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Executive Summary

Decennial population and housing censuses are carried out in practically every country. The censuses are used to track the shift in the demographics of nationally based households and their members. The data collected is also used to track socio-economic changes occurring within country.

The results of the 2010 Virgin Islands Population and Housing census have essentially produced a plethora of information about the socio-economic conditions within the Virgin Islands. The purpose of this national report is to document and share the findings of the census. It is hoped that this information would be effectively used to inform decision-making at the policy level in both the public and private sectors so that the specific needs of the population or population sub-groups are addressed. The following paragraphs relay some of the significant findings.

In 2010 there were a total of 10,830 households and 28,054 persons residing in the Virgin Islands. When disaggregated by island, the data showed that 83% of the population or 23,419 persons resided on the island of Tortola; 14% or 3,930 persons resided on Virgin Gorda; 1% or 285 persons resided on Anegada and 1% or 298 persons on the island of Jost Van Dyke. The remaining islands and cays along with persons living on yachts accounted for 122 persons or less than 1% of the total population. The nuclear family was the most dominant family type and while the majority of the households were headed by males, most of the single parent households were headed by females. The overall average household size was 2.59 persons and just under half of the population indicated that they were married.

As it relates to origins of the population, the data showed that 61% of the population was born outside of the BVI. And within this sub-group, the majority of expatriates hailed from Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Jamaica. The main reason given for immigrating to the Virgin Islands was to seek employment; and almost half of the expatriates who responded to the

census questionnaire indicated that they had moved to this country between the years 2000 and 2010. Over 45% of expatriates living in the Virgin Islands had acquired some form of legal status.

With respect to employment, the data showed that almost 62% of the population of the Virgin Islands was in the labour force. The data further showed that overall 2.8% of the total population of the Virgin Islands was unemployed and that unemployment was relatively high among young adults or persons aged 15 to 29 years. For this age group 7.3% of them were unemployed. The unemployment rate was practically the same for both males and females (2.8%). Tortola had the highest unemployment rate in the Virgin Islands with 3.0% and Anegada had the lowest with 1.2%. The unemployment rate among nationals was 3.9% and was 2.3% among non-nationals.

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) shows the extent to which persons of working age (15–64 years) are either working or actively seeking a job. The movement of persons in and out of the labour force is what affects this rate most. Based on the number of persons in the labour force and the number of persons in the working age group, the Virgin Islands had an overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of 86.2%. This LPFR is very high by any standards as, typically, this rate lies between 60% (at the lower end) and 75% (at the upper end) for developed countries. This unusually high LFPR of the Virgin Islands was fueled mainly by the high immigration activity. The LFPR for males was 90.0% while that of females stood at 82.6%. The LFPR was just over 85% in all the islands except for Virgin Gorda where it was 88.5%. Persons who were born in this country had LFPR of 80.5% while those who were born abroad had a LFPR of 89%. Overall, of those persons who were employed, 18.0% were employed by Government while 63.0% were working in the private sector. Just over 10% were entrepreneurs.

Approximately 67.6% of the workers had white collar jobs while 31.5% held blue collar jobs. The most common occupations were Service, Shop and Sales

workers which accounted for 19.1% of the working population. As many as 69.0% of workers in Tortola were white collar workers compared to as little as 50.0% in Anegada. Whereas as many as 39% of workers in Virgin Gorda were blue collar workers while as little as 30.0% in Jost Van Dyke were of the same type of worker. Overall, 83.6% of females were mostly concentrated in the white collar jobs and 15.3% in blue collar jobs. Males were virtually split amongst the two types with 46.9% working in the blue collar jobs and 52.2% in white collar jobs. As it relates to persons born in the Virgin Islands, 76.3% worked in white collar jobs and 22.3% in blue collar jobs. Persons from abroad had 63.9% employed as white collar workers and 35.3% as blue collar workers

Finally, as it relates to income, the census results showed that the median income for the Virgin Islands was US$1,733.60 per month. Therefore as per international standards, anyone who earned 80% or less than US$1400 was considered as having had relatively low income. The data showed that of those who stated their income, 29.1% of the population earned a relatively low income. And almost 27% of females were relative low income earners when compared to 21.6% of male workers. Of those persons who were born outside of the country 33.4% earned relatively low income compared to17.4% of persons born in this country.

The overall average monthly income earned by all workers in the Virgin Islands was US$2452.73. When disaggregated by island, the average monthly incomes for workers on Tortola was US$2,555.20, Virgin Gorda US$1,998.82, Jost Van Dyke US$1,750.00 and Anegada US$1,658.19. Nationals earned on average US$2927.90 per month which amounts to being 29.1% more than the US$2,268.77 earned by their non-national counterparts. The Gini Coefficient, which is a measure of income inequality within a country, was 0.3272 (on a scale of 0 to 1). The level of this coefficient suggests that the personal income in the Virgin Islands is relatively equally distributed.

Introduction

The field exercise of the 2010 Population and Housing Census started in August of 2010. Over 100 enumerators were mobilized to capture the characteristics of the households and their members. The household and the persons questionnaires combined had 17 sections and 117 questions. Due to the length of the instrument, it took between 30 minutes and 1 hour to complete a household depending on the number of members.

There were a number of interruptions and delays in the exercise due to hurricanes, other inclement weather and other events. The steep hilly terrain of certain parts of the country also presented some challenges. This exercise was practically completed within 8 months but problems associated threats, refusals, call backs and capturing persons living on the outer islands and yachts resulted in the process being drawn out. After capturing about 83% of the population, the field exercise was terminated in July 2012. At this point, 8,900 households and 23,108 persons were enumerated. After modifying the data for enumeration districts that were not completely enumerated during the field exercise, the total counts were 10,830 households and 28,054 persons.

After gathering the questionnaires at the census office, in preparation for scanning, they were coded, edited and corrected. Questions on the instrument relating to a person's country of birth, occupation, and industry had to be coded using codes that met international standards. The questionnaires were also checked for consistency and other errors. This aspect of the exercise, due to the large volume of questionnaires (over 32,000) and the tedious nature of the coding, editing and correcting processes, took almost a year to complete. The scanning of the questionnaires was done after batches of enumeration districts were completed.

Household Characteristics

General Characteristics

The Virgin Islands is made up of over forty-two (42) islands, rocks and keys. Many of these land masses are uninhabited. A total of 10,830 households were accounted for. Tortola, the largest island, accommodated almost 83% of the households. Anegada, which is the second largest island (as far as land mass goes) had a mere 1% of the households. Almost 15% of the households were concentrated in Virgin Gorda (see Table 1).

Table 1: Number of Households by Island.

Island	Number of Households	Percent
Anegada	112	1.0
Cooper lsland	12	0.1
Great Camanoe Island	4	0.0
Jost Van Dyke	120	1.1
Tortola	8,981	82.9
Virgin Gorda	1,593	14.7
Yachts	8	0.1
Total	10,830	100.0

The Virgin Islands had a total of 10,830 households and a corresponding population of 28,054 persons. This resulted in an average household size of 2.59 persons. Tortola with 23,941 persons and 8,981 households had an average of 2.62 persons living in each household while Virgin Gorda with 3,930 persons and 1,593 households had a slightly lower average household size of 2.47 persons (see Table 2).

Table 2: Households, Persons and Average Size of Household by Island

Island	Households	Persons	Average Household Size
Anegada	112	285	2.54
Cooper lsland	12	26	2.17
Great Camanoe Island	4	6	1.50
Jost Van Dyke	120	298	2.48
Tortola	8,981	23,491	2.62
Virgin Gorda	1,593	3,930	2.47
Yachts	8	18	2.25
Total	10,830	28,054	2.59

Family Types

John Paul II on November 30, 1986 lamented that "As the family goes, so goes the nation and so goes the whole word …" (goodreads, 2014). This quotation clearly suggests the importance of maintaining and sustaining a solid family unit. The nuclear family is often referred to as the solid family unit. Some of the advantages associated with this family arrangement include; a stable environment, behavioral stability, a sense of consistency, learning skills, sharing responsibility and physical and emotional support (Putatunda, 2008). Research has shown that the breakdown of the family has numerous social implications and by extension several economic implications.

Families living in a nuclear family arrangement accounted for 40.3% of all family types while persons living alone made up 30.3% of all households. The proportion of the single person family type continued to increase mainly due to the immigration of lone individuals for mainly employment purposes. Over 12% of the family types were extended families. The single parent family arrangement, the most vulnerable and least favored family type, accounted for 13.6% of all family types (see Table 3). Thompson outlined economic stress, too many tasks, being lonely and negative children behavior as some of the main disadvantages associated with the single parent family type (Victoria Thompson, 2014).

Table 3: Family Types of Households

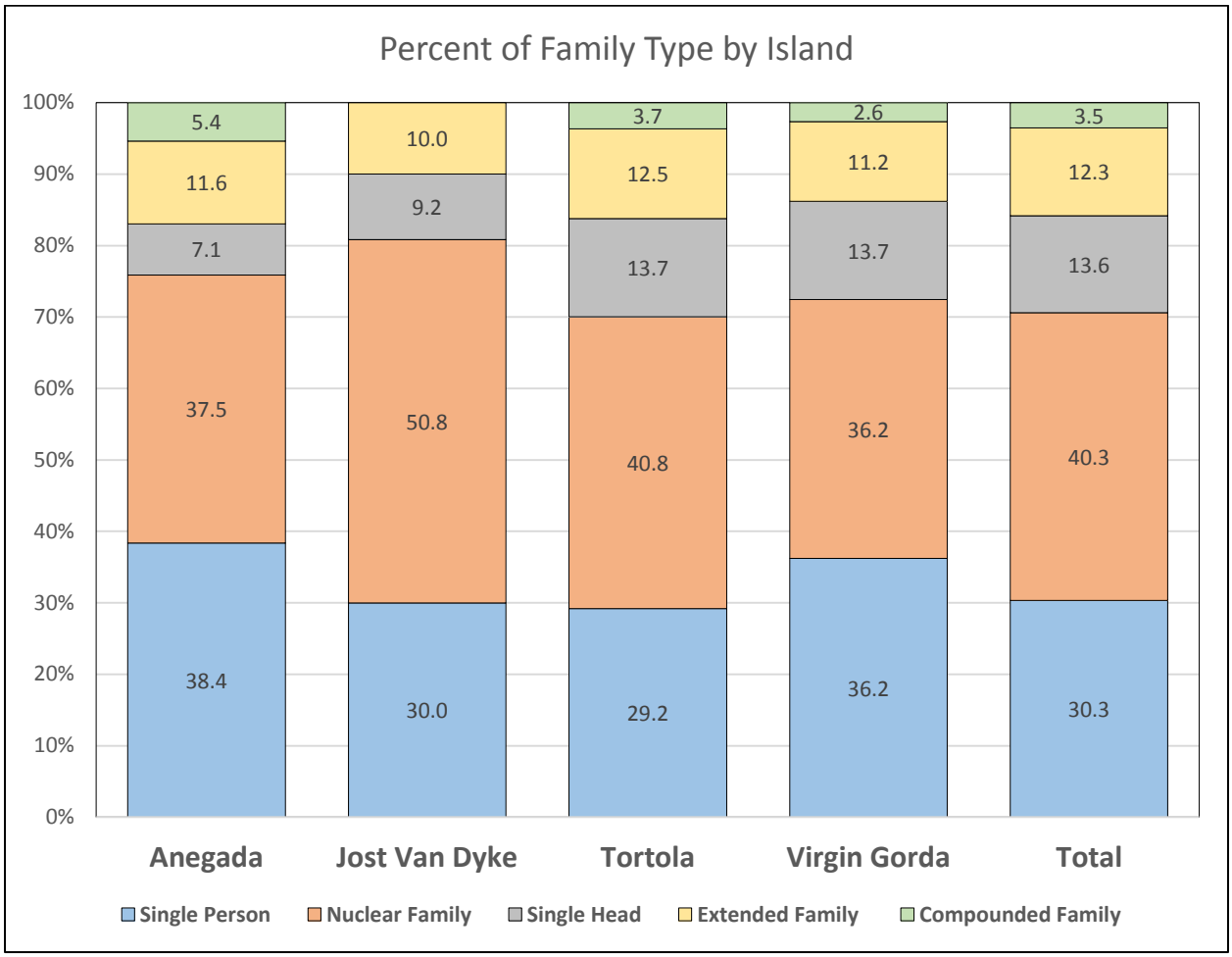
Family Type	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Single Household	3,285	30.3	30.3
Nuclear (Spouses Only)	1,565	14.5	40.3
Nuclear (Child)	1,157	10.7	
Nuclear (Children)	1,638	15.1	
Single head (Child)	783	7.2	13.6
Single head (Children)	689	6.4	
Extended Family (Nuclear)	819	7.6	12.3
Extended Family (Non-Nuclear)	510	4.7	
Compounded (Nuclear)	223	2.1	3.6
Compounded (Non-Nuclear)	161	1.5	
Total	10,830	100.0	100.0

Over 38% of households in Anegada, just over 32% of those in Virgin Gorda and just over 29% of those in Tortola were single-person households. While half of the households in Jost Van Dyke housed nuclear families, just over 36% of households in Virgin Gorda had this family type. Only 7.1% of the households in Anegada had the single-parent family arrangement compared to Tortola and Virgin Gorda which both had over 13% of this family type. The percentage of households that housed the extended family type was not very different across the four major islands (see Table 4 and Figure 1).

Table 4: Family Types by Islands

Family Type	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		Total
Single Household	43	38.4	0	0.0	2	50.0	36	30.0	2,623	29.2	577	36.2	4	50.0	3,285
Nuclear (Spouses Only)	12	37.5	6	50.0	2	50.0	21	50.8	1,300	40.8	222	36.2	2	50.0	1,565
Nuclear (Child)	14		0		0		20		975		148		0		1,157
Nuclear (Children)	16		0		0		20		1,393		207		2		1,638
Single head (Child)	7	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	9.2	656	13.7	112	13.7	0	0.0	783
Single head (Children)	1		0		0		3		578		107		0		689
Extended Family (Nuclear)	12	11.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	10.0	707	12.5	92	11.2	0	0.0	819
Extended Family (Non-Nuclear)	1		0		0		4		419		86		0		510
Compounded (Nuclear)	3	5.4	0	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	208	3.7	12	2.6	0	0.0	223
Compounded (Non-Nuclear)	3		6		0		0		122		30		0		161
Total	112	100.0	12	100	4	100	120	100.0	8,981	100.0	1,593	100.0	8	100	10,830

Figure 1: Percent of Family Type by Island

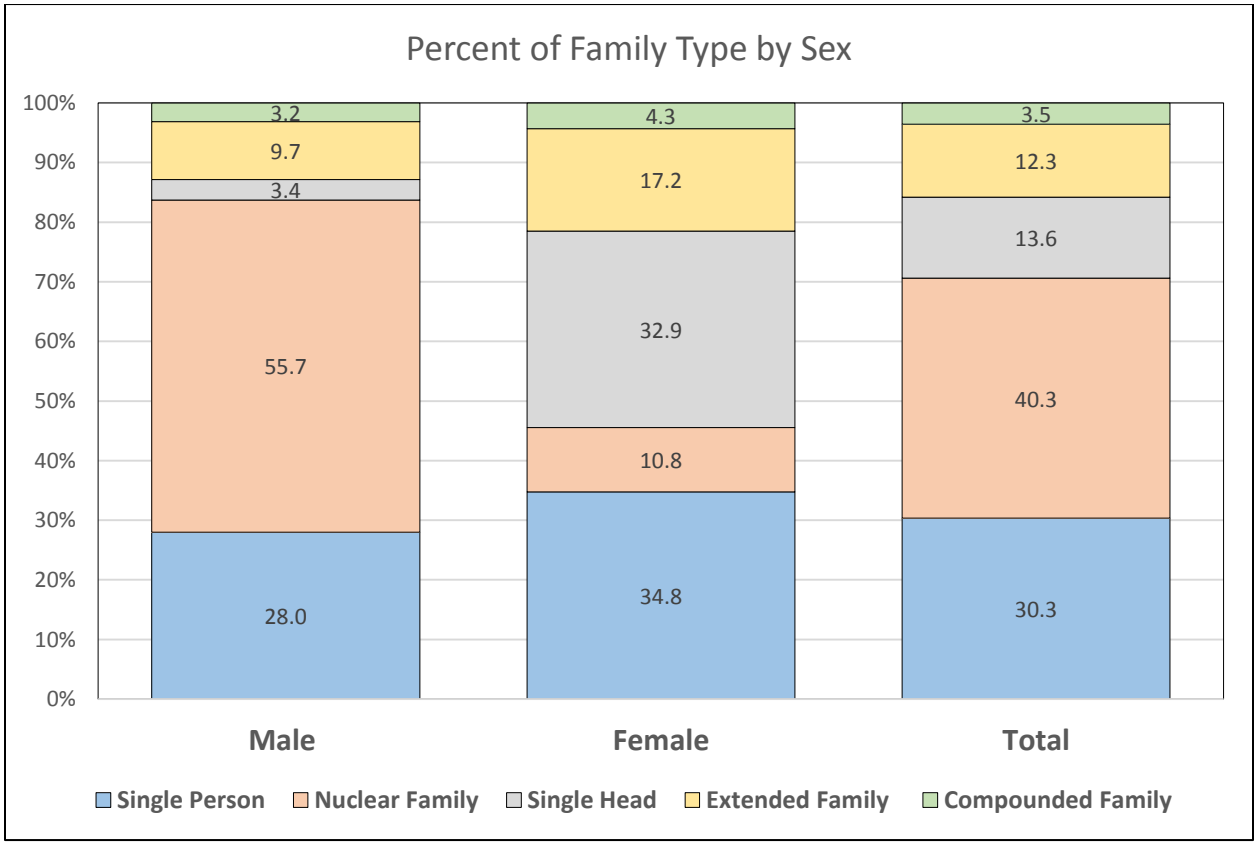


Of the 10,830 households, 7,103 (65.6%) were head by males and 3,727 (34.4%) were headed by females. While 55.7% of the households headed by males were of a nuclear nature, only 10.8% of female-headed households were of this nature. On the other hand, while 32.9% of female-headed households were single-parent households, a mere 3.4% of males headed households were of this type. Around 35% of the female-headed households were single households, while 28.0% of male headed households were of this type (see Table 5 and Figure 2).

Table 5: Family Type by Sex of Head of Household

Family Type	What is your Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
Single Household	1,989	28.0	1,296	34.8	3,285	30.3
Nuclear (Spouses Only)	1,414	55.7	151	10.8	1,565	40.3
Nuclear (Child)	1,036		121		1,157	
Nuclear (Children)	1,508		130		1,638	
Single head (Child)	148	3.4	635	32.9	783	13.6
Single head (Children)	97		592		689	
Extended Family (Nuclear)	500	9.7	319	17.2	819	12.3
Extended Family (Non-Nuclear)	187		323		510	
Compounded (Nuclear)	139	3.2	84	4.3	223	3.5
Compounded (Non-Nuclear)	85		76		161	
Total	7,103	100	3,727	100	10,830	100
Sex Percent		65.6		34.4		

Figure 2: Percent of Family Type by Sex



Over 32% of households headed by persons from abroad were single households. This compares to 25.3% of households headed by persons born in

this country. However, over 17% of households headed by persons born in this country were single-parent households while such was the case for 11.9% of households headed by persons from abroad. About 40% of the households headed by both persons born in this country and persons from abroad were nuclear households (see Table 6).

Table 6: Family type by Place of Birth

Family Type	Where were you born						Total	
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated			
Single Household	843	25.3	2,440	32.6	2	50.0	3,285	30.3
Nuclear (Spouses Only)	424	41.1	1,141	39.9	0	25.0	1,565	40.3
Nuclear (Child)	357		799		1		1,157	
Nuclear (Children)	590		1,048		0		1,638	
Single head (Child)	292	17.4	490	11.9	1	25.0	783	13.6
Single head (Children)	288		401		0		689	
Extended Family (Nuclear)	299	14.5	520	11.3	0	0.0	819	12.3
Extended Family (Non-Nuclear)	183		327		0		510	
Compounded (Nuclear)	33	1.8	190	4.3	0	0.0	223	3.5
Compounded (Non-Nuclear)	26		135		0		161	
Total	3,335	100	7,491	100	4	100	10,830	100
Place of birth percent		30.8		69.2		0.0		

Housing

Characteristics of Occupied Building

Many businesses that now occupy prime and expensive commercial spaces have their humble beginnings as small businesses in bedrooms, studies, basements or the first floors of residential houses. Whether or not a small business graduates to the commercial district depends on many factors of which the commercial rent level is the most determining.

Over 96% of the households were strictly residential in nature while 2.8% were a combination of residential and commercial. A mere 0.4% of households was used as both residential and professional offices (see Table 7). The information does not support the fact whether this low level of commercial activities in the personal households is due to the dwindling of small businesses interests or graduations to other commercial space.

Table 7: Type of Building

Type of Building	Frequency	Percent
Residential	10,407	96.1
Residential/Commercial	305	2.8
Residential/Professional (Office – Service Providers)	42	0.4
Other	52	0.5
Not Stated	24	0.2
Total	10,830	100.0

As much as 96.6% of the households in Tortola were strictly residential. Jost Van Dyke had the lowest of this type of household with 92.5%. While only 4.2% of households in Jost Van Dyke accommodated both residential and commercial activities, an even smaller 2.6% of households in Tortola were of this nature (see Table 8).

Table 8: Type of Building by Island

Type of Building	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper lsland		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Residential	108	96.4	12	100	4	100	111	92.5	8,680	96.6	1,484	93.2	8	100	10,407
Residential/Commercial	4	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.2	236	2.6	60	3.8	0	0.0	305
Residential/Professional (Office – Service Providers)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	22	0.2	18	1.1	0	0.0	42
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	19	0.2	31	1.9	0	0.0	52
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Total	112	100	12	100	4	100	120	100	8,981	100	1,593	100	8	100	10,830

The quality of a house is determined by the age of the structure and the materials from which it is constructed. This takes on added importance as the Virgin Islands are prone to hurricane-related disasters. The quality of the housing stock has many implications. It indicates the ability of the houses to withstand natural disasters and hence the likelihood to place burden on the limited disaster fund. This also has implications for recovery efforts and time in the event of a disaster. It also determines the level and quality of insurance that can be secured and the cost of premiums of insurance policies.

Almost 88% of households in the Virgin Islands occupied houses that had houses with outer walls constructed from concrete, blocks, bricks, or stone. This then suggests that the housing stock of the Virgin Islands (on a whole) is of high quality when considering the 'material' criteria. Under 12% of households lived in houses that were made of wood or wood plus some other material (see Table 9).

Table 9: What is the main material of the outer walls

Main Material	Frequency	Percent
Wood	732	11.8
Wood and Brick	57	
Wood and concrete	356	
Wood and galvanized	128	
Concrete	9,307	87.7
Concrete and Blocks	59	
Stone	105	
Brick	14	
Stone and Brick	15	
Other	8	0.1
Not Stated	49	0.5
Total	10,830	100

As much as 91.1% of the housing stock in Tortola was constructed from concrete and related materials while as little as 40.2% of those in Anegada were constructed from the same materials. And, while a small 8.3% of the households in Tortola occupied houses made of wood and other materials, a significant 59.8% of households in Anegada occupied in houses made from these vulnerable materials (see Table 10).

Table 10: Material of Outer Walls by Island.

Material of the outer walls	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Wood	50	59.8	2	16.7	0	0.0	36	47.5	345	8.3	299	25.0	0	0.0	732
Wood and Brick	0		0		0		1		47		9		0		57
Wood and concrete	13		0		0		16		246		81		0		356
Wood and galvanized	4		0		0		4		110		10		0		128
Concrete	42	40.2	10	83.3	4	100	56	52.5	8,089	91.1	1,106	75.0	0	0.0	9,307
Concrete and Blocks	0		0		0		0		55		4		0		59
Stone	3		0		0		1		22		79		0		105
Brick	0		0		0		2		7		5		0		14
Stone and Brick	0		0		0		4		11		0		0		15
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	8
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	49
Total	112	100	12	100	4	100	120	100	8,981	100	1,593	100	8	100	10,830

While around 30% of households in the Virgin Islands did not know when the dwelling in which they lived was built, another 4.2% did not state when the structure was built. Of structures for which there was a stated year, 33.5% were built before 1980 and 41.1% were built between 1980 and 1999. Just over

25.3% were built after 2000 (See Table 11). Therefore, over 33% or one third of the housing stock is more than 30 years old and, there is no data to indicate whether or not renovations (to improve or enhance their quality) were done to address any issues related to antiquity or deterioration.

Table 11: Year/Period Building Built

Year	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Before 1980	2,397	22.1	33.5
1980 – 1989	1,397	12.9	41.1
1990 – 1999	1,543	14.2	
2000 – 2006	1,152	10.6	25.3
2007	192	1.8	
2008	148	1.4	
2009	227	2.1	
2010	92	0.8	
Households That Knew When Building Built	7,148		100.0
Don't know	3,232	29.8	
Not Stated	450	4.2	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Characteristics of Occupied Dwelling Unit and Land Tenancy

As it relates to the type of dwelling, 38.9% of households were private or partly private while 56.3% were apartments (see Table 12). With over 56% of households being apartments, this is an indication of the extent of the apartment rental business. While there are real estate agencies and some entrepreneurs in the apartment rental business, many persons in the Virgin Islands rely on this as their only source of income. There are also others who use this income source to supplement their formal income. The vast majority of these apartments are rented by expatriates.

Table 12: Type of dwelling unit occupied by household

Type of dwelling unit	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Separate house/detached/Undivided Private House/Undivided private house	2,671	24.7	38.9
Part of a private house/Attached	1,486	13.7	
Flat, Apartment/Condominium	6,023	55.6	56.3
Townhouse	55	0.5	0.5
Double house/Duplex	74	0.7	0.7
Combined business and dwelling	208	1.9	1.9
Barracks	76	0.7	0.7
Out-room	5	0.0	0.0
Other	93	0.9	0.9
Stated Type of Dwelling Unit	10,691		100.0
Not Stated	139	1.3	
Total	10,830	100.0	

As much as 58.3% of households in Tortola were apartments. Just over 50% of households in Virgin Gorda and as little as 13.8% of households in Anegada were apartments (see Table 13).

Table 13: Type of dwelling unit occupied by household by Island

Type of Dwelling	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Separate house/detached/Undivided Private House/Undivided private house	88	83.6	6	50.0	4	100	53	58.0	2,010	37.4	510	42.6	0	0.0	2,671
Part of a private house/Attached	4		0		0		16		1,300		166		0		1,486
Flat, Apartment/Condominium	15	13.6	6	50.0	0	0.0	40	33.6	5,165	58.3	795	50.1	2	33.3	6,023
Townhouse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	0.5	8	0.5	0	0.0	55
Double house/Duplex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	66	0.7	6	0.4	0	0.0	74
Combined business and dwelling	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	5.9	174	2.0	24	1.5	0	0.0	208
Barracks	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	73	4.6	0	0.0	76
Out-room	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	3	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	5
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	84	0.9	5	0.3	4	66.7	93
Stated Type of Dwelling Unit	110	100	12	100	4	100	119	100	8,852	100	1,588	100	6	100	10,691
Not Stated	2		0		0		1		129		5		2		139
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Of those who knew or stated the type of tenure of the households, over 22% of households occupied dwellings that were owned but still mortgaged. Just around 20% of dwellings were owned out right by the household. As a result of the large percent of households that were apartments, more than 53% of households paid rent (see Table 14).

Table 14: Type of tenure of dwelling unit

Type of Tenure	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Owned (Mortgage)	2,200	20.3	22.5
Owned (Non-Mortgage)	1,917	17.7	19.6
Rented Private (paying)	5,148	47.5	52.7
Rented Govt. (paying)	86	0.8	0.9
Rent free	381	3.5	3.9
Leased	19	0.2	0.2
Squatted	6	0.1	0.1
Other	17	0.2	0.2
Stated Type of Tenure	9,774		100.0
Don't know	862	8.0	
Not stated	194	1.8	
Total	10,830	100.0	

While almost 25% of households in Tortola occupied dwellings that were mortgaged. Just over 10% of those in Anegada were still mortgaged. On the other hand, while almost 49% of households in Anegada owned their dwellings outright, such was the case for only 19.0% of households in Tortola (see Table 15).

Table 15: Type of tenure of dwelling unit by Island

Type of Tenure	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Owned (Mortgage)	11	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	12.8	1,975	24.7	200	13.1	0	0.0	2,200
Owned (Non-Mortgage)	53	48.6	0	0.0	4	100.0	47	43.1	1,524	19.0	281	18.4	8	100.0	1,917
Rented Private (paying)	26	23.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	32.1	4,134	51.7	953	62.2	0	0.0	5,148
Rented Govt. (paying)	3	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.6	69	0.9	9	0.6	0	0.0	86
Rent free	15	13.8	12	100.0	0	0.0	8	7.3	268	3.3	78	5.1	0	0.0	381
Leased	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.1	7	0.5	0	0.0	19
Squatted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	6
Other	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	17
Stated Type of Tenure	109	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	109	100.0	8,001	100.0	1,531	100.0	8	100.0	9,774
Don't know	0		0		0		7		807		48		0		862
Not stated	3		0		0		4		173		14		0		194
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Insurance

The Virgin Islands is located in a zone prone to natural disasters, especially hurricanes, and hence the need to have property insurance. Due to the high incidence of apartments, many households (36.6%) did not know if the dwelling which they occupied was insured or not. Of the households that knew and stated if their dwelling was insured, a substantial 60.3% were insured. However, this still left 40% of households in dwellings without insurance (see Table 16).

Table 16: Is this dwelling insured

Dwelling Insured	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	3,875	35.8	60.3
No	2,548	23.5	39.7
Stated If Dwelling Is Insured	6,423		100.0
Don't Know	3,966	36.6	
Not Stated	441	4.1	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Almost 60% of the households in Anegada occupied dwellings with outer walls of wood and other vulnerable materials. However, only 20% of households were in insured dwellings. Could it be that these households do not want insurance or could it be that due to the vulnerable outer walls of the dwellings these households cannot secure insurance? Over 60% of households in Tortola and Virgin Gorda were in dwellings that were insured. Just over 24% of households in Jost Van Dyke occupied insured dwellings (see Table 17).

Table 17: If Dwelling is Insured by Island

Dwelling Insured	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes	15	20.3	12	100.0	4	100.0	20	24.1	3,273	61.3	549	60.8	2	25.0	3,875
No	59	79.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	75.9	2,066	38.7	354	39.2	6	75.0	2,548
Stated If Dwelling Is Insured	74	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	83	100.0	5,339	100.0	903	100.0	8	100.0	6,423
Don't Know	38		0		0		32		3,290		606		0		3,966
Not Stated	0		0		0		5		352		84		0		441
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Land ownership represents a very important asset to many residents in the Virgin Islands. For some elderly persons this is the only asset they have. Of

households that stated their land arrangement, over 62% said they owned the land on which the dwelling was constructed. Another 30.7% indicated that they were paying rent to occupy the land. Exactly 15% were not aware of the land arrangement of the dwelling which their household occupied (see Table 18).

Table 18: Type of Land Arrangement

Land Arrangement	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Owned/freehold	5,602	51.7	62.6
Lease-hold	127	1.2	1.4
Rented (Paying)	2,749	25.4	30.7
Rent-free	355	3.3	4.0
Permission to work land	13	0.1	0.1
Squatted	7	0.1	0.1
Share cropping	8	0.1	0.1
Other	84	0.8	0.9
Stated Type of Arrangement	8,945		100.0
Don't Know	1,620	15.0	
Not Stated	265	2.4	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Over 80% of households in Anegada owned the land on which the dwelling was built. This compares to a much lower 38.3% of households in Virgin Gorda. As much as 46.9% of households in Virgin Gorda were in dwelling on rented land and as little as 7.2% in Anegada were in the same situation (see Table 19).

Table 19: Type of Land Arrangement by Island

Land Arrangement	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Owned/freehold	78	80.4	12	100.0	4	100.0	58	71.6	4,894	67.0	554	38.3	2	100.0	5,602
Lease-hold	8	8.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.7	78	1.1	38	2.6	0	0.0	127
Rented (Paying)	7	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	13.6	2,054	28.1	677	46.9	0	0.0	2,749
Rent-free	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.7	191	2.6	160	11.1	0	0.0	355
Permission to work land	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	7	0.1	4	0.3	0	0.0	13
Squatted	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Share cropping	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8
Other	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.9	67	0.9	12	0.8	0	0.0	84
Stated Type of Arrangement	97	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	81	100.0	7,304	100.0	1,445	100.0	2	100.0	8,945
Don't Know	10		0		0		35		1,443		132		0		1,620
Not Stated	5		0		0		4		234		16		6		265
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Facilities

While 88.3% of households indicated that they used Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking, an increasing 6.4% said that they used electricity to cook (see Table 20). The use of the electric range with its ease and convenience is now emerging as a new means of cooking. The use of traditional local fuels such as wood and coal has all but disappeared as options for cooking.

Table 20: Type of fuel household used most for cooking

Type of Fuel	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Wood/Charcoal	23	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	21	0.2	0.2
Electricity	695	6.4	6.4
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	9,563	88.3	88.5
Natural Gas	435	4.0	4.0
Solar Energy	2	0.0	0.0
None	59	0.5	0.5
Other	9	0.1	0.1
Stated Type of Fuel	10,807		100.0
Not Stated	23	0.2	
Total	10,830	100.0	

In Jost Van Dyke, over 93% of households used LPG as their main type of fuel for cooking. Just under 90% of households in Tortola and 86.2% in Virgin Gorda used this same type of fuel for cooking. Households in Anegada however, indicated that they used both LPG (41.1%) and Natural Gas (42.9%) as their main fuel for cooking (see Table 21).

Table 21: Type of fuel household used most for cooking by Island

Type of Fuel	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Wood/charcoal	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
Kerosene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	21
Electricity	11	9.8	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	3.3	544	6.1	132	8.3	0	0.0	695
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	46	41.1	12	100.0	0	0.0	112	93.3	8,014	89.4	1,371	86.2	8	100.0	9,563
Natural Gas	48	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	312	3.5	74	4.7	0	0.0	435
Solar Energy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
None	5	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	39	0.4	14	0.9	0	0.0	59
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
Stated Type of Fuel	112	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,960	100.0	1,591	100.0	8	100.0	10,807
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		21		2		0		23
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Over 98% of households disposed of their garbage in designated bins or the public garbage truck. However, there is still a small but non-the-less disturbing 0.7% who said they dumped their garbage on land. Concerning this issue there is zero tolerance. This practice needs to be addressed as it has serious health and environmental implications (see Table 22).

Table 22: How this household usually disposes of its garbage

How Dispose of Garbage	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Garbage bin	9,899	91.4	91.8
Dumping (land)	76	0.7	0.7
Compost	6	0.1	0.1
Burning	14	0.1	0.1
Dumping (sea/pond/ghut/roadsisde)	3	0.0	0.0
Garbage truck – Public	704	6.5	6.5
Garbage truck - Private	66	0.6	0.6
Other	15	0.1	0.1
Stated Disposal Method	10,783		100.0
Not Stated	47	0.4	
Total	10,830	100.0	

On Tortola, exactly 99% of households either deposited their garbage in the garbage bin or utilized the public garbage truck. However, on Anegada, a relatively low 73.3% took advantages of these public services while a disturbingly 21.4% disposed of their garbage by dumping it on the land (see Table 23). Is this a blatant disregard for the environment or is there an absence of the appropriate services?

Table 23: How this household usually disposes of its garbage by Island

How Dispose of Garbage	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Garbage bin	16	14.3	12	100.0	4	100.0	100	83.3	8,232	92.1	1,527	96.0	8	100.0	9,899
Dumping (land)	24	21.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	10.0	18	0.2	22	1.4	0	0.0	76
Compost	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Burning	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
Dumping (sea/pond /ghut/roadsisde)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Garbage truck – Public	66	58.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	5.8	614	6.9	17	1.1	0	0.0	704
Garbage truck - Private	6	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.5	12	0.8	0	0.0	66
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	13	0.8	0	0.0	15
Stated Disposal Method	112	100	12	100	4	100	120	100	8936	100	1591	100	8	100	10783
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		45		2		0		47
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Almost 49% of households used public water (street water) as their main source of water while 32.3% relied on private cisterns. Another 16.1% used a combination of both the public and private sources. A mere 2.2% of households used the traditional other private catchments, springs and wells as their main water source (see Table 24).

Table 24: Main source of water supply

Main Source of Water Supply	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Public Piped into dwelling (street water)	5,213	48.1	48.7
Public standpipe outside the unit	19	0.2	0.2
Public piped into yard	41	0.4	0.4
Private Piped into dwelling (cistern)	3,457	31.9	32.3
Public and Private piped into dwelling	1,727	15.9	16.1
Truck borne (not piped into dwelling)	7	0.1	0.1
Private Catchments, not piped	127	1.2	1.2
Spring/Well	106	1.0	1.0
Stated Source of Water Supply	10,697		100.0
Other	76	0.7	
Not Stated	57	0.5	
Total	10,830	100.0	

In Virgin Gorda, as much as 80.1% of the households depended solely on public water (street water) as their main source of water supply. Another 2.9% used both the public source and their private source of water. Only 13.2% of households on this island used private cisterns as their only source. In Tortola, a relatively small 42.5% depended solely on the public water source while 35.6% used their private cisterns. Additionally, 18.7% of households on this island used a combination of public and private sources for their water supply (see Table 25). The reliance on private cisterns needs to be encouraged more vigorously as the country is prone to long periods of drought during the non-rainy season. This places a tremendous burden on the public water supply. As a result, at times a drastic measure such as water rationing has to be invoked to conserve water. This then would suggest that measures to increase the capacity to capture and store more public water also needs to be seriously considered.

Table 25: Main source of water supply by Island

Main Source of Water Supply	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Public Piped into dwelling (street water)	66	58.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	59.2	3,798	42.5	1,274	80.1	4	50.0	5,213
Public standpipe outside the unit	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	19
Public piped into yard	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.5	30	0.3	6	0.4	2	25.0	41
Private Piped into dwelling (cistern)	25	22.3	12	100.0	4	100.0	24	20.0	3,182	35.6	210	13.2	0	0.0	3,457
Public and Private piped into dwelling	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	10.0	1,666	18.7	46	2.9	0	0.0	1,727
Truck borne (not piped into dwelling)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Private Catchments, not piped	5	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	5.0	107	1.2	9	0.6	0	0.0	127
Spring/Well	12	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	83	0.9	9	0.6	0	0.0	106
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	37	0.4	35	2.2	2	25.0	76
Stated Source of Water Supply	112	100	12	100	4	100	120	100	8,926	100	1,591	100	8	100	10,773
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		55		2		0		57
Total	112		12.0		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Despite the fact that practically all households had one water source or another piped into their dwelling, almost 81% percent resorted to purchasing bottled water for the purpose of drinking (see Table 26).

Table 26: Main source of drinking water

Main Source of Drinking Water	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Public Piped into dwelling	170	1.6	1.6
Public standpipe outside the unit	10	0.1	0.1
Private Piped into dwelling (filtered)	940	8.7	8.7
Private Piped into dwelling (unfiltered)	407	3.8	3.8
Public & Private piped into dwelling	60	0.6	0.6
Private Catchments, not piped	197	1.8	1.8
Public dug well	1	0.0	0.0
Private dug well	7	0.1	0.1
Spring	199	1.8	1.8
Bottled Water	8,715	80.5	80.8
Other	75	0.7	0.7
Stated Source Of Drinking Water	10,781		100.0
Not Stated	49	0.5	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Almost 84% of households in Virgin Gorda and 80.9% of households in Tortola used bottled water as their main source of drinking water. Such was the case also for 75.8% and 51.8% of households in Jost Van Dyke and Anegada respectively. This very high use of bottled water as the main source of drinking water clearly shows the very low level of confidence households have in the quality of the water piped into their homes, whether from a public or private source (see Table 27).

Table 27: Main source of drinking water by Island

Main Source of Drinking Water	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Public Piped into dwelling	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	119	1.3	47	3.0	0	0.0	170
Public standpipe outside the unit	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	10
Private Piped into dwelling (filtered)	9	8.0	12	100.0	0	0.0	15	12.5	840	9.4	62	3.9	2	25.0	940
Private Piped into dwelling (unfiltered)	9	8.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	3	2.5	331	3.7	60	3.8	0	0.0	407
Public & Private piped into dwelling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	0.5	13	0.8	0	0.0	60
Private Catchments, not piped	32	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.2	110	1.2	50	3.1	0	0.0	197
Public dug well	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Private dug well	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	4	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	7
Spring	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	198	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	199
Bottled Water	58	51.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	91	75.8	7,225	80.9	1,335	83.9	6	75.0	8,715
Other	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	50	0.6	22	1.4	0	0.0	75
Stated Source Of Drinking Water	112	100	12	100	4	100	120	100	8,934	100	1,591	100	8	100	10,781
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		47		2		0		49
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Three quarters (74.5%) of all households had toilet facilities linked to the private septic tanks while just over 24% were connected to the public sewer system. Less than 1 percent of households revealed that they still used the pit latrine (see Table 28).

Table 28: Type of toilet facility of household

Type of Toilet Facility	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Water Closet (WC) (Flush toilet) Linked to sewer	2,619	24.2	24.8
Water Closet (WC) (flush toilet) linked to septic tank/Soak-away	7,879	72.8	74.5
Pit latrine	53	0.5	0.5
Other	14	0.1	0.1
None	8	0.1	0.1
Stated Toilet Facility	10,573		100.0
Don't know	213	2.0	
Not Stated	44	0.4	
Total	10,830	100.0	

In both Jost Van Dyke and Virgin Gorda, around 92% of all households had toilet facilities linked to septic tanks. In Tortola, 70.8% of households used septic tanks while 28.6% were linked to the public sewer. In Anegada, 12.5% of households were linked to the public sewer system but this was case for only about 6% of households in Jost Van Dyke and Virgin Gorda. Albeit very few, pit latrines still existed in some of the islands (see Table 29). Pit latrines are

almost extinct but steps need to be taken to have them totally eliminated given their potential serious negative health and environmental implications.

Table 29: Type of toilet facility of household by Island

Type of Toilet Facility	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Water Closet (WC) (Flush toilet) Linked to sewer	14	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	6.7	2,499	28.6	98	6.2	0	0.0	2,619
Water Closet (WC) (flush toilet) linked to septic tank/Soak-away	97	86.6	12	100.0	4	100.0	109	91.6	6,187	70.8	1,462	92.5	8	100.0	7,879
Pit latrine	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	36	0.4	16	1.0	0	0.0	53
Other	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	14
None	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	5	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	8
Stated Toilet Facility	112	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	119	100.0	8,737	100.0	1,581	100.0	8	100.0	10,573
Dont know	0		0		0		1		202		10		0		213
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		42		2		0		44
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Over 94% of households indicated that their bathroom facilities were indoors. Therefore, about 5% of households still took baths outdoors (see Table 30).

Table 30: Are Your Bathing Facilities Indoors

Bathing Facilities Indoors	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	10,184	94.0	94.6
No	586	5.4	5.4
Stated Bathroom Facilities	10,770		100.0
Not Stated	60	0.6	
Total	10,830	100.0	

The situation as it relates bathing facilities was practically the same across all the islands with well over 90% of households having these facilities indoors (see Table 31).

Table 31: Are Your Bathing Facilities Indoors by Island

Bathing Facilities Indoors	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes	107	95.5	12	100.0	4	100.0	114	95.0	8,479	95.0	1,464	92.0	4	50.0	10,184
No	5	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	5.0	444	5.0	127	8.0	4	50.0	586
Stated Bathroom Facilities	112	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,923	100.0	1,591	100.0	8	100.0	10,770
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		58		2		0		60
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Almost 99% percent of households used public electricity while a mere 0.8% utilized private generators as their main source of energy. An insignificant

0.1% of households indicated that they used an alternative forms of energy (solar energy) (see Table 32).

Table 32: Main source of lighting of household

Main Source of Lighting	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Electricity – Public	10,649	98.3	98.8
Electricity – Private Generator	81	0.7	0.8
Gas lantern	11	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	6	0.1	0.1
Solar energy	15	0.1	0.1
None	17	0.2	0.2
Other	1	0.0	0.0
Stated Source of Lighting	10,780		100.0
Not Stated	50	0.5	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Practically all households in all the islands used public electricity as their main source of lighting. Except for Jost Van Dyke where 1.7% of households utilized private generators, less than 1% of households on the other island used this type of energy. The use of solar energy was practically nonexistent in all the islands (see Table 33). Discussions surroundings the use of private and alternative energies need to creep up on the national agenda given all the challenges associated with conventional energy. The main challenges faced include the cost of providing conventional energy due to the unpredictable cost of fuel and the capacity to produce this energy due to the increasing demand of the ever increasing population.

Table 33: Main source of lighting of household by Island

Main Source of Lighting	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Electricity – Public	109	97.3	2	16.7	4	100.0	118	98.3	8,839	98.9	1,577	99.1	0	0.0	10,649
Electricity – Private Generator	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	60	0.7	11	0.7	8	100.0	81
Gas lantern	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
Kerosene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	6
Solar energy	0	0.0	10	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
None	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	17
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Stated Source of Lighting	112	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,933	100.0	1,591	100.0	8	100.0	10,780
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		48		2		0		50
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Overcrowding (relating to the number of persons per room and the number of persons per bedroom) in households has many health and social implications.

The US Census Bureau has suggested a room standard which states that more than 1 person per room represent overcrowding and more than 1.5 persons per room is severe overcrowding. Relating to bedrooms, the standard is more than 2 persons per bedroom is considered overcrowding. Characteristics such as the age and gender of the occupants and the size of the room are important to the bedroom standard but these are not considered here.

The average number of person per room in the Virgin Islands was 0.6 persons. This falls well below the standard of 1 person per room on average and therefore collectively there is no overcrowding (see Table 34).

Table 34: Number of Rooms, Number of Persons and Average Persons per Room

Number of Persons	Number of rooms									Total	Total Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	373	909	774	505	316	169	85	35	48	3,214	3,214
2	144	548	609	534	371	234	138	62	117	2,757	5,514
3	28	254	386	495	323	178	120	86	96	1,966	5,898
4	19	121	275	348	303	154	111	65	124	1,520	6,080
5	1	38	93	161	151	77	56	43	62	682	3,410
6	0	9	36	53	52	42	30	20	39	281	1,686
7	0	3	12	16	21	15	19	10	20	116	812
8	0	2	3	7	8	8	4	8	13	53	424
9	0	1	0	4	6	8	1	2	5	27	243
10	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	3	8	17	170
11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	55
12	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	48
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	30
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	16
Total	565	1,885	2,188	2,124	1,552	893	568	334	536	10,645	27,600
Total Rooms	565	3,770	6,564	8,496	7,760	5,358	3,976	2,672	4,824	43,985	0.6

However, when considering the number of persons per room from an individual household perspective, over 8.2% of households were overcrowded while an additional 5.3% were severely overcrowded (see Table 35).

Table 35: Household Overcrowding Status

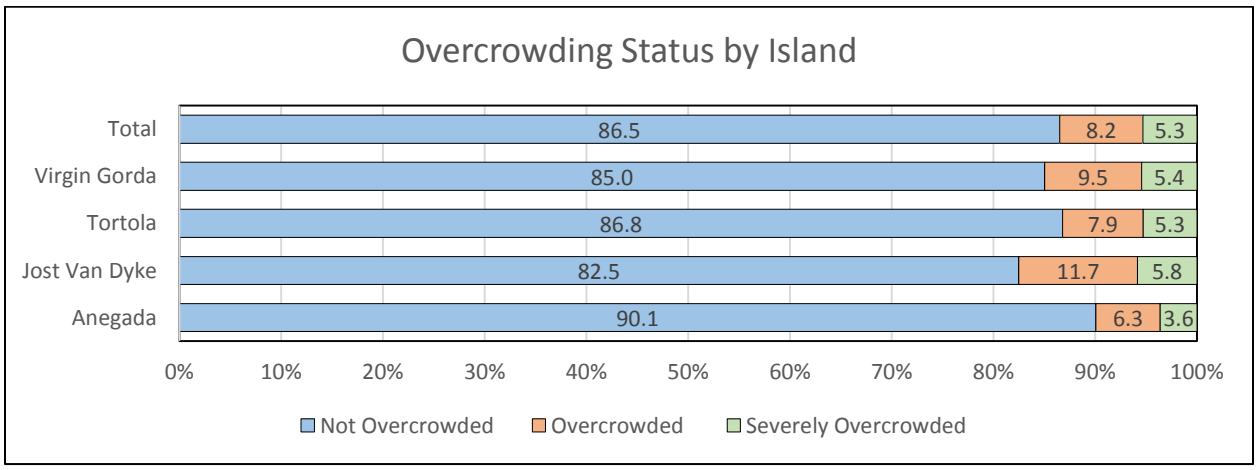
Household Overcrowding Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Not Overcrowded (1 or less per room)	9,211	85.1	86.5
Overcrowded (more than 1 per room)	870	8.0	8.2
Severely Overcrowded (more than 1.5 per room)	564	5.2	5.3
Stated Overcrowding Status	10,645		100.0
Not Stated	185	1.7	
Total	10,830	100.0	

The overcrowding situation was most prevalent in Jost Van Dyke with 11.7% of households being overcrowded. Virgin Gorda followed with 9.5% overcrowding. Tortola, Virgin Gorda and Jost Van Dyke all had severe overcrowding in just over 5% of their households (see Table 36 and Figure 3)

Table 36: Household Overcrowding Status by Island

Overcrowding Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Not Overcrowded (1 or less per room)	100	90.1	10	100.0	4	100.0	99	82.5	7,644	86.8	1,348	85.0	6	75.0	9,211
Overcrowded (more than 1 per room)	7	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	11.7	698	7.9	151	9.5	0	0.0	870
Severely Overcrowded (more than 1.5 per room)	4	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	5.8	465	5.3	86	5.4	2	25.0	564
Stated Overcrowding Status	111	100.0	10	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,807	100.0	1,585	100.0	8	100.0	10,645
Not Stated	1		2		0		0		174		8		0		185
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Figure 3: Household Overcrowding Status by Island



Overcrowding was present in over 14% of households headed by expatriates. The same was true for 11.9% of households headed by nationals (see Table 37).

Table 37: Household Overcrowding Status by Where Born

Overcrowding Status	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
Not Overcrowded (1 or less per room)	2,891	88.1	6,316	85.8	4.0	9,211
Overcrowded (more than 1 per room)	254	7.7	616	8.4	0.0	870
Severely Overcrowded (more than 1.5 per room)	138	4.2	426	5.8	0.0	564
Stated Overcrowding Status	3,283	100.0	7,358	100.0	4.0	10,645
Not Stated	52		133		0.0	185
Total	3,335		7,491		4.0	10,830

The average number of persons per bedroom was 1.2 persons. This is well below the bedroom standard of 2 persons per bedroom (see Table 38).

Table 38: Number of Bedrooms and Average Persons per Bedroom

Number of Persons	Number of bedrooms									Total	Total Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	1,802	924	335	95	28	10	0	0	0	3,194	3,194
2	987	1,127	452	139	27	12	5	1	1	2,751	5,502
3	406	953	385	149	48	10	9	0	0	1,960	5,880
4	201	727	359	167	49	7	5	2	1	1,518	6,072
5	42	314	181	112	19	6	2	6	0	682	3,410
6	12	101	80	57	26	3	2	0	0	281	1,686
7	5	29	37	24	13	4	3	0	1	116	812
8	1	7	21	14	3	0	6	0	1	53	424
9	1	2	12	7	2	2	1	0	0	27	243
10	0	1	3	3	7	0	0	2	1	17	170
11	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	55
12	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	48
15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	16
Total	3,457	4,185	1,865	773	225	57	33	11	5	10,611	27,542
Total Bedrooms	3,457	8,370	5,595	3,092	1,125	342	231	88	45	22,345	1.2

A closer look at the individual households revealed that 11.4% of households had bedroom overcrowding (see Table 39).

Table 39: Household Bedroom Overcrowding Status

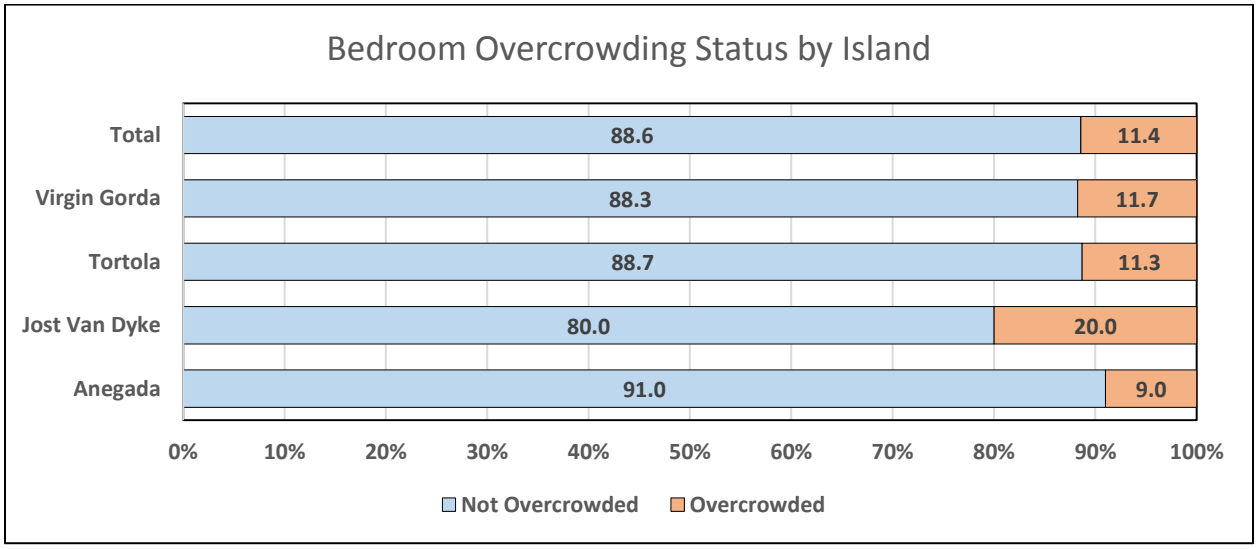
Bedroom Overcrowding Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Not Overcrowded (2 or less per bedroom)	9,397	86.8	88.6
Overcrowded (more than 2 per bedroom)	1,214	11.2	11.4
Stated Overcrowding Status	10,611		100.0
Not Stated	219	2.0	
Total	10,830	100.0	

As much as 20% of households in Jost Van Dyke had bedroom overcrowding. This was the case in just over 11% of households in both Tortola and Virgin Gorda (see Table 40 and Figure 4).

Table 40: Household Overcrowding Status by Island

Bedroom Overcrowding Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Not Overcrowded (2 or less per bedroom)	101	91.0	10	100.0	4	100.0	96	80.0	7,783	88.7	1,397	88.3	6	75.0	9,397
Overcrowded (more than 2 per bedroom)	10	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	20.0	992	11.3	186	11.7	2	25.0	1,214
Stated Overcrowding Status	111	100.0	10	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,775	100.0	1,583	100.0	8	100.0	10,611
Not Stated	1		2		0		0		206		10		0		219
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Figure 4: Household Bedroom Overcrowding Status by Island



There was no substantial difference in the bedroom overcrowding status of households headed by either nationals or expatriates. Such was the case in 12.0% of households headed by expatriates and 10.2% of those headed by Nationals (see Table 41).

Table 41: Household Bedroom Overcrowding Status by Where Born

Bedroom Overcrowding Status	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
Not Overcrowded (2 or less per bedroom)	2,943	89.8	6,450	88.0	4	9,397
Overcrowded (more than 2 per bedroom)	336	10.2	878	12.0	0	1,214
Stated Overcrowding Status	3,279	100.0	7,328	100.0	4	10,611
Not Stated	56		163		0	219
Total	3,335		7,491		4	10,830

Household Amenities (Equipment, Appliances and Other Facilities)

The existence (or the absence) of household amenities, to a large extent, indicates the level of affluence (or destitution) of the household. While many of these amenities are necessities, a substantial number of them qualify as luxuries. The following table and figure list the amenities and the extent to which households utilized them.

Almost 99% of households had refrigerators, while 80.4% used microwaves. Over 97% had stoves and 85.6% had a radio/stereo. The combined percentages of regular television sets and flat screen televisions suggest that practically all households had one type of television or the other. Over 81% of households had a cable connection for the television. Just over 48% of households had fixed-phones. Clearly, the majority of households had the needed amenities. Many households also had what are considered luxurious amenities such as air conditioner (32.1%), washing machine (56.9%), dryer (24.6%), flat screen television (38.6%), DVD-player (73.0%), CD-Player (57.5%), IPOD (29.7%), mobile (cell) phones (93.5%), computer (66.9%) and internet connection (55.9%). Exactly 69% of households had vehicles (see Table 42 and Figure 5). The high percentages seen for many of the amenities designated as 'luxuries' points to the need for a reclassification of these amenities to 'standard' amenities.

Table 42: Household Amenities

Amenity	Frequency	Percent	Amenity	Frequency	Percent
Air Conditioner	3,376	31.2	TV-Flat	4,176	38.6
Fridge	10,664	98.5	DVD Player	7,905	73.0
Freezer	3,258	30.1	CD Player	6,227	57.5
Microwave	8,706	80.4	IPOD	3,221	29.7
Water Pump	6,432	59.4	MP3 Player	1,241	11.5
Washing Machine	6,157	56.9	Blu-ray Player	442	4.1
Dryer	2,669	24.6	Generator	995	9.2
Dish Washer	770	7.1	Phone-Fixed	5,218	48.2
Stove (any)	10,543	97.3	Mobile Phone	10,130	93.5
Water Heater	5,556	51.3	Computer	7,250	66.9
Radio-Stereo	9,266	85.6	Internet Connection	6,051	55.9
Cable	8,810	81.3	Vehicle	7,478	69.0
Satellite Dish	704	6.5	Exercise Equipment	1,710	15.8
TV-Regular	8,281	76.5			

Figure 5: Household Amenities

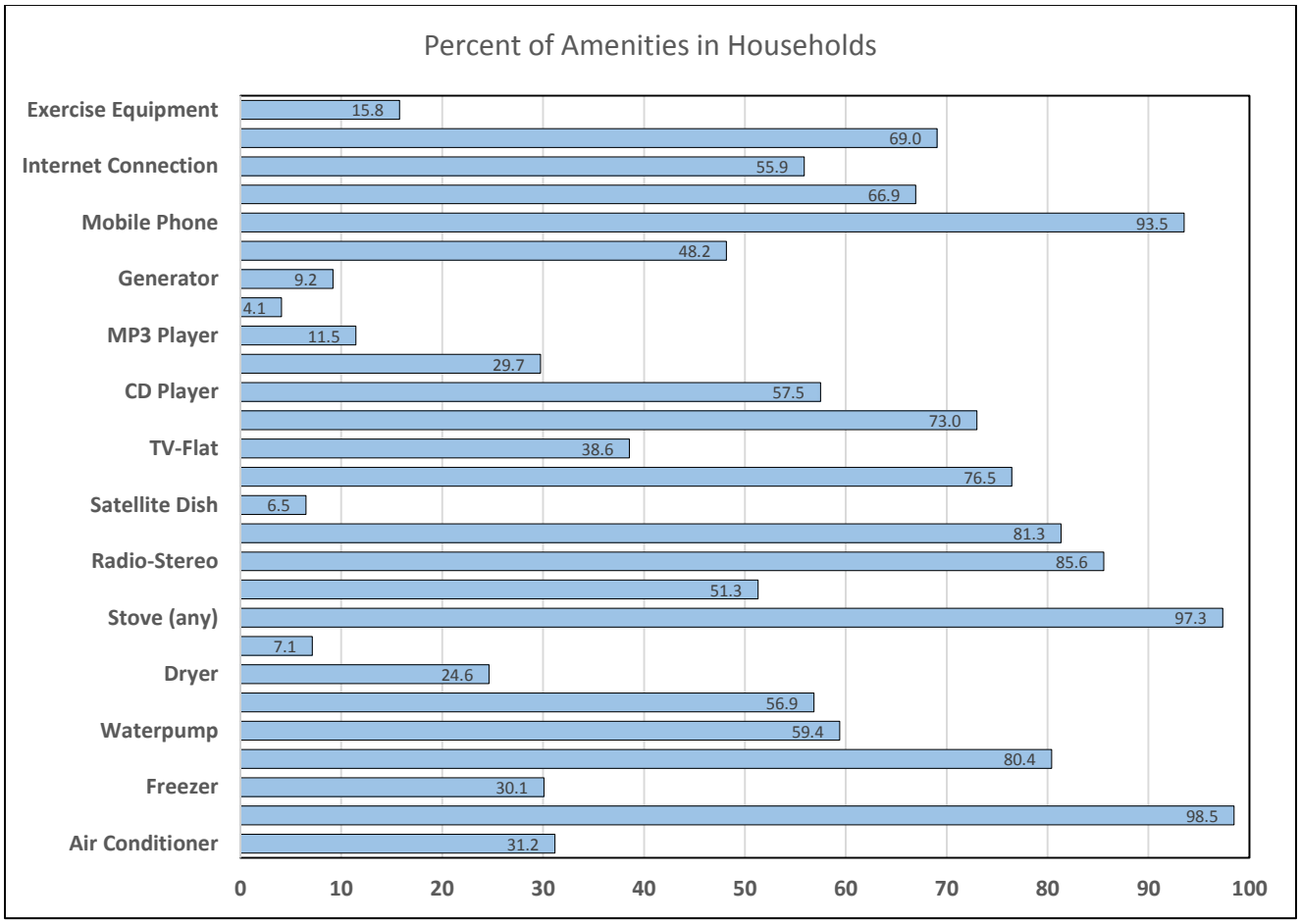


Table 43 shows the extent to which households in the different islands had the different amenities.

Table 43: Household Amenities by Island

Amenity	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Air Conditioner	39	34.8	0	0.0	2	50.0	43	35.8	2,713	30.2	575	36.1	4	50.0	3,376
Fridge	102	91.1	12	100.0	4	100.0	113	94.2	8,857	98.6	1,568	98.4	8	100.0	10,664
Freezer	51	45.5	12	100.0	4	100.0	30	25.0	2,716	30.2	443	27.8	2	25.0	3,258
Microwave	83	74.1	0	0.0	4	100.0	84	70.0	7,387	82.3	1,144	71.8	4	50.0	8,706
Water Pump	56	50.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	62	51.7	5,690	63.4	600	37.7	8	100.0	6,432
Washing Machine	65	58.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	59	49.2	4,919	54.8	1,110	69.7	0	0.0	6,157
Dryer	17	15.2	0	0.0	2	50.0	13	10.8	2,368	26.4	269	16.9	0	0.0	2,669
Dish Washer	6	5.4	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	3.3	674	7.5	82	5.1	0	0.0	770
Stove (any)	106	94.6	12	100.0	4	100.0	100	83.3	8,763	97.6	1,550	97.3	8	100.0	10,543
Water Heater	37	33.0	12	100.0	2	50.0	37	30.8	4,825	53.7	641	40.2	2	25.0	5,556
Radio-Stereo	78	69.6	6	50.0	4	100.0	87	72.5	7,746	86.2	1,337	83.9	8	100.0	9,266
Cable	86	76.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	50.8	7,403	82.4	1,260	79.1	0	0.0	8,810
Satellite Dish	0	0.0	4	33.3	4	100.0	14	11.7	539	6.0	141	8.9	2	25.0	704
TV-Regular	80	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	98	81.7	6,872	76.5	1,229	77.2	2	25.0	8,281
TV-Flat	35	31.3	4	33.3	4	100.0	34	28.3	3,593	40.0	502	31.5	4	50.0	4,176
DVD Player	68	60.7	2	16.7	4	100.0	73	60.8	6,588	73.4	1,162	72.9	8	100.0	7,905
CD Player	44	39.3	0	0.0	2	50.0	57	47.5	5,220	58.1	900	56.5	4	50.0	6,227
IPOD	18	16.1	6	50.0	0	0.0	27	22.5	2,730	30.4	436	27.4	4	50.0	3,221
MP3 Player	9	8.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	11	9.2	1,087	12.1	130	8.2	2	25.0	1,241
Blu-ray Player	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	397	4.4	43	2.7	0	0.0	442
Generator	5	4.5	0	0.0	4	100.0	21	17.5	752	8.4	211	13.2	2	25.0	995
Phone-Fixed	38	33.9	2	16.7	4	100.0	34	28.3	4,427	49.3	713	44.8	0	0.0	5,218
Mobile Phone	96	85.7	12	100.0	4	100.0	82	68.3	8,419	93.7	1,509	94.7	8	100.0	10,130
Computer	61	54.5	12	100.0	4	100.0	56	46.7	6,109	68.0	1,002	62.9	6	75.0	7,250
Internet Connection	53	47.3	8	66.7	4	100.0	38	31.7	5,133	57.2	809	50.8	6	75.0	6,051
Vehicle	58	51.8	0	0.0	4	100.0	50	41.7	6,382	71.1	976	61.3	8	100.0	7,478
Exercise Equipment	11	9.8	2	16.7	2	50.0	10	8.3	1,505	16.8	180	11.3	0	0.0	1,710
Total Households	112	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,981	100.0	1,593	100.0	8	100.0	10,830

Environment

Many practices or actions, albeit sometimes unintentional, undertaken by households can have serious adverse effects on the environment. These effects can in turn have multiple far reaching social and economic implications.

Households were asked whether they were affected by and/or concerned about a host of environmental issues. Of those households which responded to these questions, flooding was identified as the main issue affecting and/or concerning 47.2% of household. Rodents and other pest affected and/or concerned 44.6% of households. Water/Sewage also affected and/or concerned 43.6% of households. Dust, drainage, soil erosion, garbage disposal and water contamination were some of the other main issues what mostly affected and/or concerned households (see Table 44).

Table 44: Affected by and/or concerned about Environmental Issues

Environmental Issue	Affected and/or Concerned	Frequency	Percent
Water Disposal-Garbage	Affected and Concerned	1,441	13.3
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,560	23.6
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,001	36.9
Water Disposal-Sewage	Affected and Concerned	2,377	21.9
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,346	21.7
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,723	43.6
Water Contamination	Affected and Concerned	1,369	12.6
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,608	24.1
Total Affected and/or Concerned		3,977	36.7
Drainage	Affected and Concerned	2,208	20.4
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,319	21.4
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,527	41.8
Air Pollution	Affected and Concerned	1,718	15.9
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,333	21.5
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,051	37.4
Use of Pesticides	Affected and Concerned	555	5.1
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,379	22.0
Total Affected and/or Concerned		2,934	27.1
Deforestation	Affected and Concerned	603	5.6
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,552	23.6
Total Affected and/or Concerned		3,155	29.1
Destruction of Mangroves	Affected and Concerned	774	7.1
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,825	26.1
Total Affected and/or Concerned		3,599	33.2
Soil Erosion	Affected and Concerned	1,620	15.0
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,677	24.7
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,297	39.7
Flooding	Affected and Concerned	2,606	24.1
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,503	23.1
Total Affected and/or Concerned		5,109	47.2
Cell Phone Tower	Affected and Concerned	534	4.9
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,445	22.6
Total Affected and/or Concerned		2,979	27.5
Noise	Affected and Concerned	1,932	17.8
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,135	19.7
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,067	37.6
Gas Station	Affected and Concerned	325	3.0
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,036	18.8
Total Affected and/or Concerned		2,361	21.8
Rodents-Other pests	Affected and Concerned	2,550	23.5
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,281	21.1
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,831	44.6
Dust	Affected and Concerned	2,550	23.5
	Not Affected but Concerned	2,013	18.6
Total Affected and/or Concerned		4,563	42.1
Other	Affected and Concerned	518	4.8
	Not Affected but Concerned	624	5.8
Total Affected and/or Concerned		1,142	10.5

Of those who responded to these issues, households (50.3%) in Tortola said flooding was the main issue that affected and/or concerned them. Just over 34% of households in Jost Van Dyke also identified flooding as their main issue. Almost 54% of households in Anegada was mainly affected and/or concerned by rodents. Such was also the main issue for Virgin Gorda with 33.4% of households being affected and/or concerned (see Table 45).

Table 45: Affected by and/or concerned about Environmental Issues by Island

Environmental Issues	Affected and Concerned	Name of Island														Total
		Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Water Disposal-Garbage	Affected and Concerned	12	10.7	12	100	0	0	2	1.7	1,244	13.9	169	10.6	2	25	1,578
	Not Affected but Concerned	17	15.2	0	0	4	100	6	5.0	2,287	25.5	244	15.3	2	25	2,721
Total Affected and/or Concerned		29	25.9	12	100	4	100	8	6.7	3,531	39.3	413	25.9	4	50	4,299
Water Disposal-Sewage	Affected and Concerned	8	7.1	12	100	0	0	3	2.5	2,103	23.4	249	15.6	2	25	2,526
	Not Affected but Concerned	16	14.3	0	0	2	50	4	3.3	2,074	23.1	250	15.7	0	0	2,452
Total Affected and/or Concerned		24	21.4	12	100	2	50	7	5.8	4,177	46.5	499	31.3	2	25	4,978
Water Contamination	Affected and Concerned	18	16.1	12	100	0	0	11	9.2	1,244	13.9	84	5.3	0	0	1,513
	Not Affected but Concerned	22	19.6	0	0	0	0	5	4.2	2,346	26.1	235	14.8	0	0	2,673
Total Affected and/or Concerned		40	35.7	12	100	0	0	16	13.3	3,590	40.0	319	20.0	0	0	4,186
Drainage	Affected and Concerned	31	27.7	12	100	0	0	22	18.3	1,899	21.1	242	15.2	2	25	2,390
	Not Affected but Concerned	13	11.6	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	2,076	23.1	226	14.2	2	25	2,370
Total Affected and/or Concerned		44	39.3	12	100	0	0	24	20.0	3,975	44.3	468	29.4	4	50	4,760
Air Pollution	Affected and Concerned	19	17.0	0	0	2	50	11	9.2	1,494	16.6	190	11.9	2	25	1,823
	Not Affected but Concerned	14	12.5	12	100	0	0	5	4.2	2,057	22.9	245	15.4	0	0	2,488
Total Affected and/or Concerned		33	29.5	12	100	2	50	16	13.3	3,551	39.5	435	27.3	2	25	4,311
Use of Pesticides	Affected and Concerned	16	14.3	0	0	0	0	5	4.2	490	5.5	44	2.8	0	0	582
	Not Affected but Concerned	14	12.5	12	100	0	0	3	2.5	2,121	23.6	229	14.4	0	0	2,532
Total Affected and/or Concerned		30	26.8	12	100	0	0	8	6.7	2,611	29.1	273	17.1	0	0	3,114
Deforestation	Affected and Concerned	11	9.8	0	0	0	0	4	3.3	556	6.2	32	2.0	0	0	624
	Not Affected but Concerned	17	15.2	12	100	0	0	4	3.3	2,266	25.2	253	15.9	0	0	2,712
Total Affected and/or Concerned		28	25.0	12	100	0	0	8	6.7	2,822	31.4	285	17.9	0	0	3,336
Destruction of Mangroves	Affected and Concerned	16	14.3	0	0	0	0	4	3.3	717	8.0	37	2.3	0	0	802
	Not Affected but Concerned	16	14.3	12	100	4	100	6	5.0	2,527	28.1	256	16.1	4	50	3,088
Total Affected and/or Concerned		32	28.6	12	100	4	100	10	8.3	3,244	36.1	293	18.4	4	50	3,890
Soil Erosion	Affected and Concerned	20	17.9	12	100	0	0	16	13.3	1,469	16.4	103	6.5	0	0	1,774
	Not Affected but Concerned	19	17.0	0	0	0	0	3	2.5	2,414	26.9	239	15.0	2	25	2,738
Total Affected and/or Concerned		39	34.8	12	100	0	0	19	15.8	3,883	43.2	342	21.5	2	25	4,512
Flooding	Affected and Concerned	31	27.7	12	100	0	0	33	27.5	2,281	25.4	247	15.5	2	25	2,802
	Not Affected but Concerned	17	15.2	0	0	0	0	8	6.7	2,236	24.9	242	15.2	0	0	2,565
Total Affected and/or Concerned		48	42.9	12	100	0	0	41	34.2	4,517	50.3	489	30.7	2	25	5,367
Cell Phone Tower	Affected and Concerned	8	7.1	0	0	0	0	4	3.3	469	5.2	53	3.3	0	0	553
	Not Affected but Concerned	19	17.0	0	0	0	0	3	2.5	2,175	24.2	248	15.6	0	0	2,504
Total Affected and/or Concerned		27	24.1	0	0	0	0	7	5.8	2,644	29.4	301	18.9	0	0	3,057
Noise	Affected and Concerned	16	14.3	0	0	0	0	10	8.3	1,636	18.2	270	16.9	0	0	1,990
	Not Affected but Concerned	12	10.7	0	0	2	50	3	2.5	1,909	21.3	209	13.1	0	0	2,233
Total Affected and/or Concerned		28	25.0	0	0	2	50	13	10.8	3,545	39.5	479	30.1	0	0	4,222
Gas Station	Affected and Concerned	5	4.5	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	288	3.2	30	1.9	0	0	336
	Not Affected but Concerned	10	8.9	0	0	2	50	3	2.5	1,814	20.2	205	12.9	2	25	2,130
Total Affected and/or Concerned		15	13.4	0	0	2	50	5	4.2	2,102	23.4	235	14.8	2	25	2,467
Rodents-Other pests	Affected and Concerned	55	49.1	0	0	4	100	23	19.2	2,150	23.9	318	20.0	0	0	2,762
	Not Affected but Concerned	5	4.5	0	0	0	0	2	1.7	2,058	22.9	214	13.4	2	25	2,323
Total Affected and/or Concerned		60	53.6	0	0	4	100	25	20.8	4,208	46.9	532	33.4	2	25	5,086
Dust	Affected and Concerned	27	24.1	0	0	0	0	15	12.5	2,207	24.6	299	18.8	2	25	2,630
	Not Affected but Concerned	12	10.7	0	0	2	50	4	3.3	1,782	19.8	213	13.4	0	0	2,110
Total Affected and/or Concerned		39	34.8	0	0	2	50	19	15.8	3,989	44.4	512	32.1	2	25	4,740
Other	Affected and Concerned	19	17.0	0	0	2	50	6	5.0	437	4.9	48	3.0	6	75	598
	Not Affected but Concerned	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	546	6.1	78	4.9	0	0	635
Total Affected and/or Concerned		19	17.0	0	0	2	50	6	5.0	983	10.9	126	7.9	6	75	1,233
Total Households		112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Although the proportion of households affected by or concerned about these environmental issues may not be the majority, the potential environmental impact cannot be underestimated. In many instances, the bad environmental practice or action of one single household can have a negative environmental impact on many. Therefore, it would be in the best national interest to address these practices or actions in an effort to have them reduced or preferably eliminated.

Many of the practice or actions of households are undertaken due to ignorance as a result of lack of information. It is therefore important to sensitize persons about environmental issues. The two main media households utilized for environmental information were the Television (34.3%) and the radio (26.7%). Another 18.9% turned to the internet for this type of information. Just under 11% read the newspapers (see Table 46). The relatively low reliance on the newspaper as a source of information verifies the rapidly dwindling popularity of this medium. This is mainly due to advancements in technology which fuels the mass appeal of other media with their ease of access and perpetual improvements.

Table 46: Main source of environmental information

Source of Environmental Information	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Relatives/Friends	757	7.0	7.1
Newspaper	1,151	10.6	10.8
TV	3,651	33.7	34.3
Radio	2,846	26.3	26.7
Internet	2,014	18.6	18.9
School/Library	11	0.1	0.1
Environmental interest group	11	0.1	0.1
Government or local council	71	0.7	0.7
Other	47	0.4	0.4
Do not have any	86	0.8	0.8
Stated Source of Information	10,645		100.0
Don't know	130	1.2	
Not Stated	55	0.5	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Almost 48% of households in Anegada relied on the television to inform them about environmental issues. The second source for Anegada was the internet with 15.0% turning to this medium. Households in Jost Van Dyke mainly used the television (38.0%) and the radio (30.4%). In Tortola, 32.4% of households used the television while 27.0% used the radio as their main source for environmental information. Virgin Gorda also utilized these two media (television 44.3% and radio 26.5%) as its main sources of this information (see Table 47).

Table 47: Main source of environmental information by Island

Source of Environmental Information	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Relatives/Friends	8	7.5	2	16.7	0	0.0	7	7.6	634	7.2	104	6.6	2	25.0	757
Newspaper	7	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.5	1,020	11.5	114	7.2	4	50.0	1,151
TV	51	47.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	38.0	2,867	32.4	698	44.3	0	0.0	3,651
Radio	13	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	30.4	2,388	27.0	417	26.5	0	0.0	2,846
Internet	16	15.0	10	83.3	2	100.0	13	14.1	1,755	19.8	216	13.7	2	25.0	2,014
School/Library	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	11
Environmental interest group	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	11
Government or local council	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	61	0.7	8	0.5	0	0.0	71
Other	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.5	4	0.3	0	0.0	47
Do not have any	9	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.2	63	0.7	12	0.8	0	0.0	86
Stated Source of Information	107	100.0	12	100.0	2	100.0	92	100.0	8,849	100.0	1,575	100.0	8	100.0	10,645
Dont know	5		0		2		28		80		15		0		130
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		52		3		0		55
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

As can be seen from the preceding table, presently there are numerous media available to access information on the environment. Households were asked if they thought that, despite these many media, the information being provided on the environment was sufficient. Of those who thought they knew if it was sufficient or not, 44.1% thought the information was sufficient while 42.5% thought it was not (see Table 48).

Table 48: Information on Environment Sufficient

Information on Environment Sufficient	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes, sufficient	4,724	43.6	44.1
No, not sufficient	4,550	42.0	42.5
Don't know	1,429	13.2	13.4
Stated If Information is Sufficient	10,703		100.0
Not Stated	127	1.2	
Total	10,830	100.0	

A relatively high 45.0% of households in Jost Van Dyke suggested that they did not know if the information provided on the environment was sufficient. Almost 46% of households in Anegada did not think the information was sufficient while 53.9% of households in Virgin Gorda thought that the information provided was sufficient. Households in Tortola were practically split down the middle on their opinion related to information provided on the environment (see Table 49). The relatively low percent of households who indicated that they thought enough information was not being provided suggests that much more needs to be done in informing the general public about the environment and its importance to sustainable development.

Table 49: Information on Environment Sufficient by Island

Information on Environment Sufficient	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes, sufficient	44	39.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	28.3	3,784	42.7	856	53.9	6	75.0	4,724
No, not sufficient	51	45.5	12	100.0	2	50.0	32	26.7	3,894	44.0	559	35.2	0	0.0	4,550
Don't know	17	15.2	0	0.0	2	50.0	54	45.0	1,180	13.3	174	11.0	2	25.0	1,429
Stated If Information is Sufficient	112	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,858	100.0	1,589	100.0	8	100.0	10,703
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		123		4		0		127
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

When household were asked their perception on the overall improvement of the environment in the last five years, 24.1% thought that the quality had improved and 23.1% thought that it had not changed. However, a more substantial 35.9% thought it had worsened (see Table 50). Almost 36% of the population of the Virgin Islands thought that the quality of the environment has worsened in recent years. This is a very disturbing revelation. Given the importance of the environment, it would be interesting to know the reasons for this position of such a large percent of households. Subsequently, investigations can be initiated and appropriate actions taken to alleviate this negative perception.

Table 50: In the last five years overall quality of the environment improved

Environment Improved or Not	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Improved	2,574	23.8	24.1
Same	2,467	22.8	23.1
Worsened	3,824	35.3	35.9
Unsure	721	6.7	6.8
Don't know	1,075	9.9	10.1
Stated If Improved	10,661		100.0
Not Stated	169	1.6	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Households in Virgin Gorda were more optimistic about the state of the environment as 41% of them thought the quality had improved while 13.8% thought it had worsened. Households in Jost Van Dyke were more pessimistic as 39.2% of them thought it had worsened and only 11.7% thought it had improved. Households in both Tortola and Anegada were virtually evenly split in their opinions as to whether they thought the quality of the environment had improved or not (see Table 51).

Table 51: In the last five years overall quality of the environment improved Island

Environment Improved or Not	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Improved	33	29.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	11.7	1,867	21.2	658	41.4	2	25.0	2,574
Same	30	26.8	0	0.0	2	50.0	47	39.2	1,932	21.9	456	28.7	0	0.0	2,467
Worsened	31	27.7	12	100.0	0	0.0	25	20.8	3,534	40.1	220	13.8	2	25.0	3,824
Unsure	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	653	7.4	59	3.7	4	50.0	721
Don't know	15	13.4	0	0.0	2	50.0	32	26.7	828	9.4	198	12.4	0	0.0	1,075
Stated If Improved	112	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	120	100.0	8,814	100.0	1,591	100.0	8	100.0	10,661
Not Stated	0		0		0		0		167		2		0		169
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Crime

Crime represents one of the most debilitating factors that impede social and economic development. Countries have to allocate huge chunks of their national budgets to ward off this scourge of the society. In many cases however, countries can't help but feel that they are fighting a losing battle. Households were asked if they were affected by a host of crimes. The Virgin Islands enjoyed relatively low levels of crime. Robbery was the most common crime affecting 2.2% of households. All other crimes identified were perpetrated on less than 1% of households (see Table 52).

Table 52: Victim of Crime

Victim of Crime-	Frequency	Percent
Murder	12	0.1
Kidnapping	1	0.0
Shooting	13	0.1
Rape-Abuse	26	0.2
Robbery	236	2.2
Wounding	35	0.3
Larceny	41	0.4
Other	51	0.5

Just over 2% of households in Tortola reported that they were victims of robbery as did 1.8% in Anegada and 1.1% in Virgin Gorda. Apart from the 1.7% of households in Jost Van Dyke who said they were victims of other crimes, less than 1% of households of all the islands indicated that they were victims of the other crimes listed (see Table 53).

Table 53: Victim of Crime by Island

Crime	Name of Island														
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		Total
Murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
Kidnapping	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Shooting	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	13
Rape-Abuse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.2	4	0.3	0	0.0	26
Robbery	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	216	2.4	17	1.1	0	0.0	242
Wounding	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.3	4	0.3	0	0.0	36
Larceny	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	42
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	41	0.5	8	0.5	0	0.0	54
Total Households	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Homelessness

Homelessness is a very unfortunate situation and countries have an obligation to do all it takes to prevent it. This misfortune can be caused by a variety of factors including but not limited to economic and financial problems, destitution, drug abuse, physical abuse and mental illness. For the first time the census attempted to measure the homelessness situation of the country. It was uncovered that 0.8% of households had members who lived under undesirable conditions (see Table 54).

Table 54: Any members of this household homeless

Household Members Homeless	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	77	0.7	0.8
No	9,552	88.2	99.2
Stated If Members Homeless	9,629		100.0
Not Stated	1,201	11.1	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Almost 4% of households in Jost Van Dyke reported that members of their households were homeless or living in unfavourable conditions. Such was also the case for 0.8% of household in Tortola and 0.4% in Virgin Gorda. No household in Anegada reported that members of their households were homeless (see Table 55).

Table 55: Any members of this household homeless by Island

Household Members Homeless	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
1 Yes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.9	67	0.8	6	0.4	0	0.0	77
2 No	96	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	98	96.1	7,866	99.2	1,472	99.6	8	100.0	9,552
Stated If Members Homeless	96	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	102	100.0	7,933	100.0	1,478	100.0	8	100.0	9,629
8 Not Stated	16		2		2		18		1,048		115		0		1,201
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Household Income (Monthly)

Household income is the aggregated amount of income earned by all persons who form part of a household. One assumption is that the sum of this income goes towards the upkeep of the entire household. Another assumption is that each person in the household has benefits equally from the household income. The average household income is the total of the household income divided by the number of persons in the household. The median average household income of the Virgin Islands was about US$1,409.76. A household was considered to have low income if its average household income is at or below 80% of the median household income (Veronica Maier, 1999-2014). This relative low-income threshold would be about US$1,200.00. Table 56 showed that of those households for which income was stated, 44.8% were earning relatively low average household incomes.

Table 56: Grouped Average Household Income

Grouped Average Household Income ($)	Frequency	Percent	Percent
0-400	637	5.9	7.2
400-800	1,360	12.6	15.4
800-1200	1,952	18.0	22.2
1200-2000	2,336	21.6	26.5
2000-4000	2,009	18.6	22.8
4000-6000	377	3.5	4.3
6000plus	140	1.3	1.6
Stated Household Income	8,811		100.0
Not Stated	2,019	18.6	
Total	10,830	100.0	

Over 68% of the households in Anegada reported low income. Such was also the case for 43.7% of the households in Tortola. Over 50% of the households in both Jost Van Dyke and Virgin Gorda were low income households (see Table 57).

Table 57: Grouped Average Household Income by Island

Grouped Average Household Income ($)	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
0-400	11	17.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	17.9	515	7.1	101	7.0	0	0.0	637
400-800	16	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	25.0	1,087	15.0	243	16.8	0	0.0	1,360
800-1200	17	26.6	4	33.3	0	0.0	5	8.9	1,559	21.6	367	25.4	0	0.0	1,952
1200-2000	10	15.6	6	50.0	0	0.0	22	39.3	1,856	25.7	440	30.4	2	25.0	2,336
2000-4000	10	15.6	2	16.7	0	0.0	4	7.1	1,731	24.0	256	17.7	6	75.0	2,009
4000-6000	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	1	1.8	343	4.7	31	2.1	0	0.0	377
6000plus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	133	1.8	7	0.5	0	0.0	140
Stated Household Income	64	100	12	100	2	100	56	100	7,224	100	1,445	100	8	100	8,811
Not Stated	48		0		2		64		1,757		148		0		2,019
Total	112		12		4		120		8,981		1,593		8		10,830

Of households headed by females, 55.3% were low income households. This compared to 39.5% of the households headed by males (see Table 58).

Table 58: Grouped Average Household Income by Sex

Grouped Average Household Income ($)	What is your Sex				Total
	Male		Female		
0-400	334	5.7	303	10.2	637
400-800	777	13.3	583	19.7	1,360
800-1200	1,202	20.5	750	25.4	1,952
1200-2000	1,726	29.5	610	20.6	2,336
2000-4000	1,481	25.3	528	17.8	2,009
4000-6000	243	4.2	134	4.5	377
6000plus	90	1.5	50	1.7	140
Stated Household Income	5,853	100	2,958	100	8,811
Not Stated	1,250		769		2,019
Total	7,103		3,727		10,830

Persons from abroad headed households of which 45.6% were low income households. Of the households headed by nationals, 42.8% had low-income status (see Table 59).

Table 59: Grouped Average Household Income by Where Born

Grouped Average Household Income ($)	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
0-400	208	8.5	428	6.7	1	637
400-800	367	15.1	993	15.6	0	1,360
800-1200	469	19.2	1,483	23.3	0	1,952
1200-2000	569	23.3	1,767	27.7	0	2,336
2000-4000	641	26.3	1,368	21.5	0	2,009
4000-6000	143	5.9	233	3.7	1	377
6000plus	41	1.7	99	1.6	0	140
Stated Household Income	2,438	100	6,371	100	2	8,811
Not Stated	897		1,120		2	2,019
Total	3,335		7,491		4	10,830

The mean average household income for the Virgin Islands was US$1,729.05. The mean average household income of households in Anegada was US$1,173.63. This compared to US$1,776.09 for households in Tortola (see Table 60).

Table 60: Mean Average Household Income by Island

Name of Island	Number of Households	Mean Income
Anegada	64	1,173.63
Cooper lsland	12	1,661.13
Great Camanoe Island	2	5,208.33
Jost Van Dyke	56	1,193.20
Tortola	7,224	1,776.09
Virgin Gorda	1,445	1,530.54
Yachts	8	2,538.22
Total	8,811	1,729.05

While female-headed households earned a mean average household income of US$1,595.63, their male counterparts earned US$1,796.48 (see Table 61).

Table 61: Mean Average Household Income by Sex

Sex	Number of Households	Mean Income
Male	5,853	1,796.48
Female	2,958	1,595.63
Total	8,811	1,729.05

Households headed by person born in this country had a mean average household income of US$1,818.98 and households headed by persons from abroad earned mean average household income of US$1,694.37.

Table 62: Mean Average Household Income by Where Born

Where were you Born	Number of Households	Mean income
In this country	2,438	1,818.98
Abroad	6,371	1,694.37
Not Stated	2	2,608.38
Total	8,811	1,729.05

Table 56 showed the income distribution of the households. How equally distributed is this income? The standard approach to address this question is to arrange all incomes in ascending order and divide the income earners into 5 equal groups (quintiles). Each group then constitutes 20% of income earners. This reveals the amount (or percent) of the total income each group accounts for. A measure called the Gini Coefficient is then calculated from this income data. The Gini coefficient is an index that reveals the level of income equality (or inequality) amongst the groups. An index of 0 means perfect equality (all persons earn the same income) while an index of 1 suggest perfect inequality (one person earns all the income). Therefore, the lower the Gini coefficient, the more equally distributed is the income. An acceptable Gini Coefficient ranges between 0.2 and 0.4.

Table 63 and Figure 6 showed the proportion of income each 20% of income earners had. It showed that the first 20% of earners (low income earners) commanded only 5.3% while the last 20% of earners (high income earners) earned as much as 44.8% of total income.

Table 63: Quintiles of average household income

Quintiles	Number of households	Sum	% of Total Sum
1st Quintile	1,762	806,593.53	5.3%
2nd Quintile	1,762	1,650,565.55	10.8%
3rd Quintile	1,763	2,464,637.61	16.2%
4th Quintile	1,762	3,485,268.73	22.9%
5th Quintile	1,762	6,827,620.36	44.8%
Total	8,811	15,234,685.77	100.0%

Figure 6: Percent of Average Household Income by Quintiles

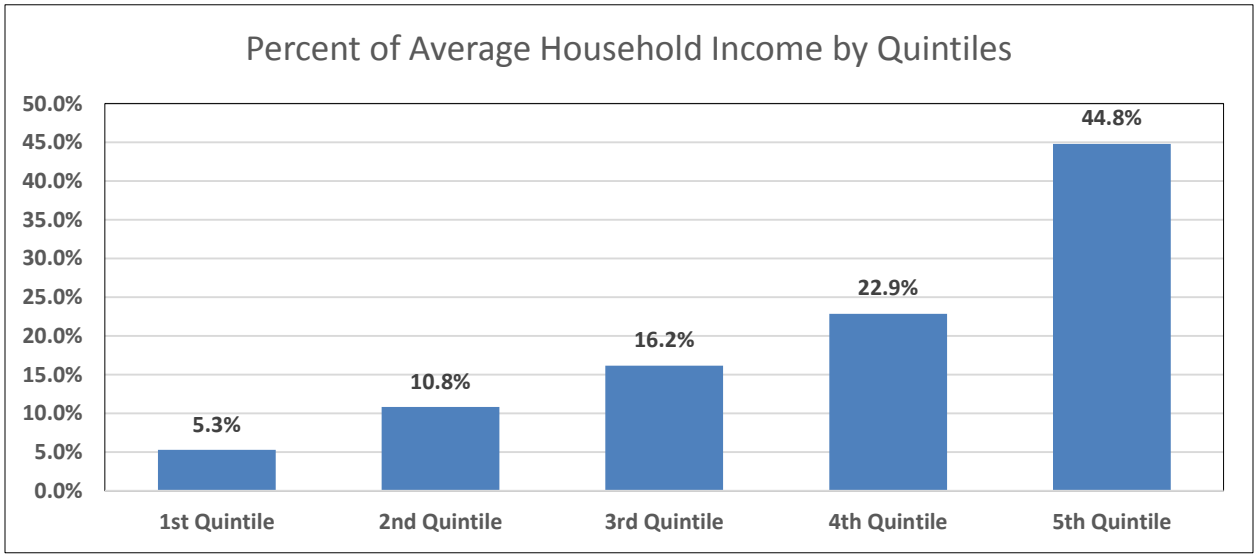
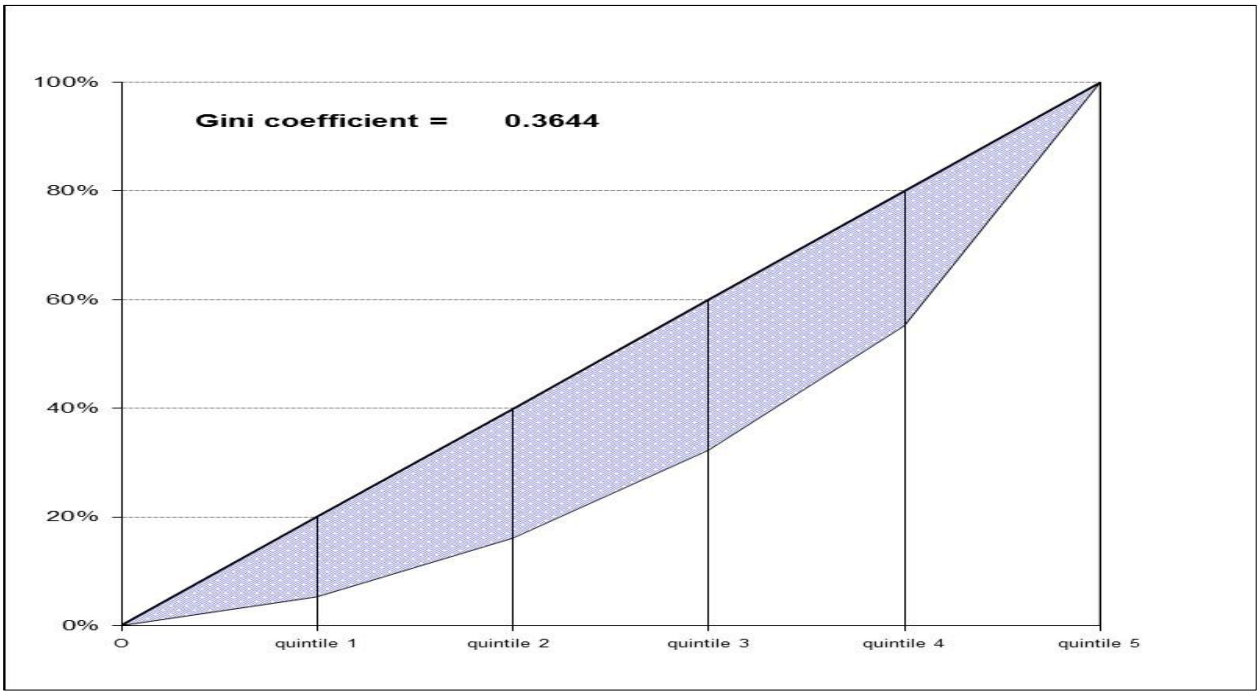


Figure 7 shows the Lorenz Curve which graphically depicts income inequality and the associated Gini Coefficient. Concerning the curve, perfect income equality would yield just the diagonal line. The farther away the curve is a way from the diagonal line the more unequal the distribution of the income. The Virgin Islands had a Gini Coefficient of 0.3644 for average household income data.

Figure 7: Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient



Personal Characteristics

General Characteristics

In the Virgin Islands, 28,054 persons were counted. There were 13,820 (49.3%) males and 14,234 (50.7%) females. This represents a sex ratio of 97. This means that, in the Virgin Islands, there were 97 males to every 100 females (see Table 64).

Table 64: Sex of Person

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	13,820	49.3
Female	14,234	50.7
Total	28,054	100.0
Sex Ratio	97	

Both Anegada and Virgin Gorda had more males than females with sex ratios of 102 and 108 respectively. There were more females in Tortola with a sex ratio of 95 and Jost Van Dyke with a sex ratio of 91 (see Table 65).

Table 65: Sex of Person by Island

Sex	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Male	144	50.5	16	61.5	4	66.7	142	47.7	11,468	48.8	2,038	51.9	8	44.4	13,820
Female	141	49.5	10	38.5	2	33.3	156	52.3	12,023	51.2	1,892	48.1	10	55.6	14,234
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054
Sex Ratio	102		160		200		91		95		108		80		97

Nationals had more males than females with a sex ratio of 101 while expatriates had more females than males with a sex ratio of 94 (see Table 66).

Table 66: Sex of Person by Where Born

Sex	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Male	5,523	50.3	8,294	48.6	3	60.0	13,820
Female	5,452	49.7	8,780	51.4	2	40.0	14,234
Total	10,975	100.0	17,074	100.0	5	100.0	28,054
Sex Ratio	101		94		150		97

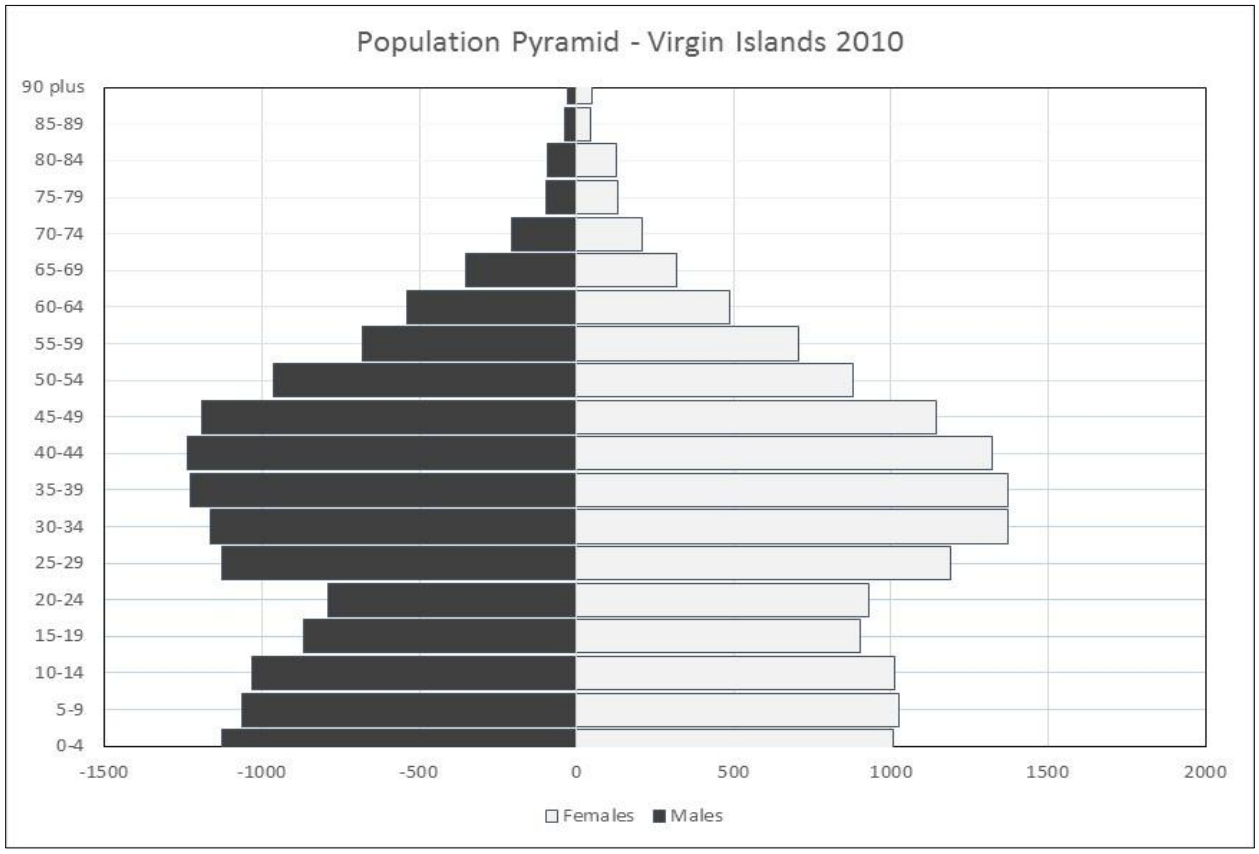
Table 67 shows the distribution of the population by age and sex.

Table 67: Population Distribution by Age and Sex

Age Group of Person (Years)	What is your Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0-4	1,126	1,008	2,134
5-9	1,065	1,025	2,090
10-14	1,032	1,012	2,044
15-19	867	900	1,767
20-24	789	931	1,720
25-29	1,126	1,190	2,316
30-34	1,165	1,372	2,537
35-39	1,226	1,373	2,599
40-44	1,236	1,323	2,559
45-49	1,193	1,145	2,338
50-54	962	880	1,842
55-59	680	707	1,387
60-64	541	487	1,028
65-69	350	320	670
70-74	204	211	415
75-79	98	132	230
80-84	91	125	216
85-89	39	45	84
90 plus	30	48	78
Total	13,820	14,234	28,054

The shape of the population pyramid reveals the demographic situation of a country. It indicates gender and age sensitive fertility rates, mortality rates, life expectancy levels, immigration and emigration flows. The proceeding pyramid (Figure 8) has a shape that is probably not replicated anywhere else in the world. It showed that the Virgin Islands with: its non-dominant bottom, had relatively low fertility; its small but clearly evident top, had low mortality rates and high life expectancy levels; and its bulging center, had very high immigration flows.

Figure 8: Population Pyramid of Virgin Islands, 2010



Many countries, especially in Asia and Europe are very concerned about their aging populations. In some of these countries, the elderly (persons 65 years and older) accounts for between 15% and 25% of their populations. Population aging results from prolonged low fertility rates and high life expectancy levels (due to low mortality). Just over 22% of the population were young (0-14 years), 71.6% were of working age (15-64 years) and 6.0% were elderly (65 years plus) (see Table 68). Although, the Virgin Islands has already completed its Demographic Transition (low fertility and mortality levels), the proportion of elderly is still very small due to the domination of the proportion of the working age population which is a direct result of immigration.

Table 68: Broadest Age Group

Broadest Age Group	Frequency	Percent
0-14 (Young)	6,268	22.3
15-64 (Working Age)	20,093	71.6
65 plus (Elderly)	1,693	6.0
Total	28,054	100.0

While Virgin Gorda had the highest proportion (72.7%) of working age persons, Anegada had the highest proportion (10.5%) of elderly persons. Jost Van Dyke had the highest proportion of young persons with 26.2% (see Table 69 and Figure 9).

Table 69: Broadest Age Group by Island

Broadest Age Group	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
0-14 (Young)	60	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	26.2	5,265	22.4	863	22.0	2	11.1	6,268
15-64 (Working Age)	195	68.4	26	100.0	2	33.3	202	67.8	16,797	71.5	2,857	72.7	14	77.8	20,093
65 plus (Elderly)	30	10.5	0	0.0	4	66.7	18	6.0	1,429	6.1	210	5.3	2	11.1	1,693
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

Figure 9: Proportion of Broadest Age Groups by Island

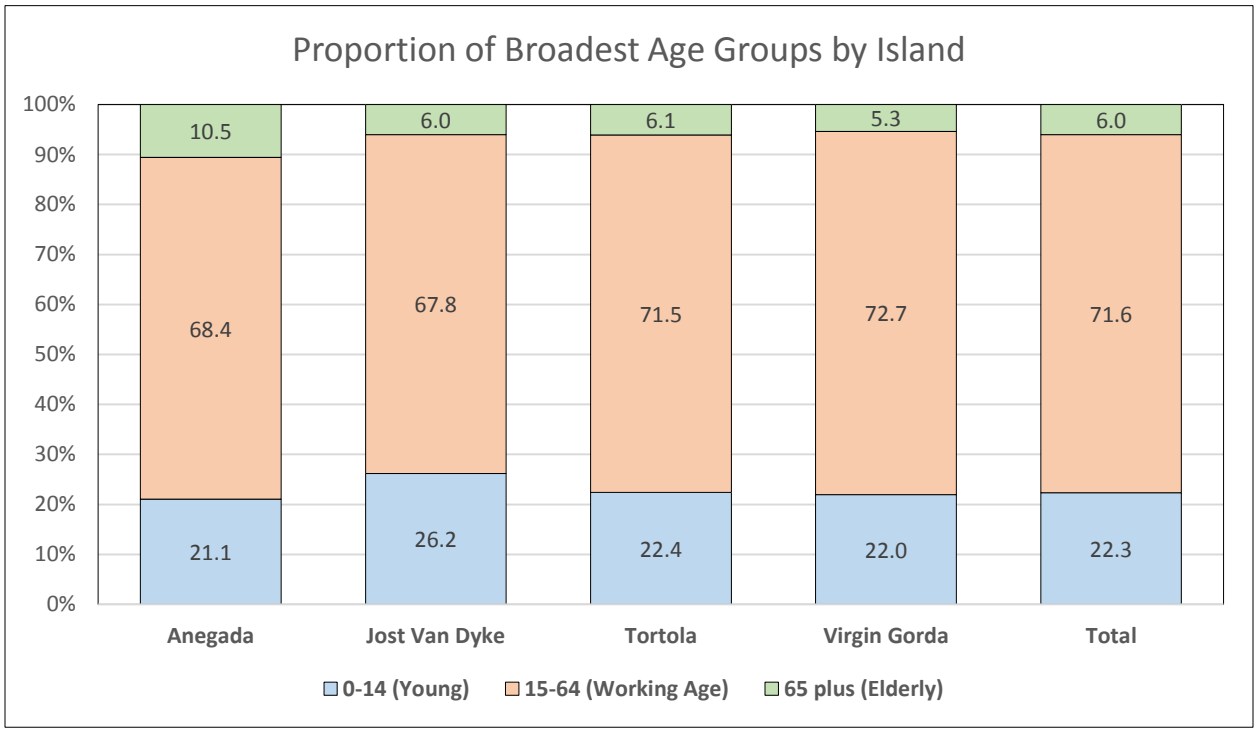


Table 70 and Figures 10 and 11 show the extent to which persons from abroad influenced the proportion of persons in the working age group.

Table 70: Broadest Age Group by Where Born

Broadest Age Group	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
0-14 (Young)	3,520	32.1	2,747	16.1	1	20.0	6,268
15-64 (Working Age)	6,485	59.1	13,604	79.7	4	80.0	20,093
65 plus (Elderly)	970	8.8	723	4.2	0	0.0	1,693
Total	10,975	100.0	17,074	100.0	5	100.0	28,054

Figure 10: Broadest Age Group – In this country

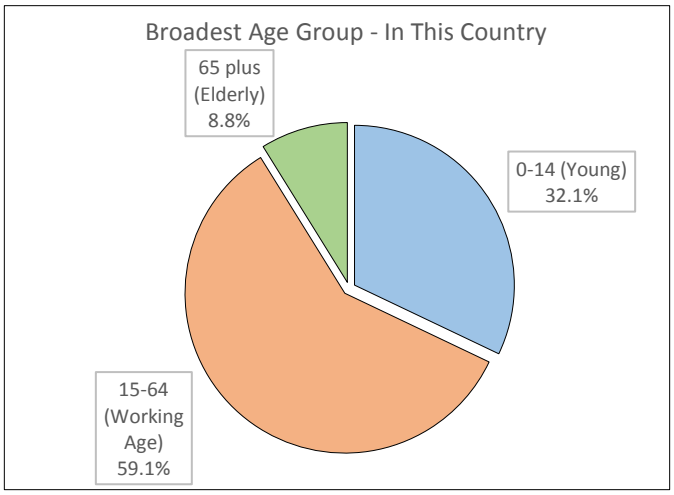
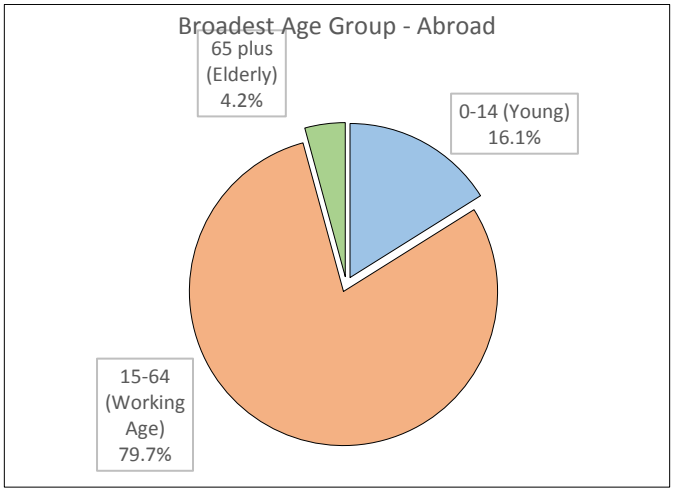


Figure 11: Broadest Age Group - Abroad



Dependency ratios indicate the extent to which there are young and elderly persons in relation to working age persons in the population. The young and elderly segments of the population are dependents while the working age segment is independent. The higher the proportion of independents in the population, the more potential support there can be for the dependents. A Total Dependency Ratio below 50% is considered very good as it indicates that there are more than 2 working age persons to every dependent person. Some implications of high dependency ratios are: lower tax revenue due to a lower working population; higher government expenditure on education and health due to more children and elderly persons; pressure to raise the retirement age

so as to have persons working longer; and reduced productivity due to the large non-productive population. It becomes obvious why a country would benefit from having low dependency ratios.

The broad age distribution of the population yields a young dependency ratio of 31.2% and an old dependency ratio of 8.4%, resulting in a Total Dependency Ratio of 39.6% (see Table 71). The Virgin Islands has very low dependency ratios mainly due to the high level of immigration.

Table 71: Dependency Ratios

Type of Dependency Ratio	Ratio
Young	31.2
Old	8.4
Total	39.6

Jost Van Dyke had the highest total dependency ratio while Virgin Gorda boasted the lowest (see Table 72).

Table 72: Dependency Ratios by Island

Type of Dependency Ratio	Anegada	Cooper Island	Great Camanoe Island	Jost Van Dyke	Tortola	Virgin Gorda	Yachts	Total
Young	30.8	0.0	0.0	38.6	31.3	30.2	14.3	31.2
Old	15.4	0.0	200.0	8.9	8.5	7.4	14.3	8.4
Total	46.2	0.0	200.0	47.5	39.9	37.6	28.6	39.6

The dependency ratios for persons from abroad were much less than half of those for person who were born in this country (see Table 73).

Table 73: Dependency Ratios by Where Born

Type of Dependency Ratio	In This Country	Abroad	Total
Young	54.3	20.2	31.2
Old	15.0	5.3	8.4
Total	69.2	25.5	39.6

The presence of many ethnic groups can have its advantages as it represents a major aspect of diversity. It presents the opportunity for exposure to many different cultures, norms and ideas. However, this aspect of diversity also has disadvantages which could include, racism, culture clashes, language barriers

and social tensions. The census identified at least 15 ethnic groups living in the Virgin Islands. The major ethnic group in the population was African/Black which accounted for 78.5% of the population. Other ethnicities worthy of mention were Hispanic/Latinos with 5.6%, Whites/Caucasian with 5.4%, and Mixed also with 5.4%of the population (see Table 74).

Table 74: To which ethnic group do you belong?

Ethnic Groups	Frequency	Percent	Percent
African/Black	21,395	76.3	76.9
Creole	137	0.5	0.5
Carib	120	0.4	0.4
Amerindian	57	0.2	0.2
White/Caucasian	1,511	5.4	5.4
Chinese	19	0.1	0.1
Indian	591	2.1	2.1
Filipinos	205	0.7	0.7
Asian (other)	74	0.3	0.3
East Indian	443	1.6	1.6
Hispanic/Latinos	1,552	5.5	5.6
Mixed	1,491	5.3	5.4
Syrian	13	0.0	0.0
Lebanese	44	0.2	0.2
Other middle east	40	0.1	0.1
Other Ethnic Groups	142	0.5	0.5
Stated Ethnicity	27,834		100.0
Not Stated	220	0.8	
Total	28,054	100.0	

As many as 80.3% of the population of Virgin Gorda was African/Black while as little as 56.6% of persons living in Anegada was of this ethnic group. The proportion of Hispanics/Latinos reached to as much as 15.3% of the population in Anegada to as little as 3.5% in Virgin Gorda. The concentration of Whites/Caucasian made up as much as 8.0% of Anegada's population and as little as 4.0% of that of Virgin Gorda (see Table 75).

Table 75: Ethnic Group by Island

Ethnic Group	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
African/Black	155	56.6	4	15.4	0	0.0	236	80.0	17,852	76.6	3,148	80.3	0	0.0	21,395
Creole	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	114	0.5	21	0.5	0	0.0	137
Carib	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	86	0.4	29	0.7	0	0.0	120
Amerindian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	41	0.2	13	0.3	2	11.1	57
White/Caucasian	22	8.0	6	23.1	4	66.7	15	5.1	1,293	5.6	155	4.0	16	88.9	1,511
Chinese	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	18	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	19
Indian	1	0.4	4	15.4	0	0.0	2	0.7	495	2.1	89	2.3	0	0.0	591
Philippinos	0	0.0	8	30.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	180	0.8	17	0.4	0	0.0	205
Asian (other)	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	73	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	74
East Indian	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	392	1.7	49	1.3	0	0.0	443
Hispanic/Latinos	42	15.3	2	7.7	0	0.0	15	5.1	1,355	5.8	138	3.5	0	0.0	1,552
Mixed	40	14.6	2	7.7	2	33.3	18	6.1	1,172	5.0	257	6.6	0	0.0	1,491
Syrian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
Lebanese	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	44
Other middle east	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	40
Other Ethnic Groups	10	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	129	0.6	2	0.1	0	0.0	142
Stated Ethnicity	274	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	295	100.0	23,297	100.0	3,918	100.0	18	100.0	27,834
Not Stated	11		0		0		3		194		12		0		220
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Linked to the large number of ethnic groups is the large number of religious affiliations. Religion, like ethnicity, represents another aspect of diversity. One of the main disadvantage of this aspect of diversity is religious disagreements. Such disagreements are the causes of many wars past and present. The Virgin Islands recorded 20 or more religious affiliations in the 2010 census.

Methodists remained the dominant religious affiliation in Virgin Islands with 17.6% of the population. Church of God followed with 10.4%. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day all accounted for around 9% of the population. Close to 8% of the population stated they had no affiliation to any religion or faith (see Table 76).

Table 76: What is your affiliation with a religion or faith

Religious Affiliation	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Anglican	2,674	9.5	9.8
Church of God	2,913	10.4	10.6
Evangelical	184	0.7	0.7
Methodist	4,941	17.6	18.1
Moravian	92	0.3	0.3
New Testament Church of God	1,924	6.9	7.0
Pentecostal	2,292	8.2	8.4
Presbyterian	68	0.2	0.2
Roman Catholic	2,492	8.9	9.1
Seventh Day Adventist	2,523	9.0	9.2
Jehovah Witness	693	2.5	2.5
Baptist	2,080	7.4	7.6
Bahai	10	0.0	0.0
Hindu	528	1.9	1.9
Judaism	11	0.0	0.0
Mormon	75	0.3	0.3
Muslim/Islam	266	0.9	1.0
Rastafarian	179	0.6	0.7
Budhaism	43	0.2	0.2
Other affiliation	1,153	4.1	4.2
None/No Religion	2,230	7.9	8.1
Stated Religion	27,371		100.0
Not Stated	683	2.4	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Up to 42.2% of the population of Jost Van Dyke was affiliated with Methodist. The next highest concentration of Methodist was in Anegada with 29.8%. Methodist was also the most prevalent in Tortola but with just 18.4% of the population. In Virgin Gorda, the most dominant religious affiliation was Church of God with 16.6% (see Table 77).

Table 77: What is your affiliation with a religion or faith by Island

Religious Affiliation	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Anglican	10	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5	2,158	9.4	502	13.0	0	0.0	2,674
Church of God	18	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	25.1	2,183	9.5	643	16.6	0	0.0	2,913
Evangelical	7	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	156	0.7	18	0.5	0	0.0	184
Methodist	77	29.8	2	8.3	2	33.3	116	42.2	4,216	18.4	528	13.7	0	0.0	4,941
Moravian	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	77	0.3	11	0.3	0	0.0	92
New Testament Church of God	11	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.9	1,588	6.9	317	8.2	0	0.0	1,924
Pentecostal	23	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	6.5	1,734	7.6	517	13.4	0	0.0	2,292
Presbyterian	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	0.2	10	0.3	0	0.0	68
Roman Catholic	50	19.4	16	66.7	4	66.7	10	3.6	2,003	8.7	409	10.6	0	0.0	2,492
Seventh Day Adventist	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,182	9.5	337	8.7	2	11.1	2,523
Jehovah Witness	8	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5	607	2.6	74	1.9	0	0.0	693
Baptist	4	1.6	2	8.3	0	0.0	2	0.7	1,967	8.6	105	2.7	0	0.0	2,080
Bahai	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
Hindu	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5	454	2.0	69	1.8	0	0.0	528
Judaism	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	11
Mormon	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	0.3	10	0.3	0	0.0	75
Muslim/Islam	6	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	256	1.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	266
Rastafarian	14	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	140	0.6	25	0.6	0	0.0	179
Budhaism	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	43
Other affiliation	5	1.9	2	8.3	0	0.0	7	2.5	1,072	4.7	67	1.7	0	0.0	1,153
None/No Religion	19	7.4	2	8.3	0	0.0	27	9.8	1,950	8.5	216	5.6	16	88.9	2,230
Stated Religion	258	100.0	24	100.0	6	100.0	275	100.0	22,923	100.0	3,867	100.0	18	100.0	27,371
Not Stated	27		2		0		23		568		63		0		683
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

The most dominant religious affiliation among persons born in this country was Methodist with 29.8%. For persons from abroad, the most dominant was Roman Catholic with 12.8% of the population. While 5.9% of persons born in this country stated that they had no religious affiliation, 9.6% of those born abroad expressed the same sentiments (see Table 78).

Table 78: What is your affiliation with a religion or faith by Where Born

Religion Affiliation	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Anglican	1,176	11.0	1,497	9.0	1	100.0	2,674
Church of God	1,209	11.3	1,704	10.2	0	0.0	2,913
Evangelical	46	0.4	138	0.8	0	0.0	184
Methodist	3,192	29.8	1,749	10.5	0	0.0	4,941
Moravian	26	0.2	66	0.4	0	0.0	92
New Testament Church of God	633	5.9	1,291	7.8	0	0.0	1,924
Pentecostal	747	7.0	1,545	9.3	0	0.0	2,292
Presbyterian	3	0.0	65	0.4	0	0.0	68
Roman Catholic	365	3.4	2,127	12.8	0	0.0	2,492
Seventh Day Adventist	972	9.1	1,551	9.3	0	0.0	2,523
Jehovah Witness	279	2.6	414	2.5	0	0.0	693
Baptist	879	8.2	1,201	7.2	0	0.0	2,080
Bahai	3	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0	10
Hindu	34	0.3	494	3.0	0	0.0	528
Judaism	0	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0	11
Mormon	17	0.2	58	0.3	0	0.0	75
Muslim/Islam	69	0.6	197	1.2	0	0.0	266
Rastafarian	98	0.9	81	0.5	0	0.0	179
Budhaism	1	0.0	42	0.3	0	0.0	43
Other affiliation	341	3.2	812	4.9	0	0.0	1,153
None/No Religion	634	5.9	1,596	9.6	0	0.0	2,230
Stated Religion	10,724	100.0	16,646	100.0	1	100.0	27,371
Not Stated	251		428		4		683
Total	10,975		17,074		5		28,054

Marital Status

The marital status of persons in a country is often used to gauge the country's morals and values. In many of the developed countries there are many benefits which are determined by an individual's marital status. In the Virgin Islands 42.1% of the population 15 years and older stated that they were single. Around 49% indicated that they were married (see Table 79).

Table 79: Marital Status of Person

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Single/Never Married	10,474	37.3	48.9
Married	9,027	32.2	42.1
Divorced	1,085	3.9	5.1
Widowed	619	2.2	2.9
Legally Separated	188	0.7	0.9
Dont know	25	0.1	0.1
Stated and Applicable	21,418		100.0
Not Stated	368	1.3	
Not Applicable	6,268	22.3	
Total	28,054	100.0	

While 52% of the population in Jost Van Dyke said they were married, 52% in Virgin Gorda stated that they were single. Consequently, as little as 37.5% of the adult population of Virgin Gorda were married (see Table 80).

Table 80: Marital Status of Person by Island

Marital Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Single/Never Married	97	44.3	12	46.2	0	0.0	83	39.2	8,698	48.6	1,580	52.0	4	28.6	10,474
Married	104	47.5	12	46.2	4	66.7	110	51.9	7,652	42.7	1,137	37.5	8	57.1	9,027
Divorced	13	5.9	2	7.7	2	33.3	9	4.2	877	4.9	180	5.9	2	14.3	1,085
Widowed	5	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.4	512	2.9	97	3.2	0	0.0	619
Legally Separated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	147	0.8	38	1.3	0	0.0	188
Dont know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	19	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	25
Stated and Applicable	219	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	212	100.0	17,905	100.0	3,036	100.0	14	100.0	21,418
Not Stated	6		0		0		8		321		31		2		368
Not Applicable	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Place of Birth

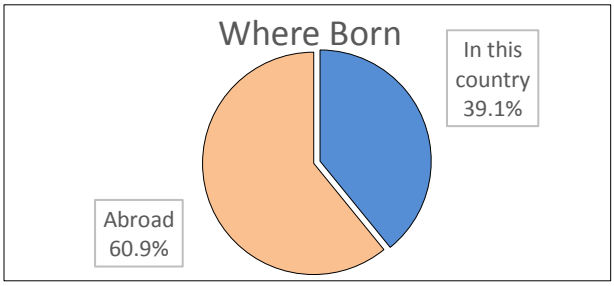
The Phenomenon of immigration is old as the human race. From the beginning of time persons moved from place to place for various reasons. The Virgin Islands have been experiencing immigration from as early as the late 1960's. Persons have migrated here for a variety of reasons but primarily for employment purposes.

Just over 39% of the population was born in the Virgin Islands while 60.9% said they were born aboard. The corresponding nationality ratio was 64. This means that, in the population, for every 64 persons born in the Virgin Islands there were 100 persons who were born elsewhere (see Table 81 and Figure 12).

Table 81: Where Born

Where Born	Frequency	Percent
In this country	10975	39.1
Abroad	17074	60.9
Not Stated	5	.0
Total	28054	100.0
Nationality Ratio		64

Figure 12: Where Born



The nationality ratio for Jost Van Dyke was the highest in the Virgin Islands with 95. The island with the lowest nationality ratio was virgin Gorda with 61 (see Table 82).

Table 82: Where were you born by Island

Where Born	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
In this country	130	45.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	145	48.7	9,204	39.2	1,496	38.1	0	0.0	10,975
Abroad	155	54.4	26	100.0	6	100.0	153	51.3	14,283	60.8	2,433	61.9	18	100.0	17,074
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054
Nationality Ratio		84		0		0		95		64		61		0	

Immigration has a host of social and economic implications some negative, some positive. These includes, but are not limited to xenophobia, increased burden on the education and health systems, broken homes, remittances

(repatriation of funds), job shortages, brain gain, increase tax revenue, reduced dependency ratio, culture clash, increased incidence of single parent and single households and anxiety of nationals.

Almost 61% of the Virgin Islands were born in other countries. Over 113 countries had nationals living in this country. The top 10 countries that accounted for a substantial proportion of the population were Guyana (7.2%), St. Vincent and Grenadines (7.0%), Jamaica (6.0%), United States of America (5.5%), Dominican Republic (5.4%), United States Virgin Islands (5.3%), St. Kitts and Nevis (4.3%), Dominica (3.9%), United Kingdom (2.5%) and Grenada (1.7%) (see Table 83).

Table 83: Grouped Country of Birth

Grouped Countries	Frequency	Percent
Virgin Islands	10,975	39.1
Other Caribbean	683	2.4
Dominica	1,098	3.9
Grenada	483	1.7
Jamaica	1,697	6.0
St Kitts and Nevis	1,214	4.3
St Lucia	461	1.6
St Vincent and Grenadines	1,968	7.0
Trinidad and Tobago	462	1.6
Dominican Republic	1,526	5.4
Guyana	2,023	7.2
United States of America	1,537	5.5
United States Virgin Islands	1,481	5.3
Puerto Rico	469	1.7
United 2.5%Kingdom'	714	2.5
Europe	178	0.6
Latin America	93	0.3
Asia	311	1.1
Africa	146	0.5
Pacific	24	0.1
Middle East	79	0.3
Overseas Territories	201	0.7
Other Countries	169	0.6
Not Stated	62	0.2
Total	28,054	100.0

Almost 14% of Anegada's population was born in the Dominican Republic while 10.2% hailed from The United States of America; 9.7% of the population of Jost Van Dyke came from Jamaica and 8.4% were from St. Vincent and the Grenadines; 7.3% of Tortola's population were born in Guyana and 6.5% came from Jamaica; and Of Virgin Gorda's population, 12.4% hailed from St. Vincent and the Grenadines and 7.3% came from Guyana (see Table 84).

Table 84: Grouped Country of Birth by Island

Grouped Countries	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Virgin Islands	130	45.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	145	48.7	9,204	39.2	1,496	38.1	0	0.0	10,975
Other Caribbean	10	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.3	586	2.5	80	2.0	0	0.0	683
Dominica	15	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.7	882	3.8	196	5.0	0	0.0	1,098
Grenada	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	6.0	308	1.3	154	3.9	0	0.0	483
Jamaica	23	8.1	2	7.7	0	0.0	29	9.7	1,516	6.5	127	3.2	0	0.0	1,697
St Kitts and Nevis	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1,038	4.4	174	4.4	0	0.0	1,214
St Lucia	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	306	1.3	153	3.9	0	0.0	461
St Vincent and Grenadines	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	8.4	1,454	6.2	486	12.4	0	0.0	1,968
Trinidad and Tobago	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.3	405	1.7	48	1.2	0	0.0	462
Dominican Republic	39	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	5.4	1,326	5.6	145	3.7	0	0.0	1,526
Guyana	10	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.3	1,720	7.3	287	7.3	2	11.1	2,023
United States of America	29	10.2	0	0.0	6	100	13	4.4	1,294	5.5	195	5.0	0	0.0	1,537
United States Virgin Islands	7	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	5.0	1,306	5.6	153	3.9	0	0.0	1,481
Puerto Rico	5	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	413	1.8	49	1.2	0	0.0	469
United Kingdom'	2	0.7	8	30.8	0	0.0	4	1.3	654	2.8	34	0.9	12	66.7	714
Europe	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	143	0.6	33	0.8	0	0.0	178
Latin America	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0	1	0.3	85	0.4	5	0.1	0	0.0	93
Asia	0	0.0	12	46.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	250	1.1	49	1.2	0	0.0	311
Africa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	131	0.6	12	0.3	0	0.0	146
Pacific	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	24
Middle East	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	79	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	79
Overseas Territories	6	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	175	0.7	19	0.5	0	0.0	201
Other Countries	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	150	0.6	15	0.4	4	22.2	169
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	0.2	16	0.4	0	0.0	62
Total	285	100.0	26	100	6	100	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100	28,054

It was earlier indicated that persons immigrate to the Virgin Islands for a number of reasons. Almost 58% of expatriates migrated to the Virgin Islands for employment reasons. Others moved with family (29.9%) or moved with spouse (6.5%). A mere 1.3% considered the Virgin Islands for educational opportunities (see Table 85).

Table 85: Why did you come to live in this country

Reason Came to Live	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Employment	8,033	28.6	57.4
Moved with spouse	913	3.3	6.5
Moved with family	4,190	14.9	29.9
Education Opportunities	181	0.6	1.3
Retired	95	0.3	0.7
Other	552	2.0	3.9
Don't know	37	0.1	0.3
Stated and Applicable	14,001		100.0
Not Stated	3,078	11.0	
Not Applicable	10,975	39.1	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Of expatriates who stated why they moved; 60.0% of those in Anegada, 55.2% of those in Jost Van Dyke, 56.2% in Tortola, and 63.0% in Virgin Gorda moved for employment reasons. Another; 22.2% in Anegada, 31.7% in Jost Van Dyke, 31.1% in Tortola, and 25.0% moved to the Virgin Islands with their family (see Table 86).

Table 86: Why did you come to live in this country by Island

Reason Came to Live	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Employment	81	60.0	26	100.0	0	0.0	80	55.2	6,411	56.2	1,425	63.0	10	83.3	8,033
Moved with spouse	18	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	11.7	754	6.6	124	5.5	0	0.0	913
Moved with family	30	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	46	31.7	3,546	31.1	566	25.0	2	16.7	4,190
Education Opportunities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	159	1.4	22	1.0	0	0.0	181
Retired	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	81	0.7	12	0.5	0	0.0	95
Other	5	3.7	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	0.7	430	3.8	114	5.0	0	0.0	552
Dont know	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	35	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	37
Stated and Applicable	135	100.0	26	100.0	4	100.0	145	100.0	11,416	100.0	2,263	100.0	12	100.0	14,001
Not Stated	20		0		2		8		2,871		171		6		3,078
Not Applicable	130		0		0		145		9,204		1,496		0		10,975
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Traditionally, the economy of the Virgin Islands was almost strictly agricultural in nature. In the late 1960's and early 1970's the economy started to undergo a transformation towards a more service–oriented economy. This transformation, along with other factors, encouraged an influx of migrants to the Virgin Islands.

Of the total expatriates who stated when they came to live in the Virgin Islands, 48.6% came after the year 2000 while another 24.1% came between 1990 and 1999. Just over 16% came in the 1980's while 4.2% came prior to (see Table 87).

Table 87: Year person came to Virgin Islands to live

Grouped Years	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Prior 1960	140	0.5	0.9
Between 1961 and 1969	486	1.7	3.3
Between 1970 and 1979	1,019	3.6	6.9
Between 1980 and 1989	2,388	8.5	16.2
Between 1990 and 1999	3,557	12.7	24.1
Between 2000 and 2009	6,617	23.6	44.9
First Half 2010	545	1.9	3.7
Stated and Applicable	14,752		100.0
Not Stated	2,327	8.3	
Not Applicable	10,975	39.1	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Of expatriates who came to the Virgin Islands after the year 2000, 50.8% of those living on Anegada, 65.5% of those on Jost Van Dyke, 48.2% of those on Tortola, and 49% of those living on Virgin Gorda came after the said time (see Table 88).

Table 88: Year person came to Virgin Islands to live by Island

Grouped Years	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Prior 1960	2	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	125	1.0	11	0.5	0	0.0	140
Between 1961 and 1969	5	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	417	3.4	64	2.9	0	0.0	486
Between 1970 and 1979	6	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.6	851	7.0	157	7.0	0	0.0	1,019
Between 1980 and 1989	13	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	5.0	1,923	15.8	445	19.8	0	0.0	2,388
Between 1990 and 1999	31	26.7	4	15.4	6	100.0	34	24.5	3,005	24.6	467	20.8	10	71.4	3,557
Between 2000 and 2009	52	44.8	22	84.6	0	0.0	85	61.2	5,405	44.3	1,049	46.7	4	28.6	6,617
First Half 2010	7	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	4.3	480	3.9	52	2.3	0	0.0	545
Stated and Applicable	116	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	139	100.0	12,206	100.0	2,245	100.0	14	100.0	14,752
Not Stated	39		0		0		14		2,081		189		4		2,327
Not Applicable	130		0		0		145		9,204		1,496		0		10,975
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Many nationals and non-nationals alike who left the Virgin Islands to live elsewhere returned at some point in time for one reason or another. The

majority (94.4%) of those persons who stated when they returned did so in 2000 or after (see Table 89).

Table 89: Year Person Returned to Virgin Islands

Year Returned	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Between 1961 and 1969	7	0.0	0.3
Between 1970 and 1979	9	0.0	0.4
Between 1980 and 1989	26	0.1	1.1
Between 1990 and 1999	70	0.2	2.9
Between 2000 and 2009	2,011	7.2	83.6
First Half 2010	283	1.0	11.8
Stated and Applicable	2,406		100.0
Not Stated	226	0.8	
Not Applicable	25,422	90.6	
Total	28,054	100.0	

In Jost Van Dyke, everyone who returned said they did so the year 2000 or after. In Anegada, 88.2% of those who returned did so the year 2000 or after (see Table 90).

Table 90: Year Person Returned by Island

Year Returned	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Between 1961 and 1969	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3	1	0.2	0	0.0	7
Between 1970 and 1979	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
Between 1980 and 1989	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	1.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	26
Between 1990 and 1999	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	3.6	2	0.4	0	0.0	70
Between 2000 and 2009	15	88.2	4	66.7	0	0.0	40	95.2	1,490	80.8	462	93.1	0	0.0	2,011
First Half 2010	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	4.8	249	13.5	30	6.0	0	0.0	283
Stated and Applicable	17	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	42	100.0	1,845	100.0	496	100.0	0	0.0	2,406
Not Stated	20		4		0		2		191		9		0		226
Not Applicable	248		16		6		254		21,455		3,425		18		25,422
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Table 91 shows that of the 2,406 persons who indicated when they returned to the Virgin Islands, 2,082 were born abroad and 324 were born in this country. The vast majority of both nationals and expatriates alike returned in 2000 or after.

Table 91: Year Person Returned by Where Born

Year Returned	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Between 1961 and 1969	0	0.0	7	0.3	0	0.0	7
Between 1970 and 1979	1	0.3	8	0.4	0	0.0	9
Between 1980 and 1989	6	1.9	20	1.0	0	0.0	26
Between 1990 and 1999	12	3.7	58	2.8	0	0.0	70
Between 2000 and 2009	287	88.6	1,724	82.8	0	0.0	2,011
First Half 2010	18	5.6	265	12.7	0	0.0	283
Stated and Applicable	324	100.0	2,082	100.0	0	0.0	2,406
Not Stated	23		203		0		226
Not Applicable	10,628		14,789		5		25,422
Total	10,975		17,074		5		28,054

Persons who returned did so for a number of reasons. Almost 49% of those who returned stated employment as the main reason. Another 27.4% returned because of family while 16.1% regarded the Virgin Islands as home (see Table 92).

Table 92: Main Reason Returned

Main Reason For Return	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Regard it as home	323	1.2	16.1
Family is here	550	2.0	27.4
Deported/Involuntary return	3	0.0	0.1
To start a business	15	0.1	0.7
Retired	43	0.2	2.1
Homesick	11	0.0	0.5
Employment	980	3.5	48.8
Got Married	41	0.1	2.0
Other	44	0.2	2.2
Stated and Applicable	2,010		100.0
Not Stated	622	2.2	
Not Applicable	25,422	90.6	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Of persons returning to the Virgin Islands, the same proportion (36.1%) of those who lived in Anegada returned because they regarded it as home and for employment. The majority of those who lived on the other islands returned for employment purposes (see Table 93).

Table 93: Main Reason Returned by Island

Main Reason For Return	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Regard it as home	13	36.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	31.7	272	16.3	25	10.0	0	0.0	323
Family is here	6	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	12.2	502	30.0	37	14.8	0	0.0	550
Deported/Involuntary return	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
To start a business	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	12	0.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	15
Retired	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	2.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	43
Homesick	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	11
Employment	13	36.1	10	100.0	0	0.0	21	51.2	755	45.1	181	72.4	0	0.0	980
Got Married	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	36	2.2	3	1.2	0	0.0	41
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	2.6	1	0.4	0	0.0	44
Stated and Applicable	36	100.0	10	100.0	0	0.0	41	100.0	1,673	100.0	250	100.0	0	0.0	2,010
Not Stated	1		0		0		3		363		255		0		622
Not Applicable	248		16		6		254		21,455		3,425		18		25,422
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Persons born in the Virgin Islands mainly returned (63.4%) returned because the regarded the country as home. Another 19.7% of persons born in this country returned to join their family. Person who were born abroad returned (56.2%) to this country mainly for employment purposes while another 28.7% of them returned because their family is here (see Table 94).

Table 94: Main Reason Returned by Where Born

Main Reason For Return	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Regard it as home	184	63.4	139	8.1	0	0.0	323
Family is here	57	19.7	493	28.7	0	0.0	550
Deported/Involuntary return	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
To start a business	3	1.0	12	0.7	0	0.0	15
Retired	17	5.9	26	1.5	0	0.0	43
Homesick	8	2.8	3	0.2	0	0.0	11
Employment	13	4.5	967	56.2	0	0.0	980
Got Married	0	0.0	41	2.4	0	0.0	41
Other	5	1.7	39	2.3	0	0.0	44
Stated and Applicable	290	100.0	1,720	100.0	0	0.0	2,010
Not Stated	57		565		0		622
Not Applicable	10,628		14,789		5		25,422
Total	10,975		17,074		5		28,054

Citizenship

Many countries allow citizens to have multiple citizenships. This allows persons to reside in countries other than their place of birth indefinitely. Over 80% of the population had a single citizenship while 17.4% had dual citizenship. Just over 1% of the population held 3 citizenships (see Table 95).

Table 95: Number of Citizenships held

Number Of Citizenships	Frequency	Percent
Single Citizenship	22,612	80.6
Dual Citizenships	4,888	17.4
Three Citizenship	308	1.1
Not Stated	246	0.9
Total	28,054	100.0

As much as 88.7% of persons living in Virgin Gorda had a single citizenship and such was the case for as little as 76.8% of persons living in Anegada. Almost 23% of persons living in Anegada had dual citizenship while 10.3% of those in Virgin Gorda had 2 citizenships (see Table 96).

Table 96: Number of Citizenships held by Island

Number Of Citizenships	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Single Citizenship	219	76.8	24	92.3	4	66.7	243	81.5	18,617	79.3	3,487	88.7	18	100.0	22,612
Dual Citizenships	65	22.8	2	7.7	2	33.3	51	17.1	4,363	18.6	405	10.3	0	0.0	4,888
Three Citizenship	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	293	1.2	12	0.3	0	0.0	308
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	218	0.9	26	0.7	0	0.0	246
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

Of persons born in this country 86.5% had a single citizenship and 11.8% had dual citizenships. Of persons from abroad, 76.8% had a single citizenship while 21.0% had 2 citizenships (see Table 97).

Table 97: Number of Citizenships held by Where Born

Number Of Citizenships	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Single Citizenship	9,493	86.5	13,119	76.8	0	0.0	22,612
Dual Citizenships	1,296	11.8	3,592	21.0	0	0.0	4,888
Three Citizenship	55	0.5	253	1.5	0	0.0	308
Not Stated	131	1.2	110	0.6	5	100.0	246
Total	10,975	100.0	17,074	100.0	5	100.0	28,054

Based on a number of criteria, persons not born in the Virgin Islands can apply for some form of legal status. While 54.1% of the persons who were required to apply for legal status were non-belongers, some 33.6% had obtained Belonger's status (see Table 98). A small proportion of those with Belonger's status were born in the Virgin Islands.

Table 98: Legal status in this country

Legal Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Born in this Country	10,393	37.0	
Non-belonger	9,470	33.8	54.1
Belonger	5,882	21.0	33.6
Resident	1,530	5.5	8.7
Naturalized	246	0.9	1.4
Other	339	1.2	1.9
Don't know	34	0.1	0.2
Total Stated Not Born in this Country	17,501		100.0
Not stated	160	0.6	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Of those persons who were required to apply for legal status, there was a larger proportion of belongers than non-belongers living in Anegada (40.0% versus 27.7%). Exactly 31% of them living in Jost Van Dyke were belongers while 39.4% were non-belongers. On Tortola, almost 53% were non-belongers and on Virgin Gorda an even higher 65.6% had this same status (see Table 99).

Table 99: Legal status in this country by Island

Legal Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Born in this Country	127		0		0		143		8,670		1,453		0		10,393
Non-belonger	43	27.7	6	23.1	0	0.0	61	39.4	7,728	52.6	1,614	65.6	18	100.0	9,470
Belonger	62	40.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	48	31.0	5,189	35.3	581	23.6	0	0.0	5,882
Resident	16	10.3	20	76.9	4	66.7	44	28.4	1,272	8.7	174	7.1	0	0.0	1,530
Naturalized	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	200	1.4	46	1.9	0	0.0	246
Other	30	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	265	1.8	43	1.7	0	0.0	339
Don't know	4	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	28	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	34
Total Stated Not Born in this Country	155	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	155	100.0	14,682	100.0	2,459	100.0	18	100.0	17,501
Not stated	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	139	0.6	18	0.5	0	0.0	160
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

Of persons who stated how they obtained their legal status, 15.5% got it through marriage while 57.4% became eligible to have the status bestowed upon them. Exactly 12% had their legal status but did not state how they achieved it (see Table 100).

Table 100: How did you obtain your legal status

How Obtain Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Marriage	735	2.6	15.5
Longevity	643	2.3	13.6
Honourary	72	0.3	1.5
Became eligible	2,722	9.7	57.4
Other	572	2.0	12.1
Stated and Applicable	4,744		100.0
Not stated	3,377	12.0	
Not Applicable	19,933	71.1	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Of those who stated how they obtained their legal status, as high as 30% of them living in Jost Van Dyke obtained their legal status through marriage while as low as 12.9% of those living in Virgin Gorda got theirs though this same avenue (see Table 101).

Table 101: How did you obtain your legal status by Island

How Obtain Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Marriage	15	20.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	29.7	619	15.6	79	12.9	0	0.0	735
Longevity	10	13.7	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	537	13.6	90	14.7	0	0.0	643
Honourary	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	1.7	4	0.7	0	0.0	72
Became eligible	43	58.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	70.3	2,270	57.3	357	58.4	0	0.0	2,722
Other	4	5.5	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	467	11.8	81	13.3	0	0.0	572
Stated and Applicable	73	100.0	20	100.0	6	100.0	74	100.0	3,960	100.0	611	100.0	0	0.0	4,744
Not stated	37		2		0		18		3,078		242		0		3,377
Not Applicable	175		4		0		206		16,453		3,077		18		19,933
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Disability

Persons with disabilities require special programs and consideration relating to care, education, health and infrastructure. Disabilities come in variety of forms. The extent to which disabilities exist will determine the extent to which provisions will have to be made to accommodate them.

In the Virgin Islands, 13.8% of the population indicated that they had some form of disability or another (see Table 102).

Table 102: Have Disability

Have Any Form of Disability	Frequency	Percent
Have No Disability	24,109	85.9
Have Some Form Of Disability	3,879	13.8
Not Stated	66	0.2
Total	28,054	100.0

As many as 14.2% of persons living in Tortola and as little as 10.4% of those in Jost Van Dyke had some form of disability (see Table 103).

Table 103: Have Disability by Island

Have Any Form of Disability	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Have No Disability	252	88.4	26	100	2	33.3	267	89.6	20,090	85.5	3,458	88.0	14	77.8	24,109
Have Some Form Of Disability	33	11.6	0	0.0	4	66.7	31	10.4	3,344	14.2	463	11.8	4	22.2	3,879
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	66
Total	285	100.0	26	100	6	100	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100	28,054

Almost 16% of nationals had some form of disability compared to 12.6% of persons not born in this country (see Table 104).

Table 104: Have Disability by Where Born

Have Any Form of Disability	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Have No Disability	9,222	84.0	14,886	87.2	1	20.0	24,109
Have Some Form Of Disability	1,730	15.8	2,149	12.6	0	0.0	3,879
Not Stated	23	0.2	39	0.2	4	80.0	66
Total	10,975	100.0	17,074	100.0	5	100.0	28,054

Almost 10% of the population had 1 disability, 1.4% had 2 disabilities and 2.6% had 3 or more disabilities. Of those with disability, 71.7% had just 1 disability (see Table 105).

Table 105: Number of Disabilities

Number of Disabilities	Frequency	Percent	Percent
No Disabilities	24,109	85.9	
One Disability	2,782	9.9	71.7
Two Disabilities	393	1.4	10.1
Three Disabilities	184	0.7	4.7
Four or More Disabilities	520	1.9	13.4
Not Stated	66	0.2	
Total	28,054	100.0	
Total With Disability	3,879		

Multiple disabilities were seen in 6.4%, 2.7%, 3.9%, and 3.9% of the populations of Anegada, Jost Van Dykes, Tortola and Virgin Gorda respectively (see Table 106).

Table 106: Number of Disabilities by Island

Number of Disabilities	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
No Disabilities	252	88.4	26	100.0	2	33.3	267	89.6	20,090	85.5	3,458	88.0	14	77.8	24,109
One Disability	15	5.3	0	0.0	4	66.7	23	7.7	2,426	10.3	310	7.9	4	22.2	2,782
Two Disabilities	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.7	330	1.4	55	1.4	0	0.0	393
Three Disabilities	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	150	0.6	29	0.7	0	0.0	184
Four or More Disabilities	12	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	438	1.9	69	1.8	0	0.0	520
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	66
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

The most common disability was “seeing even with glasses” with 10.2% of the population being affected. This was followed by “walking or climbing stairs which affected 3.7% of the population. Just under 3% was affected by “remembering and concentrating” (see Table 107).

Table 107: Type of Disability by Difficulty Level

Disability	Difficulty Level	Number	Percent
Seeing even with glasses	Some difficulty	2,640	9.4
	Lots of difficulty	181	0.6
	Cannot do it at all	47	0.2
All Difficulty Levels		2,868	10.2
Hearing	Some difficulty	581	2.1
	Lots of difficulty	79	0.3
	Cannot do it at all	18	0.1
All Difficulty Levels		678	2.4
Walking or climbing stairs	Some difficulty	803	2.9
	Lots of difficulty	170	0.6
	Cannot do it at all	70	0.2
All Difficulty Levels		1,043	3.7
Remembering or concentrating	Some difficulty	692	2.5
	Lots of difficulty	81	0.3
	Cannot do it at all	25	0.1
All Difficulty Levels		798	2.8
Self-care	Some difficulty	424	1.5
	Lots of difficulty	76	0.3
	Cannot do it at all	60	0.2
All Difficulty Levels		560	2.0
Upper body functions	Some difficulty	427	1.5
	Lots of difficulty	61	0.2
	Cannot do it at all	23	0.1
All Difficulty Levels		511	1.8
Communicating or speaking	Some difficulty	438	1.6
	Lots of difficulty	53	0.2
	Cannot do it at all	34	0.1
All Difficulty Levels		525	1.9
Behaviorial-mental retardation	Some difficulty	344	1.2
	Lots of difficulty	32	0.1
	Cannot do it at all	9	0.0
All Difficulty Levels		385	1.4
Learning or understanding	Some difficulty	422	1.5
	Lots of difficulty	56	0.2
	Cannot do it at all	30	0.1
All Difficulty Levels		508	1.8

Table 108 outlines the proportion of persons in the population affected by the different types of disability and their levels of difficulty for the different islands of the Virgin Islands.

Table 108: Type of Disability by Difficulty Level and Island

Disability	Level of Difficulty	Name of Island														Total
		Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Seeing even with glasses	Some difficulty	19	6.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	13	4.4	2,322	9.9	280	7.1	4	22.2	2,640
	Lots of difficulty	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	149	0.6	26	0.7	0	0.0	181
	Cannot do it at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.2	11	0.3	0	0.0	47
All Levels of Difficulty		22	7.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	16	5.4	2,507	10.7	317	8.1	4	22.2	2,868
Hearing	Some difficulty	10	3.5	0	0.0	2	33.3	3	1.0	482	2.1	84	2.1	0	0.0	581
	Lots of difficulty	4	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	0.3	10	0.3	0	0.0	79
	Cannot do it at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	18
All Levels of Difficulty		14	4.9	0	0.0	2	33.3	3	1.0	564	2.4	95	2.4	0	0.0	678
Walking or climbing stairs	Some difficulty	12	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.0	656	2.8	129	3.3	0	0.0	803
	Lots of difficulty	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	145	0.6	22	0.6	0	0.0	170
	Cannot do it at all	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	64	0.3	3	0.1	0	0.0	70
All Levels of Difficulty		16	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.7	865	3.7	154	3.9	0	0.0	1,043
Remembering or concentrating	Some difficulty	12	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.7	581	2.5	91	2.3	0	0.0	692
	Lots of difficulty	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	0.3	12	0.3	0	0.0	81
	Cannot do it at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	24	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	25
All Levels of Difficulty		13	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.0	673	2.9	103	2.6	0	0.0	798
Self-care	Some difficulty	7	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	361	1.5	55	1.4	0	0.0	424
	Lots of difficulty	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	0.3	7	0.2	0	0.0	76
	Cannot do it at all	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	54	0.2	4	0.1	0	0.0	60
All Levels of Difficulty		11	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	481	2.0	66	1.7	0	0.0	560
Upper body functions	Some difficulty	6	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	365	1.6	55	1.4	0	0.0	427
	Lots of difficulty	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	0.2	7	0.2	0	0.0	61
	Cannot do it at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	23
All Levels of Difficulty		8	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	438	1.9	64	1.6	0	0.0	511
Communicating or speaking	Some difficulty	7	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	372	1.6	58	1.5	0	0.0	438
	Lots of difficulty	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	53
	Cannot do it at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	34
All Levels of Difficulty		8	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	455	1.9	61	1.6	0	0.0	525
Behaviorial-mental retardation	Some difficulty	11	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	288	1.2	45	1.1	0	0.0	344
	Lots of difficulty	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	28	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	32
	Cannot do it at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
All Levels of Difficulty		12	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	325	1.4	47	1.2	0	0.0	385
Learning or understanding	Some difficulty	8	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0	358	1.5	53	1.3	0	0.0	422
	Lots of difficulty	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	47	0.2	5	0.1	0	0.0	56
	Cannot do it at all	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	30
All Levels of Difficulty		11	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.3	434	1.8	59	1.5	0	0.0	508
Total Persons		285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Except for the disabilities self-care, upper-body functions, behavioral-mental retardation, and learning or understanding in which the majority of cases occurred from birth, the majority of cases of all the other disabilities developed over time (see Table 109).

Table 109: Type of Disability by Origin of Disability

Disability	Origin of Disability							Total
	From birth	Illness	Accident	Inflicted	Developed over time	Other	Don't Know	
Seeing even with glasses	150	75	28	7	2,225	13	13	2,511
	6.0	3.0	1.1	0.3	88.6	0.5	0.5	100.0
Hearing	148	37	15	6	241	3	24	474
	31.2	7.8	3.2	1.3	50.8	0.6	5.1	100.0
Walking or climbing stairs	130	131	84	6	402	21	13	787
	16.5	16.6	10.7	0.8	51.1	2.7	1.7	100.0
Remembering or concentrating	152	55	7	1	293	15	16	539
	28.2	10.2	1.3	0.2	54.4	2.8	3.0	100.0
Self-care	138	54	7	3	106	20	11	339
	40.7	15.9	2.1	0.9	31.3	5.9	3.2	100.0
Upper body functions	122	54	16	2	79	10	8	291
	41.9	18.6	5.5	0.7	27.1	3.4	2.7	100.0
Communicating or speaking	155	36	5		56	30	12	294
	52.7	12.2	1.7	0.0	19.0	10.2	4.1	100.0
Behaviorial-mental retardation	141	18	1		29	13	10	212
	66.5	8.5	0.5	0.0	13.7	6.1	4.7	100.0
Learning or understanding	152	27	2	2	63	13	12	271
	56.1	10.0	0.7	0.7	23.2	4.8	4.4	100.0

Health

The wealth of a nation, to a large extent, depends on the health of a nation. The economic well-being of a country is closely tied to the well-being of its human resources. Persons cannot produce to their full capacity and potential if they are not healthy. An unhealthy population also places a tremendous burden on the health system of a country.

Almost 21% of the population of the Virgin Islands indicated that they suffered from some form of illness (see Table 110).

Table 110: Have Some Form of Illness

Have Some Form Of Illness	Frequency	Percent
Have No Illness	22,179	79.1
Have Some Form Of Illness	5,802	20.7
Not Stated	73	0.3
Total	28,054	100.0

As much as 23.8% of the population in Jost Van Dyke reported some form of illness and as little as 14.8% of persons living in Anegada reported same (see Table 111).

Table 111: Have Some Form of Illness by Island

Have Some Form Of Illness	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Have No Illness	243	85.3	26	100.0	4	66.7	227	76.2	18,564	79.0	3,099	78.9	16	88.9	22,179
Have Some Form Of Illness	42	14.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	71	23.8	4,861	20.7	824	21.0	2	11.1	5,802
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	0.3	7	0.2	0	0.0	73
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

Just over 23% of persons born in this country indicated that they had some form of illness and this compared to 19.2% of persons from abroad who made the same revelation (see Table 112).

Table 112: Have Some Form of Illness by Where Born

Have Some Form Of Illness	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Have No Illness	8,419	76.7	13,759	80.6	1	20.0	22,179
Have Some Form Of Illness	2,531	23.1	3,271	19.2	0	0.0	5,802
Not Stated	25	0.2	44	0.3	4	80.0	73
Total	10,975	100.0	17,074	100.0	5	100.0	28,054

Almost 15% of the population said they had 1 illness while 5.8% indicated multiple illnesses (see Table 113).

Table 113: Number of Illnesses

Number Of Illnesses	Frequency	Percent
No Illness	22,179	79.1
One Illness	4,193	14.9
Two Illnesses	1,031	3.7
Three or More Illnesses	578	2.1
Not Stated	73	0.3
Total	28,054	100.0

As much as 15.4% of the population on Virgin Gorda reported 1 illness and as little as 8.8% of persons living in Anegada suffered from 1 illness. Just over 10% of persons residing on Jost Van Dyke reported multiple illnesses while 5.6% of the population of Virgin Gorda reported same (see Table 114).

Table 114: Number of Illnesses by Island

Number of Illness	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
No Illness	243	85.3	26	100.0	4	66.7	227	76.2	18,564	79.0	3,099	78.9	16	88.9	22,179
One Illness	25	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	13.8	3,519	15.0	606	15.4	2	11.1	4,193
Two Illnesses	7	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	5.7	855	3.6	152	3.9	0	0.0	1,031
Three or More Illnesses	10	3.5	0	0.0	2	33.3	13	4.4	487	2.1	66	1.7	0	0.0	578
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	0.3	7	0.2	0	0.0	73
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

The most common ailment was hypertension which affected 8.2% of the population. This was followed by diabetes (5.2%), Arthritis (5.1%), and asthma (4.6%) (see Table 115).

Table 115: Types of Illness

Disease	Number	Percent
Arthritis	1433	5.1
Kidney Disease	268	1.0
Asthma	1288	4.6
Diabetes	1453	5.2
Hypertension	2298	8.2
Sickle Cell	340	1.2
Anemia	406	1.4
Glaucoma	300	1.1
Cancer	261	.9
Heart disease	365	1.3
Lupus	178	.6
HIV-Aids	134	.5
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	205	.7
Respiratory Disease	229	.8
Other	598	2.1

Hypertension was the most common illness among the population across all the islands with 7.0% in Anegada, 11.7% in Jost Van Dyke, 8.0% in Tortola, and 8.9% in Virgin Gorda. Arthritis also featured quite prominently in Jost Van Dyke also affecting 11.7% of the population there (see Table 116).

Table 116: Types of Illness by Island

Disease	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Arthritis	15	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	11.7	1,156	4.9	227	5.8	0	0.0	1,433
Kidney Disease	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.0	228	1.0	28	0.7	0	0.0	268
Asthma	14	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	5.0	1,103	4.7	156	4.0	0	0.0	1,288
Diabetes	11	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	6.4	1,230	5.2	193	4.9	0	0.0	1,453
Hypertension	20	7.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	35	11.7	1,890	8.0	349	8.9	2	11.1	2,298
Sickle Cell	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.7	297	1.3	33	0.8	0	0.0	340
Anemia	5	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.0	344	1.5	48	1.2	0	0.0	406
Glaucoma	4	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	5.4	240	1.0	40	1.0	0	0.0	300
Cancer	4	1.4	0	0.0	2	33.3	9	3.0	228	1.0	18	0.5	0	0.0	261
Heart disease	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	3.4	320	1.4	33	0.8	0	0.0	365
Lupus	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	33.3	7	2.3	155	0.7	13	0.3	0	0.0	178
HIV-Aids	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.3	118	0.5	9	0.2	0	0.0	134
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.3	175	0.7	22	0.6	0	0.0	205
Respiratory Disease	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.0	199	0.8	19	0.5	0	0.0	229
Other	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.0	529	2.3	61	1.6	0	0.0	598
Total Persons	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Today, the need for health insurance is almost to the point where you cannot do without it. The sky-rocketing cost of medical care and medicines and the cost of accessing external medical care has made it absolutely necessary for persons to have health insurance. The quality of health insurance also determines the extent to which someone can access quality health care.

Almost 74% of the population of the Virgin Islands said they had some form of insurance. Therefore, some 26% possessed no insurance (see Table 117).

Table 117: Are you covered by insurance (health, life, national)

Covered by Insurance	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	19,821	70.7	73.7
No	7,090	25.3	26.3
Stated And Knew If Covered	26,911		100.0
Don't Know	121	0.4	
Not Stated	1,022	3.6	
Total	28,054	100.0	

As many as 75.8% of persons living on Virgin Gorda secured some form of insurance while as little as 49.2% of those in Anegada had insurance. Over half the population of Anegada did not have any form of health insurance (see Table 118).

Table 118: Are you covered by insurance (health, life, national) by Island

Covered by Insurance	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes	124	49.2	24	92.3	6	100.0	153	63.0	16,613	73.6	2,883	75.8	18	100.0	19,821
No	128	50.8	2	7.7	0	0.0	90	37.0	5,949	26.4	921	24.2	0	0.0	7,090
Stated/Knew If Covered	252	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	243	100.0	22,562	100.0	3,804	100.0	18	100.0	26,911
Don't Know	1		0		0		1		106		13		0		121
Not Stated	32		0		0		54		823		113		0		1,022
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

While 77.1% of persons born in this country had some form of insurance, such was the case for 71.5% of persons who were born abroad (see Table 119).

Table 119: Are you covered by insurance by Where Born

Covered by Insurance	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Yes	8,058	77.1	11,763	71.5	0	0.0	19,821
No	2,397	22.9	4,693	28.5	0	0.0	7,090
Stated And Knew If Covered	10,455	100.0	16,456	100.0	0	0.0	26,911
Don't Know	54		66		1		121
Not Stated	466		552		4		1,022
Total	10,975		17,074		5		28,054

Table 119 indicated that almost three quarters of the population secured some form of insurance.

Of those with insurance, 59.4% indicated that they had Group Health insurance while 19.5% depended solely on Social Security benefits when they have to deal with medical issues (see Table 120).

Table 120: Which of the following insurance programs do you have

Insurance Program	Frequency	Percent	
Social Security	3,714	13.2	19.5
Life with Health	1,684	6.0	8.8
Group Health	11,346	40.4	59.4
Individual Health	1,487	5.3	7.8
Endowment with Health	29	0.1	0.2
Don't Know	396	1.4	2.1
Other	438	1.6	2.3
Stated Insurance Program	19,094		100.0
Not Stated	1,262	4.5	
Not Applicable	7,698	27.4	
Total	28,054	100.0	

As many as 59.8% of persons living on Tortola had Group Health insurance and as little as 47.2% in Jost Van Dyke secured this same form of insurance. Over 30% of persons on Anegada, 24.6% on Jost Van Dyke, 18.8% on Tortola and 21.8% on Virgin Gorda had Social Security as their form of insurance (see Table 121).

Table 121: Insurance Programs by Island

Insurance Program	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Social Security	38	30.2	20	83.3	0	0.0	35	24.6	2,999	18.8	618	21.8	4	28.6	3,714
Life with Health	11	8.7	0	0.0	6	100.0	9	6.3	1,410	8.8	248	8.7	0	0.0	1,684
Group Health	65	51.6	4	16.7	0	0.0	67	47.2	9,527	59.8	1,673	58.9	10	71.4	11,346
Individual Health	3	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	16.2	1,289	8.1	172	6.1	0	0.0	1,487
Endowment with Health	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	29
Don't Know	5	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	5.6	304	1.9	79	2.8	0	0.0	396
Other	4	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	385	2.4	49	1.7	0	0.0	438
Stated Insurance Program	126	100.0	24	100.0	6	100.0	142	100.0	15,941	100.0	2,841	100.0	14	100.0	19,094
Not Stated	5		0		0		18		1,091		144		4		1,262
Not Applicable	154		2		0		138		6,459		945		0		7,698
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Almost 67% of nationals had Group Health insurance compared to 54.4% of persons from abroad. While only 11.0% of nationals depended solely on Social Security for insurance, such was the case for more than one quarter (25.1%) on non-nationals living in the Virgin Islands (see Table 122).

Table 122: Insurance Programs by Where Born

Insurance Program	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Social Security	845	11.0	2,869	25.1	0	0.0	3,714
Life with Health	774	10.1	910	8.0	0	0.0	1,684
Group Health	5,124	66.9	6,222	54.4	0	0.0	11,346
Individual Health	581	7.6	906	7.9	0	0.0	1,487
Endowment with Health	8	0.1	21	0.2	0	0.0	29
Don't Know	133	1.7	263	2.3	0	0.0	396
Other	196	2.6	242	2.1	0	0.0	438
Stated Insurance Program	7,661	100.0	11,433	100.0	0	0.0	19,094
Not Stated	597		665		0		1,262
Not Applicable	2,717		4,976		5		7,698
Total	10,975		17,074		5		28,054

Table 123 showed that of persons with some form of illness, almost 27% of them indicated that they did not have any form of insurance.

Table 123: If Covered by Insurance by Have Some Form of Illness

Covered by Insurance	Do You Have Some Form Of Illness						Total
	Have No Illness		Have Some Form Of Illness		Not Stated		
Yes	15,631	73.7	4,181	73.4	9	75.0	19,821
No	5,569	26.3	1,518	26.6	3	25.0	7,090
Stated and Knew if Covered	21,200	100.0	5,699	100.0	12	100.0	26,911
Don't Know	99		22		0		121
Not Stated	880		81		61		1,022
Total	22,179		5,802		73		28,054

Education and Training

It is compulsory that persons between the ages of 5 years and 17 years be enrolled in an educational institution unless they would have graduated from high school prior to the age of 17 years. Over 31% of the population of the Virgin Islands was attending school (see Table 124).

Table 124: Are you currently attending an Education Institution

Attending Education Institution	Frequency	Percent
Yes	8810	31.4
No	19024	67.8
Not Stated	220	.8
Total	28054	100.0

Table 125 shows that a number of persons between the compulsory school ages were not attending school.

Table 125: Age Group by Are you currently attending an Education Institution

Age Group of Person (Years)	Are you currently attending an Education Institution						Total
	Yes		No		Not Stated		
0-4	1,608	75.4	496	23.2	30	1.4	2,134
5-9	2,048	98.0	24	1.1	18	0.9	2,090
10-14	1,998	97.7	33	1.6	13	0.6	2,044
15-19	1,413	80.0	347	19.6	7	0.4	1,767
20-24	452	26.3	1,254	72.9	14	0.8	1,720
25-29	316	13.6	1,967	84.9	33	1.4	2,316
30-34	257	10.1	2,258	89.0	22	0.9	2,537
35-39	216	8.3	2,362	90.9	21	0.8	2,599
40-44	192	7.5	2,347	91.7	20	0.8	2,559
45-49	121	5.2	2,206	94.4	11	0.5	2,338
50-54	77	4.2	1,758	95.4	7	0.4	1,842
55-59	39	2.8	1,340	96.6	8	0.6	1,387
60-64	33	3.2	991	96.4	4	0.4	1,028
65-69	13	1.9	654	97.6	3	0.4	670
70-74	6	1.4	404	97.3	5	1.2	415
75-79	6	2.6	224	97.4	0	0.0	230
80-84	12	5.6	203	94.0	1	0.5	216
85-89	1	1.2	83	98.8	0	0.0	84
90 plus	2	2.6	73	93.6	3	3.8	78
Total	8,810	31.4	19,024	67.8	220	0.8	28,054

The level of literacy in the Virgin Islands is not entirely determined by the quality of the existing education system. Immigration heavily influences the population dynamics of this country and hence the level of literacy, to a large extent, is dependent on the quality of the immigrants. Literacy, in its simplest term, is the ability to read and write simple sentences and do simple numeracy. Persons receiving at least 5 years of formal education should have been exposed to academic learning long enough to attain literacy. It is expected that there would be exceptions to this rule and vice versa. Based on this criteria, almost 97% of persons 15 years and older living in the Virgin Islands were literate (see Table 126).

Table 126: Literacy Status

Literacy Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Literate	21,114	75.3	96.9
Illiterate	306	1.1	1.4
Not Stated	366	1.3	1.7
All Applicable	21,786		100.0
Not Applicable	6,268	22.3	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Table 127 shows that 98.2% of the population in Anegada, 87.7% in Jost Van Dyke, 96.8% in Tortola, and 98.2% in Virgin Gorda were literate.

Table 127: Literacy Status by Island

Literacy Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Literate	221	98.2	26	100.0	6	100.0	193	87.7	17,639	96.8	3,013	98.2	16	100.0	21,114
Illiterate	4	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	12.3	234	1.3	41	1.3	0	0.0	306
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	353	1.9	13	0.4	0	0.0	366
All Applicable	225	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	220	100.0	18,226	100.0	3,067	100.0	16	100.0	21,786
Not Applicable	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

The literacy rate amongst males was 96.6% and 97.2% amongst females (see Table 128).

Table 128: Literacy Status by Sex

Literacy Status	What is your Sex				Total
	Male		Female		
Literate	10,240	96.3	10,874	97.2	21,114
Illiterate	175	1.7	131	1.2	306
Not Stated	182	1.7	184	1.6	366
All Applicable	10,597	100.0	11,189	100.0	21,786
Not Applicable	3,223		3,045		6,268
Total	13,820		14,234		28,054

The literacy rate amongst nationals was 96.6% and 97.2% amongst non-nationals (see Table 129).

Table 129: Literacy Status by Where Born

Literacy Status	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Literate	7,178	96.3	13,935	97.3	1	25.0	21,114
Illiterate	135	1.8	171	1.2	0	0.0	306
Not Stated	142	1.9	221	1.5	3	75.0	366
All Applicable	7,455	100.0	14,327	100.0	4	100.0	21,786
Not Applicable	3,520		2,747		1		6,268
Total	10,975		17,074		5		28,054

As regards the highest level of education attained, table 130 showed what proportion of the population attained the specific levels of education.

Table 130: What is the highest level of education that you have attained

Highest Level of Education Attained	Frequency	Percent
None /No Schooling/Pre-school/Daycare/Nursery	1,834	6.5
Pre-primary education (Specify)	933	3.3
Primary (grades 1-2)	916	3.3
Primary (grades 3-5)	3,848	13.7
Elementary	1,726	6.2
High School (1-3)	1,716	6.1
High School (4+)	8,076	28.8
Sixth Form (A level)	239	0.9
Post-Secondary/Technical	318	1.1
Vocational/Trade	620	2.2
Business/Computer Science	107	0.4
Commercial/Secretarial	63	0.2
College/Tertiary/University 1-2	3,025	10.8
University/Tertiary (Bachelor's)	2,003	7.1
University/Tertiary (Master's)	821	2.9
University/Tertiary (PhD)	94	0.3
Special School/Education	34	0.1
Other	343	1.2
Don't Know	411	1.5
Not Stated	927	3.3
Total	28,054	100.0

Table 131 showed what proportion of the population of the different islands attained specific levels of education.

Table 131: Highest Level of Education Attained by Island

Highest level of education attained	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
None /No Schooling/Pre-school/Daycare/Nursery	15	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	20.5	1,461	6.2	297	7.6	0	0.0	1,834
Pre-primary education (Specify)	8	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.7	810	3.4	107	2.7	0	0.0	933
Primary (grades 1-2)	14	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.0	763	3.2	130	3.3	0	0.0	916
Primary (grades 3-5)	26	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	17.1	2,998	12.8	771	19.6	2	11.1	3,848
Elementary	21	7.4	2	7.7	0	0.0	5	1.7	1,364	5.8	334	8.5	0	0.0	1,726
High School (1-3)	36	12.6	4	15.4	0	0.0	25	8.4	1,337	5.7	312	7.9	2	11.1	1,716
High School 4 +	76	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	23.2	6,800	28.9	1,129	28.7	2	11.1	8,076
Sixth Form (A level)	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	224	1.0	14	0.4	0	0.0	239
Post-Secondary/Technical	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	259	1.1	57	1.5	0	0.0	318
Vocational/Trade	11	3.9	8	30.8	0	0.0	6	2.0	441	1.9	154	3.9	0	0.0	620
Business/ Computer Science	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	75	0.3	28	0.7	2	11.1	107
Commercial/Secretarial	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	0.2	11	0.3	0	0.0	63
College/Tertiary/University 1-2	27	9.5	8	30.8	2	33.3	31	10.4	2,658	11.3	291	7.4	8	44.4	3,025
University/Tertiary (Bachelor's)	7	2.5	2	7.7	4	66.7	1	0.3	1,802	7.7	185	4.7	2	11.1	2,003
University/Tertiary (Master's)	5	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	779	3.3	35	0.9	0	0.0	821
University/Tertiary (PhD)	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	0.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	94
Special School/Education	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	34
Other	9	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	324	1.4	10	0.3	0	0.0	343
Don't Know	26	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	9.4	310	1.3	47	1.2	0	0.0	411
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	911	3.9	16	0.4	0	0.0	927
	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

Table 132 showed what proportion of the population, by where they were born, attained specific levels of education.

Table 132: Highest Level of Education Attained by Where Born

Highest level of education attained	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
None /No Schooling/Pre-school/Daycare/Nursery	983	9.0	851	5.0	0	0.0	1,834
Pre-primary education (Specify)	496	4.5	437	2.6	0	0.0	933
Primary (grades 1-2)	507	4.6	409	2.4	0	0.0	916
Primary (grades 3-5)	1,658	15.1	2,190	12.8	0	0.0	3,848
Elementary	512	4.7	1,214	7.1	0	0.0	1,726
High School (1-3)	774	7.1	942	5.5	0	0.0	1,716
High School 4 +	2,764	25.2	5,312	31.1	0	0.0	8,076
Sixth Form (A level)	49	0.4	190	1.1	0	0.0	239
Post-Secondary/Technical	60	0.5	258	1.5	0	0.0	318
Vocational/Trade	193	1.8	427	2.5	0	0.0	620
Business/ Computer Science	17	0.2	90	0.5	0	0.0	107
Commercial/Secretarial	20	0.2	43	0.3	0	0.0	63
College/Tertiary/University 1-2	1,173	10.7	1,852	10.8	0	0.0	3,025
University/Tertiary (Bachelor's)	674	6.1	1,329	7.8	0	0.0	2,003
University/Tertiary (Master's)	303	2.8	518	3.0	0	0.0	821
University/Tertiary (PhD)	32	0.3	62	0.4	0	0.0	94
Special School/Education	10	0.1	24	0.1	0	0.0	34
Other	150	1.4	193	1.1	0	0.0	343
Don't Know	164	1.5	246	1.4	1	20.0	411
Not Stated	436	4.0	487	2.9	4	80.0	927
Total	10,975	100.0	17,074	100.0	5	100.0	28,054

For persons who stated their highest level of education, 18% secured their primary school certificate, 31.1% had their high school diploma and 23.4% had completed some level of tertiary education. Just over 26% did not achieve any level of education (see Table 133).

Table 133: Highest Examination Passed

Highest Examination Passed	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
Primary School Certificate	4,560	16.3	18.0	18.0
Cambridge School Certificate	38	0.1	0.1	
CXC Basic	512	1.8	2.0	
GCE O levels or CXC General	955	3.4	3.8	31.1
High School Cert (HSC)	6,209	22.1	24.5	
GCE A' levels CAPE	158	0.6	0.6	
College Certificate/Diploma	944	3.4	3.7	
Associate Degree	1,332	4.7	5.3	
Bachelor's degree	1,934	6.9	7.6	
Post graduate Diploma/Certificate	212	0.8	0.8	23.4
Professional Certificate	629	2.2	2.5	
Higher Degree (Masters)	792	2.8	3.1	
Higher Degree Doctoral)	96	0.3	0.4	
Other	360	1.3	1.4	1.4
None	6,610	23.6	26.1	26.1
Stated Highest Examination	25,341	90.3	100.0	100.0
Not Stated	2,713	9.7		
Total	28,054	100.0		

As many as one quarter (25.0%) of persons residing in Tortola had completed some level of tertiary education while the same could be said for 11.4% of the population of Jost Van Dyke (see Table 134).

Table 134: Highest Examination Passed by Island

Highest Level Of Education Passed	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Primary Certificate	58	24.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	59	22.3	3,516	16.7	921	24.3	6	33.3	4,560
High School Certificate	100	41.7	8	33.3	0	0.0	44	16.7	6,761	32.2	959	25.3	0	0.0	7,872
Tertiary	39	16.3	16	66.7	6	100.0	30	11.4	5,241	25.0	597	15.8	10	55.6	5,939
Other	3	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.5	317	1.5	34	0.9	2	11.1	360
None	40	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	127	48.1	5,168	24.6	1,275	33.7	0	0.0	6,610
Total	240	100.0	24	100.0	6	100.0	264	100.0	21,003	100.0	3,786	100.0	18	100.0	25,341

Almost 27% of females living in the Virgin Islands had secured some form of tertiary education and this compared to 19.8% of males (see Table 135).

Table 135: Highest Examination Passed by Sex

Highest Level Of Education Passed	What is your Sex				Total
	Male		Female		
Primary Certificate	2,418	19.5	2,142	16.6	4,560
High School Certificate	3,739	30.1	4,133	32.0	7,872
Tertiary	2,465	19.8	3,474	26.9	5,939
Other	208	1.7	152	1.2	360
None	3,596	28.9	3,014	23.3	6,610
Total	12,426	100.0	12,915	100.0	25,341

Almost one quarter (24.6%) of persons from abroad had completed tertiary education and 33.9% had done their high school certificate. Almost 22% of nationals completed tertiary and 26.4% secondary education (see Table 136).

Table 136: Highest Examination Passed by Where Born

Highest Level Of Education Passed	Where were you born				Total
	In this country		Abroad		
Primary Certificate	1,970	20.4	2,590	16.5	4,560
High School Certificate	2,547	26.4	5,325	33.9	7,872
Tertiary	2,072	21.5	3,867	24.6	5,939
Other	137	1.4	223	1.4	360
None	2,925	30.3	3,685	23.5	6,610
Total	9,651	100.0	15,690	100.0	25,341

With the perpetual evolution of the economy, businesses are continuously forced to redirect their focus to stay competitive. Consequently, employees are often required to undertake additionally (and sometimes different) training so as to remain efficient and effective in their jobs.

Almost 29% of persons living in the Virgin Islands had received some form of training to prepare them for some profession (see Table 137).

Table 137: Received or Attempted Training

Received or Attempted Training	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	5,962	21.3	28.7
No	14,802	52.8	71.3
All Applicable and Stated	20,764		100.0
Not Stated	1,022	3.6	
Not Applicable	6,268	22.3	
Total	28,054	100.0	

As many as 45.4% of the population of Virgin Gorda received some form of training and as little as 22.4% of those living in Jost Van Dyke had received training (see Table 138).

Table 138: Received or Attempted Training by Island

Received or Attempted Training	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes	46	27.5	20	76.9	6	100.0	44	22.4	4,469	25.8	1,373	45.4	4	28.6	5,962
No	121	72.5	6	23.1	0	0.0	152	77.6	12,865	74.2	1,648	54.6	10	71.4	14,802
All Applicable and Stated	167	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	196	100.0	17,334	100.0	3,021	100.0	14	100.0	20,764
Not Stated	58		0		0		24		892		46		2		1,022
Not Applicable	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Economic Activity

The creation and loss of employment are both like snow avalanches. As they progress they pick up momentum and increase in size. However, the difference is that the loss of jobs (unemployment) is like an avalanche that progresses down a steep slope and gains momentum and increase in size rapidly. While on the other hand, the creation of jobs (employment) is like an avalanche which progresses along a mild slope and gains momentum and increase in size at a very slow rate.

Employment is the driving force behind any economic development and the lack of it results in a plethora of both social and economic problems. The ultimate objective of practically all development policies is the creation of employment. High unemployment has been the underlying cause of some of the most violent demonstrations seen in some parts of the world.

Someone is considered to be part of the labour force if he/she works or does not work, wants to work, took steps to find a job but cannot find one. Table 139 showed that 78.5% of the population had jobs while 2.2% did not work, wanted work and sought work.

Table 139: Did Mostly During the Past Week

Did Mostly During The Past Week	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Had a job and worked	16,339	58.2	76.1
Had a job, but did not work	506	1.8	2.4
Seeking first job	135	0.5	0.6
Seeking a job which was not the first	345	1.2	1.6
Did not seek but wanted work and was available	72	0.3	0.3
Attended school/Student	1,523	5.4	7.1
Did Home Duties	890	3.2	4.1
Retired, did not work	1,219	4.3	5.7
Disabled, unable to work	248	0.9	1.2
Other	183	0.7	0.9
All Applicable and Stated	21,460		100.0
Not stated	326	1.2	
Not Applicable	6,268	22.3	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Table 140 outlined what economic activity the persons did over the past week on the island which they resided.

Table 140: Did Mostly During the Past Week by Island

Did Mostly During The Past Week	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Had a job and worked	162	76.4	26	100.0	2	33.3	184	84.0	13,590	75.7	2,363	77.8	12	75.0	16,339
Had a job, but did not work	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	6.4	364	2.0	126	4.2	0	0.0	506
Seeking first job	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	116	0.6	16	0.5	0	0.0	135
Seeking a job which was not the first	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	315	1.8	27	0.9	0	0.0	345
Did not seek but wanted work and was available	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	0.3	8	0.3	0	0.0	72
Attended school/Student	14	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,299	7.2	206	6.8	4	25.0	1,523
Did Home Duties	9	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	793	4.4	88	2.9	0	0.0	890
Retired, did not work	18	8.5	0	0.0	4	66.7	10	4.6	1,045	5.8	142	4.7	0	0.0	1,219
Disabled, unable to work	3	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.2	197	1.1	41	1.4	0	0.0	248
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	164	0.9	19	0.6	0	0.0	183
All Applicable and Stated	212	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	219	100.0	17,945	100.0	3,036	100.0	16	100.0	21,460
Not stated	13		0		0		1		281		31		0		326
Not Applicable	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Almost 62% of the population of the Virgin Islands was in the labour force. Almost 15% were not part of the labour force. Just over 1% did not state whether they were in the labour force or not. The labour force was previously defined. For someone to be considered unemployed, they must form part of the labour force. Based on this criterion, 2.8% of the labour force of the Virgin Islands was unemployed (see Table 141). This is a very low unemployment rate by any standard and well below the 5% at which full employment is considered (Full employment, 2014). This 5% unemployment rate is deemed necessary to accommodate labour mobility.

Table 141: Labour Status

Labour Status	Frequency	Percent	Rates
Employed	16,845	60.0	97.2
Unemployed	480	1.7	2.8
Not in Labour Force	4,135	14.7	
Not Stated	326	1.2	
Not Applicable	6,268	22.3	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Unemployment was relatively high at 7.3% for young adults. The unemployment rate was below 2% for all the other broad age groups (see Table 142).

Table 142: Labour Status by Broad Age Group

Labour Status	Broad Age Group										Total
	0-14 (Children)	Rates	15-29 (Young Adults)	Rates	30-44 (Matured Adults)	Rates	45-59 (More Matured Adults)	Rates	60 plus (Most Matured Adults)	Rates	
Employed	0	0.0	3,529	92.7	7,099	98.4	4,949	98.6	1,268	98.8	16,845
Unemployed	0	0.0	279	7.3	117	1.6	69	1.4	15	1.2	480
Not in Labour Force	0	0.0	1,858		380		482		1,415		4,135
Not Stated	0	0.0	137		99		67		23		326
Not Applicable	6,268	0.0	0		0		0		0		6,268
Total	6,268	0.0	5,803		7,695		5,567		2,721		28,054

The unemployment rate was practically the same for both males and females (see Table 143).

Table 143: Labour Status by Sex

Labour Status	What is your Sex				Total
	Male	Rates	Female	Rates	
Employed	8,562	97.2	8,283	97.3	16,845
Unemployed	246	2.8	234	2.7	480
Not in Labour Force	1,634		2,501		4,135
Not Stated	155		171		326
Not Applicable	3,223		3,045		6,268
Total	13,820		14,234		28,054

Tortola had the highest unemployment rate in the Virgin Islands with 3.0% and Anegada had the lowest with 1.2% (see Table 144).

Table 144: Labour Status by Island

Labour Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada	Rate	Cooper Island	Rates	Great Camanoe Island	Rates	Jost Van Dyke	Rates	Tortola	Rates	Virgin Gorda	Rates	Yachts	Rates	
Employed	164	98.8	26	100.0	2	100.0	198	98.0	13,954	97.0	2,489	98.3	12	100.0	16,845
Unemployed	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.0	431	3.0	43	1.7	0	0.0	480
Not in Labour Force	46		0		4		17		3,560		504		4		4,135
Not Stated	13		0		0		1		281		31		0		326
Not Applicable	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

The unemployment rate among nationals was 3.9% and was 2.3% among non-nationals (see Table 145).

Table 145: Labour Status by Where Born

Labour Status	Where were you born					Total
	In this country	Rates	Abroad	Rates	Not Stated	
Employed	5,013	96.1	11,831	97.7	1	16,845
Unemployed	205	3.9	275	2.3	0	480
Not in Labour Force	2,110		2,025		0	4,135
Not Stated	127		196		3	326
Not Applicable	3,520		2,747		1	6,268
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) shows the extent to which persons of working age (15–64 years) are either working or actively seeking a job. The movement of persons in and out of the labour force is what affects this rate most. Examples of such movements are immigrants and graduates (from secondary and tertiary education) entering the labour force and discouraged persons (who cannot find employment) exiting the labour force.

Based on the number of persons in the labour force and the number of persons in the working age group, the Virgin Islands had an overall LFPR of 86.2% (see Table 146). This LPFR is high by any standards as, typically, this rate lies between 60% (at the lower end) and 75% (at the upper end) for developed countries. These rates can be much lower in developing countries. This unusually high LFPR of the Virgin Islands is fueled mainly by the high immigration activity.

Table 146: Participation Rate

Labour Status/Age Group	Frequency	Percent	Participation Rate
Employed	16,845	60.0	86.2
Unemployed	480	1.6	
Not in Labour Force	4,135	14.3	
Not Stated	326	1.8	
Not Applicable	6,268	22.3	
0-14 (Young)	6,268	22.3	
15-64 (Working Age)	20,093	71.6	
65 plus (Elderly)	1,693	6.0	
Total	28,054	100.0	

The LFPR for males reached 90.0% while that of females stood at 82.6% (see Table 147).

Table 147: Participation Rate by Sex

Labour Status/Age Group	What is your Sex				Total
	Male	Participation Rate	Female	Participation Rate	
Employed	8,562	90.0	8,283	82.6	16,840
Unemployed	246		234		448
Not in Labour Force	1,634		2,501		4,001
Not Stated	155		171		497
Not Applicable	3,223		3,045		6,268
0-14 (Young)	3,223		3,045		6,268
15-64 (Working Age)	9,785		10,308		20,093
65 plus (Elderly)	812		881		1,693
Total	13,820		14,234		28,054

The LFPR was just over 85% in all the islands except for Virgin Gorda where it reached 88.5% (see Table 148).

Table 148: Participation Rate by Island

Labour Status/Age Group	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada	Partici-pation Rate	Cooper Island	Partici-pation Rate	Great Camanoe Island	Partici-pation Rate	Jost Van Dyke	Partici-pation Rate	Tortola	Partici-pation Rate	Virgin Gorda	Partici-pation Rate	Yachts	Partici-pation Rate	
Employed	164	85.1	26	100.0	2	100.0	198	100.0	13,954	85.6	2,489	88.5	12	85.7	16,845
Unemployed	2		0		0		4		431		40		0		480
Not in Labour Force	46		0		4		17		3,560		501		4		4,135
Not Stated	13		0		0		1		281		37		0		326
Not Applicable	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
0-14 (Young)	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
15-64 (Working Age)	195		26		2		202		16,797		2,857		14		20,093
65 plus (Elderly)	30		0		4		18		1,429		210		2		1,693
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Persons who were born in this country had LFPR of 80.5% while those who were born abroad had a LFPR that reached 89% (see Table 149).

Table 149: Participation Rate by Where Born

Labour Status/Age Group	Where were you born					Total
	In this country	Participation Rate	Abroad	Participation Rate	Not Stated	
Employed	5,013	80.5	11,831	89.0	1	16,845
Unemployed	205		275		0	480
Not in Labour Force	2,110		2,025		0	4,135
Not Stated	127		196		3	326
Not Applicable	3,520		2,747		1	6,268
0-14 (Young)	3,520		2,747		1	6,268
15-64 (Working Age)	6,485		13,604		4	20,093
65 plus (Elderly)	970		723		0	1,693
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

Of person employed, 18.0% were employed by Government while 63.0% were working in the private sector. Just over 10% were entrepreneurs (see Table 150).

Table 150: What type of worker status applies to you

Worker Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Paid employee, State owned/Government	2,906	10.4	18.0
Paid employee, Statutory Board	956	3.4	5.9
Paid employee, Private Establishment	10,154	36.2	63.0
Paid employee, Private Home	315	1.1	2.0
Own business/ Self-employed with paid employees	952	3.4	5.9
Own business/ Self-employed without Employees	737	2.6	4.6
Apprentice/Learners	11	0.0	0.1
Unpaid Worker/Employee	15	0.1	0.1
Volunteer worker	9	0.0	0.1
Contributing family member/worker	35	0.1	0.2
Other	32	0.1	0.2
Don't know	6	0.0	0.0
Applicable and Stated Status	16,128		100.0
Not stated	744	2.7	
Not Applicable	11,182	39.9	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Exactly 34% on nationals worked with the Government of the Virgin Islands and this compared to 11.2% of non-nationals. Almost 74% of persons born abroad were in the private sector while 37.8% on nationals worked in this same sector. Just over 16% of nationals were entrepreneurs and such was the case for 8% of non-nationals (see Table 151).

Table 151: What type of worker status applies to you by Where Born

Worker Status	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Paid employee, State owned/Government	1,635	34.0	1,271	11.2	0	0.0	2,906
Paid employee, Statutory Board	506	10.5	450	4.0	0	0.0	956
Paid employee, Private Establishment	1,826	37.9	8,327	73.6	1	100.0	10,154
Paid employee, Private Home	22	0.5	293	2.6	0	0.0	315
Own business/ Self-employed with paid employees	427	8.9	525	4.6	0	0.0	952
Own business/ Self-employed without Employees	355	7.4	382	3.4	0	0.0	737
Apprentice/Learners	7	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	11
Unpaid Worker/Employee	7	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	15
Volunteer worker	1	0.0	8	0.1	0	0.0	9
Contributing family member/worker	13	0.3	22	0.2	0	0.0	35
Other	10	0.2	22	0.2	0	0.0	32
Don't know	5	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	6
Applicable and Stated Status	4,814	100.0	11,313	100.0	1	100.0	16,128
Not stated	204		540		0		744
Not Applicable	5,957		5,221		4		11,182
Total	10,975		17,074		5		28,054

Almost 28% of persons living in Anegada worked in the public sector. For all the other islands this proportion was below 20%. The proportion of public servants living in Virgin Gorda was as low as 11.7%. As much as 22.7% of person on Anegada had their own business. Just over 6% of persons on Virgin Gorda had entrepreneurial aspirations (see Table 152).

Table 152: What type of worker status applies to you by Island

Worker Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Paid employee, State owned/Government	39	27.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	17.9	2,549	19.1	287	11.7	0	0.0	2,906
Paid employee, Statutory Board	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	902	6.8	51	2.1	0	0.0	956
Paid employee, Private Establishment	67	47.5	26	100.0	0	0.0	104	60.1	8,020	60.2	1,929	78.5	8	80.0	10,154
Paid employee, Private Home	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7	293	2.2	18	0.7	0	0.0	315
Own business/Self-employed with paid employees	17	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	7.5	818	6.1	104	4.2	0	0.0	952
Own business/Self-employed without Employees	15	10.6	0	0.0	2	100.0	20	11.6	640	4.8	58	2.4	2	20.0	737
Apprentice/Learners	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
Unpaid Worker/Employee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Volunteer worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
Contributing family member/worker	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.2	5	0.2	0	0.0	35
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.2	4	0.2	0	0.0	32
Dont know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Applicable and Stated Status	141	100.0	26	100.0	2	100.0	173	100.0	13,320	100.0	2,456	100.0	10	100.0	16,128
Not stated	27		0		0		2		675		38		2		744
Not Applicable	117		0		4		123		9,496		1,436		6		11,182
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

The most common occupations in the Virgin Islands were service, shop and sales workers accounting for 19.1% of the working population. These were

followed by professionals (14.7%) and technicians (14.0%). Craft and other trade workers accounted for 13.7% of the worker force (see Table 153).

Table 153: Occupation Group of Worker

Grouped Occupation	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Armed Forces	1	0.0	0.0
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	1,638	5.8	10.1
Professionals	2,388	8.5	14.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,270	8.1	14.0
Clerks	1,551	5.5	9.6
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	3,099	11.0	19.1
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	340	1.2	2.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,211	7.9	13.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	679	2.4	4.2
Elementary Workers	1,858	6.6	11.5
Self Employed	23	0.1	0.1
Unemployed	4	0.0	0.0
Student	52	0.2	0.3
Retired	69	0.2	0.4
Housewife	8	0.0	0.0
Applicable and Stated Occupation	16,191		100.0
Not Stated	777	2.8	
Not Applicable	11,086	39.5	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Females were mostly concentrated in the occupations Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers (25.9%), Professionals (18.6%), Technicians and Associate Professionals (14.4%), Clerks (14.1%), and. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers (10.6%). Males mostly worked in the occupations Craft and Related Trades Workers (24.8%), Technicians and Associate Professionals (13.6%), Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers (12.7%), and Professionals (11.1%). While the proportion of the workforce for males and females were almost the same, females accounted for 61.7% of Professionals, 72.3% of all Clerks and 66.3% of Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers. Males, on the other hand, dominated occupations such as Skilled Agricultural and Fishery, Workers (94.7%), Craft and Related Trades Workers (92.5%) and Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers (87.9%) (see Table 154).

Table 154: Occupation Group of Worker by Sex

Grouped Occupation	What is your Sex				Total	% Occupation	
	Male	% Sex	Female	% Sex		Male	Female
Armed Forces	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	793	9.6	845	10.6	1,638	48.4	51.6
Professionals	914	11.1	1,474	18.6	2,388	38.3	61.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,122	13.6	1,148	14.4	2,270	49.4	50.6
Clerks	430	5.2	1,121	14.1	1,551	27.7	72.3
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	1,045	12.7	2,054	25.9	3,099	33.7	66.3
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	322	3.9	18	0.2	340	94.7	5.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,045	24.8	166	2.1	2,211	92.5	7.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	597	7.2	82	1.0	679	87.9	12.1
Elementary Workers	905	11.0	953	12.0	1,858	48.7	51.3
Self Employed	12	0.1	11	0.1	23	52.2	47.8
Unemployed	3	0.0	1	0.0	4	75.0	25.0
Student	19	0.2	33	0.4	52	36.5	63.5
Retired	38	0.5	31	0.4	69	55.1	44.9
Housewife	0	0.0	8	0.1	8	0.0	100.0
Applicable and Stated Occupation	8,246	100.0	7,945	100.0	16,191	50.9	49.1
Not Stated	375		402		777		
Not Applicable	5,199		5,887		11,086		
Total	13,820		14,234		28,054		

Table 155 outlined in which occupation groups workers were concentrated most on the different islands.

Table 155: Occupation Group of Worker by Island

Grouped Occupation	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Armed Forces	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	23	13.9	6	23.1	0	0.0	27	16.3	1,378	10.3	200	8.4	4	25.0	1,638
Professionals	8	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	7.2	2,149	16.0	219	9.2	0	0.0	2,388
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13	7.8	6	23.1	2	33.3	12	7.2	1,877	14.0	352	14.7	8	50.0	2,270
Clerks	1	0.6	2	7.7	0	0.0	11	6.6	1,347	10.0	190	7.9	0	0.0	1,551
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	38	22.9	8	30.8	0	0.0	49	29.5	2,509	18.7	495	20.7	0	0.0	3,099
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	17	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.4	226	1.7	88	3.7	0	0.0	340
Craft and Related Trades Workers	16	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	8.4	1,739	13.0	442	18.5	0	0.0	2,211
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	3.6	559	4.2	105	4.4	0	0.0	679
Elementary Workers	22	13.3	4	15.4	0	0.0	26	15.7	1,509	11.2	297	12.4	0	0.0	1,858
Self Employed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
Unemployed	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Student	6	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	0.3	0	0.0	4	25.0	52
Retired	9	5.4	0	0.0	4	66.7	0	0.0	55	0.4	1	0.0	0	0.0	69
Housewife	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	8
Applicable and Stated Occupation	166	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	166	100.0	13,421	100.0	2,390	100.0	16	100.0	16,191
Not Stated	17		0		0		9		648		103		0		777
Not Applicable	102		0		0		123		9,422		1,437		2		11,086
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Nationals were employed mostly as Technicians and Associate Professionals (18.7%), Professionals (16.5%), Legislators Senior Officials and Managers

(14.5%), and Clerks (14.1%). Persons from abroad mostly worked as Service, Shop and Market Sales Workers (22.0%), Craft and Related Trades Workers (16.3%), Professionals (14.0%), and Elementary Workers (13.4%) (see Table 156).

Table 156: Occupation Group of Worker by Where Born

Grouped Occupation	Where were you born						Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated		
Armed Forces	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	696	14.5	942	8.3	0	0.0	1,638
Professionals	790	16.5	1,597	14.0	1	100.0	2,388
Technicians and Associate Professionals	897	18.7	1,373	12.0	0	0.0	2,270
Clerks	678	14.1	873	7.7	0	0.0	1,551
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	597	12.5	2,502	22.0	0	0.0	3,099
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	88	1.8	252	2.2	0	0.0	340
Craft and Related Trades Workers	351	7.3	1,860	16.3	0	0.0	2,211
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	292	6.1	387	3.4	0	0.0	679
Elementary Workers	334	7.0	1,524	13.4	0	0.0	1,858
Self Employed	6	0.1	17	0.1	0	0.0	23
Unemployed	3	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	4
Student	25	0.5	27	0.2	0	0.0	52
Retired	35	0.7	34	0.3	0	0.0	69
Housewife	2	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	8
Applicable and Stated Occupation	4,795	100.0	11,395	100.0	1	100.0	16,191
Not Stated	274		503		0		777
Not Applicable	5,906		5,176		4		11,086
Total	10,975		17,074		6		28,054

The prevalence of certain types of employment indicates the economic concentration of the country. Prevalent white collar employment suggests a service oriented economy while prevalent blue collar employment points to the more traditional non-service oriented economy. Service based economics have proven to be more viable than non-service based ones.

In the Virgin Islands, 67.6% of the workers had white collar jobs while 31.5% held blue collar jobs (see Tables 157).

Table 157: Skill Level of Worker

Skill Level of Worker	Frequency	Percent	Percent
High Skilled White Collar Worker	6,296	22.4	38.9
Low Skilled White Collar Worker	4,650	16.6	28.7
High Skilled Blue Collar Worker	2,551	9.1	15.8
Low Skilled Blue Collar Worker	2,537	9.0	15.7
Other	157	0.6	1.0
Applicable and Stated Level	16,191		100.0
Not Stated	777	2.8	
Not Applicable	11,086	39.5	
Total	28,054	100.0	

As many as 69.0% of workers in Tortola were white collar workers compared to as little as 50.0% in Anegada. Whereas as many as 39% of workers in Virgin Gorda were blue collar workers while as little as 30.0% were of the same type of worker (see Table 158).

Table 158: Skill Level of Worker by Island

Skill Level of Worker	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
High Skilled White Collar Worker	44	26.5	12	46.2	2	33.3	51	30.7	5,404	40.3	771	32.3	12	75.0	6,296
Low Skilled White Collar Worker	39	23.5	10	38.5	0	0.0	60	36.1	3,856	28.7	685	28.7	0	0.0	4,650
High Skilled Blue Collar Worker	33	19.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	13.9	1,965	14.6	530	22.2	0	0.0	2,551
Low Skilled Blue Collar Worker	31	18.7	4	15.4	0	0.0	32	19.3	2,068	15.4	402	16.8	0	0.0	2,537
Other	19	11.4	0	0.0	4	66.7	0	0.0	128	1.0	2	0.1	4	25.0	157
Applicable and Stated Level	166	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	166	100.0	13,421	100.0	2,390	100.0	16	100.0	16,191
Not Stated	17		0		0		9		648		103		0		777
Not Applicable	102		0		0		123		9,422		1,437		2		11,086
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Females were mostly concentrated in the white collar jobs with 83.6% versus 15.3% in blue collar jobs. Males were virtually split amongst the two types with 46.9% working in the blue collar jobs and 52.2% in white collar jobs (see Table 159).

Table 159: Skill Level of Worker

Skill Level of Worker	What is your Sex				Total
	Male		Female		
High Skilled White Collar Worker	2,829	34.3	3,467	43.6	6,296
Low Skilled White Collar Worker	1,475	17.9	3,175	40.0	4,650
High Skilled Blue Collar Worker	2,367	28.7	184	2.3	2,551
Low Skilled Blue Collar Worker	1,502	18.2	1,035	13.0	2,537
Other	73	0.9	84	1.1	157
Applicable and Stated Level	8,246	100.0	7,945	100.0	16,191
Not Stated	375		402		777
Not Applicable	5,199		5,887		11,086
Total	13,820		14,234		28,054

Persons born in the Virgin Islands had 76.3% working in white collar jobs and 22.3% in blue collar jobs. Persons from abroad had 63.9% employed as white collar workers and 35.3% as blue collar workers (see Table 160).

Table 160: Skill Level of Worker by where Born

Skill Level of Worker	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
High Skilled White Collar Worker	2,383	49.7	3,912	34.3	1	6,296
Low Skilled White Collar Worker	1,275	26.6	3,375	29.6	0	4,650
High Skilled Blue Collar Worker	439	9.2	2,112	18.5	0	2,551
Low Skilled Blue Collar Worker	626	13.1	1,911	16.8	0	2,537
Other	72	1.5	85	0.7	0	157
Applicable and Stated Level	4,795	100.0	11,395	100.0	1	16,191
Not Stated	274		503		0	777
Not Applicable	5,906		5,176		4	11,086
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

Of those applicable who stated if they had other jobs, 6.2% indicated that they had a least one other job (see Table 161).

Table 161: Other Jobs

Have other jobs	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	936	3.3	6.2
No	14,213	50.7	93.8
Applicable and Stated Other Jobs	15,149		100.0
Not Stated	6,637	23.7	
Not Applicable	6,268	22.3	
Total	28,054	100.0	

While 7.3% of males indicated other jobs, 5.0% of females said they had other jobs (see Table 162).

Table 162: Other Jobs by Sex

Have other jobs	What is your Sex				Total
	Male		Female		
Yes	564	7.3	372	5.0	936
No	7,163	92.7	7,050	95.0	14,213
Applicable and Stated Other Jobs	7,727	100.0	7,422	100.0	15,149
Not Stated	2,870		3,767		6,637
Not Applicable	3,223		3,045		6,268
Total	13,820		14,234		28,054

As many as 13.3% of persons living on Anegada indicated other jobs compared to as little as 5.8% of those on Tortola (see Table 163).

Table 163: Other Jobs by Island

Have other jobs	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes	16	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	11.7	720	5.8	184	7.7	0	0.0	936
No	104	86.7	26	100.0	2	100.0	121	88.3	11,735	94.2	2,213	92.3	12	100.0	14,213
Applicable and Stated Other Jobs	120	100.0	26	100.0	2	100.0	137	100.0	12,455	100.0	2,397	100.0	12	100.0	15,149
Not Stated	105		0		4		83		5,771		670		4		6,637
Not Applicable	60		0		0		78		5,265		863		2		6,268
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Almost 10% on nationals were able to secure additional jobs compared to 4.7% of non-nationals (see Table 164).

Table 164: Other Jobs by Where Born

Have other jobs	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
Yes	430	9.7	506	4.7	0	936
No	4,009	90.3	10,203	95.3	1	14,213
Applicable and Stated Other Jobs	4,439	100.0	10,709	100.0	1	15,149
Not Stated	3,016		3,618		3	6,637
Not Applicable	3,520		2,747		1	6,268
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

The dominant industries of an economy also speaks to it viability. As earlier indicated when considering the types of workers, the services sector provides more economic stability than the "traditional" non-services sector. The non-services sector tends to have a domestic business concentration while the services sector, in many aspects, has more of an international reach. Therefore, this sector is more exposed to numerous opportunities (on the positive side) and risks (on the negative side).

Table 165 showed the specific industries and the extent to which workers were concentrated in them. It showed concentration mostly in Public Administration (20.7%), Accommodation and Food Services (16.0) and Construction (13.0%).

Table 165: Industry or Sector

Industry or Sector	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	113	0.4	0.7
Mining and Quarrying	13	0.0	0.1
Manufacturing	402	1.4	2.6
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	15	0.1	0.1
Water Supply; Sewage, Waste Management and Remediation	32	0.1	0.2
Construction	2,012	7.2	13.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	1,696	6.0	11.0
Transportation and Storage	689	2.5	4.5
Accommodation and Food Services	2,470	8.8	16.0
Information and Communication	280	1.0	1.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,154	4.1	7.5
Real Estate Activities	78	0.3	0.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	565	2.0	3.7
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,068	3.8	6.9
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	3,193	11.4	20.7
Education	481	1.7	3.1
Human Health and Social work Activities	256	0.9	1.7
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	185	0.7	1.2
Other Service Activities	520	1.9	3.4
Activities of Households as Employers	205	0.7	1.3
Applicable and Stated Industry	15,427		100.0
Not Stated	1,400	5.0	
Not applicable	11,227	40.0	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Public Administration dominated in Tortola (22.4%) while Accommodation and Food Services was the dominant sector in all the other islands (Anegada 41.8%) (Jost Van Dyke (51.2%) and Virgin Gorda (42.7%) (see Table 166).

Table 166: Industry or Sector by Island

Industry or Sector	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.0	82	0.6	14	0.6	0	0.0	113
Mining and Quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
Manufacturing	6	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	360	2.8	34	1.5	0	0.0	402
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Water Supply; Sewage, Waste Management and Remediation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0	32
Construction	12	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.0	1,617	12.6	378	16.7	0	0.0	2,012
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles asn Motorcycles	17	10.8	2	7.7	0	0.0	16	9.8	1,517	11.8	144	6.4	0	0.0	1,696
Transportation and Storage	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	100.0	7	4.3	590	4.6	86	3.8	2	20.0	689
Accommodation and Food Services	66	41.8	24	92.3	0	0.0	84	51.2	1,331	10.4	965	42.7	0	0.0	2,470
Information and Communication	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	262	2.0	18	0.8	0	0.0	280
Financial and Insurance Activities	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	1,116	8.7	35	1.5	0	0.0	1,154
Real Estate Activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75	0.6	3	0.1	0	0.0	78
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	540	4.2	24	1.1	0	0.0	565
Administrative and Support Service Activities	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	3.7	982	7.7	72	3.2	6	60.0	1,068
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	37	23.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	14.6	2,871	22.4	261	11.5	0	0.0	3,193
Education	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.4	387	3.0	86	3.8	2	20.0	481
Human Health and Social work Activities	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	239	1.9	15	0.7	0	0.0	256
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	153	1.2	31	1.4	0	0.0	185
Other Service Activities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.4	434	3.4	82	3.6	0	0.0	520
Activities of Households as Employers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	194	1.5	9	0.4	0	0.0	205
Applicable and Stated Industry	158	100.0	26	100.0	2	100.0	164	100.0	12,807	100.0	2,260	100.0	10	100.0	15,427
Not Stated	6		0		0		11		1,149		232		2		1,400
Not applicable	121		0		4		123		9,535		1,438		6		11,227
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Non-nationals were largely concentrated in the Accommodation and Food Services (18.9%) and Construction (15.6%) sectors. Nationals on the other hand were mostly in Public Administration with 39.9% and Financial and Insurance Activities with 10.8% (see Table 167).

Table 167: Industry or Sector by Where Born

Industry or Sector	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	40	0.9	73	0.7	0	113
Mining and Quarrying	4	0.1	9	0.1	0	13
Manufacturing	73	1.6	329	3.0	0	402
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	8	0.2	7	0.1	0	15
Water Supply; Sewage, Waste Management and Remediation	14	0.3	18	0.2	0	32
Construction	314	6.9	1,698	15.6	0	2,012
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	356	7.8	1,340	12.3	0	1,696
Transportation and Storage	288	6.3	401	3.7	0	689
Accommodation and Food Services	420	9.2	2,050	18.9	0	2,470
Information and Communication	99	2.2	181	1.7	0	280
Financial and Insurance Activities	494	10.8	660	6.1	0	1,154
Real Estate Activities	14	0.3	64	0.6	0	78
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	140	3.1	424	3.9	1	565
Administrative and Support Service Activities	164	3.6	904	8.3	0	1,068
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	1,820	39.9	1,373	12.6	0	3,193
Education	143	3.1	338	3.1	0	481
Human Health and Social work Activities	48	1.1	208	1.9	0	256
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	51	1.1	134	1.2	0	185
Other Service Activities	69	1.5	451	4.2	0	520
Activities of Households as Employers	4	0.1	201	1.9	0	205
Applicable and Stated Industry	4,563	100.0	10,863	100.0	1	15,427
Not Stated	440		960		0	1,400
Not applicable	5,972		5,251		4	11,227
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

When looking at the broad industry groups, there were 96.3% of workers in the services sector and a mere 3.7% in the non-services sector (see Table 167).

Table 168: Broad Industry or Sector

Broad Industry or Sector	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Non-Service Sector	575	2.0	3.7
Service Sector	14,852	52.9	96.3
Applicable and Stated Industry	15,427		100.0
Not Stated	1,400	5.0	
Not Applicable	11,227	40.0	
Total	28,054	100.0	

While as little as 2.3% of workers in Virgin Gorda was working in the non-services sector as much as 11.4% of employed persons in Anegada were concentrated in this same sector (see Table 169).

Table 169: Broad Industry or Sector by Island

Broad Industry or Sector	Name of Island													Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts	
Non-Service Sector	18	11.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	4.3	499	3.9	51	2.3	0	0.0	575
Service Sector	140	88.6	26	100.0	2	100.0	157	95.7	12,308	96.1	2,209	97.7	10	100.0	14,852
Applicable and Stated Industry	158	100.0	26	100.0	2	100.0	164	100.0	12,807	100.0	2,260	100.0	10	100.0	15,427
Not Stated	6		0		0		11		1,149		232		2		1,400
Not Applicable	121		0		4		123		9,535		1,438		6		11,227
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

The concentration of workers in the different sectors was virtually the same for nationals and non-nationals (see Table 170).

Table 170: Broad Industry or Sector by Where Born

Broad Industry or Sector	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
Non-Service Sector	139	3.0	436	4.0	0	575
Service Sector	4,424	97.0	10,427	96.0	1	14,852
Applicable and Stated Industry	4,563	100.0	10,863	100.0	1	15,427
Not Stated	440		960		0	1,400
Not Applicable	5,972		5,251		4	11,227
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

When considering employment, emphasis is normally placed the unemployed and the employed. Generally, there is no mention of the underemployed. However, underemployment, presents some of the same challenges as unemployment albeit not as pronounced. A person is considered underemployed if they have employment which requires qualifications well below what he/she has acquired or if their duration of employment does not meet the full-time criterion. Unlike unemployment, a person can choose to be underemployed. The criterion of over qualification is not addressed here.

Using the "30 hours a week" as the full-time criterion, 6.4% of works in the Virgin Islands had part-time employment status while 93.6% worked full time (see Table 171).

Table 171: Work Status of Employee

Work Status	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Part Time Employee	977	3.5	6.4
Full Time Employee	14,253	50.8	93.6
Applicable and Stated Status	15,230		100.0
Not Stated	1,571	5.6	
Not Applicable	11,253	40.1	
Total	28,054	100.0	

Anegada had as much as 11.4% of its workforce working part time while Tortola had just 6.1% of its workers working part time (see Table 172).

Table 172: Work Status of Employee by Island

Work Status	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Part Time Employee	16	11.8	0	0.0	2	100.0	17	12.9	775	6.1	165	7.1	2	16.7	977
Full Time Employee	120	88.2	26	100.0	0	0.0	115	87.1	11,827	93.9	2,155	92.9	10	83.3	14,253
Applicable and Stated Status	136	100.0	26	100.0	2	100.0	132	100.0	12,602	100.0	2,320	100.0	12	100.0	15,230
Not Stated	28		0		0		43		1,335		165		0		1,571
Not Applicable	121		0		4		123		9,554		1,445		6		11,253
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Practically the same proportion of nationals and non-nationals were employed part time (see Table 173).

Table 173: Work Status of Employee by Where Born

Work Status	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
Part Time Employee	298	6.7	679	6.3	0	977
Full Time Employee	4,133	93.3	10,119	93.7	1	14,253
Applicable and Stated Status	4,431	100.0	10,798	100.0	1	15,230
Not Stated	564		1,007		0	1,571
Not Applicable	5,980		5,269		4	11,253
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

Personal Income

For a person to lead what is referred to as "a meaningful life", he/she should have enough income to allow access to at least the basic necessities such as food, clothes and shelter. Insufficient income is responsible for a plethora of social and economic problems of which the most dreaded is 'poverty'.

The median income for the Virgin Islands was US$1733.60. Generally, income is defined as low (relatively) if it is 80% or less than the median income. Therefore, any person earning less than around US$1400.00 per month would be considered a low-income earner.

The distribution of the monthly income showed that, of those who stated their income, 29.1% earned a relatively low income (0-1400) (see Table 174).

Table 174: Grouped Monthly Income

Grouped Income($)	Frequency	Percent	Percent
0-700	1,386	4.9	9.9
700-1400	2,678	9.5	19.2
1400-2800	3,959	14.1	28.4
2800-4200	4,136	14.7	29.7
4200-5600	1,273	4.5	9.1
5600 plus	517	1.8	3.7
Applicable and Stated Income	13,949		100.0
Not Stated	2,896	10.3	
Not Applicable	11,209	40.0	
Total	28,054	100.0	

While just 27.6% of workers on Tortola were categorized as relative low income earners, as much as 46.9% of those in Anegada fell in this category (see Table 175).

Table 175: Grouped Monthly Income by Island

Grouped Income($)	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
0-700	29	30.2	2	8.3	0	0.0	16	19.8	1,064	9.3	275	11.9	0	0.0	1,386
700-1400	16	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	17.3	2,090	18.3	558	24.2	0	0.0	2,678
1400-2800	27	28.1	18	75.0	0	0.0	30	37.0	3,062	26.8	820	35.6	2	16.7	3,959
2800-4200	21	21.9	4	16.7	0	0.0	16	19.8	3,567	31.2	520	22.6	8	66.7	4,136
4200-5600	3	3.1	0	0.0	2	100.0	5	6.2	1,149	10.1	112	4.9	2	16.7	1,273
5600 plus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	497	4.3	20	0.9	0	0.0	517
Applicable and Stated Income	96	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0	81	100.0	11,429	100.0	2,305	100.0	12	100.0	13,949
Not Stated	68		2		0		117		2,525		184		0		2,896
Not Applicable	121		0		4		100		9,537		1,441		6		11,209
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

Almost 27% of females were relative low income earners compared to 21.6% of male workers (see Table 176).

Table 176: Grouped Monthly Income by Sex

Grouped Income($)	What is your Sex				Total
	Male		Female		
0-700	455	6.5	931	13.3	1,386
700-1400	1,052	15.1	1,626	23.3	2,678
1400-2800	2,316	33.3	1,643	23.5	3,959
2800-4200	2,227	32.0	1,909	27.3	4,136
4200-5600	630	9.0	643	9.2	1,273
5600 plus	284	4.1	233	3.3	517
Applicable and Stated Income	6,964	100.0	6,985	100.0	13,949
Not Stated	1,598		1,298		2,896
Not Applicable	5,258		5,951		11,209
Total	13,820		14,234		28,054

While 33.4% on persons from abroad earned relatively low income, such was the case for only 17.4% of persons born in this country (see Table 177).

Table 177: Grouped Monthly Income by Where Born

Grouped Income($)	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
0-700	249	6.4	1,137	11.3	0	1,386
700-1400	428	11.0	2,250	22.4	0	2,678
1400-2800	1,002	25.8	2,957	29.4	0	3,959
2800-4200	1,456	37.4	2,680	26.6	0	4,136
4200-5600	570	14.7	702	7.0	1	1,273
5600 plus	184	4.7	333	3.3	0	517
Applicable and Stated Income	3,889	100.0	10,059	100.0	1	13,949
Not Stated	1,124		1,772		0	2,896
Not Applicable	5,962		5,243		4	11,209
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

The average monthly income earned by workers in Virgin Islands was US$2452.73. The average monthly incomes for workers on the different islands were Tortola US$2,555.20, Virgin Gorda US$1,998.82, Jost Van Dyke US$1,750.00 and Anegada US$1,658.19 (see Table 178).

Table 178: Average Monthly Income by Island

Name of Island	Average Income	Number of Persons
Anegada	1,658.91	96
Cooper lsland	1,750.00	24
Great Camanoe Island	5,208.33	2
Jost Van Dyke	1,886.47	81
Tortola	2,555.20	11,429
Virgin Gorda	1,998.82	2,305
Yachts	3,162.58	12
Total	2,452.73	13,949

The average monthly income for males at US$2,573.05 was 10.3% higher than that of females which was US$2,332.77 (see Table 179).

Table 179: Average Monthly Income by Sex

What is your Sex	Average Income	Number of Persons
Male	2,573.05	6,964
Female	2,332.77	6,985
Total	2,452.73	13,949

Nationals earned on average US$2927.90 monthly which was 29.1% more than the US$2,268.77 earned monthly by their non-national counterparts (see Table 180).

Table 180: Average Monthly Income by Where Born

Where were you born	Average Income	Number of Persons
In this country	2,927.90	3,889
Abroad	2,268.77	10,059
Not Stated	5,000.00	1
Total	2,452.73	13,949

How equally distributed is the individual income in the Virgin Islands? Table 181 and Figure 13 showed that while the lowest 20% (1st quintile) income earners earned 6.7% of the total income earned, the highest 20% (5th quintile) commanded 40.3%.

Table 181: Quintiles of Monthly Income

Quintiles	Number of Persons	Sum of Income	% of Total Sum
1st Quintile	2,789	2,288,880.83	6.7%
2nd Quintile	2,790	3,931,790.84	11.5%
3rd Quintile	2,790	5,282,516.89	15.4%
4th Quintile	2,790	8,934,125.48	26.1%
5th Quintile	2,790	13,788,095.01	40.3%
Total	13,949	34,225,409.05	100.0%

Figure 13: Percent of Income by Quintiles

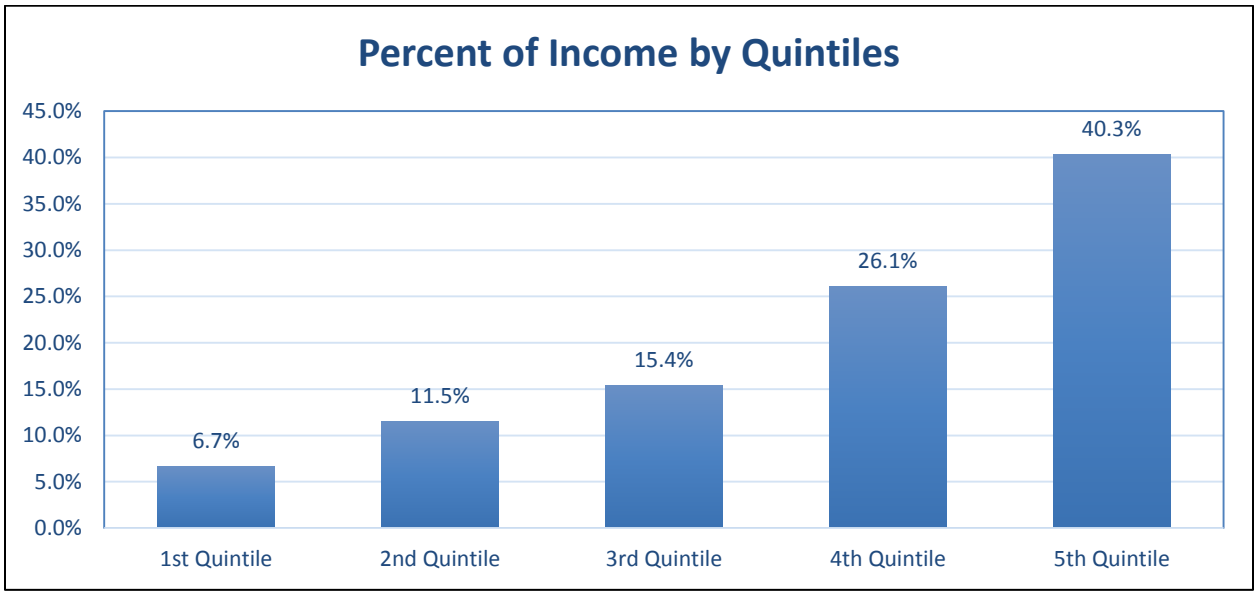
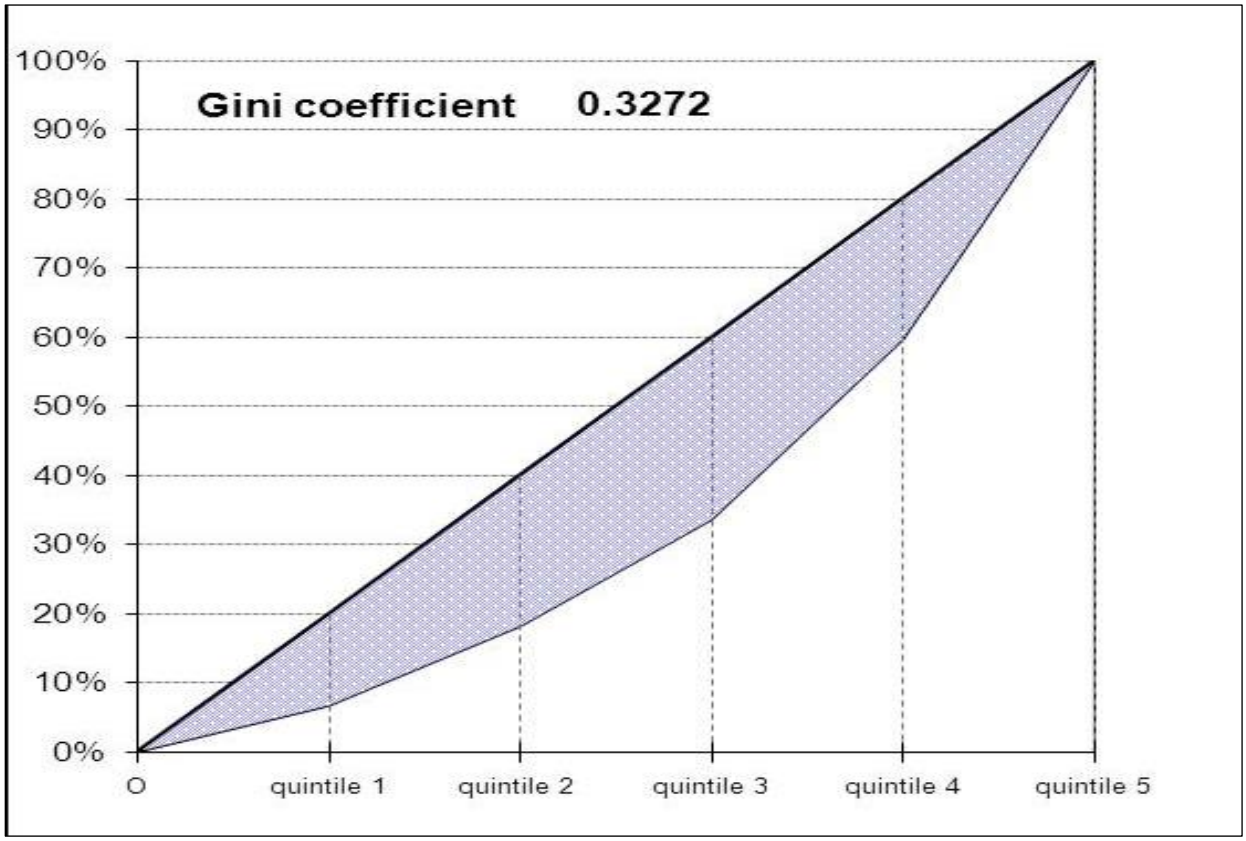


Figure 14 showed the Lorenz curve for the individual income data and the associated Gini Coefficient. The Gini Coefficient was 0.3272 which suggested that the personal income is somewhat more equally distributed than the average household income. This Gini Coefficient is well within the range of the range of acceptable indexes. The best way to analyze this index is when it is pitted against those of other countries.

Figure 14: Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient



The standard definition of the informal business suggests no trade license, no accurate and sophisticated record keeping and no stationery business location. This definition however may not correctly define the informal sector in the Virgin Islands as many of the operators of non-stationery businesses do possess trade licenses. Just under 5 % of applicable persons participated in the Virgin Islands' version of the informal sector (see Table 182).

Table 182: Sell goods or provide a service but have no stationery location

Sell Goods or Provide a Service	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Yes	740	2.6	4.9
No	14,483	51.6	95.1
Applicable and Stated Sell Goods	15,223		100.0
Not Stated	2,713	9.7	
Not Applicable	10,118	36.1	
Total	28,054	100.0	

The informal sector was more evident in Anegada with 10.8% of the population taking part in this sector. It was least evident in Jost Van Dyke which only had 2.3% population participation (see Table 183).

Table 183: Sell Goods/Provide Service but no Stationery Location by Island

Sell Goods or Provide a Service	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes	11	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.3	642	5.2	84	3.2	0	0.0	740
No	91	89.2	24	100.0	2	100.0	126	97.7	11,659	94.8	2,571	96.8	10	100.0	14,483
Applicable and Stated Sell Goods	102	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0	129	100.0	12,301	100.0	2,655	100.0	10	100.0	15,223
Not Stated	64		2		0		73		2,445		127		2		2,713
Not Applicable	119		0		4		96		8,745		1,148		6		10,118
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

More nationals (7.9%) participated in the informal sector than non-national (3.5%) (see Table 184).

Table 184 Sell Goods/Provide a Service but no Stationery Location by Where Born

Sell Goods or Provide a Service	Where were you born					Total
	In this country		Abroad		Not Stated	
Yes	365	7.9	375	3.5	0	740
No	4,244	92.1	10,238	96.5	1	14,483
Applicable and Stated Sell Goods	4,609	100.0	10,613	100.0	1	15,223
Not Stated	958		1,755		0	2,713
Not Applicable	5,408		4,706		4	10,118
Total	10,975		17,074		5	28,054

Internet Access

The internet could be considered the eighth wonder of the world. With the ability to seamlessly and instantly connect persons and businesses across the globe, it has made the world a much smaller place.

In the Virgin Islands, 58.5% of the population said they accessed the internet within the last 3 months (see Table 185).

Table 185: Have you accessed the internet within the past 3 months

Accessed Internet	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16,418	58.5
No	11,458	40.8
Not stated	178	0.6
Total	28,054	100.0

As many as 59.7% of the population on Tortola accesses the internet while as little as 41.6% of those in Jost Van Dyke accessed it (see Table 186).

Table 186: Have you accessed the internet within the past 3 months by Island

Accessed Internet	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Yes	135	47.4	26	100.0	6	100.0	124	41.6	14,030	59.7	2,081	53.0	16	88.9	16,418
No	150	52.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	174	58.4	9,306	39.6	1,826	46.5	2	11.1	11,458
Not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	155	0.7	23	0.6	0	0.0	178
Total	285	100.0	26	100.0	6	100.0	298	100.0	23,491	100.0	3,930	100.0	18	100.0	28,054

Of those who used the internet and stated how they accessed it, over 78% of them mainly used their home fixed line for access while another 7.1% accessed the internet at work. Just around 6% stated that they accessed the internet but did not state how they accessed it (see Table 187).

Table 187: How did you mainly access the internet in the past 3 months?

How Mainly Access Internet	Frequency	Percent	Percent
Home (fixed line)	11,690	41.7	78.3
Work (fixed line)	1,990	7.1	13.3
School (fixed line)	236	0.8	1.6
Internet Café (fixed line)	52	0.2	0.3
Public Library	30	0.1	0.2
Cellular Phone (including Blackberry)	315	1.1	2.1
Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)	32	0.1	0.2
Family or Friend's House (fixed line)	209	0.7	1.4
Areas with Public access point	183	0.7	1.2
Other	188	0.7	1.3
Don't Know	13	0.0	0.1
Applicable and Stated Internet Access	14,938		100.0
Not Stated	1,658	5.9	
Not Applicable	11,458	40.8	
Total	28,054	100.0	

The majority of internet users on all the islands used a home-fixed line for access. However, as many as 16.2% of persons in Jost Van Dyke and as little as 8.8% of users on Anegada mainly accessed the internet at work (see Table 188).

Table 188: How Mainly Access the Internet in the past 3 months by Island

How Mainly Access Internet	Name of Island														Total
	Anegada		Cooper Island		Great Camanoe Island		Jost Van Dyke		Tortola		Virgin Gorda		Yachts		
Home (fixed line)	69	67.6	10	41.7	6	100.0	68	64.8	10,188	79.4	1,333	71.7	16	100.0	11,690
Work (fixed line)	9	8.8	14	58.3	0	0.0	17	16.2	1,704	13.3	246	13.2	0	0.0	1,990
School (fixed line)	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	6.7	172	1.3	56	3.0	0	0.0	236
Internet Café (fixed line)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.8	41	0.3	7	0.4	0	0.0	52
Public Library	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	0.2	10	0.5	0	0.0	30
Cellular Phone (including Blackberry)	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	271	2.1	40	2.2	0	0.0	315
Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	32
Family or Friend's House (fixed line)	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	5.7	161	1.3	39	2.1	0	0.0	209
Areas with Public access point	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	136	1.1	46	2.5	0	0.0	183
Other	14	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	92	0.7	81	4.4	0	0.0	188
Don't Know	3	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
Applicable and Stated Internet Access	102	100.0	24	100.0	6	100.0	105	100.0	12,825	100.0	1,860	100.0	16	100.0	14,938
Not Stated	33		2		0		19		1,360		244		0		1,658
Not Applicable	150		0		0		174		9,306		1,826		2		11,458
Total	285		26		6		298		23,491		3,930		18		28,054

The main reason persons used the internet was to do research (81.1%) while sending and receiving emails ranked second with 80.0%. While 75.7% used it

to read news online, 72.0% used it to do general surfing. Almost 64% of internet users enjoyed chatting on MSN messenger (see Table 189).

Table 189: For What Reasons Do You Use the Internet

Reason for Internet Use	Number of Persons	Percent
Research	12,927	81.1
Shopping	6,496	41.3
Messenger	10,136	63.9
Internet Phone	4,565	29.2
Movies-Watching	5,449	34.7
Music-Listening	8,272	52.4
Movies-Downloading	3,318	21.3
Music-Downloading	5,041	32.3
Software-Downloading	2,980	19.3
Online Dating	203	1.3
Adult Entertainment	374	2.4
Gambling	93	0.6
Booking Flights	5,110	33.0
Reading Online News	11,872	75.7
Playing Games	7,824	50.3
Farming	1,694	11.1
Email	12,571	80.0
Surfing-General	11,200	72.0
Other	704	12.2

With its vast amount of information, the internet represents the largest resource center ever known to man. Having access to this phenomenal invention, with its limitless untapped potentials, can result in benefits which seems too numerous to mention. With the right training and skill set, some of these benefits can result in economic opportunities.

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