

**MISSIONS ATLAS PROJECT
CARIBBEAN AREA
CAYMAN ISLANDS**

Snapshots Section

Country Name: Cayman Islands

Country Founded in: 1670

Population: 56,000 (U.N. 2009 est.)

Government Type: British Crown Colony

Geography/location in the world: Three islands in the Caribbean Sea, South of Cuba,
Northwest of Jamaica

Number of people groups: 10

Picture of flag:



Religion Snapshot

Major Religion and percentage of population: United Church (22.9%)
(Presbyterian/Congregational)

All religions and % for each:

Protestant Christianity (63.3%)
 United Church (22.9%), Seventh-Day Adventist (5%), Anglican (1.3%)
 Pentecostal (4%), Baptist (10%), Independent (9.3%), Other (10.8%)
Spiritism (14%)
Catholic (10%)
Agnostic (5.4%)
Jewish (1.7%)
Baha' i (0.9%)
Jehovah's Witness (0.6%)
Atheist (0.4%)
Hindu (0.3%)
Mormon (0.25%)

Muslim (0.2%)

Other (3%)

Government interaction with religion: The freedom of religion is advocated and protected by the government.

<http://country-studies.com/caribbean-islands/cayman-islands-and-the-turks-and-caicos-islands.html>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html>

<http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142.1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

<http://www.religiousintelligence.co.uk/country/?CountryID=84>

http://www.thearda.com/internationalData/countries/country_43_1.asp

http://www.adherents.com/adhloc/Wh_63.html#126

<http://www.operationworld.org/country/caym/owtext.html>

<http://esa.un.org/unpp/index.asp?panel=1>

Country Profile

Basic Facts

Official Country Name: Cayman Islands

Demographics:

According to UN 2009 estimates, the population of the Cayman Islands was 56,000 people. Persons born in the Cayman Islands are known as Caymanians. Most of this population lives on the main island called Grand Cayman. Around 100 persons occupy the smallest of the islands known as Little Cayman.

This population is growing at a rate of 2.496% each year. This is helped by a birth rate of 12.6 births for every 1,000 persons per year and a high migrant rate of 17.34 persons for every 1,000 persons per year. Each woman gives birth to an average of 2 children in her lifetime.

The population growth is buffered by an overall death rate of 4.98 deaths for every 1,000 persons per year and for every 1,000 live births, 7.8 infants die. While slightly more males are born each year, significantly more males die than females in the birthing process.

Those who survive infancy can expect to live 80.2 years with females outliving males by a little over 5 years. Most persons living in the Cayman Islands are 37.5 years old and females are generally slightly older than males.

About 20.3% of the total population is under the age of 15 and there are slightly more males than females in this age group. The majority of the population lies between the ages of 16 and 54 while those over the age of 65 compose the remaining 8.6% of the total population. There are slightly more females than males in the age group above 15 years of age.

http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html>

Language:

As the Cayman Islands have been a British colony since 1734, the official language is English. This is the language that is used in politics, diplomacy, instruction, and business. Other languages spoken in this nation are immigrant languages such as Haitian and Spanish. There is one deaf institution in the nation for those who are deaf. There is a Creole English that is spoken on the two smaller islands known as Bay Island English.

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=KY

Society/Culture:

The Society and Culture of the Cayman Islands is one in which British influence is paramount to any other influence. That is not to say, however, that other influences like Spanish, African,

American, and Haitian cultures do not have their own part in continually shaping the culture of these small islands in the Caribbean.

Traditionally, the islands were a matriarchal society in which the female had reign of the household as the men needed to go to sea in order to provide for their families. For this reason, the woman is seen as more of an equal to men, both economically and socially. However, women have had to fight for political equality.

The traditional concept of a nuclear family is highly valued and fought for. Monogamy is highly supported in this culture. Homosexuality is actually illegal. Single parent homes and homes which house multiple generations are common and in these homes women are usually the heads.

British influence is prevalent in reference to the etiquette found on the Cayman Islands. For example, a handshake serves as a common form of greeting and most times the title of Mr. or Mrs/Miss will be used in salutations. Modesty is a must. Nudity is not allowed on any beach and beachwear should only be worn when at the beach. Otherwise, casual dress is acceptable in most places. Education is the major factor in terms of gaining high social affluence. As such, Education is free and mandatory until the age of 16.

Once known as Las Tortugas, literally “the turtles” in Spanish, the cuisine in the Cayman Islands centers on the seafood which naturally surrounds the islands. At one time, the economy was supported by the sea. As the islands original name suggests, the most traditional dish on the islands is turtle. It can be served raw with lime or cooked in a stew. Conch is also a favorite. Most other foods, outside of a few locally grown fruits and vegetables, must be imported.

Some of these imported foods, like beef, are main staples around holidays like Christmas. At this time it is common to have imported fruits like apples and grapes present. It is also customary on Christmas day to sprinkle white sand around the home in order to represent snow. Other nationally celebrated religious holidays are mostly Christian holidays like Easter.

Secular holidays would include the celebration of the birthday of the Queen of England, Discovery Day, which is the day the islands were discovered, and Constitution Day. Festivals like Pirate Week, which is celebrated the last week of October, are commemorated with parades, fishing tournaments, and other special festivities supported by the Arts and Humanities.

http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,1592604&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,1481195&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
<http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Cayman-Islands.html>

Government:

The nation of the Cayman Islands is a Crown Colony of Britain and functions as a parliamentary democracy which is dependent upon England and the UK. The capital of the country is George Town which is located on the largest island known as Grand Cayman. The country is divided into 8 administrative districts which include Creek, Eastern, Midland, South Town, Spot Bay, Stake Bay, West End, and Western. Like most others, the government in the Cayman Islands

functions by way of three branches: the Executive branch, the Legislative branch and the Judicial branch.

The Executive Branch

The Executive Branch is headed by the Chief of State whose office is currently being held by Queen Elizabeth II since 1952. She is represented by the Governor who is appointed by the Monarch. This office is currently occupied by Stuart Jack since 2005.

After general legislative elections the leader of the majority party is usually appointed by the Governor to Head of Government. This person is called a Premier and the office is currently being held by McKeeva Bush who has held this office since 2009. The members of the Cabinet are appointed by the Governor after conferring with the current Premier. The Governor presides over the Cabinet

The Legislative Branch

The Legal system of the Cayman Islands functions through a mixture of British common law and other local statutes made through the Legislative branch. The current Constitution was last revised in 2009.

The Legislative branch is made up of a unicameral Legislative Assembly which is composed of 20 seats. Citizens of the Cayman Islands have the right to vote when they are 18 years of age regardless of sex, race, or religion. Of these 20 seats, 18 are elected by popular vote and the other two are occupied by members of the Cabinet. Each of the representatives is elected to serve a term of 4 years. The next election will occur in 2013.

There are two major political parties in the Cayman Islands: the United Democratic Party (UDP) and the People's Progressive Movement (PPM). The current Premier is from the UDP and most seats in the unicameral Legislative Assembly are held by members of this party. Other political pressure groups include the National Trust and various environmentalist groups.

The Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch is composed of three courts: the Summary Court, the Grand Court, and the Court of Appeal. The Summary Court has jurisdiction over all offences committed by those under the age of 17, in addition to any civil or criminal offences. The Grand Court serves to administer English law, and has jurisdiction over locally enacted laws. The Court of Appeal presides over any appeals made from the Grand Court. Judges are appointed by the Governor, who also presides over the civil service. There are currently 3 judges, 3 magistrates and more than 140 justices of the peace who may also serve as magistrates.

http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,1481290&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html>

Economy:

The mainstay of Cayman Island Economy is tourism which accounts for 70% of the total revenue. This is further supplemented by the fact that the country has no direct taxation which allows for this nation to be a major offshore financial center. The Caymanian dollar (KYD) is the

form of currency used on the island and 1 KYD is the equivalent of 1.25 United States Dollars (USD). The following information will be given in USD.

The Cayman Islands have the power to purchase about \$1.939 billion in goods each year and this number is growing at a rate of 0.9% each year. The budget allows for \$423.8 million to be spent annually and expenditures for 2004 reached \$392.6 million. The country has \$70 million in external debt. Inflation is set at a rate of 4.4%.

The labor force is made up of more than 23,450 persons; the unemployment rate is 4.4%. Of those employed, 86% find work in the services sector which includes tourism. Another 12.6% find employment in industry which includes banking and other financial endeavors. Only 1.4% of the population works in the agricultural sector which mainly focuses on local fruits and vegetables alongside livestock and turtle farming. On average, each laborer can expect to make \$43,800 each year which is reflective of this nation having one of the highest standards of living in the Caribbean.

In all, about \$2.52 million in various goods are exported from the Cayman Islands annually. These would include turtle products and manufactured goods. Conversely, about \$866.9 million in goods is imported annually. Imported goods consist mainly of foodstuffs and manufactured goods not made on the islands.

<http://www.oanda.com/convert/classic>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html#top>

Literacy:

When literacy is defined as those over the age of 15 who have the ability to read and write, about 98% of the total population is considered literate. The literacy rate only applies to English and does not apply to other immigrant languages such as Haitian or Spanish.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html>

http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=KY

Land/Geography:

The Cayman Islands is an island chain composed of three islands known as Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman. All of these are located in the Caribbean Sea, south of Cuba and northwest of Jamaica. Overall, these islands have a landmass of 164 square miles (sq mi), which is roughly 1.5 times the size of the capital of the United States.

Each of the islands has unique geographical features varying from swamps to reefs and mangroves, but none have rivers running through them. As such, there are no natural fresh water resources, besides rain, which is stored in rainwater catchments. In addition these islands lie on a fault line, though there is little seismic activity, with most activity composed of tremors which are not even felt by the residents.

The Cayman Islands are characteristically low-lying islands rising to a height of 140 ft above sea level on the island of Cayman Brac at an area known as The Bluff. This is a central limestone

outcropping. The largest of the Islands is Grand Cayman and the smallest, just 10 sq mi, is Little Cayman. These islands are gently wrapped by 99 miles of coastline.

During the course of a year, the temperature rarely goes below 70 degrees Fahrenheit and rarely goes higher than 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The climate is tropical and very humid. The months of December to April are the coolest times of the year while May through October is the warmest. Hurricanes are common during the months between June and November.

The geography and climate of the Cayman Islands have provided for a good amount of biodiversity among the islands. Foliage consists of many types of fruit trees like coconut trees, palm trees, almond trees, Australian pine trees, alongside papaya, avocado, citrus, and nauseberry trees. Other local fruits and vegetables include plantains, yams, pumpkins, cucumbers, and tomatoes.

This foliage allows for more than 180 species of birds which have been known to live in the Cayman Islands including the Green-backed Heron and the Snowy Egret. The rarest and endangered Blue Iguana can be found on Grand Cayman alongside indigenous land crabs, non-poisonous snakes, and bats like the agouti.

In terms of marine life, the Cayman Islands are well known for the green turtle for which they were originally named. While the turtle may be at the top of the list when it comes to cuisine, it is also of top priority in terms of conservation. Each year, turtles are farmed and released into the wild.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html#top>

<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/namerica/caribb/ky.htm>

http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142.1481074&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

History

Unlike its neighboring islands, the Cayman Islands were largely uninhabited until the 1600s. Christopher Columbus is credited with discovering the isles in 1503 and he named them “Las Tortugas,” which literally means “the turtles,” as there were many turtles to be found in the waters surrounding the isles. By 1523, the names of the islands had changed to “Lagartos” which means “large lizards.”

There is no concrete evidence of any Amerindian people group existing on the island in any permanent form. However, there is some evidence that the Carib Amerindian people groups did visit the islands as Columbus documented some interaction with a Carib from Cuba who had visited the islands as a youth. Also, the word “Cayman” has its root in the Carib-Amerindian word which means crocodile. These isles have been known as the Cayman Islands since 1530.

The Spaniards did not settle the islands, but instead, used the waters around the islands as a source of meat during voyages. Pirates used these waters for the same purposes, but like the Spanish, they did not attempt settlement on the Cayman Islands. The first English visitor to the Islands was Sir Francis Drake in 1585.

In 1655, Britain successfully invaded Jamaica and captured it from the Spanish. From this base, the English sent the first settlers to the Cayman Islands in 1661. These settlements, on Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, were abandoned by 1671 due to Spanish hostilities on the seas and land. Spain formally ceded both Jamaica and the Cayman Islands to the British in 1670 through the Treaty of Madrid.

The first permanent settlement on the islands occurred in 1734 after the Governor of Jamaica provided a land grant in order to promote settlement on the islands. About 3,000 acres were set aside between Prospect and North Sound which is located in the middle/southwestern part of Grand Cayman.

Settlers came from Jamaica to settle until 1742. They included Englishmen, slaves from Jamaica, refugees of war, and deserters from both Spanish and English military units. At this point the Cayman Islands were considered a dependency of Jamaica. Both Little Cayman and Cayman Brac were settled in 1833 by families who were living on Grand Cayman.

Governance of the Cayman Islands was not strict and many matters were left to the settlers on the islands. This fostered a spirit of self governance from an early point in the history of the Cayman Islands. Most issues of public concern were settled by a meeting of all free males. This resulted in the establishment of a legislative assembly in 1831 which was composed of two houses with representation from both Jamaica and those living in the Cayman Islands.

In 1834 Britain abolished slavery and in 1835 the Governor of Jamaica traveled to the Cayman Islands to declare all the slaves in the Cayman Islands free according to the Emancipation Act passed in England two years prior. Political administration remained lax between Jamaica and the Cayman Islands until 1863 when the Cayman Islands formally became a dependency of Jamaica.

Sometimes referred to as “the islands time forgot,” those living in the Cayman Islands subsisted from what came from the sea. At one point in 1906, more than one-fifth of the population was at sea harvesting what they could for economy sake as there is not much arable land on the islands.

This remained true of the islands well into the 1950s, but economic change was on the horizon with the introduction of tourism in 1937 when the first cruise ship, *The Atlantis*, came for a visit. More hotels were built in the 1950s and economic stability has since shifted from the sea to tourism.

The Cayman Islands were granted the status of a Crown Colony of England in 1959 and with that status they ratified a constitution which has since been revised. This constitution gave the women on the island the right to vote and introduced universal suffrage. From this point on, the Cayman Islands were no longer a dependency of Jamaica, but instead received representation and instruction from England.

Interestingly, when neighboring Jamaica was granted its freedom in 1962, Britain gave the Cayman Islands the choice of becoming independent as well. The Caymans chose to remain a Crown colony of England and have continued to function under the English government. The

economy of the Cayman Islands has flourished under British stewardship. Banking legislation was introduced in 1966 in order to encourage the financial sector. The current constitution was revised in 2009.

<http://www.geographicguide.net/america/cayman.htm>
<http://country-studies.com/caribbean-islands/cayman-islands-and-the-turks-and-caicos-islands.html>
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5286.htm>
<http://www.gocayman.ky/history.html>
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2032.htm>
http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,1481082&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
http://www.google.com/search?q=Cayman+Islands+history&hl=en&safe=active&rls=com.microsoft:*:IE-SearchBox&rlz=117GGLG_en&tbs=tl:1&tbo=u&ei=bEU6S6rkBc-wngetoe3wCA&sa=X&oi=timeline_result&ct=title&resnum=11&ved=0CDIQ5wIwCg
http://www.caymannewresident.com/page_id_23.html

Christian History

Another area in which the Cayman Islands are unique in light of surrounding nations is in the area of religion. As the English were the first to colonize the nation, it is not surprising that the Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church, was the first to start its ministry among those who had settled on the isles. The next religious group to follow was the Scottish Presbyterians who arrived from Jamaica and decided to settle on Grand Cayman. The only other church to have influence in the 19th century was the Baptist Church which began its work on the islands in 1870.

The 20th century brought with it a number of different churches including the Wesleyan Church which began its ministry in 1911. Pentecostal groups made their way into the religious fabric of the nation in the 1930s. Surprisingly, the Catholic Church did not become established on the Islands until 1950!

Due to the fact that the islands were not permanently settled by the English until 1734, the Christian History of the nation is primarily Protestant. Though the Cayman Islands have always enjoyed religious freedom, the nation continues to lean strongly towards Protestantism in reference to religious choice. The foundation of religious freedom is still in place today and is fostered as a part of Caymanian culture.

<http://www.ucji.netfirms.com/history2.htm>
<http://www.gocayman.ky/history.html>
<http://www.prolades.com/cra/regions/caribe/cay/cay-chron.htm>
<http://www.anglicandiocesejamaica.com/content/aboutus/history.html>
http://books.google.com/books?id=gn9WhwjcezIC&dq=Evangelical+Saga&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=iAzYt8LK3I&sig=F2d3PG0TAXUMuRgVJukpq-rLnZ4&hl=en&ei=8487S4idJI7WngeOs4z6CA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Cayman&f=false

Religion

Non Christian

Judaism

It is unknown when Jews established Judaism on the Cayman Islands but about 1.7% of the total population is known to practice Judaism. There is no permanent center, synagogue or temple; rather, homes are used as places of worship. Most live on Grand Cayman near the capital.

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/cayman.html>

Islam

Islam was introduced to the Cayman Islands in 1981 with the establishment of the Islamic Society of the Cayman Islands. There were already Islamic families living in the area and these were drawn by the financial sector of the economy for work. At present, about 0.2% of the total population is Muslim and though there is no mosque, there is an Islamic center located in the capital.

<http://www.isci.org/ky/history.html>

http://www.islamicfinder.org/cityPrayerNew.php?country=Cayman_Islands

Hinduism

Although it is unknown as to when Hinduism was introduced to the Cayman Islands, about 0.3% are known to practice this faith background. There is no Hindu temple located in the Cayman Islands, but there is at least one home which is set aside for the purpose of worship.

Baha'i

It is unknown when the Baha'i were first introduced to the Cayman Islands, but about 0.9% of the total population is a member of this religious tradition. There is currently only one place of worship which is located in the capital city of the Cayman Islands.

Jehovah's Witness

Like Hinduism and the Baha'i faith, it is uncertain as to when the church of the Jehovah's Witnesses was first established in the Cayman Islands. The Jehovah's witnesses have established 4 congregations which serve about 0.6% of the total population.

http://www.watchtower.org/e/statistics/worldwide_report.htm

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS/Mormons)

The beginning of the LDS church in the Cayman Islands was in 1979, with the return of a couple who had been converted in the United States. Missionaries, however, were not sent to establish a church until after 1985. Currently, there is one congregation which boasts 145 members which represents about 0.25% of the total population.

<http://newsroom.lds.org/ldsnewsroom/eng/contact-us/cayman-islands>

Spiritism

It is unknown when Spiritism was introduced to the country, but it has both European and ethnic African religious roots. Though there is no established public building used for worship, about 14% of the total population is known to practice rites in accordance with this religion.

<http://www.geckogo.com/Guide/Cayman-Islands/People-Culture/Religion>
<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14221a.htm>

Other

Other religions not mentioned above would include Rastafarianism and Buddhism. There are no established worship centers for these religions, but often groups of persons will worship in homes of other members. Together, members of these religions account for 3% of the total population.

Non-religious

Those in the Cayman Islands who are not religious compose 5.8% of the total population. Of these 0.4% is atheist and 5.4% are known to be agnostic.

Catholic/Orthodox

Unlike most other Caribbean nations, the Cayman Islands started out as a Protestant colony and the Catholic Church was not established until 1950! The Cayman Islands are unique in that the parish covers the entire nation of three islands and is known as Saint Ignatius Parish. However, its official name is The Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Cayman Islands and it is under the authority of the Archdiocese of Detroit. The parish consists of 3 churches which are located on various isles and these churches minister to 10% of the total population.

<http://www.aodonline.org/nr/aod/customapplications/parish/parish.asp?InstitutionID=1236&FRAMELESS=true&NRNODEGUID=%7b2FF92941-2657-4A86-A99A-0010DE364035%7d>
http://www.saint-ignatius-cayman.org/about_parish.htm

Christian/Evangelical

Baptists

The Baptist Church first started its work in the Cayman Islands when Baptist missionaries arrived from Jamaica in 1870. Since then the Baptist denomination has grown to minister to about 10% of the total population. These are ministered to by 9 churches which are scattered over the three islands.

http://books.google.com/books?id=gn9WhwjcezIC&dq=Evangelical+Saga&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=iAzYt8LK3I&sig=F2d3PG0TAXUMuRgVJukpq-rLnZ4&hl=en&ei=8487S4idJI7WngeOs4z6CA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAoQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Cayman&f=false

Anglican

The Anglican Church has the longest religious history in the nation which started its ministry when the first settlers were sent in the 1700s. However, the church was not established until the 1820s when the first structure was built in Bodden Town. Currently, the Anglican Church ministers to about 1.3% of the total population. These members are ministered to by 2 churches located in the capital and on Cayman Brac.

<http://www.churchofenglandcayman.com>

<http://www.anglicandiocesejamaica.com/content/aboutus/history.html>

<http://www.virtueonline.org/portal/modules/news/print.php?storyid=10035>

The United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational)

In 1833 the first Presbyterians settlers came to the Cayman Islands, but the first minister to serve in the country came from a shipwreck that occurred in 1846. It was he who would establish the church in the area. In 1965 the Presbyterian churches in the Cayman Islands combined with the Congregational Union of Jamaica and formed what is now known as the United Church. At present, this is the largest denominational following on the island and is known to serve at least 22.9% of the total population with at least 10 churches.

<http://www.uceji.netfirms.com/history2.htm>

Pentecostals

As the Churches of God first came to the Cayman Islands in the 1930s, this decade marks the beginning of the Pentecostal movement in the Cayman Islands. Overall, Pentecostal churches minister to 4% of the total population. Of these 10 are part of the Church of God denomination and 3 belong to other denominations within Pentecostalism.

<http://www.upccayman.org>

Seventh-Day Adventists

The ministry of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in the Cayman Islands first began in 1894 when a converted sea captain came and started the first church on Grand Cayman. Since then, this denomination has grown to minister to 5% of the total population. These members are served by the 10 churches which are located throughout the islands.

<http://www.caymanconference.org/history.php>

Independent churches found in the country

Each Independent church in the Cayman Islands has its own unique date as to when they began their ministries in the Cayman Islands. In all, these Independent churches reflect 7 denominations and one is an Independent Baptist Church. These churches minister to approximately 9.3% of the total population.

<http://www.operationworld.org/country/caym/owtext.html>

Other

Other churches in the country would include the Church of Christ, non-denominational churches, and the Wesleyan Holiness Church. It is unknown when the Church of Christ first made its introduction to the Cayman Islands, but there are 2 established churches in the area. Each non-denominational church has its own date of origin and there are 3 located in the Cayman Islands. The Wesleyan Holiness Church, on the other hand, has been working in the area since 1839 and there is one confirmed church on the islands. Together, these churches minister to about 10.8% of the total population.

<http://vikratistos.com/cih.html>

General:

<http://www.ecayonline.com/cayman-islands-churches.html#Anglican>

<http://www.gocayman.ky/history.html>

http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,1481198&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

<http://www.caymanchamber.ky/relocation/religion.htm>

People Groups

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American (4,200)

Americans living in the Cayman Islands have a heritage which is found in the United States. As such they may be of various ethnic backgrounds. Their primary language is English. 38% of this population is known to be evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and gospel recordings are available for use in their primary language.

16215

British (5,741)

The Cayman Islands were first colonized by England and have been under English Authority since the late 1600s. Those who are British living in the Cayman Islands are the descendants of the persons who first colonized the islands or immigrated to the islands from Britain. Their primary language is English, most practice a form of Protestantism and at least 10% are known to be evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and other gospel resources are available to this people group in their primary language.

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Canadian (2,000)

Canadians living in the Cayman Islands are immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, who came to the island nation from Canada in order to work in the financial sector of the economy.

They primarily speak English and most are practicing Protestants. About 12% of this population is evangelical Christian and the Bible, the *Jesus* film, and other gospel resources are available to this people group in their primary language.

http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/jamaica-jamaique/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/canada_cayman_islands-iles_caimans.aspx?lang=eng&menu_id=8&menu=L

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Caribbean (1,500)

All those who have immigrated, or are the descendants of those who immigrated to the Cayman Islands from the surrounding Caribbean Islands, such as Haiti, would be considered Caribbean. There are a good number known to come from Cuba. Their primary language is English and most are Protestants. About 15% of this population is known to be evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and other gospel resources are available to them for use in their primary language.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html>

16216

Caymanian (23,000)

Those who are Caymanian have their ethnic heritage in the Cayman Islands and may have African and European roots. Their primary language is English. Most are Protestant. At least 27% of this population is known to be evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and other gospel resources are available to them for use in their primary language.

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Honduran (3,200)

Persons living in the Cayman Islands who are Honduran are the immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, who came to the Cayman Islands from Honduras. Their primary language is Spanish and the majority practice Catholicism. However, about 27% of this population is known to be evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, gospel recordings, and ethnic worship music is available to this people group in their primary language.

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Jamaican (15,000)

At one point in history, the Cayman Islands were a dependency of Jamaica. The first settlers of the Cayman Islands were those who came from Jamaica. Those living in the Cayman Islands are the descendants of these persons, or have emigrated from Jamaica. Their primary language is English and most participate in Protestant churches. At least 28% of this population is known to be evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and other gospel resources are available to them in their primary language.

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Jew (100)

Jews living in the Cayman Islands have an Israeli heritage and most practice Judaism though no synagogue has been established as of yet. Only 0.8% of this population is known to be evangelical Christian. Their primary language is English and the Bible, the *Jesus* film and other gospel tools are available to this people group in their primary language for use.

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South American (2,200)

South Americans living in the Cayman Islands have emigrated from South American countries, or are the descendants of those who have emigrated from South American countries. Their primary language is Spanish and the majority practice Catholicism. 20% of this population is known to be evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and other gospel tools are available to this people group in their primary language.

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South Asian (100)

South Asians living in the Cayman Islands are those who have emigrated from or are the descendants of those who emigrated from the South Asian region. Some came in order to work in the financial sector due to the tax-free status of the nation. The majority of South Asians in the nation practice Hinduism and their primary language is Hindi. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and other gospel resources are available for the purpose of ministering to this people group in their primary language.

<http://www.conyersdillandpearman.com/uploadedfiles/Article%20204%20-%20Attractiveness%20of%20Cayman%20to%20Asia.pdf>

General:

<http://www.imb.org/GlobalResearch/downloads.asp>
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/countries.php?rog3=CJ>

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to aid local congregations in efforts to strengthen discipleship among the Christians.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should place a priority on reaching the over 15,000 Jamaican people who reside in the Cayman Islands.
3. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to reach the large number of people (over 10%) who are engaged in Spiritism. Ministers need to be prepared in terms of what to look for and how to minister to those who hold such beliefs so that local pastors will be able to be an instrument in leading them out of the darkness. Also pray for the spiritual warfare which will be involved in their endeavors as they are a light in the darkness.

4. Evangelical Christians and churches should aid the local believers in efforts to overcome tendencies toward materialism. While this nation has fostered a society of Christianity, it has also fostered a society of material wealth. As this nation is a tax free zone, this has made it possible for some companies to come in and launder monies to international criminals in the drug trade. In addition, the Cayman Islands also serve as a point through which drug traffickers stop on the way to the United States. The islands are also used as an entrance way to Europe. Though laws have been made stricter, please pray that those involved would be found. Also pray for those who suffer from drug addictions as well as their families. Training pastors in terms of counseling both parties would be helpful.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html>

<http://www.operationworld.org/country/caym/owtext.html>

Pictures

<http://images.google.com/images?hl=en&source=hp&q=Cayaman%20Islands&um=1&ie=UTF-8&sa=N&tab=wi>

<http://images.google.com/images?hl=en&um=1&sa=1&q=Caymanian+people&aq=f&oq=&aqi=&start=0>

http://www.trekearth.com/gallery/Europe/United_Kingdom/Other/Cayman_Islands

<http://uweb.superlink.net/~rwilmott/cayman/cayman2.html>

<http://www.cyberdive.org/wlc201.html>

<http://www.fevisyu.com/>

Links

<http://country-studies.com/caribbean-islands/cayman-islands-and-the-turks-and-caicos-islands.html>

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cj.html>

<http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

<http://www.religiousintelligence.co.uk/country/?CountryID=84>

<http://www.gocayman.ky/history.html>

<http://www.gov.ky/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/CIGHOME/ANNUALREPORT/2001/AR01APP.PDF>