

## CHAPTER II

### SUMMARY OF THE MAIN RESULTS

2.1 The 1989 census database amounts to perhaps the most extensive, and most important, source of planning information the Cayman Islands has ever had. The tables and maps included in this publication give some basic information on every topic included in the census questionnaire, and this chapter attempts to comment on some of the main figures found within the tables, and to draw comparisons with earlier census results. However, there remains an enormous amount of information which is not discussed within this chapter, and the reader who requires additional analysis is advised to consult the detailed tables. The Statistics Office will be glad to provide advice and assistance where necessary.

#### A. POPULATION: AGE, SEX AND CAYMANIAN STATUS

2.2 The resident population enumerated on census night (October 15th, 1989) was 25,355, some 52 percent more than the 16,677 of 1979, the year of the last census. Adding an estimated undercount of 400 brings the estimated population to about 25,800.

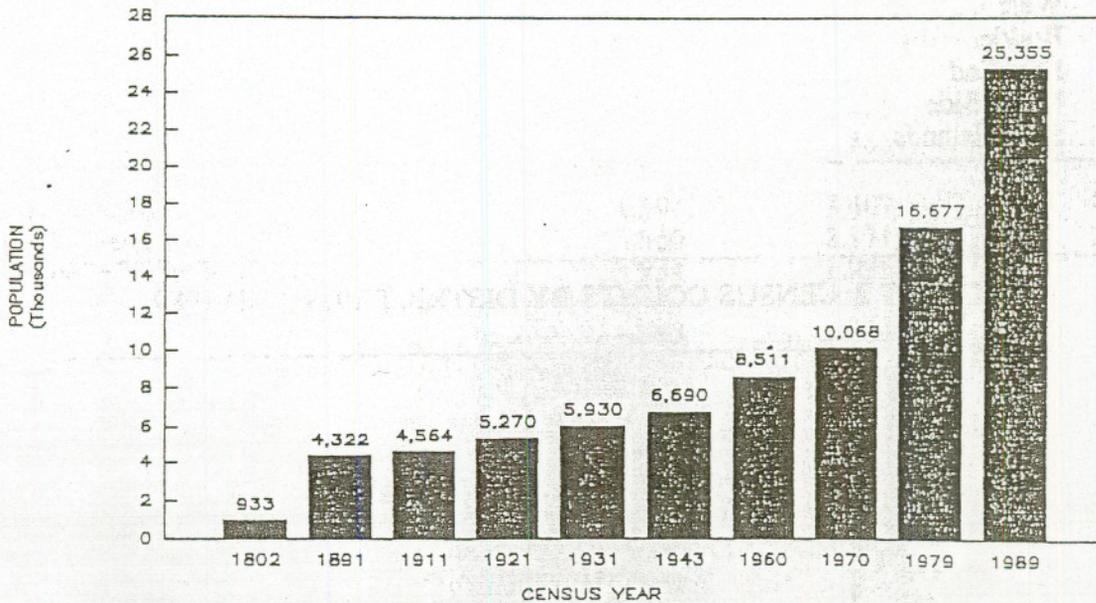
2.3 The population counts from this and the previous nine censuses are shown in Table 1 and Chart 1. Although the 1979-1989 period has shown the greatest rise in numbers, this represents a lower annual growth rate than between the previous two censuses in 1970 and 1979. The average annual growth rate between 1970 and 1979 was a record 5.8 percent, while the rate between 1979 and 1989 was lower at 4.3 percent. However, it is likely that the 1970-1979 growth rate is overestimated due to an undercount (unquantified) at the 1970 census.

**TABLE 1: CENSUS COUNTS AND POPULATION GROWTH 1802-1989**

Year	Resident population	Average annual increase since previous census (percent)
1802	933	..
1891	4,322	1.7
1911	4,564	0.3
1921	5,270	1.4
1931	5,930	1.2
1943	6,690	1.0
1960 <sup>1</sup>	8,511	1.4
1970 <sup>1</sup>	10,068	1.7
1979 <sup>1</sup>	16,677	5.8
1989	25,355	4.3

Note 1: The population is thought to have been undercounted at the 1970 census, resulting in an inflated estimate of growth from 1970 to 1979 and a reduced estimate for growth from 1960 to 1970.

**CHART 1: CENSUS COUNTS 1802 TO 1989**



2.4 Tables 2, 3 and 4, together with Chart 2 show how the distribution of population around the Districts has changed between recent censuses (refer to the appendix for maps showing the location of these Districts). The 1989 census count shows that over 50 percent of the population now lives in George Town while only 3.4 percent lives in North Side, the District with the smallest population.

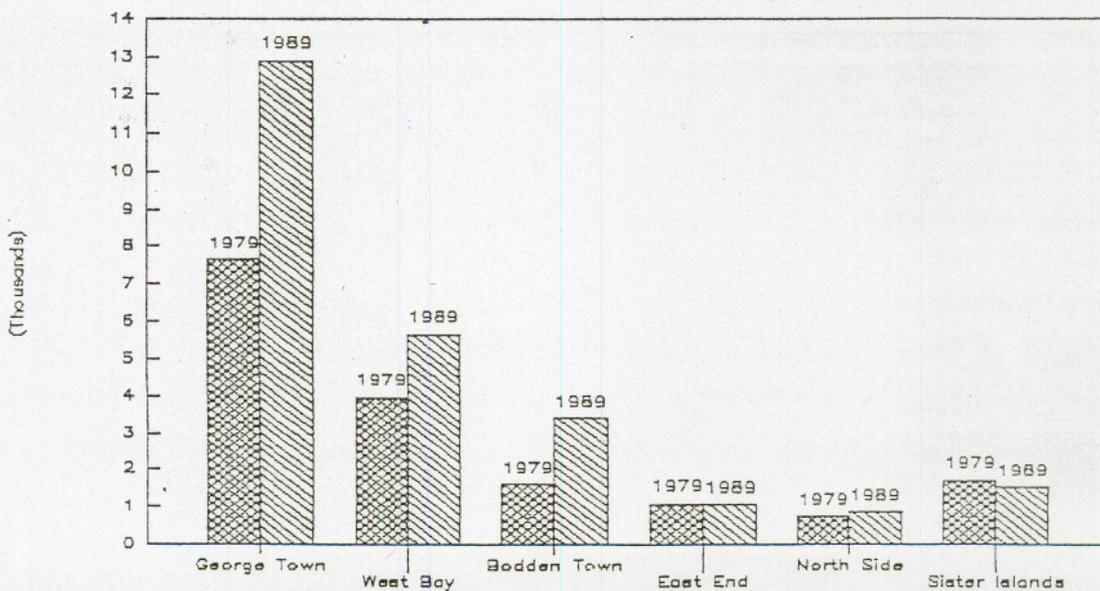
TABLE 2: CENSUS COUNTS AND GROWTH RATES BY DISTRICT 1960-1989

	Population				Percentage growth since previous census		
	1960	1970	1979	1989	1970	1979	1989
	Cayman Islands	8,511	10,068	16,677	25,355	18.3	65.6
George Town	2,705	3,812	7,617	12,921	40.9	99.8	69.6
West Bay	2,370	2,720	3,947	5,632	14.8	45.1	42.7
Bodden Town	819	976	1,594	3,407	19.2	63.3	113.7
East End	664	736	1,083	1,064	10.8	47.1	-1.8
North Side	467	515	759	857	10.3	47.4	12.9
Sister Islands	1,486	1,309	1,677	1,474	-11.9	28.1	-12.1

TABLE 3: CENSUS COUNTS - PERCENTAGES BY DISTRICT 1960-1989

	1960	1970	1979	1989
Cayman Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
George Town	31.8	37.9	45.7	51.0
West Bay	27.8	27.0	23.7	22.2
Bodden Town	9.6	9.7	9.6	13.4
East End	7.8	7.3	6.5	4.2
North Side	5.5	5.1	4.6	3.4
Sister Islands	17.5	13.0	10.1	5.8

CHART 2: CENSUS COUNTS BY DISTRICT 1979 AND 1989



2.5 The Districts of greatest growth since 1979 have been Bodden Town, George Town and West Bay. Bodden Town's population more than doubled during the ten years to 3,407, while George Town's population rose 70 percent to 12,921 and West Bay's increased by 43 percent to 5,632. Within this western part of the island the fastest growing localities were the West Bay Road and the area stretching from South Sound to Pedro.

2.6 Other Districts, however, did not experience the same rapid growth. The District of North Side had only a moderate 13 percent increase to 857, while the populations of East End and the Sister Islands actually dropped slightly to 1,064 and 1,474 respectively. In 1979 the Sister Islands had 10 percent of the population, but this proportion dropped to 6 percent by 1989. However, the Brac's population has increased slightly from the figures recorded in the 1987 Brac Interim Census.

TABLE 4: CENSUS COUNTS AND GROWTH RATES BY LOCALITY 1979-1989

	1979	1989	Percentage growth 1979-1989
Cayman Islands	16,677	25,355	52.0
George Town	7,617	12,921	69.6
- Gov.House to Pageant Beach	368	1,230	234.2
- North and Central	2,908	3,313	13.9
- South West	2,401	4,053	68.8
- S.Sound and East to Spotts	1,940	4,325	122.9
West Bay	3,947	5,632	42.7
- North	2,167	3,080	42.1
- South West	1,439	1,967	36.7
- Boggy Sand Rd to Gov.House	341	585	71.6
Bodden Town	1,594	3,407	113.7
- Savannah/Newlands to Pedro	660	2,171	228.9
- Bodden Town to Breakers	934	1,236	32.3
East End	1,083	1,064	-1.8
North Side	759	857	12.9
- Kai to Brinkleys	103	88	-14.6
- Brinkleys to North Side	335	278	-17.0
- Old Man Bay & Frank Sound Rd	321	491	53.0
Sister Islands	1,677	1,474	-12.1
- Spot Bay to Watering Place	789	611	-22.6
- Tibbetts Turn to White Bay	637	652	2.4
- West End and South Coast	177	178	0.6
- Little Cayman	74	33	-55.4

2.7 Table 5 shows the broad age and sex distribution recorded in 1979 and 1989. It shows that the working age population, aged 15 to 59, was a larger proportion of the population in 1989 than it was in 1979, rising from 61 percent to 68. Over the same period, the proportion of children in the population decreased from 29 percent to 23. A number of factors have caused these changes: increased demand for overseas labour; the ageing of people born in the years of higher fertility; and the reduction in birth rate over recent years.

2.8 Females have outnumbered males in the population for many years, and the balance has changed little since the last census. The most marked imbalance of the sexes remains at the older ages, where more women than men are generally found because of women's greater longevity. In the 1989 census 668 people aged 75 or over were recorded, and of these only 234 (or 35 percent) were men.

TABLE 5: CENSUS COUNTS BY AGE AND SEX, 1979 AND 1989

Age	1979				1989			
	Total	Per- cent	Male	Female	Total	Per- cent	Male	Female
All	16,677	100.0	8,113	8,564	25,355	100.0	12,372	12,983
0-14	4,854	29.1	2,454	2,400	5,758	22.7	2,900	2,858
15-44	7,996	47.9	3,903	4,093	13,979	55.1	6,803	7,176
45-59	2,188	13.1	1,073	1,115	3,331	13.1	1,667	1,664
60-74	1,214	7.3	532	682	1,619	6.4	768	851
75 plus	425	2.5	151	274	668	2.6	234	434

2.9 Almost 17,000 Caymanians were counted in the census, representing about 67 percent of the population. By way of comparison, the proportion of Caymanians was 81 percent at the 1979 census and 85 percent in 1970. The 1989 Caymanian proportion varied from District to District. It was at its highest in East End (87 percent) and lowest in George Town (57 percent).

## B. MIGRATION

2.10 Only just over half of Cayman's residents (13,202 or 52 percent) reported that they had been born here. The second most common country of birth was Jamaica, with 4,829 residents. Overall, the cosmopolitan nature of the population was illustrated by the fact that some 120 different countries of birth outside the Cayman Islands were recorded.

2.11 Similarly, only just over half (13,066 or 52 percent) reported that they had always lived here. Among the 12,289 who had previously lived outside the Cayman Islands, most have made the islands their current home quite recently; only 1,051 (or 9 percent) of the arrivals reported arriving before 1970, while 6,397 (52 percent) reported an arrival in 1985 or later. Table 6 shows the numbers arriving for all years. (Note that, for individuals who have lived in and out of the Cayman Islands on a number of occasions, the year of arrival is the year that the person last took up residence here).

TABLE 6: POPULATION BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL AND CAYMANIAN STATUS, 1989

	Year of Arrival						
	Always lived in CI	All arrivals	Pre-1970	1970-1979	1980-1984	1985-1988	1989
All residents	13,066	12,289	1,051	2,245	2,596	4,357	2,040
All Caymanians	12,767	4,201	949	1,459	938	685	170
- through parents	12,463	1,894	390	440	484	450	130
- status granted	304	2,307	559	1,019	454	235	40
Non-Caymanians	299	8,088	102	786	1,658	3,672	1,870

2.12 Table 6 also shows that a large number of Caymanians have lived outside the islands. This is true even for those Caymanians who reported being Caymanian through parents; 1,894 out of these 14,357 Caymanians reported having lived overseas, mainly in the USA (751) Jamaica (477), Honduras (168) and Cuba (156). However, of these 1,894 who had lived outside, only 691 of them were actually born here. Returning Caymanians (through parents) continue to swell the population; 130 returned in 1989, of which 69 had originally been born here.

2.13 2,401 residents indicated that they had been living outside the Cayman Islands one year before the census; this figure represents 10 percent of the population aged one or over. The main countries of previous residence were Jamaica (752) and the United States (626). These numbers largely reflect immigrant workers.

2.14 Movement within the Cayman Islands is also documented in the census tables. In George Town, 10,638 (or 84 percent) of its 12,713 residents aged one or over were living there one year earlier. In East End, North Side and the Sister Islands the proportion previously in the same District was over 90 percent. Table 7 shows the movement in all Districts.

TABLE 7: IMMIGRATION INTO AND MIGRATION WITHIN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS, OCTOBER 1988-OCTOBER 1989

	Census pop. aged one or over	Population still living in same District as a year ago	
		Number	Net increase in population
Cayman Islands	24,933	22,532	9.6
George Town	12,713	10,638	16.3
West Bay	5,532	4,813	13.0
Bodden Town	3,351	2,801	16.4
East End	1,038	947	8.8
North Side	842	765	9.1
Sister Islands	1,457	1,333	8.5

2.15 A large number of Cayman's infant residents have been born overseas, indicating that some mothers prefer their confinement outside the Cayman Islands. (In some cases, this may be because the mother was living overseas at the time of the birth and only subsequently moved to the Cayman Islands). Of the 422 residents aged under one, 62 (or 15 percent) were born outside the Cayman Islands; 41 of these were born in the United States. Among Caymanian infants, the proportion of overseas births was slightly lower; 28 (or 8 percent) of the 335 aged under one were born overseas and, of these, 23 were born in the United States.

## C. MARITAL STATUS AND FERTILITY

2.16 The marital status of the population as a whole has remained broadly similar since the last census, although the figures are not directly comparable since the definition of "married" in 1989 was more informal. One change, however, is quite clear. The number of divorced people has increased more than any other category since 1979. Table 8 shows this change. In 1979, 357 (or 3.0 percent) of the population aged 15 or over were divorced. In 1989 that number had more than doubled to 804 (or 4.0 percent).

TABLE 8: POPULATION AGED 15 OR OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, 1979 AND 1989

	All aged 15 or over	Single	Married <sup>1</sup>	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
1979	11,823	4,435	--6,490--		541	357
1989	19,597	7,167	10,363	535	728	804

Note 1: In 1989, "Married" includes unmarried couples living as husband and wife.

2.17 Among the 10,125 females aged 15 or over, 3,666 (or 36 percent) reported no births. At the other end of the range, 1,183 (or 12 percent) reported 5 or more births; among the 65 and overs, who were raising families in the days when larger families were more common, 249 (or 27 percent) of the 935 older women reported these large numbers of births.

## D. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

2.18 Among the population aged 15 or over, 15,846 were in the labour force. Of these, 1,817 were self employed, 13,042 were employed and 987 (including 680 Caymanians) reported that they were not currently working but were seeking and available for work. This figure represents an unemployment rate of 6.2 percent of the labour force.

2.19 Direct comparison with 1979 labour force figures is difficult, for among other factors the treatment of persons with part time work is unclear. However, it is clear that the labour force has grown more rapidly than the population as a whole, almost doubling from the 1979 count of 8,119. In 1979, 580 persons reported being unemployed, a rate of 7.1 percent; in the 1979 census report, much of this unemployment was put down to seasonal factors and the fact that there was loss or a laying-off of staff in various tourism industries directly resulting from two hurricanes.

2.20 The 1989 unemployment rate varies around the districts, from 5.5 percent in Bodden Town to

10.8 percent in East End. The rate also varies among different groups of the population. For example, among 15-19 year olds, newly available to the labour force, 21 percent were unemployed.

2.21 The composition of the unemployed gives some clues as to the possible reasons for the high unemployment rate: 259 (or 26 percent) were between 15 and 19 years of age; 472 (or 48 percent) reported no educational qualifications; and 292 had never had a job. Of the 695 who had previously worked, 297 had last worked as construction workers or unskilled labourers, and 164 had been service, shop or sales workers.

2.22 Overall, in the labour force, 1,127 people reported a "professional" occupation and, of these, 34 percent were Caymanians. By way of comparison, the proportion of Caymanians in the total labour force was 61 percent.

2.23 Being a senior official or manager remains a largely male domain. There were 1,397 of these employed at the time of the census, and 1,012 (or 72 percent) were male. On the other hand, among the 2,436 clerical and executive workers and the 2,556 service, shop and sales workers, the male proportions were 15 percent and 38 percent respectively.

2.24 Of the 14,859 people 15 or over who were employed, 669 (or 5 percent) had a part time job (under 30 hours per week) as their main job. At the other end of the scale, 1,393 (or 9 percent) worked for 60 or more hours each week in their main job; among senior officials and managers the proportion working these long hours reached 23 percent.

2.25 760 (or 5.1 percent) of the employed reported having second jobs. Females were more likely than males to have these jobs. 5.6 percent of females reported second jobs, compared with 4.6 percent for males.

## E. INCOME FROM MAIN JOB

2.26 For those aged 15 or over in employment, the average income was CI\$ 369 each week. In the 1985 Employment Survey the figure was \$250. The 1985 survey was not directly comparable with the census since it covered incomes from part time second jobs as well and excluded domestics, religious ministers and a few other small groups. Nevertheless, the implied income growth of 40 to 50 percent exceeds the 20 percent increase in inflation over the same period.

2.27 Main job income in the census was higher for employed males (\$437) than for employed females (\$293). Residents of George Town had the highest average income, \$389, while the workers of the Sister Islands had the lowest (\$276). Within George Town itself there was great diversity; the beach side area from the Governor's residence south to the cemetery (enumeration district GT100) had an average income of \$602, while the central George Town area (GT300) averaged \$259.

## F. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

2.28 6,288 persons were in education at the time of the census. This covers all persons attending pre-school, school or college or following a correspondence course leading to a formal qualification.

2.29 As expected, the extent of involvement in education varies considerably with age. Among the under ones, 40 of the 422 (or 9 percent) were reported as being in some form of day-care. Among the 1,595 children aged 1 to 4, the number in education was 800 (or 50 percent). At the other end of the age range, 592 (or 4 percent) of the over 24s were studying in one form or another.

2.30 School attendance was not universally reported for the 10-14s. 100 children of this age (or 6 percent) were recorded as not receiving formal education.

2.31 Although most students study in the Cayman Islands, a significant proportion were overseas on census night. 556 (or 9 percent) of the students were overseas, mainly in the United States (283), the United Kingdom (130), Jamaica (62) and Canada (57).

2.32 The equivalent of at least a college bachelor's degree is held by 2,312 people (12 percent of those aged 15 or over); 730 of these are Caymanian. At the other end of the scale, 8,115 people (or 41 percent) do not have even the equivalent of a GCE "O" level, CSE or high school diploma.

2.33 Among the employed, 7,242 (or 49 percent) reported having been formally trained for a specific occupation. Among Caymanians the number was 3,927, or 44 percent of all Caymanians in employment.

## G. HOUSEHOLDS AND THEIR HOUSING

2.34 There were 8,115 private resident households at the time of the census, and the average household size was 3.1 (down from 3.8 at the 1979 census). East End was the District with the largest average size (3.7), while George Town and the Sister Islands were equal lowest at 2.9 (though within the latter Little Cayman's average size was 2.2).

2.35 House ownership is fairly widespread. 2,547 households (31 percent) owned their homes outright, and another 22 percent owned their homes with a mortgage, making 53 percent owner-occupied. In 1979 68 percent of households were owner-occupiers. The larger proportion of non-Caymanian households would account for much of the decline.

2.36 The decline in owner-occupation has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion renting from private landlords. 3,227 (or 40 percent) of all households rented in this way at the time of the 1989 census.

2.37 Housing quality was determined using a combination of the responses to questions on facilities, crowding and construction. Eleven basic characteristics of "good" living conditions were checked and, wherever one was missing (such as there was no bathroom) then 1 was added to the index. So, the higher the index, the more deficient the living conditions. The average deficiency index for the whole of the Cayman Islands was 2.13, on a scale running from 0 to 11. Around the Districts, households in the Sister islands appeared to have the most deficient conditions with an average score of 3.03. However, the poorest local housing appears to have been reported in central George Town (enumeration area GT300) where the score reached 4.51. Bodden Town residents fared the best with an index of 1.86.

2.38 The questions on age, sex, relationship and marital status were all used to help classify different types of household. 1,781 (or 22 percent) were persons living alone, and 331 of these were people aged 60 or over. Another 690 (or 8 percent) were lone parent families, while 3,843 (47 percent) were small family units with a couple heading the household. Another 1,035 households (or 13 percent) contained multiple and extended families, and the remaining 766 were classified as "other" (mainly unrelated and distantly related households).

2.39 The elderly living alone appear to have had the most deficient housing (averaging 3.05 deficiencies), while married couples without young children have the best (score 1.58).

2.40 House ownership is no certain indicator of the best living conditions. the deficiency index for

those owning outright was 2.39, although those with a mortgage, probably the newer property, had the best conditions with an index of 1.32. Privately rented accommodation (index 2.35) and accommodation provided free (score 2.34) proved to be similarly deficient to property owned outright

## H. TRANSPORT

2.41 1,897 (or 23 percent) of all households have no four wheel motor vehicle available to them. The proportion without vehicles is highest in East End (33 percent) and lowest in Bodden Town (13 percent).

2.42 At the other end of the scale, 9 percent of households reported having three or more vehicles available.

2.43 The car (or other four wheel vehicle) was far and away the most common means of transport to work. 11,169 (or 75 percent) of those in employment reported travelling to work in this way. Second most popular way was walking, with 1,346 people (or 9 percent).