



HEALTH, DISABILITIES AND INSURANCE
COVERAGE
OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF
ANGUILLA ACCORDING TO THE MAY
2001 CENSUS

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
GOVERNMENT OF ANGUILLA

Preface

This is the third publication in a series presenting analysis along with statistical tables of the results of the May 2001 Census. The subjects of the other publications include:

- Economic Activity
- Demography, culture, crime, marital status and fertility
- Housing and households
- Education and training.

A separate publication will be prepared on the administration of the Census rather than including it with each of the analytical publications.

In an attempt to make the results of the Census more widely available to the general public, all Census tables are being put on the Anguilla Government web site. Those without access to the web from their homes or at work can use the public library facilities for a small fee. The web address is: www.gov.ai/statistics/census/

All statistical publications are provided to the library for free use by the public. However, if data users would prefer a printed version of any part of a statistical publication, this can be provided at the approved fee. Payment must be made at the Anguilla Government Treasury, cheques payable to the Government of Anguilla and the receipt submitted to the Statistics Department with offices, located at The Old Court House Building, just east of the Post Office, with postal address of P. O. Box 60, The Secretariat, The Valley, Anguilla and a printed copy will be run off.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who assisted in preparing this publication. Special thanks must go to Census Officer, Rosanna Browne and Analyst Programmer, Vaughn Hazell of the Department for Information Technology and e-Government Services, without whose patient assistance we would not have been able to produce the Census tables. I would also like to thank the Census enumerators and their supervisors whose hard work and perseverance made it possible for a good Census database.

Lastly I would like to thank the population of Anguilla for being so cooperative in completing the Census questionnaires in a timely manner.

The Statistics Department welcomes feedback on this and other statistical publications without which we would not be able to improve on our work. A limited number of Census tables can be produced if they are not available on the web site. Please contact the Statistics Department at 1-264 497-3901 or fax 1-264 497-3986 or e-mail PennyB@gov.ai

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Introduction

This Census publication presents some of the statistical tables and their analysis from the 2001 Census. Questions on disabilities, illnesses, medical services and insurance coverage have never been asked on the Anguilla census questionnaire before. Therefore there is no comparative data.

This publication therefore includes cross sectional analysis. It starts with an examination of disabilities and their origins. It then goes on to analyse the variables on illness, which include the use of medical services. Finally, life and health insurance coverage are analysed.

Disabilities and Activity Limitations

Of the population of 11,430 people who responded to the census questionnaire, 601 said that they suffer from a long standing illness, disability or infirmity that is either physical or mental. 10,705 said they did not and 124 did not answer this question. This means that 5.3% of the population who responded to the question have a disability or long-term illness (Table 1). Men have a greater tendency than women to have a disability that is 5.5% of males compared to 5.2% of females.

As is to be expected the elderly have a much greater tendency to have disabilities than do younger people. Older women have a greater tendency to have disabilities than do older men. Nearly a quarter (23.4%) of those with disabilities are 65 or over. Men and boys under 35 years of age tend to have a higher incidence of disabilities than do women and girls in this age group (Table 2).

Disabilities can cause limitations in doing every day activities. These include:

- Mental limitations defined as “learning, remembering and concentrating”;
- Mobility limitations defined as “dressing, bathing or getting around the house”;
- Daily Living defined as “going outside the home alone” and
- Working defined as “working at a job or business if 15 years or older”.

The highest incidence of activity limitations was with the ability to work. 39% of those who responded or 166 people said they were unable to work due to a disability. 23% said they had mobility or mental limitations and 19% said they had limitations going outside of their home (Table 3).

The most common disability is impairment to the lower limb or leg, which 162 people said they have. 100 said they have sight impairment and 67 said they have impairment to their upper limb or arm. Males have a higher incidence of behavioural and slow to learn disabilities than do females, while females have a higher incidence of sight and speech disabilities (Table 5).

80% of disabilities have been diagnosed by a doctor with sight disability having the highest rate of diagnosis and behavioural disabilities having the lowest at 77% (Table 4).

People with disabilities sometimes require aids. Of the 601 people who said they had a disability, 365 or just over half said they did not require an aid and 130 did not answer this question. 106

people said they required an aid. Some people required more than one aid. There were 35 people who said they required a cane and 26 a wheelchair, 21 a walker and 11 crutches. (Table 6)

Illness is the most commonly cited origin of peoples' disabilities particularly among females. 22% said they were born with the disability and 16% said their disability was the result of an accident. Accident as a cause is particularly high among males. 21% of males with a disability gave accident as the origin of their disability. Digging deeper into the data it can be seen that men in their twenties are particularly prone to accidents resulting in a disability. (Tables 7 & 8)

77% of the disabled population who responded to the question on assistance for their disability said that they received no assistance. Females receive more assistance than males. 25% of females said that they received assistance compared to 22% of males. Moreover women receive more financial assistance than men while men receive more assistance in kind for their disability (Table 9).

Illnesses

On the questionnaire people were asked if they suffered from any of the following illnesses in this order:

- Sickle cell anaemia
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Kidney disease
- Cancer
- HIV
- AIDS
- Lupus
- Mental illness
- Allergies
- Other
- None
- Not Stated

It is interesting to note that no one indicated that they suffered from AIDS or HIV. 8,691 or 78% of the population said they suffered from no illness and 247 people did not answer the question. The highest incidence of illness was Hypertension indicated by 7%, followed by Allergies 5% and Diabetes and Arthritis both indicated by 4% of the population. Only 28 people said that they had suffered from a Stroke followed by Cancer indicated by 30 people. 52 people said they had a mental illness and 40 Kidney Disease. (Table 10)

As is to be expected, those with an illness have used a medical facility more recently than those without illnesses. 27% of people without illnesses did not answer the questions on when they had most recently visited a medical facility. However a quarter of those with illnesses had not visited a medical facility in the past 6 months compared to 58% for those without illnesses (Table 13). Those with Lupus had the highest incidence of visiting a medical facility in the past month followed by those with Diabetes. 47% of those with Sickle Cell Anaemia had not visited a medical facility in the past 6 months. (Table 14)

During the past year people mostly used a private doctor in Anguilla as their main medical facility. 29% used this facility. For second place there was a tie between Anguilla's hospital and the Public Health Centre, which 25% said they used. However, people with illnesses, have a stronger tendency to use the hospital and people without illnesses use the Public Health Clinic. Only 13% use a hospital overseas and 4% the hospital or clinic in St. Martin (Table 15).

43% of those with cancer use a doctor overseas and 14% use the hospital in Anguilla. In contrast 10% of those with Asthma use a doctor overseas and 51% use the hospital in Anguilla. 10% of those with kidney disease and 10% of those with Lupus use the hospital in St. Martin. (Table 11)

Hypertension is the number one illness among women representing one in five of people with illnesses. In contrast only 15% of men with illnesses suffer from hypertension. The number one illness among males is Asthma particularly among boys. 17% of males with an illness suffer from Asthma and nearly half of ill boys suffer from Asthma. Diabetes seems to afflict both males and females equally. Sickle Cell Anaemia is a young persons disease.(Table 16).

Life and Health Insurance Coverage

Out of the respondent population of 11,430, 6,470 or 57% reported that they had either Life or Health Insurance or both. Coverage is much higher among the working age population. Of those aged 20 to 50, about 70% have coverage. Insurance coverage was supposed to include Social Security coverage which is compulsory for all employees but not for the self employed. It is not clear by the results whether respondents understood that this question included Social Security coverage.

Females have slightly higher coverage than males which is surprising given that there is a greater proportion of men who are employed than women. 77% of women aged 30 to 39 years have coverage compared to 70% for men in this age group. (Table 18)

Of those aged 15 years or over 3,135 out of a possible 8,228 reported that they did not have insurance coverage. Social Security is the most popular coverage as it is compulsory for all those employed. 3,588 people aged 15 years or over said that they had Social Security. The Census identified 5,644 who were employed during the census week. This may mean that either people are not aware that they are covered by Social Security or they do not regard it as a type of insurance or they simply are not covered. (Table 17)

Of those who are employed and 15 years and over, 74% said that they had insurance coverage. The percentage rises significantly to 90% among government employees but is much lower among the self-employed. (Table 19)

Table 1. Population Who Suffer From a Long Standing Illness, Disability or Infirmity by Sex, 2001

Disability	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Yes	305	296	601	5.3%
No	5,260	5,445	10,705	94.7%
Not stated	63	61	124	1.1%
Total	5,628	5,802	11,430	

Table 2. Population Who Suffer from a Long Standing Illness, Disability or Infirmity by Age and Sex, 2001

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 -14	27	23	50
15 - 34	73	45	118
35 - 64	111	118	229
65 & over	94	110	204
Total	305	296	601

Percentage Distribution

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 -14	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%
15 - 34	4.1%	2.4%	3.3%
35 - 64	6.0%	6.3%	6.1%
65 & over	23.2%	23.6%	23.4%
Total	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%

Table 3. Population with a Disability Who Also Have An Activity Limitation by Type, 2001

Activity Limitation	Persons	Percentage of Disabled
Learning, remembering or concentrating	111	23.1%
Dressing, bathing or getting around the house	114	23.7%
Going Outside the Home Alone	93	19.5%
Working at a Job or Business (15 years and older)	166	39.3%

Table 4. Population with a Disability by Type and Number, 2001

Disability	Number of Disabilities						Percent of persons with disability	Persons diagnosed by a doctor	Percent diagnosed by a doctor
	1 or more	2 or more	3 or more	4 or more	5 or more	6 or more			
Lower Limb	108	40	8	5	1		27.0%	144	88.9%
Sight	110						18.3%	103	93.6%
Upper Limb	51	10	5	1			11.1%	55	82.1%
Behavioural	50	4	3			3	10.0%	46	76.7%
Neck or Spine	33	9	4	1	2	1	8.3%	40	80.0%
Speech	32	14	1				7.8%	37	78.7%
Hearing	29	10					6.5%	32	82.1%
Slow to Learn	12	3	2	1		2	3.3%	17	85.0%
Other	106	5	5			1	19.6%	97	82.2%
Not Stated	70						11.6%	23	32.9%
Total	601	95	28	8	4	7		594	79.9%

Table 5. Population by Type of First Disability and Sex 2001

Type of Disability	Sex			Percentage		
	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total
Sight	47	63	110	17.3%	24.2%	20.7%
Hearing	14	15	29	5.2%	5.8%	5.5%
Speech	14	18	32	5.2%	6.9%	6.0%
Upper Limb (arm)	30	21	51	11.1%	8.1%	9.6%
Lower limb (leg)	55	53	108	20.3%	20.4%	20.3%
Neck or spine	21	12	33	7.7%	4.6%	6.2%
Slow to learn	9	3	12	3.3%	1.2%	2.3%
Behavioural	31	19	50	11.4%	7.3%	9.4%
Other	50	56	106	18.5%	21.5%	20.0%
Not stated	34	36	70	12.5%	13.8%	13.2%
Total	305	296	601			

Table 6. Population with Disabilities Who Require an Aid by Type of Aid, 2001

Aid	Persons
Wheelchair	26
Walker	21
Crutches	11
Braille	2
Adapted Car	2
Cane	35
Prosthesis/ artificial body part	5
Orthopaedic Shoes	5
Other	18
None	365
Not Stated	130

A person may have more than one disability. The First disability is the one checked first on the census questionnaire

Table 7. Population with Disability by Origin and Sex, 2001

Origin of Disability	Sex			Sex		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Illness	122	145	267	43.6%	53.9%	48.6%
Accident	58	32	90	20.7%	11.9%	16.4%
Birth	63	56	119	22.5%	20.8%	21.7%
Other	37	36	73	13.2%	13.4%	13.3%
Not stated	25	27	52	8.9%	10.0%	9.5%
Total	305	296	601			

Table 8. Population by Origin of Disability, Age & Sex, 2001

Males

Age Group	Origin of Disability					
	Illness	Accident	Birth	Other	Not stated	Total
0 - 19	6	5	30	2	6	49
20 - 29	7	10	9	2	6	34
30 - 39	13	4	7	4	8	36
40 - 49	13	11	6	7	3	40
50 - 59	13	7	7	5	2	34
60 - 69	23	9	2	5	4	43
70 - 79	23	5	0	9	2	39
80 & over	20	6	1	2	1	30
Total	118	57	62	36	32	305

Females

Age Group	Origin of Disability					
	Illness	Accident	Birth	Other	Not stated	Total
0 - 19	7	0	21	2	4	34
20 - 29	7	2	8	2	2	21
30 - 39	10	8	10	3	2	33
40 - 49	25	6	7	8	5	51
50 - 59	19	3	1	7	4	34
60 - 69	20	6	3	4	3	36
70 - 79	32	4	3	6	2	47
80 & over	25	3	3	4	5	40
Total	145	32	56	36	27	296

Both

Age Group	Origin of Disability					
	Illness	Accident	Birth	Other	Not stated	Total
0 - 19	13	5	51	4	10	83
20 - 29	14	12	17	4	8	55
30 - 39	23	12	17	7	10	69
40 - 49	38	17	13	15	8	91
50 - 59	32	10	8	12	6	68
60 - 69	43	15	5	9	7	79
70 - 79	55	9	3	15	4	86
80 & over	45	9	4	6	6	70
Total	263	89	118	72	59	601

Table 9. Disabled Population by Age, Sex and Assistance Due to Disability, 2001

Males

Age Group	No				Total
	Financial	In kind	assistance	Not stated	
0 - 9	0	1	7	4	12
10 - 19	1	2	24	10	37
20 - 29	2	3	17	12	34
30 - 39	9	5	20	3	36
40 - 49	4	1	27	8	40
50 - 59	2	3	22	7	34
60 - 69	5	2	26	10	43
70 - 79	7	3	16	14	39
80 & over	0	2	22	6	30
Total	30	22	181	74	305
Percentage	12.1%	8.7%	78.4%		

Females

Age Group	No				Total
	Financial	In kind	assistance	Not stated	
0 - 9	1	1	4	5	11
10 - 19	3		15	5	23
20 - 29	4	1	12	4	21
30 - 39	6	1	24	2	33
40 - 49	6	1	29	15	51
50 - 59	5	1	25	3	34
60 - 69	4	1	22	9	36
70 - 79	8	2	28	9	47
80 & over	10	3	16	12	40
Total	47	11	175	64	296
Percentage	19.8%	4.3%	75.4%		

Both

Age Group	No				Total
	Financial	In kind	assistance	Not stated	
0 - 9	1	2	11	9	23
10 - 19	4	2	39	15	60
20 - 29	6	4	29	16	55
30 - 39	15	6	44	5	69
40 - 49	10	2	56	23	91
50 - 59	7	4	47	10	68
60 - 69	9	3	48	19	79
70 - 79	15	5	44	23	86
80 & over	10	5	38	18	70
Total	77	33	356	138	601
Percentage	16.0%	6.5%	76.9%		

Note: There were 3 people who received both financial assistance and assistance in kind

Table 10. Population by Illnesses or None by Number of Illnesses, 2001

Illness	Number of Illnesses					Total	Percent
	1 or more	2 or more	3 or more	4 or more	5 or more		
Sickle Cell Anaemia	71	16	2			89	1.1%
Arthritis	422	1				423	5.0%
Asthma	342	19				361	4.3%
Diabetes	359	74	3			436	5.2%
Hypertension	448	221	54	3		726	8.6%
Heart Disease	64	33	25	13	1	136	1.6%
Stroke	9	8	9	1	1	28	0.3%
Kidney Disease	20	10	5	3	2	40	0.5%
Cancer	15	11	4			30	0.4%
Lupus	10	1				11	0.1%
Mental Illness	45	7				52	0.6%
Allergies	435	82	7	3	2	529	6.3%
Other	252	27	2	2		283	3.4%
None	8,691					8,691	
Not Stated	247					247	2.9%
Total	11,430					12,082	

Table 11. Population by Illnesses or None by Number of Illnesses, 2001

Illness	Number of Illnesses									Total
	Hospital Anguilla	Private doctor Anguilla	Doctor overseas	Public Health Center Anguilla	Drug store for medical service	Clinic/hospital St. Martin	Clinic/hospital overseas	Other	Not stated	
Sickle cell anaemia	23	13	22	5		3	1		4	71
Arthritis	90	130	43	112	1	14	2	3	27	422
Asthma	162	69	32	37	1	11	2	2	26	342
Diabetes	72	92	36	123		10	5	4	17	359
Hypertension	84	153	51	123	1	7	6	3	20	448
Heart disease	15	16	11	6	1	2	5	1	7	64
Stroke	5	3	1						0	9
Kidney disease	6	2	7			2	2		1	20
Cancer	2	4	6				2		1	15
Lupus	6	1	1	1		1			0	10
Mental illness	13	3		24		1	1	2	1	45
Allergies	98	124	59	76	5	26	11	2	34	435
Other	53	58	34	56	1	10	4		36	252
Total	629	668	303	563	10	87	41	17	174	2,492

Some people may have more than one illness. First illness refers to the first illness listed in the questionnaire

Table 12. Population by main medical facility used in the past year & recent use of medical facility, 2001

Main Medical Facility	7 mths - 1				Total
	< 1 mth	1 - 6 mths	yr	> 1 yr	
Hospital in Anguilla	419	654	342	660	2,075
Private doctor in Anguilla	487	849	485	536	2,357
Doctor overseas	202	336	211	356	1,105
Public Health Center, Anguilla	550	638	344	514	2,046
Drug store for medical service	6	10	6	22	44
Clinic/Hospital, St. Martin	55	133	69	69	326
Clinic/hospital elsewhere overseas	29	46	35	31	141
Other	13	9	2	63	87
Not stated		4	4	48	56
Total	1,761	2,679	1,498	2,299	8,237

Missing responses = 3193 which are mainly among those who did not have an illness

Table 13. Population by Time Elapsed Since Last Use of a Medical Facility by Illness Present or Absent, 2001

Time Last Visited Medical Facility	Persons			Percentage		
	No Illnesses	No Illnesses	Total	No Illnesses	No Illnesses	Total
Less than a month	850	924	1,774	35.1%	14.5%	20.1%
1 to 6 months	928	1,757	2,685	38.3%	27.5%	30.5%
7 months to a year	298	1,204	1,502	12.3%	18.9%	17.1%
More than a year ago	343	2,446	2,789	14.2%	38.3%	31.7%
Never	4	50	54	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%
Not Stated	69	2,310	2,379	2.8%	36.2%	27.0%
Total	2,492	8,691	11,183			

Note there are 187 missing answers to the question on illness

Table 14. Population by First Illness & Recent Use of Medical Facility, 2001

Illness	Persons						Percentage			
	< 1 mth	1 - 6 mths	7 mths - 1 yr	> 1 yr	Not stated	Total	< 1 mth	1 - 6 mths	7 mths - 1 yr	> 1 yr
Sickle cell anaemia	14	23	19	14	1	71	20.0%	32.9%	27.1%	20.0%
Arthritis	180	128	36	71	6	422	43.3%	30.8%	8.7%	17.1%
Asthma	86	147	45	56	8	342	25.7%	44.0%	13.5%	16.8%
Diabetes	179	119	30	23	8	359	51.0%	33.9%	8.5%	6.6%
Hypertension	184	180	42	37	4	448	41.4%	40.5%	9.5%	8.3%
Heart disease	20	31	4	7	2	64	32.3%	50.0%	6.5%	11.3%
Stroke	2	4	2	1	0	9	22.2%	44.4%	22.2%	11.1%
Kidney disease	8	7	1	4	0	20	40.0%	35.0%	5.0%	20.0%
Cancer	4	9	2		0	15	26.7%	60.0%	13.3%	0.0%
Lupus	7	2		1	0	10	70.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Mental illness	16	19	5	4	1	45	36.4%	43.2%	11.4%	9.1%
Allergies	91	181	70	78	15	435	21.7%	43.1%	16.7%	18.6%
Other	59	78	42	51	20	252	25.4%	33.6%	18.1%	22.0%
Total	850	928	298	347	65	2,492	35.0%	38.2%	12.3%	14.3%

Some people may have more than one illness, First illness refers to the first illness listed in the questionnaire

Table 15. Population Who Have Used a Medical Facility by Main Medical Facility Used, 2001

Main Medical Facility Visited in Past Year	Persons			Percentage		
	No Illnesses	No Illnesses	Total	No Illnesses	No Illnesses	Total
Hospital in Anguilla	620	1,422	2,042	27.1%	24.8%	25.4%
Private Doctor - Anguilla	660	1,659	2,319	28.8%	28.9%	28.9%
Doctor Overseas	301	775	1,076	13.1%	13.5%	13.4%
Public Health Centre, Anguilla	558	1,447	2,005	24.4%	25.2%	25.0%
Drug Store	10	31	41	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Clinic/hospital, St. Martin	85	237	322	3.7%	4.1%	4.0%
Clinic Hospital Overseas not in St. Martin	41	97	138	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Other	15	72	87	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>2,290</i>	<i>5,740</i>	<i>8,030</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
Not Stated	129	591	720	5.6%	10.3%	9.0%
Total	2,419	6,331	8,750			

Table 16. Population by First Illness, 10 Year Age Group & Sex, 2001

Males											
Illness	Age Group									Total	Percentage
	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 & Over		
Sickle cell anaemia	7	10	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	26	2.4%
Arthritis	0	2	1	8	11	22	38	40	29	151	14.0%
Asthma	72	57	21	10	7	4	5	2	1	179	16.6%
Diabetes	0	2	5	13	27	44	33	17	11	152	14.1%
Hypertension	0	1	5	19	48	38	31	19	6	167	15.5%
Heart disease	3	1	5	1	4	6	7	2	2	31	2.9%
Stroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	7	0.6%
Kidney disease	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	8	0.7%
Cancer	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0.4%
Lupus	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0.3%
Mental illness	0	3	5	5	6	1	1	2	1	24	2.2%
Allergies	49	56	35	25	14	9	5	1	0	194	18.0%
Other	8	21	25	23	31	9	7	4	6	134	12.4%
Total	140	156	106	109	150	136	135	88	60	1,080	100.0%

Females											
Illness	Age Group									Total	Percentage
	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 & Over		
Sickle cell anaemia	12	11	10	8	4	0	0	0	0	45	3.2%
Arthritis	0	1	6	11	30	40	72	67	44	271	19.2%
Asthma	43	56	19	22	9	3	4	1	6	163	11.5%
Diabetes	0	4	3	18	50	47	34	42	9	207	14.7%
Hypertension	0	2	13	41	74	47	45	44	15	281	19.9%
Heart disease	1	2	5	5	7	3	2	2	6	33	2.3%
Stroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.1%
Kidney disease	0	0	4	4	1	2	0	0	1	12	0.8%
Cancer	0	0	1	3	3	2	1	0	1	11	0.8%
Lupus	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	0.5%
Mental illness	0	1	3	2	9	2	0	1	3	21	1.5%
Allergies	49	54	53	48	21	11	3	2	0	241	17.1%
Other	11	20	20	19	19	12	5	7	5	118	8.4%
Total	117	151	139	181	230	170	166	167	91	1,412	100.0%

Table 16. Population by First Illness, 10 Year Age Group & Sex, 2001 Cont'd
Both

Illness	Age Group									Total	Percentage
	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 & Over		
Sickle cell anaemia	19	21	14	11	6	0	0	0	0	71	2.8%
Arthritis	0	3	7	19	41	62	110	107	73	422	16.9%
Asthma	115	113	40	32	16	7	9	3	7	342	13.7%
Diabetes	0	6	8	31	77	91	67	59	20	359	14.4%
Hypertension	0	3	18	60	122	85	76	63	21	448	18.0%
Heart disease	4	3	10	6	11	9	9	4	8	64	2.6%
Stroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	9	0.4%
Kidney disease	0	1	4	6	1	4	2	0	2	20	0.8%
Cancer	1	0	1	3	3	2	4	0	1	15	0.6%
Lupus	1	2	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	10	0.4%
Mental illness	0	4	8	7	15	3	1	3	4	45	1.8%
Allergies	98	110	88	73	35	20	8	3	0	435	17.5%
Other	19	41	45	42	50	21	12	11	11	252	10.1%
Total	257	307	245	290	380	306	301	255	151	2,492	100.0%

Table 17. Population 15 Years and Over by Insurance Plans and Number, 2001

Type of Insurance Plan	Number of Types of Plans						Percent
	1 or more	2 or more	3 or more	4 or more	5 or more	Total	
Social Security	3,588					3,588	44.1%
Group Health	668	888				1,556	19.1%
Individual Health	338	235	11			584	7.2%
Life with Health	221	192	34	3		450	5.5%
Endowment with Health	4	2	1	2	1	10	0.1%
Life Only	128	188	189	5	1	511	6.3%
Endowment Only	4	1	7	1		13	0.2%
Other	52	10	3	1		66	0.8%
None	3,135					3,135	38.5%
<i>Not Stated</i>	90					90	
Total	8,228	1,516	245	12	2	10,003	

Table 18. Population with Health or Life Insurance by Sex and Age Group, 2001

Age Group	Persons with Insurance			Percent with Insurance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 – 14	744	701	1,445	47.2%	43.9%	45.5%
15 – 19	245	244	489	51.8%	50.3%	51.0%
20 – 29	553	626	1,179	68.2%	74.3%	71.3%
30 – 39	695	796	1,491	70.4%	77.1%	73.8%
40 – 49	528	569	1,097	66.8%	71.1%	69.0%
50 – 59	236	226	462	59.9%	59.0%	59.5%
60 & over	167	140	307	31.0%	22.5%	26.4%
Total	3,168	3,302	6,470	56.9%	57.3%	57.1%

Table 19. Employed Population with and without Insurance by Employment Type, 2001

Employment Type	Insurance coverage				Percentage covered
	Yes	No	Not Stated	Total	
Government Employee	858	98		956	89.7%
Private employee	2,724	898	19	3,641	75.2%
Statutory Body employee	89	12		101	88.1%
Unpaid worker	5	8		13	38.5%
Own Business with paid help	200	138	3	341	59.2%
Own business without paid help	198	283	6	487	41.2%
Not Stated	12	4	1	17	75.0%
Total	4,086	1,441	29	5,556	73.9%