

# DEMOGRAPHICS

# United States Virgin Islands Demographics

## Geography and History

The United States Virgin Islands (USVI) or “The Territory” is located in the emerald seas of the Caribbean, approximately 60 miles east of Puerto Rico and 1,075 miles south of Miami, Florida. The U.S. Virgin Islands is an unincorporated Territory of the [United States](#). Sixty-eight (68) islands comprise the group; however, three (3) main islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, are the ones of most significance as it relates to demographic measures. Water Island which is geographically located within the boundaries of the St. Thomas-St. John District is commonly referred to as the fourth Virgin Island, having been transferred to the local government in December 1996. The Territory is 133.6 square miles and is almost twice the size of Washington, D.C., with territorial waters that stretch for 603.9 square miles into the Atlantic Ocean. Renowned for its white sandy beaches, Magens Bay on the island of St. Thomas and Trunk Bay on the island of St. John are considered among the most 10 beautiful beaches in the world (“Popular Trip Ideas in Beach Guide” [Travel Channel](#)).

The city of Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas is the capital of the U.S. Virgin Islands. St. Thomas, historically mercantile, is a cosmopolitan island; yet, it retains distinctive nostalgic characteristics of a European settlement, denoted by the impressive architecture that proliferate its historic district. St. Thomas is a favorite stop for cruise ship passengers who come to the island to take advantage of the duty free shopping which the island is known for. The island of St. Thomas is volcanic in origin and mountainous. Crown Mountain, on the island of St. Thomas, is the highest peak of the island at 1,556 (435.86 meters) above sea level.

The largest island, St Croix, 35 miles north of St. Thomas, is less mountainous. St. Croix boasts two cities; Christiansted on its eastern end and Frederiksted on the western end. This tropical island is three (3) times the size of nearby St. Thomas with a uniquely diverse terrain. A lush rain forest in the western mountains and undulating hills in the interior are a marked contrast to the spiny desert vegetation and dry, rocky red cliffs found on the eastern end. Christiansted was once the capital of the Danish West Indies and is presently designated a National Historic Site. Point Udall on the island of St. Croix remains the most eastern point of the United States.

St. John, a short three (3) miles east of St. Thomas, boasts a national park on 7,200 acres of land of which 5,600 were gifted to The National Park Service by Lawrence Rockefeller in 1956. Though it is the smallest of the three (3) U.S. Virgin Islands, St. John’s natural landscape is perhaps the least spoiled of frequently visited Caribbean islands and is mountainous and volcanic in origin, similar to St. Thomas. In 1962, the United States Congress expanded the boundary of the Park to include 5,650 acres of submerged lands as a way to protect and preserve the beautiful coral gardens and seascapes. In January 2001, through Presidential Proclamation, the Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument was established. It is a three (3) mile belt of submerged land off the island of St. John that supports a diverse and complex system of coral reefs and other ecosystems such as shoreline mangrove forests and sea grass beds that adjoins the already existing 5,650 acres that was established in 1962.

In addition to the national park on St. John, The National Park Service manages both historical and marine treasures on St. Croix’s Buck Island and Hassel Island off of St. Thomas. Salt River, Columbus’ landing site, is the only co-managed park in the United States; managed by both the United States Virgin Islands Territorial Government and The National Park Service.

Water Island is 491.5 acres (1.989 km<sup>2</sup>) in size; a short half mile south from the beautiful harbor of Charlotte Amalie. It was previously a military installation during World War II. In December of 1996, the United States Department of Interior transferred Water Island to the Government of the Virgin Islands. It is now administratively a part of the St. Thomas [District](#).

In the early 1600s, many countries took interest in the Caribbean and in what they termed "the Virgins". The countries of Holland, France, England, Spain, Denmark and the Knights of Malta all sought colonies. England and Holland colonized and jointly inhabited St. Croix in the 1620s. Spain invaded the neighbouring island of Puerto Rico and colonized there. The French quickly moved in, removed the Spanish from Puerto Rico and took over the island for themselves. St. Croix remained a French colony until 1733. Despite successive colonial claims to the islands, the Danes emerged as the dominant colonial power and colonized all three (3) within a century; St. Thomas (1672), St. John (1717) and St. Croix (1733).

Chattel slavery was the dominant means of labor in the Danish West Indies (1682-1848), and West Africans were the major ethnic group selected for slavery. In 1685, the Danish government signed a treaty with the Dutch of Brandenburg. This treaty allowed the Brandenburg American Company to establish a slave-trading post on St. Thomas. Early governors promoted St. Thomas as a haven for pirates, aware that the influx would benefit the economy of the island. St. Croix and St. John on the other hand, pursued agricultural development; sugarcane, cotton, indigo and rum became the chief exports of the plantations' economy. St. Croix then became one of the largest exporters of sugarcane in the world, prior to the discovery of the sugar beet. This period of prosperity was known as the "Golden Age" of St. Croix

The West Africans' constant resistance to slavery, pooled with the Danish colony adoption of harsh slave codes, resulted in a slave insurrection on St. John in 1733. On St. Croix, however, slavery flourished and by 1803 there were well over 26,000 enslaved Africans involved in the planting and processing of sugarcane. As slave revolts became more frequent, Denmark was forced to develop a 12-year plan in an effort to dissolve slavery. Unyielding by the assurance of freedom, enslaved Africans on St. Croix, led by Moses "Buddhoe" Gottlieb, revolted on July 3, 1848 forcing Governor Peter von Scholten to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring all slaves in the Danish West Indies "from that day free".

After emancipation, another repressive system of exploitation was introduced, which matched the prior servitude of the slave economy. In 1849, the Danish Government created the 1849 Labor Act which instituted a policy of contracts for the freed laborers in order to retain control over them. They also instituted a practice of importing immigrants to make up for worker shortfalls. These contracts were entered into on an annual basis on October 1 (Contract Day) of each year. The contract provided that laborers should give a full year's work to the estate on which he/she lived and could not quit without a pass from the estate owner; all for very meager wages. After 30 years of harsh and unfair conditions, a labor riot erupted in Frederiksted.

The first revolt against the Labor Act was October 1, 1878 and is remembered as Contract Day in St. Croix. "The Fireburn" on the other hand was an economic uprising of former slaves on the island of St. Croix, who after 30 years of emancipation were still barred from leaving the island and were still bound to plantations where they endured poor working conditions and injurious injustices. Over 50 estates and half of the town of Frederiksted went up in flames. Groups of protestors torched the town and plantations as they made their way eastward toward Christiansted. They were led by heroines: "Queen Mary", "Queen Agnes" and "Queen Mathilda". After the rebellions, the Labor Acts were removed.



**The Three Queens of the 1878 Revolt,  
"The Fireburn"**

Due to Danish strategic needs and U.S. geopolitics, negotiations to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States began in 1867. The emergence of Germany as a major power and its use of submarine warfare crippled international trade during World War I. The fear of Germany seizing the Danish West Indies and establishing it as a submarine base influenced the United States' decision to acquire them. On March 31, 1917, after several decades of negotiations, the Danish West Indies were sold for \$25 million in gold to the United States. After the formal transfer, the United States Government changed the name of the islands to the Virgin Islands of the United States; making them an offshore territory of the United States. During the following ten years, Virgin Islanders agitated for U.S. citizenship which was subsequently granted to residents in 1927.

## Government

The U.S. Virgin Islands is an organized, unincorporated Territory of the United States and a part of the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Organic Act of 1936 and the Revised Organic Act of 1954 created the contemporary political system. A unicameral legislature was organized after the Revised Organic of 1954; it was created to unify the Territory. In 1968, the Elective Governor's Act provided for the Territory's voters to select their chief executives. In 1970, Dr. Melvin H. Evans became the first elected governor. In 1968, the position of Delegate to Congress for the Virgin Islands was approved and in 1970, Ron de Lugo became the Virgin Islands' first Delegate to Congress. In 1982, the Judicial Branch was given more power to gradually create its own territorial court system.

The Organic Act of 1936 allowed the creation of the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands that was tasked with providing services and creating employment for the Territory's citizens. The Organic Act of 1954 (passed by the U.S. Congress and administered by the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior) established the present three co-equal branches of government, the Legislative, Judicial and Executive.

The Legislative Branch is comprised of a 15-member unicameral body. Seven (7) Senators are elected from each island district of St. Thomas/St. John and St. Croix. The fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) senator, designated "at-large", must be a resident of St. John. Senators are elected for two-year terms.

The Judicial Branch is comprised of a District Court of the U.S. Virgin Islands, a Supreme Court and Superior Court. The District Court is the Federal Court of the United States Virgin Islands. Judges of the District Court are appointed for a period of 10 years. The District Court of the U.S. Virgin Islands is technically a local court, created by Congress, and is not an Article Three court under the U.S. Constitution. The Superior Court is a court of general jurisdiction with jurisdiction over most civil, criminal, and family cases. The newly-established Magistrate Division of the Superior Court has jurisdiction over small claims, landlord tenant, traffic, probate and petty criminal matters and other powers as prescribed by law. The newly-established Supreme Court of the U.S. Virgin Islands is responsible for appeals from the Superior Court filed on or after January 29, 2007. Appeals filed prior to that date are heard by the Appellate Division of the District Court. Judges of the District Court of the U.S. Virgin Islands are appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, while justices of the Supreme Court of the U.S. Virgin Islands and judges of the Superior Court are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The Executive Branch is headed by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who elected by popular vote serve for a period of four (4) years, with mandated term limits of two (2) consecutive terms. The Governor is responsible for the administration of government. He may grant pardons, reprieves and forfeitures against local laws, as well as veto legislation. He retains the powers afforded to Governors throughout the fifty (50) states of the United States.



*The U.S. Virgin Islands Flag*

The flag of the United States Virgin Islands, adopted by Executive Order May 17, 1921, has displayed on a field of white nylon a golden American eagle between the letters V and I, holding in its dexter talon a sprig of laurel; and in its sinister talon a bundle of three (3) blue arrows which represent the three (3) major islands. The eagle has a shield of the United States on its breast.



*The U.S. Virgin Islands Seal*

The Great Seal of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands was adopted by the 18th Legislature in 1990 and became effective January 1, 1991. It was designed by Mitch Davis, a native U.S. Virgin Islander, and was selected from among 33 other submissions from around the world. In the foreground, is the yellow breast, the official bird which was adopted in 1970, perched on a branch of the yellow cedar, the official flower was adopted in 1934. On the left end of the yellow cedar are three (3) flowers and three (3) seed pods; and, on the right are three (3) leaves of the plant. The three (3) major islands surround the bird and plant. The island with the sugar mill represents St. Croix; St. John is represented by the Annaberg Ruins and St. Thomas by the Capital Building, with the US flag flying and the Danneborg flag lowering. A sail boat is in the St. Thomas harbor, and the words "United in Pride and Hope" is scrolled at the bottom of the Seal below the St. Croix representation.

## Climate

The U.S. Virgin Islands enjoys an arid climate, moderated by trade winds. Temperatures vary little throughout the year. Typical temperature patterns range from around 91° F in the summer and 86° F in the winter. Rainfall averages about 38 inches per year, with the wettest months being September to November and the driest during February and March. Hurricane season is June to November.

## Politics

Politics are a driving force for economic and social change in the United States Virgin Islands, which are founded on the principle of elected individuals who represent the people, as opposed to autocracy or direct democracy. Elected representatives are charged with the responsibility of acting in the people's interest, but not as their proxy.

U.S. Virgin Islanders are U.S. citizens who cannot vote in U.S. presidential elections; nor exercise a representative vote in Congress. However, there is an elected delegate in the U.S. House of Representatives who chairs and votes in congressional committees outside of the House itself. Nevertheless, once U.S. Virgin Islanders establish residency in any of the contiguous United States, Alaska or Hawaii, they can vote in presidential elections. There are three (3) political parties in the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI): Democratic Party, Independent Citizens Movement and Republican Party. Candidates for elected offices who do not platform as a member of one of the three political parties platform as Independents.

## Economy

Tourism, at 60% of gross domestic product, remains the staple of the USVI economy, despite the impact of the economic downturn experienced nationally. Approximately two (2) million tourists visit annually via cruise ship and air arrivals. Cruise passenger arrivals for 2010 were up by seventeen percent (17%) and cruise ship calls posted a nine percent (9%) increase. Air visitor arrivals experienced a four percent (4%) growth in 2010. Tourism related services continue to bolster large and small private sector enterprises. Private sector activities include but are not limited to wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing (including petroleum refining, rum distilling, textiles, electronics, pharmaceuticals and watch assembly), construction and mining. HOVENSA, one of the world's largest petroleum refineries is located on the island of St. Croix and is the Territory's largest private sector employer with Central Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands as the largest employer of approximately 10,000 employees. The agricultural sector remains small as most of the islands' food is imported. The financial services industry is presently a small, but growing component of the economy. Telecommunications, in tandem with other emerging technologies present growth potential as accessibility, reliability and speed of broadband connectivity improves.

Overall, the underlying fundamentals of the local economy are expected to improve as the recovery in the U.S. and global economies gain momentum. Though growth in the economy is expected to return during 2011, the pace of recovery will be slow and tepid. The fiscal challenges facing the Government of the Virgin Islands and the limited stop-gap fixes available to fill the operating deficits of the Central Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands may necessitate spending cuts in the new fiscal year's budgets 2011 and 2012.

## Education

### Elementary and Secondary Schools

The Virgin Islands Board of Education was established as an independent agency of the Government of the USVI by Act No. 2252. Its duties are to recommend the establishment of public schools; prescribe general regulations and orders; adopt curricula and courses of study; recommend laws and amendments; and recommend appropriations required for the operation of the public schools and the Department of Education. The Board certifies educational professionals, exercises oversight over federal funds and manages the Territorial Scholarship Program. The USVI's public education system, administered by the Department of Education, is comprised of a State Education Agency (SEA) and two (2) Local Education Agencies (LEAs) one for the St. Thomas/St. John District and one for the St. Croix District. The St. Thomas/St. John district has two (2) high schools, three (3) middle schools and thirteen (13) elementary schools. The St. Croix District has ten (10) elementary schools, three (3) middle schools and two (2) high schools.

2010				
School Population				
United States Virgin Islands				
SCHOOLS	ST. THOMAS	ST. CROIX	ST. JOHN	TOTAL
<b>PUBLIC</b>	7,497	7,898	352	15,747
<b>*PRIVATE</b>	2,499	3,076	221	5,796
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,996	10,974	573	21,543

\*Private School Population reflects 2008 count; from the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, USVI Department of Education (DOE)

Literacy, definition: age 15 and above can read and write total population: 90%-95% (July 2000 est. CIA World Fact Book).

## University of the Virgin Islands

The University of the Virgin Islands is an instrumentality of the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands and the only institution of higher learning in the U.S. Virgin Islands. It has a campus on each island District and a combined full-time and part-time student body of approximately 2,733 students.

UNIVERSITY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS 2010 ENROLLMENT									
Graduate/ Undergraduate Enrollment Fall 2010	St. Thomas PT/FT Enrollment 2010		St. Thomas Enrollment 2010	St. Croix PT/FT Enrollment 2010		St. Croix Enrollment 2010	St. Thomas/ St. Croix PT/FT Enrollment		2010 Total Enrollment UVI
	Part Time	Full Time	Total	Part Time	Full Time	Total	Part Time	Full Time	
<b>Graduate</b>	89	37	126	70	17	87	159	54	213
<b>Undergraduate</b>	459	,030	1489	460	571	1031	919	1601	2520
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>1615</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1118</b>	<b>1078</b>	<b>1655</b>	<b>2733</b>
<b>2010 Enrollment</b>									

## Health

The Virgin Islands Hospital and Health Facilities Corporation was established to ensure quality, comprehensive health care to residents and visitors. The Schneider Regional Medical Center (The Roy Lester Schneider Hospital, The Myrah Keathing Smith Community Health Center and The Charlotte Kimmelman Cancer Institute) serve the St. Thomas/St. John district. On the island of St. Croix, the Governor Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center provides both basic and critical care to its growing patient population and recently expanded its services to include a Cardiac Center.

The USVI Department of Health's (DOH) goal is to improve the health status of all U.S. Virgin Islands resident and to ensure they receive access to quality health care services. The DOH is responsible for helping each person live a life free from the threat of communicable diseases, tainted food, and dangerous products. To assist with its mission, the DOH regulates health care providers, facilities, and organization, and manages direct services to patients, where appropriate.

The USVI Department of Health consists of five (5) major divisions – Public Health Services, Health Promotion & Disease Prevention, Health Information Technology, Public Health Preparedness and the Division of Licensure. The Division of Licensure consists of nine (9) boards which regulates all healthcare professional in the Territory. As part of its mandate, the department is also tasked with operating two (2) community health center one (1) in each district. The DOH depends on a staff of more than 500 and a budget of more than \$79 million to provide needed services to the U.S. Virgin Islands community. However, the current Administration has proposed the consolidation of the USVI Department of Health with the USVI Department of Human Services to better align services, to improve service delivery and to reduce operating costs.

## Human Services

The U.S. Virgin Islands' Department of Human Services serves as the "state agency" for publicly financed programs that address the needs of the indigent, disabled, elderly and low-income populations. The department also addresses the needs of the juvenile population through the Foster Care, Child Abuse and Neglect, Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs. Most recently the department was assigned oversight responsibility to end homelessness in the Territory.

The Department of Human Services, through partnerships with other government departments, agencies and other organizations, assists in the rehabilitation of individuals, in order to place them in competitive employment to achieve self-sufficiency. As a result of revenue shortfalls and budget contractions in the Territory, the current Administration has proposed the consolidation of the USVI Department of Health with the USVI Department of Human Services to better align services, to improve service delivery and to reduce operating costs. The life expectancy at birth for the total population in the US Virgin Islands is 79.33 years.

## Culture

The United States Virgin Islands is the most culturally diverse, ethnically rich and artistically vibrant society in the Caribbean – all under the protection of the United States flag. The islands' history fostered a culturally diverse social order where a fusion of cultures has formed into a distinctive society where variations are the accepted standard.

Like most of the English speaking Caribbean, U.S. Virgin Islander culture is syncretic, derived mainly from Amerindian, West African, European and American influences. Despite 250 years of Danish colonization, the dominant language remains English-Creole since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Dutch, French, Danes, African and Spanish all contributed to the islands' cultural diversity. Historic and recent immigration of persons from other Caribbean island nations such as Puerto Rico, the British Virgin Islands, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago; in addition to persons from the Arab world, India and China have all played a role in the diverse cultural mix of people. However, the underpinning foundation of U.S. Virgin Islands' culture stems from Africans who were imported from West Africa as laborers, agriculturalists, and craftsmen to work in cane fields, in rum manufacturing, on plantations, and in mercantile and urban industries between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. These African slaves brought with them skills and traditions from across a wide expanse of Africa, to include what is now Nigeria, Senegal, the Congo, Gambia and Ghana. The amalgamation of cultures created a distinct and unique society, rich in customs, music, dance, arts, language, architecture and cuisine. The official music of the U.S. Virgin Islands is Quelbe, a synthesis of African, European and Caribbean musical forms. It depicts the social conditions that existed during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Enslaved Africans, denied to practice their own music and dance (of which neither distance nor time could stifle), ingeniously adapted and integrated the music and dance of their European colonizers with the spiritual richness of their African culture to produce the unique musical form, Quelbe and other musical genres such as Cariso, which is the improvisations of West African singing styles balladry and ritual chants and songs. Twenty-first (21st) Century music genres includes an opulent blend of the soca, reggae, calypso and zuk.

The annual celebrations of the Crucian Christmas Festival on St. Croix, the St. John Fourth of July Celebration, and the U.S. Virgin Islands Carnival on St. Thomas continue to provide an economic stimuli as thousands of visitors pour into the Territory to enjoy the unique culture and personality of each island.

## Race/Ethnicity

Constant migration from other Caribbean islands has resulted in a significant increase in the USVI population to an estimated 115,852 (2008 *V. I. Community Survey, by The Eastern Caribbean Center, UVI*). The racial stratification of the Virgin Islands is as follows:

<b>Table 1. Race/Ethnicity of the USVI: 2008</b>		
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total	115,852	100.0
Black - non Hispanic	77,851	67.2
White - non Hispanic	10,273	8.9
Black Hispanic	11,490	10
White Hispanic	619	0.5
Other Hispanic	10,943	9.4
Other - non Hispanic	4,676	4.0
<i>Source: 2008 Virgin Islands Community Survey, Eastern</i>		
<i>Source: Caribbean Center, University of the Virgin Islands.</i>		

## Languages

<b>Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of the USVI: 2008</b>	
<b>Language</b>	<b>Percent</b>
English & English Creole	74.70
Spanish & Creole	16.78
French & French Creole	6.57
Other	1.95
<i>Source: 2008 Virgin Islands Community Survey, Eastern</i>	
<i>Source: Caribbean Center, University of the Virgin Islands.</i>	

## Religious Preferences

<b>Table 3. Religion Preferences in the USVI 2008</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Baptist	42
Roman Catholic	34
Episcopalian	17
Other	7
<i>Source: 2008 Virgin Islands Community Survey, Eastern</i>	
<i>Source: Caribbean Center, University of the Virgin Islands.</i>	

## United States Virgin Islands Selected Demographics

<b>Population</b>		<b>Employment</b>	
<b>Total Population</b>	115,852	<b>Non-Agricultural Employment</b>	
Male	54,110	Employed Civilian workers	50,265
Female	61,742	Territorial Government	10,000
		Federal Government	932
		Self Employed	7,631
Under 5 years	5,774	Private Sector	29,928
5 to 9 years	7,297	Construction and mining	4,360
10 to 14 years	8,557	Manufacturing	3,150
15 to 19 years	8,451	Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	4,419
20 to 24 years	5,693	Wholesale and Retail Trade	9,205
25 to 29 years	5,431	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,313
30 to 34 years	6,194	Services	13,192
35 to 39 years	9,098		
40 to 44 years	8,379	<b>Tourism Industry****</b>	
45 to 49 years	9,460		
50 to 54 years	8,104	Tourist (thousands)	573
55 to 59 years	8,138	Excursionists (thousands)	1,684
60 to 64 years	9,021	Air Excursionists	102
65 to 69 years	5,881	Cruise passengers	1,757
70 to 74 years	4,701	Number of Cruise Ships	678
75 to 79 years	2,459	Tourism related Employment	8,683
80 to 84 years	1,683	Hotel and other lodging	3,991
85 years and over	1,530	Gift Shops	1,479
		Restaurants and Bars	2,477
<b>Median age</b>	40.6	Transportation by air	521
<b>Race</b>		<b>Household Income-Labor Force Status*</b>	
Black or African American	89,341	<i>Total Households Income ***</i>	\$42,105
White	10,893	<i>Median Household Income</i>	\$36,064
Other races	15,619	Less than \$ 5,000	2,037
		\$5,000 to \$9,999	2,642
		\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,694
		\$15,000 to \$24,999	6,531

<b>Ethnic Groups</b>		<b>Household Income-Labor Force Status*(cont.)</b>	
West Indian		\$25,000 to \$34,999	5,846
Virgin Islands born	55,847	\$35,000 to \$49,999	6,754
Other Caribbean	37,709	\$50,000 to \$74,999	7,575
US Mainland	14,650	\$75,000 to \$99,999	4,393
Puerto Rican	5,327	\$100,000 and over	3,634
Elsewhere	2,319	Per Capita Income	17,545
		<b>Household Income-Occupation**</b>	
<b>School Enrollment</b>			
Preprimary	1,855	<i>Total Households Income</i>	22,649
Public Pre-Primary	1,011	<i>Median Household Income*****</i>	37,565
Elementary or high school	20,092		
Public elementary or high school	16,073	Less than \$ 5,000	980
Post-Graduate	7,132	\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,297
High school graduate or higher	64.10%	\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,396
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.20%	\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,192
		\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,444
		\$35,000 to \$49,999	3,415
		\$50,000 to \$74,999	4,524
		\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,400
		\$ 100,000 and over	2,001
<b>Education Attainment</b>			
1st to 8th grade	13,887		
9th to 10th grade	5,871		
11th to 12th grade	9,022		
Some College	10,994		
Associate degree, occupational	1,599		
Bachelor's Degree	8,125		
Graduate or Professional Degree	4,018		
		<b>Religions</b>	
		Baptist	42%
		Roman Catholic	34%
		Episcopalian	17%
		Other	7%
<b>Language Spoken at Home</b>			
English (official)	81,395		
language spoken-Spanish	19,190		
Language spoken-French, Creole, Patois	7,625		
Other languages	1,868		

\* Household Income-Labor Force Status derived from income for entire households in the government labor force.

\*\* Household Income-Occupation data derived from Industry and Class of worker by income information.

\*\*\*\*Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: US Census Bureau 2000 data, 2008 Virgin Islands Community Survey, Eastern Caribbean Center of The University of the Virgin Islands.