

Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands: Results from the 2010 Census

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About this Report

This report provides an overview of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of children and families in the United States Virgin Islands, based on new data from the 2010 U.S. Census. We hope this report helps readers better understand the conditions of children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, how they have changed over time, and how they compare with conditions for children in the nation as a whole.

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Community Foundation of the Virgin Islands

For almost 25 years, the Community Foundation of the Virgin Islands (CFVI) has been bringing positive changes in the Territory through programs committed to youth, learning, family support and the environment. CFVI is the leading advocate and supporter of programs that give children the best starts possible while ensuring opportunity and sustainability for our community in the future. Since its founding in 1990, CFVI has contributed over \$18 million to help address needs through grants, scholarships, and a wide range of other types of assistance to community organizations, the not-for-profit community, and individuals in St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John.

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Mark Mather and Beth Jarosz
The Population Reference Bureau
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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of children and families in the United States Virgin Islands, based on new data from the 2010 U.S. Census. We hope this report helps readers better understand the conditions of children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, how they have changed over time, and how they compare with conditions for children in the nation as a whole. Here are some of the key findings from the report:

Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands

- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of children in the U.S. Virgin Islands decreased by 21 percent—from 34,289 to 27,026. The decrease in the child population in the U.S. Virgin Islands is linked to declining birth rates and immigration in the territory, coupled with the aging of the population.
- While the U.S. economy faltered in the late 2000s, contributing to rising child poverty rates, the economic conditions for children and families in the Virgin Islands improved. Between 1999 and 2009, the percentage of children in families with incomes below the poverty line fell from 42 percent to 31 percent. However, given the recent economic downturn in the Virgin Islands, poverty is likely to have increased since 2010.
- In 2010, almost half of all families with children in the Virgin Islands (48 percent) were headed by a female householder. This represents an increase over the share of female-headed families with children in 2000 (46 percent). Nationally, the share of families with children headed by a female householder increased from 22 percent to 24 percent.
- More than one-fourth of Virgin Islands children ages 3 to 4 (27 percent) were not enrolled in school in 2010. While school enrollment rates in the Virgin Islands matched or exceeded those nationwide for children under age 15, this trend reverses among older youth. Nearly 7 percent of Virgin Islands teens ages 15 to 17 were not enrolled in school in 2010, compared with 4 percent of teens nationwide.
- More than one-fourth of children in the Virgin Islands (27 percent) lacked health insurance coverage in 2010. This is more than three times higher than the uninsured rate nationwide (8 percent), and is a higher uninsured rate than any state, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico.

Children in St Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John

- Between 2000 and 2010, the main islands in the Virgin Islands saw their child populations fall by approximately 20 percent each. The number of children living on the most populated island, St. Croix, decreased from 18,169 to 14,031. In St. Thomas, the number of children decreased from 15,077 to 12,171. In St. John, the least populated of the three major islands, the number of children fell from 1,043 to 824.

- The highest child poverty rates were in the towns of Frederiksted (55 percent) and Christiansted (50 percent) in St. Croix. The child poverty rate was lowest in Central, St. John (10 percent).
- In 2010, female-headed families with children, as a share of all families with children, were most common in St Croix (50 percent), followed by St. Thomas (47 percent) and St. John (45 percent).
- Across the three main islands, approximately 3 in 10 children lacked health insurance in 2010, with uninsured rates highest in Christiansted, St. Croix (35 percent uninsured) and Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (34 percent uninsured) and lowest in West End, St. Thomas (18 percent uninsured).

Background on the U.S. Virgin Islands

The United States Virgin Islands is an unincorporated territory of the United States, located east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean. With 106,405 residents, the Virgin Islands has a smaller population than any U.S. state. The territory has about one-fifth the population—and twice the land area—of Washington, D.C. The Virgin Islands includes 68 separate islands and cays, but everyone is categorized as living on one of three main islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix, or St. John. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the three main islands as the statistical equivalents of counties, and considers the fourth island, Water Island, to be a subdivision of St. Thomas. See Appendix E for more information about geography in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

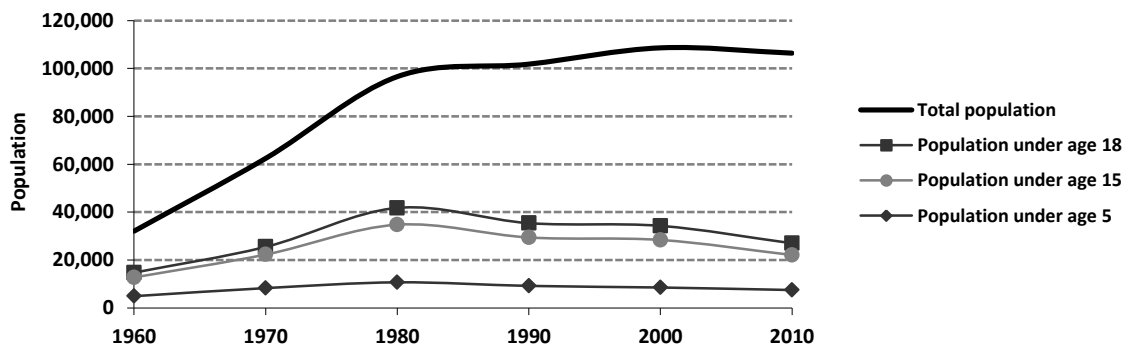
Of the three main islands, St. Croix is the largest in size (84 square miles) and second largest in population (50,601). St. Thomas has a slightly larger population (51,634) in less than half the land area. St. John is the smallest of the islands, and with the majority of its land area covered by national park land, is also the least populated (4,170).

The people of the U.S. Virgin Islands elect a governor and lieutenant governor every four years and elect 15 senators to the Virgin Islands legislature and one non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives every two years. Residents of the Virgin Islands are U.S. citizens but cannot vote in presidential elections.

Population

The U.S. Virgin Islands experienced a period of rapid population growth from 1960 until 1980, nearly doubling between 1960 and 1970, and growing by another 55 percent between 1970 and 1980 (see Figure 1). Rapid growth in the Virgin Islands during these years was fueled in part by immigration from other parts of the Caribbean.¹ Migrants were drawn by jobs in the expanding tourism industry and the manufacturing sector.² Many immigrants started families after they arrived in the Virgin Islands, fueling rapid growth in the number of children.

Figure 1: Population by Age, 1960-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Slower population growth from 1980 until 2000 may reflect the economic effects of Hurricanes Hugo and Marilyn in 1989 and 1995. But since 2000, the downward trend has continued. Between 2000 and 2010, the Virgin Islands experienced its first population decline in its recorded history, falling 2 percent during the decade. Among the 50 states, only Michigan recorded a population loss during the 2000s. The number of children in the Virgin Islands has also dropped sharply in recent years, with potential implications for funding of programs that serve children and families.

The population decline in the Virgin Islands is similar to the decline occurring in other outlying areas, including Puerto Rico, which lost 2 percent of its population from 2000 to 2010, American Samoa (3 percent decline), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (22 percent decline). Of U.S. outlying areas, only Guam experienced population growth from 2000 to 2010, with a 3 percent increase.

Race, Ethnicity, and Language

The Virgin Islands has a diverse population with a wide range of racial, ethnic, and national backgrounds. About 76 percent of Virgin Islanders identified themselves as black in the 2010 Census. Sixteen percent said they were white, 6 percent reported some other single racial group, and 2 percent identified with two or more races. In a separate question on Hispanic origin, about 17 percent of the population in the U.S. Virgin Islands identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

A Note About Race and Ethnicity: In the 2010 Census questionnaire, there are separate questions on race and Hispanic Origin. Thus, the categories for Black, White, Other race, and Two or More Races include those who are both Hispanic and non-Hispanic. People who identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

There is also a relatively large foreign-born population in the U.S. Virgin Islands (35,567 people), accounting for roughly one-third of the total population. About two-thirds (64 percent) of the foreign born are naturalized U.S. citizens and one-third are non-citizens. Poverty rates are higher for those who are foreign born and non-citizen compared with native-born citizens and naturalized foreign-born citizens. Virgin Islanders claim a number of ethnic backgrounds and nationalities, including African, Puerto Rican, American mainland, French, Danish, and Portuguese.³ Among the foreign-born population in the Virgin Islands, 91 percent were born in the Caribbean region.

More than one quarter (28 percent) of Virgin Islands residents speak a language other than English at home, including Spanish or Spanish Creole, French and French Creole, and other languages. Nationwide, about 21 percent of residents nationwide speak a language other than English at home.

The Economy

Tourism is the primary source of income and employment in the Virgin Islands, making up 80 percent of GDP, followed by manufacturing. Economic cycles in the in the Virgin Islands tend to lag behind those in the rest of the United States. During the 1990s, U.S. incomes increased while income in the Virgin Islands fell. But between 1999 and 2009, income in the Virgin Islands increased by 17 percent (adjusting for inflation), while median income nationwide fell by 7 percent during the decade.⁴

Despite rising incomes, Virgin Islands residents continue to lag behind the nation on many economic indicators. In 2009, the median household income in the Virgin Islands was \$37,254, compared with \$61,082 nationwide. One in five households in the Virgin Islands (20 percent) had incomes less than \$15,000 in 2009, compared with only 13 percent nationwide. About 7 percent of households in the Virgin Islands received cash public assistance in 2009, more than twice the national rate (3 percent).

Lower-income families in the Virgin Islands are doubly disadvantaged because of the high cost of living in the territory. Federal workers in the Virgin Islands are assigned a higher cost-of-living adjustment compared with workers in other high-cost areas in Alaska and Hawaii.⁵ For lower-income residents in the territory, the high cost of housing, in particular, leaves little money left for savings or emergencies. In 2010, the median home value in the Virgin Islands was \$254,300, and the homeownership rate stood at 48 percent. By comparison, the median home value in the United States was considerably lower, at \$179,900, while the homeownership rate was much higher (65 percent).

Despite a strong tourism industry, which attracts more than 2.5 million visitors to the Virgin Islands each year,⁶ about 9 percent of the civilian labor force was unemployed in 2010,⁷ which is roughly equivalent to the post-recession national rate in 2010.⁸

While the nation began a slow post-recession recovery in recent years, the Virgin Islands experienced another economic shock in early 2012 with the closure of the HOVENSA petroleum refinery, the region's largest employer. The refinery employed more than 2,000 residents, and contributed an estimated 20 percent to Gross Territory Product and 4 percent to overall Virgin Islands employment.⁹ Recent employment figures show the Virgin Islands continuing to lose jobs while the United States economy rebounds. Manufacturing employment in the Virgin Islands remained steady from 2000 to 2010, but fell from 2,300 jobs in 2010 to fewer than 1,000 jobs in 2013,¹⁰ and the unemployment rate rose above 13 percent by the end of 2012.¹¹

Health and Well-Being

A detailed analysis of the health status of Virgin Islands residents is outside of the scope of this report, and few measures of health are included in the decennial census questionnaire. However, the census includes a measure of health insurance coverage among the Virgin Islands population.

The Virgin Islands has one of the lowest rates of health insurance coverage of any state or territory in the United States (69 percent insured, 31 percent uninsured), with only American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands having lower coverage rates. High rates of seasonal, tourism-related work contribute to low insurance rates. Of the insured population, more than one in five residents (22 percent) receive insurance exclusively from public sources, yet public insurance rates in the Virgin Islands are lower than the national average (27 percent), in part because Medicaid dollars are capped for the territories.¹² Per capita federal spending on Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program is also lower in the Virgin Islands compared with federal spending on these programs in the states.¹³

Health Insurance: The Virgin Islands has one of the lowest rates of health insurance coverage of any state or territory in the United States.

In the United States, health insurance rates are projected to increase with the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The Virgin Islands will not participate in the new health insurance marketplace, but will expand its Medicaid program to cover additional low-income families by raising the current income eligibility cap. Under the new health care law, children in the Virgin Islands will also be able to remain on their parents’ insurance policies through age 26, and cannot be denied coverage due to pre-existing conditions.¹⁴

One limitation of the expanded Medicaid program is that income eligibility will remain fixed at \$5,500 for new enrollees—mostly adults without children. This provision will limit the availability of health insurance coverage among lower-income residents.¹⁵ Medicaid coverage is also limited by the federal match formula that requires the Virgin Islands to cover much of the costs of providing coverage. This match will improve under the ACA (changing to 55 percent federal, 45 percent local funding) but still represents a significant burden for the territory.

Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands

This section provides an overview of demographic, social, and economic trends for children and families in the Virgin Islands in 2010, based on data released by the U.S. Census Bureau in June 2013. Estimates for the Virgin Islands are compared with national averages that combine data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. For information about how the census was conducted in the Virgin Islands, see Appendix A, and for detailed data tables see Appendices B, C, and D.

Population Trends

The population in the U.S. Virgin Islands has varied over time, increasing rapidly during the 1960s and 1970s before leveling off and declining in more recent years (see Table 1). The population under age 18 in 2010—at 27,026—is only slightly higher than the child population forty years earlier, in 1970 (25,516). For the population under age 15, the population is smaller today than it was forty years ago.

Table 1: Total Population and the Population Under Age 18 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1930 to 2010

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total population	22,012	24,889	26,665	32,099	62,468	96,591	101,809	108,612	106,405
Under age 18	---	---	---	14,763	25,516	41,796	35,427	34,289	27,026
Under age 15	---	7,978	10,428	12,768	22,311	34,778	29,444	28,405	22,134
Under age 5	---	3,027	3,866	4,934	8,302	10,713	9,230	8,553	7,500

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

The child population in the Virgin Islands has declined each decade since the 1980 census, but this trend has accelerated since 2000. The number of children in the Virgin Islands fell 3 percent from 1990 to 2000 but dropped 21 percent between 2000 and 2010, from about 34,289 to 27,026 (see Table 2). The decrease in the child population is considerably larger than the 2 percent decrease in the total population during this period, from 108,612 to 106,405.

Table 2: Total Population and the Population Under Age 18 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1990, 2000 and 2010

	1990		2000		2010		Percent Change in Population 1990-2000	Percent Change in Population 2000-2010
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total population	101,809	100%	108,612	100%	106,405	100%	7%	-2%
Under age 18	35,427	35%	34,289	32%	27,026	25%	-3%	-21%
Under age 5	9,230	9%	8,553	8%	7,500	7%	-7%	-12%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for the U.S. Virgin Islands; and 2010 ISLAND Tables VII & VI4.

Children make up a large—but declining—share of the total Virgin Islands population. In 2010, 25 percent of the population in the Virgin Islands was under age 18. This represents a decrease since 2000 (from 32 percent), but the proportion of the Virgin Islands population under age 18 is still slightly higher than the national average (24 percent).

The declining share of children in the Virgin Islands population has potential implications for education funding and resources available to Virgin Islands families with children. The “child dependency ratio” (the number of people under age 18 for every 100 people ages 18 to 64) has fallen sharply in recent years to 42 (from 53 in 2000), but is still higher than the national average (38). The relatively high child dependency ratio in the Virgin Islands means that providing education and social services for this vulnerable age group should consume a substantial share of resources. However, as the number and share of children declines, policymakers may be less inclined to devote scarce resources to children’s programs.

The sharp decline in children in the Virgin Islands is linked to a combination of factors. Falling fertility rates account for the bulk of the decline in the population under age 18 during the past two decades. In 1990, about 17 percent of women ages 35 to 44 reported giving birth to five or more children during their lifetimes. By 2000, this share had declined to 12 percent, and continued falling to 8 percent in 2010.¹⁶ Although there is a trend toward smaller families in the Virgin Islands, large families are still more common in the Virgin Islands than they are stateside. In 2010, only about 3.5 percent of U.S. women ages 35 to 44 had given birth to 5 or more children during their lifetimes.¹⁷ In 2011 the total fertility rate (the average number of births per women during their lifetimes) in the Virgin Islands was 2.3, down from 3.7 in 2000. The U.S. total fertility rate in 2011 was around 1.9 births per woman.¹⁸

Data from the 2010 Census do not provide enough information to pinpoint the specific causes of the declining birth rates in the Virgin Islands. However, falling birth rates are often associated with increases in female educational attainment and rising ages at marriage. The proportion of young adults in the Virgin Islands who are married has fallen in recent years. Among women ages 25 to 34, about 64 percent had never been married in 2010, up from 58 percent in 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, the decline in births accounted for approximately 60 percent of the decline in the population under age 10.¹⁹ Out-migration of families with children explains the rest of the decline. Many young families move away from the Virgin Islands to look for educational or job opportunities elsewhere, leaving behind an older population with fewer young children.

Declining fertility and immigration rates, combined with longer life expectancy, have contributed to population aging in the Virgin Islands. The median age of the population in the Virgin Islands has increased sharply from 28.2 in 1990 to 33.4 in 2000 to 39.2 in 2010. In the Virgin Islands, as in many rural counties and certain cities in the United States, there are not enough new births or young people moving to the territory to balance the aging of the population.

Race, Ethnicity, and Language

In 2010, about 81 percent of Virgin Islands children under age 18 were identified as black, 9 percent were white, 6 percent were some other racial group, and 3 percent identified with two or more races (see Table 3). In a separate question on Hispanic origin, about one in five Virgin Islands children identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. The race and ethnic composition of the child population in the Virgin Islands differs considerably from that in the United States where 15 percent of the population is black, 65 percent white, and 23 percent of the population is Hispanic or Latino.

Table 3: Population by Race/Ethnicity in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010

	Total Population	Percent of Total	Population Under Age 18	Percent of Total
Total	106,405	100%	27,026	100%
Population of One Race alone	104,202	98%	26,266	97%
Black or African American	80,908	76%	22,009	81%
White	16,646	16%	2,537	9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	434	<1%	98	<1%
Asian	1,457	1%	336	1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	16	<1%	3	<1%
Some Other Race	4,741	4%	1,283	5%
Population of Two or More Races	2,203	2%	760	3%
Hispanic or Latino origin				
Total population	106,405	100%	27,026	100%
Hispanic or Latino	18,504	17%	5,423	20%
Not Hispanic or Latino	87,901	83%	21,603	80%
White	14,352	13%	1,993	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Detailed Crosstabulations, Table 2-4.

The racial/ethnic profile of children in the Virgin Islands is similar to that of adults, except adults in the Virgin Islands are slightly less likely to be black, compared with children in the territory. In 2010, 76 percent of the total Virgin Islands population was black, compared with 81 percent of the population under age 18.

There are also differences in the racial/ethnic composition of children across the major islands (see Table 4). In 2010, blacks accounted for the largest share of children in St. Thomas (86 percent), followed by St. Croix (78 percent) and St. John (72 percent). About 19 percent of children in St. John were white, compared with 9 percent each in St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Hispanic/Latino children accounted for 28 percent of the child population in St. Croix, which is more than twice the share in St. John and St. Thomas (12 percent each). The higher proportion of

Hispanic/Latino youth in St. Croix may explain the higher share of children of “Some Other Race” on that island (8 percent), compared with St. John (4 percent) and St. Thomas (1 percent).

Table 4: Population Under Age 18 by Race/Ethnicity in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Island, 2010

	St. Croix Island	St. John Island	St. Thomas Island
	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18
Total	14,031	824	12,171
Population of One Race	13,512	797	11,957
Black or African American alone	10,933	597	10,479
White alone	1,297	159	1,081
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	56	7	35
Asian alone	131	4	201
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone	2	1	0
Some Other Race alone	1,093	29	161
Population of Two or More Races	519	27	214
Hispanic or Latino origin			
Total population	14,031	824	12,171
Hispanic or Latino	3,900	99	1,424
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,131	725	10,747
White	9,924	703	10,597

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Tables P3, P4, P5, P6.

In the Virgin Islands, one in five children (21 percent) ages 5 to 17 spoke a language other than English at home in 2010, with the majority of those children speaking Spanish or Spanish Creole (2,957), followed by French and French Creole (659), and other languages (391) (see Table 5). Of children who spoke a language other than English at home, the majority (77 percent) spoke English “very well,” while 8 percent spoke English “not well” or “not at all.” Children in the Virgin Islands were more likely than older residents to speak only English at home (79 percent among children age 5 to 17 compared with 70 percent of residents age 18 and older).

Table 5: Language Spoken by Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010

	Total Ages 5-17	
	Number	Percent
Population ages 5 to 17	19,526	100%
English only	15,519	79%
Language other than English	4,007	21%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	2,957	15%
French and French Creole	659	3%
Other languages	391	2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Detailed Crosstabulations.

While there is a sizeable foreign-born population in the Virgin Islands (35,567 or approximately one third of the overall population), most children/youth under age 20 (78 percent) were born in the Virgin Islands. Only 7 percent of children in the Virgin Islands were born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico, or other U.S. island areas, and most children in the Virgin Islands (95 percent) were U.S. citizens. Among Virgin Islands children under age 5, about 99 percent were U.S. citizens.

Socioeconomic Status

Poverty has wide-ranging, negative effects on the well-being of children and families. Children growing up in poor families have worse health and educational outcomes, are more likely to experience parental divorce, housing instability, live in single-parent families, and experience violent crime compared to children growing up in non-poor families.²⁰ Poverty often persists into adolescence and adulthood, and leads to greater risk of dropping out of school, teen childbearing, and low earnings. In 2010, the official poverty threshold for a family of four, including two children, was \$22,113. However, the official poverty rate does not adjust for the higher cost of living in the Virgin Islands, and therefore underestimates the level of economic hardship experienced by lower-income families who have incomes above the official poverty threshold but below the level needed for basic necessities such as housing, food, and health care.

A Note About Poverty: The official poverty rate does not adjust for the higher cost of living in the Virgin Islands, and therefore underestimates the level of need economic hardship experienced by lower-income families who have incomes above the official poverty threshold but below the level needed for basic necessities such as housing, food, and health care.

In recent years, economic cycles in the in the Virgin Islands have run counter to those in the rest of the United States. For example, during the 1990s, the U.S. economy grew at a record pace, contributing to the lowest child poverty rate in over 20 years, while economic conditions for children and families in the Virgin Islands deteriorated. But during the 2000s, when the United States experienced a major recession and rising poverty rates, poverty in the Virgin Islands fell.

The number of children living in families with incomes below poverty declined from 14,210 in 1999 to 8,233 in 2009, a stunning 42 percent decrease (see Table 6). The *percentage* of children in poor families also fell from 42 percent in 1999 to 31 percent in 2009. The 2009 child poverty rate in the Virgin Islands was lower than the child poverty rate in neighboring Puerto Rico (57 percent), but far exceeded the child poverty rate in all states except Mississippi.²¹ In 2009, the national child poverty rate was 20 percent.

Table 6: Children and Families Below Poverty in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1989, 1999 and 2009

	1989		1999		2009	
	Number Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty	Number Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty	Number Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty
All children under age 18	---	---	14,210	42%	8,233	31%
Related children	12,722	37%	14,103	42%	8,176	31%
Ages 5 to 17	9,264	26%	10,294	41%	5,579	29%
Families	5,349	23%	7,635	29%	4,789	18%
With related children under age 18	4,438	29%	5,862	35%	3,627	25%
With related children under age 5	2,258	34%	2,637	41%	725	28%
Female-headed families	3,129	41%	4,521	45%	3,151	32%
With related children under age 18	2,817	46%	3,863	49%	2,708	38%
With related children under age 5	1,458	54%	1,795	57%	525	42%

Note: Related children include all people under 18 years old related to the householder, regardless of their marital status. Excludes spouses of householders.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census Social and Economic Characteristics for the U.S. Virgin Islands; 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for the U.S. Virgin Islands; and 2010 ISLAND Tables PCT71 and PCT75.

Poverty rates increased during the 1990s, prior to declining in more recent years. Among families with children, poverty increased from 29 percent in 1989 to 35 percent in 1999, before falling to 25 percent in 2009. For families with children under five years old, the poverty rate fell from 34 percent to 28 percent between 1989 and 2009. But in 2009, there was still a 13 percentage-point gap in the poverty rate between all families with children and single-mother families.

In 2009, poverty rates in the Virgin Islands were highest among single-mother families with children (38 percent). For single-mother families with children under age 5, the poverty rate was 42 percent. Poor, single-mother families make up the majority of poor families in the Virgin Islands, but their numbers have declined since 2000 because of two factors: the decline in the number of families, and declining poverty rates.

In 2009, the child poverty rate in the Virgin Islands was highest among the Hispanic/Latino population (see Table 7). About 43 percent of Latino youth, and 33 percent of the total Latino population in the Virgin Islands were living in poor families. Poverty rates were lowest for the non-Hispanic white population (14 percent for children, 12 percent for the total population). The poverty rate for black residents in 2009 was 24 percent overall and 32 percent for children under age 18. Blacks were the only group with a higher child poverty rate in the United States (36 percent) compared with the Virgin Islands (32 percent).

Table 7: Child Poverty by Race/Ethnicity in the United States and U.S. Virgin Islands, 2009

	United States		Virgin Islands	
	Number Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty	Number Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty
Total Children in Poverty	14,656,962	20%	8,233	31%
Black or African American alone	3,766,287	36%	6,932	32%
White alone	7,940,734	16%	436	17%
Other race alone	2,224,016	26%	616	36%
Two or More Races	725,925	20%	249	33%
Hispanic or Latino	5,061,196	31%	2,280	43%
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,595,766	17%	5,953	28%
White	4,840,165	12%	280	14%

Note: Family data are reported by race and ethnicity of the head of household. For some persons, such as unrelated individuals under age 15, poverty status is not defined. Poverty status is also undefined for people living in college dormitories and in institutional group quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey; and 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands Detailed Crosstabulations Table 1-17

As poverty rates in the Virgin Islands fell, median household incomes increased slightly, from \$36,756 in 1999 to \$37,254 in 2009 (after adjusting for inflation). During the same period, median income in the United States fell from \$64,424 to \$61,082 (see Table 8). Non-Hispanic white families in the Virgin Islands experienced the largest drop in family income during the 2000s, from \$66,362 to \$52,450 (a 21 percent decrease). However, white family income remained much higher than that of other racial/ethnic groups in 2009. Hispanic/Latino families had the lowest income in the Virgin Islands in 2009 (\$27,883).

Table 8: Median Family Income by Race/Ethnicity in the United States and U.S. Virgin Islands, 1999 and 2009

	United States			Virgin Islands		
	1999	2009	Percent Change	1999	2009	Percent Change
Total	\$64,424	\$61,082	-5%	\$36,756	\$37,254	1%
Black or African American alone	\$42,809	\$39,587	-8%	\$34,239	\$34,612	1%
White alone	\$68,685	\$65,319	-5%	\$62,466	\$51,424	-18%
Other race alone	---	---	---	\$28,618	\$35,361	24%
Two or More Races	\$50,760	\$52,137	3%	---	\$35,865	---
Hispanic or Latino	\$44,279	\$41,423	-6%	\$26,352	\$27,883	6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	---	---	---	---	\$39,592	---
White	\$70,412	\$68,390	-3%	\$66,362	\$52,450	-21%

Note: Values inflation-adjusted to 2009 dollars. Data reported by race of householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2009 American Community Survey; 2000 Census Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics for the U.S. Virgin Islands; and 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands Detailed Crosstabulations Table 1-16; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index Research Series.

In 2009, the unemployment rate in the Virgin Islands stood at 8.7 percent, well below the U.S. rate of 9.9 percent (see Table 9). The unemployment rate in the Virgin Islands was highest among the Hispanic/Latino population (11.5 percent) and lowest among non-Hispanic whites (4.2 percent).

Table 9: Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity in the United States and U.S. Virgin Islands, 2009

	United States	Virgin Islands
Total	9.9%	8.7%
Black or African American alone	16.2%	9.6%
White alone	8.8%	4.6%
Other race alone	10.4%	8.8%
Two or More Races	14.5%	10.8%
Hispanic or Latino	12.0%	11.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.6%	8.1%
White	11.5%	4.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey; and 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands Detailed Crosstabulations Table 1-16.

The declining poverty rate in the Virgin Islands is good news for children and families, but these data do not reflect the recent economic downturn. Since 2010, the HOVENSA petroleum refinery has shut its doors and the Virgin Islands government has cut back on spending, resulting in a shrinking economy and significant job losses.²² Between August 2007 and August 2013, the unemployment rate in the Virgin Islands more than doubled, from 6.0 to 13.5. With the unemployment rate up sharply, the poverty rate in the Virgin Islands is also likely to have increased since 2010.

Family Structure

Family structure also has important implications for children's well-being, shaping children's social and physical development, and providing children with the resources they need to become successful adults. Single parents tend to have less money to pay for children's education, child care,

and health care, compared with married couples.²³ Children growing up in single-parent families are also more likely to drop out of school and become teen parents themselves. They are less likely than children growing up in married-couple families to have the education and skills that are needed to find good jobs.²⁴

As in the United States, grandparents and other relatives often provide a support network for children in single-parent families, helping with child care and providing other resources. While many children growing up in single-parent families will succeed in school and the workforce, they are still at an economic disadvantage relative to children growing up in married-couple families.

Single-parent families have historically been common in the Virgin Islands,²⁵ but their numbers have declined in recent years. In the Virgin Islands, the number of female-headed families with children increased during the 1990s, from 4,870 in 1990 to 6,450 in 2000 (a 32 percent increase), but fell to 5,667 by 2010 (a 12 percent decline) (see Table 10). The recent decline in the number of single-parent families reflects falling fertility rates among young women in the Virgin Islands and the general decline in the population, rather than higher marriage rates among young couples with children.

Table 10: Families with Own Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Type, 1990, 2000 and 2010

	1990		2000		2010		Percentage-point change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total families with own children	13,052	100%	14,107	100%	11,710	100%	---	---
Married-couple household	7,101	54%	5,905	42%	4,834	41%	-12	-1
Female-headed household	4,870	37%	6,450	46%	5,667	48%	9	2

Note: Own children include never-married children under age 18 who are sons or daughters of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census Social and Economic Characteristics for the U.S. Virgin Islands; 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for the U.S. Virgin Islands; and 2010 ISLAND Table VI12.

Although the number of single-parent families with children has declined, the number of married-couple families with children has also dropped sharply. As a result, single-mother families account for a growing share of all families with children in the Virgin Islands. In 2010, nearly half of all families with children (48 percent) were headed by single mothers, twice the national rate. This represents an increase over the share of single-mother families with children in 2000 (46 percent) and 1990 (37 percent). Nationally, the share of families headed by single mothers also increased, but less rapidly, rising from 19 percent to 24 percent between 1990 and 2010.

The smaller number of single-mother families with children means that fewer children lived in single-mother families in 2010 (10,772) than in 2000 (13,494) (see Table 11). But the proportion of children in single-mother families increased slightly, from 39 percent to 40 percent during the decade. This mirrors the national trend toward an increasing share of children living in single-mother families (20 percent in 2010, compared with 18 percent in 2000).

Table 11: Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Living Arrangements, 2000 and 2010

	2000		2010		Percentage-point change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total children under age 18	34,289	100.0%	27,026	100.0%	---
In households	34,167	99.6%	26,928	99.6%	0
Householder or spouse	24	0.1%	16	0.1%	0
Related child	33,816	98.6%	26,702	98.8%	0
Own child	28,176	82.2%	21,454	79.4%	-3
In married husband-wife family	11,641	33.9%	8,759	32.4%	-2
In other family	16,535	48.2%	12,695	47.0%	-1
Male householder, no wife present	3,041	8.9%	1,923	7.1%	-2
Female householder, no husband present	13,494	39.4%	10,772	39.9%	1
Other relatives	5,640	16.4%	5,248	19.4%	3
Grandchild	4,755	13.9%	4,286	15.9%	2
Other relatives	885	2.6%	962	3.6%	1
Nonrelatives	327	1.0%	210	0.8%	0
In group quarters	122	0.4%	98	0.4%	0
Institutionalized population	71	0.2%	66	0.2%	0
Noninstitutionalized population	51	0.1%	32	0.1%	0

Note: Responses of same-sex spouse are edited during processing into the unmarried partner category.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; and 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands Table P23.

The share of children living in female-headed families is similar across the major islands, ranging from 37 percent in St. Thomas to 42 percent in St. Croix (see Table 12). Between 2000 and 2010, St. John experienced the largest increase in children living in female-headed families, a 5 percentage-point increase.

Table 12: Children in Female-Headed Households in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Island, 2000 and 2010

Island	2000			2010		
	Total children under age 18	Own children in female-headed households, no husband present	Percent	Total children under age 18	Own children in female-headed households, no husband present	Percent
U.S. Virgin Islands	34,289	13,494	39%	27,026	10,772	40%
St. Croix Island	18,169	7,631	42%	14,031	5,921	42%
St. John Island	1,043	348	33%	824	316	38%
St. Thomas Island	15,077	5,515	37%	12,171	4,535	37%

Note: Own children include never-married children under age 18 who are sons or daughters of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; and 2010 ISLAND Table P23.

While the nationwide share of children in single-father families grew slightly, from 5 percent to 6 percent between 2000 and 2010, the share in the Virgin Islands fell from 9 percent to 7 percent.

In the Virgin Islands, it is common for grandparents to provide child care while parents are working, and in many households, grandparents are the primary caregivers for young children. According to data from the 2010 Census, nearly one in six children (16 percent) in the Virgin Islands lived in households headed by grandparents. This is double the national average (8 percent),

and the proportion of children living with their grandparents in the Virgin Islands is increasing. This increase mirrors a national trend toward more grandchildren living with grandparents. The share of children living with grandparents grew from 14 percent to 16 percent between 2000 and 2010 in the Virgin Islands, and from 6 percent to 8 percent in the United States during the same period.

In the Virgin Islands, there were 4,796 grandparents who lived with their grandchildren in 2010, and over half (51 percent) reported that they were responsible for child care. Nationally, 39 percent of grandparents who lived with their grandchildren reported being responsible for child care. Many families in the Virgin Islands share living quarters with extended family members to share housing costs, which are much higher, on average, than those in the states.

Childcare and School Enrollment

There is an important link between demand for childcare, preschool and other early education programs, and successful outcomes later in life. According to the *USVI 2012 Kids Count Data Book*:

For working parents of young children, there's an acute need in the Virgin Islands for high-quality early childcare and preschool programs... Children who attend high-quality early childhood programs are better prepared to succeed when they arrive in kindergarten. Their success in kindergarten has long-term consequences. Over time, these children have a higher rate of engagement with learning and success in school. They are more likely to graduate high school, which leads to more-positive workforce readiness, job productivity, family stability, economic security and community engagement.²⁶

Early childhood education programs, such as high quality nursery school and preschool, provide a double benefit by ensuring childcare for children with working parents and by fostering later academic success. Young children who are in preschool prior to attending kindergarten have better cognitive outcomes, social skills, and school achievement compared with children who do not attend preschool.²⁷ However, the quality of preschool education also matters. Children who attended higher-quality preschools perform better in school than those who attended lower-quality schools.²⁸

Many low-income families face significant barriers in accessing high-quality care because of high costs, lack of access in their communities, or nontraditional work hours that may make it difficult to access the care that is available.²⁹ Yet the demand for childcare and preschool in the Virgin Islands is high. Among children under 6 years of age, 73 percent lived in families where all of the resident parents were in the labor force. This represents a 4 percentage-point increase over the share in 2000 (69 percent). Nationwide, the share of children living in families with all parents in the labor force increased from 59 percent in 2000 to 65 percent in 2010.

While more than one quarter (27 percent) of Virgin Islands children ages 3 and 4 were not enrolled in preschool in 2010 (see Table 13), young children in the Virgin Islands were more likely to be enrolled in preschool compared with young children nationwide (52 percent of 3-to-4-year-olds were not enrolled in preschool). School enrollment rates in the Virgin Islands matched or exceeded the national average through age 14. The relatively high rate of preschool enrollment in the Virgin Islands may reflect the large number of low-income families who are eligible to participate in Head Start, which serves more than three-fourths of low-income 3-to-4-year-olds in the territory.³⁰ In 2010, there were more than 900 young children enrolled in the program.³¹

The trend reverses, however, among older youth. Nearly 7 percent of Virgin Islands teens ages 15 to 17 were not enrolled in school, while nationwide only 4 percent were not enrolled.

Table 13: School Enrollment in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Age Group, 2010

	Total	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Percent Not Enrolled
Population ages 3 to 17	22,428	20,985	1,443	6%
Population ages 3 to 4	2,902	2,127	775	27%
Population ages 5 to 9	7,150	6,944	206	3%
Population ages 10 to 14	7,484	7,342	142	2%
Population ages 15 to 17	4,892	4,572	320	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Detailed Crosstabulations.

Over the long term, educational attainment is crucial to economic success. Data show that median weekly earnings and median household income rise and the unemployment rate falls with increasing levels of educational attainment—both in the Virgin Islands and in the nation as a whole.³² Income is lowest and unemployment highest among those who have not completed high school. Economic circumstances improve with each level of education attained, and income is highest and unemployment lowest among those with a college degree.

Children also need continuity in order to succeed in school. Geographic mobility—moving frequently, especially during the school year—is negatively correlated with student achievement.³³ Based on trends observed in the 2010 Census, about 12 percent of school-age children in the Virgin Islands moved during the previous year (see Table 14). Data from the 2010 American Community Survey indicate that 16 percent of children nationwide moved during that period. While most children in the Virgin Islands moved from another house on the same island, frequent address changes can pose a problem for continuity of education as children switch from one school to another, and this mobility may ultimately have a negative effect on educational outcomes.

Table 14: Geographic Mobility/Place of Residence One Year Ago in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Age Group, 2010

	Population Ages 5-19	
	Number	Percent
Population ages 5 to 19	22,197	100.0%
Same house in 2009	19,644	87.9%
Different house in the Virgin Islands	1,924	9.2%
Same island	1,808	8.6%
Different island	116	0.5%
Outside the U.S. Virgin Islands	629	2.9%
United States	388	1.9%
On other Caribbean island	216	0.9%
Dominica	39	0.2%
Dominican Republic	54	0.2%
Puerto Rico	19	0.1%
St. Kitts and Nevis	18	0.1%
Other Caribbean island	86	0.4%
Elsewhere	25	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Detailed Crosstabulations.

Health and Well-Being

Health insurance coverage is critical to the health and well-being of children. Studies find that uninsured children use medical and dental services less frequently, are less likely to have their prescriptions filled, and are less likely to get immunizations and well-child checkups than insured children.³⁴

About 73 percent of children in the Virgin Islands had health insurance coverage in 2010, according to new data available in the census (see Table 15). This is 19 percentage points lower than the insured rate nationwide (92 percent), and is a lower insured rate than any state, the District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico. Coverage rates are lowest among the youngest children. Just over two-thirds of children under age 5 (69 percent) had health insurance, while nearly three-fourths (74 percent) of children age 5 to 17 were insured.

Table 15: Health Insurance Coverage Status, by Age, in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010

	Under 5 years		5 to 10 years		11 to 17 years		Total Under Age 18	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population*	7,494	100%	8,655	100%	10,809	100%	26,958	100%
With health insurance	5,187	69%	6,389	74%	7,978	74%	19,554	73%
Private insurance only	3,128	42%	4,573	53%	6,208	57%	13,909	52%
Public insurance only	1,787	24%	1,465	17%	1,351	12%	4,603	17%
Both private and public	272	4%	351	4%	419	4%	1,042	4%
Without health insurance	2,307	31%	2,266	26%	2,831	26%	7,404	27%

*Note: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Detailed Crosstabulations

Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also show that the immunization rate among children in the Virgin Islands was considerably lower (56 percent) than in the nation at large (78 percent).³⁵

With respect to teen health, data on teen births are not directly available from the decennial census (data are reported for ages 15 to 24 combined). Other sources show that the teen birth rate is considerably higher in the Virgin Islands (50.5 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19) than the national average (34.2) in 2010.³⁶

While some indicators of health in the Virgin Islands trail behind the national average, the region surpasses the United States in others. For example, the disability rate for children under age 18 (2.3 percent) is about half the national average (4.0 percent). These data suggest that children in the Virgin Islands are healthier, in some respects, compared with children nationwide, but these results may also reflect social and cultural differences in the perceptions of disability across different geographic areas and population groups.

Of the 615 children under age 18 reported to have a disability in the Virgin Islands, the most common was cognitive difficulty (306 children) followed by vision difficulty (229 children) and hearing difficulty (109 children) (see Table 16).³⁷

Table 16: Disability Status, by Age, in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010

	Under 5 years		5 to 10 years		11 to 17 years		Total Under Age 18	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population*	7,494	100.0%	8,655	100.0%	10,809	100.0%	26,958	100.0%
With a disability	31	0.4%	216	2.5%	368	3.4%	615	2.3%
With hearing difficulty	--	--	--	--	--	--	109	0.2%
With vision difficulty	--	--	--	--	--	--	229	0.4%
With cognitive difficulty**	--	--	--	--	--	--	306	0.8%
No disability	7,463	99.6%	8,439	97.5%	10,441	96.6%	26,343	97.7%

*Note: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Note: Data on cognitive difficulty reflect children ages 5-17 only.

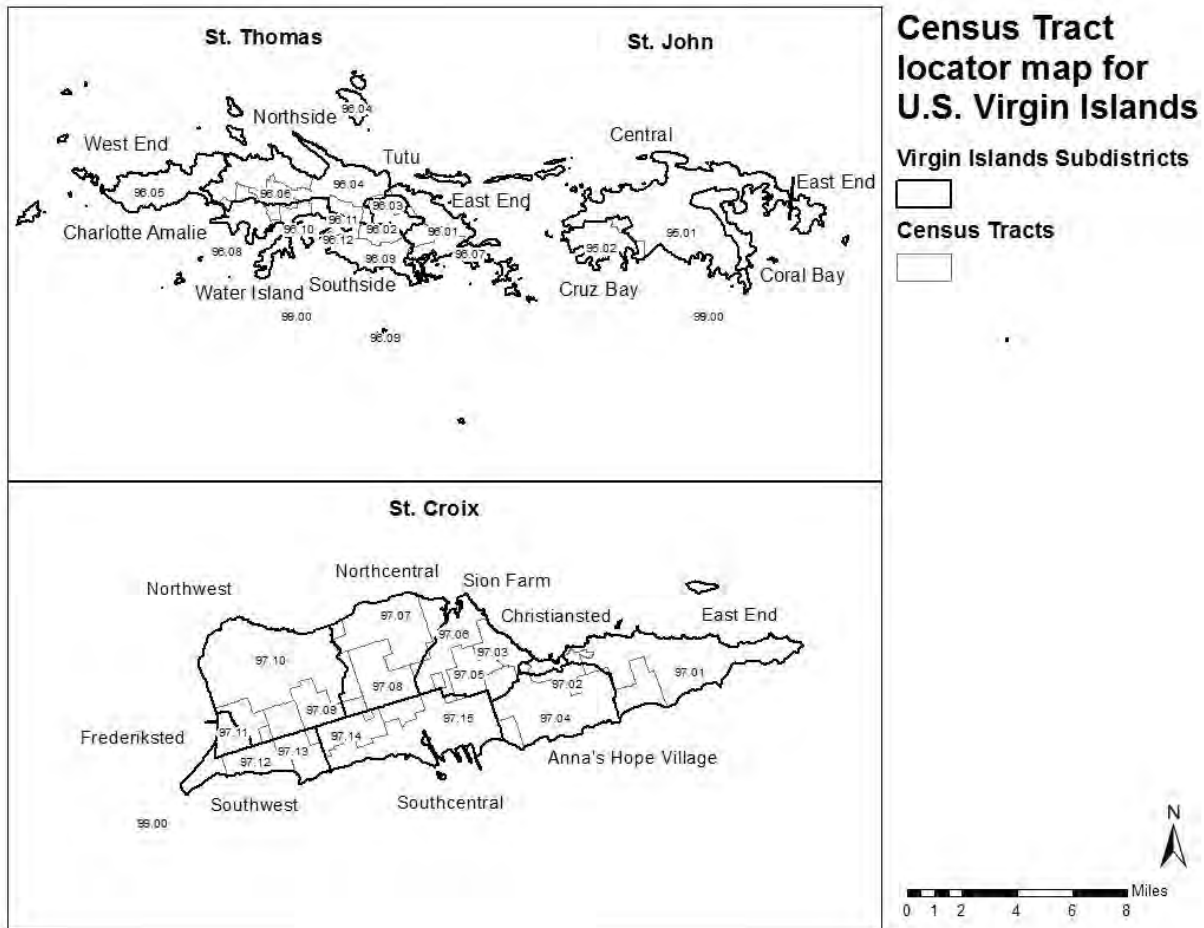
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010 Census Detailed Crosstabulations, and Tables PCT34, PCT35, PCT36.

Children in St Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John

Results from the decennial census provide detailed information for local communities in the U.S. Virgin Islands that are not available from any other source. This report takes an in-depth look at the characteristics of children and families living on the three major islands, in the 20 subdistricts, and in the 32 census tracts that make up the territory (see sidebar for a note about geography).³⁸ The data show wide variations in child outcomes across these jurisdictions. See Appendix B for tables that summarize the data for subdistricts and Appendix C for details by census tract. Appendix D contains additional supplemental data tables. A locator map, shown in Figure 2 below, can be used to link information presented on the maps with the tract-level data tables in Appendix C.

A Note About Geography: The U.S. Census Bureau reports data for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on a geography called a subdistrict. Subdistricts were defined by the U.S. Virgin Islands legislature for the 1980 Census, and are roughly equivalent to minor civil divisions in the United States. Information is also reported by census tract. Census tracts are neighborhood-level geographic areas that are updated before each decennial census. In many cases, census tracts are collections of Virgin Islands Estates. For more information see Appendix E.

Figure 2: Census Tract Locator Map



Population Trends

Between 2000 and 2010 the child population declined on each of the three main islands. St. Croix's child population fell 23 percent, from 18,169 to 14,031, compared with a 19 percent decline on St. Thomas and a 21 percent decline on St. John. In Frederiksted, St. Croix, the child population fell 41 percent (from 1,634 to 962), more than any other area.

In 2010, about 28 percent of St. Croix's population was under age 18, compared with 24 percent in St. Thomas and 20 percent in St. John (see Table 17). In 2010, the share of the population under age 18 was particularly high in Frederiksted and Northwest, in St. Croix (31 percent each).

Table 17: Total Population and the Population Under Age 18 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Percent Under Age 18
U.S. Virgin Islands	106,405	27,026	25%
St. Croix Island	50,601	14,031	28%
Anna's Hope Village	4,041	1,022	25%
Christiansted	2,626	697	27%
East End	2,453	461	19%
Frederiksted	3,091	962	31%
Northcentral	4,977	1,341	27%
Northwest	4,863	1,509	31%
Sion Farm	13,003	3,665	28%
Southcentral	8,049	2,262	28%
Southwest	7,498	2,112	28%
St. John Island	4,170	824	20%
Central	779	162	21%
Coral Bay	634	125	20%
Cruz Bay	2,706	533	20%
East End	51	4	8%
St. Thomas Island	51,634	12,171	24%
Charlotte Amalie	18,481	4,427	24%
East End	8,403	1,892	23%
Northside	10,049	2,209	22%
Southside	5,411	1,367	25%
Tutu	6,867	1,718	25%
Water Island	182	25	14%
West End	2,241	533	24%

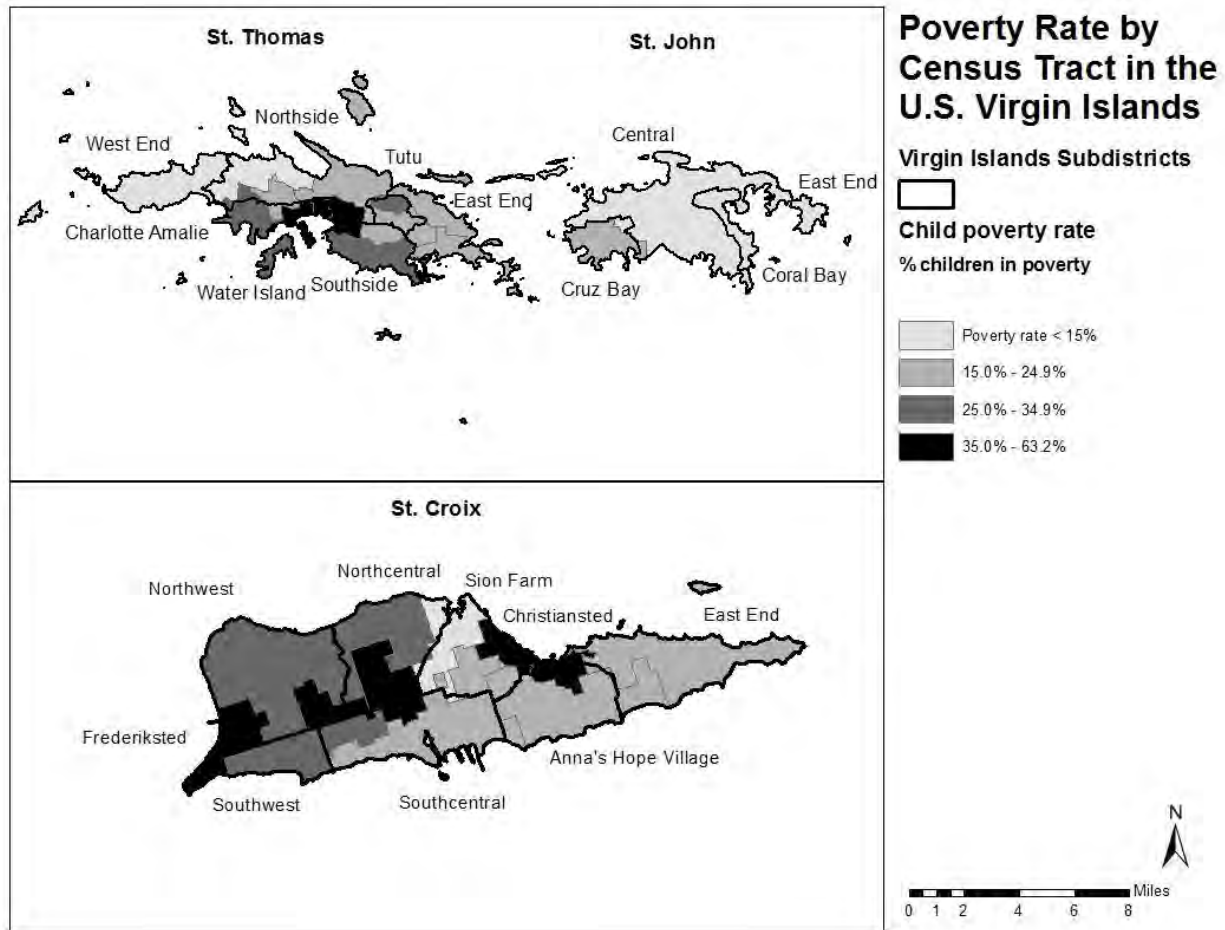
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table P8.

Socioeconomic Status

Poverty levels also vary widely across the three major islands. In 2009, the poverty rate for children in St. Croix (35 percent) was more than twice the rate for children living in St. John (17 percent). About one-fourth (26 percent) of children in St. Thomas lived in poverty. Child poverty rates

decreased on all three islands since 1989, when 43 percent of children in St. Croix were below poverty, compared with 30 percent in St. Thomas, and 21 percent in St. John. (See Table 18 and Figure 3. On the map, darker colors represent neighborhoods with higher rates of child poverty while lighter colors represent neighborhoods with lower proportions of children in poverty.)

Figure 3: Child Poverty Rate by Census Tract



While child poverty rates vary among the three main islands, there is even more variation within the islands. In St. Croix, the highest child poverty levels in 2009 were in Frederiksted (55 percent), Christiansted (50 percent), and Northwest (49 percent). In Frederiksted, 12 percent of households received public assistance income in 2009, almost twice the rate in the Virgin Islands as a whole. In St. Croix, child poverty rates were lowest in East End (17 percent) and the neighboring Anna's Hope Village (18 percent) (see Table 18). In St. Thomas, child poverty levels were highest in the capital, Charlotte Amalie (35 percent) and Southside (30 percent), and lowest in Northside and West End (14 and 15 percent, respectively). In St. John, the child poverty rate ranged from 10 percent (Central) to 19 percent (Cruz Bay).

Table 18: Children Below Poverty in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict and Age Group, 2009

Island or subdistrict	Children in Poverty				Percent of Children in Poverty			
	Under Age 18	Under Age 5	Ages 5 to 11	Ages 12 to 17	Under Age 18	Under Age 5	Ages 5 to 11	Ages 12 to 17
U.S. Virgin Islands	8,233	2,597	3,054	2,582	31%	35%	30%	28%
St. Croix Island	4,923	1,505	1,817	1,601	35%	40%	35%	32%
Anna's Hope Village	183	63	62	58	18%	22%	18%	16%
Christiansted	346	114	132	100	50%	54%	52%	45%
East End	77	20	29	28	17%	15%	16%	19%
Frederiksted	526	153	194	179	55%	58%	58%	51%
Northcentral	442	97	165	180	33%	33%	33%	33%
Northwest	735	249	283	203	49%	58%	50%	40%
Sion Farm	1,197	409	441	347	33%	39%	33%	28%
Southcentral	799	220	306	273	36%	40%	35%	34%
Southwest	618	180	205	233	29%	34%	26%	29%
St. John Island	142	59	49	34	17%	26%	15%	13%
Central	16	8	5	3	10%	---	8%	6%
Coral Bay	23	8	7	8	18%	---	13%	---
Cruz Bay	101	43	36	22	19%	30%	17%	12%
East End	2	0	1	1	---	---	---	---
St. Thomas Island	3,168	1,033	1,188	947	26%	30%	26%	23%
Charlotte Amalie	1,515	518	553	444	35%	40%	33%	31%
East End	417	127	163	127	22%	25%	24%	18%
Northside	300	102	119	79	14%	16%	14%	11%
Southside	409	122	152	135	30%	32%	30%	29%
Tutu	447	149	169	129	26%	32%	27%	22%
Water Island	2	1	0	1	---	---	---	---
West End	78	14	32	32	15%	10%	16%	17%

Note: For some persons, such as unrelated individuals under age 15, poverty status is not defined. Poverty status is also undefined for people living in college dormitories and in institutional group quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PCT69.

At the neighborhood level, child poverty rates exceeded 40 percent in an area spanning the subdistricts of Christiansted and Anna’s Hope Village along Christiansted Harbor (tracts 97.02 and 97.03). Child poverty also exceeded 40 percent in St. Croix neighborhoods along Centerline Road in tract 97.11 (Southwest, Frederiksted), tract 97.08 (spanning Centerline Road in Northcentral and Southcentral), with the highest child poverty (exceeding 60 percent) just north of Centerline Road in census tract 97.09, which spans Northwest and Northcentral. The largest number of children in poverty (774) appears in census tract 97.03, followed by tract 97.11 (604 children in poverty), both of which are in St. Croix.

Among children under age five, the poverty rate was highest in St. Croix (40 percent), and lowest in St. John (26 percent). Poverty rates among children ages 5 to 11 and ages 12 to 17 were also highest in St. Croix and lowest in St. John.

Family Structure

In 2010, single-mother families with children, as a share of all families with children, were most common in St Croix (50 percent), followed by St. Thomas (47 percent) and St. John (45 percent) (see Table 19). In 1990, no island had a share higher than 39 percent.

Table 19: Female-Headed Households with Own Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Family Households With Own Children	Female-headed Households With Own Children	Percent
U.S. Virgin Islands	11,710	5,667	48%
St. Croix Island	5,841	2,927	50%
Anna's Hope Village	442	192	43%
Christiansted	301	181	60%
East End	230	59	26%
Frederiksted	369	244	66%
Northcentral	552	277	50%
Northwest	637	387	61%
Sion Farm	1,539	761	49%
Southcentral	916	425	46%
Southwest	855	401	47%
St. John Island	419	187	45%
Central	86	43	50%
Coral Bay	64	33	52%
Cruz Bay	267	110	41%
East End	2	1	---
St. Thomas Island	5,450	2,553	47%
Charlotte Amalie	1,961	1,094	56%
East End	906	384	42%
Northside	1,112	372	33%
Southside	602	264	44%
Tutu	612	340	56%
Water Island	11	1	---
West End	246	98	40%

Note: Own children include never-married children under age 18 who are sons or daughters of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table P29.

In St. Croix, the share of single-mother families was particularly high in Frederiksted (66 percent), Northwest (61 percent), and Christiansted (60 percent). In St. Thomas, Charlotte Amalie and Tutu had the highest shares of single-mother families (56 percent each). Single-mother families were least common in East End, St. Croix (26 percent), and Northside, St. Thomas (33 percent).

Across the Virgin Islands, there were 10,772 children living in single-mother families. St. Croix accounted for the highest number of these children (5,921) and also the largest share of children

living in single-mother families (42 percent). In both St. John and St. Thomas, slightly more than one third of children (38 percent and 37 percent, respectively) lived in female-headed families (see Table 20).

Table 20: Number of Children in Female-Headed Households in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Female-headed Households	Percent
U.S. Virgin Islands	27,026	10,772	40%
St. Croix Island	14,031	5,921	42%
Anna's Hope Village	1,022	309	30%
Christiansted	697	378	54%
East End	461	105	23%
Frederiksted	962	569	59%
Northcentral	1,341	556	41%
Northwest	1,509	791	52%
Sion Farm	3,665	1,515	41%
Southcentral	2,262	897	40%
Southwest	2,112	801	38%
St. John Island	824	316	38%
Central	162	78	48%
Coral Bay	125	53	42%
Cruz Bay	533	183	34%
East End	4	2	---
St. Thomas Island	12,171	4,535	37%
Charlotte Amalie	4,427	1,933	44%
East End	1,892	638	34%
Northside	2,209	618	28%
Southside	1,367	506	37%
Tutu	1,718	677	39%
Water Island	25	2	---
West End	533	161	30%

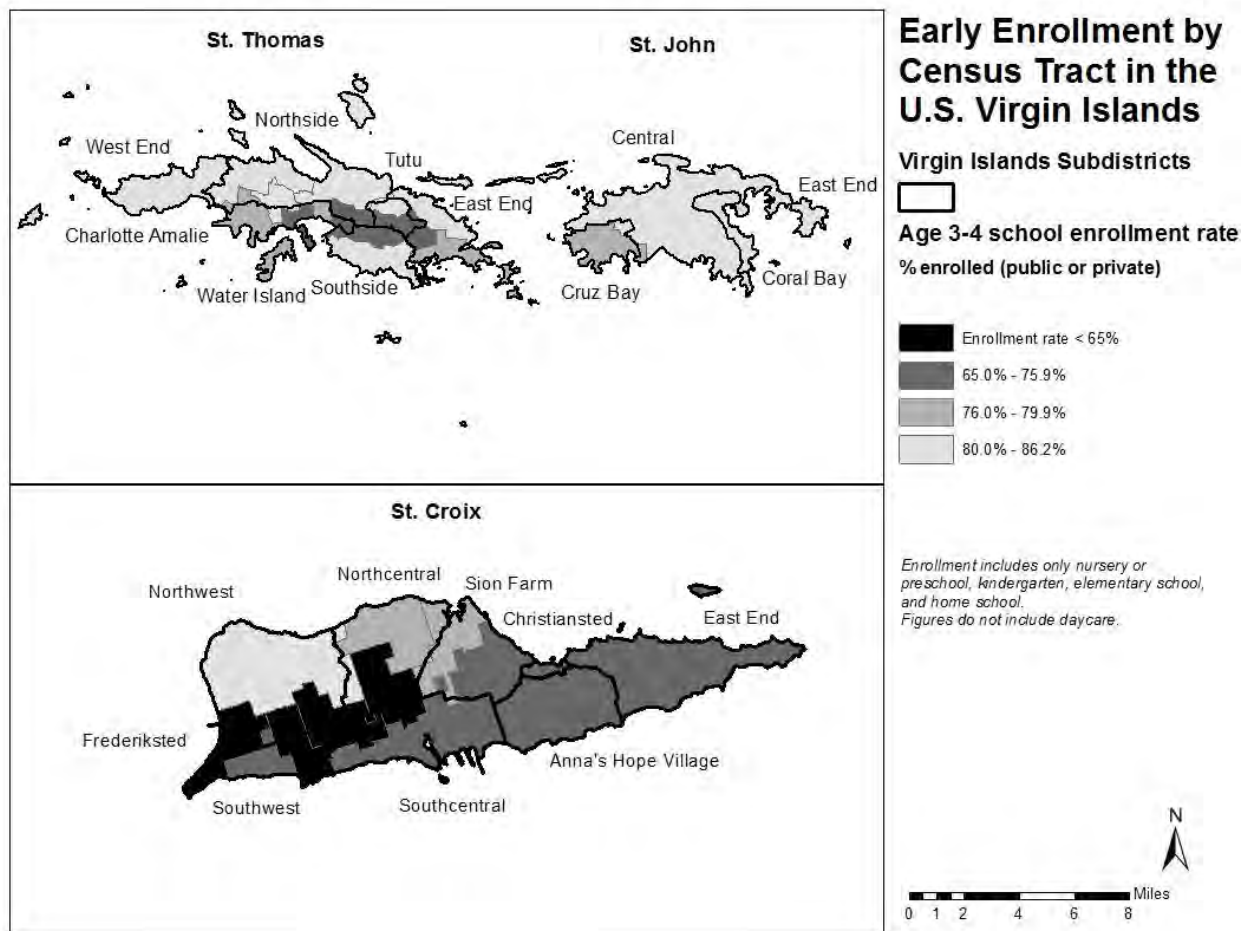
Note: Own children include never-married children under age 18 who are sons or daughters of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table P23.

Education

Rates of school enrollment for children ages 3 to 4 also varied across islands and subdistricts. Early enrollment rates were highest in West End, St. Thomas, where more than 85 percent of 3-to-4-year olds were enrolled in school. Early enrollment rates were lowest in Southcentral, Northwest, and Frederiksted in St. Croix, where more than one third of young children were not enrolled. (See Table 21 and Figure 4. On the map, darker colors represent neighborhoods with lower enrollment rates while lighter colors represent areas with higher enrollment rates among 3- to-4-year-olds.)

Figure 4: Early Education (Ages 3-4) Enrollment Rate by Census Tract



At the neighborhood level, preschool enrollment rates fell below 65 percent in St. Croix communities along Centerline Road in Southwest, Frederiksted, and Southcentral, Northwest and Northcentral (census tracts 97.08, 97.09, 97.11, 97.13, and 97.14). On the other side of the spectrum, early enrollment rates exceed 75 percent across all Subdistricts in St. John, and in all but three neighborhoods (census tracts 96.02, 96.10, and 96.11 clustered along Weymouth Rhymer Highway) in St. Thomas (see Table 21).

Table 21: Population by School Enrollment Status in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Number Not Enrolled in School				Percent Not Enrolled in School			
	Ages 3 to 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17	Ages 3 to 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17
U.S. Virgin Islands	775	206	142	320	27%	3%	2%	7%
St. Croix Island	469	105	56	182	32%	3%	1%	7%
Anna's Hope Village	22	8	5	21	21%	3%	2%	9%
Christiansted	30	8	2	15	30%	4%	1%	13%
East End	12	5	1	6	---	4%	1%	8%
Frederiksted	36	10	6	17	39%	4%	2%	9%
Northcentral	29	7	8	32	29%	2%	2%	11%
Northwest	62	10	5	15	35%	3%	1%	6%
Sion Farm	117	31	14	27	29%	3%	1%	4%
Southcentral	87	14	6	32	39%	2%	1%	7%
Southwest	74	12	9	17	33%	2%	1%	4%
St. John Island	16	9	9	6	20%	4%	4%	5%
Central	2	2	1	2	---	---	2%	---
Coral Bay	2	0	2	0	---	---	---	---
Cruz Bay	12	7	6	4	24%	5%	4%	4%
East End	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---
St. Thomas Island	290	92	77	132	21%	3%	2%	6%
Charlotte Amalie	116	41	22	54	25%	3%	2%	7%
East End	42	14	23	33	21%	3%	4%	9%
Northside	53	18	17	8	20%	3%	3%	2%
Southside	24	8	7	18	16%	2%	2%	7%
Tutu	45	7	4	16	23%	1%	1%	5%
Water Island	1	0	0	0	---	---	---	---
West End	9	4	4	3	15%	3%	3%	3%

Note: Enrollment includes only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma, or a college degree.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PBG76.

Despite relatively high rates of preschool enrollment in the Virgin Islands, school enrollment rates among older children lag behind those of the United States, where only 4 percent of teens ages 15 to 17 were not enrolled in school in 2010. In St. Croix, 7 percent of 15-to-17-year olds were not enrolled in school, compared with 6 percent in St. Thomas and 5 percent in St. John. Two St. Thomas Subdistricts had the lowest shares of teens not enrolled in school: Northside (2 percent) and West End (3 percent). But these high-enrollment subdistricts were offset by the 9 percent of teens not enrolled in school in East End. Similarly high rates appear in two subdistricts of St. Croix, Christiansted and Northcentral, where more than 10 percent of 15-to-17-year olds were not enrolled in school.

Health and Well-Being

Child poverty rates in the Virgin Islands are not clearly correlated with health insurance coverage. While St. John had the lowest child poverty rate in 2009, it has the highest proportion of children who lacked health insurance. Conversely, St. Croix had the highest child poverty rate and the lowest

rate of uninsured children (27 percent). This seeming paradox may reflect public health insurance available to lower-income parents and their children.

Among the subdistricts, more than 30 percent of children were uninsured in Christiansted, St. Croix (35 percent), Cruz Bay, St. John (32 percent), and Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (34 percent). West End, St. Thomas has the lowest rate of uninsured children (18 percent). (See Table 22 and Figure 5. On the map, darker colors represent neighborhoods with a higher proportion of children who lack health insurance while lighter colors reflect higher levels of insurance coverage.)

Table 22: Children With and Without Health Insurance Coverage, by Subdistrict, 2010

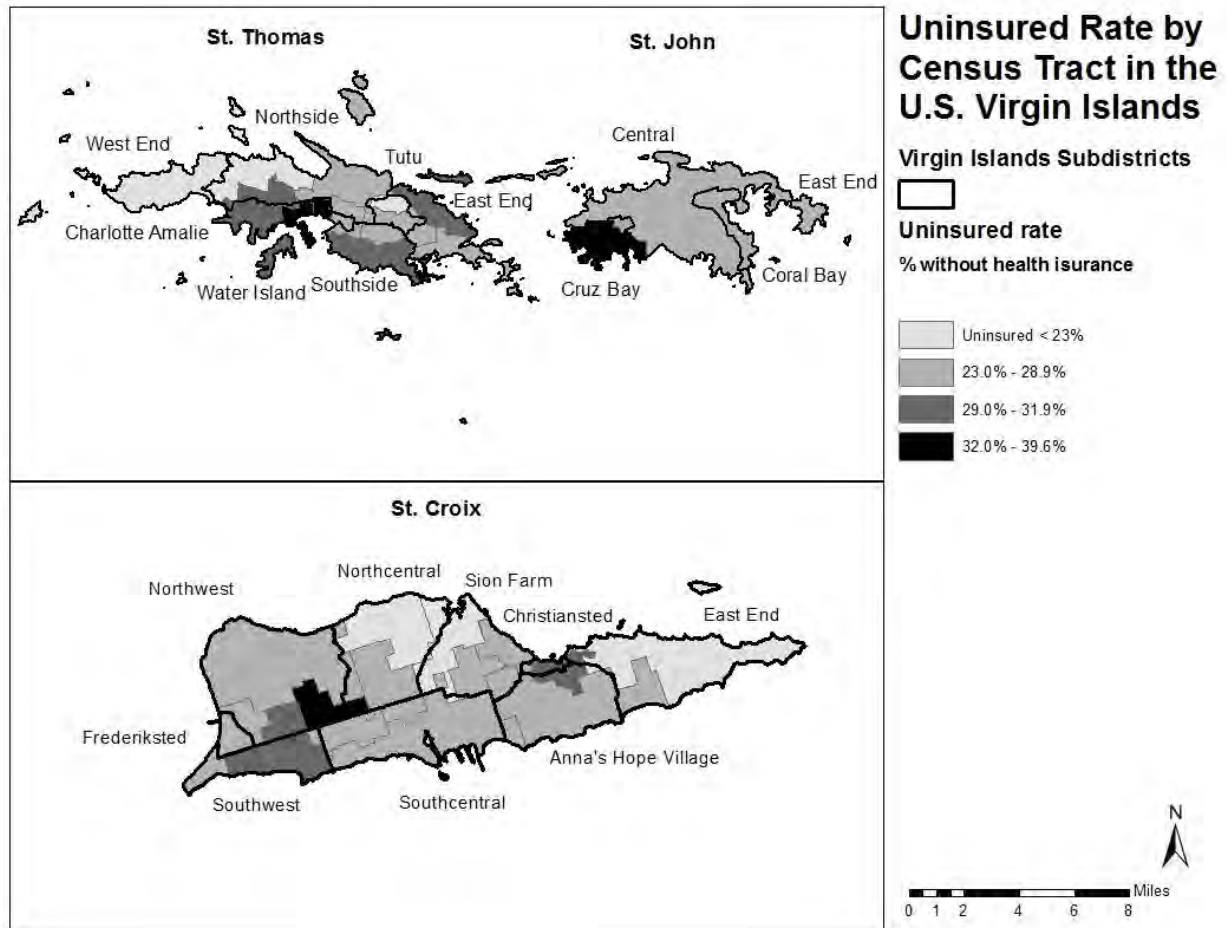
Island or subdistrict	Population Under Age 18*	Children With Health Insurance	Children Without Health Insurance	Percent Without Insurance
U.S. Virgin Islands	26,958	19,554	7,404	27%
St. Croix Island	13,977	10,218	3,759	27%
Anna's Hope Village	995	743	252	25%
Christiansted	697	455	242	35%
East End	461	351	110	24%
Frederiksted	957	717	240	25%
Northcentral	1,341	1,032	309	23%
Northwest	1,509	1,078	431	29%
Sion Farm	3,658	2,742	916	25%
Southcentral	2,248	1,616	632	28%
Southwest	2,111	1,484	627	30%
St. John Island	824	577	247	30%
Central	162	118	44	27%
Coral Bay	125	95	30	24%
Cruz Bay	533	362	171	32%
East End	4	2	2	---
St. Thomas Island	12,157	8,759	3,398	28%
Charlotte Amalie	4,427	2,932	1,495	34%
East End	1,892	1,392	500	26%
Northside	2,209	1,705	504	23%
Southside	1,360	954	406	30%
Tutu	1,711	1,325	386	23%
Water Island	25	12	13	---
West End	533	439	94	18%

*Note: Civilian noninstitutionalized population under age 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PBG33.

At the neighborhood level, the uninsured rates among children are highest in census tracts 96.10 and 96.12 along the waterfront in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, in tract 95.02 near Great Cruz Bay in St. John, and in tract 97.09 near St. George Village Botanical Gardens in St. Croix. Tract 96.10 also has the largest number of uninsured children (470). Tract 97.03 along the waterfront in the Sion Farm subdistrict of St. Croix, has the second-highest number of uninsured children—despite relatively high insurance coverage rates—because of its large population.

Figure 5: Uninsured Children by Census Tract



Appendix A: About the Data

The data shown in this report are based on 2010 Census data released in June 2013. In the United States, the American Community Survey is sent to a sample of approximately 1 in 40 households each year, replacing the long form of the decennial census. But in the U.S. Virgin Islands, every household with a mailbox still receives a census long form questionnaire. Since the long form data for the Virgin Islands are based on a complete enumeration of the population, there is no sampling error associated with these data. However, it is important to remember that there may be other sources of error associated with these numbers.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands, as in U.S. states, people are enumerated based on usual residence. Therefore, foreign travelers and others who do not have their usual residence in the Virgin Islands are excluded from this analysis. People in the U.S. Armed Forces are counted as residents of the area in which their military base is located. In 2010, there were only 253 people ages 16 and older in the Virgin Islands who reported being in the Armed Forces.

The questionnaire on population characteristics in the Virgin Islands closely matches the American Community Survey form used in the United States, with a few minor modifications. First, state residents were only required to report level of education, while Virgin Islands residents were also asked whether they had completed any vocational training programs. Second, the modified questionnaire in the Virgin Islands excluded the question on ancestry that was asked of state residents. Third, Virgin Islands residents were asked about children ever born, a question that was dropped in the 2000 and 2010 Censuses conducted in the United States. Fourth, the Virgin Islands census form included questions to determine parental place of birth. This information was not collected from residents of U.S. states or the District of Columbia. Finally, there were several questions on housing in the Virgin Islands that were not included on questionnaires in U.S. states, including questions about cooking fuel, source of water, sewage disposal, and condominium status.

The primary strength of the decennial census is the availability of data for small geographic areas and population subgroups. In this report, data are presented for islands, subdistricts, and census tracts. This geographic detail is useful to help pinpoint communities where children are in greatest need of assistance.

However, data on children need to be collected more frequently than every 10 years to effectively monitor child outcomes. This is especially important given the recent economic downturn in the Virgin Islands and its potential impact on children and families. The Virgin Islands Community Survey, or VICS, conducted by the Eastern Caribbean Center of the University of the Virgin Islands, can provide updates on the characteristics of children and families during the years between the census. For more information, see http://www.uvi.edu/news/articles/current/11_355.aspx.

For more information about how the 2010 Census was conducted in the U.S. Virgin Islands, visit the U.S. Census Bureau's web site at <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Appendix B: Selected Data for the Total Population and for Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Population Under Age 18		Children Below Poverty		Female-headed Households With Own Children		Children in Female-headed Households	
	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ³	Number	Percent ³
U.S. Virgin Islands	27,026	25%	8,233	31%	5,667	48%	10,772	40%
St. Croix Island	14,031	28%	4,923	35%	2,927	50%	5,921	42%
Anna's Hope Village	1,022	25%	183	18%	192	43%	309	30%
Christiansted	697	27%	346	50%	181	60%	378	54%
East End	461	19%	77	17%	59	26%	105	23%
Frederiksted	962	31%	526	55%	244	66%	569	59%
Northcentral	1,341	27%	442	33%	277	50%	556	41%
Northwest	1,509	31%	735	49%	387	61%	791	52%
Sion Farm	3,665	28%	1,197	33%	761	49%	1,515	41%
Southcentral	2,262	28%	799	36%	425	46%	897	40%
Southwest	2,112	28%	618	29%	401	47%	801	38%
St. John Island	824	20%	142	17%	187	45%	316	38%
Central	162	21%	16	10%	43	50%	78	48%
Coral Bay	125	20%	23	18%	33	52%	53	42%
Cruz Bay	533	20%	101	19%	110	41%	183	34%
East End	4	8%	2	---	1	---	2	---
St. Thomas Island	12,171	24%	3,168	26%	2,553	47%	4,535	37%
Charlotte Amalie	4,427	24%	1,515	35%	1,094	56%	1,933	44%
East End	1,892	23%	417	22%	384	42%	638	34%
Northside	2,209	22%	300	14%	372	33%	618	28%
Southside	1,367	25%	409	30%	264	44%	506	37%
Tutu	1,718	25%	447	26%	340	56%	677	39%
Water Island	25	14%	2	---	1	---	2	---
West End	533	24%	78	15%	98	40%	161	30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Notes:

1. Percent of total population
2. Percent of children under age 18
3. Percent of family households with own children under age 18

Appendix B (Continued): Selected Data for the Total Population and for Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Children Ages 3 to 4 Not Enrolled in School		Children Ages 5 to 9 Not Enrolled in School		Children Ages 10 to 14 Not Enrolled in School		Teens Ages 15 to 17 Not Enrolled in School		Children Without Health Insurance Coverage	
	Number	Percent ⁴	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁶	Number	Percent ⁷	Number	Percent ²
U.S. Virgin Islands	775	27%	206	3%	142	2%	320	7%	7,404	27%
St. Croix Island	469	32%	105	3%	56	1%	182	7%	3,759	27%
Anna's Hope Village	22	21%	8	3%	5	2%	21	9%	252	25%
Christiansted	30	30%	8	4%	2	1%	15	13%	242	35%
East End	12	---	5	4%	1	1%	6	8%	110	24%
Frederiksted	36	39%	10	4%	6	2%	17	9%	240	25%
Northcentral	29	29%	7	2%	8	2%	32	11%	309	23%
Northwest	62	35%	10	3%	5	1%	15	6%	431	29%
Sion Farm	117	29%	31	3%	14	1%	27	4%	916	25%
Southcentral	87	39%	14	2%	6	1%	32	7%	632	28%
Southwest	74	33%	12	2%	9	1%	17	4%	627	30%
St. John Island	16	20%	9	4%	9	4%	6	5%	247	30%
Central	2	---	2	---	1	2%	2	---	44	27%
Coral Bay	2	---	0	---	2	---	0	---	30	24%
Cruz Bay	12	24%	7	5%	6	4%	4	4%	171	32%
East End	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	2	---
St. Thomas Island	290	21%	92	3%	77	2%	132	6%	3,398	28%
Charlotte Amalie	116	25%	41	3%	22	2%	54	7%	1,495	34%
East End	42	21%	14	3%	23	4%	33	9%	500	26%
Northside	53	20%	18	3%	17	3%	8	2%	504	23%
Southside	24	16%	8	2%	7	2%	18	7%	406	30%
Tutu	45	23%	7	1%	4	1%	16	5%	386	23%
Water Island	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	13	---
West End	9	15%	4	3%	4	3%	3	3%	94	18%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Notes:

4. Percent of children ages 3 to 4

5. Percent of children ages 5 to 9

6. Percent of children ages 10 to 14

7. Percent of children ages 15 to 17

Appendix C: Selected Data for Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Census Tract, 2010

Island or census tract	Population Under Age 18		Children Below Poverty		Children Without Health Insurance Coverage	
	Number	Percent ¹	Number	Percent ²	Number	Percent ²
U.S. Virgin Islands	27,026	25%	8,233	31%	7,404	27%
St. Croix Island	14,031	28%	4,923	35%	3,759	27%
Census Tract 97.01	307	16%	49	16%	60	20%
Census Tract 97.02	818	26%	380	47%	256	31%
Census Tract 97.03	1,538	33%	774	51%	403	26%
Census Tract 97.04	1,210	26%	235	20%	343	29%
Census Tract 97.05	864	25%	192	23%	240	28%
Census Tract 97.06	1,046	25%	154	15%	219	21%
Census Tract 97.07	537	24%	139	26%	109	20%
Census Tract 97.08	1,288	31%	594	47%	349	27%
Census Tract 97.09	850	38%	535	63%	292	34%
Census Tract 97.10	462	23%	153	33%	107	0%
Census Tract 97.11	1,228	30%	604	50%	293	24%
Census Tract 97.12	1,213	27%	347	29%	366	30%
Census Tract 97.13	1,019	30%	306	30%	300	29%
Census Tract 97.14	704	28%	239	35%	161	23%
Census Tract 97.15	947	27%	222	24%	261	28%
Census Tract 99.00	0	---	0	---	0	0%
St. John Island	824	20%	142	17%	247	30%
Census Tract 95.01	282	20%	41	15%	72	26%
Census Tract 95.02	542	20%	101	19%	175	32%
Census Tract 99.00	0	---	0	---	0	---
St. Thomas Island	12,171	24%	3,168	26%	3,398	28%
Census Tract 96.01	873	24%	199	23%	260	30%
Census Tract 96.02	1,121	25%	268	24%	287	26%
Census Tract 96.03	1,113	25%	293	27%	234	21%
Census Tract 96.04	1,137	24%	182	16%	262	23%
Census Tract 96.05	1,122	21%	146	13%	230	20%
Census Tract 96.06	982	25%	221	23%	308	31%
Census Tract 96.07	721	20%	147	21%	179	25%
Census Tract 96.08	958	23%	298	31%	291	30%
Census Tract 96.09	1,232	25%	374	31%	362	30%
Census Tract 96.10	1,187	23%	427	36%	470	40%
Census Tract 96.11	1,109	25%	401	36%	290	26%
Census Tract 96.12	616	22%	212	35%	225	37%
Census Tract 99.00	0	---	0	---	0	---

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Notes:

1. Percent of total population
2. Percent of children under age 18

Appendix C (Continued): Selected Data for Children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Census Tract, 2010

Island or census tract	Children Ages 3 to 4 Not Enrolled in School		Children Ages 5 to 9 Not Enrolled in School		Children Ages 10 to 14 Not Enrolled in School		Teens Ages 15 to 17 Not Enrolled in School	
	Number	Percent ³	Number	Percent ⁴	Number	Percent ⁵	Number	Percent ⁶
U.S. Virgin Islands	775	27%	206	3%	142	2%	320	7%
St. Croix Island	469	32%	105	3%	56	1%	182	7%
Census Tract 97.01	8	---	6	7%	2	3%	5	9%
Census Tract 97.02	33	30%	8	4%	2	1%	16	13%
Census Tract 97.03	66	34%	16	4%	8	2%	15	6%
Census Tract 97.04	31	24%	8	3%	3	1%	20	8%
Census Tract 97.05	24	28%	5	2%	3	1%	2	1%
Census Tract 97.06	21	23%	10	3%	3	1%	8	4%
Census Tract 97.07	10	---	6	4%	5	3%	14	12%
Census Tract 97.08	45	41%	4	1%	4	1%	26	10%
Census Tract 97.09	47	44%	7	3%	2	1%	8	6%
Census Tract 97.10	7	---	1	1%	2	2%	9	9%
Census Tract 97.11	46	39%	11	4%	8	2%	21	8%
Census Tract 97.12	38	27%	10	3%	7	2%	10	4%
Census Tract 97.13	38	38%	3	1%	2	1%	8	4%
Census Tract 97.14	24	36%	4	2%	3	1%	10	8%
Census Tract 97.15	31	33%	6	2%	2	1%	10	5%
Census Tract 99.00	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
St. John Island	16	20%	9	4%	9	4%	6	5%
Census Tract 95.01	4	---	0	0%	3	3%	2	---
Census Tract 95.02	12	24%	9	6%	6	4%	4	4%
Census Tract 99.00	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
St. Thomas Island	290	21%	92	3%	77	2%	132	6%
Census Tract 96.01	21	20%	10	4%	19	8%	25	16%
Census Tract 96.02	38	27%	6	2%	5	2%	6	3%
Census Tract 96.03	20	18%	1	0%	1	0%	11	6%
Census Tract 96.04	27	19%	13	4%	10	3%	5	3%
Census Tract 96.05	27	20%	8	3%	9	3%	6	3%
Census Tract 96.06	22	19%	11	4%	5	2%	8	5%
Census Tract 96.07	12	20%	4	2%	2	1%	9	6%
Census Tract 96.08	18	21%	6	2%	7	3%	10	6%
Census Tract 96.09	22	16%	8	3%	7	2%	15	7%
Census Tract 96.10	38	28%	8	3%	4	1%	22	11%
Census Tract 96.11	31	26%	7	2%	7	2%	12	6%
Census Tract 96.12	14	20%	10	6%	1	1%	3	3%
Census Tract 99.00	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Notes:

- 3. Percent of children ages 3 to 4
- 4. Percent of children ages 5 to 9
- 5. Percent of children ages 10 to 14
- 6. Percent of children ages 15 to 17

Appendix D: Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1: Language Spoken and Ability to Speak English, by Age in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010

	5 to 11 years		12 to 17 years		Total Under Age 18	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	10,127	100.0%	9,399	100.0%	19,526	100.0%
English only	8,061	79.6%	7,458	79.3%	15,519	79.5%
Language other than English	2,066	20.4%	1,941	20.7%	4,007	20.5%
Speak English "very well"	1,571	15.5%	1,498	15.9%	3,069	15.7%
Speak English "well"	344	3.4%	288	3.1%	632	3.2%
Speak English "not well"	135	1.3%	140	1.5%	275	1.4%
Speak English "not at all"	16	0.2%	15	0.2%	31	0.2%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,528	15.1%	1,429	15.2%	2,957	15.1%
Speak English "very well"	1,147	11.3%	1,085	11.5%	2,232	11.4%
Speak English "well"	260	2.6%	225	2.4%	485	2.5%
Speak English "not well"	108	1.1%	106	1.1%	214	1.1%
Speak English "not at all"	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	26	0.1%
French and French Creole	301	3.0%	358	3.8%	659	3.4%
Speak English "very well"	233	2.3%	280	3.0%	513	2.6%
Speak English "well"	45	0.4%	47	0.5%	92	0.5%
Speak English "not well"	23	0.2%	30	0.3%	53	0.3%
Speak English "not at all"	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Other languages	237	2.3%	154	1.6%	391	2.0%
Speak English "very well"	191	1.9%	133	1.4%	324	1.7%
Speak English "well"	39	0.4%	16	0.2%	55	0.3%
Speak English "not well"	4	0.0%	4	0.0%	8	0.0%
Speak English "not at all"	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Detailed Crosstabulations.

Supplemental Table 2: Citizenship and Place of Birth, by Age, in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010

	Under 5 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	7,500	100.0%	7,150	100.0%	7,484	100.0%
U.S. citizen	7,392	98.6%	6,867	96.0%	6,964	93.1%
Born in the U.S. Virgin Islands	6,441	85.9%	5,536	77.4%	5,577	74.5%
St. Croix	3,258	43.4%	2,881	40.3%	2,945	39.4%
St. John	19	0.3%	19	0.3%	30	0.4%
St. Thomas	3,164	42.2%	2,636	36.9%	2,602	34.8%
Born in the U. S.	870	11.6%	1,173	16.4%	1,144	15.3%
Born abroad of U.S. parents	54	0.7%	81	1.1%	66	0.9%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	27	0.4%	77	1.1%	177	2.4%
Not a U.S. citizen	108	1.4%	283	4.0%	520	6.9%
Permanent resident	65	0.9%	187	2.6%	389	5.2%
Temporary resident	43	0.6%	96	1.3%	131	1.8%
			15 to 19 years		Total Under Age 20	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population			7,563	100.0%	29,697	100.0%
U.S. citizen			6,980	92.3%	28,203	95.0%
Born in the U.S. Virgin Islands			5,566	73.6%	23,120	77.9%
St. Croix			3,059	40.4%	12,143	40.9%
St. John			22	0.3%	90	0.3%
St. Thomas			2,485	32.9%	10,887	36.7%
Born in the U. S.			988	13.1%	4,175	14.1%
Born abroad of U.S. parents			75	1.0%	276	0.9%
Naturalized U.S. citizen			351	4.6%	632	2.1%
Not a U.S. citizen			583	7.7%	1,494	5.0%
Permanent resident			471	6.2%	1,112	3.7%
Temporary resident			112	1.5%	382	1.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Detailed Crosstabulations Table 2-6.

Supplemental Table 3: Children in Poverty, in the United States, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands Districts, 1989 and 2009

Island or subdistrict	Number of children (ages 0 to 17)		Children in poverty		Percent of children in poverty	
	1989	2009	1989	2009	1989	2009
United States	62,278,655	73,024,577	11,161,836	14,656,962	17.9%	20.1%
U.S. Virgin Islands	---	26,773	12,722	8,233	36.6%	30.8%
St. Croix Island	---	13,887	7,917	4,923	43.1%	35.5%
St. John Island	---	821	196	142	20.9%	17.3%
St. Thomas Island	---	12,065	4,609	3,168	29.7%	26.3%

Note: For some persons, such as unrelated individuals under age 15, poverty status is not defined. Poverty status is also undefined for people living in college dormitories and in institutional group quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PCT69; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics Virgin Islands of the United States (<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cph5/cph-5-55.pdf>); U.S. data from 2010 American Community Survey table B17001 and Census 1990 table CPHL-169 "Related Children Under 18 Years, by Poverty Status in 1969, 1979, 1989, and 1999, by State"

Supplemental Table 4: Grandparents in the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2010

	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population ages 30 and older living in households	58,392	100.0%	63,408	100.0%
Grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	4,796	8.2%	4,209	6.6%
Grandparent responsible for grandchild	2,443	4.2%	1,989	3.1%
Less than 6 months	210	0.4%	188	0.3%
6 to 11 months	204	0.3%	207	0.3%
1 to 2 years	461	0.8%	458	0.7%
3 to 4 years	357	0.6%	320	0.5%
5 years or more	1,211	2.1%	816	1.3%
Grandparent not responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	2,353	4.0%	2,220	3.5%
Not living with own grandchild under 18 years	53,596	91.8%	59,199	93.4%

Note: Data are for population age 30 and older living in households. Grandparent data are for grandparents with own grandchild under 18 years of age.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Table PCT012; and 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Table PCT14.

Supplemental Table 5: Place of Residence One Year Ago in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Age, 2010

	1 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 1 year and older	5,990	100.0%	7,150	100.0%	7,484	100.0%
Same house in 2009	5,132	85.7%	6,283	87.9%	6,688	89.4%
Different house in the U.S. Virgin Islands	657	11.0%	658	9.2%	615	8.2%
Same island	630	10.5%	629	8.8%	588	7.9%
Different island	27	0.5%	29	0.4%	27	0.4%
Outside the U.S. Virgin Islands	201	3.4%	209	2.9%	181	2.4%
United States	151	2.5%	146	2.0%	102	1.4%
On other Caribbean island	43	0.7%	54	0.8%	71	0.9%
Dominica	8	0.1%	14	0.2%	12	0.2%
Dominican Republic	9	0.2%	12	0.2%	15	0.2%
Puerto Rico	3	0.1%	4	0.1%	8	0.1%
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	9	0.1%
Other Caribbean island	23	0.4%	22	0.3%	27	0.4%
Elsewhere	7	0.1%	9	0.1%	8	0.1%
			15 to 19 years		Total under age 20	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 1 year and older			7,563	100.0%	28,187	100.0%
Same house in 2009			6,673	88.2%	24,776	87.9%
Different house in the U.S. Virgin Islands			651	8.6%	2,581	9.2%
Same island			591	7.8%	2,438	8.6%
Different island			60	0.8%	143	0.5%
Outside the U.S. Virgin Islands			239	3.2%	830	2.9%
United States			140	1.9%	539	1.9%
On other Caribbean island			91	1.2%	259	0.9%
Dominica			13	0.2%	47	0.2%
Dominican Republic			27	0.4%	63	0.2%
Puerto Rico			7	0.1%	22	0.1%
St. Kitts and Nevis			7	0.1%	18	0.1%
Other Caribbean island			37	0.5%	109	0.4%
Elsewhere			8	0.1%	32	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census U.S. Virgin Islands, Detailed Crosstabulations.

Supplemental Table 6: Total Population and the Population Under Age 18 in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2000 and 2010

Island or subdistrict	2000			2010			Change in population under age 18, 2000-2010	
	Total population	Population under age 18	Percent under age 18	Total population	Population under age 18	Percent under age 18	Numeric	Percent
U.S. Virgin Islands	108,612	34,289	31.6%	106,405	27,026	25.4%	-7,263	-21.2%
St. Croix Island	53,234	18,169	34.1%	50,601	14,031	27.7%	-4,138	-22.8%
Anna's Hope Village	4,192	1,276	30.4%	4,041	1,022	25.3%	-254	-19.9%
Christiansted	2,865	877	30.6%	2,626	697	26.5%	-180	-20.5%
East End	2,341	508	21.7%	2,453	461	18.8%	-47	-9.3%
Frederiksted	3,767	1,634	43.4%	3,091	962	31.1%	-672	-41.1%
Northcentral	5,760	1,905	33.1%	4,977	1,341	26.9%	-564	-29.6%
Northwest	4,919	1,852	37.6%	4,863	1,509	31.0%	-343	-18.5%
Sion Farm	13,565	4,496	33.1%	13,003	3,665	28.2%	-831	-18.5%
Southcentral	8,125	2,892	35.6%	8,049	2,262	28.1%	-630	-21.8%
Southwest	7,700	2,729	35.4%	7,498	2,112	28.2%	-617	-22.6%
St. John Island	4,197	1,043	24.9%	4,170	824	19.8%	-219	-21.0%
Central	746	172	23.1%	779	162	20.8%	-10	-5.8%
Coral Bay	649	147	22.7%	634	125	19.7%	-22	-15.0%
Cruz Bay	2,743	718	26.2%	2,706	533	19.7%	-185	-25.8%
East End	59	6	10.2%	51	4	7.8%	-2	-33.3%
St. Thomas Island	51,181	15,077	29.5%	51,634	12,171	23.6%	-2,906	-19.3%
Charlotte Amalie	18,914	5,689	30.1%	18,481	4,427	24.0%	-1,262	-22.2%
East End	7,672	2,254	29.4%	8,403	1,892	22.5%	-362	-16.1%
Northside	8,712	2,049	23.5%	10,049	2,209	22.0%	160	7.8%
Southside	5,467	1,766	32.3%	5,411	1,367	25.3%	-399	-22.6%
Tutu	8,197	2,696	32.9%	6,867	1,718	25.0%	-978	-36.3%
Water Island	161	25	15.5%	182	25	13.7%	0	0.0%
West End	2,058	598	29.1%	2,241	533	23.8%	-65	-10.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census; and 2010 ISLAND Table P8.

Supplemental Table 7: Population by age in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Census Tract and Age, 2010

Island or census tract	Population						Percent of Population				
	Total (all ages)	Total under age 18	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 17 years	Total under age 18	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 17 years
U.S. Virgin Islands	106,405	27,026	7,500	7,150	7,484	4,892	25.4%	7.0%	6.7%	7.0%	4.6%
St. Croix Island tracts	50,601	14,031	3,785	3,673	3,920	2,653	27.7%	7.5%	7.3%	7.7%	5.2%
Census Tract 97.01	1,863	307	90	81	78	58	16.5%	4.8%	4.3%	4.2%	3.1%
Census Tract 97.02	3,122	818	256	218	216	128	26.2%	8.2%	7.0%	6.9%	4.1%
Census Tract 97.03	4,723	1,538	507	400	390	241	32.6%	10.7%	8.5%	8.3%	5.1%
Census Tract 97.04	4,709	1,210	329	306	314	261	25.7%	7.0%	6.5%	6.7%	5.5%
Census Tract 97.05	3,428	864	237	225	260	142	25.2%	6.9%	6.6%	7.6%	4.1%
Census Tract 97.06	4,222	1,046	266	287	302	191	24.8%	6.3%	6.8%	7.2%	4.5%
Census Tract 97.07	2,243	537	125	136	159	117	23.9%	5.6%	6.1%	7.1%	5.2%
Census Tract 97.08	4,105	1,288	326	343	361	258	31.4%	7.9%	8.4%	8.8%	6.3%
Census Tract 97.09	2,232	850	267	218	231	134	38.1%	12.0%	9.8%	10.3%	6.0%
Census Tract 97.10	1,977	462	106	125	130	101	23.4%	5.4%	6.3%	6.6%	5.1%
Census Tract 97.11	4,072	1,228	332	313	335	248	30.2%	8.2%	7.7%	8.2%	6.1%
Census Tract 97.12	4,425	1,213	334	306	343	230	27.4%	7.5%	6.9%	7.8%	5.2%
Census Tract 97.13	3,454	1,019	226	273	308	212	29.5%	6.5%	7.9%	8.9%	6.1%
Census Tract 97.14	2,491	704	155	198	231	120	28.3%	6.2%	7.9%	9.3%	4.8%
Census Tract 97.15	3,535	947	229	244	262	212	26.8%	6.5%	6.9%	7.4%	6.0%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---
St. John Island tracts	4,170	824	227	222	246	129	19.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.9%	3.1%
Census Tract 95.01	1,435	282	79	77	94	32	19.7%	5.5%	5.4%	6.6%	2.2%
Census Tract 95.02	2,735	542	148	145	152	97	19.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%	3.5%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---
St. Thomas Island tracts	51,634	12,171	3,488	3,255	3,318	2,110	23.6%	6.8%	6.3%	6.4%	4.1%
Census Tract 96.01	3,711	873	246	223	244	160	23.5%	6.6%	6.0%	6.6%	4.3%
Census Tract 96.02	4,398	1,121	330	294	309	188	25.5%	7.5%	6.7%	7.0%	4.3%
Census Tract 96.03	4,520	1,113	299	315	301	198	24.6%	6.6%	7.0%	6.7%	4.4%
Census Tract 96.04	4,709	1,137	318	317	317	185	24.1%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	3.9%
Census Tract 96.05	5,431	1,122	328	271	317	206	20.7%	6.0%	5.0%	5.8%	3.8%
Census Tract 96.06	3,987	982	296	286	254	146	24.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.4%	3.7%
Census Tract 96.07	3,520	721	177	186	214	144	20.5%	5.0%	5.3%	6.1%	4.1%
Census Tract 96.08	4,088	958	244	292	254	168	23.4%	6.0%	7.1%	6.2%	4.1%
Census Tract 96.09	4,878	1,232	349	316	343	224	25.3%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	4.6%
Census Tract 96.10	5,220	1,187	384	306	302	195	22.7%	7.4%	5.9%	5.8%	3.7%
Census Tract 96.11	4,356	1,109	321	295	300	193	25.5%	7.4%	6.8%	6.9%	4.4%
Census Tract 96.12	2,816	616	196	154	163	103	21.9%	7.0%	5.5%	5.8%	3.7%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---	---

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table P8.

Supplemental Table 8: Children Below Poverty in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict and Age, 2009

Island or subdistrict	Number of Children				Children in poverty				Percent of children in poverty			
	Total children under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5 to 11	Ages 12 to 17	Total children under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5 to 11	Ages 12 to 17	Total children under age 18	Under age 5	Ages 5 to 11	Ages 12 to 17
U.S. Virgin Islands	26,773	7,415	10,039	9,319	8,233	2,597	3,054	2,582	30.8%	35.0%	30.4%	27.7%
St. Croix Island	13,887	3,749	5,172	4,966	4,923	1,505	1,817	1,601	35.5%	40%	35%	32%
Anna's Hope Village	993	288	342	363	183	63	62	58	18.4%	22%	18%	16%
Christiansted	686	212	252	222	346	114	132	100	50.4%	54%	52%	45%
East End	461	133	177	151	77	20	29	28	16.7%	15%	16%	19%
Frederiksted	951	265	336	350	526	153	194	179	55.3%	58%	58%	51%
Northcentral	1,336	294	501	541	442	97	165	180	33.1%	33%	33%	33%
Northwest	1,504	428	568	508	735	249	283	203	48.9%	58%	50%	40%
Sion Farm	3,627	1,056	1,343	1,228	1,197	409	441	347	33.0%	39%	33%	28%
Southcentral	2,225	545	870	810	799	220	306	273	35.9%	40%	35%	34%
Southwest	2,104	528	783	793	618	180	205	233	29.4%	34%	26%	29%
St. John Island	821	225	327	269	142	59	49	34	17.3%	26%	15%	13%
Central	162	45	63	54	16	8	5	3	9.9%	---	8%	6%
Coral Bay	125	34	56	35	23	8	7	8	18.4%	---	13%	---
Cruz Bay	530	144	207	179	101	43	36	22	19.1%	30%	17%	12%
East End	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	---	---	---	---
St. Thomas Island	12,065	3,441	4,540	4,084	3,168	1,033	1,188	947	26.3%	30%	26%	23%
Charlotte Amalie	4,383	1,282	1,682	1,419	1,515	518	553	444	34.6%	40%	33%	31%
East End	1,877	510	680	687	417	127	163	127	22.2%	25%	24%	18%
Northside	2,196	654	828	714	300	102	119	79	13.7%	16%	14%	11%
Southside	1,352	379	504	469	409	122	152	135	30.3%	32%	30%	29%
Tutu	1,700	466	637	597	447	149	169	129	26.3%	32%	27%	22%
Water Island	25	6	13	6	2	1	0	1	---	---	---	---
West End	532	144	196	192	78	14	32	32	14.7%	10%	16%	17%

Note: For some persons, such as unrelated individuals under age 15, poverty status is not defined. Poverty status is also undefined for people living in college dormitories and in institutional group quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PCT69.

Supplemental Table 9: Children Below 200% Poverty in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict and Age, 2009

Island or subdistrict	Number of Children				Children below 200% poverty				Percent of children below 200% poverty			
	Total children under age 18	Under age 5	Age 5 to 11	Age 12 to 17	Total children under age 18	Under age 5	Age 5 to 11	Age 12 to 17	Total children under age 18	Under age 5	Age 5 to 11	Age 12 to 17
U.S. Virgin Islands	26,773	7,415	10,039	9,319	15,575	4,673	5,804	5,098	58.2%	63.0%	57.8%	54.7%
St. Croix Island	13,887	3,749	5,172	4,966	8,455	2,438	3,124	2,893	60.9%	65%	60%	58%
Anna's Hope Village	993	288	342	363	420	129	154	137	42.3%	45%	45%	38%
Christiansted	686	212	252	222	514	165	191	158	74.9%	78%	76%	71%
East End	461	133	177	151	142	42	53	47	30.8%	32%	30%	31%
Frederiksted	951	265	336	350	710	205	258	247	74.7%	77%	77%	71%
Northcentral	1,336	294	501	541	812	178	305	329	60.8%	61%	61%	61%
Northwest	1,504	428	568	508	1,056	332	396	328	70.2%	78%	70%	65%
Sion Farm	3,627	1,056	1,343	1,228	2,084	674	766	644	57.5%	64%	57%	52%
Southcentral	2,225	545	870	810	1,402	365	540	497	63.0%	67%	62%	61%
Southwest	2,104	528	783	793	1,315	348	461	506	62.5%	66%	59%	64%
St. John Island	821	225	327	269	408	130	163	115	49.7%	58%	50%	43%
Central	162	45	63	54	64	21	26	17	39.5%	---	41%	31%
Coral Bay	125	34	56	35	69	24	28	17	55.2%	---	50%	---
Cruz Bay	530	144	207	179	273	85	108	80	51.5%	59%	52%	45%
East End	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	---	---	---	---
St. Thomas Island	12,065	3,441	4,540	4,084	6,712	2,105	2,517	2,090	55.6%	61%	55%	51%
Charlotte Amalie	4,383	1,282	1,682	1,419	2,993	961	1,104	928	68.3%	75%	66%	65%
East End	1,877	510	680	687	986	301	375	310	52.5%	59%	55%	45%
Northside	2,196	654	828	714	802	279	308	215	36.5%	43%	37%	30%
Southside	1,352	379	504	469	803	243	298	262	59.4%	64%	59%	56%
Tutu	1,700	466	637	597	966	285	367	314	56.8%	61%	58%	53%
Water Island	25	6	13	6	9	2	4	3	---	---	---	---
West End	532	144	196	192	153	34	61	58	28.8%	24%	31%	30%

Note: For some persons, such as unrelated individuals under age 15, poverty status is not defined. Poverty status is also undefined for people living in college dormitories and in institutional group quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PCT69.

Supplemental Table 10: Children Under Age 6 with All Parents in the Labor Force, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Children under age 6	All parents in the labor force	Percent
U.S. Virgin Islands	8,346	6,083	72.9%
St. Croix Island	4,218	2,829	67.1%
Anna's Hope Village	320	234	73.1%
Christiansted	234	160	68.4%
East End	146	106	72.6%
Frederiksted	301	189	62.8%
Northcentral	349	249	71.3%
Northwest	468	288	61.5%
Sion Farm	1,203	821	68.2%
Southcentral	622	378	60.8%
Southwest	575	404	70.3%
St. John Island	259	214	82.6%
Central	58	53	91.4%
Coral Bay	37	34	---
Cruz Bay	162	125	77.2%
East End	2	2	---
St. Thomas Island	3,869	3,040	78.6%
Charlotte Amalie	1,472	1,145	77.8%
East End	563	462	82.1%
Northside	722	545	75.5%
Southside	427	341	79.9%
Tutu	515	407	79.0%
Water Island	6	4	---
West End	164	136	82.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PCT43.

Supplemental Table 11: Population by School Enrollment Status in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Subdistrict, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Population				Number not enrolled in School				Percent not enrolled in school			
	Ages 3 and 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17	Ages 3 and 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17	Ages 3 and 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17
U.S. Virgin Islands	2902	7150	7484	4892	775	206	142	320	26.7%	2.9%	1.9%	6.5%
St. Croix Island	1464	3673	3920	2653	469	105	56	182	32.0%	2.9%	1.4%	6.9%
Anna's Hope Village	103	239	253	242	22	8	5	21	21.4%	3.3%	2.0%	8.7%
Christiansted	101	194	172	115	30	8	2	15	29.7%	4.1%	1.2%	13.0%
East End	47	115	135	78	12	5	1	6	---	4.3%	0.7%	7.7%
Frederiksted	93	245	255	196	36	10	6	17	38.7%	4.1%	2.4%	8.7%
Northcentral	101	348	395	301	29	7	8	32	28.7%	2.0%	2.0%	10.6%
Northwest	179	393	429	256	62	10	5	15	34.6%	2.5%	1.2%	5.9%
Sion Farm	397	967	1019	610	117	31	14	27	29.5%	3.2%	1.4%	4.4%
Southcentral	221	626	655	428	87	14	6	32	39.4%	2.2%	0.9%	7.5%
Southwest	222	546	607	427	74	12	9	17	33.3%	2.2%	1.5%	4.0%
St. John Island	79	222	246	129	16	9	9	6	20.3%	4.1%	3.7%	4.7%
Central	16	45	56	16	2	2	1	2	---	---	1.8%	---
Coral Bay	12	37	37	17	2	0	2	0	---	---	---	---
Cruz Bay	50	140	151	96	12	7	6	4	24.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.2%
East End	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---
St. Thomas Island	1359	3255	3318	2110	290	92	77	132	21.3%	2.8%	2.3%	6.3%
Charlotte Amalie	472	1217	1167	740	116	41	22	54	24.6%	3.4%	1.9%	7.3%
East End	201	482	542	348	42	14	23	33	20.9%	2.9%	4.2%	9.5%
Northside	271	588	605	358	53	18	17	8	19.6%	3.1%	2.8%	2.2%
Southside	151	360	375	251	24	8	7	18	15.9%	2.2%	1.9%	7.2%
Tutu	200	471	472	299	45	7	4	16	22.5%	1.5%	0.8%	5.4%
Water Island	3	11	4	4	1	0	0	0	---	---	---	---
West End	61	126	153	110	9	4	4	3	14.8%	3.2%	2.6%	2.7%

Note: Enrollment includes only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma, or a college degree.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PBG76.

Supplemental Table 12: Population by School Enrollment Status in the U.S. Virgin Islands, by Census Tract, 2010

Island or subdistrict	Population				Number not enrolled in School				Percent not enrolled in school			
	Ages 3 and 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17	Ages 3 and 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17	Ages 3 and 4	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 to 17
U.S. Virgin Islands	2,902	7,150	7,484	4,892	775	206	142	320	26.7%	2.9%	1.9%	6.5%
St. Croix Island	1,464	3,673	3,920	2,653	469	105	56	182	32.0%	2.9%	1.4%	6.9%
Census Tract 97.01	30	81	78	58	8	6	2	5	---	7%	3%	9%
Census Tract 97.02	110	218	216	128	33	8	2	16	30%	4%	1%	13%
Census Tract 97.03	192	400	390	241	66	16	8	15	34%	4%	2%	6%
Census Tract 97.04	129	306	314	261	31	8	3	20	24%	3%	1%	8%
Census Tract 97.05	86	225	260	142	24	5	3	2	28%	2%	1%	1%
Census Tract 97.06	93	287	302	191	21	10	3	8	23%	3%	1%	4%
Census Tract 97.07	45	136	159	117	10	6	5	14	---	4%	3%	12%
Census Tract 97.08	111	343	361	258	45	4	4	26	41%	1%	1%	10%
Census Tract 97.09	108	218	231	134	47	7	2	8	44%	3%	1%	6%
Census Tract 97.10	39	125	130	101	7	1	2	9	---	1%	2%	9%
Census Tract 97.11	119	313	335	248	46	11	8	21	39%	4%	2%	8%
Census Tract 97.12	140	306	343	230	38	10	7	10	27%	3%	2%	4%
Census Tract 97.13	100	273	308	212	38	3	2	8	38%	1%	1%	4%
Census Tract 97.14	67	198	231	120	24	4	3	10	36%	2%	1%	8%
Census Tract 97.15	95	244	262	212	31	6	2	10	33%	2%	1%	5%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---
St. John Island	79	222	246	129	16	9	9	6	20.3%	4.1%	3.7%	4.7%
Census Tract 95.01	29	77	94	32	4	0	3	2	---	0%	3%	---
Census Tract 95.02	50	145	152	97	12	9	6	4	24%	6%	4%	4%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---
St. Thomas Island	1,359	3,255	3,318	2,110	290	92	77	132	21.3%	2.8%	2.3%	6.3%
Census Tract 96.01	107	223	244	160	21	10	19	25	20%	4%	8%	16%
Census Tract 96.02	142	294	309	188	38	6	5	6	27%	2%	2%	3%
Census Tract 96.03	114	315	301	198	20	1	1	11	18%	0%	0%	6%
Census Tract 96.04	140	317	317	185	27	13	10	5	19%	4%	3%	3%
Census Tract 96.05	135	271	317	206	27	8	9	6	20%	3%	3%	3%
Census Tract 96.06	115	286	254	146	22	11	5	8	19%	4%	2%	5%
Census Tract 96.07	59	186	214	144	12	4	2	9	20%	2%	1%	6%
Census Tract 96.08	85	292	254	168	18	6	7	10	21%	2%	3%	6%
Census Tract 96.09	138	316	343	224	22	8	7	15	16%	3%	2%	7%
Census Tract 96.10	138	306	302	195	38	8	4	22	28%	3%	1%	11%
Census Tract 96.11	117	295	300	193	31	7	7	12	26%	2%	2%	6%
Census Tract 96.12	69	154	163	103	14	10	1	3	20%	6%	1%	3%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	---	---

Note: Enrollment includes only nursery or preschool, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma, or a college degree.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND Table PBG76.

Supplemental Table 13: Children with health insurance coverage, by Census Tract, 2010

Island or census tract	Population under age 18*	Children with health insurance coverage	Children without health insurance coverage	Percent without insurance
U.S. Virgin Islands	26,958	19,554	7,404	27.5%
St. Croix Island	13,977	10,218	3,759	26.9%
Census Tract 97.01	307	247	60	19.5%
Census Tract 97.02	818	562	256	31.3%
Census Tract 97.03	1,535	1,132	403	26.3%
Census Tract 97.04	1,183	840	343	29.0%
Census Tract 97.05	860	620	240	27.9%
Census Tract 97.06	1,046	827	219	20.9%
Census Tract 97.07	537	428	109	20.3%
Census Tract 97.08	1,288	939	349	27.1%
Census Tract 97.09	850	558	292	34.4%
Census Tract 97.10	462	355	107	
Census Tract 97.11	1,223	930	293	24.0%
Census Tract 97.12	1,213	847	366	30.2%
Census Tract 97.13	1,018	718	300	29.5%
Census Tract 97.14	690	529	161	23.3%
Census Tract 97.15	947	686	261	27.6%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	
St. John Island	824	577	247	30.0%
Census Tract 95.01	282	210	72	25.5%
Census Tract 95.02	542	367	175	32.3%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	---
St. Thomas Island	12,157	8,759	3,398	28.0%
Census Tract 96.01	873	613	260	29.8%
Census Tract 96.02	1,121	834	287	25.6%
Census Tract 96.03	1,106	872	234	21.2%
Census Tract 96.04	1,137	875	262	23.0%
Census Tract 96.05	1,122	892	230	20.5%
Census Tract 96.06	982	674	308	31.4%
Census Tract 96.07	721	542	179	24.8%
Census Tract 96.08	958	667	291	30.4%
Census Tract 96.09	1,225	863	362	29.6%
Census Tract 96.10	1,187	717	470	39.6%
Census Tract 96.11	1,109	819	290	26.1%
Census Tract 96.12	616	391	225	36.5%
Census Tract 99.00	0	0	0	---

*Note: Civilian, non-institutionalized population under age 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 ISLAND table PBG33.

Appendix E: Geography

The United States Virgin Islands is an unincorporated territory of the United States, located east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean. The Virgin Islands includes 68 separate islands and cays, but all inhabitants are categorized as living on one of three main islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix, or St. John. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the three main islands as the statistical equivalents of counties, and considers the fourth island, Water Island, to be a subdivision of St. Thomas.

During the Danish colonial period, the U.S. Virgin Islands were divided into estates. According to the U.S. Census Bureau: “The boundaries of the estates are primarily those of the former agricultural plantations that existed at the time Denmark transferred the islands to the United States in 1917. The names and boundaries of the estates are in common usage by residents and in government administration.”³⁹

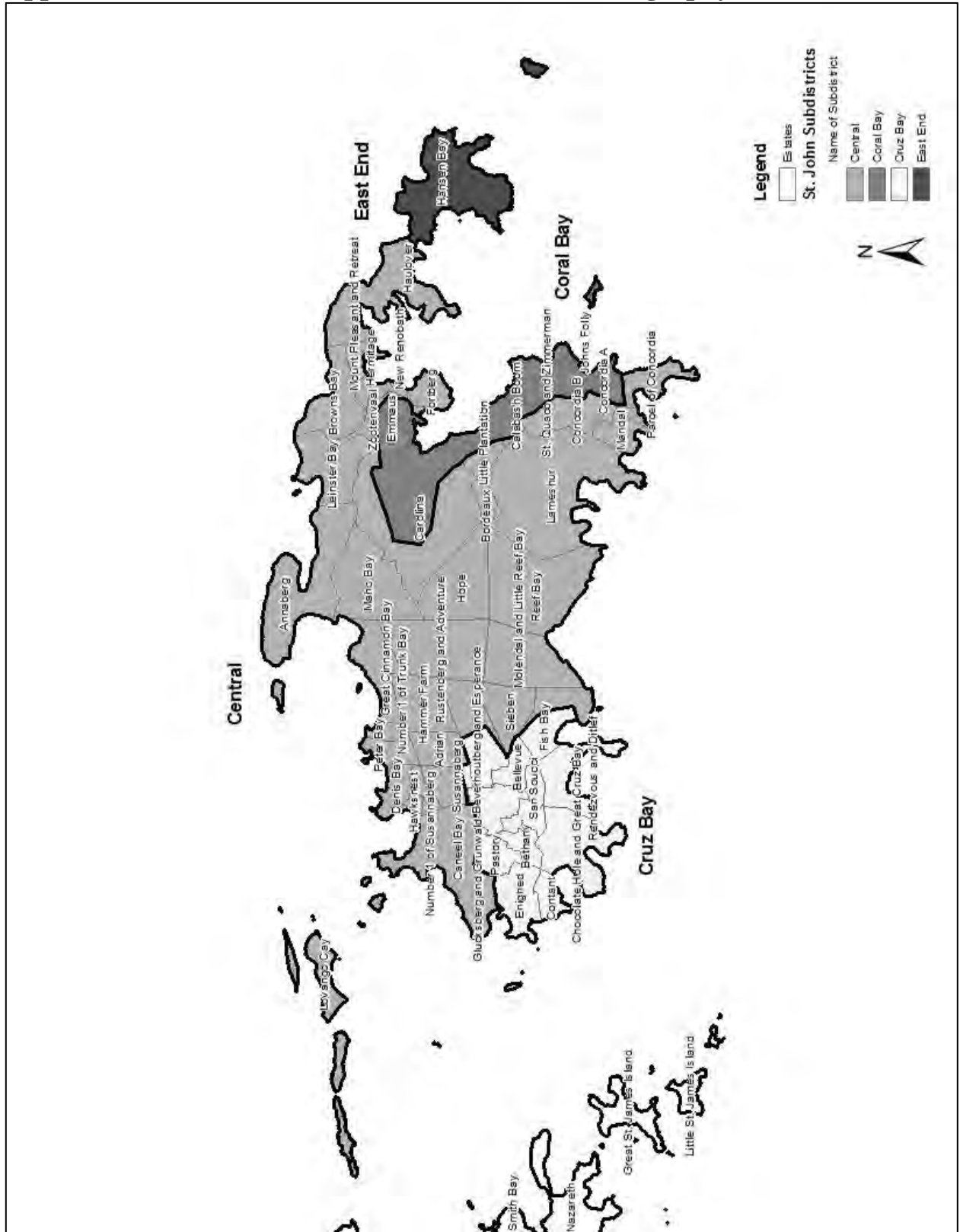
The U.S. Census Bureau reports data for the U.S. Virgin Islands based on a Census geography known as a subdistrict. Subdistricts were defined by the U.S. Virgin Islands legislature for the 1980 Census, and are roughly equivalent to minor civil divisions in the United States. Several subdistricts are named for an estate (or estates) within the subdistrict. The U.S. Census Bureau notes that “estates have legally defined boundaries and are much smaller in area than the Census Subdistricts (county subdivisions), but do not necessarily nest within these districts.”⁴⁰

Information is also reported by census tract. Census tracts are neighborhood-level geographic areas that are updated before each decennial census and in general the census tracts are collections of Virgin Islands estates.

All maps in the report are based data from the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line shapefiles which are available for download at <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger.html>.

The following maps show estates and subdistricts for each island.

Appendix E (Continued): Estate and Subdistrict Geography in St. John



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For More Information

Additional 2010 Census data on the U.S. Virgin Islands (in Excel and PDF format) are available from the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/2010census/news/press-kits/island-areas/island-areas.html>.

Data for the U.S. Virgin Islands from the 2000 Census data on the U.S. Virgin Islands (in Excel and PDF format) are available from the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/islandareas.html> and data from the 1990 Census (in PDF format) are available from the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cph5/cph-5-55.pdf>.

For more information about efforts to improve the welfare of children in the U.S. Virgin Islands, visit The Community Foundation of the U.S. Virgin Islands website at www.cfvi.net.

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Endnotes

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