest of Santiago	6,9	14,9	13,3
Santo Antão	6,3	18,5	14,4
S. Vicente	3,1	5,0	3,2
Fogo	3,3	16,0	13,2
Other islands	1,5	7,4	3,9
2007			
Cabo Verde	**3,3**	**14,3**	**8,1**

Source: INE

Table 45 - Poverty intensity rate, according to the area by identical areas (IDRF 2001/02) and (QUIBB 2007)

	Intensity of poverty		
	Urban	Rural	National
Areas 2001/02			
Praia	1,0	1,4	1,0
The rest of Santiago	2,9	6,6	5,8
Santo Antão	2,3	8,3	6,3
S. Vicente	1,1	2,0	1,2
Fogo	1,4	7,1	5,9
Other islands	0,5	3,2	1,6
2007 (QUIBB)			
Cabo Verde	**1,3**	**6,3**	**3,4**

Source: INE

Justice and Security

The number of homicide incidents in Cabo Verde rose from 39 in 2010 to 56 in 2012, reflecting an increase of 43.6%. The municipality with the highest incidents logging has been Praia, followed by São Vicente, where in 2012, 29 and 7 instances of homicide, were logged respectively.

Table 46 – Crime occurring per 100.000 inhabitants, (2008-2013)

Year	Incidents	Population	Incidents/ 100.000 Inhab
2008	20.807	483.589	4.303
2009	21.967	488.787	4.494
2010	20.604	494.040	4.171
2011	22.152	499.929	4.431
2012	24.444	505.983	4.831
2013	22.991	512.173	4.489

Source: MAI

Table 47 - Proportion of crime perpetrators according to age by municipality (2013)

	Age Group				
	< 16	16-20	21-30	31-45	45>
Cabo Verde	**2,0**	**13,7**	**44,4**	**30,7**	**9,3**
Ribeira Grande	2,6	9,2	36,1	35,5	16,6
Paul	1,8	12,2	38,1	33,1	14,7
Porto Novo	1,7	19,0	39,3	27,7	12,3
S. Vicente	1,2	10,8	50,0	30,8	7,2
Ribeira Brava	5,9	5,9	16,8	52,1	19,2
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	4,0	8,9	42,6	34,7	9,9
Sal	1,1	8,3	40,5	41,3	8,8
Boa Vista	1,4	13,2	50,2	32,2	2,9
Maio	0,5	17,4	42,4	29,2	10,5
Tarrafal	1,6	10,4	42,1	33,5	12,4
Santa Catarina	1,2	5,5	68,8	19,1	5,4
Santa Cruz	2,7	15,9	39,2	30,2	12,0
Praia	2,4	20,7	44,0	25,9	7,0
S. Domingos	4,5	10,3	34,2	45,2	5,8
S. Miguel	2,5	7,5	38,1	27,5	24,4
S. Salvador do Mundo	3,5	13,9	35,1	31,2	16,3
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	0,0	19,2	41,6	34,4	4,8
Ribeira Grande Santiago	1,8	7,9	48,2	29,8	12,3
Mosteiros	1,8	11,4	37,9	37,4	11,4
S. Filipe	2,6	17,2	37,9	31,4	11,4
Santa Catarina do Fogo	3,6	10,9	44,4	23,2	17,9
Brava	0,9	13,7	44,4	30,7	9,3

Source: MAI

Table 48 - Number of pending and brought incivil proceedings by court (2014-2015)

Court	Pending		Brought in		**Total**
	Actual	%	Actual	%	
Cabo Verde	8.624	63,0	5.036	37,0	13.660
1st Civil Court Praia	479	68,5	220	31,5	699
2nd Civil Court Praia	639	75,2	211	24,8	850
3rd Civil Court Praia	476	68,7	217	31,3	693
4th Civil Court Praia	434	63,5	250	36,5	684
Juvenile and Family Court	781	50,6	761	49,4	1.542
Court of Labour	624	52,3	568	47,7	1.192
1st Civil Court S. Vicente	929	74,7	315	25,3	1.244
2nd Civil Court S. Vicente	694	70,8	286	29,2	980
Civil Court Santa Catarina	391	66,0	201	34,0	592
Civil Court Santa Cruz	541	72,4	206	27,6	747
Civil Court S. Filipe	552	57,7	405	42,3	957
Civil Court Ribeira Grande	273	76,0	86	24,0	359
Civil Court Sal	526	63,2	306	36,8	832
Civil Court Tarrafal	444	66,3	226	33,7	670
Civil Court S. Domingos	39	30,7	88	69,3	127
Civil Court Maio	63	52,9	56	47,1	119
Civil Court Mosteiros	67	29,0	164	71,0	231
Civil Court Brava	265	86,0	43	14,0	308
Civil Court Porto Novo	99	40,4	146	59,6	245
Civil Court Paul	57	64,0	32	36,0	89
Civil Court S. Nicolau	74	42,8	99	57,2	173
Civil Court Boa Vista	177	54,1	150	45,9	327

Source: CSMJ

Table 49 - Number and Percentage of tried_civil proceedings by court (2014-2015)

Court	Actual	%
Cabo Verde	5.035	36,9
1st Civil Court Praia	354	50,6
2nd Civil Court Praia	231	27,2
3rd Civil Court Praia	181	26,1
4th Civil Court Praia	309	45,2
Juvenile and Family Court	679	44,0
Court of Labour	400	33,6
1st Civil Court S. Vicente	589	47,3
2nd Civil court S. Vicente	211	21,5
Civil Court Santa Catarina	305	51,5
Civil Court Santa Cruz	176	23,6
Civil Court S. Filipe	324	33,9
Civil Court Ribeira Grande	80	22,3
Civil Court Sal	242	29,1
Civil Court Tarrafal	249	37,2
Civil Court S. Domingos	51	40,2
Civil Court Maio	82	68,9
Civil Court Mosteiros	153	66,2
Civil Court Brava	24	7,8
Civil Court Porto Novo	133	54,3
Civil Court Paul	46	51,7
Civil Court S. Nicolau	95	54,9
Civil Court Boa Vista	121	37,0

Source: CSMJ

Indicators and calculation method

Annual average growth rate - is the population variation observed in a given period of time, compared to the average population in this period, expressed as rate per 100 inhabitants.

$$TCMA = \frac{P_t - P_0}{[P_0 + P_t]/2} \times 100$$

P_0 - Population at inception point

P_t – Population at finishing point

Natural growth rate - is the natural balance observed in a given period, compared to the average population in this period, also expressed as rate per 100 inhabitants.

$$TCN = \frac{\mathrm{SN}}{[P_0 + P_t]/2} \times 100$$

SN is the natural balance between the initial and final point

Life expectancy at birth - is the average number of years a person can expect to live at birth, if age mortality rates observed at the time remain.

Gender ratio - is the ratio of the actual male and female population, expressed as rate per 100 women.

$$RM = \frac{H}{M} \times 100$$

where H is the male population and M the female population.

Dependency ratio - the number of individuals under 15 years and the number of individuals aged 65 years or more existing for every 100 individuals between 15 and 64 years.

$$ID = \frac{Pop < 15\ years + Pop \geq 65\ years}{Pop\ 15 - 64\ years} \times 100$$

Total dependency ratio - relationship between the young and elderly (dependent population) and the labour force (adult), usually defined as the ratio between the number of people between 0 and 14 years along with people aged 65 or more and the number of people aged 15 and 64 years.

$$IDT = \frac{Pop < 15\ years + Pop \geq 65\ years}{Pop\ 15 - 64\ years} \times 100$$

Youth dependency ratio - the relationship between young people and the labour force, usually defined as the ratio between the number of people between 0 and 14 years and the number of people aged between 15 and 64 years.

$$IDJ = \frac{Pop < 15\ years}{Pop\ 15 - 64\ years} \times 100$$

Old age dependency ratio - the relationship between the elderly population and the labour force, usually defined as the ratio between the number of people aged 65 or more and the number of people aged between 15 and 64 years.

$$IDI = \frac{Pop \geq 65\ years}{Pop\ 15 - 64\ years} \times 100$$

Ageing index - number of individuals aged 65 or more years that exist for every 100 individuals younger than 15 years. That is, the relationship between old and young.

$$IDI = \frac{Pop \geq 65\ years}{Pop < 15\ years} \times 100$$

Longevity Index - the relationship between two groups of elderly people, one aged over 65 and the other aged over 75 years. Usually defined as the ratio between the number of people aged over 75 years and the number of people aged over 65 years.

$$IL = \frac{Pop \geq 75\ years}{Pop \geq 65\ years} \times 100$$

Migratory balance - the difference between the number of people entering and leaving the country during the year.

Poverty **headcount index** (P0) or **poverty rate**. If there are "n" people in the dependent population and that "q" among them are poor, or who have a level of annual consumption per capita "Yi" below the poverty threshold "Z" (ie "Yi <Z" "q" individuals), the poverty rate is H = q/n.

Poverty gap índex (P_1). This indicator is equal to the average of the differences between the poverty threshold and the consumption level of the poor, and is expressed as a percentage of the poverty threshold.

Severity rate or gravity index (P2). It takes into account not only the distance separating the poor from of the poverty line (deviation / poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. Assigns a greater weighting to more distant households of the poverty threshold.

For more information see:
Publications:
QUIBB Reports 2001/2002 and QUIBB 2007
Demographic projections of Cabo Verde 2010-2030
Reports Continuous Multiobjective Survey Modules (IMC 2012 the 2014 - Living Conditions, Migration, Labour Market)
Annual reports of the INPS
Annual reports on the situation of justice in Cabo Verde
Crime statistics (MIA)

www.ine.cv

www.inps.cv

www.mai.gov.cv

Health

Health

This chapter of the yearbook covers the health sector indicators, a sector which has always deserved special attention from decision-makers in Cabo Verde, showing a distinct positive evolution in the various indicators, some presented in this yearbook.

Regarding the State General Budget (SGB), Cabo Verde applied on average from 2005 to and 2013, about 7.1% in the health sector. Although in absolute terms there has been a 26% increase in funding for health, it is clear that participation in the general Budget decreased by 0.47 percentage points from 2005 to 2013. From 2011 to 2013, the health budget decreased in absolute terms (-17%) although in relative terms, there has been an increase in 0.28 percentage points in the participation in the SGB.

Table 50 – State General Budget (SGB) and the Ministry of Health Budget (2005-2013)

Years	State General Budget (SGB) Total (Millions in CVE)	Budget of the Ministry of Health (BMH) Total (Millions of CVE)	**%** (BMH/GSB)
2005	35.285	2.670	7,57
2006	40.689	3.175	7,80
2007	40.154	3.210	7,99
2008	44.595	3.369	7,55
2009	52.003	3.438	6,61
2010	61.913	3.563	5,75
2011	59 422	4.055	6,82
2012	57.172	3.772	6,60
2013	47.322	3.361	7,10

Source: Ministry of Finance

Infrastructure and Resources Allocated to the Health Services

In terms of health infrastructure in 2013, the country has two central hospitals located in Praia and S. Vicente, 4 Regional Hospitals distributed amongst the municipalities of Ribeira Grande de Santo Antão, Sal, Santa Catarina and São Filipe and 28 health facilities, which in turn increased by 64.7% from 2009 to 2013. the Basic health Units are installed in all municipalities and are essential infrastructure in the implementation of health policy in the country.

Table 51 - Health infrastructure according to major health facilities by municipality (2009 -2013)

	Health Facilities		
	Central Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Health Centers
2009	2	3	17
2010	2	3	17
2011	2	3	17
2012	2	3	17
2013			
Cabo Verde	**2**	**4**	**28**
Ribeira Grande	0	1	0
Paul	0	0	1
Porto Novo	0	0	1
S. Vicente	1	0	5
Ribeira Brava	0	0	1
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	0	0	1
Sal	0	1	0
Boa Vista	0	0	1
Maio	0	0	1
Tarrafal	0	0	1
Santa Catarina	0	1	1
Santa Cruz	0	0	1
Praia	1	0	6
S. Domingos	0	0	1
S. Miguel	0	0	1
S. Salvador do Mundo	0	0	1
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	0	0	1
Ribeira Grande Santiago	0	0	1
Mosteiros	0	0	1
S. Filipe	0	1	0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	0	0	1
Brava	0	0	1

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 52 - Health infrastructure by type of health structures by municipality (2013)

Municipality	Health Facilities					
	Central Hospital	Regional Hospital	Health Centers	Reproductive Health Center	Sanitation Post	Health Base Unit
Cabo Verde	**2**	**4**	**28**	**5**	**35**	**108**
Ribeira Grande	0	1	0	1	5	7
Paul	0	0	1	0	2	4
Porto Novo	0	0	1	0	4	15
S. Vicente	1	0	5	1	0	3
Ribeira Brava	0	0	1	0	2	8
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	0	0	1	0	1	2
Sal	0	1	1	0	0	2
Boa Vista	0	0	1	0	1	5
Maio	0	0	1	0	2	3
Tarrafal	0	0	1	0	2	8
Santa Catarina	0	1	1	1	4	8
Santa Cruz	0	0	1	0	3	2
Praia	1	0	5	1	1	5
S. Domingos	0	0	1	0	1	10
S. Miguel	0	0	1	0	1	6
S. Salvador do Mundo	0	0	1	0	0	2
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	0	0	1	0	0	2
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	0	0	1	0	2	4
Mosteiros	0	0	1	0	0	4
S. Filipe	0	1	0	1	2	4
Santa Catarina do Fogo	0	0	1	0	0	2
Brava	0	0	1	0	2	2

Source: Ministry of Health

With respect to human resources allocated to health facilities, Cabo Verde had 308 doctors and 594 nurses in 2013, representing an increase of 23% and 20%, respectively, compared to the year 2009. It should be noted that the number of doctors and nurses has consistently increased in the country, so that in 2013p.p, the ratio Doctor per 10 thousand inhabitants and nurses per 10,000 inhabitants would be at 6.01 and 11.6 p.p, respectively. São Vicente is the island / Municipality where both the doctor ratio per 10 thousand inhabitants as the ratio of nurses per 10,000 inhabitants are higher, of 10.73 and 19.2 p.p, respectively. Howeverp.p, there are notable regional diferences p.p, as there are municipalities with limited coverage of doctors and nurses, for example, the municipality of São Salvador do Mundo, Ribeira Grande de Santiago and São Domingos.

Table 53 - Number of doctors, Ratio Doctor / 10,000 inhabitants, number of nurses and Ratio Nurses / 10,000 inhabitants (2009-2013)

Year	Population	No. Of Doctors	Ratio Doctor/ Inhabit.	No. Nurses	Ration Nurses/ Inhabit.
2009	508.633	251	4,93	496	9,75
2010	491.683	292	5,94	543	11,04
2011	499.929	292	5,84	543	10,86
2012	505.983	260	5,14	551	10,89
2013	**512.173**	**308**	**6,01**	**594**	**11,60**

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 54 - Doctors and Nurses Ratio (*) per 10 000 inhabitants per municipality (2013)

Municipality	Number of Doctors	Ratio Doctor/inhabitant	Number of Nurses	Ratio Nurses/Inhabitants
Cabo Verde	**308**	**6,01**	**594**	**11,60**
Ribeira Grande	8	4,51	34	19,16
Paul	1	1,55	6	9,33
Porto Novo	5	2,83	13	7,35
S. Vicente	85	10,73	152	19,18
Ribeira Brava	2	2,72	11	14,97
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	1	1,90	7	13,32
Sal	12	3,91	23	7,50
Boavista	3	2,44	9	7,31
Maio	2	2,89	8	11,54
Tarrafal	3	1,63	11	5,97
Santa Catarina	26	5,86	44	9,91
Santa Cruz	5	1,89	13	4,90
Praia	132	9,18	196	13,63
S. Domingos	2	1,43	4	2,86
S. Miguel	4	2,65	7	4,65
S. Salvador do Mundo	1	1,15	5	5,77
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	1	1,38	5	6,91
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	1	1,19	2	2,39
Mosteiros	2	2,12	6	6,36
S. Filipe	9	4,17	29	13,43
Santa Catarina do Fogo	1	1,89	2	3,77
Brava	2	3,43	7	12,02

Source: Ministry of Health

The number of hospital beds in health facilities has come to 1,072 beds in 2013 (+ 10.5% of that recorded in 2009). These beds are distributed into 526 in central hospitals, 244 and 302 in regional hospitals in healths centers scattered in all municipalities.

Table 55 - Number of hospital beds according to health facilities by municipality (2009-2013)

	No of Beds			
	Central Hospitals	Regional Hospitals	Health Centers	**Total**
2009	553	194	266	1.013
2010	540	208	287	1.035
2011	561	201	319	1.081
2012	563	211	345	1.119
2013				
Cabo Verde	**526**	**244**	**302**	**1.072**
Ribeira Grande	-	64	-	64
Paul	-	-	15	15
Porto Novo	-	-	29	29
S. Vicente	201	-	0	201
Ribeira Brava	-	-	24	24
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	-	-	30	30
Sal	-	45	-	45
Boavista	-	-	28	28
Maio	-	-	30	30
Tarrafal	-	-	26	26
Santa Catarina	-	81	0	81
Santa Cruz	-	-	34	34
Praia	325	-	0	325
S. Domingos	-	-	17	17
S. Miguel	-	-	19	19
S. Salvador do Mundo	-	-	0	0
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	-	-	0	0
Ribeira Grande Santiago	-	-	0	0
Mosteiros	-	-	37	37
S. Filipe	-	54	-	54
Santa Catarina do Fogo	-	-	0	0
Brava	-	-	13	13

Source: Ministry of Health

Data from 2013 indicate that, in national terms, many pregnant had not regularly received the tetanus vaccines. This situation becomes more critical as they advance in pregnancy, that is, in the first months of pregnancy the percentage of pregnant women who have received vaccines is significantly higher than that registered in the last months of pregnancy. This result although it had differences between the islands, demonstrate the same behavioral pattern in all municipalities of the country.

Table 56 - vaccination coverage of pregnant women receiving tetanus shot by municipality (2013)

Municipalities	Estimate Pregnant Women	Vaccination Coverage (%)				
		VAT 1	VAT 2	VAT 3	VAT 4	VAT 5
Cabo Verde	**10.556**	**34,1**	**30,1**	**12,6**	**10,5**	**9,9**
Ribeira Grande	276	33,3	15,9	11,2	12,0	11,6
Paul	103	17,6	15,6	15,6	16,6	18,5
Porto Novo	328	27,8	26,2	10,1	12,8	13,7
S. Vicente	1.426	17,2	22,2	9,5	8,4	9,0
Ribeira Brava	114	35,1	22,8	3,5	9,6	10,5
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	104	32,7	32,7	11,1	8,7	15,4
Sal	808	6,7	12,0	2,8	9,5	8,0
Boavista	265	43,1	50,2	6,8	18,9	10,2
Maio	109	37,6	36,7	23,9	11,0	3,7
Tarrafal	355	27,0	23,1	15,8	8,7	6,2
Santa Catarina	863	45,4	45,2	12,0	14,0	12,5
Santa Cruz	556	29,3	28,6	9,9	10,1	6,3
Praia	3.363	43,7	33,2	16,3	11,4	9,8
S. Domingos	283	16,3	9,5	3,2	3,5	2,5
S. Miguel	286	44,5	33,3	45,9	3,2	35,7
S. Salvador Mundo	179	28,0	25,2	3,4	5,0	7,3
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	122	107,7	68,2	13,2	7,4	3,3
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	166	45,2	33,7	3,6	5,4	5,4
Mosteiros	193	32,1	28,0	6,7	9,3	8,8
S. Filipe	420	39,8	42,4	14,1	13,8	7,6
Santa Catarina do Fogo	120	28,4	20,1	13,4	8,4	11,7
Brava	120	47,3	59,0	13,3	10,0	2,5

Source: Ministry of Health

The number of births attended by trained professionals (doctors and nurses) in health facilities increased from 9,861 in 2009 to 9,745 in 2013, a decrease of 1.2% due to the reduction in the number of births. In the year 2013, about 92.3% of births were attended by trained professionals, however, in 2011 this figure was 98.7%.

Table 57 - Number of births attended by trained professionals (doctors and nurses) in health facilities (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**9.861**	**10.033**	**10.200**	**9.840**	**9.745**
Ribeira Grande	279	268	391	344	342
Paul	66	72	39	24	22
Porto Novo	143	185	173	188	157
S. Vicente	1.797	1.783	1.647	1.688	1.522
S. Nicolau	154	130	148	126	118
Sal	482	611	615	596	550
Boavista	60	60	60	60	77
Maio	82	63	60	56	76
Tarrafal	194	180	196	191	186
Santa Catarina	981	1.272	1.406	1 287	1.421
Santa Cruz	334	316	349	338	300
Praia	4.387	4.234	4.190	3.983	4.135
S. Domingos	42	32	35	32	35
S. Miguel	103	95	87	70	66
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	-	-	-	4	-
Mosteiros	144	153	150	133	116
S. Filipe	507	489	538	604	505
Santa Catarina do Fogo	-	-	-	22	17
Brava	106	90	116	94	100

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 58 - Number of Births, assisted Births and Proportion of births attended by trained health professionals - doctors and nurses (2009 – 2013)

Year	Births	Assisted Births	(%)
2009	13.044	9.861	75,6
2010	10.184	10.033	98,5
2011	10.339	10.200	98,7
2012	10.465	9.840	94,0
2013	10.556	9.745	92,3

Source: Ministry of Health

Birth and Fertility

Indicators related to the Synthetic Fertility Index (SFI), Gross Birth Rate (GBR), Net Reproduction Rate Rate (GRR) and Net Reproduction Rate Gross Birth Rate (NOR) showed a decrease in 2015 compared to the values observed in 2011. Sao Vicente Island had the lowest values (except in the case of the municipality of Ribeira Grande de Santo Antão, which showed a lower Gross Birth Rate (15%) while the Municipality of Santa Catarina do Fogo, has shown the highest values in the indicators, with the exception of the island of Sal with the highest Gross Birth Rate (24.9%) in 2015.

Table 59 - Synthetic Fertility Index, Gross Birth Rate, Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate 2011 - 2015

	Synthetic Fertility Index (SFI)	Gross Birth Rate (GBR)	Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)	Net Reproduction Rate (NOR)
2011	2,60	20,49	1,16	1,14
2012	2,37	20,56	1,16	1,13
2013	2,36	20,56	1,15	1,12
2014	2,34	20,48	1,14	1,11
2015				
Cabo Verde	**2,32**	**20,34**	**1,13**	**1,11**
Ribeira Grande	2,61	15,01	1,27	1,24
Paul	2,83	15,24	1,38	1,35
Porto Novo	2,53	18,33	1,23	1,20
S. Vicente	1,97	17,65	0,96	0,94
Ribeira Brava	2,33	15,34	1,14	1,11
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	2,75	19,43	1,34	1,31
Sal	2,69	24,91	1,31	1,28
Boa Vista	2,31	20,18	1,13	1,10
Maio	2,06	15,46	1,01	0,98
Tarrafal	2,19	19,50	1,07	1,04
Santa Catarina	2,13	19,72	1,04	1,01
Santa Cruz	2,39	20,91	1,16	1,14
Praia	2,35	22,91	1,15	1,12
S. Domingos	2,61	20,15	1,27	1,24
S. Miguel	2,26	19,34	1,10	1,08
S. Salvador do Mundo	2,74	20,53	1,34	1,30
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	2,31	17,09	1,13	1,10
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	2,39	19,47	1,16	1,14
Mosteiros	2,30	20,82	1,12	1,09
S. Filipe	2,40	19,34	1,17	1,14
Santa Catarina do Fogo	2,99	22,23	1,46	1,42
Brava	2,60	20,32	1,27	1,24

Source: INE (Demographic Projections 2010-2030)

Fertility in Adolescence

In 2013, the proportion of young people who got pregnant early, showed a rate of 4.2% for adolescents aged 14 to 16 years, more pronounced in the municipalities of Santa Cruz (7.7%) and Paul (7, 5%). For the age group of 17 to 19 years the rate was 15.9% however the municipalities of Paul and São Domingos showed the highest values of 25.4% and 23.8%, respectively.
The pre-natal medical appointments coverage rate increased by 6.3 percentage points from 2009 to 2013, standing at 94.7%. Generally pregnant women attend on average about 4.4 antenatal medical appointments. The same trend was observed in relation to the coverage rate of postpartum medical appointments, which increased from 46.8% in 2009 to 48.8% in 2013. When analyzing the data broken down by municipality, one can see a clear regional heterogeneity in terms of attendance at postpartum visits.

Table 60 - Recorded number of pregnant women, pregnant women and the proportion of pregnant women by age group (10-19 years) according to the Health Centers / Municipalities (2013)

	Recorded Number of Pregnant Women	Age of Pregnant Women (Early Pregnancy)					
		10 - 13 Years		14 - 16 Years		(17 - 19 years)	
		No	(%)	No	(%)	No	(%)
Cabo Verde	**10.004**	**4**	**0**	**424**	**4,2**	**1 586**	**15,9**
Ribeira Grande	253	…	…	14	5,5	42	16,6
Paul	67	…	…	5	7,5	17	25,4
Porto Novo	299	…	…	22	7,4	64	21,4
S. Vicente	1.285	…	…	59	4,6	182	14,2
Ribeira Brava	115	…	…	7	6,1	23	20
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	100	…	…	5	5	16	16
Sal	614	…	…	13	2,1	74	12,1
Boa Vista	355	…	…	…	…	34	9,6
Maio	110	…	…	…	…	21	19,1
Tarrafal	333	…	…	16	4,8	70	21
Santa Catarina	1.089	…	…	61	5,6	215	19,7
Santa Cruz	416	…	…	32	7,7	89	21,4
Praia	3.524	…	…	127	3,6	509	14,4
S. Domingos	105	…	…	7	6,7	25	23,8
S. Miguel	261	…	…	8	3,1	31	11,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	75	…	…	…	…	21	28
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	98	…	…	0	0	20	20,4
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	96	…	…	4	4,2	19	19,8
Mosteiros	166	…	…	10	6	15	9
S. Filipe	454	…	…	19	4,2	71	15,6
Santa Catarina do Fogo	76	…	…	5	6,6	11	14,5
Brava	113	…	…	5	4,4	17	15

Source: Ministry of Health

The medical appointments of children under 1 year of age increased considerably, and from 2009 to 2013, increased about 29.2% and in 2013 stood at 98.3%. Also reported an increase in the average of the medical appointments, which went from 7.8 in 2019 to 9.9 in 2013, a variation of 26.9% in that period. In terms of municipalities, to point out that Ribeira Grande de Santiago stands out by the negative, with smaller numbers regarding this indicator.

Regarding the proportion of vaccinated children under 1 year of age, we note that in 2013, all vaccines have had a more than 90% coverage rate. Specifically, the values were 94% for BCG, polio 93.2% to 93.1% to Pentavalent and 90,70% to Measles. These data indicate the great effort that the country has made towards achieving universal coverage of vaccinated children.

Table 61 – Coverage rate of prenatal and post partum medical appointments (2009 – 2013)

	Prenatal appointments		Postpartum appointments
	Coverage rate 1st appointments	Average of appointments	Coverage rate of 1st appointments
2009	88,4	5	46,8
2010	87,4	4,7	51,9
2011	90,9	4,4	44,3
2012	77,1	4,3	36,4
2013			
Cabo Verde	**94,7**	**4,4**	**48,8**
Ribeira Grande	85,8	3,8	80,2
Paul	59,8	4,3	119,9
Porto Novo	89,5	5,2	92
S. Vicente	90,3	7,3	53,9
Ribeira Brava	99,1	4,3	66,1
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	93,5	4,1	71
Sal	77,6	2,6	37,1
Boa Vista	143,7	5,4	32,1
Maio	100,9	4,5	48,2
Tarrafal	116,6	5,5	48
Santa Catarina	126,1	4,8	45,2
Santa Cruz	74,8	3,4	66,8
Praia	104,8	4	35,1
S. Domingos	37,1	2	29,5
S. Miguel	73,5	3,9	112,3
S. Salvador do Mundo	42	2,7	-
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	80,6	3,8	96,9
Ribeira Grande Santiago	57,8	1,2	0
Mosteiros	86	4,5	39,2
S. Filipe	108,2	4	20,9
Santa Catarina do Fogo	63,6	4	46,1
Brava	93,9	5,3	14,2

Source: Ministry of Health

Vaccination coverage

Table 62 - Proportion of vaccinated children under 1 year of age, according to types of vaccine by municipality (2013)

Municipalities	Children <1 year	Vaccination Coverage (%)				
		BCG[1]	Polio 3	Pentavalent3[2]	Measles	Compl. Vaccinated
CABO VERDE	**10 556**	**94**	**93,2**	**93,1**	**90,7**	**90,1**
Ribeira Grande	276	117,4	90	90	92,7	92,7
Paul	103	0	94,7	94,7	100,2	104,7
Porto Novo	328	57,7	109,3	109,3	102,6	105,9
S. Vicente	1 426	110,6	85,5	85,5	84,3	84,5
Ribeira Brava	114	57,9	107,2	107,2	104,6	103,7
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	104	59,6	97,2	97,2	94,3	101
Sal	808	68,7	75,6	75,6	70,7	70
Boa Vista	265	39,3	115,2	115,2	119,3	110,3
Maio	109	68,8	112,1	112,1	96,8	96,8
Tarrafal	355	61,1	86,3	86,3	86,3	85,4
Santa Catarina	863	149,8	104,5	104,2	102,5	101,2
Santa Cruz	556	63,1	102,1	102,1	97,2	96,6
Praia	3 363	118,6	94,3	94	91	90,3
S. Domingos	283	17,7	73,2	73,2	71,1	70,7
S. Miguel	286	89,3	105,6	105,6	103,4	103,4
S. Salvador do Mundo	179	17,3	66,8	66,8	61,2	56,7
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	122	4,1	109,4	109,4	129,3	129,3
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	166	7,8	57,7	57,7	43,2	39,6
Mosteiros	193	78,2	106,1	106,1	102,8	102,8
S. Filipe	420	106,5	98,4	98,4	103,3	101,7
Santa Catarina do Fogo	120	61,9	81,9	81,9	86,1	86,1
Brava	120	80,6	113,1	113,1	88,2	88,2

Source: Ministry of Health

[1] *BCG - Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (vaccine for tuberculosis)*

[2] The pentavalent vaccine (DTP + Hib + HB) protects against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (whooping cough), serious infections by Haemophilus influenzae type b (including meningitis) and hepatitis B

Table 63 – Medical appointments of vaccinated children under one year and prenatal consultations by municipality (2009 – 2013)

	Appointments of Children < 1 year		Prenatal appointments	
	Coverage rate 1st appointment	Average of Appointment	Coverage rate 1st appointment	Average of appointments
2009	76,1	7,8	88,4	5,0
2010	110,3	11,2	87,4	4,7
2011	110,6	10,9	90,9	4,4
2012	99,3	10,5	77,1	4,3
2013				
CABO VERDE	**98,3**	**9,9**	**94,7**	**4,4**
Ribeira Grande	112,6	10,4	85,8	3,8
Paul	100,8	11,4	59,8	4,3
Porto Novo	55,9	10,9	89,5	5,2
S. Vicente	109,7	10,2	90,3	7,3
Ribeira Brava	49,1	11,0	99,1	4,3
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	56,1	12,9	93,5	4,1
Sal	76,3	8,1	77,6	2,6
Boavista	75,3	12,1	143,7	5,4
Maio	108,5	14,0	100,9	4,5
Tarrafal	87,5	9,2	116,6	5,5
Santa Catarina	173	12,8	126,1	4,8
Santa Cruz	103,2	11,4	74,8	3,4
Praia	92,0	9,5	104,8	4
S. Domingos	75,7	6,6	37,1	2,0
S. Miguel	93	8,5	73,5	3,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	81,4	7,4	42	2,7
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	82	6,2	80,6	3,8
Ribeira Grande Santiago	50,4	2,1	57,8	1,2
Mosteiros	98,4	12,4	86,0	4,5
S. Filipe	112,1	10,7	108,2	4,0
S. Catarina do Fogo	72,8	8,6	63,6	4
Brava	118,1	14,7	93,9	5,3

Source: Ministry of Health

Mortality

The Maternal Mortality Rate showed wide variation in values over the period 2004 and 2013. The lowest value was recorded in 2012, which reached 9.6 per 100,000 live newborns, but in 2009 this rate reached a maximum of 53.7. In 2013, this rate showed a value of 37.9 per 100,000 live newborns. In terms of Gross Mortality Rate one notes a downward trend, but with considerable variations during the period 2004-2013, during which the displayed average value was 5.19%.

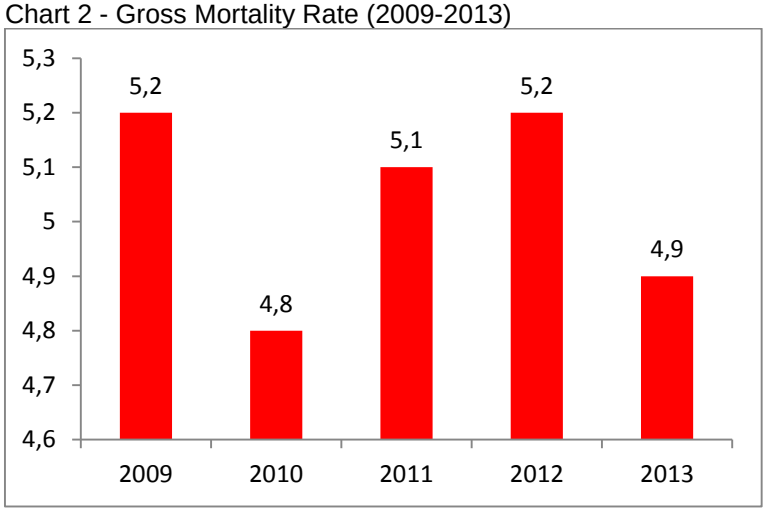
In 2013, there were 2,531 deaths, representing a mortality rate of 4.9%. Men accounted for 57% of deaths and also have a higher mortality rate (5.7%) compared with women (4.2%). Diseases of the circulatory system are the main cause of death (27.6%) both among men (23.6%) and women (32.9). It is further noted that the incidence of causes of death presents some differences in gender. Men are 21 times more likely to die due to mental illness and behavior, as well as in relation to death due to external causes, injuries and poisoning. Perinatal disorders were the main causes of infant mortality in 2013. Infant deaths occurred mainly in the early neonatal period (62.4%), late neonatal (12.4%) and post-neonatal with 25.2%. This indicator shows great disparities in regional terms.

Table 64 - Maternal Mortality Rate and Gross Mortality Rate (2009-2013)

	Mortality rate	
	Maternal (per 100.000 live births)	Gross Mortality Rate (General Mortality)
2009	53,7	5,2
2010	49,1	4,8
2011	48,4	5,1
2012	9,6	5,2
2013	**37,9**	**4,9**

Source: Ministry of Health

Chart 2 - Gross Mortality Rate (2009-2013)



Source: Ministry of Health

Table 65 - Mortality rate and its components (Infant Mortality, Neonatal Premature, Neonatal Late, Post Neonatal and children under the age of 5 (2009 – 2013)

	Mortality rate				
	Infant (*)	Early neonatal (0 to 6 days)*	Late neonatal (7 to 27 days)*	Post Neonatal (28 to 364 days) *	< than 5 Years *
2009	20,1	11,2	2,5	6,4	23,7
2010	22,9	11,2	3,1	8,5	26,3
2011	23	14,1	2,3	6,6	26,2
2012	22,3	11,7	3,7	7	26,3
2013	**21,4**	**13,4**	**2,7**	**5,4**	**23,6**

* per 1,000 live births according to demographic projections of INE
Source: Ministry of Health

Table 66 - Mortality (Deaths and Mortality Rate) according to gender by municipality (2013)

	Total		**Male**		**Female**	
	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates	Deaths	Rates
Cabo Verde	**2.531**	**4,9**	**1.443**	**5,7**	**1.088**	**4,2**
Ribeira Grande	165	9,3	102	10,8	63	7,6
Paul	42	6,5	33	9,1	9	3,2
Porto Novo	112	6,3	72	7,8	40	4,7
S. Vicente	462	5,8	253	6,3	209	5,3
Ribeira Brava	57	7,8	32	8,4	25	7,1
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	51	9,7	32	11,7	19	7,5
Sal	103	3,4	64	3,9	39	2,7
Boavista	33	2,7	20	2,8	13	2,6
Maio	35	5,0	18	5,3	17	4,8
Tarrafal	100	5,4	41	4,9	59	5,9
Santa Catarina	246	5,5	131	6,2	115	4,9
Santa Cruz	98	3,7	60	4,6	38	2,8
Praia	546	3,8	306	4,3	240	3,3
S. Domingos	59	4,2	33	4,8	26	3,7
S. Miguel	67	4,4	39	5,7	28	3,4
S. Salvador do Mundo	51	5,9	32	7,7	19	4,2
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	37	5,1	16	4,5	21	5,7
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	34	4,1	20	4,9	14	3,2
Mosteiros	49	5,2	24	5,3	25	5,1
S. Filipe	103	4,8	62	5,9	41	3,7
Santa Catarina do Fogo	27	5,1	14	5,3	13	4,9
Brava	37	6,4	28	9,8	9	3,0
From another country	17	----	11	----	6	----

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 67 – Deaths and Mortality Rate, according to gender and main mortality causes (2013)

Death causes	CID	Total		Male		Female	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Circulatory system diseases	I00-I99	699	136,5	341	133,7	358	139,2
Tumors or neoplasms	C00-D48	358	69,9	191	74,9	167	64,9
Respiratory disorders	J00-J99	262	51,2	152	59,6	110	42,8
Poorly defined symptoms	R00-R99	236	46,1	109	42,7	127	49,4
Infectious and parasitic	A00-B99	197	38,5	110	43,1	87	33,8
Perinatal disorders	P00-P96	149	29,1	90	35,3	59	22,9
External causes	V01-Y98	123	24	106	41,6	17	6,6
Injuries and poisonings	S00-T98	110	21,5	93	36,5	17	6,6
Digestive tract diseases	K00-K93	92	18	61	23,9	31	12,1
Metab / Endoc / nutritional diseases	E00-E90	86	16,8	41	16,1	45	17,5
Mental and behavioral disorders	F00-F99	68	13,3	65	25,5	3	1,2
Genito-urinary diseases	N00-N99	63	12,3	36	14,1	27	10,5
Nervous system diseases	G00-G99	38	7,4	23	9	15	5,8
Congenital malformations	Q00-Q99	30	5,9	15	5,9	15	5,8
Blood diseases and hematopoietic organs	D50-D89	14	2,7	9	3,5	5	1,9
Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	O00-O99	4	-	-	-	4	
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	L00-L99	2	0,4	1	0,4	1	0,4

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 68 - Deaths and mortality rate according to gender, by age group (2013)

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
0-4 years	145	5,7	104	4,2	249	5,0
5-9 years	5	0,2	3	0,1	8	0,2
10-14 years	5	0,2	4	0,2	9	0,2
15-49 years	377	2,6	124	0,9	501	1,8
50-64 years	249	12,7	118	4,7	367	8,2
65 years +	662	59,2	735	41,4	1 397	48,3
Total	**1 443**	**5,7**	**1 088**	**4,2**	**2 531**	**4,9**

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 69 - Infant mortality (rate) according to main causes (2009-2013)

Causes of death (grouped)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Perinatal disorders	56,1	52,4	61,8	60,5	65,9
Congenital anomalies	7,6	9,4	12,2	9,4	10,6
Infectious and parasitic	14,9	17,6	10,9	12,9	9,3
Respiratory diseases	9,5	8,2	6,3	3,4	5,8
Symptoms and poorly defined signs	2,7	3	2,1	3,9	0,9
Circulatory system diseases	…	1,3	1,7	0,4	1,3
Central nervous system disorders	3,8	3,9	1,3	2,6	1,3
Injuries and poisonings	2,3	1,7	1,3	4,3	2,2
Metabolic, endocrine and nutritional diseases	…	1,7	0,8	1,7	0,9
Other causes	3,1	0,9	1,7	1,3	1,8

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 70 - Infant mortality and its components - Early Neonatal, late neonatal and post-neonatal - by municipality (2013)

	Death						
	Infant	Early neonatal		Late neonatal		Post-neonatal	
	No	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cabo Verde	**226**	**141**	**62,4**	**28**	**12,4**	**57**	**25,2**
Ribeira Grande	3	0	0,0	1	33,3	2	66,7
Paul	2	1	50,0	0	0,0	1	50,0
Porto Novo	6	4	66,7	0	0,0	2	33,3
S. Vicente	27	21	77,8	2	7,4	4	14,8
Ribeira Brava	3	0	0,0	1	33,3	2	66,7
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Sal	10	7	70,0	0	0,0	3	30,0
Boa Vista	5	2	40,0	0	0,0	3	60,0
Maio	5	4	80,0	0	0,0	1	20,0
Tarrafal	9	3	33,3	2	22,2	4	44,4
Santa Catarina	24	14	58,3	4	16,7	6	25,0
Santa Cruz	13	8	61,5	0	0,0	5	38,5
Praia	85	55	64,7	13	15,3	17	20,0
S. Domingos	3	1	33,3	1	33,3	1	33,3
S. Miguel	7	3	42,9	1	14,3	3	42,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	2	1	50,0	1	50	0	0,0
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	2	2	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	2	2	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Mosteiros	3	2	66,7	0	0,0	1	33,3
S. Filipe	11	8	72,7	2	18,2	1	9,1
S. Catarina do Fogo	1	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	100,0
Brava	3	3	100	0	0,0	0	0,0

Source: Ministry of Health

Over recent years the country has regularly recorded malaria cases. In 2013 there have been 46 cases, with an incidence of 9 per 100 thousand inhabitants. This year there has been no death, however, in 2011, of the 36 cases reported, with an incidence of 7.2 per 100 thousand inhabitants, there were 3 deaths, indicating a mortality rate of 0.2 per 100 thousand inhabitants and a fatality rate of 8.3%.

Table 71 - Number of cases, incidence (per 100,000) deaths, mortality rate and mortality rate associated with malaria (2008-2013)

Year	Population	Cases (No)	Incidence (per 100.000)	Deaths	Mortality rate (per 100.000)	Fatality rate (%)
2008	479.743	46	9,6	1	0,2	2,2
2009	485.677	66	13,6	2	0,4	3
2010	491.683	47	9,6	1	0,2	2,1
2011	499.929	36	7,2	3	0,6	8,3
2012	505.983	36	7,1	1	0,2	2,8
2013	512.173	46	9	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health

The number of tuberculosis cases has reduced significantly in recent years. From 2012 to 2013, the decrease was -39.3%. In 2013, 244 new cases of tuberculosis have been recorded, with an incidence of 55.6 per 100 thousand inhabitants. The prevalence was 61.9 per 100 thousand inhabitants and 15 deaths were recorded, representing a mortality rate of 2.9 per 100 thousand inhabitants. In 2011 there was a higher mortality rate (4.9 for every 100 thousand) on 25 deaths.
The municipality of Paul recorded, in 2013, higher incidence rates (171) and prevalence (187) for tuberculosis. Also, the island of Maio showed high values in relation to these two indicators, compared to the other municipalities of the country. It should be noted that the Municipality of Mosteiros did not register any cases in 2013.

Table 72 - Incidence (per 100,000), prevalence (per 100,000), Deaths and mortality rate (per 100,000) associated with tuberculosis (2008 - 2013)

Year	Population	New cases TB	Recorded cases	Incidence (per 100.000)	Prevalence (per 100.000)	Deaths	Mortality rate (per 100.000)
2008	485.677	319	352	65,7	72,5	16	3,3
2009	491.683	338	365	68,7	74,2	21	4,3
2010	499.929	373	400	74,6	80	25	5
2011	505.983	402	421	79,4	83,2	25	4,9
2013	512.173	244	315	55,6	61,9	15	2,9

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 73 - Incidence and prevalence rates per 100,000 associated with tuberculosis by municipality (2013)

	Incidence rate (per 100.000)	Prevalence rate (per 100.000)
Cabo Verde	**56**	**62**
Ribeira Grande	56	79
Paul	171	187
Porto Novo	0	17
S. Vicente	68	103
S. Nicolau	63	79
Sal	16	26
Boa Vista	8	73
Maio	101	130
Tarrafal	5	22
Santa Catarina	9	26
Santa Cruz	9	12
Praia	40	81
S. Domingos	14	36
S. Miguel	40	46
Mosteiros	0	0
S. Filipe	30	41
Brava	34	34

Source: Ministry of Health

The HIV detection rate from 2009 to 2013, recorded an increase of 21.6 percentage points and stood in 2013 at 87.3 per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2013, and in the same year, 447 new cases have been identified. Mortality also increased over the same period, with a value of 16.4 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013, corresponding to 84 deaths registered that year.

It can be seen that the reported cases of HIV infection are more frequent in the age groups from 25 to 50 years. Women show a higher percentage of lower ages (15 to 34 years), mainly due to screening tests on a regular basis for routine medical prenatal appointments, while men show higher percentage from 35 to 54 years.

Table 74 – HIV detection rate and mortality (2009 – 2013)

Year	Population	New cases	Detection rate (per 100.000)	Deaths	Mortality rate (per 100.000)
2009	485.677	319	65,7	74	12,7
2010	491.683	411	83,6	65	15,2
2011	499.929	399	79,8	60	12
2012	505.983	351	69,4	79	15,6
2013	**512.173**	**447**	**87,3**	**84**	**16,4**

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 75 – HIV infection cases reported by age group and gender in 2013

Age Group	Gender		Not specified	Total	
	Male	Female		No	%
0 - 14 (years)	7	5	0	12	2,7
15 - 24 (years)	7	52	0	59	13,2
25 - 34 (years)	28	94	0	122	27,3
35- 44 (years)	46	51	0	97	21,7
45 - 54 (years)	47	43	0	90	20,1
55 - 64 (years)	25	20	0	45	10,1
65 e + (years)	11	11	0	22	4,9
Total	**171**	**276**	**0**	**447**	**100**

Source: Ministry of Health

In terms of sales of medicinal products, the country recorded in 2013, 71 medicines sales units spread across all municipalities. This year there were also about 147 private health facilities. Also, more than 227 million Cape Verdean escudos were spent in terms of public spending on medicine products, highlighting the Municipality of Praia and São Vicente, both accounting for 37.2% the total number of expenditures.

Table 76 - Drug sales offices and pharmacies (public and private) and health facilities by municipality (2010-2013)

Municipality	Sale Points	Pharmacies			Private Health Units
		Public	Private	Total	
2010	6	30	33	63	142
2011	7	33	34	67	142
2012	7	33	34	67	147
2013					
Cabo Verde	**2**	**32**	**37**	**69**	**147**
Ribeira Grande	0	1	1	2	6
Paul	0	1	0	1	1
Porto Novo	0	1	2	3	4
S. Vicente	0	5	6	11	38
Ribeira Brava	0	1	1	2	3
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	0	1	1	2	0
Sal	0	1	3	4	8
Boavista	0	1	1	2	4
Maio	0	1	1	2	2
Tarrafal	0	1	2	3	1
Santa Catarina	1	1	3	4	8
Santa Cruz	0	1	1	2	2
Praia	0	7	9	16	63
S. Domingos	0	1	1	2	0
S. Miguel	0	1	1	2	0
S. Salvador do Mundo	0	1	1	2	0
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	0	1	0	1	0
Ribeira Grande Santiago	0	1	1	2	0
Mosteiros	0	1	1	2	0
S. Filipe	0	1	1	2	7
Santa Catarina do Fogo	0	1	0	1	0
Brava	1	1	0	1	0

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 77 - Public expenditure (in millions of Escudos and proportion) of medicinal product by municipality (2013)

	2013	
	Value (Millions CVE)	%
Cabo Verde	**227,344**	**100,00**
Ribeira Grande	12,614	5,55
Paul	4,174	1,84
Porto Novo	12,188	5,36
S. Vicente	36,599	16,10
Ribeira Brava	5,603	2,46
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	4,591	2,02
Sal	7,796	3,43
Boavista	5,925	2,61
Maio	3,978	1,75
Tarrafal	7,354	3,23
Santa Catarina	7,874	3,46
Santa Cruz	10,587	4,66
Praia	47,899	21,07
S. Domingos	6,052	2,66
S. Miguel	5,797	2,55
S. Salvador do Mundo	5,332	2,35
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	8,782	3,86
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	2,653	1,17
Mosteiros	6,104	2,68
S. Filipe	17,702	7,79
Santa Catarina do Fogo	3,547	1,56
Brava	4,190	1,84

Source: Ministry of Health

Obs.: Excludes the central hospitals and HRSN

Indicators

Designation	Calculation
Child mortality rate (MDG)	No of child deaths under 1 year of age x 1.000 No of live births
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	No of child deaths aged 0 to 6 days of full life x 1.000 Total number of live births
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate	No of child deaths from 7 to 27 days of full life x 1.000 Total number of live births
Perinatal Mortality Rate	Sum of the number of fetal deaths (22 weeks gestation or more) and child deaths aged 0-6 full days of life x 1.000 No of total births (live births plus fetal deaths of 22 weeks and over gestation)
Post-neonatal Mortality rate (late infant mortality rate)	No of child deaths from 28 to 364 full days of life x 1.000 No of live births
Youth Mortality Rate	No of child deaths aged 1 to 4 years of age x 1.000 Total number of children aged 1 to 4 years old
Under five mortality rate (MDG)	No. of children deaths under 5 years x 1.000 Total number of live births
Maternal Mortality Rate (MDG)	No of female deaths by direct obstetric causes x 100.000 Live births
Gross Mortality Rate or Overall Mortality Rate	Total number of residents deaths x 1.000 Total resident population
Gross Birth Rate	Tota number of residente live births x 1.000 Total resident population
AIDS Incidence Rate	No of new AIDS cases, confirmed in residents x 100.000 Total resident population
AIDS Prevalence Rate	Total number of AIDS cases on record (cumulative) x 100.000 Total resident population
AIDS Mortality Rate	No of deaths by AIDS x 100.000 Total resident population
Tuberculosis Incidence Rate (MDG)	No. of new cases of tuberculosis (all forms) x 100.000 Total resident population

Indicators

Designation	Calculation
Tuberculosis Prevalence Rate (MDG)	Total number of tuberculosis cases on record (all forms) x 10.000 / Total resident population
Mortality rate by Tuberculosis (MDG)	No. of deaths of residents by tuberculosis x 100.000 / Total resident population
Malaria Incidence Rate (MDG)	No. of new malaria cases x 100.000 / Total resident population
Malaria Mortality rate (MDG)	No. of malaria deaths x 100.000 / Total resident population
Malaria Mortality Rate	No. of malaria deaths x 100 / Total malaria cases
Coverage rate of first-time medical appointments in the 1st year of life	No. of first medical appointments given to children under one year of age x 100 / Total of children under one year of age
Coverage rate of at least 1 prenatal medical appointment (MDG)	No. of first medical appointments attended by pregnant women x 100 / Total estimated pregnant women
Coverage rate of postnatal medical appointments	No. of first medical appointments attended by women in the postpartum x 100 / Total estimated pregnant women
Proportion of births attended by trained Health Personnel (ODM)	No. of deliveries assisted by experts (physicians, nurses and midwives) x 100 / Total number of births
Rate of fully vaccinated children (Vaccination coverage in the First Year of Life)	No. of children under one year of age with the basic scheme of complete vaccination x 100 / Total of children under one year of age

For more information see:
Publications:
Statistical Report 2013: Population Health situation
Statistical Report 2012: Population Health situation
Statistical Report 2011: Population Health situation

www.minsaude.gov.cv
www.ine.cv

Education

Education

Education has always been an important pillar for growth and sustainability of the economy of Cabo Verde. Successive governments since independence have spared no effort so that the country can currently boast a remarkable reputation of "success in sub-Saharan Africa" in relation to education indicators.
Challenged by the United Nations, the country has met all the Millennium Development Goals in the area of education and currently, education indicators clearly show all deployed efforts.
This yearbook theme aims to present a framework concerning the level of education, the literacy rate, the number of establishments, industry professionals, school enrollment, school dropouts and repetition rates, which are the main indicators that allow measuring the development of the education sector.

Population Education Level

The education level is an important indicator to measure education in the country. 2014 data indicate that in terms of the percentage of the population that never attended school, there was a reduction of 4.6 percentage points from 2010 to 2014. In 2014 only 8.3% of the populationdeclared never attended school. Similar results can be found in terms of the percentage of the population that is attending primary, secondary and higher education because in 2014 the figures indicate that the population attending primary school increased by 3.3 percentage points, as well as the population attending secondary and higher education, with an increase of 7.6 and 3.7 percentage points from 2010 to 2014, respectively. Regarding Pre-school, there is a decrease, taking into account that only 3.4% of the population was attending this level of pre-school education, compared with the 4.6% recorded in 2010.
The data also indicate that differences remain in terms of gender and living environment of the population, ie comparing male and female gender, it appears that in relation to the proportion of people who never attended an educational institution, women are at a disadvantage compared to men because women rate values in these conditions is more than double that of men. The same applies to the rural population, where the rate of 12.3% is well above the 6.2% rate recorded in the urban environment.
These differences are not so evident in relation to the percentage of the population enrolled in primary and secondary education, however, it shows that the rural population has higher rates in terms of population attending preschool and primary education.
The Municipality of Ribeira Grande presented the highest percentage (14.6%) of the population that never attended school.

Table 78 - Nível de instrução da População, por Sexo, Meio de Residência e Concelho Population education level, by gender, area and Municipality (2010-2014)

	Has never attended	Is attending or has ever attended					
		Pre-school	Literacy	Primary	Secondary	Bachelor degree	Post graduate degree
2010	12,9	4,6	1,7	41,4	32,7	1,0	5,1
2012	9,3	3,2	1,4	44,4	33,7	1,3	6,7
2013	8,5	3,3	1,5	42,5	35,3	1,7	7,2
2014							
Cabo Verde	**8,3**	**3,4**	**1,7**	**44,7**	**40,3**	**1,0**	**8,8**
Gender							
Male	5,1	3,7	1,1	46,4	40,4	0,7	7,7
Female	11,4	3,0	2,4	42,9	40,3	1,4	10,0
Area							
Urban	6,2	3,1	1,4	40,8	41,5	1,3	11,9
Rural	12,3	3,9	2,5	52,8	37,9	0,4	2,4
Municipality							
Ribeira Grande	14,6	2,9	2,5	54,5	36,0	0,6	3,5
Paul	11,9	4,1	7,0	52,5	32,0	1,2	3,2
Porto Novo	9,8	3,5	7,6	47,6	37,1	0,9	3,3
S. Vicente	7,6	2,9	1,0	45,1	39,2	0,9	11,0
Ribeira Brava	10,6	2,3	1,2	60,6	32,0	1,3	2,5
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	9,9	4,7	2,1	54,8	33,7	0,9	3,8
Sal	3,0	4,1	0,5	44,6	44,2	1,9	4,7
Boa Vista	6,2	2,5	0,2	47,7	43,3	1,4	5,0
Maio	8,2	3,2	5,2	50,7	36,1	1,8	2,9
Tarrafal	10,6	2,5	3,6	48,8	40,9	0,4	3,9
Santa Catarina	10,3	2,9	1,8	45,5	42,6	0,5	6,7
Santa Cruz	11,9	4,8	2,4	43,1	45,2	0,8	3,6
Praia	5,0	3,1	0,9	37,5	41,0	1,3	16,2
S. Domingos	8,8	3,1	3,0	46,0	42,2	0,3	5,4
S. Miguel	14,1	3,6	5,1	42,0	42,3	0,6	6,3
S. Salvador do Mundo	13,1	3,5	1,3	46,3	45,7	0,5	2,6
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	9,1	3,4	0,9	45,5	42,3	0,6	7,3
Ribeira Grande Santiago	13,3	3,8	1,5	51,3	39,7	0,2	3,5
Mosteiros	8,8	3,9	1,9	52,7	38,7	1,3	1,5
S. Filipe	11,7	6,0	1,0	55,5	34,1	1,4	2,0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	13,6	5,3	1,4	58,6	32,8	0,5	1,2
Brava	11,1	1,7	0,4	59,0	35,7	1,5	1,7

Source: INE

Literacy rate

The literacy rate for the population over 15 years of age indicates that in 2014 there was, in general, an increase of 3.7 percentage points when compared to 2010. The literacy rate was 86.5% in general and specifically, men had a rate of 91% and women 82%. It should be pointed out that the female population has had a higher relative increase, recording a value of 4.7 percentage points higher than in 2010. These results indicate an effort to reduce disparities in access to education and can be best evidenced when analyzing data regarding the youth literacy rate (aged 15 to 24 years) in 2014 which increased from 2010 to 2014. Important qualitative information should be highlighted, ie rates are similar for men and women, reflecting the prior implemented effort to achieve greater gender equity, both regarding area and education.

Table 79 - Literacy rate of the population (15 and over) and Youth Literacy Rate (15-24 years) according to gender, by residence and municipality (2010-2014)

	Literacy rate (Population aged 15 years or more)			Youth Literacy Rate (Population aged 15-24 years)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2010	82,8	88,4	77,4	96,3	97,4	96,9
2012	85,3	90,5	80,5	98,1	97,9	98,4
2013	87,2	91	83,4	97,8	97,2	98,4
2014						
Cabo Verde	**86,5**	**91,0**	**82,1**	**97,8**	**97,4**	**98,3**
Area						
Urban	89,5	93,1	86,1	98	97,1	98,9
Rural	80,3	87,0	74,1	97,6	97,8	97,3
Municipality						
Ribeira Grande	78,1	84,4	70,8	97,4	96,9	98,0
Paul	76,9	84,3	66,7	97,9	96,5	100,0
Porto Novo	75,6	81,4	69,3	97,2	96,9	97,7
S. Vicente	85,9	88,3	83,2	98,2	97,3	99,3
Ribeira Brava	86,8	92,1	81,0	96,9	97,7	95,7
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	82,1	88,1	75,7	96,5	96,6	96,4
Sal	93,5	94,6	92,3	98,3	97,3	99,2
Boa Vista	93,5	95,8	89,9	98,9	100,0	97,4
Maio	84,0	91,2	77,1	97,4	96,1	98,8
Tarrafal	80,6	88,7	74,8	97,5	98,1	96,9
Santa Catarina	84,0	90,5	78,4	97,4	98,3	96,5
Santa Cruz	83,6	89,5	78,4	97,9	98,2	97,5
Praia	91,7	95,2	88,6	97,8	96,8	98,8
S. Domingos	86,3	93,4	79,9	99,2	99,5	98,9
S. Miguel	80,1	88,0	74,6	98,3	98,2	98,4
S. Salvador do Mundo	78,2	87,3	70,4	96,9	95,5	98,5
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	86,1	92,1	80,5	98,0	97,0	99,4
Ribeira Grande Santiago	76,7	85,2	69,2	97,1	97,4	96,7

Mosteiros	84,1	91,2	77,3	99,0	98,8	99,2
S. Filipe	84,9	91,7	78,9	97,6	96,9	98,4
Santa Catarina do Fogo	79,8	88,1	71,9	97,3	97,6	97,0
Brava	87,1	89,5	85,0	96,8	95,2	98,5

Source: INE

In the year 2014 were registered about 526 educational establishments/pre-school, 420 primary school units and 50 secondary schools. The tables show an increase in 26 pre-school units, a decrease of 7 primary education units and an increase of 5 secondary schools from 2010 to 2014. This dynamic led to an increase in hiring 158 teachers for preschool, reduction of 44 teachers in primary education and an increase in hiring teachers for secondary education.

Table 80 – Educational/teaching establishments (2010-2014)

	Education level		
	Preschool	Primary	Secondary
2009/10	500	427	45
2010/11	504	420	49
2011/12	507	420	48
2012/13	516	417	49
2013/14			
Cabo Verde	**526**	**420**	**50**
Ribeira Grande	31	29	2
Paul	11	14	1
Porto Novo	23	26	3
S. Vicente	29	32	5
Ribeira Brava	8	15	2
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	7	6	1
Sal	12	8	2
Boa Vista	13	9	1
Maio	12	12	1
Tarrafal	25	22	2
Santa Catarina	52	43	3
Santa Cruz	37	23	1
Praia	104	44	12
S. Domingos	32	27	2
S. Miguel	23	17	2
S. Salvador do Mundo	11	13	1
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	18	10	1
Ribeira Grande Santiago	14	14	1
Mosteiros	14	11	1
S. Filipe	28	24	3
Santa Catarina Fogo	11	10	1
Brava	11	11	2

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 81 - Professionals / teachers according to the level of education (2010-2014)

	Level of Education		
	Preschool	Primary	Secondary
2009/10	1.093	3.009	2.675
2010/11	1.116	2.972	2.787
2011/12	1.113	2.956	2.910
2012/13	1.212	2.955	2.932
2013/14			
Cabo Verde	**1.251**	**2.965**	**2.989**
Ribeira Grande	40	147	114
Paul	16	55	41
Porto Novo	33	130	126
S. Vicente	140	336	455
Ribeira Brava	19	58	52
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	17	36	32
Sal	63	116	102
Boa Vista	37	50	46
Maio	23	54	34
Tarrafal	58	133	126
Santa Catarina	95	278	354
Santa Cruz	76	194	125
Praia	331	606	765
S. Domingos	47	121	102
S. Miguel	49	130	132
S. Salvador do Mundo	15	65	54
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	27	59	61
Ribeira Grande Santiago	22	63	45
Mosteiros	28	62	41
S. Filipe	72	171	117
Santa Catarina Fogo	19	48	23
Brava	24	53	42

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

The data indicate that in relation to students enrolled in 2014 there were about 22,144 students in preschool, 65,954 students attending primary school and about 52,427 students enrolled in secondary education. These figures were the result of an increase in 512 new students in preschool (increase of 2.4% compared to 2010), a decrease of 5,180 pupils in primary education (7.3%) as well as a reduction of about 976 students in the secondary level (1.8%) in the period from 2010 to 2014.

Table 82 - Students enrolled by level of education (2010-2014)

	Level of Education		
	Preschool	Primary	Secondary
2009/10	21.632	71.134	53.403
2010/11	22.610	69.115	53.691
2011/12	21.933	67.903	53.545
2012/13	22.052	66.665	53.632
2013/14			
Cabo Verde	**22.144**	**65.954**	**52.427**
Ribeira Grande	632	2.095	1.792
Paul	221	777	687
Porto Novo	700	2.330	1.860
S. Vicente	3.118	8.666	6.497
Ribeira Brava	355	1.097	715
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	308	767	474
Sal	1.362	3.372	1.943
Boa Vista	698	1.071	648
Maio	349	889	683
Tarrafal	822	2.488	2.403
Santa Catarina	1.640	5.968	5.988
Santa Cruz	1.235	4.130	2.964
Praia	6.281	17.865	14.091
S. Domingos	688	2.204	1.890
S. Miguel	737	2.185	2.311
S. Salvador do Mundo	271	1.288	963
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	344	1.068	1.201
Ribeira Grande Santiago	361	1.187	881
Mosteiros	453	1.337	930
S. Filipe	960	3.382	2.439
Santa Catarina Fogo	257	925	487
Brava	352	863	580

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Schooling rate

The gross enrollment rate for primary education was 105.4% in the year 2014. This figure although lower than what had been recorded in 2010 indicates that enrollments offer in primary education is sufficient to meet the demand for registration of the age group for primary education. With regard to secondary education, the gross enrollment rate despite having increased compared to 2010, showed a value of 82.9% and because it is less than 100%, it shows dissonance between the demand and supply of vacancies for students from secondary education age group. The lowest value was recorded in the municipality of Santa Catarina do Fogo, where this indicator showed a value of 61.6%.

Table 83 - Schooling Rate (Gross and Net) according to the level of education by municipality (2010-2014)

	Gross Schooling Rate		Net Schooling Rate	
	Primary education	Secondary Education	Primary Education	Secondary Education
2009/10*	111,1	75,6	94,5	65,1
2010/11	109,6	77,9	93,7	66,8
2011/12	108,5	79,9	94,2	68,3
2012/13	106,5	82,3	93,1	69,4
2013/14				
Cabo Verde	**105,4**	**82,9**	**92,9**	**70,1**
Ribeira Grande	101,7	76,5	89,8	65,5
Paul	103,5	82,0	91,5	67,7
Porto Novo	109,7	79,2	96,3	65,3
S. Vicente	103,8	78,9	91,3	69,0
Ribeira Brava	123,0	84,2	107,2	73,2
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	115,9	73,4	101,4	61,8
Sal	100,3	74,2	90,7	66,8
Boa Vista	99,1	74,0	88,2	62,6
Maio	106,0	76,5	90,2	63,5
Tarrafal	97,2	83,1	86,8	68,2
Santa Catarina	107,3	91,0	91,7	71,9
Santa Cruz	104,3	75,3	91,6	64,5
Praia	103,8	89,1	93,8	77,3
S. Domingos	115,4	90,4	103,6	73,9
S. Miguel	104,6	88,2	90,7	71,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	108,4	67,9	89,5	57,8
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	113,1	112,2	97,9	88,0
Ribeira Grande Santiago	106,2	68,4	90,2	52,9
Mosteiros	98,6	71,7	88,5	63,5
S. Filipe	114,8	79,7	96,2	66,1
Santa Catarina do Fogo	116,8	61,6	93,3	52,9
Brava	114,7	76,0	105,3	67,7

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

* Indicators were updated only at national level

The net enrollment rate showed a value of 0.93 for primary education and 0.7 for secondary education in 2014. These figures indicate that for primary education the value is high, however, with regard to secondary education, although having increased by about 5 percentage points, it is noted that 70% of young people are enrolled in the education level of their age group.

Table 84 - Net enrollment ratio in primary education, by gender (2010-2014)

Gender	Academic years				
	2009/10*	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Both	94,5	93,7	94,2	93,1	92,9
Female	93,8	92,5	92,6	91,7	91,3
Male	95,2	94,9	95,7	94,6	94,5

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 85 - Net enrollment ratio in secondary education, by gender (2010-2014)

Gender	Academic years				
	2009/10*	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Both	65,1	66,8	68,3	69,4	70,1
Female	69,9	70,9	73,0	74,1	74,8
Male	60,3	62,6	63,7	64,7	65,5

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Table 86 - Gross schooling rate parity by municipality (2010-2014)

	Level of Education	
	Primary	Secondary
2009/10	0,93	1,16
2010/11	0,93	1,13
2011/12	0,91	1,14
2012/13	0,91	1,13
2013/14		
Cabo Verde	**0,91**	**1,12**
Ribeira Grande	0,91	1,27
Paul	0,97	1,26
Porto Novo	0,95	1,21
S. Vicente	0,94	1,19
Ribeira Brava	0,88	1,24
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	0,94	1,09
Sal	0,88	1,12
Boa Vista	0,92	1,12
Maio	0,80	1,31
Tarrafal	0,91	1,07
Santa Catarina	0,87	1,04
Santa Cruz	0,92	1,16
Praia	0,93	1,11
S. Domingos	0,91	1,10
S. Miguel	0,90	1,12
S. Salvador do Mundo	0,82	1,13
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	0,94	1,19
Ribeira Grande Santiago	0,92	1,15
Mosteiros	0,92	1,15
S. Filipe	0,90	0,99
Santa Catarina Fogo	0,85	1,18
Brava	0,97	0,91

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Transition/Conclusion

In terms of the Primary School Transition rate to Secondary, the data indicate that 87% of pupils carried over from the primary to secondary school in the year 2014. The lowest value was recorded in the Municipality of Paul, where the transition rate was 0.71.

Table 87 - Primary School Transition rate to Secondary (2010-2014)

	Level of education				
	2009/10*	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Cabo Verde	**0,86**	**0,88**	**0,87**	**0,86**	**0,87**
Ribeira Grande	0,91	0,83	0,84	0,82	0,81
Paul	0,77	0,75	0,76	0,80	0,71
Porto Novo	0,82	0,79	0,79	0,82	0,85
S. Vicente	0,86	0,90	0,90	0,89	0,88
Ribeira Brava	0,78	0,80	0,80	0,80	0,83
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	0,78	0,75	0,67	0,75	0,79
Sal	0,87	0,87	0,90	0,88	0,91
Boa Vista	0,84	0,87	0,96	1,02	0,88
Maio	0,87	0,74	0,74	0,88	0,83
Tarrafal	0,84	0,82	0,96	0,83	0,87
Santa Catarina	0,94	0,95	0,97	0,86	0,96
Santa Cruz	0,79	1,07	0,81	0,82	0,84
Praia	0,97	0,94	0,94	0,95	0,94
S. Domingos	0,82	0,87	0,85	0,76	0,76
S. Miguel	0,86	0,95	0,93	0,94	0,93
S. Salvador do Mundo	0,59	0,57	0,70	0,71	0,73
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	0,92	1,03	0,95	0,75	0,84
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	0,72	0,62	0,64	0,71	0,63
Mosteiros	0,75	0,75	0,85	0,85	0,81
S. Filipe	0,73	0,77	0,68	0,79	0,81
Santa Catarina Fogo	0,48	0,52	0,70	0,64	0,69
Brava	0,87	0,96	0,84	0,86	0,86

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Drop out and Failure

In 2014, the dropout rate in primary education was 1.1%, an amount that is 0.6 percentage points lower than what was recorded in 2010. The drop out has higher incidence among males both in primary and secondary education.
The dropout rate registered in secondary education was 5.8% and men (6,9%) showed a slightly higher rate than women (4.8%). It should be noted that there was, in 2014, a reduction of about 2 percentage points in the dropout rate in secondary education, when compared with 2010 figures. In 2014, The municipalities of São Filipe (13%), Paul (11.1%), Brava (11%), Boa Vista (10.2%) and Tarrafal de S. Nicolau (10.1%) presented the higher values in terms of dropout rate in secondary. The municipalities of São Domingos (3.1%) São Vicente (3.5%) and Praia (3.9%) have showed the lowest values. The Boavista Island showed higher values in terms of dropout for secondary education.

Table 88 - Dropout rate by level of education and gender by municipality (2010-2014)

	Primary Education			Secondary Education		
	Total	Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female
2009/10	1,7	1,9	1,5	7,8	9,0	6,8
2010/11	1,7	2,0	1,4	7,3	8,7	6,1
2011/12	1,6	2,0	1,3	6,9	8,2	5,7
2012/13	1,6	1,9	1,3	7,4	8,8	6,1
2013/14						
Cabo Verde	**1,1**	**1,4**	**0,9**	**5,8**	**6,9**	**4,8**
Ribeira Grande	0,2	0,4	0,0	7,4	8,3	6,5
Paul	0,9	1,0	0,8	11,1	15,7	6,8
Porto Novo	0,4	0,5	0,4	5,6	6,3	5,1
S. Vicente	1,2	1,3	1,0	3,5	3,8	3,3
Ribeira Brava	0,7	0,8	0,6	5,5	7,0	4,0
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	1,4	2,6	0,3	10,1	12,0	8,3
Sal	1,5	2,0	0,8	8,4	11,6	5,7
Boa Vista	1,1	0,9	1,3	10,2	11,8	8,8
Maio	0,1	0,2	-	4,7	6,0	3,6
Tarrafal	0,9	0,9	0,9	7,0	8,5	5,6
Santa Catarina	1,5	1,8	1,2	7,3	10,0	4,8
Santa Cruz	1,1	1,1	1,1	4,7	4,9	4,5
Praia	1,2	1,5	0,9	3,9	4,4	3,5
S. Domingos	0,4	0,5	0,2	3,1	3,8	2,6
S. Miguel	1,6	2,1	1,2	5,5	6,6	4,6
S. Salvador do Mundo	0,8	0,9	0,7	5,4	7,6	3,5
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	1,0	1,6	0,4	4,2	4,6	3,9
Ribeira Grande Santiago	1,2	1,6	0,7	6,6	7,6	5,7
Mosteiros	1,4	2,0	0,8	6,9	8,7	5,2
S. Filipe	1,5	1,8	1,3	13,0	13,0	13,0
Santa Catarina Fogo	2,1	1,8	2,3	9,4	12,3	6,9
Brava	1,6	1,3	2,0	11,0	10,4	11,7

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Failure

Regarding the failure rate, it is noted that although having decreased from 24.9% in 2010 to 24% in 2014 the failure rate in the secondary still represents a high value. Failure to pass the secondary affects more men (27.1%) than women (21.1%). In primary education around 8.6% of students have failed. The failure occurs more among men (10.8%) than among women (6.2%). The Municipality of Santa Catarina do Fogo presented the highest failure values in terms of primary education, while for secondary education it was the Municipality of Santa Cruz.

Table 89 - Failure rate by level of education and gender by municipality (2010-2014)

	Primary Education			Secondary Education		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2009/10	10,5	12,8	8	24,9	27,4	22,7
2010/11	10,3	12,4	8	25,2	27,1	23,5
2011/12	9,8	11,9	7,5	25,6	28,5	22,9
2012/13	9,3	11,4	6,9	24,7	27,4	22,3
2013/14						
Cabo Verde	**8,6**	**10,8**	**6,2**	**24,0**	**27,1**	**21,2**
Ribeira Grande	7,3	9,8	4,2	20,9	23,9	18,4
Paul	9,1	10,5	7,6	16,3	20,5	12,4
Porto Novo	10,4	13,0	7,6	17,2	19,9	15,0
S. Vicente	8,4	10,9	5,8	27,6	30,7	24,9
Ribeira Brava	9,9	14,2	4,8	17,6	20,8	14,7
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	8,7	10,1	7,4	23,2	26,6	19,9
Sal	9,1	11,5	6,3	19,4	22,2	16,9
Boa Vista	12,0	16,1	7,9	20,7	21,6	19,9
Maio	9,1	10,0	8,1	18,3	21,4	15,9
Tarrafal	6,5	8,0	5,0	24,8	28,3	21,5
Santa Catarina	9,5	10,8	7,9	25,8	28,4	23,4
Santa Cruz	10,2	13,7	6,4	30,2	35,3	25,9
Praia	7,0	8,5	5,3	25,2	28,9	21,8
S. Domingos	8,0	11,4	4,0	30,8	32,3	29,5
S. Miguel	10,8	13,7	7,8	19,4	21,9	17,2
S. Salvador do Mundo	7,3	8,7	5,7	22,5	25,5	20,0
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	11,8	14,7	8,4	12,0	15,9	8,2
Ribeira Grande Santiago	7,3	9,3	5,2	22,2	25,9	18,9
Mosteiros	6,1	7,2	5,0	21,0	24,1	18,0
S. Filipe	10,6	13,2	7,5	21,1	22,9	19,1
Santa Catarina Fogo	17,0	17,9	15,9	18,3	16,7	19,7
Brava	8,1	10,1	5,8	21,9	25,2	18,4

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Indicators

Designation		Calculation
Transition rate	=	Number of enrolled students (new entries) in the 1st year of secondary education / Number of students in the final year of primary education
Gross enrollment rate (TBE)	=	Total students attending a certain level of education (BE, SEC) regardless of age / Population of the official age group to attend this level
Net enrollment rate (TLE)	=	Total students of the age group theoretically recommended to attend a certain level / Population of the corresponding age group
Parity index (F/M) TBA	=	TBA Girls / TBA Boys
Parity index (F/M) TBA	=	TLE Girls / TLE Boys
Failure percentage	=	Total failed students in a given school year / Total enrolled students in the same school year
Dropout percentage	=	Total dropouts in a given year of study / Total enrolled students in the same school year

For more information see:

Publications:

Yearbooks of Education (Ministry of Education and Sports)

Key Indicators of Education (Ministry of Education and Sports)

Multiobjective Continuous Survey Modules Reports (IMC 2012 the 2014 - Living Conditions, Labour Market)

www.minedu.gov.cv

www.ine.cv

Economy and Finance

Economy and Finance

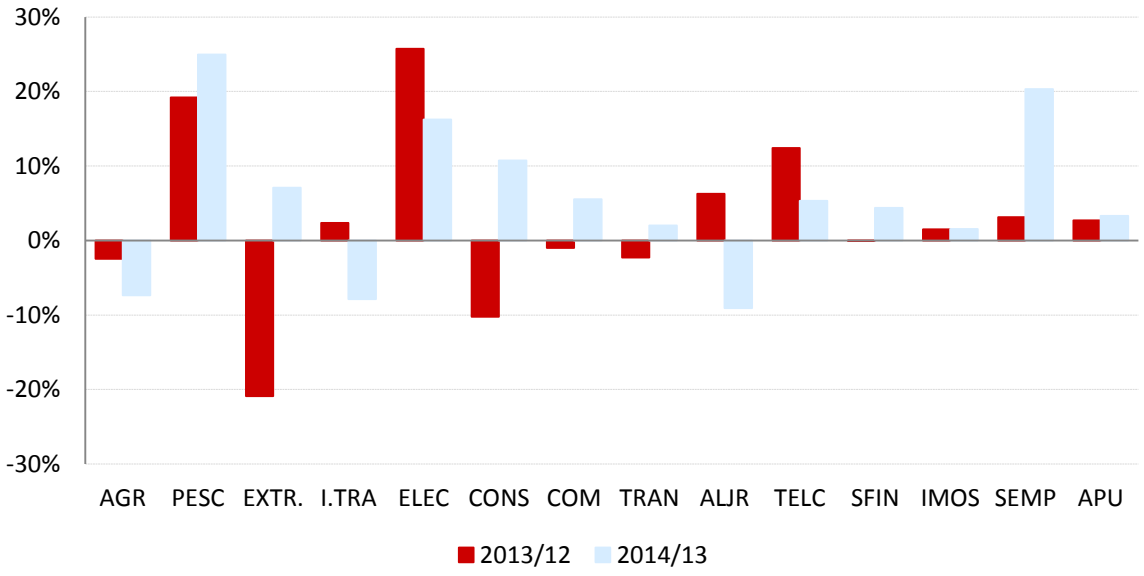
In this chapter of the yearbook, are presented the indicators of the economy and finances. The data that are presented in detail allow identifying the structural changes in the country while more information is made available on the dynamics observed in the economy, particularly in relation to economic growth, as measured by the evolution of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Other indicators related to investment, savings, business dynamics, inflation, monetary sector, banking indicators and the country's external accounts are presented in various tables and highlight the evolution of the national economy.

National Accounts

Annual national accounts

Taking into account the decline in inflation, real GDP was higher than the nominal GDP in 2014, whereby the annual rate of change was 1.8% for real GDP, against 1.3% recorded for the nominal GDP this year.
This growth is due mainly to the positive evolution of the activity sectors, fishing (24.9%), extraction (7.1%), electricity (16.2%), construction (10.7%), trade (5.6 %), telecommunications (5.3%), Business Services and Public Administration (20.3%).

Chart 3 - Accumulated Variation (%) of the GAV in volume of sectors of activity, (2013-2014)



The data indicate that in 2014 the GDP at market prices continued the registered growth trend in recent years and the period from 2010 to 2014, grew by 11.8%. This growth is largely due to the excellent performance of the tertiary sector, which has increased by 16.6% in the same period.
In terms of contribution to nominal GDP it should be noted that in 2014, the tertiary sector has contributed to 63.8%, while the primary sector and the secondary have contributed to 8.0% and 16.2%, respectively.

Table 90 - Gross Domestic Product - Current prices in millions of escudos (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013E	2014E
Primary Sector	11.779	12.214	13.249	13.284	12.407
Secondary Sector	24.441	25.666	25.017	24.388	25.202
Tertiary Sector	84.751	89.645	93.464	96.284	98.819
Total GVA	120.970	127.525	131.730	133.956	136.428
Taxes, net of subsidies, on products	17.598	20.399	18.621	19.025	18.514
GDP	**138.569**	**147.924**	**150.351**	**152.981**	**154.941**

E- Estimates
Source: INE

Table 91 - Gross Domestic Product - Constant prices in millions of escudos (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013E	2014E
Primary Sector	11.848	12.334	13.172	12.998	12.484
Secondary Sector	21.549	21.926	21.413	21.069	22.097
Tertiary Sector	80.470	83.000	86.377	88.370	91.200
Total GVA	113.843	117.263	120.762	121.951	125.018
Taxes, net of subsidies, on products	16.499	18.248	16.276	16.472	15.994
GDP	**130.317**	**135.489**	**136.955**	**138.339**	**140.887**

E- Estimates
Source: INE

Table 92 - GDP structure by Business Sector (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013E	2014E
Primary Sector	9,1	9,1	9,6	9,4	8,9
Secondary Sector	16,5	16,2	15,6	15,2	15,7
Tertiary Sector	61,7	61,3	63,1	63,9	64,7
Total GVA					
GDP structure by Business Sector	12,7	13,5	11,9	11,9	11,4
GDP	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: INE

Table 93 - GDP growth rate - nominal and real (2010-2014)

	Nominal GDP (%)	Real GDP (%)
2010	2,0	1,5
2011	6,8	4,0
2012	1,6	1,1
2013E	1,7	1,0
2014E	1,3	1,8

E- Estimates
Source: INE

When analyzing the tables of the contribution of different sectors in the Gross Value Added (GVA), there is a major structural change in the primary and secondary sector that have decreased their participation in the VAB composition, in favor of the tertiary sector, which contribution has increased by 2.3 percentage points from 2010 to 2014. As shown in the table below, the last year of the series, this sector reached 72.4% of GVA.

Table 94 - Percentage composition of GVA - nominal (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Primary Sector	9,7	9,6	10,1	9,9	9,1
Secondary Sector	20,2	20,1	19,0	18,2	18,5
Tertiary Sector	70,1	70,3	71,0	71,9	72,4
Total GVA	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

Source: INE

From 2010 to 2012 both the investment, the average gross fixed capital formation indicator, and savings, decreased by 15.6% and 10.9% respectively.

Table 95 - Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a percentage of GDP (GFCF / GDP) and final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP (FC / GDP), (2009-2012)

	GFCF / GDP (%)	CF / GDP (%)
2009	38,5	82,1
2010	45,2	81,5
2011	46,7	81,3
2012	35,1	82,2

Source: INE

Table 96 - Gross national available income (GNAI), gross income available per capita and National Savings (2007-2012)

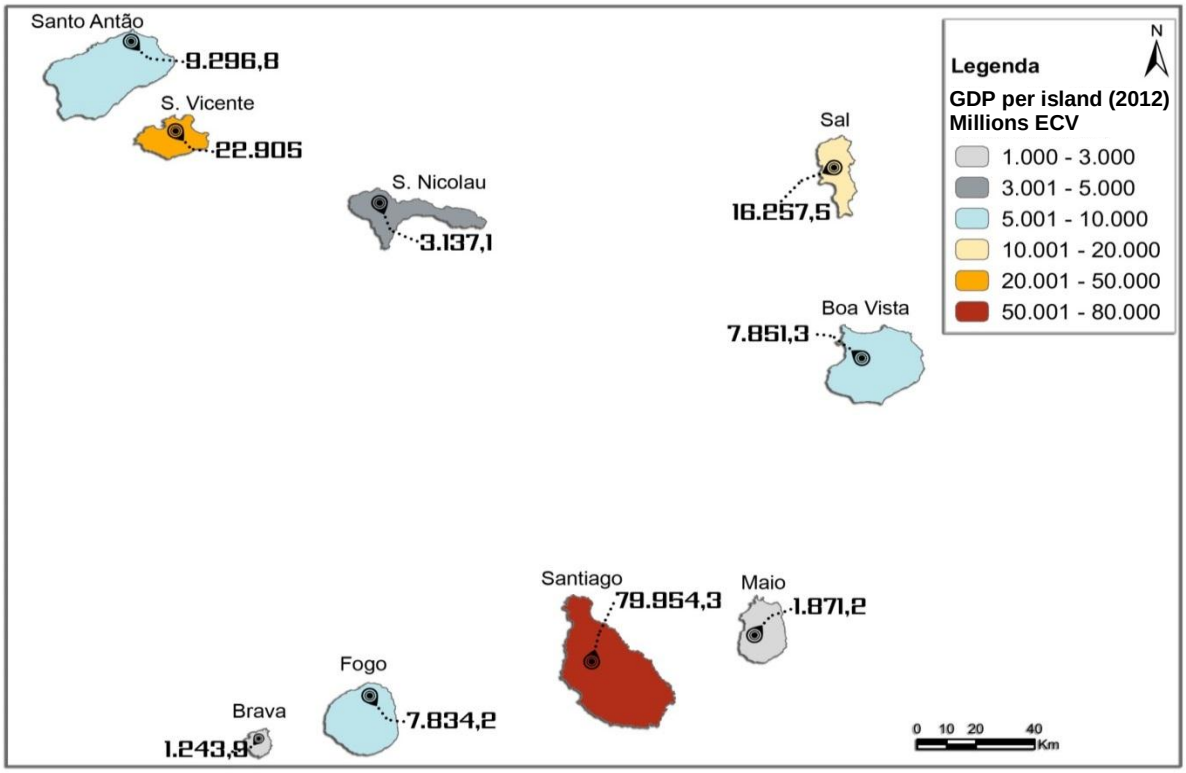
	GNAI (Millions of CVE)	GNAI *per capita* US$	National Savings	
			Amount (Millions of CVE)	%
2007	143.668	3.731,6	45.601,5	31,7
2008	155.055	4.256,1	50.452,1	32,5
2009	156.600	4.036,2	45.052,8	28,8
2010	160.579	3.903,0	47.714,4	29,7
2011	170.784	4.309,2	50.519,2	29,6
2012	166.136	3.825,1	42.517,2	25,6

Source: INE

Gross Domestic Product per Island

From 2010 to 2012, GDP showed a positive variation in all of the islands, however, most notably the island of Boavista, which showed a variation of 30.3% in the period. In terms of relative share, we note that the island of Santiago contributed 53.2% to GDP in 2012, followed by the island of São Vicente with 15.2%.

Figure 1 - GDP at current prices (Millions of Escudos) per Island (2012)



Source: INE

Table 97 – GDP per Island (2007-2012)

GDP Per Island (Milions of Escudos)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cabo Verde	**121.974**	**134.698**	**135.879**	**138.569**	**147.924**	**150.351**
Santo Antão	8.139	8.783	9.071	9.114	9.626	9.297
S. Vicente	19.639	22.000	21.696	22.635	24.015	22.905
S. Nicolau	2.736	3.085	3.366	3.273	3.415	3.137
Sal	15.581	17.635	15.181	15.847	16.388	16.258
Boa Vista	3.008	3.814	4.869	6.024	6.368	7.851
Maio	1.594	1.756	1.822	1.791	1.917	1.871
Santiago	63.823	69.474	71.710	71.981	77.124	79.954
Fogo	6.293	6.910	6.908	6.686	7.702	7.834
Brava	1.162	1.242	1.256	1.217	1.368	1.244

Source: INE

The *per capita* GDP of Cabo Verde, increased during the period 2010 to 2012, 5.9%. During this period, the islands of São Vicente, São Nicolau and Sal had negative growth rates of GDP per capita, the most significant drop observed on Sal Island (8.2%).
The highest values of GDP *per capita* were recorded on the islands of Boa Vista and Sal, where tourism has greater dynamism. The GDP per capita of 697,162 escudos found on the island of Boa Vista in 2012 is more than triple the amount recorded in Brava island that year. This indicates that there are significant regional differences in economic growth in the country.

Table 98 - GDP *per capita* per Island (2007-2012)

GDP per capita (Escudos)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cabo Verde	**255.396**	**278.539**	**277.992**	**280.481**	**295.890**	**297.147**
Santo Antão	179.859	195.596	203.999	207.031	222.463	218.479
S. Vicente	265.264	293.595	286.651	296.140	310.318	292.437
S. Nicolau	207.508	235.608	259.399	254.574	267.408	247.248
Sal	705.096	755.140	616.359	610.194	595.209	558.758
Boa Vista	410.455	481.668	570.105	654.273	622.722	697.162
Maio	228.990	251.622	260.978	256.450	275.739	269.850
Santiago	240.900	258.504	263.569	261.399	276.459	282.865
Fogo	167.783	184.507	185.106	179.844	208.936	214.163
Brava	184.735	200.155	205.516	202.219	229.865	211.311

Source: INE

Companies

The dynamics of the business sector is an important indicator in the economy. The analysis of the tables shows that from 2007 to 2013 the number of companies increased by 20.4% during the same period the Turnover increased by around 32%. In 2013 most of the companies were located on the islands of Santiago (44.1%) and São Vicente (19.8%).

Table 99 - Companies according to the type of accounting and turnover organization (2007-2013)

	Companies			Turnover (Millions ECV)
	With Accounting	No Accounting	Total	
2007	1.888	5.624	7.512	191.285
2008	2.196	5.669	7.865	200.347
2009	2.573	6.024	8.597	205.113
2010	2.959	5.940	8.899	230.552
2011	3.197	5.760	8.957	258.441
2012	3.067	6.110	9.177	250.822
2013				
Cabo Verde	**3.125**	**5.924**	**9.049**	**252.599**
Santo Antão	100	657	757	3.288
S. Vicente	687	1.103	1.790	68.700
S. Nicolau	45	314	359	1.080
Sal	579	335	914	48.408
Boa Vista	221	168	389	6.507
Maio	34	113	147	546
Santiago	1.406	2.582	3.988	121.753
Fogo	42	536	578	1.992
Brava	11	116	127	324

Source: INE

Table 100 - Number of Companies per islands (2007-2013)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**7.512**	**7.865**	**8.597**	**8.899**	**8.957**	**9.177**	**9.049**
Santo Antão	522	564	576	618	608	804	757
S. Vicente	1.531	1.584	1.725	1.744	1.719	1.807	1.790
S. Nicolau	306	327	359	404	313	328	359
Sal	775	867	883	931	932	910	914
Boavista	202	257	201	241	303	373	389
Maio	185	180	264	203	215	211	147
Santiago	3.233	3.381	3.769	3.928	4.056	4.062	3.988
Fogo	621	522	614	656	665	553	578
Brava	136	184	205	174	146	129	127

Source: INE

The number of persons employed increased 9.5% from 2007 to 2013 however, this result was not uniform in the country because, the islands of Boa Vista and Santo Antão showed positive

growth of about 66.9% and 27.9%, respectively in terms of persons employed from 2007 to 2013. the island of Maio showed the highest negative growth in the analyzed period (26.5%).

Table 101 - Persons employed in companies according to islands (2007-2013)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**46.567**	**47.771**	**50.190**	**52.079**	**53.394**	**51.411**	**50.975**
Santo Antão	1.378	1.463	1.592	1.795	1.749	1.833	1.763
S. Vicente	11.247	11.337	11.843	11.973	12.334	12.249	12.218
S. Nicolau	725	806	851	868	924	712	706
Sal	6.938	8.268	7.767	8.113	8.100	7.508	8.436
Boa Vista	1.270	1.637	1.640	1.984	2.376	1.965	2.119
Maio	491	506	583	556	627	458	361
Santiago	22.640	21.833	23.855	24.724	25.474	25.011	23.779
Fogo	1.590	1.598	1.717	1.738	1.518	1.411	1.364
Brava	288	323	341	327	292	264	229

Source: INE

The data indicate that in 2013, 74.5% of companies were sole proprietorships. Also found that 86.7% of companies had between 1 and 5 employees. This pattern was found in all the islands of the country.

Table 102 - Companies according to the type of legal form (2007-2013)

	Type of legal form		
	ENI (sole proprietorship)	PLC (Private Limited Companies)	Private Limited Companies and Others
2007	5.926	1.272	314
2008	5.683	1.463	719
2009	6.584	1.601	412
2010	6.769	1.724	406
2011	6.699	1.898	360
2012	6.884	1.899	394
2013			
Cabo Verde	**6.750**	**1.915**	**384**
Santo Antão	671	78	8
S. Vicente	1.347	378	65
S. Nicolau	334	24	1
Sal	484	356	74
Boa Vista	222	154	13
Maio	116	30	1
Santiago	2.921	856	211
Fogo	538	31	9
Brava	117	8	2

Source: INE

Table 103 - Companies according to the step of service staff, (2007-2013)

	Step of service staff			
	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	21 and up
2007	6.289	657	281	285
2008	6.622	661	287	295
2009	7.324	683	275	316
2010	7.495	750	328	326
2011	7.738	587	319	312
2012	7.907	648	328	294
2013				
Cabo Verde	**7.847**	**614**	**302**	**286**
Santo Antão	727	19	7	4
São Vicente	1.512	136	71	71
São Nicolau	342	11	5	1
Sal	741	85	45	43
Boa Vista	333	27	16	13
Maio	135	8	3	1
Santiago	3.399	295	144	150
Fogo	537	28	10	3
Brava	121	5	1	0

Source: INE

Table 104 - Proportion of sole proprietorships companies and companies with less than 10 employees (2007-2013)

	Proportion of sole proprietorships companies (% total number)	Proportion of companies with less than 10 people employed (%)
2007	79	92
2008	72	93
2009	77	93
2010	76	93
2011	75	93
2012	75	93
2013		
Cabo Verde	**75**	**94**
Santo Antão	89	99
S. Vicente	75	92
S. Nicolau	93	98
Sal	53	90
Boa Vista	57	93
Maio	79	97
Santiago	73	93
Fogo	93	98
Brava	92	99

Source: INE

Censuses allow providing information to more detailed geographical levels because they are comprehensive operations. In the table below we can observe the municipalities with the highest concentration of companies, on personnel employed and turnover.

Table 105 - Companies, service staff and the Turnover by municipality in the last two business censuses (2007 and 2012)

	Number of Companies		Service Staff		Turnover	
	2007	2012	2007	2012	2007	2012
Cabo Verde	**7.512**	**9.177**	**46.567**	**51.411**	**191.285**	**250.822**
Ribeira Grande	254	356	722	789	732	1.505
Paul	76	139	120	226	80	310
Porto Novo	192	306	536	803	555	1.532
S. Vicente	1.531	1.808	11.247	12.256	48.245	72.154
Ribeira Brava	204	203	473	432	545	646
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	102	125	252	280	451	537
Sal	775	910	6.938	7.508	26.870	38.910
Boa Vista	202	373	1.270	1.965	3.371	7.688
Maio	184	211	489	458	535	688
Tarrafal	213	264	654	539	687	605
Santa Catarina	412	527	1.286	1.313	1.794	2.139
Santa Cruz	232	261	676	713	893	557
Praia	1.932	2.485	18.961	21.231	103.307	119.504
S. Domingos	118	157	258	414	375	828
S. Miguel	155	183	426	386	419	450
S. Salvador do Mundo	49	54	92	90	35	34
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	54	64	128	159	484	139
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	69	68	160	173	172	190
Mosteiros	164	158	313	263	159	269
S. Filipe	387	325	1.117	1.026	1.221	1.722
Santa Catarina do Fogo	69	71	159	123	75	88
Brava	136	129	288	264	279	326

Source: INE

Although in some sections of the NACE where still prevail unincorporated family businesses, it is clear their poor representation at the level of business statistics, in particular in Sections A and B and section H, the organization of the sections by economic activity sector provides a good indication of the structure of the Cabo Verdean economy where the services sector (sections G to S) is responsible for more than 2/3 of the GDP.

Table 106 - Companies, service staff in businesses and turnover of the companies according to NACE-Rev.1 (2007-2013)

	Companies	Service Staff	Turnover
2007	7.512	46.567	191.285
2008	7.865	47.771	200.347
2009	8.597	50.190	205.113
2010	8.899	52.079	230.552
2011	8.957	53.394	258.441
2012	9.177	51.411	250.822
2013			
Cabo Verde	**9.049**	**50.975**	**252.599**
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23	183	2.993
B - Mining and quarrying	13	106	184
C - Manufacturing	925	6.750	19.193
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	877	9.542
E - Water supply; sewerage; waste managment and remediation activities	20	389	2.529
F - Construction	265	3.750	25.326
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.281	12.253	93.843
H - Transporting and storage	119	3.645	17.418
I - Accommodation and food service activities	1.334	9.118	33.924
J - Information and communication	186	1.950	12.695
K - Financial and insurance activities	37	1.510	18.454
L - Real estate activities	241	918	4.174
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	420	1.261	2.146
N - Administrative and support service activities	244	4.444	6.868
P - Education	149	1.763	1.374
Q - Human health and social work activities	128	530	806
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	85	473	502
S - Other services activities	568	1.055	630

Source: INE

Prices

The dynamics of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is interpreted as an indicator of inflation and allows the measurement of changes in the cost of living in the country. The country in 2014 recorded a deflation of 0.2% which means that the most sought class of goods have undergone price reduction.

Table 107 - Consumer Price Index (2007-2014)

	Index (CPI)
2007	100,0
2008	106,8
2009	107,8
2010	110,1
2011	115,0
2012	117,9
2013	119,7
2014	
Cabo Verde	**119,4**
01 - Food and non-alcoholic beverages	122,1
02 - Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	121,7
03 - Clothing and footwear	119,3
04 - Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	127,4
05 - Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	121,4
06 - Health	116,9
07 - Transport	111,2
08 - Communication	79,6
09 - Recreation and culture	90,2
10 - Education	98,1
11 - Restaurants and hotels	131,9
12 - Miscellaneous goods and services	134,9

Source: INE

Table 108 - Inflation rate (2007-2014)

	Inflation rate
2007	4,5
2008	6,8
2009	1,0
2010	2,1
2011	4,5
2012	2,5
2013	1,5
2014	
Cabo Verde	**-0,2**
01 - Food and non-alcoholic beverages	-1,2
02 - Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1,3
03 - Clothing and footwear	1,5
04 - Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	-0,2
05 - Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,2
06 - Health	1,3
07 - Transport	-1,8
08 - Communication	0,8
09 - Recreation and culture	-1,2
10 - Education	-0,7
11 - Restaurants and hotels	-0,2
12 - Miscellaneous goods and services	4,8

Source: INE

Monetary and Financial Sector

When analyzing the evolution of bank deposits it can be seen that there was an increase of 33.3% in the period from 2010 and 2014 being the increase of savings deposits of emigrants one of the contributing factors, which in the same period increased by 39.7% .

Table 109 – Bank deposits (2010-2014)

Year	Deposits			
	Total	Term and savings deposits of which:		Other
		Emigrants	Residents term deposits	
2010	99.481	33.608	24.357	41.516
2011	98.560	36.969	23.786	37.805
2012	106.854	40.305	25.992	40.557
2013	121.889	43.632	31.271	46.986
2014	132.638	46.944	33.415	52.279

Source: Bank of Cabo verde

In terms of borrowing, it is noted that, although having grown less than the deposits in the period 2010-2014, credit has increased 23.4% and most of it, about 77.1% in 2014, as credit to the economy.

Table 110 - Bank credit (2010-2014)

Year	Net Domestic Credit		
	Total	GG Net Credit	Credit to the Economy
2010	100.330	16.848	83.481
2011	112.326	18.992	93.334
2012	116.452	22.851	93.601
2013	120.795	25.285	95.510
2014	123.782	28.357	95.425

Source: Bank of Cabo verde

From 2010 to 2014, short-term interest rates (up to one year) decreased by 0.5 percentage points for credit and 0.2 percentage points for deposits. As for the period between 1 and 2 years there was an increase of 1.4 percentage points for credit and 0.6 percentage points for deposits. This resulted in an increase of the *spread* (the difference between the interest charged on loans and the interest paid on deposits) for contracts of 1 to 2 years, by 0.8 percentage points, compared to contracts up to one year there was a reduction of 0.3 percentage points from 2010 to 2014.

Table 111 – Interest rates (2010-2014)

Year	Interest rates				
	Credit		Deposits		
	181 days - 1 year	1 - 2 years	181 days - 1 year	1 - 2 years	Emigrants (181 days - 1 year)
2010	9,0	10,1	4,5	4,1	4,1
2011	9,5	10,1	4,2	4,7	4,2
2012	9,3	10,0	3,8	4,9	3,7
2013	9,0	10,4	4,3	4,9	4,2
2014	8,5	11,5	4,3	4,7	4,7

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Observation: From February 5, 1996 interest rates were fully liberalized. Before liberalization, the rates used in emigrant accounts (CVE) were equal to the rates of residents plus a margin of 0.5%

In the period 2010-2014, the net foreign assets increased by 49.8% as well as the money supply, which has increased by 30.8%in the same period.

Table 112 - Monetary Survey, (2010-2014)

Years	Ativos Externos Líquidos			Other Net Assets	Money supply		
	Total	BCV	Commercial banks		**Total**	Money (M1)	Near Money character
2010	29.417	31.056	-1.639	-18.084	111.663	43.565	68.098
2011	21.296	27.659	-6.364	-18.297	115.325	39.132	76.193
2012	26.197	32.288	-6.091	-20.059	122.590	41.073	81.517
2013	36.168	38.006	-1.838	-20.883	136.080	47.782	88.298
2014	**44.061**	**46.366**	**-2.304**	**-21.838**	**146.005**	**54.174**	**91.831**

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde
GG – General Government

Observation: By December 2009, the Monetary Survey integrated the information of the five bank financial institutions. From December 2010, in addition to the central bank's information became to include the information from seven of the eight commercial banks that are part of the national banking system. However, from December 2012, it moved to cover data from all banking institutions of the system.

Workers' remittances have always played an important role in economic and social stability of the country. The data indicate that, from 2010 to 2014, shipments increased about 33.4% and one can still see that Portugal accounts for 32.4% of total remittances received in 2014. With the exception of Spain, all other countries showed a significant increase in shipments during the years 2010 to 2014. in this period, remittances from Europe, on average, accounted for about 81.6% of the total.

Table 113 - Remittance of emigrants by country of residence (2010-2014)

Country of origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**11.066**	**14.212**	**14.423**	**13.740**	**14.764**
Germany	138	206	199	160	180
Spain	390	322	247	209	217
USA	1.838	1.845	2.084	2.208	2.153
France	2.545	2.967	3.400	3.125	3.145
Italy	692	779	898	926	883
Luxembourg	286	425	419	402	423
Pays Bas	893	1.272	1.341	1.186	1.501
Portugal	3.393	4.985	4.627	4.342	4.785
United Kingdom	228	360	265	248	322
Switzerland	350	477	462	491	526
Others	295	525	435	405	562

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Table 114 - Remittance of emigrants from European countries, (2010-2014)

	European countries	
	Amount (Millions CVE)	Total (%)
2010	8.913	81
2011	11.793	83
2012	11.857	82
2013	11.089	81
2014	11.982	81

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

National ATM Network Activity

The banking sector has shown a diversification in terms of services provided to customers. There is the decentralization of banking activities through greater use of the debit card. The data indicate that the number of credit transactions and has increased considerably and from 2010 to 2014 there was an overall increase of 95% in transactions and 57.9% in terms of financial turnover, with particular emphasis on shopping movements at the POS. In fact, 92.4% of transactions with cartão24 in 2014 were for withdrawal or payment at POS. Transactions with international card also increased considerably from 2010 to 2014.

Table 115 - ATMs per 10,000 inhabitants and cards produced, (2010-2014)

Year	ATMs per 10,000 Inhabitants.	Number of cards produced
2010	2,9	109.108
2011	3,0	75.168
2012	3,2	59.093
2013	3,2	79.830
2014	3,3	86.361

Source: BCV, SISP

Table 116 - Transactions by debit card at ATM terminals (ATMs) and point of sales terminals (POS) in Millions of CVE (2010-2014)

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
With Cartão Vinti4	6.306.326	30.010	8.035.046	36.894	9.104.270	39.816	10.605.027	43.989	12.300.308	47.374
Withdrawals	3.872.938	21.088	4.469.002	23.988	4.686.930	24.739	4.962.101	25.866	5.264.674	25.695
Transferers	11.793	377	16.755	531	20.460	583	25.964	715	30.219	849
Mbile charging	707.631	329	949.171	385	948.379	356	988.728	359	891.515	333
Payment services	4.373	92	4.828	250	4.450	144	6.457	106	13.783	171
POS Payments	1.709.591	8.124	2.595.290	11.741	3.421.099	13.978	4.621.777	16.943	6.100.117	20.326
With International Card	177.229	2.890	208.280	2.588	313.422	3.878	388.318	4.742	444.521	9.030
Withdrawals	124.724	2.144	145.239	1.730	220.240	2.588	269.142	3.162	288.010	3.351
POS Payments	52.505	746	63.041	858	93.182	1.290	119.176	1.581	156.511	1.971

Source: SISP

Although the number of banking institutions has not registered increase since 2010, it is noticed that there was an increase in the number of sub-branches (8.6%), of the ATMs (21.3%) and POS terminal number (117.8 %). Means and payment instruments showed a positive development from 2009 to 2013. Virtually all means of payment increased transaction volume as well as the amounts involved.

Table 117 - Financial statistics, (2010-2014)

Year	Rede Multibanco					
	Credit Institutions	Sub-branches/Agencies	ATM machine	POS Terminal	Transactions with Debit Card (CVE million) *	
	No	No	No	No	POS	ATM
2010	8	105	141	1 985	8 165	22 228
2011	8	109	151	2 613	11 755	25 201
2012	8	111	162	2 990	14 211	25 641
2013	8	113	163	3 687	16 866	26 840
2014	8	114	171	4 324	20 277	28 546

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Observation:
Includes withdrawals (ATM), transfers, utility payments, mobile phone charging and other operations.

Table 118 - Summary of Payment Means and Instruments, (2009-2013)

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Transfers	**1.087.647**	**224.156**	**1.607.511**	**218.949**	**1.466.948**	**167.014**	**2.134.391**	**256.670**	**2.972.810**	**450.998**
Interbank	57.797	63.099	84.070	75.025	115.669	75.949	272.845	82.845	419.938	87.084
Interbank	1.029.850	161.057	1.523.441	143.925	1.351.279	91.065	1.861.546	173.825	2.552.872	363.914
Credit Cards										
Use in ATM	**3.587.604**	**19.318**	**4.439.276**	**22.228**	**5.440.727**	**25.201**	**5.463.403**	**25.641**	**5.964.143**	**27.052**
Withdrawals	3.179.758	18.770	3.906.686	21.616	4.469.002	23.988	4.688.415	24.739	4.969.359	25.866
Transfers	8.767	306	10.931	354	16.754	531	19.438	573	25.964	715
Payment services	2.500	13	4.343	16	4.507	247	2.565	10	6.457	106
Carregamento Telemóvel	395.857	227	517.316	241	948.652	421	748.735	284	960.094	347
Other operations	722	2			1.812	14	4.250	34	2.269	18
Use in POS	**1.146.085**	**5.336**	**1.731.656**	**8.165**	**2.629.413**	**11.755**	**3.670.156**	**14.211**	**4.612.696**	**16.866**
International Cards	**198.063**	**2.514**	**191.664**	**2.366**	**208.280**	**2.588**	**322.635**	**3.775**	**383.963**	**4.732**

Source: BCV, SISP

The balance of payments registers all transactions between residents and non-residents. Cabo Verde has a structural deficit in the current account, mainly due to the significant number imports of goods that even with the positive balance in the services account (due to the dynamism of tourism) and current transfers balance, is not enough to be compensated.

The capital and financial balance that is the channel through which the external financing of the economy is processed, experienced a positive evolution, mainly by increasing Foreign Direct Investment.

Table 119 – Balance of Payments, (2005-2014)

Years	Current Account					Capital and Financial Balance			Errors and Omissions	Overall Balance
	Total	Goods	Services	Income	Current Transfers	Total	Capital Account	Financial Account		
2005	-3.568	-30.960	5.438	-2.995	24.949	8.509	1.852	6.657	24	4.965
2006	-7.214	-40.694	11.612	-3.515	25.383	13.015	1.540	11.476	-758	5.044
2007	-15.787	-53.243	15.762	-2.530	24.224	22.707	2.148	20.559	200	7.120
2008	-18.467	-57.233	18.404	-3.540	23.902	25.166	2.084	23.082	-4.445	2.254
2009	-19.800	-53.735	12.782	-3.442	24.596	21.750	3.670	18.080	-2.502	-551
2010	-18.722	-56.822	16.529	-6.710	28.281	27.877	3.311	24.566	-6.937	2.218
2011	-23.943	-67.206	20.449	-5.655	28.469	20.524	985	19.539	-65	-3.484
2012	-20.022	-57.394	21.546	-6.396	22.221	25.877	1.122	24.754	-1.797	4.058
2013	-6.893	-52.531	28.601	-5.367	22.404	14.395	533	13.862	-1.898	5.604
2014	**-12.455**	**-50.967**	**24.205**	**-7.714**	**22.021**	**20.838**	**659**	**20.179**	**-538**	**7.845**

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde
Standard Representation according to the 5th IMF Manual

Public finances

In this period the current revenues of the State showed a downward trend due to fluctuations occurred in two of its main components: taxes and transfers.

Table 120 - Public revenues - Accumulated values in million CVE (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Taxes	**26.241,3**	**29.580,7**	**27.572,8**	**28.099,5**	**27.465,1**
Income tax	7.892,2	8.678,3	8.615,5	8.595,7	8.051,4
Taxes on goods and services	12.014,8	13.839,6	12.511,9	13.135,6	12.847,7
Taxes on international transactions	5.633,6	6.227,7	5.777,7	5.699,7	5.754,4
Other taxes	**700,7**	**835,1**	**667,6**	**668,0**	**810,8**
Social Security	**41,9**	**36,5**	**41,3**	**43,1**	**55,3**
Transfers	**9.489,9**	**4.361,9**	**4.202,5**	**4.023,6**	**2.608,2**
Other revenues	**3.955,6**	**3.956,1**	**4.871,6**	**5.550,2**	**5.279,9**
Property income	315,6	339,0	383,9	476,1	180,9
Sale of goods and services	3.077,0	3.142,8	3.873,9	3.896,7	3.958,4
Fines and penalties	**316,6**	**257,3**	**332,4**	**510,9**	**704,3**
Other transfers	0,0	84,9	195,2	31,9	92,9
Other miscellaneous and unspecified income	246,5	132,2	86,1	634,5	343,4
Overall income	**39.728,7**	**37.935,3**	**36.688,2**	**37.716,4**	**35.408,4**

Source: Ministry of Finance

The data show the upward trend of total expenditure with emphasis on current expenditure. The items that have had greater participation in the evolution of current expenditure are: the staff costs, current interest, social benefits and transfers.

Table 121 - Public Expenditure - Cumulative Amounts in million CVE (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenses with personnel	**14.809,5**	**15.679,3**	**15.885,9**	**16.600,7**	**16.885,4**
Fixed and permanent wages	14.282,6	14.917,4	15.114,0	15.666,9	15.796,8
Social Security	526,9	761,9	771,9	933,8	1.088,6
Purchase of goods and services	5.171,4	5.247,5	4.994,9	5.061,5	5.136,4
Current interest	**2.172,7**	**2.276,3**	**2.857,7**	**3.383,3**	**3.444,0**
Foreign debt	699,1	851,5	1.142,4	1.438,2	1.518,3
Domestic debt	1.460,0	1.424,8	1.715,3	1.877,7	1.909,7
Other expenses	13,6	0,0	0,0	67,3	16,0
Subsidies	**751,8**	**994,1**	**274,5**	**101,0**	**106,5**
Current transfers	**4.938,8**	**4.308,6**	**4.057,2**	**4.074,5**	**4.392,7**
To foreign governments	0,0	0,0	254,2	223,4	0,0
International bodies	410,3	204,1	277,4	247,6	168,4
Public Administration	4.528,5	4.104,6	3.525,6	3.603,4	4.224,3
Social benefits	**3.071,2**	**3.797,7**	**3.917,9**	**4.150,4**	**4.315,3**
Other current expenses	**2.183,5**	**2.025,1**	**2.421,1**	**2.052,7**	**2.323,4**
Expenses	**33.098,9**	**34.328,7**	**34.409,2**	**35.424,1**	**36.603,8**
Value to adjust					693,7
Payment on account of the Funds	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total expenditure	**33.098,9**	**34.328,7**	**34.409,2**	**35.424,1**	**37.297,4**

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 122 - Summary of State Financial Operations - Accumulated values in million CVE (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total revenue	**39.728,7**	**37.935,3**	**36.688,2**	**37.716,4**	**35.408,4**
Current revenue	30.242,8	33.658,3	32.638,3	33.947,2	33.027,8
Capital revenue	9.485,9	4.277,0	4.049,9	3.769,2	2.380,7
Total expenditure	**33.098,9**	**34.328,7**	**34.409,2**	**35.424,1**	**37.297,4**
Operating expenses	**27.496,6**	**28.813,9**	**29.740,8**	**30.953,4**	**32.018,2**
Current or capital expenditure	**5.602,3**	**5.514,8**	**4.668,4**	**4.470,7**	**5.279,2**
Gross Operating Result	6.629,7	3.606,6	2.279,0	2.292,4	-1.889,0
Non-financial assets	**21.810,2**	**17.158,7**	**20.878,0**	**16.601,0**	**9.486,7**
Purchase of non-financial assets	21.810,5	17.208,8	20.879,7	16.614,6	9.876,0
Nonfinancial assets sale	0,3	50,1	1,6	13,6	389,3
Overall balance	**-15.180,5**	**-13.552,1**	**-18.599,1**	**-14.308,6**	**-11.375,6**
Financing	**14.663,2**	**13.826,0**	**19.106,5**	**14.090,0**	**10.915,3**
Financial Assets	-848,7	-2.568,3	-2.551,7	-6.817,2	-4.736,5
Financial Liabilities	15.511,8	16.394,2	21.658,2	20.907,2	15.651,8
Net domestic	988,2	2.157,5	3.907,6	1.199,2	1.044,6
Net Foreign	14.523,6	14.236,8	17.750,6	19.707,9	14.607,2
Funding differential/gap	**-517,3**	**273,9**	**507,4**	**-218,6**	**-460,3**

Source: Ministry of Finance

Indicators and definition

Balance of payments consists of the accounting records of financial flows on all transactions of that country with the rest of the world for a certain period of time (usually a year).

Trade balance records all transactions in goods between residents and non-residents of that country processed over a period of time (usually a year)

Final consumption is the value of all individual goods and services purchased added to the value of collective services provided by government to the community or a large community groups.

Actual final consumption of of public administrations are the expenses incurred by the government of a collective nature services.

Actual final consumption of households are the consumption expenditures of the households consumption held by social transfers in kind from government units or non-profit institutions serving households.

Exports of goods and services are goods sold (valued at FOB prices ie including only the cost of domestic marketing to the port of exit of the goods) and services provided to non-residents.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) covers the acquisitions less disposals made by residents producers of fixed assets during a given period and certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of production or institutional units.

Imports of goods and services are purchased goods (valued at CIF prices, ie including the price of goods, the cost of insurance and freight) and services provided by the countries that make up the rest of the world.

Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units.

Taxes on production and imports are taxes, fees and contributions paid by production units, on the basis of established legal norms, and that focus on the production, marketing, import and export of goods and services and the use of inputs.

Taxes on products taxes, fees and contributions levied on goods and services when they are produced or imported, distributed, sold, transferred or otherwise made available by their owners.

Taxes on production are taxes that sustain the economic agents due to its activity, regardless of the amount or value of goods and services produced or sold.

Income tax is the annual tax amount that applies on income, profits and actual or presumed capital gains of individuals, societies, families or private administrations. They include taxes on property, land or real estate, provided that they are used as estimating basis of the income of their owners

Value added tax is a tax on goods and services collected in stages by companies and ultimately, it is fully charged to final consumers.

Financial intermediation is the activity in which an institutional unit acquires assets and incurs on its own account in liabilities through financial market transactions. The assets and liabilities of the financial intermediaries have different characteristics, as in the process of financial intermediation, the funds are transformed or repackaged with the maturity, scale, risk, etc.

Current prices are the prices of production or acquisition at the time of the transaction.

Gross domestic product at market prices is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or areas of activity, increased taxes less subsidies on products. It can be defined in three ways: 1) GDP mp is equal to the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or fields of activity, plus taxes less subsidies on products.

Saving is the part of disposable income that is not allocated to final consumption expenditure. If saving is positive, non-spent income is used for the acquisition of assets or reduction of liabilities. If saving is negative, certain assets are liquidated or certain liabilities increase.

Gross national income is the gross domestic product plus net income of inputs sent (received) to (from) the rest of the world.

Gross National Income (GNI) at market prices represents total primary income receivable by resident institutional units: emplyee compensation, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, property income (receivable less payable), exploration surplus (gross or net) and mixed income (gross or net).

Household savings rate measures the portion of disposable income that is not used in final consumption, which is calculated by the ratio of gross saving and disposable income, adjusted by the change in net equity of households in pension funds.

Transfers are transactions in which an institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another institutional unit without receiving any goods, services or assets in return.

Current transfers are not classified as transfers of capital, they directly affect the available income and can influence the consumption of goods and services.

Capital transfers are transfers in kind or in cash, in which the ownership of an asset is transferred from one institutional unit to another or when the cash is transferred to enable the receiver to acquire an asset.

Value added is the value that the activity adds to goods and services consumed in the production process. It is the contribution to gross domestic product by the various economic activities, obtained by the difference between the value of production and intermediate consumption absorbed by these activities.

Company is an entity (corresponding to a legal unit or the smallest grouping of legal or institutional units) provided organizational and decision-making autonomy in the allocation of resources to their production activities, performing one or more activities in one or more locations.

Main economic activity means the activity that is the most important in all the activities carried out by the economic activity. The determination of economic activity is based on the following criteria:

1. Turnover;
2. Service staff;
3. Production.

Company number of employees means the number of people who, in this period, effectively participated in the company's activity, regardless of the bond they have, whether or not they receive a wage.

Price Index Consumer

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator that is designed to measure changes over time in the prices of a set of goods and services considered as representative of the resident population consumption structure in Cabo Verde. The CPI is not, therefore, an indicator of price levels registered between different periods but rather an indicator of its range. The current consumption structure series of the CPI (2007 = 100) as well as the goods and services which are the indicator of the basket were extrapolated based on the Survey of expenses and revenue Families conducted from October 2001 and October 2002. CPI is classified into twelve classes of products (Individual consumption rating by Objective) and the compilation results from the aggregation of three regional price indexes (Santiago, São Vicente and Santo Antão). More information about this series of the CPI may be obtained by consulting the methodological note of the indicator: "Price Index Consumer Base 2007 (IPC07) Methodology", Directorate of National Accounts, Economic Statistics and Services, Prices Division Cabo Verde's Institute for Statistics, available on the Portal of the National Statistical System through the address www.ine.cv ou www.statline.cv.

Foreign Net Assets include gross external assets and external liabilities of short, medium and long term of the Bank of Cabo Verde and depositary corporations.

The Domestic Net Credit includes:

- **The net credit to the Government** includes: Gross credit to the Central Government, including the consolidation of Securities and Financial Mobilization deducted from loans and deposits of the central governments, and local institutions and autonomous services and the National Social Security Institute (INPS).
- **Credit to Economy** comprises loans granted to private non-financial companies by depository corporations to non-financial public companies, on individuals, other non-monetary financial institutions and non-financial non-profit institutions serving households.
- **Other Net Assets** register: other assets and liabilities; capital accounts, interbank flows; value fluctuations.

Money supply (M2) = M1 + Quasi Monetray Liabilities

Monetary Liabilities (M1) includes: notes and coins in circulation (by the public), currency issuance minus cash in depository corporations) and demand deposits of private non-financial corporations, nonfinancial public enterprises, individuals, immigrants, other non-monetary financial institutions.
Quasi Monetary Liabilities (Quasi Currency) - savings deposits and term deposits in national currency of residents, including immigrants, time deposits in foreign currency from emigrants, foreign currency deposits from residents, public debt securities repurchase agreements, deposits for collateral operations and checks and orders to pay.

The interest rates charged on passive and active operations of commercial banks are effective interest rates calculated as a weighted average of the rates by the corresponding amounts. They are sorted by type and term and are expressed as a percentage. This information is reported to the Bank of Cabo Verde on a monthly basis by commercial banks.

Interest rates on Treasury securities, expressed as a percentage, result from a weighted average of the placement rates of securities in the primary market.

For more information see:
www.minfin.gov.cv
www.bcv.cv
www.ine.cv

Industry, Commerce and Services

Serviços

Comércio

Indústria

Industry, Trade and Services

This chapter consists of statistics relating to trade, industry, tourism, transport, information and communication science and technology. Each theme key indicators will be presented, it is to enable a deeper and more detailed insight into the characteristics of each sector and to enable a finding on the evolution of the most relevant indicators.

Industry

Of the 916 industry companies in 2013, 18.9% work in the field of food industries and 26% in the manufacture of furniture and mattresses. With regard to service personnel, food industries employ about 33.3% of all staff who work in the industry. Companies from the food industries and industries of beverages contribute 39.9% and 20.1% respectively in the total turnover of the industrial activity.

Table 123 - Industry sector companies by NACE Division - Rev.1 (2009- 2013)

NACE division - Rev.1	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	**746**	**760**	**768**	**977**	**916**
08 - Other Extractive Industries	11	10	13	12	13
10 - Food Industries	141	149	141	169	173
11 – Beverages Industries	72	67	82	123	91
12 - Tobacco Industries	1	1	1	1	1
13 - Textile Manufacturing	3	2	1	1	1
14 - Garment Industry	57	55	56	80	81
15 - Leather Industry and products for the leather industry and footwear industry	3	3	2	4	1
16 - Wood Industry, Except Furniture, Cork and Works	128	110	103	109	111
17 - Pulp, paper and board industry and its articles	0	0	0	0	1
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	24	28	31	43	37
19 - Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and…	1	1	1	1	1
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	8	11	15	11	11
21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	2	1	1	1	1
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	3	2	3	3	2
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	32	39	40	40	37
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	102	98	99	110	109
26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1	2	2	2	1
31 - Manufacture of furniture Manufacturing	153	174	170	261	238
32 - Manufacturing industries	4	7	7	6	6

Source: INE

Table 124 - Number of staff employed in the companies of the industry sectors per Division of CEA (Classification of Economic Activities) - Rev.1, (2009-2013)

Division of CEA - Rev.1	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	**6.828**	**7.034**	**6.670**	**6.792**	**6.856**
08 - Other Extractive Industries	147	124	116	107	106
10 - Food industries	1.931	1.895	2.068	1.987	2.172
11 – Beverages Industries	550	624	593	758	724
12 – Tobacco Industries	…	…	…	...	…
13 - Manufacture of textile products	6	…	…	...	…
14 – Garment Industry	565	412	245	336	321
15 - Manufacture of leather and related products and Footwear Industry	11	12	…	236	…
16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	440	493	488	326	295
17 - Pulp, paper and board industry and paper products					…
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	244	334	341	338	309
19 - Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and ...	…	…	…	…	…
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	156	159	205	190	184
21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	…	…	…	...	…
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	50	…	69	68	…
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	430	542	453	401	422
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	873	924	771	837	807
26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	…	…	…	...	…
31 - Manufacture of furniture Manufacturing	680	802	662	808	720
32 - Manufacturing industries	21	23	23	15	15

Source: INE

Table 125 - Turnover (in thousand CVE) of the industry sector Companies per Division of NACE - Rev.1 (2009-2013)

Division of CEA - Rev.1	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**15.657.945**	**18.066.203**	**18.878.474**	**18.708.702**	**18.895.060**
08 - Other mining and quarrying	434.166	372.238	429.762	294.353	183.710
10 - Manufacture of food products	3.653.359	5.965.309	7.513.787	7.319.500	7.541.194
11 - Manufacture of beverages	2.790.598	3.422.178	3.686.111	3.727.885	3.791.507
12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	…	…	…	...	…
13 - Manufacture of textiles	3.852	…	…	...	…
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparel	403.258	507.126	381.689	319.228	353.571
15 - Manufacture of leather and related products and Manufacture of footwear	3.140	1.751	…	394.955	…
16 - Manufacture of wood, except furniture, cork, straw and plaiting materials	451.890	384.465	283.231	345.661	252.327
17 - Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard and paper products	…	…	…	…	…
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	506.279	627.190	572.148	429.385	423.456
19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products and...	…	…	…	…	…
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1.044.167	1.105.221	1.166.774	1.610.087	1.674.453
21 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	…	…	…	...	…
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	40.804	…	140.507	140.632	…
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1.293.237	1.682.603	1.463.500	1.199.342	976.658
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.183.366	1.346.192	1.424.559	1.460.600	1.248.191
26 - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products and Manufacture of communication equipment	…	…	…	...	…
31 - Manufacture of furniture and Manufacture of mattresses	535.728	656.101	807.568	633.503	628.365
32 - Other manufacturing	30.264	24.894	11.358	5.239	5.914

Source: INE

Domestic Trade

In 2013 the 4,281 companies engaged in trade, 88% of them are in retail trade and employ about 68% of personnel working in trade. However, the retail companies account for only 31% of trade turnover, and trade roughly accounts for 66% of the sector's turnover.

Table 126 - Company Structure of the Trade sector (2013)

	Effective		Service Staff		Turnover	
	No	%	No	%	Value (Milllions of CVE)	%
Cabo Verde	**4.281**	**100**	**12.253**	**100**	**93.843**	**100**
45 - Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	256	6	1.047	9	3.058	3
46 - Wholesale trade	244	6	2.836	23	61.686	66
47 - Retail trade	3.781	88	8.371	68	29.099	31

Source: INE

Please note that 85.7% of companies in the trade sector are sole proprietorships, 81.5% are considered micro companies and 92.6% of companies engaged in trade have up to 5 people employed. Units with more than 21 employees contributed at 69.2% of the trade turnover.

Table 127 - Commercial units according to their size - Micro Small Medium and Large Enterprises (2013)

	Dimensão das unidades comerciais		
	Micro	Pequena	Média & Grande
45 - Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	176	59	21
46 - Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	75	96	73
47 - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.239	394	148

Source: INE

Table 128 - Trade companies in the sector according to level of personal service (2013)

	Age groups of persons engaged in the service			
	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	21 e mais
Cabo Verde	**3.964**	**190**	**73**	**54**
45 - Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	212	27	12	5
46 - Wholesale Trade	167	26	21	30
47 – Retail Trade	3.585	137	40	19

Source: INE

Table 129 - Turnover (in millions of ECV) of trade enterprises by economic activity (NACE Rev. 1 groups) and number of persons engaged in the service (2013)

	Age groups of persons engaged in the service			
	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	21 and more
45 - Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.246	240	331	1.241
46 - Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.162	1.945	2.921	53.657
47 - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.276	5.666	4.135	10.022

Source: INE

Table 130 - Trade sector companies according to levels of legal form (2013)

	rank of legal form		
	Sole Proprietorship Company	Limited Company	Private Limited Company and other
Cabo Verde	**3.670**	**548**	**63**
45 - Sale of motor vehicles and Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	189	57	10
46 - Wholesale Trade	94	130	20
47 - Retail Trade	3.387	361	33

Source: INE

Most of the companies (68.4%) is involved in the trade of food, employs about 53.4% of total personnel employed in the sector and contributes about 44% to the total turnover of commercial activity.

Table 131 - Trade companies - wholesale and retail trade with and without food predominance (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**4.478**	**4.578**	**4.502**	**4.366**	**4.281**
Retail Trade companies with food predominance	3.040	3.137	3.138	2.801	2.813
Wholesale Trade companies with food predominance	158	169	168	128	115
Retail Trade companies without food predominance	67	69	63	73	59
Other trade companies	1.213	1.203	1.133	1.364	1.294

Source: INE

Table 132 - Sales volume (in millions CVE) of trade companies - wholesale and retail with and without food predominance (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**84.004**	**93.772**	**103.228**	**97.308**	**93.843**
Retail Trade companies with food predominance	14.376	13.458	18.412	13.870	13.552
Wholesale Trade companies with food predominance	23.457	20.476	26.981	27.570	27.827
Retail Trade companies without food predominance	457	457	220	306	311
Other trade companies	45.714	59.381	57.614	55.562	52.154

Source: INE

Table 133 - Employed staff in trade companies - wholesale and retail with and without food predominance (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**13.633**	**14.650**	**14.351**	**12.847**	**12.253**
Retail Trade companies with food predominance	5.063	5.679	5.049	5.378	5.112
Wholesale Trade companies with food predominance	1.399	1.435	1.413	1.611	1.437
Retail Trade companies without food predominance	234	231	246	239	154
Other trade companies	6.937	7.304	7.643	5.619	5.550

Source: INE

From 2009 to 2013 the nominal value of the commercial sector turnover increased by 11.7% and in 2013 reached the value of 93 843 million escudos. The turnover of companies in the trade sector has great regional heterogeneity; in 2013 only the islands of Santiago and São Vicente accounted jointly for 85.8% of the country's business volume.

Table 134 - Turnover (in millions of CVE) of trade companies by islands (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**84.004**	**93.772**	**103.228**	**97.308**	**93.843**
Santo Antão	1.508	2.066	2.419	1.903	1.963
São Vicente	30.387	35.076	42.648	42.613	39.389
São Nicolau	788	951	764	554	696
Sal	5.853	6.618	7.822	7.290	7.533
Boavista	740	2.873	1.015	1.042	1.161
Maio	428	402	465	364	305
Santiago	42.864	44.430	46.200	41.936	41.173
Fogo	1.123	1.016	1.587	1.346	1.379
Brava	312	339	307	260	245

Source: INE

Of the 12,253 persons employed in the trade sector in 2013, 49.6% were on the island of Santiago, which is also home to 43.8% of commercial companies in the country. In the period 2009-2013, in general terms, a decrease of 10.1% was recorded in the total number of persons employed in trade.

Table 135 – Employed staff in trade sectors companies by islands (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**13.633**	**14.650**	**14.351**	**12.847**	**12.253**
Santo Antão	732	891	928	790	740
S. Vicente	2.943	3.254	3.131	3.033	3.027
S. Nicolau	316	422	362	357	385
Sal	1.519	1.469	1.491	966	992
Boavista	106	245	326	270	253
Maio	291	252	375	197	120
Santiago	6.693	7.103	6.774	6.513	6.074
Fogo	841	846	769	604	573
Brava	191	167	195	117	89

Source: INE

Except for the islands of Boavista and Santo Antão, all other islands presented a decrease in the number of companies dedicated to trade. Overall, there was a 4% decrease in the number of commercial businesses from 2009 to 2013, ie a reduction of 197 companies. The island of Maio presented higher decrease in absolute terms (-123 companies), and in relative terms (68%).

Table 136 - Trade sector companies, by islands (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**4.478**	**4.578**	**4.502**	**4.366**	**4.281**
Santo Antão	387	427	422	464	450
S. Vicente	958	959	944	899	887
S. Nicolau	246	264	171	188	233
Sal	311	335	329	315	308
Boavista	18	28	91	120	117
Maio	181	142	136	103	58
Santiago	1.880	1.936	1.928	1.926	1.877
Fogo	366	399	397	296	312
Brava	130	88	83	55	38

Source: INE

Table 137 - Trade sector companies according to municipalities (2013)

	45 - Trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	46 - Wholesale trade	47 – Retail trade
Cabo Verde	**258**	**247**	**3.781**
Ribeira Grande	4	3	152
Paul	5	3	92
Porto Novo	5	…	187
S, Vicente	46	56	785
Ribeira Brava	…	7	127
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	10	…	88
Sal	22	35	251
Boa Vista	8	5	104
Maio	…	…	55
Tarrafal	0	0	112
Santa Catarina	14	16	203
Santa Cruz	0	6	140
Praia	98	100	832
S. Domingos	14	0	111
S. Miguel	8	…	99
S. Salvador do Mundo	0	0	39
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	4	6	40
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	0	0	34
Mosteiros	0	0	70
S. Filipe	15	4	192
Santa Catarina do Fogo	…	0	30
Brava	0	0	38

Source: INE

Tourism

Tourist offer

Tourism indicators showed a similar dynamic in almost all the islands and in all areas.
In the period from 2010 to 2014, the number of rooms increased about 84%, the number of beds and the accommodation capacity increased 59.6% and 67.2%, respectively.

Table 138 - Number of establishments, bedrooms, beds, accommodation capacity and personnel employed (2010 - 2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of Establishments	178	195	207	222	229
No. of Bedrooms	5.891	7.901	8.522	9.058	10.839
No. of Beds	11.397	14.076	14.999	15.995	18.188
Accomodation capacity	13.862	17.025	18.194	19.428	23.171
Personnel employed	4.058	5.178	5.385	5.755	6.282

Source: INE

Table 139 - Number of Establishments by type of accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014)

Type of establishment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**178**	**195**	**207**	**222**	**229**
Hotels	41	44	48	54	54
Guesthouses	61	67	69	71	70
Hostels	7	8	7	12	8
Apartment hotels	12	13	14	14	21
Holiday villages	9	10	11	11	7
Residential	48	53	58	60	69

Source: INE

The personal service increased 54.8% from 2010 to 2014, and hotels accounted for 80.3% of the 6,282 of people employed in tourism establishments in 2014. Employment in establishments increased in all the islands of the country and the islands of Sal and Boavista taken together employ 74.9% of people.

Table 140 - Persons employed by type of tourist accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014)

Type of establishment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**4.058**	**5.178**	**5.385**	**5.755**	**6.282**
Hotels	3.105	4.047	4.252	4.651	5.042
Guesthouses	350	385	397	382	390
Hostels	44	49	46	67	54
Apartment hotels	124	129	146	147	271
Holiday villages	227	319	286	275	262
Residential	208	249	258	233	263

Source: INE

In the period 2010-2014 it is observed an increase in the number of tourist establishment of about 28.7% in general terms and the island of Santo Antão showed greater progress, with 16 of the 51 new establishments that have emerged since 2010. The new establishments that have emerged in this period are predominantly (66.7%) residentials and hotels.

Table 141 - Number of hotel establishments by Island (2010 – 2014)

Island	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**178**	**195**	**207**	**222**	**229**
Santo Antão	25	29	32	39	41
S. Vicente	27	32	33	32	37
S. Nicolau	6	8	8	7	9
Sal	27	27	30	31	30
Boavista	19	21	22	20	21
Maio	4	7	7	7	8
Santiago	42	43	46	50	51
Fogo	23	22	21	26	23
Brava	5	6	8	10	9

Source: INE

Table 142 - Employed staff in the tourist accommodation establishments by island (2010 – 2014)

Island	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**4.058**	**5.178**	**5.385**	**5.755**	**6.282**
Santo Antão	143	181	209	213	203
S. Vicente	324	365	369	384	425
S. Nicolau	20	34	35	28	35
Sal	1.654	2.027	2.104	2.469	2.938
Boavista	1.152	1.776	1.802	1.766	1.768
Maio	17	22	23	25	21
Santiago	639	643	705	712	755
Fogo	94	114	114	130	110
Brava	15	16	24	28	27

Source: INE

Tourist demand

During the reporting period, the number of guests in the year 2014 amounted to 539,621, representing an increase of 41.3% compared to 2010. In 2014, the hotel have accommodated 86.8% of the total. Guests who visited Cabo Verde this year came mainly from the United Kingdom (18%), Germany (12.8%), France (11.5%) and Portugal (11.1%). It is further noted some diversification of guests, the fact that "other countries" have significantly increased their contribution in terms of guests and in 2014 they already accounted for 20% of the total.

Table 143 - Guests by type of tourist accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014)

Type of establishment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**381.831**	**475.294**	**533.877**	**552.144**	**539.621**
Hotels	313.179	404.323	453.589	476.552	468.341
Guesthouses	14.325	23.261	27.805	27.161	22.109
Hostels	6.512	4.044	5.034	4.722	4.330
Apartment hotels	8.311	5.593	7.658	8.653	8.415
Holiday villages	11.959	14.727	14.379	9.822	15.983
Residential	27.545	23.346	25.412	25.234	20.443

Source: INE

Table 144 - Guests in tourist accommodation establishments by guests' country of habitual residence (2010 – 2014)

Country of habitual residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**381.831**	**475.294**	**533.877**	**552.144**	**539.621**
Cabo Verde					
Cabo-Verdeans	39.117	42.646	49.358	46.981	44.018
Foreigners	6.628	4.375	2.252	2.289	1.871
Foreign					
South Africa	218	2.819	278	1.321	351
Germany	48.920	60.495	67.306	74.238	68.834
Austria	962	1.772	1.571	1.980	2.215
Belgium +Netherlands	21.655	24.169	34.608	46.556	50.943
Spain	7.514	13.787	12.714	9.741	8.165
United States	3.188	3.711	4.906	4.209	3.401
France	43.496	66.641	69.593	74.239	61.992
United Kingdom	72.019	90.481	115.238	94.709	96.865
Italy	40.717	56.378	30.345	30.769	28.029
Portugal	60.277	65.693	67.790	58.070	60.161
Switzerland	2.054	6.008	3.767	4.134	5.260
Other countries	35.066	36.319	74.151	102.908	107.516

Source: INE

Table 145 - Guests per inhabitant, Proportion of foreign guests and Proportion of overnight stays in the main accommodation establishments (2010 - 2014)

Year	Guests per inhabitant	Proportion of foreign guests in %	Proportion of overnight stays in hotels in %
2010	0,77	88,10	91,51
2011	0,95	89,76	92,15
2012	1,06	91,03	91,76
2013	1,08	90,75	91,52
2014	**1,04**	**91,84**	**91,30**

Source: INE

Overnights showed a similar trend to the number of guests. In the period 2010-2014 it is observed an increase of 45.8% in overnight stays, and 91.3% occurred in hotels and the islands of Sal and Boavista accounted for 89.3% of the total in 2014.

Table 146 - Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments by country of habitual residence of the guest (2010 – 2014)

Country of habitual residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**2.342.282**	**2.827.562**	**3.334.275**	**3.436.111**	**3.414.832**
Cabo Verde					
Cabo-verdeanos	105.616	109.198	141.693	142.568	122.688
Foreigners	19.103	14.455	8.058	13.615	7.873
Foreign					
South Africa	663	14.540	851	3.796	1.653
Germany	370.359	426.532	495.341	528.136	511.329
Austria	5.397	13.208	9.282	10.877	13.172
Belgium + Netherlands	159.061	171.851	245.814	326.580	385.717
Spain	32.450	61.217	62.873	45.758	37.905
United States	10.162	12.988	12.286	12.837	9.605
France	241.527	293.334	300.622	317.955	285.160
United Kingdom	610.465	766.740	1.057.852	836.425	839.485
Italy	278.261	397.473	215.113	218.026	199.474
Portugal	299.228	335.688	318.099	323.956	316.365
Switzerland	9.604	41.936	18.060	29.943	28.319
Other countries	200.386	168.402	448.331	625.639	656.087

Source: INE

Table 147 - Overnight stays by type of accommodation establishments (2010-2014)

Type of establishment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**2.342.282**	**2.827.562**	**3.334.275**	**3.436.111**	**3.414.832**
Hotels	2.143.311	2.605.654	3.059.596	3.144.564	3.117.767
Guesthouses	49.246	58.965	70.764	93.240	68.899
Hostels	13.986	7.079	9.696	16.078	13.728
Apartment hotels	19.013	22.929	28.050	39.414	46.355
Holiday Villages	43.934	79.911	93.941	62.073	105.912
Residential	72.792	53.024	72.228	80.742	62.171

Source: INE

Table 148 - Overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments per Island (2010 – 2014)

Island	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**2.342.282**	**2.827.562**	**3.334.275**	**3.436.111**	**3.414.832**
S. Vicente	60.085	66.650	86.380	99.328	98.622
Sal	1.104.004	1.214.066	1.406.543	1.481.980	1.577.406
Boavista	1.000.271	1.334.108	1.579.412	1.553.125	1.470.899
Santiago	114.804	130.632	145.864	173.620	161.339
Restantes Ilhas	63.118	82.106	116.076	128.058	106.566

Source: INE

Table 149 - Annual guests and overnight stays variation rate (2010 – 2014)

	Overnight	Guests
2010	15,9	15,6
2011	20,7	24,5
2012	17,9	12,3
2013	3,1	3,4
2014		
Total	**-0,6**	**-2,3**
Hotels	-0,9	-1,7
Guesthouses	-26,1	-18,6
Hostels	-14,6	-8,3
Apartment hotels	17,6	-2,8
Holiday villages	70,6	62,7
Residential	-23,0	-19,0

Source: INE

From 2010 to 2014, there is an increase in stays, which increased from 5.7 to 6 nights, an increase of 5.3% in that period. UK tourists are those remaining more days in the country; on average in the year 2014, they have remained 8.6 nights.

Table 150 - Average stay of guests per country of habitual residence (2010 – 2014)

Country of habitual residence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**5,7**	**5,7**	**6,0**	**5,9**	**6,0**
Cabo Verde					
Cabo-verdeans	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,8	2,6
Foreigners	2,8	3,2	3,3	5,4	3,6
Foreign					
South Africa	3,0	5,1	2,9	2,7	3,9
Germany	6,4	6,9	7,2	6,5	7,1
Austria	5,2	7,2	5,6	5,2	5,7
Belgim + Netherlands	7,2	7,0	7,0	6,8	7,3
Spain	4,0	4,1	4,6	4,4	4,4
United States	3,0	3,3	2,4	2,9	2,7
France	5,4	4,2	4,1	4,0	4,2
United Kingdom	8,3	8,4	9,1	8,8	8,6
Italy	6,0	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,7
Portugal	4,7	4,9	4,4	5,2	5,0
Switzerland	4,3	6,8	4,5	6,4	5,0
Other countries	5,3	4,4	5,7	5,7	5,7

Source: INE

Table 151 - Average stay in hotel establishments by type of tourist accommodation establishment (2010 – 2014)

Type of establishment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**5,7**	**5,7**	**6,0**	**5,9**	**6,0**
Hotels	6,4	6,3	6,5	6,3	6,4
Guesthouses	2,9	2,4	2,5	3,1	2,9
Hostels	2,0	1,7	1,9	3,1	2,9
Apartment Hotels	3,9	3,8	3,4	4,1	4,8
Holiday Villages	3,2	4,7	5,1	5,4	6,5
Residential	2,5	2,2	2,5	3,0	2,8

Source: INE

There was an increase of 6% in the bed occupancy rate, in the period 2010 to 2014, but it has decreased in the last four years. In 2014 the rate was 53%, and in hotels has reached 62%. The highest values were found on the island of Boavista that in 2014 had a rate of 76%, the lowest rate recorded in the period under review, contrasting with the highest value (83%) observed in 2011.

Table 152 - Bed occupancy rate by type of tourist accommodation establishment, (2010 – 2014)

Type of establishment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**50**	**58**	**57**	**56**	**53**
Hotels	60	69	66	65	62
Guesthouses	18	17	18	22	16
Hostels	23	14	20	28	23
Apartment hotels	12	17	23	28	24
Holiday Villages	19	33	23	23	28
Residential	20	19	21	23	18

Source: INE

Table 153 - Bed occupancy rate (%) per Island (2010-2014

Island	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**50**	**58**	**57**	**56**	**53**
S. Vicente	18	19	23	25	24
Sal	50	61	57	58	56
Boa Vista	79	83	82	81	76
Santiago	23	25	26	25	23
Restantes Ilhas	18	21	18	…	…

Source: INE

Tourism Satellite Accounts

Tourism has given a major contribution to the economic growth of the country, as evidenced by the evolution of the tourism GDP that grew between 2011 and 2014, 17.9% higher than the value of total GDP growth (5.1%), to point out that tourism has a clear contribution to the national economy growth.
The Tourism contribution to the country's GDP rose from 18.71% in 2011 to 20.97% in 2014, but in 2013 the contribution was 21.91%, definately showing that it is an important sector for the country. It may also be mentioned the fact that tourism has contributed about 20.1% for the total of jobs in the country in 2013.

Table 154 - Tourist sector's contribution to GDP - Thousand CVE (2011 – 2014)

	2011	2012[E]	2013[E]	2014[E]
Tourism GDP (nominal)	**27.671.470**	**31.859.208**	**33.439.112**	**32.619.642**
Total GDP (Nominal)	147.924.171	150.351.281	152.639.960	155.521.655
% (Tourism GDP/Total GDP)	**18,71%**	**21,19%**	**21,91%**	**20,97%**
Volume Index (Tourism GDP)	**100,00**	**112,33**	**103,41**	**97,74**
Volume índex (total GDP)	100,00	101,08	101,05	102,74
Interannual variation (Ind. Vol. Tourism GDP)		**12,33%**	**-7,94%**	**-5,48%**
Interannual variation (Ind. Vol. Total GDP)		1,08%	-0,04%	1,68%
Interannual variation (Tourism GDP)		**15,13%**	**4,96%**	**-2,45%**
Interannual variation (Total GDP)		1,64%	1,52%	1,89%
Tourism Job positions	**34.246**	**36.781**	**37.240**	**ND**
Total job positions	178.577	187.904	185.366	ND
% (Touristic jobs/Total job positions)	**19,18%**	**19,57%**	**20,09%**	ND

(E) Estimates.
Source: INE

Table 155 – National tourism consumption per products and components - Thousand CVE (2011)

	Year 2011				
	Total national tourism consumption (1+2+3+4)	Inbound tourist consumption (1)	Tourist consumption Households (2)	Intermediate Tourist consumption (Business Tourism) (3)	Public Administration spending on tourism consumption (4)
Typical products	32.751.475	21.388.218	6.800.822	4.464.366	98.069
Accommodation services	**10.910.896**	8.275.359	1.934.190	701.347	0
Hotels and related	9.178.392	7.993.309	483.736	701.347	0
Real estate rental services	1.732.504	282.050	1.450.454	0	0
Restaurants and related	7.337.569	5.544.823	1.315.675	477.071	0
Passengers transport	**11.541.140**	**5.937.850**	**2.956.499**	**2.646.791**	0
Overland passenger transport	1.710.126	570.951	799.643	339.533	0
Maritime passenger transport	246.557	86.221	124.772	35.564	0
Air passenger transport	9.584.457	5.280.679	2.032.085	2.271.693	0
Travel agencies services	1.117.591	485.190	346.722	285.680	0
Supporting transport services	1.108.927	786.532	13.986	308.409	0
Rent a Car	435.079	265.716	124.293	45.069	0
Cultural, recreational and sports services	202.205	92.747	109.458	0	0
Public Administration Tourism services	98.069	0	0	0	**98.069**
Non typical products	12.107.282	6.928.796	5.115.447	63.039	0
Goods	8.356.203	4.827.042	3.529.161	0	0
Goods distribution margins	2.187.842	1.425.900	761.943	0	0
Other services	1.563.237	675.855	824.344	63.039	0
Total production (basic prices)	**44.858.758**	**28.317.014**	**11.916.269**	**4.527.405**	**98.069**

Source: INE

Table 156 - Production account of tourism branches - Thousand CVE (2011)

	Year 2011		
	Production (basic prices) (1)	**Intermediate consumption (buying prices** 2)	**Gros Added Value** (basic prices) (3=1-2)
Hotels and related	13.797.225	8.953.311	4.843.914
Real estate activities	15.750.032	3.640.449	12.109.583
Restaurants and related	4.488.978	3.436.610	1.052.368
Overland passenger transport	8.550.631	4.025.035	4.525.596
Maritime passenger transport	273.952	194.690	79.262
Air transport	8.594.194	8.081.732	512.462
Travel agencies	898.678	665.673	233.005
Supporting transport services	8.469.983	2.028.687	6.441.296
Rent a Car	435.079	263.084	171.995
Cultural, recreational and sports services	433.207	213.914	219.293
Total typical sector activities	**61.691.958**	**31.503.184**	**30.188.774**
Total non typical sector activities	196.014.266	98.678.059	97.336.207
Total	**257.706.224**	**130.181.243**	**127.524.981**

Source: INE

Table 157 - Detail of production and intermediate consumption of branches of activity by type of products and inputs (thousand CVE) (2011) Continuação

	Year 2011						
	Hotels and related	Real estate rental services	Restaurants and related	Overland passengers transport	Maritime passengers transport	Air transport	Travel agencies
Typical products	**13.716.509**	**15.750.032**	**4.034.537**	**8.550.631**	**273.952**	**8.594.194**	**898.678**
Accommodation services	**9.107.460**	**15.750.032**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Hotels and related	9.107.460	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate rental services	0	15.750.032	0	0	0	0	0
Restaurants and related	4.609.049	0	4.034.537	0	0	0	0
Passengers transports	0	0		**8.550.631**	**273.952**	**8.594.194**	0
Overland passengers transport	0	0	0	8.550.631	0	0	0
Maritime passengers transport	0	0	0	0	273.952	0	0
Air passengers transport	0	0	0	0	0	8.594.194	0
Travel agencies services	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**898.678**
Supporting transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent a car	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural, recreational and sports services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administration Tourism services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non typical products	80.716	0	454.441	0	0	0	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goods distribution margins	80.716	0	454.441	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total national production (basic prices)	**13.797.225**	**15.750.032**	**4.488.978**	**8.550.631**	**273.952**	**8.594.194**	**898.678**
Agricultural and fishing products	1.287.832	0	549.691	0	0	0	0
Mining and manufacturing products	4.198.335	829.452	1.891.063	3.726.553	121.621	3.532.071	105.544
Eletricity and water	1.178.086	34.392	375.398	6.877	4.283	33.340	10.455
Construction	129.928	358.020	23.820	0	0	21.518	5.207
Trade repair	7.863	1.026	2.424	151.708	2.548	366	925
Transport telecommunications	1.249.051	883.789	179.271	64.022	20.927	2.041.848	326.863
Hotels and restaurants	80.366	195.704	41.873	5.045	1.693	361.124	24.453
Real estate services	76.286	50.082	127.381	2.413	5.058	34.384	142.179
Other services	745.564	1.287.982	245.688	68.418	38.560	2.057.081	50.046
Net taxes on products							
Total intermediate consumption (buying prices)	8.953.311	3.640.449	3.436.610	4.025.035	194.690	8.081.732	665.673
Total Gross Added Value (basic prices)	4.843.914	12.109.583	1.052.368	4.525.596	79.262	512.462	233.005

Source: INE

Table 157 - Detail of production and intermediate consumption of branches of activity by type of products and inputs (thousand CVE) (2011) Conclusion

	Year 2011					
	Supporting transport services	Rent a car	Cultural, recreational and sports activities	**Total typical activity sectors**	**Total non typical activity sectors**	**Total Production**
Typical products	**8.469.518**	**435.079**	**400.581**	**61.123.711**	**757.219**	**61.880.929**
Accommodation services	**0**	**0**	**0**	**24.857.492**	**250.053**	**25.107.545**
Hotels and related	0	0	0	9.107.460	16.159	9.123.620
Real estate rental services	0	0	0	15.750.032	233.893	15.983.925
Restaurants and related	0	0	0	**8.643.585**	21.338	**8.664.924**
Passengers transport	0	0	0	**17.418.777**	**13.896**	**17.432.673**
Overland passengers transport	0	0	0	8.550.631	13.896	8.564.527
Maritime passengers transport	0	0	0	273.952		273.952
Air passengers transport	0	0	0	8.594.194		8.594.194
Travel agencies services	0	0	0	898.678	**65.466**	**964.144**
Supporting transport services	8.469.518	0	0	8.469.518	130.402	**8.599.920**
Rent a car	0	435.079	0	435.079	131.958	**567.037**
Cultural, recreational and sports services	0	0	400.581	400.581	46.036	**446.617**
Public Administration Tourism services	0	0	0	0	98.069	98.069
Non typical products	465	0	32.626	568.248	194.435.191	**195.003.439**
Goods		0	0	0	46.196.694	46.196.694
Goods distribution margins	465	0	31.465	567.087	31.731.536	32.298.623
Other services	0	0	1.161	1.161	116.506.962	116.508.123
Total national production (basic prices)	**8.469.983**	**435.079**	**433.207**	**61.691.958**	**195.192.410**	**257.706.224**
Agricultural and fishing products	0	0	0	1.837.523	3.824.426	5.661.949
Mining and manufacturing products	573.125	115.902	41.371	15.135.038	42.141.561	57.276.599
Electricity and water	407.207	7.792	11.406	2.069.236	3.977.487	6.046.723
Construction	0	8.401	950	547.844	9.861.168	10.409.012
Trade repair	6.548	1.092	426	174.927	249.392	424.319
Transport telecommunications	552.060	90.491	20.773	5.429.095	17.406.568	22.835.663
Hotels and restaurants	54.282	7.286	12.520	784.345	2.051.850	2.836.195
Real Estate services	22.842	12.794	64.501	537.920	4.445.141	4.983.060
Other services	412.622	19.327	61.968	4.987.257	14.720.466	19.707.722
Net taxes on products				0		0
Total intermediate consumption (buying prices)	2.028.687	263.084	213.914	31.503.184	98.678.059	130.181.243
Total Gross Added Value (basic prices)	6.441.296	171.995	219.293	30.188.774	96.514.351	127.524.981

Source: INE

Table 158 - Employment by activity sectors (2011)

	Year 2011		
	Total Personnel employed	Remunerated Personnel employed	Non Remunerated Personnel employed
Hotels and related	4.527	4.453	73
Real estate rental services	963	769	194
Restaurants and related	3.985	1.968	2.017
Overland passengers transport	4.787	3.829	957
Maritime passengers transport	230	230	
Air transport	962	962	
Travel agencies	595	583	12
Supporting transport services	2.035	2.029	6
Rent a Car	291	291	
Cultural, recreational and sports activities	1.195	355	840
Total branches of typical activities	19.569	15.470	4.099
Total branches of non typical activities	158.529	132.931	25.599
Total	**178.099**	**148.401**	**29.698**

Source: INE

Table 159 - The contribution of tourism in the economy: direct and total effects on GDP and its components (2011)

	Direct effects: (Thousand CVE)	Direct effects: (%)	Total effects: (Thousand CVE)	Total effects: (%)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices for Demand	**27.671.470**	**18,7**	**27.671.470**	**18,7**
Spending on final Consumption by Residents in the Economic territory	12.392.920	13,4	12.392.920	13,4
Spending on final consumption of Public Administrations and non-profit institutions	98.069	0,4	98.069	0,4
Gross capital formation	6.143.007	8,7	6.143.007	8,7
Exports of goods and services	29.732.865	63,9	29.732.865	63,9
Imports of goods and services	20.695.392	27,0	20.695.392	27,0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices for Supply	**16.702.641**	**11,3**	**27.671.470**	**18,7**
Gross Added Value at basic prices	12.306.508	9,7	20.698.494	16,2
Taxes (net) on Products	4.396.133	21,6	6.972.976	34,2
Production	36.823.605	14,3	53.553.048	20,8
Employment (jobs)	**19.569**	11,9	**34.246**	19,2

Source: INE

Table 160 - Tourism share in all the products produced by the typical tourism activity sectors in thousand CVE (2011)

Continuation

	Year 2011									
	Hotels and related		Real estate rental services		Restaurants and related		Overland passenger transport		Maritime passenger transport	
	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share
Typical products	13.716.509	13.486.057	15.750.032	1.732.504	4.034.537	2.824.176	8.550.631	1.710.126	273.952	246.557
Accommodation services	9.107.460	9.107.460	15.750.032	1.732.504	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotels and related	9.107.460	9.107.460	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Real estate rental services	0	0	15.750.032	1.732.504	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restaurants and related	4.609.049	4.378.596	0	0	4.034.537	2.824.176	0	0	0	0
Passengers transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8.550.631**	**1.710.126**	**273.952**	246.557
Overland transport of passengers	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.550.631	1.710.126	0	0
Maritime passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273.952	246.557
Air passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agency services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supporting transport services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rent a Car	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cultural, recreational and sporting services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Administrations Tourist market services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non typical products	80.716	80.716	0	0	454.441	350.178	0	0	0	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goods distribution margins	80.716	80.716	0	0	454.441	350.178	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total national production (basic prices)	13.797.225	13.566.772	15.750.032	1.732.504	4.488.978	3.174.354	8.550.631	1.710.126	273.952	246.557

Source: INE

Table 160 - Share of tourism in all the products produced by the typical tourism activity sectors in thousand CVE (2011) Continuation

	Year 2011									
	Air Transport		Travel agencies		Supporting transport		Rent a car		Cultural, recreational and sports activities	
	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share
Typical products	8.594.194	8.594.194	898.678	898.678	8.469.518	1.016.342	435.079	435.079	400.581	200.291
Accommodation services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotels and related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real estate rental services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Restaurants and related	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passengers transport	8.594.194	8.594.194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overland transport of passengers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maritime passenger transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air passenger transport	8.594.194	8.594.194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel agency services	0	0	898.678	898.678	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supporting transport services	0	0			8.469.518	1.016.342	0	0	0	0
Rent a Car	0	0	0	0	0	0	435.079	435.079	0	0
Cultural, recreational and sporting services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400.581	200.291
Public Administrations Tourist market services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non typical products	0	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	32.626	0
Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goods distribution margins	0	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	31.465	0
Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.161	0
Total national production (basic prices)	8.594.194	8.594.194	898.678	898.678	8.469.983	1.016.342	435.079	435.079	433.207	200.291

Source: INE

Table 160 - Part of tourism in all the products produced by the tourism industry in thousands CVE (2011)

Conclusion

	Year 2011								
	Total tourism activity sectors		Non tourism activity sectors		**Total**		National tourism consumption National origin	National tourism consumption Rest of the world origin	National tourism consumption National total
	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share	Total	Tourism share			
Typical products	61.123.711	31.144.002	757.219	190.803	61.880.929	31.334.804	31.334.804	1.416.671	32.751.475
Accommodation services	**24.857.492**	**10.839.964**	**250.053**	**15.583**	25.107.545	10.855.546	10.855.546	55.349	10.910.896
Hotels and related	9.107.460	9.107.460	16.159	15.583	9.123.620	9.123.043	9.123.043	55.349	9.178.392
Real estate rental services	15.750.032	1.732.504	233.893	0	15.983.925	1.732.504	1.732.504	0	1.732.504
Restaurants and related	**8.643.585**	7.202.772	21.338	0	8.664.924	7.202.772	7.202.772	134.797	7.337.569
Passengers transport	**17.418.777**	**10.550.877**	**13.896**	**0**	17.432.673	10.550.877	10.550.877	990.263	11.541.140
Overland transport of passengers	8.550.631	1.710.126	13.896	0	8.564.527	1.710.126	1.710.126	0	1.710.126
Maritime passenger transport	273.952	246.557	0	0	273.952	246.557	246.557		246.557
Air passenger transport	8.594.194	8.594.194	0	0	8.594.194	8.594.194	8.594.194	990.263	9.584.457
Travel agency services	898.678	898.678	65.466	65.466	964.144	964.144	964.144	153.448	1.117.591
Supporting transport services	8.469.518	1.016.342	130.402	11.685	8.599.920	1.028.027	1.028.027	80.900	1.108.927
Rent a Car	435.079	435.079	131.958	0	567.037	435.079	435.079	0	435.079
Cultural, recreational and sporting services	400.581	200.291	46.036	0	446.617	200.291	200.291	1.914	202.205
Public Administrations Tourist market services	0	0	98.069	98.069	98.069	98.069	98.069	0	98.069
Non typical products	568.248	430.894	194.435.191	5.057.907	195.003.439	5.488.801	**5.488.801**	6.618.481	12.107.282
Goods	0	0	46.196.694	1.737.721	46.196.694	1.737.721	1.737.721	6.618.481	8.356.203
Goods distribution margins	567.087	430.894	31.731.536	1.756.948	32.865.710	2.187.842	2.187.842	0	2.187.842
Other services	1.161	0	116.506.962	1.563.237	116.509.284	1.563.237	1.563.237	0	1.563.237
Total national production (basic prices)	61.691.958	31.574.896	195.192.410	5.248.710	256.884.368	36.823.605	**36.823.605**	8.035.152	44.858.758

Source: INE

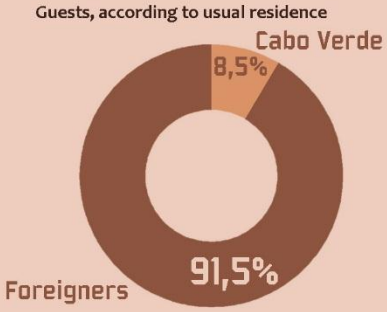
Tourism in 2014

Movement of Guests

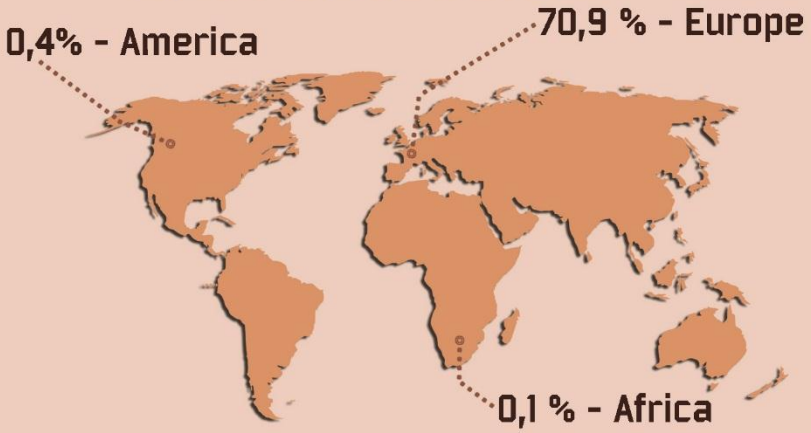
	2012	2013	2014
Number of Guests (Total)	533.877	552.144	539.621
Growth rate (Annual)	12,3 %	3,4 %	-2,3 %
Overnights	3.334.275	3.436.111	3.414.832
Average Stay	6 (Noites)	5,9 (Noites)	6 (Noites)
Bedroom Occupancy rate	57%	56%	53%

In 2014 the hotel stablishments have registered 539,621 guests and 3.4 million overnight stays.
Of the registered guests, 91.5% normaly reside abroad and only 8.5% live in Cabo Verde

Guests, according to usual residence



International Touristic Flow



Major Outbound Markets

United Kingdom

Guests: 96.865 (18%)
Overnights: 839.485 (24,6%)
Average Stay: 8,6 (Nights)
99,5% Staying in hotels

Germany

Guests: 68.834 (12,8%)
Overnights: 511.329 (15%)
Average Stay: 7,1 (Nights)
94,2% Staying in hotels

France

Guests: 61.992 (11,5%)
Overnights: 285.160 (8,4%)
Average Stay: 4,2 (Nights)
82,4% Staying in hotels

Top Destinations (Islands)

1º Sal

41,5% Guests

Guests..... 224.179
Foreigners..... 96%
Overnights..... 1.577.406
Occupancy rate..... 56%

2º Boa Vista

32,9% Guests

Guests..... 177.476
Foreigners..... 98%
Overnights. 1.470.899
Occupancy rate 76%

3º Santiago

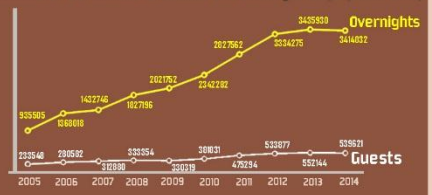
13,2% Guests

Guests..... 71.238
Foreigners..... 78%
Overnights..... 161.339
Occupancy rate.. 23%

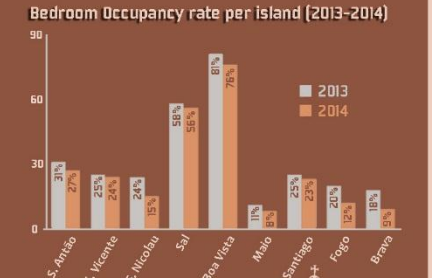
Guests and Bedroom Occupancy Rate per type of Establishment (hotel)

Hotels	Guest Houses	Residential Guesthouse	Holiday Villages
Guests 86,8%	Guests 4,1%	Guests 3,8%	Guests 3%
Occupancy rate 62%	Occupancy rate 16%	Occupancy rate 18%	Occupancy rate 28%

Evolution of the number of Guests and Overnight stays (2005-2014)



Bedroom Occupancy rate per island (2013-2014)



Transports

Land transport

In Cabo Verde the number of vehicles has increased, but the occurrence of accidents has decreased. From 2010 to 2012 it is observed a decrease of about 5.7% of occurrences of accidents, the number of deaths also decreased by about 20.6%, while the number of injured has increased by 27.7% in the same period.

Table 161 - Number of road accidents per municipality (2010 – 2012)

	2010	2011	2012
Cabo Verde	**3.940**	**3.911**	**3.715**
Ribeira Grande	56	47	44
Paul	22	7	17
Porto Novo	52	46	40
S. Vicente	459	453	484
Ribeira Brava	31	23	33
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	12	12	7
Sal	182	153	173
Boa Vista	32	54	49
Maio	18	18	16
Tarrafal	32	36	31
Santa Catarina	163	169	151
Santa Cruz	85	124	122
Praia	2.486	2.407	2.197
S. Domingos	94	83	88
S. Miguel	40	37	25
S. Salvador do Mundo	25	33	34
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	22	38	32
Ribeira Grande Santiago	11	15	17
Mosteiros	25	16	27
S. Filipe	78	120	93
Santa Catarina do Fogo	8	13	24
Brava	7	7	11

Source: Ministry of Administration and National (MAI)

Table 162 - Number of deaths in road accidents (2010 -2012)

	2010	2011	2012
Cabo Verde	**63**	**48**	**50**
Ribeira Grande	3	3	1
Paul	1	0	0
Porto Novo	2	1	0
S. Vicente	6	10	7
Ribeira Brava	0	2	2
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	0	0	2
Sal	4	0	2
Boa Vista	5	0	3
Maio	0	1	0
Tarrafal	4	1	6
Santa Catarina	4	7	3
Santa Cruz	2	0	1
Praia	16	13	10
S. Domingos	3	0	2
S. Miguel	4	1	1
S. Salvador do Mundo	0	1	1
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	1	2	2
Ribeira Grande Santiago	2	1	1
Mosteiros	0	0	0
S. Filipe	5	4	3
Santa Catarina do Fogo	1	1	3
Brava	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Administration and National (MAI)

Table 163 - Number of injured in road accidents per municipality (2010 – 2012)

	2010	2011	2012
Cabo Verde	**811**	**890**	**1036**
Ribeira Grande	36	40	28
Paul	17	9	21
Porto Novo	34	44	23
S. Vicente	106	139	191
Ribeira Brava	19	9	24
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	6	6	8
Sal	55	29	27
Boa Vista	8	41	13
Maio	7	14	11
Tarrafal	9	6	57
Santa Catarina	57	70	47
Santa Cruz	55	57	66
Praia	225	193	251
S. Domingos	70	21	73
S. Miguel	16	37	32
S. Salvador do Mundo	0	21	15
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	10	37	32
Ribeira Grande Santiago	18	12	31
S. Filipe	43	63	55
Santa Catarina do Fogo	5	22	13
Mosteiros	14	18	17
Brava	1	2	1

Source: Ministry of Administration and National (MAI)

Maritime transport

From 2010 to 2014 the movement of passengers in national ports increased by 23% both in landing and boarding.

Table 164 - Passenger movement in national ports (2010 – 2014)

Passengers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Disembarking	324.847	411.277	386.882	380.650	399.864
Embarking	322.532	406.331	386.987	379.617	397.823
Total	**647.379**	**817.608**	**773.869**	**760.267**	**797.687**

Source: ENAPOR

Regarding the movement of goods, it is noted that in 2014, most of the goods moved in ports is associated with landing (79.9%), consistent with the value structure of the national economy, heavily dependent on imported goods. Overall, the goods movement had a slight increase of 4.2% from 2010 to 2014, however, most notably the embarkation movement which increased 30.7% while disembarking decreased by 0.8% in the same period.

Table 165 - Cargo / goods movement in national ports (2010-2014)

Movement	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Loading	250.284	330.263	328.592	321.539	327.239
Unloading	1.311.041	1.417.507	1.251.177	1.210.732	1.300.334
Total	**1.561.325**	**1.747.770**	**1.579.769**	**1.532.271**	**1.627.573**

Source: ENAPOR

Air transport

The movement of passengers in airports has increased by 5.7% from 2010 to 2014, however, in this same period, the movement of passengers on domestic flights increased by about 30.1% and international flights showed a decrease of 17.8%. Similar situation can be seen in relation to aircraft movement in the same period. It may be noted an overall increase of about 15.7%, with a decrease of 34.4% in domestic flights and 87% on international flights.
Considering cargo and mail movement, it is noticed a decrease of 9.2% and 3.4%, respectively, from 2011 to 2014.

Table 166 - Passenger movement by type of traffic according to airports (2010-2014)

Airports	Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AIAC-Sal	Domestic	216.690	212.824	198.228	164.091	163.633
	International	388.924	457.037	401.413	448.026	461.117
	Total	605.614	669.861	599.641	612.117	624.750
AIDP-Praia	Domestic	285.324	299.060	276.927	244.153	254.074
	International	221.481	231.655	220.122	225.320	227.319
	Total	506.805	530.715	497.149	469.473	481.393
AIAP-Boa Vista	Domestic	71.369	83.546	69.015	52.339	53.231
	International	214.363	297.194	356.686	357.568	345.479
	Total	285.732	380.740	425.701	409.907	398.710
AICE-S. Vicente	Domestic	179.137	173.572	168.394	151.721	155.069
	International	11.385	23.294	41.701	52.316	53.771
	Total	190.522	196.866	210.095	204.037	208.840
AD S. Filipe	Domestic	69.159	71.051	74.408	58.094	51.724
AD S. Nicolau	Domestic	25.934	26.659	26.436	23.088	21.814
AD Maio	Domestic	16.936	19.209	16.125	9.986	10.769
Total	**Domestic**	**864.549**	**885.921**	**829.533**	**703.472**	**710.314**
	International	**836.153**	**1.009.921**	**1.019.922**	**1.083.230**	**1.087.686**
	Total	**1.700.702**	**1.895.101**	**1.849.455**	**1.786.702**	**1.798.000**

Note: Does not include transit passengers
Source: ASA

Table 167 - Aircraft movements by type of traffic according to airports (2010-2014)

Airports	Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AIAC-Sal	Domestic	5.931	6.216	5.944	3.892	3.808
	International	5.153	5.595	6.015	6.219	6.247
	Total	11.084	11.811	11.959	10.111	10.055
AIDP-Praia	Domestic	7.636	8.112	7.195	5.196	5.049
	International	2.792	2.906	308	3.139	298
	Total	10.428	11.018	10.275	8.335	8.029
AIAP-Boa Vista	Domestic	2.264	2.995	2.568	1.508	1.507
	International	1674	2177	2724	2874	2839
	Total	3.938	5.172	5.292	4.382	4.346
AICE-S. Vicente	Domestic	4.465	4.295	3.802	2.859	2.966
	International	129	271	449	552	564
	Total	4.594	4.566	4.251	3.411	353
AD S. Filipe	Domestic	2.235	2.354	2.247	1.643	1367
AD S. Nicolau	Domestic	630	789	819	578	538
AD Maio	Domestic	506	768	464	269	298
Total	**Domestic**	**23.667**	**25.529**	**23.039**	**15.945**	**15.533**
	International	**9.748**	**10.949**	**12.268**	**12.784**	**1.263**
	Total	**33.415**	**36.478**	**35.307**	**28.729**	**28.163**

Source: ASA

Table 168 - Cargo movement (in kg) per airports (2010 -2014)

Airports	**Type**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
AIAC-Sal	Domestic	716.931	71.519	634.791	592.006	599.353
	International	4.799	477.133	287.932	270.011	456.782
	Total	1.196.831	1.188.652	922.723	862.017	1.056.135
AIDP-Praia	Domestic	755.915	801.969	679.894	68.892	709.573
	International	792.072	828.389	741.412	620.768	655.965
	Total	1.547.987	1.630.358	1.421.306	1.309.688	1.365.538
AIAP-Boa Vista	Domestic	234.943	264.001	183.102	149.668	200.212
	International	48716	190097	62105	101215	56334
	Total	283.659	454.098	245.207	250.883	256.546
AICE-S. Vicente	Domestic	41.613	363.269	299.784	285.272	313.292
	International	8318	198348	206.658	274.078	242.925
	Total	49.931	561.617	506.442	55.935	556.217
AD S. Filipe	Domestic	75.736	107.649	67.143	51.974	45622
AD S. Nicolau	Domestic	39.165	41.588	3.519	27.594	27.987
AD Maio	Domestic	17.862	17.682	19.077	11.396	15.313
Total	**Domestic**	**2.256.682**	**2.307.677**	**1.918.981**	**1.806.830**	**1.911.352**
	International	**1.403.868**	**1.693.967**	**1.298.107**	**1.266.072**	**1.412.006**
	Total	**3.660.550**	**4.001.644**	**3.217.088**	**3.072.902**	**3.323.358**

Source: ASA

Table 169 - Postal Movement (in kg) per airports (2010 – 2014)

Airports	Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AIAC-Sal	Domestic	61.082	58.601	41.736	3.737	60.321
	International	47.797	46.589	28.657	29.242	57.522
	Total	108.879	10.519	70.393	66.612	117.843
AIDP-Praia	Domestic	64.373	55.553	50.728	65.384	81.276
	International	85.551	84.491	75.401	80.264	58.896
	Total	149.924	140.044	126.129	145.648	140.172
AIAP-Boa Vista	Domestic	7.526	5.875	6.603	6.432	7.572
	International	15	232	0	81	51
	Total	7.541	6.107	6.603	6.513	7.623
AICE-S. Vicente	Domestic	62.827	55.884	36.855	33.719	36.718
	International	942	496	14.147	19.936	19.936
	Total	63.769	60.844	51.002	53.655	56.654
AD S. Filipe	Domestic	8.026	5.452	5.247	5.277	475
AD S. Nicolau	Domestic	5.831	5.855	5.095	5.346	5.302
AD Maio	Domestic	3.008	3.159	3.027	3.174	2.996
Total	**Domestic**	**212.673**	**190.379**	**149.291**	**156.702**	**198.935**
	International	**134.305**	**136.272**	**118.205**	**129.523**	**136.405**
	Total	**346.978**	**326.651**	**267.496**	**286.225**	**335.340**

Source: ASA

Table 170 - Air accidents and victims

Date		Place of accident	Crew	Passengers	Occupants	Victims	
Month	Ano					Injured	Casualties
August	1999	Santo Antão	2	16	18	0	18
September	1998	Praia (Santiago)	3	19	22	4	1
November	1959	S. Filipe (Fogo)	-	-	-	-	0

http://aviation-safety.net

Access indicators and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

Families and access to ICTs

The table on the proportion of households with access to fixed telephone service and mobile telephone service indicate that in 2014, 31% of households had access to lanlines and 65% said that there was at least one mobile phone in the household. These numbers also indicate that there was a decrease, compared with the 2012 values in which 40.6% of households had landline and 88.6% had at least one mobile phone at home. The data also indicate the existence of disparities in relation to urban and rural areas, that is, while in urban areas in 2014, 32.7% of households had landline and 71.9% had mobile phone in rural areas only 27.5% of households had access to lanlines and 52% had mobile phone.

Table 171 - Proportion of households with access to fixed telephone service and mobile telephone service, by residence and municipality (2012-2014)

	2012		2013		2014	
	Landline	At least one mobile phone	Landline	At least one mobile phone	Landline	At least one mobile phone
Cabo Verde	40,6	88,6	**35,6**	86,5	**31,0**	65,1
Area						
Urban	40,8	93,2	36,9	90,9	32,7	71,9
Rural	40,2	79,6	32,9	77,0	27,5	52,0
Municipalities						
Ribeira Grande	65,3	75,6	45,5	67,1	50,1	46,1
Paul	46,9	81,9	38,7	83,8	38,1	56,7
Porto Novo	37,7	77,4	33,9	80,0	31,3	57,3
S. Vicente	46,1	92,4	45,6	87,4	40,8	68,9
Ribeira Brava	71,3	83,4	61,8	80,5	61,4	61,7
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	62,8	79,9	52,7	82,2	49	62,5
Sal	34,7	97,2	30,7	93,9	28,9	80,7
Boavista	24,2	93,2	26,7	90,6	22	84,1
Maio	43,7	85,5	39,4	84,1	33,6	61,5
Tarrafal	30,9	78,9	22,7	76,3	16,9	57
Santa Catarina	40,4	83,7	33,1	83,0	27,1	60,2
Santa Cruz	20,4	85,2	17,9	78,2	16,3	53,3
Praia	40,3	94,5	34,2	93,5	29,4	73,8
S. Domingos	33,7	88,2	23,6	89,6	13,5	54,7
S. Miguel	28,1	85,5	24,1	83,2	16,4	55,0
S. Salvador do Mundo	35,6	87,5	28,0	86,8	19,3	57,7
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	42,1	84,2	33,5	85,6	15,5	61,3
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	40,1	76,0	30,1	75,8	30,1	48,1
Mosteiros	50,5	79,1	51,2	81,6	45,6	49,1
S. Filipe	35,8	87,1	36,8	87,2	28,0	53,4
Santa Catarina do Fogo	40,7	71,0	44,4	71,4	35,8	45,2
Brava	63,7	83,8	50,5	67,1	46,9	59,5

Source: INE

Access to the media, is one of the requirements to improve the quality of life of the population. Considering the tables on the proportion of households according to access / ownership of TV, cable TV, Computer, Tablet / Ipad and Internet access it can be seen that in 2014, 77.4% of households had TV, 9.4 % had cable TV, 31.9% had a computer, 11.2% had a tablet / Ipad and about 32.2 had internet access. The tables show that there are disparities between rural and urban areas, however, in terms of municipalities, the disparities are most evident, with large differences in terms of access to the media.

Table 172 - Proportion of households according to access / ownership of TV, cable TV, Computer, Tablet/ Ipad and Internet access per Residence and Municipality (2012-2014)

	Television	Cable TV	Computor	Tablet / Ipad	Acess to internet
2012	81,8	7,3	29,3	-	20,3
2013	80,3	7,4	30,2	-	22,8
2014					
Cabo Verde	**77,4**	**9,4**	**31,9**	**11,2**	**32,2**
Area					
Urban	83,3	12,2	40,7	14,6	40,2
Rural	64,9	3,4	13,1	3,8	15,1
Municipality					
Ribeira Grande	70,6	2,5	10,6	1,4	6,8
Paul	74,6	3,4	17,8	2,8	11,6
Porto Novo	74,2	2,0	21,3	4,3	20,0
S. Vicente	80,7	11,7	37,8	9,3	33,8
Ribeira Brava	75,9	10,5	22,4	6,0	18,8
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	78,8	7,2	32,7	8,5	37,6
Sal	84,5	7,2	38,9	16,8	45,1
Boa Vista	81,2	9,6	37,1	13,9	46,1
Maio	78,8	0,9	13,1	3,4	11,8
Tarrafal	51,5	7,8	17,7	6,6	15,8
Santa Catarina	64,1	5,8	22,6	5,8	34,2
Santa Cruz	73,1	1,9	12,5	1,7	8,9
Praia	86,5	15,9	46,4	20,3	45,1
S. Domingos	69,1	1,6	18,2	6,9	17,4
S. Miguel	62,7	3,6	20,8	5,2	25,2
S. Salvador do Mundo	75,6	2,9	17,5	6,3	30,5
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	74,4	5,2	20,7	5,5	16,4
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	74,1	4,5	20,2	6,8	15,8
Mosteiros	76,5	8,8	27,1	9,1	30,3
S. Filipe	67,5	4,8	23,7	8,8	25,3
Santa Catarina do Fogo	60,6	7,4	19,5	5,7	13,1
Brava	88,4	22,5	26,2	9,5	24,0

Source: INE

In 2014, the proportion of the population aged 10 years or more who has used a computer (laptop, desktop, Ipad or tablet) in the last three months was 36.8% overall; however, in urban areas, the percentage rises to 46% and in rural areas drops to only 19%. In the municipality of Ribeira Grande the percentage is the lowest, where only 16.5% of the population aged 10 years or more has used computer in the last three months, contrasting with the Sal Island, where the percentage amounted to 54.4%.
The results was always practically equal in terms of the proportion of the population aged 10 years and over who has used the Internet in the last 3 months. Noteworthy that in 2014, about 37.1% has used internet and the discrepancy occurs both in rural and urban areas as well as for the different municipalities. Only 13.2% of the population of Ribeira Grande had access to the internet while in Sal 58.4% of the population had access to internet in the last three months.

Population and use of ICTs

Table 173 - Proportion of the population aged 10 years or more who has used a computer (laptop, desktop, Ipad or tablet) or who has used Internet in the last three months (2014)

	Computer use			Internet use		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cabo Verde	**36,8**	**37,5**	**36,2**	**37,1**	**37,6**	**36,7**
Area						
Urban	46,0	46,0	45,9	46,2	46,0	46,4
Rural	19,0	20,8	17,3	19,4	21,2	17,7
Municipality						
Ribeira Grande	16,5	15,7	17,4	13,2	12,5	14,0
Paul	29,9	30,2	29,5	24,7	24,2	25,4
Porto Novo	26,8	27,5	26,1	26,2	26,5	25,9
S. Vicente	41,2	38,7	43,8	41,2	39,0	43,6
Ribeira Brava	26,8	27,0	26,6	31,2	31,7	30,6
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	30,2	27,8	32,8	30,6	28,8	32,6
Sal	54,4	54,2	54,6	58,4	57,1	59,8
Boa Vista	36,8	36,8	36,8	42,8	43,0	42,5
Maio	23,9	24,7	23,2	26,0	27,7	24,3
Tarrafal	27,8	29,7	26,2	25,4	27,1	24,0
Santa Catarina	32,2	35,8	29,0	33,6	37,1	30,4
Santa Cruz	18,7	20,5	17,1	18,3	20,2	16,6
Praia	50,2	51,1	49,4	50,0	49,9	50,0
S. Domingos	20,5	21,3	19,8	18,5	18,8	18,2
S. Miguel	28,1	32,2	25,1	27,6	32,7	23,7
S. Salvador do Mundo	22,5	23,5	21,6	24,4	26,3	22,7
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	27,3	29,3	25,4	27,1	28,2	26,0
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	19,0	21,6	16,6	19,0	22,1	16,1
Mosteiros	26,9	30,4	23,5	26,5	29,5	23,7
S. Filipe	20,6	22,2	19,0	22,6	25,0	20,4
Santa Catarina do Fogo	19,7	21,7	17,8	19,5	21,0	17,9
Brava	29,7	34,1	25,6	30,4	34,3	26,8

Source: INE

Cabo Verde
The access of families to information and communication technologies (2014)
According to data from the Multi Purpose Continuous Survey, the Module Families and living conditions (here the household access to information and communication technologiesis highlighted) conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, in 2014 about 89.1% of households own mobile phone, 77.4% own television, 32.2% have internet access, 31% have landlined telephone, 31% have computer and 9.4% have access to pay-TV.
Access/possession of the goods on all the items mentioned above, occurs unevenly between the urban and rural areas. Families living in urban areas, have greater access to goods/equipment especially the 40.7% computer ownership in urban areas, 13.1% in rural areas, access to internet 40.2% in urban areas and 15.1% in rural areas, access to pay-TV 12.2% in urban areas and only 3.4% in rural areas.
This infographic summarizes in images the main results of the access/possession of families to information and communication technologies, for more information please see: : www.ine.cv
Families and possession of information and communication goods/equipment
89,1%
of families own a mobile
77,4%
of families own a television set
31%
of families own landline telephone
9,4%
of families have access to pay-TV
32,2%
of families have access to the Internet
31%
of families own computer device
11,2%
of families own tablet device
Source: Continuous Multi-Purpose Survey: Module Families and living conditions

Concepts

Turnover proceeds from the sale of goods and services, without deduction of discounts

Microbusiness
business unit employing up to 5 workers and or having a monthly gross turnover not exceeding five million escudos.

Small business
Business unit that employs from six to ten employees and or having a volume of gross annual turnover exceeding five million escudos and less than ten million escudos.

Hotel establishments are intended to provide accommodation for remuneration, with or without meals and other services. Hotel establishments of interest to tourism **are classified**, in regulatory terms, in the following groups and categories:

Group 1: five, four, three and two-star hotels;

Group 2: four, three, two and one star guesthouses;

Group 3: four and three-star B & B;

Group 4: four, three and two-star Hotels – apartaments;

Group 5: Luxury Holiday Village, 1st and 2nd.

Hotels

For an establishment to be classified as a hotel it should occupy an entire building or a part of it, completely independent, making its facilities a homogeneous whole and have access to the floors for the exclusive use of customers.
To be classified as a hotel, the establishment must have at least twenty rooms.

Guesthouses
Guesthouses are establishments, that due to facilities, equipment, general appearance, location and capacity, do not meet the standards set for classification as a hotel and comply with the requirements of the provisions laid down by the regulations on the industry and the like.

For an establishment to be classified as a guesthouse, it should occupy the whole of a building or building unit and have at least ten rooms.

Residential establishments

Hotels and guesthouses that only offer hotel service and breakfast will be classified as residential.

Hostels

Hostels are located hotel establishments outside urban centers, the building itself, offering good comfort and convenience conditions, designed to provide tourists hotel service and, if necessary, food.

Apartments - Hotels

Apartments – Hotels are establishments consisting of a set of furnished and serviced apartments, installed in the building itself and exploited as a hotel.

Holiday Villages

Are classified as tourist villages establishments consisting of a set of interdependent and adjacent facilities, the subject of an integrated tourist operation intended, for remuneration, to provide its hotel users, together with ancillary services and additional equipment and support.

Hotel capacity

Maximum number of individuals that establishments can accommodate at a given time or period. The hotel is determined by the number of beds, double beds count as two beds. This capability is present or available, as they do not consider the closed establishments.

Overnight

Stay in an establishment that provides lodging considered for each individual, and for a period from 12 hours from one day and 12 hours of the next day.

Guest

Individual with at least one overnight in a hotel establishment. Even if it is the same establishment, the same individual is counted in the reference period as many times as periods remaining there (new registrations).

Occupancy rate – bed

Indicator to assess the average hotel capacity used during the reference period. Corresponds to the ratio between the number of overnight stays and the number of beds used, double beds are considered two beds.

$$\text{O. R. (bed)} = \frac{\text{Number of overnights in the reference period}}{\text{No. of beds x Number of days in the reference period}} \times 100$$

Average stay per hosting

Ratio between the number of overnight stays and the number of guests that originated these overnights.

Visitor

Any person traveling to a place other than his/her habitual residence, for a duration less than 6 months, since the main purpose of the trip is not to engage in gainful activity in the place visited.

Tourism

Activities carried out by individuals during their travel and stay in places outside their usual environment for a period of less than one consecutive year for leisure purposes, business or other reasons.

Tourist

Visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private hotel situated in the place visited.

Personnel employed

People who in the reference period effectively participate in the activity of the company / establishment, regardless of the bond they have. It includes persons temporarily absent during the reference period for vacation, maternity, labor dispute, training, as well as disease or duration of a work accident equal or inferior to a month. It also includes employees of other companies who are working in the company / establishment, and then directly paid.

It excludes employees complying with the military service on unpaid leave scheme, holders of political office (councilors and deputies), absent for illness or duration of a work accident exceeding one month, as well as workers with ties to the company shifted to other companies, and being directly paid on those.

Paid employees

Person who actively participates in the company's activity / establishment receiving on this account a fixed sum of money and or pre-determined basic commodities.

Non paid employees

Those who work without salary compensation. In small family farms, this form of employment includes the entrepreneur and family members who work without pay.

For more information see:

www.mai.gov.cv
www.ine.cv
www.asa.cv
www.aac.cv
www.enapor.cv
http://aviation-safety.net

Foreign Trade

Foreign Trade

Cabo Verde has a high degree of economic openness (ratio of imports plus exports to GDP) and this shows the importance of analyzing foreign trade in this yearbook.
This chapter on Foreign Trade is to present a framework on the main indicators of foreign trade, including imports and exports as well as companies associated with foreign trade activities. This chapter also presents the values of imports coverage rate.

Imports

Imports of goods

Imports increased 3.7% from 2010 to 2014 in terms of value and reported a decrease of 10.4% in terms of weight in the same period. Consumer goods account for 39.7% of total imports of goods in 2014.

Table 174 - Imports of goods by Rating by Broad Economic Categories - BEC (2010-2014)

	Value (Millions of CVE)	Weight (Ton)
2010	61.861	860
2011	75.160	920
2012	65.711	953
2013	60.201	779
2014		
Cabo Verde	**64.131**	**771**
Consumer goods	25.474	197
Intermediate goods	19.878	413
Capital goods	8.971	17
Fuel	9.808	143

Source: INE

In 2013, although there were 690 importers, there is a clear downward trend given that in 2010 there were 761 companies, therefore, a reduction of about 71 importing companies. This reduction occurred with higher incidence in Santo Antão that showed a decrease by 63%; in absolute terms, however, the islands of Sal and Santiago had a reduction of 42 companies each.

Table 175 - Importers of goods per island (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**717**	**761**	**754**	**730**	**690**
Santo Antão	16	38	16	21	14
S. Vicente	180	176	216	209	189
S. Nicolau	7	6	6	8	8
Sal	99	137	106	89	95
Boavista	11	19	8	27	37
Maio	0	0	1	1	1
Santiago	400	380	398	368	338
Fogo	3	5	3	7	8
Brava	0	0	0	0	0

Source: INE

There is a merger of suppliers, that is, the largest trading partner (Europe) represents 80.7% of the total import value and 83% in terms of total weight imported. It should also be highlighted the weight of Portugal, from where Cabo Verde imports 39% of total imports in value terms and 52% in terms of weight.
The African continent is the economic zone where the weight of activities in the imports' structure is less expressive, although Cabo Verde is an ECOWAS member country.

Table 176 - Imports of goods according to economic zones (2010-2014)

	Value (Millions CVE)	Weight (Ton)
2010	61.861	860
2011	75.160	920
2012	65.711	953
2013	60.201	779
2014		
Cabo Verde	**64.131**	**771**
Africa	1.146	25
America	4.385	62
Asia/ Oceania	5.890	39
Europe	51.758	640
Others	953	5

Source: INE

Table 177 - Imports of goods by (main) countries of Origin (2010-2014)

	Value (Milions of CVE)	Weight (Ton)
2010	61.861	860
2011	75.160	920
2012	65.711	953
2013	60.201	779
2014		
Cabo Verde	**64.131**	**771**
Belgium	2.415	22
Brazil	2.106	28
China	2.620	15
Germany	1.162	8
Spain	5.414	22
Finland	2.976	3
France	1.288	27
United Kingdom	557	2
Italy	886	6
Japan	758	1
Morocco	359	19
Pays Bas	9.519	129
Portugal	25.026	401
Thailand	1.071	19
United States	1.087	4
Other countries	6.888	64

Source: INE

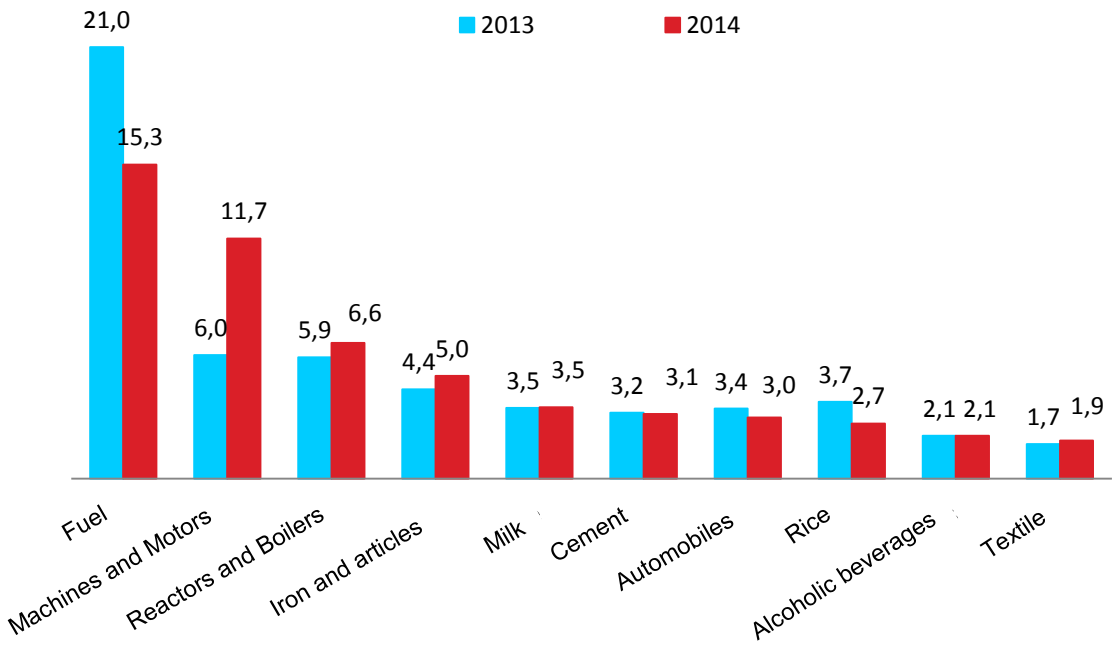
Table 178 - Proportion of imports - by category of suppliers (2010-2014)

Year	Proportion of Imports			
	Top 10 Suppliers	Main country of origin	African Continent Countries	Intra ECOWAS
2010	82,61	45,50	1,87	1,39
2011	79,53	39,02	1,73	0,78
2012	82,14	39,85	2,08	1,22
2013	82,94	40,24	2,00	1,08
2014	83,60	39,02	1,79	0,67

Source: INE

The weight of the top ten imported products in 2014, representing 54.8% of total imports that year. The weights of each of these products in total imports of 2013 and 2014 are highlighted in the following chart.

Chart 4 - Weight (in%) of the main products imported in Cabo Verde (2013-2014)



About 85% of all goods imported in 2014, were dispatched at the offices of Santiago (50.9%) and São Vicente (34.2%).

Table 179 - Imports (Million CVE) by customs office (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**61.861**	**75.160**	**65.711**	**60.201**	**64.131**
D.A. da Furna	111	52	105	58	48
D.A. de Sal-Rei	2.233	3.380	2.233	2.237	2.346
D.A. de S. Filipe	471	541	765	695	414
ND FOGO	0	16	32	35	26
D.A. Porto Novo	568	797	498	406	415
Customs of Espargos	501	552	439	397	579
D.A. da Palmeira	6.268	6.006	5.312	4.053	5.763
D.A. do Tarrafal	320	277	258	221	274
Customs of Praia	31.401	34.184	29.894	28.574	29.553
D.A. Aeroporto Praia	2.989	4.190	7.625	2.705	2.797
D.A. da Assomada	396	425	188	80	2
Customs of Mindelo	16.604	24.738	18.009	20.334	21.458
Airport of S. Pedro	0	0	354	407	456

Source: INE

Import of services

Table 180 - Imports (Millions of CVE) by type of services (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Services	**25.041,6**	**23.813,2**	**30.378,5**	**27.401,7**	**28.500,2**
Transports	8.471,7	7.493,7	8.589,0	7.019,5	7.428,2
Travel	10.768,6	10.500,2	10.993,4	9.937,3	8.959,8
Communication services	334,1	803,9	382,2	422,3	997,3
Construction services and public works	171,1	205,3	1.147,0	1.908,1	1.194,7
Insurance services	1.334,0	1.630,4	1.561,3	1.152,0	1.036,1
Financial services (excluding insurance)	189,2	196,3	209,0	198,5	1.060,5
Computer and information services	403,7	728,2	843,6	697,4	857,4
Royalties and license fees	28,4	0,0	6,4	9,2	397,7
Other business services	2.329,9	1.600,1	5.829,3	5.234,1	5.963,8
Personal, cultural and recreational services	144,9	21,5	24,8	32,1	23,7
Government services, n.i. o. p.	865,9	633,5	792,4	791,3	580,9

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

Exports

Exports of goods

Exports of Cabo Verde are concentrated in consumer goods. From 2010 to 2014 there was an increase of 72.6% in total exports and an increase of 128% in terms of weight was noticed in the same period.

Table 181 - Exports of goods, by classification of Broad Economic Categories (2010-2014)

	Value (Millions CVE)	Weight (Ton)
2010	3.881,2	16,8
2011	5.340,5	18,6
2012	4.836,8	20,0
2013	5.723,3	17,4
2014		
Cabo Verde	**6.699,5**	**38,3**
Consumer goods	6.685,1	37,9
Intermediate goods	14,4	0,4
Capital goods	0,0	0,0
Fuels	0,0	0,0

Source: INE

Exporting companies are unevenly distributed in the country, while having increased 47% from 2009 to 2013. According to the data in Table below, in 2013, most of these companies (82.4%) were in Santiago (54.2%) and São Vicente (28.2%). In 2013 there were 131 exporting companies in the country, 42 more companies than in 2009. This growth was constant throughout the 2009-2013 period.

Table 182 - Companies which export goods per island (2009-2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cabo Verde	**89**	**105**	**113**	**115**	**131**
Santo Antão	1	0	1	1	3
S. Vicente	21	33	29	33	37
S. Nicolau	1	1	3	4	5
Sal	12	13	15	14	9
Boavista	6	8	11	11	4
Maio	0	0	0	0	0
Santiago	47	49	53	50	71
Fogo	1	1	2	2	2
Brava	0	0	0	0	0

Source: INE

Exports of goods are concentrated practically in two European countries, which together account for 78.8% of total exports in 2014. Spain is the destination of 63.8% of exports of goods while Portugal accounts for about 15% of total exports.

Table 183 - Exports of goods per economic zones (2010-2014)

	Value (Millions CVE)	Weight (Ton)
2010	3.922,1	22,3
2011	5.396,8	29,2
2012	4.843,0	20,3
2013	5.740,2	18,4
2014		
Cabo Verde	**6.699,5**	**38,3**
Africa	451,2	3,5
America	509,5	3,7
Asia/ Oceania	1,1	0,0
Europe	5.732,9	22,3
Others	4,7	8,9

Source: INE

Table 184 - Exports of goods per main destination countries (201-2014)

	Value (Millions CVE)	Weight (Ton)
2010	3.922,1	22,3
2011	5.396,8	29,2
2012	4.843,0	20,3
2013	5.740,2	18,4
2014		
Cabo Verde	**6.699,5**	**38,3**
Belgium	0,0	0,0
Brazil	0,0	0,0
China	0,0	0,0
Germany	1,5	0,0
Spain	4.270,6	20,5
France	11,8	0,0
United Kingdom	0,0	0,0
Italy	340,1	0,4
Morocco	331,3	2,4
Pays Bas	20,0	0,1
Portugal	1.007,0	0,6
United States	64,4	0,2
Other countries	652,9	14,2

Source: INE

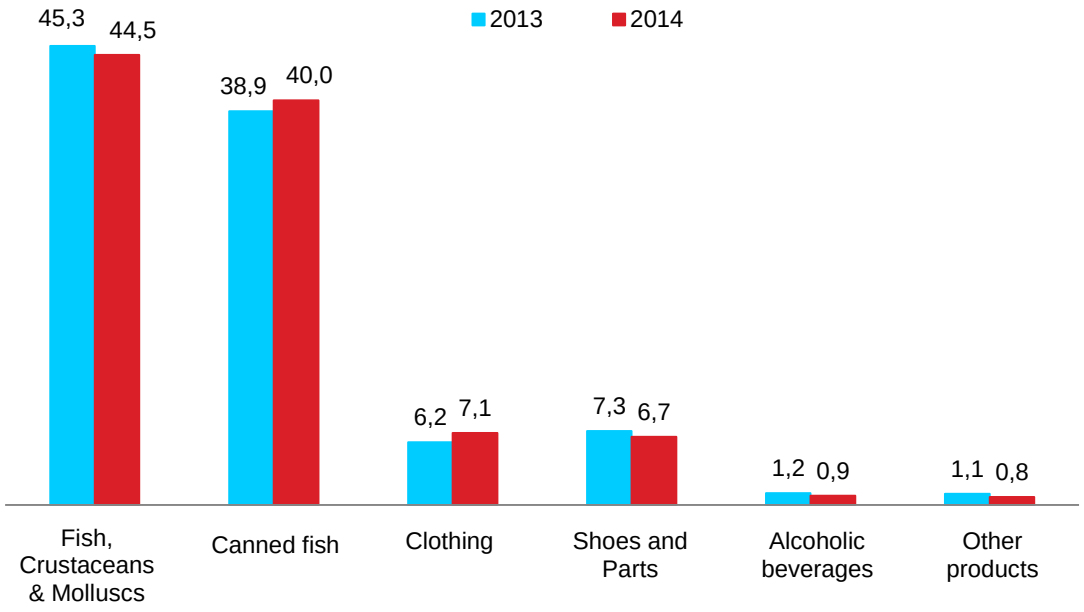
Table 185 - Proportion of exports to the main types / customer classification in total exports (2010-2014)

Year	Proportion of Exports			
	Top 5 customers	Main country of destination	African Continent Countries	Intra ECOWAS
2010	94,70	68,31	0,40	0,36
2011	82,75	66,57	1,03	0,23
2012	88,22	71,92	1,21	0,17
2013	89,66	66,68	1,15	0,21
2014	89,76	63,74	6,74	0,03

Source: INE

The most exported products by Cabo Verde in 2014 are, fish and shellfish, representing 44.5% of total exports and prepared or preserved fish that are positioned in second place with 40.0%. All products in the chart 2, below, except for alcoholic beverages, showed positive developments in 2014, with emphasis on garments which increased 34.1% and preserved fish 19.8% compared to the previous year.

Chart 5 - Structure of Exports (in%) by main property in Cabo Verde (2013-2014)



In 2014, about 87.9% of exports came from Mindelo, where the headquarters of the largest exporters and cold infrastructure and logistics directed to export are located.

Table 186 - Exports (Millions CVE) by customs office (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**3.922,1**	**5.396,8**	**4.843,0**	**5.740,2**	**6.699,5**
D.A. de Sal-Rei	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
D.A. de S. Filipe	0,0	0,0	8,0	3,0	10,2
D.A. Porto Novo	1,3	1,0	7,4	0,0	0,0
Customs of Espargos	15,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	0,0
D.A. da Palmeira	0,2	1,2	0,0	0,0	14,2
Customs of Praia	48,7	62,1	29,1	33,8	23,2
D.A. Aeroporto Praia	1,9	25,7	17,1	10,4	6,2
Customs of Mindelo	3.854,9	5.306,9	4.372,3	5.060,2	5.892,3
Airport of S. Pedro	0,0	0,0	409,2	623,0	753,4

Source: INE

Services Export

Exports of services came an upward trend from 2010 to 2013 but in 2014 there was a decline due to the reduction of exports of transport services, travel and other business services.
The three main services exported by Cabo Verde (transport, travel and communication services) represented on average 93.3% of the total in the period under review.

Table 187 - Exports (Millions of CVE) by type of services (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Services	**42.173,9**	**47.559,7**	**51.924,6**	**56.002,9**	**52.705,0**
Transports	14.877,0	11.349,1	10.805,4	11.219,1	9.510,5
Travel	23.112,5	30.909,8	35.554,8	38.376,1	34.769,1
Communication services	1.934,9	2.267,8	2.046,3	2.250,1	4.385,5
Construction services and public works	0,7	52,9	531,7	377,1	499,0
Insurance services	461,1	588,5	317,9	441,6	665,2
Financial services (excluding insurance)	74,0	339,4	179,2	192,3	48,5
Computer and information services	1,0	32,9	3,9	10,4	33,5
Royalties and license fees	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Other business services	77,7	608,1	694,0	1.165,5	725,3
Personal, cultural and recreational services	0,7	7,7	11,7	31,1	17,2
Government services, n.i. o. p.	1.634,5	1.402,9	1.779,8	1.939,6	2.051,2

Source: Bank of Cabo Verde

It is also worth highlight the fact that with the recently checked export dynamics, the import by export coverage rate has increased systematically and from 2010 to 2014 increased by 4.1 percentage points from that from 6.3% in 2010 went to 10.4% in 2014.
Exports are by far higher than imports in services, but still insufficient to cover the deficit found in goods.

Table 188 - Coverage rate of imports by exports (2010-2014)

Coverage rate (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Goods	6,3	7,2	7,4	9,5	10,4
Services	168,4	199,7	170,9	204,4	184,9
Total	**53,0**	**53,5**	**59,1**	**70,5**	**64,1**

Source: INE

Concepts

Special trade

The Special Trade comprises:

1. **On import:**

a) Merchandise shipped for domestic consumption;

b) Goods entries in temporary admission to undergo modification, repair or hand labor complement;

c) goods placed under warehousing procedure should then be submitted for processing and hand labor complement and,

d) Goods intended for the national navigation, but not cleared for consumption.

2. **On export:**

a) Goods produced in Cabo Verde;

b) Nationalized goods, ie, imported goods, offered for the free disposal of importers after they had been settled for any rights they may be considered or treated with the modification, repair or hand-to-work complement by virtue of having been admitted with temporary exemption and,

c) National and nationalized Goods and intended for foreign shipping.

This clearing procedures do not include:

1. **On import**

a) Goods entries at normal temporary basis (temporary admission);

b) goods returning to another country where they had been sent on a temporary basis (re-import).

2. **On export**

a) Goods which have temporarily left the custos;

b) Goods returned as a result of a temporary import, ie the re-exported;

c) National and nationalized Goods destined to domestic navigation.

Country of origin and consumption

Imports are calculated by country of origin, that is, if it is a natural product, the country where it was produced, in the case of product for work, the country where it has received the form in which it was introduced in the importing country.

Exports are recorded according to the country of consumption, ie where the goods must have the application for which it was produced or manufactured or where it should be processed or subject to hand-to-work supplement.

Quantities

The net weight of goods is expressed in tonnes.

Values

The CIF value is considered for import and the FOB value for export , expressed in thousand escudos and millions of escudos

Rounded figures

The quantities and values of goods are recorded in sub-multiples of the publication of the units, so that, due to rounding, totals may not correspond to the sum of the partial.

Classification

The goods were classified according to the nomenclature of the Harmonized System (HS). The United Nations Classification standards ISO II is used in this yearbook, to classify countries.

For more information:
Reports of the External Trade Statistics (INE)

www.ine.cv
www.bcv.cv

Agriculture and Fisheries

Agriculture

Cabo Verde, archipelagic and Sahelian country, is extremely vulnerable to natural phenomena, particularly droughts; the average annual rainfall ranges from 60mm on the flat islands to 240-550 mm in the mountainous islands. However, the agricultural sector, despite its structural weaknesses, has played a major role for the country, allowing the livelihood of a large number of families whose support and organization of family life are closely linked to the land.
Despite the shortcomings, the agricultural sector was an important factor in economic and social development of Cabo Verde and should continue to be one of the most important aspects of the country's development, which has registered several investments in the modernization of agriculture (drop-by drop irrigation , new production technologies, protected crops and hydroponic professional training in agricultural research and knowledge transfer to farmers, diversification and production scheduling) and especially the mobilization and collection of water (dams, dikes, boreholes, reservoirs; improved management of water resources; renewable energy in water pumping etc.), in conjunction with other economic sectors particularly tourism, so that the sector can respond in a satisfactory and sustainable manner to the challenges and new opportunities and paradigms, particularly in the agribusiness.

In this Yearbook, the Agriculture and Fisheries chapter intends to provide a portrait of the production, import, export and production factors related to the agricultural sector (for which data is based mainly on the Census of Agriculture 2004 - RGA 2004) and the sector of fisheries. Noteworthy that these sectors are the pillars of food and nutrition security of the country and source of income and employment opportunities in all the islands. They include activities that employ large numbers of hand labor and participate to a considerable extent in the export of goods.

Agricultural population

With regard to the agricultural population, comparing the results of the Agricultural Census (AC) 1988 with the Census of Agriculture (RGA) 2004, it appears that there was a significant increase in people engaged in agricultural households and on average there was a increase of 29%, and the island of São Vicente registered the largest increase, of more than 1,000% followed by the island of Maio and Santiago, with 46% and 34%, respectively. The island of Boavista was the only one that has undergone a reduction of the order of 11%. Also worth mentioning that Santiago Island was home to about 57% of the country's agricultural population, and the Municipality of Santa Catarina held about 16% of the national total.
Both in 1988 and 2004, it appears that the agricultural population was mostly female. It should also be noted that from 1988 to 2004, the number of farming families, but their average size of the same, in all the islands, has decreased, corresponding to a variation of -7.4%, that variation being more pronounced in the islands of S. Vicente, Sal and Brava.
Regarding the level of basic education in AC 1988, only 41% of heads of households of both genders, were literate, and this rate has increased to 63.5% in 2004. In this census, it was found that most of the heads of (48%), has the level of basic education, but the proportion of those with no education still remained high (36.5%). The secondary and post-secondary covered 5.7% of total breadwinners and those who had a professional agricultural training were almost nonexistent (0.4%). The highest rates of unschooled heads of households were on the islands of unschooled Santo Antão and São Vicente, 42% and 41%, respectively, but in Santiago (39%) the rate was also higher than the national average, with the higher rate occuring in the Santa Catarina municipality (46%).

With regard to indicators of living conditions and comfort of agricultural households (AH) in the 2004 AC, these indicators were registered in detail, having found that almost all the AH had an individual home (95.5 %) and only 0.5% were living in tents. In terms of sanitation, less than half (44%) of the dwellings of the AH, had toilet or latrine, and the Islands of Fogo, Brava, São Vicente and S. Nicolau, these conditions were above the national average and in Santiago the lowest.

As for the water supply, the fountain was the main source of water supply of the AH (45%), followed by tap water with 27.6%, and water from the springs and water tanks (in Fogo, Brava and Tarrafal municipality), with 10.8% and 7.6%, respectively. Yet supplying by autotanque, water wells, and other sources of supply, fulfilled the AH needs with 3.7%, 3% and 1.9%, respectively.

With regard to energy sources, the main source of energy used in the kitchen was still firewood, used by 80% of the Heads of Household, with higher rates in Santiago (89%) and Fogo (87%) and there are municipalities where this indicator reached values of 94% and 96% respectively in Tarrafal and São Miguel. The lowest value was recorded in Sal, with 5.4%. The second source of energy for cooking was gas. The remaining sources found were oil at 14%, but at high utilization rates in Boa Vista (64%) Maio (56%) and Fogo: (44%), respectively, and also coal and electricity, both with 6 %.

Table 189 - Agricultural population by gender per island (1988 e 2004)

	1988			2004		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cabo Verde	**81.762**	**90.601**	**172.363**	**106.031**	**116.223**	**222.254**
Santo Antão	15.684	14.172	29.856	16.539	15.237	31.776
Ribeira Grande	4.872	4.398	14.832	7.570	6.988	14.558
Paul	3.078	2.676	5.754	3.049	2.584	5.633
Porto Novo	7.734	7.098	9.270	5.920	5.665	11.585
S. Vicente	515	449	964	5.369	5.271	10.640
S. Nicolau	4.118	4.080	8.198	4.569	4.653	9.222
Sal	953	891	1.844	1.017	1.074	2.091
Boa Vista	1.245	1.122	2.367	1.109	1.001	2.110
Maio	1.521	1.597	3.118	2.095	2.447	4.542
Santiago	43.118	52.274	95.392	58.803	68.928	127.731
Tarrafal	10.064	13.256	23.320	6.042	7.731	13.773
Santa Catarina	14.984	19.260	34.244	16.290	19.914	36.204
Santa Cruz	8.962	10.084	19.046	12.686	14.266	26.952
Praia	9.108	9.674	18.782	12.125	13.287	25.412
S. Domingos	-	-	-	5.715	6.238	11.953
S. Miguel	-	-	-	5.945	7.492	13.437
Fogo	12.156	13.376	25.532	13.834	14.857	28.691
Mosteiros	-	-	-	3.676	4.126	7.802
S. Filipe	-	-	-	10.158	10.731	20.889
Brava	2.452	2.640	5.092	2.696	2.755	5.451

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Amongst the comfort level indicators, radio is the most important for most AH: 75% of them owned a radio unit (ranging from 71% to 91% depending on the islands), followed by television set, which reached higher proportions than the fridge - 42% (ranging from 34% and 73%) compared to 30% (varying from 23% and 69%).The video was already an element of comfort to 17% (ranging from 14% to 46%) of the AH and the computer, although in a low incidence, owned by just 1.2% of the AH, already in the islands and the municipalities, and the internet access a reality for 0.6% of those who had a computer. Owning a car was limited to only 5% of the AH.

Table 190 - Proportion of the agricultural population by gender and average size of farm families by island (1988 e 2004)

	1988		Average family size	2004		Average family size
	Male (%)	Female (%)		Male (%)	Female (%)	
Cabo Verde	**47,0**	**53,0**	**5,4**	**47,7**	**52,3**	**5,0**
Santo Antão	53,0	47,0	5,8	52,0	48,0	4,7
S. Vicente	53,0	47,0	7,1	50,5	49,5	5,2
S. Nicolau	50,0	50,0	4,9	49,5	50,5	4,6
Sal	52,0	48,0	6,7	48,6	51,4	5,1
Boa Vista	53,0	47,0	4,9	52,6	47,4	4,3
Maio	49,0	51,0	4,5	46,1	53,9	4,1
Santiago	45,0	55,0	5,3	46,0	54,0	5,2
Fogo	48,0	52,0	5,2	48,2	51,8	5,0
Brava	48,0	52,0	5,4	49,5	50,5	4,4

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Farm Structure

In terms of the farm structure it is to be noted that in 2004, more than 99% of them are Family Farms (AH). Of the few farms that are not family type, most of them are operated by public entities (government or Municipalities). It is further noted a small number of entities such as cooperatives or associations of farmers.
Noteworthy that 76.3% of farms were focused on rainfed agriculture and the three main agricultural islands concurrently - Santiago (59.1%), Santo Antão (14.7%) and Fogo (14.5%) - represent 88.3% of the AH.
The islands of Fogo and Brava feature a percentage of 89% of farms engaged in rainfed crop. Santo Antão Island, S. Nicolau and Santiago showed a percentage of 38.6%, 17.4% and 16.5% of farms dedicated to the culture of irrigated land, respectively. It is further noted, that livestock is an activity present in 92% of farms in the country.
Regarding the form of exploitation, the majority, ie 57% of the units are run by own account but it is also common to find partnership exploration systems (20.9%) or lease (12.5%).

Table 191 - Farm structure per island (1988 e 2004)

	Farm structure				Variation rate (%) - 1988/2004
	AC 1988		RGA 2004		
	No	%	No	%	
Cabo Verde	**32.193**	**100**	**35.145**	**100**	**9,2**
Santo Antão	5.176	16,1	5.175	14,7	0,0
S. Vicente	136	0,4	265	0,8	94,9
S. Nicolau	1.664	5,2	1.490	4,2	-10,5
Sal	277	0,9	10	0,0	-96,4
Boa Vista	482	1,5	318	0,9	-34,0
Maio	696	2,2	868	2,5	24,7
Santiago	17.922	55,7	20.772	59,1	15,9
Fogo	4.898	15,2	5.109	14,5	4,30
Brava	942	2,9	1.138	3,2	20,8

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 192 - Farm structure according to type per island (2004)

	Total	Type of Farm Structure						
		Family type	Non Family type					
			Total	Co-operative	Producers Association	Public Entity (State/Municipality)	Company	Other
Cabo Verde	**44.506**	**44.450**	**56**	**1**	**6**	**23**	**8**	**18**
Santo Antão	6.795	6.789	6	0	1	5	0	0
S. Vicente	2.077	2.060	17	0	1	3	4	9
S. Nicolau	2.011	2.009	2	0	0	1	0	1
Sal	412	410	2	0	1	1	0	0
Boa Vista	492	489	3	0	0	0	2	1
Maio	1.099	1.098	1	0	0	0	0	1
Santiago	24.639	24.625	14	1	1	7	2	3
Fogo	5.735	5.726	9	0	2	4	0	3
Brava	1.246	1.244	2	0	0	2	0	0

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 193 - Family farm holdings according to agricultural activities per island (2004)

	Total	Farming activities							
		Dry farming		Irrigated land		Livestock		Agro-forestry	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cabo Verde	**44.450**	**33.895**	**76,3**	**7 593**	**17,1**	**40 887**	**92,0**	**1 112**	**2,5**
Santo Antão	6.789	4.563	67,2	2.622	38,6	6.044	89,0	5	0,1
S. Vicente	2.060	130	6,3	171	8,3	1.989	96,6	0	0,0
S. Nicolau	2.009	1.457	72,5	349	17,4	1.895	94,3	26	1,3
Sal	410	4	1,0	6	1,5	406	99,0	0	0,0
Boa Vista	489	306	62,6	40	8,2	467	95,5	1	0,2
Maio	1.098	840	76,5	124	11,3	990	90,2	1	0,1
Santiago	24.625	20.393	82,8	4.069	16,5	22.682	92,1	990	4,0
Fogo	5.726	5.090	88,9	87	1,5	5.391	94,1	7	0,1
Brava	1.244	1.112	89,4	125	10,0	1.023	82,2	82	6,6

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 194 - Family farm parcels according to farming operation per island (2004)

	Total	Farm operation						
		by Own Account	Partnership	Lease	Right to use	Loan	Fact of leasing	Other
Cabo Verde	**85.671**	**49.176**	**17.969**	**10.719**	**3.785**	**3.718**	**295**	**9**
Santo Antão	14.857	9.527	4.447	426	369	26	62	0
S. Vicente	376	194	45	9	116	9	3	0
S. Nicolau	4.737	2.978	1.568	32	58	94	1	6
Sal	14	4	0	2	8	0	0	0
Boa Vista	842	726	65	1	49	1	0	0
Maio	1.267	190	12	0	1.006	59	0	0
Santiago	46.204	27.190	7.983	9.085	1.355	363	226	2
Fogo	12.611	7.317	3.538	693	824	235	3	1
Brava	4 763	1.050	311	471	0	2.931	0	0

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 195 - Proportion of family farm household representatives by gender (1978-2004)

	1978		1988		2004	
	Male (%)	Fem. (%)	Male (%)	Fem. (%)	Male (%)	Fem. (%)
Cabo Verde	**-**	**-**	**64**	**36**	**49,5**	**50,5**
Santo Antão	68	32	82	18	68,9	31,1
S. Vicente	-	-	-	-	34,4	65,6
S. Nicolau	67	33	67	33	56,1	43,9
Sal	-	-	-	-	54,4	45,6
Boa Vista	64	36	68	32	66,5	33,5
Maio	56	44	57	43	42,3	57,7
Santiago	64	36	58	42	43,0	57,0
Fogo	67	33	65	35	54,4	45,6
Brava	60	40	59	41	60,5	39,5

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Another important indicator is the feminization rate of the headship of the EAF. As early as 1978, women ran more than a third of the EAF, up to 40% in Brava and 44% in Maio. From 1978 to 2004, there was generally significant increase in almost all islands except the island of Boavista, where possibly the phenomenon of female emigration has continued and Santo Antão and Brava, where there was a slight decrease.

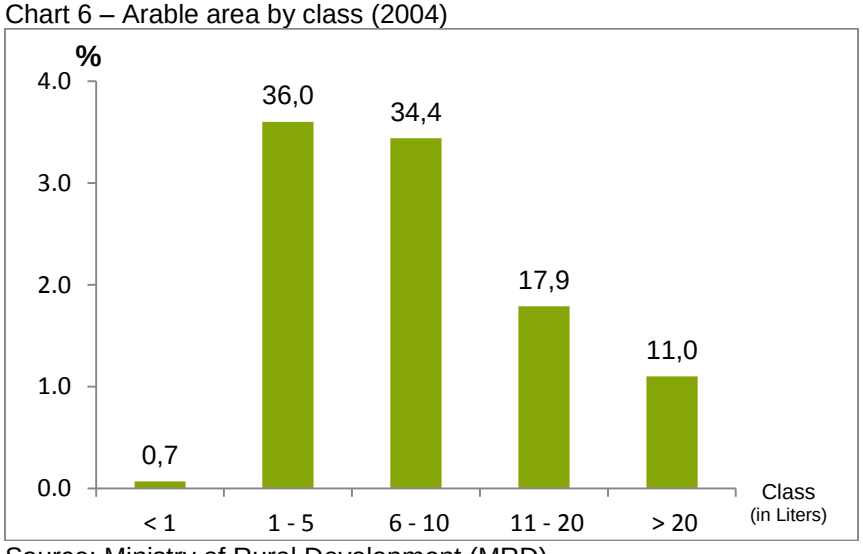
The total arable land is 445,306 liters of which 99.6% belongs to the EAF. The state and the municipalities, as well as producer associations hold, each 0.2% of this area. The vast majority of EAF, concentrated in 1-5 liters area class, then the class 6 to 10 liters, with 36 and 34%, respectively. In the 1-5 class, the islands that contribute most are the Brava Island (79.7%), S. Nicolau (66.2%), Boa Vista (55.1%), Santiago (37.1%) and Santo Antão (28.3%). In the 5-10 liter class, the islands with higher percentages are the island of Santiago (41.8%), Maio (31.6%), Fogo (28.8%), Santo Antão (26.5% and Boa Vista (23.7%). the 35,145 EAF practicing agriculture hold 443,588 liters of the total arable land of the country. Of this area, 402,948 liters (90.8%) are dryland, 34,755 liters (7.8%) are irrigated land and 5,884 liters (1.3%) are irrigated land and dry land. the islands with larger arable agricultural areas are Santiago (52.7%), Santo Antão (20.8%) and Fogo (15.8 %). The remaining islands hold only 10.7% of the total arable agricultural area.

Table 196 - Arable land in liters, according to class per Island /Municipality (2004)

	Total	Area Class (in Litres)									
		< 1		1 - 5		6 - 10		11 - 20		> 20	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cabo Verde	**443.588**	**3.114**	**0,7**	**159.601**	**36,0**	**152.542**	**34,4**	**79.364**	**17,9**	**48.967**	**11,0**
Santo Antão	92.228	533	0,6	26.079	28,3	24.447	26,5	20.180	21,9	20.988	22,8
Ribeira Grande	40.246	398	1,0	16.270	40,4	10.831	26,9	6.862	17,0	5.886	14,6
Paul	16.141	21	0,1	3.814	23,6	4.875	30,2	4.299	26,6	3.133	19,4
Porto Novo	35.840	114	0,3	5.996	16,7	8.741	24,4	9.020	25,2	11.969	33,4
S. Vicente	4.941	2	0,0	452	9,1	933	18,9	1.404	28,4	2.149	43,5
S. Nicolau	15.081	208	1,4	9.990	66,2	3.059	20,3	1.085	7,2	740	4,9
Sal	64	0	0,7	19	28,9	10	15,6	35	54,8	0	0,0
Boa Vista	3.297	12	0,4	1.818	55,1	782	23,7	450	13,6	235	7,1
Maio	11.978	4	0,0	1.916	16,0	3.784	31,6	3.271	27,3	3.004	25,1
Santiago	233.783	1.634	0,7	86.662	37,1	97.715	41,8	37.171	15,9	10.601	4,5
Tarrafal	28.763	348	1,2	15.577	54,2	10.229	35,6	2.020	7,0	590	2,0
Santa Catarina	67.600	381	0,6	24.279	35,9	30.847	45,6	9.880	14,6	2.214	3,3
Santa Cruz	62.631	287	0,5	18.191	29,0	27.523	43,9	13.218	21,1	3.412	5,4
Praia	25.689	59	0,2	5.661	22,0	10.155	39,5	6.371	24,8	3.443	13,4
S. Domingos	21.283	53	0,2	6.761	31,8	10.066	47,3	3.817	17,9	588	2,8
S. Miguel	27.818	507	1,8	16.193	58,2	8.896	32,0	1.866	6,7	356	1,3
Fogo	70.145	435	0,6	23.043	32,8	20.182	28,8	15.455	22,0	11.031	15,7
Mosteiros	12.147	340	2,8	7.059	58,1	2.679	22,1	1.167	9,6	902	7,4
S. Filipe	57.998	95	0,2	15.984	27,6	17.503	30,2	14.288	24,6	10.129	17,5
Brava	12.072	286	2,4	9.623	79,7	1.629	13,5	314	2,6	220	1,8

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Chart 6 – Arable area by class (2004)



Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

More than half of dryland available total area (54.9%) is found in the Island of Santiago and Santo Antão and Fogo have almost the same area, 17.6 and 17.3%, respectively. In turn, the Santo Antão Island holds a little more than half of the irrigable area of the country, 51.3%, followed by Santiago, with 31.8%. S. Vicente is the third island with more available area for irrigation.
As can be seen, in Cabo Verde, the average size of parcels, both in rainfed conditions or irrigated is very small. On average, each family farm has 12.63 liters of arable land (equivalent to about 1.3 ha). In dryland this average is 11.92 liters, 4.95 liters in irrigated and rainfed and irrigated 6.31 liters.

In terms of parcels form of exploitation, the Own Account is the dominant form of exploitation in 54% of non-irrigated land and 62% of irrigated land. The Partnership ranks second, with 23% of rainfed operating areas and 21% of irrigated areas. Lease represents 14.6% of rainfed operating areas and 10% of irrigated areas. Land operated in usufruct represented 5.3% in non-irrrigated and 6% on irrigated land.
The Lending and tenure are not representative, with greater emphasis in certain islands.

Table 197 - Parcels of family farms according to operation form per island (2004)

	Total	Farm operation						
		By own account	Partnership	Lease	Right to use	Loan	Fact of leasing	Other
Cabo Verde	**85.671**	**49.176**	**17.969**	**10.719**	**3.785**	**3.718**	**295**	**9**
Santo Antão	14.857	9.527	4.447	426	369	26	62	0
S. Vicente	376	194	45	9	116	9	3	0
S. Nicolau	4.737	2.978	1.568	32	58	94	1	6
Sal	14	4	0	2	8	0	0	0
Boa Vista	842	726	65	1	49	1	0	0
Maio	1.267	190	12	0	1.006	59	0	0
Santiago	46.204	27.190	7.983	9.085	1.355	363	226	2
Fogo	12.611	7.317	3.538	693	824	235	3	1
Brava	4.763	1.050	311	471	0	2.931	0	0

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Agricultural production (in the strict sense)

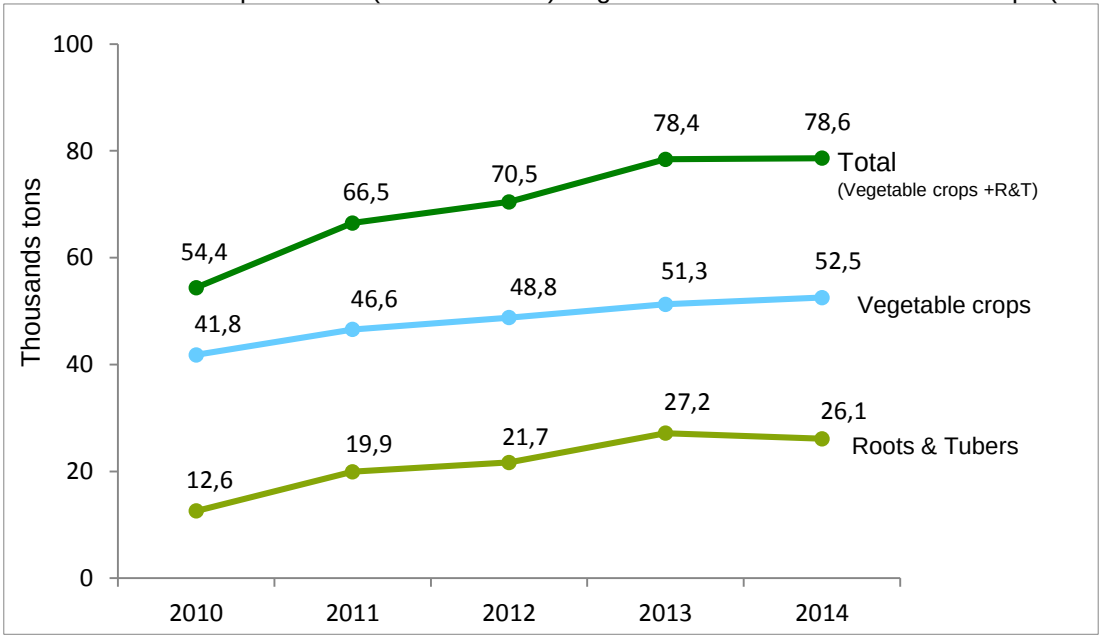
The horticultural sector has seen great progress with noticeable gains in increasing production and productivity encouraging a gradual change in the structure of the primary sector and playing an increasingly important economic role.
The data produced in recent years (Vegetables and Tubers and roots crops production estimates from 2010 to 2014) indicate that there is a clear crop diversification and increased production of all cultures. Overall, from 2010 to 2014 there was an increase of 25.7% in the production of vegetables and the production of roots and tubersmore than doubled, increasing by 107%.
The tomato is the most representative product in vegetable crops and has shown a participation of 29.7% of the total in 2014 (and in 2010 had a total share of 36.3%).

Table 198 - Estimated production (tons) Vegetables and Roots and Tubers crops (2010 – 2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Vegetable crops	**41.799**	**46.570**	**48.785**	**51.266**	**52.544**
Tomatoes	15.193	17.399	14.045	16.684	15.611
Peppers	2.018	2.109	3.849	3.683	3.842
Cabbage	5.668	6.323	8.508	9.028	9.962
Carrots	4.208	5.592	5.573	5.266	6.078
Watermelon	30	2.185	1.252	1.278	1.537
Lettuce	692	709	1.215	1.302	1.856
Kale	2.335	2.689	2.270	2.293	3.551
Onion	4 471	4.548	6.822	6.548	4.842
Various	4.852	5.016	5.251	5.184	5.265
Roots and Tubers (R&T)	**12.592**	**19.937**	**21.671**	**27.163**	**26.093**

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Chart 7 - Estimated production (thousand tons) Vegetables and Roots and Tubers crops (2010 – 2014)



Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

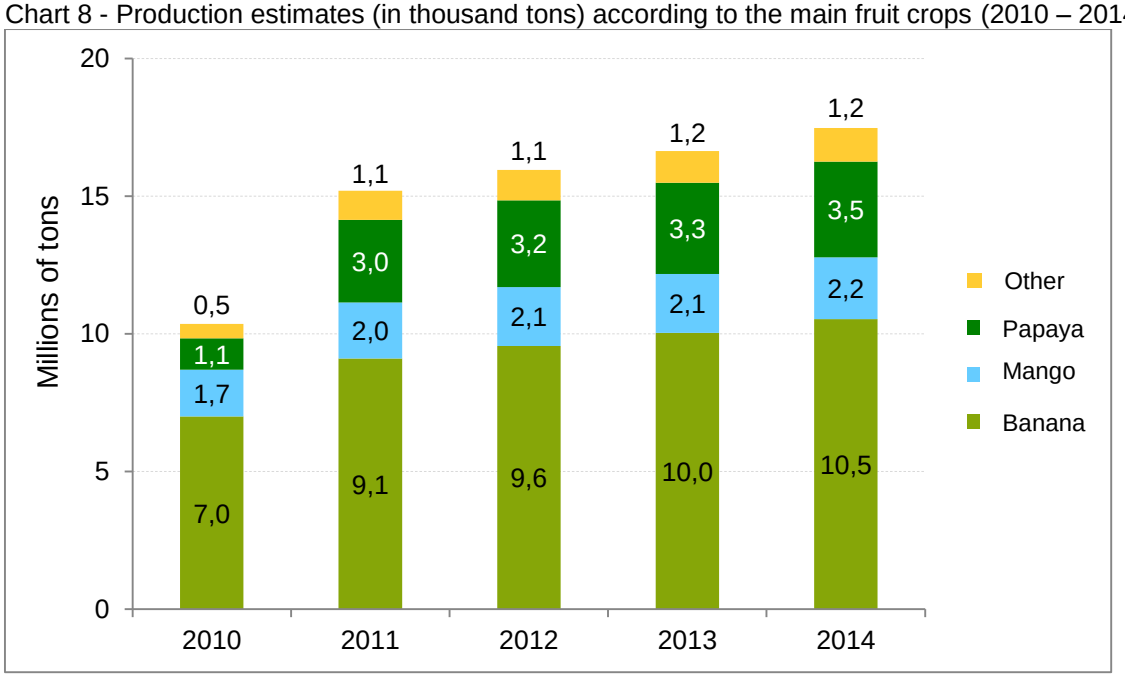
Regarding the production of fruit, estimates of annual production in 2014 amounting to 17,470 tons, consisting mainly of bananas, (approximately 60% of total production) that although it has been reduced from 67.5% in 2010 to 60.3 % of fruits produced in the country, showed a growth trend and from 2010 to 2014, increased to around 68.6%. Also to be noted an increase in the production of other fruits like mango and papaya during the period 2010-2014.

Table 199 - Estimated production (tonnes) by type of fruit crops (2010-2014)

Fruit Crops	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**10.363**	**15.190**	**15.950**	**16.639**	**17.470**
Banana	7.000	9.100	9.555	10.033	10.534
Mango	1.700	2.040	2.142	2.140	2.247
Papaya	1.130	3.000	3.150	3.308	3.473
Other	533	1.050	1.103	1.158	1.216

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Chart 8 - Production estimates (in thousand tons) according to the main fruit crops (2010 – 2014)



Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Regarding cash crops, i.e., coffee, grape and sugarcane (the first two with higher spatial specificity), according to estimates, an increase since 2010 is to be noted; from 2012 to 2014 It may be noted an increase of 18.5% in the total production of these crops, however, the vineyard stands out with 83% of cash crops total production
The annual production estimates of coffee suggest a variation from 33 to 52 tons of this product, highlighting coffee from Fogo.

Table 200 - Estimated production (Ton.) of cash crops (2010 – 2014)

Cash Crops	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	218	338	393	436	465
Coffee	33	62	88	62	52
Vineyard	160	248	277	346	385
Sugarcane	25	28	28	28	28

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

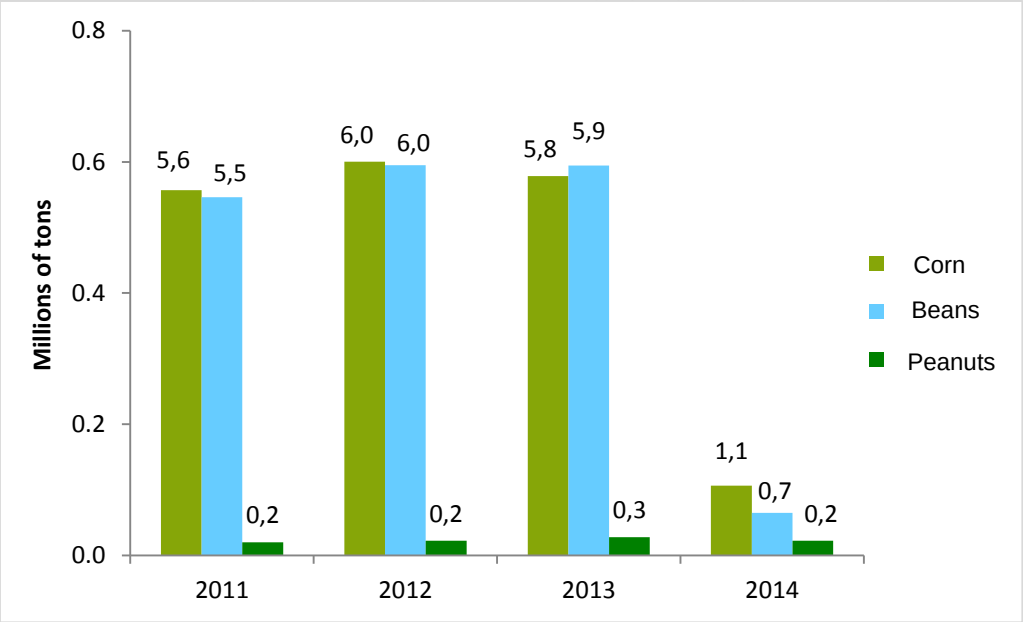
Data indicate that the production of non-irrigated crops registers fluctuations in the yearly rainfall. After a few years of good production, the rainfed crops registered a considerable decrease in production (about 83%), both in corn (-80.9%) as in the bean (-88.1%) that are grown in intercropping. However, it should be clarified that these figures are due to poor rainfall recorded in 2014.

Table 201 - Estimated production (tons) of rainfed crops (2010 – 2014)

Non-irrigated Crops	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		**11.232**	**12.174**	**12.008**	**1.941**
Corn	7.047	5.569	6.001	5.785	1.065
Beans	4.688	5.463	5.950	5.943	650
Peanuts	-	200	223	280	226

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Chart 9 - Production (thousand tons) of rainfed crops per year (2011 - 2014)



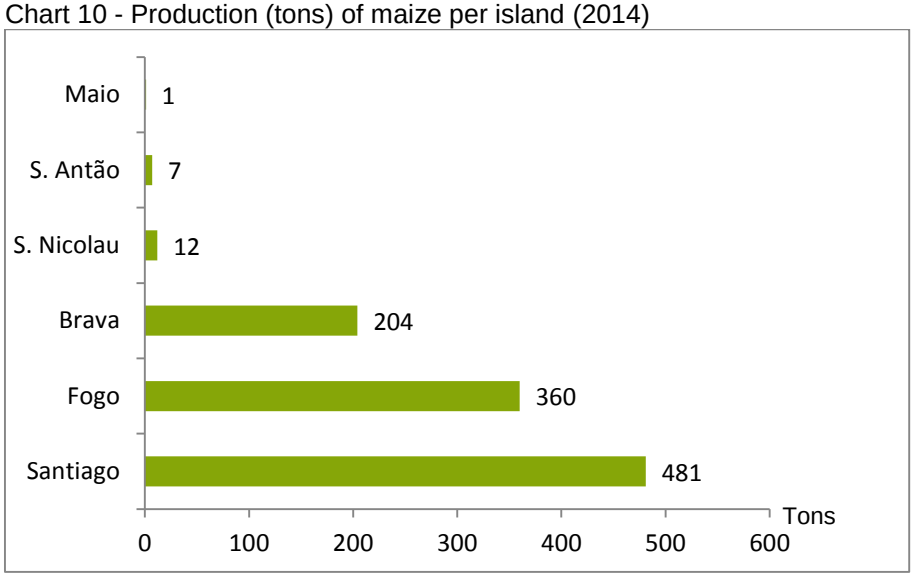
Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 202 - Total production, average maize production (tons) in the last 5 years, per island (2010-2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013/2014	Average production in the last five years	Average Change in the Last 5 years
Cabo Verde	**7.047**	**5.569**	**6.342**	**5.785**	**1.065**	**-82**	6.425	-83
S. Antão	271	245	311	205	7	-97	269	-97
S. Nicolau	177	156	190	171	12	-93	177	-93
Maio	6	6	6	5	1	-80	6	-83
Santiago	4.098	2.949	3.175	2.854	481	-83	3.486	-86
Fogo	1.681	1.457	1.846	1.702	360	-79	1.699	-79
Brava	814	756	814	848	204	-76	788	-74

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Chart 10 - Production (tons) of maize per island (2014)

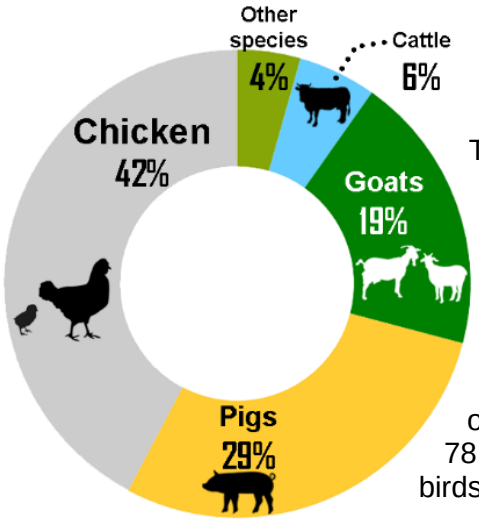


Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Animal Production

The family livestock farm is an important component of income and livelihoods of farm families, and the most raised species by agricultural families are chickens and goats.

Chart 11 - Proportion of livestock by species (2008)



The livestock activity has shown a structural change, if previously the creation of small ruminants was predominant, particularly goats and poultry (chicken), the latest estimates indicate that the pig farming has shown a significant growth and almost doubled from 2007 to 2008. All the islands show diversification in terms of livestock, though the focus is on the islands of Santiago, Fogo and Santo Antão which only on the island of Santiago in 2004 represented about 68.2% of the cattle, 78.7% of sheep, 40.4% of goats, 63.5% of pigs and 50% of birds in the country.

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 203 - Livestock by species and year (1994/95-2008)

Species	1994/95	2004	2006*	2007*	2008*
Cattle	21.728	22.306	27.370	23.979	25.928
Sheep	9.010	10.400	8.136	8.296	10.101
Goats	111.997	148.094	105.170	113.589	92.365
Pigs	69.718	77.316	38.690	74.821	136.992
Birds	270.896	327.562	173.723	244.394	202.163
Ducks and turkeys	3.436	15.558	-	-	10.831
Equines	13.957	11.302	-	-	-
Rabbit	3.256	4.458	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)
* - Results of agricultural campaigns

Table 204 - Livestock species per island (2004)

	Species							
	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Birds	Ducks and Turkeys	Equines	Rabbits
Cabo Verde	**22.306**	**10.400**	**148.094**	**77.316**	**327.562**	**15.558**	**11.302**	**4.458**
Santo Antão	832	165	23.791	7.786	38.721	629	1.997	1.288
S. Vicente	236	240	5.885	4.179	30.479	1.645	49	457
S. Nicolau	1.255	1.269	7.004	2.301	14.399	108	594	47
Sal	60	182	413	993	2.291	38	19	19
Boa Vista	260	37	11.214	940	2.757	64	488	7
Maio	740	40	8.953	1 944	4.093	230	159	42
Santiago	15.206	8.184	59.883	49 129	163.798	11 710	5 892	1 961
Fogo	3.064	269	26.268	9 147	59.671	1 009	1 780	410
Brava	653	14	4.683	897	11.353	125	324	227

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

There have been positive developments for the production of meat in recent years, although it is very constrained by the fluctuations in forage availabilities in the case of ruminants and also the occurrence of episodes of African swine fever in pigs. From 2010 to 2014 the estimate was that the production of beef, pork, sheep and goats increased by 3.8% and pork accounted for about 66.9% of the total. It is worth highlighting the chicken meat production has increased about 39.3% in the same period.

Table 205 - Meat production estimate (tons) (2010 – 2014)

Meat	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Beef, goats, sheep, swine meat	4.254	4.304	4.358	4.412	4.468
Chicken meat	-	677	753	929	943

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 206 - Estimated total, slaughter rate, total slaughtered and meat production (tons) of major species (2014)

Species	Total	Slaughter rate	total slaughtered	Meat production (tons)
Cattle	22.802	0,15	3.420	547
Goat	195.195	0,30	58.559	878
Sheep	11.740	0,30	3.522	53
Pigs	85.405	0,70	59.783	2.989
Total				**4.468**

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

The estimates on milk production also point towards a positive development, having grown about 8.1% in the period from 2010 to 2014. In that year it was estimated that about 31% of the milk produced was from bovine animals and 69% the caprine species.

For eggs production, this also registered a considerable growth of about 27.8% in the 2010-2013 period.

Table 207 - Milk estimated production (in liters) (2010 – 2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Milk	10.320.708	10.521.985	10.728.778	10.941.109	11.159.131

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Table 208 - Eggs estimate production (Unit) (2010 – 2014)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Eggs	35.999.742	41.151.757	47.501.580	45.992.694	42.233.489

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Forestry

Afforestation in Cabo Verde, carried out intensively since the beginning of national independence, by successive governments, with the strong support of international cooperation, has played a crucial role in the fight against desertification and, in the background, allowing the satisfaction of the needs for most of the population.
Currently, the country has a patrimony in woody vegetation, estimated at 89,903 ha, of which 54,919.4 ha (61%) is classified as forest, according to FAO standards[3].

Table 209 - Area covered by woody vegetation and forest and their proportions by island

	Area with woody vegetation (ha)	% Woody vegetation area / island	Área florestal (ha)	% forest/island area	% National forest area
Cabo Verde	**89.903,10**		**54.919,4**		13,60
Santo Antão	5.389,3	6,0	2.071,9	3	0,51
S. Vicente	2.745,4	3,1	2.163,1	10	0,53
S. Nicolau	5.530,5	6,2	2.464,1	7	0,61
Sal	1.714,3	1,9	356,0	2	0,08
Boavista	5.485,6	6,1	1.822,6	3	0,45
Maio	7.176,9	8,0	5.446,9	20	1,35
Santiago	50.532,3	56,1	37.328,3	38	9,25
Fogo	9.929,4	11,0	2.347,4	5	0,58
Brava	1.399,6	1,6	813,6	13	0,20

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

[3] Food and Agriculture Organization (Organização das Nações Unidas para Alimentação e Agricultura)

Table 210 - Biomass Forager Production Estimate (2013)

Forage production area	Area (ha)	MS income (Tons)	Production (Tons)
Forestry and pastoral area	142.261	1,8	256.718
Cultivated corn area	31.727	1,1	35.217
Biomass Forager Production			291.935

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

In recent years, one of the major threats to the destruction of this valuable heritage has been the occurrence of forest fires, with some frequency, particularly on Fogo Island. The major forest fires in the country, have occurred precisely on Fogo Island being the 2013 and 2015 fires, the most significant, with 437 and 801 ha burnt, respectively.

Table 211 - Wooded area (in hectares) burned in forest fires per island (2011 – 2015)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cabo Verde	**73**	**44**	**437**	**278,4**	**801,2**
Santo Antão	0	0	0	0	0
S. Vicente	0	0	0	0	0
S. Nicolau	0	0	0	0	0
Sal	0	0	0	0	0
Boavista	0	0	0	40	0
Maio	0	0	0	0	0
Santiago	0	44	0	80	-
Fogo	73	0	437	158,4	801,2
Brava	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

Fisheries

Fishing has always been an important economic activity for Cabo Verde. This sector along with agriculture has allowed greater resilience of the rural population and reduced the dynamics of rural exodus, as well as provide an opportunity for employment and income for the population.
Fishing in the country is divided into small-scale fishing, which is carried out with boats called "mouth open vessels" and directed to coastal fisheries and also has a semi-industrial fishing and industrial fishing, which is done using larger vessels, usually with inboard engines and greater autonomy.

Artisanal fishing in 2011 had 1,239 vessels and 3,717 fishermen. The island of Santiago has a higher number of small fishing vessels, representing approximately 39.7% of the national total.
In terms of industrial fishing, in 2011, it accounted for90 vessels, employing about 1,092 fishermen. About 47.8% of the vessels were in Santiago Island and approximately 26.7% were on the island of São Vicente.

Table 212 - Number of vessels (boats) and artisanal fishing fishermen per island (2011)

	Number of boats	Number of Fishermen
Cabo Verde	**1.239**	**3.717**
Santo Antão	124	372
São Vicente	93	279
São Nicolau	80	240
Sal	120	360
Boavista	61	183
Maio	69	207
Santiago	492	1.476
Fogo	109	327
Brava	91	273

Source: National Institute for Fisheries Development (NIFD)

Table 213 - Number of vessels and fisherman of industrial / semi-industrial fishing per island (2011)

	Vessel no.	Number of Fishermen
Cabo Verde	**90**	**1.092**
Santo Antão	5	60
São Vicente	24	288
São Nicolau	4	48
Sal	9	108
Maio	4	60
Santiago	43	516
Brava	1	12

Source: National Institute for Fisheries Development (NIFD)

Catches increased by 28% from 2010 to 2013 and the artisanal fisheries catch has had a slight decrease (about 5.3%) while industrial fishing has increased about 59.7% in the same period. Artisanal fishing is more diverse and catches are concentrated around the tuna (35%) and demersal stocks (28%) while the industrial fisheries it is to be noted a certain predominance of tunas (66%) and small pelagic species (22%).

Table 214 - Nominal catches of fish (in tons) according to the type of fishing for main species

	Artisanal	Industrial	Total
2010	4.617,7	4.831,7	9.449,4
2011	4.622,5	4.622,5	9.245,1
2012	4.310,0	5.954,7	10.264,6
2013	4.374,2	7.714,7	12 089,0
2014			
Total	**4.417,5**	**9.839,4**	**14.256,9**
Tunas	1.547,5	6.524,4	8.071,9
Small Pelagic	935,2	2.169,2	3.104,4
Demersal	1.245,7	972,6	2.218,2
Various	652,3	37,8	690,0
Crustaceans and molluscs	11,9	33,3	45,2
Sharks	25,0	102,3	127,2

Source: National Institute for Fisheries Development (NIFD)

Table 215 - Fish import - weight and value (2010-2014)

	Weight (Tons)	Value (Millions of CVE)
2010	403,60	162,03
2011	612,06	251,36
2012	660,62	289,14
2013	727,17	339,23
2014		
Total	**662,43**	**322,50**
Live fish	0,25	0,77
Fresh or chilled fish, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat	3,38	2,60
Frozen fish, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat	97,78	60,51
Fish fillets and other fish meat (minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	205,85	96,06
Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, even cooked ...	60,54	37,13
Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, fresh live, chilled, frozen, dried	110,93	66,74
Mollusks, in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted ...	183,71	58,69

Source: INE

Indicators for the import of fish indicate that the country is still not self-sufficient in relation to consumption of fish. The import has increased and in 2010 had a value of 162.3 million CVE. From 2010 to 2013 imports increased by about 109.4% and correspond mainly to imports of fish fillets and other fish meat (minced), fresh, chilled or frozen, representing about 30% of total imports in value and 31% of total imports by weight.

Sea products take a significantly part in the export basket of the country. From 2010 to 2013 the export value of fish increased (63.6%), however, the amount (weight) decreased by 0.85%. More than 99% of export of marine products are frozen fish. Despite the growth of fish imports, the trade balance in relation to these products is surplus, that is, the country exports more than it imports, fishing is therefore a great generator of foreign exchange for the country.

Table 216 - Fish exports - weight and value (2010-2014)

	Weight (Tons)	Value (Millions of CVE)
2010	13.328,6	1.590,38
2011	13.763,9	2.038,54
2012	10.582,9	1.858,87
2013	13.215,9	2.602,80
2014		
Total	**24.001,8**	**2.977,89**
Fresh or chilled fish, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat	1,5	1,23
Frozen fish, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat	23.992,5	2.954,68
Fish fillets and other fish meat (minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	0,7	0,15
Crustaceans, whether in shell, live, fresh, chilled or frozen, dry	7,2	21,82

Source: INE

BEM-VINDO AO
PARQUE NATURAL
DO FOGO
lo Ambiente,
a e Pescas

Environment

The inclusion of the topic in this environment directory, aims to provide the Cabo Verdean society a picture frame of protected areas and the conditions of housing in terms of access to water, sanitary facilities and habitability of houses. These indicators somewhat portray the diversity of the living conditions of the population and the data indicate that although an improvement in indicators is evident, there is great inter-regional heterogeneity in the country in terms of environmental conditions.

Cabo Verde is a very fragile and vulnerable archipelago to climate change. Aware of this, the Government has implemented an ambitious program of environmental protection, and currently about 18% of the land area and 6% of the marine area are protected areas.

Table 217 - Area and proportion of protected areas (Land and marine) by municipality (2015)

	Area (Km^2)		Proportion	
	Land	Marine	Land	Marine
Cabo Verde	733,57	55.924,74	18,19	5,66
Santo Antão	197,67	44,33	25,38	
S. Vicente	3,12	0,00	1,37	
Santa Luzia	34,27	27.318,00	100,00	
Ilhéu Branco e Raso	8,54	27.837,00	100,00	
S. Nicolau	22,77	0,00	6,64	
Sal	38,27	162,16	17,72	
Boa Vista	231,17	278,37	37,29	
Maio	75,98	284,87	28,24	
Santiago	37,10	0,00	3,74	
Fogo	84,69	0,00	17,79	
Brava	0,00	0,00	0,00	

Source: National Environment Directorate (NED)

The data indicate that in terms of the proportion of the population with access to drinking water from improved sources, ie, access to water through "Fountain", "Autotanque", "Public Network" or even if got by neighbors, a considerable improvement was registered, from 78% in 2000 to 91% in 2014. This increase of 13 percentage points in national terms has a very important qualitative dimension, taking into account that the increase was more pronounced in rural areas, where access to water has always been a major constraint. First there were 65% of the population with access to water through improved sources in 2000, in 2014 it increased to 77%, an increase of 17%.

Table 218 - Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source[4]

	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**78,1**	**90,2**	**90,5**	**90,1**	**91,0**
Gender					
Male	78,2	90,4		90,2	91,1
Female	78,0	90,1		90,0	90,8
Area					
Urban	89,0	98,6	99,1	99,3	98,4
Rural	65,4	76,7	75,5	72,9	76,6
Municipality					
Ribeira Grande	88,2	94,4	95,1	94,4	91,4
Paul	78,3	89,4	91,5	88,7	89,0
Porto Novo	83,4	91,5	94,5	95,4	95,8
S. Vicente	75,1	97,8	99,3	99,3	98,1
Ribeira Brava	91,3	94,5	99,3	96,7	98,4
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	81,4	95,2	93,2	94,1	94,3
Sal	96,3	99,2	98,5	100,0	99,3
Boavista	77,9	98,5	99,2	92,8	99,3
Maio	92,6	98,9	99,3	98,8	99,8
Tarrafal	84,5	95,9	93,4	95,6	96,0
Santa Catarina	63,2	77,3	73,5	73,9	79,1
Santa Cruz	74,9	80,2	83,7	82,5	81,6
Praia	93,0	98,2	99,0	99,5	99,1
S. Domingos	75,4	88,1	90,0	82,3	66,1
S. Miguel	57,0	71,9	78,0	67,2	60,9
S. Salvador do Mundo	43,9	52,9	42,7	42,7	46,1
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	61,0	79,0	79,8	86,0	86,4
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	49,8	74,6	81,7	85,7	82,5
Mosteiros	54,6	64,2	54,7	51,7	60,8
S. Filipe	72,7	80,3	72,7	70,9	91,0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	57,5	67,6	56,4	44,4	61,8
Brava	82,4	94,3	97,8	99,7	98,2

Source: INE

[4] In Cabo Verde, it is considered improved sources of drinking water, "Fountain," "Autotanque" and "Public Network / Channeling ... / ... Piped water (including from the homes of neighbors)"

Table 219 - Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities (1990, 2000, 2010, 2012-2014)

Improved sanitation facilities (%)	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**24,5**	**39,2**	**63,6**	**72,9**	**71,8**	**73,9**
Gender						
Male		39,2	63,5		71,5	73,3
Female		39,2	63,7		72,1	74,5
Area						
Urban	43,1	56	76	83,9	81,1	83,3
Rural	9,8	19,7	43,8	53,9	54,6	55,9
Municipality						
Ribeira Grande	17,0	37,3	72,3	77,9	74,8	78,2
Paul	8,4	21,1	60,4	70,7	69,3	71,2
Porto Novo	13,2	28,1	52,5	59,8	63,3	65,4
S. Vicente	43,3	57,1	80,5	87,4	83,8	85,1
Ribeira Brava ([5])	30,9	46,6	68,6	71,0	70,4	66,3
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau ([7])		51,6	71,3	85,2	82,5	86,1
Sal	67,0	71,1	87,6	89,0	89,4	91,4
Boavista	35,0	51,3	61,1	61,5	68,1	68,0
Maio	27,8	43,4	74,3	89,2	88,6	91,9
Tarrafal ([6])	13,2	27,1	49,2	65,0	58,6	57,3
Santa Catarina ([8])	13,8	28,2	52,0	57,7	58,3	60,0
Santa Cruz ([8])	4,8	15,9	34,6	39,8	45,1	48,9
Praia ([8])	39,7	52,0	69,8	81,9	77,4	80,0
S. Domingos ([8])	5,8	15,8	36,6	54,0	52,6	52,1
S. Miguel ([8])	6,2	12,6	34,5	46,7	42,8	50,0
S. Salvador do Mundo ([8])	3,1	13,1	33,4	45,4	45,2	51,8
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos ([8])	4,7	15,9	41,4	53,3	62,1	65,2
Ribeira Grande de Santiago ([8])	2,1	10,3	31,0	41,4	48,1	45,4
Mosteiros ([7])	19,9	37,4	76,5	83,1	89,1	87,8
S. Filipe (9)	16,2	35,6	67,5	77,1	79,1	82,1
Santa Catarina do Fogo (9)	9,9	28,7	71,2	74,3	81,9	83,6
Brava	41,9	50,9	73,4	86,1	86,6	87,4

Source: INE

[5] For S. Nicolau it was not possible to know the disaggregated data by the two municipalities in 1990. The entire island was one municipality at that time and had two parishes (Parish of Nossa Senhorada Lapa and Nossa Senhora do Rosário). When the parish was divided in two municipalities the areas of the two existing parishes were altered, as well as having been created another parish, so it is not possible to consider the data made available per parish of the Census 1990 since it does not correspond to the current areas of the two municipalities.

[6] In 1990 the area of the Tarrafal municipality corresponded to 2 parishes. These Parishes, Santo Amaro Abade and S. Miguel Arcanjo, correspond to existing municipalities of Tarrafal and São Miguel respectively. In 1990 the area of the Santa Catarina municipality corresponded to the two parishes. These Parishes, Santa Catarina and São Salvador do Mundo, correspond to existing municipalities of Santa Catarina and São Salvador do Mundo respectively. In 1990 the area of the municipality of Santa Cruz corresponded to the two parishes. These Parishes, Santiago Maior and S. Lourenço dos Orgãos correspond to the current municipalities of Santa Cruz and S. Lourenço dos orgãos respectively. In 1990 the area of Praia da county corresponded to the 5 parishes. These Parishes, Nossa Senhora da Luz, S. Nicolau Tolentino, Nossa Senhora da Graça, Santíssimo Nome de Jesus and S. João Baptista, correspond to existing municipalities of São Domingos (2 civil parishes), Praia and Ribeira Grande de Santiago (2 districts) respectively.

[7] In 1990 the municipality of Mosteiros did not exist, but the current area corresponded to the Parish of Nossa Senhora da Ajuda. The current area of S. Filipe county corresponds to the Parishes of S. Lourenço and Nossa Sra. Da Conceição. The current area of the municipality of Santa Catarina do Fogo corresponds to the Parish of Santa Catarina

Another indicator that is worth highlight is the proportion of urban population living in degraded houses or shacks. In 2000 about 61.6% of the urban population was living in housing units that offered precarious conditions for a decent life. The data indicate that there has been an improvement in this indicator and that in 2013, only 35.2% of the population was living in degraded houses or shacks (a reduction of 43% in that period). Only Boavista Island showed a step backwards from this indicator, where there was an increase of 8 percentage points from 2000 to 2013, causing about 60% of the population to live in precarious housing.

Table 220 - Proportion of urban population living in rundown or precarious houses[8] (2000, 2010, 2013-2014)

	2000	2010	2013	2014
Cabo Verde	**61,6**	**43,2**	**35,2**	**33,0**
Gender				
Male	61,8	43,7	35,4	34,3
Female	61,5	42,8	34,9	31,7
Municipality				
Ribeira Grande	56,3	31,2	13,0	14,2
Paul	81,6	33,3	42,3	41,4
Porto Novo	72,9	50,0	41,3	38,4
S. Vicente	57,6	35,6	27,8	28,1
Ribeira Brava	56,9	21,4	20,1	25,1
Tarrafal de S. Nicolau	61,1	39,7	30,9	24,1
Sal	51,6	41,5	32,6	29,3
Boavista	52,0	61,8	59,9	52,7
Maio	68,7	34,2	29,1	47,9
Tarrafal	76,0	38,5	45,0	32,9
Santa Catarina	47,5	44,7	29,5	26,0
Santa Cruz	76,7	55,5	48,1	56,0
Praia	63,0	47,3	38,4	34,0
S. Domingos	69,6	40,1	25,1	54,2
S. Miguel	83,2	47,4	41,1	30,7
S. Salvador do Mundo	-	63,4	55,0	46,0
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	-	55,0	23,8	28,5
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	-	47,7	42,1	45,0
Mosteiros	35,5	39,4	25,1	26,4
S. Filipe	57,6	30,6	20,1	21,7
Santa Catarina do Fogo	-	45,1	50,0	48,0
Brava	54,0	28,7	17,9	31,2

Source: INE

[8] It represents the population living in households with one or more of the following conditions: Living in a tent, container, Makeshift in building not intended for housing: factories, schools, fountains, garages, etc; Has no access to improved drinking water source; Lacks access to improved sanitation facilities; The living units have ceiling, walls and floor made of non-durable materials; Overcrowded - more than 3 people sharing the same room.

Political Participation

The issue of political participation, whose focus is mainly on the participation of women in the national parliament and within the Executive Power, the main indicators of the elections' results in 2011 (legislative and presidential) and 2012 (municipal) are also presented to highlight the effective participation of the population in the last elections.
The tables were prepared based on data published in the Official Bulletin and demonstrate the electoral framework of Cabo Verde.

Women in politics

The data indicate that the participation of women has increased considerably from the 1991 and 2011elections. In terms of participation of women in the National Parliament, there is an increase of 17 percentage points, corresponding to a change of 447% (400 %) from 1991 to 2011. a similar behavior can be seen in relation to the participation of women within the Executive Power, where data indicate an increase of 49 percentage points and currently (until October 2015), women account for 55% of governmental positions.

Table 221 - Number and Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Year	Total seats	Women	
		No	%
1985	83	10	12,0
1991	79	3	3,8
2001	72	8	11,1
2006	72	11	15,3
2011	72	15	20,8

Source: National Electoral Commission (NEC)

Table 222 - Number and Proportion of women within the Executive Power

Year	Total (Governmental position)	Women	
		No	%
1991	16	1	6,3
1998	23	5	21,7
2002	17	4	23,5
2004	21	4	19,0
2006	22	7	31,8
2008	20	8	40,0
2011	20	8	40,0
2015	20	11	55,0

Source: National Electoral Commission (NEC and Government of Cabo Verde (www.governo.cv)

Political Participation Indicators

On the political participation in the various categories of elections (presidential, legislative and municipal) here are the main indicators (Abstention, proportion of votes of the most voted candidate etc.) as well as the results of the most recent elections (for each category); abstention is a fact that is to be highlighted. In virtually all of the elections held in 2011 and 2012 it is noted that the abstention rate is more than 20% whereas in the electoral constituency of Europe and Rest of World this rate is higher than in the last legislative and presidential elections which registered abstentions rate of 48% and 72%, respectively.
The blank and void votes showed a very low percentage in all elections.

Table 223 - Indicators of participation in legislative elections (2011)

Electoral constituency	Total votes			Abstention (%)	Most voted party (%)
	Valid	Blank	Void		
Total National	**77,5**	**0,6**	**0,4**	**21,9**	**40,3**
Santo Antão	81,4	0,9	0,7	17,7	40,6
S. Vicente	73,1	0,6	0,5	26,4	32,4
S. Nicolau	77,1	0,9	0,9	22,0	34,6
Sal	66,4	0,3	0,4	33,3	30,5
Boa Vista	71,5	0,4	0,7	28,1	37,4
Maio	83,5	0,4	0,3	16,1	33,9
Santiago Norte	79,5	0,7	0,3	19,8	43,3
Santiago Sul	79,1	0,5	0,4	20,4	42,9
Fogo	78,6	0,4	0,1	21,0	49,7
Brava	76,0	0,9	0,5	23,0	39,2
Total Foreign	**59,5**	**0,6**	**0,4**	**39,9**	**33,8**
Africa	69,9	1,2	0,5	28,9	45,4
Americas	76,6	0,7	0,4	22,8	49,6
Europe and rest of the world	51,4	0,4	0,4	48,1	25,9
Total	**75,4**	**0,6**	**0,4**	**24,0**	**52,0**

Source: O.B. 7 - Series I of February 19, 2011

Table 224 - Indicators of participation in the 2nd round of the presidential elections by electoral constituency (2011)

Electoral constituency	Total votes			Abstention (%)	Most voted party (%)
	Valid	Blank	Void		
Total National	**62,2**	**0,5**	**0,3**	**37,1**	**54,3**
Santo Antão	64,3	0,7	0,4	34,6	53,6
S. Vicente	53,5	0,7	0,3	45,5	54,3
S. Nicolau	63,4	1,3	0,4	34,8	59,8
Sal	50,2	0,6	0,1	49,0	60,0
Boa Vista	36,9	0,7	0,1	62,3	63,5
Maio	68,2	0,1	0,2	31,5	62,5
Santiago Norte	67,1	0,3	0,3	32,3	53,4
Santiago Sul	65,1	0,5	0,2	34,2	57,0
Fogo	64,9	0,2	0,1	34,8	39,6
Brava	65,0	0,1	0,4	34,5	53,0
Total Foreign	**37,1**	**0,3**	**0,2**	**62,4**	**45,5**
America	53,7	0,4	0,2	45,7	40,8
Africa	57,8	0,3	0,5	41,5	32,7
Europe and rest of the world	27,3	0,3	0,2	72,2	52,7
TOTAL	**59,1**	**0,5**	**0,3**	**40,1**	**53,6**

Source: O.B. No. 29 - I Series 2nd Supplement, of September 4, 2011 / Notice No 3 / PR / CNE / 2011

Table 225 - Indicators of participation in local elections by electoral constituency (2012)

Electoral constituency	Total votes			Abstention (%)	Most voted party (%)
	Valid (%)	Void (%)	Blank (%)		
Paul	99	2	1	18	55
Ribeira Grande	98	1	2	26	62
Porto Novo	99	2	1	23	41
S. Vicente	99	2	1	38	44
Ribeira Brava	98	2	2	22	42
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	98	2	2	24	51
Sal	99	1	1	38	
Boa Vista	99	2	1	32	59
Maio	99	2	1	23	54
Praia	99	1	1	38	63
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	99	1	1	19	53
S. Domingos	99	2	1	20	53
Santa Cruz	99	1	1	24	44
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	99	2	1	19	37
Santa Catarina	97	1	2	26	
S. Salvador do Mundo	98	1	2	22	40
S. Miguel	99	1	1	26	53
Tarrafal	99	2	1	28	53
Mosteiros	99	1	1	27	28
S. Filipe	99		1	30	
Santa Catarina do Fogo	99	1	1	18	46
Brava	99	1	1	24	54
Total	**99**		**1**	**31**	**46**

Source: O. B. No. 45 - Series I of August 1, 2012

Election Results

Table 226 - Results of the 2nd round of elections for President of the Republic (2011)

Electoral constituency	No of Registered	No of Voters	Total votes			Abstention	Vote	
			Valid	Blank	Void		JCF	MIS
Total National	**267.676**	**168.478**	**166.418**	**1.377**	**683**	**99.198**	**91.498**	**74.920**
Santo Antão	27.216	17.800	17.508	196	96	9.416	9.533	7.975
S. Vicente	46.198	25.170	24.707	333	130	21.028	13.667	11.040
S. Nicolau	8.268	5.388	5.246	105	37	2.880	3.223	2.023
Sal	14.146	7.212	7.104	91	17	6.934	4.325	2.779
Boa Vista	4.457	1.681	1.644	33	4	2.776	1.067	577
Maio	4.259	2.918	2.905	5	8	1.341	1.823	1.082
Santiago Norte	58.850	39.824	39.475	187	162	19.026	21.260	18.215
Santiago Sul	79.781	52.494	51.921	387	186	27.287	29.927	21.994
Fogo	20.675	13.485	13.420	36	29	7.190	5.346	8.074
Brava	3.826	2.506	2.488	4	14	1.320	1.327	1.161
Total foreign	**36.945**	**13.885**	**13.696**	**105**	**84**	**23.060**	**6.237**	**7.459**
America	8306	4514	4463	31	20	3792	1840	2623
Africa	4610	2698	2665	12	21	1912	883	1782
Europe and rest of the world	24029	6673	6568	62	43	17356	3514	3054
TOTAL	**304.621**	**182.363**	**180.114**	**1.482**	**767**	**122.258**	**97.735**	**82.379**
		59.9%	**59.1%**	**0.5%**	**0.3%**	**40.1%**	**54.3%**	**45.7%**

Source: O. B. No. 29 - I Series 2nd Supplement, of September 4, 2011 / Notice No 3 / PR / CNE / 2011
JCF - Jorge Carlos de Almeida Fonseca
MIS - Manuel Inocêncio Sousa

Table 227 - Results of legislative elections (2011)

Electoral constituency	No of Registered	No of Voters	Total votes			Abstention	MPD	PAICV	UCID	PSD	PTS
			Valid	Blank	Void						
Total National	**264.220**	**206.292**	**204.752**	**1.540**	**1.103**	**57.928**	**86.342**	**106.354**	**9.484**	**429**	**1.040**
Santo Antão	26.559	21.852	21.626	226	191	4.707	9.814	10.788	667	0	166
S. Vicente	45.802	33.728	33.465	263	215	12.074	11.541	14.835	6.297	73	504
S. Nicolau	8.113	6.326	6.255	71	71	1.787	3.172	2.809	163	0	40
Sal	14.229	9.496	9.454	42	55	4.733	4.424	4.343	632	0	0
Boa Vista	4.428	3.182	3.165	17	31	1.246	1.434	1.658	0	0	42
Maio	4.128	3.463	3.448	15	11	665	2.037	1.400	0	0	0
Santiago Norte	58.158	46.668	46.234	434	199	11.490	19.793	25.196	565	193	288
Santiago Sul	78.751	62.657	62.296	361	287	16.094	27.116	33.754	976	163	0
Fogo	20.311	16.041	15.964	77	26	4.270	5.706	10.104	128	0	0
Brava	3.741	2.879	2.845	34	17	862	1.305	1.467	56	0	0
Total Foreign	**34.347**	**20.650**	**20.448**	**202**	**145**	**13.697**	**8.332**	**11.613**	**358**	**0**	**0**
Africa	4.196	2.983	2.932	51	21	1.213	1.006	1.905	0	0	0
Americas	7.994	6.175	6.120	55	33	1.819	2.054	3.965	68	0	0
Europe and rest of the world	22.157	11.492	11.396	96	91	10.665	5.272	5.743	290	0	0
TOTAL	**298.567**	**226.942**	**225.200**	**1.742**	**1.248**	**71.625**	**94.674**	**117.967**	**9.842**	**429**	**1.040**
		76,0%	**75,4%**	**0,6%**	**0,4%**	**24,0%**	**41,7%**	**52,0%**	**4,3%**	**0,2%**	**0,5%**

Source: O B. No 7 - Series I of February 19, 2011

Table 228 - Election results for the Municipal Councils according to political parties / groups by electoral constituency (2012)

Electoral constituency	No of registered	No of Voters	Total votes			Abstention	FV. BV	GIASF	GIMCS	GIUDS	GUS/SM	MPD	PAICV	PTS	PRSC	UCID	UNISC
			Valid votes	Void	Blank												
Paul	4.916	4.046	4.000	46	60	915	0	0	0	0	0	2.235	1.705	0	0	0	0
Ribeira Grande	12.168	8.866	8.698	168	102	3.115	0	0	0	0	0	5.507	2.632		0	457	0
Porto Novo	11.447	8.863	8.783	80	174	2.582	0	0	0	0	0	3.674	7.935	0	0	0	0
S. Vicente	47.570	29.723	29.495	228	530	17.847	0	0	0	0	0	12.997	8.905	504	0	6.559	0
Ribeira Brava	5.069	3.951	3.887	64	112	1.145	0	0	0	0	0	1.651	2.000	0	0	124	0
Tarrafal S. Nicolau	3.620	2.736	2.693	43	56	884	0	0	0	0	0	1.392	1.245	0	0	0	0
Sal	14.883	9.171	9.062	109	122	5.712	0	0	4.891	0	0	0	3.678	0	0	371	0
Boa Vista	5.658	3.874	3.823	51	75	1.784	343	0	0	0	0	2.298	1.107	0	0	0	0
Maio	4.430	3.413	3.371	42	52	1.017	0	0	0	0	0	1.938	1.480	0	0	0	0
Praia	70.709	43.906	43.573	333	466	26.803	0	0	0	0	0	27.483	15.213	122	0	289	0
Ribeira Grande de Santiago	4.997	4.031	3.988	43	35	967	0	0	0	0	0	2.128	1.825	0	0	0	0
S. Domingos	7.922	6.360	6.284	76	108	1.562	0	0	0	0	0	3.386	2.790	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	13.738	10.481	10.349	132	151	3.257	0	0	0	0	0	4.579	5.312	0	0	0	307
S. Lourenço dos Órgãos	4.701	3.794	3.746	48	62	906	0	0	0	0	0	1.389	2.295	0	0	0	0
Santa Catarina	21.546	15.864	15.423	241	200	5.682	0	0	0	0	0	7.504	7.473	0	446	0	0
S. Salvador do Mundo	4.843	3.784	3.723	61	48	1.059	0	0	0	0	0	1.500	2.175	0	0	0	0
S. Miguel	8.469	6.246	6.175	71	85	2.222	0	0	0	0	231	3.322	2.469	68	0	0	0
Tarrafal	9.698	6.992	6.891	101	116	2.706	0	0	0	0	0	3.692	3.083	0	0	0	0
Mosteiros	5.594	4.075	4.054	21	35	1.519	0	0	0	0	0	1.134	2.885	0	0	0	0
S. Filipe	13.172	9.167	9.118	49	61	4.006	0	3.179	0	2.544	0	0	3.334	0	0	0	0
Santa Catarina do Fogo	3.063	2.504	2.483	21	13	559	0	0	0	0	0	1.155	1.315	0	0	0	0
Brava	4.121	3.128	3.087	41	30	993	0	0	0	0	0	1.674	1.383	0	0	0	0
Total	**282.406**	**194.975**	**192.906**	**2.069**	**2.693**	**87.241**	**343**	**3.179**	**4.891**	**2.544**	**231**	**90.539**	**79.239**	**694**	**446**	**7.800**	**307**
			98,9%	**0,7%**	**1,0%**	**30,9%**	**0,2%**	**1,6%**	**2,5%**	**1,3%**	**0,1%**	**46,4%**	**40,6%**	**0,4%**	**0,2%**	**4,0%**	**0,2%**

Source: O. B. Series I no 45 of August 1st 2012