CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

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

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(CCDP)
In collaboration with the

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
(CIDA)

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

This publication, "**2000 Round of Population and Housing Census of the Caribbean Community: National Census Report, The British Virgin Islands,** was prepared by Ms Elizabeth Talbert of Belize and reviewed by Dr Godfrey St Bernard of Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, SALISES,UWI, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. The tables for the report were generated by Mr Wendell Thomas, of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat specifically with respect to the RSTMs.

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

Specifically, the outputs of the Census Statistics Sub-Project should lead to improved development planning in Member States and in the Region through the use of the census data and information. The deliverables anticipated are eighteen (18) National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs (work in progress); a volume of Basic Tables; training of personnel in demographic analysis through a seven-week

workshop facilitated by the University of the West Indies; and the establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

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

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

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

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

EDWIN W CARRINGTON
SECRETARY-GENERAL
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

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The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat wishes to express its gratitude to the Canadian International Development Agency for funding the production of this report through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP) - 2000 Round of Population and Housing Census Data Analysis Sub-Project.

The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the following contributors: the Consultant, Ms Elizabeth Talbert who was responsible for preparing the First and Final Drafts of the National Census Report for The British Virgin Islands; Dr Godfrey St Bernard who was the Census Data Analysis Consultant (CDAC) responsible for reviewing the first and final drafts, preparing guidelines for writers and facilitating the meetings of writers of the National Census Reports (NCRs); Mr. Wendell Thomas, Consultant, who was the main data processing resource used in the production of the tabulations. All three Consultants gave of their valuable time in the production of this publication.

Appreciation is also expressed to Mr Raymond Phillips formerly Director of Statistics of The British Virgin Islands and to the other Staff of the Statistics Department who provided invaluable support in the preparation of this report. The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the tremendous support provided by a number of persons including government officials (List of Contact Persons in Appendix 1) from The British Virgin Islands who provided critical assistance in enabling the preparation of the First and Final Drafts of the publication by Ms Talbert.

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

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

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ACRONYMS and ABREVIATIONS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council
EC	Eastern Caribbean
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
GCE 'O' Level	General Certificate of Education Ordinary level (Examination)
GCE 'A' Level	General Certificate of Education Advanced level (Examination)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HEART Trust	Human Employment and Resource Training Trust
HIV / AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
NCTVET	National Council on Technical and Vocational Education and Training
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
RCCC	Regional Census Coordinating Committee
SALISES	Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UWI	University of the West Indies
VR	Visitation Records
YES	Youth Empowerment Services

Introduction

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), through its Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC) led the process of planning the 2000/2001 rounds of censuses in its member countries. There was also another mechanism at the sub-regional level, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) that assisted its members in various aspects of the census. Both organizations had emphasized the need for standardization, in particular a common set of questions, in addition to the country specific needs. Each country also had its own census coordinating committee that guided the process at the national level.

In The British Virgin Islands, the Development Planning Unit of the Ministry was responsible for conducting the 2001 census. This office worked closely with the National Census Advisory Committee and took advantage of the assistance from CARICOM and the OECS. Census Day was set at May 14, 2001. A preliminary report on basic frequencies of the 2001 Population and Housing Census for The British Virgin Islands was produced shortly after the census.

This report is a part of the efforts by CARICOM to produce standard reports of the 2000/2001 rounds of Population and Housing Censuses for its member countries. It is divided into 12 chapters that focus on population and development issues, including population trends and characteristics, health, education and training, economic activities, housing and household characteristics, children, youth, the elderly, gender and development, and household headship.

Chapter 1

National Population Trends: Size, Growth and Distribution

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings of the size, growth, and distribution of the population of the British Virgin Islands based on the 2001 Population and Housing Census. Data from the 1991 Census, as well as from other sources, are used for comparison and further explanation in the analysis of the population dynamics that occurred between 1991 and 2001. The analysis would be useful to determine the areas of highest or lowest population growth, or to identify shifts in the distribution of the population. Furthermore, it would provide baseline data that are necessary for estimating key social and demographic indicators.

Records of Census Enumeration in the British Virgin Islands date back to 1946. Since 1960, a census has been done every 10 years, the most recent being the 2001 Population and Housing Census.

A census is designed to enumerate everyone living in a particular country at a point in time. However, there is always a small proportion of the population that is not counted for various reasons, including the non-response due to certain households that had refused to participate. Although there are laws governing the taking of a census and clearly stating the responsibility of all persons to provide census information and the penalties for not doing so, these are not enforced.

A post-enumeration survey is usually conducted to determine the extent of under-coverage, and then necessary adjustments are made to the population figures. The British Virgin Islands did not conduct a post-enumeration survey, nor used any other technique for estimating the under-coverage of the 2001 Census.

The 2001 Census exercise also did not produce a figure on the enumerated population. The enumerated population is taken from the Visitation Records (VR) that the enumerators complete when they conduct the canvassing and listing of households during the census exercise. The VR provides basic information on the number of persons by sex that are members of the household on Census Day. During a census, there are certain persons who would agree to give the basic information for the VR, and be counted, but would refuse to give detailed information about themselves. In such cases, a questionnaire is not completed for these persons. Therefore, such persons are counted in the enumerated population, but are not included in the tabulated population, which has the detailed characteristics of each person that responded to the census questionnaire. This results in an enumerated population that is higher than the tabulated population.

After a review of the 2001 Census VRs, it was decided that the information should not be used to generate the enumerated population, since most of the documents were not completed accurately. Therefore, the 2001 population figures presented in this report are based only on the tabulated population of the British Virgin Islands. The tabulated population comprised those persons for whom a census questionnaire was completed with detailed information on certain characteristics such as sex, age, country of birth, ethnicity, religion and education level.

1.2 Population Size and Growth

Historical records of the censuses taken during the twentieth century indicate that in 1946 the population of the British Virgin Islands was 6,505 (CARICOM, 1995). Population growth was slow up to the 1960s, less than 2 per cent per year. Since 1946, it took almost 40 years for the population to double its size.

Table 1.1: Total Population: 1946 to 2001

Year of Census	Total Population	Ave. Annual Growth Rate
1946	6,505	
1960	7,921	1.42
1970	9,672	2.02
1980	10,985	1.28
1991	16,116	3.55
2001	23,161	3.69

During the 1960s, there was an increase in population growth, but in the 1970s, the growth rate declined (Table 1.1). It was not until the 1980s and 1990s that the population of the BVI experienced exceptional growth of more than 3.5 per cent per annum.

1.3 Population by Census Divisions

The British Virgin Islands is comprised of numerous islands, many of which are not populated. The major islands, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Jost Van Dyke and Anagada were each considered census administrative divisions, while all the other islands were grouped as one. There were also persons living on yachts anchored in the territorial waters of the British Virgin Islands. Such persons were counted in the census and grouped as one administrative division.

Table 1.2: Population Distribution by Administrative Division, 1991 and 2001

Administrative Division	2001		1991		1991/2001
	Total	Per cent	Total	Per cent	Per cent Change
Total	23,161	100.00	16,116	100	43.71
Tortola	19,282	83.25	13,233	82.11	45.71
Virgin Gorda	3,203	13.83	2,437	15.12	31.43
Jost Van Dyke	250	1.08	162	1.01	54.32
Anagada	244	1.05	140	0.87	74.29
Other Islands	86	0.37	62	0.38	38.71
Yacht	96	0.41	82	0.51	17.07

The population of the British Virgin Islands at Census 2001 was 23,161. The majority of the people lived mainly on two islands, the capital city, Tortola and Virgin Gorda. These islands accounted for 83.3 per cent and 13.8 per cent of the population, respectively (Table 1.2). The remaining 2.9 per cent were scattered across Jost Van Dyke, Anagada, the other Islands, and on yachts.

The population distribution by island had not changed significantly compared to 1991. Tortola and Virgin Gorda had maintained the biggest share of the population, with Tortola experiencing a slight increase in its share of the population and Virgin Gorda a slight decrease. Nevertheless, the rate of increase was highest in Anagada and Jost van Dyke where the population changed by 74.3 per cent and 54.3 per cent, respectively.

1.4 Population Density

In 2001, the population density of the BVI was 406 persons per square miles compared to 282 in 1991. Tortola, the biggest of the Islands with an area of 21 square miles, had a population density of 897 persons per square mile. The density in Tortola was far higher than that in the other islands, and significantly higher compared to 1991. This is a result of the growing population and its concentration on this single island (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3: Population Density by Administrative Division, 1991 and 2001

Administrative Division	Area Sq. Miles	Population		Density	
		2001	1991	2001	1991
Total	57.08	23,161	16,116	405.76	282.34
Tortola	21.50	19,282	13,233	896.84	615.49
Virgin Gorda	8.50	3,203	2,437	376.82	286.71
Jost Van Dyke	3.20	250	162	78.13	50.63
Anagada	15.20	244	140	16.05	9.21
Other Islands	8.68	86	62	9.91	7.14
Yacht	-	96	82	-	-

Although Anagada, the second biggest in area, experienced the highest rate of population increase, its population density remained the lowest (16), among the four main islands, while Just Von Dyke, the smallest, had a density of 78.

1.5 Population by Age Group and Sex

In 2001, children under age 15 years accounted for 23.74 per cent of the population, while the youth (15 to 24 years) accounted for 14.16 per cent (Table 1.4). This proportion of children and youth (37.9 per cent) represents a decrease compared to 1991, when together they accounted for 44.14 per cent. Although the proportion of children and youths had decreased by 6.24 percentage points, their absolute number had increased from 7,114 to 8,778 and they still have the basic needs for education, health, and sport and recreation.

Table 1.4: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Age Group and Sex, 1991 and 2001

	2001			1991		
Age Group	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	23,161	11,436	11,725	16,116	8,263	7,853
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0 - 4	7.63	7.76	7.51	10.00	9.84	10.17
5 - 14	16.11	15.85	16.36	17.21	16.99	17.45
15 - 24	14.16	14.34	13.99	16.93	16.28	17.61
25 -34	19.49	18.69	20.27	22.25	22.17	22.34
35 - 44	18.93	19.03	18.83	15.44	15.81	15.06
45 - 54	11.74	12.08	11.41	8.11	8.47	7.73
55 - 64	6.43	6.86	6.01	4.47	4.57	4.37
65+	5.50	5.39	5.62	5.58	5.87	5.27

The proportion of those in the 25 to 34 age group also decreased, while the proportion of elderly remained the same. The 35 to 64 age group was the only one to have experienced

an increase in proportion. This shift in the age structure of the population is a result of the influx of persons, mainly in the working age population.

There were no significant differences in the age structure of the male population compared to the female population, and this was the case in 2001 and 1991. The dependency ratio was 41 in 2001, a decrease compared to 1991 when it was 49. This decrease in dependency ratio may be attributed to the higher rate of increase among the working age population compared to that of the children and elderly. The elderly dependency ratio remained the same at eight (8) elderly persons for every 100 persons in the working age population.

Table 1.5: Population by Age Cohort, 1991 and 2001

2001		1991		Cohort Change	
Age Group	**Population**	**Age Group**	**Population**	**Total**	**Per cent**
0-4	1,768				
5-9	1,944				
10-14	1,787	0-4	1,612	175	10.86
15 - 19	1,546	5-9	1,428	118	8.26
20 - 24	1,734	10-14	1,346	388	28.83
25 - 29	2,133	15 - 19	1,219	914	74.98
30 - 34	2,381	20 - 24	1,509	872	57.79
35 - 39	2,399	25 - 29	1,854	545	29.40
40 - 44	1,985	30 - 34	1,732	253	14.61
45 - 49	1,541	35 - 39	1,390	151	10.86
50 - 54	1,179	40 - 44	1,099	80	7.28
55 - 59	951	45 - 49	771	180	23.35
60 - 64	538	50 - 54	536	2	0.37
65 - 69	389	55 - 59	368	21	5.71
70 - 74	315	60 - 64	353	-38	-10.76
75 - 79	240	65 - 69	314	-74	-23.57
80+	331	70+	585	-254	-43.42

A comparison of the population size of the different five-year age cohorts indicates that all, except the elderly cohorts 70 years and older, experienced an increase during the

1991/2002 intercensal period, (Table 1.5). This increase is mainly due to net migration, and particularly among youth.

The 15-19 age cohort during 1991 experienced the biggest intercensal change in population size compared to any other age group during 1991, with a 74.98 per cent increase. The 20-24 age cohort followed with a 57.59 per cent increase, and the 25-29 age cohort with a 29.4 per cent. Although some of the youths leave the British Virgin Islands to pursue further education at the bachelors level, this did not have a significant impact on the 10-14 age cohort, which increased by 28.83 per cent.

The percentage loss among the elderly cohort increased as the age increased, ranging from 10.76 per cent loss among the 70 to 74 age cohort to 43.42 per cent among those 80 years or older. The high percentage loss among those in the elderly age cohorts is mainly due to death. The probability of dying increases with age.

Table 1.6: Total Population by Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total	23,161	11,436	11,725	98
Tortola	19,282	9,455	9,827	96
Virgin Gorda	3,203	1,629	1,574	103
Jost Van Dyke	250	126	124	102
Anagada	244	127	117	109
Other Islands	86	48	38	126
Yacht	96	51	45	113

Tortola was the only island to have a sex ratio of less than 100 (Table 1.6). This island had 96 males for every 100 females. Anagada had the highest sex ratio (109) among the major four islands. During the intercensal period, the sex ratio decreased from 105 to 98. This is the effect of mainly females that migrated to the British Virgin Islands during that

period. More detailed information of the population by age and sex for each administrative division is presented in Table 1.6a, 1.6b and 1.6c.

Table 1.6a: Total Population by Five-Year Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Age Group	Total	Administrative Division					
		Tortola	Virgin Gorda	Jost Van Dyke	Anagada	Other Islands	Yacht
Total	23,161	19,282	3,203	250	244	86	96
0-4	1,768	1,490	242	24	11	1	
5-9	1,944	1,648	271	12	13		
10-14	1,787	1,533	224	14	16		
15-19	1,546	1,317	209	10	10		
20-24	1,734	1,444	251	13	19	7	
25-29	2,133	1,757	306	26	18	22	4
30-34	2,381	1,959	354	33	22	11	2
35-39	2,399	1,966	376	23	26	5	3
40-44	1,985	1,672	276	13	18	4	2
45-49	1,541	1,289	211	17	14	8	2
50-54	1,179	979	156	8	19	3	14
55-59	951	785	115	11	19	6	15
60-64	538	426	68	10	13	4	17
65-69	389	302	49	12	1	9	16
70-74	315	243	35	13	9	3	12
75-79	240	191	28	6	3	3	9
80-84	177	150	24	1	2		
85+	154	131	8	4	11		

Table 1.6b: Total Male Population by Five-Year Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Age Group	Total	Administrative Division					
		Tortola	Virgin Gorda	Jost Van Dyke	Anagada	Other Islands	Yacht
Total	11,436	9,455	1,629	126	127	48	51
0-4	888	750	124	9	4	1	
5-9	962	812	140	7	3		
10-14	851	743	91	7	10		
15-19	783	679	94	5	5		
20-24	857	708	130	4	12	3	
25-29	1,013	813	164	11	9	12	4
30-34	1,124	917	175	14	8	8	2
35-39	1,179	947	195	13	18	3	3
40-44	997	835	144	7	11		
45-49	749	614	110	12	7	4	2
50-54	633	511	94	6	11	3	8
55-59	490	415	48	8	12	2	5
60-64	294	234	41	3	6	1	9
65-69	194	141	36	6		5	6
70-74	149	120	16	5	2	3	3
75-79	116	85	12	5	2	3	9
80-84	78	66	10		2		
85+	79	65	5	4	5		

Table 1.6c: Total Female Population by Five-Year Age Group and Administrative Division, 2001

Age Group	Total	Administrative Division					
		Tortola	Virgin Gorda	Jost Van Dyke	Anagada	Other Islands	Yacht
Total	11,725	9,827	1,574	124	117	38	45
0-4	880	740	118	15	7		
5-9	982	836	131	5	10		
10-14	936	790	133	7	6		
15-19	763	638	115	5	5		
20-24	877	736	121	9	7	4	
25-29	1,120	944	142	15	9	10	
30-34	1,257	1,042	179	19	14	3	
35-39	1,220	1,019	181	10	8	2	
40-44	988	837	132	6	7	4	2
45-49	792	675	101	5	7	4	
50-54	546	468	62	2	8		6
55-59	461	370	67	3	7	4	10
60-64	244	192	27	7	7	3	8
65-69	195	161	13	6	1	4	10
70-74	166	123	19	8	7		9
75-79	124	106	16	1	1		
80-84	99	84	14	1			
85+	75	66	3		6		

Chapter 2

National Population Trends: Social and Economic Characteristics

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the social and economic characteristics of the British Virgin Islands based on the 2001 census and makes comparisons with the 1991 census. In particular, it addresses population change by place of birth, sex and ethnicity, and gives a description of the population distribution by religious affiliation, marital status, education and training, economic activity, and households.

2.2 Place of Birth

The British Virgin Islands has strict laws concerning nationality and place of birth. Babies born in the British Virgin Islands to foreign mothers are not registered as nationals of the British Virgin Islands. They assume the nationality of the mother, and cannot apply for citizenship until attaining the age of 18 years. Such persons are classified as having Belonger status until they achieve their citizenship. Therefore, those who still have Belonger status, were counted as foreign-born persons in the 2001 Census.

Less than one half (42.15 per cent) of the population in 2001 were native-born Islanders, while the majority (57.85 per cent) were classified as foreign-born (Table 2.1). The British Virgin Islands for a very long time has had a high proportion of foreign-born persons who migrated there mainly for economic opportunities. In 1991, there was an equal distribution of native-born Islanders and foreign-born persons. However, during the 1991/2001 period, there was an even greater influx of foreign-born persons, resulting for the first time in a population that is comprised of more foreign-born persons than local born Islanders.

During the intercensal period, the rate of increase among foreign-born persons (66.75 per cent) was more than three times higher compared to that among the native-born Islanders (20.92), (Table 2.1). There were 1,689 persons added to the Islanders population over the

10 year period, an average of 169 per year. This is a relatively low number considering it comprises the natural increase and net migration.

Table 2.1: Total Population by Place of Birth, Intercensal Change and Sex, 2001 and 1991

Place of Birth	2001		1991		%	
	Total	%	Total	%		Change
Total	**23,161**	**100.00**	**16,116**	**100.00**	**7,052**	**43.76**
BVI	9,763	42.15	8,074	50.10	1,689	23.95
Abroad	13,398	57.85	8,035	49.86	5,363	76.05
DK/NS			7	0.04		
Male	**11,436**	**100.00**	**8,263**	**100.00**	**3,176**	**38.44**
BVI	4,834	42.27	4,134	50.03	700	22.04
Abroad	6,602	57.73	4,126	49.93	2,476	77.96
DK/NS			3	0.04		
Female	**11,725**	**100.00**	**7,853**	**100.00**	**3,876**	**49.36**
BVI	4,929	42.04	3,940	50.17	989	25.52
Abroad	6,796	57.96	3,909	49.78	2887	74.48
DK/NS			4	0.05		

It is typical for a foreign-born population to have a sex ratio that is higher compared to that of the local-born population, and one that is over 100. Sex ratios derived from figures in Table 2.1 indicate that this was not the case in 2001, when the sex ratio for the foreign-born and Islanders were similar, 98 and 97 respectively. However, in 1991, the sex ratio for the foreign-born was typically high at 105, and similarly high for the Islanders (104).

The decrease in sex ratio among the foreign-born is the result of a higher rate of increase among females compared to males. Females increased by 73.86 per cent, while males increased by 60 per cent.

2.3 Ethnicity

The population classified itself as predominantly of African descent. This ethnic group alone accounted for 82.03 per cent of the population, while the remainder was more likely to have classified themselves as White/Caucasian (6.8 per cent) or of Mixed ethnic groups (5.85 per cent). In 2001, the ethnic composition of the British Virgin Islands has typically remained the same as in 1991 (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Ethnic Group, Intercensal Change and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Ethnic Group	2001			1991			% Change		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23,161	11436	11725	16,116	8,263	7,853	43.71	38.40	49.31
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00			
African descent	82.03	81.50	82.55	83.36	82.88	83.88	41.41	36.10	46.94
Indigenous people	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.31	59.09	65.00	54.17
East Indian	3.03	3.31	2.75	3.15	3.59	2.67	38.26	27.27	53.81
Chinese	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	183.33	233.33	133.33
Portuguese	0.10	0.07	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.06	60.00	-20.00	220.00
Syrian/Lebanese	0.29	0.39	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.09	168.00	150.00	214.29
White/Caucasian	6.80	6.97	6.64	7.04	7.02	7.07	38.77	37.41	40.18
Mixed	5.85	5.81	5.89	5.39	5.36	5.41	56.11	49.89	62.59
Other	0.80	0.79	0.82	0.50	0.52	0.47	132.50	109.30	159.46
Don't know	0.72	0.80	0.65	0.01	0.01	0.00			

2.4 Religion

The Methodists represented the religious denomination with the biggest share of the population (22.67 per cent). The Anglicans followed with almost 12 per cent and the Church of God with 11.38 per cent. The Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Seventh Day Adventist and Baptist denominations each accounted for 8 to 10 per cent, (Table 2.3).

Although the Methodist denomination has maintained the biggest share of the population, that share was reduced by almost 10 percentage points between 1991 and 2001, and its absolute number was also reduced by 1.11 per cent. The other traditional religious

denominations have also experienced a decrease in their proportion of the population. The number of Anglicans did not change significantly, however the proportion was reduced by 4 percentage points and although the Roman Catholics increased their number by 29.82 per cent, their share did not change significantly.

Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Affiliation, Intercensal Change and Sex, 1991 and 2001

Religious	2001			1991			Per cent Change		
Denomination	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23,161	11,436	11,725	16,116	8,263	7,853	43.71	38.40	49.31
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00			
Anglican	11.57	11.95	11.19	16.70	16.69	16.72	-0.48	-0.87	-0.08
Baptist	8.16	7.11	9.19	4.72	4.55	4.89	148.82	116.22	180.73
Bahai	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
Bretheren	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04	-14.29	25.00	-66.67
Church of God	11.38	10.27	12.46	9.18	8.23	10.17	78.16	72.65	82.85
Evangelical	0.53	0.52	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindu	1.95	2.20	1.71	2.16	2.44	1.86	29.89	24.75	36.99
Jehovah's Witnesses	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.13	1.88	2.39	45.48	47.74	43.62
Methodist	22.67	23.15	22.20	32.94	33.01	32.87	-1.11	-2.97	0.85
Moravian	0.47	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.64	0.56	12.37	-7.55	36.36
Muslim	0.85	1.15	0.55	0.63	0.80	0.45	94.06	100.00	82.86
Pentecostal	9.07	7.76	10.35	4.07	3.79	4.37	220.27	183.71	253.64
Presbyterian	0.35	0.39	0.31	0.68	0.74	0.61	-25.69	-26.23	-25.00
Rastafarian	0.39	0.66	0.12	0.20	0.35	0.04	181.25	162.07	366.67
Roman Catholic	9.47	9.37	9.57	10.49	10.40	10.58	29.82	24.80	35.02
Salvation Army	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	-14.29	-25.00	0.00
Seventh Day Adventist	8.42	7.87	8.95	6.30	5.94	6.67	92.02	83.30	100.19
None	6.38	8.70	4.11	3.58	4.91	2.18	155.98	145.07	181.87
Not stated	2.71	2.89	2.53	1.12	1.40	0.83	246.96	185.34	356.92
Other	3.40	3.48	3.32	4.42	4.13	4.74	10.38	16.72	4.57

The non-traditional religious denominations experienced a growth during the intercensal period. The Pentecostals: 4 to 9 percent, Church of God: 9 to 11 percent and Baptist Church: 5 to 8 percent increased their number and share of the total population. These three denominations seemed to have attracted more females than males. In 1991, 15.57 per cent of males and 19.43 per cent of females belonged to these three denominations

and by 2001 the proportions increased to 25.14 per cent among males and 32 per cent among females.

The growth in the non-traditional religious denomination has not been peculiar to the British Virgin Islands but has been experienced throughout the Caribbean region. The traditional religious denominations have been slower to embrace this type of approach to worship and although the Anglicans and Methodists have started to ordain women, the Roman Catholics has still not done so.

The percentage of those who reported having no affiliation to a religious denomination has increased from 3.58 in 1991 to 6.38 per cent in 2001. Males (8.7 per cent) were more likely than females (4.11 per cent) to have stated that they have no religious affiliation. However, the 1991/2001 percentage increase in the number of persons with no religious affiliation was higher among females than males. People who say that they have no affiliation to a religious denomination would also tend to say that they are religious or spiritual, that they pray at home, and/or that they do not need to belong to a church to be religious or spiritual.

2.5 Marital Status

Information on marital status obtained from persons 16 years or older indicates that at the time of the 2001 census, most of the population in this age group were in a legally married union (42.2 per cent) or in a common-law union (9.73 per cent). Therefore, one in very two persons in this age group was in a consensual union (Table 2.4). Furthermore, a higher percentage of males (43.95 per cent) were married, compared to females (40.48 per cent). This is a relatively high rate of union compared to other Caribbean countries, and especially so among the males.

One in three persons stated that they were not in union, and there was an additional 7.47 per cent that were not in union but were also legally married, separated, divorced or

widowed. Females (9.55 per cent) were more likely than males (5.36 per cent) to have been in the latter group that was previously in a union.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Population 16 Years and over by Marital/Union Status and Sex, 2001

Marital/Union Status	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,343	8,589	8,754
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00
Legally Married	42.20	43.95	40.48
Common Law union	9.73	9.65	9.81
Visiting Partner	4.43	4.07	4.79
Married But Not in Union	1.49	1.29	1.69
Legally Separated	0.80	0.70	0.90
Widowed and Not in Union	2.61	1.27	3.93
Divorced and Not in Union	2.57	2.10	3.03
Not in a Union	33.00	33.43	32.59
Don't Know/Not Stated	3.15	3.54	2.78

2.6 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

Data on the highest level of educational attainment among those 15 years or older indicate that 21.7 per cent of the population have attained a post secondary education and an additional 42.72 per cent have attained a secondary education (Table 2.5). This is a relatively high percentage of the population with a post primary education (64.42) compared to other countries in the region. Females (67.56 per cent) were more likely than males (61.22 per cent) to have attained a secondary or higher level of education. This is a growing trend in the region where females are pursuing tertiary level education at a higher rate than the males. The females outnumbered the males with pre-university and university level education.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Population 15 years and over by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex, 2001

Educational level	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,662	8,735	8,927
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	2.27	2.64	1.90
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	25.70	28.63	22.83
Secondary	42.72	41.88	43.54
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	9.83	8.37	11.26
University	11.87	10.97	12.76
Other	1.23	1.41	1.05
None	0.62	0.78	0.47
Not Stated	5.76	5.32	6.18

The highest level of education offered in the British Virgin Islands is the Associate Degree at Sixth Form level. Those wishing to further their education beyond this level can do it through internet courses or migrate to other countries.

2.7 Highest Examination Passed

Among those 15 years or older, one in every three persons did not attain any certificate, diploma or degree, 23.86 per cent attained GCE O' Level/CXC or high school diploma, while 20.56 per cent had attained A' Level, Bachelors or higher level degrees (Table 2.6).

A comparison by sex indicates that females (48.82 per cent) were more likely than males (39.91 per cent) to have passed secondary of higher level examinations, while the males were more likely than females not to have passed any examination, i.e., almost 37 per cent of the males did not pass any examination compared to 29.3 per cent of females. These results were expected, based on trends that have been consistent with more females pursuing higher levels of education.

Table 2.6: Population Aged 15 years and over by Highest Examination Passed and Sex, 2001

Type of Examination	Total			Per Cent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,662	8,735	8,927	100.00	100.00	100.00
School Leaving	2,418	1238	1180	13.69	14.17	13.22
Cambridge School Certificate	33	13	20	0.19	0.15	0.22
GCE O' Levels or CXC	987	415	572	5.59	4.75	6.41
High School Diploma	3,194	1445	1749	18.08	16.54	19.59
GCE 'A' Levels	129	71	58	0.73	0.81	0.65
Under-Graduate Degree	112	40	72	0.63	0.46	0.81
Other Diploma	459	225	234	2.60	2.58	2.62
Associate Degree	508	157	351	2.88	1.80	3.93
Professional Certificate	612	302	310	3.47	3.46	3.47
Bachelor's Degree	1,283	541	742	7.26	6.19	8.31
Post Graduate Diploma	112	53	59	0.63	0.61	0.66
Higher Degree	416	224	192	2.36	2.56	2.15
Other	322	158	164	1.82	1.81	1.84
None	5,827	3211	2616	32.99	36.76	29.30
Not Stated	1,250	642	608	7.08	7.35	6.81

2.8 Training

When asked if they have received training for any occupation, 7,917 persons or 45 per cent of the population 15 years or older reported in the affirmative (Table 2.7). The males (4,179) outnumbered the females (3,738) that received training. This is probably a reflection of the type of programs and the delivery schedules of such training programs. Many of the traditional vocational and technical training programs have focused on predominantly male occupations. As more females moved into the traditional male occupations, their opportunities for training increased. The majority of those who reported having received training were in the 25 to 44 age group and this was the case for both males (57.4 per cent) and females (59.81 per cent).

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Population 15 years and over by Training Status, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Trained			Not Trained		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,917	4,179	3,738	9,658	4,508	5,150
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	1.74	1.36	2.17	14.55	16.04	13.24
20-24	8.21	7.82	8.64	11.14	11.60	10.74
25 - 34	29.75	28.16	31.51	22.11	21.05	23.03
35-44	28.80	29.24	28.30	21.60	20.94	22.17
45-54	17.60	18.52	16.56	13.51	13.22	13.77
55-64	8.88	9.57	8.11	8.10	8.47	7.77
65 +	5.03	5.31	4.71	9.00	8.67	9.28

Note: Total male and female (17575) does not agree with the total (17662) in Table 1.5 & 1.6.

Further analysis indicates that beyond the age of 44 years, there was a reduced likelihood of exposure to training programmes among persons belonging to successively older five-year age cohorts. This is apparently a reflection of temporal differences in the availability of training programs and such persons' willingness and ability to access available programs. Also, the males who received training were more likely than the females to have been in the 45 years and older age group, 33.4 per cent and 29.37 per cent, respectively. This also could be a reflection of a range of factors that have impacted more favourably in exposing males to the available training opportunities as opposed to females.

Approximately one in every ten persons that received training was a youth and the difference between males and females was minimal. Many in this age group were still in secondary school, at sixth form or in university.

2.9 Type of Worker

In 2001, the majority of the employed persons in the British Virgin Islands were paid private employees 68.95 per cent (Table 2.8). There were 2,374 government employees

which made the Government one of the biggest single employers. One in every five females was hired by the Government. This corresponding rate was lower for males, 16.76 per cent.

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Table 2.8: Employed Population by Type of Worker and Sex, 2001

	Total			Per cent		
Type of Worker	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	12,859	6,600	6,259	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paid Employee - Gov't	2,374	1,106	1,268	18.46	16.76	20.26
Paid Employee - Private	8,866	4,442	4,424	68.95	67.30	70.68
Paid Employee - Statutory Board	327	201	126	2.54	3.05	2.01
Unpaid Worker	104	53	51	0.81	0.80	0.81
Own Business With Paid Help	533	379	154	4.14	5.74	2.46
Own Business Without Paid Help	409	287	122	3.18	4.35	1.95
Apprentice	2	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02
Don't Know/Not Stated	244	131	113	1.90	1.98	1.81

The males were more likely than the females to have had their own business, 10.09 and 4.41 per cent respectively. The males were also more likely to have had paid help in their own business. Seven out of every ten persons who owned businesses and had paid help were males.

2.10 Households and Headship Characteristics

There were 8,386 households in the British Virgin Islands based on the 2001 census, this being indicative of an increase compared to 1991. Persons in the 25-44 age group headed most of the households, 53.72 per cent, while the youth population headed the smallest proportion, 3.54 per cent. Almost one in every ten households was headed by an elderly person.

Table 2.9: Number of Households by Age Group and Sex of Household Head, 2001

	Total			Per cent		
Age Group	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	8,386	5,593	2,793	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-24	297	156	141	3.54	2.79	5.05
25-44	4,505	2975	1530	53.72	53.19	54.78
45-64	2,679	1912	767	31.95	34.19	27.46
65 +	905	550	355	10.79	9.83	12.71

Females headed one in every three households. This ratio was the same for those in the 25 to 44 age group, but higher among the elderly (39 of every 100 households) and highest among the youth population (47.47 per cent). Those in the 45 to 64 age group had the lowest ratio of female headed households (28.63 per cent). These figures are in the expected direction based on the trends in society. In general, persons 45 years or older are more likely to hold on to traditional family values that are consistent with the lower prevalence of female household headship among them. With respect to household headship among the elderly, however, the fact that males tend to die at an earlier age than females support emergent trends that are indicative of a higher prevalence of female household headship among the elderly than in the total population. As for the youth population, there has been a growing trend of females establishing their own households without a partner.

Chapter 3

Distribution and Patterns of Migration

3.1 Introduction

The movement of people from one part of the country to another, or, to or from another country, is a natural phenomenon that occurs on a daily basis. This chapter presents the findings on internal migration of the local-born population, on the foreign-born population living in the British Virgin Islands, and on the residents that had previously lived in another country.

3.2 Internal Migration – Local-Born Population [1]

The local-born Islanders were born mainly in Tortola (81.49 per cent or 7,428 of total 9,115) and in 2001, the majority of them resided in that same island (82.72 per cent) (Table 3.1). The Islanders who lived in Tortola were more likely than other Islanders to have been living in the island of their birth (95.78 per cent), while those living in Anagada were least likely (79.11 per cent) to have done so.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Local-born Population by Island of Residence and Island of Birth, 2001

		Island of Residence				
Island of Birth	Total	Tortola	Virgin Gorda	Jost Van Dyke	Anagada	Other Islands
	9,115	7,540	1,318	97	158	2
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tortola	81.49	95.78	12.67	7.22	18.99	100.00
Virgin Gorda	15.10	3.54	84.07	-	0.63	-
Jost Van Dyke	1.04	0.12	0.15	86.60	-	-
Anagada	1.42	0.05	-	-	79.11	-
Other Islands	0.95	0.50	3.11	6.19	1.27	-

[1] The Foreign-Born population plus the Local-Born population does not add up to the Total population due to the omission of the "Not Stated" category.

Tortola hardly attracted local-born Islanders from the other islands, except from Virgin Gorda. However, the other islands seemed to have attracted more people from Tortola than from any other island. In the case of Anagada, nearly 19 per cent of its residents were born in Tortola and the corresponding rate was 12.67 per cent in Virgin Gorda. Tortola has been a sending island more so than a receiving island for local-born Islanders. It should be noted that there could have been other movements between place of birth and place of residence. However, these were not captured in the census.

There are several pull and push factors that influence the movement of people from one part of the country to another. These include, but are not limited, to job opportunities, education, health, housing, family reunification, retirement and natural disaster. Some of these factors are also dependent on the age of the migrant. An adolescent would be more likely to move for reasons of pursuing further education, while the elderly would move to retire to their place of birth or to a more serene environment.

3.3 Foreign-born Population [2]

The 2001 Census enumerated 13,398 foreign-born persons living in the British Virgin Islands (Table 3.2). It should be noted that some of these persons were born in the British Virgin Islands to foreign-born mothers and therefore were not counted as local-born Islanders.

The majority (81.93 per cent) of the foreign-born persons were in the productive age group 15 to 64 years, which indicates that economic opportunity was the main reason for migration. A more detailed analysis of their economic status would indicate the type of industry that might have attracted them to the British Virgin Islands.

Children and youth accounted for 14 per cent and 12.26 per cent respectively, of the foreign-born population. These figures suggest that whole families might have migrated to the British Virgin Islands. However, the information collected is not sufficient to

[2] The Foreign-Born population plus the Local-Born population does not add up to the Total population due to the omission of the "Not Stated" category.

indicate whether the whole family migrated at the same time, or if the children followed. The British Virgin Islands does not have a university; therefore, it is suspected that most of the foreign-born youth did not migrate to further their education, but had migrated with their family or to seek economic opportunity.

Although the elderly accounted for only 4.08 per cent of the foreign-born population, their percentage share of the population has increased compared to 1991, when they accounted for 2.95 per cent.

Table 3.2: Total Foreign-born Population by Age group and Sex, 2001

	Total		Male		Female	
Age Group	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Total	13,398	100.00	6,602	100.00	6,796	100.00
.0-4	524	3.91	267	4.04	257	3.78
5-9	684	5.10	342	5.18	342	5.03
10-14	668	4.98	324	4.91	344	5.06
15-19	640	4.78	328	4.97	312	4.59
20-24	1,002	7.48	492	7.45	510	7.50
25-29	1,437	10.73	676	10.24	761	11.20
30-34	1,713	12.79	798	12.09	915	13.46
35-39	1,838	13.72	907	13.74	931	13.70
40-44	1,487	11.10	732	11.09	755	11.11
45-49	1,098	8.20	524	7.94	574	8.45
50-54	818	6.11	444	6.73	374	5.50
55-59	609	4.55	296	4.48	313	4.61
60-64	333	2.49	193	2.92	140	2.06
65+	547	4.08	279	4.23	268	3.94

The sex ratio of foreign-born population, derived from figures in Table 3.2, indicate that there were 97 males for every 100 females. A comparison of the sex ratio by age group indicates that among the children and elderly, the sex ratio was over 100. However, the difference in the sex ratios among persons in the different working age population groups

was less than 100, and ranged from 87 to 97. Those in the 25-29 age group and 30-34 age groups had the lowest sex ratio, indicating far more females than males in these age groups, a phenomenon that could be due to migration. Females are mainly engaged in service sector activities and the demands for these types of jobs might have been higher than those traditionally held by males.

Table 3.3: Total Foreign-born Population by Year of Migration and Sex, 2001

Year of Migration	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	13,398	100.00	6,602	100.00	6,796	100.00
Before 1970	765	5.71	411	6.23	354	5.21
1970s	1,174	8.76	557	8.44	617	9.08
1980s	3,025	22.58	1476	22.36	1549	22.79
1990s	5,557	41.48	2631	39.85	2926	43.05
2000-2001	2017	15.05	1095	16.59	922	13.57
DK/NS	860	6.42	432	6.54	428	6.30

Table 3.4: Total Foreign-born Population by Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Island of Birth	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	13,398	100.00	6,602	100.00	6,796	100.00
Tortola	11,071	82.63	5,413	81.99	5,658	83.26
Virgin Gorda	1,880	14.03	963	14.59	917	13.49
Jost Van Dyke	169	1.26	85	1.29	84	1.24
Anagada	103	0.77	47	0.71	56	0.82
Other islands	80	0.60	44	0.66	36	0.53
Yacht	95	0.71	50	0.76	45	0.66

With respect to foreign-born persons, further analysis of the year of migration indicated that most of them went to the British Virgin Islands during the 1990s (Table 3.3). There

was a total of 5,557 that migrated in the 1990s, representing 41.48 per cent of all the foreign-born persons living in the BVI in 2001. The influx of migrants continued at an increasing rate into the new millennium with an additional 2,017 that migrated to the British Virgin Islands in 2000 and 2001.

The foreign-born persons were more likely to have settled in Tortola (82.63 per cent) and to a lesser extent in Virgin Gorda (14.03 per cent) than in any other island (Table 3.4). The main economic activities of the British Virgin Islands occur on Tortola and since most of the foreign-born persons migrate for economic reasons, they were attracted to this island more so than to any other.

3.4 Returning Residents

In 2001, there were 48 persons who indicated that they had lived abroad and had returned to the British Virgin Islands. Most of them (21) had lived in other Caribbean countries (Table 3.5). There were more males than females who returned to live in the British Virgin Islands and more than one half of them were mainly in the 25 to 44 year age group (Table 3.6). These figures suggest that those who returned to the British Virgin Islands were mainly students who had completed further studies, rather than retirees.

Table 3.5: Total Returning Residents by Region of Origin and Sex, 2001

Region	Total	Male	Female
Total	48	27	21
Caribbean	21	11	10
Latin America	3	1	2
Rest of World	24	15	9

Table 3.6: Total Returning Residents by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age group	Total	Male	Female
Total	48	27	21
0-24	12	6	6
25-44	28	18	10
45-64	6	3	3
65+	2	-	2

The introduction of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) in 2006 that allows for the free movement of people and skilled labour in the Caribbean Region, would probably contribute to an even higher percentage of returning residents from the Region. Accordingly, the CSME is likely to spawn a greater propensity toward intra-regional as opposed to extra-regional migration and could result in less erosion of family ties and social networks, and easier reintegration, compared to traditional migratory patterns that tended to be more in favour of extra-regional migration.

Chapter 4

Education and Training

4.1 Introduction

Education is considered to be the foundation of developing life skills and is one of the basic human rights. The fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, as set out in the Constitution of the British Virgin Islands include 'Protection of the Right to Education.' Chapter 2:22, (Constitution Order, 2007). The Ministry of Education and Culture has the responsibility to 'formulate plans and policies in the field of education and culture and to execute them,' as well as to 'enable all age groups to acquire the appropriate educational skills, knowledge, attitudes and behaviour.'(RBERE, 2006)

With reference to the 2001 Census, this chapter focuses on access to education at various levels and pays particular attention to the differences by sex and administrative divisions. Comparisons are also made with the 1991 data.

4.2 School Attendance for the Under Five Population

In 2001, 857 or 48.47 per cent of the 1,768 children under five years were attending school. The corresponding rates were lower in Tortola (46.64 per cent), but higher in Virgin Gorda (60.74 per cent) and Jost Van Dyke (55.33 per cent). Overall, the sex difference in school attendance for this age group was minimal. However, in Virgin Gorda and Jost Van Dyke, the boys were more likely to have attended school compared to the girls (Table 4.1).

The majority of the children under five years old that attended school were in day care/nursery (56.71 per cent) (Table 4.1b). This type of facility caters for the younger children aged two years or younger, and is convenient for working mothers. This type of facility has, for the most part, replaced the arrangements where the grandmother or another relative would provide care in the child's home or their own home when the mother goes to work.

Table 4.1a. Percentage of Children Under Five Years Attending School, by Administrative Divisions and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Population Under 5 years			Per cent Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,768	888	880	48.47	47.30	49.66
Tortola	1,490	750	740	46.64	44.67	48.65
Virgin Gorda	242	124	118	60.74	63.71	57.63
Jost Van Dyke	24	9	15	58.33	66.67	53.33
Anagada	11	4	7	9.09	-	14.29
Other Islands	1	1	-			

Table 4.1b. Percentage of Children Under Five Years Attending School by Type of School and Sex, 2001

Type of School	Total		Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
	857	100.00	420	100.00	437	100.00
Day care/nursery	486	56.71	245	58.33	241	55.15
Pre-school	288	33.61	138	32.86	150	34.32
Infant/Kindergarten	29	3.38	12	2.86	17	3.89
Primary	24	2.80	12	2.86	12	2.75
Other	30	3.50	13	3.09	17	3.89

One in every three of the children in the under five population attended pre-school. Pre-school level education caters mainly for the three and four-year old children and may be considered the first formal level of schooling. However, it is not compulsory in the British Virgin Islands where most of the pre-schools are privately owned. The Government, has acknowledged the role that private entities play in providing pre-school education, and is instrumental in the monitoring and oversight of pre-schools. The

Government also gives assistance in the development of training materials and curriculum guides.

Although primary school education should begin at age five, there were 24 or 2.80 per cent per cent of children below this age that were attending primary school. The occurrence of this was minimal at the administrative division level.

4.3 School Attendance for the Population Five Years or Older

One in every five persons five years or older was attending school in 2001. However, the rates were lower in Jost Van Dyke and Anagada (Table 4.2). Such lower rates are largely a function of the age distributions of the populations of Jost Van Dyke and Anagada where there are larger concentrations of non-school aged populations. School attendance was higher among females (26.9 per cent) compared to males (23.6 per cent) and this was the case in all the islands.

Table 4.2: Percentage of Population Five years or Older Attending School by Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Population 5 years or older			Per cent Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	21,393	10,548	10,845	25.3	23.6	26.9
Tortola	17,792	8,705	9,087	25.9	24.5	27.2
Virgin Gorda	2,961	1,505	1,456	24.7	21.5	28.0
Jost Van Dyke	226	117	109	15.0	13.7	16.5
Anagada	233	123	110	16.3	14.6	18.2
Other Islands	85	47	38	-	-	-
Yacht	96	51	45	-	-	-

4.4 Population Over Five Years by Type of Education

The British Virgin Islands offers three levels of formal education, primary, secondary and tertiary. In addition, there is a school for children with special needs, and adult and continuing education programs. In 2001, there was no education policy in the British

Virgin Islands. However an Education Act was introduced in 2004, which took effect in January 2005.

4.4.1 Primary Education

There were 2,433 children in primary school in 2001, an increase of 206 children or 9.25 per cent compared to 1991 (Table 4.3). Between 1991 and 2001, the relative increase in attendance was substantially greater among girls (16 per cent) compared to boys (3.1 per cent). Nevertheless, this resulted in a more equal sex distribution of children at primary schools. During the 10 year period, the sex ratio was reduced from 110 to 97 boys for every 100 girls in primary schools.

Primary education in the British Virgin Islands begins at age five and the children spend seven years at this level, from Kindergarten to Grade Six. Education at this level is free, including the cost of textbooks. There are 15 public and 5 private primary schools in the British Virgin Islands. At the public schools, the pupil-teacher ratio was 18 in 2001(Department of Education, 2001).

4.4.2 Secondary Education

Secondary education is accepted as an integral part of basic education in the British Virgin Islands. Therefore, the government provides free education at this level. Text books are loaned to students who must ensure that the books are kept in good condition for further loan. Parents, who could afford it, have purchased the text books for their children. There are five public and three private secondary schools in the British Virgin Islands (Education Department, 2001). Entrance to these schools is usually at age 12, and is determined by the results of the school leaving examination that children take in their final year at primary school, Grade Six. The secondary school program extends for five years and the students sit the CXC examinations in Fifth Form. Each of the four major islands has only one public secondary school, except Tortola, which has a secondary school and a technical vocational institute that offers secondary level training. There are three private secondary schools, which are also located in Tortola.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Five Years or Older Attending School by Type of Educational Institution and Sex, 2001 and 1991

Educational Institution	2001		1991		% Change
	Total	%	Total	%	
Total	5,408	100.00	4,093	100.00	32.13
Day care/nursery	34	0.63	-	-	-
Pre-school	238	4.40	420	10.26	-43.33
Infant/kindergarten	184	3.40	-	-	-
Special education	11	0.20	-	-	-
Primary	2,433	44.99	2,227	54.41	9.25
Secondary	1,407	26.02	1,112	27.17	26.53
Sixth Form/College/Professional/Technical	112	2.07	145	3.54	-22.76
University	469	8.67	99	2.42	373.74
Adult education	34	0.63	-	-	-
Other	484	8.95	88	2.15	450.00
Not stated	2	0.04	2	0.05	0.00
Male	2,488	100.00	2,033	100.00	22.38
Day care/nursery	20	0.80	-	-	-
Pre-school	123	4.94	223	10.97	-44.84
Infant/kindergarten	87	3.50	-	-	0.00
Special education	8	0.32	-	-	0.00
Primary	1,200	48.23	1,164	57.26	3.09
Secondary	672	27.01	530	26.07	26.79
Sixth Form/College/Professional/Technical	42	1.69	15	0.74	180.00
University	148	5.95	27	1.33	448.15
Adult education	7	0.28	42	2.07	-83.33
Other	179	7.19	32	1.57	459.38
Not stated	2	0.08	-	-	0.00
Female	2,920	100.00	2,060	100.00	41.75
Day care/nursery	14	0.48	-	-	
Pre-school	115	3.94	197	9.56	-41.62
Infant/kindergarten	97	3.32	-	-	0.00
Special education	3	0.10	-	-	0.00
Primary	1,233	42.23	1063	51.60	15.99
Secondary	735	25.17	582	28.25	26.29
Sixth Form/College/Professional/Technical	70	2.40	88	4.27	-20.45
University	321	10.99	72	3.50	345.83
Adult education	27	0.92		-	0.00
Other	305	10.45	56	2.72	444.64
Not stated	-	-	2	0.10	-100.00

Table 4.4: Population Attending Secondary School by Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total	1,407	672	735	91
Tortola	1,172	572	600	95
Virgin Gorda	208	86	122	70
Jost Van Dyke	13	6	7	86
Anagada	14	8	6	133

The secondary school population in 2001 had a total of 1,407 students that represented 26.02 per cent of the population that were attending school (Table 4.3). A comparison with the 1991 data indicates an increase of 195 students, or 26.53 per cent during the intercensal period. The percentage increase among males and females was similar, and the sex ratio remained at 91 males per 100 females.

Tortola, the most populated island, had 1,172 secondary school students (Table 4.4). Some of these students were originally from the other islands, but moved to attend school in Tortola. The sex ratio of students attending secondary school in Tortola was 95 in 2001. This ratio was much higher compared to Virgin Gorda, which had a sex ratio of 70. It is suspected that many of the secondary school aged males in Virgin Gorda preferred to join the labour force than to continue with a secondary education.

4.4.3 Post-Secondary Education

The H.L. Stoutt Community College is the only institution in the British Virgin Islands that provides post-secondary education. The college offers teacher training, GCE 'A' Level, and business and science courses. This institution is under the supervision of the Premier's Office rather than the Department of Education. The Government provides free tuition, but students pay a small fee for the use of certain facilities. Since there is no university in the British Virgin Islands, all those who want to pursue bachelor's degrees

or higher levels of education leave the country to attend school. Others remain in the country and take on-line courses toward achieving higher level education.

Table 4.5: Population Attending Post-Secondary School by Sex, 2001 and 1991

Year	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
2001	581	190	391	49
1991	202	42	160	26

During the 1990s, there was a significant increase in the proportion of the population attending school in order to pursue post-secondary education - 5.96 per cent in 1991 compared to 10.74 in 2001 (Table 4.3). Although females continued to have a higher proportion than males pursuing post-secondary education, the percentage increase among males was higher than that for females during the 10 year period. Sex ratio increased from 26 males per 100 females in 1991, to 49 in 2001 (Table 4.5). This happened at a time when many of the countries in the region had been lamenting the declining prominence of males, specifically in education at the tertiary level. There are still more strides that the males need to make to be on equal footing with the females. In 2001, they had just reached the standard of tertiary level participation that the female had attained ten years earlier. The data in Table 4.3 indicate that 7.64 per cent of males participated at post- secondary level in 2001, which is similar to the 7.7 per cent participation among females 10 years earlier in 1991.

4.4.4 Special Education

The British Virgin Islands has one school for children with special needs. The Eslyn Henley Richiez Learning Center caters to children with physical disabilities, the deaf and mute, and those with Downs Syndrome and Autism.

In 2001, there were eight children in special education (Table 4.3). This figure is relatively low when compared to the accepted rate of 10 per cent of the total population

that required special needs. The Department of Education encourages inclusion of children with special needs. Therefore, it is suspected that some of the children with special needs, especially those with physical disabilities, were included in the regular public schools. Still, there might be others with limited access to special education, especially those from the other islands who would have found it difficult to access special education in Tortola.

4.4.5 Adult and Continuing Education

Less than one per cent of the persons who attended school were in the adult and continuing education programs (Table 4.3). Most of the persons (31 of the 34) in this program were from Tortola, the only place where the program was offered.

The BVI Technical and Vocational Institute offers an alternative secondary education program to persons 14 years or older who did not complete high school. This program offers courses that lead to a high school diploma in one to three years, depending on the level of education the individual completed before joining the program. Skills training programs are also offered. The Institute takes advantage of the facilities at the high school where the courses are offered in the evenings.

4.5 Highest Level of Educational Attainment

The majority (64.42 per cent) of the population 15 years or older, have attained a secondary or higher level of education. A comparison by age group indicates that the population in the 20 to 39 age group had the highest percentage of persons with secondary or higher education. Three of every four of them in this age group have achieved this level of education. The figures in Table 4.6 also indicate that for persons in age groups above 30-34 years, the likelihood of having attained secondary or a higher level of education decreases. This is probably a reflection of the opportunities for further education that were available to them when they were of school age.

Table 4.6. Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Older by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Age group, 2001

Age Group	Total	%	Level of Education						
			Primary	Secondar	Pre-University/ Post Secondary	University	Other	None	DK/NS
Total	17,662	100.00	27.97	42.72	9.83	11.87	1.23	0.62	5.76
15-19	1,546	100.00	33.64	52.72	1.62	0.45	0.39	0.91	10.28
20-24	1,734	100.00	11.59	64.65	8.59	4.61	1.15	0.35	9.05
25-29	2,133	100.00	13.97	53.59	10.97	14.35	1.13	0.28	5.72
30-34	2,381	100.00	15.79	50.94	11.63	14.20	2.02	0.34	5.08
35-39	2,399	100.00	21.01	46.81	11.25	14.51	1.21	0.67	4.54
40-44	1,985	100.00	26.45	41.11	12.24	14.31	1.26	0.50	4.13
45-49	1,541	100.00	32.77	37.31	9.41	14.15	1.17	0.65	4.54
50-54	1,179	100.00	43.60	25.70	11.28	13.57	1.27	0.42	4.16
55-59	951	100.00	46.79	21.24	11.36	14.51	0.84	0.74	4.52
60-64	538	100.00	49.63	15.24	9.11	18.22	1.67	1.12	5.02
65+	1,275	100.00	61.57	11.92	8.08	9.41	1.18	1.73	6.12

A further comparison by age groups among those that have acquired pre-university and university levels of education reveals that there were no major differences across the five-year age groups, except for the population under 25 years and those over 64 years. The proportion in these age groups with pre-university and university level education was lower compared to the other age groups. It is suspected that many of those under 25 would have still been at university, and those over 64 year probably did not have the opportunities for further education.

Those in the 60 to 64 age group had the highest percentage (18.22 per cent) that had attained a university education. However, the 35 to 39 age group accounted for the highest number (348), with this same level of education. Opportunities for university studies have increased, but not at the same rate as the population that would like to access this level of education. As noted earlier, there is no university in the British Virgin Islands, and opportunities are limited to the University of the West Indies, and other universities in the United Kingdom, United States and Canada. Now, there are additional opportunities to go to universities in Cuba and in some European and Asian countries.

As noted in Chapter 2, less than one per cent of the population reported having no exposure to education at any level. The corresponding rate was slightly higher for the population in age groups 60 years or older, but did not exceed two per cent. The majority (73.49 per cent) of the elderly (65+years) had completed at least a primary or secondary school education.

4.6 Highest Examination Passed

The education system caters to standardized examinations at all levels of schooling offered in the British Virgin Islands. At the primary level, the Grade Six students sit the Common Entrance Examination. Fifth Form students at the secondary school level sit CXC and GCE 'O' Level examinations, while students at the sixth form level sit GCE 'A' Level examinations. All of these examinations, except the Common Entrance, are administered at the regional or international level, CXC in CARICOM countries and GCE 'O' and 'A' Levels in British Commonwealth countries.

The population 15 years or older was more likely to report having a High School Diploma (18.08 per cent), or an Associate Degree (2.88 per cent) as their highest examination passed rather than the standardized examinations. Less than one per cent reported that they had GCE A' Level, and 5.59 per cent reported that they had GCE O' Level or CXC (Table 4.7). Nevertheless, most of them (44.42 per cent) had a high school or higher level certificate or diploma, and 13.69 per cent had school leaving certificate, while one in every three of them did not have any level of certification.

Further analysis by age group indicates that the 15-19 youth population (43.92 per cent) were more likely than any other age group, except the elderly (52.24 per cent), to have had no educational certification whatsoever. One of every four youths in this age group had a school leaving certificate and 10.87 per cent had a high school diploma. At this age, most of the youth should have been in the last year, or would have completed high school.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Older by Highest Examination Passed, Age Groups , 2001

Examination	Total	Age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Total	17,662	1,546	1,734	2,133	2,381	2,399	1,985	1,541	1,179	951	538	1,275
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
School Leaving	13.69	24.19	13.67	10.50	10.25	12.42	13.25	14.54	13.15	15.14	15.61	13.41
Cambridge School Certificate	0.19	-	-	0.33	0.08	0.25	0.10	-	0.08	0.11	0.19	1.02
GCE 'O' Levels or CXC	5.59	3.49	14.19	9.99	6.72	5.46	3.38	2.34	2.54	2.63	1.30	1.41
High School Diploma	18.08	10.87	32.70	26.25	22.43	20.34	18.89	14.60	10.35	7.36	6.32	4.00
GCE 'A' Levels	0.73	0.19	0.52	0.70	0.97	1.08	0.35	1.17	1.19	0.84	0.93	0.08
Under-Graduate Degree	0.63	0.06	0.17	0.98	0.63	0.67	1.11	0.91	0.25	0.84	-	0.71
Other Diploma	2.60	0.32	1.21	3.14	3.28	3.96	3.38	2.66	2.71	2.52	1.49	1.65
Associate Degree	2.88	0.58	4.27	3.80	3.61	2.92	3.63	2.86	2.71	2.21	1.30	0.94
Professional Certificate	3.47	-	1.50	3.19	4.12	3.67	4.43	5.13	4.50	4.52	4.83	3.37
Bachelor's Degree	7.26	0.13	2.94	9.56	9.95	9.05	7.66	7.27	7.63	9.25	10.78	5.65
Post Graduate Diploma	0.63	-	-	0.56	0.92	0.83	1.11	0.65	1.02	0.53	0.74	0.39
Higher Degree	2.36	-	-	1.59	1.85	2.54	3.17	3.76	3.31	4.63	5.20	3.53
Other	1.82	4.53	1.73	1.50	1.68	1.63	1.76	2.27	1.78	0.32	1.30	0.78
None	32.99	43.92	22.26	21.61	27.64	30.18	32.29	34.20	39.53	41.85	41.08	52.24
Not Stated	7.08	11.71	4.84	6.28	5.88	5.00	5.49	7.66	9.25	7.26	8.92	10.82

The older youth 20-24 years were more likely to have a high school diploma or GCE ‘O’ Level (46.89 per cent); and 10.61 per cent of them had higher level certification. Persons aged 20-24 years along with those aged 25-29 years were among those least likely to have no educational certification, 22.26 per cent and 21.61 per cent, respectively. Those aged 60-64 years in the population were more likely than any other age group to have a Bachelor’s degree.

4.7 Training

Less than one half of the population 15 years or older, stated that they had received training for any occupation. However, a comparison by age group shows that more than one half (52.09 per cent) of those in the 25-44 age group and approximately one half of those 45-64 years had acquired training (Table 4.8). The youth population was the least likely among all the age groups to have acquired training i.e. one in every four youth stated that they had received training.

Table 4.8: Percentage of Population 15 years and Older that Received Training by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Population 15 years or older			Per cent Received Training		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	17,662	8,735	8,927	44.83	47.84	41.87
15-24	3,280	1,640	1,640	24.02	23.41	24.63
25-44	8,898	4,313	4,585	52.09	55.62	48.77
45-64	4,209	2,166	2,043	49.80	54.20	45.13
65+	1,275	616	659	31.22	36.04	26.71

Males (47.84 per cent) were more likely than females (41.87 per cent) to have received training. However, this was not the case among the youth population that had more females than males who had received training. For youth 15-24 years who have had training, the sex ratio was 95 compared to 107 and 126, respectively, for their counterparts aged 25-44 years and 45 years and older age groups. These figures reflect the growing opportunities available for females to receive training compared to decades ago when most of the training was focused on skills that were male dominated. As noted in Chapter 2, the BVI Technical and Vocation Institute offers a skills training certificate program. Persons as young as 14 years could access this program and get certified in plumbing, electricity, masonry and carpentry, among other skills.

4.8 Mode of Transportation to School

The majority of the population under 15 years were transported to school in private car (58.9 per cent) and an additional 23.64 per cent walked to school. The children 0 to 4 years were most likely, when compared to those in other age groups, to have been taken to school in a private car (77 per cent), and the least likely to have walked to school (Table 4.9).

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Table 4.9: Percentage of Population Under 15 years by Main Means of Transportation to School and Age Group, 2001

Type	Total	Age Group			
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17
Total	4,915	857	1,689	1,585	784
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Walk	23.64	13.42	24.81	28.26	22.96
Private car	58.90	77.01	60.45	50.28	53.19
Government school bus	5.27	0.23	3.26	7.89	9.82
Public transport	5.76	4.67	4.91	6.50	7.27
Hired transport	5.72	3.15	6.04	6.81	5.61
Bicycle/Motor Cycle	0.24	0.70	0.12	0.13	0.26
Don't know	0.47	0.82	0.41	0.13	0.89

Children 10 to 14 years were more likely than those in any other age group to have walked to school (28.26 per cent), or to have used hired transport (6.81 per cent) as a means of travelling to school. Youth, 15-17 years, were more likely than those in the other age groups to take the school bus. Almost one in every 10 of them used this means of transportation to get to school. They were also more likely than the younger children under 10 years to have used the public transportation. This is expected, especially since they are older and more capable of taking care of themselves when travelling in such modes of transportation.

Less than one per cent of the under 18 population used bicycles to go to school. This proportion is relatively low, and is probably due to the hilly terrain which would make riding more strenuous.

4.9 Education Budget

The Government of the British Virgin Islands has gradually increased its expenditure on Education, from US$21.5 million in 2000, to US$29.6 million in 2004. This increase of

an average of US$1.6 million over the five year period also resulted in an increase of Education's share of the overall budget, from 10.5 per cent in 2000 to 12.8 per cent in 2004.

Table 4.10: Government Expenditure on Education, 2000 to 2004

Year	Government Expenditure (US$m)			
	Total	Ministry of Education	Primary Education	Secondary Education
2000	204.3	21.5	5.7	6.4
2001	241.8	25.0	6.3	7.2
2002	293.8	25.4	6.6	7.5
2003	230.6	27.9	7.4	8.1
2004	231.2	29.6	7.7	8.6

Source: BVI Current Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 2006

In 2001, primary education accounted for an average of 25 per cent of the Education budget, while secondary education accounted for 29 per cent (Table 4.10). The per capita expenditure at the secondary level is higher compared to the primary level and most of the education expenditure went on emoluments and administrative costs.

Chapter 5

Economic Activity

5.1 Introduction

The 2001 census gathered information on the economic activity of the population 15 years and over for two different reference periods, the past twelve months and the past week. The information on the past twelve months reference period indicates the usual economic activity, while the past week reference period indicates the current economic activities.

This Chapter presents findings summarizing the current economic activities of the population 15 years and over, the labour force and those not in the labour force at the time of the 2001 census. Subsequent analyses and discussions focus on the employed with reference to the type of workers, their occupation and industry, as well as on the unemployed.

5.2 Working Age Population (WAP)

In 2001, there were 17,662 persons in the working age population[3], with more females than males. The working age population may be divided into three main groups, those who are working, those who are not working but looking for work or were available to work, and those who are not working and do not want to work. The majority of the persons in the working age population were working (13,522), while 3,916 were not working and did not want to work. There was an additional 224 persons that were not working, but were available for work or looked for work (Table 5.1).

The composition of the working-age population varied by sex. Among the males, 80.53 per cent were working, while 1.58 per cent looked for a job and 17.89 per cent did not want to work. The corresponding percentages for females were 72.68, 0.96 and 26.36 per cent, respectively.

[3] Persons 15 years and over

Table 5.1: Working Age Population by Economic Activity, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Working Age Population				
	Total	Labour Force (LF)			Persons not
	WAP	Employed	Unemployed	Total LF	in the LF
Both Sexes	17,662	13,522	224	13,746	3,916
Total %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	8.75	1.60	9.82	1.73	33.40
20-24	9.82	9.86	24.55	10.10	8.84
25-29	12.08	13.97	16.07	14.00	5.31
30-34	13.48	15.83	12.05	15.77	5.44
35-39	13.58	16.38	9.82	16.27	4.14
40-44	11.24	13.46	7.14	13.36	3.80
45-49	8.72	10.38	10.71	10.39	2.89
50-54	6.68	7.60	4.91	7.56	3.58
55-59	5.38	5.57	3.57	5.54	4.85
60-64	3.05	2.68	0.00	2.63	4.49
65+	7.22	2.67	1.34	2.65	23.26
Male	8,735	7,034	138	7,172	1,563
Total %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	8.96	1.82	7.25	41.27	8.96
20-24	9.81	10.02	21.01	7.87	9.81
25-29	11.60	13.07	18.84	4.35	11.60
30-34	12.87	14.96	10.87	3.65	12.87
35-39	13.50	15.81	13.04	3.13	13.50
40-44	11.41	13.52	8.70	2.18	11.41
45-49	8.57	10.16	8.70	1.41	8.57
50-54	7.25	8.08	6.52	3.58	7.25
55-59	5.61	6.13	5.80	3.26	5.61
60-64	3.37	3.21	-1.45	4.48	3.37
65+	7.05	3.23	0.72	24.82	7.05
Female	8,927	6,488	86	6,574	2,353
Total %	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19	8.55	1.36	13.95	1.52	28.18
20-24	9.82	9.68	30.23	9.95	9.48
25-29	12.55	14.95	11.63	14.91	5.95
30-34	14.08	16.78	13.95	16.75	6.63
35-39	13.67	17.00	4.65	16.84	4.80
40-44	11.07	13.39	4.65	13.28	4.89
45-49	8.87	10.62	13.95	10.66	3.87
50-54	6.12	7.09	2.33	7.03	3.57
55-59	5.16	4.96	0.00	4.90	5.91
60-64	2.73	2.10	2.33	2.10	4.50
65+	7.38	2.07	2.33	2.07	22.23

5.3 Labour Force

In 2001, 13,746 persons 15 years and over were in the labour force[4] (Table 5.1). Although there were 192 more females than males in the working age population, the reverse was evident with respect to the labour force that had 598 more males than females. This difference in labour force is mainly due to the difference (546) in the number of males and females that had been working; since difference in the number of them that looked for work (52).

Table 5.2: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	77.83	82.11	73.64
15-19	15.39	17.62	13.11
20-24	80.05	85.65	74.57
25-29	90.25	93.29	87.50
30-34	91.05	94.93	87.59
35-39	93.25	95.84	90.74
40-44	92.49	96.59	88.36
45-49	92.67	97.06	88.51
50-54	88.13	91.15	84.62
55-59	80.02	89.59	69.85
60-64	67.29	76.19	56.56
65 +	28.55	37.01	20.64

The labour force participation rate[5] was 77.83 per cent in 2001. The males were more likely than the females to participate in the labour force, 82.11 per cent compared to 73.64 per cent, respectively (Table 5.2). Corresponding rates by age group were highest, amounting to over 90 per cent, for those persons in the five-year age groups between 25 years and 49 years and lowest for those aged 15-19 years (15.39 per cent) and the elderly (28.55 per cent). The low labour force participation among these two groups has taken

[4] Persons employed and unemployed
[5] The labour force expressed as a percentage of the working age population.

the expected direction, especially since the under 20 youth population would generally still be in school, and most of the elderly population would have been retired or engaged in home duties.

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Overall, those in the 35-39 age group experienced the highest labour force participation (93.25 per cent). Females in this age group also had the highest labour force participation compared to those in the other age groups. However, among the males, it was those in the 45-49 age group that had the highest labour force participation (97.06 per cent).

5.4 Employed Labour Force [6]

There were 13,522 employed[7] persons in the labour force in 2001 (Table 5.1). The males outnumbered the females by 546. In all of the age groups, there were more males than females working, except for those between the ages of 25 years and 34 years, for whom the sex ratio had been 97.

5.4.1 Type of Worker

The majority, 65.52 per cent, of the employed population were paid private employees, 17.55 per cent were paid government employees, and 6.92 per cent had their own business (Table 5.3). Virgin Gorda had the highest proportion of paid private employees (80.94 per cent), while Jost Van Dyke had the highest proportion of paid government employees (23.85 per cent), and Anagada had the highest proportion of business owners (10.46 per cent). The main government ministries and departments are located in Tortola. Therefore, the working age population in this island has more access to government jobs.

[6] Total employed (13522) stated in the tables in this section does not agree with the Total employed in Table 2.8 (12859).
[7] Persons who during the reference period worked or had a job but were not at work

Table 5.3: Employed Population 15 years and Over by Type of Worker, Administrative Division and Sex, 2001

Administrative Division	Total	%	Paid Emp. Gov't	Paid Emp. Private	Paid Emp. Statutary.	Unpaid Worker	Own Bus. W/O Help	Own Bus. With Help	Apprentice	DK
Total	13,522	100.00	17.55	65.52	2.42	0.63	3.93	2.99	0.01	6.95
Tortola	11,199	100.00	19.09	63.04	2.73	0.71	4.00	3.24	0.02	7.17
Virgin Gorda	1,988	100.00	9.51	80.94	1.06	0.10	3.42	1.61	0.00	3.37
Jost Van Dyke	109	100.00	23.85	35.78	0.00	0.00	3.67	0.92	0.00	35.78
Anagada	153	100.00	12.42	58.17	0.00	2.61	5.88	4.58	0.00	16.34
Other Islands	60	100.00	0.00	86.67	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	8.33
Yacht	13	100.00	7.69	76.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	7.69
Male	7,009	100.00	15.78	63.28	2.87	0.60	5.39	4.07	0.01	8.00
Tortola	5,723	100.00	17.18	60.27	3.28	0.68	5.61	4.60	0.02	8.37
Virgin Gorda	1,091	100.00	8.43	81.03	1.19	0.09	4.31	1.74	0.00	3.21
Jost Van Dyke	66	100.00	25.76	31.82	0.00	0.00	3.03	1.52	0.00	37.88
Anagada	83	100.00	15.66	50.60	0.00	2.41	8.43	1.20	0.00	21.69
Other Islands	34	100.00	0.00	88.24	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	8.82
Yacht	12	100.00	8.33	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	8.33
Female	6,513	100.00	19.45	67.93	1.93	0.66	2.36	1.83	0.02	5.82
Tortola	5,476	100.00	21.09	65.94	2.15	0.73	2.32	1.83	0.02	5.92
Virgin Gorda	897	100.00	10.81	80.82	0.89	0.11	2.34	1.45	0.00	3.57
Jost Van Dyke	43	100.00	20.93	41.86	0.00	0.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	32.56
Anagada	70	100.00	8.57	67.14	0.00	2.86	2.86	8.57	0.00	10.00
Other Islands	26	100.00	0.00	84.62	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.00	0.00	7.69
Yacht	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Females were more likely than males to work with the government or with the private sector, while males were more likely than females to have their own business. The data in Table 5.3 reveal that 19.45 per cent of females worked with the Government, compared to 15.78 per cent of males, and the rate was slightly higher among working females in Tortola (21.09 per cent).

The business owners were more likely to have had no paid employees than to have had hired help. The percentage of self-employed persons with paid employees (3 per cent) is relatively low overall, and even lower among female self-employed (1.83 per cent).

5.4.2 Occupation

There was no single occupation that dominated the employed population (Table 5.4). Craft and related workers accounted for 15.02 per cent of the population, the biggest share of the employed population. However, this group was followed closely by service/sales workers (14.55 per cent), clericals, technical, professionals and elementary workers. Craft and related workers were mostly prevalent among persons aged 30-34 years, 35-39 years, 40-44 years and 50-54 years, while service/sales workers were mostly prevalent among persons aged 40-44 years. Younger persons aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years were primarily engaged in clerical activities while older persons aged 55-59 years, 60-64 years and 65 years or older were primarily engaged in elementary occupations..

Further analysis by sex indicates that there were distinct differences with the males mainly engaged as craft and related workers (28.05 per cent). In fact, males aged 30-34 years and 35-39 years were more likely than those in the other age groups to be engaged in such occupational pursuits. The females were mainly occupied as clerical (22.70 per cent) and service/sales workers (20.84 per cent). Females in five-year age groups under 35 years were more likely to be clerical workers while those in age groups 35 years or older were more likely to be service/sales workers.

It is also worth noting that females were more likely than males to be engaged as managers, professional and technical workers. This high level occupation group accounted for 37.84 per cent of employed women compared to 31.20 per cent of employed men.

Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population (15 yrs. and over) by Occupational Group, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Occupational Group	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and Over
Total	**13112**	**171**	**1234**	**1852**	**2108**	**2179**	**1777**	**1372**	**1008**	**737**	**350**	**324**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Legislator/Manager	9.12	0.58	4.54	5.67	7.31	9.78	9.74	11.22	14.58	14.38	14.00	11.73
Professional	12.50	0.00	10.70	15.87	13.76	12.48	11.87	12.24	10.71	11.67	12.00	11.11
Technical	13.29	7.60	12.16	13.39	14.47	13.45	12.49	12.90	13.29	13.70	13.43	16.05
Clerical	13.99	42.69	29.34	17.87	15.28	11.47	10.41	9.18	9.13	6.11	6.86	7.41
Services/Sales	14.55	7.60	11.99	14.15	16.03	16.06	16.94	16.11	12.40	12.21	10.57	7.10
Skilled/Agricultural	1.62	0.00	0.97	1.19	1.28	1.24	2.08	1.46	1.39	3.12	2.29	7.10
Craft	16.02	9.94	12.40	15.33	16.70	17.58	18.51	16.03	16.67	14.11	15.14	11.42
Machine Operator	4.23	1.75	4.13	3.29	3.13	2.94	4.33	5.32	5.16	7.33	8.57	7.10
Elementary	11.97	11.11	10.62	10.85	9.20	12.90	11.03	12.97	14.68	15.60	15.43	16.05
Not Stated	2.72	18.71	3.16	2.38	2.85	2.11	2.59	2.55	1.98	1.76	1.71	4.94
Male												
Total	**6820**	**86**	**638**	**911**	**1056**	**1103**	**930**	**698**	**554**	**419**	**222**	**203**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Legislator/Manager	8.93	1.16	4.08	5.16	7.39	8.98	10.75	10.03	14.98	13.84	13.51	8.37
Professional	10.72	0.00	10.50	12.07	11.93	11.24	9.89	11.75	8.30	10.74	9.46	8.87
Technical	12.55	4.65	11.60	10.98	12.69	12.24	12.04	12.61	14.62	15.27	14.41	15.76
Clerical	5.95	27.91	14.89	8.67	6.44	3.08	3.66	3.30	3.79	2.39	3.15	5.42
Services/Sales	8.75	4.65	8.15	10.65	10.23	10.43	8.39	8.60	6.50	6.21	5.41	4.43
Skilled/Agricultural	2.76	0.00	1.88	2.31	2.18	2.09	3.33	2.58	1.99	5.25	3.60	9.36
Craft	28.05	19.77	22.73	28.21	29.92	32.00	31.61	29.08	28.16	21.24	22.97	15.76
Machine Operator	7.70	3.49	7.37	6.59	5.97	5.53	7.96	9.60	8.84	12.41	12.61	10.34
Elementary	11.96	18.60	15.83	13.17	10.51	12.60	10.00	9.46	10.83	11.46	13.06	16.26
Not Stated	2.62	19.77	2.98	2.20	2.75	1.81	2.37	3.01	1.99	1.19	1.80	5.42
Female												
Total	**6292**	**85**	**596**	**941**	**1052**	**1076**	**847**	**674**	**454**	**318**	**128**	**121**
Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Legislator/Manager	9.33	0.00	5.03	6.16	7.22	10.59	8.62	12.46	14.10	15.09	14.84	17.36
Professional	14.43	0.00	10.91	19.55	15.59	13.75	14.05	12.76	13.66	12.89	16.41	14.88
Technical	14.08	10.59	12.75	15.73	16.25	14.68	12.99	13.20	11.67	11.64	11.72	16.53
Clerical	22.70	57.65	44.80	26.78	24.14	20.07	17.83	15.28	15.64	11.01	13.28	10.74
Services/Sales	20.84	10.59	16.11	17.53	21.86	21.84	26.33	23.89	19.60	20.13	19.53	11.57
Skilled/Agricultural	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.38	0.37	0.71	0.30	0.66	0.31	0.00	3.31
Craft	2.97	0.00	1.34	2.87	3.42	2.79	4.13	2.52	2.64	4.72	1.56	4.13
Machine Operator	0.46	0.00	0.67	0.11	0.29	0.28	0.35	0.89	0.66	0.63	1.56	1.65
Elementary	11.97	3.53	5.03	8.61	7.89	13.20	12.16	16.62	19.38	21.07	19.53	15.70
Not Stated	2.83	17.65	3.36	2.55	2.95	2.42	2.83	2.08	1.98	2.52	1.56	4.13

Note : Reference period was past 12 months, Basic Volume Tables – B.V.I.

5.4.3 Industry

The hotel and restaurant industry accounted for the biggest share (18.58 per cent) of the employed population followed by wholesale and retail trade (11.09 per cent) and public administration and social security (10.88 per cent), (Table 5.5). This distribution differed by sex, with the males mainly engaged in the construction (18.11 per cent) and hotel and restaurant (14.22 per cent) industries, while the females were mainly engaged in hotel and restaurant (23.26 per cent) and wholesale sale and retail trade (12.04 per cent).

Males aged 60-64 years and 65 years or older, worked mainly in hotel and restaurant, while their younger counterparts in each of the other five-year age groups worked mainly in construction. Irrespective of their five-year age groups, employed females worked mainly in the hotel and restaurant industry. In particular, females 45-49 years were more likely than those in other age groups to have been working in the hotel and restaurant industry.

Persons employed in financial intermediation were more likely to be found among the employed youth aged 15-19 years than among employed persons in any of the other age groups. This finding persisted irrespective of sex and further, reveals that a higher proportion of employed female youth aged 15-19 years were employed in financial intermediation when compared to their young male counterparts.

Some of the abovementioned industries represent key sectors in which the employed labour force have mainly been engaged and as such, have been among the leading ones that have contributed to the economy of the British Virgin Islands. In 2001, the hotel and restaurant industry contributed 16.08 per cent and wholesale and retail trade 13.97 per cent of GDP (Statistical Office, 2004). Financial intermediation contributed the most (28.64 per cent) to GDP in 2001. However, the industry was not labour intensive, accounting for 5.81 per cent of the employed. The transportation and communications industry contributed 12.37 per cent to GDP but was also not labour intensive.

Table 5.5: Percetage Distribution of Employed Population 15 years and Over by Industry, Age Group,and Sex, 2001

Industry	Total	Age group										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 +
Total	13,522	216	1,333	1,889	2,141	2,215	1,820	1,404	1,028	753	362	361
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	2.55	1.39	1.20	1.54	1.96	2.98	2.80	2.64	4.18	2.52	4.14	6.65
Manufacturing	3.50	2.31	2.70	3.12	3.13	3.57	4.89	3.42	2.92	3.05	6.08	4.16
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	1.02	-	0.45	0.79	0.98	0.72	1.59	1.50	1.26	0.80	2.21	0.83
Construction	9.79	7.87	8.18	8.31	9.57	10.70	10.55	9.83	12.45	10.89	10.50	5.82
Wholesale and Retail trade,etc	11.09	15.28	12.68	11.96	12.00	11.47	8.79	10.47	10.70	9.83	6.91	12.47
Hotels and Restaurants	18.58	12.96	15.68	16.73	18.50	19.86	19.67	22.36	18.58	17.13	19.34	16.90
Transport, Storage and Communications	6.28	6.02	8.03	5.56	6.07	5.82	5.99	6.98	5.45	7.04	7.18	6.37
Financial Intermediation	5.81	16.20	11.48	8.42	5.93	5.46	3.74	4.06	3.70	2.92	0.83	0.83
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	7.05	8.33	8.40	8.21	6.17	7.00	7.53	6.20	6.61	6.11	7.46	4.43
Public Administration, Social Security	10.88	11.11	12.38	11.01	11.44	10.70	9.67	10.26	11.28	11.82	10.77	7.76
Education	4.73	1.85	2.70	5.45	4.95	3.70	5.44	4.63	5.45	7.17	4.70	4.99
Health and Social Work	2.46	0.93	0.98	1.59	1.96	2.80	3.19	3.42	2.43	3.59	3.87	3.32
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	3.21	1.85	2.63	4.08	4.39	3.25	3.41	2.07	1.75	2.39	2.21	4.71
Extra-territorial Organisations and Bodies	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-
Not Stated	13.04	13.89	12.53	13.23	12.94	11.96	12.75	12.18	13.23	14.61	13.81	20.78
Male	7,009	111	677	922	1,069	1,126	947	713	564	423	228	229
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	1.77	0.90	1.33	0.87	1.22	1.42	1.80	1.40	2.84	2.60	3.51	6.55
Manufacturing	4.51	2.70	3.55	5.10	4.49	4.97	5.07	4.49	3.37	3.78	6.58	3.49
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	1.64	0.00	0.44	1.41	1.87	1.15	2.85	2.10	1.77	1.18	2.63	1.31
Construction	18.11	15.32	15.36	15.40	18.05	20.43	19.32	19.07	22.52	18.91	15.79	9.17
Wholesale and Retail trade,etc	10.22	14.41	13.59	11.82	11.13	9.68	7.92	9.40	9.04	8.51	6.58	11.79
Hotels and Restaurants	14.22	6.31	12.11	15.62	12.63	15.36	14.57	16.27	13.65	12.53	16.67	14.85
Transport, Storage and Communications	8.63	9.01	10.64	8.46	8.23	7.46	8.03	9.12	8.51	10.40	9.65	7.86
Financial Intermediation	3.40	9.91	6.65	4.99	3.46	3.64	1.90	2.38	1.60	2.13	1.32	0.87
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	7.63	12.61	8.27	7.81	6.45	7.55	8.55	8.13	7.27	6.38	9.65	4.37
Public Administration, Social Security	11.07	10.81	12.70	10.41	11.88	10.92	9.82	10.10	11.88	12.53	11.84	8.73
Education	2.21	2.70	1.62	2.60	2.25	1.33	2.85	3.09	1.42	2.84	1.75	2.18
Health and Social Work	1.17	0.00	0.15	0.54	0.65	1.15	2.32	1.40	1.42	1.65	0.88	3.06
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	2.78	0.90	2.22	3.04	3.93	3.02	3.06	1.12	1.77	3.07	1.32	5.24
Extra-territorial Organisations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	12.64	14.41	11.37	11.93	13.75	11.90	11.93	11.92	12.94	13.48	11.84	20.52
Female	6,513	105	656	967	1,072	1,089	873	691	464	330	134	132
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	3.39	1.90	1.07	2.17	2.71	4.59	3.89	3.91	5.82	2.42	5.22	6.82
Manufacturing	2.41	1.90	1.83	1.24	1.77	2.11	4.70	2.32	2.37	2.12	5.22	5.30
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	0.35	0.00	0.46	0.21	0.09	0.28	0.23	0.87	0.65	0.30	1.49	0.00
Construction	0.84	0.00	0.76	1.55	1.12	0.64	1.03	0.29	0.22	0.61	1.49	0.00
Wholesale and Retail trade,etc	12.04	16.19	11.74	12.10	12.87	13.31	9.74	11.58	12.72	11.52	7.46	13.64
Hotels and Restaurants	23.26	20.00	19.36	17.79	24.35	24.52	25.20	28.65	24.57	23.03	23.88	20.45
Transport, Storage and Communications	3.75	2.86	5.34	2.79	3.92	4.13	3.78	4.78	1.72	2.73	2.99	3.79
Financial Intermediation	8.41	22.86	16.46	11.69	8.40	7.35	5.73	5.79	6.25	3.94	0.00	0.76
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	6.42	3.81	8.54	8.58	5.88	6.43	6.41	4.20	5.82	5.76	3.73	4.55
Public Administration, Social Security	10.67	11.43	12.04	11.58	11.01	10.47	9.51	10.42	10.56	10.91	8.96	6.06
Education	7.45	0.95	3.81	8.17	7.65	6.15	8.25	6.22	10.34	12.73	9.70	9.85
Health and Social Work	3.85	1.90	1.83	2.59	3.26	4.50	4.12	5.50	3.66	6.06	8.96	3.79
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	3.67	2.86	3.05	5.07	4.85	3.49	3.78	3.04	1.72	1.52	3.73	3.79
Extra-territorial Organisations and Bodies	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
Not Stated	13.47	13.33	13.72	14.48	12.13	12.03	13.63	12.45	13.58	16.06	17.16	21.21

5.5 Unemployed Labour Force

The 2001 labour force comprised 224 persons who were unemployed[8], (Table 5.1). This resulted in an unemployment rate that was relatively low, 1.63 per cent and there was also a negligible difference in the unemployment rate for males and females (Table 5.6). These figures indicate an economy in which almost everyone who wanted to work had a job.

Table 5.6: Unemployment Rate by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.63	1.92	1.31
15-19	9.24	7.25	12.00
20-24	3.96	3.95	3.98
25-29	1.87	2.75	1.02
30-34	1.25	1.41	1.09
35-39	0.98	1.59	0.36
40-44	0.87	1.25	0.46
45-49	1.68	1.65	1.71
50-54	1.06	1.56	0.43
55-59	1.05	1.82	0.00
60-64	0.00	-0.89	1.45
65 +	0.82	0.44	1.47

The youngest population in the labour force exhibited the highest unemployment rate. Persons 15-19 years had an unemployment rate of 9.24 per cent. This is relatively high compared to the rates of the other age groups in the labour force, which in most cases were below one percent. Young persons 20-24 years followed next with an unemployment rate of almost 3.96 per cent.

[8] Persons who during the reference period, looked for work or wanted and were available for work

5.6 Population Not in the Labour Force

Youths under 20 years and the elderly population 65 years or older accounted for more that one half of the 3,916 persons that were not in the labour force, 33.4 and 23.26 per cent, respectively (Table 5.1). There were also more females than males in each of the age groups. With respect to persons who were not in the labour force, there were more than twice as many males in their late twenties and thirties when compared to corresponding numbers among their female counterparts. The sex ratio for persons in their forties indicates that the number of females not in the labour force was more than three times the corresponding number among their male counterparts.

The population that was not in the labour force mainly attended school (40.22 per cent), were engaged in home duties (23.72 per cent), or retired (19.82 per cent) (Table 5.7). Only 5.69 per cent of the labour force reported that they were disabled or unable to work. Following with the tradition, the females (29.79 per cent) were far more likely than the males (3.8 per cent) to have been engaged in home duties. Approximately the same percentage of females were engaged in home duties (29.79 per cent) as were attending school (28.18 per cent).

As generally expected, almost nine out of every ten of the economically inactive youth population (15-24) mainly attended school. Among those 20 to 24 years, the males were more likely than the females to have been in school, that is, 70 per cent compared to 60.99 per cent, respectively. As noted earlier, the high level of school participation among male youth in the BVI is encouraging for the region where their marginalization has been much debated.

The elderly, as expected, were mainly retired, (64.54 per cent). Three of every four elderly males were retired compared to 56.79 per cent of the elderly females. One in every five elderly was engaged in home duties and in accordance with the tradition; there was a higher portion of elderly females than males engaged in home duties.

Table 5.7: Persons 15 years and Older Not in the Labo ur Force by Status and Sex, 2001

Age Group			Persons not in the Labour Force				
	Total	%	Home Duties	School	Retired	Disabled	Other
Both Sexes	4,036	100.0	23.72	40.22	19.82	5.69	5.06
15-19	1,345	100.0	1.68	95.49	-	0.23	1.91
20-24	393	100.0	20.23	63.58	-	1.73	9.25
25-29	211	100.0	33.17	27.88	0.48	5.77	11.06
30-34	201	100.0	62.44	7.04	-	4.69	9.39
35-39	162	100.0	59.26	8.64	-	7.41	8.02
40-44	163	100.0	54.36	5.37	2.68	10.74	15.44
45-49	130	100.0	52.21	1.77	9.73	15.04	9.73
50-54	147	100.0	51.43	1.43	20.71	7.14	8.57
55-59	192	100.0	49.47	0.53	25.26	10.00	6.32
60-64	174	100.0	30.11	-	53.98	7.95	5.11
65+	918	100.0	19.76	0.66	64.54	11.42	1.98
Male	1,683	100.00	3.80	35.59	24.78	5.17	28.88
15-19	682	100.00	1.47	65.25	0.00	0.29	32.26
20-24	170	100.00	7.65	70.00	0.00	1.76	16.47
25-29	71	100.00	4.23	29.58	0.00	5.63	54.93
30-34	45	100.00	8.89	8.89	0.00	8.89	71.11
35-39	49	100.00	2.04	12.24	2.04	10.20	65.31
40-44	48	100.00	10.42	2.08	6.25	16.67	64.58
45-49	39	100.00	2.56	5.13	12.82	28.21	51.28
50-54	63	100.00	7.94	0.00	34.92	6.35	44.44
55-59	53	100.00	5.66	0.00	47.17	22.64	24.53
60-64	68	100.00	1.47	0.00	73.53	4.41	17.65
65+	395	100.00	4.56	0.25	78.73	7.85	7.85
Female	2,353	100.00	29.79	28.18	17.21	5.10	19.08
15-19	663	100.00	1.21	68.78	-	-	29.86
20-24	223	100.00	19.28	60.99	-	1.79	17.04
25-29	140	100.00	37.14	27.86	-	3.57	30.71
30-34	156	100.00	68.59	7.69	1.28	2.56	18.59
35-39	113	100.00	68.14	4.42	-	5.31	19.47
40-44	115	100.00	60.00	7.83	0.87	4.35	26.96
45-49	91	100.00	61.54	3.30	10.99	4.40	18.68
50-54	84	100.00	69.05	1.19	15.48	4.76	9.52
55-59	139	100.00	58.27	0.00	23.74	3.60	12.95
60-64	106	100.00	35.85	0.00	46.23	9.43	8.49
65+	523	100.00	21.41	0.38	56.79	13.96	6.88

Chapter 6

Household and Housing Characteristics

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the housing and household characteristic in the British Virgin Islands based on the 2001 census and makes comparisons with the 1991 census data. It also presents an analysis by administrative division and the sex of the head of the household.

6.2 Households

The British Virgin Islands had 8,386 households in 2001 (Table 6.1). Tortola alone accounted for 81.9 per cent of them, while Virgin Gorda accounted for 14.17 per cent. The remaining 4 per cent of households were scattered in the other islands. During the 1991/2001 period, 3,054 households were added to the stock of households in the British Virgin Islands.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Administrative Division, 1991 and 2001

Administrative Division	Households				% Change 1991-2001	Average HH Size	
	2001		1991			2001	1991
	No.	%	No.	%			
Total	8,386	100.00	5,332	100.00	57.28	2.76	3.02
Tortola	6,868	81.90	4,269	80.06	60.88	2.81	3.10
Virgin Gorda	1,188	14.17	866	16.24	37.18	2.70	2.81
Jost Van Dyke	133	1.59	61	1.14	118.03	1.88	2.30
Anagada	119	1.42	59	1.11	101.69	2.05	2.75
Other islands	31	0.37	29	0.54	6.90	2.77	2.14
Yacht	47	0.56	48	0.90	-2.08	2.04	1.71

The number of households more than doubled in Jost Van Dyke and Anagada during the intercensal period, and Tortola and Virgin Gorda had a 60.88 per cent and 37.18 per cent

increase respectively in the number of households. The other islands did not attract additional households.

The average household size was smallest in Jost Van Dyke and largest in Tortola when comparing the four main islands. This was the case in 1991 and 2001. The percentage increase in households (57.28 per cent) between 1991 and 2001 was higher than the percentage increase in the population (43.71 per cent) during that same period (Table 6.1 and Table 1.2). This resulted in a slight decrease of the average household size from 3.02 in 1991 to 2.76 in 2001. The four main islands experienced a slight decrease in average household size.

6.3 Type of Dwelling

In 2001, 51.25 per cent of the households lived in condominiums or apartments, 30.74 per cent lived in undivided private houses and a further 12.91 per cent lived in a part of a private house (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Dwelling Unit, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Undivided Private	Part of Private	Flat/Condo/ Apartment	Other
	Total	%				
Total	8,386	100.00	30.74	12.91	51.25	5.09
Tortola	6,868	100.00	28.74	13.89	53.35	4.02
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	35.35	7.32	51.43	5.89
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	66.17	11.28	13.53	9.02
Anagada	119	100.00	65.55	21.85	4.20	8.40
Other Islands	31	100.00	58.06	3.23	0.00	38.71
Yacht	47	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

In 1991, households living in apartment accounted for 45.89 per cent of all households compared to the 51.25 per cent in 2001.

Tortola and Virgin Gorda had the highest percentage of households living in apartments. Households in the other islands were more likely to be in undivided private houses. In Anagada, one in every five households lived in part of a private house. This type of living arrangement was most common in Anagada and least common in Virgin Gorda.

6.4 Type of Tenure

The distribution of households by the type of tenure is a reflection of the distribution of the type of dwelling. So, in keeping with the high percentage of apartment dwellings, a similarly high percentage of the households were renting (57.81 per cent) (Table 6.3). The high rate of rented dwellings among households was most evident in Tortola (59.9 per cent) and Virgin Gorda (58 per cent), which also had the highest proportions of households occupying apartments and consisting of foreign-born persons.

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Tenure, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Own	Rented Private	Rent Free	Other
	Total	%				
Total	8,386	100.00	35.11	57.81	4.60	2.48
Tortola	6,868	100.00	34.57	59.90	3.35	2.18
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	31.14	58.00	8.92	1.94
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	47.37	18.80	27.82	6.02
Anagada	119	100.00	66.39	14.29	10.92	8.40
Other Islands	31	100.00	83.87	3.23	0.00	12.90
Yacht	47	100.00	68.09	4.26	0.00	27.66

Ownership of dwelling was highest in those islands where the proportion of private household dwellings was highest, and the proportion of foreign-born population was the lowest. In Jost Van Dyke, more than one in every four dwelling units was rent free, which is indicative of absentee landlords. Some of the home owners allow others to live free and take care of the property while they are away. Anagada also had 10.92 per cent of households that lived in “rent free” dwelling units.

6.5 Year Dwelling was built

Most of the households (41.22 per cent) did not know the year in which the dwellings were built (Table 6.4). This is expected, especially since the majority of the households lived in apartments or part of private houses and probably had no knowledge of such information. The corresponding rate was highest in Tortola where 46.46 per cent of households did not know when their dwelling units were built. Again, this is expected with the high rate of foreign-born and apartment dwellers on this island.

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Year Dwelling was Built and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Before 1970	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	DK/NS
	Total	%						
Total	8,386	100.00	14.75	8.25	13.06	20.09	2.62	41.22
Tortola	6,868	100.00	12.77	7.72	12.42	18.10	2.53	46.46
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	22.14	11.28	15.24	29.04	3.11	19.19
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	48.87	3.01	15.79	26.32	2.26	3.76
Anagada	119	100.00	13.45	9.24	18.49	38.66	5.04	15.13
Other Islands	31	100.00	38.71	19.35	19.35	9.68	0.00	12.90
Yacht	47	100.00	8.51	14.89	25.53	27.66	0.00	23.40

One in every five households stated that their dwelling units were built during the 1990s. The corresponding rate was lower in Tortola, but higher in the other three main islands. Among the four main islands, Jost Van Dyke was the only one to have more than one half of its dwellings (51.88 per cent) built before the 1980s.

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6.6 Type of Outer Walls

The British Virgin Islands is vulnerable to hurricanes and therefore the type and quality of housing material should be able to withstand hurricane force winds and rain. While a

building code has been established in the British Virgin Islands, it has not been effectively enforced with respect to meeting standards to withstand a hurricane. Nevertheless, concrete appears to be the most common material used for building houses in the British Virgin Islands. In 2001, 82.84 per cent of all households were reported to have lived in dwelling units with outer walls built of concrete, (Table 6.5). The proportion of households that lived in dwelling units built of concrete was highest in the case of households in Tortola (87.74 per cent) and Virgin Gorda (69.11 per cent). During the intercensal period between 1991 and 2001, both of these islands have shown increases in the proportion of households that lived in dwelling units built of concrete, the respective increases being 83.2 per cent and 52 per cent. The proportion of households that lived in dwelling units built of concrete also increased in Anagada during the 1990s. However, in Jost Van Dyke, there was a decrease in the percentage of such households, from 41 per cent to 18.80 per cent during the 1990s.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Outer walls, and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Type of Outer Walls			
	Total	%	Wood	Concrete	Wood & Concrete	Other
Total	8,386	100.00	8.73	82.84	6.07	2.36
Tortola	6,868	100.00	5.11	87.74	5.42	1.73
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	19.53	69.11	9.68	1.68
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	62.41	18.80	12.78	6.02
Anagada	119	100.00	50.42	42.86	3.36	3.36
Other Islands	31	100.00	9.68	77.42	3.23	9.68
Yacht	47	100.00	6.38	0.00	0.00	93.62

Jost Van Dyke was the only island to have had an increase in the proportion of households that lived in dwelling units that used wood for their outer walls. Thus, wood became the most popular material that was used for the outer walls of dwelling units occupied by the majority of households (62.41 per cent) in the island in 2001. Although the majority of households (50.42 per cent) in Anagada used wood as the principal

material for outer walls of their dwelling units in 2001, such a majority constitutes a decrease from 74.6 per cent that was observed in 1991.

6.7 Type of Roofing

Sheet metal (46.84 per cent) and concrete (42.93 per cent) were the main types of roofing materials used on dwelling units occupied by households in the British Virgin Islands (Table 6.6). Most of the households in Jost Van Dyke, Anagada and Virgin Gorda reported that they occupied dwelling units that used sheet metal, while in Tortola, nearly as many households lived in dwelling units that used sheet metal as those who lived in dwelling units that used concrete. Households living in dwelling units that used shingles were mostly prominent in Anagada where 9.24 per cent of households lived in such dwelling units.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Type of Roofing				
	Total	%	Sheet Metal	Wood Shingle	Other Shingle	Concrete	Other
Total	8,386	100.00	46.84	3.80	2.44	42.93	3.98
Tortola	6,868	100.00	43.27	4.00	1.75	48.11	2.87
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	62.29	2.44	6.48	22.47	6.31
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	83.46	1.50	5.26	3.01	6.77
Anagada	119	100.00	70.59	9.24	0.00	16.81	3.36
Other Islands	31	100.00	64.52	6.45	3.23	16.13	9.68
Yacht	47	100.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.87

6.8 Number of Rooms and Bedrooms

Almost one in very three households (32.41 per cent) in the British Virgin Islands lived in three-room[9] dwelling units. An additional 37.13 per cent lived in one or two-room

[9] An area permanently separated by means of walls from other parts of the dwelling unit; but excludes galleries, toilets, pantries, corridors and kitchens. Included are, living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, libraries, and servant room.

dwelling units and 30.47 lived in dwelling units with at least four rooms (Table 6.7). As the household size increased from one person to five or more persons, the likelihood of living in a dwelling unit with three or more rooms also increased. In 2001, 51.77 per cent of one-person households compared to 83.24 per cent of households with five or more persons, lived in dwelling units with three or more rooms.

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms and Household Size, 2001

Household	Households		Number of Rooms				
Size	Total	%	1	2	3	4	5+
Total	8,161	100.00	12.22	24.91	32.41	15.70	14.77
1	3,500	100.00	17.77	30.46	27.60	12.34	11.83
2	1,312	100.00	12.80	28.35	29.88	14.56	14.41
3	1,121	100.00	9.99	24.35	34.61	14.45	16.59
4	856	100.00	5.49	16.36	41.12	18.34	18.69
5+	1,372	100.00	3.50	13.27	39.87	24.71	18.66

Note: Household Size /Total is different from the other tables.

The comparative figures indicate a decrease in the larger dwelling units with four or more rooms from 38.04 per cent in 1991 to 30.47 per cent in 2001, while the dwellings units with three or fewer rooms increased from 61.97 per cent to 69.53 percent. These figures also reflect the growing housing needs of the foreign-born population, which is usually to find the most basic.

6.9 Main Source of Lighting

Electricity from public supply was the main source of lighting used in the British Virgin Islands. Overall, 96.21 per cent used this source, and an additional 3.14 per cent also used electricity but from private source (Table 6.8). Such universal electrification of almost 100 per cent was evident in the four major islands. In the Other Islands, there were equal proportions of households that used public and private electricity and an additional 16.13 per cent used other sources of lighting.

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Lighting and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Type of Lighting			
			Electricity			
	Total	%	Public	Private	Other	None
Total	8,386	100.00	96.21	3.14	0.57	0.08
Tortola	6,868	100.00	96.81	2.75	0.42	0.01
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	98.65	0.42	0.59	0.34
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	97.74	2.26	0.00	0.00
Anagada	119	100.00	87.39	7.56	4.20	0.84
Other Islands	31	100.00	41.94	41.94	16.13	0.00
Yacht	47	100.00	0.00	93.62	4.26	2.13

6.10 Main Source of Water

An almost equal proportion of households in the British Virgin Islands used public and private sources of water. However, households were more likely to have water piped into their dwelling from the public supply (44.72 per cent) than from a private source (27.67 per cent) (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water Supply and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Type of Water Supply					
			Private			Public		Other
			Piped into	Catchment		Piped into	Piped into	
	Total	%	Dwelling	Piped	Not piped	Dwelling	Yard	
Total	8,386	100.00	27.67	2.87	16.17	44.72	2.91	5.66
Tortola	6,868	100.00	30.79	2.04	16.60	43.67	2.11	4.79
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	9.85	1.94	10.61	63.13	8.33	6.14
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	20.30	21.05	50.38	0.00	0.00	8.27
Anagada	119	100.00	50.42	33.61	5.88	0.84	0.00	9.24
Other Islands	31	100.00	3.23	22.58	48.39	0.00	0.00	25.81
Yacht	47	100.00	0.00	6.38	2.13	0.00	0.00	91.49

Tortola and Virgin Gorda were the only islands that had access to public water supply, and the use of this source was higher in Virgin Gorda (71. 46 per cent), (Table 6.9). In Tortola, less than one half (45.78 per cent) of the households used this source. In the other two major islands, private water supply was mainly used. Half of the households in Anagada had their water from private sources piped into their dwelling units, while in Jost Van Dyke, half of the households used private catchments of water that was not piped into their dwelling.

6.11 Main Source of Fuel for Cooking

Butane gas was the preferred type of fuel used for cooking in 94.13 per cent of the households in the British Virgin Islands, while electricity was used by 4.81 per cent (Table 6.10). The use of electricity for cooking was highest on Yachts and on the Other Islands.

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Fuel for Cooking and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Type of Fuel for Cooking		
	Total	%	Gas	Electricity	Other
Total	8,386	100.00	94.13	4.81	1.06
Tortola	6,868	100.00	94.96	4.28	0.76
Virgin Gorda	1,188	100.00	91.33	6.73	1.94
Jost Van Dyke	133	100.00	90.23	4.51	5.26
Anagada	119	100.00	93.28	3.36	3.36
Other Islands	31	100.00	83.87	9.68	6.45
Yacht	47	100.00	63.83	34.04	2.13

6.12 Main Source of Toilet Facilities

In 2001, the main type of toilet facility used in the British Virgin Islands was water closet linked to septic tank, (Table 6.11). Overall, 73.16 per cent of households used this source, while 24.74 per cent used water closet linked to a sewer system. These sources along with pit latrine (1.06 per cent) are the acceptable forms of sewerage disposal. Therefore, the British Virgin Islands has almost 100 per cent usage with regard to acceptable forms of sewerage disposal.

Table 6.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility and Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Households		Type of Toilet Facility			
			WC linked to			
	Total	%	Sewer	Septic Tank	Pit-Latrine	Other
Total	8309	100.00	24.74	73.16	1.06	1.04
Tortola	6823	100.00	28.71	70.12	0.62	0.56
Virgin Gorda	1177	100.00	6.46	89.80	3.40	0.34
Jost Van Dyke	126	100.00	1.59	98.41	0.00	0.00
Anagada	107	100.00	14.02	82.24	3.74	0.00
Other Islands	29	100.00	3.45	86.21	6.90	3.45
Yacht	47	100.00	6.38	2.13	0.00	91.49

Note: Household Size /Total is different from the other tables.

In 1991, 5.22 per cent of households stated that they used pit latrine, and the rates were much higher in Jost Van Dyke (34.43 per cent), Virgin Gorda (24.13 per cent) and Anagada (15.25 per cent). These have all had significant improvements during the 1990s reducing the use of pit latrine and increasing the use of water closet.

Chapter 7

Disability and Morbidity

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings on the disability and morbidity status of the population of the British Virgin Island in 2001. Also included are information on the type of disability and illnesses reported, as whether medical help was sought and the type of health facilities visited. Comparative data from the Department of Health and Human Services are also included.

7.2 Illness, Disability or Infirmity

The 2001 census data revealed that 1,208 persons or 5.21 per cent of the population reported that they had suffered from a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity. The rate of reported illness or disability increased as the age increased, ranging from a low 3.53 per cent among children under 15 years to a high 19.92 per cent among the elderly (65+ years). As expected, the rate of reported illness or disability among the elderly is the highest.

Overall, there was no significant difference between the percentage of males (5.2) and females (5.23) that reported having an illness or disability (Table 7.1). However, among the elderly, a higher percentage of elderly females (21.40 per cent) reported an illness or disability compared to elderly males (18.34 per cent).

Further analysis by age group and sex of those who reported illness indicates that there were more males than females among and those in the 45 to 64 years age group that reported that they had an illness or disability. The reverse was so among the youth and elderly, while there was an almost equal proportion among those 25 to 44 years (Table 7.1a.)

Table 7.1. Percentage of Persons Reporting Disability or Infirmity by Sex and Age group, 2001

Age Group	Total Population			Percentage Reporting Disability or Infirmity		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23,157	11,432	11,725	5.22	5.20	5.23
0-14	5,499	2,701	2,798	3.53	3.89	3.18
15-24	3,280	1,640	1,640	3.35	3.17	3.54
25-44	8,894	4,309	4,585	4.11	4.18	4.06
45-64	4,209	2,166	2,043	6.75	6.69	6.80
65+	1,275	616	659	19.92	18.34	21.40

Table 7.1a. Number of Persons Reporting Disability or Infirmity by Sex and Age Group, 2001

	Total		Male		Female	
Age Group	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,208	100.00	595	49.25	613	50.75
0-14	194	100.00	105	54.12	89	45.88
15-24	110	100.00	52	47.27	58	52.73
25-44	366	100.00	180	49.18	186	50.82
45-64	284	100.00	145	51.06	139	48.94
65+	254	100.00	113	44.49	141	55.51

7.3 Type of Disability

The most common types of impairment or disability reported were lower limb (189), sight (184), slowness of learning (121), hearing (120) and upper limb (118). Neck and spine was the least reported disability (Table 7.2).

7.3.1 Lower Limb

There were more females (101) than males (88) among persons who reported having a lower limb disability. Among the females reporting lower limb disabilities, the largest proportion was aged 65 years or older, while among their male counterparts, the largest proportions were those in the 25 to 44 years age group and the elderly 65 years or older.

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Table 7.2. Number of Persons by Type of Disability by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Sight	Hearing	Speech	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Neck & Spine	Slowness to learn	Behavioural
Total	184	120	109	118	189	98	121	109
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	9.24	11.67	15.60	17.80	10.05	15.31	20.66	15.60
15-25	5.98	8.33	11.93	10.17	5.82	7.14	14.88	14.68
25-44	23.37	30.83	32.11	30.51	25.40	32.65	31.40	36.70
45-64	20.65	20.83	16.51	22.88	25.40	23.47	21.49	20.18
65+	40.76	28.33	23.85	18.64	33.33	21.43	11.57	12.84
Male	91	55	64	65	88	48	61	47
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	7.69	14.55	14.06	16.92	11.36	18.75	29.51	21.28
15-25	2.20	14.55	15.63	7.69	6.82	2.08	19.67	14.89
25-44	26.37	29.09	26.56	32.31	31.82	35.42	22.95	31.91
45-64	24.18	14.55	21.88	26.15	19.32	18.75	21.31	21.28
65+	39.56	27.27	21.88	16.92	30.68	25.00	6.56	10.64
Female	93	65	45	53	101	50	60	62
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	10.75	9.23	17.78	18.87	8.91	12.00	11.67	11.29
15-25	9.68	3.08	6.67	13.21	4.95	12.00	10.00	14.52
25-44	20.43	32.31	40.00	28.30	19.80	30.00	40.00	40.32
45-64	17.20	26.15	8.89	18.87	30.69	28.00	21.67	19.35
65+	41.94	29.23	26.67	20.75	35.64	18.00	16.67	14.52

7.3.2 Sight

Four of every ten persons that reported having a sight disability were elderly. The rate was slightly higher among the female elderly (41.94 per cent) compared to the males elderly (39.56 per cent). The youth population (5.98 per cent) was the least likely to have reported having a sight disability. Only 2.2 per cent of male youth compared to 9.68 per cent of female youth reported having a sight disability.

7.3.3 Slowness to Learn

Most of the persons that reported having slowness of learning were in the 25 to 44 age group (31.4 per cent). The elderly (11.57 per cent) were the least likely to have reported having slowness of learning. Among children and youth, males were more likely than females to have reported having slowness of learning. Almost half of the males that had slowness of learning were children and youth (49.18 per cent), compared to 21.67 per cent females in the same age groups.

7.3.4 Hearing

More females (65) than males (55) reported having a hearing impairment. Those that reported this type of disability were more likely to be in the 25 to 44 age group and the elderly. Hearing, as well as sight, tends to degenerate with age. Therefore it is expected that these type of disability would be more evident among the elderly.

7.3.5 Services to persons with Disability

The Disability and Rehabilitative Services of the Social Development Department offers a wide range of services to persons with disability, from early intervention program for children from birth to five years to adult support services. Also offered are physical therapy, guidance and counselling and job placement and development for persons with disability.

Physiotherapy is also offered at the Peebles Hospital and some of the Community Clinics, as well as in residential home when requested. The staff is limited but able to provide

neurological rehabilitation and neuromuscularsketal treatments, among others. A range of audiological services is also offered at these sites.

7.4 Chronic Illness

The most commonly reported illnesses were Asthma (834), Arthritis (815), and Diabetes (729), (Table 7.3). A greater number of females had reported having these chronic illnesses when compared to males.

7.4.1 Asthma

Asthma is a chronic disease that affects the lungs. It causes repeated and distressing episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and nighttime or early morning coughing. Asthma can be difficult to diagnose, and to differentiate from other respiratory illnesses. It is can be controlled by taking medicine and avoiding the triggers that can cause an attack.

There were 834 persons (number of responses) who were reported to have had Asthma in the 2001 Census. This leading cause of illness was more common among children 0 to 14 years. They accounted for 42.33 per cent of the reported cases, while the 25 to 44 age group and the 15 to 24 age group accounted for 24.82 and 23.86 per cent respectively. Thus, the number of reported cases of asthma decreased with increases in the age group of persons to the extent that the elderly accounted for the smallest share, 2.76 per cent of all cases of asthma (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3. Number of Persons Reporting Chronic Illness by Type of Illness, Age group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Hyperten -sion	Arthritis	Asthma	Diabetes	Heart Disease	Sickle Cell	Kidney Disease	Stroke	Cancer
Total	184	815	834	729	164	136	32	56	53
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	9.24	1.23	42.33	0.27	7.32	27.94	9.38	-	-
15-25	5.98	1.72	23.86	1.10	1.22	28.68	9.38	-	-
25-44	23.37	15.09	24.82	17.42	12.20	33.82	37.50	8.93	18.87
45-64	20.65	36.32	6.24	49.66	29.88	8.09	34.38	25.00	41.51
65+	40.76	45.64	2.76	31.55	49.39	1.47	9.38	66.07	39.62
Male	91	310	394	303	72	40	12	20	20
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
0-14	7.69	1.94	51.52	-	9.72	40.00	25.00	-	-
15-25	2.20	1.94	22.34	1.32	-	35.00	-	-	-
25-44	26.37	15.48	18.78	16.50	9.72	20.00	25.00	10.00	5.00
45-64	24.18	31.29	3.55	52.15	27.78	5.00	41.67	30.00	50.00
65+	39.56	49.35	3.81	30.03	52.78	-	8.33	60.00	45.00
Female	93	505	440	426	92	96	20	36	33
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	10.75	0.79	34.09	0.47	5.43	22.92	-	-	-
15-25	9.68	1.58	25.23	0.94	2.17	26.04	15.00	-	-
25-44	20.43	14.85	30.23	18.08	14.13	39.58	45.00	8.33	27.27
45-64	17.20	39.41	8.64	47.89	31.52	9.38	30.00	22.22	36.36
65+	41.94	43.37	1.82	32.63	46.74	2.08	10.00	69.44	36.36

Note: Data contain multiple responses.

According to the Center for Disease Control, asthma is a condition that develops in childhood and mainly affects children. It is rare when a youth or adult would develop this illness. Although there is no cure for this illness, with proper treatment, a child can outgrow the effects.

The Community Health Services offers an Asthma Clinic at the Road Town C linic in Tortola. However, this service is not utilized as much compared to the number of

persons that reported having Asthma. It is suspected that many have got treatment for their condition from a private doctor or clinic.

7.4.2 Arthritis

Approximately 81.96 per cent of the 815 reported cases of arthritis were made by persons 45 years or older, with the elderly accounting for 45.64 per cent of all reported cases (Table 7.3). Females reporting chronic idleness, the majority of the cases (61.96 per cent of 815) reported this illness. These figures on the second leading cause of illness support the general belief that arthritis is of a gerontological nature that affects mainly women. Children and youth accounted for only 2.95 per cent of the reported cases, while the 25 to 44 years age group accounted for 15.09 per cent.

7.4.3 Diabetes

Diabetes was the third commonly reported illness based on the 2001 Census, with 729 reported cases. Those in the 45 - 64 age group were mainly affected, accounting for half of the reported cases. This group together with the elderly accounted for 81.21 per cent of the Diabetes cases, while those in the 25 to 44 years age group accounted for 17.42 per cent and children and youth together accounted for 1.37 per cent (Table 7.3.) These figures indicate that the population is mainly affected by Type II Diabetes, which is the adult onset type; and that Type I Diabetes, which is the juvenile onset type, is minimal. The females accounted for 58.44 per cent of the reported cases of Diabetes.

Diabetes is a disease in which blood glucose levels are above normal and the body either does not make enough insulin or cannot use its own insulin as well as it should to manage the blood sugar level. Unmanaged diabetes can cause serious health complications including heart disease, blindness, kidney failure, and lower-extremity amputations.

Five of the Community Clinics in the British Virgin Islands offer services for persons with Diabetes. The clinic is held on Fridays each week, but testing for glucose level can

be done on any day. This service is very much utilized, with 517 persons accessing the services in 2005.

7.4.4 Hypertension

Hypertension was the fourth commonly reported chronic illness based on data from the 2001 Census. The data on the 184 reported cases of this illness indicate that the elderly were mainly affected. They accounted for 40.76 per cent of the cases, while those in the 25 to 44 and the 45 to 64 age groups accounted for 23.37 and 20.65 per cent respectively (Table 7.3). There was very little difference in the number of males and females that reported having Hypertension.

Almost one in very 10 reported cases of hypertension was a child (9.24 per cent), while the youth accounted for 5.98 per cent. These rates are relatively high for children and youth and are probably a reflection of the lack of adequate diet and exercise. Those suffering from hypertension are more likely to develop heart diseases or stroke if they do not manage the illness with adequate medication, diet and exercise.

7.4.5 HIV and AIDS

The number of persons reporting cases of HIV (5) and AIDS (1) in the 2001 Census were minimal. However, it is suspected that the cases were under-reported mainly due to the stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS.

The first AIDS case in the British Virgin Islands was diagnosed in 1985. The Caribbean Epidemiology Centre has estimated an HIV prevalence rate of 1.5% for the British Virgin Islands, which would result in a far higher number than the 5 cases that were reported in the census. In the British Virgin Islands, the initial response to HIV/AIDS was the identification of a focal point in the Health Department in 1988. This later was upgraded in 1993 to a National AIDS Programme (NAP) that has a unit within the Ministry of Health and Social Development (MHSD) and a Coordinator.

The NAP offers a multi-sector approach to the promotion of HIV prevention, education, training care and support to persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. A National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS/STI was developed in 2004 but was not adopted or implemented. The Ministry of HSD supports the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) Programme and pregnant women do voluntary testing for HIV/AIDS, free of cost at the health clinics. However, the Government administers a fee for antiretroviral medication The National HIV/AIDS Foundation provides free treatment and care to persons living with HIV/AIDS and estimates the cost at US$1,600 per person per year.

The most recent data on HIV/AIDS indicate that from June 1985 to July 2007, there have been 84 cases of HIV/AIDS reported to the Ministry of HSD, 57 are currently living with HIV (28) and AIDS (29) and they are mainly females, (NAP, 2007)

It is suspected that many persons living with HIV/AIDS go abroad to get their treatment. The NAP has a close working relationship with the Public Health Programme in St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands where PLW HIV/AIDS from British Virgin Islands go to get treatment.

7.4.6 Other Illnesses

A significant number of persons also reported that they suffered from illnesses related to heart (164), sickle cell (136), stroke (56), cancer (53) and kidneys (32) Females accounted for the majority of the reported cases for all four illnesses. Six of every ten persons who reported having strokes or heart disease were females, (Table 7.3). These illnesses affected the elderly more than any other age group.

7.5 Use of Medical Facilities

The 2001 census data revealed that 6,020 persons reported utilizing a medical facility in the past month reference period. There were more females (3,520) than males (2,500) who reported that they sought care at a medical facility. Other studies have shown that males generally do not like to get medical care when they are sick (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4. Number of Persons Reporting Use of Medical Facilities by Sex and Age Group, 2001

	Total		Male		Female	
Age Group	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
	6020	100.00	2500	100.00	3520	100.00
0-14	1285	21.35	611	24.44	674	21.35
15-24	697	11.58	244	9.76	453	11.58
25-44	2244	37.28	857	34.28	1387	37.28
45-64	1200	19.93	526	21.04	674	19.93
65+	594	9.87	262	10.48	332	9.87

Most of the persons who sought medical care were in the 25 to 44 age group (37.28 per cent). Children accounted for 21.35 per cent, and those 45 to 64 years, 19.93 per cent. Persons reporting that they had utilized a medical facility were least likely to be a youth (11.58 per cent) or elderly (9.87 per cent) person.

7.5.1 Private Doctor

Most of the people who used a medical facility visited a private doctor (2,821). Those in the 25 to 44 years age group were most likely to have sought medical care from a private doctor. Such persons accounted for 42.79 per cent of the persons who went to see a private doctor (Table 7.4a). It is suspected that most of them in this age group were working and had some form of health insurance which made it more affordable for them to acquire health services from a private doctor. Visits to private doctors require additional cost for consultation and medication compared to the use of public health facilities that offer these services free or at low cost.

The elderly accounted for 8.72 per cent and the youth, 10.95 per cent of all persons who visited a private doctor, the lowest proportions compared to those observed in the other age groups. Those who visited a private doctor were more likely to be females (1,791) than males (1,030). Whether male or female, persons in the 25 to 44 age group accounted for the highest proportion that visited a private doctor, though a higher

proportion was evident among females (46.01 per cent) than among males (37.18 per cent).

One in every five males that visited a private doctor was a child aged 0-14 years. However, the corresponding proportion was lower among females in the same age group (11.78 per cent).

Table 7.5: Number of Persons Reporting Use of Medical Facilities by Type of Facility, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Public H. Centre	Private Doctor	Public Hospital	Phar-macy	Private Clinic	Family Planning	Other
Total	1,473	2,821	1,229	178	87	22	67
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	30.28	14.78	28.48	8.43	19.54	31.82	13.43
15-24	10.79	10.95	14.81	8.99	9.20	4.55	13.43
25-44	29.46	42.79	32.22	45.51	45.98	45.45	26.87
45-64	17.31	22.76	14.48	28.65	24.14	4.55	22.39
65+	12.15	8.72	10.01	8.43	1.15	13.64	23.88
Male	695	1,030	542	65	39	6	34
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	28.35	20.00	30.26	13.85	28.21	66.67	14.71
15-24	10.94	8.16	12.36	-	10.26	-	20.59
25-44	29.93	37.18	31.92	47.69	41.03	33.33	20.59
45-64	19.86	24.08	15.31	29.23	17.95	-	26.47
65+	10.94	10.58	10.15	9.23	2.56	-	17.65
Female	778	1,791	687	113	48	16	33
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-14	32.01	11.78	27.07	5.31	12.50	18.75	12.12
15-24	10.67	12.56	16.74	14.16	8.33	6.25	6.06
25-44	29.05	46.01	32.46	44.25	50.00	50.00	33.33
45-64	15.04	22.00	13.83	28.32	29.17	6.25	18.18
65+	13.24	7.65	9.90	7.96	-	18.75	30.30

7.5.2 Public Health Centre

Public health centers were used mainly by children 0-14 years and persons in the 25 to 44 age group who accounted for 30.28 per cent and 29.46 per cent respectively of all the 1,473 persons who visited this type of medical facility during the one-month reference period in 2001 (Table 7.4). Women in the reproductive age group 15 to 44 years accounted for 39.72 per cent of females who visited the health centers. This proportion was higher compared to the corresponding proportion observed for their male counterparts (40.87 per cent). Many of the women might have accessed the pre- and post-natal care offered by the clinics.

There are nine public health clinics and three health posts throughout the country, which offer specific services on certain days of the week including, child health, ante-natal and post-natal treatment, diabetes and general clinics.

7.5.3 Public Hospitals

Those that visited the public hospital during the one-month reference period accounted for 1,229 or 18.14 per cent of all persons that visited a health facility (Table 7.4a). There is one public hospital, Peebles Hospital, in the whole country, which offers secondary and tertiary care services, mainly emergency, specialist care and hospitalization. More females (687) than males (542) accessed this type of medical facility, and irrespective of sex, those accessing such a facility, were more likely to be in the 25 to 44 age group or children aged 0-14 years.

7.5.4 Pharmacy

About six of every ten persons that used a pharmacy in the reference period were females. The proportion of females using this facility as the main source was highest among those in the 25 to 44 years age group (44.25 per cent). This type of facility was least used by the elderly (8.43 per cent).

7.5.5 Other Medical Facilities

A small number of persons visited private clinics (87), family planning facilities (22) and other medical facilities (67), (Table 7.4). The majority of those who visited a private clinic were in the working age population, and probably had insurance. Mainly females in the reproductive age group visited a family planning facility. This is expected, especially since the services offered at the family planning facility cater mainly for those in the reproductive age group. Furthermore, the services offered to males are fewer.

Chapter 8

Children

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the situation of children in the British Virgin Islands with special emphasis on their family structure, education and health. Children depend on the family for their wellness and livelihood and have unique and numerous needs for belongingness, education, health and recreation, to name a few.

The Constitution of the British Virgin Island provides for the protection of children and gives the Legislature the authority to enact laws to 'promote the well being and welfare of children and to afford them protection from any harm and to provide them with such facilities as would aid their growth and development.' Some of the legislations that have been enacted include the *Adoption of Infant Act, Cap 269; the Juvenile Act, Cap 37;* and the *Public Assistance Act, Cap 265 (Social Development Department, 2007).*

The Family and Children Services Unit within the Social Development Department offers a variety of programmes to assist children and families Its mission is to protect vulnerable children and adults, preserve family unity and community living, and prevent family violence and disruption. Some of the services offered include parenting workshops, foster care and adoption, legal aid, and care and protective services. There is also a residential facility, the Rainbow Children's Home that provides care and protection to children that have been neglected, abused or abandoned. It has been operating beyond its capacity.

8.2 Demographics of Children

In 2001, there were 5,499 children living in the British Virgin Islands (Table 8.1). Those in the 0 to 4 age group accounted for 32.15 per cent of the children, while those in the 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 age groups accounted for 35.35 and 32.5 per cent, respectively. The girls (2,798) outnumbered the boys (2,701) and the sex difference was even greater among the children 10 to 14 years.

Table 8.1: Total Children by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group Of Children	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	5,499	100.0	2,701	49.12	2,798	50.88
0-4	1,768	100.0	888	50.23	880	49.77
5-9	1,944	100.0	962	49.49	982	50.51
10-14	1,787	100.0	851	47.62	936	52.38

As noted earlier in Chapter One, the proportion of children decreased during the intercensal period. They accounted for 27.9 per cent of the population in 1991 compared to 23.27 per cent in 2001. It is suspected that this decrease is mainly due to the high influx of persons in the working age population and to some extent a decline in the fertility rate.

8.3 Children in Households by Sex and Age of Head of Household

More children lived in male-headed households than in female-headed households. The 2001 census data indicate that 3,535 or 64.28 per cent of children lived in male-headed households (Table 8.2). The corresponding proportions are slightly higher among children 5 to 9 years (65.12 per cent) and slightly lower among the older children 10 to 14 years (62.95 per cent). The proportion of children living in female-headed households in 2001 (35.72 per cent) is six percentage points higher compared to 1991 (28.71 per cent), an indication of the growing trend in female-headed households.

Two of every three children lived in households where the head was in the 25 to 44 age group, while 26.57 per cent lived with heads that were in the 45 to 64 age group. An additional 5.09 per cent of children lived with an elderly head of households. It is suspected that those living with elderly head of household were grandchildren or other relatives or non-relatives.

Only 1.87 per cent of the children lived with a head of household that was a youth 15-24 years old. The corresponding rate is even higher for younger children 0 - 4 years (4.27 per cent) who lived with household heads.15-24 years old.

Table 8.2: Total Children by Age Group, and Sex of Head of Household, 2001

Age Group Of Children	Total		Male Head		Female Head	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	5,499	100.00	3,535	64.28	1,964	35.72
0-4	1,768	100.00	1,144	64.71	624	35.29
5-9	1,944	100.00	1,266	65.12	678	34.88
10-14	1,787	100.00	1,125	62.95	662	37.05

Table 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Children by Age Group and Sex, and Age Group of Head of Household, 2001

Age Group of Child	Children		Age Group of Head of Household			
	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total	5,499	100.00	1.87	66.47	26.57	5.09
0-4	1,768	100.00	4.24	68.83	22.45	4.47
5-9	1,944	100.00	1.03	69.70	24.38	4.89
10-14	1,787	100.00	0.45	60.60	33.02	5.93
Male Head	3,535	100.00	1.30	66.03	28.26	4.41
0-4	1,144	100.00	2.45	72.90	21.15	3.50
5-9	1,266	100.00	0.87	68.40	26.38	4.34
10-14	1,125	100.00	0.62	56.36	37.60	5.42
Female Head	1,964	100.00	2.90	67.26	23.52	6.31
0-4	624	100.00	7.53	61.38	24.84	6.25
5-9	678	100.00	1.33	72.12	20.65	5.90
10-14	662	100.00	0.15	67.82	25.23	6.80

Further analysis by the sex and age of the head of the household revealed that the proportion of children living with a female head of household was highest in the case of female heads in the 25 to 44 age group, (Table 8.3) when compared with corresponding proportions observed for female heads in the other age groups. Children 5 to 9 years who lived in female-headed households were more likely than those in the other age groups to live in a household headed by a female who was in the 25 to 44 age group. Furthermore, children 0 to 4 years who lived in female-headed households were more likely than those in other age groups to live in a household headed by a youth 15-24 years.

It should be noted that some of the female-headed households might have had a male spouse or partner who also lived in the household. Therefore, the female-headed household should not be equated with the single-female-headed household where the female lives on her own and does not have a live-in spouse or partner. Generally, a male-headed household is more likely than a female-headed household to have a spouse or partner living in that household.

8.4 School Attendance

Education is compulsory for children in the British Virgin Islands and the government provides free education for all. Overall, 4,131 children attended school (Table 8.4). This represents 75.12 per cent of all children, or gross enrolment of over 111 per cent of children in the school age population (5 to 14 years). A comparison of the attendance rate for boys and girls shows minimal difference in favour of the girls, 76.09 per cent compared to 74.12 per cent of the boys.

8.4.1 Children's School Attendance by Sex of Head of Household

Further analysis of school attendance of children and the sex of the head of household indicates that the attendance rate was higher for children in female-headed (77.24 per cent) compared to those in male-headed households (73.95 per cent), (Table 8.4). Girls who lived in female-headed households had the highest attendance rate (78.01 per cent), while boys living in male-headed households had the lowest attendance rate (72.80 per cent).

Table 8.4: Total Children Attending and Not Attending School by Sex of Children and by Sex of Head of Household, 2001

Attending School	Total		Male Head		Female Head	
	No. Children	%	No. Children	%	No. Children	%
Total	5,499	100.00	3,535	100.00	1,964	100.00
Yes	4,131	75.12	2,614	73.95	1,517	77.24
No	1,368	24.88	921	26.05	447	22.76
Male	2,701	100.00	1,724	100.00	977	100.00
Yes	2,002	74.12	1255	72.80	747	76.46
No	699	25.88	469	27.20	230	23.54
Female	2,798	100.00	1,811	100.00	987	100.00
Yes	2,129	76.09	1359	75.04	770	78.01
No	669	23.91	452	24.96	217	21.99

8.4.2 Children's School Attendance by Educational Attainment of Head of Household

The data on the level of education of the head of household and the school attendance rate of children indicate that the education level of the head of household had no impact on the school attendance rate (Table 8.5). Children who lived with heads of households with primary level education were as likely to attend school, as those that lived with heads who had a university degree, 76.29 per cent compared to 75.62 per cent respectively.

Interestingly, the lack of education for heads of households did not affect the attendance rate of children. Attendance rate was 76 per cent among children whose head of household had not completed any specific level of education. This rate is similar to that for children whose head of household had university level education. It may be that the heads of households with no education made even more efforts to ensure that their children get an education, which they were not able to get. When the head of household

had not completed any specific level of education, the females were more likely than male to have attended school.

Table 8.5: Total Children Attending and Not Attending School by Educational Level Attained by Head of Household, 2001

Educational Level Attained of Head of Household	Total	%	Attending School			
			Yes	%	No	%
Total	5,499	100.00	4,131	75.12	1,368	24.88
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	97	100.00	74	76.29	23	23.71
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	1,521	100.00	1156	76.00	365	24.00
Secondary	2,443	100.00	1813	74.21	630	25.79
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	489	100.00	373	76.28	116	23.72
University	607	100.00	459	75.62	148	24.38
Other	100	100.00	77	77.00	23	23.00
None	25	100.00	19	76.00	6	24.00
Not Stated	217	100.00	160	73.73	57	26.27
Male	2,701	100.00	2,002	74.12	699	25.88
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	53	100.00	39	73.58	14	26.42
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	727	100.00	553	76.07	174	23.93
Secondary	1,209	100.00	876	72.46	333	27.54
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	233	100.00	180	77.25	53	22.75
University	302	100.00	219	72.52	83	27.48
Other	46	100.00	41	89.13	5	10.87
None	17	100.00	11	64.71	6	35.29
Not Stated	114	100.00	83	72.81	31	27.19
Female	2,798	100.00	2,129	76.09	669	23.91
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	44	100.00	35	79.55	9	20.45
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	794	100.00	603	75.94	191	24.06
Secondary	1,234	100.00	937	75.93	297	24.07
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	256	100.00	193	75.39	63	24.61
University	305	100.00	240	78.69	65	21.31
Other	54	100.00	36	66.67	18	33.33
None	8	100.00	8	100.00	-	-
Not Stated	103	100.00	77	74.76	26	25.24

Table 8.6: Total Children Attending and Not Attending School by Occupational Status of Head of Household, 2001

Occupational Status of Head of Household	Total	%	Children Attending School			
			Yes	%	No	%
Total	5,499	100.00	4,131	75.12	1,368	24.88
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	535	100.00	414	77.38	121	22.62
Professionals	567	100.00	431	76.01	136	23.99
Technicians & Associate Professionals	777	100.00	619	79.67	158	20.33
Clerks	544	100.00	408	75.00	136	25.00
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales V	731	100.00	582	79.62	149	20.38
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	82	100.00	67	81.71	15	18.29
Craft & Related Trades Workers	956	100.00	690	72.18	266	27.82
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	264	100.00	189	71.59	75	28.41
Elementary Occupations	542	100.00	389	71.77	153	28.23
Not Working	390	100.00	254	65.13	136	34.87
Not Stated	111	100.00	88	79.28	23	20.72
Male	2,701	100.00	2,002	74.12	699	25.88
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	273	100.00	211	77.29	62	22.71
Professionals	263	100.00	192	73.00	71	27.00
Technicians & Associate Professionals	400	100.00	307	76.75	93	23.25
Clerks	268	100.00	200	74.63	68	25.37
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales V	373	100.00	285	76.41	88	23.59
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	40	100.00	36	90.00	4	10.00
Craft & Related Trades Workers	483	100.00	351	72.67	132	27.33
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	113	100.00	86	76.11	27	23.89
Elementary Occupations	251	100.00	174	69.32	77	30.68
Not Working	187	100.00	120	64.17	67	35.83
Not Stated	50	100.00	40	80.00	10	20.00
		-				
Female	2,798	100.00	2,129	76.09	669	23.91
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	262	100.00	203	77.48	59	22.52
Professionals	304	100.00	239	78.62	65	21.38
Technicians & Associate Professionals	377	100.00	312	82.76	65	17.24
Clerks	276	100.00	208	75.36	68	24.64
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales V	358	100.00	297	82.96	61	17.04
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	42	100.00	31	73.81	11	26.19
Craft & Related Trades Workers	473	100.00	339	71.67	134	28.33
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	151	100.00	103	68.21	48	31.79
Elementary Occupations	291	100.00	215	73.88	76	26.12
Not Working	203	100.00	134	66.01	69	33.99
Not Stated	61	100.00	48	78.69	13	21.31

8.4.3 Children's School Attendance by Occupational Status of Head of Household

The school attendance rate was 75.81 per cent for children whose head of household was working, and there was no difference for boys or girls (Table 8.6). Further analysis of the school attendance rate for children according to the occupation of the working head of household indicates that school attendance was lowest for children whose head of household was engaged in elementary occupation (71.77 per cent) or craft and related work (72.18 per cent), while the rate was highest for those children whose head of household worked as skilled agriculture and fishery workers (81.71 per cent), and as senior officials, managers and legislators (77.38 per cent).

Children who lived in households where the head was not working had a lower attendance rate (65.13 per cent) compared to children who lived in households where the head was working. The difference in attendance rate was minimal for boys and girls who lived in household where the head was not working, 64.17 per cent and 66.01 per cent, respectively. It is suspected that some of the children who did not attend school were working to contribute to the household income, especially those from households where the head was not working.

8.5 Children in Overcrowded Household

There were 3,200 or 59.19 per cent of children in overcrowded households[10] in 2001, with no difference in the percentage of boys and girls in this situation. However, children in the 5-9 age group were more likely than the other children to be living in overcrowded households (Table 8.7). In particular, girls in the 5-9 age group (66.33 per cent) were more likely than children in any other age-sex group to have been living in overcrowded households.

It is also suspected that the overcrowded households were comprised of extended family members and even non-relatives, given the high percentage of foreign-born persons living in the British Virgin Islands. Such persons are more likely to have sought

[10] Two or more persons per bedroom.

temporary living arrangements with existing households, situations that could pose additional risks for children.

Table 8.7: Percentage of of Children in Overcrowded Households by Age Group and Sex , 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	58.19	58.27	58.11
0-4	61.31	61.94	60.68
5-9	65.67	64.98	66.36
10-14	54.02	50.34	57.73

The high rate of 6 of every 10 children living in overcrowded households raises much concern about the impact that this has on children living in such situations. There is not sufficient research on the impact of overcrowding on children, especially in the Caribbean Region. However, it is suspected that overcrowded households could have a negative impact on children's educational attainment and health condition, as well as on their socialization.

8.6 Child Dependency Ratio

Overall, there were 34 children for every 100 persons in the 15-64 age group in 2001 (Table 8.8). This ratio is lower compared to 1991 when it was 41. Tortola had the highest rate (34) and Anagada the lowest rate (22) of child dependency.

This crude measure of the economic burden placed on the working-age population to care for children does not factor in the economic status of those persons in the working-age population. Therefore, all persons 15 to 64 years, whether employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, are included in the measure.

Table 8.8: Child Dependency and Child Worker Ratio by Administrative Division, 2001

Administrative Division	Age Group		Workers	Child Dependency Ratio	Child Worker Ratio
	0-14	15 -64			
Total	5,499	16,387	13,450	34	41
Tortola	4,671	13,594		34	
Virgin Gorda	737	2,322		32	
Jost Van Dyke	50	164		30	
Anagada	40	178		22	
Other Islands	1	70		1	
Yacht	-	59		0	

When only those persons who are employed are factored into the equation to give a more accurate picture of the economic dependency of children, the ratio is higher. The data revealed that there were 41 children for every 100 persons who had a job and were in the working-age population.

8.7 Children with Disability or Infirmity

There were 194 reported cases or 3.53 per cent of children with disabilities (Table 8.9). These cases were higher for boys (105) than for girls (85). However, the numbers represent similar rates of disability for boys (3.89 per cent) and girls (3.18 per cent). The rate of disability was highest among the older children 10-14 years, and particularly among boys in this age group. Their rate of disability was 5.52 per cent, which is two times higher than the rate among girls in the same age group (2.78 per cent).

There are opportunities for children with disability to be integrated in the regular school system or to attend the school for children with special needs. The Disability and Rehabilitative Services of the Social Development Department provides an early intervention program to children from birth to five years with disability.

The Audiological Services also provides hearing assessment for newborn and infants, pre-schoolers and school-aged children in order to identify problems that may interfere with their speech and language acquisition, their continued development, and their educational advancement (Community Health Services Annual Report 2006).

Table 8.9: Percentage of Children with Reported Disability and Infirmity by Sex and Age Group, 2001

Health Status	Age Group			
	Total	**0-4**	**5-9**	**10-14**
Total				
Disability	3.53	3.00	3.50	4.09
Infirmity	9.93	7.07	12.09	10.41
Male				
Disability	3.89	2.48	3.74	5.52
Infirmity	10.85	7.32	13.51	11.52
Female				
Disability	3.18	3.52	3.26	2.78
Infirmity	9.04	6.82	10.69	9.40

One in every 10 children was reported sick during the reference period, and again, boys were more likely than girls to have been reported as sick. Children in the 5-9 age group (12.09 per cent), and particularly the boys (13.52 per cent) were more likely to be sick than children in any of the other age-sex groups. The likelihood of illness among infants and children under 5 years was lower compared to that of the older children and was similar for boys and girls. One of the factors that might have contributed to this is the high immunization coverage of over 95 per cent.

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Chapter 9

Youth

9.1 Introduction

Youths are faced with some of the most challenging issues compared to other subgroups of the population. The issues are varied and include education, employment, sexual relationships and sexually-transmitted infections, teenage pregnancy, parenting, drug use, peer pressure, and family support. This Chapter presents a situational analysis of the youths with respect to their family structure, education, and employment. Information on other aspects of youth life is also presented, and comparison made with similar characteristic features of youths based on data from 1991.

9.2 The Demographics of Youths

In 2001, there were 3,280 youths 15 to 24 years in the population, with equal proportions being males and females (Table 9.1). Although the number of youths had increased by 1,039 during the 1991/2001 period, their share of the population decreased by 4.64 percentage points.

Table 9.1: Total Youths by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	3,280	100.00	1,640	50.00	1,640	50.00
15-19	1,546	100.00	783	50.65	763	49.35
20-24	1,734	100.00	857	49.42	877	50.58

The younger youths in the 15-19 age group accounted for 53.75 per cent of all youths, while those in the 20-24 age group accounted for the remaining 46.25 per cent. There was no difference in the sex composition for each of the two age groups of youths.

9.3 Youths in Households by Sex and Age of Head

The majority of youths (62.32 per cent) lived in households that had male heads (Table 9.2). This was the case for youths under-20 years as well as for those 20-24 years. Furthermore, most of the youths (44.85 per cent) lived in households that had heads who were in the 45-64 age group (Table 9.3). Youths in the15-19 age group were more likely than those in the 20-24 age group to have lived with a household head who was 45-64 years old.

Table 9.2: Total Youths by Age Group and by Sex of Head of Household, 2001

Age Group of Youth	Total		Male Head		Female Head	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	3,280	100.00	2,044	62.32	1,236	37.68
15-19	1,546	100.00	963	62.29	583	37.71
20-24	1,734	100.00	1081	62.34	653	37.66

Table 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Youth by Age Group, and Sex, and by Age Group of Head of Household, 2001

Age Group of Youth	Youth		Age Group of Head of Household			
	Total	%	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Total	3,280	100.00	11.65	37.59	44.85	5.91
15-19	1,546	100.00	1.75	43.92	48.32	6.02
20-24	1,734	100.00	20.47	31.95	41.75	5.82
Male	1,640	91.45	1.87	32.63	52.10	4.84
15-19	783	100.00	1.87	35.83	57.63	4.67
20-24	857	100.00	18.04	29.79	47.18	5.00
Female	1,640	100.00	13.67	45.79	32.85	7.69
15-19	763	100.00	1.54	57.29	32.93	8.23
20-24	877	100.00	24.50	35.53	32.77	7.20

Just 1.75 per cent of the youths 15-19 years lived in a household that had a youth as the head. However, one in every five youths in the 20-24 age group lived in a household with a youth as the head. For such youths, a larger proportion was observed among

females (24.5 per cent) than among males (18.04 per cent). It is suspected that most of them were the head of those households; thus providing additional evidence to support the growing trend towards female-headed households.

9.4 Youths School Attendance

The youth population has various avenues for furthering their education in the British Virgin Islands. There are the standard high schools, the vocational and technical school, and the community college. In 2001, 1,511 or 46.07 per cent of youth attended school (Table 9.4). The females (47.56 per cent) were more likely to have attended school compared to the males (44.57 per cent).

Table 9.4: Total Youths Attending and Not Attending School by Sex of Head of Household, 2001

Attending School	Total		Male Head		Female Head	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	3,280	100.00	2,044	100.00	1,236	100.00
Yes	1,511	46.07	949	46.43	562	45.47
No	1,769	53.93	1095	53.57	674	54.53
Male	1,640	100.00	1,092	100.00	548	100.00
Yes	731	44.57	481	44.05	250	45.62
No	909	55.43	611	55.95	298	54.38
Female	1,640	100.00	951	100.00	689	100.00
Yes	780	47.56	468	49.21	312	45.28
No	860	52.44	483	50.79	377	54.72

9.4.1 Youths School Attendance by Sex of Head of household

There was no difference in school attendance for youths who lived in households with male heads (46.43 per cent) compared with that of youths who lived in households with female heads (45.47 per cent). However, among female youths, school attendance was higher for those that lived households with a male head (49.21 per cent) compared to those who lived in households with female heads (45.28 per cent), while among the male youths, the sex of the household head appears to have had virtually no impact on school attendance (Table 9.4).

9.4.2 Youths School Attendance by Educational Attainment of Head of Household

The higher the educational level of the head of household, the higher was the likelihood that young persons would have been attending school. The majority of youths (56.33 per cent) who lived in households with a head who had a university degree, had been attending school, compared to 44.15 per cent in the case of those youths who lived in households with a head who had a maximum of 4-6 years of primary education, (Table 9.5). A head of household having a higher level primary or a secondary education did not have any impact on the school attendance level of youths. Attendance rates were similar, 44.15 per cent for youths who lived in households with a head who had 4-6 years of primary education, and 43.11 per cent for those lived in households with a head who had secondary education.

A higher percentage of female than male youths attended school for heads with 4-6 years of primary as well as for heads with secondary education. With respect to the former, the respective proportions were 46.7 per cent and 41.84 per cent. With respect to the latter, the respective proportions were 44.65 per cent and 41.43 per cent. Male youths who lived in households where the head had tertiary education, were more likely to have attended school compared to any other group of youths irrespective of their sex and educational attainment. There were only eight youths who lived in a household with a head who had not attained any level of education. All of them, except one attended school.

Table 9.5: Total Youths Attending and Not Attending School by Educational Level Attained by Head of Household, 2001

Educational Level Attained of Head of Household	Total	%	Attending School			
			Yes	%	No	%
Total	3,280	100.00	1,511	46.07	1,769	53.93
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	66	100.00	26	39.39	40	60.61
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	1,119	100.00	494	44.15	625	55.85
Secondary	1,422	100.00	613	43.11	809	56.89
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	238	100.00	141	59.24	97	40.76
University	245	100.00	138	56.33	107	43.67
Other	39	100.00	22	56.41	17	43.59
None	8	100.00	7	87.50	1	12.50
Not Stated	143	100.00	70	48.95	73	51.05
Male	1,640	100.00	731	44.57	909	55.43
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	36	100.00	11	30.56	25	69.44
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	588	100.00	246	41.84	342	58.16
Secondary	683	100.00	283	41.43	400	58.57
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	112	100.00	67	59.82	45	40.18
University	130	100.00	74	56.92	56	43.08
Other	23	100.00	17	73.91	6	26.09
None	2	100.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
Not Stated	66	100.00	32	48.48	34	51.52
Female	1,640	100.00	780	47.56	860	52.44
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	30	100.00	15	50.00	15	50.00
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	531	100.00	248	46.70	283	53.30
Secondary	739	100.00	330	44.65	409	55.35
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	126	100.00	74	58.73	52	41.27
University	115	100.00	64	55.65	51	44.35
Other	16	100.00	5	31.25	11	68.75
None	6	100.00	6	100.00	0	-
Not Stated	77	100.00	38	49.35	39	50.65

Table 9.6: Total Youth Attending and Not Attending School by Occupational Status of Head of Household, and Sex of Youth, 2001.

			Attending School			
	Total	**%**	**Yes**	**%**	**No**	**%**
Total	3,280	100.00	1,511	46.07	1,769	53.93
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	223	100.00	128	57.40	95	42.60
Professionals	273	100.00	149	54.58	124	45.42
Technicians & Associate Professionals	407	100.00	215	52.83	192	47.17
Clerks	323	100.00	140	43.34	183	56.66
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	510	100.00	214	41.96	296	58.04
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	44	100.00	16	36.36	28	63.64
Craft & Related Trades Workers	582	100.00	262	45.02	320	54.98
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	204	100.00	90	44.12	114	55.88
Elementary Occupations	318	100.00	130	40.88	188	59.12
Not Working	289	100.00	124	42.91	165	57.09
Not Stated	107	100.00	43	40.19	64	59.81
Male	1,640	100.00	731	44.57	909	55.43
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	126	100.00	70	55.56	56	44.44
Professionals	114	100.00	65	57.02	49	42.98
Technicians & Associate Professionals	216	100.00	105	48.61	111	51.39
Clerks	138	100.00	66	47.83	72	52.17
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	249	100.00	105	42.17	144	57.83
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	19	100.00	8	42.11	11	57.89
Craft & Related Trades Workers	322	100.00	139	43.17	183	56.83
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	93	100.00	40	43.01	53	56.99
Elementary Occupations	160	100.00	68	42.50	92	57.50
Not Working	153	100.00	52	33.99	101	66.01
Not Stated	50	100.00	13	26.00	37	74.00
Female	1,640	100.00	780	47.62	860	52.38
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	97	100.00	58	59.79	39	40.21
Professionals	159	100.00	84	52.83	75	47.17
Technicians & Associate Professionals	191	100.00	110	57.59	81	42.41
Clerks	185	100.00	74	40.00	111	60.00
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	261	100.00	109	41.76	152	58.24
Skilled Agriculture and Fishery Workers	25	100.00	8	32.00	17	68.00
Craft & Related Trades Workers	260	100.00	123	47.31	137	52.69
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	111	100.00	50	45.05	61	54.95
Elementary Occupations	158	100.00	62	39.24	96	60.76
Not Working	136	100.00	72	52.94	64	47.06
Not Stated	57	100.00	30	54.55	27	45.45

9.4.3 Youths School Attendance by Occupational Status of Head of Household

Youths school attendance was higher among those youths who lived in households with a head who worked (46.60 per cent) compared to those who did not live in such households (42.97 per cent), (Table 9.6). Further analysis by the various occupational status groups of household heads indicates that school attendance was highest for those youths who lived in households that had heads who were legislators, senior officials or managers. In such cases, 57.40 per cent of those youths attended school. The school attendance rate was also higher for youths who lived in households that had heads who worked as professionals (54.58 per cent) or as technical and associate professionals (52.83 per cent) as opposed to being workers in other occupational groups. Those youths who lived in households that had heads who worked as elementary and as agricultural workers, were the least likely to have attended school, the respective proportions being 40.88 per cent and 36.36 per cent.

Female youths who lived in households that had heads who worked as legislators, senior officials or managers were (59.79 per cent) more likely to have attended school (59.79 per cent) than those who would have lived in households that had heads in any of the other occupational groups. For youths who lived in households that had heads who worked in elementary occupations, males were more likely than females to have attended school. In such households, the school attendance rate among male youth was 42.50 per cent compared to 39.24 per cent for female youths. However, among youths who lived in households that had heads who were not working, females were more likely than males to have attended school, the respective proportions being 52.94 per cent and 33.99 per cent.

Whether youths lived in households that had heads who were engaged in lower level occupations or heads who did not work, there was very little difference in their school attendance rates. For youths that lived in households that had heads who worked as skilled agriculture and fishery workers, their rate of school attendance was even lower than that of youths who lived in households with heads who did not work. It should be noted that a head of household without a job does not mean that the household has no or

low income. Other members of the household could be employed and contributing to the household income or the household depends on remittances from abroad.

9.5 Economic Activity

In 2001, 1,549 or 47.23 per cent of the youths worked. The rate of employment was even higher among the older youths 20 to 24 years (76.87 per cent) compared to the younger youths 15 to19 years (13.97 per cent). In 1991, 81.05 per cent of the older youths and 31.67 per cent of the younger youths worked. It seems likely that such intercensal changes could be a function of young persons' greater desire to further their education and delay their entry into the labour force during the 1990s, this being especially so among the younger youths. The proportion that was employed was more than halved during that period. The comparative data on educational attainment show that among the older youths, 9.56 per cent had attained tertiary education at pre-university and university levels in 1991 compared to 13.2 per cent with similar credentials in 2001.

The overall proportion of male youths who worked was less than two percentage points higher than the proportion observed among female youths, 48.05 per cent and 46.4 per cent respectively (Tables 9.7a to Table 9c). However, male youths 20-24 years were more likely than youths any other age-sex group to have been working. While 79 per cent of all male youth 20-24 years were observed to have been working, the corresponding proportion among their female counterparts was 74.8 per cent.

The majority of the youths who worked, had secondary level education (68.17 per cent) while 8.46 per cent had pre-university and 3.87 per cent had a university education. As expected, the older youths 20-24 years who worked, were more likely than their younger counterparts 15-19 years to have had tertiary education at the pre-university or university levels, the respective proportions being 13.2 per cent and 6.95 per cent.

These figures on the education level of working youths classified according to their sex indicate that although males were more likely to have been working than their female

counterparts, females who worked appeared to be better educated than their male counterparts. The majority of them (84.1 per cent) had a secondary or higher education compared to 77.04 per cent among working male youths attaining similar credentials. These findings raise issues concerning equal pay for equal work.

As expected, the majority (76.83 per cent) of the 1,731 non-working youths were in the 15-19 age group. Since persons in this age group attend secondary or post secondary school, it is expected that most of them were still attending school and were not available for work. Nevertheless, there were others who neither attended school nor worked.

More than one half of the youths who were not working had a secondary or higher level of education. Those that had a secondary, pre-university or university level education accounted for 54.88 per cent of the non-working youth, and the corresponding rate was even higher among females (60.3 per cent), but lower among the males (49.3 per cent).

The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports has an employment programme that assists the youths in finding a job. The youths must apply and participate in a three-week training course before the job placement is made. The Department also offers an after school programme in music, arts and craft and sport, a summer programme, and skills training and mentorship. A draft Youth Policy has been developed but has not been adopted as yet.

Table 9.7a: Number and Percentage Distribution of Total Youth by Economic Activity and Educational Attainment, 2001

Educational Level	Total		Worked		Did not Work	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total 15 to 24	3,280	100.00	1,549	100.00	1,731	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	38	1.16	5	0.32	33	1.91
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	683	20.82	164	10.59	519	29.98
Secondary	1,936	59.02	1,056	68.17	880	50.84
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	174	5.30	131	8.46	43	2.48
University	87	2.65	60	3.87	27	1.56
Other	26	0.79	14	0.90	12	0.69
None	20	0.61	3	0.19	17	0.98
Not Stated	316	9.63	116	7.49	200	11.55
Total 15 to 19	1,546	100.00	216	100.00	1,330	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	31	2.01	2	0.93	29	2.18
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	489	31.63	29	13.43	460	34.59
Secondary	815	52.72	147	68.06	668	50.23
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	25	1.62	13	6.02	12	0.90
University	7	0.45	2	0.93	5	0.38
Other	6	0.39	-	-	6	0.45
None	14	0.91	-	-	14	1.05
Not Stated	159	10.28	23	10.65	136	10.23
Total 20 to 24	1,734	100.0	1,333	100.00	401	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	7	0.40	3	0.23	4	1.00
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	194	11.19	135	10.13	59	14.71
Secondary	1121	64.65	909	68.19	212	52.87
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	149	8.59	118	8.85	31	7.73
University	80	4.61	58	4.35	22	5.49
Other	20	1.15	14	1.05	6	1.50
None	6	0.35	3	0.23	3	0.75
Not Stated	157	9.05	93	6.98	64	15.96

Table 9.7b: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Youth by Economic Activity and Educational Attainment, 2001

Educational Level	Total		Worked		Did not Work	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male 15 to 24 years	1,640	100.00	788	100.00	852	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	24	1.46	2	0.25	22	2.58
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	419	25.55	125	15.86	294	34.51
Secondary	926	56.46	531	67.39	395	46.36
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	72	4.39	56	7.11	16	1.88
University	29	1.77	20	2.54	9	1.06
Other	9	0.55	5	0.63	4	0.47
None	14	0.85	0	-	14	1.64
Not Stated	147	8.96	49	6.22	98	11.50
Male 15 to 19 years	783	100.00	111	100.00	672	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	19	2.43	-	-	19	2.83
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	279	35.63	20	18.02	259	38.54
Secondary	375	47.89	73	65.77	302	44.94
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	7	0.89	4	3.60	3	0.45
University	3	0.38	1	0.90	2	0.30
Other	2	0.26	-	-	2	0.30
None	12	1.53	-	-	12	1.79
Not Stated	86	10.98	13	11.71	73	10.86
Male 20 to 24 years	857	100.00	677	100.00	180	100
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	5	0.58	2	0.30	3	1.67
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	140	16.34	105	15.51	35	19.44
Secondary	551	64.29	458	67.65	93	51.67
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	65	7.58	52	7.68	13	7.22
University	26	3.03	19	2.81	7	3.89
Other	7	0.82	5	0.74	2	1.11
None	2	0.23	-	-	2	1.11
Not Stated	61	7.12	36	5.32	25	13.89

Table 9.7c: Percentage Distribution of F emale Youth by Economic Activity and Educational Attainment, 2001

	Total		Worked		Did not Work	
Educational Level	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Female 15 to 24 years	1,640	100.00	761	100.00	879	100.00
Primary Grade (1 -3 Years)	14	0.85	3	0.39	11	1.25
Primary Grade (4 -6 Years)	264	16.10	39	5.12	225	25.60
Secondary	1,010	61.59	525	68.99	485	55.18
Pre-University/Post Se condary/College	102	6.22	75	9.86	27	3.07
University	58	3.54	40	5.26	18	2.05
Other	17	1.04	9	1.18	8	0.91
None	6	0.37	3	0.39	3	0.34
Not Stated	169	10.30	67	8.80	102	11.60
Female 15 to 19 years	763	100.00	105	100.00	658	100.00
Primary Grade (1 -3 Years)	12	1.57	2	1.90	10	1.52
Primary Grade (4 -6 Years)	210	27.52	9	8.57	201	30.55
Secondary	440	57.67	74	70.48	366	55.62
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	18	2.36	9	8.57	9	1.37
University	4	0.52	1	0.95	3	0.46
Other	4	0.52	-	-	4	0.61
None	2	0.26	-	-	2	0.30
Not Stated	73	9.57	10	9.52	63	9.57
Female 20 to 24 years	877	100.00	656	100.00	221	100.00
Primary Grade (1 -3 Years)	2	0.23	1	0.15	1	0.45
Primary Grade (4 -6 Years)	54	6.16	30	4.57	24	10.86
Secondary	570	64.99	451	68.75	119	53.85
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	84	9.58	66	10.06	18	8.14
University	54	6.16	39	5.95	15	6.79
Other	13	1.48	9	1.37	4	1.81
None	4	0.46	3	0.46	1	0.45
Not Stated	96	10.95	57	8.69	39	17.65

Chapter 10

The Elderly

10.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents a situational analysis of the elderly (persons 65 years or older) in the British Virgin Islands based on the 2001 Census. The following analyses focus on observations from the standpoint of their marital status, living arrangement, economic activity and livelihood, disability and illness, and their exposure to crime. The population of the British Virgin Islands had 1,275 persons that were 65 years or older. This figure represents an increase of 367 elderly persons compared to 1991. However, the elderly's share of the population remained the same at 5.6 per cent.

10.2 The Elderly, Their Marital Status and Relationships

Data on the martial status of the elderly indicate that one half of them were legally married, 23.69 per cent widowed, and 14.51 per cent were not in union (Table 10.1). There was an additional 6.2 per cent that were also not in union but were still legally married, legally separated or divorced. Common law union was uncommon among the elderly, with 3.37 per cent of them living in this type of arrangement.

Elderly males were more likely to be married (62.18 per cent) or living in common-law union (5.03 per cent), compared to elderly females (39.30 per cent married and 1.82 per cent in common-law union). On the other hand, elderly females (33.84 per cent) were more likely than elderly males (12.82 per cent) to have been widowed. They were also more likely than the males to have not been in a union, 17.30 per cent and 11.53 per cent respectively.

Table 10.1. Total Elderly (Aged 65+) by Marital/Union Status and Sex, 2001

Marital/Union Status	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,275	100.00	616	100.00	659	100.00
Legally Married	642	50.35	383	62.18	259	39.30
Common Law union	43	3.37	31	5.03	12	1.82
Visiting Partner	3	0.24	1	0.16	2	0.30
Married But Not in Union	26	2.04	14	2.27	12	1.82
Legally Separated	7	0.55	6	0.97	1	0.15
Widowed and Not in Union	302	23.69	79	12.82	223	33.84
Divorced and Not in Union	46	3.61	22	3.57	24	3.64
Not in a Union	185	14.51	71	11.53	114	17.30
Don't Know/Not Stated	21	1.65	9	1.46	12	1.82

These figures are in the expected direction, especially since men tend to die at a younger age than women, on the average, leaving a higher proportion of widows. Furthermore, the likelihood of elderly men getting married to younger women is higher than elderly women getting married to younger men. This is reflected in the high rate of legally married elderly males compared to elderly married females.

10.3 The Elderly and Their Living Arrangements

One in every three elderly persons lived alone. They were more likely to have this type of living arrangement than to have lived with other persons in the same household. This high incidence of independent living is an indication of the elderly having the ability to care for themselves. Those who lived with other household members were more likely to live in two or three-person households (38.51 per cent) than to have lived in bigger households with four or more persons (28.47 per cent), (Table 10.2).

Elderly males (38.15 per cent) were more likely than elderly females (28.22 per cent) to have lived independently on their own. Furthermore, elderly males (75 per cent) were

also more likely than elderly females (68.28 per cent) to have lived in smaller households of three or fewer persons.

Table 10.2: Total Elderly (Aged 65+) by Household Size and Sex, 2001

Household Size	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,275	100.00	616	100.00	659	100.00
One	421	33.02	235	38.15	186	28.22
Two	274	21.49	131	21.27	143	21.70
Three	217	17.02	96	15.58	121	18.36
Four	120	9.41	52	8.44	68	10.32
Five	89	6.98	38	6.17	51	7.74
Six	41	3.22	15	2.44	26	3.95
Seven	36	2.82	18	2.92	18	2.73
Eight+	77	6.04	31	5.03	46	6.98

These figures indicate the decline in the cultural practice of having elderly parents living in the same household as one of their children. Furthermore, the cultural practice of having grandparents caring for children, which could be evident in the larger households that have elderly persons, seems to be dying.

10.4 The Elderly and Type of Housing Tenure

The majority of the elderly (85.88 per cent) lived in owner-occupied dwelling units, and the corresponding rates were 87.66 per cent and 84.22 per cent for males and females respectively (Table 10.3). These figures suggest that in some cases where elderly persons were living with two or more persons, they could have been the owners of dwelling units but although they were living with others, they were not fully dependent since they would have had a stake in the dwelling unit as a tangible asset.

Table 10.3: Total Elderly (Aged 65+) by Type of Tenure of Dwelling Unit and Sex, 2001

Type of Ownership	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,275	100.00	616	100.00	659	100.00
Owned	1,095	85.88	540	87.66	555	84.22
Rented-Private	116	9.10	46	7.47	70	10.62
Rented Govt	2	0.16	-	0.00	2	0.30
Leased	1	0.08	1	0.16	-	0.00
Rent-free	39	3.06	18	2.92	21	3.19
Other	4	0.31	2	0.32	2	0.30
DK/NS	18	1.41	9	1.46	9	1.37

10.5 Economic Activity and Source of Livelihood

The compulsory age of retirement from the public service is at age 55 years, but the private sector does not have a terminal age for retirement. Therefore, a person is not considered an elderly until 10 years after retirement from the public service. There were 361 or 28.32 per cent of the elderly that still worked. As expected, more elderly males (229) than females (132) reported that they worked (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: Total Elderly (Aged 65+) by Economic Activity and Sex, 2001

Economic Activity	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,275	100.00	616	100.00	659	100.00
Worked	361	28.31	229	37.18	132	20.03
Did Not Work	914	71.69	387	62.82	527	79.97

Table 10.4a: Number of Elderly (Aged 65+) by Source of Livelihood and Sex, 2001

Source of Livelihood	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pension	158	12.39	85	13.80	73	11.08
Oversees Pension	181	14.20	103	16.72	78	11.84
Investment	206	16.16	127	20.62	79	11.99
Overseas Remittances	1	0.08	-	0.00	1	0.15
Savings	186	14.59	113	18.34	73	11.08
Employment	305	23.92	191	31.01	114	17.30
Disability Benefits	11	0.86	7	1.14	4	0.61
Unemployment Benefits	1	0.08	-	0.00	1	0.15
Social Security Payments	367	28.78	200	32.47	167	25.34
Other Public Assistance	46	3.61	19	3.08	27	4.10
Local Contributions	16	1.25	3	0.49	13	1.97
Overseas Contributions	7	0.55	2	0.32	5	0.76
Spouse	93	7.29	9	1.46	84	12.75
Children	306	24.00	74	12.01	232	35.20
Parents	5	0.39	2	0.32	3	0.46
Guardians	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Other	108	8.47	51	8.28	57	8.65
Not Stated	87	6.82	52	8.44	35	5.31

When asked what their source of livelihood was, Table 10.4a shows that the three most common sources stated by the elderly were social security Payment (28.78 per cent), children (24 per cent) and employment (23.92 per cent). Among the elderly males, social security payment (32.47 per cent), employment (31.01 per cent) and investment (20.62 per cent) were their main means of livelihood, while the elderly females mainly depended on support from their children (35.20 per cent), social security payment (25.34 per cent), and employment (17.30 per cent).

Additional information from the Social Security Board 2000 Annual Report indicates that at the end of that year, 434 persons receiving Age Pension. The amount paid weekly per person was $55.13. It is suspected that most of the elderly who received this payment

from the Social Security Board used it to supplement a pension or monies from another source of livelihood, since the amount is not sufficient to adequately sustain them.
Approximately 31 per cent of the elderly depended on savings or investment as their means of livelihood. The males were far more likely than the females to have depended on these sources, 38.96 per cent compared to 23.07 per cent. This is generally expected, especially since traditional gender patterns pertaining to labour force participation, would have enhanced the exercise of savings and investment options of older males to a much greater extent than had been the case for their female counterparts.

A little more than one quarter of the elderly (26.59 per cent) depended on pension, local or oversees, as their main means of livelihood. Elderly males (30.52 per cent) depended on this source more so than the elderly female (22.92 per cent). Female labour force participation, especially in the government service, was much lower than that for males, when the elderly were in the working age population. Therefore, it is expected that the elderly males would have had more access to a pension. The low female labour force participation during their productive years also contributed to a limited means of livelihood for elderly females.

There was an equal proportion (24 per cent) of the elderly that depended on employment or on their children for their livelihood. Males were more likely than females to have depended on employment, 31.01 per cent compared to 17.3 per cent respectively. These figures are lower compared to that of those who stated that they worked. Therefore, this suggests that although the elderly might have had a job, they did not consider it their main source of livelihood and still depended on other sources. As noted above, support from children was the main source of livelihood for elderly females (35 per cent). The elderly males (12.01 per cent) were far less likely to have depended on their children for their livelihood.

Only a small percentage of the elderly depended on their spouse (7.29 per cent) for their livelihood. As expected, the proportion was higher among females (12.75 per cent) compared to the males (1.46 per cent). Many of the elderly females who depended on

their spouse for their livelihood probably had never worked before and always depended on their spouse.

10.6 Disability and Illness

One in every four elderly persons reported that they had a disability. Most of them with a disability stated that they had impairment associated with sight (23.51 per cent), lower limb (19.75 per cent) and, hearing (10.66 per cent) (Table 10.5). Elderly males were more likely that the females to have sight disability, while elderly females were more likely the males to have lower limb disability. There was virtually no difference in the proportion of elderly males and females with hearing disability.

Table 10.5: Total Elderly (Aged 65+) Reporting Disability by Type of Disability, 2001

Type of Disability	Total		Male		le	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	319	100.00	144	100.00	175	100.00
Sight	75	23.51	36	25.00	39	22.29
Hearing	34	10.66	15	10.42	19	10.86
Speech	26	8.15	14	9.72	12	6.86
Upper Limb	22	6.90	11	7.64	11	6.29
Lower Limb	63	19.75	27	18.75	36	20.57
Neck and Spine	21	6.58	12	8.33	9	5.14
Slowness to Learn	14	4.39	4	2.78	10	5.71
Behavioural	14	4.39	5	3.47	9	5.14
Other	29	9.09	12	8.33	17	9.71
Not Stated	21	6.58	8	5.56	13	7.43

The three leading chronic illness reported by the elderly were Arthritis, Hypertension and Diabetes (Table 10.6). There were 372 or 30.82 per cent of them who reported that they had Arthritis. Elderly females (30.42 per cent) were more likely than elderly males (31.42 per cent) to have reported having Arthritis. Hypertension affected 369 of 30.57 per cent of them. A higher proportion of elderly female (32.36 per cent) than males (27.93 per cent) was observed to have reported hypertension as a chronic illness that

affected them. Diabetes, the third leading chronic illness affected 19.06 per cent of the elderly. More elderly females (19.31 per cent) than males (18.69 per cent) reported having Diabetes.

Table 10.6: Total Elderly (Aged 65+) Reporting Illness by Type of Illness and Sex, 2001

Type of Illness	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,207	100.00	487	100.00	720	100.00
Sickle Cell Anaemia	2	0.17	-	-	2	0.28
Arthritis	372	30.82	153	31.42	219	30.42
Asthma	23	1.91	15	3.08	8	1.11
Diabetes	230	19.06	91	18.69	139	19.31
Hypertension	369	30.57	136	27.93	233	32.36
Heart Disease	81	6.72	38	7.80	43	5.97
Stroke	37	3.07	12	2.46	25	3.47
Kidney Disease	3	0.25	1	0.21	2	0.28
Cancer	21	1.74	9	1.85	12	1.67
HIV	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lupus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	2	0.17	2	0.41	-	-
None	59	4.89	27	5.54	32	4.44
Not Stated	8	0.66	3	0.62	5	0.69

10.7 Insurance Coverage

The majority (67.29 per cent) of the elderly did not have health insurance coverage and the elderly females (69.35 per cent) were more likely than their male counterparts (65.1 per cent) to have had no coverage (Table 10.8). This means that the noteworthy numbers from among the elderly would have had difficulty accessing specialized health care that could be expensive and require insurance to help meet the cost.

Table 10.7: Total Elderly (65+) by Insurance Coverage and Sex, 2001

Covered by Insurance	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,275	100.00	616	100.00	659	100.00
Yes	331	25.96	171	27.76	160	24.28
No	858	67.29	401	65.10	457	69.35
Don't Know	86	6.75	44	7.14	42	6.37

10.8 Crime against the Elderly

Crime against the elderly was minimal in the British Virgin Islands, with 24 or 2 per cent of them reported that they were victims of crime. There were more males than females that reported being victims of crime.

10.9 Services for the Elderly

The British Virgin Islands does not have a Policy on Older Persons. However, the Government provides basic services specifically for older persons. The Elderly Services Division of the Social Development Department offers homecare services, recreational programmes, meals and education to the elderly. Furthermore, certain supermarkets offer special 7 percent discount to the elderly. The elderly also benefit from discounts from certain pharmacies and eye care specialists.

Chapter 11

Gender and Development Issues

11.1 Introduction

In 1992, the Government of the British Virgin Islands in recognising the need to address the social and economic development issues facing women established the Women's Desk in the Office of the Chief Minister. Nine years later in 2001, the Women's Desk was renamed the Office of Gender Affairs, which reflects its expanded mandate and its focus on women and men.

The main goals of the Office of Gender Affairs are to prevent and reduce domestic violence, to safeguard and promote health of men and women and to lobby for women's political and economic empowerment. The Government is a signatory to several international conventions including the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Violence against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform of Action which was developed at the Fourth World Conference on Women.

The *Domestic Violence Act of 1985* is one of the major legislations addressing gender issues, and there has been at least one study that has focused on this issue. There are plans to conduct further studies that would address the issues related to the marginalization of men, and to support policies aimed at enhancing men's role within the family, reducing male underachievement in school and at reducing criminality among men. Women's political involvement has been limited to few positions in the legislature. In addition, they have occupied few key positions in the judiciary and public service. Nevertheless, the Office of Gender Affairs recognizes the need to lobby for the strengthening in women's capacity to participate fully at all levels

This chapter presents gender and development issues in the British Virgin Islands based upon an analysis of data from the 2001 census and makes comparison with the

corresponding issues based upon analyses of the 1991. Particular attention is paid to gender issues in health, education and labour force participation for the 15 to 44 years age group.

11.2 Demographic and Gender Issues

Women traditionally have had higher life expectancy and have outnumbered the men in the British Virgin Islands. However, the 2001 Census data revealed that men have outnumbered the women, while life expectancy of women continued to be higher than that of the men. Although women were less likely than men to be heads of households, the data indicated that the percentage of households headed by women had increased since 1991.

A higher percentage of women compared to men, were affiliated religious organizations. This is expected considering women's role in instilling moral and spiritual values in the home. The percentage of men that stated that they were not affiliated to a religious denomination (8.70 per cent) was more than two times higher when compared to corresponding proportions for the women, (4.11 per cent), (Table 2.3).

11.3 Health and Gender Issues

Women were more likely than men to report an illness or disability or to have had their illness diagnosed by a medical professional. The women were also more likely to visit a pharmacy. This raises serious concerns for the health of men, especially since unreported and untreated health conditions could lead to more complicated health problems.

Only a small proportion of the population reported that they accessed a family planning clinic and the corresponding rate for women was higher compared to men. Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues are still generally considered to be women's issues, despite the efforts in introducing SRH education in the school curriculum, and the campaigns to get more men involved in the SRH issues.

There has been a feminization of the HIV/AIDS in the British Virgin Islands. Data from the National Aids Programme have indicated that the number of HIV cases among females has been increasing and that there were as many females as males in new HIV cases. This has serious implications for SRH issues, and the government has responded with several programmes to address such issues. A special programme on voluntary testing for HIV/AIDS among pregnant women was introduced at the Maternal and Child Health clinics.

Although more men worked and therefore were more likely to have insurance when compared to women, the latter was not the case. In 2001, 53.7 per cent of women aged 15 to 44 years had insurance compared to 49.9 per cent of men. It is suspected that women who did not work, had insurance as dependents of their spouses.

11.4 Education, Labour Force Participation and Gender Issues

The 1980s was considered the decade of women. Strides that women have made over the past decades became more evident, with more women joining the labour force and demanding equal pay for equal work, and excelling in academia. The British Virgin Islands has an Equal Pay Act that stipulates that it is illegal to discriminate against anyone because of their sex, and that men and women should receive equal pay for same or similar work.

In 2001, 72.96 per cent of women 15 years or older worked. This is a slight increase compared to 1991 when 55.9 per cent worked. The proportion among men was higher, 80.96 per cent. However, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of men who were employed when compared to the corresponding proportion for 1991 (83.7 per cent).

Men generally joined the labour force at a younger age than women. However, the data revealed that young men and women in the 15 to 24 years age group accounted for almost equal proportions of the men and women who had been working. Many of them in this age group were probably still attending school.

Table 11.1: Total Adults Aged 15 years and over that Worked, by Age Group and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	13,522	100.00	7,009	100.00	6,513	100.00
15-24	1,549	11.46	788	11.24	761	11.68
25-44	8,065	59.64	4064	57.98	4001	61.43
45-64	3,547	26.23	1928	27.51	1619	24.86
65+	361	2.67	229	3.27	132	2.03

Note: Total employed in Table 11.1 does not agree with the Total employed in Table 2.8 (12859).

The majority of working women and men had a secondary or higher level of education, 79 per cent and 72.55 per cent respectively (Table 11.2). There was negligible difference for those with secondary level education. However, a higher percentage of working women compared to men had post-secondary level education. One in every four women compared to one in every five men who worked, had achieved this higher level of education.

Further analysis indicates that the sex ratio was 80 for those in the 25 to 44 years age group with a post-secondary education, and 66 for those in the 15 to 24 years age group with the same level of education. Although some of the youth might have still been continuing their education while they work, these figures are indicative of a widening of the education gap that could largely be due to temporal gendered responses to a range of social stimuli.

Table 11.2: Total Adults Aged 15-44 years that Worked, by Educational Attainment, Age group and Sex, 2001

Level of Education	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	9,614	100.00	4,852	100.00	4,762	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	104	1.08	70	1.44	34	0.71
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	1,588	16.52	974	20.07	614	12.89
Secondary	5,018	52.19	2,524	52.02	2,494	52.37
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	1,059	11.02	442	9.11	617	12.96
University	1,205	12.53	554	11.42	651	13.67
Other	128	1.33	65	1.34	63	1.32
None	34	0.35	20	0.41	14	0.29
Not Stated	478	4.97	203	4.18	275	5.77
15 -24 Years	1,549	100.00	788	100.00	761	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	5	0.32	2	0.25	3	0.39
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	164	10.59	125	15.86	39	5.12
Secondary	1,056	68.17	531	67.39	525	68.99
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	131	8.46	56	7.11	75	9.86
University	60	3.87	20	2.54	40	5.26
Other	14	0.90	5	0.63	9	1.18
None	3	0.19	0	-	3	0.39
Not Stated	116	7.49	49	6.22	67	8.80
25 - 44 Years	8,065	100.00	4,064	100.00	4,001	100.0
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	99	1.23	68	1.67	31	0.77
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	1,424	17.66	849	20.89	575	14.37
Secondary	3,962	49.13	1993	49.04	1969	49.21
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	928	11.51	386	9.50	542	13.55
University	1,145	14.20	534	13.14	611	15.27
Other	114	1.41	60	1.48	54	1.35
None	31	0.38	20	0.49	11	0.27
Not Stated	362	4.49	154	3.79	208	5.20

Table 11.3: Total Adults Aged 15-44 years that Worked, by Educational Qualification, Age group and Sex, 2001

Level of Education	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	9,614	100.00	4,852	100.00	4,762	100.00
School Leaving	1,168	12.15	626	12.90	542	11.38
GCE O' Levels or CXC	781	8.12	336	6.92	445	9.34
High School Diploma	2,328	24.21	1,096	22.59	1,232	25.87
GCE 'A' Levels	72	0.75	42	0.87	30	0.63
Under-Graduate Degree	66	0.69	23	0.47	43	0.90
Other Diploma	289	3.01	152	3.13	137	2.88
Associate Degree	344	3.58	113	2.33	231	4.85
Professional Certificate	352	3.66	165	3.40	187	3.93
Bachelor's Degree	779	8.10	338	6.97	441	9.26
Post Graduate Diploma	70	0.73	33	0.68	37	0.78
Higher Degree	181	1.88	90	1.85	91	1.91
Other	158	1.64	76	1.57	82	1.72
None	2,593	26.97	1,529	31.51	1,064	22.3
Not Stated	433	4.50	233	4.80	200	4.2
15 -24 Years	1,549	100.00	788	100.00	761	100.00
School Leaving	215	13.88	121	15.36	94	12.35
GCE O' Levels or CXC	233	15.04	100	12.69	133	17.48
High School Diploma	523	33.76	235	29.82	288	37.84
GCE 'A' Levels	5	0.32	3	0.38	2	0.26
Under-Graduate Degree	2	0.13	1	0.13	1	0.13
Other Diploma	17	1.10	10	1.27	7	0.92
Associate Degree	61	3.94	23	2.92	38	4.99
Professional Certificate	26	1.68	12	1.52	14	1.84
Bachelor's Degree	41	2.65	14	1.78	27	3.55
Post Graduate Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	30	1.94	16	2.03	14	1.84
None	341	22.01	223	28.30	118	15.51
Not Stated	55	3.55	30	3.81	25	3.29
25 - 44 Years	8,065	100.00	4,064	100.00	4,001	100.00
School Leaving	953	11.82	505	12.43	448	11.20
GCE O' Levels or CXC	548	6.79	236	5.81	312	7.80
High School Diploma	1,805	22.38	861	21.19	944	23.59
GCE 'A' Levels	67	0.83	39	0.96	28	0.70
Under-Graduate Degree	64	0.79	22	0.54	42	1.05
Other Diploma	272	3.37	142	3.49	130	3.25
Associate Degree	283	3.51	90	2.21	193	4.82
Professional Certificate	326	4.04	153	3.76	173	4.32
Bachelor's Degree	738	9.15	324	7.97	414	10.35
Post Graduate Diploma	70	0.87	33	0.81	37	0.92
Higher Degree	181	2.24	90	2.21	91	2.27
Other	128	1.59	60	1.48	68	1.70
None	2,252	27.92	1306	32.14	946	23.64
Not Stated	378	4.69	203	5.00	175	4.37

Working women (22.34 per cent) were less likely than working men (31.51 per cent) to have not achieved any level of certification. . Among those in the 25 to 44 years age group the sex ratio was 138 compared to 189 for those in 15 to 24 years age group. These results are also indicative of the widening of the gap.

The higher educational attainment that the women achieved also translated into higher educational qualification than the men. One quarter of the working women achieved post secondary level certification or diploma compared to 18.83 per cent of the working men (Table 11.3).

The opportunities for pursuing secondary or higher level of education have increased over the past two decades. Furthermore, additional training programmes that offer professional certificates have given many older women and men the opportunity to return to school and get certification in a particular skill. Overall, these figures reflect the results of the efforts that women had to make to improve their educational qualification and be prepared for the competitive world of work. Their efforts have surpassed that of the men who have now fallen behind. However, there is no indication of the extent to which improvements in women's educational qualifications is impacting the type of occupation and income that women receive compared to male and whether the higher educational qualifications place them at an advantage of getting the higher level jobs.

Most of the economic activities of the British Virgin Islands are in service sector industries and consequently, the majority of the employed persons work in this sector. Traditionally, women were more likely to work in the service sector industries compared to other sectors, and were also more likely than men to have worked in this sector. However, the women made a slight inroad into the primary and secondary sectors increasing their proportion in these sectors from 5.5 per cent in 1991 to 6.53 per cent in 2001. Meanwhile, there was a shift in men's participation in primary and secondary sector activities to more service sector activities. Their proportion in primary and secondary sector activities decreased from 37.1 per cent in 1991 to 25.45 per cent in 2001.

Table 11.4: Total Employed Adults Aged 15 - 44 years by Industry, Age group and Sex, 2001

Industry	Total		15 to 24		25-44	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	9,614	100.00	1,549	100.00	8,065	100.00
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	207	2.15	19	1.23	188	2.33
Fishing	335	3.48	41	2.65	294	3.65
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	87	0.90	6	0.39	81	1.00
Construction	917	9.54	126	8.13	791	9.81
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,099	11.43	202	13.04	897	11.12
Hotels & Restaurants	1,747	18.17	237	15.30	1,510	18.72
Transport, Storage & Communications	593	6.17	120	7.75	473	5.86
Financial Intermediation	663	6.90	188	12.14	475	5.89
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	709	7.37	130	8.39	579	7.18
Public Administration & Social Security	1,055	10.97	189	12.20	866	10.74
Education	430	4.47	40	2.58	390	4.84
Health & Social Work	207	2.15	15	0.97	192	2.38
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	344	3.58	39	2.52	305	3.78
Private Households with Employed Persons	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
Not Stated	1,221	12.70	197	12.72	1,024	12.70
Male	4,852	100.00	788	100.00	4,064	100.00
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	64	1.32	10	1.27	54	1.33
Fishing	226	4.66	27	3.43	199	4.90
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	76	1.57	3	0.38	73	1.80
Construction	869	17.91	121	15.36	748	18.41
Wholesale & Retail Trade	520	10.72	108	13.71	412	10.14
Hotels & Restaurants	679	13.99	89	11.29	590	14.52
Transport, Storage & Communications	408	8.41	82	10.41	326	8.02
Financial Intermediation	198	4.08	56	7.11	142	3.49
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	377	7.77	70	8.88	307	7.55
Public Administration & Social Security	537	11.07	98	12.44	439	10.80
Education	104	2.14	14	1.78	90	2.21
Health & Social Work	48	0.99	1	0.13	47	1.16
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	149	3.07	16	2.03	133	3.27
Private Households with Employed Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	597	12.30	93	11.80	504	12.40
Female	4,762	100.00	761	100.00	4,001	100.00
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	143	3.00	9	1.18	134	3.35
Fishing	109	2.29	14	1.84	95	2.37
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	11	0.23	3	0.39	8	0.20
Construction	48	1.01	5	0.66	43	1.07
Wholesale & Retail Trade	579	12.16	94	12.35	485	12.12
Hotels & Restaurants	1,068	22.43	148	19.45	920	22.99
Transport, Storage & Communications	185	3.88	38	4.99	147	3.67
Financial Intermediation	465	9.76	132	17.35	333	8.32
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	332	6.97	60	7.88	272	6.80
Public Administration & Social Security	518	10.88	91	11.96	427	10.67
Education	326	6.85	26	3.42	300	7.50
Health & Social Work	159	3.34	14	1.84	145	3.62
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	195	4.09	23	3.02	172	4.30
Private Households with Employed Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Stated	624	13.10	104	13.67	520	13.00

The increase of men's participation in service sector activities would pose more competition for women entering the labour force. The women now have to compete with men for these service sector jobs that were usually occupied by women. This is probably one of the reasons why women are furthering their education much more so than the men so that they are more equipped to face the competition.

There were 94 men and 76 women aged 15 to 44 years who looked for work or were available to work (Table 11.5). This resulted in a low unemployment rate of 1.35 and 1.15 per cent respectively. The unemployed women, were more likely than the men to have a higher level of education, 73.68 per cent compared to 63.83 per cent with secondary or higher level education. Those with university degree accounted for 5.26 per cent of the unemployed women and 2.13 per cent of the unemployed men.

It is thought that with the low unemployment rate and the high level of education among the unemployed that most of the unemployed persons were not unemployed for a long period and were in transition between jobs. The British Virgin Islands does not have a system in place where one could register as unemployed, or receive unemployment benefits. Those looking for work must check the advertisements or depend on referrals.

In 2001, there were 412 women aged 15 to 44 years that were engaged in home duties (Table 11.6). Women have traditionally been "stay-at-home moms" who usually take care of the family, while the men go out to work. The number of men engaged in home duties was much lower (59).

The majority of women that were engaged in home duties had secondary or higher level education. Almost 15 per cent of them had university degree, 11.65 per cent had pre-university and 46.12 per cent had high school level education. The men mainly had high school level education. It could be argued that there is no need to have these high levels of education if the intention is to become a housewife or "stay-at-home man". However, having achieved this level of education could equip the person in better managing the household and assisting the children with their assignments. The shift in housewives

with higher education is evident in the data where among those 25 to 44 years, 71.39 per cent had secondary or higher level education, while among the younger housewives 79.66 per cent of them had this level of educational.

The high percentage of women engaged in home duties also reflects the need for affordable and adequate day care. The high cost of day care could affect women's participation in the labour force, especially those who have limited education and skill to attract higher paying jobs. Most of their weekly wage goes towards paying for day care. Therefore, they prefer to stay at home and care for the child rather than to pay a sitter and be left with very little income for the household.

Table 11.5: Total Adults Aged 15-44 years that Looked for Worked, by Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Level of Education	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	170	100.00	94	100.00	76	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	5	2.94	1	1.06	4	5.26
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	39	22.94	29	30.85	10	13.16
Secondary	103	60.59	55	58.51	48	63.16
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	7	4.12	3	3.19	4	5.26
University	6	3.53	2	2.13	4	5.26
Other	1	0.59	-	-	1	1.32
None	1	0.59	-	-	1	1.32
Not Stated	8	4.71	4	4.26	4	5.26
15 -24 Years	74	100.00	44	100.00	30	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	1	1.35	1	2.27	0	-
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	13	17.57	10	22.73	3	10.00
Secondary	55	74.32	31	70.45	24	80.00
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	2	2.70	2	4.55	0	-
University	1	1.35	0	-	1	3.33
Other	1	1.35	0	-	1	3.33
None	-	0.00	0	-	0	-
Not Stated	1	1.35	0	-	1	3.33
25 - 44 Years	96	100.00	50	100.00	46	100.0
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	4	4.17	-	-	4	8.70
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	26	27.08	19	38.00	7	15.22
Secondary	48	50.00	24	48.00	24	52.17
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	5	5.21	1	2.00	4	8.70
University	5	5.21	2	4.00	3	6.52
Other	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
None	1	1.04	-	-	1	2.17
Not Stated	7	7.29	4	8.00	3	6.52

Table 11.6: Total Adults Aged 15-44 years Engaged in Home Duties by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2001

Level of Education	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	471	100.00	59	100.00	412	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	7	1.49	-	-	7	1.70
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	105	22.29	22	37.29	83	20.15
Secondary	222	47.13	32	54.24	190	46.12
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	49	10.40	1	1.69	48	11.65
University	63	13.38	2	3.39	61	14.81
Other	11	2.34	1	1.69	10	2.43
Not Stated	14	2.97	1	1.69	13	3.16
15 -24 Years	92	100.00	33	100.00	59	100.00
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	-	0.00	0	-	-	-
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	16	17.39	8	24.24	8	13.56
Secondary	63	68.48	25	75.76	38	64.41
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	8	8.70	0	-	8	13.56
University	1	1.09	0	-	1	1.69
Other	3	3.26	0	-	3	5.08
Not Stated	1	1.09	0	-	1	1.69
25 - 44 Years	379	100.00	26	100.00	353	100.0
Primary Grade (1-3 Years)	7	1.85	0	-	7	1.98
Primary Grade (4-6 Years)	89	23.48	14	53.85	75	21.25
Secondary	159	41.95	7	26.92	152	43.06
Pre-University/Post Secondary/College	41	10.82	1	3.85	40	11.33
University	62	16.36	2	7.69	60	17.00
Other	8	2.11	1	3.85	7	1.98
Not Stated	13	3.43	1	3.85	12	3.40

Chapter 12

Heads of Households

12.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a profile of the heads of households in the British Virgin Islands in 2001. Particularly, focus is placed on age, sex, ethnicity and marital status, as well as, educational level and economic activity of the head of household.

12.2 Heads of Households

In 2001, the heads of households accounted for 36.21 per cent of all persons in the population. Each of these heads represented one of the 8,386 households in the British Virgin Islands. The 2,793 female heads of households represented 31 per cent of all women 15 years or older.

Table 12.1: Total Population by Relationship to Head of Household by Sex of Head of Household, 2001

Relationship to Head	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	23,161	100.00	15,947	100.00	7,214	100.00
Head	8386	36.21	5593	35.07	2793	38.72
Spouse/Partner	3163	13.66	2914	18.27	249	3.45
Child	7514	32.44	4747	29.77	2767	38.36
Son/Daughter-in Law	180	0.78	112	0.70	68	0.94
Grandchild	799	3.45	377	2.36	422	5.85
Parent/Parent-in Law	94	0.41	61	0.38	33	0.46
Other Relative	2286	9.87	1630	10.22	656	9.09
Non-Relative	739	3.19	513	3.22	226	3.13

12.3 Age and Sex of Heads of Households

The heads of households were mainly in the 25-44 age group which accounted for 53.72 per cent of all heads (Table 12.2). This age group also represents the biggest share of male and female heads of households. The youth population 15 to 24 years accounted for the smallest share (3.54 per cent) of heads of households. However, female youth (5.05 per cent) were more likely to be a head of household than male youth (2.79 per cent). This finding is in line with the growing trend of female-headed household.

Table 12.2: Total Number of Heads of Households by Age Groups and Sex, 2001

Age	Total		Male		Female	
Group	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	8,386	100.00	5,593	100.00	2,793	100.00
15-24	297	3.54	156	2.79	141	5.05
25 -44	4,505	53.72	2975	53.19	1530	54.78
45-64	2,679	31.95	1912	34.19	767	27.46
65+	905	10.79	550	9.83	355	12.71

The elderly accounted for 10.79 per cent of household heads. However, elderly females (12.71 per cent) were more likely to be a head of household compared elderly males (9.83 per cent). The sex ratio among heads of household was 2 to 1 in favour of males and was even higher among those in the 45 to 64 years age group, (249 male heads for every 100 female heads.

12.4 Ethnicity of Heads of Households

The head of household of East Indian descent were more likely that those of any other ethnic group to be younger than 45 years (67.83 per cent), while, heads of Mixed ethnic origin were more likely to be a youth compared to the other main ethnic groups (Table 12.3).

Table 12.3: Total Heads of Households by Ethnicity, Age Groups and Sex, 2001

Ethnic Group	Total	%	Age group			
			15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
Total	8,386	100.00	3.54	53.72	31.95	10.79
African Descent	6,713	100.00	3.52	53.90	31.46	11.13
East Indian	258	100.00	3.49	64.34	30.62	1.55
White/Caucasian	798	100.00	3.01	43.73	38.60	14.66
Mixed	429	100.00	4.66	58.28	31.00	6.06
Other	106	100.00	4.72	61.32	30.19	3.77
DK/NS	82	100.00	3.66	69.51	18.29	8.54
Male	5,593	100.00	2.79	53.19	34.19	9.83
African Descent	4,361	100.00	2.68	53.36	33.85	10.11
East Indian	218	100.00	3.21	65.14	30.28	1.38
White/Caucasian	598	100.00	2.34	42.98	40.47	14.21
Mixed	275	100.00	4.00	58.18	33.82	4.00
Other	84	100.00	4.76	57.14	33.33	4.76
DK/NS	57	100.00	5.26	71.93	12.28	10.53
Female	2,793	100.00	5.05	54.78	27.46	12.71
African Descent	2,352	100.00	5.06	54.89	27.04	13.01
East Indian	40	100.00	5.00	60.00	32.50	2.50
White/Caucasian	200	100.00	5.00	46.00	33.00	16.00
Mixed	154	100.00	5.84	58.44	25.97	9.74
Other	22	100.00	4.55	77.27	18.18	0.00
DK/NS	25	100.00	0.00	64.00	32.00	4.00

Among the White/Caucasian heads of household, 14.66 per cent of them were in the 65 years and older age group. This proportion is higher compared to those observed among the elderly in any of the other ethnic groups. It is suspected that these elderly Caucasian head of households are mainly foreign-born persons who have migrated to the British Virgin Islands to retire and set up their own households. Among Caucasian female heads of households, the proportion that was elderly was higher (16 per cent) when compared to the corresponding proportion of the elderly among Caucasian male heads of households (14.21 per cent).

12.5 Marital and Union Status of Heads of Households

One of every two married heads of household was in the 25-44 age group (Table 12.4). Among married female heads of households, 56.25 per cent were in this age group compared to 48.88 per cent among married male heads of households. Youth accounted for 2.78 per cent of all married female heads of households. However, male youth were less likely to have been heads of households accounting for less than one per cent of all married male head of households. Among married female heads of households, the elderly accounted for 10.88 per cent which is a proportion similar to that observed to represent the proportion of elderly persons among married male heads (10.49 per cent).

Common law union was much more commonplace among young female heads of household in the 15-24 years than among young male heads of households in the same age group. While the young females 15-24 years accounted for 11.35 per cent of all female heads of household in common law unions, the corresponding proportion among young males in the context of all male heads of households in common-law unions was 4.78 per cent. The youth 15-24 years were more likely to be found among heads who were in common-law unions and among those who had a visiting partner than among those who had been in any other type of union. This is expected since many of them might have still been in school and/or living with their parents. Among the females in visiting partner status, 6.13 per cent were youth compared to 7.1 per cent of males in this union status and age group.

The elderly accounted for the majority (67.19 per cent) of widowed persons who were heads of households, as is expected. Widowed female heads of households were more likely than widowed male heads of households to be younger than 65 years, 34.58 per cent compared to 27.18 per cent, respectively. This is a result of the fact that females are widowed at an earlier age than the males and that the latter may be more likely to remarry having been widowed.

Household heads who were divorce were most likely to be 45-64 years. Specifically, 52.88 per cent of all divorced heads of household were 45-64 years. Divorced female

heads were more likely than their male counterparts to be younger than 45 years, the respective proportions being 42.4 per cent and 27.03 per cent. Female heads that were legally separated were also more likely than their male counterparts to be younger than 45 years, the respective proportions being 47.89 per cent and 35.71 per cent.

Table 12.4: Total Heads of Households by Marital/Union Status, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Marital /Union Status	Total	%	Age group 15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
Total	8,386	100.00	3.54	53.72	31.95	10.79
Legally Married	3,789	100.00	0.92	49.72	38.82	10.53
Common Law Union	813	100.00	6.27	67.04	22.88	3.81
Visiting Partner	395	100.00	6.58	80.00	13.16	0.25
Married Not in Union (NIU)	209	100.00	0.48	50.72	37.80	11.00
Legally Separated NIU	127	100.00	0.79	42.52	51.18	5.51
Widowed NIU	384	100.00	-	3.65	29.17	67.19
Divorced NIU	365	100.00	-	36.16	52.88	10.96
Not in Union	2,136	100.00	8.29	63.25	22.24	6.23
DK/NS	168	100.00	3.57	61.31	27.38	7.74
Male	5,593	100.00	2.79	53.19	34.19	9.83
Legally Married	3,357	100.00	0.69	48.88	39.95	10.49
Common Law Union	628	100.00	4.78	67.83	23.09	4.30
Visiting Partner	183	100.00	7.10	73.77	18.58	0.55
Married Not in Union (NIU)	89	100.00	-	39.33	44.94	15.73
Legally Separated NIU	56	100.00	-	35.71	53.57	10.71
Widowed NIU	92	100.00	-	4.35	22.83	72.83
Divorced NIU	148	100.00	-	27.03	60.14	12.84
Not in Union	933	100.00	9.22	65.49	19.19	6.11
DK/NS	107	100.00	3.74	58.88	30.84	6.54
Female	2,793	100.00	5.05	54.78	27.46	12.71
Legally Married	432	100.00	2.78	56.25	30.09	10.88
Common Law Union	185	100.00	11.35	64.32	22.16	2.16
Visiting Partner	212	100.00	6.13	85.38	8.49	0.00
Married Not in Union (NIU)	120	100.00	0.83	59.17	32.50	7.50
Legally Separated NIU	71	100.00	1.41	47.89	49.30	1.41
Widowed NIU	292	100.00	-	3.42	31.16	65.41
Divorced NIU	217	100.00	-	42.40	47.93	9.68
Not in Union	1,203	100.00	7.56	61.51	24.61	6.32
DK/NS	61	100.00	3.28	65.57	21.31	9.84

12.6 Educational Attainment of Heads of Households

Based on Table 12.5, it can be deduced that the majority (60.47 per cent) of the heads of households had a secondary or higher level of education. There were similar proportions of female and male heads who attained secondary or higher levels of education and were 25-44 years.

Table 12.5: Total Heads of Households by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex, 2001

			Age group			
Educational Attainment	**Total**	**%**	**15-24**	**25-44**	**45-64**	**65 +**
Total	8,386	100.00	3.54	53.72	31.95	10.79
Primary 1 -3 years	226	100.00	0.44	25.22	32.74	41.59
Primary 4-6 years	2,460	100.00	1.22	35.85	42.85	20.08
Secondary	3,088	100.00	5.70	67.78	23.61	2.91
Pre-University	812	100.00	2.34	59.11	31.28	7.27
University	1,171	100.00	2.48	57.05	33.13	7.34
Other	133	100.00	3.76	60.15	29.32	6.77
None	44	100.00	0.00	27.27	36.36	36.36
DK/NS	452	100.00	8.19	51.55	27.65	12.61
Male	5,593	100.00	2.79	53.19	34.19	9.83
Primary 1 -3 years	159	100.00	0.63	29.56	30.82	38.99
Primary 4-6 years	1,705	100.00	1.29	37.60	44.34	16.77
Secondary	2,037	100.00	4.76	67.89	24.74	2.60
Pre-University	529	100.00	2.08	54.63	35.92	7.37
University	778	100.00	1.54	55.53	35.86	7.07
Other	88	100.00	0.00	51.14	38.64	10.23
None	32	100.00	0.00	34.38	34.38	31.25
DK/NS	265	100.00	4.91	47.92	33.58	13.58
Female	2,793	100.00	5.05	54.78	27.46	12.71
Primary 1 -3 years	67	100.00	0.00	14.93	37.31	47.76
Primary 4-6 years	755	100.00	1.06	31.92	39.47	27.55
Secondary	1,051	100.00	7.52	67.55	21.41	3.52
Pre-University	283	100.00	2.83	67.49	22.61	7.07
University	393	100.00	4.33	60.05	27.74	7.89
Other	45	100.00	11.11	77.78	11.11	0.00
None	12	100.00	0.00	8.33	41.67	50.00
DK/NS	187	100.00	12.83	56.68	19.25	11.23

Household heads with university level education accounted for 13.96 per cent of all heads of households. The figures also revealed that among female heads of households with university level education, 4.33 per cent were youth aged 15-24 years compared 1.54 per cent that were male youth aged 15-24 years among male heads with university level education. Overall, the females have been achieving higher levels of education at a younger age than their male counterparts. These figures reflect the growing trend in females' increased access to tertiary level education, and the fact that their male counterparts may not have been as successful in or desirous of exercising such an option.

According to Table 12.5, almost one in every three of all heads of households had a maximum of a primary level education or no education whatsoever with a slightly lower proportion being evident among females heads of households when compared to male heads. However, the females with this level of educational attainment were more likely than the males to be older. This reflects the limited opportunities that females had decades ago to further their education beyond the primary level.

12.7 Economic Activity of Heads of Households

According to Table 12.6, the majority, 84.77 per cent, of all heads of households had a job and the males were more likely than the females to have been working, 86.55 per cent and 81.20 per cent respectively. As expected, these figures are higher compared to the total population that worked. As heads of households, such persons are considered the bread winners or co-providers and are expected to contribute to the household income. The corresponding proportions for the total population are 76.55 per cent, 86.55 per cent and 72.68 per cent respectively.

The heads of households who did not work were mainly retired, 48.89 per cent. They probably received a pension or depended on savings or investment for their livelihood. The female heads of household who did not work were mainly retired (42.41 per cent) or engaged in home duties (28.69 per cent). It is suspected that most of these females who were engaged in home duties also had a spouse or partner living in the same household

and contributing to the household income. Additionally, it is suspected that some of these females could have been supported by their children. The females heads of households engaged in home duties were mainly 45 years or older and only 2.2 per cent of them were young females under 25 years.

12.8 Type of Worker

Table 12.7 shows that heads of households worked mainly as paid private employees (63.30 per cent) and paid government employees (16.74 per cent). A higher proportion of female heads (19.36 per cent) compared to male heads (15.51 per cent) worked with the government. Furthermore, female heads who worked with the Government were more likely to be younger than male heads. According to Table 12.7, 65.92 per cent of female heads who worked with the Government were younger than 45 years compared to 59.40 per cent among male heads.

12.9 Occupation and Industry

The heads of households were mainly occupied as craft (19.98 per cent), service/sales (13.53), technical (13.26 per cent) and professional (12.15 per cent) workers. The distribution was different for males and females heads of households, with the males mainly occupied as craft and technical workers while the females were mainly occupied as service/sales and clerical (Table 12.8).

According to Table 12.8, a higher percentage of the female heads (14.10 per cent) compared to male heads (11.24 per cent) heads were professionals, and the females professionals were more likely than the males to be under 25 years, 7.34 per cent and 1.44 per cent respectively. These figures reflect the growing trend of females furthering their education which makes them more marketable at higher levels of employment.

Most of the heads of households were engaged the hotels and restaurants (18.45 per cent), construction (12.77 per cent) and public administration (10.49 per cent) industries. The

males were mainly engaged in construction, while females were mainly engaged in the hotel and restaurant industry.

Table 12.6: Total Heads of Households by Economic Activity in the Past Week, Age group and Sex, 2001

Activity Status	Total	%	Age group 15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
Total	8,386	100.00	3.54	53.72	31.95	10.79
Worked	7,109	100.00	3.70	59.47	32.75	4.08
Had a Job But Did Not Work	148	100.00	4.05	56.08	36.49	3.38
Looked	73	100.00	10.96	54.79	32.88	1.37
Wanted	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Home Duties	204	100.00	2.45	21.08	28.43	48.04
Attended School	22	100.00	31.82	54.55	9.09	4.55
Retired	552	100.00	-	0.54	21.38	78.08
Disabled	108	100.00	0.00	8.33	34.26	57.41
Other	59	100.00	3.39	32.20	44.07	20.34
Don't	110	100.00	5.45	60.91	29.09	4.55
Male	5,593	100.00	2.79	53.19	34.19	9.83
Worked	4,841	100.00	2.89	58.09	34.58	4.44
Had a Job But Did Not Work	97	100.00	3.09	54.64	39.18	3.09
Looked	52	100.00	5.77	53.85	38.46	1.92
Wanted	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Home Duties	68	100.00	2.94	19.12	35.29	42.65
Attended School	12	100.00	25.00	66.67	8.33	0.00
Retired	351	100.00	0.00	0.85	24.50	74.64
Disabled	58	100.00	0.00	5.17	46.55	48.28
Other	38	100.00	2.63	21.05	55.26	21.05
Don't	75	100.00	5.33	61.33	28.00	5.33
Female	2,793	100.00	5.05	54.78	27.46	12.71
Worked	2,268	100.00	5.42	62.43	28.84	3.31
Had a Job But Did Not Work	51	100.00	5.88	58.82	31.37	3.92
Looked	21	100.00	23.81	57.14	19.05	0.00
Wanted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home Duties	136	100.00	2.21	22.06	25.00	50.74
Attended School	10	100.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00
Retired	201	100.00	0.00	0.00	15.92	84.08
Disabled	50	100.00	0.00	12.00	20.00	68.00
Other	21	100.00	4.76	52.38	23.81	19.05
Don't	35	100.00	5.71	60.00	31.43	2.86

Table 12.7: Total Heads of Households Who worked in the Past Week by Type of Worker, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Type of Worker	Total	%	Age group			
			15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
Total	7,257	100.00	3.71	59.40	32.82	4.07
Paid Employee - Gov't	1,215	100.00	3.13	58.68	34.40	3.79
Paid Employee - Private	4,594	100.00	4.44	65.59	27.73	2.24
Paid Employee - Statutory Board	213	100.00	2.82	59.15	34.74	3.29
Unpaid Worker	45	100.00	0.00	24.44	51.11	24.44
Own Business With Paid Help	410	100.00	0.24	32.20	61.46	6.10
Own Business Without Paid Help	279	100.00	0.36	33.33	49.82	16.49
Apprentice	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Don't Know/Not Stated	500	100.00	3.80	44.40	40.40	11.40
Male	4938	100.00	2.90	58.02	34.67	4.41
Paid Employee - Gov't	766	100.00	2.35	57.05	36.55	4.05
Paid Employee - Private	3007	100.00	3.49	65.15	28.90	2.46
Paid Employee - Statutory Board	157	100.00	1.91	63.69	29.94	4.46
Unpaid Worker	33	100.00	0.00	21.21	54.55	24.24
Own Business With Paid Help	346	100.00	0.00	32.95	61.85	5.20
Own Business Without Paid Help	236	100.00	0.42	33.90	51.69	13.98
Apprentice	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Don't Know/Not Stated	392	100.00	4.08	42.60	41.33	11.99
Female	2319	100.00	5.43	62.35	28.89	3.32
Paid Employee - Gov't	449	100.00	4.45	61.47	30.73	3.34
Paid Employee - Private	1,587	100.00	6.24	66.41	25.52	1.83
Paid Employee - Statutory Board	56	100.00	5.36	46.43	48.21	0.00
Unpaid Worker	12	100.00	0.00	33.33	41.67	25.00
Own Business With Paid Help	64	100.00	1.56	28.13	59.38	10.94
Own Business Without Paid Help	43	100.00	-	30.23	39.53	30.23
Apprentice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know/Not Stated	108	100.00	2.78	50.93	37.04	9.26

Table 12.8: Total Heads of Households Who Worked in the Past Week by Main Occupation, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Occupation	Total	%	Age group 15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
Total	7,257	100.00	3.71	59.40	32.82	4.07
Legislator/Manager	716	100.00	1.54	52.09	42.32	4.05
Professional	882	100.00	3.63	64.29	29.02	3.06
Technical	962	100.00	3.12	59.04	33.16	4.68
Clerical	652	100.00	8.90	65.18	23.31	2.61
Services/Sales	982	100.00	4.48	65.58	28.00	1.93
Skilled/Agricultural	152	100.00	2.63	47.37	34.87	15.13
Craft	1,450	100.00	2.97	62.62	32.00	2.41
Machine Operator	394	100.00	4.06	42.39	46.95	6.60
Elementary	788	100.00	2.16	54.31	37.94	5.58
Not Stated	279	100.00	5.02	56.99	27.24	10.75
Male	4,938	100.00	2.90	58.02	34.67	4.41
Legislator/Manager	504	100.00	1.19	51.59	43.85	3.37
Professional	555	100.00	1.44	61.80	33.51	3.24
Technical	634	100.00	2.37	54.42	37.85	5.36
Clerical	213	100.00	4.23	64.32	26.29	5.16
Services/Sales	424	100.00	5.19	66.75	26.18	1.89
Skilled/Agricultural	141	100.00	2.84	45.39	36.88	14.89
Craft	1,385	100.00	3.10	62.31	32.20	2.38
Machine Operator	381	100.00	3.67	43.04	46.98	6.30
Elementary	515	100.00	2.91	58.83	32.43	5.83
Not Stated	186	100.00	3.76	55.38	29.03	11.83
Female	2,319	100.00	5.43	62.35	28.89	3.32
Legislator/Manager	212	100.00	2.36	53.30	38.68	5.66
Professional	327	100.00	7.34	68.50	21.41	2.75
Technical	328	100.00	4.57	67.99	24.09	3.35
Clerical	439	100.00	11.16	65.60	21.87	1.37
Services/Sales	558	100.00	3.94	64.70	29.39	1.97
Skilled/Agricultural	11	100.00	0.00	72.73	9.09	18.18
Craft	65	100.00	0.00	69.23	27.69	3.08
Machine Operator	13	100.00	15.38	23.08	46.15	15.38
Elementary	273	100.00	0.73	45.79	48.35	5.13
Not Stated	93	100.00	7.53	60.22	23.66	8.60

Table 12.9: Total Heads of Households who Worked in the Past Week by Industry, Age Group and Sex, 2001

Industry	Total	%	Age group 15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +
Total	7,257	100.00	3.71	59.40	32.82	4.07
Agriculture	178	100.00	1.12	48.31	38.76	11.80
Manufacturing	271	100.00	2.21	59.78	33.58	4.43
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	103	100.00	2.91	57.28	36.89	2.91
Construction	927	100.00	3.45	58.04	36.46	2.05
Wholesale and Retail trade,etc	707	100.00	3.54	63.65	27.86	4.95
Hotels and Restaurants	1,339	100.00	4.18	58.40	33.68	3.73
Transport, Storage and Communications	510	100.00	3.53	58.04	34.51	3.92
Financial Intermediation	301	100.00	6.31	70.10	22.59	1.00
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	541	100.00	4.99	63.22	29.94	1.85
Public Administration, Social Security	761	100.00	3.42	59.00	35.09	2.50
Education	272	100.00	3.31	59.19	33.46	4.04
Health and Social Work	164	100.00	2.44	54.27	37.20	6.10
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	231	100.00	4.76	67.10	21.21	6.93
Not Stated	952	100.00	3.26	55.78	34.03	6.93
Male	4,938	100.00	2.90	58.02	34.67	4.41
Agriculture	97	100.00	2.06	45.36	37.11	15.46
Manufacturing	216	100.00	1.39	60.65	34.26	3.70
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	89	100.00	1.12	60.67	34.83	3.37
Construction	904	100.00	3.54	57.30	37.06	2.10
Wholesale and Retail trade,etc	439	100.00	2.28	61.05	31.21	5.47
Hotels and Restaurants	733	100.00	3.55	57.44	34.65	4.37
Transport, Storage and Communications	414	100.00	2.17	56.04	37.44	4.35
Financial Intermediation	147	100.00	4.08	69.39	25.17	1.36
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	391	100.00	3.07	60.87	33.76	2.30
Public Administration, Social Security	524	100.00	3.44	54.96	38.36	3.24
Education	111	100.00	0.90	56.76	37.84	4.50
Health and Social Work	74	100.00	1.35	55.41	33.78	9.46
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	149	100.00	2.68	66.44	22.82	8.05
Not Stated	650	100.00	2.77	56.31	33.69	7.23
Female	2319	100.00	5.43	62.35	28.89	3.32
Agriculture	81	100.00	-	51.85	40.74	7.41
Manufacturing	55	100.00	5.45	56.36	30.91	7.27
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	14	100.00	14.29	35.71	50.00	-
Construction	23	100.00	-	86.96	13.04	-
Wholesale and Retail trade,etc	268	100.00	5.60	67.91	22.39	4.10
Hotels and Restaurants	606	100.00	4.95	59.57	32.51	2.97
Transport, Storage and Communications	96	100.00	9.38	66.67	21.88	2.08
Financial Intermediation	154	100.00	8.44	70.78	20.13	0.65
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	150	100.00	10.00	69.33	20.00	0.67
Public Administration, Social Security	237	100.00	3.38	67.93	27.85	0.84
Education	161	100.00	4.97	60.87	30.43	3.73
Health and Social Work	90	100.00	3.33	53.33	40.00	3.33
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	82	100.00	8.54	68.29	18.29	4.88
Not Stated	302	100.00	4.30	54.64	34.77	6.29

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