

A Report on the



2009 St. Helena Household Expenditure Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is a great pleasure to disseminate the results of the 2009 Household Expenditure Survey. This report contains essential information on spending pattern levels of households on St Helena. It is hoped that the information within this report will be of assistance to the public sector and private sector in making better informed decisions resulting in a positive impact on the overall economy. It is sincerely hoped that the information be fully utilised to effectively respond to the development needs of our island now and in the future.

The information provided by the HES has a number of uses. Information is used to monitor the expenditure patterns of households on St Helena. Its primary purpose is to ensure that the Retail Price Index (RPI) remains relevant, and that prices and items monitored in the index reflect those actually being purchased by households. It also ensures that the weights (or relative importance of items and groups of items in the index) reflect today's average household budget.

The survey reference period was 02nd June - 07th July 2009

A stratified probability proportional to size random sampling method was used which covered all electoral areas giving each household an equal chance to be selected.

The sample size was 260 households, approximately 16% of occupied dwellings. 167 households, containing 414 persons gave valid responses, giving a response rate of 64%. The concept of a 'household' relates to one person or a group of people (related or unrelated) living at the same address, sharing meals or having common house keeping.

All expenditure items are averaged across all households, including households where nil expenditure was recorded on specific items. This means that all households are deemed to pay a proportion of all costs, whether or not that household uses a particular good or service.

No one other than sworn personnel of the Statistics Office had access to the information supplied by households, or was involved in its analysis.

This report is divided into five parts:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Analysis of survey data
- 3 Expenditure and consumption analysis
- 4 Expenditure per household and per capita.
- 5 Report tables

Tables and graphs are presented relating to the principal expenditure patterns. Figures are rounded independently therefore the sum of component items might not always add to some totals shown.

Comparisons are made with the 2000 Household Expenditure Survey and the 2008 Population Census.

Key Results

Economic Activity

66 % of respondents were employed, either full time, part time or self employed. This included 5 persons who were residing in respective households whilst on holiday from offshore employment. Of the full time employees 84 (49%) were males and 89 (48%) were females. 67% of respondents aged 14 years and over were economically active. 124 (52%) were employed by the St Helena Government, 102 (43%) in the private sector and 12 (5%) in parastatals.

Household characteristics

The average household size was 2.5, consistent with the 2008 Census, with the largest family size consisting of 6 persons.

The 2009 HES indicates that the highest proportion, (67%) of homes were owned outright, with 17% being bought on loan. 2 bedroom dwellings were the most popular, representing 39% of the housing stock. Almost every dwelling within the survey was facilitated with electricity, piped water inside and a flush toilet.

Note: Relevant tables at the back of Report

Expenditure and consumption analysis

The average weekly expenditure, excluding that of expatriates, contained within the sample drawn from a cross section of expenditure levels calculated to £149.49. The 'Food' commodity accounted for the largest expenditure (33%).

Expenditure per household and per capita

The highest proportion of the weekly household expenditure fell within the £60.00-69.99 and £110.00-119.99 categories and the highest proportion of the weekly expenditure per capita fell within the £30.00-39.99 range.

The majority of 'Low' expenditure households consisted of 2 persons. This category also boasted the highest overall number of households within the survey.

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Acknowledgements

Acknowledgement and thanks are extended to the families of households who co-operated and participated, for without their support the survey would not have been a success. To maintain confidentiality these families **MUST** remain anonymous.

Acknowledgement and thanks are also extended to the following people:

Miss Susan Ellick for assisting with survey preparations and aiding enumerators with household location and conducting field spot checks.

Miss Kelly Marie Clingham and Miss Justine Marie Joshua for assisting with the survey preparations, taking full control of enumerating the survey, assisting with the checking and coding of the questionnaires and entering and checking data.

Miss Marlene Harris for assisting with checking the forms.

Dr Corinda Essex, the Statistics Commissioner, for support and advice throughout the survey.

Special thanks and appreciation are extended to Miss Justine Marie Joshua who showed much dedication and enthusiasm in assisting with data analysis for the report and designing the cover.



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2009 ST HELENA HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY (HES)

1 INTRODUCTION

Background

A comprehensive survey of household expenditure is a wealthy source of socio-economic information on the household population. It is often regarded as an essential tool for the determination of social needs and establishment of targets for development planning. It provides valuable data for an assessment of the impact of socio-economic policies on the conditions and levels of living of households.

Objectives

The main purpose of the 2009 HES was to obtain information on household expenditure to be used for calculating inflation and the cost of living on St. Helena. This information will also be used to compile national accounts statistics with regard to consumption expenditures. Such information is necessary for planning and policy decisions and for obtaining aid from DFID, the European Union, United Nations and other donors.

It was also designed to collect data on basic household characteristics and other information relevant to the compilation of National Income and Economic Statistics. Information collected will be used to supply basic data for social and economic planning purposes and for the determination of related needs and targets.

Legal authority and statistical legislation

The 2009 HES was conducted under the Statistical Ordinance promulgated in March 2000. This Ordinance provides for the appointment of a Statistics Commissioner, and statistics officers by the Governor as well as the confidentiality of the data obtained. All official personnel involved in the data collection and analysis of the survey signed an oath of secrecy. In accordance to the requirements of the Ordinance, the department and all staff concerned **MUST at all times** keep all information pertaining to individual households and persons in strict confidence.

Publicity

To promote participation and co-operation from households, publicity was undertaken via the St. Helena Independent and St. Helena Herald newspapers as well as aired via local radio.

Survey reference period.

The duration of the 2009 HES survey period consisted of 6 weeks from 2nd June to 7th July, in which the forms were delivered, completed and collected. The diary period commenced on 15th June and ended on 28th June 2009.

The Sample

A stratified probability proportional size random sampling method was used which covered all electoral areas giving each household an equal chance of being selected. The sampling frame was based on a list of households covered in the 2008 Census. This list is regularly updated in conjunction with the Planning and Building Control Office of Legal & Lands which provides data on new house completions by area on a monthly basis. The sampling frame was first stratified by electoral area and the sample was then drawn by using random numbers.

Survey instruments

The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part covered person information and household characteristics regarding facilities, bills and bulk expenditure/consumption. The second part contained the expenditure diary.

Training of staff

Two staff members from the Statistics Office served as Enumerators. Training had been given in this field and the selected Enumerators were fully competent to take on the role. The definitions within the survey were clearly spelt out and explained with the aid of examples likely to arise.

Errors

At every stage of any survey process there is a potential source of error. Inaccuracies may enter through interviewing, questions, editing, coding, tabulation and analysis. However, all necessary precautions were taken to minimise such errors.

Sampling Error: Information derived from the HES is affected by sampling errors since the estimates are based on the information obtained from a fraction of the population instead of the whole population. Sampling errors refer to the difference based on the sample and its 'true' population value that would result if the whole population was surveyed.

Pre test and pilot survey

Pre test and pilot surveys are standard practice as they provide guidance on accuracy, variability and adequacy. Due to time constraints, and the questionnaire being very similar to that used in the previous survey, it was piloted in-house.

Data collection

Letters were despatched in advance to the selected households seeking their participation and co-operation. Thereafter, households were contacted, mostly via telephone, by the Enumerators to co-ordinate an interview. The number of visits to households varied. Some households were able to complete the questionnaires on the initial visit whilst others required two or more visits. The timing was extended outside of normal working hours to provide a more convenient interview for those respondents with full time employment or alternative working hours. Field spot checks were also carried out on selected households by the Senior Statistics Assistant and the Statistics Officer.

Response rate

As a response rate of 60%+ was achieved that spanned all districts, we can feel comfortable with the analysis based on such data as the households sampled should be representative.

Data entry and processing

Completed forms were checked for validity and coded by Statistics staff, with the help of a temporary assistant.

Microsoft Access and Excel were used for the data entry. Data was double entered and data quality checks and edits were made by the two Enumerators who were highly experienced in this field. Further checks were made to the data during data analysis and the report writing process, which allowed little scope for errors.

Average and Median Household Expenditure

The average household expenditure was tabulated by calculating the total expenditure of all households and dividing this figure by the total number of respondent households within the survey.

The median was computed by sorting the expenditure values from the smallest to the greatest and using the mid point, with one half above and below the median value. Once tabulated, it was established that the median household expenditure amounted to £115.98. The advantage of the median is that it excludes extreme values but it is best practice in Household Expenditure Surveys to use the average household expenditure.

Under recording

As in most Household Expenditure Surveys there is a tendency to under record in the alcohol and tobacco category. This could lead to under estimation of total household expenditure but it cannot be fully proven that this was the case in the 2009 HES. It must also be acknowledged that households vary from survey to survey

Where applicable, tables are presented in this report showing comparisons with the 2000 Household Expenditure Survey and the 2008 Population Census.

2 ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESULTS

It should be noted that in tables where percentages have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there might be a slight discrepancy in some totals shown.

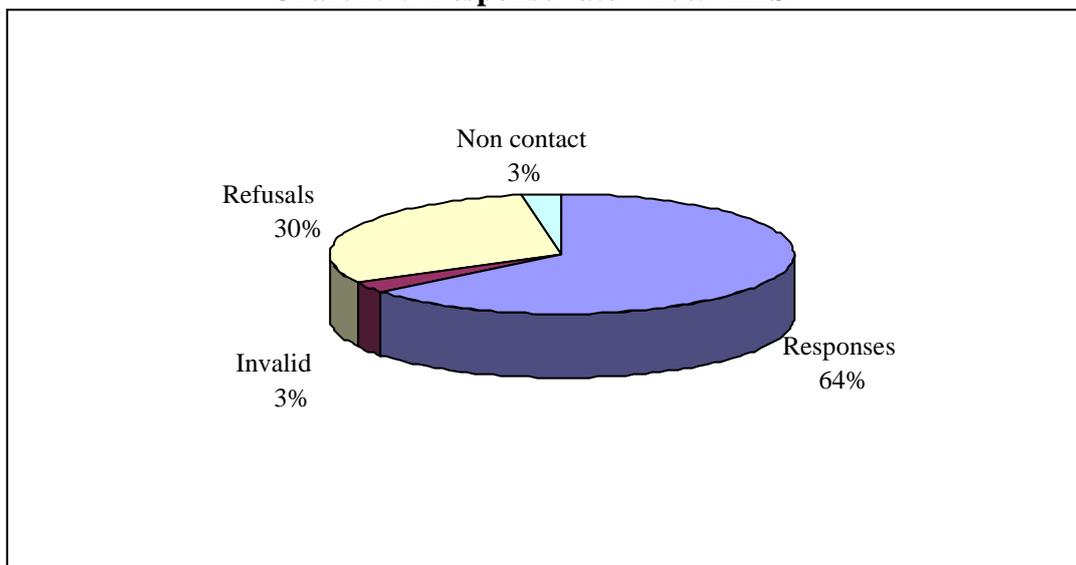
2.1 RESPONSE RATE

Out of the 260 selected households, 167 gave valid responses indicating a response rate of 64%. Of the non-responding households, 30% refused, 3% could not be contacted and 3% did not provide valid data. The invalid responses were due to respondents being ill after delivery of the questionnaires or not having time to fully complete the survey instruments. The lowest response rate was recorded in Jamestown, as all other areas had a response rate of over 50 percent.

Table 2.1: Response rate by area – 2009 HES

Area	No. in Sample	Respondent HH	Response Rate (%)
Jamestown	46	20	43
Half Tree Hollow	55	40	73
St Paul's	51	38	75
Blue Hill	10	7	72
Sandy Bay	13	7	55
Levelwood	21	11	52
Longwood	45	30	66
Alarm Forest	19	14	72
Total	260	167	64

Chart 2.1: Response rate – 2009 HES



2.2 ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL DATA

2.2.1 Age and gender distributions

The proportion of respondents by gender from the households that participated in the 2009 Household Expenditure Survey consisted of 47% males and 53% females. As shown in table 2.2, this differs slightly from the 2008 Census, where 51% of respondents were male and 49% were female. With regard to age distribution by gender, the 2009 HES results are similar to those of the 2008 Census, which confirms the population trend.

Table 2.2: Age distribution by gender (percentages) – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	2008 Census	2009 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
0-9	9.5	5.6	8.7	9.2	9.1	7.5
10-19	13.5	15.8	12.7	13.3	13.1	14.5
20-29	7.5	7.7	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.2
30-39	10.6	10.7	12.9	12.8	11.7	11.8
40-49	16.7	18.9	16.7	14.7	16.7	16.7
50-59	16.3	15.3	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.2
60-69	16.2	16.3	12.6	15.1	14.4	15.7
70-79	7.9	8.7	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.5
80-89	1.7	1.0	4.7	2.3	3.2	1.7
90+	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	2,022	196	1,959	218	3,981	414

2.2.2 Distribution by household size

The HES results reveal that the overall average household size (2.5 persons) is identical to that of the 2008 Census. This indicates that household size has remained stable over the intervening seventeen months.

Table 2.3: Households by size (percentages) – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Number of Residents	2008 Census	2009 HES
1	26	20
2	32	39
3	23	25
4	12	10
5	4	4
6	2	3
7	1	0
Total %	100	100
Total Number Households	1,598	167

Chart 2.2: Household size distribution – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

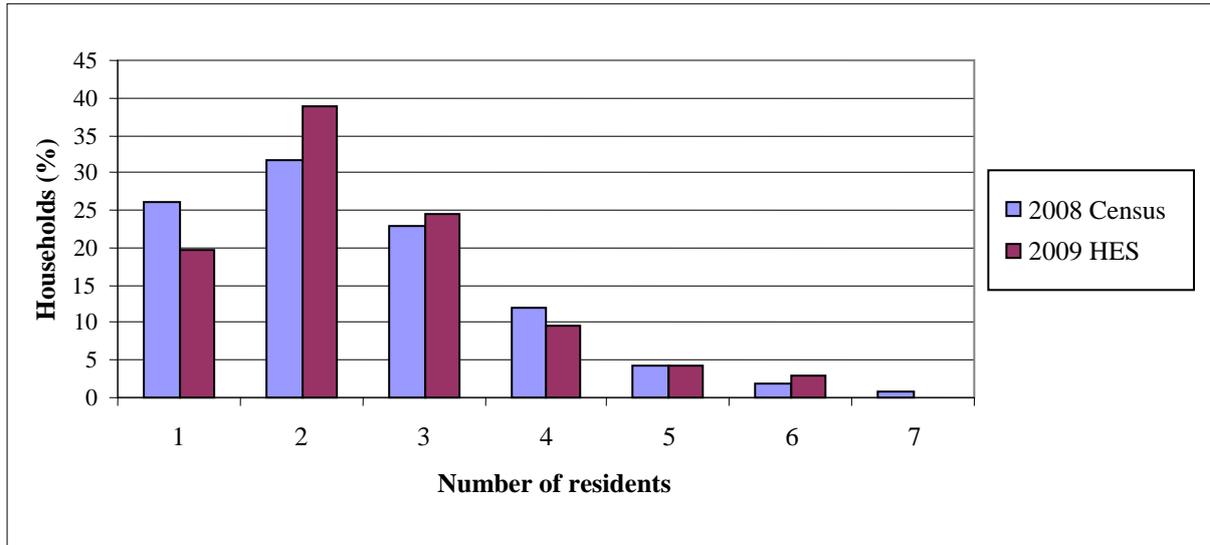


Table 2.4: Household distribution by area (percentages) – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Area	Households		Average Household Size	
	2008 Census	2009 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
Jamestown	18	12	2.2	2.4
Half Tree Hollow	21	26	2.6	2.7
St. Paul's	20	22	2.5	2.4
Blue Hill	4	5	2.6	3.1
Sandy Bay	5	3	2.6	1.9
Levelwood	8	5	2.4	2.0
Longwood	17	18	2.5	2.4
Alarm Forest	7	8	2.3	2.5
All Areas %	100	100		
All Areas Number	1,598	167	2.5	2.5

The distribution of household size by area indicated the highest occupancy levels in Blue Hill and Half Tree Hollow. The lowest occurred in Sandy Bay. The greatest discrepancies in comparison with the 2008 Census results were an increase of 0.5 persons per household in Blue Hill and a decrease of 0.7 persons per household in Sandy Bay.

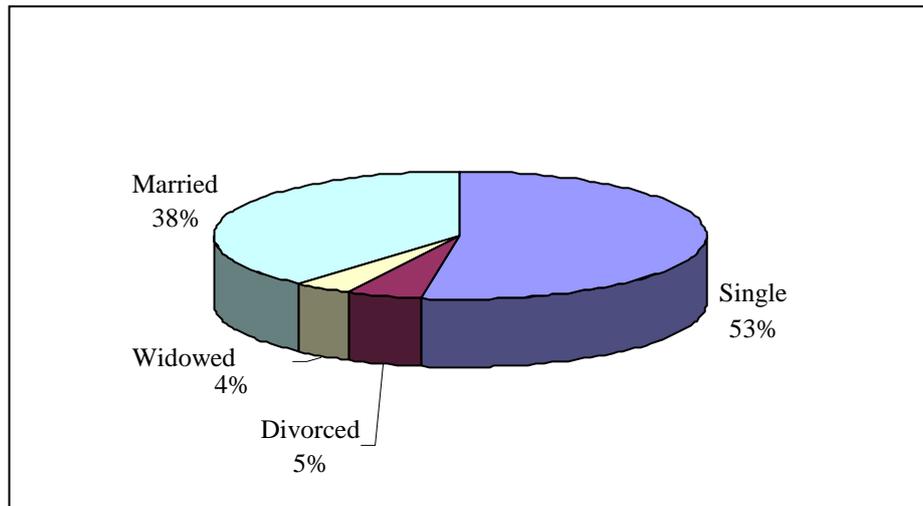
2.2.3 Marital Status

Table 2.5 indicates that the highest proportion (52%) of people fell within the 'single' category but it must be borne in mind that this includes all persons within the survey including children. 38% accounted for persons in the 'married' category and the remaining 10% consisted of those separated, widowed or divorced.

Table 2.5: Marital status by gender (percentages) – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Marital Status	2008 Census		2009 HES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single	55	46	56	50
Married	37	38	40	37
Separated	1	1	0	0
Divorced	4	3	3	6
Widowed	3	12	1	7
Total %	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,022	1,959	196	218

Chart 2.3: Marital status – 2009 HES



2.2.3 Household composition

As with the 2000 HES and 2008 Census, males are the dominant household heads. Comparisons were unable to be made with the 2000 HES for household composition, as the previous survey did not account for the broader scope of persons residing in the average household shown in the 2008 Census and 2009 HES. However, it is evident that the proportion of persons outside the normal nuclear family, residing within the same household, is declining.

Table 2.6: Household composition by gender (percentages) – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Relation to Head	2008 Census		2009 HES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Head	53	27	55	27
Spouse/Partner	8	39	8	42
Son/Daughter	26	23	28	23
Brother/Sister	1	1	2	1
Step-child	1	0	1	0
Nephew/Niece	1	1	0	0
Grandchild	6	5	3	5
Mother/Father	1	1	1	1
In-law	1	1	1	0
Other Relative	0	0	0	0
Not Related	2	2	3	0
Total %	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,925	1,866	196	218

2.2.4 Economic activity

In this report persons aged 14 years and over were tabulated to coincide with the 2008 Census to allow direct comparison. An extra category was included in the 2009 HES to accommodate persons working full time overseas, who were on holiday on St Helena but were residing in the selected households during the survey period. There were no outstanding differences between the resulting data of the 2008 Census and the 2009 HES. 66% of adult respondents were in work, this includes 49% of persons with full time employment. The proportion of economically active males and females is well balanced, with a slight increase in females in comparison with the 2008 Census results.

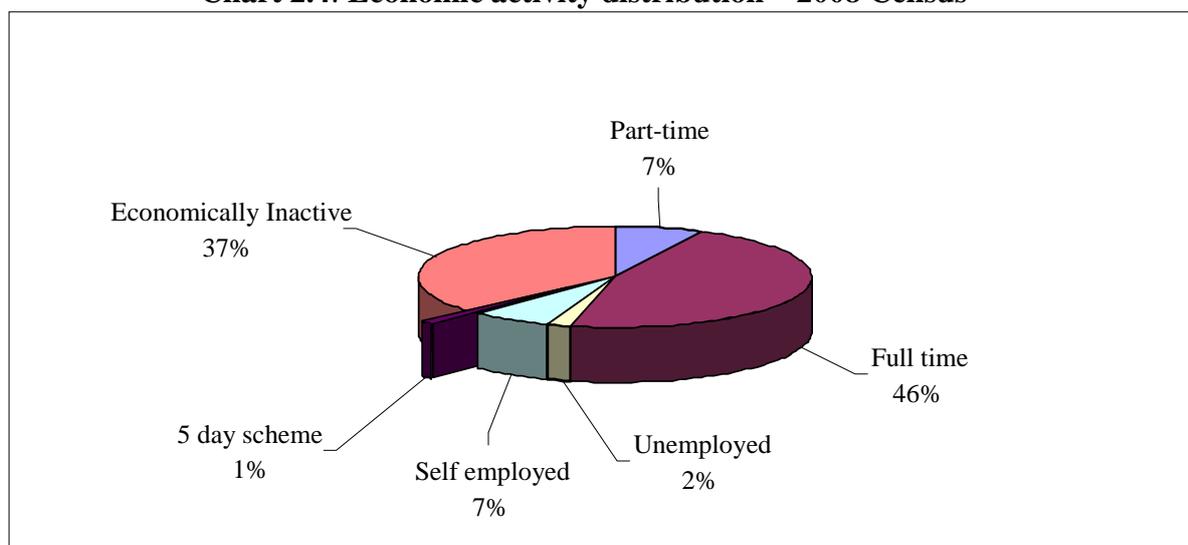
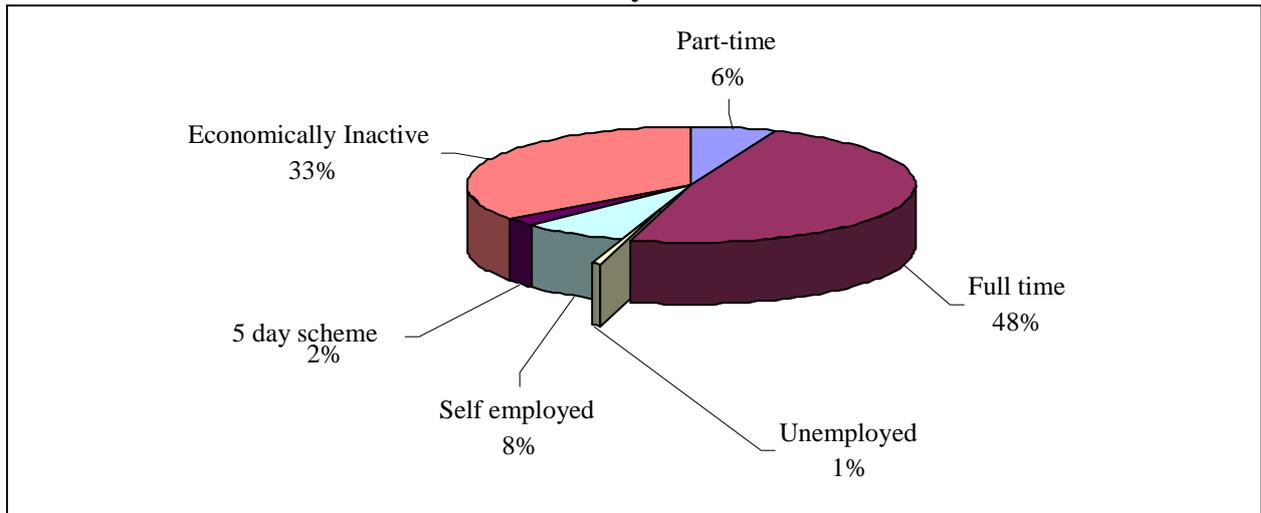
Chart 2.4: Economic activity distribution – 2008 Census

Chart 2.5: Economic activity distribution – 2009 HES



The (48%) fulltime category in the above chart does not include those respondents who were employed overseas.

Table 2.7: Economic activity distribution (percentages) – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Economic Activity	2008 Census		2009 HES	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Economically Active				
Employed full time on St. Helena	49	44	49	48
*Employed full time Overseas	-	-	2	1
Employed part-time	6	8	5	7
Self employed	10	3	10	6
5 Day Scheme	2	0	3	2
Total Employed	67	56	69	63
Unemployed & looking for work	2	1	1	0
Waiting to start job accepted	0	0	0	0
Total Unemployed	2	2	1	0
Total Economically Active	69	57	70	63
Economically Inactive				
Looking after family	0	18	0	13
Student	6	6	7	5
Retired from paid work	22	14	18	17
Disabled	2	4	3	1
Other	1	1	1	1
Total Economically Inactive	31	43	29	37
Grand Total - %	100	100	100	100
Grand Total Number	1,820	1,793	173	187

*This question was not asked in the 2008 Census

2.2.5 Employment by sector and gender

The 2009 HES reveals a slight change within the employment sectors compared with the 2008 Census. The Parastatal category shows a rise in employment whereas the Commercial/Private sector indicates a small decrease.

Table 2.8: Employment by sector and gender (percentages) – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Employment Sector	2008 Census			2009 HES		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government	43	54	48	50	55	52
Parastatal	2	0	1	3	7	5
Commercial/Private	53	43	48	47	38	43
Not Applicable	3	3	3	0	0	0
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,174	957	2,131	120	118	238

Chart 2.6: Employment by sector – 2008 Census

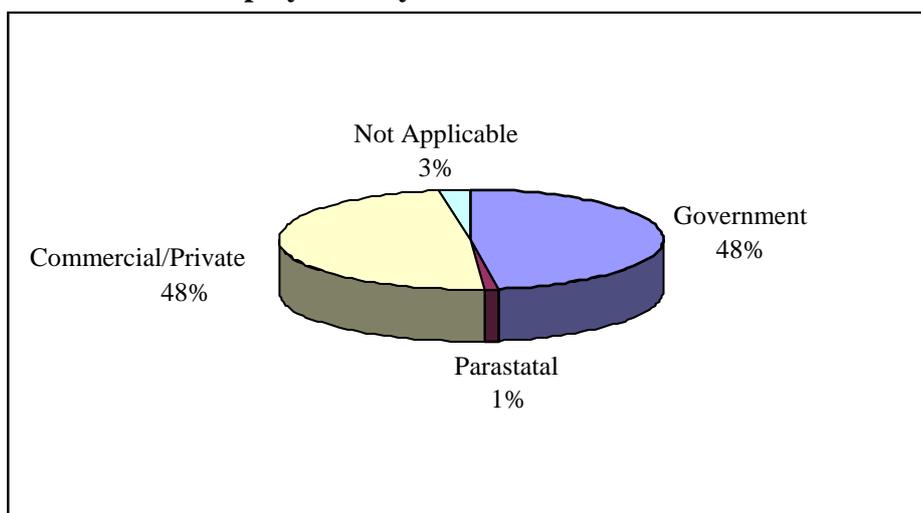
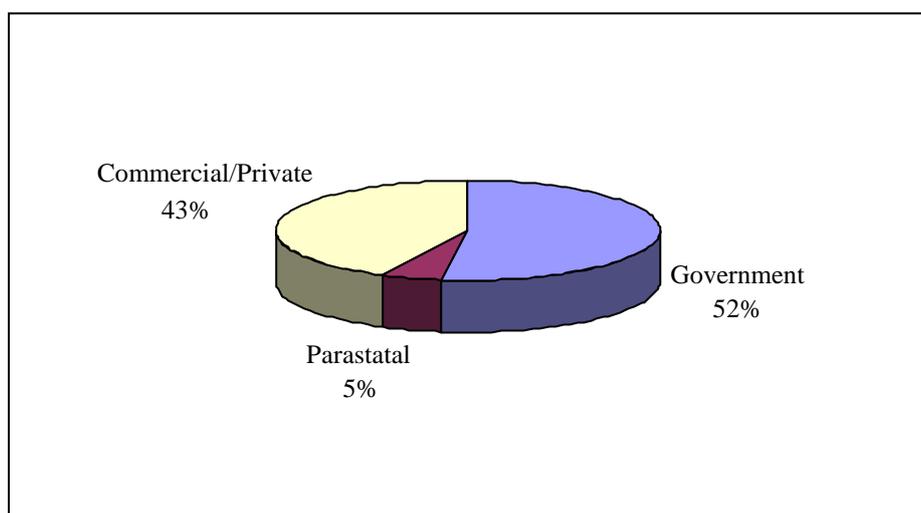


Chart 2.7: Employment by sector – 2009 HES



2.3 ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD DATA

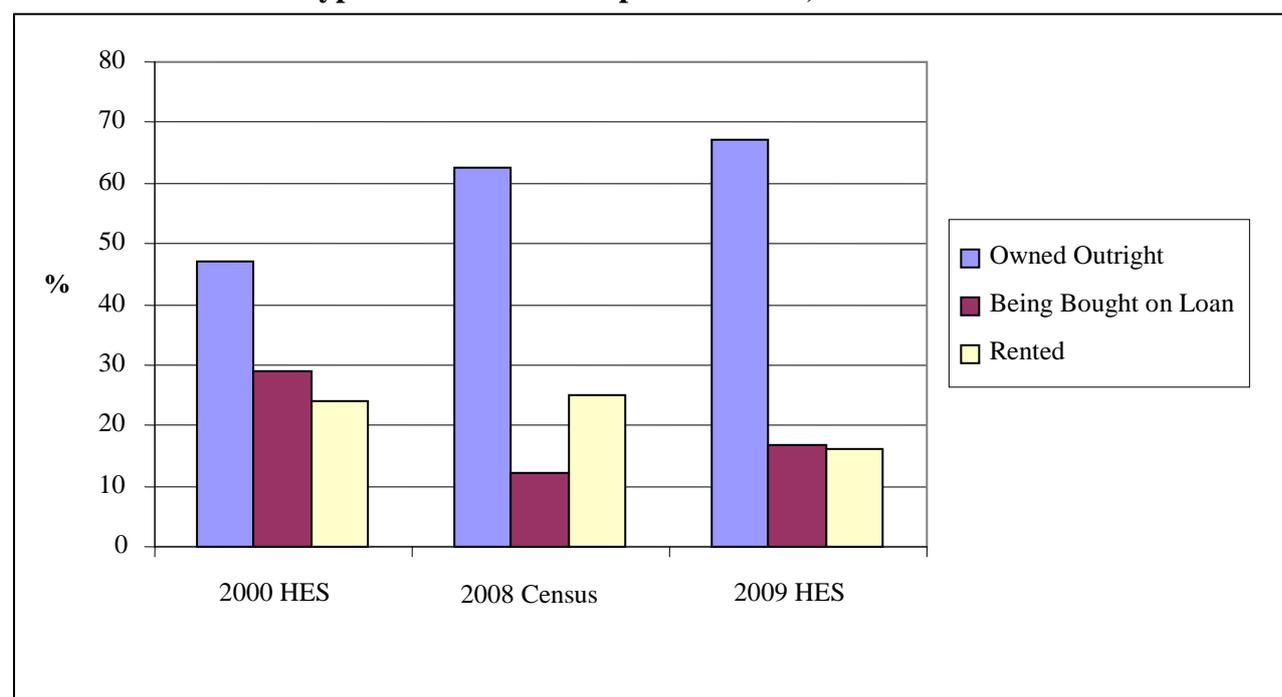
2.3.1 Tenure

The largest proportion (67%) of the housing stock was owned outright, 4% higher than that reported in the 2008 Census. 17% of houses were being bought on loan, again an increase from 12% reported in the 2008 Census, indicating that house building is on the increase hence the decline in rented houses. As seen in the table below, there is a steady increase in houses being owned outright since 2000.

Table 2.9: Type of home ownership (percentages) –2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Tenure	2000 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
Owned Outright	47	63	67
Being Bought on Loan	29	12	17
Rented	24	25	16
Total %	100	100	100
Total number	172	1,585	167

Chart 2.8: Type of home ownership – 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES



2.3.2 Number of bedrooms

Two bedroom houses were the most frequently recorded within the 2009 HES showing 39%. This is similar to the 2008 Census findings in which two bedroom houses represented 44% of the total housing stock. The 2009 HES saw an increase in three and four bedroom houses which is considerable when compared with the 2000 HES.

Table 2.10: Number of bedrooms (percentages) – 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Number of bedrooms	2000 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
1	17	23	17
2	51	44	39
3	25	27	35
4	6	5	9
5+	1	1	1
Total %	100	100	100
Total number	172	1,585	167

2.3.2 Water Supply

Almost every household on the island is equipped with piped water inside indicating that households are now better equipped with this facility than in 2000, as was revealed by the 2008 Census.

Table 2.11: Water Supply (percentages) - 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Type of water supply	2000 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
Piped inside	95	97	98
Piped outside	5	2	1
Other	1	1	1
Total %	100	100	100
Total Number	172	1,585	167

2.3.3 Toilet Facilities

The table below shows that the 2009 HES results coincide with the 2008 Census whereby almost every household surveyed had use of a flush toilet with a mere 1% using alternative facilities.

Table 2.12: Toilet facilities (percentages) - 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Type of Toilet	2000 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
Flush toilet	96	99	99
Other	4	1	1
Total %	100	100	100
Total Number	172	1,585	167

2.3.4 Lighting fuel

Electricity was the prime source of lighting for households in all surveys, with a small number using an alternative lighting fuel. The latter were houses situated in the outlying areas.

Table 2.13: Lighting fuel (percentages) - 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Type of lighting	2000 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
Electric mains	94	98	97
Other	6	2	3
Total %	100	100	100
Total Number	172	1,585	167

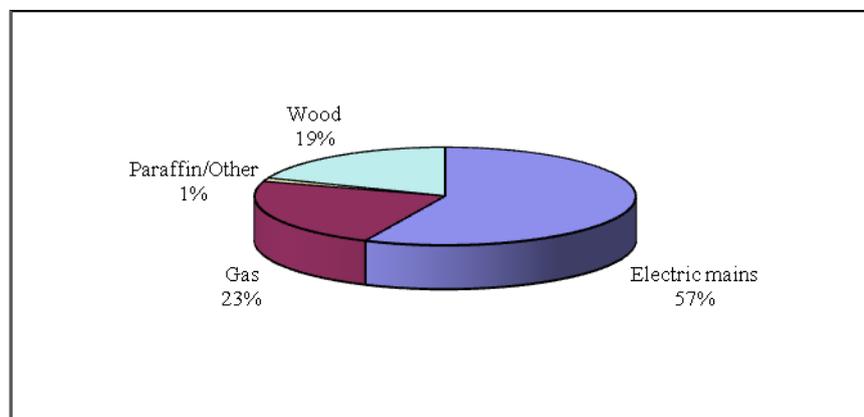
2.3.5 Cooking fuel

Electricity is the dominant cooking fuel (57%) which coincides with the 2008 Census findings where 51% used electricity as a means of cooking fuel. The 2009 HES also reveals a decline in the use of gas and firewood, where as these were the dominant fuels reported in the 2000 HES.

Table 2.14: Cooking fuel (percentages) - 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Type of cooking fuel	2000 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
Electric mains	22	51	57
Mobil/calor gas	29	19	23
Paraffin/Kerosene	11	1	1
Wood	37	29	19
Other	1	0	1
Total %	100	100	100
Total Number	172	1,598	167

Chart 2.9: Cooking fuel – HES 2009



2.3.6 Household Assets

As indicated in the table below, 96% of households were equipped with a fridge/freezer showing consistency within the 2008 Census. 95% of households were facilitated with a telephone. The high ownership rate of these two items portrays their importance within households. Comparing the three surveys it is evident that ownership of all key household assets is on the increase.

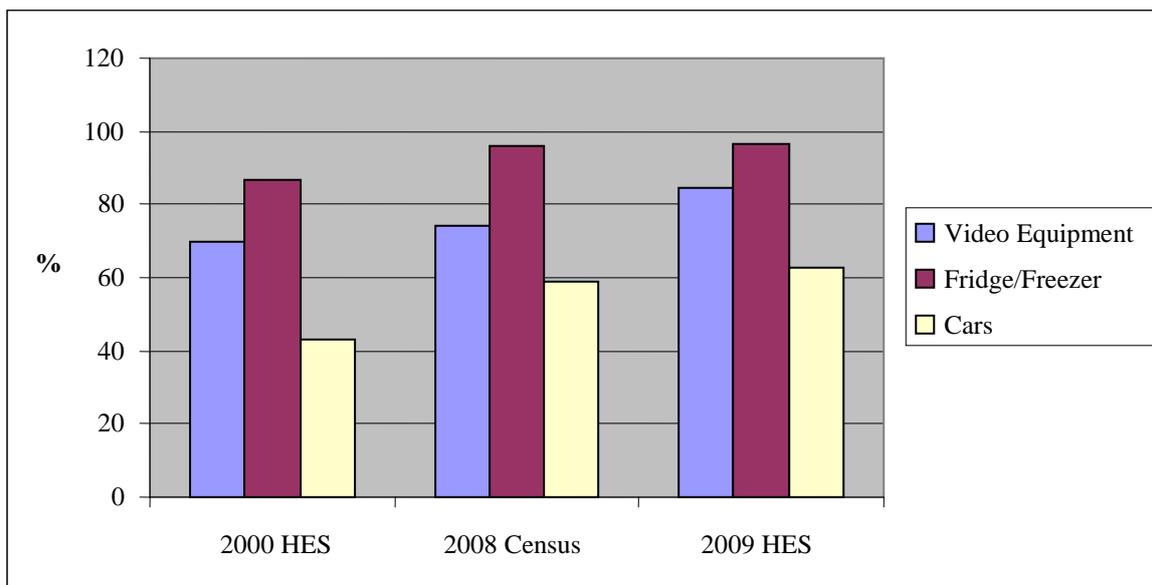
Table 2.15: Household Assets (percentages) - 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Household Assets	2000 HES	2008 Census	2009 HES
*Television screen	78	-	87
*Telephone	77	-	95
Video Equipment	70	74	84
Fridge/Freezer	87	96	96
**Computer	-	43	52
Cars	43	59	63
Vans/Pick ups	15	21	19
Motorcycle	10	7	9
Other Motor Vehicles	5	3	9
Boats	1	4	2
Total Households	172	1,598	167

*These questions were not asked in the 2008 Census

**This question was not asked in the 2000 HES

Chart 2.10: Household Assets – 2000 HES, 2008 Census and 2009 HES



3 EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

The 2009 Household Expenditure Survey revealed that the average weekly expenditure calculated over the 167 households amounted to £149.46. The table below shows expenditure for the nine different categories of the 2000 and 2009 Household Expenditure Surveys. There is a possibility of under or over recording in some, if not all, categories but in general the overall results seem to be in keeping with what could be expected. However, expenditure on alcohol and tobacco seems to be under recorded in comparison with the 2000 HES. In this case adjustments were made using data from other available sources, e.g. import data. With the rising increase in prices in this category it could also be a possibility there is a reduction in consumption. The adjusted data will not be used for the re-weighting of the Retail Price Index.

Table 3.1: Distribution of household expenditure by category - 2000 and 2009 surveys.

Category No.	Expenditure category	2000		2000		2009	
		Unadjusted		Adjusted			
		£	%	£	%	£	%
1	Food	31.77	33	34.32	33	49.92	33
2	Alcohol and tobacco	4.46	5	6.97	7	4.71	3
3	Housing	9.11	9	9.64	9	14.71	10
4	Fuel and light	7.66	8	8.38	8	11.63	8
5	Clothing	2.52	3	2.52	2	2.05	1
6	Household goods	3.56	4	3.56	3	6.06	4
7	Transport	23.49	24	23.82	23	27.76	19
8	Miscellaneous	6.19	6	6.35	6	13.32	9
9	Services	8.16	8	8.16	8	19.31	13
	Total	96.92	100	103.72	100	149.46	100
	No. of households	172		172		167	

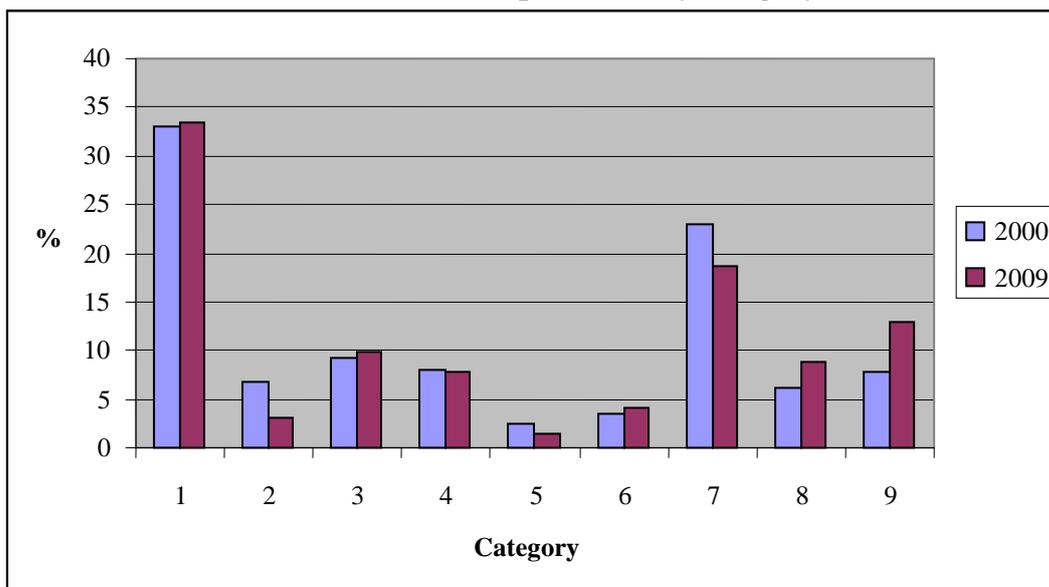
Note: The expenditure averages produced are purely based on data received from all respondents within the survey drawn from a cross section of income levels. Thus, the average figures **do not** by any means suggest or indicate that most households on St. Helena have a weekly expenditure of £149.46, nor that this level of expenditure is needed in order to live comfortably with current prices.

Table 3.2: Alcohol & tobacco adjustments – HES 2009

Item	2008/09 Yearly Imports	HES Total	% summed in HES	% to be adjusted by	New Value	New value/no hholds in survey	Expend. hhold per wk	New %
Wines	25,797.24	39,853.61	1.54	98.46	25,398.70	152.09	2.92	1.96
Beer/stout	94,600.71	52,899.80	0.56	99.44	94,071.71	563.30	10.83	7.25
Spirits	63,696.99	51,100.67	0.80	99.20	63,185.98	378.36	7.28	4.87
Cigarettes/ Tobacco	64,416.87	15,376.16	0.24	99.76	64,263.11	384.81	7.40	4.95
Total	248,511.81	159,230.24	3.15		246,919.51		28.43	19.02

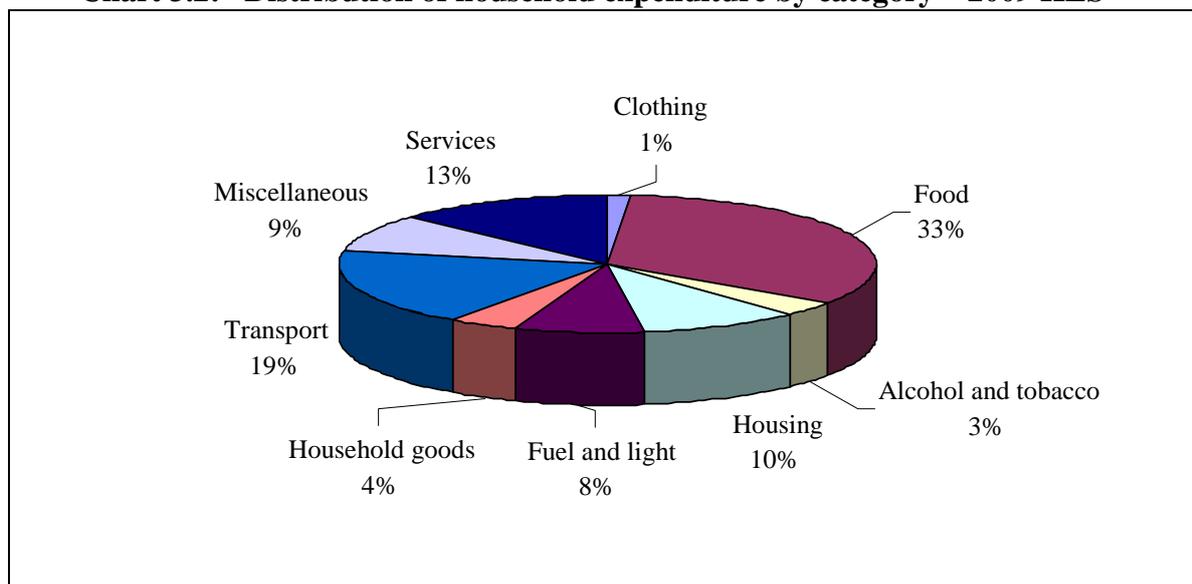
After calculating the above, it was found that alcohol & tobacco now amounted to £28.43, holding a percentage of 19.02 of the overall expenditure. The adjusted average weekly expenditure per household for cigarettes and tobacco was revealed to be £7.40 and beer showed £10.83.

Chart 3.1: Distribution of household expenditure by category – 2000 & 2009 HES



There is a noticeable difference in the alcohol & tobacco, transport, miscellaneous and services categories in comparison with the 2000 HES.

Chart 3.2: Distribution of household expenditure by category – 2009 HES



In most Household Expenditure Surveys, ‘Food’ occupies the greatest proportion of the average weekly expenditure. This is evident in the results of both the 2000 and 2009 surveys.

FOOD

The highest proportion of expenditure related to food, which accounted for 33% of the overall average weekly expenditure. Although the percentage remains the same as the 2000 HES, this does not indicate that an equal amount of money was spent on food. The actual expenditure on food has increased from £34.32 in 2000 to £49.92 in 2009. This was highly expected due to the rise in inflation. Many changes in items/brands since the 2000 HES have been recorded and people are becoming more health conscious. As expected, staple foods such as bread and potatoes were some of the most frequently recorded within the survey and consequently acquired a higher weighting.

ALCOHOL & TOBACCO

It is a well known fact that in most Household Expenditure Surveys there is a tendency to under record in this category. However, this cannot be confirmed and it must also be acknowledged that household consumption of these items varies greatly. The proportion of expenditure on alcohol & tobacco has decreased significantly since the 2000 HES, which suggests that there has been a decline in consumption. Nonetheless, the 2009 HES did reveal that the most prominent components in this category were cigarettes and beer, with spirits and wines holding a smaller percentage.

HOUSING

The actual reported average weekly expenditure in the housing category moved up from £9.64 in 2000 to £14.71 in this survey, while the respective percentage only increased slightly. Water is one of the components in the housing category and there was an extreme increase in the meter charge from £1.00 to £10.00 since the last survey. Building materials have also increased rapidly since the 2000 HES with labour charges and cement proving to be principal in this category.

FUEL & LIGHT

Although monetary expenditure increased, when calculated by percentage, expenditure relating to the Fuel & Light category remained unchanged compared with the previous survey. More households are now equipped with modern facilities and in addition the standing charge of the meter rent has increased from £1.00 in the 2000 HES to £20.00. There was a noticeable decrease in the use of firewood.

CLOTHING

Expenditure in this category showed a small decrease. It cannot be identified as to whether there is an under recording. People now have access to online shopping which could reduce cost and there are more clothing outlets on the island.

TRANSPORT

A noticeable decrease is evident in the Transport category as compared with the 2000 HES, although households with main use of a motor vehicle increased in this survey. This may be attributable to increased use of private vehicles rather than taxis. It is also worth mentioning that fuel prices have increased rapidly during the two survey intervals with both petrol and diesel holding a substantial amount and weight in this survey. Public transport has also been introduced and diesel vehicles are becoming more popular.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Average weekly expenditure on Household goods showed only a slight increase. More households are now equipped with modern facilities and there is a greater variety of furniture, appliances, etc available. Electrical appliances in particular are becoming more frequent and coincide with electricity being the prominent lighting/cooking fuel.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Miscellaneous category includes items such as jewellery, toys, deodorants, gifts, household decorating, membership fees etc. Compared with the 2000 HES, this survey indicates an increase of 3% in this category. It was noted that there was a much broader selection of items recorded.

SERVICES

Services accounted for 13% of the overall average weekly expenditure, an increase of 5% from the 2000 HES. Broadband, which is becoming more popular, was included in this category. Personal loans were also a component in this category, a newly introduced service by the Bank of St Helena. Both these two services were additional items in the 2009 HES.



4 EXPENDITURE PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER CAPITA

Other interesting and informative results from this survey relate to weekly household expenditure and weekly household expenditure per capita. In order to calculate expenditure per capita, the understanding that children spend less than adults had to be acknowledged. Therefore children under 12 years of age were treated as 1/3rd and those aged 12 to 17 years as 2/3rd of an adult equivalent for these calculations. Expenditure per capita is then derived by dividing total household expenditure by the number of adult equivalents residing in that household.

Table 4.1: Weekly household expenditure and per capita expenditure – 2000 and 2009 HES

Expenditure per Household	Household Expenditure		Per capita expenditure			
	2009		2000		2009	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-9.99	0	0	20	12	1	1
10.00-19.99	1	1	26	15	10	6
20.00-29.99	4	2	45	26	20	12
30.00-39.99	8	5	29	17	27	16
40.00-49.99	9	5	27	16	20	12
50.00-59.99	9	5	9	5	26	16
60.00-69.99	13	8	6	3	21	13
70.00-79.99	12	7	4	2	8	5
80.00-89.99	4	2	3	2	5	3
90.00-99.99	7	4	1	1	3	2
100.00-109.99	6	4	0	0	3	2
110.00-119.99	13	8	0	0	1	1
120.00-129.99	11	7	1	1	5	3
130.00-139.99	10	6	0	0	3	2
140.00-149.99	6	4	1	1	4	2
150.00-159.99	7	4			1	1
160.00-169.99	5	3			0	0
170.00-179.99	3	2			1	1
180.00-189.99	3	2			0	0
190.00-199.99	2	1			2	1
200.00-209.99	5	3			1	1
210.00-219.99	2	1			1	1
220.00-229.99	0	0			0	0
230.00-239.99	0	0			1	1
240.00-249.99	1	1			0	0
250.00-259.99	4	2			0	0
260.00-269.99	0	0			0	0
270.00-279.99	2	1			0	0
280.00-289.99	0	0			0	0
290.00-299.99	2	1			1	1
300.00-309.99	1	1			0	0
310.00-319.99	1	1			0	0
320.00-329.99	1	1			0	0
330.00-339.99	4	2			2	1
340.00-349.99	0	0				
350.00-359.99	2	1				
360.00-369.99	0	0				
370.00-379.99	0	0				
380.00-389.99	0	0				
390.00-399.99	2	1				
400.00-409.99	1	1				
410.00-419.99	0	0				
420.00-429.99	1	1				
430.00-439.99	0	0				
440.00-449.99	0	0				
500.00+	5	3				
Total	167	100	172	100	167	100

This survey data was also analysed to reflect households in the low, average and high expenditure levels. This is considered to provide a clearer insight into spending patterns and reduce data obscurity. For these categories households have been divided into three groups; the ‘lower’ 20% and ‘higher’ 20%, with the ‘in between’ 60% being categorised as the average. Direct comparisons can be made with the 2000 HES.

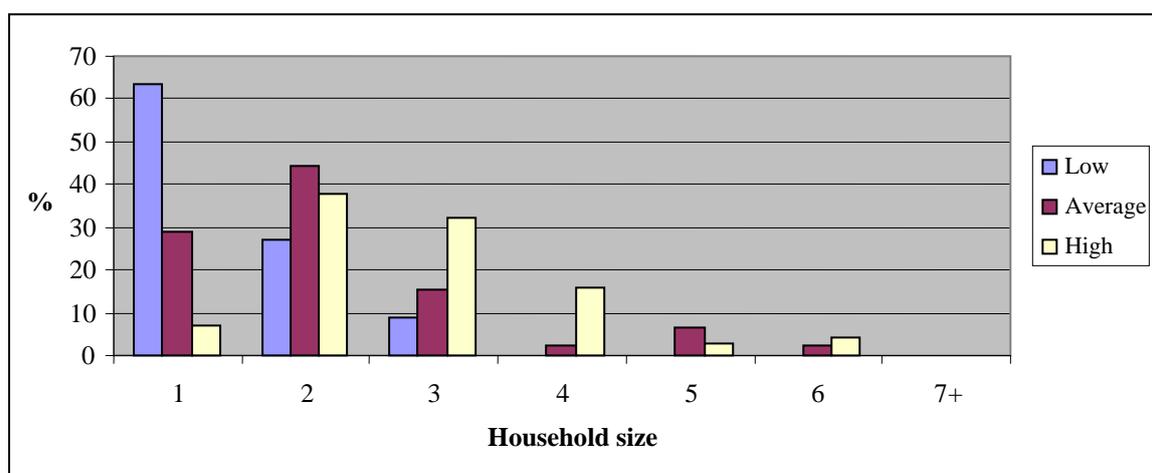
4.2 Household Size

The majority of households fell within the low expenditure category which totalled 78 households giving 47%. The majority of these households consisted of two persons. The biggest difference in the relationship between expenditure level and household size was noticed in the higher expenditure category which was made up of different size households, unlike the 2000 HES in which the higher category consisted of one and two person households only.

Table 4.2: Weekly expenditure per capita: Household size by expenditure category, 2000 and 2009 HES.

Household Size	2000				2009			
	Expenditure Category							
	Low	Average	High	All	Low	Average	High	All
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	20.7	22.9	50.0	22.1	16.7	22.2	26.9	20.4
2	20.7	21.7	50.0	21.5	33.3	44.4	38.5	38.3
3	14.9	25.3	0.0	19.8	26.9	22.2	23.1	24.6
4	18.4	15.7	0.0	16.9	10.3	9.5	7.7	9.6
5	12.6	8.4	0.0	10.5	7.7	1.6	0.0	4.2
6	10.3	4.8	0.0	7.6	5.1	0.0	3.8	3.0
7+	2.2	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of Households	87	83	2	172	78	63	26	167
% of Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 4.1: Weekly household per capita: Household size by expenditure category – 2009 HES



The numbers of persons residing in households have lessened with the largest household size being 6 persons compared with 2000 where the largest household size was eight persons. The household size in the ‘low’ expenditure category has dramatically decreased since 2000.

Table 4.3: Weekly household expenditure: Household size by expenditure category, 2000 and 2009

Household Size	2000				2009			
	Expenditure Category							
	Low %	Average %	High %	All %	Low %	Average %	High %	All %
1	44.9	7.1	0.0	22.1	63.6	28.9	7.0	20.4
2	20.3	22.2	25.0	21.5	27.3	44.4	38.0	38.3
3	10.1	27.3	0.0	19.8	9.1	15.6	32.0	24.6
4	14.5	18.2	25.0	16.9	0.0	2.2	16.0	10.2
5	4.3	15.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	6.7	3.0	3.6
6	4.3	9.1	25.0	7.6	0.0	2.2	4.0	3.0
7+	1.4	1.0	25.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of Households	69	99	4	172	22	45	100	167
% of Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Household composition

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 show expenditure broken down by age group. Average household size declined in all categories, due to population decline and increased house building. There is a noticeable increase in the proportion of households in the over 59 years age group falling within the low expenditure category.

Table 4.4: Weekly expenditure per capita: Household composition by expenditure category, 2000 and 2009

Age Group	2000			2009		
	Expenditure category					
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 16 years	21	22	0	25	6	4
16-59 years	60	67	67	45	70	80
Over 59 years	18	11	33	30	24	16
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of households	87	83	2	78	63	26
Average household size	3.2	2.8	1.5	2.8	2.1	0.4

Table 4.5: Weekly household expenditure: Household composition by expenditure category, 2009

Age Group	2009		
	Expenditure Category		
	Low %	Average %	High %
Under 16 years	9	18	18
16-59 years	42	63	79
Over 59	49	19	4
Total %	100	100	100
Number of households	60	98	9
Average household size	1.9	2.8	3.1

4.4 Employment Status

Table 4.6 illustrates the employment status of household members in the three expenditure categories. It is worth noting that the 2009 HES exposed some interesting differences to the previous survey. In particular, there is now a wider range of employment status recorded in the high expenditure category and also, a dramatic decrease in 5 day employment across all categories. It is interesting to note that the percentage of both the 2000 and 2009 samples in full time employment was identical. The majority of households resided in the 'low' expenditure band, with the 'high' expenditure band holding the least amount of households.

Table 4.6: Weekly expenditure per capita: Employment status by expenditure category, 2009

Employment Status	2000						2009					
	Expenditure Category											
	Low		Average		High		Low		Average		High	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed full time	78	32.2	101	53.2	2	66.7	63	34.8	70	54.7	40	66.7
Employed overseas*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.7	2	1.6	0	0.0
Employed part time	14	5.8	14	7.4	1	33.3	12	6.6	10	7.8	1	1.7
Self employed	2	0.8	10	5.3	0	0.0	7	3.9	9	7.0	12	20.0
Unemployed/looking for work	7	2.9	3	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Waiting to start job	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5 Day Scheme	22	9.1	11	5.8	0	0.0	7	3.9	1	0.8	1	1.7
Looking after family	38	15.7	17	8.9	0	0.0	16	8.8	9	7.0	0	0.0
Student	22	9.1	10	5.3	0	0.0	20	11.0	8	6.3	2	3.3
Retired from paid work	28	11.6	17	8.9	0	0.0	43	23.8	17	13.3	4	6.7
Disabled	17	7.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	7	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	14	5.8	4	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.6	0	0.0
Total	242	100	190	100	3	100	181	100	128	100	60	100

* This question was not asked in the 2000 HES.

Table 4.7: Weekly household expenditure: Employment status by expenditure category, 2009

Employment status	2000						2009					
	Expenditure Category											
	Low		Average		High		Low		Average		High	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed full time	39	27.1	133	48.0	9	64.3	73	39.0	65	50.8	35	64.8
Employed overseas*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.6	2	1.6	0	0.0
Employed part time	3	2.1	24	8.7	2	14.3	12	6.4	10	7.8	1	1.9
Self employed	1	0.7	10	3.6	1	7.1	7	3.7	11	8.6	10	18.5
Unemployed/looking for work	3	2.1	6	2.2	1	7.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Waiting to start job	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5 Day Scheme	20	13.9	13	4.7	0	0.0	7	3.7	1	0.8	1	1.9
Looking after family	24	16.7	30	10.8	1	7.1	16	8.6	9	7.0	0	0.0
Student	10	6.9	22	7.9	0	0.0	15	8.0	12	9.4	3	5.6
Retired from paid work	23	16.0	22	7.9	0	0.0	43	23.0	17	13.3	4	7.4
Disabled	10	6.9	9	3.2	0	0.0	7	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	11	7.6	7	2.5	0	0.0	2	1.1	1	0.8	0	0.0
Total	144	100	277	100	14	100	187	100	128	100	54	100

* This question was not asked in the 2000 HES.

4.5 Household distribution by enumeration area

In the 2009 HES the largest proportion of households fell within the ‘low’ expenditure category, representing 47% of all households surveyed. However, there is an extreme increase in the number of households recorded in the ‘high’ category in this survey, thus a wider range of households are represented within the ‘high’ expenditure band when compared with the 2000 HES. Households in St. Paul’s and Sandy Bay were the most frequently recorded in the ‘low’ category, this differs from the 2000 survey in which Jamestown and Longwood were more frequent.

Table 4.8: Weekly expenditure per capita: Household distribution by area, 2000 and 2009

Area	2000			2009		
	Expenditure category					
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Jamestown	24	12	50	6	8	15
Half Tree Hollow	17	22	0	5	3	4
St Paul’s	16	20	0	29	21	15
Blue Hill	2	7	0	8	17	12
Sandy Bay	7	6	0	24	13	12
Levelwood	8	7	0	8	6	4
Longwood	22	16	0	6	3	0
Alarm Forest	3	10	50	13	29	38
No. of households	87	83	2	78	63	26
% of households	100	100	100	100	100	100

When weekly expenditure is computed by total household and area, it is observed that households in the Jamestown, Blue Hill and Sandy Bay areas did not emerge in the ‘high’ expenditure band.

Table 4.9: Weekly household expenditure: Household distribution by area, 2009

Area	2009		
	Expenditure Category		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Jamestown	11.7	13.3	0.0
Half Tree Hollow	21.7	26.5	11.1
St. Paul’s	15.0	25.5	44.4
Blue Hill	3.3	5.1	0.0
Sandy Bay	6.7	3.1	0.0
Levelwood	8.3	5.1	11.1
Longwood	30.0	10.2	22.2
Alarm Forest	3.3	11.2	11.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.6 Tenure

Table 4.10 shows consistency across both surveys as the majority of dwellings in the housing stock were owned outright. The distribution in the ‘high’ expenditure band was spread over the housing categories, unlike in 2000 where all households in this category were owned outright.

Table 4.10: Weekly expenditure per capita: Tenure of dwellings, 2000 and 2009 HES

Tenure	2000			2009		
	Expenditure category					
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Owned outright	35.6	56.6	100.0	73.1	61.9	61.5
Bought on loan	28.7	30.1	0.0	11.3	20.6	23.1
Rented from government	25.3	6.0	0.0	12.8	11.1	7.7
Other rented	3.4	2.4	0.0	1.3	1.6	7.7
Rent free	6.9	4.8	0.0	1.3	4.8	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As portrayed in the table below, most dwellings in the 2009 HES were owned outright, this coincides with resulting data from the 2000 HES. It also revealed that the proportion of dwellings owned outright has risen across all expenditure categories whilst those being bought on loan have declined during the survey interval. The majority of dwellings in 2009 fell within the ‘low’ expenditure band. The distribution of tenure types in the high category differs from that of the previous survey and indicates that although the majority of dwellings are either owned outright or bought on loan, a small percentage (11%) are now being rented from non-government sources.

Table 4.11: Weekly household expenditure: Tenure of dwellings, 2000 and 2009 HES

Tenure of Dwelling	2000			2009		
	Expenditure Category					
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Owned outright	42.0	50.5	25.0	78.3	62.2	44.4
Being brought on loan	17.4	35.4	75.0	5.0	21.4	44.4
Rented from government	27.5	8.1	0.0	13.3	11.2	0.0
Other rented	2.9	3.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	11.1
Rent free	10.1	3.0	0.0	1.7	3.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.7 Age of head of household

The highest proportion of household heads were in the 60+ year age bracket which fell in the ‘low expenditure group’, possibly due to the head of household being over working age. It is evident from the ‘high’ expenditure band that there is a broader age base of household heads in this category compared with the 2000 HES.

Table 4.12: Weekly expenditure per capita: Age of head of household, 2000 and 2009

Age	2000			2009		
	Expenditure Category					
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%
20-29	4.6	4.8	0.0	1.3	1.6	19.2
30-39	6.9	21.7	0.0	11.5	14.3	0.0
40-49	24.1	20.5	50.0	16.7	22.2	30.8
50-59	25.3	32.5	50.0	19.2	27.0	23.1
60+	39.1	20.5	0.0	51.3	34.9	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

After computing weekly household expenditure by age of head of household three age groups fell within the ‘high’ expenditure band as apposed to two age groups in the 2000 HES. 44% fell in the lowest age group and 11% in the 60+ age group where neither was accounted for in 2000. The majority of households fell within the ‘low’ expenditure band presenting 62% in the 60+ age bracket.

Table 4.13: Weekly household expenditure: Age of head of household, 2000 and 2009

Age	2000			2009		
	Expenditure Category					
	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%	%	%	%
20-29	4.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	44.4
30-39	7.2	19.2	0.0	5.0	15.3	0.0
40-49	17.4	26.3	25.0	13.3	23.5	44.4
50-59	24.6	30.3	75.0	20.0	26.5	0.0
60+	46.4	19.2	0.0	61.7	31.6	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.8 Households with the use of a motor vehicle

60% of households in the 'low' expenditure band did not own or have main use of a motor vehicle. Households with vehicle(s) fell within all expenditure bands.

Table 4.14: Weekly household expenditure: Households with ownership or main use of vehicle(s), 2009

Households with ownership or main use of vehicle(s), 2009	2009		
	Expenditure category		
	Low	Average	High
	%	%	%
Without vehicle	60.0	11.2	0.0
With vehicle	40.0	88.8	100.0
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total households	60	98	9

5 Report Tables

Table 1: Respondents by 5 year age groups and gender – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

Age Group	2008 Census		2009 HES		2008 Census		2009 HES		2008 Census		2009 HES	
	Males		Males		Females		Females		Total		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	84	2.1	3	1.5	82	2.1	10	4.6	166	4.2	13	3.1
5-9	109	2.7	8	4.1	89	2.2	10	4.6	198	5.0	18	4.3
10-14	124	3.1	14	7.1	112	2.8	15	6.9	236	5.9	29	7.0
15-19	149	3.7	17	8.7	136	3.4	14	6.4	285	7.2	31	7.5
20-24	79	2.0	8	4.1	76	1.9	9	4.1	155	3.9	17	4.1
25-29	73	1.8	7	3.6	89	2.2	10	4.6	162	4.1	17	4.1
30-34	83	2.1	6	3.1	102	2.6	14	6.4	185	4.6	20	4.8
35-39	131	3.3	15	7.7	150	3.8	14	6.4	281	7.1	29	7.0
40-44	168	4.2	20	10.2	154	3.9	17	7.8	322	8.1	37	8.9
45-49	169	4.2	17	8.7	173	4.3	15	6.9	342	8.6	32	7.7
50-54	157	3.9	18	9.2	131	3.3	12	5.5	288	7.2	30	7.2
55-59	172	4.3	12	6.1	154	3.9	21	9.6	326	8.2	33	8.0
60-64	197	4.9	20	10.2	134	3.4	23	10.6	331	8.3	43	10.4
65-69	130	3.3	12	6.1	112	2.8	10	4.6	242	6.1	22	5.3
70-74	105	2.6	12	6.1	78	2.0	8	3.7	183	4.6	20	4.8
75-79	54	1.4	5	2.6	74	1.9	10	4.6	128	3.2	15	3.6
80-84	26	0.7	2	1.0	57	1.4	3	1.4	83	2.1	5	1.2
85-89	9	0.2	0	0.0	36	0.9	2	0.9	45	1.1	2	0.5
90-94	2	0.1	0	0.0	16	0.4	0	0.0	18	0.5	0	0.0
95-99	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0
Not Stated	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.0	1	0.2
Total	2,022	50.8	196	47.3	1,959	49.2	218	52.7	3,981	100.0	414	100.0

5 Report Tables

Table 2: Respondents by marital status, age group and gender – 2009 HES

	Age Group							Not Stated	Total	
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+		No.	%
Male										
Single	11	31	15	14	19	12	7	0	109	55.6
Married	0	0	0	6	17	17	39	0	79	40.3
Separated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Divorced	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	6	3.1
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1.0
Total	11	31	15	21	37	30	51	0	196	100.0
Female										
Single	20	29	19	11	10	8	11	0	108	49.5
Married	0	0	0	17	18	17	27	1	80	36.7
Separated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
Divorced	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	0	14	6.4
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	15	6.9
Total	20	29	19	28	32	33	56	1	218	100.0
All										
Single	31	60	34	25	29	20	18	0	217	52.4
Married	0	0	0	23	35	34	66	1	159	38.4
Separated	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2
Divorced	0	0	0	1	4	7	8	0	20	4.8
Widowed	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	17	4.1
Total	31	60	34	49	69	63	107	1	414	100.0

5 Report Tables

Table 3: Respondents by household composition, age group and gender – 2009 HES

Age Group	Head	Spouse	Child	Brother/sister	Step child	Niece/nephew	Grand child	Parent	In law	Other relative	Not related /other	Total
All												
0-4	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	13
5-9	0	0	13	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	18
10-14	0	0	24	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	29
15-19	0	1	28	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	31
20-24	4	3	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17
25-29	3	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
30-34	7	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
35-39	11	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29
40-44	14	18	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
45-49	20	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
50-54	20	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
55-59	18	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
60-64	27	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43
65-69	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
70-74	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	20
75-79	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	15
80-84	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5
85-89	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	166	107	106	5	1	0	16	4	3	1	5	414

5 Report Tables

Table 3a: Respondents by household composition, age group and gender Cont - Males – 2009 HES.

Age Group	Head	Spouse	Child	Brother/sister	Step child	Niece/nephew	Grand child	Parent	In law	Other relative	Not related /other	Total
Male												
0-4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
5-9	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
10-14	0	0	9	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	14
15-19	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
20-24	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
25-29	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
30-34	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
35-39	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
40-44	12	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
45-49	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17
50-54	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
55-59	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
60-64	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
65-69	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
70-74	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
75-79	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
80-84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
85-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	108	15	55	3	1	0	6	1	2	0	5	196

5 Report Tables

Table 3b: Respondents by household composition, age group and gender - Females – 2009 HES Cont.

Age Group	Head	Spouse	Child	Brother/sister	Step child	Niece/nephew	Grand child	Parent	In law	Other relative	Not related /other	Total
Females												
0-4	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	10
5-9	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
10-14	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
15-19	0	1	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
20-24	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
25-29	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
30-34	3	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
35-39	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
40-44	2	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
45-49	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
50-54	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
55-59	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
60-64	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
65-69	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
70-74	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
75-79	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	10
80-84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
85-89	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
90-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	58	92	51	2	0	0	10	3	1	1	0	218

5 Report Tables

Table 4: Economic activity of respondents aged 14 years and over by type and gender

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Economic Activity						
<i>Employed</i>						
Full time employment on St. Helena	84	48.6	89	47.6	173	48.1
Full time employment overseas	4	2.3	1	0.5	5	1.4
Employed part-time	9	5.2	14	7.5	23	6.4
Self employed	17	9.8	11	5.9	28	7.8
5 day scheme	6	3.5	3	1.6	9	2.5
Total	120	69.4	118	63.1	238	66.1
<i>Unemployed</i>						
Unemployed and looking for work	2	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.6
Waiting to start job accepted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.6
Total Economically Active	122	70.5	118	63.1	240	66.7
Economically Inactive						
Looking after family	0	0.0	25	13.4	25	6.9
Student	12	6.9	9	4.8	21	5.8
Retired from paid work	32	18.5	32	17.1	64	17.8
Disabled	6	3.5	1	0.5	7	1.9
Other/not applicable	1	0.6	2	1.1	3	0.8
Total Economically Inactive	51	29.5	69	36.9	120	33.3
Grand Total	173	100.0	187	100.0	360	100.0

5 Report Tables

Table 5: Economic activity of respondents by age group gender and type – 2009 HES

Age group	Economically Active			Economically Inactive	Under 14 years	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total			
All						
Under 14 years	0	0	0	0	54	54
14-19	14	0	14	23	0	37
20-24	16	0	16	1	0	17
25-29	15	1	16	1	0	17
30-34	19	0	19	1	0	20
35-39	28	1	29	0	0	29
40-44	34	0	34	3	0	37
45-49	32	0	32	0	0	32
50-54	27	0	27	3	0	30
55-59	26	0	26	7	0	33
60-64	19	0	19	24	0	43
65-69	4	0	4	18	0	22
70 and over	4	0	4	38	0	42
Not Stated	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	238	2	240	120	54	414

5 Report Tables

Table 5a: Economic activity of respondents by age group gender and type – 2009 HES Cont.

Age group	Economically Active			Economically Inactive	Under 14 years	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total			
Male						
Under 14 years	0	0	0	0	23	23
14-19	7	0	7	12	0	19
20-24	7	0	7	1	0	8
25-29	6	1	7	0	0	7
30-34	6	0	6	0	0	6
35-39	14	1	15	0	0	15
40-44	20	0	20	0	0	20
45-49	17	0	17	0	0	17
50-54	17	0	17	1	0	18
55-59	11	0	11	1	0	12
60-64	10	0	10	10	0	20
65-69	3	0	3	9	0	12
70 and over	2	0	2	17	0	19
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	120	2	122	51	23	196
Female						
Under 14 years	0	0	0	0	31	31
14-19	7	0	7	11	0	18
20-24	9	0	9	0	0	9
25-29	9	0	9	1	0	10
30-34	13	0	13	1	0	14
35-39	14	0	14	0	0	14
40-44	14	0	14	3	0	17
45-49	15	0	15	0	0	15
50-54	10	0	10	2	0	12
55-59	15	0	15	6	0	21
60-64	9	0	9	14	0	23
65-69	1	0	1	9	0	10
70 and over	2	0	2	21	0	23
Not stated	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	118	0	118	69	31	218

5 Report Tables

Table 6: Employment by sector and gender – 2009 HES

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government	59	49	65	55	124	52
Parastatal	4	3	8	7	12	5
Private	44	37	42	36	86	36
Self-employed	13	11	3	3	16	7
Total	120	100	118	100	238	100

Table 7: Number of persons and average household size by enumeration area – 2009 HES

	Number of households with the following number of persons						Total number of households	Total number of persons	Average household size
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Jamestown	5	9	3	1	0	2	20	48	2.4
Half Tree Hollow	9	9	13	4	4	1	40	108	2.7
St. Paul's	9	14	7	6	1	1	38	93	2.4
Blue Hill	0	2	3	1	1	0	7	22	3.1
Sandy Bay	3	2	2	0	0	0	7	13	1.9
Levelwood	2	8	0	1	0	0	11	22	2.0
Longwood	6	12	8	2	1	1	30	73	2.4
Alarm Forest	0	8	5	1	0	0	14	35	2.5
Total	34	64	41	16	7	5	167	414	2.5

5 Report Tables

Table 8: Dwelling by type of tenure and occupancy – 2008 Census and 2009 HES

	2008 Population Census				2009 HES			
	Dwellings No.	%	Number of occupants	Occupants per dwelling	Dwellings No.	%	Number of occupants	Occupants per dwelling
Owned outright	992	63	2478	2.5	112	67	259	0.4
Being brought on loan	195	12	593	3.0	28	17	88	0.3
Rented								
from government	198	12	473	2.4	19	11	48	0.4
from non-government employee	6	0	15	2.5	0	0	0	0.0
from private/other	194	12	407	2.1	4	2	10	0.4
Rent free					4	2	9	0.4
Total	1,585	100	3,966	2.5	167	100	414	2.5

Table 9: Dwelling by type of tenure and area – 2009 HES

	Rented												Total	
	Owned Outright		Being bought on loan		From Government		From non- government employer		From private/other		Rent-free			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jamestown	28	58.3	3	6.3	15	31.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.2	48	100.0
Half Tree Hollow	64	59.3	29	26.9	13	12.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	0	0.0	108	100.0
St. Paul's	59	63.4	22	23.7	11	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	93	100.0
Blue Hill	16	72.7	6	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0
Sandy Bay	8	61.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	2	15.4	13	100.0
Levelwood	18	81.8	4	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0
Longwood	42	57.5	18	24.7	9	12.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	5.5	73	100.0
Alarm Forest	24	68.6	6	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	14.3	0	0.0	35	100.0
Total	259	62.6	88	21.3	48	11.6	0	0.0	10	2.4	9	2.2	414	100.0

5 Report Tables

Table 10: Dwellings by main type of water supply and area – 2009 HES

	Piped inside housing unit		Without piped water inside						Total		Without piped water inside	
			Piped outside housing unit		Rainwater tank		Spring or stream					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Number of Dwellings												
Jamestown	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0
Half Tree Hollow	39	97.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	100.0	1	2.5
St. Paul's	38	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	100.0	0	0.0
Blue Hill	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0
Sandy Bay	5	71.4	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	7	100.0	2	28.6
Levelwood	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0
Longwood	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0	0.0
Alarm Forest	13	92.9	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	1	7.1
Total	163	97.6	2	1.2	1	0.6	1	0.6	167	100.0	4	2.4
Number of occupants												
Jamestown	48	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	100.0	0	0.0
Half Tree Hollow	106	98.1	2	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	108	100.0	2	1.9
St. Paul's	93	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	93	100.0	0	0.0
Blue Hill	22	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	0	0.0
Sandy Bay	9	69.2	0	0.0	1	7.7	3	23.1	13	100.0	4	30.8
Levelwood	22	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	0	0.0
Longwood	73	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	73	100.0	0	0.0
Alarm Forest	33	94.3	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	100.0	2	5.7
Total	406	98.1	4	1.0	1	0.2	3	0.7	414	100.0	8	1.9

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Table 11: Dwellings by type of toilet facilities and area – 2009 HES

	Flush Toilet		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Number of Dwellings						
Jamestown	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
Half Tree Hollow	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
St. Paul's	38	100.0	0	0.0	38	100.0
Blue Hill	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
Sandy Bay	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	100.0
Levelwood	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
Longwood	30	100.0	0	0.0	30	100.0
Alarm Forest	14	100.0	0	0.0	14	100.0
Total	165	98.8	2	1.2	167	100.0
Number of occupants						
Jamestown	48	100.0	0	0.0	48	100.0
Half Tree Hollow	108	100.0	0	0.0	108	100.0
St. Paul's	93	100.0	0	0.0	93	100.0
Blue Hill	22	100.0	0	0.0	22	100.0
Sandy Bay	9	69.2	4	30.8	13	100.0
Levelwood	22	100.0	0	0.0	22	100.0
Longwood	73	100.0	0	0.0	73	100.0
Alarm Forest	35	100.0	0	0.0	35	100.0
Total	410	99.0	4	1.0	414	100.0

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Table 12: Dwellings by type of lighting fuel and area – 2009 HES

	Electric mains		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jamestown	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
Half Tree Hollow	40	100.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
St. Paul's	37	97.4	1	2.6	38	100.0
Blue Hill	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
Sandy Bay	4	57.1	3	42.9	7	100.0
Levelwood	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
Longwood	29	96.7	1	3.3	30	100.0
Alarm Forest	14	100.0	0	0.0	14	100.0
Total	162	97.0	5	3.0	167	100.0

Table 13: Dwellings by type of cooking fuel and area – 2009 HES

	Electric Mains		Mobil/Calor Gas		Paraffin/ Kerosene		Wood		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jamestown	16	80.0	4	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
Half Tree Hollow	32	80.0	4	10.0	0	0.0	3	7.5	1	2.5	40	100.0
St. Paul's	20	52.6	18	47.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	100.0
Blue Hill	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0	5	71.4	0	0.0	7	100.0
Sandy Bay	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	0.0	4	57.1	0	0.0	7	100.0
Levelwood	5	45.5	2	18.2	0	0.0	4	36.4	0	0.0	11	100.0
Longwood	10	33.3	5	16.7	1	3.3	14	46.7	0	0.0	30	100.0
Alarm Forest	9	64.3	3	21.4	0	0.0	2	14.3	0	0.0	14	100.0
Total	95	56.9	38	22.8	1	0.6	32	19.2	1	0.6	167	100.0

5 Report Tables

Table 14: Dwellings by number of bedrooms and area – 2009 HES

	Number of bedrooms												Total	
	1		2		3		4		5					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Jamestown	6	30.0	7	35.0	4	20.0	2	10.0	1	5.0	20	100.0		
Half Tree Hollow	5	12.5	17	42.5	14	35.0	4	10.0	0	0.0	40	100.0		
St. Paul's	8	21.1	11	28.9	18	47.4	1	2.6	0	0.0	38	100.0		
Blue Hill	1	14.3	2	28.6	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	0.0	7	100.0		
Sandy Bay	4	57.1	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0		
Levelwood	0	0.0	6	54.5	4	36.4	1	9.1	0	0.0	11	100.0		
Longwood	2	6.7	15	50.0	10	33.3	3	10.0	0	0.0	30	100.0		
Alarm Forest	2	14.3	6	42.9	4	28.6	2	14.3	0	0.0	14	100.0		
Total	28	16.8	65	38.9	58	34.7	15	9.0	1	0.6	167	100.0		

Table 15: Dwellings that own or have use of capital goods by area – 2009 HES

	Television Screen		Telephone		DVD/Video Player		Fridge/Freezer		Computer		Motor Vehicles								Total number of households			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Car		Vans/pickups		Motorcycles		Other		Boats			
											No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jamestown	16	80.0	19	95.0	17	85.0	19	95.0	9	45.0	9	45.0	1	5.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Half Tree Hollow	37	92.5	37	92.5	34	85.0	40	100.0	20	50.0	27	67.5	5	12.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
St. Paul's	35	92.1	38	100.0	33	86.8	37	97.4	22	57.9	29	76.3	12	31.6	3	7.9	4	10.5	1	2.6	38	100.0
Blue Hill	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	4	57.1	6	85.7	1	14.3	2	28.6	2	28.6	0	0.0	7	100.0
Sandy Bay	4	57.1	5	71.4	3	42.9	4	57.1	3	42.9	3	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
Levelwood	8	72.7	11	100.0	8	72.7	11	100.0	4	36.4	7	63.6	1	9.1	2	18.2	0	0.0	1	9.1	11	100.0
Longwood	24	80.0	27	90.0	26	86.7	29	96.7	15	50.0	16	53.3	4	13.3	2	6.7	4	13.3	0	0.0	30	100.0
Alarm Forest	14	100.0	14	100.0	13	92.9	14	100.0	10	71.4	8	57.1	8	57.1	4	28.6	3	21.4	0	0.0	14	100.0
Total	145	86.8	158	94.6	141	84.4	161	96.4	87	52.1	105	62.9	32	19.2	15	9.0	15	9.0	3	1.8	167	100.0

FINAL weighting of 'basket items' for the Retail Price Index 2010 (HES 2009)

Item Code	Item Description	Item and group weight %	Item and group expenditure £
1	FOOD	33.40	49.92
1010	White Bread	1.27	1.90
1011	Brown Bread	1.01	1.52
1012	White Burger Rolls	0.16	0.24
1020	Plain Flour	0.31	0.46
1021	Corn Flour	0.06	0.08
1030	Cereal	0.92	1.38
1033	Brown Rice	0.82	1.22
1034	Pasta Twists	0.23	0.34
1040	Cream Crackers	0.25	0.37
1041	Rich Tea biscuits	0.23	0.35
1042	Cream biscuits	0.30	0.45
1050	Beef	1.18	1.77
1051	Beef Minced	0.17	0.25
1052	Pork	1.75	2.62
1053	Bacon	0.66	0.99
1060	Chicken	1.90	2.84
1070	Sandwich Ham	0.68	1.02
1071	Tongue	0.46	0.69
1072	Sausages	0.59	0.89
1074	Corned Beef	0.25	0.38
1075	Chicken Curry	0.12	0.18
1076	Chicken Paste/Spread	0.12	0.19
1080	Tuna	0.84	1.25
1081	Wahoo	0.19	0.28
1090	Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	0.08	0.13
1091	Tuna Tin	0.18	0.26
1092	Sardines	0.07	0.10
1100	Butter	0.21	0.31
1101	Margarine	0.84	1.26
1102	Cooking Oil	0.71	1.07
1103	Cheddar Cheese	0.58	0.86
1120	Eggs	0.40	0.60
1131	Milk	1.71	2.56
1140	Teabags	0.40	0.60
1142	Coffee	0.19	0.28
1143	Milo	0.18	0.28

1150	Juice	0.56	0.83
1152	Liqui Fruit	0.35	0.52
1153	Canned drinks	0.28	0.42
1154	Bottled Water	0.37	0.55
1160	White Sugar	0.46	0.68
1170	Jam	0.08	0.13
1171	Marmalade	0.07	0.10
1180	Potatoes	2.19	3.27
1181	Sweet Potatoes	0.09	0.13
1182	Onions	0.52	0.78
1183	String Beans	0.16	0.24
1184	Cabbage	0.28	0.41
1185	Carrots	0.20	0.31
1186	Cauliflower	0.08	0.11
1187	Lettuce	0.04	0.06
1188	Pumpkin	0.12	0.18
1189	Red Lentils	0.07	0.10
1190	Mixed Vegetables	0.34	0.51
1192	Baked Beans	0.26	0.38
1193	Peas	0.14	0.21
1194	Sweet corn	0.18	0.26
1195	Tin Tomatoes	0.25	0.38
1196	Spaghetti	0.11	0.16
1197	Beetroot Sliced Bottled	0.07	0.11
1198	Imported Peppers	0.06	0.09
1200	Apples	0.23	0.34
1201	Oranges	0.36	0.54
1202	Pears	0.07	0.11
1203	Bananas	0.12	0.18
1210	Ice Cream	0.21	0.31
1211	Tin Peaches	0.13	0.19
1212	Mixed Cake Fruit	0.11	0.17
1213	Custard	0.10	0.15
1214	Jelly	0.04	0.06
1220	Crisps	0.38	0.57
1221	Fruit Sparkles Sweets	0.22	0.34
1222	Chocolates	0.39	0.58
1225	Peanuts	0.06	0.09
1230	Sandwich Cakes	0.30	0.44
1231	Sausage Rolls	0.18	0.26
1232	Coconut Fingers	0.06	0.09
1240	Tomato Sauce	0.15	0.23
1241	Mild Mustard Pickle	0.12	0.18
1242	HP Sauce	0.11	0.16

1243	Salad Cream	0.08	0.12
1250	Marmite	0.18	0.27
1251	Peanut Butter	0.10	0.16
1252	Sandwich Spread	0.08	0.12
1260	Garlic Herbs	0.16	0.23
1261	Oxo	0.13	0.20
1262	Black Pepper	0.11	0.17
1263	Curry Powder	0.10	0.16
1264	Salt	0.07	0.11
1270	Pork Chop, Chips & Salad	0.57	0.85
1271	Chicken & Chips	0.35	0.53
1272	Pizza Slices	0.35	0.52
1273	Burger & Roll	0.15	0.23
1274	Soup Homemade	0.14	0.21
1280	Farley's Rusk	0.03	0.04
1290	Baking Powder	0.08	0.12
2 ALCOHOL & TOBACCO		3.15	4.71
2020	Brandy	0.28	0.41
2021	Vodka	0.22	0.33
2030	Wine	0.26	0.39
2010	Beer	0.72	1.07
2040	Cigarettes	1.68	2.51
3 HOUSING		9.84	14.71
3010	Housing	1.73	2.59
3011	Rent	1.66	2.48
3012	Housing loan	5.06	7.56
3031	Water	1.39	2.08
4 FUEL & LIGHT		7.78	11.63
4044	Candles	0.03	0.04
4040	Electricity	6.39	9.55
4042	Firewood	0.42	0.62
4041	Gas	0.83	1.25
4043	Paraffin	0.11	0.17

5 CLOTHING		1.37	2.05
5010	Men's Footwear	0.17	0.25
5011	Women's Footwear	0.16	0.23
5012	Children's Footwear	0.13	0.20
5020	Children's T Shirts	0.23	0.35
5021	Disposable Nappies	0.10	0.15
5022	Children's School Trousers	0.03	0.05
5030	Women's underwear	0.08	0.12
5031	Women's top	0.07	0.10
5032	Women's Jacket	0.04	0.05
5033	Women's Jeans	0.03	0.04
5040	Men's Shirt	0.16	0.23
5042	Men's underwear	0.05	0.08
5043	Men's Jeans	0.04	0.06
5050	Working Uniform	0.09	0.13
6 HOUSEHOLD GOODS		4.05	6.06
6010	Electric Cooker	0.29	0.43
6011	Fridge/Freezer	0.29	0.43
6012	Washing Machine	0.14	0.20
6013	Shower	0.11	0.16
6020	Duvet Set	0.08	0.12
6020	Electric Kettle	0.05	0.08
6021	Curtains	0.13	0.20
6021	Vacuum Cleaner	0.18	0.27
6022	Bath Towels	0.05	0.08
6022	Steam Iron	0.07	0.11
6030	TV Screen	0.44	0.66
6040	Dining suite	0.81	1.21
6041	Patio Doors	0.32	0.48
6042	Chest of Drawers	0.20	0.31
6050	Floor Tiles	0.28	0.42
6051	Broom	0.04	0.06
6060	Pyrex Dish	0.12	0.18
6070	Strimmer	0.17	0.25
6070	Paint	0.22	0.33
6071	Light Bulbs	0.04	0.06

7	TRANSPORT	18.57	27.76
7010	Vehicle Purchase	8.56	12.80
7020	Exhaust System	0.52	0.78
7021	Car Battery	0.30	0.46
7022	Brake shoes	0.05	0.08
7023	Car Tyre	0.30	0.44
7030	Drivers Licence	0.12	0.19
7031	Vehicle Licence	0.75	1.12
7040	Petrol	3.36	5.03
7041	Diesel	1.66	2.48
7042	Vehicle Oil	0.06	0.09
7050	Motor Insurance	1.31	1.96
7060	Holiday Fare	1.42	2.12
7061	Home to Duty Transport	0.14	0.21
8	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	8.91	13.32
8010	Cat Food	0.83	1.23
8011	Chicken Feed	0.20	0.30
8012	Animal Feed	0.82	1.23
8020	Baby Soap	0.04	0.06
8021	Toilet Soap	0.44	0.66
8022	Shampoo/conditioner	0.29	0.44
8023	Body Lotion	0.14	0.22
8024	Women's deodorant	0.21	0.32
8025	Toothpaste	0.21	0.32
8030	Washing Powder	0.50	0.75
8031	Toilet cleaner	0.19	0.29
8032	Washing Up Liquid	0.23	0.34
8033	Kitchen Cleaner	0.06	0.09
8034	Fabric Conditioner	0.11	0.17
8035	Air Freshener	0.08	0.12
8036	Bathroom Cleaner	0.21	0.31
8037	Bleach	0.11	0.16
8038	Furniture Polish	0.07	0.11
8040	Toilet Rolls	0.71	1.06
8041	Kitchen Roll	0.22	0.32
8042	Tea Towels	0.10	0.15
8050	Sanitary Towels	0.12	0.18
8051	Tissues	0.21	0.32
8060	Wood saw Blade	0.09	0.13
8061	Fertiliser/Compost	0.26	0.39
8070	Birthday Card	0.12	0.18

8071	Writing pad	0.21	0.31
8072	Newspaper	0.15	0.22
8080	Tablets	0.35	0.52
8090	Childs Bicycle	0.16	0.23
8091	Picture Frame	0.06	0.09
8092	St. Helena Mug	0.14	0.21
8100	Watch	0.16	0.24
8110	Dog Licence	0.05	0.08
8120	Membership fees	0.23	0.35
8121	Raffle Tickets	0.11	0.17
8130	Pesticide Spray	0.09	0.14
8140	Batteries	0.10	0.15
8141	Bin Liners	0.16	0.24
8142	Brillo Pads	0.07	0.11
8143	Firelighters	0.09	0.14
8144	Foil	0.19	0.29
9 SERVICES		12.92	19.31
9010	Telephone	4.82	7.21
9011	Television	2.68	4.00
9012	Broadband	1.73	2.58
9020	Hospital Service	0.20	0.29
9021	Medication Prescription	0.14	0.22
9030	Other Insurance House	0.26	0.39
9031	Other Loan	1.83	2.74
9040	Crèche	0.13	0.19
9041	Domestic Help	0.50	0.75
9050	Entertainment	0.12	0.18
9060	Hairdresser	0.20	0.29
9070	Gardening/Lawn Mowing	0.22	0.33
9080	Delivery charge	0.09	0.13
Total		100.00	149.47

ST HELENA HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009

(Collected under the Statistics Ordinance 2000)

CONFIDENTIAL

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

A. IDENTIFICATION

1 Area Number

2 Household Number

B. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

1 Interviewer ID

6 Duration of interview

2 Number of visits 1 2 3 4 5 6

Start time [:]

3 Date of last visit _____

End time [:]

4 Interviewer status on last visit (circle where appropriate)

Time taken in minutes:

Completed interview 1

Not at home 2

No competent respondent 3

Other (specify) 4

7 Supervisors name _____

8 Date of field check/edit by supervisor _____

9 Comments by supervisor _____

5 Comments by interviewer: _____

10 Name of editor/coder _____

11 Edit/code date _____

C. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Person Number	Relationship to Head	Sex	Date of Birth	Persons aged 12 and over		
				Marital Status	Economic Activity	Employment Sector
	1 Head 2 Spouse/Partner 3 Son/Daughter 4 Brother/Sister 5 Step-child 6 Nephew/Niece 7 Grandchild 8 Mother/Father 9 In-law 10 Other relative 11 Not related	1 Male 2 Female	e.g. 17/04/1989	1 Single 2 Married 3 Separated 4 Divorced 5 Widowed	1 Employed full-time on St Helena 2 Employed full-time Overseas 3 Employed part-time 4 Self employed 5 Unemployed & looking for work 6 Waiting to start job accepted 7 5 day scheme 8 House wife looking after family 9 Student 10 Retired from paid work 11 Disabled 12 Other (<i>specify</i>)	1 Government 2 Parastatal 3 Private 4 Self-employed 5 Not applicable
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

D. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1 TENURE

Is the accommodation used by this household:

(Tick appropriate box)

Owned outright	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Being bought on loan	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Rented - From government	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
From non-government employer	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
From private/other	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Rent-free	<input type="checkbox"/>	6

3 LIGHTING

What is the MAIN fuel used for lighting?

(Tick appropriate box)

Electric mains	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Private generator	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Mobil/Calor gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Paraffin/Kerosene	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Candle	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	6

5 TOILET FACILITIES

What toilet facilities does this household have?

(Tick appropriate box)

Flush toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

7 BEDROOMS

(Enter appropriate number in box)

How many rooms are usually used for sleeping in?.....

(total number of bedrooms in household)

2 WATER SUPPLY

What is the MAIN water supply to this household?

(Tick appropriate box)

Piped inside the housing uni	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Piped outside housing unit	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Rainwater tank	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Spring or stream	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

4 COOKING FUEL

What is the MAIN fuel used for cooking?

(Tick appropriate box)

Electric mains	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Mobil/Calor gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Paraffin/Kerosene	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Generator	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	6

6 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Does this household own or have use of the following items:

(Tick appropriate box)

Television screen	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
DVD/Video player	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Fridge/freezer	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Motor vehicles		
Car	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Vans/pickups	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Motorcycles	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Boats	<input type="checkbox"/>	10

E. BILLS

Payments made during the last 6 months

	Cost		Period (week/month/quarter)
	£	P	
Housing Loan			
Other Loan(s).....			
House Rent.....			
Ground Rent.....			
Electricity.....			
Gas (<i>the cost of a cylinder refill and the period it lasts</i>).....			
Telephone (<i>rental + units used, + internet charges</i>).....			
Broadband			
Firewood			
Paraffin			
Water (<i>standing charge plus units used</i>)			
Television (<i>subscription plus decoder rental</i>)			
Vehicle purchase			
Hospital service (exclude prescriptions etc).....			
Dental service.....			
Pension Fund Contributions			

Payments made during the last year

Motor vehicle licence.....			
Drivers licence			
Motor insurance			
Other insurance			
Dog licence			
Other licences			
Payments to building contractors/tradesmen/labour			

Official use only

Code	Weekly cost	
	£	P
3012		
9000		
3011		
9900		
4020		
4010		
9011		
9950		
4030		
4050		
3031		
9013		
7010		
9050		
9053		
9990		
7031		
7030		
7050		
9052		
8110		
8900		
8990		

CHECKLIST OF ITEMS

FOOD

Bulk groceries, e.g. monthly shopping

ALCOHOL & TOBACCO

Beers/stouts/wines, cigarettes/tobacco

HOUSEHOLD GOODS/ITEMS

Furniture, TV, computer, beds, bed linen, washing machine, radio, vacuum cleaner, dryer, fridge/freezer, washing machine,

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

Domestic help, baby sitter, lawn mowing/gardening, hairdressers

CLOTHING

Uniforms, shoes, trousers, jeans, overalls, sports clothes, skirts, jackets, dresses, knitwear, children's clothing

TRANSPORT

Vehicle purchase/parts, tyres etc

MISCELLANEOUS

Watches/clocks, jewellery, suitcases, cameras, raffle tickets, ornaments, gifts, etc

Area Number

Household Number

Person Number

ST HELENA HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 2009

(Collected under the Statistics Ordinance 2000)

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE DIARY

CONFIDENTIAL

This diary starts on _____

and finishes on _____

First Name: _____

	CHECKED	<input type="text"/>
Use	CODED	<input type="text"/>
	ENTERED	<input type="text"/>

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey.

We would like each member of your household over the age of **16** to record their spending and any items received as a gift etc over the next two weeks in the attached diary. A separate diary should be completed for each member of the household aged **16** and over. Any money spent by members of the household who are **under 16** should be recorded by the head of household.

The diary contains instructions at the beginning of each section. Mistakes can cause misleading results, so it is important that details are fully understood.

The diary is divided into four parts:

- Part 1 - is to record everything you spend money on
- Part 2 - is to record the use of food grown or caught by your household
- Part 3 - is to record goods or services used from your own business
- Part 4 - is to record goods and services received as gifts

If you have any misunderstandings or not sure whether a particular item should be included, then please feel free to ring on telephone 2138 or make a note and tell your interviewer when he or she visits again.

All the information recorded in the diary will be kept **confidential** under the Statistics Ordinance 2000. Any person(s) illegally giving away information you have provided will be fined or imprisoned.

Thank you once again, your participation is very much valued.

Deborah Maria Knipe
Survey Supervisor

PART 1 - GOODS AND SERVICES PURCHASED

This first part of the diary is for recording goods and services bought by you and any other household members 16 years and over. To help you record your purchases and not to miss any items it would be best to write in your diary the same day items are bought.

For each payment you personally make, or item you buy:

- Write down the date it was purchased
- Write down the name of the store or supplier
- A description of the type of goods or services including the brand name
- How much was bought (kilograms, litres or the number of things). If the item is in a container, please record the amount given on the container/package.

- Record whether it was paid for by cash or on credit or by any other means. Include all items bought by cash, cheque or on account

- Finally, write down the amount you paid for each item.

DETAILED CHECKLIST OF ITEMS

1. FOOD

Bread, cakes, biscuits, crackers, pasta, flour, cake mix
Meats/poultry including bacon, sausages etc - fresh/ frozen or tinned
Fish - fresh/frozen or tinned, fruits - fresh or tinned
Potatoes, onions, vegetables - fresh/frozen/packet/tinned
Rice, sugar, cereals, marg, butter, cooking oils
Milk - carton, tinned or powdered, eggs - fresh/imported
Sandwich fillings - peanut butter, marmite, paste, meat roll
Jams, marmalades, syrup, honey
Cheese - hard/spreads, hams, polony, ice creams, desserts
Teabags, coffee, ovaltine, horlicks, other hot beverages
Baby foods - packets, tinned, bottled,
Sauces, pickles, salad creams, vinegar, soups - packets/tins
Curry powder, salt, pepper, oxos, herbs, spices
Peanuts, crisps, chocolates, sweets, chewing gums
Fruit juices - liqui fruits, canned/bottled drinks, bases

2. CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, BEER, WINE & SPIRITS

Cigarettes, tobacco, cigarette papers, cigars, pipe tobacco
Beer, wine, spirits, cider

3. HOUSEHOLD/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, FURNITURE

Tables, chairs, lounge suites, wardrobes, kitchen cabinets, chest of drawers
Televisions, computers, DVD players + DVD's, radios, music equipment
Beds, mattresses, pillows, duvets, bed linen, cushions, curtains, towels
Washing machines, fridge/freezers, cookers, heaters, showers, microwaves
Irons, crockery, cutlery, glasses, saucepans, buckets, nails, hooks, screws
Decorating material, garden tools/equipment, vacuum cleaners, Building Materials

4. PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

Payments - hospitalisation/doctor/dentist, optician, prescriptions
Payments to hairdressers/barbers, beauty treatments
Laundry, dry cleaning, lawn mowing/gardening,
Hired domestic help, baby sitters, car cleaning
Window cleaning, veterinary services

5. MEALS/DRINKS OUT

Meals and drinks bought in hotels or snack bars, restaurants, cafes,
canteens, pubs/bars/clubs, School meals

6. HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Washing powder/soap/liquid, disinfectant, insecticides, bleach
Polishes, air fresheners, fabric conditioners, foil, mops/brooms/brushes

7. HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

Rent, loan re-payments, water/electricity charges, house insurance
Insurance of house contents

8. TRANSPORT

Purchase cost of motor vehicles, vehicle repairs, petrol/diesel, oils, tyres
Taxi fare, vehicle hire, home to duty transport, vehicle insurance
Batteries, MOT

9. ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION

Club entrance fee/ subscription, sports equipment, and dances
Social/sports club subscriptions and entrance fees, dance tickets
Sports equipment, DVD/Video hire, swimming and gym fees, games

10. TOILET PREPARATIONS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Soaps, shampoos, creams/lotions, perfume, lipstick/gloss,
hair gel/cream, vaseline, deodorants, toothpaste & brushes
Sanitary ware, paracetamols, aspirins, antiseptic creams, tissues
Toilet paper, wipes, combs/brushes, over the counter medicines

11. MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS

Jewellery, watches, clocks, cameras, photographic expenses, toys
Raffle tickets, church collection, charity donations, pocket money
Birthday/occasional gifts (please specify items), news papers,
Holiday fares, suitcases, tailoring payments, calculators, bags
Money orders, stamps, faxes, books, pens/pencils

12. FUEL AND LIGHT

Paraffin, gas cylinders, candles, coal, batteries, matches
Firewood

13. CLOTHING, CLOTHING MATERIALS, FOOTWEAR

Dresses, shirts, blouses, trousers, jeans, coats, jackets, shirts
Shorts, cardigans/jumpers, hats, ties, underwear, nightwear
Vests, socks, nappies, tights, jog suits, swimwear, rain jackets
Shoes, boots, sandals, trainers, flip flops, bedroom slippers
Wellingtons, clothing & dress material, cotton, wool

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(Collected under the Statistics Ordinance 2000)



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Thank you for your participation

Survey 2009 St Helena Household Expenditure

