# The 1998 Population Census of St Helena



Statistics Office, 1 Main Street, Jamestown, St Helena

St Helena Government, The Census Office, 1 Main Street, Jamestown.

August, 1999

Your Excellency

11

I have the honour to submit the Report on the 1998 Census of Population that was conducted on Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> March 1998.

The Census was carried out under the Census Ordinance 1986 and in accordance with the Promulgation Order dated 18<sup>th</sup> February, 1998. I am pleased to be able to report that the overall census operation went smoothly and was undertaken with the co-operation of the whole community.

The enumerated population of St Helena was 5008 persons excluding 149 who were on the RMS St Helena. This shows a decline of 636 persons since the last Census undertaken in 1987. This decline has been a result of the fall in the birth rate over the recent past, a continued outward migration from the Island and an expansion of contract work opportunities in the Falkland Islands. Overall, the resident population on the three Islands of St Helena, Ascension Island and the contract workers on the Falkland Islands was 6,004 persons compared with 6,222 recorded in the 1987, a fall of 218 persons.

The structure of St Helena's population is undergoing a gradual but significant change that is related both to the fall in the birth rate and to outward migration. The proportion of the elderly in the resident population is increasing and now stands at 11.4 per cent, while the proportion of children under 15 years of age is 21.4 per cent. In 1987, the respective figures were 8.9 and 27.6 per cent, respectively.

The Census provides information on the level of unemployment, a topic that remains of concern to the Island. The numbers of unemployed, including those on the three day work scheme funded by the Employment and Social Services Department was 447 persons. This represents 18.1 per cent of the Islands economically active population or 13.8 per cent of the workforce if contract workers on Ascensior. Island and the Falkland Islands is included. It is perhaps worth noting that unemployment would have been a far greater problem for St Helena if the employment opportunities on the Falkland Islands had not been available during the last

few years. At the same time, an economy that has 20 percent of its overall population working overseas and thus absent for a significant part of the time will have social effects on its society that are not easily quantified.

Yours sincerely,

1Mhomas

M C Walmsley Census Supervisor

His Excellency, the Governor
David Hollamby
The Castle
St Helena

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# Acknowledgements

The undertaking of a Population Census for any country, whether large or small, involves the co-operation of many people and organisations.

Within St Helena, I would like to thank the enumerators who found time after work and at weekends to undertake their allocated tasks conscientiously and assisted with the processing operation.

During the lead up to the Census, the Information Department and the staff of Radio St Helena assisted with the implementation of a successful publicity programme. The Government Printer and staff of the Printing Office worked to tight deadlines to print the Schedules and Guidance Notes. Thanks are given to all these.

Outside St Helena, the enumeration of Ascension Island, the RMS St Helena and the Falkland Islands could not have been undertaken without the help of the respective administrations. The Administrator, Ascension Island, Mr Roger Huxley and his Senior Executive Officer, Mrs Phyliss Coleman were both appointed Census enumerators and organised the census on Ascension Island. Ms Jenny Smith of the Immigration Department of the Falkland Island Government assisted with the successful enumeration of the Saints in the Falkland Islands. The Master and Purser were responsible for the enumeration on the RMS St Helena.

The United Kingdom Department for International Development provided support and the technical assistance funding for this project.

Thanks are extended to all these.

Special thanks go to the staff of the Statistics Office, Tracey Thomas, Deborah Knipe and Sandra Clingham and the small team of coding and data entry staff that assisted with the processing operation.

Finally, thanks must of course go to the people of St Helena without whose co-operation and support the exercise would not have been possible.

Malcolm Walmsley Census Supervisor

# **Country Profile of St Helena**

# Demographic Characteristics Enumerated Population of St Helena

8th March, 1998	5,008
11th February, 1987	5,644
31st October, 1976	5,147
24th July, 1966	4,649
21st October, 1956	4,642
27th October, 1946	4,748

## Land Area

47.1 sq miles

122 sq. kilometres

# Population 1998

De facto Population	St Helena	Ascension Island	n Falklar Islands		All Islands	
Total	5,157	719	314		6,190	
Of which St Helena RMS St Helena	5,008 149					
De jure Population			Male	Female	Total	
St Helena Resident Population			2,474	2,442	4,916	
St Helenian Residents Of which: Jamestown (urban)			2,444 437	2,414 427	4,858 864	
Fertility and Mortality						
Total Fertility Rate			<b>1998</b> 1. <b>2</b> 9			
			1987	1996		1997
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)		Males: Females:		68.8 76.9		69.7 77.0
Infant Mortality Rate		Per 1000	25.6	17.9		12.4
Crude Birth Rate Crude Death Rate		Per 1000 Per 1000	15.8 8.5	13.1 8.9		12.7 8.5
			1976 – 87		19	87-98
Average Annual Population Growth Rates	Resident	population				
St Helena Ascension Island			0.64 0.04			-1.01 -0.13

V		C	ountry Pr	ofile of	St Helena
Sex Ratio – Males per 100 F. % of the Resident Population		94.3	101.3	104.3	110.3
Age		27.6	21.41	26.3	19.2
% of Resident Population A Over	ged 65 Years and	8.9	11.4	7.9	9.4
Labour Force Participation					
			S	St Helena	i i
Labour Force (persons aged 1 Of which	5 - 64 years)			3,342	
Economically active Economically inactive				2,455 887	
Social Characteristics					
			St H	elena	All Islands
Religion	Anglican/Church of E	England er religions	4	4,121 850	5,073 866
Education School leaving age			15	years	
% of the population eligible for years)			4	1.2 %	
% of the population eligible to 11 years)			(	5.0 %	
% of the population eligible to $12-15$ years) compulsory				7.2%	
% of the population eligible to 16 – 18 years) post compulsory		dren aged		5.5%	
Literacy					
Per cent of the population 12 years	ears and over that can read a	nd write:			98%
Housing					
			St He	lena	
Dwellings				1987	1998
Number of occupied dwellings Institutions				1,392	1,575 7
Vacant dwellings:-	Habitable				213
	Uninhabitable Not known			139	65 48
<b>Households</b> Number of private households				1,429	1,610
Persons Number of persons in househol	lds				4,903
Number of persons in institutio	ns				83
Household Size Average household size:				3.8	3.0
Jugo monomora bizo.					



# 1. Introduction

The Census of Population for St Helena and Ascension Island was held on Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1998. The coverage of the Census was all persons on the island of St Helena and Ascension Island. Passengers and crew of the RMS St Helena, which was at sea bound for St Helena on Census date, were covered in the Census. The Saint Helenian population on contract work on the Falkland Islands on the 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1998 were also covered with the assistance and co-operation of the Falkland Islands Government.

The Census covered both characteristics of the population and housing for St Helena. Only population characteristics were collected for residents of institutions in St Helena, the RMS St Helena, Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands.

The previous Census of Population for St Helena and Ascension Island took place on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1987. The intercensus period was therefore approximately 11 years.

The decision to undertake a population census was made by the St Helena Government. A Statistical Adviser, Mr M C Walmsley, recruited by the Government under the United Kingdom's Technical Assistance Programme, was appointed as the Census Supervisor and provided technical assistance for the execution and analysis of the Census and the preparation of this Report.

A separate report covers the administrative aspects of the Census.

#### Census Schedules

The main Population Census Schedule used for St Helena was Form A comprising three schedules, each covering household information, person information and person information on household members living outside of St Helena. Form I was used for the enumeration of persons in Institutions on St Helena. This Schedule did not seek information on the housing. Form B was for St Helenian contract workers living in company accommodation on Ascension and Falkland Islands; passengers and crew on the RMS St Helena and yachts visiting St Helena. Form C was used for St Helenian contract workers living in non-barrack housing provided by their employer both on Ascension and the Falkland Islands. Form D was a continuation of Form A for large households.

# Introduction

Prior to the Census, the Legal and Lands Department provided the Census Office with maps of the new enumeration areas. A list of households was also provided by the Legal and Lands Department derived as a preliminary frame from an earlier exercise on Land Tax. This household list was classified to the new enumeration areas and updated where information was available. One task of the enumerators was to update this list prior to or during the schedule delivery round.

The Census of Ascension Island was undertaken with the assistance of the Administrator, Mr Roger Huxley and his staff. The Census applied to all St Helenian households, including those staying in barrack type accommodation.

#### **Enumeration Areas**

Table 1.1 shows the 8 electoral areas and 29 enumeration areas for the 1998 Population Census.

Table 1.1 Electoral and Enumeration Areas

Electoral Areas	Code	Enumeration Areas
Jamestown	11	Jamestown-lower North
	12	Jamestown-lower South
	13	Jamestown-upper North
	14	Jamestown-upper South
Half Tree Hollow	21	Half Tree Hollow Lower West
	22	Half Tree Hollow Lower East
	23	Half Tree Hollow Upper West
	24	Half Tree Hollow Upper East
St Pauls	31	St.Pauls North
	32	St.Pauls East
	33	St.Pauls Central
	34	St.Pauls West
Blue Hill	41	Blue Hill North
	42	Blue Hill South
Sandy Bay	51	Sandy Bay West
	52	Sandy Bay East
Levelwood	61	Levelwood North
	62	Levelwood South
Longwood	71	Longwood North
zong	72	Longwood Central
	73	Longwood East
	74	Longwood South
Alarm Forest	81	Alarm Forest Lower
	82	Alarm Forest Upper
	90	Institutions on St Helena
	91	Harbour
	92	RMS St Helena
	93	Ascension Island
	94	Falkland Islands

#### **Census Administration**

A Census Office was established as a separate one under the same premises with the Statistics Office.

#### Enumerators:

Twenty six Census Enumerators were recruited mostly from the Government staff. It was considered to be important that enumerators were both familiar with their area and well known to the majority of the local population. One Census Enumerator was assigned for enumerating the residents of local institutions (these included hotels, the hospital and care homes) and one for visiting yachts in the harbour.

### Coders and Data Entry Clerks:

Eight coders and data entry clerks were recruited for the data entry and assigned in two shifts, morning and afternoon, four hours each.

Further details on the organisation, data processing and administrative aspects of the Census are contained in the Administrative Report on the Census.

### Pilot Survey

A small voluntary pilot survey was undertaken in December 1997 to test the design of the main census schedule and to test the administrative aspects of the census operation. It covered 69 households in 67 dwellings, a sample of approximately 4 per cent, stratified by electoral area.

The response rate was high at 94 per cent. Two households refused to co-operate and two households could not be contacted as the members were working on Ascension Island.

The Schedule tested in the pilot survey differed in terms of its design from that used in the previous Census in so far as it incorporated more self-coded responses. It was therefore considered to be a simpler document to self-complete but was a bulkier document than that previously used. The most important outcome of the pilot survey was that it confirmed the schedule functioned as designed and the majority of households found it straightforward to complete.

Details of the pilot survey are also provided in the Administrative Report.

### Introduction

### **Data Processing**

The complete data processing operation for the Census was carried out on the Island. The software used for data entry was MS Access and SPSS was used for tabulation. MS Excel and MS Word were used for the finalisation of tables and report writing.

The census data was entered on four Windows based microcomputers linked as a local network. All data entered was subject to validation (range and logical checks) and verified (double entered).

# **History of Census Taking**

In recent years, population census have been taken every ten years or so. The dates of censuses and the enumerated population of St Helena this century are given below:

Table 1.2 Population of St Helena 1901 - 1998

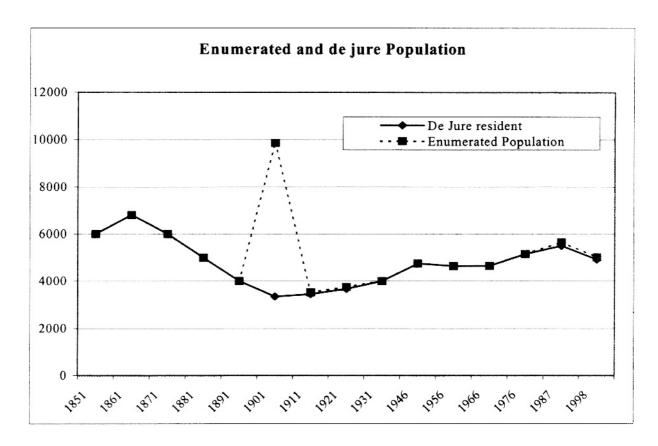
Census date	Res	Resident Population		Enumerated population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
7 <sup>th</sup> April, 1901*	1,534	1,808	3,342	7,932	1,844	9,850
9 <sup>th</sup> April, 1911	1,581	1,862	3,443	1,658	1,862	3,520
24 <sup>th</sup> April 1921	1,705	1,961	3,666	1,756	1,991	3,747
26 <sup>th</sup> April, 1931	1,904	2,091	3,995	1,904	2,091	3,995
27th October 1946**				2,181	2,567	4,748
21st October, 1956**				2,224	2,418	4,642
24th July, 1966**	12.			2,233	2,416	4,649
31st October, 1976**				2,514	2,633	5,147
22 <sup>nd</sup> February, 1987	2,675	2,817	5,492	2,769	2,875	5,644
8th March, 1998	2,474	2,442	4,916	2,527	2,481	5,008

<sup>\*74</sup> children were not classified by sex

The population of the Island approached 10,000 in 1901 during the period of the Boer War, the highest in its history. Since then, the resident population increased over the period from 1911 to 1987. Between 1987 and 1998, the population has decreased as a result of a reduced birth rate, outward migration and an expansion of offshore work opportunities in the Falkland Islands.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Resident population not separately tabulated

Chart 1.2



# 2. Analysis of Personal Data

### De facto Populations

The de facto population totals refer to the actual number of persons included in the enumeration. As well as residents of St Helena, the de facto population therefore includes visitors and other persons legally residing, i.e. expatriates.

The number of persons enumerated on St Helena in the Population Census conducted on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 1998 was 5,008. The enumerated population of St Helena including the 149 persons on the RMS St Helena numbered 5,157 persons. Of these, 2,612 were males and 2,545 were females. The number of St Helenians enumerated on Ascension Island was 712 and on the Falkland Islands, 314 persons.

Table 2.1 shows the breakdown of the enumerated (de facto) and resident (de jure) population totals, including the RMS by status and sex.

Table 2.1 Enumerated and Resident Population by Residential Status and Sex

Residential Status	Male	Female	Total	_
Enumerated (de facto)	2,612	2,545	5,157	
Less: RMS St Helena	85	64	149	
St Helena enumerated	2,527	2,481	5,008	
Less: visitors on Island	53	39	92	
St Helena: Resident population (de jure)	2,474	2,442	4,916	
Less: - Expatriate residents	30	28	58	
St Helenian residents on St Helena:	2,444	2,414	4,858	
Plus: St Helenian residents on RMS	37	18	55	
St Helenian Residents	2,481	2,432	4,913	
Ascension Island	458	254	712	
Falkland Islands	184	130	314	
All Islands	3,123	2,816	5,939	
Residents expected to return within 2 years	51	64	115	
Total St Helenian Residents	3,174	2,880	6,054	

Chart 2.1

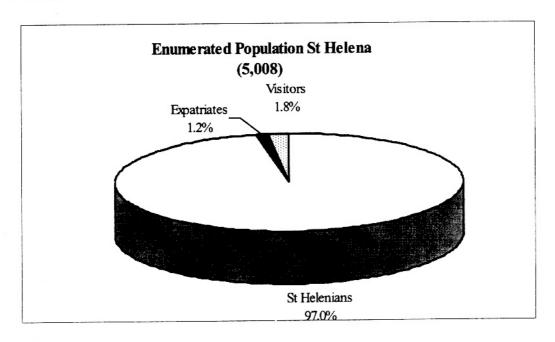
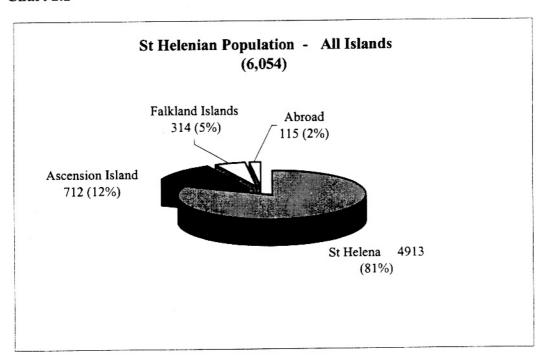


Chart 2.2



The number of visitors on the Island was 92 with a further 79 visitors travelling as passengers on the RMS St Helena, a total of 171. Of these visitors, 67 had Islander Status. They reported their usual country of residence as the U.K (41), Ascension Island (20) the Falkland Island (5) and Canada (1), respectively.

### De jure Populations

The de jure population totals relate to the populations who are regarded as legally or usually resident in St Helena. This total therefore is more relevant for planning and demographic analysis than the de facto population. For the purpose of this report, St Helenians who are living or working on contract in Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands and whom regarded their place of usual residence as St Helena or Ascension Island are regarded as part of the de jure population of St Helena.

The de jure (resident) population of the Island of St Helena, including the 58 expatriates, was 4,916 persons in 1998 compared with 5,500 in 1987. The de jure population of St Helena excluding expatriate workers, numbered 4,858 persons, compared with 5,415 in 1987, a fall of 557 persons over the inter-censal period.

As well as the above totals, the tables in this report use a number of different population totals. The St Helenian resident population, i.e. excluding expatriates and including St Helenian residents enumerated on the RMS St Helena, numbered 4,913. The St Helenian de jure population of St Helena, Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands numbered 5,939. The overall resident population including those St Helenians working in Ascension Island, the Falkland Islands and those expected to return to the Island within two years numbered 6,054 compared with 6,214 in 1987, a decline of 2.6 per cent.

Table 1 gives the population totals for each Island and reconciliation between the de facto and de jure population totals.

### Annual Average Growth Rates

The annual average growth rates of the resident population between the present and the last two Censuses are shown in Table 2.2 below.

The resident population of St Helena including St Helenians residing on Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands fell from 6,222 in 1987 to 6,054 in 1998, a decrease of 168 persons and a rate of 0.21 per cent per annum.

There were differences in the annual population growth rates between males and females. The population of male residents increased by 0.05 percent while that of female's decreased by 0.47 percent per annum between the two censuses.

Table 2.2 Annual Average Population Growth Rates

		Reside	ent Population	n	Annual Growth	Rates(%)
		1976	1987	1998	1976-87	1987-98
St Helena**	Males	2,514	2,669	2,474	0.58	-0.68
Dt 11010111	Females	2,633	2,831	2,442	0.70	-1.33
	Total	5,147	5,500	4,916	0.64	-1.01
Ascension Island	Males	539	508	458	-0.57	-0.93
	Females	180	214	254	1.68	1.56
	Total	719	722	712	0.04	-0.13
Falkland Islands	Males	-	-	184		
1 4111111111111111111111111111111111111	Females	-	-	130		
	Total	-	-	314		
St Helena,						
Ascension Island	Males	3,053	3,177	3,196	0.38	0.05
& Falkland	Females	2,813	3,045	2,891	0.77	-0.47
Islands	Total	5,866	6,222	6,054	0.57	-0.21

<sup>\*\*</sup> Excludes Expatriates

### Sex Ratio

There has been an increase in the proportion of males in the population compared to the last census. The sex ratios for the 1976, 1987 and 1998 censuses are given in Table 2.3 below. The sex ratio of the overall (resident) population was 110 males per 100 females in 1998 compared with 104.3 in 1987.

The sex ratio for St Helena increased from 94.3 in 1987 to 101.3 in 1998, a significant change irrespective of the higher proportion of males working off-Island. The sex ratio on Ascension Island fell significantly between 1987 and 1998 from 237 to 180, indicating more male contract workers on that island.

Table 2.3 Sex Ratios: Males per 100 Females

	1976	1987	1998
St Helena	95.5	94.3	101.3
Ascension Island	299.4	237.4	180.3
Falkland Islands			141.5
St Helena, Ascension Is. & Falkland Islands	108.5	104.3	110.5

### **Population Density**

There was a decrease in the population density of St Helena in 1998 compared to the previous 1987 census as a consequence of the decline in enumerated population. The population density was 104 persons per square mile in 1998 (40 persons per square kilometre) compared with 117 persons per square mile in 1987 (45 persons per square kilometre).

Table 2.4 gives the overall population density in square miles and square kilometres since 1947-1998

Table 2.4 Population Density 1947-1998

Year	Population per Square mile	Population per Square kilometre	
1947	101	39	
1957	99	38	
1966	99	38	
1977	109	42	
1987	117	45	
1998	104	40	

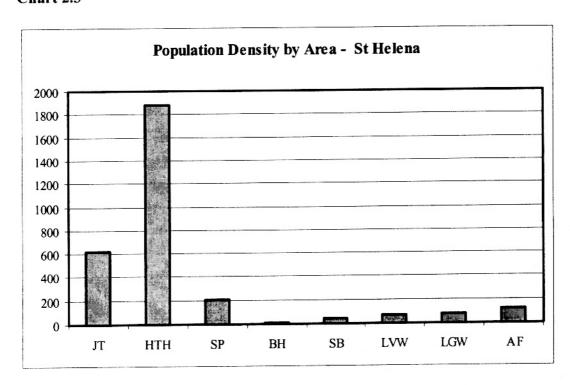
Table 2.5 gives the population density by area based on the resident population. This shows that the areas with the highest population density were Half Tree Hollow and Jamestown, which have densities of 1,887 and 617 persons, respectively.

Table 2.5 Population Density by Electoral Area

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage Distribution	Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (per sq mile)
Jamestown	437	427	864	16.1	1.4	617
Half Tree Hollow	554	572	1,126	23.1	0.6	1,877
St Pauls	439	454	893	18.6	4.4	203
Blue Hill	90	86	176	3.6	14.1	12
Sandy Bay	134	120	254	5.2	5.9	43
Levelwood	195	178	373	7.7	5.4	69
Longwood	492	459	951	19.5	12.9	74
Alarm Forest	133	146	279	5.9	2.3	121
Total	2,474	2,442	4,891	100.0	47.1	104

Direct comparisons of the changes in population density are not available for all electoral areas because of the change in the boundaries of electoral and enumeration areas between the 1987 and 1998 censuses.

### Chart 2.3



## Age Structure

Children aged 0-15 numbered 1,273 or 21.2 percent of the overall All Island resident population. Elderly persons – defined as persons aged 65 years and over - numbered 565 or 9.4 per cent of the population. Comparison with previous census confirms the trends in changes to the age structure of the population, with both the proportions of children falling and the number of elderly rising.

For St Helena, the number of children in the 0-15 age group fell from 1,644 in 1987 to 1,176, a decline of 468 children. The proportion of children in the 0-15 age group in St Helena fell from 29.9 percent in 1987 to 23.7 percent in 1998, reflecting the continued decline in the birth rate between the two censuses. The proportion of the elderly increased from 8.8 percent to 11.3 percent between the two censuses. In terms of numbers, elderly persons recorded in the age groups 65 or over increased from 485 to 562 between the two censuses, an increase of 77 persons. It should be noted that age was 'not stated' for 10 persons

Table 2.6 Resident Population by Age Group

Age Group	St Helena	Ascension Island *	Falkland Islands	All Islands *	All Islands per cent
1976					
0-15	1,925	186		2,111	36.0
16-64	2,755	533		3,288	56.1
65 and over	467			476	8.1
Total	5,147	719		5,866	100.0
1987					
0-15	1,644	126		1,770	28.4
16-64	3,371	596		3,966	63.7
65 and over	485	1		486	7.8
Total	5,500	722	••	6,222	100.0
1998					
0-15	1,176	94	3	1,273	21.2
16-64	3,223	615	311	4,149	69.2
65 and over	562	3	-	565	9.4
Not stated	10	-	-	10	0.2
Total	4,971	712	314	5,997	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Excludes 7 expatriates recorded on Ascension Island in 1998 Census

The population pyramids for St Helenian residents shown in Chart 2.4 illustrate the significant change in the structure of the population that have occurred since 1976. The drop in the birth rate and the effects of outward migration in recent years will result in a smaller and more pronounced ageing population structure in future years.

The dependency ratio, which is the number in the age groups 0-15 and 65 and over, as a ratio of the 16-64 age groups, fell from 57 per 100 in 1987 to 45 per 100 in 1998 as the decrease in the number of children over the period more than offset the increase in the number of elderly.

1998

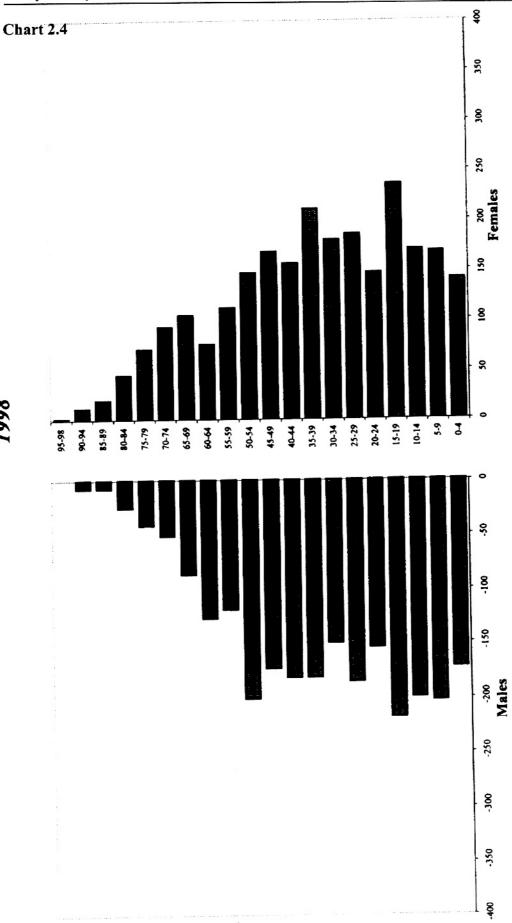
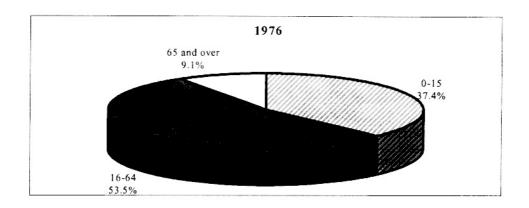
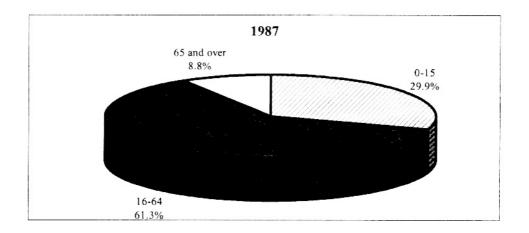
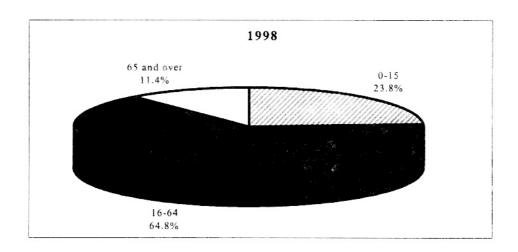


Chart 2.5 Age Structure of St Helenian Residents 1976, 1987 and 1998







### **Marital Status**

Tables 8 and 9 show the marital status of the St Helenian resident population and are summarised in Table 2.7 below. Those never married numbered 2,708 or 55.1 percent of the population which compared to 57.1 percent of the total St Helenian resident population in 1987 Census. The 1998 Census asked for the first time whether the marriage status was a first-time marriage or remarried. Those married first-time numbered 1,599 or 32.5 percent and those re-married numbered 112 or 2.2 percent, a total of 34.7 percent married compared to 36.3 percent in 1987.

Divorcees numbered 160 compared with 52 in 1987, showing an increase of 108 or 207% during the two censuses. The widowed numbered 299 compared with 228 in 1987. Of the 299 widowed, the number of females was 237 and the number of males was 62.

Table 2.7 Marital Status of St Helenian Residents by Sex

St Helena Residents

Male	Female	Total	Percent
1,493	1,215	2,708	55.1
780	819	1,599	32.5
55	57	112	2.2
15	20	35	0.7
76	84	160	3.2
62	237	299	6.0
2,481	2,432	4,913	100.0
	1,493 780 55 15 76 62	1,493 1,215 780 819 55 57 15 20 76 84 62 237	1,493     1,215     2,708       780     819     1,599       55     57     112       15     20     35       76     84     160       62     237     299

### Religion

Tables 15 and 16 show the enumerated and resident population of St Helena classified by religion and sex, respectively. The proportions of the St Helenian resident population are shown in Chart 2.7. The majority of the population is Christian. 96.8 per cent of the All Island resident population regard themselves as Christian, Anglican or 'Church of England' is the predominant denomination - 82.8 per cent regarded themselves as Anglican. 71 persons did not state their religion and 76 persons stated they had no religion or were agnostic.

Chart 2.6

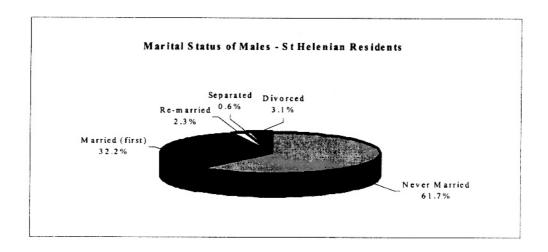


Chart 2.7

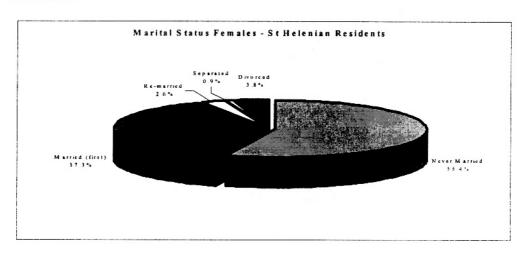
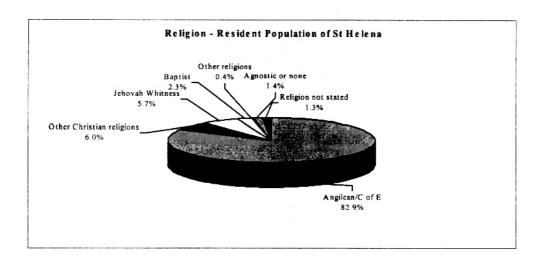


Chart 2.8



## Analysis of personal data

### Country of Birth and Usual Residence

The country of birth and the country of usual residence of the enumerated population are given in Table 11 and are summarised in table 2.8 below.

The country of birth of the population is predominately St Helena. 4.5 per cent of the population were born in countries other than St Helena, principally the United Kingdom, Ascension Island and the Republic of South Africa.

Table 2.8 Enumerated and Resident Population by Country of Birth

	Enun	erated popul	Resident population			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
St Helena	2,396	2,361	4,757	2,364	2,329	4,693
United Kingdom	113	74	187	56	31	87
Ascension Island	40	41	81	38	41	79
South Africa	25	34	59	14	25	39
Tristan da Cunha	6	6	12	-	-	0
European Countries	10	9	19	2	1	3
Africa other	4	5	9	1	3	4
America, North	10	8	18	1	-	1
Asia	5	1	6	2	-	2
Other	3	6	9	3	2	5
Total	2,612	2,545	5,157	2,481	2,432	4,913

Tables 13 and 14 show, respectively, the country of usual residence of the enumerated and resident population by sex in 1998. Of residents of St Helena, 4,734 or 95.2 per cent reported 'this address' as their place of usual residence and 179 or 3.6 per cent as 'elsewhere on St Helena'. The principal other country of usual residence reported was the United Kingdom, predominately by expatriate workers.

### Literacy

The question on literacy was directed at all persons 12 years and over. Respondents were asked two questions - whether they could read and whether they could write. The overall level of literacy in St Helena is high although it is known that some people, particularly some older people, do have difficulties in reading and writing.

The responses by age group and sex, shown in Table 17a - 17d for St Helena, Ascension Island, the Falkland Islands and All Islands, respectively, indicate that the overall literacy level in St Helena is high at over 98 per cent. The rates for males and females were quite similar. Comparison with the 1987 Census shows little significant change in literacy.

The literacy level reported from data collected from population censuses in general is necessarily relatively crude and its interpretation must be treated with some caution. The 1998 Census, the literacy question sought whether respondents could read and write sufficiently adequately for their needs. Negative responses therefore are not necessarily related to lack of learning opportunities or ability; since in some instances, reporting inability to read or write may be a result of physical problems related to illness.

#### **Educational Attainment**

A question on age of leaving school was asked to all persons aged 12 years or over. School leaving age in St Helena is 15 and the majority leave school at this age. Table 18 presents the data on St Helenian residents aged 12 years and over by age of completion of full time education and sex.

Of the 3,644 St Helenian residents of St Helena who had completed their education, 85.3 per cent completed at 15 years or under. This compares with 92.9 per cent reported in the 1987 Census. The percentage of males who completed their full time education at 15 was 78.0 per cent of those completed and that of females 72.6 per cent. The proportion of males staying on at school after 15 years was 10.6 per cent and that of females 14.5 per cent.

Persons over 18 years of ages were also asked to give details of educational qualifications achieved since reaching the age of 18 years. This question was new to the 1998 Census and therefore no comparative census information is available for past years. The data on St Helenian residents aged 12 years and over by age of completion of full time education, sex and main economic activity is shown in Table 19.

#### **Economic Activity**

All persons aged 12 years and over were asked a question on economic activity during the week prior to census night. For the purposes of the census, economic activities were classified into 11 categories.

The question differed in two aspects from that asked in the 1987 census. First, an additional unemployment category was introduced, 'waiting to start job accepted'. Second, a multiple response was allowed to provide information, for example, on persons having both full-time and part-time employments.

### **Economically Active Population**

The 'economically active' population refers to all persons who provide the supply of labour for the production of goods and services. The economically active population of St Helena therefore comprises all persons who are in paid employment, the self employed and those working part-time together with those who are unemployed.

It is normal to define only those persons who are 15 years or over in the 'economically active population' although this can be modified if the local conditions of a country made it appropriate. All persons 12 years and over were asked about their economic activity status in the week prior to Census night. While the majority of respondents reported that they were engaged in only one economic activity, it was a permissible response to indicate more than one activity.

Chart 2.9

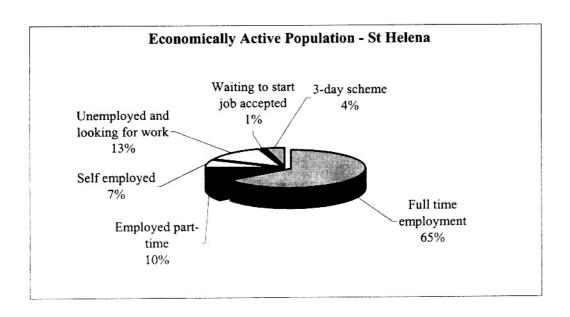


Table 2.9 St Helenian Residents - Structure of Economic Activity by Sex

	Males	Females	Total	Per cent
Full time employment	903	683	1,586	38.2
Part time employment	94	159	253	6.2
Self employed	126	40	166	4.1
Total employed	1,123	882	2,005	48.9
Unemployed	290	158	448	10.9
Total economically active				
Population	1,413	1,040	2,453	59.9
Economically inactive				
Population	632	1,013	1,645	40.1
Total population aged 15 and				
over	2,045	2,053	4,098	100.0
Not applicable	436	379	815	
Total	2,481	2,432	4,913	

Persons are classified as unemployed if they were actively seeking work or 'seriously wished to work' in the week prior to the Census. For classification purposes, those persons who reported they were 'waiting to start a job accepted' or on the 3-day week workfare scheme funded by the Employment and Social Services Department are regarded as unemployed but identified separately.

The 'economically inactive' population is defined as those who are not 'economically active' or not engaged in any economic activity. In practice, this refers to housewives or homemakers, the retired, the disabled and students and other persons who are not specifically part of the economically active population.

Details of the Economic Activity of the population are given in Tables 21 - 24. Table 2.9 above summarises the economic activity for St Helenian residents (i.e. excluding expatriates) by sex.

The economically active population of St Helena, based on primary activity, numbered 2,486 out of the total number of 3,914 persons aged 15 years and over. The percentage of the population economically active is therefore 63.5 per cent and the percentage of economically inactive is 36.5 per cent. The proportion of males and females that were economically active was 74.3 per cent and 52.9 per cent, respectively.

Table 2.10 Economic Activity of the Resident Population

	St Helena			All Islands		
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Economically active						
Employed						
Employed full-time	1,617	41.3	65.0	2,457	50.7	72.9
Employed part-time	254	6.5	10.2	279	5.8	8.3
Self employed	166	4.2	6.7	169	3.5	5.0
Total employed	2,037	52.0	81.9	2,905	59.9	86.2
Unemployed:						
Unemployed & looking for work	325	8.3	13.1	337	6.9	10.0
Waiting to start job accepted	17	0.4	0.7	20	0.4	0.6
3 day scheme	107	2.7	4.3	107	2.2	3.2
Total unemployed	449	11.5	18.1	464	9.6	13.8
Total	2,486	63.5	100.0	3,369	69.5	100.0
Economically inactive						
Students	204	14.5	39.8	212		
Retired	544	5.2	14.3	550		
Housewife/homemaker	568	13.9	38.1	606	11.3	37.1
Disabled	100	2.6	7.0	100	2.1	6.8
Other	12	0.3	0.8	13	0.3	0.9
Total	1,428	36.5	100.0	1,481	30.5	100.0
Total	3,914	100.0		4,850	100.0	

A total of 2,037 persons, or 81.9 per cent of the economically active population of St Helena were in employment and 449 persons, or 18.1 per cent as unemployed – either as unemployed (325 persons), waiting to start a job already accepted (17 persons) or working on the 3 day scheme (107 persons). Of those in employment, 56.3 per cent were males and 43.7 per cent were females. Of the all-unemployed, 64.6 per cent were males, and 35.4 per cent were females.

### Occupation, Industry and Sector

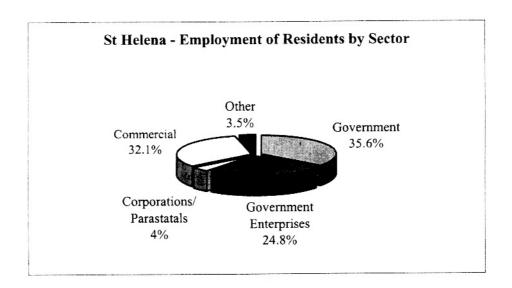
A question on the nature of business was asked to all persons aged 12 years and over. Business was classified into broad industrial groups and sectors at the coding stage.

Tables 30 -33 gives a breakdown by industry and sector. Table 33 shows that of residents of St Helena (including expatriates) in employment, 653 persons or 32.1 per cent worked in commercial sector, 726 or 35.6 per cent worked for Government and a further 506 persons or 24.8 per cent worked for Government enterprises.

Data classified in broad occupational group and detailed occupation is given in Tables 25 -26. Table 27 gives the occupations of expatriates.

Table 28 gives the number of persons with qualifications but working in an elementary occupation (ISIC 9) in Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands and quantifies the issue of 'skill drain'. There were 12 persons working in elementary jobs in Ascension and the Falkland Islands with degree or sub degree qualifications. Of these, 5 persons working in the Falkland Islands reported they had a degree or nursing or teaching qualification.

Chart 2.10



The sectoral analysis of employment shows that 65 per cent of employment of residents in St Helena was in Government or quasi-Government enterprises. Employment in the commercial sector accounts for 32 per cent of total employment. The pattern is similar for St Helenian Residents only (i.e. excluding expatriate workers). Comparable information was not directly available from the 1987 Census.

### Fertility

Data on fertility related only to females aged 12 years and over. Questions relating to the number of children ever born alive, the number of children living in the household with the mother, the number of children living elsewhere in St Helena and children living elsewhere and the number of children no longer alive were asked to those females.

A check on the internal consistency of the responses relating to children ever born was built into the questionnaire design by seeking, in addition, the number of children living in the household and living elsewhere. This resulted in a nil 'not stated' category for the 1998 Census compared to 307 women in the 15 and over age group whose fertility information was not stated in the 1987 Census. As a result, comparisons of the fertility data of the 1998 Census with the 1987 Census need to be undertaken with some caution as the non-response relating to fertility questions in 1987 Census was relatively high.

The fertility questions of the 1998 Census differed in two other respects from that of the 1987 Census. First, an additional question was asked to provide more complete information for the estimation of migration by identifying those living away from home but on St Helena and those living overseas. The 1987 Census did not differentiate between children living elsewhere on St Helena and overseas. Second, a question was asked for the date of birth of the last born child to provide data on current fertility for more detailed analysis than provided in this report.

Table 34 shows the number of mothers by age, parity and the whereabouts of children for St Helena, Ascension Island, Falkland Islands and the All Island population. Parity refers to the number of children born alive to a women. Tables 35 and 36 give children ever born for never-married and ever-married women, respectively. Table 37 shows children surviving in St Helena, Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands. Table 38 shows the whereabouts of children by giving the number of children surviving in the household, in other parts of St Helena and overseas and those dead. Table 37 and 38 do not tally as the whereabouts of some children were not stated.

#### Child Women Ratio

The child-women ratio is a general measure of fertility. The ratio is the number of children per 1,000 women of child bearing age (15-49). The Child-Women ratio for the past three Censuses and for the 1998 Census is shown in table 2.11.

The child-women ratio of the resident population continued to fall significantly between the 1987 and 1998 Censuses. The ratio has fallen from 672 children per 1,000 women of child bearing age in 1957 to 300 in 1987 with a further sharp fall between 1987 and 1998 to 211 children per 100 women aged 15 - 49 years. The consistent decline in fertility of the past thirty years will have a significant effect on the future

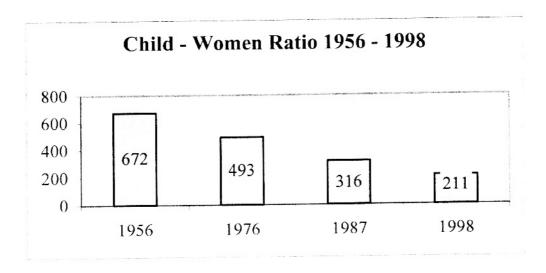
# Analysis of personal data

population structure and dynamics of St Helena. If the effects of migration are ignored, the future population of the Island will age and fall.

Table 2.11 Child Women Ratio - Resident Population 1956 - 1998

	1956	1976	1987	1998	
Children 0 - 4	646	628	504	336	
Women 15 - 49	962	1,274	1,593	1,594	
Ratio (per 1,000)	672	493	300	211	

# Chart 2.11



# Children Ever Born Alive

The number of children ever born alive to females by age group is given in Tables 34(a) to 34(d) for St Helena, Ascension Island, Falkland Islands and All Islands.

Table 34(d) indicates that, for all islands, of the 2,403 females 12 years and over, 764 or 31.8 per cent were childless - regarded as females with zero parity. Of these, 108 were in the age group 12 - 14 years and 226 were in the age group 15 - 19 years.

A comparison with the 1987 Census showed that 346 or 18.4 per cent out of 1,879 women were childless.

In terms of marital status as shown in Table 2.12 below, 4,437 of children or 86.5 per cent were born to mothers who were ever married and 692 or 13.5 per cent were born to mothers who were never married. This compares to 92 per cent and 9 per cent reported in the 1987 Census, respectively.

Table 2.12 All Islands: All women - Numbers of Children, Mothers and Childless Women

	Total	Total	Childless
	Children	Mothers	Women
All Women			
12 – 14	-	-	108
15 – 49	2,252	1,007	587
50 +	2,877	632	69
Total	5,129	1,639	764
Women Never Married			
12 – 14	-	1-1	108
15 – 49	494	304	500
50 +	198	57	41
Total	692	361	649
Women ever married			
12 – 14	_=	_	-
15 – 49	1,758	703	87
50 +	2,679	575	28
Total	4,437	1,278	115

# Average Number of Children

The change in fertility is also shown by comparison of the average number of children per mother. Table 2.13 shows the overall number of children per mother was 3.13 in 1998 compared with 3.45 in 1987. The average number of children for never married females was 1.92 (compared to 1.97 in 1987) and 3.47 for ever-married women (compared to 3.72 in 1987). The average number of children in the 15-49 age group was 2.24 compared with 4.55 children for the 50+ age group.

Table 2.13 - All Islands - Average Number of Children by Age Group

	Per mother	per Women	per Childless Women
All Women			
12 – 14			
15 – 49	2.24	1.41	3.84
50 +	4.55	4.10	41.70
Total	3.13	2.13	6.71
Women never marrie	ed		
12 – 14			
15 – 49	1.63	0.61	0.99
50 +	3.47	2.02	4.83
Total	1.92	0.69	1.07
Women ever married	i		
12 – 14			
15 – 49	2.50	2.23	20.21
50 +	4.66	4.44	95.68
Total	3.47	3.19	38.58

# 3. Analysis of Dwelling and Household Data

#### Introduction

Questions on housing and housing facilities were asked in Schedule 1 of Form A for the 1998 Census. These were similar questions, which have been asked at the 1987 Census for purposes of comparability. In one important respect, however, the 1998 Census differed from the 1987 Census. Housing questions were asked in one form (but in separate schedules) together with personal information in the 1998 census; where as in the 1987 Census the housing questions were asked in separate form or schedule on dwelling information.

Questions on housing were not asked to those persons staying in institutions in St Helena, the crew and passengers of the RMS or those working on Ascension Island or the Falkland Islands. The data on housing is shown in Tables 39 - 54. Tables 39 to 44 give general information on type, tenure and size of private dwellings while Tables 45 to 54 contain information on basic amenities.

#### **Dwellings**

The total number of dwellings enumerated was 1,872 out of which, 1575 were recorded as private occupied dwellings. This shows an increase by 13.15 % compared with 1,392 in 1987.

Table 3.1 below shows the number of private occupied dwellings, institutional dwellings and ships and yachts in harbour where persons were enumerated at the census night (8th march 1998) compared with 1987 census data.

Table 3.1 Location of Enumeration on St.Helena

	1987	1998
Private dwellings	1,392	1,577
Institutional dwellings	8	8
Of which		
Commercial	3	2
Other	5	6
Ships in harbour	9	8

Table 3.2 shows the breakdown of dwellings according to whether they are habitable or not and according to occupancy. Unoccupied dwellings recorded numbered 297 or 15.8 per cent of the 1874 dwellings. One factor in the higher level of unoccupied housing compared to the last Census is the increase in contract working in the Falkland Islands.

Table 3.2 Dwellings Habitable and Occupancy

		Number	%
Habitable			
Habitable		1,704	90.9
Uninhabitable		170	9.1
	Total	1,874	100.0
Occupancy			
Occupied		1,577	84.2
Unoccupied		297	15.8
	Total	1,874	100.0

The construction of dwellings occupied by private households was collected directly by enumerators. The majority of dwellings, 64 per cent, are constructed from blocks, with 19 per cent constructed of stone.

Table 3.3 Dwellings by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Number	%
Block	1,205	64.3
Stone	358	19.1
Other, including block & stone	225	12.0
Not stated	86	4.6
Total	1,874	100.0

Table 39 gives the number of dwellings by type of construction and occupancy by area. Chart 3.3 shows that the distribution of unoccupied houses is broadly evenly spread by area in St Helena.

Chart 3.1

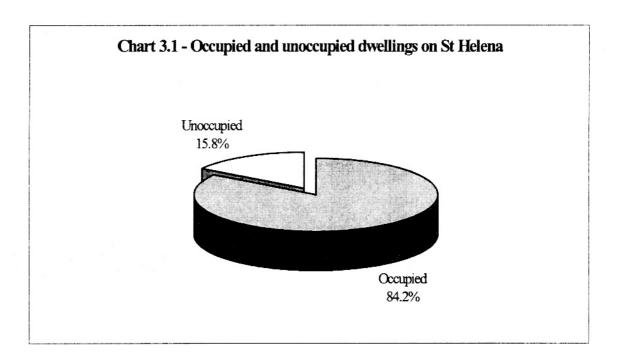
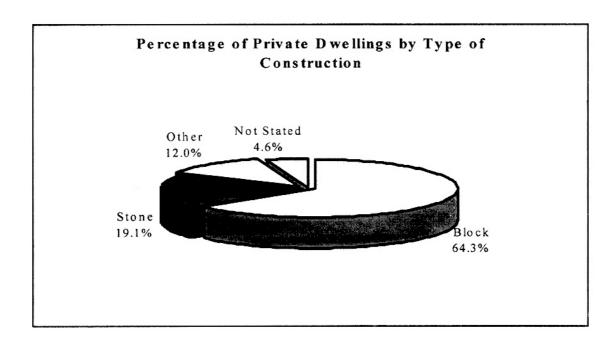


Chart 3.2



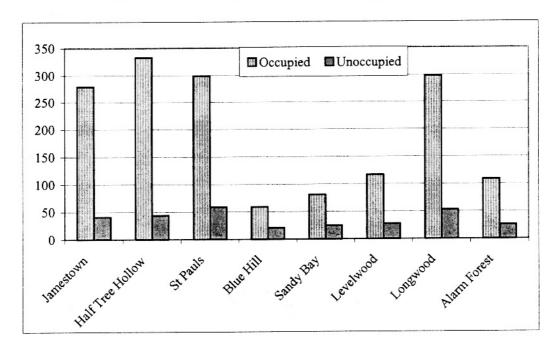


Chart 3.3 Occupied and Unoccupied Private Dwellings on St Helena by Area

# Households

Private households enumerated in the Census numbered 1,610 covering 4,903 persons. The average household size was therefore 3.0 persons per household compared to 3.8 persons in 1987 and 4.4 persons in 1976. In addition to private households, 83 persons were covered in institutional dwellings. Dwellings included the two hotels on the Islands, the Prison, Hospital and care homes. Only one visitor was enumerated in the Wellington Hotel; the Consulate Hotel did not have any visitors at the time of the enumeration.

Individual flats in a block were treated as single dwelling units.

Table 3.4 Number of Private Households and Average Household size: 1987 and 1998

St Helena	1987	1998
Private households in dwellings	1,429	1,610
Private households in institutions	16	0
Private households – Total	1,445	1,610
Number of persons	5,404	4,903
Average household size	3.8	3.0

Table: 3.5 Number of Dwellings by Number of Households per Dwelling

Number of Households per dwelling					Total number
	1	2	3	4	of dwellings
Occupied Private dwellings	1.547	20	3	1	1,577

Dwellings with multiple households numbered 30 in 1998. 52 households shared a dwelling with one other household and 13 households shared a dwelling with more than one other households.

As noted previously, because the number of dwellings with multiple occupancy in terms of households is relatively small, comparison of the data for the two Censuses is generally relevant for trend and most other analytical purposes, even though the housing data collected in the 1987 Census was in respect of the dwelling.

#### Tenure and Ownership

The ownership of dwellings by households is given in Table 42 and summarised in Table 3.6 below.

Of the occupied dwellings covered in the Census, 78.7 per cent own their dwellings or are buying them on loan. This compares with 74.7 per cent recorded in the 1987 Census. The balance of households live in rented or rent free housing from Government (13.9 percent) or from private landlords (6.2 percent).

Table: 3.6 Number of Occupied Private Dwellings by Type of Ownership

	Number	Percent
Owned outright	844	53.5
Being bought on loan	398	25.2
Rented or rent free from:		
Government	219	13.9
Non Government employer	18	1.1
Private landlord/other	98	6.2
Total	1,577	100.0

Information on the number of private occupied dwellings classified by number of rooms and bedrooms is given in Table 44. Summary information is also shown in Table 3.7. The typical house is of four rooms (excluding hallways etc) with two bedrooms. 19.4 per cent of households have access to one bedroom; 45.4 per cent of households have access to two bedrooms.

Table: 3.7 Private occupied dwellings by Number of Rooms and Bedrooms

Number of rooms			Numb	er of bed	rooms		
	1	2	3	4	5	6 &	Total
						over	house
1	9	1	-	-	-	-	10
2	34	6	-	-	-	-	40
3	77	77	5	-	-	-	159
4	98	413	73	2	_	-	586
5	41	154	255	9	1	-	460
6	14	58	89	41	1	-	203
7	7	7	28	19	-	1	62
8	3	3	12	7	5	5	35
9	-	1	3	1	1	2	8
10 & over	-	1	5	1	3	4	14
Total No. of							
Dwellings	283	721	470	80	11	12	1,577

## **Household Amenities**

The general picture on household's amenities that emerges from the 1998 Census of Population is of significant change since the previous Census. Most households now have access to main water supply and, inside the dwelling, flush toilet facilities.

#### Water Supply

Information on water supply by type and area is presented in Table 45.

On St Helena, 1,501 or 95.2 per cent of the private occupied dwellings have main piped water inside. Dwellings with stand pipes as the main water supply numbered 50 – primarily in the Blue Hill, Sandy Bay and Levelwood areas. Households in 16 dwellings of which the majority are in Sandy Bay, use spring or stream water.

The census data show that dwellings with piped water have increased significantly since 1956. Number of dwellings with piped water for the past 5 censuses are shown in Table 3.8 below:

Table 3.8 Number of Dwellings with Piped Water: 1956 - 1998

Census Year	Number of	Percentage
	Dwellings	
1956	424	
1966	446	
1976	665	58.0
1987	1,149	82.5
1998	1,501	95.2

#### **Toilet Facilities**

Information on the toilet facilities of private households by enumeration area is given in Table 46 and summarised in table 3.9 below.

The 1998 Census indicated that 1,501 households or 95.2 per cent, have flush toilets. Table 3.10 shows that the proportion of households without flush toilets has fallen very sharply from 26.1 per cent in 1987 to 4.9 per cent in 1998.

Table 3.9 Dwellings by Type of Toilet Facilities: 1987 and 1998

	1987		1998	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Flush Toilet	1,025	73.6	1,501	95.2
Chemical Closet	16	1.2	6	0.4
Earth Closet	327	23.5	64	4.0
Pit Latrines	21	1.5	.1	0.1
Other	-	-	1	0.1
None	2	0.1	4	0.2
Not Stated	1	0.1	-	· _
Total	1,392	100.1	1,577	100.0

Table 3.10 Percentage of Dwellings Without Flush Toilets - 1966, 1987 & 1998

	Dwellings	Population	
Census Year	%	%	
1966	61.6		
1987	26.1	25.1	
1998	4.8	3.6	

# **Bathroom Facilities**

The 1998 Census repeated the questions on bathroom facilities that were asked in the 1987 Census to provide a measure of change over the intra-censal period. Questions asked if the household had access to a bathroom, a bath, a wash-hand basin and a shower. The data is presented in Table 47 and summarised in Table 3.11 below.

Table 3.11 Number of Dwellings With Bathroom Facilities: 1987 and 1998

	1987		1998	
No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
1,087	78.1	1,507	95.6	
831	59.7	1,478	93.7	
160	11.5	419	26.6	
894	64.2	1,393	88.3	
		1,513	95.9	
1,392		1,577		
	1,087 831 160 894	1,087 78.1 831 59.7 160 11.5 894 64.2	1,087 78.1 1,507 831 59.7 1,478 160 11.5 419 894 64.2 1,393 	

In 1998, 95.6 per cent of dwellings had a bathroom showing an increase from 78.1 percent in 1987. Number of dwellings with bath facility had increased from 59.7 per cent in 1987 to 93.7 per cent in 1998. Dwellings with showers also increased from 11.5 per cent in 1987 to 26.6 per cent in 1998.

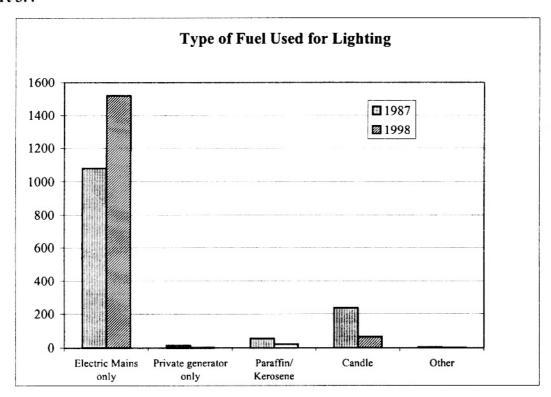
# **Lighting Fuel**

Tables 48 and 3.12 below show the main types of lighting fuel used by private dwellings on St Helena. The majority of households living in private dwellings – 94% - use electric mains for lighting. A small but significant number of households (4 per cent) use candles as a main type of lighting. In 1987, 17 per cent of dwellings used candles as their main lighting fuel.

Table 3.12 Type of Fuel Used for Lighting - 1987 and 1998

Year	Electric Mains only	Private generator only	Paraffin/ Kerosene	Candle	Other	Total
1987	1,080	7	51	237	17	1,392
1998	1,492	3	20	61	1	1,577

# Chart 3.4



#### Cooking Fuel

The 1998 Census sought information from households on the primary and secondary fuel used for cooking. 816 or 50.7 percent households in St Helena use more than one fuel for cooking. The data is presented in Tables 49 and 50, and summarised in Table 3.13 below.

Table 3.13 Primary and Secondary Fuel Used for Cooking

Type of fuel	Primary or sole use		Secondary use		Primary and Secondary Use	
	No Households	%	No Households	%	No Households	
Electricity	423	26.3	257	16.0	780	
Gas	382	23.7	271	16.8	653	
Paraffin	167	10.4	183	11.4	350	
Wood	634	39.4	103	6.4	737	
Other	4	0.2	2	0.1	6	
No fuel usage	-	-	794	49.3	-	
Total	1,610	100.0	1,610	100.0	••	

Wood is the fuel most generally used by households for cooking. The number of households that reported wood as the main fuel used for cooking was 634 or 39 per cent of all households. Of the households using other fuels, electricity and gas were the other main primary fuels used. The number of households using these fuels showed 423 and 382, respectively. Approximately half of all households use more than one fuel type for cooking.

A comparison of primary fuel used for cooking with the 1987 Census data is shown in Table 3.14 below. This indicates that wood as a fuel has declined significantly as a primary fuel from 58.3 per cent in 1987 to 39.4 per cent in 1998. Use of electricity as a primary fuel has risen from 9.4 per cent in 1987 to 26.3 per cent in 1998, while use of paraffin and wood has declined.

Table 3.14 Type of Primary Fuel Used for Cooking - 1987 and 1998

	1987		1998		
Type of fuel	No of dwellings	%	No of households	%	
Electricity	131	9.4	423	26.3	
Gas	247	17.7	382	23.7	
Paraffin	189	13.6	167	10.4	
Wood	811	58.3	634	39.4	
Other	11	0.8	4	0.2	
Not stated	3	0.2	-	-	
Total	1,392	100.0	1,610	100.0	

Chart 3.5

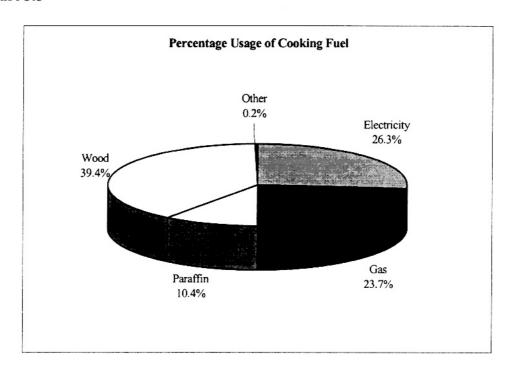
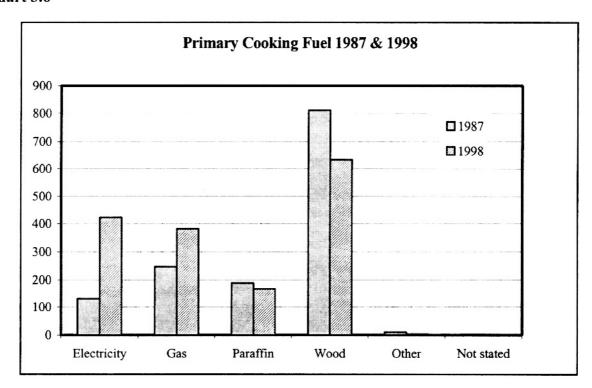


Chart 3.6

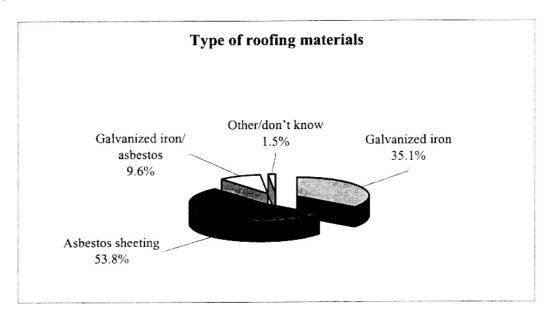


# **Roofing Materials**

The number of dwellings by type of roofing materials and area is presented in Table 51. The roofs of 570 dwellings or 35.4 per cent were constructed of galvanised iron and 1,014 or 63.0 per cent made either wholly or partially of asbestos.

Percentages of dwellings by type of roofing materials as shown in Table 51 are illustrated in Chart 3.7.

Chart 3.7



### **Solar Heating**

The Census asked a question on the use of solar heaters for heating water. 64 households use solar heating. Table 52 gives a breakdown of numbers by area.

#### Household Assets

Tables 53 and 54 gives details of the information collected on household assets in Schedule 1 of the Census. A comparison with the data collected in the 1987 Census is shown in Table 3.15 below.

The number of motor vehicles owned by households increased by 32 per cent between the two censuses. The number of cars and vans increased from 776 to 998 (28.6%) and 134 to 203 (51.2%), respectively between 1987 and 1998.

Table 3.15 Household Assets 1987 and 1998 - Number and Number per 100 Households

				per 100 households	
	1987	1998	% change	1987	1998
Motor vehicles					
Cars	776	998	28.6	54.3	62.0
Vans	134	203	51.5	9.4	12.6
Motor cycles and scooters	149	162	8.7	10.4	10.1
Other motor vehicles	31	76	145.2	2.2	4.7
Total motor vehicles	1,090	1,439	32.0	76.3	89.4
Other assets					
Boats with Motors	40	49	22.5	2.8	3.0
Other Boats	12	5	-58.3	0.8	0.3
Fridge or freezer	992	1,577	59.0	69.4	98.0
Video Equipment	458	1,245	171.8	32.1	77.3
Television		1,092			69.1
Total	1,442	1,610	11.8		

# St Helenians Absent Abroad: Schedule 3 Form A

Schedule 3 of the census questionnaire that applied to St Helena asked for details of household members absent abroad and who were expected to return within two years.

Tables 55 - 57 give details of those absent by sex, age, country and duration of contract.

A total of 586 household members were reported as being absent overseas at the time of the Census. Of these 227 and 211 were reported as being absent in Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands, respectively. The balance of 115 persons were absent in other countries outwith the RMS, Ascension Island and the Falkland Islands. 106 persons were reported to be in the U.K.