

CAYMAN ISLANDS

GENDER GAPS

SELECTED INDICATORS
from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing



 **gender equality**
CAYMAN ISLANDS

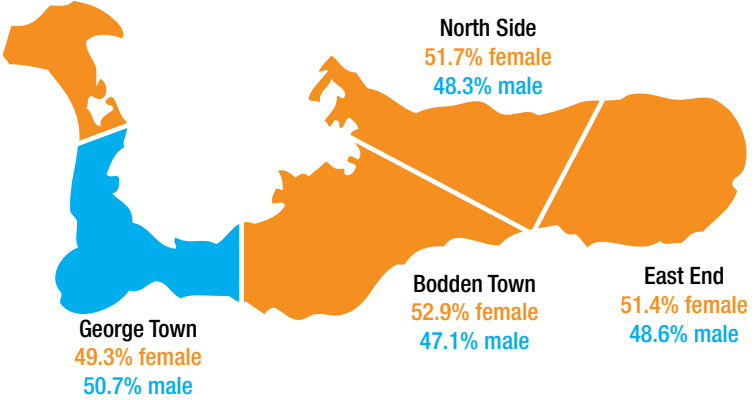
SECTION 1 POPULATION

Total population by sex and district

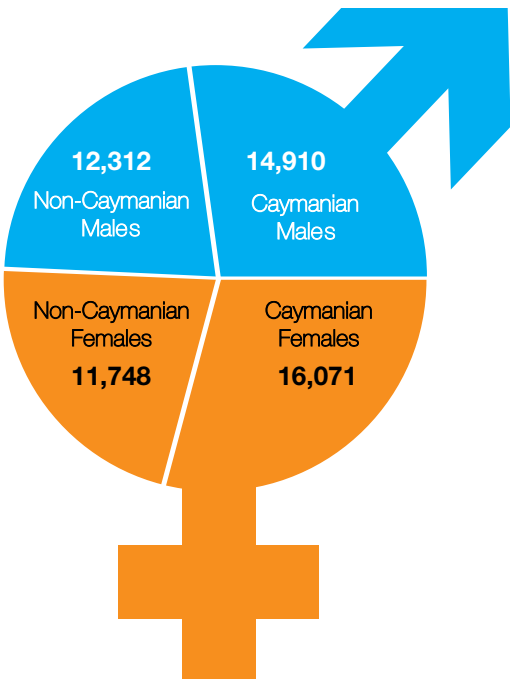
In 2010, the population of the Cayman Islands was 55,035. There were slightly more females (27,816) than males (27,219), and this was the same in all districts except George Town, which had more males.



West Bay
 51.1% female
 48.9% male

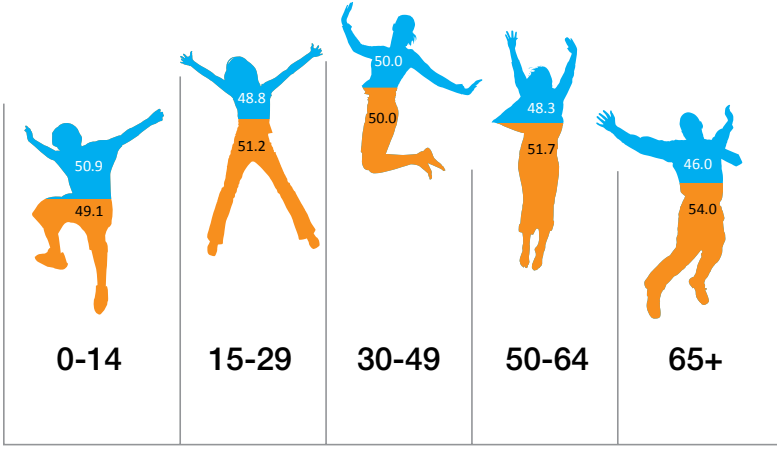


Caymanian females outnumbered Caymanian males, but non-Caymanian males outnumbered the non-Caymanian females.



Total population by sex and age group

There was very little difference in the proportion of males and females in all age groups, except among the elderly, 65+ years. This group had 54% females and 46% males.



SECTION 2 EDUCATION

School attendance among youth by sex

In 2010, a higher percentage of females were attending school for both full-time and part-time study.

MALES

8% of 20-24 year olds attended part-time

18.9% of 20-24 year olds attended full-time

6.3% of 15-19 year olds attended part-time

68.7% of 15-19 year olds attended full-time

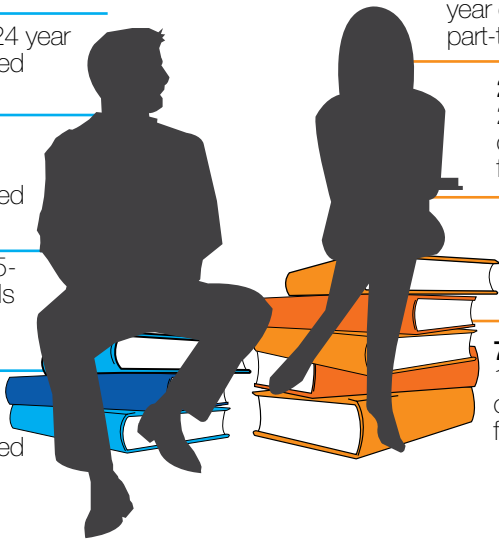
FEMALES

12.6% of 20-24 year olds attended part-time

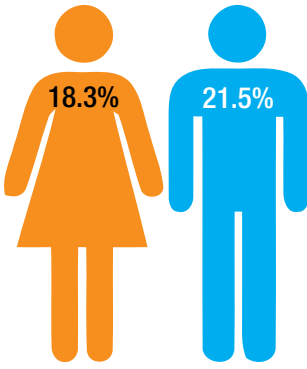
21.6% of 20-24 year olds attended full-time

7.8% of 15-19 year olds attend part-time

71.8% of 15-19 year olds attended full-time



Highest examination passed by sex

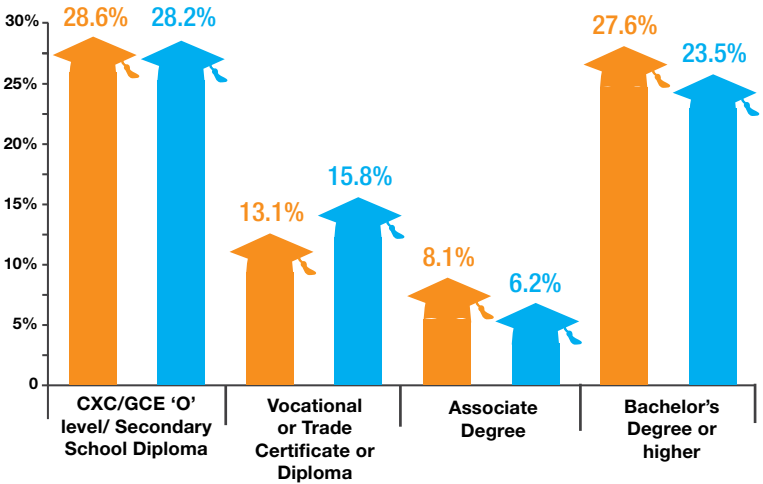


No examinations passed

In 2010, 18.3% of females aged 15 years and older had passed no examinations compared to 21.5% of males in the same age group.

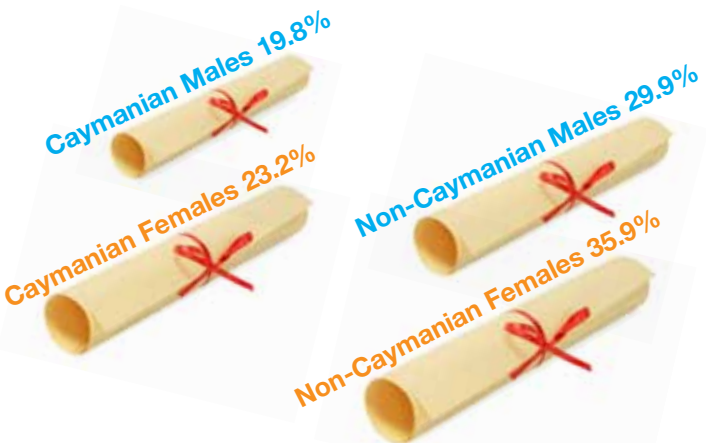
A near equal percentage of males and females had a secondary school diploma, but females were more likely to have an Associate's Degree or

a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Males were more likely than females to have a vocational or trade certificate or diploma.



Bachelor's or higher degree by sex and status

Females were more likely than males to hold higher education qualifications. Among those aged 20 years and older, both Caymanian and Non-Caymanian females were more likely than their male counterparts to have a Bachelor's Degree or higher.

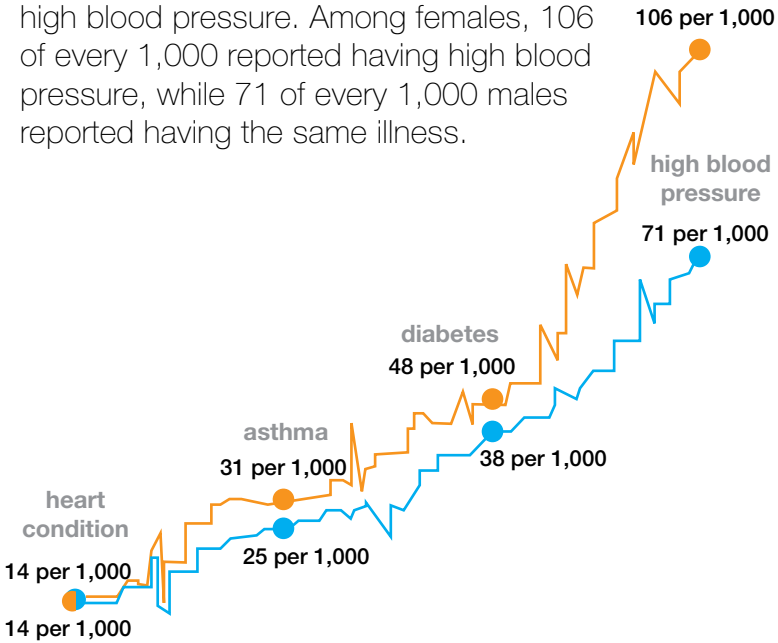


Percentage of population 20+ years with Bachelor's or higher degree

SECTION 3 HEALTH

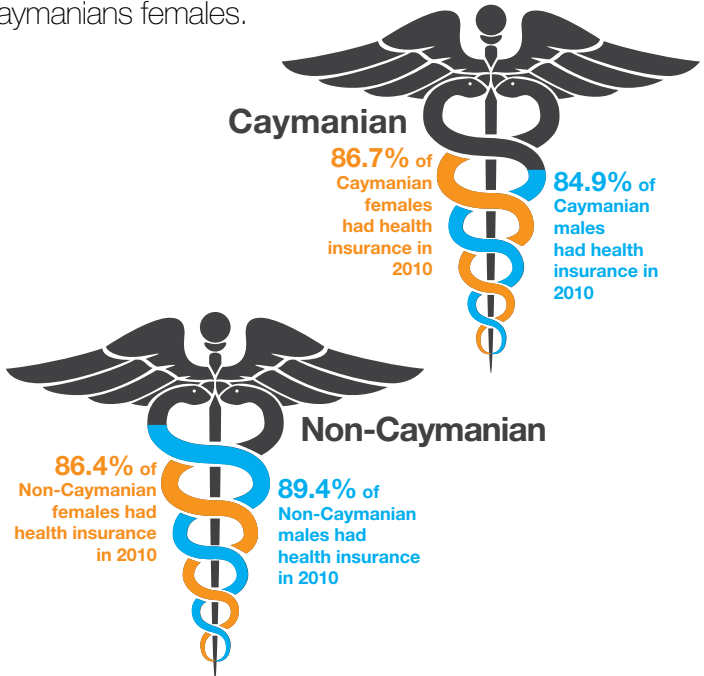
Prevalence of chronic non-communicable diseases

The prevalence of chronic non-communicable diseases was higher among females. This gender gap was widest for persons with high blood pressure. Among females, 106 of every 1,000 reported having high blood pressure, while 71 of every 1,000 males reported having the same illness.



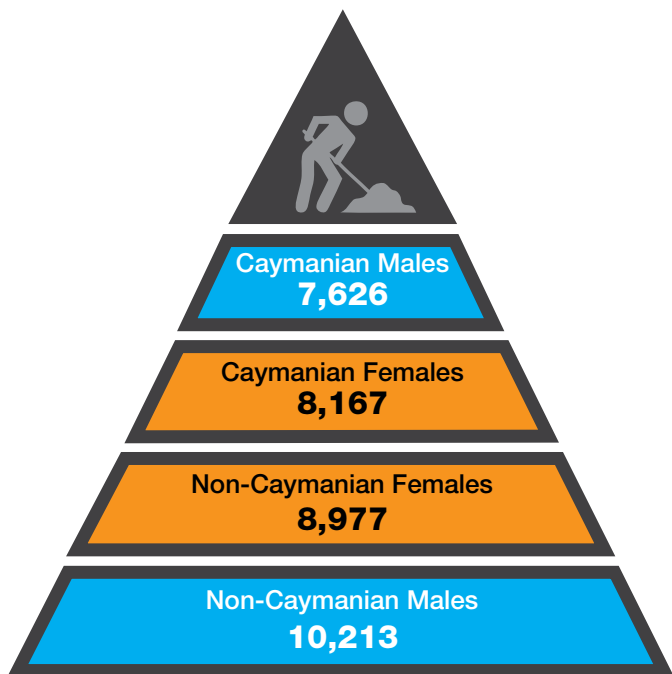
Health insurance

Overall, there was no gender disparity in access to health insurance, but minimal gaps were evident based on status. Among Caymanians, females were more likely than males to have health insurance, while Non-Caymanian males were more likely to have health insurance than Non-Caymanians females.



Employed labour force

There were 45,068 persons in the working age population (aged 15 years and older) of which 34,983 of them were employed. Overall, there were more employed males (17,839) than employed females (17,144) and this was also true among Non-Caymanians. However, among Caymanians there were more employed females than employed males.



Distribution of employed population by sex and status.

Occupation and industry

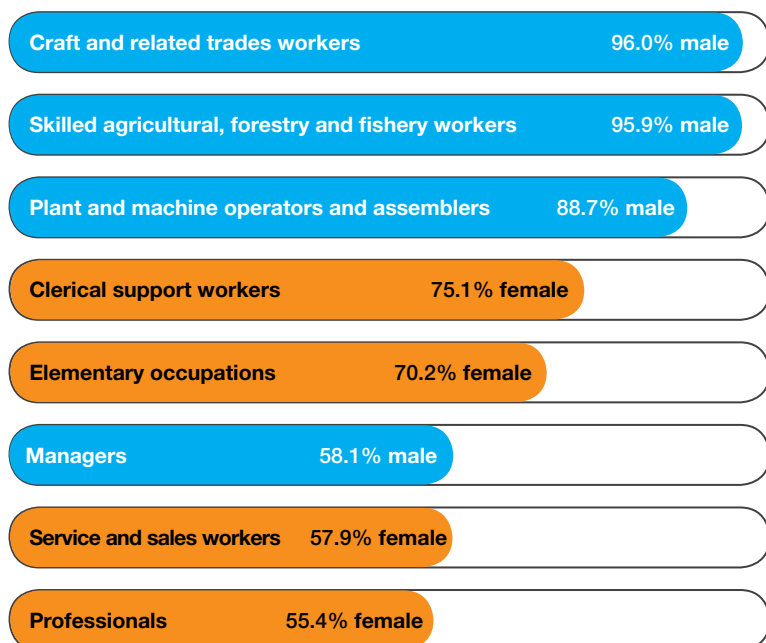
Gender gaps in certain occupations and industries were much wider than for others in 2010.

The vast majority of workers employed by private households were female and they also dominated in the education, human health and social work industries. Female workers were also in the majority for clerical and elementary occupations.

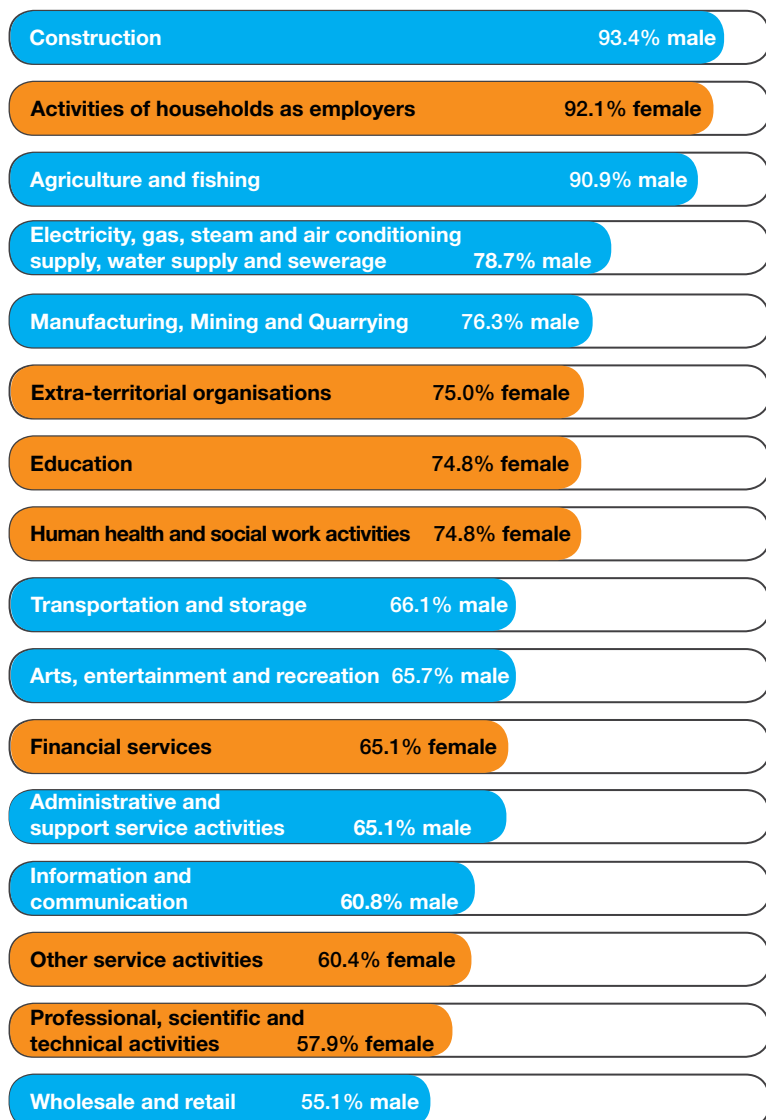
Construction workers, skilled and unskilled agriculture workers and craft and trade workers were almost exclusively male and they also dominated in the manufacturing, mining and quarrying industry and in the supply of all utilities.

There were fewer female managers than male managers but more female professionals than male professionals.

Gender gaps in occupations

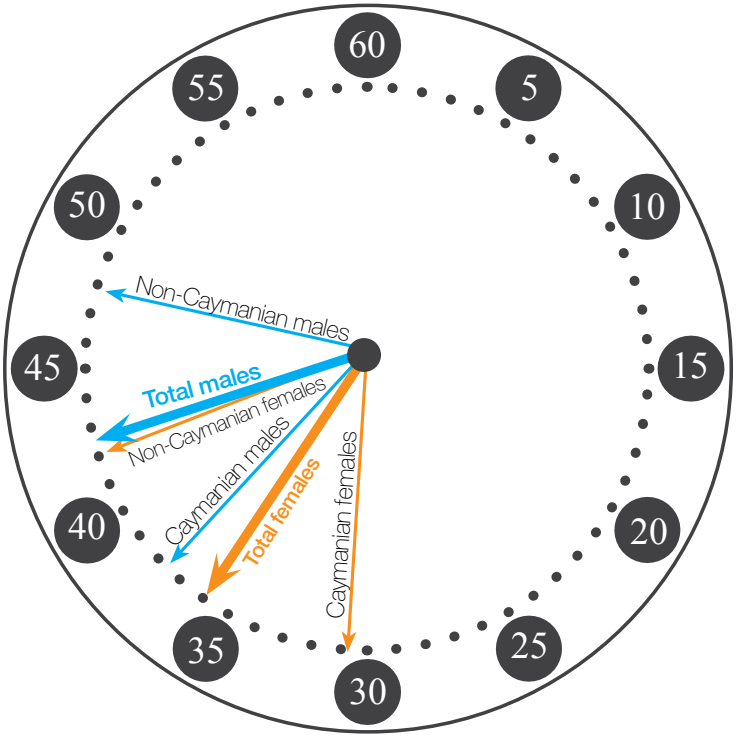


Gender gaps in industry



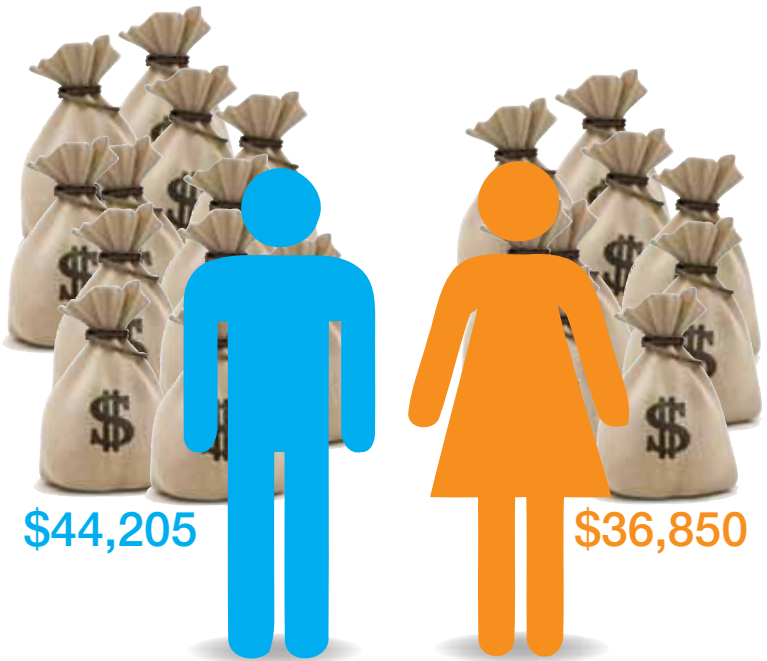
Hours of work

Overall, females worked fewer hours per week than males, averaging 36 hours compared with 42.6 hours. However, Non-Caymanian females worked 42 hours per week on average, which was more than both Caymanian females (30.8 hours) and Caymanian males (37.3 hours). Non-Caymanian males averaged the longest work week at 47.9 hours.



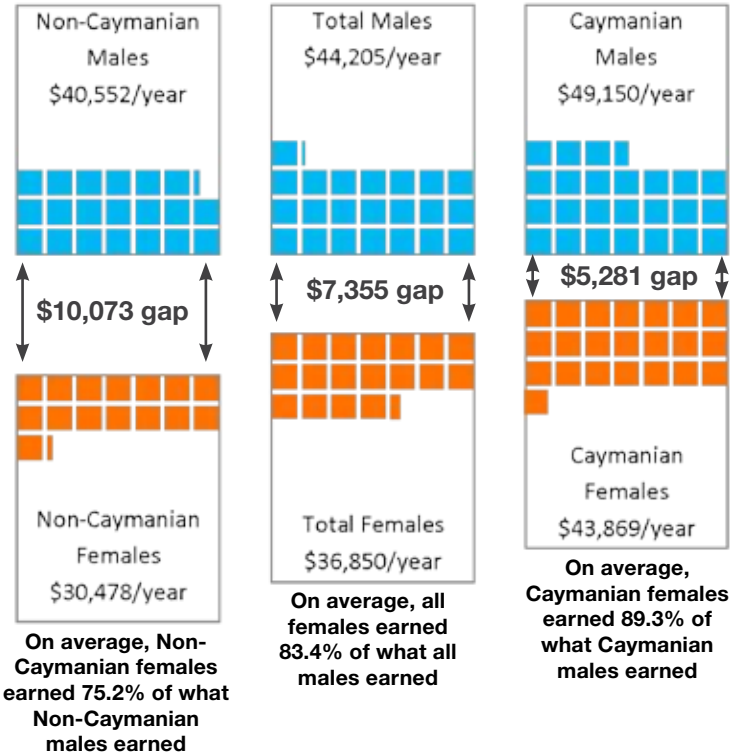
Income gap by sex

In the Cayman Islands in 2010, females earned an average of CI\$7,355 less than males per year, a difference of almost 17%.



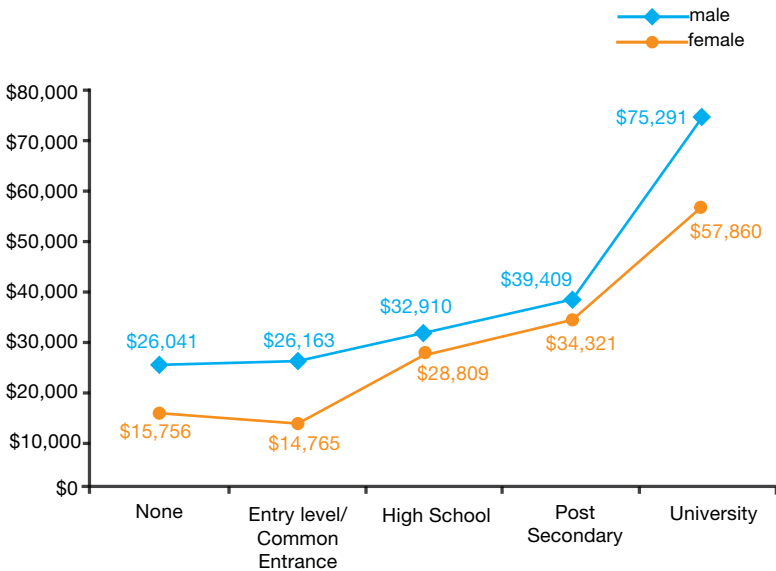
Income gap by sex and status

The income gap was even wider among Non-Caymanians, with Non-Caymanian females earning three quarters what Non-Caymanian males earned, an average of CI\$10,073 less per year.

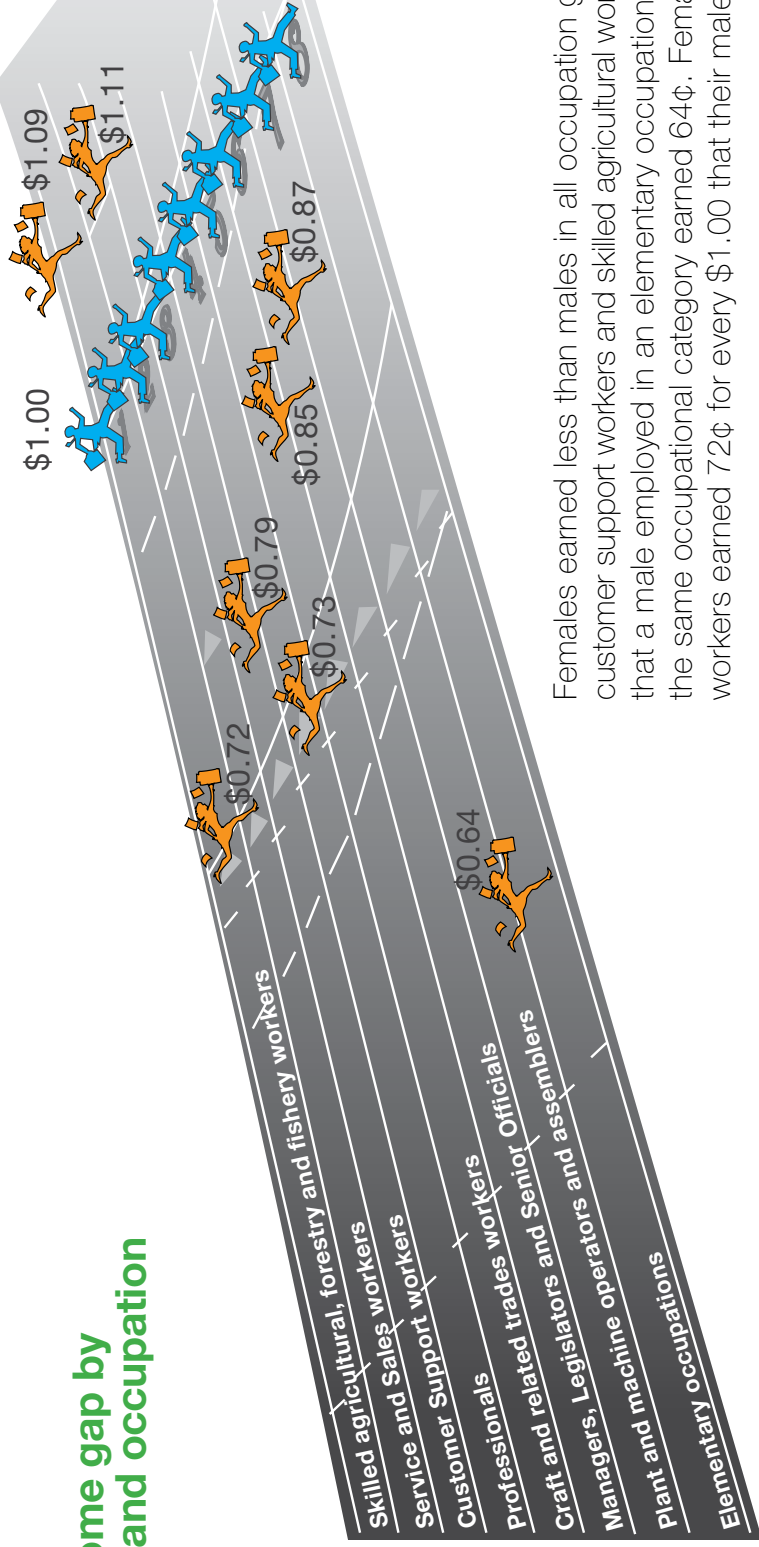


Income gap by sex and education level

At every education level, females earned less than males. The gender gap was widest for those with a university degree.



Income gap by sex and occupation

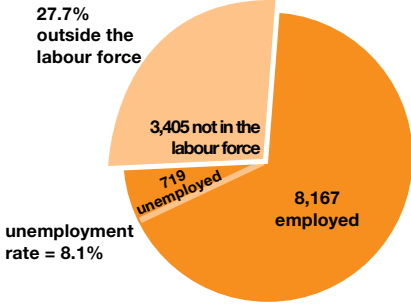


Females earned less than males in all occupation groups except for customer support workers and skilled agricultural workers. For every \$1.00 that a male employed in an elementary occupation earned, a female in the same occupational category earned 64¢. Female service and sales workers earned 72¢ for every \$1.00 that their male co-workers earned.

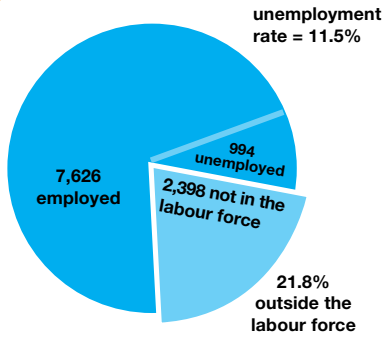
Unemployed and not in the labour force

The overall unemployment rate was higher among males (6.7%) than females (5.8%). This was also true for Caymanians, but among non-Caymanians females had a higher unemployment rate.

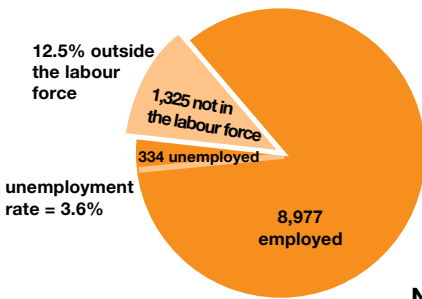
Caymanian Females



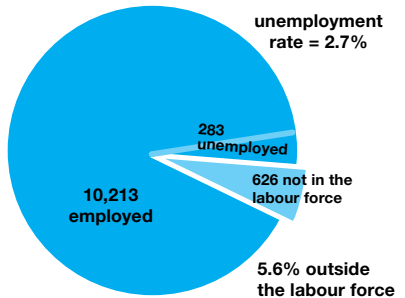
Caymanian Males



Non-Caymanian Females



Non-Caymanian Males



■ outside the labour force
■ labour force

A higher percentage of females were not participating in the labour force across all categories. In the total population aged 15 years and older, 13.7% of males and 20.6% of females were not in the labour force.

Persons 15 years and older are considered to be outside the labour force if they were without work, seeking and available for work. This includes persons who choose not to be employed (e.g. stay at home parents or homemakers) as well as those who are retired, in prison, disabled or in school.

The unemployment rate represents the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force.

Main means of financial support by sex

Among those who were not working, including the unemployed and those outside the labour force, females were more likely than males to rely on a spouse or partner, other relative or friend or social services for financial support. 76% of people whose main means of financial support was a spouse or partner were females. Males were more likely to rely on their parents, savings or investments or other earned benefits from a pension or as a Veteran or Seaman.

Parent(s)



Spouse/Partner



Other relative or friends



Savings/investments



Social Services



Pension/Veteran/Seaman



SECTION 5 HOME OWNERSHIP

There were minimal gender gaps in home ownership overall and among Caymanians in 2010. However, among Non-Caymanians, the gap between female and male homeowners was wider.

