



CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS SUB-PROJECT

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS



**CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)**

In collaboration with the

**CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)**

**2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
DATA ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT**

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ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT,
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FOREWORD

The Caribbean Community Council of Ministers, acting on the advice and recommendations of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), in February 2000, approved the use of a regionally coordinated approach for the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. The strategy included an activity on the **Analysis and Dissemination of Census Data and Results**, which comprised the preparation of National Census Reports (NCRs) and Regional Special Topic Monographs (RSTMs).

Fourteen Member States and four Associate Members participated in the programme. The participation of these countries in the Regional Census programme was in recognition of the value and economy of regional co-operation and coordination in executing the Censuses and for the production of comparable, high quality socio-economic data, useful in planning, and improving the quality of life and in achieving overall progress of the peoples of the Region.

The NCRs were undertaken by writers from the Region with experience in Demography, with two reviewers from the University of the West Indies (UWI) ensuring the soundness of the quality of the publications. On the basis of the review and comments by the respective National Statistical Offices and consultation with the writers and reviewers, the Reports were finalised by the CARICOM Secretariat.

The first and final drafts of this publication, **“2000 Round of Population and Housing Census of the Caribbean Community: National Census Report, St. Kitts and Nevis”** were prepared by Ms. Linda Hewitt of Trinidad and Tobago and reviewed by Dr. Godfrey St. Bernard of the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute for Social and Economic Studies (SALISES), UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. The tables for the Report were generated by Mr. Wendell Thomas, Data Processing Consultant of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat, specifically with respect to the RSTMs. The final draft was extensively reviewed by the Secretariat, including technical and language review and general formatting.

The analysis of the Census was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP). **The CCDP was designed as a strategic response to key trends and emerging priorities in the CARICOM environment with the objective of promoting the economic and social development of CARICOM through the deepening of the regional integration process. The overall aim of the CCDP was the strengthening of the institutional capacity of CARICOM to provide leadership in the regional integration process, and the enhancing of the implementation capacity of the CARICOM Secretariat to achieve clear results in core programme areas.**

Specifically, the outputs of the Census Statistics Sub-Project under the CCDP were to lead to improved development planning in Member Countries and in the Region through the use of the census data and information. The deliverables anticipated are eighteen (18)

National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs; a volume of Basic Tables; training of personnel in demographic analysis through a seven-week workshop facilitated by UWI; and the establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

The Census Data Analysis project was aimed at filling the gap existing in the Region and specifically within the national statistical systems in the area of demographic and population analysis, thereby enabling its use in policy and decision-making. Statisticians are in short supply in the Region and the area of demography is even more severely affected. The Census Data Analysis project provided a *common framework* for enabling comparability of the demographic transition and population characteristics across Member States based on the elements outlined in the content of the National Census Report. Additionally the reports are able to highlight trends in the demographic transition of the population of Member Countries from youthful to ageing populations; to make significant linkages with respect to education, training and economic activity; or economic activity with gender and fertility. The process of preparing the reports also allowed for quality checks on data, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

A major challenge that persists is that of having clean data sets for analysis. To mitigate these data challenges, a series of four training courses is being undertaken to train personnel in the Region, with the first one funded out of the CCDP and the remaining three from a multi-programme technical assistance project, with funds received from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In addition, a short course for senior officials from statistical officers was also undertaken with CDB funding.

It is hoped that these Reports will benefit the countries through providing the analysis with regard to their age, sex, education, occupation, economic activity and other critical characteristics that are important to aid the formulation of policy and decision-making, both public and private, such as government officials, researchers, academics, members of the business community and civil society. Furthermore, the experience gained, together with the efforts to strengthen capacity, will equip the Region to analyse the results of the 2010 Census.

The CARICOM Secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all persons and organisations who have been associated with this Statistics project.

**EDWIN CARRINGTON
SECRETARY-GENERAL
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY**

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Appreciation is also expressed to Ms Beverly Harris, Director of the Statistics Department of St. Kitts and Nevis and to the other Staff of the Statistics Department of St. Kitts and Nevis who provided invaluable support in the preparation of this report. The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the tremendous support provided by a number of persons including government officials

The support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in contributing to the printing of the publication is highly appreciated.

The CARICOM Secretariat acknowledges the hard work and commitment displayed by the Staff of the Regional Statistics, Programme, past and present as well as by other staff of the Secretariat, throughout the preparation of this publication.

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ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council
EC	Eastern Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
GCE 'O' Level	General Certificate of Education Ordinary level (Examination)
GCE 'A' Level	General Certificate of Education Advanced level (Examination)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
RCCC	Regional Census Coordinating Committee
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UWI	University of the West Indies
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Chapter 1

National Population Trends Size, Distribution, Composition, Growth and Change 1991-2001

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides a summary view of changes in the size, composition and distribution of the national population of St. Kitts and Nevis over the ten-year period between the censuses of 1991 and 2001. The components responsible for change are mortality, fertility and migration. The first two are the result of vital events, namely deaths occurring in the population, and births, being complementary to each other. Deaths account for decrease, and births, for population increase. The net effect of the third component, migration, assumes a negative value if more persons leave the country to live abroad than the number who entered to stay permanently. There is a net gain in population if more persons enter into the country to reside than the numbers who leave, during the observed reference periods. The chapter will also provide an indication of how the national population was distributed among administrative areas during the time of taking of the 1991 and 2001 censuses.

The country comprises two islands, St Kitts and Nevis and as such the data and analysis must fully reflect the prevailing conditions of both islands. It is possible from these comparative views at these two census periods to establish the extent to which the population has shifted between administrative divisions in both islands, resulting in overall loss to some areas and gains to others. These measures of internal migration, as the phenomenon is known, are very important, especially in the context of the build up of the major city area at the expense of the remaining areas on the island. Often, shifts in population are symptomatic of underlying deficiencies in areas as a result of which population tend to move to those places where they perceive opportunities to be better.

These perceptions may be related to the availability of jobs, educational facilities and other types of amenities.

From an economic and social policy standpoint, it is therefore useful to seek a deeper insight into observed trends by means of specially planned surveys since the census provides only baseline data on the many areas covered during enumeration. In the case of internal movement of population occasioning loss to some areas, there can perhaps be provision of infrastructure and amenities that would increase the attractiveness and utility of such areas. Such policies can achieve a more evenly balanced distribution of population among areas.

1.1. Short Review of Historical Demographic Trends, 1871-1991 and 2001

It is most significant in the case of St. Kitts and Nevis to look back to the years of the earliest censuses beginning in 1871. The astonishing feature revealed in Table 1 is that, considering the one hundred and twenty years or so from 1871 to 1991, the population increased by only 3,655 in the case of St. Kitts, and actually decreased by some 2,209, in the case of Nevis. The 1871 population for St. Kitts was 28,169, and for Nevis, 11,703. Thus for the islands combined, the population was 39,872 in 1871 and 40,618 in 1991, a mere increase of 746. During the latest decade of the censuses, namely, from 1991 to 2001, the population increased from 31,826 to 35,217 for St. Kitts and from 8,789 to 11,108 in the case of Nevis. Naturally, one would wish to know what has accounted for this distinctive trend over so many years of demographic history. The full picture would therefore be revealed when trends in mortality, fertility and migration, the components that account for population size, growth and change, are examined in Chapter 2.

Table 1.1: Percent Population Distribution by Island and Year: 1991-2001

Island	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Kitts	78.4	80.5	83.4	80.8	81.6	81.7	82.2	82.3	82.1	82.4	75.8
Nevis	21.6	19.5	16.6	19.2	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.7	17.9	17.6	24.2

1.2. Population Distribution and Density-St Kitts

St Kitts and Nevis, as the separate names convey are two islands but one country, separated by sea, but nevertheless, fully in view, from points on either island. In terms of modes of transport, there are excellent means readily available by air and sea (ferry) from one island to the next. According to census enumeration, the population of St Kitts and Nevis is distributed over land area measuring 261.3 sq km (168 sq miles in the case of St Kitts and 93.3 sq km (36 sq miles) for Nevis. With regards to St. Kitts, there are nine (9) divisional areas, Parishes, in order of population size as follows:

Table 1.2 Population Density by Parish - St. Kitts : 1991 and 2001

Parish	Population		Area (Sq. Km.)	Population Density Per Sq. Km.	
	1991	2001		1991	2001
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
St. Kitts	31826	35217	174.07	182.83	202.32
St. George	12605	13251	28.66	439.81	462.35
St. Mary	3249	3423	15.07	215.59	227.14
St. Anne	3077	3167	12.76	241.14	248.20
St. John	2936	3248	24.8	118.39	130.97
St. Peter	2658	3541	20.69	128.47	171.15
St. Thomas	2257	2395	24.27	93.00	98.68
St. Paul	2130	2453	13.76	154.80	178.27
Christchurch	1664	2061	18.63	89.32	110.63
Trinity	1250	1678	15.43	81.01	108.75

The size of the respective parishes measured in square kilometers, relative to that of population (number of persons) provides a measure of population density in 2001 shown in column 5 of Table 1.2.

It can be seen that the Parish of St. George, which consists of the capital town of Basseterre and the remainder of the parish, is the largest area unit with highest population

density of 462 persons per sq km. The parish extends over the southwestern coast of the island and embraces all of the narrow southern-most peninsular. In terms of population distribution, in 2001 there were four Parishes with a range of 3.2 to 3.5 thousand, namely, St. Mary, St. Anne, St. John and St Peter. Among these, St John is the largest land area (24.8 sq. km). This Parish however had the lowest density of 131 persons per sq. km in this group. Except for St. Anne, the other three parishes are located on the East of the island, extending from North (St John) to South (St. Peter). St. Mary stands between the two. Among the remaining parishes, St. Thomas, St. Paul, Christchurch and Trinity, the land area is largest for St. Thomas (24.27 Sq Km) but lowest (99) in terms of persons per sq. km.

Population distribution is in some areas constrained by topographical features that restrict settlement, in some cases. In the case of St John for example, the parish is cradled between mountain ranges (North West and South East ranges) and extensive coastline. Many rivulets dissect the terrain and the growing of sugarcane limits dense settlement. Low population density obtains for the parishes of Trinity and St Ann, located on either side of St. Thomas.

1.3 Population Distribution and Density-Nevis

With respect to Nevis, the population is distributed among five (5) parishes, namely, St. Paul, St. John, St. George, St. Thomas and St. James. The total land area consists of 93.3 square kilometers (36 sq. miles). Greatest concentration of population in 2001 was in the Parishes of St. John and St. George, which accounted for 26.1 percent and 23.1 percent respectively, making up almost 50 percent of the island's population. Two of the remaining three parishes, St. Paul and St. James have a fairly even distribution of just over 16 percent each with the third, St. Thomas, constituting 18.4 percent. In terms of change between censuses 1991 and 2001, only St. John recorded significant change in the share of population distribution, and St. Paul, to a lesser degree. There were decreases in the increments of population between two periods for all other parishes, but more so in the case of St. George. These values can be seen in Table 1.3

1.4. Population Distribution by Sex and Administrative Division

It is useful to view the population in terms of how it has changed in size within administrative areas during the inter-censal period. This is measured in terms of percentage change seen in Table 1.4, whilst absolute numbers are given in Table 1.3. According to the data for St Kitts, only the Parishes of St Anne, St. Thomas and St Mary, was the population lower increments in 2001 than in 1991. In the case of the latter however, there was a small gain in population of some 174 persons. All other parishes showed increase, some, substantially so, more than was the case with others.

Table 1.3: Total Population by Sex and Administrative Division: 2001 and 1991

Administrative Division	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total -Kitts & Nevis	46325	22973	23352	40613	19930	20683
Total -St. Kitts	35217	17550	17667	31824	15681	16143
St. George Basseterre	13251	6346	6905	11295	5349	5946
Rest-St George				1310	663	647
St Paul	2453	1213	1240	2130	1014	1116
St Anne	3167	1610	1557	3077	1574	1503
St. Thomas	2395	1192	1203	2257	1142	1115
Trinity	1678	874	804	1250	660	590
Christ Church	2061	1089	972	1664	847	817
St John	3248	1686	1562	2936	1473	1463
St Mary	3423	1752	1671	3249	1639	1610
St Peter	3541	1788	1753	2656	1320	1336
Total - Nevis	11108	5423	5685	8789	4249	4540
St Paul	1790	883	907	1411	730	681
St John	2901	1414	1487	2191	1036	1155
St George	2564	1248	1316	2083	996	1087
St Thomas	2047	997	1050	1613	763	850
St James	1806	881	925	1491	724	767

Source: 1991-Volume of Basic Table -1990/1991, Caribbean Population and Housing Census 2001

In the case of Nevis, all parishes had increases in population in 2001 over 1991. Only in the case of St. John did the increase, in terms of absolute numbers, exceed 700 persons, with others below 500. Considering the very small increase in the overall size in the population of the country over the ten year period and reflected at small area level as well, it is of interest to pinpoint what factor(s) mainly accounted for this demographic feature observed.

Table 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Administrative Division: 2001 and 1991

Administrative Division	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percent -Kitts & Nevis	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent- St. Kitts	76.02	76.39	75.66	78.36	78.68	78.05
St. George Basseterre	28.60	27.62	29.57	27.81	26.84	28.75
Rest-St George				3.22	3.33	3.13
St. Paul	5.30	5.28	5.31	5.24	5.09	5.40
St. Anne	6.84	7.01	6.67	7.58	7.90	7.27
St. Thomas	5.17	5.19	5.15	5.56	5.73	5.39
Trinity	3.62	3.80	3.44	3.08	3.31	2.85
Christ Church	4.45	4.74	4.16	4.10	4.25	3.95
St. John	7.01	7.34	6.69	7.23	7.39	7.07
St. Mary	7.39	7.63	7.16	8.00	8.22	7.78
St. Peter	7.64	7.78	7.51	6.54	6.62	6.46
Percent –Nevis	23.98	23.61	24.34	21.64	21.32	21.95
St. Paul	3.86	3.84	3.88	3.47	3.66	3.29
St. John	6.26	6.16	6.37	5.40	5.20	5.58
St. George	5.54	5.43	5.63	5.13	5.00	5.26
St. Thomas	4.42	4.34	4.50	3.97	3.83	4.11
St. James	3.90	3.84	3.96	3.67	3.63	3.71

Source: 1991-Volume of Basic Table -1990/1991, Caribbean Population and Housing Census 2001

1.5 Population Composition

The population of the islands is composed of individuals and households, these being the major units of analysis, in respect of which various demographic and socio-economic characteristics can be described and measured. Households contain individuals for whom age and sex can be established as major distinguishing characteristic features. These structural features are represented by an age-pyramid that shows separate features for males and females and relative distribution by five-year age groups. The population is also shown to be composed of other types of sub-groupings, based on social attributes of religion, ethnicity, dependent persons within the household (children and elderly persons) and youths. Children, Youths and the Elderly are the subjects of chapter 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

The data shown in Table 1.5 however, provides a time series of percentage composition of the population structure 1980-1989 for selected age groups, going further back in years prior to the 1991 and 2001 census. These figures represent estimates made using each of the censuses as a base to which vital statistics have been applied. The data provides a background view of the population in transition, showing its declining composition of persons of younger ages (6.2 percent males and 6.0 percent females in 1980 to 5.3 percent and 5.2 percent in 2000 respectively), to higher proportions of older persons. However whilst the proportion of males rose from 48.2 percent to 50.5 percent, this was not the case with females. The latter show a decline from 51.9 percent to 49.5 percent. Aging of the population can be seen over the two decades observed.

1.6 Sex Ratio

The composition of the population in terms of males per 100 females (sex ratio measure) can be seen in Table 1.6. In both St. Kitts and Nevis there were fewer males per 100 females, the ratios being 99.3 and 95.4 respectively. It is notable however that it is only in the town of Basseterre in the Parish of St. George and additionally in St Paul and St Thomas that this obtains. In all other parishes the ratio was above 100 in favour of males.

In Nevis however, it can be seen that the sex ratio ranged from 94.6 to 97.4 males per 100 females. St. Kitts and Nevis together, the sex ration stood at 98.4.

Table 1.5: Trends in Age and Sex Distribution-St Kitts and Nevis: 1980-2000

Year	Age Group								(M/F) % of Population	
	0-4		5-14		15-64		65 and over		Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1980	6.2	6.0	12.7	12.5	25.4	27.7	3.9	5.7	48.2	51.9
1981	6.1	5.9	12.2	12.1	25.8	28.3	3.9	5.6	48.0	51.9
1982	6.1	5.9	12.2	12.1	25.8	28.3	3.9	5.6	48.0	51.9
1983	6.0	5.9	11.8	11.7	26.6	28.5	3.8	5.6	48.2	50.6
1984	6.0	5.8	11.4	11.2	28.4	28.2	3.6	5.5	49.4	51.3
1985	5.9	5.9	11.1	11.0	28.5	28.1	3.8	5.7	49.3	50.7
1986	5.8	5.7	11.3	10.9	29.4	27.4	3.8	5.6	50.3	49.7
1987	5.9	5.5	11.3	10.8	29.4	27.4	3.8	5.9	50.4	49.6
1988	5.8	5.2	11.1	10.1	30.5	27.9	3.9	5.6	51.3	48.8
1989	5.9	5.4	11.3	10.0	31.2	26.6	3.9	6.0	52.3	47.8
1990	5.9	5.4	11.0	10.2	30.2	27.0	4.7	5.8	51.8	48.4
1991	5.8	5.6	11.5	11.6	27.3	28.6	4.3	5.3	48.9	51.1
1992	5.6	5.2	10.9	10.9	29.1	29.1	4.2	5.3	49.8	50.2
1993	5.5	4.9	10.7	10.5	29.7	29.3	4.2	5.0	50.5	49.7
1994	5.4	5.0	10.8	10.5	29.9	29.2	4.2	5.0	50.3	49.7
1995	5.2	5.0	10.5	10.1	30.2	29.6	4.3	5.1	50.5	49.8
1996	5.1	5.0	10.6	10.0	30.4	29.4	4.4	5.1	50.5	49.5
1997	5.1	5.2	10.5	9.6	30.6	29.9	4.2	5.0	50.4	49.7
1998	5.2	5.2	10.1	9.3	30.8	30.2	4.3	4.9	50.4	49.6
1999	5.0	5.0	10.0	9.2	31.1	30.8	4.1	4.8	50.3	49.7
2000	5.3	5.2	10.5	9.6	30.5	30.0	4.1	4.8	50.5	49.5

Source:: St. Kitts/Nevis Statistical Review , 2004

Table 1.6: Sex Ratios by Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total -Kitts & Nevis	22973	23352	98.38
Total -St. Kitts	17550	17667	99.34
St. George -Basseterre E	3487	3843	90.74
St. George -Basseterre W	2859	3062	93.37
St. Paul	1213	1240	97.82
St. Anne	1610	1557	103.40
St. Thomas	1192	1203	99.09
Trinity	874	804	108.71
Christ Church	1089	972	112.04
St. John	1686	1562	107.94
St. Mary	1752	1671	104.85
St. Peter	1788	1753	102.00
Total -Nevis	5423	5685	95.39
St Paul	883	907	97.35
St. John	1414	1487	95.09
St. Georges	1248	1316	94.83
St. Thomas	997	1050	94.95
St. James	881	925	95.24

Sex Ratio : Males per 100 Females

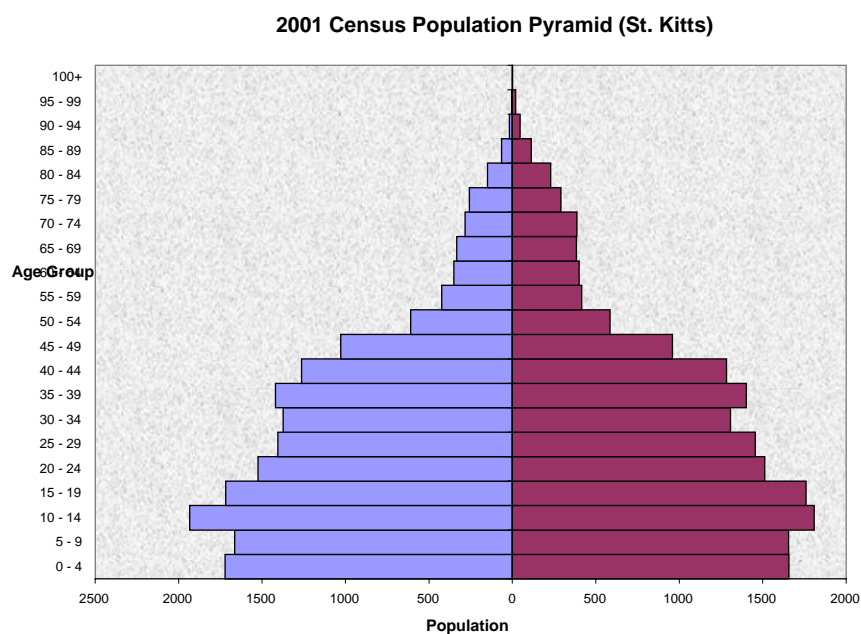
1.7 Population by Five Year Age Group

The population can be graphically represented by an age-pyramid as shown in Figure 1 for St. Kitts. The impact of factors including births, deaths and migration is revealed in its distinctive shape, with percentage values for the respective five-year age groups. The population is considered to be young and dependent if the larger proportion is concentrated at the base, and middling, if there is a reasonable proportion of persons of working age, 15-64 years, sufficiently large to support both the young and the elderly. In

the figure presented there is more of a bell shaped structure although the 10-14 year age group is most pronounced.

Table 1.7 provides a summary of data contained in later tables on the size and composition of the population of St Kitts and Nevis by sex and five year age group. It provides the numbers behind the graphical view the age pyramid has revealed. It can be seen that each of the five year age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 contain between 3000-3700 persons in the case of **St Kitts**, the 10-14 and 15-19 being the largest age groups. In the case of **Nevis** the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 are the largest.

Figure 1
Population Pyramid: 2001-St. Kitts



Source:: Statistical Division, Ministry of Planning, St Kitts

Table 1.7: Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group-St Kitts and Nevis-2001

Age Group	St. Kitts and Nevis			St. Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	46325	22973	23352	35217	17550	17667	11108	5423	5685
0-4	4327	2164	2163	3368	1718	1650	959	446	513
5-9	4345	2160	2185	3321	1665	1656	1024	495	529
10-14	4758	2436	2322	3742	1934	1808	1016	502	514
15-19	4336	2124	2212	3478	1718	1760	858	406	452
20-24	3823	1925	1898	3037	1525	1512	786	400	386
25-29	3739	1843	1896	2861	1405	1456	878	438	440
30-34	3650	1870	1780	2681	1374	1307	969	496	473
35-39	3753	1917	1836	2823	1421	1402	930	496	434
40-44	3425	1697	1728	2547	1264	1283	878	433	445
45-49	2631	1368	1263	1988	1029	959	643	339	304
50-54	1611	822	789	1195	609	586	416	213	203
55-59	1182	587	595	840	423	417	342	164	178
60-64	1068	488	580	756	352	404	312	136	176
65-69	1016	462	554	719	334	385	297	128	169
70-74	959	412	547	671	283	388	288	129	159
75-79	759	353	406	549	258	291	210	95	115
80-84	550	212	338	379	149	230	171	63	108
85+	393	133	260	262	89	173	131	44	87

Table 1.8: Percentage of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group-St Kitts and Nevis-2001

Age Group	St. Kitts and Nevis			St. Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	9.34	9.42	9.26	9.56	9.79	9.34	8.63	8.22	9.02
5-9	9.38	9.40	9.35	9.43	9.49	9.37	9.22	9.13	9.31
10-14	10.27	10.60	9.94	10.63	11.02	10.23	9.15	9.26	9.04
15-19	9.36	9.25	9.47	9.88	9.79	9.96	7.73	7.49	7.95
20-24	8.25	8.38	8.13	8.62	8.69	8.56	7.08	7.37	6.79
25-29	8.07	8.02	8.12	8.12	8.01	8.24	7.90	8.08	7.74
30-34	7.88	8.14	7.62	7.61	7.83	7.40	8.72	9.15	8.32
35-39	8.10	8.34	7.86	8.02	8.10	7.93	8.37	9.15	7.63
40-44	7.39	7.39	7.40	7.23	7.20	7.26	7.90	7.98	7.83
45-49	5.68	5.96	5.41	5.64	5.86	5.43	5.79	6.25	5.35
50-54	3.48	3.58	3.38	3.39	3.47	3.32	3.75	3.93	3.57
55-59	2.55	2.56	2.55	2.39	2.41	2.36	3.08	3.02	3.13
60-64	2.31	2.12	2.48	2.15	2.00	2.29	2.81	2.51	3.10
65-69	2.19	2.01	2.37	2.04	1.90	2.18	2.67	2.36	2.97
70-74	2.07	1.79	2.34	1.91	1.61	2.20	2.59	2.38	2.80
75-79	1.64	1.54	1.74	1.56	1.47	1.65	1.89	1.75	2.02
80-84	1.19	0.92	1.45	1.08	0.85	1.30	1.54	1.16	1.90
85+	0.85	0.58	1.11	0.74	0.51	0.98	1.18	0.81	1.53

Table 1.9 (a): Population by Administrative Division, Sex and Age Group-2001. - St. Kitts (Both Sexes)

Age Group	Total	St George-Basset. E.	St George-Basset. W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
Total	35217	7330	5921	2453	3167	2395	1678	2061	3248	3423	3541
0-4	3368	584	571	262	309	236	158	194	333	353	368
5-9	3321	593	601	238	330	252	132	186	308	346	335
10-14	3742	700	592	299	374	267	151	217	376	374	392
15-19	3478	619	571	282	329	254	181	210	346	360	326
20-24	3037	599	491	262	262	220	152	199	269	294	289
25-29	2861	623	516	180	219	194	140	179	247	281	282
30-34	2681	532	424	192	247	187	121	163	248	274	293
35-39	2823	553	470	184	273	177	130	177	273	278	308
40-44	2547	559	433	159	227	172	148	140	236	257	216
45-49	1988	501	348	105	153	129	94	122	168	154	214
50-54	1195	317	216	68	72	76	83	51	100	92	120
55-59	840	231	112	50	65	44	54	38	73	64	109
60-64	756	216	117	34	68	37	35	43	65	67	74
65-69	719	175	130	47	63	44	36	34	51	62	77
70-74	671	202	101	34	62	36	26	33	54	72	51
75-79	549	156	101	26	54	31	15	35	43	41	47
80-84	379	104	75	16	41	25	12	21	32	35	18
85+	262	66	52	15	19	14	10	19	26	19	22

Table 1.9 (a): Population by Administrative Division, Sex and Age Group-2001. - Nevis (Both Sexes)

Age Group	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Total	11108	1790	2901	2564	2047	1806
0-4	959	168	237	234	198	122
5-9	1024	148	268	242	190	176
10-14	1016	147	293	241	197	138
15-19	858	144	229	200	150	135
20-24	786	152	220	171	129	114
25-29	878	165	216	193	172	132
30-34	969	164	244	226	186	149
35-39	930	113	256	224	182	155
40-44	878	142	235	183	157	161
45-49	643	115	155	145	117	111
50-54	416	85	114	85	64	68
55-59	342	58	89	72	50	73
60-64	312	47	70	78	63	54
65-69	297	44	86	62	63	42
70-74	288	32	69	79	49	59
75-79	210	22	56	47	36	49
80-84	171	21	43	51	26	30
85+	131	23	21	31	18	38

Table 1.10 (a): Male Population by Administrative Division, Sex and Age Group, 2001. - St. Kitts

Age Group	Total	St George-Basset. E.	St George-Basset. W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
Total –Male	17550	3487	2859	1213	1610	1192	874	1089	1686	1752	1788
0-4	1718	308	292	119	150	113	80	99	177	192	188
5-9	1665	277	297	125	165	122	61	97	163	196	162
10-14	1934	329	309	152	206	149	84	104	182	197	222
15-19	1718	279	287	134	179	112	103	114	168	174	168
20-24	1525	298	234	136	137	114	78	106	146	142	134
25-29	1405	298	254	105	102	93	83	100	128	128	114
30-34	1374	266	208	103	118	93	58	92	140	150	146
35-39	1421	254	228	87	152	87	77	96	164	139	137
40-44	1264	254	202	74	123	84	66	80	129	134	118
45-49	1029	253	165	53	77	74	49	71	88	82	117
50-54	609	169	105	32	34	38	43	26	39	48	75
55-59	423	111	50	23	31	25	31	22	37	35	58
60-64	352	111	47	12	36	18	17	22	28	30	31
65-69	334	77	51	19	27	23	15	22	24	29	47
70-74	283	79	41	12	30	12	11	13	28	32	25
75-79	258	71	44	15	20	15	10	12	18	25	28
80-84	149	41	26	7	14	12	5	6	15	13	10
85+	89	12	19	5	9	8	3	7	12	6	8

Cont'd.

Table 1.10 (a): Male Population by Administrative Division, Sex and Age Group-2001. - Nevis

Age Group	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Total- Male	5423	883	1414	1248	997	881
0-4	446	75	120	100	93	58
5-9	495	76	115	122	94	88
10-14	502	82	144	119	92	65
15-19	406	72	109	90	66	69
20-24	400	79	117	84	64	56
25-29	438	87	108	89	86	68
30-34	496	88	125	118	93	72
35-39	496	63	149	119	86	79
40-44	433	57	105	101	89	81
45-49	339	61	77	72	72	57
50-54	213	44	59	41	35	34
55-59	164	28	42	37	23	34
60-64	136	17	28	35	28	28
65-69	128	18	43	23	26	18
70-74	129	11	28	45	24	21
75-79	95	6	23	22	16	28
80-84	63	10	16	22	6	9
85+	44	9	6	9	4	16

Table 1.11 (a): Female Population by Administrative Division, Sex and Age Group, 2001. - St. Kitts

Age Group	Total	St George-Basset. E.	St George-Basset. W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
Female-Total	17667	3843	3062	1240	1557	1203	804	972	1562	1671	1753
0-4	1650	276	279	143	159	123	78	95	156	161	180
5-9	1656	316	304	113	165	130	71	89	145	150	173
10-14	1808	371	283	147	168	118	67	113	194	177	170
15-19	1760	340	284	148	150	142	78	96	178	186	158
20-24	1512	301	257	126	125	106	74	93	123	152	155
25-29	1456	325	262	75	117	101	57	79	119	153	168
30-34	1307	266	216	89	129	94	63	71	108	124	147
35-39	1402	299	242	97	121	90	53	81	109	139	171
40-44	1283	305	231	85	104	88	82	60	107	123	98
45-49	959	248	183	52	76	55	45	51	80	72	97
50-54	586	148	111	36	38	38	40	25	61	44	45
55-59	417	120	62	27	34	19	23	16	36	29	51
60-64	404	105	70	22	32	19	18	21	37	37	43
65-69	385	98	79	28	36	21	21	12	27	33	30
70-74	388	123	60	22	32	24	15	20	26	40	26
75-79	291	85	57	11	34	16	5	23	25	16	19
80-84	230	63	49	9	27	13	7	15	17	22	8
85+	173	54	33	10	10	6	7	12	14	13	14

Cont'd.

Table 1.11 (a): Female Population by Administrative Division, Sex and Age Group-2001. - Nevis

Age Group	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Female -Total	5685	907	1487	1316	1050	925
0-4	513	93	117	134	105	64
5-9	529	72	153	120	96	88
10-14	514	65	149	122	105	73
15-19	452	72	120	110	84	66
20-24	386	73	103	87	65	58
25-29	440	78	108	104	86	64
30-34	473	76	119	108	93	77
35-39	434	50	107	105	96	76
40-44	445	85	130	82	68	80
45-49	304	54	78	73	45	54
50-54	203	41	55	44	29	34
55-59	178	30	47	35	27	39
60-64	176	30	42	43	35	26
65-69	169	26	43	39	37	24
70-74	159	21	41	34	25	38
75-79	115	16	33	25	20	21
80-84	108	11	27	29	20	21
85+	87	14	15	22	14	22

Table 1.12: Percentage of Population by Administrative Division, Sex and Age Group-2001. - St. Kitts (Both Sexes)

Age Group	Total	St George-Basset. E.	St George-Basset. W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	9.56	7.97	9.64	10.68	9.76	9.85	9.42	9.41	10.25	10.31	10.39
5-9	9.43	8.09	10.15	9.70	10.42	10.52	7.87	9.02	9.48	10.11	9.46
10-14	10.63	9.55	10.00	12.19	11.81	11.15	9.00	10.53	11.58	10.93	11.07
15-19	9.88	8.44	9.64	11.50	10.39	10.61	10.79	10.19	10.65	10.52	9.21
20-24	8.62	8.17	8.29	10.68	8.27	9.19	9.06	9.66	8.28	8.59	8.16
25-29	8.12	8.50	8.71	7.34	6.91	8.10	8.34	8.69	7.60	8.21	7.96
30-34	7.61	7.26	7.16	7.83	7.80	7.81	7.21	7.91	7.64	8.00	8.27
35-39	8.02	7.54	7.94	7.50	8.62	7.39	7.75	8.59	8.41	8.12	8.70
40-44	7.23	7.63	7.31	6.48	7.17	7.18	8.82	6.79	7.27	7.51	6.10
45-49	5.65	6.83	5.88	4.28	4.83	5.39	5.60	5.92	5.17	4.50	6.04
50-54	3.39	4.32	3.65	2.77	2.27	3.17	4.95	2.47	3.08	2.69	3.39
55-59	2.38	3.15	1.89	2.04	2.05	1.84	3.22	1.84	2.25	1.87	3.08
60-64	2.15	2.95	1.98	1.39	2.15	1.54	2.09	2.09	2.00	1.96	2.09
65-69	2.04	2.39	2.20	1.92	1.99	1.84	2.14	1.65	1.57	1.81	2.18
70-74	1.91	2.76	1.70	1.38	1.96	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.66	2.10	1.44
75-79	1.56	2.13	1.70	1.06	1.71	1.30	0.89	1.70	1.32	1.20	1.33
80-84	1.08	1.42	1.27	0.65	1.29	1.04	0.71	1.02	0.99	1.02	0.51
85+	0.74	0.90	0.88	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.92	0.80	0.55	0.62

**Table 1.12(a): Percentage of Population by Administrative Division,
Sex and Age Group-2001. - Nevis (Both Sexes)**

Age Group	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	8.63	9.39	8.17	9.13	9.67	6.76
5-9	9.22	8.27	9.24	9.44	9.28	9.75
10-14	9.15	8.21	10.10	9.40	9.62	7.64
15-19	7.72	8.05	7.89	7.80	7.33	7.48
20-24	7.08	8.49	7.58	6.67	6.30	6.31
25-29	7.90	9.22	7.45	7.53	8.40	7.31
30-34	8.72	9.16	8.41	8.81	9.09	8.25
35-39	8.37	6.31	8.83	8.74	8.89	8.58
40-44	7.91	7.93	8.10	7.14	7.67	8.92
45-49	5.79	6.42	5.34	5.65	5.72	6.15
50-54	3.75	4.75	3.93	3.31	3.13	3.77
55-59	3.08	3.24	3.07	2.81	2.44	4.04
60-64	2.81	2.63	2.41	3.04	3.08	2.99
65-69	2.67	2.46	2.97	2.42	3.08	2.33
70-74	2.59	1.79	2.38	3.08	2.39	3.27
75-79	1.89	1.23	1.93	1.83	1.76	2.71
80-84	1.54	1.17	1.48	1.99	1.27	1.66
85+	1.18	1.28	0.72	1.21	0.88	2.10

Chapter 2

Socio-Demographic Characteristics Of The Population

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter largely discusses the characteristics of the national population of St Kitts and Nevis. Separate analysis of data is undertaken for both countries in subsequent chapters related to the characteristic variables discussed. The census data provides several descriptive measures of the social and demographic characteristics of the population that give better illumination of its features, namely, size, distribution and growth (or decline) as factors accounting for change as seen in Chapter 1. These features largely define characteristics that distinguish the structure and composition of the population including its local origin as well as from abroad and various ethnic and religious groups to which sections of the population belong. Chapter 1 has provided some dimension of age and sex variations across parishes, as well as between islands, where these exist. These latter variables will serve to further distinguish the population in terms of its structure and composition. Data are included from the 1991 Population and Housing census to indicate instances of changes that have taken place.

2.1 Origin of the Population

Table 2.1 gives an indication of how the population was constituted in terms of its local and foreign origin. Place of birth is shown to be in St. Kitts and Nevis or abroad. According to the data 85 percent of the population (the percentage among males being lower than for females) was locally born and 13.5 percent born abroad. Among those persons born abroad, the proportion was higher (14.3 percent) for males than it was for females, the latter being 12.8 percent. A more detailed description of these components will be given in Chapter 3 to follow. Table 2.1 also shows a greater proportion of the population being born abroad in 2001 than in 1991.

Table 2.1: Total Population and Percentage Distribution by Sex and Place of Birth: 2001 and 1991

2001						
Place of Birth	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	46325	22973	23352	100.0	100.0	100.0
In This Country	39354	19281	20073	84.95	83.93	85.96
Abroad	6264	3280	2984	13.52	14.28	12.78
Not Stated	578	344	234	1.25	1.50	1.00
Don't Know	129	68	61	0.28	0.29	0.26
1991						
Place of Birth	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	40561			100.0		
In This Country	37333			92.04		
Abroad	3228			7.96		

2.2 Ethnic Origin

Table 2.2, shows the ethnic composition of the population, a feature that usually indicates the extent of diversity due to varied origins. The data for St. Kitts and Nevis reveal that persons of African origin constituted the largest proportion (92.4 percent) of the population in 2001. However, this figure represented a 2.5 percentage point decline between 1991 and 2001. In terms of other ethnic groups, a notable factor is the increase in the East Indian population, from 0.7 percent in 1991 to 1.5 percent in 2001. The proportion of persons of White/Caucasian origin increased from 1.4 percent to 2.1 percent and the mixed population, from 2.6 percent to 3.0 percent over the ten-year period. To a lesser degree than for others, a relative increase in the size of the Chinese population can also be seen. In terms of the remaining ethnic groups, Table 2.2 shows that the relative size of the indigenous population of Amerindians and that of the Syrian-Lebanese population declined between 1991 and 2001.

Table 2.2: Total and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Ethnic Origin: 2001 and 1991

Type of Ethnic Origin	2001						1991
	Number			Percentage			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	46323	22973	23350	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
African Origin	42825	21180	21645	92.45	92.20	92.70	94.8
Indigenous People	16	9	7	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.1
East Indian	709	443	266	1.53	1.93	1.14	0.6
Chinese	44	23	21	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.0
Portuguese	54	26	28	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.1
Syrian/Lebanese	24	15	9	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.1
White/Caucasian	985	474	511	2.13	2.06	2.19	1.4
Mixed	1395	641	754	3.01	2.79	3.23	2.6
Other	119	74	45	0.26	0.32	0.19	0.2
Don't Know/NS	152	88	64	0.33	0.38	0.27	0.1

Note: There is a difference of 2 females in the female total compared to corresponding figure in Table 2.1

2.3 Religion

Various types of religious groups to which the population belonged in both 2001 and 1991 can be seen in Table 2.3. According to the 2001 census the population was largely comprised of persons belonging to the Anglican (20.6 percent) and Methodist (19.1 percent) of all religious groups. Persons belonging to the Pentecostal, Church of God and Roman Catholic groups made up smaller proportions, namely, 8.2 percent, 6.8 percent and 6.7 percent respectively. In terms of change in religious composition, the proportion of Anglicans and Methodists were 27.5 percent and 25.3 percent in 2001, thus indicating a significant decline over the period. On the other hand Pentecostal and Church of God membership increased from 5.5 percent to 8.2 percent in the case of the former and from 4.3 percent to 6.8 percent in the case of the latter. Table 2.3 also reveals that Roman Catholics constituted a smaller proportion of the national population, declining from 6.9 percent to 6.7 percent between 1991 and 2001. Of the remaining groups the number of Baptists and Seventh Day Adventists showed notable increase during the intercensal period. Although being among the smaller religious groups in the population, the

Rastafarians, Muslim and Hindu groups have shown notable increase.

Table 2.3: Total and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Religion: 1991 and 2001

Religious Affiliation	2001						1991
	Number			Percentage			Total %
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	46325	22973	23352	100	100	100	100
Anglican	9545	4700	4845	20.60	20.46	20.75	27.5
Baptist	2221	1038	1183	4.79	4.52	5.07	3.9
Bahai	18	13	5	0.04	0.06	0.02	*
Bretheren	829	395	434	1.79	1.72	1.86	1.8
Church of God	3162	1352	1810	6.83	5.89	7.75	4.3
Evangelical	1201	544	657	2.59	2.37	2.81	*
Hindu	371	233	138	0.80	1.01	0.59	0.4
Jehovah Witness	611	284	327	1.32	1.24	1.40	1.2
Methodist	8846	4197	4649	19.10	18.27	19.91	25.3
Moravian	2532	1241	1291	5.47	5.40	5.53	7.3
Muslim	129	86	43	0.28	0.37	0.18	0.1
Pentecostal	3791	1692	2099	8.18	7.37	8.99	5.5
Presbyterian	93	46	47	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.4
Rastafarian	764	691	73	1.65	3.01	0.31	0.7
Roman Catholic	3105	1555	1550	6.70	6.77	6.64	6.9
Salvation Army	61	29	32	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.1
Seventh Day Adventist	2165	1001	1164	4.67	4.36	4.98	3.5
None	2393	1686	707	5.17	7.34	3.03	1.7
Not Stated	1486	856	630	3.21	3.73	2.70	2.5
Other	3002	1334	1668	6.48	5.81	7.14	6.9

Note: An asterisk against Bahai and Evangelical denotes that they have been grouped into the "other" category in 1991.

2.4 Union / Marital Status

Union /Marital status is another distinguishing feature of the population that arises from the legal status conferred on persons who in accordance with the law are classified according to civil status. Marital status categories include *married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and never married*. The figures shown for 1991 in Table 2.4 follow this classification procedure. In the case of the 2001 census data however, both marital and

union status were combined to include the categories shown in the table, namely, legally married, *common-law union and visiting partner*. Various other states are however further defined including: *married, but not currently in a union; legally separated; divorced and not in a union; widowed and not in a union*. The purpose of this detailed classification is to approximate as closely as possible the variants of the legal and non-legal situations in which relationships are established. These show varying dimensions of family life and domestic conditions under which people live. The legal/non-legal status of a relationship however has implications for children and those in need of stable and caring family arrangements

In the data shown in Table 2.4, 42.3 percent of the population 15 years and over were not in a union of any kind. There is some difference between males and females, the proportions being 41.1 percent among females and 43.6 percent among males. Roughly one quarter of the population was classified as being legally married being slightly over (25.9 percent) in the case of males. According to the data, 10 percent of males and 9.3 percent of females were in Common-law unions, that is, relationships in which there was no legal sanction. In terms of Visiting relationships in which there is consensual arrangement between couples but no sharing of a common residence (usually the existence of a child or children signify such an arrangement), the proportion of males in this type of relationship was 10 percent and in the case of females, 11.6 percent. The proportion of persons who were no longer in unions, from among those who were previously married or are now widowed, was 6.14 percent.

A breakdown of the census data into various categories serves a useful purpose for policy formulation and service delivery relating to family life situations and provides indication of care needed for those who are without family system support. The information is especially valuable in situations where there are children as well as women and men who become dislocated when previously stable relationships are dissolved. It is useful too in the case of those whose circumstances are not catered for by the existing legal provisions. Appropriate programmes of assistance can thus be tailored to the particular type of family situation, on the basis of the census information derived.

According to the data in Table 2.4 for 1991, the structure of civil relationships can be established, although not at the level of detail obtaining for 2001. A noted difference is the fact that in 1991, 65.4 percent of the 15 plus population was not in any type of union. The proportion legally married was about the same for the two census periods. In terms of changes in the rates of legal separation and divorce, differences in classification do not enable accurate comparisons to be made. In 1991 however the proportion of divorced persons constituted 2.4 percent. In terms of widowhood, there appears to have been a decline from 5.8 percent to 3.9 percent.

Data in Table 2.5 shows the population according to union status in 1991. The census establishes union status only for females who are 15 years and over, the categories being: married, common-law, no longer with spouse, no longer with common-law partner and never married or never had a partner. According to the data, in 1991, 51.2 percent of the female population 15 years and over were never married or never had a common-law partner. Of the remaining number, 20.7 percent were married and 9.4 percent were in a common-law relationship. In terms of dissolution of relationships within unions, 13.6 percent were no longer living with their spouses and 5.2 percent had separated from their common-law partners.

The census data reveal variations in the domestic relationships involving men and women, namely, those of a legal and non-legal nature. Accordingly, the data can be further analyzed in terms of how these account for differences in the structure of the family and relations in which their members are engaged. There are implications for policy formulation and for the development of programmes catering to the needs of these groups.

Table 2.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Union / Marital Status: 2001 and 1991

Union /Marital Status	2001						1991	
	Number a/			Percentage			Total	%
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
Total	32046	15783	16263	100	100	100	26698	100
Legally Married	8119	4090	4029	25.34	25.91	24.77	6807	25.5
Common Law Union	3109	1591	1518	9.70	10.08	9.33		
Visiting Partner	3477	1583	1894	10.85	10.03	11.65		
Married but Not in Union	707	378	329	2.21	2.39	2.02		
Legally Separated	153	65	88	0.48	0.41	0.54	194	0.73
Widowed and Not in Union	1258	302	956	3.93	1.91	5.88	1562	5.85
Divorced and Not in Union	537	224	313	1.68	1.42	1.92	458	1.72
Not in a Union	13566	6880	6686	42.33	43.59	41.11	17457	65.39
Don't Know/not Stated	1120	670	450	3.49	4.25	2.77	220	0.82

Note: Classification by Marital Status in 1991 differed from that for 2001. The figures shown for 1991 are the standard categories of married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and never married

a/ : There is a deficit of 849 persons in the total (15 yrs and over) as opposed to the corresponding figure in Table 2.6.

Table 2.5: Total and Percentage Distribution of Females 15 Years and Over by Union Status, 1991

Item	Married	Common-Law	No Longer with Spouse	No Longer With Common-Law Partner	Never Married or Had a partner	Total
Total	2857	1292	1872	720	7061	13802
Percent	20.70	9.36	13.56	5.22	51.16	100.0

2.5 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Table 2.6 provides some introductory data on the highest level of educational attainment of the population as this characteristic feature is analyzed further in a later chapter on education and training. “Highest level of Educational Attainment” serves as an indicator of output from the educational system over time. Younger persons are expected to have

higher achievement levels than their elders, as they are now afforded greater access to educational facilities and teaching methods. This phenomenon is more fully discussed in a later chapter that deals with educational attainment by age.

The data in the table presented however indicate that only a small proportion (1.3 percent) of the population had no education (schooling) at all. This amounts to a considerable reduction from the proportion obtaining in 1991 whereby 9.3 percent was reported to have had no education. This signifies that there has been improvement in reducing the level of this condition within the population.

Between 1991 and 2001, the proportion of the population with only primary Grade (4 – 6 years) education was reduced from 38.1 percent to 18.4 percent. In terms of the population having secondary education as the highest level attained, the proportion increased from 39.2 percent in 1991 to 53.7 percent in 2001. A substantially larger proportion of the population had attained university education in 2001 (7.1 percent) than in 1991 when the proportion was 2.6 percent. These very important indicators signify the rate at which access to education has increased during the intercensal period.

Table 2.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population (15 yrs and over) by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001 and 1991

Level of Education	2001						1991			
	Number			Percentage			Total			% Total
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	32895	16213	16682	100.0	100.0	100.0	40618	19933	20685	100.0
Primary Grade (1-3 yrs)	508	244	264	1.54	1.50	1.58	2162	1090	1072	5.32
Primary Grade (4-6 yrs)	6062	3029	3033	18.43	18.68	18.18	15461	7532	7929	38.06
Secondary	17671	8803	8868	53.72	54.30	53.16	15938	7714	8224	39.24
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	3498	1500	1998	10.63	9.25	11.98	1079	516	563	2.66
University	2321	1190	1131	7.06	7.34	6.78	1071	614	457	2.64
Other	1070	463	607	3.25	2.86	3.64	432	193	239	1.06
None	414	213	201	1.26	1.31	1.20	3776	1925	1851	9.30
Not Stated	1351	771	580	4.11	4.76	3.48	699	349	350	1.72

2.6 Highest Examination Passed

An additional measure of the education status of the population is the success rate at examinations taken. It is an indication of the returns for money invested in education since qualifications received at the completion of schooling increases employment possibilities.

Table 2.7: Number and Percentage Distribution of the Population (15 yrs and over) by Sex and Examinations Passed: 2001 and 1991

Type of Examination	2001						1991		
	Number			Percentage			Number		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32895	16213	16682	100.0	100.0	100.0	40618	19933	20685
School Leaving	3950	1936	2014	12.01	11.94	12.07	2093	1001	1092
Cambridge School Certificate	174	73	101	0.53	0.45	0.61	195	76	119
GCE 'O' Levels or CXC	4916	1939	2977	14.94	11.96	17.85	3211	1283	1928
High School Diploma	560	270	290	1.70	1.67	1.74	-	-	-
GCE 'A' Levels	635	245	390	1.93	1.51	2.34	286	128	158
Higher School Cert	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	75	99
Under-graduate Diploma	268	125	143	0.81	0.77	0.86	498	255	243
Other Diploma	873	454	419	2.65	2.80	2.51	-	-	-
Associate Degree	232	109	123	0.71	0.67	0.74	-	-	-
Professional Certificate	1386	618	768	4.21	3.81	4.60	-	-	-
Bachelor's Degree	1150	541	609	3.50	3.34	3.65	804	478	326
Post Graduate Diploma	118	64	54	0.36	0.39	0.32	-	-	-
Higher Degree	421	261	160	1.28	1.61	0.96	-	-	-
Other	378	161	217	1.15	0.99	1.30	709	338	371
None	15595	8160	7435	47.41	50.33	44.57	25191	12549	12642
Not Stated	2239	1257	982	6.81	7.75	5.89	393	196	197
Not Applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	7064	3554	3510

Note: The data given for 2001 relate to the Population 15 years and over and for 1991, the Total Population. No percentage comparison has therefore been attempted on account of this difference in the population group represented. However absolute numbers for each time period are compared where this has been possible. Source of Data for 1991 is the Volume of Basic Tables of the Caribbean Population and Housing Census

Table 2.7 shows the various types of examinations that are administered by local (school leaving, high school diploma), regional (CXC) as well as external (Cambridge GCE, Higher School Certificate) examining bodies. The results of examinations sat and certification received at highest level are also shown in the table. More detailed analysis by age and sex is presented in a later chapter on Education and Training.

The general picture emerging from the data seen in Table 2.7 is that 47.4 percent of the population 15 years and over obtained no qualification, 12 percent received a School Leaving Certificate and 14.9 percent obtained GCE O Level or CXC Certificates. According to the data, almost seventy-five percent of the population can be categorized as low achievers. In terms of changes occurring between the censuses, although the numbers with no certification significantly declined from 25,191 in 1991 to 15,595 in 2001, there was generally, indication of low levels of achievement and quality of education output that present a challenge to be confronted by educational planners and policy makers.

2.7 Economic Activity Status

Table 2.8 (absolute numbers) and Table 2.9 (percentages) provide an indication of the economic activity status of the population 15 years and over as revealed in the 2001 census. Much more details are provided in a later chapter on economic activity that follows. Considering changes in economic activity status between 1991 and 2001, the percentage data in Table 2.9 basically show that in terms of employment, the proportion of males with jobs decreased only marginally between 1991 and 2001, from 73.9 percent to 73.2 percent. In the case of females however, the proportion with jobs notably increased from 53.4 percent to 61.5 percent. In terms of unemployment, the proportions looking for work was a bit larger in 2001 than was the case in 1991, in the case of both males and females.

Table 2.8: Population (15 yrs and over) by Sex and Economic Activity Status (Past 12 Months) : 2001 and 1991

Economic Activity	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32895	16213	16682	26698	12896	13802
Worked	22035	11829	10206	16795	9469	7326
Had a Job / Did Not Work	88	41	47	96	60	36
Looked for Work	727	399	328	672	311	361
Wanted Work and Available	185	122	63	151	82	69
Home Duties	2161	244	1917	3186	210	2976
Attended School	3222	1444	1778	2341	1110	1231
Retired	2603	1095	1508	1987	981	1006
Disabled/Unable to Work	709	293	416	952	392	560
Other	162	102	60	250	130	120
Not Stated	1003	644	359	268	151	117

Table 2.9: Percentage of Population (15 yrs and over) by Sex and Economic Activity Status (Past 12 Months) : 2001 and 1991

Economic Activity	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	66.99	72.96	61.18	62.91	73.42	53.08
Had a Job, Did Not Work	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.36	0.47	0.26
Looked for Work	2.21	2.46	1.97	2.52	2.41	2.62
Wanted Work and Available	0.56	0.75	0.38	0.56	0.63	0.50
Home Duties	6.57	1.50	11.49	11.93	1.63	21.56
Attended School	9.79	8.91	10.66	8.77	8.61	8.92
Retired	7.91	6.76	9.04	7.44	7.61	7.29
Disabled/Unable to Work	2.16	1.81	2.49	3.57	3.04	4.06
Other	0.49	0.63	0.36	0.94	1.01	0.87
Not Stated	3.05	3.97	2.15	1.00	1.17	0.85

2.8 Sex and Age of Heads of Households

Table 2.10 provides an indication of how households were constituted in terms of sex and age of household heads. A more in-depth analysis on characteristics of heads of households as obtained in 2001 is further provided in Chapter 11. According to the data, in terms of the youngest age-group 15-24, there were slightly larger proportions of female heads than male at both censuses 1991 and 2001. The respective proportions were 6.8 percent and 6.7 percent (1991) and 5.8 percent and 5.4 percent (2001). In terms of the older age groups 25-44, 45-64 and 65 years and over, the proportion of male heads of households was larger than for females for every age group except for the 65 years and over in 1991.

Table 2.10: Households by Sex of Head and Percentage Distribution: 2001 and 1991

Age Group	2001					1991				
	Number			Percentage		Number			Percentage	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	15680	9003	6677	100.0	100.0	12051	6756	5295	100.0	100.0
15-24	875	490	385	5.4426	5.77	811	450	361	6.66	6.82
25-44	7718	4508	3210	50.0722	48.08	5227	3102	2125	45.91	40.13
45-64	4464	2683	1781	29.8012	26.67	3069	1724	1345	25.52	25.40
65+	2623	1322	1301	14.6900	19.48	2942	1478	1464	21.88	27.65
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	0.03	-

Chapter 3

Population Redistribution And Patterns of Migration

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on how the population of St Kitts and Nevis was distributed among administrative divisions at the 2001 Population and Housing Census as well as on trends and patterns of both internal and external migration and the effects these have had on population structure and redistribution. Population mobility features significantly in altering the demographic structure of a country in terms of its size, age and sex composition viewed over time. There are also changes in the size of the population of administrative regions, some experiencing increases and others decline. Patterns and volumes of population flow into (in-migration) and out of the country (external migration) account for changes as well. With each of these dimensions of mobility, distinct changes in the population size and structure result.

3.1 Internal Migration and Population Redistribution

Internal migration involves persons within a country moving from one place to another over time. More than one area may be featured in these moves, thus a person may have moved to several places in his or her life-time, referred to as life-time migration. Depending on the size, frequency and particular destinations chosen, some administrative areas experience net loss in population whilst others record net gains. Although population movements are made for a variety of reasons, it is commonly recognized that some areas appear to be more attractive than others to persons making such move. Various attributes including: offer of employment opportunities; better physical infrastructure such as public utilities and amenities; transportation and general services, tend to be some of the attractions that propel people to make changes in residence. This type of population movement results in the creation of urban/rural differences with

population density patterns and quality of physical infrastructure being the more compelling distinguishing features displayed.

3.2 Population Impact of In and Out migration

A country gains additional population from persons entering to reside for some extended period of time or permanently. Such persons may distribute themselves among administrative areas or choose the more urban locations, depending on the particular reason for opting to reside in the country. In another dimension of the migration flow, persons emigrate from the country to take up residence in some other country. This pattern of movement is termed external migration (or emigration) and has notable effects upon the size and composition of the national population and that of administrative divisions as well.

Considering the significance of both types of population flows for country, regions and the population as a whole, the various aspects of the census data are examined in order to derive some sense of measure of the mobility patterns and consequences that have obtained. The composition of the country population into its local and foreign-born components according to the 1991 and 2001 censuses can be seen in Table 3.1. Notable is the fact that the foreign born has doubled over the decade between censuses. Considering the origins of foreign-born persons shown in Table 3.2, person from Guyana exceeded those from other countries. Comparative numbers are Guyana, 343, US Virgin Islands, 271, Montserrat 190 and Antigua 179.

Table 3.1: Local and Foreign Born Population: 1991 and 2001

1991			2001		
Total Population	Local Born	Foreign Born	Total Population	Local Born	Foreign Born
40561	37333	3228	45618	39354	6264
100.0	92.04	7.96	100.0	86.27	13.73

Table 3.2: Origins of the Foreign Born Population: 1991 and 2001

Country of origin	1991	2001
Total	3279	6264
Antigua	179	
Bahamas	3	
Barbados	42	
British Virgin Islands	109	
Dominica	89	
Grenada	25	
Guyana	343	
Jamaica	64	
Montserrat	190	
St Lucia	48	
St Vincent and The Grenadines	76	
Trinidad and Tobago	114	
US Virgin Islands	271	
Non Caribbean	1726	

Source: Caribbean Population and Housing Census 1991 Volume on Migration. Data for 2001 are not available.

3.3. Local Born Population-Place of Birth/Place of Usual residence

Table 3.3 indicates the place of birth of the local born population as well as gives data on mobility measured in terms of the place of birth of persons in the population and the place at which they were found residing at the time of the census. The table is in the form of a matrix so that for each administrative division, the bold figures indicate the number of persons who were born at that place and the rest of the figures recorded across the row pertain to the numbers currently residing there but whose place of birth was elsewhere. The highlighted figures on the diagonal also enable one to compare the size of the population born and residing in the respective areas in relation to the population derived from elsewhere. In this regard, we see that the town of Basseterre, divided into East and West, had a population of 6,941 whose place of birth was at this location. A significant number of persons however (4,051) who were not born in Basseterre were now residing there.

National Census Report 2001, St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 3.3: Total Local-Born Population by Place of Birth and Place of Usual Residence by Administrative Division, 2001

Place of Usual Residence		Place of Birth															
		St. Kitts										Nevis					Total
		Basste. E.	Basste. W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James	
K i t t s	Basste. E.	3501	948	63	112	117	72	86	170	163	192	64	49	105	51	80	5773
	Basste. W.	791	3440	82	103	73	51	63	87	119	137	51	29	105	30	58	5219
	St Paul	10	22	2059	40	9	8	7	52	12	12	4	7	13	3	4	2262
	St Anne	30	67	125	2471	83	14	8	60	20	14	11	7	25	2	5	2942
	St Thomas	35	75	59	146	1673	38	19	30	27	26	4	8	24	4	7	2175
	Trinity	102	136	18	31	80	810	9	24	19	23	10	11	38	4	8	1323
	Christ Church	44	55	15	19	14	6	1389	84	125	24	2	8	5	6	10	1806
	St John	43	44	91	34	20	11	65	2587	53	18	6	3	15	9	16	3015
	St Mary	91	45	7	27	18	10	155	60	2514	58	17	15	28	14	22	3081
	St Peter	322	213	28	47	35	28	38	67	106	1999	21	18	37	10	15	2984
N e v i s	St Paul	57	24	4	20	5	4	9	9	13	4	702	119	89	130	74	1263
	St John	59	26	6	10	10	4	8	11	10	13	122	1548	196	107	48	2178
	St George	44	23	14	8	4	4	2	11	23	9	36	134	1810	47	57	2226
	St Thomas	44	16	8	12	6	2	6	7	6	4	46	61	39	1280	78	1615
	St James	31	10	3	5	3	1	7	11	10	5	23	28	40	51	1261	1489
Total		5204	5144	2582	3085	2150	1063	1871	3270	3220	2538	1119	2045	2569	1748	1743	39351

The data also show the areas that contributed population to other areas and in turn received population. The result was a net loss or gain to the respective areas. In terms of mobility, persons with the same place of birth and place of residence are termed non-movers, although it is possible that they may have moved away at some point in time but have since returned to the place of birth. The measure derived in the data is one of “life time” migration. The bold numbers seen on the diagonal within the table represent such persons, who for the purpose of the census reference are termed “non-movers”.

In this regard, in the case of Basseterre, the greater number of persons came from the parishes of St Peter, St John and St Mary. The smallest number of movers from any one area was 78 from St John in Nevis and largest (329) from St Peter. On the basis of the Place of Birth/Place of usual residence, data presented in the table, inter-island movements, between St. Kitts and Nevis are also revealed. For example, it can be seen that population has been largely lost to Nevis by Parish St. George and most equally by other parishes of St. Paul, St. John, St James and St. Thomas.

3.4. Characteristics of the Foreign Born Population-2001

It is useful to know the age and sex distribution of the population that emigrate to a country as this alters the structure and composition of the local population to some degree. The age and sex characteristics of the foreign born population of St. Kitts/Nevis can be seen in Table 3.4. It can be seen that there were more males than females and in terms of age group, persons in the age groups 25-34 in case of both male and female constituted the larger proportion.

Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Foreign Born Population by Sex and Age Group, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6264	3280	2984	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	508	269	239	8.11	8.20	8.01
5-9	546	244	302	8.72	7.44	10.12
10-14	613	285	328	9.79	8.69	10.99
15-19	399	186	213	6.37	5.67	7.14
20-24	488	260	228	7.79	7.93	7.64
25-29	675	353	322	10.78	10.76	10.79
30-34	628	356	272	10.03	10.85	9.12
35-39	569	336	233	9.08	10.24	7.81
40-44	448	246	202	7.15	7.50	6.77
45-49	368	195	173	5.87	5.95	5.80
50-54	232	128	104	3.70	3.90	3.48
55-59	204	119	85	3.26	3.63	2.85
60-64	155	82	73	2.47	2.50	2.45
65-69	125	76	49	2.00	2.32	1.64
70-74	116	47	69	1.85	1.43	2.31
75-79	89	48	41	1.42	1.46	1.37
80-84	59	29	30	0.94	0.89	1.01
85+	42	21	21	0.67	0.64	0.70

3.5 Sex and Age Differences On Account of Migration

Movements of persons between administrative divisions over time alter the structure (size and composition) of the population when viewed from one period of time to another. Such movements account for the growth in some areas and the decline in population in others as well as alter the age composition of the population. More profound however is the effect of external migration that tends to affect specific age groups. Differences in the dimensions and impact of internal and external movements on the age structure of the population can be determined in this regard. The data presented and discussed in this chapter therefore attest to the great importance of the variables of sex and age and inter-regional differences arising from population mobility behaviour that occur.

National Census Report 2000, St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 3.5: Local-Born Male Population by Place of Birth and Place of Usual Residence by Administrative Division, 2001

Place of Usual Residence		Place of Birth															
		St. Kitts										Nevis					Total
		Basste. E.	Basste. W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James	
K i t t s	Basste. E.	1711	455	30	52	44	29	36	63	74	95	26	19	48	22	31	2735
	Basste. W.	378	1733	29	43	31	32	25	26	53	57	21	14	43	11	20	2516
	St Paul	7	13	996	18	4	5	6	18	6	6	2	1	4	0	2	1088
	St Anne	14	37	62	1238	38	7	1	29	11	7	5	3	8	0	3	1463
	St Thomas	17	37	19	61	837	25	8	9	16	9	4	5	9	4	5	1065
	Trinity	51	71	6	13	40	422	6	11	10	14	5	6	15	2	4	676
	Christ Church	24	24	5	11	7	5	716	39	59	7	2	3	2	2	3	909
	St John	23	27	39	14	5	6	34	1334	29	12	2	1	9	3	8	1546
	St Mary	56	25	4	10	6	7	77	22	1281	25	8	3	16	4	11	1555
	St Peter	160	116	13	25	22	15	20	37	44	998	11	10	22	5	7	1505
N e v i s	St Paul	28	10	3	8	2	3	5	5	9		341	56	34	65	38	607
	St John	29	16	1	5	5	1	4	4	5	7	55	748	82	51	22	1035
	St George	20	7	2	3	1	3	0	7	12	2	21	53	908	14	32	1085
	St Thomas	22	10	4	6	3	1	3	3	6	2	25	28	14	613	28	768
	St James	10	3	1	2	2	1	6	5	3	2	18	13	21	25	613	725
Total		2550	2584	1214	1509	1047	562	947	1612	1618	1243	546	963	1235	821	827	19278

Table 3.6: Local-Born Female Population by Place of Birth and Place of Usual Residence by Administrative Division, 2001

Place of Usual Residence		Place of Birth															Total
		St. Kitts										Nevis					
		Basste. E.	Basste. W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James	
K i t t s	Basste. E.	1790	493	33	60	73	43	50	107	89	97	38	30	57	29	49	3038
	Basste. W.	413	1707	53	60	42	19	38	61	66	80	30	15	62	19	38	2703
	St Paul	3	9	1063	22	5	3	1	34	6	6	2	6	9	3	2	1174
	St Anne	16	30	63	1233	45	7	7	31	9	7	6	4	17	2	2	1479
	St Thomas	18	38	40	85	836	13	11	21	11	17		3	15	0	2	1110
	Trinity	51	65	12	18	40	388	3	13	9	9	5	5	23	2	4	647
	Christ Church	20	31	10	8	7	1	673	45	66	17		5	3	4	7	897
	St John	20	17	52	20	15	5	31	1253	24	6	4	2	6	6	8	1469
	St Mary	35	20	3	17	12	3	78	38	1233	33	9	12	12	10	11	1526
	St Peter	162	97	15	22	13	13	18	30	62	1001	10	8	15	5	8	1479
N e v i s	St Paul	29	14	1	12	3	1	4	4	4	4	361	63	55	65	36	656
	St John	30	10	5	5	5	3	4	7	5	6	67	800	114	56	26	1143
	St George	24	16	12	5	3	1	2	4	11	7	15	81	902	33	25	1141
	St Thomas	22	6	4	6	3	1	3	4		2	21	33	25	667	50	847
	St James	21	7	2	3	1	0	1	6	7	3	5	15	19	26	648	764
Total		2654	2560	1368	1576	1103	501	924	1658	1602	1295	573	1082	1334	927	916	20073

3.6 Return Migration

Whilst countries of the Caribbean have been losing large numbers of population over many years, within recent times there has been appreciable return by former residents.

This augers well for redressing significant decline in the population of the region, more markedly experienced by some countries than in the case of others. During the early years when there had been a more liberal migration policy in the countries to which Caribbean people choose to go, severe losses in population resulted, accumulatively over the years. When beginning in 1962 thereabouts, the UK, USA and Canada imposed more stringent measures restricting migration, the effect has been losses from among the highly educated and professionally skilled population due to the more selective process. This resulted in severe loss to the region as a whole and more so felt by the individual countries in need of a skilled work force. In these circumstances, returning migrants stand to make a contribution in terms of their earnings and experiences gained from the stay abroad.

The census data reveal the extent of returned migration and provide limited characteristics of those who have returned. Table 3.7 shows such persons who were reported as having returned to St. Kitts and Nevis according to the age group to which they belong and the country from which they have returned. Table 3.8 further shows the current administrative divisions in which they have resettled. In this regard, the number of returned migrants amounted to 5,333 of which 2,691 were males and 2,642 females.

In terms of the countries from which they returned, the largest number (2,135) returned from other Caribbean countries while the USA and Canada accounted for 822 and 286 respectively. The number for countries of the rest of the world was 1,844. In terms of age-groups, returned migrants tended to belong to older age groups thirty years and over.

Table 3.7: Returning Residents by Age Group and County From Which Returned, 2001

Age Group	Number			Country From Which Returned					
	Total	Male	Female	USA	Canada	Caribbean	Latin America	Rest of World	Not Stated
Total	5333	2691	2642	822	286	2135	7	1844	239
0-4	41	22	19	2	1	24	0	2	12
5-9	63	26	37	12	1	30	0	7	13
10-14	101	51	50	19	1	51	0	19	11
15-19	184	75	109	41	2	97	0	35	9
20-24	300	139	161	75	16	149	1	44	15
25-29	361	166	195	62	11	209	1	67	11
30-34	440	207	233	95	24	190	1	104	26
35-39	558	299	259	119	30	262	0	122	25
40-44	621	336	285	113	35	311	0	142	20
45-49	552	315	237	85	33	240	2	176	16
50-54	387	215	172	34	38	169	1	128	17
55-59	333	172	161	29	30	96	1	162	15
60-64	331	154	177	32	17	75	0	192	15
65-69	339	166	173	32	15	54	0	227	11
70-74	290	146	144	31	14	53	0	186	6
75-79	207	102	105	18	9	55	0	115	10
80-84	143	68	75	18	5	38	0	76	6
85+	82	32	50	5	4	32	0	40	1

Table 3.8: Male and Female Returning Migrants by Age Group and Country From Which Returned, 2001

Age Group	Male							Female						
	Total	USA	Can.	Carib.	L.A.	R.W.	Not Stated	Total	USA	Can.	Carib.	L.A.	R.W.	Not Stated
Total	2691	412	144	1059	5	949	122	2642	410	142	1076	2	895	117
0-4	22	2	1	15	0	1	3	19	0	0	9	0	1	9
5-9	26	6	0	13	0	2	5	37	6	1	17	0	5	8
10-14	51	11	0	24	0	10	6	50	8	1	27	0	9	5
15-19	75	18	2	40	0	11	4	109	23	0	57	0	24	5
20-24	139	35	7	69	1	16	11	161	40	9	80	0	28	4
25-29	166	28	4	98	0	30	6	195	34	7	111	1	37	5
30-34	207	47	7	90	1	50	12	233	48	17	100	0	54	14
35-39	299	63	15	139	0	68	14	259	56	15	123	0	54	11
40-44	336	65	19	160	0	81	11	285	48	16	151	0	61	9
45-49	315	54	18	137	1	98	7	237	31	15	103	1	78	9
50-54	215	17	26	91	1	69	11	172	17	12	78	0	59	6
55-59	172	14	15	62	1	72	8	161	15	15	34	0	90	7
60-64	154	11	8	33	0	97	5	177	21	9	42	0	95	10
65-69	166	11	8	15	0	126	6	173	21	7	39	0	101	5
70-74	146	13	9	25	0	96	3	144	18	5	28	0	90	3
75-79	102	8	4	22	0	61	7	105	10	5	33	0	54	3
80-84	68	6	1	16	0	43	2	75	12	4	22	0	33	4
85+	32	3	0	10	0	18	1	50	2	4	22	0	22	0

Note:: Can: Canada, Carib: Caribbean, L.A.:Latin America, R.W : Rest of the World

**Table 3.9: Number and Percentage Returning Migrants
by Sex and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5333	2691	2642	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	41	22	19	0.77	0.82	0.72
5-9	63	26	37	1.18	0.97	1.40
10-14	101	51	50	1.89	1.89	1.89
15-19	184	75	109	3.45	2.79	4.13
20-24	300	139	161	5.63	5.16	6.09
25-29	361	166	195	6.77	6.17	7.38
30-34	440	207	233	8.25	7.69	8.82
35-39	558	299	259	10.46	11.11	9.80
40-44	621	336	285	11.64	12.49	10.79
45-49	552	315	237	10.35	11.71	8.97
50-54	387	215	172	7.26	7.99	6.51
55-59	333	172	161	6.24	6.39	6.09
60-64	331	154	177	6.21	5.72	6.70
65-69	339	166	173	6.36	6.17	6.55
70-74	290	146	144	5.44	5.42	5.45
75-79	207	102	105	3.88	3.79	3.98
80-84	143	68	75	2.68	2.53	2.84
85+	82	32	50	1.54	1.19	1.89

Chapter 4

Education and Training

4.0 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on the education and training attributes of the population of St Kitts and Nevis as reported during 2001 census enumeration. The analysis pertains to several categories of sub-population groupings, namely: (a) children under 5 years of age and (b) population five years and over, for whom school attendance status and type of school have been determined; (c) the population under eighteen years of age in terms of “mode of transport;” to school or work (d) population 15 years and over according to highest level of educational attainment, highest examination passed and training status. As an introduction, a short time series of data on school enrolment by type of school derived from education administrative records is presented and discussed

4.1 School Enrolment Data: 1992-2001

In St Kitts and Nevis, there are both public and private sector provisions for education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The census data on education presented in this chapter pertain to those persons in the respective age groups who were attending school during enumeration. However, Table 4.1 shows trends in actual enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels in both private and public schools derived from education statistics pertaining to the period beginning 1992/1993 and ending 2000/2001. According to the data shown, the size of the school population has remained fairly constant each school year, not falling below 10,100 in any one year. Countries strive to have their primary school-leavers advance to secondary level but this depends upon the extent to which there are school places available. In the case of St Kitts and Nevis, the size of the secondary primary school population for the years under review falls short by well over 1400 in the least case when compared to the corresponding primary school population. This indicates that approximately 70 percent of the primary school children are placed in secondary schools. The data also show close to a three-fold increase in tertiary level enrolment between 1992 and 2001.

Table 4.1: Student Enrolment in Public and Private Schools: 1992-2001.

Type of School	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998 ^R	1998/ 1999 ^R	1999/ 2000 ^R	2000/ 2001 ^R
Public Schools	10233	10193	10343	10681	10763	10505	10394	10318	10328
Primary	5977	5957	5802	6007	6063	5957	5912	5822	5835
Secondary	4256	4236	4541	4674	4700	4548	4482	4496	4493
Private	1143	1299	1260	1235	1029	1311	1153	1164	1105
Tertiary	182	-	422	379	494	997	891	891	1235

Source: St. Kitts and Nevis Statistical Review 2004-Statistical Division Planning Unit

4.2 Children Under Five Years of Age

As indicated earlier, the population of children under-five years of age is first examined in terms of their status of whether attending school or not, by administrative division and by type of facilities available for day care or schooling. Data are given for both boys and girls separately, so that sex differences in enrollment and attendance status can be determined. Table 4.2 shows absolute numbers and percentages for the total population (both sexes) of children under-five years of age according to whether or not they were attending school. According to the data in Table 4.2 (a), in the case of St Kitts, the proportion of children under five years who were attending school was 65.3 percent and for Nevis, 45.1 percent. The corresponding proportions not attending school were therefore 34.4 percent in the case of St Kitts and 54.4 percent in the case of Nevis. The difference is accounted for by a small not stated category in the data.

4.3 Population of Children by Status of Attending School by Administrative Division

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of children who were attending or not attending school by administrative division. In the case of **St. Kitts**, the larger proportions attending school were for the parishes of St. Paul (70.6 percent) and St. Thomas (70.3 percent) and lowest for Christ Church. In the case of **Nevis**, the proportion of children attending school was highest for the parish of St. Thomas (50.5 percent) and lowest for St James (40.2 percent). The remaining areas had a range from 40.2 percent, to 45.8 percent.

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 5 years by Status of Attending School by Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Number (Both Sexes)				Percentage			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated
Total St Kitts/ Nevis	4327	2632	1682	13	100.0	60.83	38.87	0.30
St Kitts – Total	3368	2200	1160	8	100.0	65.32	34.44	0.24
St George -Basseterre E.	584	361	223	0	100.0	61.82	38.18	0.00
St. George- Basseterre W.	571	377	192	2	100.0	66.02	33.63	0.35
St Paul	262	185	77	0	100.0	70.61	29.39	0.00
St Anne	309	197	111	1	100.0	63.76	35.92	0.32
St Thomas	236	166	67	3	100.0	70.34	28.39	1.27
Trinity	158	100	58	0	100.0	63.29	36.71	0.00
Christ Church	194	119	75	0	100.0	61.34	38.66	0.00
St John	333	229	103	1	100.0	68.77	30.93	0.30
St Mary	353	243	109	1	100.0	68.84	30.88	0.28
St Peter	368	223	145	0	100.0	60.60	39.40	0.00
Nevis – Total	959	432	522	5	100.0	45.05	54.43	0.52
St Paul	168	77	89	2	100.0	45.83	52.98	1.19
St John	237	108	129	0	100.0	45.57	54.43	0.00
St George	234	98	136	0	100.0	41.88	58.12	0.00
St Thomas	198	100	97	1	100.0	50.51	48.99	0.50
St James	122	49	71	2	100.0	40.16	58.20	1.64

4.4. Sex Differences of Children Attending School

Table 4.3 (a) and 4.3 (b) provide an indication of the sex distribution of children who were attending school, thus providing an indication of whether any sex differentials obtained. In this regards, in the case of **St Kitts** the proportion of boys attending school was 65.2 percent and in the case of girls, (65.5 percent). In the case of **Nevis**, the percentage for girls was 45.4 percent and for boys, 44.6 percent.

Table 4.3 (a): Population Under 5 years by Status of Attending School by Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Male				Female			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated
St Kitts/ Nevis	2164	1319	837	8	2163	1313	845	5
St Kitts- Total	1718	1120	594	4	1650	1080	566	4
St George -Basseterre E.	308	191	117	0	276	170	106	0
St. George- Basseterre W.	292	190	102	0	279	187	90	2
St Paul	119	83	36	0	143	102	41	0
St Anne	150	102	48	0	159	95	63	1
St Thomas	113	76	35	2	123	90	32	1
Trinity	80	55	25	0	78	45	33	0
Christ Church	99	61	38	0	95	58	37	0
St John	177	118	58	1	156	111	45	0
St Mary	192	131	60	1	161	112	49	0
St Peter	188	113	75	0	180	110	70	0
Nevis – Total	446	199	243	4	513	233	279	1
St Paul	75	30	44	1	93	47	45	1
St John	120	57	63	0	117	51	66	0
St George	100	43	57	0	134	55	79	0
St Thomas	93	44	48	1	105	56	49	0
St James	58	25	31	2	64	24	40	0

Table 4.3 (b): Percentage Distribution of Population Under 5 years by Status of Attending School by Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Male				Female			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated
Total St Kitts/ Nevis	100	60.83	38.87	0.30	100.0	60.70	39.07	0.23
St Kitts – Total	100	65.32	34.44	0.24	100.0	65.46	34.30	0.24
St George -Basseterre E.	100	61.82	38.18	0.00	100.0	61.59	38.41	0.00
St. George- Basseterre W.	100	66.02	33.63	0.35	100.0	67.02	32.26	0.72
St Paul	100	70.61	29.39	0.00	100.0	71.33	28.67	0.00
St Anne	100	63.75	35.92	0.32	100.0	59.75	39.62	0.63
St Thomas	100	70.34	28.39	1.27	100.0	73.17	26.02	0.81
Trinity	100	63.29	36.71	0.00	100.0	57.69	42.31	0.00
Christ Church	100	61.34	38.66	0.00	100.0	61.05	38.95	0.00
St John	100	68.77	30.93	0.30	100.0	71.15	28.85	0.00
St Mary	100	68.84	30.88	0.28	100.0	69.57	30.43	0.00
St Peter	100	60.60	39.40	0.00	100.0	61.11	38.89	0.00
Nevis - Total	100	45.05	54.43	0.52	100.0	45.42	54.39	0.19
St Paul	100	45.83	52.98	1.19	100.0	50.54	48.39	1.07
St John	100	45.57	54.43	0.00	100.0	43.59	56.41	0.00
St George	100	41.88	58.12	0.00	100.0	41.04	58.96	0.00
St Thomas	100	50.51	48.99	0.51	100.0	53.33	46.67	0.00
St James	100	40.16	58.20	1.64	100.0	37.50	62.50	0.00

4.5 Type of School and Day Care Facilities

Table 4.4 and Table 4.5 indicate the types of day-care/school facilities available for children who were under five years of age. Such provisions included day-care centers and nurseries, pre-schools, infant and kindergarten facilities and special schools. A small number of children however, were attending primary school. Table 4.5 shows the population of children under-five years of age for the country as a whole by provisions made for their daily care. In the case of male children, 60.4 percent were attending pre-school and 36.7 percent were attending day-care centres. The proportion attending primary school was relatively small (2.7 percent). In terms of females, 61.5 percent were attending pre-school and 35.8 percent attending nursery schools. The proportion attending primary school was 2.6 percent.

National Census Report 2001, St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 4.4: Children Under-Five Years of Age by Sex, Type of School by Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Day Care /Nursery	Pre-school	Infant /K'garten	Primary	Total	Day Care /Nursery	Pre-school	Infant /K'garten	Primary	Total	Day Care /Nursery	Pre-school	Infant /K'garten	Primary
St Kitts & Nevis	2632	954	1605	5	68	1319	484	797	3	35	1313	470	808	2	33
St Kitts	2200	846	1297	0	57	1120	434	656	0	30	1080	412	641	0	27
Basseterre E.	361	106	240	0	15	191	58	122	0	11	170	48	118	0	4
Basseterre W.	377	135	233	0	9	190	69	116	0	5	187	66	117	0	4
St Paul	185	80	102	0	3	83	33	48	0	2	102	47	54	0	1
St Anne	197	96	98	0	3	102	48	54	0	0	95	48	44	0	3
St Thomas	166	73	86	0	7	76	33	41	0	2	90	40	45	0	5
Trinity	100	24	75	0	1	55	15	39	0	1	45	9	36	0	0
Christ Church	119	46	70	0	3	61	25	35	0	1	58	21	35	0	2
St John	229	109	118	0	2	118	55	62	0	1	111	54	56	0	1
St Mary	243	116	122	0	5	131	70	60	0	1	112	46	62	0	4
St Peter	223	61	153	0	9	113	28	79	0	6	110	33	74	0	3
Nevis	432	108	308	5	11	199	50	141	3	5	233	58	167	2	6
St Paul	77	24	50	0	3	30	11	18	0	1	47	13	32	0	2
St John	108	23	82	1	2	57	12	42	1	2	51	11	40	0	0
St George	98	23	72	2	1	43	9	33	1	0	55	14	39	1	1
St Thomas	100	29	64	2	5	44	13	28	1	2	56	16	36	1	3
St James	49	9	40	0	0	25	5	20	0	0	24	4	20	0	0

National Census Report 2001, St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 4.5: Percentage of Children Under-Five Years of Age by Sex, Type of School by Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Day Care /Nursery	Pre-school	Infant /K'garten	Primary	Total	Day Care /Nursery	Pre-school	Infant /K'garten	Primary	Total	Day Care /Nursery	Pre-school	Infant /K'garten	Primary
St Kitts & Nevis	100.0	36.25	60.98	0.19	2.58	100.0	36.69	60.42	0.23	2.65	100.0	35.80	61.54	0.15	2.51
St Kitts	100.0	38.45	58.95	0.00	2.59	100.0	38.75	58.57	0.00	2.68	100.0	38.15	59.35	0.00	2.50
Basseterre E.	100.0	29.36	66.48	0.00	4.16	100.0	30.37	63.87	0.00	5.76	100.0	28.24	69.41	0.00	2.35
Basseterre W.	100.0	35.81	61.80	0.00	2.39	100.0	36.32	61.05	0.00	2.63	100.0	35.29	62.57	0.00	2.14
St Paul	100.0	43.24	55.14	0.00	1.62	100.0	39.76	57.83	0.00	2.41	100.0	46.08	52.94	0.00	0.98
St Anne	100.0	48.73	49.75	0.00	1.52	100.0	47.06	52.94	0.00	0.00	100.0	50.53	46.32	0.00	3.16
St Thomas	100.0	43.98	51.81	0.00	4.22	100.0	43.42	53.95	0.00	2.63	100.0	44.44	50.00	0.00	5.56
Trinity	100.0	24.00	75.00	0.00	1.00	100.0	27.27	70.91	0.00	1.82	100.0	20.00	80.00	0.00	0.00
Christ Church	100.0	38.66	58.82	0.00	2.52	100.0	40.98	57.38	0.00	1.64	100.0	36.21	60.34	0.00	3.45
St John	100.0	47.60	51.53	0.00	0.87	100.0	46.61	52.54	0.00	0.85	100.0	48.65	50.45	0.00	0.90
St Mary	100.0	47.74	50.21	0.00	2.06	100.0	53.44	45.80	0.00	0.76	100.0	41.07	55.36	0.00	3.57
St Peter	100.0	27.35	68.61	0.00	4.04	100.0	24.78	69.91	0.00	5.31	100.0	30.00	67.27	0.00	2.73
Nevis	100.0	25.00	71.30	1.16	2.55	100.0	25.13	70.85	1.51	2.51	100.0	24.89	71.67	0.86	2.58
St Paul	100.0	31.17	64.94	0.00	3.90	100.0	36.67	60.00	0.00	3.33	100.0	27.66	68.09	0.00	4.26
St John	100.0	21.30	75.93	0.93	1.85	100.0	21.05	73.68	1.75	3.51	100.0	21.57	78.43	0.00	0.00
St George	100.0	23.47	73.47	2.04	1.02	100.0	20.93	76.74	2.33	0.00	100.0	25.45	70.91	1.82	1.82
St Thomas	100.0	29.00	64.00	2.00	5.00	100.0	29.55	63.64	2.27	4.55	100.0	28.57	64.29	1.79	5.36
St James	100.0	18.37	81.63	0.00	0.00	100.0	20.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	16.67	83.33	0.00	0.00

4.6 Population 5 Years and Over

Countries usually stipulate a compulsory age at which children should be enrolled in public schools. The number of children actually attending school relative to the population of school age is an important measure of the extent to which the latter is accessing school facilities. The rate of attendance at school however is conditioned by various factors including ready access to school facilities, circumstances of the family and so on. In this regard the frequency with which children attended school or not at all must be a cause of concern. The census data however ought to be supplemented by statistics kept by the school in order to determine these more substantive issues in determining school attendance.

As has been done earlier for population under-five years, the analysis of the data in the tables focuses on status of “attending” or “not attending” school for this segment of the population, noting male/female differences where these exist and also, examines the data by administrative division. Tables 4.6 (absolute numbers) and Table 4.7 (percentages), show the population five years and over who were attending school at the time of census enumeration. According to the data shown in Table 4.7, the percentage of the population attending school was 30.9 percent for the country as a whole.

4.6.1 Sex Differences

Table 4.7 provides further disaggregation of the population discussed earlier in Table 4.6, according to sex and Administrative Division, in terms of whether attending or not attending school. In this regard, the proportions for males were 29.7 percent and 69.1 percent respectively and in the case of females, 32.1 percent and 67.0 percent.

4.6.2 Island and Area Differences

Some differences can be seen between St. Kitts and Nevis where, in the case of the former, the population attending school as a proportion of the total population was above 30 percent while in the case of the latter, the corresponding proportion was much less. This is similar to the trend observed for the population under five years of age. In terms

of differences between administrative divisions, the proportion attending school was generally lower in the urban Parish of St George (St Kitts) than for other areas. The proportion was highest the Parish of St Anne (34.2 percent), followed by the Parish of St. Paul (33.7 percent). In the case of Nevis the Parish of St. Thomas had the highest proportion attending school (27.2 percent) followed by the Parish of St George (27.0 percent). These values are well below the national average of 30.9 percent, unlike St, Kitts where only Basseterre falls below the national figure.

Persons not attending school would include those who are in the labour force (employed and un-employed), persons at home engaged in home duties, retired from work or grouped in this category for other reasons. At a later stage when the population is examined by the entire age groupings and by economic activity, the status of persons who are not attending school would be better determined. In terms of inter island differences, the percentages shown for persons not attending school for Nevis is above the national figure of 69.1 percent. For all areas it is above 70 percent in the case of males and a similar trend was obtained for females. In the case of St. Kitts, the percentages are more varied, but generally fall below the national averages in the case of both male and female.

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National Census Report 2001, St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 4.6: Population Five Years and Over by Status of Attending School, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated
Total St Kitts/ Nevis	41998	12969	28586	443	20809	6173	14389	247	21189	6796	14197	196
St Kitts	31849	10292	21211	346	15832	4938	10705	189	16017	5354	10506	157
St George -Basseterre E.	6746	2052	4630	64	3179	893	2251	35	3567	1159	2379	29
St. George- Basseterre W.	5350	1706	3565	79	2567	838	1677	52	2783	868	1888	27
St Paul	2191	738	1453	0	1094	360	734	0	1097	378	719	0
St Anne	2858	979	1865	14	1460	508	946	6	1398	471	919	8
St Thomas	2159	729	1395	35	1079	342	722	15	1080	387	673	20
Trinity	1520	515	978	27	794	255	524	15	726	260	454	12
Christ Church	1867	571	1296	0	990	278	712	0	877	293	584	0
St John	2915	933	1959	23	1509	448	1046	15	1406	485	913	8
St Mary	3070	991	2021	58	1560	494	1040	26	1510	497	981	32
St Peter	3173	1078	2049	46	1600	522	1053	25	1573	556	996	21
Nevis	10149	2677	7375	97	4977	1235	3684	58	5172	1442	3691	39
St Paul	1622	411	1188	23	808	208	588	12	814	203	600	11
St John	2664	712	1942	10	1294	316	972	6	1370	396	970	4
St George	2330	629	1680	21	1148	287	850	11	1182	342	830	10
St Thomas	1849	503	1327	19	904	224	667	13	945	279	660	6
St James	1684	422	1238	24	823	200	607	16	861	222	631	8

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Table 4.7: Percentage of Population Five Years and Over by Status of Attending School, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Not Stated
Total St Kitts/ Nevis	100.0	30.88	68.07	1.05	100.0	29.66	69.15	1.19	100.0	32.07	67.00	0.93
St Kitts	100.0	32.31	66.60	1.09	100.0	31.19	67.62	1.19	100.0	33.43	65.59	0.98
St George -Basseterre E.	100.0	30.42	68.63	0.95	100.0	28.09	70.81	1.10	100.0	32.49	66.70	0.81
St. George- Basseterre W.	100.0	31.89	66.63	1.48	100.0	32.64	65.33	2.03	100.0	31.19	67.84	0.97
St Paul	100.0	33.68	66.32	0.00	100.0	32.91	67.09	0.00	100.0	34.46	65.54	0.00
St Anne	100.0	34.25	65.26	0.49	100.0	34.79	64.80	0.41	100.0	33.69	65.74	0.57
St Thomas	100.0	33.77	64.61	1.62	100.0	31.70	66.91	1.39	100.0	35.83	62.32	1.85
Trinity	100.0	33.88	64.34	1.78	100.0	32.12	65.99	1.89	100.0	35.81	62.54	1.65
Christ Church	100.0	30.58	69.42	0.00	100.0	28.08	71.92	0.00	100.0	33.41	66.59	0.00
St John	100.0	32.01	67.20	0.79	100.0	29.69	69.32	0.99	100.0	34.49	64.94	0.57
St Mary	100.0	32.28	65.83	1.89	100.0	31.66	66.67	1.67	100.0	32.91	64.97	2.12
St Peter	100.0	33.97	64.58	1.45	100.0	32.63	65.81	1.56	100.0	35.35	63.32	1.33
Nevis	100.0	26.38	72.67	0.95	100.0	24.81	74.02	1.17	100.0	27.88	71.37	0.75
St Paul	100.0	25.34	73.24	1.42	100.0	25.74	72.77	1.49	100.0	24.94	73.71	1.35
St John	100.0	26.73	72.90	0.37	100.0	24.42	75.12	0.46	100.0	28.91	70.80	0.29
St George	100.0	27.00	72.10	0.90	100.0	25.00	74.04	0.96	100.0	28.93	70.22	0.85
St Thomas	100.0	27.20	71.77	1.03	100.0	24.78	73.78	1.44	100.0	29.52	69.84	0.64
St James	100.0	25.06	73.51	1.43	100.0	24.30	73.76	1.94	100.0	25.78	73.29	0.93

4.6.3 Type of School

Table 4.8 shows the types of school being attended by the population five years old and over. Differences obtaining between male and female as well as among administrative divisions can also be determined. For the country as a whole, there were: 6,445 persons constituted of 3,277 males and 3,168 females who were attending primary school. The number attending secondary school was 4,362 consisting of 2,131 males and 2,231 females. In terms of persons attending university, there were 553, namely, 223 males and 330 females. The number of persons who were attending other types of schools is also shown.

The percentages shown in the last row of the table pertain to both sexes for the country as a whole, namely, St Kitts and Nevis. According to the data 49.7 percent of the population five years and over were attending primary school, 33.6 percent were attending secondary school and 4.3 percent were at University. In the case of St Kitts the proportions were 48.8 percent, 34.1 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. With respect to Nevis, the corresponding proportions were 53.3 percent, 31.7 percent and 3.3 percent. The proportions attending other types of school are also shown.

The proportional distribution of males and females age five years and over, attending school is shown in Tables 4.9(a) to 4.9(f) numbers and percentages tabulated by type of school and administrative division. With regard to **St. Kitts**, most parishes with the exception of St. George-Basseterre East, Trinity and St. Peter had just over 50 percent of the population attending primary schools. For all parishes, the proportion attending secondary school was 30 percent and over.

In terms of **Nevis** all parishes with the exception of St. Paul had well over 50 percent of the population five years and over attending primary school. In terms of secondary school, with the exception of the Parish of St. James, just over one third of the population were attending at this level.

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Table 4.8: Population Five Years and Over Attending School by Type of School and Sex, 2001

Sex	Total	Pre-School	Infant /K'Garten	Special Education	Primary	Snr. Primary/Jnr. Sec./Post Prim.	Secondary	Sixth Form	Profess./Tech	University	Adult Education	Other	Not Stated
St Kitts/Nevis													
Male	6173	80	20	47	3277	14	2131	103	165	223	88	24	1
Female	6796	91	33	27	3168	18	2231	194	324	330	338	42	0
Total	12969	171	53	74	6445	32	4362	297	489	553	426	66	1
Percent Total	100.0	1.32	0.41	0.57	49.70	0.25	33.63	2.29	3.77	4.26	3.28	0.51	0.01
St Kitts													
Male	4938	60	11	39	2579	14	1730	86	148	182	69	20	0
Female	5354	61	16	21	2441	17	1783	156	295	282	245	37	0
Total	10292	121	27	60	5020	31	3513	242	443	464	314	57	0
Percent Total	100.0	1.18	0.26	0.58	48.78	0.30	34.13	2.35	4.31	4.51	3.05	0.55	0.00
Nevis													
Male	1235	20	9	8	698	0	401	17	17	41	19	4	1
Female	1442	30	17	6	727	1	448	38	29	48	93	5	0
Total	2677	50	26	14	1425	1	849	55	46	89	112	9	1
Percent Total	100.0	1.87	0.97	0.52	53.23	0.04	31.71	2.06	1.72	3.32	4.18	0.34	0.04

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Table 4.9 (a): Total Population Five Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School, Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School											
	Total	Pre-School	Infant/K'garten	Special Education	Primary	Senior Primary/Junior Secondary/Post Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Professional/Technical	University	Adult Education	Other
St Kitts /Nevis -Total	12969	171	53	74	6445	32	4362	297	489	553	426	67
St Kitts -Total	10292	121	27	60	5020	31	3513	242	443	464	314	57
St George-Basseterre E.	2052	25	5	8	872	14	655	68	101	209	74	21
St George-Basseterre W.	1706	25	2	16	877	3	557	49	84	32	53	8
St Paul	738	9	0	8	385	0	287	11	17	7	13	1
St Anne	979	11	2	5	493	5	362	30	37	11	18	5
St Thomas	729	10	4	3	382	5	242	14	23	4	38	4
Trinity	515	0	0	0	197	0	181	14	22	75	22	4
Christ Church	571	5	4	0	291	1	198	3	20	13	32	4
St John	933	13	0	11	478	0	349	15	28	10	22	7
St Mary	991	12	5	3	507	3	357	18	61	12	12	1
St Peter	1078	11	5	6	538	0	325	20	50	91	30	2
Nevis - Total	2677	50	26	14	1425	1	849	55	46	89	112	10
St Paul	411	5	6	3	196	1	144	11	7	9	23	6
St John	712	15	7	3	375	0	242	21	7	11	31	0
St George	629	9	8	4	339	0	194	12	19	17	26	1
St Thomas	503	11	1	2	284	0	152	10	6	18	18	1
St James	422	10	4	2	231	0	117	1	7	34	14	2

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Table 4.9 (b): Male Population Five Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School											
	Total	Pre-school	Infant/K'garten	Special Education	Primary	Senior Primary/Junior Secondary/Post Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Professional/Technical	University	Adult Education	Other
St Kitts /Nevis - Male	6173	80	20	47	3277	14	2131	103	165	223	88	25
St. Kitts- Male	4938	60	11	39	2579	14	1730	86	148	182	69	20
St George-Basseterre E.	893	10	3	5	426	6	275	21	39	80	20	8
St George-Basseterre W.	838	11	1	11	446	1	297	17	24	8	20	2
St Paul	360	8	0	6	193	0	138	5	6	3	1	0
St Anne	508	5	2	4	256	4	204	9	14	6	4	0
St Thomas	342	3	2	1	203	3	112	4	8	2	2	2
Trinity	255	0	0	0	101	0	98	8	7	39	2	0
Christ Church	278	3	1	0	147	0	99	2	8	7	9	2
St John	448	8	0	8	245	0	157	8	9	5	4	4
St Mary	494	6	1	2	284	0	174	4	17	4	2	0
St Peter	522	6	1	2	278	0	176	8	16	28	5	2
Nevis - Male	1235	20	9	8	698	0	401	17	17	41	19	5
St Paul	208	2	1	1	103	0	73	8	2	7	7	4
St John	316	6	3	1	174	0	108	6	4	5	9	0
St George	287	3	2	2	173	0	92	2	5	6	1	1
St Thomas	224	5	0	2	139	0	68	1	2	6	1	0
St James	200	4	3	2	109	0	60	0	4	17	1	0

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Table 4.9 (c): Female Population Five Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School											
	Total	Pre-School	Infant/K'garten	Special Education	Primary	Senior Primary/Junior Secondary/Post Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Professional/Technical	University	Adult Education	Other
St Kitts/Nevis - Female	6796	91	33	27	3168	18	2231	194	324	330	338	42
St Kitts - Female	5354	61	16	21	2441	17	1783	156	295	282	245	37
St George-Basseterre E.	1159	15	2	3	446	8	380	47	62	129	54	13
St George-Basseterre W.	868	14	1	5	431	2	260	32	60	24	33	6
St Paul	378	1	0	2	192	0	149	6	11	4	12	1
St Anne	471	6	0	1	237	1	158	21	23	5	14	5
St Thomas	387	7	2	2	179	2	130	10	15	2	36	2
Trinity	260	0	0	0	96	0	83	6	15	36	20	4
Christ Church	293	2	3	0	144	1	99	1	12	6	23	2
St John	485	5	0	3	233	0	192	7	19	5	18	3
St Mary	497	6	4	1	223	3	183	14	44	8	10	1
St Peter	556	5	4	4	260	0	149	12	34	63	25	0
Nevis - Female	1442	30	17	6	727	1	448	38	29	48	93	5
St Paul	203	3	5	2	93	1	71	3	5	2	16	2
St John	396	9	4	2	201	0	134	15	3	6	22	0
St George	342	6	6	2	166	0	102	10	14	11	25	0
St Thomas	279	6	1	0	145	0	84	9	4	12	17	1
St James	222	6	1	0	122	0	57	1	3	17	13	2

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Table 4.9 (d): Percentage of Population Five Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School, Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School											
	Total	Pre-school	Infant/K'garten	Special Education	Primary	Senior Primary/Junior Secondary/Post Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Professional/Technical	University	Adult Education	Other
St Kitts /Nevis – Total	100.0	1.32	0.41	0.57	49.70	0.25	33.63	2.29	3.77	4.26	3.28	0.52
St Kitts -Total	100.0	1.18	0.26	0.58	48.78	0.30	34.13	2.35	4.31	4.51	3.05	0.55
St George-Basseterre E.	100.0	1.22	0.24	0.39	42.50	0.68	31.92	3.31	4.92	10.19	3.61	1.02
St George-Basseterre W.	100.0	1.46	0.12	0.94	51.41	0.18	32.65	2.87	4.92	1.87	3.11	0.47
St Paul	100.0	1.22	0.00	1.08	52.17	0.00	38.89	1.49	2.30	0.95	1.76	0.14
St Anne	100.0	1.12	0.21	0.51	50.36	0.51	36.98	3.06	3.78	1.12	1.84	0.51
St Thomas	100.0	1.37	0.55	0.41	52.40	0.69	33.20	1.92	3.16	0.55	5.22	0.55
Trinity	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.25	0.00	35.15	2.72	4.27	14.56	4.27	0.78
Christ Church	100.0	0.88	0.70	0.00	50.96	0.17	34.68	0.53	3.50	2.28	5.60	0.70
St John	100.0	1.39	0.00	1.18	51.23	0.00	37.41	1.61	3.00	1.07	2.36	0.75
St Mary	100.0	1.21	0.50	0.30	51.16	0.30	36.03	1.82	6.16	1.21	1.21	0.10
St Peter	100.0	1.02	0.46	0.56	49.91	0.00	30.15	1.86	4.64	8.44	2.78	0.18
Nevis - Total	100.0	1.87	0.97	0.52	53.23	0.04	31.71	2.06	1.72	3.33	4.18	0.37
St Paul	100.0	1.22	1.46	0.73	47.69	0.24	35.04	2.68	1.70	2.19	5.59	1.46
St John	100.0	2.11	0.98	0.42	52.67	0.00	33.99	2.95	0.98	1.55	4.35	0.00
St George	100.0	1.43	1.27	0.64	53.90	0.00	30.84	1.91	3.02	2.70	4.13	0.16
St Thomas	100.0	2.18	0.20	0.40	56.46	0.00	30.22	1.99	1.19	3.58	3.58	0.20
St James	100.0	2.37	0.95	0.47	54.74	0.00	27.72	0.24	1.66	8.06	3.32	0.47

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Table 4.9 (e): Percentage of *Male* Population Five Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School, Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School											
	Total	Pre-school	Infant/K'garten	Special Education	Primary	Senior Primary/Junior Secondary/Post Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Professional/Technical	University	Adult Education	Other
St Kitts /Nevis – Male	100.0	1.30	0.32	0.76	53.09	0.23	34.52	1.67	2.67	3.61	1.43	0.40
St Kitts -Male	100.0	1.21	0.22	0.79	52.23	0.28	35.03	1.74	3.00	3.69	1.40	0.41
St George-Basseterre E.	100.0	1.12	0.34	0.56	47.70	0.67	30.80	2.35	4.37	8.96	2.24	0.90
St George-Basseterre W.	100.0	1.31	0.12	1.31	53.22	0.12	35.44	2.03	2.86	0.95	2.38	0.24
St Paul	100.0	2.22	0.00	1.67	53.61	0.00	38.33	1.39	1.67	0.83	0.28	0.00
St Anne	100.0	0.98	0.39	0.79	50.39	0.79	40.16	1.77	2.76	1.18	0.79	0.00
St Thomas	100.0	0.88	0.58	0.29	59.36	0.88	32.75	1.17	2.34	0.58	0.58	0.58
Trinity	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.61	0.00	38.43	3.14	2.75	15.29	0.78	0.00
Christ Church	100.0	1.08	0.36	0.00	52.88	0.00	35.61	0.72	2.88	2.52	3.23	0.72
St John	100.0	1.79	0.00	1.79	54.69	0.00	35.04	1.78	2.01	1.12	0.89	0.89
St Mary	100.0	1.22	0.20	0.40	57.49	0.00	35.22	0.81	3.44	0.81	0.41	0.00
St Peter	100.0	1.15	0.19	0.38	53.26	0.00	33.72	1.53	3.06	5.37	0.96	0.38
Nevis - Male	100.0	1.62	0.73	0.65	56.52	0.00	32.47	1.37	1.38	3.32	1.54	0.40
St Paul	100.0	0.96	0.48	0.48	49.52	0.00	35.10	3.85	0.96	3.37	3.36	1.92
St John	100.0	1.90	0.95	0.32	55.06	0.00	34.18	1.90	1.26	1.58	2.85	0.00
St George	100.0	1.04	0.70	0.70	60.28	0.00	32.05	0.70	1.74	2.09	0.35	0.35
St Thomas	100.0	2.23	0.00	0.89	62.05	0.00	30.36	0.45	0.89	2.68	0.45	0.00
St James	100.0	2.00	1.50	1.00	54.50	0.00	30.00	0.00	2.00	8.50	0.50	0.00

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Table 4.9 (f): Percentage of *Female* Population Five Years and Over and Attending School by Type of School, Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School											
	Total	Pre-school	Infant/K'garten	Special Education	Primary	Senior Primary/Junior Secondary/Post Primary	Secondary	Sixth Form	Professional/Technical	University	Adult Education	Other
St Kitts /Nevis – Female	100.0	1.34	0.48	0.40	46.62	0.26	32.83	2.85	4.77	4.86	4.97	0.62
St Kitts -Female	100.0	1.14	0.30	0.39	45.59	0.32	33.30	2.91	5.51	5.27	4.58	0.69
St George-Basseterre E.	100.0	1.29	0.17	0.26	38.48	0.69	32.79	4.06	5.35	11.13	4.66	1.12
St George-Basseterre W.	100.0	1.61	0.12	0.58	49.65	0.23	29.95	3.69	6.91	2.76	3.80	0.69
St Paul	100.0	0.26	0.00	0.53	50.79	0.00	39.42	1.59	2.91	1.06	3.17	0.27
St Anne	100.0	1.28	0.00	0.21	50.32	0.21	33.55	4.46	4.88	1.06	2.97	1.06
St Thomas	100.0	1.81	0.52	0.52	46.25	0.52	33.59	2.58	3.87	0.52	9.30	0.52
Trinity	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.92	0.00	31.92	2.31	5.77	13.85	7.69	1.54
Christ Church	100.0	0.68	1.02	0.00	49.15	0.34	33.79	0.34	4.10	2.05	7.85	0.68
St John	100.0	1.03	0.00	0.62	48.04	0.00	39.59	1.44	3.92	1.03	3.71	0.62
St Mary	100.0	1.21	0.81	0.20	44.87	0.60	36.82	2.82	8.85	1.61	2.01	0.20
St Peter	100.0	0.90	0.72	0.72	46.76	0.00	26.80	2.16	6.11	11.33	4.50	0.00
Nevis - Female	100.0	2.08	1.18	0.41	50.42	0.07	31.07	2.63	2.01	3.33	6.45	0.35
St Paul	100.0	1.48	2.46	0.99	45.81	0.49	34.98	1.48	2.46	0.99	7.88	0.98
St John	100.0	2.27	1.01	0.51	50.76	0.00	33.84	3.79	0.76	1.51	5.55	0.00
St George	100.0	1.75	1.76	0.58	48.54	0.00	29.83	2.92	4.09	3.22	7.31	0.00
St Thomas	100.0	2.15	0.36	0.00	51.97	0.00	30.11	3.23	1.43	4.30	6.09	0.36
St James	100.0	2.70	0.45	0.00	54.95	0.00	25.68	0.45	1.35	7.66	5.86	0.90

4.7 Population 15 Years Old and Over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Highest level of educational attainment is a measure of the heights that individuals in the population have reached in pursuing education in their lifetime or at the point in time when the census was taken. It is also one of the indicators used to measure development as countries strive to improve the conditions of their populations through education. Such data pertaining to highest level can be seen in Table 4.10. The data show both absolute numbers and percentages and is disaggregated by age group thus providing a rough indication of developments in education, in terms of increasing access to the population as a whole. Age differentials usually reflect that younger persons have benefited to a greater extent than older persons on account of increasing educational facilities over time.

Table 4.10: Population Aged 15 Years by Five Year Age Group and Highest Level of Educational Attainment -2001

Age Group	Level of Education								
	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 yrs.)	Primary Grade (4-6 yrs.)	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Secondary / College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	32895	508	6062	17671	3498	2321	1070	414	1351
Row Percent	100.0	1.55	18.43	53.72	10.63	7.06	3.25	1.26	4.11
15-19	4336	3	52	3553	581	11	41	30	65
20-24	3823	11	104	2642	653	220	80	19	94
25-29	3739	17	193	2495	456	366	80	13	119
30-34	3650	27	310	2311	416	319	100	28	139
35-39	3753	30	402	2391	358	292	86	32	162
40-44	3425	28	586	1856	317	304	112	35	187
45-49	2631	34	674	1120	257	277	87	35	147
50-54	1611	25	545	518	138	179	65	33	108
55-59	1182	35	483	257	113	127	74	25	68
60-64	1068	44	502	192	69	90	76	23	72
65-69	1016	54	562	123	60	55	75	28	59
70-74	959	66	582	90	45	38	67	37	34
75-79	759	56	469	69	23	24	52	24	42
80-84	550	49	338	38	10	12	49	30	24
85+	393	29	260	16	2	7	26	22	31

The levels at which educational attainment are defined are: primary (grades 1-3 and 4-6); secondary and pre-university. Persons who have not attained any of these levels are grouped into a “none” category, thus providing a crude measure of the illiteracy level that obtains. However, more refined measures, for example, functional literacy as defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), provides a preferred gauge of literacy thus rendering the census data limited in this regard. According to Table 4.10, 18.4 percent of the population attained only a primary level of schooling and 53.7 percent, a secondary level. In terms of university, 7.1 percent can be seen reaching this level. The proportion of the population having no education was 1.3 percent.

4.7.1: Highest Examinations Passed

Table 4.11 and Table 4.12 show the performance of persons 15 years old and over at examinations taken at various levels including primary, secondary and tertiary. The types of examinations shown are administered by local, regional and external accreditation bodies and include certificates, diplomas, undergraduate and higher degrees. According to the percentage data shown in Table 4.12, a significantly large proportion of the population received no certification (47.4 percent) of any type. The data also reveal that 12 percent had only a primary school certificate and just under 15 percent ordinary level certificates or equivalent qualifications. The percentages attaining undergraduate and higher degrees (i.e. Bachelors, Post Graduate and Higher degrees) amounted to 8.4 percent and 5.1 percent respectively.

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Table 4.11: Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed, Five-Year Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Age Group	Type of Examination															
	Total	School Leaving	Camb School Cert	GCE 'O' Levels or CXC	High School Dip.	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-Grade Dip.	Other Diploma	Assoc. Degree	Prof. Certi.	Bach. Degree	Post Grade Dip.	Higher Degree	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	32895	3950	174	4916	560	635	268	873	232	1386	1150	118	421	378	15595	2239
15-19	4336	297	1	923	50	72	3	12	0	9	1	0	0	30	2773	165
20-24	3823	380	6	1178	96	267	27	78	17	128	126	4	2	46	1225	243
25-29	3739	406	10	855	103	111	22	113	34	182	227	13	30	42	1302	289
30-34	3650	371	15	685	95	67	39	118	39	171	171	21	44	46	1474	294
35-39	3753	400	22	532	73	35	40	123	44	195	147	11	62	38	1727	304
40-44	3425	371	17	363	51	30	35	128	36	192	152	13	61	54	1647	275
45-49	2631	330	16	199	35	26	37	114	17	181	112	18	76	52	1209	209
50-54	1611	223	12	86	18	4	22	54	18	105	70	9	50	28	770	142
55-59	1182	193	11	44	9	11	14	48	7	74	51	11	38	13	578	80
60-64	1068	190	19	31	7	7	13	22	11	49	36	9	23	10	566	75
65-69	1016	206	17	5	8	2	8	22	4	45	25	3	16	7	591	57
70-74	959	207	8	9	7	2	6	25	2	25	16	4	10	6	601	31
75-79	759	166	13	5	6	0	0	9	3	22	7	2	6	2	487	31
80-84	550	125	6	0	2	1	1	5	0	5	7	0	1	2	373	22
85+	393	85	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	2	2	272	22

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Table 4.12: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Over by Highest Examination Passed, Five-Year Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Age Group	Type of Examination															
	Total	School Leaving	Camb School Certe	GCE 'O' Levels or CXC	High School Diploma	GCE 'A' Levels	Under-Grade Diploma	Other Diploma	Associate Degree	Prof. Certificate	Bach. Degree	Post Grade Dip	Higher Degree	Other	None	Not Stated
Total	100.0	12.01	0.53	14.94	1.70	1.93	0.81	2.65	0.71	4.21	3.50	0.36	1.28	1.15	47.41	6.81
15-19	100.0	6.85	0.02	21.29	1.15	1.66	0.07	0.28	0.00	0.21	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.69	63.95	3.81
20-24	100.0	9.94	0.16	30.81	2.51	6.98	0.71	2.04	0.44	3.35	3.30	0.10	0.05	1.20	32.04	6.36
25-29	100.0	10.86	0.27	22.87	2.75	2.97	0.59	3.02	0.91	4.87	6.07	0.35	0.80	1.12	34.82	7.73
30-34	100.0	10.16	0.41	18.77	2.60	1.84	1.07	3.23	1.07	4.68	4.68	0.58	1.21	1.26	40.38	8.05
35-39	100.0	10.66	0.59	14.18	1.95	0.93	1.07	3.28	1.17	5.20	3.92	0.29	1.65	1.01	46.02	8.10
40-44	100.0	10.83	0.50	10.60	1.49	0.88	1.02	3.74	1.05	5.61	4.44	0.38	1.78	1.58	48.09	8.03
45-49	100.0	12.54	0.61	7.56	1.33	0.99	1.41	4.33	0.65	6.88	4.26	0.68	2.89	1.98	45.95	7.94
50-54	100.0	13.84	0.74	5.34	1.12	0.25	1.37	3.35	1.12	6.52	4.35	0.56	3.10	1.74	47.80	8.81
55-59	100.0	16.33	0.93	3.72	0.76	0.93	1.18	4.06	0.59	6.26	4.31	0.93	3.21	1.10	48.90	6.77
60-64	100.0	17.79	1.78	2.90	0.66	0.66	1.22	2.06	1.03	4.59	3.37	0.84	2.15	0.94	53.00	7.02
65-69	100.0	20.28	1.67	0.49	0.79	0.20	0.79	2.17	0.39	4.43	2.46	0.30	1.57	0.69	58.17	5.61
70-74	100.0	21.58	0.83	0.94	0.73	0.21	0.63	2.61	0.21	2.61	1.67	0.42	1.04	0.63	62.67	3.23
75-79	100.0	21.87	1.71	0.66	0.79	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.40	2.90	0.92	0.26	0.79	0.26	64.16	4.08
80-84	100.0	22.73	1.09	0.00	0.36	0.18	0.18	0.91	0.00	0.91	1.27	0.00	0.18	0.36	67.82	4.00
85+	100.0	21.63	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.51	0.00	0.76	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.51	69.21	5.60

4.8 Training

Table 4.13 to Table 4.18 show various dimensions of the status of persons 15 years and over in relation to training including, occupational field for which trained, mode of training and duration. The tables also indicate differences obtaining among males and females. According to the data contained in Table 4.13, 32.7 percent of the population of 32,895 persons has had some form of training. Among males, the percentage trained was 35.5 percent and among females, 29.9 percent. Males therefore, appear to have had greater access to training than is the case for females. The distribution of trained and untrained persons, males and females by administrative divisions can be seen in Tables 4.14 (a) and 4.14 (b).

Table 4.13: Number and Percentage of Population 15 Years and Over by Status of Training Received, 2001

Population 15+	Number				Percentage			
	Trained	Not Trained	Not Stated	Total	Trained	Not Trained	Not Stated	Total
Total	10750	20762	1383	32895	32.68	63.12	4.20	100.00
Males	5756	9651	806	16213	35.50	59.53	4.97	100.00
Females	4994	11111	577	16682	29.94	66.60	3.46	100.00

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Table 4.14 (a): Male Population (15 yrs. and over) by Training Status by Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Trained					Not Trained					Not Stated				
	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
St Kitts / Nevis - Male	5756	899	2945	1453	459	9651	2985	3964	1639	1063	806	165	418	173	50
St Kitts - Male	3698	598	1885	943	272	7861	2494	3228	1333	806	674	151	351	137	35
St George- Basseterre E.	1065	161	466	322	116	1372	392	540	286	154	136	24	66	36	10
St George- Basseterre W.	604	104	311	142	47	1218	385	503	198	132	139	32	78	27	2
St Paul	156	34	92	27	3	630	232	256	90	52	31	4	21	3	3
St Anne	301	59	163	62	17	745	242	316	111	76	43	15	16	5	7
St Thomas	181	24	112	37	8	587	192	222	114	59	40	10	23	4	3
Trinity	270	42	128	86	14	345	124	141	50	30	34	15	15	4	0
Christ Church	228	46	121	51	10	443	145	176	73	49	118	29	71	17	1
St John	261	43	162	43	13	880	264	386	146	84	23	7	13	3	0
St Mary	251	39	143	60	9	857	266	374	124	93	59	11	34	11	3
St Peter	381	46	187	113	35	784	252	314	141	77	51	4	14	27	6
Nevis – Male	2058	301	1060	510	187	1790	491	736	306	257	132	14	67	36	15
St Paul	387	58	194	102	33	227	86	84	39	18	36	7	17	9	3
St John	559	99	278	132	50	463	127	201	71	64	13	0	8	3	2
St George	466	62	245	110	49	415	108	170	69	68	26	4	12	6	4
St Thomas	362	45	197	94	26	331	85	141	58	47	25	0	16	6	3
St James	284	37	146	72	29	354	85	140	69	60	32	3	14	12	3

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Table 4.14 (b): Female Population (15 yrs. and over) by Training Status by Age Group, Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Trained					Not Trained					Not Stated				
	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
St Kitts / Nevis - Female	4994	972	2694	1017	311	11111	3006	4276	2077	1752	577	132	270	133	42
St Kitts - Female	3336	721	1794	644	177	8736	2430	3428	1616	1262	481	121	226	106	28
St George- Basseterre E.	1041	162	535	263	81	1715	448	604	329	334	124	31	56	29	8
St George- Basseterre W.	615	143	319	116	37	1493	378	581	298	236	88	20	51	12	5
St Paul	103	29	56	12	6	717	241	282	121	73	17	4	8	4	1
St Anne	239	57	125	40	17	790	209	331	131	119	36	9	15	9	3
St Thomas	160	41	87	26	6	635	200	267	95	73	37	7	19	10	1
Trinity	222	50	122	45	5	340	97	122	74	47	26	5	11	7	3
Christ Church	154	44	84	17	9	492	136	196	89	71	29	9	11	7	2
St John	204	54	109	37	4	843	239	323	176	105	20	8	11	1	0
St Mary	264	74	155	29	6	852	241	351	145	115	67	23	33	8	3
St Peter	334	67	202	59	6	859	241	371	158	89	37	5	11	19	2
Nevis – Female	1658	251	900	373	134	2375	576	848	461	490	96	11	44	27	14
St Paul	308	47	160	79	22	333	93	114	62	64	36	5	15	14	2
St John	471	78	258	93	42	590	144	203	126	117	7	1	3	3	0
St George	322	55	166	73	28	595	141	219	118	117	23	1	14	4	4
St Thomas	270	34	155	60	21	463	114	183	74	92	11	1	5	2	3
St James	287	37	161	68	21	394	84	129	81	100	19	3	7	4	5

4.8.1 Occupation for which Trained and Mode of training

Table 4.15 shows the occupations for which persons, both male and female, have been trained and the mode by which such training has been received. According to the data, on-the-job training was the most widespread method by which training was received. A significant number of persons however, had been trained at technical institutes and at University.

4.8.2 Duration of Training

Table 4.16 shows the duration of training for both males and females. According to the percentages shown in the row at the bottom of the table, training lasting one year or less was received by 37 percent in the case of males and by 43.4 percent in respect of females. A significant portion of the training however was of less than 3 months duration, namely 14.9 percent in the case of males and 21.5 percent in the case of females. Training lasting four years and more was received by 15.9 percent among males and 10.9 percent among females. Overall, males tended to have benefited to a greater extent from training than was the case for females.

4.8.3 Occupation for which Trained.

Table 4.16 also shows the occupation for which persons were trained. Among males, training was largely in craft occupations and to a lesser degree in professional occupations. With respect to females, training was largely obtained in clerical followed by professional and sales and service related occupations.

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Table 4.15: Population (15 yrs. and over) Trained by Occupational Group for Which Trained and Mode of Training and Sex, 2001

Occupational Group	Mode of Training													
	Total	On the Job	Apprentship	Private Study	Secon. School	Vocat. School	Com/ Sec	Busin/ Com. School	Tech Institutu.	Other Institutu.	University	Distance Learning	Other	Not Stated
Male Total	6656	2801	402	168	189	273	5	45	798	495	1168	83	126	103
Legislator/ Manager	349	95	4	13	3	12	0	10	37	41	103	13	13	5
Professional	1426	138	13	51	1	26	1	13	141	132	847	30	22	11
Technical	803	244	11	30	2	32	1	13	139	134	139	17	24	17
Clerical	231	136	4	11	0	9	3	5	15	28	9	4	6	1
Services/ Sales	361	225	6	9	2	19	0	2	11	46	19	4	11	7
Skilled/ Agricultural	183	75	4	3	56	6	0	0	7	12	11	1	4	4
Craft	2544	1428	339	44	1	153	0	2	409	56	28	10	23	51
Machine Operator	335	251	14	6	2	8	0	0	19	15	6	1	10	3
Elementary	230	181	6	1	1	8	0	0	18	6	1	2	4	2
Defense Force	194	28	1	0	121	0	0	0	2	25	5	1	9	2
Female Total	5577	2126	76	182	55	291	272	135	434	682	967	85	183	89
Legislator/ Manager	275	96	0	7	0	8	7	7	16	40	70	10	8	6
Professional	1180	134	2	49	5	15	7	16	38	169	676	31	27	11
Technical	788	235	5	37	2	16	14	39	81	181	126	18	21	13
Clerical	1463	551	7	52	28	81	232	66	174	132	52	18	48	22
Services/ Sales	1072	644	12	19	5	108	6	5	79	115	28	5	31	15
Skilled/ Agricultural	13	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0
Craft	506	225	49	16	13	56	4	2	37	31	12	3	41	17
Machine Operator	171	154	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	1	0	3	2
Elementary	94	74	0	0	2	6	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	3
Defense Force	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0

Note: Male and female Totals do not tally with the corresponding trained persons (15 years and over) in Table 4.14 (a) and 4.14 (b).

Table 4.16 Population Trained by Occupation for Which Trained and Duration of Training and Sex, 2001

Occupational Group	Duration of Training									
	Total	Under 3 Months	Three Months and less than 6 Months	Six Months and Less than one Year	1 Year & Less Than 1.5 Years	1.5 Years and Less Than 2 Years	2 Years and Less Than 3 Years	3 Years and Less Than 4 Years	4 Years and Over	Not Stated
Male Total	6535	984	703	710	593	288	1039	556	1100	562
Row Percent	100	15.06	10.76	10.86	9.07	4.41	15.90	8.51	16.83	8.60
Legislator/Manager	346	58	35	34	33	10	56	38	64	18
Professional	1428	74	43	44	83	57	283	262	535	47
Technical	802	134	62	91	66	38	169	74	108	60
Clerical	233	82	39	23	14	12	19	6	19	19
Services/Sales	359	104	70	52	39	9	20	9	35	21
Skilled/Agricultural	129	31	18	21	7	3	19	4	10	16
Craft	2599	315	332	361	309	147	426	134	277	298
Machine Operator	334	118	55	43	19	5	20	20	24	30
Elementary	231	62	28	27	18	7	23	6	16	44
Defense Force	74	6	21	14	5	0	4	3	12	9
Female Total	5577	1184	756	481	537	243	944	448	636	348
Row Percent	100	21.2	13.6	8.6	9.6	4.4	16.9	8.0	11.4	6.2
Legislator/Manager	275	52	31	20	26	12	45	33	30	26
Professional	1180	47	44	48	67	46	279	225	375	49
Technical	788	113	66	69	97	40	167	81	108	47
Clerical	1463	332	208	123	174	91	336	61	50	88
Services/Sales	1072	360	229	129	118	32	62	30	39	73
Skilled/Agricultural	13	4	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	0
Craft	506	137	107	63	42	17	48	17	25	50
Machine Operator	171	83	49	18	5	4	1	0	3	8
Elementary	94	53	18	7	4	1	3	1	2	5
Defense Force	15	3	3	3	1	0	1	0	2	2

Note: Female total differs with the corresponding figure in Table 4.16.

Chapter 5

Economic Activity

5.0 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with the economic activity status of the population fifteen years and over. The economic activity includes terms such as whether persons are in or out of the labour force; if in the latter, whether employed or unemployed; if unemployed, whether seeking work or wanted work and was available. Persons who are not in the labour force are categorized as: engaged in home duties; attending school; retired and, disabled and unable to work. These various categories fully describe the status of any given person in terms of the type of activity or state in which he/she had been found at the time of census enumeration. Other characteristics of the work force are: type of worker, occupation and industry, being determined for persons who were employed. In most instances the data give economic activity and attributes separately for St Kitts and Nevis.

5.1 Economic Activity Status

Table 5.1 indicates the economic activity status of the population 15 years and over during the week preceding the census for the country of St Kitts and Nevis as a whole. Both absolute numbers and percentages are shown. According to the data, persons who had jobs and worked amounted to 63.9 percent and those who had jobs but did not work amounted to 1.5 percent. In terms of not economically active, namely persons engaged in home duties attending school, retired and disabled, the percentages were 7.9 percent, 9.4 percent, 7.7 percent and 2.3 percent respectively.

Table 5.2 (St Kitts) and Table 5.3 (Nevis) provide separate information on economic activity status for St Kitts and for Nevis in terms of administrative division. In terms of **St Kitts**, according to the data in Table 5.2, persons with jobs constituted 63.9 percent whilst those who did not work amounted to 1.4 percent. Persons who were either seeking work or were available for work constituted 2.9 percent and 0.7 percent respectively. In terms of those who were not economically active, that is persons engaged in home duties, were attending school, were retired or disabled, these constitute 6.6 percent, 10.4 percent, 7.8 and 1.9 percent respectively

With respect to **Nevis** (Table 5.3), corresponding proportions for the categories discussed are: 64.3 percent for persons with jobs 1.8 percent for those who had a job but did not work. Persons seeking work or were available for work constituted 2.2 percent and 0.8 percent. In terms of those engaged in home duties, attending school, retired and disabled the proportions were 12 percent, 6.2 percent, 6.8 percent and 3.4 percent respectively.

Table 5.1: Number and Percentage of Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Economic Activity Status (Past Week), 2001

Economic Activity	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - St Kitts and Nevis	32895	16213	16682	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	21043	11379	9664	63.97	70.18	57.93
Had a Job but Did not Work	495	232	263	1.50	1.43	1.58
Looked for Work	891	548	343	2.71	3.38	2.06
Wanted Work and Available	223	144	79	0.68	0.89	0.47
Home Duties	2605	361	2244	7.92	2.23	13.45
Attended School	3096	1396	1700	9.41	8.61	10.19
Retired	2487	1057	1430	7.56	6.52	8.57
Disabled, Unable to Work	749	311	438	2.28	1.92	2.63
Other	310	173	137	0.94	1.07	0.82
Not Stated	996	612	384	3.03	3.77	2.30

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Table 5.2: Population 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity Status (Past Week) and Administrative Division- St Kitts, 2001

Economic Activity	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St. Kitts – Total	24786	5453	4157	1654	2154	1640	1237	1464	2231	2350	2446
Worked	15830	3404	2594	1088	1390	1046	774	993	1473	1521	1547
Had a Job but Did not Work	349	76	64	31	38	22	10	23	23	43	19
Looked for Work	712	106	140	45	73	70	33	37	73	66	69
Wanted Work and Available	161	39	31	23	10	6	7	10	21	5	9
Home Duties	1630	441	258	75	130	101	50	80	155	146	194
Attended School	2590	611	400	173	221	158	186	111	205	230	295
Retired	1932	457	338	107	179	144	103	112	151	182	159
Disabled, Unable to Work	477	107	87	45	42	20	9	36	61	30	40
Other	277	55	54	26	27	18	12	22	19	25	19
Not Stated	828	157	191	41	44	55	53	40	50	102	95
Percentage Distribution											
St Kitts - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	63.87	62.42	62.40	65.78	64.53	63.78	62.57	67.83	66.02	64.72	63.25
Had a Job but Did not Work	1.41	1.39	1.54	1.87	1.76	1.34	0.81	1.57	1.03	1.83	0.78
Looked for Work	2.87	1.94	3.37	2.72	3.39	4.27	2.67	2.53	3.27	2.81	2.82
Wanted Work and Available	0.65	0.72	0.75	1.39	0.46	0.37	0.57	0.68	0.94	0.21	0.37
Home Duties	6.58	8.09	6.21	4.53	6.04	6.16	4.04	5.46	6.95	6.21	7.93
Attended School	10.45	11.20	9.62	10.46	10.26	9.63	15.04	7.58	9.19	9.79	12.06
Retired	7.79	8.38	8.13	6.47	8.31	8.78	8.33	7.65	6.77	7.74	6.50
Disabled, Unable to Work	1.92	1.96	2.09	2.72	1.95	1.22	0.73	2.46	2.73	1.28	1.64
Other	1.12	1.01	1.30	1.57	1.25	1.10	0.97	1.50	0.85	1.06	0.78
Not Stated	3.34	2.88	4.59	2.48	2.04	3.35	4.28	2.73	2.24	4.34	3.88

Table 5.3: Population 15 Years and Over by Economic Activity Status (Past Week) and Administrative Division - Nevis, 2001

Economic Activity	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	8109	1327	2103	1847	1462	1370
Worked	5213	872	1393	1151	944	853
Had a Job but Did not Work	146	21	33	35	20	37
Looked for Work	179	20	64	30	41	24
Wanted Work and Available	62	7	12	26	12	5
Home Duties	975	152	232	279	184	128
Attended School	506	85	124	117	94	86
Retired	555	74	160	101	80	140
Disabled, Unable to Work	272	38	58	65	52	59
Other	33	7	9	6	6	5
Not Stated	168	51	18	37	29	33
Percentage Distribution						
Nevis - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	64.29	65.71	66.24	62.32	64.57	62.26
Had a Job but Did not Work	1.80	1.58	1.57	1.89	1.37	2.70
Looked for Work	2.21	1.51	3.04	1.62	2.80	1.75
Wanted Work and Available	0.76	0.53	0.57	1.41	0.82	0.36
Home Duties	12.02	11.45	11.03	15.11	12.59	9.34
Attended School	6.24	6.41	5.90	6.33	6.43	6.28
Retired	6.84	5.58	7.61	5.47	5.47	10.22
Disabled, Unable to Work	3.35	2.86	2.76	3.52	3.56	4.31
Other	0.41	0.53	0.43	0.32	0.41	0.36
Not Stated	2.07	3.84	0.86	2.00	1.98	2.41

5.2 Sex Differences according to Economic Activity Status

With respect to St Kitts and Nevis as a whole, a closer look at sex differences enables useful comparisons to be made. According to the data males who had jobs and worked amounted to 63.9 percent and those who had jobs but did not work amounted to 1.4 percent. In the case of females the corresponding percentages were 57.9 and 1.6. Males who were seeking jobs amounted to 3.4 percent and those who wanted work and were available amounted to 0.9 percent. Corresponding percentages for females were 2.1 and 0.5 respectively. In terms of persons not economically active, namely, persons engaged in home duties, attending school, were retired and disabled, the percentages were 2.2, 8.6, 6.5 and 1.9 in the case of males. With respect to females, the corresponding percentages were

13.5, 10.2, 8.6 and 2.6. In essence females were much more likely not to be economically active than was the case of their male counterparts.

5.3. Age Differences and Economic Activity Status

Age is a significant variable that highlights differences in employment rates between persons in the labour force and especially in respect of those persons actively seeking and those available for work. Table 5.4 (a) reveals differences in economic activity status according to age. Notable features are that persons attending school were largely within the 15-19 year age group, constituting some 57.9 percent of those having this activity status. By the age of 29 years most of the population would have ceased being in the formal school system. As seen in the data, there were only 15 persons in the age group 40-44 years and very much less for older ages.

The comparative rates seen in the table reveal the following: 85.6 percent of those in the age group 35-39 years were employed whilst percentages obtaining for age groups which contain the highest proportion of persons employed were 84.7 percent among those who are 30-34 years, 83.9 percent among those 40-44 and 82 among those 45-49 percent. Tables 5.5 to Table 5.6 show corresponding data for males and for females.

Table 5.4 (a): Number and Percentage of Persons (15 yrs and over) by Economic Activity – (Past Week) and Age Group, 2001

Economic Activity	Total	Age Group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Total	32895	4336	3823	3739	3650	3753	3425	2631	1611	1182	1068	3677
Worked	21043	1097	2820	2908	3017	3153	2805	2114	1246	785	488	610
Had a Job / Did not Work	495	41	64	78	74	61	67	42	31	20	8	9
Looked for Work	891	185	202	123	91	91	87	67	25	11	5	4
Wanted Work-Available	223	43	42	35	25	21	14	11	14	5	7	6
Home Duties	2605	227	205	201	208	213	223	206	179	177	194	572
Attended School	3096	2509	281	189	65	27	15	4	2	3	1	0
Retired	2487	0	0	1	0	1	8	20	32	104	273	2048
Disabled, Unable to Work	749	18	27	34	38	46	61	53	30	31	44	367
Other	310	59	55	39	29	34	29	19	8	10	11	17
Not Stated	996	157	127	131	103	106	116	95	44	36	37	44
Percentage Distribution												
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	63.97	25.30	73.76	77.77	82.66	84.01	81.90	80.35	77.34	66.41	45.69	16.59
Had a Job / Did not Work	1.50	0.94	1.68	2.09	2.03	1.62	1.95	1.60	1.92	1.69	0.75	0.24
Looked for Work	2.71	4.27	5.28	3.29	2.49	2.42	2.54	2.55	1.55	0.93	0.47	0.11
Wanted Work-Available	0.68	0.99	1.10	0.94	0.68	0.56	0.41	0.42	0.87	0.42	0.66	0.16
Home Duties	7.92	5.24	5.36	5.38	5.70	5.68	6.51	7.83	11.11	14.98	18.17	15.56
Attended School	9.41	57.86	7.35	5.05	1.78	0.72	0.44	0.15	0.12	0.25	0.09	0.00
Retired	7.56	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.76	1.99	8.80	25.56	55.70
Disabled, Unable to Work	2.28	0.42	0.71	0.91	1.04	1.23	1.78	2.01	1.86	2.62	4.12	9.98
Other	0.94	1.36	1.44	1.04	0.80	0.91	0.85	0.72	0.50	0.85	1.03	0.46
Not Stated	3.03	3.62	3.32	3.50	2.82	2.82	3.39	3.61	2.73	3.05	3.46	1.20

Table 5.4 (b): Number and Percentage of *Male* Persons (15 yrs and over) by Economic Activity -Past Week and Age Group, 2001

Economic Activity	Total	Age Group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Male - Total	16213	2124	1925	1843	1870	1917	1697	1368	822	587	488	1572
Worked	11379	630	1473	1497	1619	1667	1452	1167	699	454	312	409
Had a Job / Did not Work	232	22	29	22	30	29	33	25	21	11	3	7
Looked for Work	548	101	124	80	57	57	53	43	18	9	3	3
Wanted Work-Available	144	25	25	25	17	12	6	9	9	4	7	5
Home Duties	361	50	30	27	19	30	22	25	12	24	23	99
Attended School	1396	1160	111	76	27	9	5	3	1	3	1	0
Retired	1057	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	10	43	99	889
Disabled, Unable to Work	311	12	12	17	22	27	30	21	17	16	11	126
Other	173	35	34	19	17	16	14	10	6	5	7	10
Not Stated	612	89	87	80	62	69	76	56	29	18	22	24
Percentage Distribution												
Male - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	70.18	29.66	76.52	81.23	86.58	86.96	85.56	85.31	85.04	77.34	63.93	26.02
Had a Job / Did not Work	1.43	1.04	1.51	1.19	1.60	1.51	1.95	1.83	2.55	1.87	0.62	0.44
Looked for Work	3.38	4.76	6.44	4.34	3.05	2.97	3.12	3.14	2.19	1.53	0.61	0.19
Wanted Work-Available	0.89	1.18	1.30	1.36	0.91	0.63	0.35	0.66	1.09	0.68	1.44	0.32
Home Duties	2.23	2.35	1.56	1.47	1.02	1.57	1.30	1.83	1.46	4.09	4.71	6.30
Attended School	8.61	54.61	5.77	4.12	1.44	0.47	0.30	0.22	0.12	0.51	0.20	0.00
Retired	6.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.35	0.66	1.22	7.33	20.29	56.55
Disabled, Unable to Work	1.92	0.56	0.62	0.92	1.18	1.41	1.77	1.53	2.07	2.73	2.25	8.01
Other	1.07	1.65	1.76	1.03	0.91	0.83	0.82	0.73	0.73	0.85	1.44	0.64
Not Stated	3.77	4.19	4.52	4.34	3.31	3.60	4.48	4.09	3.53	3.07	4.51	1.53

Table 5.4 (c): Number and Percentage of Female Persons (15 yrs and over) by Economic Activity -Past Week and Age Group, 2001

Economic Activity	Total	Age Group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Female Total	16682	2212	1898	1896	1780	1836	1728	1263	789	595	580	2105
Worked	9664	467	1347	1411	1398	1486	1353	947	547	331	176	201
Had a Job / Did not Work	263	19	35	56	44	32	34	17	10	9	5	2
Looked for Work	343	84	78	43	34	34	34	24	7	2	2	1
Wanted Work-Available	79	18	17	10	8	9	8	2	5	1	0	1
Home Duties	2244	177	175	174	189	183	201	181	167	153	171	473
Attended School	1700	1349	170	113	38	18	10	1	1	0	0	0
Retired	1430	0	0	1	0	0	2	11	22	61	174	1159
Disabled, Unable to Work	438	6	15	17	16	19	31	32	13	15	33	241
Other	137	24	21	20	12	18	15	9	2	5	4	7
Not Stated	384	68	40	51	41	37	40	39	15	18	15	20
Percentage Distribution												
Female Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	57.93	21.11	70.97	74.42	78.54	80.94	78.30	74.98	69.33	55.63	30.34	9.55
Had a Job / Did not Work	1.58	0.86	1.84	2.95	2.47	1.74	1.97	1.35	1.27	1.51	0.86	0.09
Looked for Work	2.06	3.80	4.11	2.27	1.91	1.85	1.97	1.90	0.89	0.34	0.35	0.05
Wanted Work-Available	0.47	0.81	0.89	0.53	0.45	0.49	0.46	0.16	0.63	0.17	0.00	0.05
Home Duties	13.45	8.00	9.22	9.18	10.62	9.97	11.63	14.33	21.17	25.71	29.48	22.47
Attended School	10.19	60.99	8.96	5.96	2.14	0.98	0.58	0.08	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retired	8.57	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.87	2.79	10.25	30.00	55.06
Disabled, Unable to Work	2.63	0.27	0.79	0.90	0.90	1.03	1.79	2.53	1.65	2.52	5.69	11.45
Other	0.82	1.08	1.11	1.05	0.67	0.98	0.87	0.71	0.25	0.84	0.69	0.33
Not Stated	2.30	3.08	2.11	2.69	2.30	2.02	2.31	3.09	1.90	3.03	2.59	0.95

5.4 Status in Employment

Persons in the labour force who are employed are also classified according to “Status in Employment” that signifies whether: they are paid employees of government, private enterprise or statutory establishments; are engaged in activities for which they receive no pay, such as is frequently the case with family businesses; own a business with paid or unpaid help or work as apprentices. Table 5.5 shows the distribution of these categories of workers, according to sex and age. According to the data shown for **St Kitts**, paid employees constituted 48.9 percent employed in the private sector and 24.5 percent employed with government. Government statutory bodies employed an additional 10.7 percent, while persons having their own business constituted 11.3 percent.

With respect to **Nevis**, 62.1 percent of those employed were in private sector employment and 22.6 percent in Government. Additionally, the proportion employed in Statutory Bodies constituted 1.9 percent and persons who owned a business amounted to 9.7 percent. Type of worker observed for males and females revealed some differences, namely that, among females who were employed in both the private and government sectors the proportions were higher they were for males. In terms of owning a business, the proportion for males was considerably higher than it was for females.

Table 5.5: Number and Percentage of Employed Persons (15 yrs and over) Who Worked Past Week by Sex and Status in Employment, 2001

Status in Employment	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts & Nevis - Total	21436	11005	10431			
St Kitts - Total	16171	8629	7542	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid Employee -Government	3957	1969	1988	24.47	22.82	26.36
- Private	8053	3910	4143	49.80	45.31	54.93
- Statutory	1734	1177	557	10.72	13.64	7.38
Unpaid Worker	100	39	61	0.62	0.45	0.81
Own Business -Paid Help	546	415	131	3.38	4.81	1.74
Own Business -Unpaid Help	1275	817	458	7.88	9.47	6.07
Apprentice	15	12	3	0.09	0.14	0.04
Don't Know/ Not Stated	491	290	201	3.04	3.36	2.67
Nevis - Total	5265	2376	2889	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid Employee -Government	1034	537	497	19.64	22.60	17.20
- Private	3215	1476	1739	61.06	62.12	60.19
- Statutory	98	46	52	1.86	1.93	1.80
Unpaid Worker	71	46	25	1.35	1.94	0.87
Own Business -Paid Help	278	87	191	5.28	3.66	6.61
Own Business -Unpaid Help	472	147	325	8.97	6.19	11.25
Apprentice	9	0	9	0.17	0.00	0.31
Don't Know/ Not Stated	88	37	51	1.67	1.56	1.77

Note: Total male and female employed persons do not tally with the corresponding figures in Table 5.1.

5.5 Status in Employment and Administrative Division

It is useful to have data that give some indication of how the workforce is distributed by administrative areas and who provides employment at those localities. Usually persons tend to move from areas,

usually rural, towards the cities and towns where they perceive facilities to be better. Persons of working age tend to feature more prominently in such movements with impacts upon both the family and the labour force. Although the data shown in Table 5.6 (a) and Table 5.6 (b) cannot by itself indicate the effects of changes that have taken place on account of such internal movements of population, it is still useful in indicating whether there is economic activity within an area to engage workforce and importantly, the source and nature of such employment. Accordingly, the data reveal that in terms of paid employees, workers in private employment were more highly represented and evenly spread across administrative areas than other types of workers. Persons who own their business with paid help were largely concentrated within Basseterre whilst those having un-paid help were to be found in significant numbers across administrative regions.

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Table 5.6 (a): Employed Persons (15 yrs and over), Who Worked Past Week by Status in Employment and Administrative Division- *St Kitts*, 2001

Status in Employment	Administrative Division										
	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
Total	15491	3342	2519	1084	1403	1013	776	971	1423	1434	1526
Paid Employee –Government	3925	805	695	245	361	254	183	271	329	362	420
- Private	7745	1728	1340	513	663	508	363	494	688	713	735
- Statutory	1712	234	144	226	212	131	95	93	242	217	118
Unpaid Worker	144	51	21	5	14	8	5	10	6	11	13
Own Business -Paid Help	519	188	75	18	42	21	39	22	27	23	64
Own Business -Unpaid Help	1160	293	211	58	89	80	70	69	108	67	115
Apprentice	24	14	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
Don't Know/ Not Stated	262	29	31	18	21	9	20	12	22	41	59

Note: Totals employed for St Kitts and Nevis do not tally with the corresponding total figures in Table 5.4 (a). There is difference of 83 persons.

Table 5.6 (b): Employed Persons (15 yrs and over), Who Worked Past Week by Status in Employment and Administrative Division- Nevis, 2001

Status in Employment	Administrative Division					
	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis – Total	6130	776	971	1423	1434	1526
Paid Employee –Government	1565	183	271	329	362	420
- Private	2993	363	494	688	713	735
- Statutory	765	95	93	242	217	118
Unpaid Worker	45	5	10	6	11	13
Own Business -Paid Help	175	39	22	27	23	64
Own Business -Unpaid Help	429	70	69	108	67	115
Apprentice	4	1	0	1	0	2
Don't Know/ Not Stated	154	20	12	22	41	59

Note: Total employed does not tally with the corresponding figures in given in all previous tables.

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Table 5.7 (a): Employed Male and Female Persons (15 yrs and over), Who Worked Last Week by Status in Employment and Administrative Division,- St Kitts, 2001

Status in Employment	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts - Male Total	8057	1704	1233	552	726	529	431	556	784	741	801
Paid Employee											
-Government	1952	392	352	118	168	122	93	157	154	170	226
- Private	3664	820	599	213	303	231	184	262	354	350	348
- Statutory	1163	149	99	154	145	89	65	69	168	146	79
Unpaid Worker	51	15	8	3	7	4	2	4	3	2	3
Own Business -Paid Help	386	137	50	14	35	19	30	18	20	18	45
Own Business -Unpaid Help	694	166	109	43	57	58	44	41	72	37	67
Apprentice	17	10	1	1		1	1		1		2
Don't Know/ Not Stated	130	15	15	6	11	5	12	5	12	18	31

St Kitts - Female Total	7434	1638	1286	532	677	484	345	415	639	693	725
Paid Employee											
-Government	1973	413	343	127	193	132	90	114	175	192	194
- Private	4081	908	741	300	360	277	179	232	334	363	387
- Statutory	549	85	45	72	67	42	30	24	74	71	39
Unpaid Worker	93	36	13	2	7	4	3	6	3	9	10
Own Business -Paid Help	133	51	25	4	7	2	9	4	7	5	19
Own Business -Unpaid Help	466	127	102	15	32	22	26	28	36	30	48
Apprentice	7	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know/ Not Stated	132	14	16	12	10	4	8	7	10	23	28

Table 5.7 (b): Employed Male and Female Persons (15 yrs and over), Who Worked Last Week by Status in Employment and Administrative Division by Sex- Nevis, 2001

Status in Employment	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Male Total	2889	470	801	647	506	465
Paid Employee						
-Government	497	100	137	131	59	70
- Private	1739	278	460	388	339	274
- Statutory	52	7	25	9	8	3
Unpaid Worker	25	3	7	8	5	2
Own Business -Paid Help	191	33	63	37	29	29
Own Business –Unpaid Help	325	36	96	64	57	72
Apprentice	9	1	5	0	0	3
Don't Know/ Not Stated	51	12	8	10	9	12
Nevis - Female Total	2376	393	626	526	425	406
Paid Employee						
-Government	537	91	140	137	82	87
- Private	1476	227	383	322	277	267
- Statutory	46	5	16	13	5	7
Unpaid Worker	46	11	12	13	4	6
Own Business -Paid Help	87	20	26	13	16	12
Own Business –Unpaid Help	147	29	45	25	37	11
Apprentice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know/ Not Stated	37	10	4	3	4	16

Note: Totals of employed males and females in Tables 5.7 (a) & 5.7 (b) amounts to 20,756 which do not tally with the total employed (21,621) in tables 5.6 (a) & (b) and there is a difference of 865.

5.6 Persons Employed by Occupational Group

A summary by male and female by occupation in which they are engaged can be seen in table 5.12. Highlights of the data reveal that 19.3 percent of the work force was engaged in elementary occupations, 16.2 percent in craft, 13.7 percent in clerical, 10.6 percent work as machine operators and 10.6 percent as services/sales workers. Much lower proportions of the work force were engaged in higher-ranking occupations such as legislative/Managerial and professional. The percentages seen in the data are 8.3 and 9.3 respectively. Occupations having much lower proportions were technical and skilled/ agriculture that constituted 7.3 percent and 3.1 percent respectively.

5.6.1 Sex Differences

There were differences observed for males and females in the census data on occupational group. According to the data in Table 5.13, the leading occupations among males were craft (26.2 percent), elementary activities (21.7 percent) and machine operation (11.6 percent). In the case of females, the leading occupations were clerical (22.1 percent), services/sales (17.8 percent), elementary activities (16.5 percent), professional (10.1 percent) and machine operators, (9.5 percent). In terms of the higher occupations, the percentages seen for females were higher than for males. In terms of agricultural occupation, there were much fewer women than was the case for males.

Table 5.8: Employed Persons Aged 15 years and Over Who Worked Past Week by Sex and Occupational Group, 2001

Occupational Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	21845	11714	10131	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislator/Manager	1813	951	862	8.30	8.12	8.51
Professional	2025	1001	1024	9.27	8.55	10.11
Technical	1600	750	850	7.33	6.40	8.39
Clerical	2996	755	2241	13.72	6.45	22.12
Services/Sales	2325	518	1807	10.64	4.42	17.84
Skilled/Agricultural	669	571	98	3.06	4.87	0.97
Craft	3531	3073	458	16.16	26.23	4.52
Machine Operator	2318	1353	965	10.61	11.55	9.52
Elementary Occup.	4219	2547	1672	19.31	21.74	16.50
Not Stated	349	195	154	1.60	1.62	1.52

Note: Both employed male and female totals do not tally with the corresponding employed figures given in all tables introduced previously.

5.6.2 Age Differences

Age is another variable that reveal differences among persons belonging to occupation groups. Table 5.14 and Table 5.15 show absolute numbers and percentages for five-year age cohorts according to occupation. The distinguishing features that can be observed are that a higher proportion of younger persons (over 20 for the age groups 20-24 and 25-29) were engaged in clerical occupations than was the case for older persons. The latter can be seen more highly represented in elementary occupations

on the one hand and in higher ranked occupations such as legislators and managers when compared with younger persons. The proportion of persons engaged in craft and in sales and services encompasses almost all within the 25-49 year age-group.

Table 5.9 (a): Number and Percentage of Employed Persons (15 yrs and over) Who Worked Past Week by Occupational Group and Age Group-2001

Occupational Group	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 +
Total	21936	1218	2926	3024	3119	3252	2891	2184	1297	831	517	677
Legislator/Manager	1813	0	94	133	252	258	287	277	200	129	84	99
Professional	2025	0	235	306	292	319	273	266	150	83	46	55
Technical	1600	20	282	256	263	225	208	160	92	51	19	24
Clerical	2996	200	696	609	470	385	280	164	82	57	24	29
Services/Sales	2325	117	261	347	369	369	338	231	142	77	40	34
Skilled/Agricultural	669	22	73	59	62	90	110	80	42	36	23	72
Craft	3531	168	487	477	526	589	510	364	193	108	56	53
Machine Operator	2318	133	297	321	358	364	312	203	126	75	61	68
Elementary	3912	220	436	444	466	587	514	409	251	196	159	230
Defense Force	91	5	23	20	16	8	12	3	1	3	0	0
Not Stated	656	333	42	52	45	58	47	27	18	16	5	13

Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislator/Manager	8.26	0.00	3.21	4.40	8.08	7.93	9.93	12.68	15.42	15.52	16.25	14.62
Professional	9.23	0.00	8.03	10.12	9.36	9.81	9.44	12.18	11.57	9.99	8.90	8.12
Technical	7.29	1.64	9.64	8.47	8.43	6.92	7.19	7.32	7.09	6.14	3.67	3.55
Clerical	13.66	16.42	23.79	20.14	15.07	11.84	9.69	7.51	6.32	6.86	4.64	4.28
Services/Sales	10.60	9.61	8.92	11.47	11.83	11.35	11.69	10.58	10.95	9.27	7.74	5.02
Skilled/Agricultural	3.05	1.81	2.49	1.95	1.99	2.77	3.80	3.66	3.24	4.33	4.45	10.64
Craft	16.10	13.79	16.64	15.77	16.87	18.11	17.64	16.67	14.88	13.00	10.83	7.83
Machine Operator	10.57	10.92	10.15	10.62	11.48	11.19	10.79	9.29	9.71	9.02	11.80	10.05
Elementary	17.83	18.06	14.90	14.68	14.94	18.05	17.78	18.73	19.35	23.59	30.75	33.97
Defense Force	0.41	0.41	0.79	0.66	0.51	0.25	0.42	0.14	0.08	0.36	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	2.99	27.34	1.44	1.72	1.44	1.78	1.63	1.24	1.39	1.92	0.97	1.92

Note: Employed totals do not tally with the corresponding employed totals given in previous tables.

Table 5.9 (b): Number and Percentage of Male Employed Persons (15 yrs and over) Who Worked Past Week by Occupational Group and Age Group-2001

Occupational Group	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 +
Male Total	11784	697	1522	1539	1661	1711	1492	1202	726	472	322	440
Legislator/Manager	951	0	50	71	130	126	147	149	109	70	45	54
Professional	1001	0	96	131	142	153	126	134	91	51	35	42
Technical	750	13	126	127	126	98	90	73	43	24	13	17
Clerical	755	51	168	129	119	94	78	48	34	10	9	15
Services/Sales	518	29	75	90	80	89	48	45	27	14	8	13
Skilled/Agricultural	571	22	62	57	53	79	87	72	36	31	19	53
Craft	3073	161	433	419	469	508	429	305	167	93	48	41
Machine Operator	1353	51	129	161	191	184	199	147	104	70	54	63
Elementary	2389	191	341	313	312	342	254	214	105	95	87	135
Defense Force	70	5	18	14	14	8	6	2	0	3	0	0
Not Stated	353	174	24	27	25	30	28	13	10	11	4	7

Male Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislator/Manager	8.07	0.00	3.28	4.61	7.83	7.37	9.85	12.40	15.01	14.83	13.97	12.27
Professional	8.49	0.00	6.31	8.51	8.55	8.94	8.45	11.15	12.54	10.81	10.87	9.55
Technical	6.36	1.86	8.28	8.25	7.58	5.73	6.03	6.07	5.92	5.08	4.04	3.86
Clerical	6.41	7.32	11.04	8.38	7.16	5.49	5.23	3.99	4.68	2.12	2.80	3.41
Services/Sales	4.40	4.16	4.93	5.85	4.82	5.20	3.22	3.74	3.72	2.97	2.48	2.95
Skilled/Agricultural	4.85	3.16	4.07	3.70	3.19	4.62	5.83	5.99	4.96	6.57	5.90	12.05
Craft	26.08	23.10	28.45	27.22	28.24	29.69	28.75	25.38	23.00	19.70	14.91	9.32
Machine Operator	11.48	7.32	8.48	10.46	11.50	10.75	13.34	12.23	14.33	14.83	16.77	14.32
Elementary	20.27	27.40	22.40	20.34	18.78	19.99	17.02	17.80	14.46	20.13	27.02	30.68
Defense Force	0.59	0.72	1.18	0.91	0.84	0.47	0.40	0.17	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	3.00	24.96	1.58	1.75	1.51	1.75	1.88	1.08	1.38	2.33	1.24	1.59

Note: Employed male total does not tally with the corresponding employed male totals given in previous tables.

Table 5.9 (c): Number and Percentage of Female Employed Persons (15 yrs and over) Who Worked Past Week by Occupational Group and Age Group-2001

Occupational Group	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 +
Female Total	10152	521	1404	1485	1458	1541	1399	982	571	359	195	237
Legislator/Manager	862	0	44	62	122	132	140	128	91	59	39	45
Professional	1024	0	139	175	150	166	147	132	59	32	11	13
Technical	850	7	156	129	137	127	118	87	49	27	6	7
Clerical	2241	149	528	480	351	291	202	116	48	47	15	14
Services/Sales	1807	88	186	257	289	280	290	186	115	63	32	21
Skilled/Agricultural	98		11	2	9	11	23	8	6	5	4	19
Craft	458	7	54	58	57	81	81	59	26	15	8	12
Machine Operator	965	82	168	160	167	180	113	56	22	5	7	5
Elementary	1523	29	95	131	154	245	260	195	146	101	72	95
Defense Force	21		5	6	2		6	1	1			
Not Stated	303	159	18	25	20	28	19	14	8	5	1	6

Female Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislator/Manager	8.49	0.00	3.13	4.18	8.37	8.57	10.01	13.04	15.94	16.44	20.00	18.99
Professional	10.09	0.00	9.90	11.78	10.29	10.77	10.51	13.44	10.33	8.91	5.64	5.49
Technical	8.37	1.34	11.11	8.69	9.40	8.24	8.43	8.86	8.58	7.52	3.08	2.95
Clerical	22.07	28.60	37.61	32.32	24.07	18.88	14.44	11.81	8.41	13.09	7.69	5.91
Services/Sales	17.80	16.89	13.25	17.31	19.82	18.17	20.73	18.94	20.14	17.55	16.41	8.86
Skilled/Agricultural	0.97	0.00	0.78	0.13	0.62	0.71	1.64	0.81	1.05	1.39	2.05	8.02
Craft	4.51	1.34	3.85	3.91	3.91	5.26	5.79	6.01	4.55	4.18	4.10	5.06
Machine Operator	9.51	15.74	11.97	10.78	11.45	11.68	8.08	5.70	3.85	1.39	3.59	2.11
Elementary	15.00	5.57	6.77	8.82	10.56	15.90	18.58	19.86	25.57	28.14	36.93	40.08
Defense Force	0.21	0.00	0.36	0.40	0.14	0.00	0.43	0.10	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	2.98	30.52	1.28	1.68	1.37	1.82	1.36	1.43	1.40	1.39	0.51	2.53

Note: Employed female total does not tally with the corresponding employed female totals given in previous tables.

5.7 Industry

The data on industry seen in Table 5.10 (a) reveals the nature and structure of the economy of St Kitts and Nevis and the types of production activities that produce consumer goods and services. Industries have been classified according to the standard ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification) categories seen in the table. As seen in the data, the proportion of the workforce constituted; Construction (20.6 percent), Electricity, Gas and Water (15.2 percent), Hotel and Restaurant (12.8 percent) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (11.5 percent) and Manufacturing (5.6 percent). The data also reveal that more women than men were employed in manufacturing and construction industries.

Table 5.10 (a): Employed Persons *Past 12 Months* by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Industrial Group, 2001

Age Group	Total	Agriculture and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Elec. Gas and Water	Construction	Wholesale/Retail	Hotel and Restaurant	Transport and Comm.	Financial Intermed.	Not Stated
Total	21170	1654	327	1180	3223	4367	2430	2706	2456	1301	1526
15-19	1063	88	15	99	231	258	91	104	88	38	51
20-24	2824	164	47	202	460	595	339	453	318	115	131
25-29	2956	190	45	189	484	586	382	437	332	154	157
30-34	3045	189	47	216	496	677	369	388	287	172	204
35-39	3171	254	54	217	501	655	352	357	370	178	233
40-44	2837	236	48	150	410	585	320	315	370	171	232
45-49	2139	209	25	65	293	383	245	270	303	173	173
50-54	1264	115	14	22	147	245	156	165	180	105	115
55-59	793	85	16	11	106	144	80	89	98	75	89
60-64	477	61	6	6	45	99	50	49	56	36	69
65 +	601	63	10	3	50	140	46	79	54	84	72
Male Total	11414	1104	229	226	3058	1938	1296	1390	589	547	1037
15-19	617	72	12	19	218	131	41	53	16	14	41
20-24	1473	120	35	35	419	297	142	201	77	54	93
25-29	1503	127	34	24	454	241	179	203	70	58	113
30-34	1626	128	31	41	472	296	197	190	59	58	154
35-39	1667	158	36	27	484	282	182	181	100	71	146
40-44	1465	144	30	35	389	237	177	158	80	59	156
45-49	1183	127	15	19	286	172	149	158	66	77	114
50-54	710	74	12	11	146	112	99	96	39	50	71
55-59	460	64	12	9	97	58	55	51	29	31	54
60-64	304	45	5	3	44	54	36	32	20	22	43
65 +	406	45	7	3	49	58	39	67	33	53	52
Female Total	9756	550	98	954	165	2429	1134	1316	1867	754	489
15-19	446	16	3	80	13	127	50	51	72	24	10
20-24	1351	44	12	167	41	298	197	252	241	61	38
25-29	1453	63	11	165	30	345	203	234	262	96	44
30-34	1419	61	16	175	24	381	172	198	228	114	50
35-39	1504	96	18	190	17	373	170	176	270	107	87
40-44	1372	92	18	115	21	348	143	157	290	112	76
45-49	956	82	10	46	7	211	96	112	237	96	59
50-54	554	41	2	11	1	133	57	69	141	55	44
55-59	333	21	4	2	9	86	25	38	69	44	35
60-64	173	16	1	3	1	45	14	17	36	14	26
65+	195	18	3	0	1	82	7	12	21	31	20

Source: Volume of Basic Tables, St Kitts & Nevis, 2001

Note: Please note the Reference Period was Past 12 Months.

Table 5.10 (b): Percentage of Employed Persons *Past 12 Months* by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Industrial Group, 2001

Age Group	Total	Agriculture and Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Elec. Gas and Water	Construction	Wholesale/ Retail	Hotel and Restaurant	Transport and Comm.	Financial Intermed.	Not Stated
Total	100.0	7.81	1.54	5.57	15.22	20.63	11.48	12.78	11.60	6.15	7.21
15-19	100.0	8.28	1.41	9.31	21.73	24.27	8.56	9.78	8.28	3.57	4.80
20-24	100.0	5.81	1.66	7.15	16.29	21.07	12.00	16.04	11.26	4.07	4.64
25-29	100.0	6.43	1.52	6.39	16.37	19.82	12.92	14.78	11.23	5.21	5.31
30-34	100.0	6.21	1.54	7.09	16.29	22.23	12.12	12.74	9.43	5.65	6.70
35-39	100.0	8.01	1.70	6.84	15.80	20.66	11.10	11.26	11.67	5.61	7.35
40-44	100.0	8.32	1.69	5.29	14.45	20.62	11.28	11.10	13.04	6.03	8.18
45-49	100.0	9.77	1.17	3.04	13.70	17.91	11.45	12.62	14.17	8.09	8.09
50-54	100.0	9.10	1.11	1.74	11.63	19.38	12.34	13.05	14.24	8.31	9.10
55-59	100.0	10.72	2.02	1.39	13.37	18.16	10.09	11.22	12.36	9.46	11.22
60-64	100.0	12.79	1.26	1.26	9.43	20.75	10.48	10.27	11.74	7.55	14.47
65 +	100.0	10.48	1.66	0.50	8.32	23.29	7.65	13.14	8.99	13.98	11.98
Male Total	100.0	9.67	2.01	1.98	26.79	16.98	11.35	12.18	5.16	4.79	9.09
15-19	100.0	11.67	1.94	3.08	35.33	21.23	6.65	8.59	2.59	2.27	6.65
20-24	100.0	8.15	2.38	2.38	28.45	20.16	9.64	13.65	5.23	3.67	6.31
25-29	100.0	8.45	2.26	1.60	30.21	16.03	11.91	13.51	4.66	3.86	7.52
30-34	100.0	7.87	1.91	2.52	29.03	18.20	12.12	11.69	3.63	3.57	9.47
35-39	100.0	9.48	2.16	1.62	29.03	16.92	10.92	10.86	6.00	4.26	8.76
40-44	100.0	9.83	2.05	2.39	26.55	16.18	12.08	10.78	5.46	4.03	10.65
45-49	100.0	10.74	1.27	1.61	24.18	14.54	12.60	13.36	5.58	6.51	9.64
50-54	100.0	10.42	1.69	1.55	20.56	15.77	13.94	13.52	5.49	7.04	10.00
55-59	100.0	13.91	2.61	1.96	21.09	12.61	11.96	11.09	6.30	6.74	11.74
60-64	100.0	14.80	1.64	0.99	14.47	17.76	11.84	10.53	6.58	7.24	14.14
65 +	100.0	11.08	1.72	0.74	12.07	14.29	9.61	16.50	8.13	13.05	12.81
Female Total	100.0	5.64	1.00	9.78	1.69	24.90	11.62	13.49	19.14	7.73	5.01
15-19	100.0	3.59	0.67	17.94	2.91	28.48	11.21	11.43	16.14	5.38	2.24
20-24	100.0	3.26	0.89	12.36	3.03	22.06	14.58	18.65	17.84	4.52	2.81
25-29	100.0	4.34	0.76	11.36	2.06	23.74	13.97	16.10	18.03	6.61	3.03
30-34	100.0	4.30	1.13	12.33	1.69	26.85	12.12	13.95	16.07	8.03	3.52
35-39	100.0	6.38	1.20	12.63	1.13	24.80	11.30	11.70	17.95	7.11	5.78
40-44	100.0	6.71	1.31	8.38	1.53	25.36	10.42	11.44	21.14	8.16	5.54
45-49	100.0	8.58	1.05	4.81	0.73	22.07	10.04	11.72	24.79	10.04	6.17
50-54	100.0	7.40	0.36	1.99	0.18	24.01	10.29	12.45	25.45	9.93	7.94
55-59	100.0	6.31	1.20	0.60	2.70	25.83	7.51	11.41	20.72	13.21	10.51
60-64	100.0	9.25	0.58	1.73	0.58	26.01	8.09	9.83	20.81	8.09	15.03
65+	100.0	9.23	1.54	0.00	0.51	42.05	3.59	6.15	10.77	15.90	10.26

Note: Please note the Reference Period is Past 12 Months.

Chapter 6

Housing and Living Arrangements

6.0 Introduction

This chapter on housing and living arrangements is intended to provide information on the distribution of households within dwelling units, the size of the households in relation to the number of rooms and bedrooms, the latter being a measure of the state of overcrowding within the household. In terms of dwelling units the data provides indication of the condition of these units in terms of age (year when built), whether owned, rented or leased; type of material used in the construction of the roof and outer walls. The information provided on the types of amenities including: access to a potable water supply, type of toilet facility, source of lighting and type of fuel used are further indicators of the quality of housing and the conditions under which the households have been found to be living. The data, presented by administrative divisions, enable any differences in the state of housing, amenities and general living conditions, to be ascertained. Accordingly, these indicators presented in the tables are discussed based on absolute numbers and percentages derived.

6.1 Number and Type of Dwellings

The total number and percentage distribution of dwellings for **St Kitts and Nevis** as a whole can be seen in Table 6.1. There were altogether 15,680 dwelling units in both islands, 11,848 in St Kitts constituting 75.6 percent and 3,832 in Nevis amounting to 24.4 percent. In terms of types of dwellings, seen in Table 6.2, the most common type in both islands was the undivided or single house that constituted 76.8 percent in **St. Kitts** and 87.7 percent in **Nevis**. Shared units in which one household occupied one part of the building whilst another occupied the other part, constituted 11 percent in St Kitts and 6.7 percent in Nevis. The remaining dwellings consisted of the flats, apartment or condominium type, town houses, double house or duplex. Several units were being used for dual purposes, namely for combined residential and business activity. Notably, there were no townhouses or barrack-type units in **Nevis**, whilst the proportions found in **St Kitts** were quite small, being 0.1 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.

Table 6.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Units by Type, 2001

Type of Dwelling	Number			Column Percentage			Row Percentage		
	Total	St. Kitts	Nevis	Total	St. Kitts	Nevis	Total	St. Kitts	Nevis
Total	15680	11848	3832	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.56	24.44
Undivided Private	12457	9096	3361	79.45	76.77	87.71	100.0	73.02	26.98
Part of Private	1556	1301	255	9.92	10.98	6.66	100.0	83.61	16.39
Flat/ Apt/ Condominium	906	793	113	5.78	6.69	2.95	100.0	87.53	12.47
Town House	14	14	0	0.09	0.12	0.00	100.0	100.00	0.00
Double House /Duplex	169	147	22	1.08	1.24	0.57	100.0	86.98	13.02
Combined Business/ Dwelling	310	246	64	1.98	2.08	1.67	100.0	79.35	20.65
Barracks	164	164	0	1.04	1.38	0.00	100.0	100.00	0.00
Other	104	87	17	0.66	0.74	0.44	100.0	83.65	16.35

6.2 Distribution of Dwellings by Administrative Division

The distribution of dwelling units by administrative division for both **St. Kitts and Nevis** can be seen in Tables 6.2 and 6.3. More than one third of the dwelling units in **St. Kitts** (4,624 out of the total of 11,848 dwellings) were concentrated in the main town of Basseterre. For the rest of **St. Kitts**, the dwelling units were clustered as follows: just over 1100 were in the Parishes of St Mary and St Peter; 1000 were in the Parishes of St Anne and St John; well over 700 units were in each of the Parishes of St Paul, St Thomas and Christchurch whilst Trinity had the smallest number of dwellings amounting to 586. In terms of **Nevis**, St John and St George accounted for the greater number of dwellings, having 974 and 856 units respectively. With respect to the remaining parishes, there were 742 dwelling units in St Thomas, 668 in St. James and 592 in St Paul.

The different types of dwellings by administrative divisions can also be seen in Table 6.3. In respect of **St. Kitts** the more common type of dwelling was the undivided single type unit. The exception was in the case of Trinity where 23.4 percent of the structures were of the divided type. Dwelling units classified as “barracks” tend to appear in smaller numbers over time, such that in **St Kitts** there were only 164 dwelling of this type. Such units were notably absent in Basseterre in the Parish of St George but seen in all other parishes. Townhouse type dwellings were also fewer than other types of dwellings, seen in Basseterre in the Parish of St George and in the Parishes of St John and St. Peter.

Dwelling units of the flatted type, classified as apartment and condominium, were largely found in Basseterre, amounting to 521 of the 793 units of this type. There were 119 structures used for both residential and business activity, 246 of which (48.4 percent) were found in Basseterre and significant numbers in the Parishes of St Anne (33), St John (22) and St. Thomas (16).

Table 6.2 (a): Dwelling Units by Type and Administrative Divisions, St Kitts, 2001

Type of Dwelling	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts - Total	11848	2684	1940	713	1057	793	586	707	1097	1100	1171
Undivided Private	9096	1846	1503	612	865	649	348	552	913	943	865
Part of Private	1301	320	216	28	96	104	137	58	96	90	156
Flat/Apt/Condo	793	403	118	3	31	9	73	11	10	19	116
Town House	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Double House /Duplex	147	31	39	25	8	3	9	5	6	9	12
Combined Business/Dwelling	246	63	56	15	33	16	4	12	22	14	11
Barracks	164	3		24	24	11	11	30	37	23	1
Other	87	11	8	6		1	4	39	11	2	5

Table 6.2 (b): Dwelling Units by Type and Administrative Divisions, Nevis, 2001

Type of Dwelling	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St Jame s
Total	3832	592	974	856	742	668
Undivided Private	3361	496	863	755	642	605
Part of Private	255	44	52	62	61	36
Flat/Apt/Condo	113	25	35	21	19	13
Town House	0	0	0	0	0	0
Double House/Duplex	22	4	7	1	6	4
Combined Business/ Dwelling	64	22	12	10	12	8
Barracks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	17	1	5	7	2	2

With respect to **Nevis**, the more common type of dwelling units was the undivided single type that comprised 87.7 percent of all dwellings. Flatted type dwellings, namely apartments and condominium were mostly found in the Parishes of St. John (35) St. Paul (25), St. George (21). Structures serving both residential and commercial purposes were mostly found in the Parish of St. Paul.

Table 6.2 ©: Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type and Administrative Divisions, St Kitts, 2001

Type of Dwelling	Total	St George – Basseterre E.	St George – Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts – Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Undivided Private	76.77	68.78	77.48	85.83	81.84	81.84	59.39	78.08	83.23	85.73	73.87
Part of Private	10.98	11.92	11.13	3.93	9.08	13.11	23.38	8.20	8.75	8.18	13.32
Flat/Apt/Condo	6.69	15.01	6.08	0.42	2.93	1.13	12.46	1.55	0.91	1.73	9.91
Town House	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.43
Double House /Duplex	1.24	1.15	2.01	3.51	0.76	0.38	1.53	0.71	0.55	0.82	1.02
Combined Business/Dwelling	2.08	2.35	2.89	2.10	3.12	2.02	0.68	1.70	2.01	1.27	0.94
Barracks	1.38	0.11	0.00	3.37	2.27	1.39	1.88	4.24	3.37	2.09	0.08
Other	0.74	0.41	0.41	0.84	0.00	0.13	0.68	5.52	1.00	0.18	0.43

Table 6.2 (d): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type and Administrative Divisions, Nevis, 2001

Type of Dwelling	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Undivided Private	87.71	83.78	88.60	88.20	86.52	90.57
Part of Private	6.66	7.43	5.34	7.24	8.22	5.39
Flat/Apt/Condo	2.95	4.22	3.60	2.45	2.56	1.94
Town House	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Double House/Duplex	0.57	0.68	0.72	0.12	0.81	0.60
Combined Business/Dwelling	1.67	3.72	1.23	1.17	1.62	1.20
Barracks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.44	0.17	0.51	0.82	0.27	0.30

6.3. Type of Ownership (Tenure) of Dwellings

Tenure (which indicates whether the dwelling or land occupied by the household is owned or not) provides good indication of ownership of property assets. The categories included in the census data are: owned, squatted, private or public rented; leased or rent-free. Type of tenure in part provides an indication of the standard of living measured in terms of ownership of asset (has own home) or level of poverty, revealed in squatting on public or private land. The data seen in Table 6.5 and in Table 6.6 for **St. Kitts** and for **Nevis** reveal that in the case of the former, 58 percent of the dwellings were owned by the households occupying them whilst 29.4 percent were being rented. A notable feature is that in terms of rented housing facilities, the private sector was the major provider. The data shows

that in **St. Kitts** 28 percent of the units being rented were from private source and 1.4 percent, from government.

The data also reveal that the incidence of squatting was not overly high, being 0.7 percent. In terms of distribution by administrative divisions, close to one third of the dwelling units were owned by households that occupied them. Apart from Basseterre, ownership was highest for the Parishes of St John and St. Mary.

Table 6.3 (a): Dwelling Units by Type of Ownership and Administrative Division, St Kitts, 2001

Type of Ownership	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts - Total	11848	2684	1940	713	1057	793	586	707	1097	1100	1171
Owned	6912	1268	1017	548	585	493	322	448	812	749	670
Squatted	85	13	24	9	2	2	0	6	9	11	9
Rented-Private	3317	1121	668	87	304	195	203	80	142	183	334
Rented-Govt	162	65	33	0	5	3	12	14	8	19	3
Leased	11	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	3
Rent-Free	954	140	123	49	120	73	29	98	115	80	127
Other	102	9	4	15	7	14	3	20	6	19	5
Don't Know/Not Stated	305	68	69	5	33	13	17	40	5	35	20

Table 6.3 (b): Dwelling Units by Type and Administrative Divisions, Nevis, 2001

Type of Ownership	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	3832	592	974	856	742	668
Owned	2765	401	662	687	507	508
Squatted	16	0	3	4	4	5
Rented-Private	730	144	236	100	160	90
Rented-Govt.	6	1	0	0	3	2
Leased	2	1	0	0	1	0
Rent-Free	207	28	53	42	43	41
Other	27	1	13	5	2	6
Don't Know/Not Stated	79	16	7	18	22	16

In the case of **Nevis** (Table 6.4 (d)), the proportion of households owning their dwelling was 72.2 percent. The proportion renting the dwellings they occupied amounted to 19.2 percent. Of this proportion, 19.0 percent of the dwellings were from private source and 0.16 percent from government. The households found squatting constituted 0.42 percent.

Table 6.3 (c): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type of Ownership and Administrative Division, St Kitts, 2001

Type of Ownership	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	58.34	47.24	52.42	76.86	55.35	62.17	54.95	63.37	74.02	68.09	57.22
Squatted	0.72	0.48	1.24	1.26	0.19	0.25	0.00	0.85	0.82	1.00	0.77
Rented-Private	28.00	41.77	34.43	12.20	28.76	24.59	34.64	11.31	12.94	16.64	28.52
Rented-Govt.	1.37	2.42	1.70	0.00	0.47	0.38	2.05	1.98	0.73	1.73	0.26
Leased	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.36	0.25
Rent-Free	8.05	5.22	6.34	6.87	11.35	9.20	4.95	13.86	10.48	7.27	10.84
Other	0.86	0.34	0.21	2.11	0.66	1.77	0.51	2.83	0.55	1.73	0.43
Don't Know/Not Stated	2.57	2.53	3.56	0.70	3.12	1.64	2.90	5.66	0.46	3.18	1.71

Table 6.3 (d): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type and Administrative Divisions, Nevis, 2001

Type of Ownership	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	72.16	67.74	67.97	80.26	68.33	76.05
Squatted	0.42	0.00	0.31	0.47	0.54	0.75
Rented-Private	19.05	24.32	24.23	11.68	21.56	13.47
Rented-Govt.	0.16	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.30
Leased	0.05	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
Rent-Free	5.40	4.73	5.44	4.91	5.80	6.14
Other	0.70	0.17	1.33	0.58	0.27	0.90
Don't Know/Not Stated	2.06	2.70	0.72	2.10	2.96	2.39

In terms of distribution by parish, the data in Table 6.4 (c) indicate that, for most parishes just over 67 percent of the households owned the dwellings they occupied. Ownership of dwelling however was highest in the Parishes of St George (80.3 percent) and St James (76.1 percent). In terms of rented units, the Parishes of St. Paul and St. John had the highest proportion of households occupying rented

dwellings, namely, 24 percent,. In most parishes, except in the case of St. Paul, squatting was not a widespread phenomenon.

6.4 Age of Dwelling Units (Year When Built)

Some indication of the age of dwelling units in St. Kitts and Nevis has been derived from the data that gives the year the units were built. This information however is limited in the sense that the actual condition of the structure cannot be determined unless physical examination of the structure is undertaken. Some units that are aged may have been well maintained or repaired. The data however is of importance in terms of collectively giving an indication of the age of the housing stock. Accordingly, Table 6.5 (a) and Table 6.5 (b) (absolute numbers) show the number and distribution of dwellings by year of construction and administrative divisions. According to the data in Tables 6.5(a) and (b), the entire stock of dwelling units in **St. Kitts** amounted to 11,848 and the number in **Nevis**, 3,832. According to the percentages shown in the last column of Table 6.5 (c), dwelling units built before 1970 constituted 20.4 percent of the total number of dwellings.

The housing stock in St. Kitts therefore was close to thirty years old or older at the time that the census was taken in 2001. In terms of the rest of the housing stock, 21 percent of the dwelling units were built between 1970-1989 and 32.6 percent after this time. Information was not obtained for approximately 26 percent of the dwellings.

With respect to **Nevis**, close to 20 percent of the dwellings were built prior to 1970 rendering the housing stock to be thirty years old or older. In terms of the remaining dwellings, 24 percent were built during 1970 and 1989.and 39 percent since that time. Information was not obtained for 17 percent of the dwellings.

6.5 Age of Dwellings by Administrative Division

Table 6.5 (c) and 6.5 (d) show the percentage distribution of dwellings by administrative division and year of construction. In terms of **St. Kitts**, higher proportions of older buildings built before 1970 can be seen in the Parish of St. George (Basseterre) and in St. John. More recent housing construction appears to have been undertaken to a greater extent in the Parishes of St. John (43.5 percent), St. Paul (41.7 percent) and St. Peter (41.7 percent) during the 1990's and since 2000.

Table 6.4 (a): Dwelling Units by Year Built and Administrative Divisions- St Kitts, 2001

Year When Built	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts - Total	11848	2684	1940	713	1057	793	586	707	1097	1100	1171
Before 1970	2418	672	527	106	196	139	53	113	291	170	151
1970	873	327	80	46	105	52	19	35	68	63	78
1980	1566	324	170	53	184	123	114	90	167	146	195
1990	3235	495	462	235	258	218	192	221	388	347	419
2000	631	69	72	62	45	52	34	60	89	80	68
Don't Know	3125	797	629	211	269	209	174	188	94	294	260

Table 6.4 (b): Dwelling Units by Year Built and Administrative Divisions- Nevis, 2001

Year When Built	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	3832	592	974	856	742	668
Before 1970	764	108	219	186	122	129
1970	328	63	104	63	48	50
1980	588	94	141	122	97	134
1990	1294	167	318	308	256	245
2000	201	21	63	35	56	26
Don't Know	657	139	129	142	163	84

Table 6.4 (c): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Year Built and Administrative Divisions- St Kitts, 2001

Year When Built	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1970	20.41	25.04	27.17	14.87	18.54	17.53	9.05	15.98	26.53	15.45	12.89
1970	7.37	12.18	4.12	6.45	9.93	6.56	3.24	4.95	6.20	5.73	6.66
1980	13.22	12.07	8.76	7.43	17.41	15.51	19.45	12.73	15.22	13.27	16.65
1990	27.30	18.44	23.82	32.96	24.41	27.49	32.77	31.26	35.37	31.55	35.78
2000	5.32	2.57	3.71	8.70	4.26	6.56	5.80	8.49	8.11	7.27	5.81
Don't Know	26.38	29.70	32.42	29.59	25.45	26.35	29.69	26.59	8.57	26.73	22.21

Table 6.4 (d): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Year Built and Administrative Divisions- Nevis, 2001

Year When Built	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Before 1970	19.94	18.24	22.48	21.73	16.44	19.31
1970	8.56	10.64	10.68	7.36	6.47	7.49
1980	15.34	15.88	14.48	14.25	13.07	20.06
1990	33.77	28.21	32.65	35.98	34.50	36.68
2000	5.25	3.54	6.47	4.09	7.55	3.89
Don't Know	17.14	23.48	13.24	16.59	21.97	12.57

6.6 Type of Roofing Material

The roof of a building tends to be one of the more vulnerable parts of the structure that undergoes considerable damage and can be blown off altogether with unusually strong winds. Countries of the Caribbean are vulnerable to threats from hurricane, many causing severe damage to houses, especially to the roofing. Consequently, the census data on type of roofing material which, together with efficient method of fastening roofs unto the rest of the house structure, constitute valuable information for instituting cautionary measures against the destructive effects of hurricanes and strong winds.

Different types of roofing material used in the in the construction of dwelling houses can be seen in Table 6.6. According to the data, the more widely used material for roof covering in **St. Kitts** is sheet metal and asphalt shingle. The percentages shown in Tables 6.6 (c) and (d) indicate that these materials have been used in 68.7 percent and 21.8 percent of the dwellings. In **Nevis** a similar trend in roofing material use can be seen, the percentages being 69.9 percent and 21.3 percent respectively. The extent of use of other types of materials is also shown.

Type of roofing gives some indication of the extent of poor housing, especially in the case of the category “makeshift/thatched” that is associated with poor living conditions. In St Kitts especially, a small number of barrack-type dwelling as well as some squatting exist. Dwelling units with thatched roofing in both St. Kitts and Nevis however, constituted 0.1 percent.

6.7 Roofing Material by Administrative Division

There were no major variations in the type of roofing material used in the construction of dwelling units among parishes nor was there between St. Kitts and Nevis as a whole. As seen in Tables 6.6 (a), (b), (c) and (d), metal sheets, asphalt or wood shingles and to a lesser extent concrete roofing appear throughout each island.

Table 6.5 (a): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material and Administrative Divisions- St Kitts, 2001

Type of Roofing Material	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts -Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sheet Metal	68.69	70.01	71.34	76.16	81.17	72.26	44.71	62.94	61.90	69.73	63.88
Shingle-Asphalt	21.80	22.65	15.72	17.81	13.44	17.40	47.10	23.34	33.73	16.18	23.40
Shingle-Wood	1.29	0.63	3.97	0.70	0.28	4.04	0.85	0.00	0.09	0.64	0.51
Shingle-Other	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.00	0.28	0.76	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.51
Tile	0.30	0.22	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.51	0.14	0.18	0.00	1.62
Concrete	5.82	4.73	6.29	4.91	4.07	4.41	3.76	6.22	3.47	11.09	8.71
Makeshift/Thatched	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00
Other	0.65	0.26	0.31	0.00	0.19	0.38	0.17	5.66	0.18	0.54	0.86
Don't Know	1.05	1.12	1.86	0.28	0.57	0.50	2.73	0.57	0.18	1.64	0.51

Table 6.5 (b): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Type of Roofing Material and Administrative Divisions – Nevis, 2001

Type of Roofing Material	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sheet Metal	69.94	78.38	76.28	64.72	74.26	55.09
Shingle-Asphalt	21.32	13.01	15.91	23.83	18.73	36.22
Shingle-Wood	1.25	0.67	1.85	1.52	0.54	1.35
Shingle-Other	0.10	0.17	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.00
Tile	0.11	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.15
Concrete	6.21	6.76	5.24	8.29	4.85	5.99
Makeshift/Thatched	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.30
Other	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.27	0.00
Don't Know	0.91	0.84	0.41	1.17	1.35	0.90

6.8: Material of Outer Walls

Various types of material used in the outer wall of dwellings can be seen in Tables 6.7 (a), (b), (c) and (d). Type of material used in the construction of the outer walls of the dwelling units, to some extent, is another indicator of the quality of the housing stock. Some types of materials are understandably more durable than others and point to the circumstances of the household that occupy them. For example, a small amount of squatting has been seen in some areas, mostly in St Kitts.

Table 6.6 (a): Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Wall and Administrative Divisions, St Kitts, 2001

Material of Outer Wall	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts -Total	11848	2684	1940	713	1057	793	586	707	1097	1100	1171
Wood	1873	355	340	106	291	156	61	79	164	150	171
Concrete/Concrete Blocks	8235	1932	1298	531	612	531	400	505	772	772	882
Wood/Concrete	1493	347	255	71	145	97	106	117	124	122	109
Stone	37	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	3	24	3
Brick	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Makeshift	63	2	9	3	2	2	2	2	27	11	3
Other/Don't Know	145	46	36	2	6	5	15	4	7	21	3

Table 6.6 (b): Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Wall and Administrative Divisions, Nevis, 2001

Material of Outer Wall	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	3832	592	974	856	742	668
Wood	1017	168	242	234	231	142
Concrete/Concrete Blocks	2114	326	543	471	361	413
Wood/Concrete	641	91	172	140	139	99
Stone	16	3	9	1	0	3
Brick	1	0	1	0	0	0
Makeshift	12	1	3	2	1	5
Other/Don't Know	31	3	4	8	10	6

Squatted units tend to be makeshift and are indicative of the poor living conditions of some households and may provide an indication of access to and use of public amenities such as water, electricity and waste disposal facilities. Table 6.7 (c) indicate that dwellings built of concrete or concrete blocks were the most prevalent among dwelling units in **St. Kitts**, 69.5 percent were found to be of this type. In **Nevis** (Table 6.7 (d)), the proportion of dwelling units built with this type of material was 55.2 percent. Dwellings constructed of wood constituted 15.8 percent in St. Kitts and 26.5 percent in Nevis, while dwellings having a mixture of wood and concrete constituted 12.6 percent in the case of St. Kitts and 16.7 percent in Nevis.

Table 6.6 (c): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Wall and Administrative Divisions, St Kitts, 2001

Material of Outer Wall	Total	St George - Basseterre E.	St George - Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts -Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wood	15.81	13.23	17.53	14.87	27.53	19.67	10.41	11.17	14.95	13.64	14.60
Concrete/Concrete Blocks	69.51	71.98	66.91	74.47	57.90	66.96	68.26	71.43	70.38	70.18	75.32
Wood/Concrete	12.60	12.93	13.14	9.96	13.72	12.23	18.09	16.55	11.30	11.09	9.31
Stone	0.31	0.07	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.00	0.27	2.18	0.26
Brick	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Makeshift	0.53	0.07	0.46	0.42	0.19	0.25	0.34	0.28	2.46	1.00	0.26
Other/Don't Know	1.22	1.71	1.86	0.28	0.57	0.63	2.56	0.57	0.64	1.91	0.25

Table 6.6 (d): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Material of Outer Wall and Administrative Divisions, Nevis, 2001

Material of Outer Wall	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wood	26.54	28.38	24.85	27.34	31.13	21.26
Concrete/Concrete Blocks	55.17	55.07	55.75	55.02	48.65	61.82
Wood/Concrete	16.73	15.37	17.66	16.36	18.73	14.82
Stone	0.42	0.51	0.92	0.12	0.00	0.45
Brick	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Makeshift	0.31	0.17	0.31	0.23	0.14	0.75
Other/Don't Know	0.81	0.50	0.41	0.93	1.35	0.90

In Table 6.7 (c) and (d) the percentage distribution of dwellings within parishes by type of material of outer walls reveal a general trend seen for each of the two islands, most dwellings being built of concrete and concrete block.

6.9: Size of Households

Size of household is measured in terms of the number of persons contained in the household. Table 6.8 shows the size distribution of households for St Kitts and Nevis as a whole. Approximately one third of the households in St. Kitts and Nevis (33.2 percent) contained only one person. Households with two, three and four persons constituted 18.6 percent, 14.6 percent and 13 percent respectively.

6.10: Size of household relative to size of dwelling

The size of a household (number of persons) in relation to the number of rooms contained in the dwelling they occupy provides an indication of the living space being shared by members of the household. As seen in Table 6.9, 25.1 percent of the dwelling units were three-roomed and 24.8 percent four-roomed. Dwellings with one and two rooms constituted 6.3 percent and 18.1 percent respectively. Close to 15 percent of the dwellings had five rooms. The Number of persons accommodated in various size dwellings can be seen in Table 6.10 (a) while the percentage distribution is shown in Table 6.10 (b). According to the data in Table 6.10 (b), 50.7 percent of the three-roomed dwellings contained between 2-4 persons whilst 59.5 percent of the four-roomed dwellings had no more than three persons.

6.11 Size of household and Number of Bedrooms

Size of household and number of bedrooms seen in Tables 6.11 (a) and (b) are an indicator of overcrowding within households. In terms of conditions that indicate some degree of overcrowding, 20 percent of the dwellings units that had only one bedroom contained three and more persons whilst 40.3 percent of the dwellings with only two bedrooms had five persons and more.

The broader view of size of dwelling (number of rooms) and number of bedrooms contained within them relative to the number of persons occupying the dwellings further qualify the living condition that obtain. The general picture that has emerged in the data about persons/size dwelling occupancy was that in St. Kitts and Nevis, a high proportion of the dwellings (64.9 percent), although 3-5 rooms,

the number of persons in occupancy was on average three, the proportion of dwellings having 1-2 bedrooms any up to five persons was also very high, being 60.3 percent.

Table 6.7: Number and Percentage of Households by Size (Number of Persons), 2001

Size of Household	No. of Households	Percentage Distribution
Total	15680	100.0
1 Person	5214	33.25
2 Persons	2917	18.60
3 Persons	2287	14.59
4 Persons	2039	13.00
5 Persons	1426	9.10
6 Persons	742	4.73
7 Persons	475	3.03
8 Persons	452	2.88
9+ Persons	128	0.82

Table 6.8: Number and Percentage of Dwellings Units by Size (Number of Rooms), 2001

Size of Dwelling Unit	Number of Dwellings	Percentage Distribution
Total	15680	100.0
1 Room	991	6.32
2 Rooms	2831	18.06
3 Rooms	3930	25.06
4 Rooms	3886	24.78
5 Rooms	2313	14.75
6 Rooms	1066	6.80
7 Rooms	391	2.49
8 Rooms	178	1.14
9+ Rooms	94	0.60

Table 6.9 (a): Dwellings Units by Size of Household (Number of Persons) and Number of Rooms, 2001

Size of Household	Number of Rooms									
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
Total	15680	991	2831	3930	3886	2313	1066	391	178	94
1 Person	5214	736	1719	1240	849	444	172	32	13	9
2 Persons	2917	122	467	864	786	424	172	52	18	12
3 Persons	2287	73	260	636	680	375	161	61	26	15
4 Persons	2039	26	164	492	657	399	189	71	27	14
5 Persons	1426	14	106	360	444	276	136	54	27	9
6 Persons	742	7	58	159	212	161	89	32	16	8
7 Persons	475	7	32	86	136	103	57	37	11	6
8 Persons	452	5	18	72	87	103	74	42	33	18
9+ Persons	128	1	7	21	35	28	16	10	7	3

Table 6.9 (b): Percentage of Dwellings Units by Size of Household (Number of Persons) and Number of Rooms, 2001

Size of Household	Number of Rooms									
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Person	33.25	74.27	60.72	31.55	21.85	19.20	16.14	8.18	7.30	9.57
2 Persons	18.60	12.31	16.50	21.99	20.22	18.33	16.13	13.30	10.11	12.77
3 Persons	14.59	7.37	9.18	16.18	17.50	16.21	15.10	15.60	14.61	15.96
4 Persons	13.00	2.62	5.79	12.52	16.91	17.25	17.73	18.16	15.17	14.89
5 Persons	9.10	1.41	3.74	9.16	11.42	11.93	12.76	13.81	15.17	9.58
6 Persons	4.73	0.71	2.05	4.05	5.46	6.96	8.35	8.19	8.99	8.51
7 Persons	3.03	0.71	1.13	2.19	3.50	4.46	5.35	9.46	6.18	6.38
8 Persons	2.88	0.50	0.64	1.83	2.24	4.45	6.94	10.74	18.54	19.15
9+ Persons	0.82	0.10	0.25	0.53	0.90	1.21	1.50	2.56	3.93	3.19

Table 6.10 (a): Dwelling Units by Size of Household and Number of Bedrooms, 2001

Size of Household	Number of Bedrooms								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	15680	4017	4717	4573	1649	517	158	32	17
1 Person	5214	2578	1451	899	194	80	10	2	0
2 Persons	2917	631	1069	890	270	46	8	0	3
3 Persons	2287	345	766	827	264	67	12	5	1
4 Persons	2039	200	595	833	312	65	28	3	3
5 Persons	1426	127	438	532	227	81	18	3	0
6 Persons	742	65	180	276	145	59	16	0	1
7 Persons	475	39	109	162	97	47	16	5	0
8 Persons	452	24	84	112	115	53	45	10	9
9+ Persons	128	8	25	42	25	19	5	4	0

Table 6.10 (b): Percentage of Dwelling Units by Size of Household and Number of Bedrooms, 2001

Size of Household	Number of Bedrooms								
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Person	33.25	64.17	30.76	19.66	11.77	15.47	6.33	6.25	0.00
2 Persons	18.60	15.71	22.66	19.46	16.37	8.90	5.06	0.00	17.65
3 Persons	14.59	8.59	16.24	18.08	16.01	12.96	7.60	15.62	5.88
4 Persons	13.00	4.98	12.61	18.22	18.92	12.57	17.72	9.38	17.65
5 Persons	9.10	3.16	9.29	11.63	13.77	15.67	11.39	9.37	0.00
6 Persons	4.73	1.62	3.82	6.04	8.79	11.41	10.13	0.00	5.88
7 Persons	3.03	0.97	2.31	3.54	5.88	9.09	10.13	15.63	0.00
8 Persons	2.88	0.60	1.78	2.45	6.97	10.25	28.48	31.25	52.94
9+ Persons	0.82	0.20	0.53	0.92	1.52	3.68	3.16	12.50	0.00

6.12 Type of Lighting

Table 6.18 (absolute numbers) and Table 6.19 (percentage distribution) show the various types of lighting used by households, including gas, kerosene and electricity. The data show that the major source of lighting in **St. Kitts** was Electricity. Close to 92 percent of households received a supply of

public generated electricity, 1.8 percent being private. Kerosene was still being used by 4 percent of the households. In **Nevis**, Electricity was the main source of lighting, used by 92.7 percent of the households, 90.8 percent of which was derived from a public source and almost 2 percent privately obtained.

Table 6.11 (a) Households by Type of Lighting and Administrative Division - St Kitts, 2001

Type of Lighting	Total	St George-Basseterre E.	St George-Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts -Total	11848	2684	1940	713	1057	793	586	707	1097	1100	1171
Gas	40	2	5	1	7	5	5	2	7	5	1
Kerosene	476	52	65	42	82	26	9	36	94	38	32
Electricity-Public	10896	2548	1801	648	940	722	556	640	957	1006	1078
Private Generator	215	43	38	3	15	19	6	14	20	17	40
Other	129	26	15	12	9	13	6	12	10	14	12
None	92	13	16	7	4	8	4	3	9	20	8

Table 6.11 (b) Households by Type of Lighting and Administrative Division - Nevis, 2001

Type of Lighting	Total	St Paul	St. John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	3832	592	974	856	742	668
Gas	14	2	0	2	5	5
Kerosene	179	17	53	39	47	23
Electricity-Public	3478	549	886	771	655	617
Private Generator	76	13	16	19	19	9
Other	48	7	10	14	10	7
None	37	4	9	11	6	7

Table 6.11 (c) Percentage of Households by Type of Lighting and Administrative Division - St Kitts, 2001

Type of Lighting	Total	St George-Basseterre E.	St George-Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts -Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gas	0.34	0.08	0.26	0.14	0.66	0.63	0.85	0.28	0.64	0.46	0.08
Kerosene	4.02	1.94	3.35	5.89	7.76	3.28	1.54	5.09	8.57	3.45	2.73
Electricity-Public	91.96	94.93	92.84	90.89	88.93	91.05	94.88	90.52	87.24	91.45	92.06
Private Generator	1.81	1.60	1.96	0.42	1.42	2.39	1.02	1.98	1.82	1.55	3.42
Other	1.09	0.97	0.77	1.68	0.85	1.64	1.03	1.70	0.91	1.27	1.02
None	0.78	0.48	0.82	0.98	0.38	1.01	0.68	0.43	0.82	1.82	0.68

Table 6.11 (d) Percentage of Households by Type of Lighting and Administrative Division - Nevis, 2001

Type of Lighting	Total	St Paul	St. John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gas	0.37	0.34	0.00	0.23	0.67	0.75
Kerosene	4.67	2.87	5.44	4.56	6.33	3.44
Electricity-Public	90.76	92.74	90.97	90.07	88.28	92.36
Private Generator	1.98	2.20	1.64	2.22	2.56	1.35
Other	1.25	1.18	1.03	1.63	1.35	1.05
None	0.97	0.67	0.92	1.29	0.81	1.05

6.13 Main Source of Water Supply

As can be seen in Table 6.13 (a), households in **St. Kitts** appeared to be well-served with a supply of potable water, 79.2 percent having water piped into the dwelling units and a further 11.2 percent, piped into the yard. Close to 6 percent of the households however received water from standpipes. A small proportion of the households derived their supply from other sources. In the case of **Nevis** (Table 6.13 (b)), 73.3 percent of the households received a water supply piped directly into the dwelling while 14.5 percent had water piped into the yard. A significant proportion of the households (3.9 percent) received water by means of public standpipes.

6.14: Main Type of Fuel Used for Cooking

Table 6.14 (a) and Table 6.14 (b) indicate that Gas (LPG) was the preferred fuel used for cooking in both St Kitts and Nevis. The proportion of households that used this type of fuel was 92 percent in the case of St Kitts and 93 percent in Nevis.

Table 6.12 (a) Households by Main Source of Water Supply by Administrative Division - St Kitts, 2001

Source of Water Supply	Total	%	St George-Basseterre E.	St George-Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts -Total	11848	100.0	2684	1940	713	1057	793	586	707	1097	1100	1171
Private Piped into Dwelling	199	1.68	35	44	23	13	7	22	1	16	22	16
Private Catchment not Piped	15	0.13	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	3	1	2
Private Catchment Piped	36	0.30	6	17	0	3	0	1	1	1	5	2
Public Piped into Dwelling	9387	79.23	2293	1560	497	757	581	506	573	776	889	955
Public, Piped into Yard	1332	11.24	210	199	103	172	125	33	78	161	109	142
Public, Standpipe	692	5.84	93	104	75	94	64	15	43	112	47	45
Public Well or Tank	18	0.15	2	6	1	2	2	0	2	0	3	0
Other	169	1.43	43	8	10	16	14	8	9	28	24	9

Table 6.12 (b) Households by Main Source of Water Supply by Administrative Division - Nevis, 2001

Source of Water Supply	Total	%	St Paul	St. John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Nevis - Total	3832	100.0	592	974	856	742	668
Private Piped into Dwelling	96	2.51	10	35	24	13	14
Private Catchment not Piped	55	1.44	8	11	14	18	4
Private Catchment Piped	62	1.62	11	13	15	15	8
Public Piped into Dwelling	2809	73.30	459	715	611	508	516
Public, Piped into Yard	555	14.48	73	118	142	130	92
Public, Standpipe	151	3.94	18	57	20	38	18
Public Well or Tank	30	0.78	3	5	10	8	4
Other	74	1.93	10	20	20	12	12

Table 6.13 (a) Households by Type of Fuel Used Mostly for Cooking and Administrative Division, St Kitts, 2001

Type of Fuel	Total	%	St George-Basseterre E.	St George-Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
St Kitts - Total	11848	100.0	2684	1940	713	1057	793	586	707	1097	1100	1171
Coal	104	0.88	26	14	4	15	13	3	7	9	6	7
Wood	185	1.56	15	34	16	16	10	2	13	40	25	14
Gas/LPG/ Cooking Gas	10942	92.35	2441	1814	659	991	749	547	656	1014	1028	1043
Kerosene	128	1.08	24	20	10	13	5	1	12	18	10	15
Electricity	334	2.82	151	33	5	4	6	31	4	4	9	87
Other	155	1.31	27	25	19	18	10	2	15	12	22	5

Table 6.13 (b) Households by Type of Fuel Used Mostly for Cooking and Administrative Division, Nevis, 2001

Type of Fuel	Total	%	St Paul	St. John	St. George	St. Thomas	St. James
Nevis - Total	3832	100.0	592	974	856	742	668
Coal	55	1.44	5	19	18	9	4
Wood	48	1.25	0	20	12	13	3
Gas/LPG/ Cooking Gas	3579	93.40	552	898	801	696	632
Kerosene	12	0.31	1	2	2	2	5
Electricity	59	1.54	24	17	6	8	4
Other	79	2.06	10	18	17	14	20

6.15 Toilet Facilities

One of the most significant indicators of living standard in terms of amenities, is the type of toilet facility a household has available to it within the dwelling. Unavailability of a water supply and sewer system infrastructure limit the access of households to premium type toilet facility such as flush toilets and linkage to sewer mains. Accordingly, Table 6.15 (a) and Table 6.15 (c) show absolute numbers for St Kitts and Nevis separately and Table 6.15 (b) and Table 6.15 (d) percentages accordingly with respect to the various types of toilet facilities being used during the time of the 2001 census. According to the data, the proportion of dwellings with flush toilets linked to a septic tank or soak-a-way was 78.4 percent (St. Kitts) and 75.7 percent (Nevis). The proportion linked to a sewer system was 0.7 percent and 0.9 percent respectively, signifying that this type of infrastructure was not widely available in St. Kitts and Nevis. Among other types of toilet facilities used by occupants of dwelling units were pit latrines used by 16.7 percent (St Kitts) and 20.1 percent (Nevis) of households of each island. The proportion of households with no toilet facility amounted to 3.2 percent (St Kitts) and 2.8 percent (Nevis) the proportion indicating an unspecified type of facility was 0.2 percent (St Kitts) and 0.5 percent (Nevis).

The data provides indication of the distribution of toilet facilities among administrative divisions. Notable is the fact that in St Kitts, sewer system obtained only in the Parish of St George and in the Parish of St. Peter as is usually the case with the main urban districts that are likely to have this type of facility above areas. These two parishes also accounted for the highest proportions of dwellings having WC linked to septic tanks and soak-a-ways, 41.7 percent and 10.0 percent of the facilities in these areas being of this type. Similarly, in Nevis, all the divisions had access to the sewer system. Parish of St. John (25.7 percent) accounted for the highest proportion of dwellings having WC linked to septic tank and soak-away.

In terms of pit latrines that indicate sub-standard living conditions, the highest proportions of dwellings utilizing this type of facility were for the parishes of St. George, St. Anne, St. Johns and St. Mary. Among those households reported to have no toilet facility, high proportions above 10 percent were obtained for the parishes of St. George, St. Thomas, St. Paul and St. John. In Nevis, the parishes of St. James, St. John and St. Paul each accounted around 20 percent. The information derived from the census

therefore can be a useful indicator of living conditions that are less than that which can be considered desirable.

Table 6.14 (a) Number of Dwelling Units by type of Toilet Facilities by Administrative Divisions- St Kitts, 2001

Administrative Division	Total	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to Sewer	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to septic Tank Soak-away	Pit / Latrine / VIP	Other	None	Not Stated
St Kitts - Total	11848	88	9288	1975	23	375	99
St George	4624	59	3873	547	5	85	55
Trinity	586	0	514	48	0	20	4
St. Thomas	793	0	591	105	0	86	11
St. Anne	1057	0	740	285	3	24	5
St. Paul	713	0	488	176	3	46	0
St. John	1097	0	772	279	4	39	3
Christ Church	707	0	543	147	2	14	1
St. Mary	1100	0	836	206	4	34	20
St. Peter	1171	29	931	182	2	27	0

Source: Statistics Division, Planning Unit, St. Kitts, VIP: Ventilated Improved Pit

Table 6.14 (b) Percentage of Dwelling Units by type of Toilet Facilities by Administrative Divisions- St Kitts, 2001

Administrative Division	Total	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to Sewer	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to septic Tank Soak-away	Pit / Latrine / VIP	Other	None	Not Stated
St Kitts - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St George	39.03	67.05	41.70	27.70	21.74	22.67	55.56
Trinity	4.95	0.00	5.54	2.43	0.00	5.33	4.04
St. Thomas	6.69	0.00	6.36	5.32	0.00	22.93	11.11
St. Anne	8.92	0.00	7.97	14.43	13.04	6.40	5.05
St. Paul	6.02	0.00	5.25	8.91	13.04	12.27	0.00
St. John	9.26	0.00	8.31	14.13	17.39	10.40	3.03
Christ Church	5.97	0.00	5.85	7.44	8.70	3.73	1.01
St. Mary	9.28	0.00	9.00	10.43	17.39	9.07	20.20
St. Peter	9.88	32.95	10.02	9.21	8.70	7.20	0.00

Table 6.14 (c) Number of Dwelling Units by Type of Toilet Facilities by Administrative Divisions- Nevis, 2001

Administrative Division	Total	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to Sewer	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to septic Tank Soak-away	Pit / Latrine / VIP	Other	None
Nevis - Total	3832	36	2900	769	21	106
St. Paul	592	15	453	101	2	21
St. John	974	2	747	198	2	25
St. George	856	6	635	192	8	15
St. Thomas	742	5	546	166	6	19
St. James	668	8	519	112	3	26

Table 6.14 (d) Percentage of Dwelling Units by type of Toilet Facilities by Administrative Divisions- Nevis, 2001

Administrative Division	Total	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to Sewer	W.C. Flush Toilet Linked to septic Tank Soak-away	Pit / Latrine / VIP	Other	None
Nevis - Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St. Paul	15.45	41.67	15.62	13.13	9.52	19.81
St. John	25.42	5.55	25.76	25.75	9.52	23.59
St. George	22.34	16.67	21.89	24.97	38.10	14.15
St. Thomas	19.36	13.89	18.83	21.59	28.57	17.92
St. James	17.43	22.22	17.90	14.56	14.29	24.53

Chapter 7

Disability and Illness

7.0 Introduction

Following the proclamation of the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 and subsequent observance of the decade of 1982-1992, focus has been on paying special attention to persons living with disabilities of various types. The World Summit on Disabled Persons renewed a commitment to pursue work aimed at preventing the onset of disabilities and rehabilitating persons afflicted with the condition whilst striving for equality and full participation of such persons in social life. It was also resolved to develop statistics to serve as a foundation for policy planning, implementation, monitoring, analysis and research. Towards this end the United Nations has urged countries to compile statistics and mount surveys in order to collect information on persons having disabilities. The 1982 UN Resolution 37/52 paved the way for a World Program of Action concerning disabled persons and the development of disability statistics. Twelve major demographic and socio-economic study areas were initially identified with data to be derived from national Population Censuses, civil registration systems and household surveys. The 2000/2001 Round of the Caribbean Population and Housing Census has therefore provided baseline data on disability in the population, including some of the indicators identified. Data from the census can be supplemented by data from the Survey of Living Conditions in those countries where the latter survey is being carried out. This chapter therefore focuses on the disability condition of persons within the population and types that have been reported in the 2001 Population and Housing Census. Data were also collected on the various types of chronic illnesses reported to be affecting persons in the population and the types of facilities being accessed for treatment.

7.1 Reported Disabilities

It is not entirely possible to establish the true incidence and prevalence of disabilities within the human population relying upon census data alone. The census data are largely information provided by persons other than those who are themselves suffering from the disability. The data must therefore be considered as a baseline to serve as a frame for more extensive investigation and conclusions about conditions of disabilities reported by persons within the population. Table 7.1 shows 285 reports of disabilities in **St Kitts** and **59** in Nevis from the country population of 35,200. In St Kitts more females were reported as

having disabilities than was the case with males, the numbers of reports being 176 and 109 respectively. In Nevis, the number with respect to females was 36 and 23 in the case of males. In terms of a general rate for the total population, this is estimated to be 12.1 per 1000 in the case of female and 7.5 per 1000 males.

7.2 Disability by Age Group

Some indication of disability affecting specific age group for males and females has been determined. According to Tables 7.1 (a) and (b), in both St Kitts and Nevis, the greatest proportion reporting disabilities belonged to the 0-14 age group. In the case of **St. Kitts**, the proportion within this age group was 27.7 percent. The corresponding proportion for **Nevis** was 35.6 percent. The lowest proportion with disabilities was for persons 65 years and over who accounted for 11.6 percent of the disabilities for St Kitts and 16.9 percent in Nevis.

Table 7.1 (a): Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Reporting Disability by Sex and Selected Age Group- St. Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts -Total	285	109	176	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	79	43	36	27.72	39.45	20.45
15-24	58	19	39	20.35	17.43	22.16
25-44	75	18	57	26.31	16.51	32.39
45-64	40	16	24	14.04	14.68	13.64
65+	33	13	20	11.58	11.93	11.36

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Table 7.1 (b): Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Reporting Disability by Sex and Selected Age Group- Nevis, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nevis -Total	59	23	36	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	21	12	9	35.59	52.17	25.00
15-24	5	2	3	8.47	8.70	8.33
25-44	14	6	8	23.73	26.09	22.22
45-64	9	2	7	15.25	8.70	19.44
65+	10	1	9	16.95	4.34	25.01

For any given age group the number of reported disabilities is reflective of the prevalence within the respective age groups. Nevertheless, the numbers are important in order to gauge the extent of services

required by those in need of service and care. If any definitive statement can be made about the extent to which persons are afflicted by disabilities, other factors must be considered as well. In this regard health administrative records and special surveys, along with those derived from the census, must all be utilized.

7.3 Types of Disabilities by Sex and Age

Tables 7.2 (a), (b) and (c) show the various types of disabilities found in the population of St Kitts and Nevis. Percentages are shown in the first row of the table and distribution by sex and selected age groups is shown as well. According to the data, in **St Kitts**, disabilities of the sight, the lower limb and slow learning were the more frequently reported. The number of persons reported to have these types of disabilities were 63, 56 and 40, constituting 18.8, 16.7 and 11.9 percent respectively. There were altogether, 336 disabilities reported. Among other types of disabilities, the more frequently reported were those relating to speech, behaviour and hearing. Disability of the sight was more pronounced in females (21.2 percent) than in males (14.9 percent).

In terms of **Nevis**, a similar pattern obtained, the percentages shown are 10.8, 20.3 and 14.9 percent respectively. In terms of sex distribution, disability related to lower limb was more frequently reported followed by sight for males. In the case of Nevis, disability of the lower limb was more frequently reported for females than men.

Considering disability by age, with respect to **St. Kitts**, reports were highest for males within the age group 0-14 years, slow learning being the most frequently reported disability. For all other age groups, disability affecting the lower limb was the more prevalent. Among females, disabilities within the 25-44 and 15-24 age groups were more prevalent than for any other age group. Disability related to sight affected these age groups most. In terms of the population 0-14 years disability of a behavioural nature as well as that related to speech, hearing and lower limb were more prevalent. For all other age groups, disability relating to sight was the more prevalent. The pattern of disabilities for **Nevis** was similar to that of St Kitts.

Table 7.2 (a): Persons Reporting Disabilities by Type, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Total	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Neck and Spine	Slow Learner	Behavioural	Other	Not Stated
St Kitts- Total	336	63	24	26	15	56	8	40	27	56	21
Row Percent	100.0	18.75	7.14	7.74	4.46	16.67	2.38	11.90	8.04	16.67	6.25
0-14	90	6	7	10	2	7	2	13	13	26	4
15-24	72	13	9	7	4	12	0	10	6	8	3
25-44	88	17	3	7	4	12	3	13	6	17	6
45-64	47	15	0	2	5	12	3	3	1	1	5
65+	39	12	5	0	0	13	0	1	1	4	3
Nevis –Total	74	8	5	7	4	15	0	11	6	11	7
Row Percent	100.0	10.81	6.76	9.46	5.41	20.27	0.00	14.86	8.11	14.86	9.46
0-14	25	3	4	4	0	1	0	5	1	6	1
15-24	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1
25-44	17	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	2
45-64	13	0	0	2	2	6	0	1	0	1	1
65+	12	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	2

Table 7.2 (b): Male Persons Reporting Disabilities by Type, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Total	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Neck and Spine	Slow Learner	Behavioural	Other	Not Stated
St Kitts –Male	128	19	8	11	10	26	3	20	12	17	2
Row Percent	100.0	14.85	6.25	8.59	7.81	20.31	2.34	15.63	9.38	13.28	1.56
0-14	51	4	4	7	1	4	1	12	7	11	0
15-24	24	3	3	1	1	7	0	5	3	1	0
25-44	20	4	0	2	3	4	1	2	0	3	1
45-64	19	4	0	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	0
65+	14	4	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	1	1
Nevis –Male	28	4	3	2	0	5	0	4	3	5	2
Row Percent	100.0	14.29	10.71	7.14	0.00	17.86	0.00	14.29	10.71	17.86	7.14
0-14	15	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	1
15-24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
25-44	8	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	1
45-64	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
65+	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7.2 (c): Female Persons Reporting Disabilities by Type, Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Total	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Neck and Spine	Slow Learner	Behavioural	Other	Not Stated
St Kitts -Female	208	44	16	15	5	30	5	20	15	39	19
Row Percent	100.0	21.15	7.69	7.21	2.40	14.42	2.40	9.62	7.21	18.75	9.13
0-14	39	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	6	15	4
15-24	48	10	6	6	3	5	0	5	3	7	3
25-44	68	13	3	5	1	8	2	11	6	14	5
45-64	28	11	0	1	0	7	2	2	0	0	5
65+	25	8	4	0	0	7	0	1	0	3	2
Nevis –Female	46	4	2	5	4	10	0	7	3	6	5
Row Percent	100.0	10.6	4.3	10.6	8.5	21.3	0.0	14.9	6.4	12.8	10.6
0-14	10	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	0
15-24	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
25-44	9	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1
45-64	11	0	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	1	1
65+	11	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	2

Note: Data may contain multiple responses.

7.4 Reported Chronic Illness

Reports of chronic illnesses within the population can be seen in Table 7.3. In St. Kitts, 887 cases of illnesses were reported, being 605 among females and 282 among males. The respective proportions were 68.2 percent and 31.8 percent. The number of reported chronic illnesses for **Nevis** was 187 consisting of 67 males and 120 females, constituting 35.8 percent and 64.2 percent. The percentage distribution by sex and selected age group can be seen in the Table.7.3.

Table 7.3: Reported Number and Percentage Distribution of Chronic Illnesses for Individuals by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	887	282	605	100.0	31.79	68.21
0-14	232	122	110	100.0	52.59	47.41
15-24	127	34	93	100.0	26.77	73.23
25-44	253	49	204	100.0	19.37	80.63
45-64	175	43	132	100.0	24.57	75.43
65+	100	34	66	100.0	34.00	66.00
Nevis - Total	187	67	120	100.0	35.83	64.17
0-14	50	30	20	100.0	60.00	40.00
15-24	23	6	17	100.0	26.09	73.91
25-44	48	12	36	100.0	25.00	75.00
45-64	39	12	27	100.0	30.77	69.23
65+	27	7	20	100.0	25.93	74.07

7.5 Type of Chronic Illness

Tables 7.4 (a) and (b) show the types of chronic illnesses reported in the population according to sex and age group. According to the data, in **St Kitts**, the more prevalent types of chronic illnesses among males were asthma, Hypertension and Diabetes. The proportions among males were, 32.5 percent, 21.4 percent and 9.1 percent. In terms of females the more prevalent illnesses were hypertension, asthma and diabetes. The proportions among females were 30.4 percent, 18.7 percent and 16.6 percent.

With respect to **Nevis**, the more prevalent chronic illnesses were asthma, hypertension and diabetes. The proportion for males were 35.5 percent, 17.1 percent and 13.2 percent.. In the case of females, the more prevalent chronic illnesses reported were hypertension, asthma and diabetes, the proportions being 27.3 percent, 23.3 percent and 13.3 percent. Table 7.3 also provides an indication of the frequency of reporting of other types of illness.

National Census Report 2001, St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 7.4 (a) Reported Number and Percentage Distribution of Chronic Illness for individuals by Type of Illness, Selected Age Groups and Sex- St Kitts, 2001

Type of Chronic Illness	Male							Female						
	Total	%	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	%	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
St Kitts -Total	308	100.0	124	35	49	50	50	717	100.0	113	97	230	176	101
Sickle Cell	3	0.97	2	1	0	0	0	16	2.23	2	9	5	0	0
Arthritis	21	6.82	1	0	0	3	17	74	10.32	1	1	19	24	29
Asthma	100	32.47	71	20	9	0	0	134	18.69	67	35	26	4	2
Diabetes	28	9.09	0	0	9	8	11	119	16.60	0	4	37	53	25
Hypertension	66	21.43	0	1	15	32	18	218	30.40	1	7	99	77	34
Heart Disease	6	1.95	3	0	1	1	1	20	2.79	5	5	3	4	3
Stroke	4	1.30	0	0	1	2	1	4	0.56	0	0	0	1	3
Kidney Disease	5	1.62	0	1	3	1	0	6	0.83	2	0	3	0	1
Cancer	1	0.32	0	0	1	0	0	5	0.70	0	0	3	1	1
Hiv	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Aids	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Lupus	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.42	2	0	1	0	0
Carpal Tunnel Synd.	4	1.30	3	0	1	0	0	1	0.14	0	0	1	0	0
Other	70	22.73	44	12	9	3	2	117	16.32	33	36	33	12	3

Table 7.4 (b) Reported Number and Percentage Distribution of Chronic Illness for individuals by Type of Illness, Selected Age Groups and Sex- Nevis, 2001

Type of Chronic Illness	Male							Female						
	Total	%	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	%	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Nevis – Total	75	100.0	30	6	14	14	11	149	100.0	20	21	42	37	29
Sickle Cell	3	4.00	2	1	0	0	0	12	8.05	3	4	4	1	0
Arthritis	4	5.33	0	0	0	2	2	18	12.08	0	2	3	5	8
Asthma	27	36.00	20	4	3	0	0	35	23.49	14	12	6	3	0
Diabetes	10	13.33	0	0	4	4	2	20	13.42	0	0	5	7	8
Hypertension	13	17.33	0	1	3	5	4	41	27.52	0	0	14	16	11
Heart Disease	5	6.67	0	0	1	2	2	2	1.34	0	0	2	0	0
Stroke	1	1.33	0	0	0	1	0	5	3.36	0	0	1	3	1
Kidney Disease	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.68	0	1	1	1	1
Cancer	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Hiv	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Aids	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Lupus	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Carpal Tunnel Synd.	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Other	12	16.00	8	0	3	0	1	12	8.05	3	2	6	1	0

7.6 Visits to Medical Facilities

Table 7.5 indicates the number and percentage of persons, males and females who utilized medical facilities on account of their illnesses. In terms of **St Kitts** the pattern of use indicated was that the services were more frequently utilized by females, the proportion being 64.3 percent. The proportion among males was thus lower, being 35.7 percent. In terms of age, children within the age group 0-14 years and persons within the 25-44 year age group made greater use of the health facilities. The pattern was similar among both males and females. In the case of **Nevis**, 62.1 percent among females made use of the medical facilities whilst among males the corresponding proportion was 37.9 percent. In terms of age, greater use of the facilities was in respect of the 0-14 and 25-44 age groups.

Table 7.5 Persons Reporting Visiting Medical Facilities by Sex and Selected Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Number			Column Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts -Total	1511	539	972	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row Percent	100.0	35.67	64.33			
0-14	613	299	314	40.57	55.47	32.31
15-24	234	66	168	15.49	12.25	17.28
25-44	433	98	335	28.66	18.18	34.47
45-64	156	47	109	10.32	8.72	11.21
65+	75	29	46	4.96	5.38	4.73
Nevis - Total	367	139	228	100.0	100.0	100.0
Row Percent	100.0	37.87	62.13			
0-14	172	82	90	46.87	58.99	39.47
15-24	51	14	37	13.90	10.07	16.23
25-44	95	26	69	25.88	18.71	30.26
45-64	32	14	18	8.72	10.07	7.90
65+	17	3	14	4.63	2.16	6.14

7.7 Types of Health Facilities Visited

Various types of health facilities visited by the population can be seen in Tables 7.5 (a) and (b). In **St Kitts**, reports of visits to health facilities indicate that private doctors were more frequently visited followed by public health centers and public hospitals. The proportions among males making visits were

37.7 percent, 35.1 percent and 16.7 percent. Females show a similar pattern of use, being reported as visiting the private doctor, public health center and public hospital in that order. The respective proportions are 45.8 percent, 29.2 percent and 17.9 percent. In terms of **Nevis**, males more frequently visited the private doctor followed by the public health center and private hospitals. The respective proportions visiting were 39.6 percent, 30.9 percent and 22.3 percent. In terms of females, visits were made to the private doctor, the public health center and to public hospitals. The proportions visiting were 43.9 percent, 32.9 percent and 14 percent.

Table 7.6 (a) Number and Percentage of Persons Visiting Medical Facilities by Type of Facility and Sex - St Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts -Total	2483	972	1511	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Hospital	438	174	264	17.64	17.90	17.47
Public Health Centre	757	284	473	30.49	29.22	31.30
Private Doctor	1104	445	659	44.46	45.78	43.61
Pharmacy	79	32	47	3.18	3.29	3.11
Family Planning Clinic	8	4	4	0.32	0.41	0.26
Private Clinic	21	7	14	0.85	0.72	0.93
Other	14	3	11	0.56	0.31	0.73
Not Stated	62	23	39	2.50	2.37	2.58

Table 7.6 (b) Number and Percentage of Persons Visiting Medical Facilities by Type of Facility and Sex - Nevis, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nevis -Total	367	139	228	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Hospital	63	31	32	17.17	22.30	14.04
Public Health Centre	118	43	75	32.15	30.93	32.89
Private Doctor	155	55	100	42.23	39.57	43.86
Pharmacy	10	6	4	2.73	4.32	1.75
Family Planning Clinic	1	0	1	0.27	0.00	0.44
Private Clinic	1	0	1	0.27	0.00	0.44
Other	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	19	4	15	5.18	2.88	6.58

Chapter 8

Children

8.0 Introduction

The World Summit for Children established the relationship between early childhood development and learning achievement whilst identifying indicators that measure the impact of child, family and community factors upon school enrolment rates and educational progress. Among the indicators are: infant mortality rate; levels of malnutrition; female illiteracy and access to health services. Additionally, research has established that the critical period from birth to age six years are those when the foundation for intelligence, personality, social and emotional behaviour in later life is laid. This chapter therefore focuses on children as a special sub-group within the total population of St. Kitts and Nevis in terms of their situation with reference to both their own characteristics of age; sex and attendance at school, and those of the heads of households to which they belong. Attention is also paid to the living conditions in which they are nurtured. The chapter attempts to bring together under closer examination, data pertaining to children that has appeared in other chapters at the more general level of the total population.

8.1 Children within the Context of the Rest of the Population

Table 8.1 shows the sub-population of children 0-14 years disaggregated by sex and five year age group, namely 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years. In relation to the rest of the population, the size of the sub-population of children, as well as dependency ratios, have also been established. As shown in the data, the population of children in **St Kitts** amounted to 10,431 of which 5,317 were males and 5,204 were females. In **Nevis**, there were 2,999 children in the population, being 1,443 males and 1,556 females. As seen in Table 8.2, children constituted 29.6 percent of the total population in St Kitts and 27.0 percent in the case of Nevis.

As seen from the percentage distribution shown in Table 8.2, the population of children in **St Kitts** almost even proportions constituted children in the 0-4 and 5-9 age groups. However there were several hundred more children within the age group 10-14 years. With respect to **Nevis**, the smallest group of

children consisted of those belonging to the age group 0-4 years.

Table 8.1 Sub-Population of Children (0-14 yrs.) Relative to the Rest of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Age Group	St Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	35217	17550	17667	11108	5423	5685
Total (0-14)	10431	5317	5114	2999	1443	1556
0-4	3368	1718	1650	959	446	513
5 -9	3321	1665	1656	1024	495	529
10-14	3742	1934	1808	1016	502	514
Total (15+)	24786	12233	12553	8109	3980	4129
15-19	3478	1718	1760	858	406	452
20-24	3037	1525	1512	786	400	386
25-29	2861	1405	1456	878	438	440
30-34	2681	1374	1307	969	496	473
35-39	2823	1421	1402	930	496	434
40-44	2547	1264	1283	878	433	445
45-49	1988	1029	959	643	339	304
50-54	1195	609	586	416	213	203
55-59	840	423	417	342	164	178
60-64	756	352	404	312	136	176
65-69	719	334	385	297	128	169
70-74	671	283	388	288	129	159
75-79	549	258	291	210	95	115
80-84	379	149	230	171	63	108
85+	262	89	173	131	44	87

**Table 8.2 Percentage Distribution of Sub-Population of Children (0-4 yrs)
by Sex and Five-Year Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	St Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (0-14)	29.62	30.30	28.95	27.00	26.61	27.37
0-4	9.56	9.79	9.34	8.63	8.22	9.02
5 -9	9.43	9.49	9.37	9.22	9.13	9.31
10-14	10.63	11.02	10.23	9.15	9.26	9.04
Total (15+)	70.38	69.70	71.05	73.00	73.39	72.63
15-19	9.88	9.79	9.96	7.72	7.49	7.95
20-24	8.62	8.69	8.56	7.08	7.38	6.79
25-29	8.12	8.01	8.24	7.90	8.08	7.74
30-34	7.61	7.83	7.40	8.72	9.15	8.32
35-39	8.02	8.10	7.94	8.37	9.15	7.63
40-44	7.23	7.20	7.26	7.90	7.98	7.83
45-49	5.65	5.86	5.43	5.79	6.25	5.35
50-54	3.39	3.47	3.32	3.75	3.93	3.57
55-59	2.39	2.41	2.36	3.08	3.02	3.13
60-64	2.15	2.01	2.29	2.81	2.51	3.10
65-69	2.04	1.90	2.18	2.67	2.36	2.97
70-74	1.91	1.61	2.20	2.59	2.38	2.80
75-79	1.56	1.47	1.65	1.89	1.75	2.02
80-84	1.08	0.85	1.30	1.54	1.16	1.90
85+	0.74	0.51	0.98	1.18	0.81	1.53

8.2 Population of Children by Administrative Division

The distribution of children by administrative division is shown in Table 8.3 (a) and Table 8.3 (b). The idea is to determine the extent of demand for health, education and childcare services for children contained in households. According to the data shown, in terms of **St. Kitts**, children comprised the largest proportion of the total population of the Parish of St Mary (33.4 percent) and St Paul (32.7 percent) and lowest in Trinity (25.7 percent) and Basseterre East (26.2 percent) in respect of males. In the case of females, larger proportions were in St Paul (32.5 percent) and St John (31.7 percent) and Basseterre E (25.1 percent) and Trinity (26.9 percent).

In **Nevis**, for both male and female children, highest proportions relative to the total population were in St George and St Thomas and lower proportions being in St James.

Table 8.3 (a) Number and Percentage of Children 0-14 Years by Administrative Division and Sex- St Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Total	St George-Basseterre E.	St George-Basseterre W.	St Paul	St Anne	St Thomas	Trinity	Christ Church	St John	St Mary	St Peter
Males (0-14)	5317	914	898	396	521	384	225	300	522	585	572
Population	17550	3487	2859	1213	1610	1192	874	1089	1686	1752	1788
% Total Population	30.30	26.21	31.41	32.65	32.36	32.21	25.74	27.55	30.96	33.39	31.99
0-4	1718	308	292	119	150	113	80	99	177	192	188
5-9	1665	277	297	125	165	122	61	97	163	196	162
10-14	1934	329	309	152	206	149	84	104	182	197	222
Females (0-14)	5114	963	866	403	492	371	216	297	495	488	523
Population	17667	3843	3062	1240	1557	1203	804	972	1562	1671	1753
% Total Population	28.95	25.06	28.28	32.50	31.60	30.84	26.87	30.56	31.69	29.20	29.83
0-4	1650	276	279	143	159	123	78	95	156	161	180
5-9	1656	316	304	113	165	130	71	89	145	150	173
10-14	1808	371	283	147	168	118	67	113	194	177	170

Table 8.3 (b) Number and Percentage of Children 0-14 Years by Administrative Division and Sex - Nevis, 2001

Age Group	Total	St Paul	St John	St George	St Thomas	St James
Males (0-14)	1443	233	379	341	279	211
Population	5423	883	1414	1248	997	881
% Total Population	26.61	26.39	26.80	27.32	27.98	23.95
0-4	446	75	120	100	93	58
5-9	495	76	115	122	94	88
10-14	502	82	144	119	92	65
Females (0-14)	1556	230	419	376	306	225
Population	5685	907	1487	1316	1050	925
% Total Population	27.37	25.36	28.18	28.57	29.14	24.32
0-4	513	93	117	134	105	64
5-9	529	72	153	120	96	88
10-14	514	65	149	122	105	73

8.3 Children within the Context of the Household, Composition of Household and Relationship to Head

Tables 8.4 (a) and (b) shows the composition of the household to which children belong and the kinds of relationships existing between members, in reference to the head. “Child” and “Grandchild” are categories within the household that also include adult persons other than children aged 0-14 years. The observations that can be made is in terms of the size of the 0-14 year age group of children relative to the population classified as children of head living with the household. In this regards, with reference to previous tables that provide a count of children 0-14 years of age, namely, 5,317 males and 5,204 females in the case of **S. Kitts** and 1,443 males and 1,556 females with respect to **Nevis**, the composition of children within households was as follows: with regards to St. Kitts, 87.7 percent and 53.2 percent of the male and female children belonging to the heads were in the 0-14 age group; in the case of Nevis, the proportions were 53.7 percent male and 33.7 percent female respectively.

Table 8.4 (a) Household with Children According to Relationship to Head - St Kitts, 2001

Relationship to Head	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	35217	17678	17539	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	11848	6753	5095	33.64	38.20	29.05
Spouse/ Partner	3610	2932	678	10.25	16.59	3.87
Child	13456	5405	8051	38.21	30.57	45.90
Son/ Daughter-in-Law	161	117	44	0.46	0.66	0.25
Grandchild	2386	654	1732	6.78	3.70	9.87
Parent/ Parent-in-Law	343	140	203	0.97	0.79	1.16
Other Relative	2493	1080	1413	7.08	6.11	8.06
Non Relative	920	597	323	2.61	3.38	1.84

Table 8.4 (b) Household with Children According to Relationship to Head - Nevis, 2001

Relationship to Head	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	11108	5865	5243	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	3832	2250	1582	34.50	38.36	30.17
Spouse/ Partner	1343	1083	260	12.09	18.47	4.96
Child	3820	1724	2096	34.39	29.39	39.98
Son/ Daughter-in-Law	30	15	15	0.27	0.26	0.29
Grandchild	801	208	593	7.21	3.55	11.31
Parent/ Parent-in-Law	131	48	83	1.18	0.82	1.58
Other Relative	906	375	531	8.15	6.39	10.13
Non Relative	245	162	83	2.21	2.76	1.58

8.4. Categories of Children within Households

Categories into which children are grouped include:

- (a) Children belonging to Heads of Households;
- (b) Children belonging to children of Heads of Household;
- (c) Children belonging to other persons who live within the household and who may either be a relative or non-relative.

Table 8.5 specifically shows the number of children in each of the above categories within the household. In terms of **St Kitts**, there were 3,972 male and 3,738 female children belonging to heads of households. Additionally there were 889 male and 887 female grandchildren of household heads. Table 8.5 also shows that there were 348 male and 385 female children belonging to relatives of the households and 83 male and 87 female children belonging to non-relatives. The total number of children within the household amounted to 10,389.

Table 8.5 Children within Households by Sex, Age group and Relationship to Head of Household – St Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Total (both sexes)	Male					Female				
		Total	Child of Head	Grandchild of Head	Child of Relative	Child of Non-Relative	Total	Child of Head	Grandchild of Head	Child of Relative	Child of Non-Relative
Total	10389	5292	3972	889	348	83	5097	3738	887	385	87
0-4	3370	1716	1188	401	106	21	1654	1088	419	125	22
5-9	3304	1654	1255	261	116	22	1650	1244	253	123	30
10-14	3715	1922	1529	227	126	40	1793	1406	215	137	35
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	32.44	32.43	29.91	45.11	30.46	25.30	32.45	29.11	47.24	32.47	25.29
5-9	31.80	31.25	31.60	29.36	33.33	26.51	32.37	33.28	28.52	31.95	34.48
10-14	35.76	36.32	38.49	25.53	36.21	48.19	35.18	37.61	24.24	35.58	40.23

8.5 Children 0-14 Years-Sex and Age of Heads of Households

Increasingly, focus has been placed upon how the household is constituted in terms of sex of head and the presence of only one or both parents within the household. Considerable research has been done on female-headed household but insufficient on male heads or situations in which persons other than parents assume headship of households that contain children. The census data provide useful baseline information around which focused enquiry of this nature can be undertaken. Accordingly, the data in Table 8.6 provide a view of the number and ages of children belonging to male and female heads of households in the respective age groups. In this regard, in terms of **St Kitts**, the data show more children (5,734) belonging to female heads of households than was the case with male-headed households. The latter contained 3,839 children. In terms of age distribution, the pattern for both male and female-headed households was about the same. Notably, for every age group except in the case of persons 25-44 years of age, there were more children within female headed households than has been observed in the case of males. This is a phenomenon that can perhaps be linked to age-specific fertility patterns and union status that are examined in other chapters.

In the case of **Nevis**, there were 1,657 children belonging to female-headed households and 1,342 in male-headed households. In terms of age distribution the largest number of children belonged to females

in the 25-44 year age group. As was the case for St. Kitts, except in the case of the 45-64 age group, in Nevis there were larger numbers of children belonging to female heads of households than was the case for male heads.

Table 8.6: Children 0-14 Years in Households by Sex and Age-Group of Heads of Households-2001

Age Group of Head	Male Heads				Female Heads			
	Age Group of Child							
	Number of Children	0-4	5-9	10-14	Number of Children	0-4	5-9	10-14
St Kitts & Nevis	5181	1864	1851	1466	7391	2463	2494	2434
15-24	115	77	16	22	374	258	87	29
25-44	3125	1288	1218	619	5233	1568	1757	1908
45-64	1555	381	497	677	1192	474	452	266
65+	386	118	120	148	592	163	198	231
St Kitts -Total	3839	1427	1386	1026	5734	1941	1935	1858
15-24	97	65	11	21	299	206	69	24
25-44	2252	965	911	376	4186	1265	1384	1537
45-64	1199	301	376	522	841	359	347	135
65+	291	96	88	107	408	111	135	162
Nevis - Total	1342	437	465	440	1657	522	559	576
15-24	18	12	5	1	75	52	18	5
25-44	873	323	307	243	1047	303	373	371
45-64	356	80	121	155	351	115	105	131
65+	95	22	32	41	184	52	63	69

8.6. Children by Status of Attending School

Table 8.7 shows the status of children 0-14 years of age according to whether they were attending or not attending school. Increasingly, pre-school education is recognized as essential for building the foundation for adjustment and performance at later levels within the school system. Accordingly countries have been establishing new or have been increasing the number of facilities for the care of infants of early pre-school age. According to the data shown, approximately one third of children under-five years of age in St Kitts were not attending school. In terms of primary school, age of entry varies from five to six years, as determined by the country. The data in the table give an indication of the number of children of primary school age who were attending school.

Table 8.7: Population of Children 0-14 Years by Age Group, Status of Attending/Not Attending School and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Number			Attending		Not Attending	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	10431	5317	5114	4684	4503	636	616
0-4	3368	1718	1650	1120	1080	602	576
5-9	3321	1665	1656	1650	1632	14	23
10-14	3742	1934	1808	1914	1791	20	17
Nevis							
0-14	2999	1443	1556	1180	1265	254	287

Table 8.8 Percentage Distribution of Children 0-14 Years by Status of Attending/Not Attending School by Sex and Administrative Division-2001

Administrative Division	Total			Male			Male		
	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated	Attending School	Not Attending School	Not Stated
St. Kitts									
Basseterre E.	61.8	38.2	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0	61.6	38.4	0.0
Basseterre W	66.0	33.6	0.4	65.1	34.9	0.0	67.0	32.3	0.7
St Paul	70.6	29.4	0.0	69.8	30.3	0.0	71.3	28.7	0.0
St Anne	63.8	35.9	0.3	68.0	32.0	0.0	59.8	39.6	0.6
St Thomas	70.3	28.4	1.3	67.3	31.0	1.8	73.2	26.0	0.8
Trinity	63.3	36.7	0.0	68.8	31.3	0.0	57.7	42.3	0.0
Christ Church	61.3	38.7	0.0	61.6	38.4	0.0	61.1	39.0	0.0
St John	68.8	30.9	0.3	66.7	32.8	0.6	71.2	28.9	0.0
St Mary	68.8	30.9	0.3	68.2	31.3	0.5	69.6	30.4	0.0
St Peter	60.6	39.4	0.0	60.1	39.9	0.0	61.1	38.9	0.0
Nevis									
St Paul	45.8	53.0	1.2	40.0	58.7	1.3	50.5	48.4	1.1
St John	45.6	54.4	0.0	47.5	52.5	0.0	43.6	56.4	0.0
St George	41.9	58.1	0.0	43.0	57.0	0.0	41.0	59.0	0.0
St Thomas	50.5	49.0	0.5	47.3	51.6	1.1	53.3	46.7	0.0
St James	40.2	58.2	1.6	43.1	53.5	3.5	37.5	62.5	0.0

For both **St Kitts** and **Nevis** the numbers who were not attending school is of some significance. As seen in Table 8.8 that shows the pattern of attending/not attending school by administrative divisions, there are disparities among areas that might be due to the level of access afforded the school population,

in terms of school facilities available within the immediate area. In order to throw light on this, school administrative data relating to the number of schools by area relative to the population can be examined.

8.7 Type of School / Facility Attended

The types of facilities that catered to the needs of children of both pre-school and school age are shown in Table 8.9, (absolute numbers) and Table 8.10 (percentages). According to the data for **St Kitts**, the largest proportion of both male and female children, 58.6 percent and 59.4 percent, were attending Pre-School. A little over one third of the male children (38.7 percent) were attending day care facilities and nursery schools while the proportion for females was 38.1 percent. Less than 1 percent of the male children were attending kindergarten and in the case of females, 2.7 percent. In the case of **Nevis**, a notably high proportion of the children were attending pre-school, being 70.8 percent in the case of male children and 71.7 percent in the case of females.

Table 8.9 Number of Children 0-4 Years of Age Group by Type of Facility/School and Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School									
	Male					Female				
	Total	Day care / Nursery	Pre-School	Infant/ Kindergarten	Primary	Total	Day care / Nursery	Pre-School	Infant/ Kindergarten	Primary
Total St Kitts	1120	434	656	0	30	1080	412	641	0	27
Basseterre E.	191	58	122	0	11	170	48	118	0	4
Basseterre W.	190	69	116	0	5	187	66	117	0	4
St Paul	83	33	48	0	2	102	47	54	0	1
St Anne	102	48	54	0	0	95	48	44	0	3
St Thomas	76	33	41	0	2	90	40	45	0	5
Trinity	55	15	39	0	1	45	9	36	0	0
Christ Church	61	25	35	0	1	58	21	35	0	2
St John	118	55	62	0	1	111	54	56	0	1
St Mary	131	70	60	0	1	112	46	62	0	4
St Peter	113	28	79	0	6	110	33	74	0	3
Total Nevis	199	50	141	3	5	233	58	167	2	6
St Paul	30	11	18	0	1	47	13	32	0	2
St John	57	12	42	1	2	51	11	40	0	0
St George	43	9	33	1	0	55	14	39	1	1
St Thomas	44	13	28	1	2	56	16	36	1	3
St James	25	5	20	0	0	24	4	20	0	0

Table 8.10 Percentage of Children 0-4 Years of Age Group by Type of Facility/School and Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Type of School									
	Male					Female				
	Total	Day care / Nursery	Pre-School	Infant/ Kindergarten	Primary	Total	Day care / Nursery	Pre-School	Infant/ Kindergarten	Primary
St Kitts -Percent	100	38.75	58.57	0.00	2.68	100	38.15	59.35	0.00	2.50
Basseterre E.	100	30.37	63.87	0.00	5.76	100	28.24	69.41	0.00	2.35
Basseterre W.	100	36.32	61.05	0.00	2.63	100	35.29	62.57	0.00	2.14
St Paul	100	39.76	57.83	0.00	2.41	100	46.08	52.94	0.00	0.98
St Anne	100	47.06	52.94	0.00	0.00	100	50.53	46.32	0.00	3.16
St Thomas	100	43.42	53.95	0.00	2.63	100	44.44	50.00	0.00	5.56
Trinity	100	27.27	70.91	0.00	1.82	100	20.00	80.00	0.00	0.00
Christ Church	100	40.98	57.38	0.00	1.64	100	36.21	60.34	0.00	3.45
St John	100	46.61	52.54	0.00	0.85	100	48.65	50.45	0.00	0.90
St Mary	100	53.44	45.80	0.00	0.76	100	41.07	55.36	0.00	3.57
St Peter	100	24.78	69.91	0.00	5.31	100	30.00	67.27	0.00	2.73
Nevis - Percent	100	25.13	70.85	1.51	2.51	100	24.89	71.67	0.86	2.58
St Paul	100	36.67	60.00	0.00	3.33	100	27.66	68.09	0.00	4.26
St John	100	21.05	73.68	1.75	3.51	100	21.57	78.43	0.00	0.00
St George	100	20.93	76.74	2.33	0.00	100	25.45	70.91	1.82	1.82
St Thomas	100	29.55	63.64	2.27	4.55	100	28.57	64.29	1.79	5.36
St James	100	20.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	100	16.67	83.33	0.00	0.00

In terms of day-care facilities and nursery schools, 25.1 percent of the male children and 24.9 percent among females were attending these types of facilities. Children attending primary school amounted to 2.5 percent in the case of males and 2.6 percent in the case of females.

8.8 Disabilities among Children

Reported disabilities affecting the population as a whole were discussed in Chapter 7. In this chapter the focus is specifically on children 0-14 years of age and in Table 8.11 reported disabilities among children by sex, age and administrative divisions can be seen. In terms of **St Kitts**, there were 99 reported disabilities among male children and in the case of female children, 85. In the case of **Nevis**, the corresponding numbers were 50 disabilities, 32 reported for males and 18 in the case of females.

Table 8.11 Number of Children with Disabilities by Sex, Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14
St Kitts - Total	184	39	65	80	99	18	36	45	85	21	29	35
St George-Basseterre E.	35	7	11	17	18	2	6	10	17	5	5	7
St George-Basseterre W.	35	2	18	15	25	1	12	12	10	1	6	3
St Paul	6	0	3	3	5	0	2	3	1	0	1	0
St Anne	8	4	3	1	5	3	2	0	3	1	1	1
St Thomas	6	1	1	4	2	0	0	2	4	1	1	2
Trinity	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	1
Christ Church	26	8	10	8	11	4	4	3	15	4	6	5
St John	24	5	5	14	15	3	2	10	9	2	3	4
St Mary	17	4	6	7	8	1	4	3	9	3	2	4
St Peter	22	6	6	10	10	4	4	2	12	2	2	8
Nevis - Total	50	6	20	24	32	3	12	17	18	3	8	7
St Paul	14	2	8	4	7	0	4	3	7	2	4	1
St John	15	3	3	9	10	2	2	6	5	1	1	3
St George	6	0	3	3	4	0	3	1	2	0	0	2
St Thomas	10	0	5	5	7	0	3	4	3	0	2	1
St James	5	1	1	3	4	1	0	3	1	0	1	0

8.9 Types of Disabilities among Children

Table 8.12 presents data on the types of disabilities reported for children. The data for **St. Kitts** indicate disabilities relating to slow learning, speech and of a behavioural nature to be more prevalent among male children. The pattern was somewhat different among female children, among whom disabilities of a behavioural nature and that of hearing impairment were more prevalent. With respect to **Nevis**, disabilities related to hearing, speech, sight and slow learning were more prevalent among males while for female children, slow learning and speech impairment were the disabilities more frequently reported.

Table 8.12 Children (0-14 years) by Type of Disability and Sex, 2001

Type of Disability	Number				Percentage			
	St Kitts		Nevis		St Kitts		Nevis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	51	39	15	10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sight	4	2	3	0	7.84	5.13	20.00	0.00
Hearing	4	3	3	1	7.84	7.69	20.00	10.00
Speech	7	3	2	2	13.73	7.69	13.33	20.00
Upper Limb	1	1	0	0	1.96	2.57	0.00	0.00
Lower Limb	4	3	0	1	7.84	7.69	0.00	10.00
Neck and Spine	1	1	0	0	1.96	2.56	0.00	0.00
Slow Learner	12	1	2	3	23.53	2.57	13.33	30.00
Behavioural	7	6	1	0	13.73	15.38	6.67	0.00
Other	11	15	3	3	21.57	38.46	20.00	30.00
Not Stated	0	4	1	0	0.00	10.26	6.67	0.00

8.10 Types of Illnesses Reported for Children

Reported illnesses for children can be seen in Table 8.13. According to the data presented in Table 7.4 (a) and (b), chronic illnesses were reported in the case of 40.2 percent among total males reporting chronic illness (384) and for 15.4 percent in the case of corresponding females (866). The number of chronic illnesses reported in the case of males and females amounted to 154 and 133 respectively.

The census data on illness reported for the population ought to be evaluated against those derived from health and medical administrative records in order to gain a more accurate picture of the prevalence of illnesses in the population, including children.

Table 8.13 Number of Children reporting Illness by Sex, Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Total				Male				Female			
	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14
St Kitts – Total	570	153	212	205	318	90	118	110	252	63	94	95
St George-Basseterre E.	133	32	49	52	72	16	32	24	61	16	17	28
St George-Basseterre W.	113	30	48	35	72	19	31	22	41	11	17	13
St Paul	35	14	9	12	20	9	3	8	15	5	6	4
St Anne	32	4	19	9	19	4	13	2	13	0	6	7
St Thomas	33	10	10	13	20	7	4	9	13	3	6	4
Trinity	19	5	4	10	10	4	1	5	9	1	3	5
Christ Church	43	9	20	14	19	5	6	8	24	4	14	6
St John	49	16	15	18	23	6	9	8	26	10	6	10
St Mary	49	14	17	18	30	10	9	11	19	4	8	7
St Peter	64	19	21	24	33	10	10	13	31	9	11	11
Nevis – Total	166	33	67	66	89	16	32	41	77	17	35	25
St Paul	34	8	15	11	23	4	10	9	11	4	5	2
St John	44	12	14	18	22	8	7	7	22	4	7	11
St George	34	4	14	16	15		5	10	19	4	9	6
St Thomas	29	4	13	12	20	3	7	10	9	1	6	2
St James	25	5	11	9	9	1	3	5	16	4	8	4

8.11. Types of Illnesses Reported for Children 0-14 Years

Table 8.14 gives an indication of the more frequently reported illnesses in the population of children. According to the data, in the case of both males and females, asthma was reported for a higher proportion of children than for any other type of illness. The pattern was the same for both St. Kitts and Nevis.

Table 8.14 Number and Percentage Children (0-14 yrs.) With Chronic Illnesses by Sex and Type of Illness-2001

Type of Illness	Number				Percentage			
	St Kitts		Nevis		St Kitts		Nevis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	124	113	30	20	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sickle Cell	2	2	2	3	1.61	1.77	6.66	15.00
Arthritis	1	1	0	0	0.81	0.88	0.00	0.00
Asthma	71	67	20	14	57.26	59.29	66.67	70.00
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hypertension	0	1	0	0	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00
Heart Disease	3	5	0	0	2.42	4.43	0.00	0.00
Stroke	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kidney Disease	0	2	0	0	0.00	1.77	0.00	0.00
Cancer	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hiv	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aids	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lupus	0	2	0	0	0.00	1.77	0.00	0.00
Carpal Tunnel Synd.	3	0	0	0	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	44	33	8	3	35.48	29.21	26.67	15.00

8.12: Living Conditions of Children

The situation of children in households can be described in terms of various factors including: the number of other persons within the household (size of household); the physical condition of the dwelling unit in which the household lives and in terms of the extent of overcrowding. Table 8.15 provides an indication of overcrowding measured in terms of the number of persons comprising the household relative to the number of bedrooms. The data in the table indicate that 4,793 of the total of 10,431 children 0-14 years in **St Kitts** were found living in overcrowded dwellings. In the case of **Nevis**, 869 of the total of 2,999 children lived in such condition. The numbers in the respective age groups are also shown for both male and female children and the administrative division in which they reside.

Table 8.15 Number and Percentage of Children in Overcrowded Households by Age Group, Sex and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Male				Female			
	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14
St Kitts -Total	2460	836	804	820	2333	796	756	781
St George-Basseterre E.	339	117	111	111	381	113	127	141
St George-Basseterre W.	383	118	140	125	380	125	138	117
St Paul	231	73	81	77	228	92	56	80
St Anne	253	75	80	98	245	90	90	65
St Thomas	190	54	71	65	177	58	67	52
Trinity	108	44	27	37	86	34	30	22
Christ Church	155	55	51	49	157	58	43	56
St John	280	102	94	84	259	83	80	96
St Mary	275	104	93	78	207	70	61	76
St Peter	246	94	56	96	213	73	64	76
Nevis - Total	412	121	151	140	457	165	155	137
St Paul	64	15	25	24	84	40	24	20
St John	116	29	38	49	128	36	50	42
St George	96	32	33	31	116	48	32	36
St Thomas	85	28	32	25	80	31	29	20
St James	51	17	23	11	49	10	20	19

8.13 Children and Selected Characteristics of Household Heads

The tables that follow present selected characteristics of male and female heads of households to which children belong, including: educational attainment, employment status and occupation. Empirical studies have alluded to the significance of family background to the development of children, thus it is useful to consider any aspect of the census data that has relevance in this regard. According to the data in Table 8.16, the majority of children lived in households in which the heads had completed only 4-7 years of primary schooling. In **St Kitts**, this was the case with both male and female headed households, the percentages being, 57.7 percent of children lived in male headed households and 57.8 percent in female headed households, similarly in Nevis, the percentages were 49.6 percent and 50.4 percent in respectively. Accordingly, only a small number of the children lived in households in which the heads had attained secondary and university education.

Table 8.16 Number and Percentage of Children 0-14 Years in Households by Sex and Educational Attainment of Head of Household, 2001

Level of Education of Household Head	Sex of Head of Household			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
St Kitts – Total Children	10431	5317	5114	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infant/Kindergarten	143	81	62	1.37	1.52	1.21
Primary 1-3 Years	2061	1047	1014	19.76	19.69	19.83
Primary 4-7Years	6025	3070	2955	57.76	57.74	57.78
Secondary	795	413	382	7.62	7.77	7.47
Pre-University/ Post Secondary / College	512	266	246	4.91	5.00	4.81
University	448	218	230	4.30	4.10	4.50
Other	93	49	44	0.89	0.92	0.86
None	354	173	181	3.39	3.26	3.54
Nevis – Total Children	2999	1443	1556	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infant/Kindergarten	61	34	27	2.03	2.36	1.74
Primary 1-3 Years	829	406	423	27.64	28.13	27.18
Primary 4-7Years	1500	716	784	50.02	49.62	50.39
Secondary	268	120	148	8.94	8.32	9.51
Pre-University/ Post Secondary / College	212	101	111	7.07	7.00	7.13
University	33	13	20	1.10	0.90	1.28
Other	16	12	4	0.53	0.83	0.26
None	80	41	39	2.67	2.84	2.51

As can be seen in Table 8.17, the majority of the children, in the case of **St Kitts**, lived in households where male heads were largely engaged as elementary workers, plant and machinery and craft and related workers. A similar pattern obtained in the case of female heads of household. In the case of **Nevis**, the majority of children lived in households in which heads were largely service, craft and related and elementary workers. The pattern was evident for both male and female heads.

Table 8.17 Number and Percentage of Children 0-4 Years in Households by Sex and Occupational Group of Head of Household, 2001

Occupational Group of Household Head	Sex of Head			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
St Kitts – Total Children	8642	4390	4252	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	769	387	382	8.90	8.82	8.98
Professionals	756	391	365	8.75	8.91	8.58
Technicians & Associate Professionals	456	230	226	5.28	5.24	5.32
Clerks	903	437	466	10.45	9.95	10.96
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	988	516	472	11.43	11.75	11.10
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	225	122	103	2.60	2.78	2.42
Craft & Related Trades Workers	1287	627	660	14.89	14.28	15.52
Plant & Machine Operators Assemblers	1417	741	676	16.40	16.88	15.90
Elementary Occupations	1737	890	847	20.10	20.27	19.92
Not Stated	104	49	55	1.20	1.12	1.29
Nevis – Total Children	2444	1167	1277	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	212	94	118	8.68	8.05	9.24
Professionals	87	42	45	3.56	3.60	3.52
Technicians & Associate Professionals	230	121	109	9.41	10.37	8.54
Clerks	206	93	113	8.43	7.97	8.85
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	648	298	350	26.51	25.54	27.41
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	65	25	40	2.66	2.14	3.13
Craft & Related Trades Workers	460	237	223	18.82	20.31	17.46
Plant & Machine Operators Assemblers	146	73	73	5.97	6.26	5.72
Elementary Occupations	369	175	194	15.10	15.00	15.19
Not Stated	21	9	12	0.86	0.76	0.94

Chapter 9

Youth

9.0 Introduction

The sub-population of youth has been declared a special group, as has been the case with children, women and the elderly. Special effort has been made to assemble data that would highlight the situation and particular circumstances of young persons within the population. In several countries young persons have been mobilized for promoting special causes such as the protection of the environment (UNEP) and the promotion of HIV-AIDS awareness (UN-AIDS). In terms of their own condition however, the youth population face many challenges as they go through development phases, including gaining access to education and acquiring skills in preparation for the world of work. This chapter focuses on several selected variables including some relating to their characteristic attributes, those of the household to which they belong and pertaining to the living conditions that surround them.

9.1 Relative Size of the Youth Sub-Population

The Youths of St. Kitts and Nevis comprise the sub-population in the age group 15-24 years. The number and percentage that they constitute relative to the rest of the population can be seen in Table 9.1 and Table 9.2. Young persons in the population of **St Kitts** amount to 6,515, consisting of 3243 males and 3,272 females, the corresponding number in Nevis being 1,644, (806 males and 838 females). A breakdown into five-year age groups, namely, 15-19 years and 20-24 years is also provided. Relative to the total population, young persons constitute 18.5 percent in **St Kitts** and 14.8 percent in **Nevis**. Differences between males and females have been revealed in the data.

9.2 Age and Sex Differences

Population sub-groups vary according to age, sex and other characteristic attributes, and in the case of youths, a break down into 15-19 and 20-24 age groups reveal significant differences. In terms of age shown in Tables 9.1 and 9.2, the 15-19 year age group constituted the larger of the two in both **St Kitts** and in **Nevis**. In terms of sex differences, small variations can be seen in the number of males and females in each of the five-year group.

Table 9.1 Sub-Population of Youth (15-24 yrs.) Relative to the Rest of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Age Group	St Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	35217	17550	17667	11108	5423	5685
Total (0-14)	10431	5317	5114	2999	1443	1556
0-4	3368	1718	1650	959	446	513
5 -9	3321	1665	1656	1024	495	529
10-14	3742	1934	1808	1016	502	514
Total (15-24)	6515	3243	3272	1644	806	838
15-19	3478	1718	1760	858	406	452
20-24	3037	1525	1512	786	400	386
Total (25+)	18271	8990	9281	6465	3174	3291
25-29	2861	1405	1456	878	438	440
30-34	2681	1374	1307	969	496	473
35-39	2823	1421	1402	930	496	434
40-44	2547	1264	1283	878	433	445
45-49	1988	1029	959	643	339	304
50-54	1195	609	586	416	213	203
55-59	840	423	417	342	164	178
60-64	756	352	404	312	136	176
65-69	719	334	385	297	128	169
70-74	671	283	388	288	129	159
75-79	549	258	291	210	95	115
80-84	379	149	230	171	63	108
85+	262	89	173	131	44	87

**Table 9.2 Percentage Distribution of Sub-Population of Youth (15-24 yrs.)
Relative to the Rest of Population by Sex and Age Group, 2001**

Age Group	St Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (0-14)	29.62	30.30	28.95	27.00	26.61	27.37
0-4	9.56	9.79	9.34	8.63	8.22	9.02
5 -9	9.43	9.49	9.37	9.22	9.13	9.31
10-14	10.63	11.02	10.23	9.15	9.26	9.04
Total (15-24)	18.50	18.48	18.52	14.80	14.86	14.74
15-19	9.88	9.79	9.96	7.72	7.49	7.95
20-24	8.62	8.69	8.56	7.08	7.38	6.79
25-29	8.12	8.01	8.24	7.90	8.08	7.74
30-34	7.61	7.83	7.40	8.72	9.15	8.32
35-39	8.02	8.10	7.94	8.37	9.15	7.63
40-44	7.23	7.20	7.26	7.90	7.98	7.83
45-49	5.65	5.86	5.43	5.79	6.25	5.35
50-54	3.39	3.47	3.32	3.75	3.93	3.57
55-59	2.39	2.41	2.36	3.08	3.02	3.13
60-64	2.15	2.01	2.29	2.81	2.51	3.10
65-69	2.04	1.90	2.18	2.67	2.36	2.97
70-74	1.91	1.61	2.20	2.59	2.38	2.80
75-79	1.56	1.47	1.65	1.89	1.75	2.02
80-84	1.08	0.85	1.30	1.54	1.16	1.90
85+	0.74	0.51	0.98	1.18	0.81	1.53

9.3 Participation in School

The census data sought to determine the extent to which young persons 15-24 years were attending or not attending school, as well as the highest educational level attained and examinations passed at the highest level. In terms of status of attending school, Table 9.3 shows that for **St Kitts**, 1,051 of the male population in the 15-19 year age group were attending school. Comparable figure for the 20-24 year age group was 132. In the case of females corresponding numbers were 1,208 and 244. School participation rate, for the 15-24 year age group as a whole was therefore 36.6 percent for males and 44.4 percent for females. The difference in numbers between the 15-19 and 20-24 year age groups impacted on the rates that obtained, in which regard, male participation rate was 61.2 percent and that for females, 68.6 percent. The remainder of the youth population was mostly in the labour force, participation rates for whom were 8.7 percent in the case of males and 16.1 percent for females.

In terms of **Nevis**, there were 172 young persons in the age group 15-24 years who were attending school, 172 of which were males and 266 females. The number of males not attending school was 634 and females, 572. School participation rates were therefore 21.3 percent in the case of males and 31.7 percent in the case of females. The higher percentage among females is to be noted.

Table 9.3: Number of Youth 15-24 Years in the Total Population by Sex and Status of Attending School and Participation Rates, 2001

Age Group	Male			Female			Participation Rates	
	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Total	Attending School	Not Attending	Male	Female
St Kitts - (15-24)	3242	1183	2059	3272	1452	1820	36.5	44.4
15-19	1718	1051	667	1760	1208	552	61.2	68.6
20-24	1524	132	1392	1512	244	1268	8.7	16.1
Nevis (15-24)	806	172	634	838	266	572	21.3	31.7

Source: Statistics Division of the Ministry of Finance, (for St Kitts data only)

9.4 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Highest level of educational attainment is a measure that signifies the rewards of having attended school and is measured in terms of primary, secondary or tertiary level achievements or having had no schooling at all. According to the data shown in Table 9.4, 79 percent of young males 15-24 years of age in **St. Kitts** had attained a secondary education as their highest level. The corresponding proportion for females was 72.2 percent. In terms of post secondary level, the proportions were 12.0 percent for males and 19.2 percent for females. Attainment at university level is shown to be quite low measuring 2.3 percent in the case of males and 3.2 percent for females. Data for **Nevis** seen in Table 9.4 show that 78.0 percent attained secondary as their highest level, whilst the proportions attaining post secondary and university were 13.5 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. A distribution of the youth population according to highest level of education attained by administrative divisions can be seen in Table 9.5 (a).

Table 9.4 Youth Population 15-24 Years by Age, Sex and² Highest Level of Educational Attainment, 2001

Age Group	Level of Education								
	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 years)	Primary Grade (4-6 years)	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Secondary/ College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
St Kitts & Nevis	St Kitts & Nevis								
Total	8158	14	156	6195	1234	231	120	49	159
Row Percent	100	0.17	1.91	75.94	15.13	2.83	1.47	0.60	1.95
15-19	4336	3	52	3553	581	11	41	30	65
20-24	3822	11	104	2642	653	220	79	19	94
Male Total	4048	11	110	3208	468	89	47	27	88
Percent Total	100	0.27	2.72	79.25	11.56	2.20	1.16	0.67	2.17
15-19	2124	2	34	1799	215	3	20	18	33
20-24	1924	9	76	1409	253	86	27	9	55
Female Total	4110	3	46	2987	766	142	73	22	71
Row Percent	100	0.07	1.12	72.68	18.64	3.45	1.78	0.54	1.73
15-19	2212	1	18	1754	366	8	21	12	32
20-24	1898	2	28	1233	400	134	52	10	39
	St Kitts								
Total	6515	8	112	4912	1013	180	112	41	137
Row Percent	100.0	0.12	1.72	75.40	15.55	2.76	1.72	0.63	2.10
15-19	3480	2	31	2846	479	6	38	24	54
20-24	3035	6	81	2066	534	174	74	17	83
Male Total	3240	6	80	2549	386	75	46	22	76
Percent Total	100.0	0.19	2.47	78.67	11.91	2.31	1.42	0.68	2.35
15-19	1714	1	21	1456	178	2	20	14	22
20-24	1526	5	59	1093	208	73	26	8	54
Female Total	3275	2	32	2363	627	105	66	19	61
Row Percent	100.0	0.06	0.98	72.15	19.15	3.21	2.02	0.58	1.86
15-19	1766	1	10	1390	301	4	18	10	32
20-24	1509	1	22	973	326	101	48	9	29
	Nevis								
Total (Both sexes)	1644	6	44	1283	221	51	9	8	22
Row Percent	100.0	0.36	2.68	78.04	13.44	3.10	0.55	0.49	1.34
15-19	856	1	21	707	102	5	3	6	11
20-24	788	5	23	576	119	46	6	2	11
Male Total	808	5	30	659	82	14	1	5	12
Percent Total	100.0	0.62	3.71	81.56	10.15	1.73	0.12	0.62	1.49
15-19	410	1	13	343	37	1	0	4	11
20-24	398	4	17	316	45	13	1	1	1
Female Total	835	1	14	624	139	37	7	3	10
Row Percent	100.0	0.12	1.68	74.73	16.65	4.43	0.84	0.36	1.20
15-19	446	0	8	364	65	4	3	2	0
20-24	389	1	6	260	74	33	4	1	10

² Please note that there are marginal differences in male and female totals with the corresponding totals in Table 9.1.

Table 9.5 (a) Youth Population 15-24 Years of Age by Highest Level of Educational Attainment by Administrative Division - St Kitts, 2001.

Administrative Division	Level of Education								
	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 years)	Primary Grade (4-6 years)	Secondary	Pre-University/ Post Secondary/ College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
St Kitts - Total	6515	8	112	4912	1013	180	112	41	137
Row Percent	100	0.12	1.72	75.4	15.55	2.76	1.72	0.63	2.1
15-19	3478	2	31	2846	477	6	37	26	53
20-24	3037	6	81	2066	536	174	75	15	84
Basseterre E	1218	0	22	821	235	92	13	6	29
15-19	619	0	5	458	130	2	2	3	19
20-24	599	0	17	363	105	90	11	3	10
Basseterre W	1062	0	7	791	189	10	27	8	29
15-19	571	0	4	439	94	1	11	6	16
20-24	491	1	3	352	95	9	16	2	13
St Paul	544	0	10	453	63	0	6	6	0
15-19	282	0	6	249	22	0	1	4	0
20-24	262	0	4	204	41	5	5	2	1
St Anne	591	0	5	452	115	0	5	0	6
15-19	329	0	1	273	51	0	1	2	1
20-24	262	0	4	179	64	6	4	0	5
St Thomas	474	0	22	362	53	0	17	0	11
15-19	254	0	4	214	25	0	5	3	3
20-24	220	0	18	148	28	6	12	0	8
Trinity	333	0	0	241	57	20	6	0	0
15-19	181	0	1	150	27	1	2	0	0
20-24	152	1	0	91	30	19	4	1	6
Christ Church	409	0	0	300	62	0	16	0	22
15-19	210	0	0	179	18	0	9	1	3
20-24	199	2	1	121	44	5	7	0	19
St John	615	2	29	474	69	5	20	9	7
15-19	346	1	4	296	31		5	6	3
20-24	269	1	25	178	38	5	15	3	4
St Mary	654	0	4	512	106	4	0	0	23
15-19	360	1	2	302	47	1	0	0	7
20-24	294	0	2	210	59	3	0	4	16
St Peter	615	0	11	506	64	27	2	0	3
15-19	326	0	4	286	32	1	1	1	1
20-24	289	1	7	220	32	26	1	0	2

Table 9.5 (b) Youth Population 15-24 Years of Age by Highest Level of Educational Attainment by Administrative Division - Nevis, 2001.

Administrative Division	Level of Education								
	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 years)	Primary Grade (4-6 years)	Secondary	Pre-University/Post Secondary/ College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
Nevis - Total	1644	6	44	1283	221	51	9	8	22
Row Percent	100	0.36	2.68	78.04	13.44	3.10	0.55	0.49	1.34
15-19	858	1	21	707	104	5	4	4	12
20-24	786	5	23	576	117	46	5	4	10
St Paul	296	1	5	234	38	4	3	1	10
15-19	144	0	2	121	14	0	2	0	5
20-24	152	1	3	113	24	4	1	1	5
St John	449	3	16	348	63	13	2	2	2
15-19	229	1	9	187	29	0	0	2	1
20-24	220	2	7	161	34	13	2	0	1
St George	371	0	10	288	57	6	4	3	3
15-19	200	0	4	162	30	0	2	0	2
20-24	171	0	6	126	27	6	2	3	1
St Thomas	279	1	10	222	35	8	0	1	2
15-19	150	0	5	124	18	1	0	1	1
20-24	129	1	5	98	17	7	0	0	1
St James	249	1	3	191	28	20	0	1	5
15-19	135	0	1	113	13	4	0	1	3
20-24	114	1	2	78	15	16	0	0	2

It is usually the case that education facilities tend to be concentrated in the central urban areas where additionally migration to those areas results in a higher concentration of population with the higher level of educational attainment. According to the data in the Table 9.5 (a), in **St. Kitts**, just over one third of the population with a secondary education as the highest level achieved was residing in Basseterre. In **Nevis**, (Table 9.5 (b)) the distribution of the population who attained secondary level was more evenly distributed across parishes.

9.5 Highest Examination Passed

Highest examinations passed is another measure of the outcome of education and in terms of the youth population, this has been determined from the census data which shows the type of certification received at each level attained. According to the data for **St Kitts**, shown in Table 9.6, well over one half the young males amounting to (57.5 percent) had passed no examination whilst the proportion for females

was lower, being 47.3 percent. The proportion having only GCE O level passes as the highest level achieved was 21.2 percent among males and 31.3 percent among females. In Nevis, 41.1 percent has passed no examination for young males and 31.4 percent for young females.

Table 9.6: Number and Percentage of Youth Population 15-24 Years of Age by Sex and Highest Examinations Passed, 2001

Type of Examination	Male				Female			
	Total	%	15-19	20-24	Total	%	15-19	20-24
St Kitts - Total	3228	100.0	1704	1524	3252	100.0	1748	1504
School Leaving	221	6.85	94	127	151	4.64	49	102
Cambridge School Certificate	4	0.12	0	4	3	0.09	1	2
GCE O' Level/ CXC	685	21.22	295	390	1016	31.24	438	578
High School Diploma	34	1.05	11	23	34	1.05	8	26
GCE A' Level	85	2.63	17	68	159	4.89	34	125
Undergrad Diploma	9	0.28	0	9	10	0.31	2	8
Other Diploma	34	1.05	4	30	36	1.11	3	33
Associate Degree	5	0.15	0	5	7	0.22	0	7
Professional Certificate	45	1.39	1	44	64	1.97	5	59
Bachelors Degree	44	1.36	0	44	60	1.85	0	60
Post Graduate Diploma	0	0.00	0	0	3	0.09	0	3
Higher Degree	0	0.00	0	0	2	0.06	0	2
Other	30	0.93	16	14	40	1.23	11	29
None	1855	57.47	1212	643	1537	47.26	1143	394
Not Stated	177	5.48	54	123	130	4.00	54	76
Nevis - Total	821	100.0	420	401	858	100.0	464	394
School Leaving	187	22.78	89	98	118	13.75	65	53
Cambridge School Certificate	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
GCE ' O' Level / CXC	151	18.39	73	78	249	29.02	117	132
High School Diploma	37	4.51	11	26	41	4.78	20	21
GCE A' Level	28	3.41	3	25	67	7.81	18	49
Undergrad Diploma	6	0.73	0	6	5	0.58	1	4
Other Diploma	7	0.85	1	6	13	1.52	4	9
Associate Degree	2	0.24	0	2	3	0.35	0	3
Professional Certificate	10	1.22	1	9	18	2.10	2	16
Bachelors Degree	6	0.73	1	5	17	1.98	0	17
Post Graduate Diploma	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.12	0	1
Higher Degree	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Other	5	0.61	2	3	1	0.12	1	0
None	337	41.05	206	131	269	31.35	212	57
Not Stated	45	5.48	33	12	56	6.53	24	32

The proportion having only GCE 'O' level passes as the highest level achieved was 18.4 percent among males and 29 percent among females

In terms of Advanced level certificate and undergraduate degrees, the proportions were quite small, being 2.6 percent and 1.4 percent in the case of males and 4.9 percent and 1.8 percent in the case of females. It is notable that at both these higher levels of advanced GCE and undergraduate degree, females are seen to be higher achievers than males.

9.6 Economic Activity Status

The activity status of young persons in the population holds particular interest because, on account of age, and being an initial stage of entry into the labour market, unemployment rates tend to be high. Table 9.5 and Table 9.6 show various categories into which the youth population has been classified according to economic activity including: had a job and worked/did not work; looked for work or wanted work and was available; engaged in home duties; attending school; retired; disabled. The status of the youth population according to economic activity including employment and unemployment can be determined from the data shown. Accordingly, in the case of **St Kitts**, a significantly large proportion among both male and female youths, namely 33.7 percent and 38.4 percent, were still attending school. In terms of age, the data show that younger persons belonging to the age group 15-19 comprised a greater proportion among those who were attending school. The percentage distribution for males and females in the respective categories reveal higher proportions having jobs, in the case of both males and females, being 50.7 percent and 44.9 percent. With respect to young persons who looked for work, wanted work and were available, these constituted 6.9 percent in the case of males and 4.9 percent in the case of females. In Nevis, proportions of male employed were 62.9 percent and 47.4 percent were female employed. In terms of unemployment, the 6.1 percent of males and 4.4 percent of females were looking for work and were available during the reference period (past week).

With respect to **Nevis**, for both males and females, a greater number of young persons were employed than un-employed, amounting to 625 males and 593 females employed and 47 and 48 unemployed. Employment for those in the 15-19 age group was expectedly much lower than their 20-24 age group counterparts, the rates being 32.3 percent and 67.7 percent in the case of males and 28.3 percent and 71.7 percent in the case of females.

Table 9.7: Number and Percentage of Youth Population 15-24 Years of Age by Sex and Economic Activity Status (Past Week), 2001

Economic Activity	Male				female			
	Total	%	15-19	20-24	Total	%	15-19	20-24
St Kitts – Total	3228	100.1	1704	1524	3252	100.0	1748	1504
Worked	1599	49.54	462	1137	1420	43.67	336	1084
Had a Job / Did Not Work	38	1.18	14	24	41	1.26	15	26
Looked for Work	183	5.67	82	101	134	4.12	68	66
Wanted Work and Available	42	1.30	20	22	25	0.77	11	14
Home Duties	52	1.61	35	17	249	7.66	132	117
Attended School	1088	33.71	985	103	1247	38.35	1107	140
Retired	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Disabled	19	0.59	10	9	16	0.49	5	11
Other	62	1.92	30	32	44	1.35	24	20
Not Stated	145	4.49	66	79	76	2.34	50	26
Nevis – Total	821	100.0	420	401	858	100.0	464	394
Worked	504	61.39	168	336	394	45.92	131	263
Had a Job / Did Not Work	13	1.58	8	5	13	1.52	4	9
Looked for Work	42	5.12	19	23	28	3.26	16	12
Wanted Work and Available	8	0.97	5	3	10	1.17	7	3
Home Duties	28	3.41	15	13	103	12.00	45	58
Attending School	183	22.29	175	8	272	31.70	242	30
Retired	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Disabled	5	0.61	2	3	5	0.58	1	4
Other	7	0.85	5	2	1	0.12	0	1
Not Stated	31	3.78	23	8	32	3.73	18	14

Table 9.8: Youth Population 15-24 Years by Sex and Economic Activity, 2001

Age Group	Number				Percentage			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
St Kitts -Total	1637	225	1461	159	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	476	102	351	79	29.08	45.33	24.02	49.69
20-24	1161	123	1110	80	70.92	54.67	75.98	50.31
Nevis -Total	625	47	593	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	202	25	168	19	32.32	53.19	28.33	39.58
20-24	423	22	425	29	67.68	46.81	71.67	60.42

9.7 Economic Activity and Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Table 9.7 provides some indication of variation in employment in terms of highest level of educational attainment among young persons 15-24 years. The data provides some indication of firstly, highest level of educational attainment and secondly, for those at each educational level achieved, their status in

terms of employment. With respect to male youths in **St. Kitts** who attained primary as their highest level, 25 out of 31 were employed. Among young males for whom secondary schooling was the highest level attained, 385 out of the total of 819 were employed. The number of unemployed youths however was larger, being 434. As in the case of young females, the number of young females who attained only a primary level of schooling was quite small amounting to 19. Unlike males, the greater number (11) was unemployed. The majority of young females had secondary schooling as their highest level attained. Among these, 391 were employed and 536 were unemployed.

Table 9.9: Youth Population (15-24) by Sex, Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Economic Activity, 2001

Level of Education	Male			Female		
	Total	Employed	Un-employed	Total	Employed	Un-employed
St Kitts - Total	966	452	514	1145	479	666
Primary Grade (1-3) Grade	4	3	1	0	0	0
Primary grade (4-7) Grade	31	25	6	19	8	11
Secondary	819	385	434	927	391	536
Pre-University/ Post Secondary / College	68	25	43	140	59	81
University	7	3	4	3	0	3
Other	12	8	4	25	16	9
None	4	1	3	7	2	5
Not Stated	21	2	19	24	3	21
Nevis -Total	155	94	61	168	74	94
Primary Grade (1-3) Grade	1	0	1	1	0	1
Primary grade (4-7) Grade	8	6	2	64	62	2
Secondary	131	81	50	85	9	76
Pre-University/ Post Secondary / College	6	3	3	13	1	12
University	3	2	1	3	2	1
Other	2	1	1	1	0	1
None	1	0	1	1	0	1
Not Stated	3	1	2	0	0	0

In the case of **Nevis**, among both young males and females, the number with only primary schooling as their highest level was quite small. The majority had a secondary level of schooling as their highest level of education attained. However, 76 out of a total of 138 young females were unemployed.

9.8 Occupation and Employment

Table 9.8 shows the leading occupations for young males in **St Kitts** based upon their status of having worked in the past week. Leading occupations were: craft, elementary occupation and services and retail sales, to which groups 28.1 percent, 22.5 percent and 10.7 percent belonged. Young females were largely engaged in Clerical, and Services and Sales and machine operations occupations, in respect of whom, the proportions were 34.1 percent, 17.1 percent and 15.9 percent respectively.

**Table 9.10: Number and Percent Distribution of the Youth Population 15-24 yrs.
Who Worked Past Week by Sex, Age Group and Occupational Group,
2001**

Occupational Group	Male				Female			
	Total	%	15-19	20-24	Total	%	15-19	20-24
St Kitts - Total	1636	100.0	475	1161	1459	100.0	351	1108
Legislator/ Manager	22	1.34	0	22	20	1.37	2	18
Professional	89	5.44	19	70	179	12.27	30	149
Technical	128	7.83	33	95	150	10.28	37	113
Clerical	160	9.78	47	113	498	34.13	95	403
Services/Sales	176	10.76	42	134	249	17.07	79	170
Skilled/Agricultural	77	4.71	19	58	8	0.55	1	7
Craft	460	28.12	134	326	44	3.02	5	39
Machine Operator	125	7.64	40	85	233	15.97	80	153
Elementary	368	22.49	134	234	61	4.18	19	42
Defense Force	12	0.73	2	10	3	0.21	0	3
Not Stated	19	1.16	5	14	14	0.96	3	11
Nevis - Total	755	100.0	277	478	546	100.0	266	280
Legislator/ Manager	28	3.71	0	28	28	5.13	2	26
Professional	26	3.44	0	26	10	1.83	0	10
Technical	50	6.62	20	30	37	6.77	30	7
Clerical	59	7.81	4	55	179	32.78	54	125
Services/Sales	72	9.54	13	59	25	4.58	9	16
Skilled/Agricultural	7	0.93	3	4	4	0.73	0	4
Craft	134	17.75	27	107	17	3.11	2	15
Machine Operator	55	7.29	11	44	17	3.11	2	15
Elementary	134	17.75	27	107	63	11.54	10	53
Defense Force	11	1.46	3	8	2	0.37	0	2
Not Stated	179	23.71	169	10	164	30.04	157	7

9.9 Youths and Selected Characteristics of Heads of Households

It is instructive to know the distinguishing features of the households to which young persons belong, including: the sex of the head of household, educational attainment, employment status and occupation. In terms of sex distribution, Table 9.9 indicates that for **St. Kitts**, the majority of young persons lived in households headed by females. As seen in the data, there were 1885 female heads of household whilst the comparable number of male heads was 889. In terms of age group, about a half of young persons belong to households headed by males in the 15-19 year age group were in the older age group 45-64 years of age of head. A similar pattern can be seen in the data for households headed by females. In terms of **Nevis** a similar pattern of structuring of the household in which the youth population resided obtained.

Table 9.11 Youth Population by Sex and Age Group of Head of Household, 2001

Age Group	Total Youths	Age Group of Male Head				Total Youths	Age Group of Female Head			
		15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +		15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
St Kitts -Total	2748	556	899	1105	188	3767	443	1885	1161	278
15-19	1364	118	511	631	104	2114	101	1245	607	161
20-24	1384	438	388	474	84	1653	342	640	554	117
Nevis - Total	741	107	243	333	58	903	91	409	293	110
15-19	393	23	152	190	28	465	14	248	138	65
20-24	348	84	91	143	30	438	77	161	155	45

9.10 Educational Attainment of Head

Highest level of education attained by heads of households can be seen in Table 9.10. With respect to male youths in **St Kitts**, 55.9 percent of the heads attained secondary schooling and 28.1 percent had attained between four to seven years of schooling at primary level. The pattern was similar in the case of females.

Table 9.12 Percentage of Youth Population by Sex and Educational Attainment Level of Head of Household, 2001

Level of Education of Head	St Kitts		Nevis	
	Sex of Youth			
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Youths	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary Grade (1-3) Grade	1.80	1.50	3.90	4.20
Primary grade (4-7) Grade	28.10	25.60	45.70	37.10
Secondary	55.90	58.90	45.20	48.50
Pre-University/ Post Secondary / College	2.10	2.30	1.30	3.00
University	1.20	0.70	1.30	1.20
Other	5.50	5.70	1.30	1.80
None	0.90	0.80	0.00	1.20
Not Stated	4.50	4.50	1.30	3.00

With respect to **Nevis**, in the case of 45.7 percent of the young males, the head of household had only 4-7 years primary schooling. Comparative proportion for young females was 37.1 percent. In terms of secondary level education, the proportion among young persons in households having heads who attained this level was 45.2 percent in the case of young males and 48.5 percent in the case of young females.

9.11 Occupation of Head of Household

Table 9.11 shows the occupational group of heads of households containing the young population of youths, 15-24 years of age. In terms of St Kitts, a significantly large proportion among heads was engaged in elementary occupations, 34.7 percent in the case of male youths and 29.2 percent in the case of female. The percentage distribution in respect of other occupational categories can be seen as well. With respect to Nevis a similar trend obtained.

Table 9.13 Youth Population by Sex and Occupational Status of Head of Household, 2001

Occupational Group of Head	St Kitts		Nevis	
	Sex of Youth			
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percent of Youths	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislator/ Manager	5.90	4.10	3.50	0.80
Professional	4.60	5.20	1.70	0.00
Technical	2.10	2.40	6.12	5.50
Clerical	6.40	7.10	7.00	6.30
Services/Sales	11.70	12.60	28.73	37.00
Skilled/Agricultural	3.10	2.80	1.70	1.60
Craft	12.90	13.00	13.00	16.50
Machine Operator	17.50	22.20	7.85	6.50
Elementary	34.70	29.20	30.40	25.80
Not Stated	1.10	1.40	0.00	0.00

9.12. Living Condition of the Youth Population

The number of young persons found in households having more persons than the established measure per bedroom by which overcrowding is determined serves as an indicator of the quality of living conditions as well. Tables 9.12 (a) and (b) reveal that, for **St. Kitts**, there were 966 males and 1145 females, out of the population of 3,243 and 3,272, respectively living in conditions deemed to be overcrowded. The percentages are 29.8 and 35.0 within each group. The extent of overcrowded conditions within administrative divisions is indicated in the table as well, where, according to the data, overcrowding in the case of both male and female-headed households to which young persons belong was highest in Basseterre followed by the Parishes of St. Ann, St. John and St. Paul.

Table 9.14 (a) Number of Young Persons in Overcrowded Households by Sex, Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Number								
	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
St Kitts -Total	2111	1293	818	966	599	367	1145	694	451
St George-Basseterre E.	322	199	123	144	89	55	178	110	68
St George-Basseterre W.	351	198	153	168	99	69	183	99	84
St Paul	193	114	79	80	47	33	113	67	46
St Anne	217	140	77	112	74	38	105	66	39
St Thomas	166	94	72	69	35	34	97	59	38
Trinity	99	57	42	51	33	18	48	24	24
Christ Church	138	90	48	66	42	24	72	48	24
St John	222	140	82	103	69	34	119	71	48
St Mary	213	140	73	87	57	30	126	83	43
St Peter	190	121	69	86	54	32	104	67	37
Nevis - Total	322	177	145	155	78	77	167	99	68
St Paul	78	40	38	41	19	22	37	21	16
St John	87	47	40	47	26	21	40	21	19
St George	81	42	39	36	15	21	45	27	18
St Thomas	49	34	15	21	14	7	28	20	8
St James	27	14	13	10	4	6	17	10	7

Table 9.14 (b) Percentage of Young Persons in Overcrowded Households by Sex, Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Percentage								
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
St Kitts -Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
St George-Basseterre E.	15.25	15.39	15.04	14.91	14.86	14.99	15.55	15.85	15.08
St George-Basseterre W.	16.63	15.31	18.70	17.39	16.53	18.80	15.98	14.27	18.63
St Paul	9.14	8.81	9.66	8.28	7.85	8.99	9.87	9.65	10.20
St Anne	10.28	10.83	9.41	11.60	12.35	10.35	9.17	9.51	8.65
St Thomas	7.86	7.27	8.80	7.14	5.84	9.26	8.47	8.50	8.43
Trinity	4.69	4.41	5.13	5.28	5.51	4.91	4.19	3.46	5.32
Christ Church	6.54	6.96	5.87	6.83	7.01	6.54	6.29	6.92	5.32
St John	10.52	10.83	10.03	10.66	11.52	9.27	10.39	10.23	10.64
St Mary	10.09	10.83	8.92	9.01	9.51	8.17	11.01	11.96	9.54
St Peter	9.00	9.36	8.44	8.90	9.02	8.72	9.08	9.65	8.20
Nevis - Percent	99.99	100.00	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.01	99.99	100.01	100.01
St Paul	24.22	22.60	26.21	26.45	24.36	28.57	22.15	21.21	23.53
St John	27.02	26.55	27.59	30.32	33.33	27.27	23.95	21.21	27.94
St George	25.15	23.73	26.90	23.23	19.23	27.28	26.95	27.28	26.47
St Thomas	15.22	19.21	10.34	13.55	17.95	9.09	16.77	20.20	11.77
St James	8.39	7.91	8.96	6.45	5.13	7.79	10.18	10.10	10.29

With respect to **Nevis**, 322 young persons out of the population of 1644 were living in overcrowded conditions. These amounted to 155 males and 165 females, being 19.2 percent and 19.7 percent in each group. In terms of the parishes, overcrowding was highest in St. John, St. George and St Paul.

9.13 Reported Disabilities and Illnesses Among Youths

Types of disabilities reported for the youth population can be seen in Table 9.13. According to the data, with respect to **St Kitts**, reported types was in respect of disability of the lower limb and slow learning. In the case of **Nevis**, disability related to learning and behaviour, were reported for male youths.

Table 9.15 Number and Percentage of Youth Population 15-24Years of Age by Sex and Type of Disabilities Reported, 2001

Type of Disability	Number				Percentage			
	St Kitts		Nevis		St Kitts		Nevis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	24	48	2	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sight	3	10	0	0	12.50	20.83	0.00	0.00
Hearing	3	6	0	0	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Speech	1	6	0	0	4.17	12.50	0.00	0.00
Upper Limb	1	3	0	1	4.16	6.25	0.00	20.00
Lower Limb	7	5	0	1	29.17	10.42	0.00	20.00
Neck and Spine	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slow Learner	5	5	1	1	20.83	10.42	50.00	20.00
Behavioural	3	3	1	1	12.50	6.25	50.00	20.00
Other	1	7	0	0	4.17	14.58	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	0	3	0	1	0.00	6.25	0.00	20.00

9.14 Type of Chronic Illness

Various types of chronic illnesses were reported for young persons are shown in Table 9.14. According to the data, asthma was more frequently reported for both males and females in **St Kitts**. Additionally, sickle cell and hypertension were types of illnesses also reported for females. With respect to **Nevis** a similar pattern of illnesses obtained, asthma being the more frequently reported in the case of both males and females.

Table 9.16 Number and Percentage Youths (15-24 yrs.) with Chronic illnesses by Sex and Type of Illness, 2001

Type of Illness	Number				Percentage			
	St Kitts		Nevis		St Kitts		Nevis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	35	97	6	21	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sickle Cell	1	9	1	4	2.86	9.28	16.67	19.05
Arthritis	0	1	0	2	0.00	1.03	0.00	9.52
Asthma	20	35	4	12	57.14	36.08	66.67	57.14
Diabetes	0	4	0	0	0.00	4.12	0.00	0.00
Hypertension	1	7	1	0	2.86	7.22	16.67	0.00
Heart Disease	0	5	0	0	0.00	5.15	0.00	0.00
Stroke	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kidney Disease	1	0	0	1	2.86	0.00	0.00	4.76
Cancer	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hiv	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aids	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lupus	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carpal Tunnel Synd.	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	12	36	0	2	34.28	37.12	0.00	9.53

Chapter 10

Elderly Persons

10.0 Introduction

Elderly persons, along with children and youths have been declared population sub-groups with special needs and who might be cast in particular circumstances. The elderly sub-population is viewed in terms of such processes as ageing, retirement from the labour force and as likely to be dependent upon other members of the household for support. Studies based on surveys have revealed various problems that the elderly encounter, among which are, inadequate financial resources, loneliness, affliction with degenerative diseases, inappropriate housing and insufficient social security benefits. Additionally, females who, at later ages, tend to live longer than males, are at that point in the family life cycle when children would have already left the household to establish their own households. This presents an additional situation with which they must cope. The focus of this chapter is on indications from the census data that pertain to these situations of the elderly population as obtained in St. Kitts and Nevis.

10.1 Relative Size of the Elderly Population Age 65 years and over

Table 10.1 and Table 10.2 show the elderly sub-population for both **St. Kitts** and **Nevis**, in relation to the rest of the population of males and females by five-year age groups. The data shows that there were 2,580 elderly persons in **St Kitts** consisting of 1113 males and 1467 females. As a proportion of the total population, the elderly constituted 7.3 percent. In **Nevis**, there were 1097 elderly persons consisting of 459 males and 638 females amounting to 9.9 percent of the total population. The latter measure observed over time provides an indication of the rate at which the population is ageing and therefore serves as a useful guide to policy makers in terms of provisions that must be made for an increasing elderly population. Figures presented earlier in Chapter 1 showed the number of elderly persons in the previous census to be 3,986 in **St Kitts** and 1,123 in **Nevis**, the distribution by male and females being 1,256 and 1,606 and 483 and 640 respectively. These figures indicate a decline in the number of elderly persons during the decade 1991 to 2001. The need to provide services catering to this group however is not diminished. However, it would be instructive to determine the factors that have accounted for the population decline.

Table 10.1 Sub-Population of Elderly Persons (65 yrs. and over) Relative to the Rest of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Age Group	St Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	35217	17550	17667	11108	5423	5685
Total (0-64)	32637	16437	16200	10011	4964	5047
0-4	3368	1718	1650	959	446	513
5 -9	3321	1665	1656	1024	495	529
10-14	3742	1934	1808	1016	502	514
15-19	3478	1718	1760	858	406	452
20-24	3037	1525	1512	786	400	386
25-29	2861	1405	1456	878	438	440
30-34	2681	1374	1307	969	496	473
35-39	2823	1421	1402	930	496	434
40-44	2547	1264	1283	878	433	445
45-49	1988	1029	959	643	339	304
50-54	1195	609	586	416	213	203
55-59	840	423	417	342	164	178
60-64	756	352	404	312	136	176
Total (65 +)	2580	1113	1467	1097	459	638
65-69	719	334	385	297	128	169
70-74	671	283	388	288	129	159
75-79	549	258	291	210	95	115
80-84	379	149	230	171	63	108
85+	262	89	173	131	44	87

Table 10.2 Percentage Distribution of Sub-Population of Elderly Persons (65 yrs. and over) Relative to the Rest of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Age Group	St Kitts			Nevis		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (0-64)	92.67	93.66	91.70	90.12	91.54	88.78
0-4	9.56	9.79	9.34	8.63	8.22	9.02
5 -9	9.43	9.49	9.37	9.22	9.13	9.31
10-14	10.63	11.02	10.23	9.15	9.26	9.04
15-19	9.88	9.79	9.96	7.72	7.49	7.95
20-24	8.62	8.69	8.56	7.08	7.38	6.79
25-29	8.12	8.01	8.24	7.90	8.08	7.74
30-34	7.61	7.83	7.40	8.72	9.15	8.32
35-39	8.02	8.10	7.94	8.37	9.15	7.63
40-44	7.23	7.20	7.26	7.90	7.98	7.83
45-49	5.65	5.86	5.43	5.79	6.25	5.35
50-54	3.39	3.47	3.32	3.75	3.93	3.57
55-59	2.39	2.41	2.36	3.08	3.02	3.13
60-64	2.15	2.01	2.29	2.81	2.51	3.10
Total (65 +)	7.33	6.34	8.30	9.88	8.46	11.22
65-69	2.04	1.90	2.18	2.67	2.36	2.97
70-74	1.91	1.61	2.20	2.59	2.38	2.80
75-79	1.56	1.47	1.65	1.89	1.75	2.02
80-84	1.08	0.85	1.30	1.54	1.16	1.90
85+	0.74	0.51	0.98	1.18	0.81	1.53

10.2 Elderly Persons and Size of Household

It is useful to determine the size of the household to which elderly persons belong, thus giving some indication of sources of care and support to elderly persons who might be in need. In circumstances where the elderly person is unable to move around freely, and may not be in good health, the presence of other persons within the household is likely to be of benefit. Table 10.3 shows the distribution of elderly persons within households along with other persons who are members of the household as well. Percentage distributions are shown in Table 10.3. According to the data for **St Kitts**, 31.2 percent of the elderly constituted one-person households, apparently, living alone. The proportion was higher (36.9 percent) for males than it was for females (26.9 percent). Apart from the elderly person, in 28.1 percent of the households with elderly persons, there was one other person and in the case of 13.6 percent, there were additionally, two. In the case of **Nevis**, 29.8 percent of the elderly population lived alone, the

proportion being higher for males (35.3 percent) than it was for females (25.9 percent). The proportion among elderly persons found in two-person households was 29.3 percent and in three-person households, 14.9 percent.

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons 65 Years and Over by Sex and Size of Household, 2001

Size of Household	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	2580	1113	1467	100.0	100.0	100.0
One	805	411	394	31.20	36.93	26.86
Two	725	314	411	28.10	28.21	28.02
Three	351	124	227	13.60	11.14	15.47
Four	257	93	164	9.96	8.36	11.18
Five	165	56	109	6.40	5.03	7.43
Six	85	38	47	3.29	3.41	3.20
Seven	84	33	51	3.26	2.96	3.48
Eight +	108	44	64	4.19	3.95	4.36
Nevis - Total	1097	459	638	100.0	100.0	100.0
One	327	162	165	29.81	35.29	25.86
Two	321	142	179	29.26	30.94	28.06
Three	164	62	102	14.95	13.51	15.99
Four	98	31	67	8.93	6.75	10.50
Five	64	18	46	5.83	3.92	7.21
Six	50	16	34	4.56	3.49	5.33
Seven	30	12	18	2.73	2.61	2.82
Eight +	43	16	27	3.92	3.49	4.23

10.3 Type of Tenure of Dwellings Occupied by Elderly Persons

It is useful to know the nature of the housing situation of elderly persons in terms of home ownership or whether there are monthly rental payments to be made for accommodation. Having to pay rent is an added expense to carry in the retirement years, if this is not taken care of or shared by other members of the household. Table 10.4 shows that there was a high rate of home ownership among the elderly in St. Kitts, namely, 83.9 percent. In the case of Nevis, the percentage was 93.5 percent. Other types of living arrangements can be seen in the table as well.

Table 10.4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons by Sex and Type of Tenure of Dwelling Unit, 2001

Type of Tenure	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	2580	1113	1467	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	2165	914	1251	83.91	82.12	85.28
Squatted	8	8	0	0.31	0.72	0.00
Rented-Private	224	113	111	8.68	10.15	7.57
Rented Govt	29	12	17	1.12	1.08	1.16
Rent-free	119	54	65	4.61	4.85	4.43
Other	9	3	6	0.35	0.27	0.41
Don't Know/Not Stated	26	9	17	1.02	0.81	1.15
Nevis - Total	1097	459	638	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	1026	413	613	93.53	89.98	96.08
Squatted	5	4	1	0.46	0.87	0.16
Rented-Private	27	19	8	2.46	4.14	1.25
Rented Govt	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rent-free	22	13	9	2.01	2.83	1.41
Other	2	0	2	0.18	0.00	0.32
Don't Know/Not Stated	15	10	5	1.36	2.18	0.78

10.4 Age of Dwelling

The age of dwelling units, gauged from the year of construction, is a useful indicator of the quality of housing, provided that additional information about efforts made to maintain the building in good condition is also known. It would be an added burden placed upon elderly persons, if housing conditions did not adequately provide a degree of comfort and convenience, consistent with their particular needs. On these housing quality issues, the census data only provide very broad indications that should be considered along with other indicators. As seen in Table 10.5, just over one-third of the dwelling units occupied by elderly persons in **St Kitts**, was built before 1970. More recently constructed units (1996-2001) represent only 11.6 percent of the housing stock occupied by the elderly. In the case of **Nevis**, the corresponding proportions were 30.6 percent in the case of those dwelling units that were built before 1970 and 11.3 percent for those built between 1996 and 2001.

Table 10.5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons 65 Years and Over by Age of Dwelling (Year When Built), 2001

Year When Built	St Kitts		Nevis	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2580	100.0	1097	100.0
Before 1970	898	34.81	336	30.63
1970-1995	980	37.98	545	49.68
1996-2001	299	11.59	124	11.30
Not Stated	403	15.62	92	8.39

10.5 Personal and Social Characteristics of the Elderly

10.5.1 Marital and Union Status

Marital status is determined for the population of both males and females over the age of fourteen years whilst union status usually applies to females of the same age range. The categories in each case are: legally married; separated; divorced, widowed and never married in the case of marital status, and living in a common-law union, has a visiting partner and never in a union in the case of union status. An attempt has been made in the 2001 census and seen in Table 10.6, to combine both categories of marital and union status. The resulting data for elderly persons in the population can be seen in Table 10.6. It is to be noted that this approach departs from the original intent and purpose for which the concept of union status had been devised. Much more information and insight into mating patterns and relationships can be derived, by treating the categories as separate entities. Nevertheless, according to the data, in terms of marriage, for St Kitts, Table 10.6 shows that 42.6 percent of the male elderly population was legally married, while the corresponding proportion for elderly females was 23.4 percent. Common-law unions differ from married unions in terms of the legal status attached to the latter. In this regards the proportion among elderly males in common-law unions was 4.9 percent and among elderly females, the corresponding proportion was 2.1 percent.

Widowhood that arises from separation on account of death of one partner, perhaps, impacts more profoundly on the life situation of the elderly, requiring support systems from within and from outside of the household. According to the data shown for **St. Kitts**, the proportion of elderly persons who were widowed and not in a union was lower among males (16.1 percent) than among females (34.4 percent). With respect to **Nevis**, the proportion among males who were legally married was 53.6 percent and

among females, 26.6 percent. According to the data, 2.4 percent among males were in common-law unions, whilst among females the corresponding proportion was 0.8 percent. Peculiar to the elderly population, women tend to live longer than their male counterparts. According to the data, the proportion shown for elderly women was 38.1 percent and in the case of elderly males, 13.7 percent. The proportion of elderly persons who were not in any type of union was 18.3 percent in the case of males and 27.3 percent in the case of females.

Table 10.6 Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons by Sex and Marital/ Union Status, 2001

Marital / Union Status	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	2580	1113	1467	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legally Married	817	474	343	31.67	42.59	23.38
Common Law Union	85	54	31	3.29	4.85	2.11
Visiting Partner	19	17	2	0.74	1.53	0.14
Married but Not in Union	100	56	44	3.88	5.03	3.00
Legally Separated	23	14	9	0.89	1.26	0.61
Widowed and Not in Union	684	179	505	26.51	16.08	34.43
Divorced and Not in Union	62	25	37	2.40	2.24	2.52
Not in a Union	761	278	483	29.50	24.98	32.92
Don't Know/ Not Stated	29	16	13	1.12	1.44	0.89
Nevis - Total	1097	459	638	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legally Married	416	246	170	37.92	53.59	26.65
Common Law Union	16	11	5	1.46	2.40	0.78
Visiting Partner	4	1	3	0.36	0.22	0.47
Married but Not in Union	36	20	16	3.28	4.36	2.51
Legally Separated	7	6	1	0.64	1.31	0.16
Widowed and Not in Union	306	63	243	27.89	13.72	38.09
Divorced and Not in Union	40	20	20	3.65	4.36	3.13
Not in a Union	258	84	174	23.52	18.30	27.27
Don't Know/ Not Stated	14	8	6	1.28	1.74	0.94

10.6 Economic Activity Status of Elderly Persons

Table 10.7 shows economic activity states for elderly persons 65 years, the usual retirement age. According to the data for **St Kitts**, expectedly, the greater proportion of elderly persons is classified as “retired” from employment, the proportion being 61 percent in the case of males and 62.4 percent among females. This means that some elderly persons were still in formal employment presumably, outside of the household. According to the data, 25.6 percent among elderly males were employed whilst for females the proportion was 10.0 percent. Elderly women were largely engaged in “home

duties” (17.7 percent) when compared to elderly males, among whom 4.9 percent were so engaged. The remaining categories seen in the table, namely, “looked for work” and “wanted work and available” are hardly significant in the case of elderly persons, thus very small proportions are apparent.

In terms of the data for **Nevis**, there were relatively high proportions of the elderly population who were retired, occupied with home duties and formally working. The proportions among males were 45.0 percent, 9.2 percent and 29.4 percent whilst the corresponding proportions for females were 38.2 percent, 33.5 percent and 8.9 percent respectively.

Table 10.7 Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons 65 Years and Over by Sex and Economic Activity Status, 2001

Activity Status	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	2580	1113	1467	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	427	281	146	16.55	25.25	9.95
Had a Job, Did Not Work	5	4	1	0.19	0.36	0.07
Looked for Work	2	1	1	0.08	0.09	0.07
Wanted Work and Available	3	2	1	0.12	0.18	0.07
Home Duties	314	55	259	12.17	4.94	17.65
Attended School	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retired	1594	679	915	61.78	61.00	62.37
Disabled	195	71	124	7.56	6.38	8.45
Other	15	8	7	0.58	0.72	0.48
Not Stated	25	12	13	0.97	1.08	0.89
Nevis - Total	1097	459	638	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked	183	128	55	16.68	27.89	8.62
Had a Job, Did Not Work	4	3	1	0.36	0.65	0.16
Looked for Work	2	2	0	0.18	0.44	0.00
Wanted Work and Available	3	3	0	0.27	0.65	0.00
Home Duties	258	44	214	23.52	9.59	33.54
Attended School	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Retired	454	210	244	41.39	45.75	38.24
Disabled	172	55	117	15.68	11.98	18.34
Other	2	2	0	0.18	0.44	0.00
Not Stated	19	12	7	1.73	2.61	1.10

10.7 Reported Disability among Elderly Persons

Disability in the general population has been discussed in an earlier chapter. Whilst some distinction by age group has been indicated, this section specifically aims at providing a more focused view of the

situation of elderly persons, also highlighting any difference in disability states observed between males and females. According to the data shown in Table 10.8, the number of reported disabilities among elderly persons amounted to 767, being 302 among males and 465 among females. Notably, a greater number of disabilities were reported for elderly females than in the case of elderly males. Considering types of disabilities among elderly males and females, sight impairment was the more frequently reported, and disability involving the lower limb, next. Relative to all reported disabilities among males, 39.1 percent were sight disability and 33.4 percent disability of the lower limb.

Table 10.8 Number and Percentage Reported Disabilities Among Elderly Persons by Sex and Type of Disability, 2001

Type of Disability	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	767	302	465	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sight	312	118	194	40.68	39.07	41.72
Hearing	48	17	31	6.26	5.63	6.67
Speech	26	14	12	3.39	4.64	2.58
Upper Limb	39	18	21	5.08	5.96	4.52
Lower Limb	223	101	122	29.07	33.45	26.24
Neck and Spine	10	2	8	1.30	0.66	1.72
Slowness to Learn	16	3	13	2.09	0.99	2.79
Behavioural	12	2	10	1.56	0.66	2.15
Other	42	18	24	5.48	5.96	5.16
Not Stated	39	9	30	5.09	2.98	6.45
Nevis - Total	298	105	193	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sight	80	28	52	26.85	26.67	26.94
Hearing	19	5	14	6.38	4.76	7.25
Speech	9	3	6	3.02	2.86	3.11
Upper Limb	17	9	8	5.70	8.57	4.15
Lower Limb	115	40	75	38.59	38.10	38.86
Neck and Spine	11	3	8	3.69	2.86	4.14
Slow Learner	2	0	2	0.67	0.00	1.04
Behavioural	8	3	5	2.69	2.86	2.59
Other	17	6	11	5.70	5.72	5.70
Not Stated	20	8	12	6.71	7.62	6.22

Corresponding reports of disabilities among elderly females were those related to sight, 41.7 percent and disability of the lower limb, 26.2 percent. With respect to **Nevis**, Table 10.8 shows that there were 298 reported disabilities within the elderly population of which 105 pertained to males and 193 to females. In terms of the different types of disabilities, that associated with the lower limb was more frequently reported among elderly males and females, constituting 38 percent and 38.9 percent of all disabilities.

Sight impairment was the next frequently reported disability amounting to 26.6 percent of disabilities among elderly males and 26.9 percent among elderly females.

10.8: Reported Chronic Illnesses Among Elderly Persons

Advanced age tends to be the phase of the life cycle when chronic and degenerative diseases are more likely to affect elderly persons. Accordingly, Table 10.9 shows chronic illnesses reported for the elderly population and the types of illnesses that obtained. There were 2,341 reports of chronic illnesses in the elderly population. There were more reports of illnesses among females than among males. The more common types of illnesses reported among males were arthritis, hypertension and diabetes. These constituted 31 percent; 29.8 percent, and 21.7 percent of all reported illnesses. The pattern varied somewhat in the case of females among whom hypertension, arthritis and diabetes were the more frequently reported. These illnesses constituted 35.0 percent, 29.6 percent and 23.4 percent respectively. Other types of diseases among elderly persons are shown in the table.

Table 10.9 shows that in **Nevis**, there were 1,041 reported cases of chronic illnesses among elderly persons. There were more than twice as many reports among elderly females than among elderly males. Type of reported illness was more or less the same among males as it was for females. In the case of the former, hypertension, arthritis and diabetes accounted for 34.4 percent, 26.7 percent and 20.4 percent of reported illnesses whilst among females the corresponding proportions were 34.8 percent, 29.6 percent and 22.4 percent.

Table 10.9 Number and Percentage of Reported Chronic Illnesses Among Elderly Persons by Sex and Type of Illness, 2001.

Type of Illness	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	2341	768	1573	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sickle Cell Anaemia	1	1	0	0.04	0.13	0.00
Arthritis	703	238	465	30.03	30.99	29.56
Asthma	27	10	17	1.15	1.30	1.08
Diabetes	536	167	369	22.90	21.74	23.46
Hypertension	780	229	551	33.32	29.82	35.03
Heart Disease	85	32	53	3.63	4.17	3.37
Stroke	72	34	38	3.08	4.43	2.41
Kidney Disease	15	5	10	0.64	0.65	0.64
Cancer	14	7	7	0.60	0.91	0.45
HIV	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIDS	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lupus	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	4	0	4	0.17	0.00	0.25
Other	103	45	58	4.40	5.86	3.69
Not Stated	1	0	1	0.04	0.00	0.06
Nevis - Total	1041	314	727	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sickle Cell Anaemia	3	1	2	0.29	0.32	0.27
Arthritis	299	84	215	28.72	26.75	29.57
Asthma	14	4	10	1.34	1.27	1.38
Diabetes	227	64	163	21.81	20.38	22.42
Hypertension	361	108	253	34.68	34.40	34.80
Heart Disease	65	25	40	6.24	7.96	5.50
Stroke	38	13	25	3.65	4.14	3.44
Kidney Disease	3	1	2	0.29	0.32	0.27
Cancer	11	5	6	1.06	1.59	0.83
HIV	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIDS	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lupus	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1	0	1	0.10	0.00	0.14
Other	19	9	10	1.82	2.87	1.38
Not Stated	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

10.9 Insurance Coverage among Elderly Persons

The cost of securing treatment for chronic illnesses can be burdensome to elderly persons whose reduced income is likely to make it difficult to meet such expenses in the absence of public provisions.

Insurance is an option and may be in the form of a private health insurance scheme or benefits from insurance contributions made during working life. Various types of insurance included in the census were: national insurance scheme, group health insurance, individual health, life, and endowment. Table 10.10 provides some indication of the extent to which the elderly population had some form of insurance coverage. According to the data 79.6 percent of the total elderly population in **St. Kitts**, being 816 males and 1,238 females had no insurance coverage. The proportion among females was higher than that for males, namely 84.4 percent and 73.3 percent. This could possibly result from the lower participation of females in the formal economy that enables insurance coverage to be more easily accessed. In the case of **Nevis**, 74.1 percent of the male elderly population and 85.7 percent among females had no insurance coverage. The number of elderly persons consisted of 340 males and 547 females.

Table 10.10: Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons by Sex and Status of Insurance Coverage, 2001

Status of Insurance Coverage	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts -Total	2580	1113	1467	100.0	100.0	100.0
With Coverage	464	267	197	17.99	23.99	13.43
No Coverage	2054	816	1238	79.61	73.31	84.39
Do not know	62	30	32	2.40	2.70	2.18
Nevis - Total	1097	459	638	100.0	100.0	100.0
With Coverage	164	93	71	14.95	20.26	11.13
No Coverage	887	340	547	80.86	74.08	85.74
Do not know	46	26	20	4.19	5.66	3.13

10.10 Source of Livelihood of Elderly Persons

Tables 10.11 (a) and (b) provide an indication of the extent to which elderly persons were deriving some form of benefit from among those listed in Table. Given that at advanced age money assets become considerably reduced, living expenses and the onset of illness can be burdensome to the elderly person. The data in Tables 10.11 (a) and (b) indicate a very high non-response on the question posed about source of livelihood, thus very little conclusion can be drawn from this minority responses. With respect to **St. Kitts**, (Table 10.11 (a)) based on the responses received income from employment was the

most significant source of livelihood, followed by local pension, unemployment benefits and support received from children. The corresponding proportions in respect of these sources were 13.4 percent, 3.4 percent, 3.2 percent and 2.6 percent.

With respect to **Nevis**, (Table 10.11 (b)) non-disclosure of source of livelihood was relatively small such that a more realistic picture of the support system from which the elderly benefit could be ascertained. In this regard support from children accounted for 28 percent of the benefits received, whilst overseas pension, social security and employment accounted for 15.7 percent, 15.1 percent and 10.5 percent respectively.

Table 10.11 (a) Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons by Sex and Source of Livelihood - St Kitts, 2001

Source of Livelihood	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts – Total	2932	1318	1614	100.0	100.0	100.0
Local Pension	100	63	37	3.41	4.78	2.29
Overseas Pension	43	27	16	1.47	2.05	0.99
Investment	20	13	7	0.68	0.99	0.43
Remittance	4	4	0	0.14	0.30	0.00
Savings	32	23	9	1.09	1.75	0.56
Employment	393	267	126	13.40	20.26	7.81
Disability	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unemployment Benefits	93	54	39	3.17	4.10	2.42
Social Security	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Assistance	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local Contributions	6	2	4	0.20	0.15	0.25
Overseas Contributions	29	17	12	0.99	1.29	0.74
Spouse	6	0	6	0.20	0.00	0.37
Children	77	29	48	2.63	2.20	2.97
Parents	2	1	1	0.07	0.08	0.06
Guardian	1	1	0	0.03	0.08	0.00
Other	25	10	15	0.85	0.76	0.93
Not Stated	2101	807	1294	71.66	61.23	80.17

Table 10.11 (b) Number and Percentage Distribution of Elderly Persons by Sex and Source of Livelihood - Nevis, 2001

Source of Livelihood	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nevis - Total	1619	664	955	100.0	100.0	100.0
Local Pension	86	41	45	5.31	6.17	4.71
Overseas Pension	254	146	108	15.69	21.99	11.31
Investment	42	21	21	2.59	3.16	2.20
Remittance	13	3	10	0.80	0.45	1.05
Savings	90	43	47	5.56	6.48	4.92
Employment	170	115	55	10.50	17.32	5.76
Disability	4	2	2	0.25	0.30	0.21
Unemployment Benefits	4	2	2	0.25	0.30	0.21
Social Security	245	91	154	15.13	13.70	16.13
Public Assistance	24	7	17	1.48	1.05	1.78
Local Contributions	48	15	33	2.96	2.26	3.46
Overseas Contributions	79	23	56	4.88	3.46	5.86
Spouse	36	5	31	2.22	0.75	3.25
Children	451	116	335	27.86	17.47	35.08
Parents	1	0	1	0.06	0.00	0.10
Guardian	7	3	4	0.43	0.45	0.42
Other	24	9	15	1.48	1.36	1.57
Not Stated	41	22	19	2.53	3.31	1.99

10.11 Incidence of Crime

Table 10.12 shows the number and percentage of elderly persons who were victims of crime. In both St. Kitts and Nevis, the incidence was reported to be higher among females than among males. With respect to St. Kitts the proportion of male elderly persons reported to be victims of crime amounted to 45.2 percent whilst among elderly females the corresponding proportion was 54.8 percent. In the case of Nevis the corresponding proportions were 33.3 percent among male elderly persons and 66.7 percent in the case of elderly females. Data on the types of crime was not available on account of a coding problem.

Table 10.12 Elderly Persons Who Were Victims of Crime by Sex, 2001

Island	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts	168	76	92	100.0	45.2	54.8
Nevis	30	10	20	100.0	33.3	66.7

Chapter 11

Gender and Development

11.0 Introduction

The Population and Housing Census data as collected are not designed to specifically address gender and development issues, but using as a guide work that has been done in this area, aspects of the census data that can make a contribution are presented in this chapter. In this regards, the work and programs being pursued by the Centre for Gender and Development Studies based on all three campuses of the UWI has contributed immensely to the understanding of gender issues by means of both teaching as well as research, and approached from both a disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspective. The collection of gender issues deliberated upon during a series of consultations, workshop and teachings undertaken by the Centres for Gender Studies over many years is especially instructive. The latter is reported in the publication “Gender, A Caribbean Multi-Disciplinary Perspective” edited by Elsa Leo-Rhynie, Barbara Bailey, Christine Barrow with introduction by Joycelin Massiah, all of whom have played leading roles in promoting a better understanding of these issues. This valuable collection consisting of contributions from many researchers from within the region covers many domains in which the subject matter issues pertaining to gender per se and within a development context, have been addressed. Among these are:

- Research, policy, theoretical and practical issues;
- Gender mainstreaming in development planning;
- Domestic issues within the household and family including violence;
- Women’s rights in the context of conjugal relations with men;
- Educational opportunities available for development and sexist patterns of behaviour and teachings that limit women’s access to them;
- Health issues including the transmission of diseases inherent in relationships;
- Occupational and Industry issues including agriculture and informal sector involvement.

In addition to the above, considerable work has been done within the CARICOM region in promoting and assembling social and gender statistics by means of working groups, meetings and workshops. Major issues around which statistics are being assembled include the following:

- Gender equity in power and decision-making including the legislature;
- Gender equality and the economy, the focus being on poverty, single parenthood, employment and unemployment, average working hours, average earnings, informal sector activity, unwaged work, access to credit and ownership of business;
- Gender based violence;
- Gender equality in health-access to health facilities and care, reproductive health;
- Gender equality in education-school participation and performance, achievement and accreditation;
- Gender equality in families and households including sex preferences with respect to children, division of labour and
- Gender equality in sports, including access and participation.

Not all of these issues can be addressed with the data provided by the census, still, broad but useful parameters for further research can be established and baseline information is provided that can be built upon. This chapter therefore illustrates the manner in which the census data can be used to inform a series of gender related concerns.

11.1 Sex Ratios in the Sub-Populations of Men and Women

Gaining an understanding of relationship between women and men in society is pivotal to gender issues and concerns and, in terms of census data there has always been the tradition of tabulating data according to sex. Apart from establishing mere numbers in the first instance, the sex ratio, namely, the proportion of male to female in the population is another measure that is usually established. According to the data shown in Table 11.1, the sex ratio for **St Kitts** was 99 males per 100 females and in the case of **Nevis**, it was 94.

Table 11.1 Sex Ratios (Males per 100 Females) by Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Boys/ Men	Girls/ Women	Sex Ratios
St Kitts - Total	17559	17667	99.39
St George - Basseterre E	3487	3843	90.74
St George - Basseterre W	2859	3062	93.37
St. Paul	1213	1240	97.82
St. Anne	1619	1557	103.98
St. Thomas	1192	1203	99.09
Trinity	874	804	108.71
Christ Church	1089	972	112.04
St. John	1686	1562	107.94
St. Mary	1752	1671	104.85
St. Peter	1788	1753	102.00
Nevis - Total	5423	5685	95.39
St Paul	883	907	97.35
St. John	1414	1487	95.09
St. Georges	1248	1316	94.83
St. Thomas	997	1050	94.95
St. James	881	925	95.24

11.2 Men and Women Heads of Households and Differences by Age

The number of women who were heads of households in **St. Kitts and Nevis** was considerably high, given the cultural perceptions held about the dominance of males in household affairs. In the census, the head of household concept tends to be made an issue especially in the context of gender relations. While there appears to be no consensus on the issue of who should be designated as head of the household, some accommodation has been made in using the term “reference person” instead of “head of household” in the data collection process. Gender activists vouching for a more egalitarian terminology point to the fact that women shoulder responsibility within the home on terms comparable to men. But from a statistical standpoint, the use of the head of household concept serves the purpose of referencing the data being collected to some designated person from within the household.

Accordingly, the data in Table 11.2 reveal that there were 6,753 men and 5,095 women 15 years and over, who assumed the role of head in the case of **St Kitts** and 2,250 men and 1,582 women in the case of **Nevis**. The “head of household” issue is an example whereby the census data serves as a catalyst for stimulating more in-depth research along gender lines such that relationships within the household can

be further explored. More appropriate labels befitting the situations can therefore be assigned. According to the data, taking age differences into account, men assume headship of households in all instances except for the 80-84 age group and those who were 85 years and over. At these ages, there is greater survivorship among women than men, an observation that is indicative of the gender related variation that obtains within households that is associated with age.

Table 11.2: Heads of Households by Sex and Five-Year Age Group, 2001

Age group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
St Kitts - Total	11848	6753	5095	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	95	58	37	0.80	0.86	0.73
20-24	639	355	284	5.39	5.26	5.58
25-29	1184	631	553	9.99	9.34	10.85
30-34	1436	824	612	12.12	12.20	12.01
35-39	1666	999	667	14.06	14.79	13.09
40-44	1664	950	714	14.04	14.07	14.01
45-49	1342	832	510	11.33	12.32	10.01
50-54	837	504	333	7.06	7.46	6.54
55-59	593	359	234	5.01	5.32	4.59
60-64	542	297	245	4.58	4.40	4.81
65-69	522	290	232	4.41	4.29	4.55
70-74	496	244	252	4.19	3.61	4.95
75-79	403	222	181	3.40	3.29	3.55
80-84	268	126	142	2.26	1.87	2.79
85+	161	62	99	1.36	0.92	1.94
Nevis - Total	3832	2250	1582	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	13	8	5	0.34	0.36	0.32
20-24	128	69	59	3.34	3.07	3.73
25-29	290	187	103	7.57	8.31	6.51
30-34	429	264	165	11.20	11.73	10.43
35-39	503	327	176	13.13	14.53	11.13
40-44	546	326	220	14.25	14.49	13.91
45-49	418	270	148	10.91	12.00	9.36
50-54	282	166	116	7.36	7.38	7.33
55-59	240	136	104	6.26	6.04	6.57
60-64	210	119	91	5.48	5.29	5.75
65-69	208	110	98	5.43	4.89	6.19
70-74	217	108	109	5.66	4.80	6.89
75-79	150	73	77	3.91	3.24	4.87
80-84	123	54	69	3.21	2.40	4.36
85+	75	33	42	1.96	1.47	2.65

11.3 Gender Differentials in School Attendance, Educational Performance and Educational Attainment

It is useful to consider data on school attendance and performance and educational attainment levels in order to ascertain whether differences according to gender exist. Educational differences among men and women can impact upon the nature of the relationship between them generally and within the context of the household. In both instances social and cultural factors can accentuate such differences as in the case of employment and occupational choices as well as perceived roles within the household even where similar educational levels of attainment have been achieved. Currently, observed differentials in school performance and outcomes and certification on the basis of examinations passed, is a major focus, on the basis of which gender comparisons are often made. In this section, three (3) tables have been constituted from the population census data relating to school attendance and educational outcome in order to discern any patterns pertaining to these issues that may exist. The data also show administrative divisions since there is some variation in the distribution of males and females by area as well as by urban/rural designation.

11.3.1 School Attendance and Participation

Table 11.3 pertains to the sub-population five years old and over (up to age 35 years) in terms of school attendance and participation rate. In looking at this sub-population one is able to ascertain any significant gender differences among younger and older persons who were attending school. According to the data shown, the difference seen is that a larger proportion of girl children 0-4 years (36.4 percent) were attending school than was the case for boys for whom the proportion was 34.5 percent. School participation has also been determined, with age taken into account. In this regards the rates shown in Table 11.3 reveal fairly equal participation between the sexes up to age 19 years, but that greater proportions of females tended to access school beyond this age than was the case for males. Table 11.4 shows attendance at school according to administrative divisions and is useful in establishing any gender differences that might exist. With respect to **St. Kitts**, with the exception of the Parish of Trinity, school attendance for females was well over 60 percent. In terms of males school attendance in all administrative divisions was over 60 percent. In **Nevis**, the population attending school within administrative areas averaged above 40 percent, being generally higher for females than for males in two of the five administrative divisions.

Table 11.3. School Participation Rate (Population Attending School) by Sex and Age Group-2001

Age Group	Male	Female
0-4	34.5	36.4
5-9	65	65.2
10-14	99.2	98.6
15-19	99	99.1
20-24	61.2	68.6
25-29	8.7	16.1
30-34	5.8	15
35+	3.3	8.2

Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of the Population Five Years and Over by Status of School Attendance, Sex and Administrative Division, 2001

Age Group	Male			Female		
	Attending	Not Attending	Not Stated	Attending	Not Attending	Not Stated
St Kitts						
Basseterre E.	62.01	37.99	0.00	61.59	38.41	0.00
Basseterre W	65.07	34.93	0.00	67.03	32.26	0.72
St Paul	69.75	30.25	0.00	71.33	28.67	0.00
St Anne	68.00	32.00	0.00	59.75	39.62	0.63
St Thomas	67.26	30.97	1.77	73.17	26.02	0.81
Trinity	68.75	31.25	0.00	57.69	42.31	0.00
Christ Church	61.62	38.38	0.00	61.05	38.95	0.00
St John	66.67	32.77	0.57	71.15	28.85	0.00
St Mary	68.23	31.25	0.52	69.57	30.43	0.00
St Peter	60.11	39.89	0.00	61.11	38.89	0.00
Nevis						
St Paul	40.00	58.67	1.33	50.54	48.39	1.08
St John	47.50	52.50	0.00	43.59	56.41	0.00
St George	43.00	57.00	0.00	41.04	58.96	0.00
St Thomas	47.31	51.61	1.08	53.33	46.67	0.00
St James	43.10	53.45	3.45	37.50	62.50	0.00

11.4 Gender and Educational Attainment

In terms of the older population 15 years and over, data pertaining to highest level of educational attainment can be seen in Table 11.5. The data shows three dimensions of the status of women and men in relation to highest educational attainment level achieved. With respect to the data pertaining to **St Kitts**, it is shown that there were slightly more women than men in the sub-population. The first two percentage columns of Table 11.5 that pertain to highest levels of education attained, show that the percentage of those with only 1-3 years of schooling was lower for men, amounting to. 48.0. The corresponding percentage of women is 52.0. In respect of those with only 4-6 years of primary schooling, the percentage for men is 50.7 and for women 49.3. The general picture that emerges is that on average, the proportion of men having only primary education as their highest level was higher than for women. In terms of secondary education being the highest level attained, the proportion of men was lower (49.8 percent) than for women (50.2 percent), while at university level, the respective proportions were 50.7 percent for men and 49.3 percent for women. A view of educational attainment status for men as a group on the one hand and women on the other can be established from the percentages shown in the last two columns of the table. The data also permit comparison between women and men. In the case of men the proportion with only a primary level of education was 18.3 percent, with secondary, 55.5 percent and University level, 6.9 percent. Among women 17.5 percent attained only primary level education whilst 54.6 percent and 6.6 percent attained secondary and university levels respectively.

With respect to **Nevis**, the proportion of women with only primary level education was larger than that for men being, 51.9 percent attaining 1-3 years and 51.5 percent attaining 4-7 years. The proportion of men who attained a university education at their highest level was 52.9 percent. In terms of secondary education, the proportions were about the same for both women and men.

In terms of implication of the data just viewed, from a gender perspective, the concern that usually arises is the differences in educational achievement between men and women that are indicative of one having greater access to educational facilities over the other. In some instances this has been shown to be on account of cultural factors, in other cases economic and social or a combination of all three. The data for St. Kitts and Nevis have shown that although a much larger number of men than women have only a secondary education as their highest level, it is the men who are more highly represented at the

higher level of university. The difference though in St. Kitts is not overwhelmingly large, being 50.7 percent for men and 49.3 percent for women.

Table 11.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and over by Sex, Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex Distribution, 2001

Level of Education	Number			Percentage Distribution			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
St Kitts – Total	24780	12230	12550	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.35	50.65
Infant / Kindergarten	3	2	1	0.01	0.02	0.01	100	66.67	33.33
Primary Grade (1-3 yrs)	377	181	196	1.52	1.48	1.56	100	48.01	51.99
Primary Grade (4-6 yrs)	4048	2053	1995	16.34	16.79	15.90	100	50.72	49.28
Secondary	13633	6785	6848	55.02	55.48	54.57	100	49.77	50.23
Pre-University/ Post Secondary/ College	2654	1147	1507	10.71	9.38	12.01	100	43.22	56.78
University	1688	855	833	6.81	6.99	6.64	100	50.65	49.35
Other	1044	452	592	4.21	3.70	4.72	100	43.30	56.70
None	327	168	159	1.32	1.37	1.27	100	51.38	48.62
Not Stated	1006	587	419	4.06	4.80	3.34	100	58.35	41.65
Nevis – Total	8402	4269	4133	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.81	49.19
Infant / Kindergarten	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00
Primary Grade (1-3 yrs)	131	63	68	1.56	1.48	1.65	100	48.09	51.91
Primary Grade (4-6 yrs)	2014	976	1038	23.97	22.86	25.11	100	48.46	51.54
Secondary	4038	2018	2020	48.06	47.27	48.87	100	49.98	50.02
Pre-University/ Post Secondary/ College	844	353	491	10.05	8.27	11.88	100	41.82	58.18
University	633	335	298	7.53	7.85	7.21	100	52.92	47.08
Other	310	295	15	3.69	6.91	0.36	100	95.16	4.84
None	87	45	42	1.04	1.05	1.02	100	51.72	48.28
Not Stated	345	184	161	4.11	4.31	3.90	100	53.33	46.67

11.5 Highest Examinations Passed

In addition to highest educational attainment, highest examinations passed constitute a further basis for distinguishing gender differentials in terms of men and women. In this regard, for persons 15 years and over, Table 11.6 presents a different view by apportioning percentage shares between men and women in terms of highest examinations passed. According to the data for St.. Kitts, there are higher proportions of women among persons with higher qualifications, this being evident for all examinations passed. The exception was in the case of higher diploma and other degree.

Table 11.6 Number and Sex Distribution of Population (15 yrs and over) by Sex and Highest Examinations Passed, 2001

Type of Examination	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
St Kitts - Total	24778	12230	12548	100	49.36	50.64
School Leaving	2261	1083	1178	100	47.90	52.10
Cambridge School Certificate	142	62	80	100	43.66	56.34
GCE 'O' Levels or CXC	3800	1523	2277	100	40.08	59.92
High School Diploma	278	131	147	100	47.12	52.88
GCE 'A' Levels	449	171	278	100	38.08	61.92
Under-graduate Diploma	182	83	99	100	45.60	54.40
Other Diploma	609	333	276	100	54.68	45.32
Associate Degree	166	79	87	100	47.59	52.41
Professional Certificate	1074	488	586	100	45.44	54.56
Bachelor's Degree	825	379	446	100	45.94	54.06
Post Graduate Diploma	82	40	42	100	48.78	51.22
Higher Degree	322	199	123	100	61.80	38.20
Other	317	138	179	100	43.53	56.47
None	12518	6538	5980	100	52.23	47.77
Not Stated	1753	983	770	100	56.08	43.92
Nevis - Total	8219	4085	4134	100	49.70	50.30
School Leaving	1689	853	836	100	50.50	49.50
Cambridge School Certificate	134	113	21	100	84.33	15.67
GCE 'O' Levels or CXC	1116	416	700	100	37.28	62.72
High School Diploma/Cert	282	139	143	100	49.29	50.71
GCE 'A' Levels	186	74	112	100	39.78	60.22
Under-Graduate Diploma	86	42	44	100	48.84	51.16
Other Diploma	264	121	143	100	45.83	54.17
Associate Degree	66	30	36	100	45.45	54.55
Professional Certificate	312	130	182	100	41.67	58.33
Bachelor's Degree	325	162	163	100	49.85	50.15
Post Graduate Diploma	36	24	12	100	66.67	33.33
Higher Degree	99	62	37	100	62.63	37.37
Other	61	23	38	100	37.70	62.30
None	3077	1622	1455	100	52.71	47.29
Not Stated	486	274	212	100	56.38	43.62

In contrast, men constituted the greater proportion among persons with no educational qualifications. In essence, the actual percentages shown in Table 11.6 are especially notable revealing that women were more highly represented at most levels. In terms of the Cambridge School Certificate, General Certificate of Education Ordinary and Advanced levels and undergraduate degrees, the proportions

among women were 56.3 percent, 59.9 percent, 61.9 percent and 54.1 percent respectively. Corresponding proportions among men were 43.7 percent, 40.1 percent, 38.1 percent and 45.6 percent. In terms of diplomas, the proportion for men was 54.7 percent.

With respect to **Nevis** a similar pattern emerged despite some noteworthy exceptions. First, a greater proportion among men achieved school leaving certificates than was the case for women. Additionally, there was greater representation of men among persons with post-graduate diploma and higher degrees. In terms of the respective examinations the proportions were, 66.7 and 62.6 percent. In the case of women, for the general certificate of education-ordinary level, 60.2 percent at advanced level and 51.2 percent in the case of undergraduate degree were recorded.

For both St. Kitts and Nevis the data indicate women to be higher achievers on the basis of qualifications obtained compared to men. Given the issues often raised about opportunities not being open to women in specific areas in which men tend to dominate, the census data raises the possibilities of further investigating of any gender-associated mismatch between qualification and occupation and industrial employment rate.

11.6 Gender Differentials in Training and Occupational Status

Occupation is another area in which gender issues usually arise since there tends to be certain types of occupational categories that are largely attributed to men. Consideration must however also be given to the factor of training and the extent to which both men and women have had equal access to training programmes that fit them for the respective occupations of their choice. Accordingly, the census data was examined to ascertain the extent to which these perceptions are substantiated by census data in both **St. Kitts** and **Nevis**. The data shown in Table 11.7 reveal various types of occupations for which men and women have been trained. From the standpoint of the census, training appears to have been quite liberally reported, meaning, persons had acquired some form of skill. Still, there are distinct differences in respect of certain types of occupations that appear to be the domain of women as distinct from men. However, according to the data shown for **St Kitts**, higher proportions obtain for men than women in terms of those trained in the following occupations including: legislators and managers (55.6 percent), technical workers (51.1 percent), skilled agricultural workers (95.6 percent), craft (86.5 percent) and the

defense force (80.6 percent). Women were more highly represented as having been trained for clerical (86.6 percent) and professional (57.1 percent) occupations.

In the case of **Nevis**, men constituted the greater proportion of workers trained in traditional male occupations such as skilled agricultural workers, (91.5 percent), craft and related workers (75.9 percent), the defense force (99.3 percent) and machine operators (88.5 percent). A similar pattern was evident with respect to higher-level occupations, namely legislative and managerial (55.6 percent) and professional (59.5 percent). In contrast, women constituted greater proportions of workers trained in clerical occupations (86 percent).

From a gender standpoint, the data just examined is indicative of the general view of certain types of occupations being gender biased and the training afforded both men and women in this regard, reinforces the view. The observations point to the extent of work that has to be done within the formal school and training systems as well as in terms of public education within the society at large.

Table 11.7: Number and Sex Distribution of Persons 15 Years and Over by Sex and Occupation for Which Trained, 2001

Occupation for Which Trained	St Kitts						Nevis		
	Number			Sex Distribution			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
St Kitts – Total	9164	4841	4323	100.0	52.83	47.17	100.0	52.90	47.10
Legislator / Manager	419	233	186	100.0	55.61	44.39	100.0	56.60	43.40
Professional	2492	1069	1423	100.0	42.90	57.10	100.0	59.50	40.50
Technical	940	480	460	100.0	51.06	48.94	100.0	49.60	50.40
Clerical	1044	140	904	100.0	13.41	86.59	100.0	14.00	86.00
Services/Sales	1333	574	759	100.0	43.06	56.94	100.0	40.50	59.50
Skilled / Agricultural	90	86	4	100.0	95.56	4.44	100.0	91.50	8.50
Craft	2157	1866	291	100.0	86.51	13.49	100.0	75.90	24.10
Machine Operator	358	204	154	100.0	56.98	43.02	100.0	88.50	11.50
Elementary	194	131	63	100.0	67.53	32.47	100.0	76.20	23.80
Defense Force	72	58	14	100.0	80.56	19.44	100.0	99.30	0.70
Not Stated	65	0	65	100.0	0.00	100.00	0.0	0.00	0.00

11.7 Gender Differentials in Economic Activity Status

Economic activity status categorizes the population 15 years and over into specific groups based upon their relation to the economic production system within the economy. These categories that are described earlier in Chapter 4 are shown in Table 11.8 for men and women. When used as a basis for comparing the situation of men and women from a gender perspective, substantial issues and concerns have been

known to arise. A notable observation arising from the data is the high participation of women in the labour force in both **St Kitts** and in **Nevis**.

With reference to men and women who are fifteen years and over, the percentages shown in the highlighted row of Table 11.8 reveal that, in the case of **St. Kitts**, there was a high level of participation among men (74.9 percent) as well as in the case of women (62.8 percent). In the case of **Nevis** the proportions were 78.7 percent among men and 59.7 percent among women. For both men and women the proportion looking for work and were available was of some significance. The gender issue usually debated however is in respect of the usually large number of women engaged in “home duties” that is not counted as work. The activities that comprise this function however are counted as work when performed in some other domestic household for pay. From a gender perspective it has been argued that this form of activity should be counted as part of women’s economic contribution to the formal economy. In this regard the United Nations has made recommendations for this to be effected in terms of the national accounts. According to Table 11.8, considerably more women are engaged in home duties in both St Kitts and Nevis.

**Table 11.8: Persons 15 Years and Over by Sex and Economic Activity
Status (Past Week) and Participation Rate, 2001**

Economic Activity	St Kitts		Nevis	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Working Age Population	12233	12551	3980	4129
Worked	8470	7360	2909	2304
Had a Job but Did Not Work	162	187	70	76
Looked for Work	432	280	116	63
Wanted Work and Available	105	56	39	23
Sub-Total-Labour Force	9169	7883	3134	2466
Participation Rate	74.95	62.81	78.74	59.72
Economically Inactive Population 3	3064	4668	846	1663
Home Duties	205	1423	156	819
Attended School	1186	1404	210	296
Retired	804	1128	253	302
Disabled	207	270	104	168
Other	154	123	19	14
Not Stated	508	320	104	64

11.8 Gender Differentials in Employment and Unemployment Status

Employment is yet another variable from which perspective the status of men and women in the population can be compared. Given what has already emerged from the data on education and training differences as well as in occupation and type of industry in which men and women are engaged, it is useful to consider any differences in employment rates that may also exist. According to the data shown in Table 11.9, with respect to **St. Kitts**, The number of men who were employed was higher than that for women, being 8,632 and 7,547 respectively. In terms of unemployment, the pattern was also similar.

In terms of **Nevis**, a larger number of men were employed (2,979) than was the case for women among whom, 2,380 were employed. The pattern that obtained with respect to unemployment was also the same.

Table 11.9: Men and Women Employed/Unemployed by Employment and Unemployment Rates (Past Week), 2001

Economic Activity	St Kitts		Nevis	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total Labour Force	9169	7883	3134	2466
Employed	8632	7547	2979	2380
Employment Rate	94.14	95.74	95.05	96.51
Worked	8470	7360	2909	2304
Had a Job but Did Not Work	162	187	70	76
Unemployed	537	336	155	86
Unemployment Rate	5.86	4.26	4.95	3.49
Looked for Work	432	280	116	63
Wanted Work and Available	105	56	39	23

11.9 Gender Differentials in Occupational Status

The occupational status of working men and women provides another basis for examining gender distribution within the workplace. Table 11.10 provides such a view based upon the 2001 population census data relating to persons employed. According to the data for **St Kitts**, men are shown to comprise the greater percentage share in the legislator and managerial group, in the skilled and agricultural, craft and the armed forces. In contrast, women were largely employed in clerical, services

and sales and in professional occupations when compared to men.

With respect to **Nevis** there were significant differences in the sex composition of several of the occupations seen in the data in Table 11.10. Women are shown to have a slightly higher representation in the legislator/managerial occupation group. Men were more highly represented in the occupational categories of professionals and significantly represented in clerical occupations when compared to women. Otherwise a similar pattern of sex composition in relation to other occupations obtained.

National Census Report 2001 , St. Kitts and Nevis

Table 11.10: Employed Persons 15 Years and Over Who Worked Past Week by Sex and Occupational Group, 2001

Occupational Group	St Kitts						Nevis					
	Number			Sex Distribution			Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	16171	8629	7542	100.0	53.36	46.64	6615	3939	2676	100.0	59.55	40.45
Legislator/Manager	1101	603	498	100.0	54.77	45.23	712	348	364	100.0	48.88	51.12
Professionals	1813	749	1064	100.0	41.31	58.69	292	252	40	100.0	86.30	13.70
Technicians & Associated	1087	539	548	100.0	49.59	50.41	513	211	302	100.0	41.13	58.87
Clerical	1930	397	1533	100.0	20.57	79.43	1066	358	708	100.0	33.58	66.42
Services/Sales	2460	926	1534	100.0	37.64	62.36	681	408	273	100.0	59.91	40.09
Skilled/Agricultural	597	523	74	100.0	87.60	12.40	72	48	24	100.0	66.67	33.33
Craft	2535	2237	298	100.0	88.24	11.76	996	836	160	100.0	83.94	16.06
Machine Operator	1823	940	883	100.0	51.56	48.44	495	413	82	100.0	83.43	16.57
Elementary Occupations	2582	1574	1008	100.0	60.96	39.04	1637	973	664	100.0	59.44	40.56
Armed Forces	45	38	7	100.0	84.44	15.56	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	198	103	95	100.0	52.02	47.98	151	92	59	100.0	60.93	39.07

11.10 Gender Differentials in Industry.

Apart from occupational categories, the industrial sector of the economy may provide indication of gender differentials in employment. As has been seen in the case of occupation certain industries tend to have a predominance of men. In like manner, women either on account of educational choices or due to job selection practices, tend to be engaged in particular types of industries within the economy.

Table 11.11 Employed Men and Women (15 yrs and over) Who Worked by Sex, Industrial Group and Sex Distribution - St Kitts, 2001

Industrial Group	Number			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
St Kitts – Total	17050	9168	7882	100	53.77	46.23
Agriculture and Forestry	1273	979	294	100	76.90	23.10
Fishing	146	144	2	100	98.63	1.37
Mining and Quarrying	38	31	7	100	81.58	18.42
Manufacturing	2632	1140	1492	100	43.31	56.69
Elec. Gas and Water	286	246	40	100	86.01	13.99
Construction	1829	1771	58	100	96.83	3.17
Wholesale/Retail	2052	950	1102	100	46.30	53.70
Hotel and Restaurant	1137	401	736	100	35.27	64.73
Transport , Storage and Comm.	1079	741	338	100	68.67	31.33
Financial Intermediaries.	714	249	465	100	34.87	65.13
Real Estate/Rental/ Business	750	362	388	100	48.27	51.73
Public Admin/Defense	1317	704	613	100	53.45	46.55
Education	1122	284	838	100	25.31	74.69
Health and Social Work	736	143	593	100	19.43	80.57
Other Services	627	338	289	100	53.91	46.09
Private Household with Employed Persons	213	37	176	100	17.37	82.63
Extra Territorial Org	6	2	4	100	33.33	66.67
Not Stated / Not Available	1093	646	447	100	59.10	40.90

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance, St Kitts.

Note: No data were available for Nevis.

The data in Table 11.11 provides a basis on which some of these observations can be gauged. Accordingly, with respect to **St Kitts**, men can be seen more predominantly engaged in the Fishing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water and Mining and Quarrying industries. The respective

proportions were 98.6 percent, 96.8 percent, 86.0 percent and 81.6 percent in relation to females. Men were also more highly represented in Transport and Communications (68.7 percent). Women on the other hand can be seen more predominantly in the service industries, namely health and social work, education, financial intermediaries, the proportions in relation to men being 80.6 percent, 74.7 percent, and 65.1 percent. To a lesser extent women were more highly represented in the hotel, and restaurant, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade industries.

11.11 Gender Differentials and Status in Employment

Yet another economic variable for which gender differences in employment have been observed is “status in employment.” There is generally a link with some of the other variables previously discussed, in terms of male/female distributions. Major categories in the status in employment include central government, private enterprise and own business establishment. There are also categories such as apprenticed worker and those hired as paid or unpaid helpers within the establishment. Table 11.12 shows men and women who were employed according to the type of worker into which they have been classified. In the case of **St Kitts** the data show that among women a larger proportion was employed as private sector workers (54.9 percent) than was the case for men among whom 45.3 percent were so employed.

Table 11.12 Employed Men and Women 15 Years and Over Who Worked Past Week by Sex and Status in Employment, 2001

Status in Employment	St Kitts					Nevis				
	Number			Percentage		Number			Percentage	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	16171	8629	7542	100.0	100.0	5265	2889	2376	100.0	100.0
Paid Employee										
<i>Government</i>	3957	1969	1988	22.82	26.36	1034	497	537	17.20	22.60
<i>Private</i>	8053	3910	4143	45.31	54.93	3215	1739	1476	60.19	62.12
<i>Statutory</i>	1734	1177	557	13.64	7.39	98	52	46	1.80	1.94
Unpaid Worker	100	39	61	0.45	0.81	71	25	46	0.87	1.94
Own Business										
<i>Paid Help</i>	546	415	131	4.81	1.74	278	191	87	6.61	3.66
<i>Unpaid Help</i>	1275	817	458	9.47	6.07	472	325	147	11.25	6.19
Apprentice	15	12	3	0.14	0.04	9	9	0	0.31	0.00
Don't Know/N.S.	491	290	201	3.36	2.66	88	51	37	1.77	1.55

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance, St Kitts

Note: Totals do not tally with the corresponding totals given in Tables 5.6 (a) and 5.6 (b).

The proportion of women who worked as government sector workers was also larger (26.4 percent) than among men, these being 22.8 percent. The proportion of men who owned a business was 14.3 percent utilizing both paid (4.8 percent) and unpaid (9.5 percent) help. The corresponding proportion among women was 7.8 percent.

The data for **Nevis** reveal a similar pattern as that observed for St. Kitts. However, while women were seen to be largely within private sector and in government employment, the difference between them and men was larger in the case of the latter.

11.12 Income Differentials

Like many of the other variables discussed, income tends to be associated with gender biases in terms of the amount paid to men differently from that paid to women for similar economic activity or at similar education and training levels. There is significant association between income and occupation such that the observations made about differentials in the treatment of men and women in terms of the latter also apply. Table 11.13 (for St Kitts only) shows the respective income groups, to which men and women belonged, thus permitting comparison to be made in terms of gender differences. It would have been more meaningful to have been able to link the trend observed in the data to other variables such as age, education and training levels, occupation and industry group, had the data been available. However, the notable pattern seen in the data is that generally, whilst a larger number of men cluster within the 800-3999 income-range (5,765), in the case of women, the corresponding range was 400-1999, in with there were 4,956 income earners. A significantly large number of women however, (1,103), were within the 2,000-3999 income-range. In terms of the percentages shown in Table 11.13, it is revealed that the proportion of men in the lowest income category of (0-199) dollars was lower (0.4 percent) than is the case for women, for whom the corresponding proportion was 0.5 percent. Overall, whilst the largest proportion of men is shown to be in the 1200-1999 income-range, the largest proportion of women was in the 800-1199 income range.

The significance of these observations about income differentials between women and men rests with the responsibilities they both assume that are similar, such as being single heads of households where lower income is a disadvantage in terms of the welfare of household members. Thus apart from the

gender related disadvantages of a personal nature there is extension to the household group as well. Such conditions involving differentials in income earnings among women and men should therefore be counteracted by policies relating to education and training and to conditions of employment as well.

Table 11.13: Number and Percentage Distribution of Men and Women by Sex and Income Group- St Kitts, 2001

Income Group	Number		Percentage	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
St Kitts - Total	8629	7542	100.0	100.0
0-199	36	41	0.42	0.54
200-399	134	201	1.55	2.67
400-799	723	1361	8.38	18.05
800-1199	1691	2055	19.60	27.25
1200-1999	2392	1540	27.72	20.42
2000-3999	1682	1103	19.49	14.62
4000-5999	443	279	5.13	3.70
6000+	235	123	2.72	1.63
Not Stated	1293	839	14.99	11.12

Source: Statistical Unit Division, Ministry of Finance, St Kitts

11.13 Men and Women According to Hours Worked

The concept of “ hours worked” provides a basis upon which discussion about productivity levels in terms of men and women and the nature of the work in which they are engaged, can be pursued. The issue about what constitutes work is often raised, since, when such activity is undertaken in the formal work place it is rewarded by pay, this not being the case when carried out in the household. A significantly large number of women expend many hours working at activities that can be counted as work, although pursued in the informal setting of the home. Because of this situation, recommendations have been made that women’s work within the household be valued.

The data in Table 11.14 for **St Kitts** does not address such issues directly but establishes a productivity trend as a baseline instead. It reveals that on average, a greater proportion of men, just over 53.4 percent, work between 31-40 hours per week whilst 22 percent work between 41-50 hours. On the other hand a higher proportion of women, (approximately 66.1 percent) work between 31-40 hours while another 16.1 percent work between 41 and 50 hours. In order to establish the significance of the trend observed, more in-depth examination involving other variables relating to the nature of activity engaged, type of

worker and type of industry, ought to be undertaken. Apart from this, studies of time use have been suggested as a means of deriving greater insight into the nature of work activity that women do in relation to men. The value of the census data has been to establish broad indication of the issues that usually arise. This together with other types of data would ideally contribute towards more fully addressing many of the gender concerns.

Table 11.14 Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons (15 yrs. and over) by Sex and Number of Hours Worked in the Past Week- St. Kitts, 2001

Number of Hours	Number		Percentage	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	8629	7542	100.0	100.0
0-10	249	272	2.88	3.61
11-19	205	206	2.38	2.73
21-30	378	395	4.38	5.24
31-40	4605	4988	53.37	66.14
41-50	1895	1211	21.96	16.06
51-60	650	218	7.53	2.89
61-70	203	53	2.35	0.70
71-80	169	46	1.96	0.61
81+	145	50	1.68	0.66
Not Stated	130	103	1.51	1.37

Source: Statistical Unit Division, Ministry of Finance, St. Kitts

11.14 Relative size of Households Headed by Men and by Women.

Table 11.15 enables a comparison to be made between men and women in their assumed role as heads of households and Table 11.16, in the case where single persons assume headship of the household. In the first instance, it is to be noted that 57 percent of the households were headed by men, and 43 percent headed by women. There were twice as many one-person households in which men were the heads than was the case with women, the proportions being 72.5 percent and 27.5 percent. In all other instances, the percentage of households headed by women was larger. Table 11.16 also shows that in every instance of households having five persons and more, much larger proportion of women assumed household headship. Most notable was the fact that with respect to gender related household headship the proportion of men assuming this role was 57 percent. This however must not obscure the fact that in 43.5 percent of the households, women also assumed headship. It is an equally important factor, especially in terms of conditions that have been established in which women are generally shown to be

in less advantageous positions when compared to men. The size of the household is to be considered along with characteristics such as marital and union status, which have legal implications for other members of the household as well. Thus in terms of a better understanding of gender relations these observations can serve a useful purpose as a basis for further investigative research.

Table 11.15 Number and Percentage of Households by Size and Sex of Household Head-St. Kitts, 2001

Sex of Head of Household	Household Size													
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+
St Kitts –Total	11848	3946	2166	1735	1521	1068	579	372	219	108	68	26	17	23
Male	6753	2862	1182	814	782	524	256	152	82	44	32	12	4	7
Female	5095	1084	984	921	739	544	323	220	137	64	36	14	13	16
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	57.00	72.53	54.57	46.92	51.41	49.06	44.21	40.86	37.44	40.74	47.06	46.15	23.53	30.43
Female	43.00	27.47	45.43	53.08	48.59	50.94	55.79	59.14	62.56	59.26	52.94	53.85	76.47	69.57

11.16 Households Headed by Persons Who are Neither Married or are in Common-law Unions by Size of Household and Sex of Household Head - St Kitts, 2001

Sex of Head of Household	Household Size													
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13+
Total	8238	3946	1377	1020	686	497	282	185	109	56	34	16	11	19
Male	3821	2862	514	222	101	54	25	19	5	7	3	5	0	4
Female	4417	1084	863	798	585	443	257	166	104	49	31	11	11	15
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	46.38	72.53	37.33	21.76	14.72	10.87	8.87	10.27	4.59	12.50	8.82	31.25	0.00	21.05
Female	53.62	27.47	62.67	78.24	85.28	89.13	91.13	89.73	95.41	87.50	91.18	68.75	100.00	78.95

Chapter 12

Trends in Population Components of Fertility, Mortality and Migration

12.0 Introduction

The growth, structure and composition of any population are determined by changes in the components that account for these distinguishing features, namely births, deaths and migration. Earlier chapters have established the population of **St.Kitts** to be comprised of 35,217 persons (17,550 males and 17,667 females) and **Nevis**, 11,108 consisting of 5,423 males and 5,685 females. The population in each case accumulatively resulted from the interactions of births, deaths and the balance from immigration gains and emigration losses over many years. Corresponding measures of all these components can therefore be derived that account for growth and change in the population over observed periods of time. This chapter commences with a review of trends in these components over a ten-year period leading up to the 2001 census. The data in this instance is derived from vital statistics records pertaining to these events. Measures of fertility and migration derived from the census are discussed later on.

12.1 Trends in Crude Birth and Death Rates 1990-2000

Table 12.1 shows crude birth and death rates for the population over the ten-year period 1990 to 2000, from which a distinctive trend in fertility and mortality has emerged. Rates of natural increase resulting from the incremental effects of births and from losses due to deaths are also shown. According to the data, the crude birth rate for **St Kitts** shows a downward trend from 25.6 live births per 1000 population in 1990 to 20.5 in 2000. In-between however, lower rates of 18.9 per thousand were recorded in 1995 and 20.0 per thousand in 1999. In terms of mortality, a decline can also be seen as death rates fell from 10.3 deaths per 1000 population in 1990 to 8.0 deaths per 1000 in 2000. The trend is one of steady decline for most years except for 1996 when a higher rate (10.5) was recorded than in any other year.

In the case of **Nevis**, the crude birth rate shows significant increase from 14.7 births per 1000 in 1990 to 22.0 births per 1000 population in 2000. The levels however can be seen to vary showing notable decrease in 1993-1995 from higher levels seen for the period 1990-1992. Higher rates have occurred however, since 1996. In terms of deaths within the population, the pattern seen in Table 12.1 is one of a

general increase in the death rate during 1990 to 2000. Although measuring 12.6 deaths per 1000 population in 1990 and 12.8 in 2000, significantly higher rates obtained during 1996-1999.

What has emerged from the movements in births and deaths over the ten year period just reviewed is that there was significant differences in the direction of population components in **St Kitts** as distinct from **Nevis**. With respect to the former, both births and deaths showed notable decline thus impacting upon population growth. In the case of Nevis however both components of births and deaths showed notable increase, thus affecting population growth in an incremental way. It must be considered further how migration has interacted with these other two components to effect further change and especially in terms of any movement of population between Nevis and St. Kitts. It may be that the increases seen in Nevis is being compensated by the declining rate observed in St. Kitts, for the country as a whole. Some aspect of this phenomenon is therefore considered in the actual census data that will be discussed.

Table 12.1: Crude Birth Rate, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase for St Kitts and Nevis, 1990-2000

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
St Kitts											
Crude Birth Rate	25.58	23.64	20.55	20.45	22.53	18.86	20.69	22.21	21.13	19.98	20.47
Crude Death Rate	10.27	9.92	8.32	8.68	8.62	8.19	10.54	8.81	8.78	8.92	7.98
Nevis											
Crude Birth Rate	14.66	17.51	16.37	14.8	15.15	15.86	15.27	18.09	23.55	22.03	22
Crude Death Rate	12.57	8.81	12.03	10.51	12.12	11.74	13.97	13.54	14.1	14.12	12.83
Rate of Natural Increase											
St Kitts and Nevis	12.28	12.63	10.69	10.52	11.82	9.46	8.54	11.83	11.84	10.5	11.9

Source: Statistical Review 2001-St Kitts and Nevis, Statistics Division

Rate : Calculated based on per 1000 population.

The rates discussed earlier, are what are termed crude rates, in that they do not take into account the fact that births occur to women within specific age groups at different rates and that deaths occur at variable rates according to age within the population as well. Rates are usually given for five-year age groups. Accordingly, births are ascribed to women belonging to the 15-49 age-group termed the child bearing years and death rates may be derived for persons belonging to specific five year age groups. General and Total Fertility rates, which measures are derived for females and Age Specific Mortality Rates, derived

for both males and females belonging to five-year age groups, are shown in Table 12.2. Both types of rates pertain to ten-year time periods.

In terms of fertility, the General Fertility Rate which is a ratio of total yearly registered births to the population of women of child bearing age 15-49 years (Barclay GW) and shown in the Table 12.2, was 106 in 1990 but declined to 80.0 in 2000. Another measure seen in the table, the Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific birth rates of women at each age from 15-49, (Barclay GW). Expressed as a ratio, the latter (age-specific fertility rates) actually indicates the ratio of births to an age group in a specified time period to the total number of women in that age group. Table 1.2 indicates that for **St. Kitts**, the Total Fertility rate declined from 3.3 to 2.5 births per woman. These indicators are consistent with factors that support the general phenomenon of a declining population for the country as a whole that has been revealed earlier.

In terms of mortality, the measure seen in the table is *the life expectancy at birth* and is provided for both males and females. By 1990, expectation of life at birth was already 66.1 years for males and 70.6 years for females. Within the ten year period to 2000, the gains in life expectancy amounted to one year with respect to males and a little short of one year in the case of females.

Table 12.2: General Fertility and Total Fertility Rate per 1000 Women and Life Expectancy Rate for Male and Female: 1990-2000

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
St Kitts and Nevis											
General Fertility Rate	106.04	93.78	79.66	76.08	83.24	74.48	76.92	83.02	82.38	76.33	80.04
Total Fertility Rate	3.30	2.71	2.31	2.27	2.53	2.22	2.41	2.61	2.60	2.46	2.54
Life Expectancy at Birth											
Male	66.11	65.10	67.24	67.86	67.41	67.87	68.23	67.67	68.21	68.02	67.08
Female	70.58	70.08	72.10	71.14	70.35	72.96	71.61	71.10	70.66	71.88	71.41

12.2 Fertility Measures from the 2001 Census Data

12.2.1 Number of Live Births Ever Had

The number of live births ever born to women of all ages indicated in the 2001 census data is shown in Table 12.3. It can be seen that 8,871 or 37.1 percent of the women 15 years and over never had any children. However the majority of these women were still in their child-bearing years. Altogether, there

were 15,023 live births born within the population of **St. Kitts**. Women especially in the age group 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 numbering 6,332 make up 71.4 percent of all women who have had no children. While 37.1 percent of the women 15 years and over had no children, the proportion of those who had 1-3 live births make up the largest group of women was 38.7 percent.

Table 12.3 Women 15 Years and Over by Five-Year Age Group and Number of Live Births Ever Had, 2001

Age Group	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+
St Kitts - Total	23894	8871	3660	3182	2424	1796	1218	909	600	467	246	166	355
Percent	100	37.13	15.32	13.32	10.14	7.52	5.10	3.80	2.51	1.95	1.03	0.69	1.49
15-19	3357	3121	205	24	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2940	1969	681	69	15	5	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
25-29	2734	1242	685	429	223	97	31	16	6	2	0	0	3
30-34	2575	711	596	574	286	192	129	46	24	9	4	2	2
35-39	2726	519	488	572	439	295	174	111	61	39	15	7	6
40-44	2452	374	330	441	448	324	210	132	96	54	19	10	14
45-49	1906	242	220	346	327	268	173	148	60	53	31	13	25
50-54	1146	144	108	173	169	158	117	110	52	46	27	19	23
55-59	808	91	62	109	117	96	86	60	70	54	21	10	32
60-64	715	82	49	78	82	79	74	70	57	41	30	32	41
65+	2535	376	236	242	261	272	218	210	172	167	99	73	209
Nevis - Total	2934	1059	598	488	391	184	113	46	28	19	6	1	1
15-19	452	406	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	386	215	119	39	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	440	146	143	76	51	13	8	2	0	1	0	0	0
30-34	473	94	123	116	87	35	12	4	2	0	0	0	0
35-39	434	85	60	102	102	45	27	5	3	4	0	0	1
40-44	445	74	73	91	75	52	38	20	11	8	3	0	0
45-49	304	39	40	58	65	37	28	15	12	6	3	1	0

Note: Data was not available for Women 50 years and over for Nevis

In terms of **Nevis**, comparable analysis could not be undertaken since data was only available for women 15-49 years of age. Not much could be deduced in terms of the overall picture of total births since women aged 50 years old and over who completed childbearing, are absent from the data.

12.3 Live Births During Past Twelve Months

The crude birth and death rates discussed earlier were derived from vital registration data recorded annually. The 2001 Population and Housing Census however, has provided data from which other

measure of fertility seen in Table 12.4 has been derived. These include; number of live births ever had by women of all ages and number of live births to women 15-49 years of age, during past twelve months. In terms of the second and more current measure, namely, births within the past twelve months, the data for **St Kitts** show that 98.7 percent of women 15-49 years of age had a single live birth during the twelve months preceding the census. A small proportion however (1.3 percent) had two live births such that a total of 683 live births occurred to 674 women who were in their child-bearing years.

In terms of the distribution of live births born in the year preceding the census to women belonging to five-year age groups, also shown in the table, young women in their teen-age years accounted for 16.7 percent of the births occurring during this time. However, women in the 20-24 year age-group accounted for the highest proportion of live births amounting to 24 percent. In terms of women belonging to older age groups, the respective proportions were 22.5 percent for the 25-29 year age group and 19.5 percent for women in the 30-34 year age group. As is to be expected, the proportion of births born to women in the age groups 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 years, is lowest. The proportions were 13.5 percent and 3.8 percent respectively.

Table 12.4: Number of Women 15-49 Years of Age by Number of Live Births During the Past Twelve Months Preceding the Census by Five-Year Age Groups, 2001

Age Group	Total Number of Women having Live Births	One Birth	Two Births	Total Number of Births	Percent Number of Live Births
St Kitts - Total	674	665	9	683	100
15-19	114	114	0	114	16.69
20-24	164	164	0	164	24.01
25-29	149	144	5	154	22.55
30-34	131	129	2	133	19.47
35-39	91	90	1	92	13.47
40-44	25	24	1	26	3.81
45-49	0	0	0	0	0.00
Nevis - Total	169	166	3	172	100
15-19	22	22	0	22	12.79
20-24	35	34	1	36	20.93
25-29	46	46	0	46	26.74
30-34	36	35	1	37	21.51
35-39	22	21	1	23	13.37
40-44	8	8	0	8	4.65
45-49	0	0	0	0	0.00

Source: Statistics Division St. Kitts / Nevis Population and Housing Census-2001 publication

In terms of **Nevis**, there were 172 live births occurring during the twelve months preceding the census of which 166 were single births and three were pairs of twins. Younger women 15-19 years contributed 12.8 percent of the births whilst those in age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 accounted for 20.9 percent, 26.7 percent and 21.5 percent respectively.

12.4 Live Births to Women by Marital and Union Status

It is useful to note the differentials that obtain in fertility rate according to the union status of the women in St. Kitts and Nevis, as the information can be linked to the trends in union status that has been established in another chapter. According to the data shown in Table 12.5, two dimensions of fertility among women having live births during the twelve months before the census can be discerned. These are, by marital and union status and by five-year age group. With respect to **St. Kitts**, women who were legally married accounted for 23.6 percent of the live births that occurred during the year preceding the census. In terms of union status, the percentages shown in the last column of the table, reveal that women who were not in a union accounted for 25.9 percent of the births while those who were in a visiting relationship accounted for 24.4 percent. In terms of women who were legally married, the proportion of live births was 23.6 percent and for women who were in a common-law relationship, the proportion was 22.7 percent. What can be deduced from the data pertaining to marital and union status is that it provides a more complete picture of the mating patterns in the society and that that women who are not in a union account for the highest proportion of live births. This phenomenon must be qualified by age and particularly in terms of age at entry into a union in order to give a clearer interpretation of the patterns that have been revealed.

In this regards, the data on live births by age presented in Table 12.5 is instructive in that it reveals that younger women belonging to the 15-24 year age group not only contribute a very high proportion of the live births (41.2 percent), but also, highly represent those in “visiting relationships” and those “not in a union” for whom the number of births contributed, was also very high. This suggests that the younger population of women comprising those in their teen age years is actively engaged in reproduction outside of having established a stable union such as married or common-law. This is an important observation that can inform policy and programmes targeting this group.

Tables 12.5 Women 15-49 Years of Age Who Had Live Births in the Past Twelve Months Preceding the Census by Marital / Union Status and Five-Year Age Group - St Kitts, 2001

Marital / Union Status of Women	Total	Column Percent	Age Group						
			15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
St Kitts – Total	674	100.0	114	164	149	131	91	25	0
Row Percent - Total Women	100.0		16.91	24.33	22.11	19.44	13.50	3.71	0.00
Legally Married	159	23.59	2	16	42	56	36	7	0
Common Law Union	153	22.70	21	36	37	28	22	9	0
Visiting Partner	164	24.33	47	47	34	21	12	3	0
Married, not in Union	6	0.89	0	1	0	1	3	1	0
Legally Separated, not In a Union	2	0.30	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Divorced, not in Union	4	0.59	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Not in a Union	175	25.96	43	61	33	19	16	3	0
Not Stated	11	1.63	1	3	2	5	0	0	0

12.5 Migration Trends

As indicated earlier, migration is the third component of population that accounts for growth or decline and must be considered along with the fertility (births) and mortality (deaths) components as well. It is important to migration rates and pattern into account since both women and men, especially if they are in the reproductive ages, move out of the population by migrating thus altering the general structure of the population, at times, to very significant extent. Accordingly, Table 12.6 shows the number of persons who migrated from **St Kitts** during the ten-year period 1991-2001. Notably, the data was not disaggregated by sex, but show a significant increase in the numbers migrating between 1991 and 1995, from 41 persons to 117. Larger numbers of migrating persons were recorded for 1999 and 2000, being 177 and 192 respectively. Unfortunately, this data could not be combined with those components pertaining to births and deaths that were discussed earlier, in order to provide a distinctive pattern of population growth or decline. The data serves only to establish a pattern of migration and number of individuals involved in the case of St. Kitts.

Table 12.7 indicates the pattern of migration as revealed in the census data for **St. Kitts** according to sex and age group. The data provide a means of gauging differences in migration according to age and sex. In terms of age, persons between the ages of 15-29 years accounted for higher migration rates than other age groups. In terms of the other age groups, namely, 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 the corresponding percentages were 22.5 percent, 19.7 percent and 11.5 percent respectively. In terms of the sex

distribution of persons migrating, there were 539 males and 682 female migrants. Regrettably, no data were available for Nevis.

**Table 12.6: Number of Persons Migrating
from St Kitts 1991-2001 by Year
of Emigration**

Year of Migration	Number of Persons Migrating
1991	41
1992	43
1993	80
1994	58
1995	117
1996	94
1997	127
1998	151
1999	177
2000	192
2001	117
Not Stated	47

Source Statistics Division, St Kitts

Table 12.7: Number and Percentage of Persons Migrating from St Kitts 1991-2001 by Sex Distribution and Age Group, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage			Sex Distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1221	539	682	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	44.1	55.86
0-4	36	12	24	2.95	2.23	3.52	100	33.33	66.67
5-9	54	32	22	4.42	5.94	3.23	100	59.26	40.74
10-14	78	35	43	6.39	6.49	6.30	100	44.87	55.13
15-19	275	125	150	22.52	23.19	21.99	100	45.45	54.55
20-24	241	108	133	19.74	20.04	19.50	100	44.81	55.19
25-29	140	66	74	11.47	12.24	10.85	100	47.14	52.86
30-34	83	44	39	6.80	8.16	5.72	100	53.01	46.99
35-39	66	27	39	5.41	5.01	5.72	100	40.91	59.09
40-44	49	23	26	4.01	4.27	3.81	100	46.94	53.06
45-49	22	8	14	1.80	1.48	2.05	100	36.36	63.64
50-54	19	4	15	1.56	0.74	2.20	100	21.05	78.95
55-59	7	4	3	0.57	0.74	0.44	100	57.14	42.86
60-64	7	2	5	0.57	0.37	0.73	100	28.57	71.43
65-69	9	4	5	0.74	0.74	0.73	100	44.44	55.56
70-74	6	0	6	0.49	0.00	0.88	100	0	100.00
75+	2	0	2	0.16	0.00	0.29	100	0	100.00
Not Stated	127	45	82	10.40	8.35	12.02	100	35.4	64.60

Note: Total migrants do not tally with the corresponding number in Table 12.6

Chapter 13

Heads of Households

13.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on characteristics of persons who assume headship within households as well as distinguishing features of the household environment. A head of household is defined as the individual, male or female, who has been designated a lead role in the affairs of the household and may be the principal income earner or the one who manages the affairs of the household, as designated by its members. In some data sets the term “reference person” has been used instead. However, the “head of household” concept serves to relate statistical data about the entire household to such an individual, such as in the case of relationships shared by members and characteristics of the dwelling that they share.

13.1 Relationship to Head of Household

Table 13.1 indicates the number of persons male and female who were heads of households. With respect to **St Kitts**, household heads consisted of 11,848 individuals of which 6,753 were males and 5,095 were females. Male heads of household constituted 38.2 percent of the 17,678 persons contained in male-headed households whilst female heads amounted to 29.4 percent of the 17,539 individuals who belonged to female-headed households.

The table also indicates the types of relationships that existed among members of the households in relation to the head. Thus, in male-headed households there were 5,405 children in the former and 8,051 in households headed by females. There were additionally, 654 grandchildren in male-headed households and 1,732 in female-headed households. Other types of relations included, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law of the head, parent-in-laws; relatives and non-relatives.

With respect to **Nevis**, there were 2,250 male and 1,582 female heads of household, constituting 38.4 percent and 30.2 percent of persons who constituted households. Children made up 29 percent of the persons in male-headed households and 40 percent of the persons in female-headed ones. In each case, there were 1,724 and 2,096 children respectively.

There were 593 grandchildren belonging to female-headed households and 208 in male headed ones. A significant number of other relatives, comprising 10 percent in female-headed and 6.4 percent in male-headed households lived with the households whilst there were non-relative as well. Other categories of persons can be seen in the data shown. Despite the fact that fewer households were headed by females, there were more children and grandchildren of heads living in female headed households. This was evident in both St. Kitts and Nevis. The information could provide further grounds for supporting the view that women perform critical roles in overseeing the households containing children and in particular those that can be classified as multigenerational.

Table 13.1 Number and Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Sex of Head					
	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	35217	17678	17539	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	11848	6753	5095	33.64	38.20	29.05
Spouse/ Partner	3610	2932	678	10.25	16.59	3.87
Child	13456	5405	8051	38.21	30.57	45.90
Son/ Daughter-in-Law	161	117	44	0.46	0.66	0.25
Grandchild	2386	654	1732	6.78	3.70	9.88
Parent/ Parent-in-Law	343	140	203	0.97	0.79	1.16
Other Relative	2493	1080	1413	7.08	6.11	8.06
Non Relative	920	597	323	2.61	3.38	1.83
Nevis - Total	11108	5865	5243	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	3832	2250	1582	34.50	38.36	30.17
Spouse/ Partner	1343	1083	260	12.09	18.47	4.96
Child	3820	1724	2096	34.39	29.39	39.98
Son/ Daughter-in-Law	30	15	15	0.27	0.26	0.29
Grandchild	801	208	593	7.21	3.55	11.31
Parent/ Parent-in-Law	131	48	83	1.18	0.82	1.58
Other Relative	906	375	531	8.16	6.39	10.13
Non Relative	245	162	83	2.20	2.76	1.58

13.2 Age Distribution of Heads of Household

Table 13.2 shows the number and percentage of male and female heads of households by five-year age group. In terms of **St Kitts**, the proportion of female heads of households in the 25-29 year age group was higher than it was for male heads in the same age group, being 10.9 percent and 9.3 percent

respectively. Overall, 62.7 percent of male heads were within the 25-49 year age group while 60 percent among female heads were in this corresponding age group. Despite this observation, there was a higher percentage of female heads in the younger age group 25-29 years than was the case for male heads.

Table 13.2: Number and Percentage of Heads of Households (15 yrs. and over) by Five Year Age Group, 2001

Age Group	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
St Kitts - Total	11848	6753	5095	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	95	58	37	0.80	0.86	0.73
20-24	639	355	284	5.39	5.26	5.58
25-29	1184	631	553	9.99	9.34	10.85
30-34	1436	824	612	12.12	12.20	12.01
35-39	1666	999	667	14.06	14.79	13.09
40-44	1664	950	714	14.04	14.07	14.01
45-49	1342	832	510	11.33	12.32	10.01
50-54	837	504	333	7.07	7.46	6.54
55-59	593	359	234	5.01	5.32	4.59
60-64	542	297	245	4.57	4.40	4.81
65-69	522	290	232	4.41	4.29	4.55
70-74	496	244	252	4.19	3.61	4.95
75-79	403	222	181	3.40	3.29	3.55
80-84	268	126	142	2.26	1.87	2.79
85+	161	62	99	1.36	0.92	1.94
Nevis - Total	3832	2250	1582	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	13	8	5	0.34	0.35	0.32
20-24	128	69	59	3.34	3.07	3.73
25-29	290	187	103	7.57	8.31	6.51
30-34	429	264	165	11.19	11.73	10.43
35-39	503	327	176	13.13	14.53	11.13
40-44	546	326	220	14.25	14.49	13.91
45-49	418	270	148	10.91	12.00	9.36
50-54	282	166	116	7.36	7.38	7.33
55-59	240	136	104	6.26	6.04	6.57
60-64	210	119	91	5.48	5.29	5.75
65-69	208	110	98	5.43	4.89	6.19
70-74	217	108	109	5.66	4.80	6.89
75-79	150	73	77	3.91	3.24	4.87
80-84	123	54	69	3.21	2.40	4.36
85+	75	33	42	1.96	1.47	2.65

In the case of **Nevis**, a similar pattern generally obtained for most age groups. In those instances however in the case of the 25-29 age group where there was a higher percentage of male heads of households, the proportions of male heads was 8.3 percent and of female heads, 6.5 percent. In general,

males tended to be heads of households in the younger age group 25-29 years than was the case with females.

13.3 Ethnic Origin of Heads of Households

Table 13.3 shows the ethnic group to which heads of households in St. Kitts and Nevis belonged. As seen in the last row of the table, the majority of both male and female heads of household in **St Kitts** were of African origin, being 90.9 percent and 91.9 percent respectively. Male and female heads of Caucasian (white) origin constituted the next largest group being 3.4 percent in the case of male heads and 3.0 percent in that of female heads. All other ethnic groups constituted less than 1 percent in each case. With respect to Nevis, male and female of African origin constituted the largest ethnic group, namely 86.8 percent and 92.9 percent. Heads of households of Caucasian origin constituted the second largest ethnic group in the case of male heads (5 percent) while for female heads, the second largest ethnic group consisted of persons of mixed origin.

Table 13.3 (a) : Distribution of Household *Male* Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Ethnic Origin and Age Group-St. Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Total	African Descent	Indigenous People	East Indians	Chinese	Portuguese	Syrian Lebanon	White Caucasian	Mixed	Other	Don't Know
Male Heads -Total	6753	6140	3	91	10	15	9	232	183	33	37
Row Percent	100.0	90.92	0.04	1.35	0.15	0.22	0.13	3.44	2.71	0.49	0.55
15-19	58	57	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	355	301	0	13	0	0	0	28	11	1	1
25-29	631	544	0	21	0	0	0	39	14	7	6
30-34	824	743	1	16	2	1	1	24	26	7	3
35-39	999	926	1	16	2	0	2	19	21	7	5
40-44	950	898	0	9	2	3	0	12	15	2	9
45-49	832	772	1	6	0	3	0	22	19	5	4
50-54	504	457	0	6	1	2	2	21	12	1	2
55-59	359	313	0	3	2	0	0	25	15	1	0
60-64	297	269	0	0	0	1	3	7	15	0	2
65-69	290	264	0	0	0	0	1	17	7	1	0
70-74	244	223	0	0	0	2	0	6	9	1	3
75-79	222	199	0	0	0	2	0	10	11	0	0
80-84	126	116	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	0	0
85+	62	58	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

**Table 13.3 (b) : Distribution of Household *Female* Heads (15 yrs. and over)
by Ethnic Origin, Sex and Age Group-St. Kitts, 2001**

Age Group	Total	African Descent	Indigenous People	East Indians	Chinese	Portuguese	Syrian Lebanon	White Caucasian	Mixed	Other	Don't Know
Female Heads - Total	5095	4684	1	17	3	12	1	155	188	10	24
Row Percent	100.0	91.93	0.02	0.33	0.06	0.24	0.02	3.04	3.69	0.20	0.47
15-19	37	34	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
20-24	284	225	0	2	1	0	0	37	16	1	2
25-29	553	486	0	4	1	1	0	48	8	1	4
30-34	612	560	1	4	0	1	0	19	19	1	7
35-39	667	633	0	1	0	0	0	10	17	4	2
40-44	714	678	0	2	0	0	0	10	23	0	1
45-49	510	476	0	1	0	2	0	12	18	0	1
50-54	333	303	0	1	1	2	0	4	18	0	4
55-59	234	217	0	1	0	1	1	4	9	1	0
60-64	245	233	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0
65-69	232	216	0	0	0	1	0	3	12	0	0
70-74	252	233	0	0	0	2	0	2	14	0	1
75-79	181	169	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	1
80-84	142	131	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	0	1
85+	99	90	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0

Table 13.3 (c) : Distribution of Household *Male* Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Ethnic Origin, Sex and Age Group-*Nevis*, 2001

Age Group	Total	African Descent	Indigenous People	East Indians	Chinese	Portuguese	Syrian Lebanon	White Caucasian	Mixed	Other	Don't Know
Male Heads -Total	2250	1954	2	110	2	1	0	113	45	5	18
Row Percent	100.0	86.84	0.09	4.89	0.09	0.04	0.00	5.02	2.00	0.22	0.80
15-19	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	69	59	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
25-29	187	142	1	28	1	0	0	8	4	2	1
30-34	264	228	0	17	0	0	0	7	11	0	1
35-39	327	281	0	21	1	0	0	14	9	1	0
40-44	326	282	1	18	0	0	0	15	3	1	6
45-49	270	246	0	8	0	0	0	11	3	0	2
50-54	166	140	0	5	0	0	0	13	4	1	3
55-59	136	120	0	2	0	1	0	11	0	0	2
60-64	119	104	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	1
65-69	110	100	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	1
70-74	108	97	0	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	1
75-79	73	69	0	1	0	0	0	3		0	0
80-84	54	50	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
85+	33	28	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0

Table 13.3 (d) : Distribution of Household *Female* Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Ethnic Origin, Sex and Age Group-Nevis, 2001

Age Group	Total	African Descent	Indigenous People	East Indians	Chinese	Portuguese	Syrian Lebanon	White Caucasian	Mixed	Other	Don't Know
Female Heads -Total	1582	1469	0	21	0	0	0	42	46	1	3
Row Percent	100.0	92.86	0.00	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.65	2.91	0.06	0.19
15-19	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	59	51	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
25-29	103	98	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
30-34	165	148	0	4	0	0	0	3	9	1	0
35-39	176	162	0	3	0	0	0	4	7	0	0
40-44	220	207	0	4	0	0	0	6	3	0	0
45-49	148	137	0	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	1
50-54	116	106	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	1
55-59	104	94	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	1
60-64	91	86	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
65-69	98	94	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
70-74	109	102	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
75-79	77	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
80-84	69	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
85+	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

13.4 Marital and Union Status of Household Heads

Table 13.4 shows both legal (Marital) and non-legal (Common-law) status of heads of households. In terms of **St Kitts**, the percentage row at the bottom of Table 13.4 shows that in terms of marital status, 35.3 percent of male heads in **St Kitts** and 9.24 percent of female heads were legally married. The proportion of heads that were not in a union was higher for female heads (45.1 percent), than it was for male heads, being 31.4 percent. In terms of heads who were married but not in a union, the proportion was higher among female heads (3.9 percent) than among male (3.2 percent). The proportion legally separated and divorced was also higher for female heads than for male. In terms of union status, which classifies heads according to whether they were in common-law or visiting relationships, the proportion for each category was 12.1 percent and 8.9 percent in the case of male heads and 8.3 percent and 15.2

percent in the case of female.

With respect to **Nevis**, the proportion among male heads who were legally married was 45.8 percent and among female heads, 17.2 percent. However, among male heads, 2.8 percent were married but not in a union whilst among female heads the percentage was 4.6 percent. The proportions of heads not in a union of any type were 26.5 percent in the case of male heads and 37.8 percent for female heads. The proportions of separated and divorced in each case can be seen in the table. In terms of union status, the proportion of male head who were in common-law union was 7.6 percent and in a visiting union, 6.6 percent visiting. The corresponding proportion of female heads was 5.4 percent in common law union and 10.4 percent in visiting.

Table 13.4 (a): Distribution of Household *Male* Heads (15 yrs. and Over) by Marital/Union Status and Age Group-St. Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Marital / Union Status									
	Total	Legally Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Married, not in Union	Legally Separated, not In a Union	Widowed not in Union	Divorced Not in Union	Not in a Union	Don't Know/ Not Stated
Male Heads	6753	2383	816	599	214	40	181	118	2120	282
Row Percent	100.0	35.29	12.08	8.87	3.17	0.59	2.68	1.75	31.39	4.18
15-19	58	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	39	3
20-24	355	32	57	65	0	0	0	0	179	22
25-29	631	117	108	93	7	1	0	1	254	50
30-34	824	223	148	101	20	2	0	6	282	42
35-39	999	320	163	114	36	2	2	5	316	41
40-44	950	362	106	88	33	4	2	13	308	34
45-49	832	347	111	62	32	6	5	21	213	35
50-54	504	249	44	25	16	4	7	19	123	17
55-59	359	189	24	13	12	4	6	17	82	12
60-64	297	136	18	8	12	5	16	14	77	11
65-69	290	129	13	8	20	3	23	8	79	7
70-74	244	110	9	4	8	4	25	6	74	4
75-79	222	99	9	0	12	2	44	3	51	2
80-84	126	47	4	4	5	2	28	4	31	1
85+	62	23	0	0	1	1	23	1	12	1

Table 13.4 (b): Distribution of Household *Female* Heads (15 yrs. and Over) by Marital/Union Status and Age Group-St. Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Marital / Union Status									
	Total	Legally Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Married, not in Union	Legally Separated, not In a Union	Widowed not in Union	Divorced Not in Union	Not in a Union	Don't Know/ Not Stated
Female Heads	5095	471	423	772	201	57	509	174	2296	192
Row Percent	100.0	9.24	8.30	15.15	3.95	1.12	9.99	3.42	45.06	3.77
15-19	37	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	20	2
20-24	284	13	33	81	3	0	1	0	140	13
25-29	553	38	66	166	9	2	0	3	239	30
30-34	612	52	83	154	18	9	1	6	259	30
35-39	667	66	76	137	28	6	5	16	305	28
40-44	714	83	67	111	35	10	7	22	340	39
45-49	510	51	45	75	29	7	23	39	221	20
50-54	333	33	18	15	20	7	21	23	187	9
55-59	234	28	10	15	12	3	27	14	118	7
60-64	245	26	8	7	12	5	40	19	124	4
65-69	232	25	7	0	8	4	71	17	98	2
70-74	252	29	1	0	10	1	97	8	102	4
75-79	181	14	3	1	9	1	90	3	57	3
80-84	142	8	1	0	7	1	71	1	52	1
85+	99	5	0	0	1	1	55	3	34	0

Table 13.4 (c): Distribution of Household *Male* Heads (15 yrs. and Over) by Marital/Union Status and Age Group- Nevis, 2001

Age Group	Marital / Union Status									
	Total	Legally Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Married, not in Union	Legally Separated, not In a Union	Widowed not in Union	Divorced Not in Union	Not in a Union	Don't Know/ Not Stated
Male Heads	2250	1031	172	149	63	14	68	78	596	79
Row Percent	100.0	45.82	7.64	6.62	2.80	0.62	3.02	3.47	26.49	3.51
15-19	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	
20-24	69	7	6	7	0	0	0	0	48	1
25-29	187	55	25	35	2	1	0	0	63	6
30-34	264	100	30	32	3	0	1	3	82	13
35-39	327	153	35	28	9	0	0	10	83	9
40-44	326	163	26	20	7	0	1	6	90	13
45-49	270	132	23	12	9	4	0	16	63	11
50-54	166	90	12	7	8	2	2	8	32	5
55-59	136	72	5	4	7	2	3	9	28	6
60-64	119	68	4	1	1	0	6	6	26	7
65-69	110	61	3	1	3	2	2	9	26	3
70-74	108	61	2	0	6	1	7	8	20	3
75-79	73	34	0	0	3	1	17	2	15	1
80-84	54	24	1	0	2		15	0	12	0
85+	33	11	0	0	3	1	14	1	2	1

Table 13.4 (d): Distribution of Household *Female* Heads (15 yrs. and Over) by Marital/Union Status and Age Group- Nevis, 2001

Age Group	Marital / Union Status									
	Total	Legally Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Married, not in Union	Legally Separated, not In a Union	Widowed not in Union	Divorced Not in Union	Not in a Union	Don't Know/ Not Stated
Female Heads	1582	272	86	164	73	15	239	89	598	46
Row Percent	100.0	17.19	5.44	10.37	4.61	0.95	15.11	5.63	37.80	2.91
15-19	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
20-24	59	7	6	21	1	0	0	0	24	0
25-29	103	10	12	36	2	1	0	1	39	2
30-34	165	39	13	36	6	1	0	3	62	5
35-39	176	30	16	25	9	1	1	6	79	9
40-44	220	48	15	20	12	2	3	10	100	10
45-49	148	29	13	12	10	0	11	16	50	7
50-54	116	24	3	5	12	6	6	15	43	2
55-59	104	20	4	4	4	2	13	13	39	5
60-64	91	20	2	1	3	1	23	8	31	2
65-69	98	16	2	2	4	1	40	8	25	0
70-74	109	16	0	0	5	0	45	7	34	2
75-79	77	4	0	1	1	0	37	1	31	2
80-84	69	5	0	0	3	0	36	1	24	0
85+	42	2	0	0	1	0	24	0	15	0

13.5 Educational Attainment of Households Heads

Table 13.5 shows the highest level of educational attainment for male and females heads of households. In terms of **St Kitts**, 44.1 percent of male heads had attained secondary education as their highest level of achievement while for female heads the proportion was 47.5 percent. In terms of tertiary level education, the proportions were 9.8 percent and 7.1 percent respectively.

The proportion completing only 4-7 years of schooling at primary level was 22.9 percent among male heads and 23.7 percent among females. Small but significant proportions can be seen for heads with only 1-3 years schooling or none at all. In the case of male heads the respective proportions were 2.0 percent and 1.7 percent and for female heads, 2.5 percent and 1.7 percent. The general picture therefore was one in which only a small proportion seem to progress from secondary to tertiary level within the education system. The proportion of low achievers was significant, being 26.4 percent in the case of

male heads and 27.9 percent with respect to females.

With respect to **Nevis**, the proportion with secondary as the highest level of educational attainment was 38.2 percent for male heads and 38.2 percent for female. Transition to tertiary level was 11.4 percent in the case of male and 6.8 percent in the case of female heads. The proportion with only primary schooling of 4-7 years duration was quite large, being 32.3 percent in the case of male heads and 37.6 percent in the case of female heads.

In terms of age differences in the level of education attained, the younger population tended to have the advantage of benefiting from greater access to educational facilities than the older generation. However, this depends upon the point in time to which the data relate. Further, the focus is on household heads, who were largely, older members of the population. Table 13.6 shows that for the age groups 40-44 and 45-49, notwithstanding the larger numbers they represent among household heads, there was higher attainment at secondary level. Moreover female-headed households tended to have older heads, a factor that appears to contribute to the lower level of educational attainment observed.

Table 13.5 (a): Number and Percentage of Household *Male* Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five Year Age Group- St Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 years)	Primary grade (4- 7 years)	Secondary	Pre-University / Post Secondary / College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
Male Total	6753	137	1546	2976	594	662	304	116	418
Row percent	100	2.03	22.89	44.07	8.80	9.80	4.50	1.72	6.19
15-19	58	0	1	49	5	0	1	1	1
20-24	355	2	22	242	30	33	5	2	19
25-29	631	4	46	370	74	78	9	4	46
30-34	824	8	91	477	88	72	30	8	50
35-39	999	9	111	601	109	75	31	8	55
40-44	950	9	155	498	86	91	36	13	62
45-49	832	11	191	362	74	105	28	11	50
50-54	504	6	147	166	46	66	24	13	36
55-59	359	8	131	72	31	51	28	10	28
60-64	297	14	146	41	14	31	27	4	20
65-69	290	13	139	30	16	26	30	13	23
70-74	244	19	135	29	13	15	18	9	6
75-79	222	18	117	29	5	13	15	12	13
80-84	126	12	74	7	3	4	16	4	6
85+	62	4	40	3	0	2	6	4	3
Percentage Distribution									
Male Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.86	0.00	0.06	1.65	0.84	0.00	0.33	0.86	0.24
20-24	5.26	1.46	1.42	8.13	5.05	4.99	1.64	1.72	4.55
25-29	9.34	2.92	2.98	12.43	12.46	11.78	2.96	3.45	11.00
30-34	12.20	5.84	5.89	16.03	14.81	10.88	9.87	6.89	11.96
35-39	14.79	6.57	7.18	20.19	18.35	11.33	10.20	6.90	13.16
40-44	14.07	6.57	10.03	16.73	14.48	13.75	11.84	11.21	14.83
45-49	12.32	8.03	12.35	12.16	12.46	15.86	9.21	9.48	11.96
50-54	7.46	4.38	9.51	5.58	7.74	9.97	7.90	11.21	8.61
55-59	5.32	5.84	8.47	2.42	5.22	7.70	9.21	8.62	6.70
60-64	4.40	10.22	9.44	1.38	2.36	4.68	8.88	3.45	4.78
65-69	4.29	9.49	8.99	1.01	2.69	3.93	9.87	11.21	5.50
70-74	3.61	13.86	8.73	0.97	2.19	2.27	5.92	7.76	1.44
75-79	3.29	13.14	7.57	0.98	0.84	1.96	4.94	10.34	3.11
80-84	1.87	8.76	4.79	0.24	0.51	0.60	5.26	3.45	1.44
85+	0.92	2.92	2.59	0.10	0.00	0.30	1.97	3.45	0.72

Table 13.5 (b): Number and Percentage of Household *Female* Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five Year Age Group- St Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 years)	Primary grade (4- 7 years)	Secondary	Pre-University / Post Secondary / College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
Female Total	5095	127	1207	2422	409	363	275	85	207
Row percent	100	2.49	23.69	47.54	8.03	7.12	5.40	1.67	4.06
15-19	37	0	1	27	4	0	3	0	2
20-24	284	0	4	174	47	44	8	1	6
25-29	553	3	21	363	56	75	20		15
30-34	612	2	36	413	64	54	18	3	22
35-39	667	3	59	464	53	46	19	3	20
40-44	714	6	100	442	53	40	31	5	37
45-49	510	4	120	243	50	40	20	9	24
50-54	333	8	118	108	27	28	21	7	16
55-59	234	12	111	49	16	10	22	5	9
60-64	245	11	117	54	14	11	20	5	13
65-69	232	16	127	29	10	7	24	9	10
70-74	252	27	151	20	9	4	22	12	7
75-79	181	14	106	17	5	2	21	7	9
80-84	142	14	77	13	0	1	18	11	8
85+	99	7	59	6	1	1	8	8	9
Percentage Distribution									
Female Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.73	0.00	0.08	1.11	0.98	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.97
20-24	5.58	0.00	0.33	7.18	11.49	12.12	2.91	1.18	2.90
25-29	10.85	2.36	1.74	14.99	13.69	20.66	7.27	0.00	7.25
30-34	12.01	1.58	2.98	17.05	15.65	14.88	6.54	3.53	10.63
35-39	13.09	2.36	4.89	19.16	12.96	12.67	6.91	3.53	9.66
40-44	14.01	4.72	8.29	18.25	12.96	11.02	11.27	5.88	17.87
45-49	10.01	3.15	9.94	10.03	12.23	11.02	7.27	10.59	11.59
50-54	6.54	6.30	9.78	4.46	6.60	7.71	7.64	8.23	7.73
55-59	4.59	9.45	9.20	2.02	3.91	2.75	8.00	5.88	4.35
60-64	4.81	8.66	9.69	2.23	3.42	3.03	7.27	5.88	6.28
65-69	4.55	12.60	10.52	1.20	2.44	1.93	8.73	10.59	4.83
70-74	4.95	21.26	12.51	0.83	2.20	1.10	8.00	14.12	3.38
75-79	3.55	11.03	8.78	0.70	1.22	0.55	7.64	8.24	4.35
80-84	2.79	11.02	6.38	0.54	0.00	0.28	6.55	12.94	3.86
85+	1.94	5.51	4.89	0.25	0.25	0.28	2.91	9.41	4.35

Table 13.5 (c): Number and Percentage of Household *Male* Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five Year Age Group- *Nevis*, 2001

Age Group	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 years)	Primary grade (4- 7 years)	Secondary	Pre-University / Post Secondary / College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
Male Total	2250	46	726	859	214	257	17	20	111
Row percent	100	2.04	32.27	38.18	9.51	11.42	0.76	0.89	4.93
15-19	8	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	69	0	3	53	8	5	0	0	0
25-29	187	1	14	130	23	16	0	0	3
30-34	264	1	29	161	32	28	1	1	11
35-39	327	4	49	190	36	39	0	0	9
40-44	326	1	75	147	31	45	3	2	22
45-49	270	4	113	67	31	31	4	4	16
50-54	166	3	77	37	12	24	2	3	8
55-59	136	6	61	23	11	21	1	4	9
60-64	119	5	52	20	11	18	1	2	10
65-69	110	9	62	12	10	10	0	0	7
70-74	108	2	69	10	5	8	4	2	8
75-79	73	6	53	1	3	4	0	1	5
80-84	54	3	43	1	1	4	0	0	2
85+	33	1	25	0	0	4	1	1	1
Percentage Distribution									
Male Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.36	0.00	0.14	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-24	3.07	0.00	0.41	6.17	3.74	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-29	8.31	2.17	1.93	15.13	10.75	6.23	0.00	0.00	2.70
30-34	11.73	2.17	4.00	18.74	14.95	10.89	5.88	5.00	9.91
35-39	14.53	8.70	6.75	22.12	16.82	15.18	0.00	0.00	8.11
40-44	14.49	2.17	10.33	17.11	14.49	17.51	17.65	10.00	19.82
45-49	12.00	8.70	15.57	7.80	14.48	12.06	23.53	20.00	14.41
50-54	7.38	6.52	10.61	4.31	5.61	9.34	11.77	15.00	7.21
55-59	6.04	13.04	8.40	2.68	5.14	8.17	5.88	20.00	8.11
60-64	5.29	10.87	7.16	2.33	5.14	7.00	5.88	10.00	9.01
65-69	4.89	19.57	8.54	1.40	4.67	3.89	0.00	0.00	6.31
70-74	4.80	4.35	9.50	1.16	2.34	3.11	23.53	10.00	7.21
75-79	3.24	13.05	7.30	0.12	1.40	1.56	0.00	5.00	4.50
80-84	2.40	6.52	5.92	0.12	0.47	1.56	0.00	0.00	1.80
85+	1.47	2.17	3.44	0.00	0.00	1.56	5.88	5.00	0.90

Table 13.5 (d): Number and Percentage of Household *Female* Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Five Year Age Group- *Nevis*, 2001

Age Group	Total	Primary Grade (1-3 years)	Primary grade (4- 7 years)	Secondary	Pre-University / Post Secondary / College	University	Other	None	Not Stated
Female Total	1582	43	595	605	144	107	29	12	47
Row percent	100	2.72	37.61	38.24	9.10	6.76	1.83	0.76	2.97
15-19	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	59	1	1	41	12	4	0	0	0
25-29	103	0	3	81	12	5		1	1
30-34	165	3	8	105	26	15	2	2	4
35-39	176	0	12	128	10	18	0	0	8
40-44	220	0	46	120	23	19	2	1	9
45-49	148	2	63	48	14	13	2	1	5
50-54	116	5	55	28	9	14	1	1	3
55-59	104	1	57	18	13	5	5	2	3
60-64	91	3	50	15	8	6	5	1	3
65-69	98	6	71	7	4	2	7	0	1
70-74	109	5	79	7	8	3	0	1	6
75-79	77	5	61	2	4	1	2	0	2
80-84	69	7	53	1	1	2	3	1	1
85+	42	5	35	0	0	0	0	1	1
Percentage Distribution									
Female Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.32	0.00	0.17	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20-24	3.73	2.32	0.17	6.78	8.33	3.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-29	6.51	0.00	0.50	13.39	8.33	4.67	0.00	8.33	2.13
30-34	10.43	6.98	1.35	17.35	18.06	14.02	6.90	16.67	8.51
35-39	11.13	0.00	2.02	21.16	6.94	16.82	0.00	0.00	17.02
40-44	13.91	0.00	7.73	19.83	15.97	17.76	6.90	8.33	19.15
45-49	9.36	4.65	10.59	7.93	9.72	12.15	6.90	8.33	10.64
50-54	7.33	11.63	9.24	4.63	6.25	13.09	3.45	8.33	6.38
55-59	6.57	2.32	9.58	2.97	9.03	4.67	17.24	16.67	6.38
60-64	5.75	6.98	8.40	2.48	5.56	5.61	17.24	8.33	6.38
65-69	6.19	13.95	11.93	1.16	2.78	1.87	24.14	0.00	2.13
70-74	6.89	11.63	13.28	1.16	5.56	2.80	0.00	8.33	12.77
75-79	4.87	11.63	10.25	0.33	2.78	0.93	6.90	0.00	4.25
80-84	4.36	16.28	8.91	0.17	0.69	1.87	10.33	8.34	2.13
85+	2.65	11.63	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.34	2.13

13.6 Economic Activity of Household Heads

Economic activity status categories into which the population 15 years old and over are classified during the week preceding the census are shown in Tables 13.7 (a) and (b). Some of the activities indicated pertain to the production of economic goods and services within the economy while others do not. As seen in the table, male heads of households in St. Kitts who had a job amounted to 5,151. Among these 5,041 were working during the period of enumeration whilst 110 had jobs but did not work. In terms of female heads of households, 3,296 had a job and worked and 77 did not work. In terms of proportions, persons who had a job, constituted 76.2 percent in the case of male and 66.2 percent in the case of female household heads. A small number of both male and female heads were looking for work or indicated that they wanted work and were available. In terms of the rest of the population of household heads, the number of female heads who were engaged in home duties was 529. This was approximately four times as many as the number of males for whom the number was 134. The number of retired male heads was slightly more than was the case for female, being 680 and 673 respectively.

Table 13.6 (a): Distribution of Household Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Economic Activity Past Week, Sex and Age Group – St Kitts, 2001

Age Group	Total	Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
St Kitts -Male	6753	5041	110	199	44	134	107	680	113	64	261
Percent	100.0	74.65	1.63	2.95	0.65	1.98	1.58	10.07	1.67	0.95	3.86
15-24	413	298	15	24	2	9	39	0	4	5	17
25-44	3404	2865	61	130	23	39	64	2	30	37	153
45-64	1992	1630	30	44	17	34	4	106	32	16	79
65+	944	248	4	1	2	52	0	572	47	6	12
St Kitts -Female	5095	3296	77	101	18	529	133	673	129	33	106
Percent	100.0	64.69	1.51	1.98	0.35	10.38	2.61	13.21	2.53	0.65	2.08
15-24	321	212	6	21	2	20	51	0	2	3	4
25-44	2546	2066	55	62	9	159	81	1	23	22	68
45-64	1322	911	15	18	6	194	1	112	33	5	27
65+	906	107	1	0	1	156	0	560	71	3	7

With respect to **Nevis**, Table 13.7 (b) shows that there were 1,723 male and 945 female heads with jobs, being 76.6 percent and 59.7 percent in each case. There were 98 male heads of households who were occupied with home duties within the household, being expectedly smaller in relation to the number of females, for whom the number was 321. In terms of the economically inactive population, there were more male heads who were retired than in the case of female heads (213 as opposed to 169).

Table 13.6 (b): Distribution of Household Heads (15 yrs. And over) by Economic Activity Past Week, Sex and Age Group - Nevis , 2001

Age Group	Total	Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
Nevis – Male	2250	1681	42	51	23	98	16	213	57	6	63
Percent	100.0	74.71	1.87	2.27	1.02	4.36	0.71	9.47	2.53	0.27	2.80
15-24	77	63	1	4	0	4	2	0	1	0	2
25-44	1104	967	20	30	10	22	13	1	7	3	31
45-64	691	540	19	15	11	36	1	36	12	2	19
65+	378	111	2	2	2	36	0	176	37	1	11
Nevis -Female	1582	919	26	20	6	321	12	169	81	4	24
Percent	100.0	58.09	1.64	1.26	0.38	20.29	0.76	10.68	5.12	0.25	1.52
15-24	64	46	0	3	3	8	4	0	0	0	0
25-44	664	544	17	12	3	63	8	0	4	2	11
45-64	459	284	8	5	0	110	0	22	19	2	9
65+	395	45	1	0	0	140	0	147	58	0	4

13.7 Economic Activity by Selected Age group

Table 13.8 shows the population of household heads by selected age groups 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65 years and over. According to the data for **St Kitts**, the proportion of female heads in the 25-44 age group who had a job, was higher than for male heads, being 71.4 percent as opposed to 56.8 percent. In the case of the 45-64 age group however, the proportion was higher (32.3 percent) for male than for female heads for whom the proportion was 19.5 percent. In terms of heads 65 years and older, the proportion was higher (6.6 percent) for male heads than for female heads (4.9 percent)

With respect to **Nevis**, a higher proportion of female heads 15-24 years had jobs than was the case for male heads, the proportions being 5.0 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. In terms of the age group 25-44 years, the proportion of female heads who had jobs was higher than for male heads, namely 59.2

percent and 57.5 percent respectively. In terms of those looking for work, the proportion among female heads in the 15-24 age group was higher than in the case of male heads.

Table 13.7 (a): Percentage Distribution of Household Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Economic Activity Past Week, Sex and Age Group - St Kitts , 2001

Age Group	Total	Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
St Kitts -Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	6.11	5.91	13.64	12.06	4.55	6.72	36.45	0.00	3.54	7.81	6.51
25-44	50.41	56.83	55.45	65.33	52.27	29.10	59.81	0.29	26.55	57.81	58.62
45-64	29.50	32.34	27.27	22.11	38.64	25.37	3.74	15.59	28.32	25.00	30.27
65+	13.98	4.92	3.64	0.50	4.54	38.81	0.00	84.12	41.59	9.38	4.60
St Kitts Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	6.30	6.43	7.79	20.79	11.11	3.78	38.35	0.00	1.55	9.09	3.77
25-44	49.97	62.68	71.43	61.39	50.00	30.06	60.90	0.15	17.83	66.67	64.15
45-64	25.95	27.64	19.48	17.82	33.33	36.67	0.75	16.64	25.58	15.15	25.47
65+	17.78	3.25	1.30	0.00	5.56	29.49	0.00	83.21	55.04	9.09	6.61

Table 13.7 (b): Percentage Distribution of Household Heads (15 yrs. and over) by Economic Activity Past Week, Sex and Age Group - Nevis , 2001

Age Group	Total	Worked	Had Job Did Not Work	Looked for Work	Wanted Work and Available	Home Duties	Attended School	Retired	Disabled	Other	Not Stated
Nevis -Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	3.42	3.75	2.38	7.84	0.00	4.08	12.50	0.00	1.75	0.00	3.17
25-44	49.07	57.53	47.62	58.83	43.48	22.45	81.25	0.47	12.28	50.00	49.21
45-64	30.71	32.12	45.24	29.41	47.83	36.74	6.25	16.90	21.05	33.33	30.16
65+	16.80	6.60	4.76	3.92	8.69	36.73	0.00	82.63	64.91	16.67	17.46
Nevis -Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	4.05	5.01	0.00	15.00	50.00	2.49	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25-44	41.97	59.19	65.38	60.00	50.00	19.63	66.67	0.00	4.94	50.00	45.83
45-64	29.01	30.90	30.77	25.00	0.00	34.27	0.00	13.02	23.46	50.00	37.50
65+	24.97	4.90	3.85	0.00	0.00	43.61	0.00	86.98	71.60	0.00	16.67

13.8 Occupation of Heads of Households

Occupation together industry, provide fairly good indication of the nature of the economy in which goods and services are produced. Table 13.9 shows the number and percentage distribution of male and female heads of household according to various occupational categories. With respect to **St Kitts** the percentage column shows that craft and related workers and those engaged in elementary occupations were the two largest occupational groups among male heads. The proportions were 22.6 percent and 19.6 percent respectively. Plant and machine operators made up the third largest occupational group among male heads. In terms of higher-ranking occupations, male heads engaged as professionals constituted 11.5 percent and legislators and senior managers, 10.8 percent. With respect to female heads, elementary occupation was the largest single occupational group engaging 21.6 percent, while 17.4 percent and 14.0 percent respectively, were engaged in clerical and service occupations. In terms of higher-ranking occupations, 10.5 percent among female heads were in the professional occupational group and 8.4 percent in the legislators, senior officials and managers' category.

Table 13.8: Number of Heads of Households (15 yrs. and over) Who Worked in the Past Week by Occupational Group, Sex and Age Group, 2001

Occupational Group	Male Heads						Female Heads					
	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
St Kitts - Total	5151	100.0	313	2926	1660	252	3373	100.0	218	2121	926	108
Legislator/Manager	555	10.77	10	251	260	34	283	8.39	8	141	110	24
Professional	592	11.49	18	313	234	27	356	10.55	19	216	112	9
Technical	300	5.82	16	190	83	11	221	6.55	20	159	41	1
Clerical	300	5.82	26	191	74	9	588	17.43	69	409	105	5
Services/Sales	158	3.07	6	106	41	5	473	14.02	23	304	139	7
Skilled/Agricultural	272	5.28	18	146	85	23	31	0.92	1	17	6	7
Craft	1166	22.64	82	754	312	18	205	6.08	10	140	48	7
Machine Operator	690	13.40	31	362	251	46	422	12.51	46	324	51	1
Elementary	1012	19.65	93	543	298	78	729	21.61	12	366	304	47
Defense Force	30	0.58	3	22	5	0	9	0.27	0	8	1	0
Not Stated	76	1.48	10	48	17	1	56	1.66	10	37	9	0
Nevis - Total	1721	100.0	64	986	558	113	945	100.0	46	561	292	46
Legislator/Manager	169	9.82	2	81	73	13	86	9.10	0	33	44	9
Professional	103	5.98	1	57	37	8	41	4.34	2	27	12	0
Technical	133	7.73	5	84	40	4	102	10.79	3	64	32	3
Clerical	55	3.20	4	39	9	3	126	13.33	20	83	21	2
Services/Sales	136	7.90	5	88	38	5	354	37.46	15	239	93	7
Skilled/Agricultural	115	6.68	2	55	45	13	9	0.95	0	3	4	2
Craft	560	32.54	27	344	174	15	39	4.13	1	21	16	1
Machine Operator	160	9.30	5	94	51	10	14	1.48	1	7	6	0
Elementary	260	15.11	13	128	79	40	162	17.14	4	78	60	20
Defense Force	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	30	1.74	0	16	12	2	12	1.27	0	6	4	2

Table 13.9 also shows that for **Nevis**, more than a third (32.5 percent) among male heads were in craft and related occupations whilst elementary occupation and plant and machine operators accounted for 15.1 percent and 9.3 percent respectively. The data show that for female heads, service workers were the largest single group accounting for 37.5 percent followed by elementary occupations (17.1 percent), clerks (13.3 percent) and technicians and associated, (10.8 percent). In terms of higher-ranking occupations, namely, professionals, and senior officials and managers the proportions were 4.3 percent and 9.1 percent. Percentage distributions for occupations according to age group can be seen in Table 13.10.

Table 13.9: Percentage Heads of Households (15 yrs. and over) Who Worked in the Past Week by Occupational Group, Sex and Age Group, 2001

Occupational Group	Male Heads					Female Heads				
	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
St Kitts - Percent	100.0	6.07	56.81	32.23	4.89	100.0	6.46	62.88	27.46	3.20
Legislator/Manager	100.0	1.80	45.22	46.85	6.13	100.0	2.83	49.82	38.87	8.48
Professional	100.0	3.04	52.87	39.53	4.56	100.0	5.34	60.67	31.46	2.53
Technical	100.0	5.33	63.33	27.67	3.67	100.0	9.05	71.95	18.55	0.45
Clerical	100.0	8.67	63.67	24.66	3.00	100.0	11.73	69.56	17.86	0.85
Services/Sales	100.0	3.80	67.09	25.95	3.16	100.0	4.86	64.27	29.39	1.48
Skilled/Agricultural	100.0	6.62	53.68	31.25	8.45	100.0	3.23	54.84	19.35	22.58
Craft	100.0	7.03	64.67	26.76	1.54	100.0	4.88	68.29	23.41	3.42
Machine Operator	100.0	4.49	52.46	36.38	6.67	100.0	10.90	76.78	12.08	0.24
Elementary	100.0	9.19	53.65	29.45	7.71	100.0	1.65	50.20	41.70	6.45
Defense Force	100.0	10.00	73.33	16.67	0.00	100.0	0.00	88.89	11.11	0.00
Not Stated	100.0	13.16	63.16	22.37	1.31	100.0	17.86	66.07	16.07	0.00
Nevis - Percent	100.0	3.72	57.29	32.42	6.57	100.0	4.87	59.37	30.90	4.87
Legislator/Manager	100.0	1.18	47.93	43.20	7.69	100.0	0.00	38.37	51.16	10.47
Professional	100.0	0.97	55.34	35.92	7.77	100.0	4.88	65.85	29.27	0.00
Technical	100.0	3.76	63.16	30.07	3.01	100.0	2.94	62.75	31.37	2.94
Clerical	100.0	7.27	70.91	16.36	5.46	100.0	15.87	65.87	16.67	1.59
Services/Sales	100.0	3.68	64.70	27.94	3.68	100.0	4.24	67.51	26.27	1.98
Skilled/Agricultural	100.0	1.74	47.83	39.13	11.30	100.0	0.00	33.33	44.44	22.23
Craft	100.0	4.82	61.43	31.07	2.68	100.0	2.56	53.85	41.03	2.56
Machine Operator	100.0	3.12	58.75	31.88	6.25	100.0	7.14	50.00	42.86	0.00
Elementary	100.0	5.00	49.23	30.38	15.39	100.0	2.47	48.15	37.04	12.34
Defense Force	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Not Stated	100.0	0.00	53.33	40.00	6.67	100.0	0.00	50.00	33.33	16.67

13.9 Industrial Grouping of Household Heads

The distribution of household heads by industry group is shown in Table 13.11. According to the data for **St Kitts**, the largest proportion (19.4 percent) of male heads consisted of persons in the services industry followed by construction (20.4 percent). In terms of other industries, 14.2 percent were in manufacturing and 11.3 percent were in agriculture and fishing. In the case of female heads, more than one third were engaged in the public services sector, namely education, health and social and community services. Together these occupations accounted for 33.2 percent of female heads. In terms of the remaining industries, 21.8 percent were in manufacturing and 13.2 percent were in wholesale and retail trade.

In terms of Nevis Table 13.11 (b) indicates that 25.7 percent of male heads of households were in the wholesale and retail trade industry group while 14 percent were in transport, storage and communications and 13.9 percent in public social and community services. In the case of female heads, 31.9 percent were in transport, storage and communication, 24.5 percent in services and 13.2 percent in hotels and restaurants.

Table 13.10 (a): Number and Percentage Heads of Households (15 yrs. and over) Who Worked in the Past Week by Industrial Group, Sex and Age Group- St Kitts, 2001

Industrial Group	Male Heads						Female Heads					
	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
St Kitts - Total	5151	100.0	313	2926	1660	252	3373	100.0	218	2121	926	108
Agriculture and Fishing	580	11.26	42	311	189	38	184	5.46	0	71	100	13
Manufacturing	732	14.21	43	403	257	29	735	21.79	61	538	130	6
Electricity Gas and Water	150	2.91	5	81	55	9	17	0.50	1	14	2	0
Construction	1051	20.40	96	673	266	16	30	0.89	4	18	7	1
Wholesale/ Retail Trade	511	9.92	40	284	158	29	444	13.16	31	249	126	38
Hotel and Restaurant	100	1.94	3	66	31		203	6.02	19	141	41	2
Transport and Comm.	484	9.40	11	269	179	25	128	3.79	4	91	31	2
Financial Intermed.	180	3.49	7	118	51	4	188	5.57	15	119	51	3
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	222	4.31	12	109	89	12	154	4.57	15	107	30	2
Public Administration & Social Security	425	8.25	22	245	134	24	307	9.10	22	194	85	6
Education	196	3.81	7	111	66	12	332	9.84	24	195	103	10
Health & Social Work	128	2.48	6	68	41	13	322	9.55	13	186	117	6
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	254	4.93	8	110	105	31	162	4.80	5	102	41	14
Not Stated	138	2.68	11	78	39	10	167	4.95	4	96	62	5

Table 13.10 (b): Number and Percentage Heads of Households (15 yrs. and over) Who Worked in the Past Week by Industrial Group, Sex and Age Group- Nevis, 2001

Industrial Group	Male Heads						Female Heads					
	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Nevis - Total	1723	100.0	64	987	559	113	945	100.0	46	561	292	46
Agriculture and Fishing	178	10.33	3	74	72	29	27	2.86	0	10	12	5
Manufacturing	30	1.74	2	23	5	0	2	0.21	1	1	0	0
Elec. Gas and Water	75	4.35	3	41	29	2	38	4.02	1	23	12	2
Construction	78	4.53	1	43	26	8	11	1.16	2	7	2	0
Wholesale/ Retail Trade	442	25.65	22	287	126	7	2	0.21	0	2	0	0
Hotel and Restaurant	147	8.53	7	78	51	11	125	13.23	4	62	41	18
Transport and Comm.	242	14.05	9	179	50	4	302	31.96	19	207	69	7
Financial Intermed.	125	7.25	1	70	47	7	32	3.39	2	14	16	0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	37	2.15	2	24	10	1	55	5.82	6	34	15	0
Public Administration & Social Security	45	2.61	2	22	14	7	28	2.96	2	17	8	1
Education	126	7.31	2	56	53	15	69	7.30	3	46	20	
Health & Social Work	37	2.15	2	21	14		63	6.67	3	40	17	3
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	32	1.86	3	14	11	4	71	7.51	0	39	30	2
private Households with Employed Persons	77	4.47	2	33	33	9	42	4.44	3	18	18	3
Not Stated	52	3.02	3	22	18	9	78	8.25	0	41	32	5

13.10 Status in Employment

Heads of households are classified by type of worker according to whether they are: paid employees in public or private employment; work for a statutory board; have own business or work without pay or as an apprentice. Table 13.12 shows the number of household heads in each category and the percentage distribution as well. According to the data for **St Kitts**, 41.7 percent of male household heads worked for private establishments as employees. The corresponding proportion who work in Government was 24.5 percent and in statutory boards, 14.7 percent. The proportion of self-employed male household heads was 17.1 percent. In terms of female heads, 51.8 percent worked as employees in private establishments whilst 27.5 percent were government employees. The proportion employed with statutory boards was 9.7 percent, while 9 percent had their own business.

With respect to **Nevis**, more than half (54.2 percent) among male household heads who were employed, worked as employees of private establishments. A smaller proportion (18.1 percent), were employees of government. The proportion employed with statutory boards was 1.9 percent whilst a significantly large proportion, (22.9 percent) had their own business. In the case of females, 60.8 percent were employees of private enterprise while 21.8 percent were employees of government. The proportion who owned their business was significant, constituting 12.7 percent.

Table 13.11 : Number and Percentage Heads of Households (15 yrs. and over) Who Worked in the Past Week by Sex, Age Group and Status in Employment, 2001

Status in Employment	Male Heads						Female Heads					
	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
St Kitts – Total	4755	100.0	291	2701	1534	229	3253	100.0	212	2045	892	104
Paid Employee												
-Government	1184	24.90	56	677	380	71	894	27.48	55	539	278	22
- Private	1985	41.74	177	1243	519	46	1686	51.83	139	1162	363	22
- Statutory	700	14.72	40	377	254	29	314	9.65	9	173	123	9
Unpaid Worker	15	0.32	1	9	4	1	15	0.46	1	4	6	4
Own Business												
-Paid Help	307	6.46	1	124	156	26	55	1.69	0	30	20	5
-Unpaid Help	507	10.66	12	240	202	53	239	7.35	5	99	95	40
Apprentice	5	0.11	0	4	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Don't Know/ N. S.	52	1.09	4	27	19	2	50	1.54	3	38	7	2
Nevis - Total	1670	100.0	64	961	535	110	930	100.0	46	554	287	43
Paid Employee												
-Government	303	18.14	8	151	118	26	203	21.83	11	124	63	5
- Private	905	54.19	51	610	216	28	565	60.75	29	376	147	13
- Statutory	32	1.92	1	18	11	2	17	1.83	0	11	6	0
Unpaid Worker	14	0.84	0	4	5	5	11	1.18	1	2	4	4
Own Business												
-Paid Help	154	9.22	0	64	76	14	44	4.73	0	12	30	2
-Unpaid Help	228	13.65	2	102	93	31	74	7.96	1	23	31	19
Apprentice	5	0.30	1	1	2	1	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Don't Know/ N. S.	29	1.74	1	11	14	3	16	1.72	4	6	6	0

Note: Total heads do not tally with the corresponding totals in Table 13.9, 13.11(a) & (b).



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