



**Annual inflation of the Retail Price Index (RPI) in Q3 2016 – 3.2 per cent**  
**Average Resident Population in Q3 2016 – 4,455**  
**Average Resident *St Helenian* Population in Q3 2016 – 4,048**

## Headlines

- The St Helena RPI grew by 3.2 percent in the year leading up to the third calendar quarter of 2016, a 1.4 percentage point increase from the annual growth in the year leading to the previous quarter
- The resident population of St Helena, which is at its lowest levels during the 'winter' quarter, stood at 4,455 a 1.3 per cent decrease from the same period in 2015
- Arrivals to St Helena in the financial year to date are down by 13 per cent compared to the previous financial year, predominantly due to a reduction in Business passengers

**Figure 1a: Annual rate of inflation of the St Helena Retail Price Index, Q1-2006 to Q3 2016**

**Figure 1b: St Helena Retail Price Index, Q2 2010 = 100**

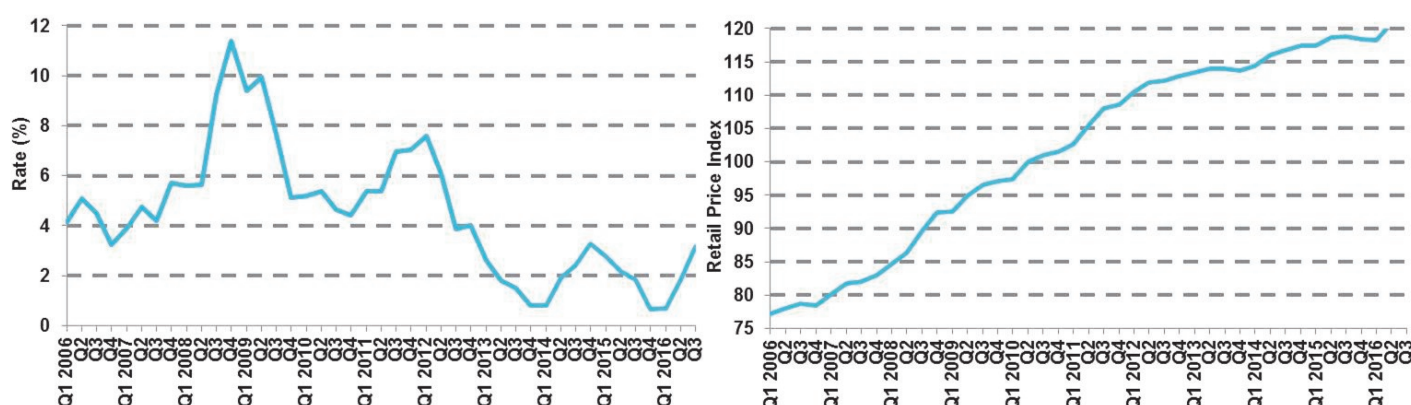


Figure 1a shows the historical trend in annual inflation and figure 1b the trend in the RPI. Table 1, overleaf, lists annual and quarterly changes in inflation of the RPI since it was re-based at the end of Q2 2010. The annual rate of inflation of the RPI stands at 3.2 per cent at the end of Q3 2016, an increase of 1.4 percentage points from the previous quarter.

A discussion of changes and pressures on the RPI is given on pages 2-4 of this publication.

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**Table 1: St Helena Retail Price Index (RPI), Annual and Quarterly, Q2 2010 to Q3 2016**

Q2 = April to June, beginning of the financial year.	Index	Annual or 12 month change (%)	Quarterly or 3 month change (%)
Q2 2010	100.00	5.4	2.6
Q2 2011	105.55	5.6	2.8
Q2 2012	111.96	6.1	1.3
Q2 2013	113.95	1.8	0.5
Q2 2014	116.08	1.9	1.6
Q2 2015	118.61	2.1	1.0
Q3	118.83	1.8	0.2
Q4	118.34	0.7	-0.4
Q1 2016	118.30	0.7	-0.0
Q2	120.79 <sup>R</sup>	1.8	2.1
Q3	122.60	3.2	1.5

<sup>R</sup> **Revision:** During the Q3 2016 checks an increase in labour costs in Q2 2016 was overlooked. The correction results in an uplift of 0.01 in the RPI in Q2 2016 but has no impact on the headline rate of quarterly or annual inflation.

**Table 2: Annual Inflation on the St Helena RPI, total and by category, Q2 2016 and Q3 2016**

Category	Weight (%)	Annual inflation rate Q2 2016 (%)	Annual inflation rate Q3 2016 (%)	Quarterly change in annual rate
Food	33.4	1.2	4.1	+2.9
Transport	18.6	1.9	2.9	+1.0
Services	12.9	0.3	-0.5	-0.8
Housing*	9.8	2.2 <sup>R</sup>	1.6	-0.6
Miscellaneous goods	8.9	-0.6	2.1	+2.7
Fuel & light	7.8	8.5	9.2	+0.7
Household goods	4.1	-1.1	1.2	+2.3
Alcohol & tobacco	3.2	2.5	1.9	-0.6
Clothing	1.4	6.7	6.8	+0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>+1.4</b>

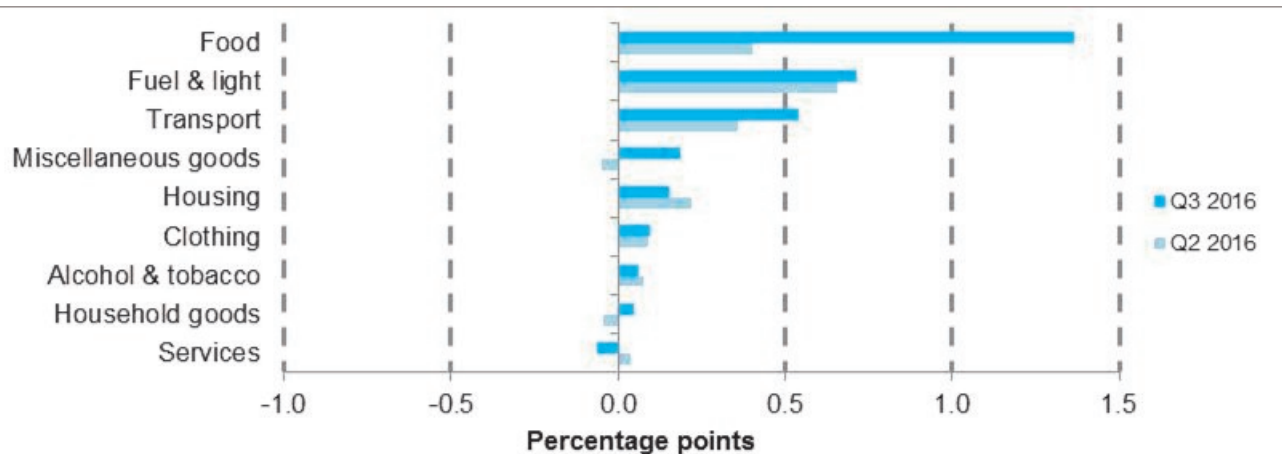
*\*Note: Housing includes Government Landlord Housing but not private rentals*

At the end of Q3 2016 annual inflation of the St Helena Retail Price Index (RPI) stood at 3.2 per cent. This means that a basket of goods and services that cost £100 in September 2015 would have cost £103.20 at the time of price checks - the second week of September 2016. The rate of annual inflation of the RPI rose by 1.4 percentage points from the previous quarter and also by 1.4 percentage points over the previous 12 months.

Quarterly price checks showed a noteworthy increase in Food items, particularly local meat, and both local and imported fruit and vegetables. The two leading effects on the overall level of price inflation on St Helena are changes within the Food and Fuel & Light subcategories of the St Helena shopping basket - the selection of goods and services monitored for the quarterly price checks.

As usual a number of price changes, increases and decreases, were recorded in the Q3 2016 price checks. The size of this price change along with the weighting, a measure of importance of this item in the 'typical' regular shopping of a St Helenian household, is used to monitor overall trend prices of goods of that type (grouped by subcategory with similar goods and/or service). In this quarterly round of price checks the size, and impact, of observed price increases were greater than those measured one year ago. A number of the most notable price increases on Food items applied to goods for which the price had not altered for over a year and result from an increase in the cost of production (or import) and sale of these goods which retailers are now passing on to consumers.

**Figure 2: Contribution to the headline rate of annual inflation of the St Helena RPI, Q2 2016 (AI = 1.8 %) and Q3 2016 (AI = 3.2%)**



The 1.4 percentage point increase in the rate of annual inflation of the RPI from Q2 2016 to Q3 2016 reflects larger overall annual price increases on the goods and services in the St Helena shopping basket in the year leading up to Q3 2016 than in the year leading up to Q2 2016.

The largest *upwards* pressures on annual inflation of the RPI include:

**Food** - price increases particularly on local meat and both local and imported fruit and vegetables outweigh price decreases on other Food items. Overall, price increases in the Food subcategory contribute 1.4 percentage points, or approximately 40 per cent, towards the headline rate of inflation.

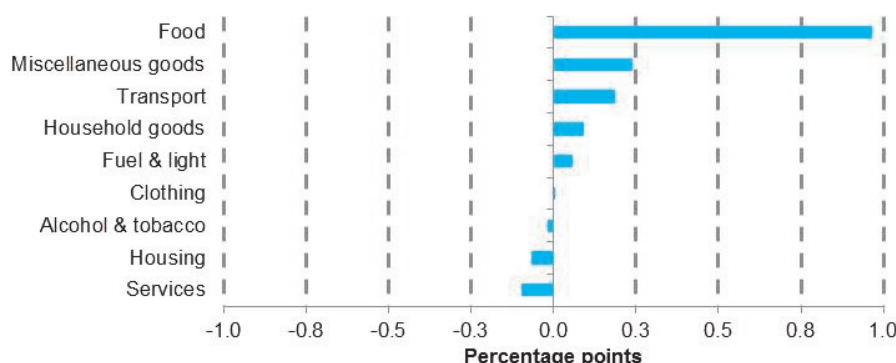
**Fuel & Light** - revisions to utilities tariffs in April 2016 continue to result in the single largest upwards pressure – an increase in the price of electricity which contributes 0.9 percentage points towards the headline rate of inflation.

**Transport** - this quarter increases in the price of petrol and diesel are noted. The increase in the price of Petrol contributes towards the headline rate of inflation however the Diesel does not which returns to the Q3 2015 price following a decrease in Q2 2016. First noted in Q2 2016, the increase in the total price of buying and importing a new vehicle is the second largest upwards pressure on inflation, contributing 0.5 percentage points towards the headline rate.

*Downwards* pressures on annual inflation are generally grouped within the Food and Household Goods and subcategories. The largest individual effects relate to a decrease in the price of butter, cheese and broadband internet services which took effect in Q1 2016.

For further explanation of the St Helena RPI and how it is constructed please see the Methodology on page five of this bulletin.

**Figure 3: Contribution to the 1.4 percentage point increase in the annual rate of inflation of the St Helena RPI (1.8% to 3.2%) between Q2 2016 and Q3 2016**



### Other High-Level Economic Information

The unaudited St Helena Government (SHG) financial accounts statements are published each month on the SHG website ([www.sainthelena.gov.sh/publications](http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/publications)) in the Combined SHG Performance Report. The budget forecast for 2015/16 is available under the finance section of the website. Table 3 shows the performance of the major revenue streams for SHG in financial year 2016/17.

**Table 3: Primary sources of St Helena Government revenue, financial year 2015/16 vs 2016/17**

	April 2015–Sept. 2015	April 2016–Sept. 2016	Percentage Change
Revenue from Taxes	<b>£1,842,020</b>	<b>£2,042,623</b>	<b>11%</b>
Of which: PAYE & Self-Employed	£1,635,606	£1,787,975	9%
Corporation & Withholding Tax	£453	£947	109%
Goods & Services	£205,961	£253,701	23%
Revenue from Customs Duty	<b>£2,698,313</b>	<b>£2,446,101</b>	<b>-9%</b>
Of which: 'Other'	£1,332,266	£1,237,552	-7%
Alcohol	£544,502	£397,315	-27%
Tobacco	£312,492	£208,828	-33%
Petrol and Diesel	£413,098	£533,806	29%
Liquor Duty	£9,753	£2,742	-72%
Excise Duty	£86,202	£65,858	-24%
Grant-in-Aid	<b>£8,402,875</b>	<b>£11,250,000</b>	<b>34%</b>

*Source: St Helena Government Management Accounts, Period 6 2016/17*

### Global Context

The economic indicators produced by the Statistics Office reflect the economic and social environment of St Helena. If you wish to find out more facts and figures about the economy of other countries the IMF website ([www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org)) contains a lot of information which will help you. Some of the information which may help to provide context and information on external influences on the St Helena economy include: inflation indices in other countries, currency exchange rates and commodity prices (i.e. price of fuel and food in other countries).

### Currency Exchange - South African Rand

The St Helena Pound is on parity with the British Pound Sterling. In 2016/17 the pound has shown considerable fluctuation but a general weakening against the South African Rand. On the first Monday in September one Pound was equivalent to 19.2 Rand in 2016, down from 20.4 at the same time in 2015.

### International Headlines

#### UK (Office for National Statistics: [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk))

The Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rose by 1.0% in the year to September 2016, compared with a 0.6% rise in the year to August. The rate in September 2016 was the highest since November 2014, when it was also 1.0%. The main upward contributors to change in the rate were rising prices for clothing, overnight hotel stays and motor fuels, and prices for gas, which were unchanged, having fallen a year ago. These upward pressures were partially offset by a fall in air fares and food prices.

#### South Africa (Statistics South Africa: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za))

Annual consumer price inflation was 6.1% in September 2016, up from 5.9% in August 2016. The consumer price index increased by 0.2% month-on-month in September 2016. In September the CPI for goods increased by 6.6% year-on-year (up from 6.1% in August), and the CPI for services increased by 5.6% year-on-year (down from 5.7% in August).

**NOTE: INTERNATIONAL INFLATION FIGURES ARE NOT DIRECTLY COMPARABLE WITH FIGURES FOR ST HELENA. THESE FIGURES ARE INCLUDED TO PROVIDE SOME CONTEXT FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS.**

## Methodology and Fact Sheet

### What is the Retail Price Index (RPI)?

The Retail Price Index is an official measure of prices and is calculated every three months (once per calendar quarter). The RPI measures changes in prices of a basket of goods relative to a base point in time. Increases in the RPI reflect increases in the price of goods.

### How is the Retail Price Index (RPI) constructed?

1. Firstly a Household Expenditure Survey is conducted to identify a list of items bought by a range of households. Analysis of these results allow us to compile a basket of goods which represent an 'average' St Helenian household. Corresponding weights are calculated to show the relative importance of each of these items. The full contents and weighting of the basket of goods and services for which prices are monitored is available from the Statistics Office and can be downloaded from the publications section of the SHG website [www.sainthelena.gov.sh/statistical-publications](http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/statistical-publications)
2. The results of this provide the new standard or baseline relative to which RPI is calculated. Price changes are measured relative to this point in time.
3. Each quarter the current price of each item in the basket is collected.
4. The change in price of each item relative to the base point is multiplied by the item weight and this is summed to produce the overall change in the price index of the basket.
5. An RPI of 122.60 indicates that the basket of goods that cost £100 at the time of the baseline (Q2 2010) would now cost £122.60.

### Why do we measure the RPI?

The rate of change of price indices are important indicators of how the economy is performing. They are used in many ways by Government, businesses and society in general. By looking at the groups of items and services for which price changes are observed the likely impact on individual household budgets can be considered.

### What happens when an item is not available?

If a particular item is not available during a round of price checks, a series of prescribed steps are followed to ensure the correct measure is taken. Either the price will be carried forward from the previous quarter or a suitable substitution will be made. Great care is taken to ensure that this substitution is the closest possible comparison for the original item and that no unfair impact is made on RPI calculations.

### What is Inflation?

Inflation simply means that something is growing or increasing. In the context of the economy the most commonly measured form of inflation is the change in prices of goods and services over time. On St Helena we measure this through the increase on the Retail Price Index (RPI). Annual Inflation figures tell us by how much the RPI has grown over the preceding twelve months.

### What is the resident population?

The resident population at time of publishing ( $P_t$ ) is calculated as:

$$P_t = P_{census} + Births - Deaths + Net Migration$$

Where  $P_{census}$  = Census enumerated usual resident population  
(estimates produced for both 'de jure' and 'de facto' population enumerated on Census night, 7 February 2016)  
Births = Number of registered births  
Deaths = Number of registered deaths  
Net Migration = Migration figures as captured on immigration forms at point of entry/exit



## Estimates of GDP and GNI per Capita

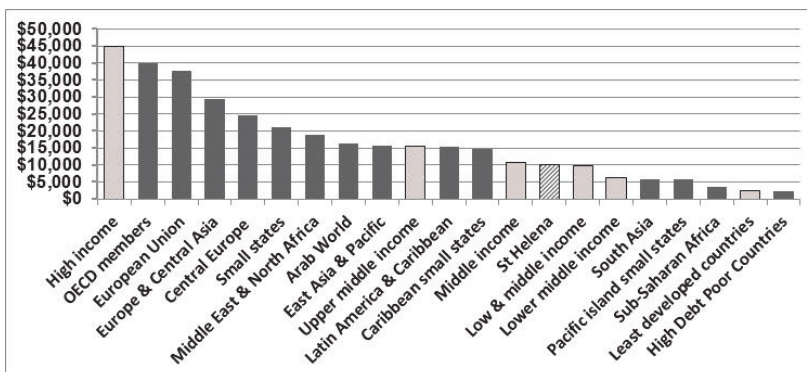
Two key indicators of how an economy is 'doing' are Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. GDP measures the value of the final goods and services (those that are bought by the final user) produced in a country in a given period of time, usually a quarter or a year. Gross National Income (GNI) also includes the financial contribution of overseas business activities and labour. GNI per capita is the final income of a country divided between the population. These are important measures of the 'size' of an economy and how this relates to the number of people in the country. GDP and GNI are generally produced as a part of the National Accounts – the presentation of the economic activities of the government and all households and businesses within an economy. The figures presented here come from a broad analysis of income on St Helena and do not contain usual supplementary details which come from a National Accounts based estimate.

The GDP of St Helena in 2014/15 is estimated to have been £33.5 million. This leads to an estimate of GNI per capita of £7,100 in current prices or \$10,300 (international dollars, calculated using UK estimates of Purchasing Power Parity). These estimates are in line with average income, which stood at £6,240 in 2014/15, with the caveat that GNI per capita includes business profits and income from employment of technical cooperation officers. Between 2009/10 and 2014/15 GDP on St Helena grew at a nominal rate of 16.5 per cent per annum and GNI per capita in international dollars at 7.3 per cent per annum.

	2009/10	2014/15*	Annual growth rate
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	£15.6 million	£33.5 million	16.5%
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	£4,761	£7,100	8.3%
GNI per capita \$International PPP	\$7,258	\$10,300	7.3%

\* Previously unpublished estimate

These data show that annual growth in GDP and GNI per capita between 2009/10 and 2014/15 has been high on St Helena. This is partly a result of the small starting size of the Island economy but is also evidence of the positive impact of overseas aid. The primary financial inputs to the St Helena economy continue to come from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) budgetary aid, capital programme support and most significantly - the Airport project.



**Figure 6: GNI per capita in international dollars PPP, 2015. St Helena and high level country grouping by income group are highlighted. Source: World Bank**

The income based estimate of GNI per capita puts St Helena on a par with Namibia in 2015, an upper-middle income group country according to World Bank classifications.

There is insufficient detail in the construction of the published figures, which come from a broad income based estimate of GDP, to allow for analysis of how 'top end' financial inputs to St Helena are filtering down to growth within industry sectors. We can also not yet provide information on the contribution to economic growth of key sectors such as private sector enterprise, inwards investment, tourism or agriculture and fisheries. This is an extremely important part of a robust System of National Accounts which allows particular strengths and weaknesses within an economy to be identified and appropriate action taken.

These shortcomings are being addressed through the contracting of support from the UK Office for National Statistics (ONS). This ongoing project, scheduled for completion by March 2018, will address the backlog in compilation of the National Accounts and produce a robust methodology for St Helena in-line with internationally recognised quality standards. Investment in surveys and ongoing data collection exercises will be required to produce quality updates to the National Accounts on a regular, timely basis and are expected to commence in April 2017.

## Human Development Index (HDI)

GDP and GNI per capita are important economic indicators— measuring how an economy is ‘doing’ and how this relates to the number of people in the country. These economic indicators measure the financial well-being of a country, how much a country is producing and whether the economy is growing or shrinking, but not what this means to the citizens of the country.

The Human Development Index (HDI) developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is a tool used to measure and rank countries' levels of social and economic development. The HDI is based on three components: Life Expectancy, Education, with two subcomponents - Mean and Expected years of schooling, and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

Component	St Helena	HDI Score
Life Expectancy at birth	75.7	0.860
Education Component		0.697
<i>Mean Years Schooling</i>	10.8	0.721
<i>Expected Years Schooling</i>	12.1	0.673
GNI per capita (Int'l \$ PPP)	\$10,300	0.700
<b>HDI</b>		<b>0.749</b>

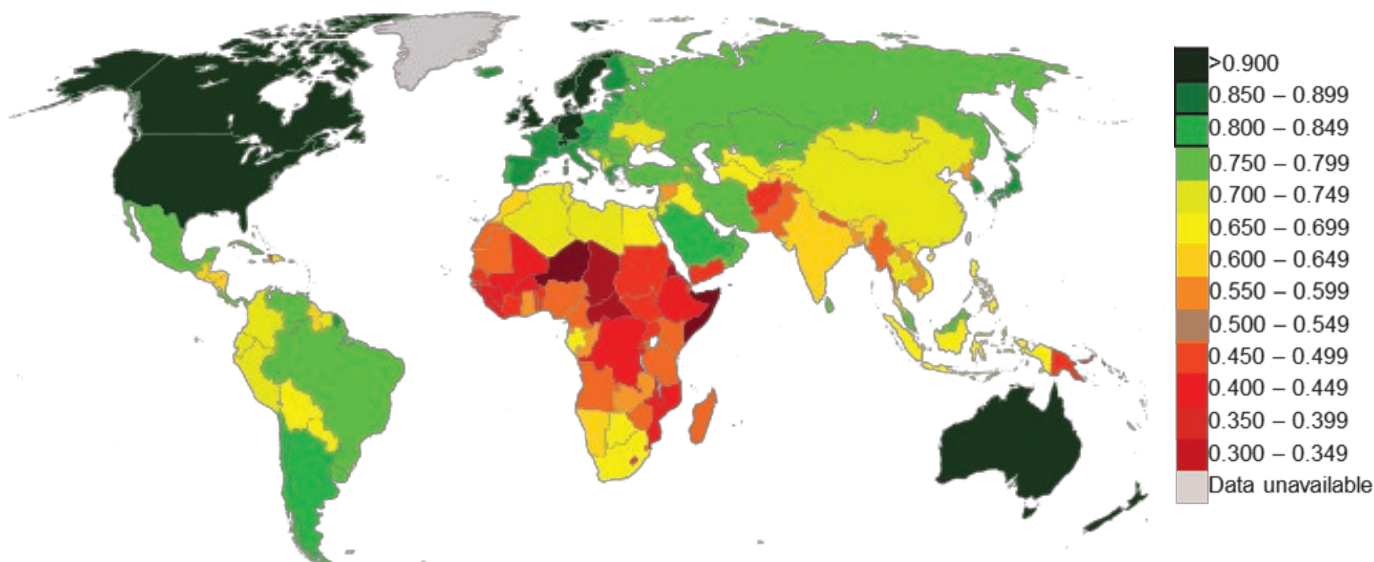
The Human Development Index for St Helena is estimated at 0.749. This places St Helena firmly in the ‘High Human Development’ category, ranking somewhere around 80 out of a total of 188 countries included in the 2015 UN Human Development Report.

When compared to similarly ranked countries, St Helena has particular strengths in terms of high life expectancy and little inequality in years of schooling. GNI per capita has risen rapidly in recent years and, although increasing, income inequality remains low.

St Helena's weaknesses come from a relatively low proportion of students staying in education beyond compulsory schooling and fewer still undertaking tertiary education. Mean years of schooling is calculated from the average number of years of schooling completed by St Helenian adults aged 25 or over. The expected years of schooling takes account of retention rates as students pass through the school system and the proportion progressing to university and further education colleges.

The calculation of HDI has relied heavily on data collected during the 2016 Census and estimates of GNI per capita from the 2014/15 income tax returns. Details on how each component of the HDI was calculated are available in a methodology report available on the St Helena Statistics website. These figures provide a robust basis for comparing St Helena to the rest of the world, and for monitoring development on the Island, with the next full update on the HDI being possible following the 2021 Census.

World map indicating the Human Development Index (based on 2014 data, published on 14 December 2015). Graphic taken from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_Human\\_Development\\_Index](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Human_Development_Index)



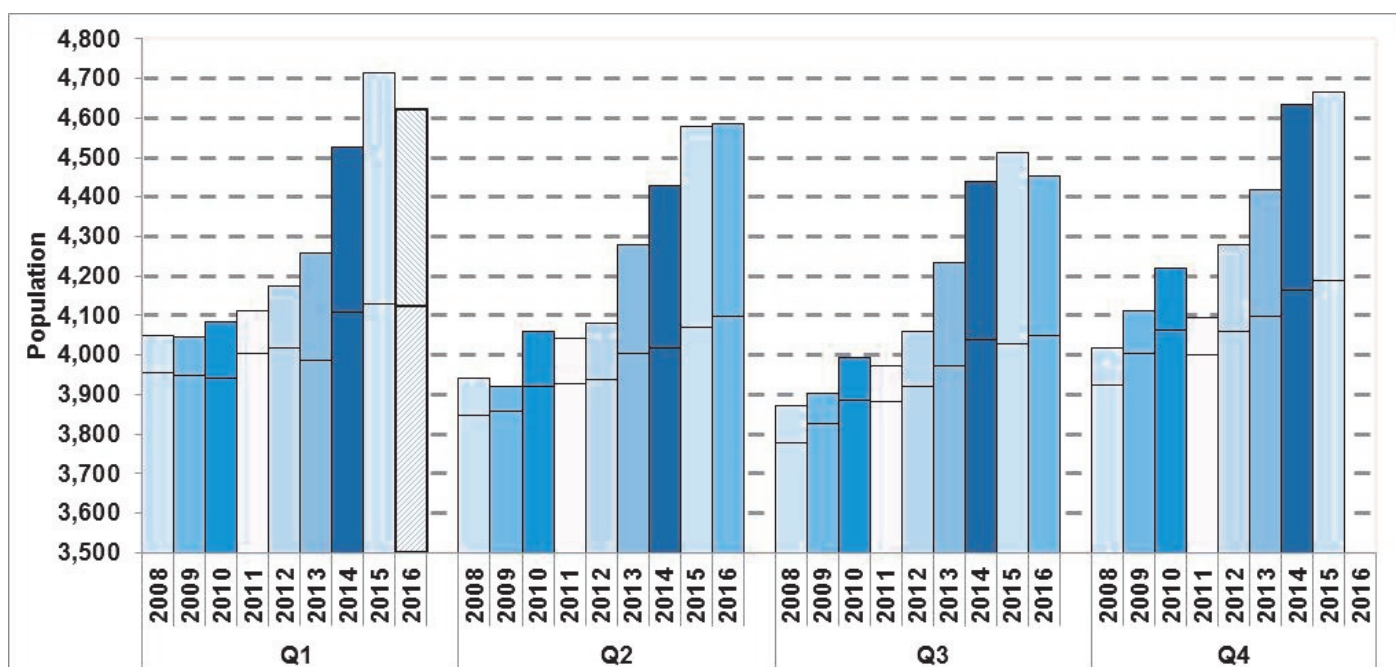
## Resident Population

At the end of September 2016 the number of people on St Helena, residents plus visitors, stood at 4,436 with an average over Quarter 3 of 2016 of 4,455. This is a 1.3 per cent (58 person) decrease over the previous 12 months. The *St Helenian* population averaged 4,048 in Q3 2016, a 0.5 per cent (21 person) increase from the same period in 2015. Results from the Population and Housing Census in February 2016 are used for population estimates from February 2016 onwards.

Net migration continues to be the largest driver of population change for the resident population. As the construction phase of the Airport project reaches a conclusion outward migration of overseas workers is becoming apparent in the decreasing total resident population.

In the third calendar quarter of 2016 the Island saw nine births and ten deaths, bringing the total for this year to date to 28 births and 38 deaths, compared to 33 births and 44 deaths in the same period in 2015.

**Figure 5: St Helena resident population, averaged over quarter, Q1 2008 - Q3 2016 (top of bar = de facto population, second line = de facto *St Helenian* population)**



**Figure 5 - Associated table. Quarterly average estimated population (St Helenian), 2011 to 2016**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Q1 (Jan - Mar)	4,111 (4,004)	4,176 (4,017)	4,259 (3,987)	4,527 (4,109)	4,713 (4,129)	4,694 (4,220)
Q2 (Apr - June)	4,042 (3,928)	4,080 (3,938)	4,278 (4,005)	4,428 (4,016)	4,579 (4,070)	4,588 (4,099)
Q3 (July - Sept)	3,974 (3,882)	4,059 (3,919)	4,234 (3,973)	4,439 (4,039)	4,513 (4,027)	4,455 (4,048)
Q4 (Oct - Dec)	4,093 (4,001)	4,280 (4,061)	4,420 (4,099)	4,636 (4,163)	4,666 (4,188)	-

**Table 4: Births, Deaths on St Helena, 2011 - Q3 2016**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (Q3 of 4)
<b>Births</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28</b>
Of which: Male	18	15	13	25	24	13
Female	16	17	22	23	16	15
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>38</b>
Of which: Male	22	36	34	36	32	19
Female	27	26	21	25	23	19



## Arrivals to St Helena: April to June 2016

Source: St Helena Immigration database

Table 5: Number of passenger and vessel arrivals to St Helena, April to September 2015 and 2016

Arrivals, financial year to date	2015/16	2016/17	Change over year	
			Actual	Percentage
<b>Passenger Arrivals year to date (excl. day visitors)</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>-228</b>	<b>-13%</b>
Of which: By Air	-	79	79	-
By Sea	1,662	1,426	-236	-17%
RMS St Helena	1,507	1,185	-322	-21%
Yachts and Other Vessels	155	241	86	55%
<b>RMS Arrivals</b>				
<b>Number of RMS arrivals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-29%</b>
of which: from Ascension	9	5	-4	-44%
from Cape Town	8	6	-2	-25%
from UK	-	1	1	-
<b>Total RMS passenger arrivals</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>-322</b>	<b>-21%</b>
of which: from Ascension	643	407	-236	-37%
from Cape Town	863	648	-215	-25%
from UK	-	130	-	-
Passenger arrivals by category:				
Business	452	273	-179	-40%
Tourist (Excursion)	222	192	-30	-14%
of which: stayed for Ascension turn-around	146	124	-22	-15%
Visiting Friends or Relatives	232	167	-65	-28%
Returning Resident	530	457	-73	-14%
Transit	71	96	25	35%
<b>Yacht Arrivals</b>				
<b>Total Yacht arrivals (Vessels)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total Yacht arrivals (Passengers/ Crew)</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Other Vessels</b>				
<b>Arrivals of other Vessels</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-67%</b>
Overnight visitors	36	85	49	136%
Day visitors	3,711	466	- 3,245	-87%
<b>Flight Arrivals</b>				
<b>International flight arrivals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>International flight arrivals (Passengers/ Crew)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>-</b>

Table 6: Region of origin of RMS tourist visitors to St Helena, April to September 2016

Region of Origin	Tourist Count	Percentage of Tourist Visitors
UK	96	50%
Europe	30	16%
Saints Resident Overseas	19	10%
South Africa	14	7%
Other	33	17%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>192</b>	

## Vehicles

As of March 2016 there were 3,191 vehicles registered for regular road use on St Helena. This is an increase of 94 vehicles, or 3.0 per cent, from March 2015.

Over the last five years there has been an overall increase in the number of vehicles registered for road use on St Helena of 650, an average annual increase of 4.7 per cent per year. The number of larger vehicles registered for road use has increased at a rate of appropriately 8.6 per cent per year while regular cars being used on the roads of St Helena have increased at a rate of 2.3 per cent a year. This means that in 2016 there were an additional 150 cars and 400 Vans, Jeeps and Landrovers on the roads of St Helena compared to 2011.

	March 2013	March 2014	March 2015	March 2016
<b>Total vehicles registered for road use</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>3,097</b>	<b>3,191</b>
Of which: Cars	1,389	1,373	1,446	1,460
Vans, Pickups, Jeeps and Land Rovers	908	1,011	1,126	1,186
Buses	101	95	107	106
Lorries	55	68	64	67
Motor cycles and Scooters	182	195	211	213
Other	112	125	143	159

*Source: Customer Service Centre, vehicle licence database*

## Social Benefits on St Helena

In September 2016, 152 households on St Helena were in receipt of Income Related Benefits (IRB). These are households who would otherwise be in receipt of income below the Minimum Income Standard for St Helena, currently £59.60 per week adjusted for the number of adults and children in the household. This protects the residents, approximately 200 adults and 25 children, from poverty as socially defined on St Helena.

The largest category of recipients of social benefits on St Helena are those on Basic Island Pension (BIP), St Helenian adults aged over 65 years who have worked, farmed or looked after children on St Helena for the requisite number of years to be eligible for the social pension. Over the last year there has been a 4 per cent increase in the number of BIP recipient with an average rate of increase from 2013 onwards of 3 per cent per year.

In September 2016 15 people were in receipt of unemployment allowance on St Helena. This is monitored as the official indicator of unemployment rates on St Helena as recipients have registered that they are unemployed and actively seeking employment. This brings the official unemployment rate on St Helena to 0.5 per cent.

<b>Number of recipients of Social Benefits on St Helena as of September:</b>				
	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Households in receipt of Income Related Benefits</b>	185	152	143	152
<b>Persons in Receipt of Basic Island Pension</b>	619	639	655	681
<b>Persons in receipt of unemployment allowance</b>	12	13	9	15

*Source: Benefits Office Monthly Returns*

## News from the Statistics Office

### Farewell to Brendan Wahler – Statistics Intern

Since February the Statistics Office have been hosting Statistics Intern, Brendan Wahler. Brendan is a Statistics Graduate from North Carolina State University who arrived on St Helena hoping for practical work experience to further enhance his academic studies. He brought with him extensive experience in the collation, analysis and interpretation of data which has been put to good use during his time on St Helena.

Arriving shortly after Census day, Brendan's first tasks were to assist in whatever way was needed during an exceptionally busy time for the Statistics Office – from collating and logging of returning forms, assisting with the development and testing of the database to be used for collating Census information and then ensuring data were accurately entered. Once this mammoth task was completed Brendan was able to turn his attention to producing many of the first results from the 2016 Census, ensuring key figures were available for use a very short time after Census day.

Brendan has completed many other tasks during his time in the Statistics team, including analysis of income, modelling of population projections, and assisting many people within SHG with their statistics needs. The Statistics Office have made good use of Brendan's computing and database skills to help with further improving the process of turning administrative data sources into statistical summary tables, suitable for public use. Brendan has also produced a number of short reports on the projects he has worked on making valuable information available for use on St Helena – perhaps most notably the income based estimate of GDP and the Human Development Index included in this Statistical News Bulletin.



Brendan has pursued many diverse interests and research projects during his time with us.

Brendan is now reaching the end of his time on St Helena and the Statistics Office are taking this opportunity to express their gratitude for all that Brendan has contributed during his time on-Island. He has contributed a huge amount and has been a great compliment to the experience and practical expertise of the permanent team members. We all owe him a very big 'Thank-you' for all he has achieved during his time here. We wish Brendan all the very best in his future endeavours and know that wherever the future takes him he will achieve great things and contribute a huge amount to his chosen field.

## How to Contact the Statistics Office

**In person** - the Statistics Office is on the first floor of the Castle, Jamestown

**Telephone** - direct line 22138 or via the Castle switchboard on 22470 (the international dialling code for St Helena is +290)

**Email** - [statistics@sainthelena.gov.sh](mailto:statistics@sainthelena.gov.sh) (general office address) or if you know who you want to speak to you can email members of the team directly:

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All data and reports are available from our website: [www.sainthelena.gov.sh/statistics](http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/statistics)

## ST HELENA RETAIL PRICE INDEX

### Quarter 2 2010 = 100

Index numbers and percentages

		Food	Alcohol & tobacco	Housing	Fuel & light	Clothing	Household goods	Transport	Misc. goods	Services	Overall
Category	Weight	33.40	3.15	9.84	7.78	1.37	4.05	18.57	8.92	12.92	100.00
2009	Q1	89.97	89.85	96.27	82.41	105.76	105.39	97.94	93.03	96.49	<b>92.62</b>
2010	Q1	97.63	100.45	99.34	85.86	99.06	100.00	99.86	98.63	99.28	<b>97.44</b>
2011	Q1	102.50	105.98	100.30	101.13	100.87	100.46	106.13	104.09	100.15	<b>102.70</b>
2012	Q1	107.07	122.15	106.15	101.88	105.84	116.47	117.69	114.82	110.33	<b>110.49</b>
2013	Q1	109.74	127.85	108.46	108.58	111.79	115.83	118.94	115.50	115.73	<b>113.36</b>
	Q2	110.87	128.64	111.08	117.20	112.09	118.30	113.88	114.99	116.79	<b>113.95</b>
	Q3	110.49	128.67	112.04	117.80	112.15	118.40	113.56	116.91	115.47	<b>113.91</b>
	Q4	109.87	127.86	111.92	118.79	112.64	118.60	113.78	116.28	115.54	<b>113.75</b>
2014	Q1	111.89	128.15	111.88	118.36	114.07	121.54	112.84	115.80	115.39	<b>114.30</b>
	Q2	111.82	128.71	113.19	121.86	114.14	121.11	118.82	118.50	115.83	<b>116.08</b>
	Q3	112.82	131.81	114.20	121.86	114.24	118.91	119.44	119.10	115.83	<b>116.69</b>
	Q4	113.06	132.77	114.14	131.44	114.27	120.17	119.44	117.79	115.89	<b>117.49</b>
2015	Q1	114.18	134.37	114.16	130.85	116.32	120.57	116.84	118.91	115.45	<b>117.48</b>
	Q2	114.94	135.47	114.60	138.82	114.33	120.04	116.66	121.93	115.45	<b>118.61</b>
	Q3	115.38	136.80	115.28	137.99	114.38	120.10	116.63	120.97	116.35	<b>118.81</b>
	Q4	113.67	137.11	115.25	137.99	113.57	120.23	117.00	121.03	116.35	<b>118.34</b>
2016	Q1	114.66	137.21	115.42	136.22	120.75	117.68	117.00	119.00	115.79	<b>118.30</b>
	Q2	116.32	138.80	117.18	150.56	121.97	118.73	118.90	121.23	115.79	<b>120.78</b>
	Q3	120.10	139.40	117.07	150.65	122.15	121.55	120.04	123.52	115.79	<b>122.60</b>
<b>Percentage change current quarter on corresponding quarter in previous year</b>											
2009	Q1	18.0	3.4	3.7	18.3	-6.4	9.3	3.5	6.7	0.4	<b>9.4</b>
2010	Q1	8.5	11.8	3.2	4.2	-6.3	-5.1	2.0	6.0	2.9	<b>5.2</b>
2011	Q1	5.0	5.5	1.0	17.8	1.8	0.5	6.3	5.5	0.9	<b>5.4</b>
2012	Q1	4.5	15.3	5.8	0.7	4.9	15.9	10.9	10.3	10.2	<b>7.6</b>
2013	Q1	2.5	4.7	2.2	6.6	5.6	-0.5	1.1	0.6	4.9	<b>2.6</b>
	Q2	2.1	4.8	4.5	7.9	4.6	-0.2	-4.4	-0.4	5.9	<b>1.8</b>
	Q3	1.0	3.1	5.4	8.5	2.4	2.7	-3.9	0.8	3.9	<b>1.5</b>
	Q4	0.6	2.1	3.3	9.4	-3.2	1.8	-3.7	3.0	-0.7	<b>0.8</b>
2014	Q1	2.0	0.2	3.2	9.0	2.0	4.9	-5.1	0.3	-0.3	<b>0.8</b>
	Q2	0.9	0.1	1.9	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.3	3.1	-0.8	<b>1.9</b>
	Q3	2.1	2.4	1.9	3.4	1.9	0.4	5.2	1.9	0.3	<b>2.4</b>
	Q4	2.9	3.8	2.0	10.6	1.4	1.3	5.0	1.3	0.3	<b>3.3</b>
2015	Q1	2.1	4.8	2.0	10.6	2.0	-0.8	3.5	2.7	0.1	<b>2.8</b>
	Q2	2.8	5.3	1.2	13.9	0.2	-0.9	-1.8	2.9	-0.3	<b>2.2</b>
	Q3	2.3	3.8	0.9	13.2	0.1	1.0	-2.3	1.6	0.3	<b>1.8</b>
	Q4	0.5	3.3	1.0	5.0	-0.6	0.0	-2.0	2.8	0.4	<b>0.7</b>
2016	Q1	0.4	2.1	1.1	4.1	3.8	-2.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	<b>0.7</b>
	Q2	1.2	2.5	2.2	8.5	6.7	-1.1	1.9	-0.6	0.3	<b>1.8</b>
	Q3	4.1	1.9	1.6	9.2	6.8	1.2	2.9	2.1	-0.5	<b>3.2</b>