

# Household Expenditure Survey 1993



|         |      |
|---------|------|
| PRODUCE | 2.12 |
| DAIRY   | 1.45 |
| DAIRY   | 1.23 |
| GROCERY | 4.45 |
| GROCERY | 1.50 |
| GROCERY | 1.76 |
| DAIRY   | 1.09 |
| GROCERY | 2.85 |
| FROZEN  | 3.20 |
| DAIRY   | 2.76 |
| FROZEN  | 2.77 |
| GROCERY | 3.95 |
| GROCERY | 3.79 |




**Belco Limited**

995-1001  
992-4550

DATE OF BILL: 04/93

ACCOUNT NUMBER: 826-000 (6)

**BELCO**

48.64

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| BALANCE OF LAST BILL | \$66.08    |
| CASH RECEIVED 24/03  | \$63.54 CR |
| DISCOUNT GIVEN       | \$3.34 CR  |

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Statistics Department

# Household Expenditure Survey 1993



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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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Dedicated to the Memory of

**MR. KEITH STANTON**

*Senior Research Statistician, Statistics Department*

*October, 1971 - February, 1994*

In February 1994, the Statistics Department suffered the loss of Senior Research Statistician, Mr. Keith Stanton, who died suddenly before this report could be published. He had given 23 years of expert and dedicated service to the Department and to the Civil Service as a whole.

Mr. Stanton was responsible for developing Bermuda's Consumer Price Index as we know it today. He made major revisions to the weights used to compile the Index on the basis of expenditure data collected in the 1974/75 Household Expenditure Survey. He was also in charge of the two subsequent expenditure surveys. Through his efforts, the Consumer Price Index has become a leading economic indicator, used extensively by government, businesses, unions and researchers alike.

The Statistics Department values Mr. Stanton's contribution particularly to the outcome of this survey, and it is in recognition of this that we dedicate this report to his memory.

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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### Foreword

The 1993 Household Expenditure Survey was the third of its kind to be undertaken by the Statistics Department. The primary aim of the Survey was to obtain expenditure data from private households and analyze the data with respect to the socioeconomic structure of households in Bermuda.

This report provides a wealth of statistical information regarding expenditure patterns for the average Bermuda household. It is the end product of two years of hard work by a strongly committed team to whom I extend my sincere thanks. Coordinator of the Survey was Mrs. Valerie Robinson James, Economic Statistician, who oversaw all aspects of the project and bore the brunt of the many challenges of such an undertaking. This included analyzing the data and writing the final report. The sample design and survey methodology were the responsibility of the late Mr. Keith Stanton, Senior Research Statistician, whose many years of experience and expertise in the area of expenditure surveys were key to the success of the Survey. Mr. Steven Holdipp engineered the task of capturing the data via computer and constructing the files for the generation of the output tables.

Acknowledgment and thanks must be extended to Mrs. Mary Devenny and Mr. Miguel Tudela of National Computer Systems in Minnesota, U.S.A. for their technical support with the design and printing of the questionnaires, and to Mr. Michael Stroot, Computer Software Specialist at the International Statistical Programs Centre of the United States Bureau of the Census for his expert advice in the use of the software CENTS for tabulating the expenditure data.

A special word of appreciation is due to the Department of Information Services personnel: Mrs. Valerie Pethen who assisted with the promotion of the Survey, and to Ms. Jackie Harbutt, Mr. Christopher Marson, and Miss Stephanie Comber all of whom provided their graphic skills and expertise to design and produce many of the Survey documents including this final report.

After all the ground work is laid it is those in the trenches upon whom the fate of the Survey depends. I therefore express my thanks to the team of interviewers who pounded the pavement and knocked on doors relentlessly to get the job done, to the supervisors who ensured the timely completion of the fieldwork, and to the team of editors and coders who did an excellent job in preparing the Survey documents for processing. My sincere appreciation is also extended to those households who willingly provided the necessary data to ensure the success of the Survey.

Last but not least I am thankful to the staff of the Statistics Department who continue to remain committed to the work of the Department: Mrs. Melinda Williams, Social Statistician, who provided invaluable support with the conducting of the interviewer training; Mr. Randolph Scott, Census and Survey Officer, and Ms. Penny Simmons, Technical Officer, whose combined efforts ensured the smooth running of the survey operations; and Ms. Verna-Lee Walker, Ms. Andrea Brangman, Mrs. Lauren Bell, Mrs. Darnell Harvey and Ms. Judith Woodley for their very essential administrative and clerical support.

Janet L.J. Smith  
Chief Statistician  
September 1994.

### **Introduction**

This report presents the principal findings of the 1993 Household Expenditure Survey which was a statistical study of private households' expenditure over a specified period of time. The survey examined income and expenditure patterns for a broad cross-section of the community.

The primary purpose of the Survey was to obtain data on household expenditure, namely expenditure on those goods and services for private consumption. This included non-durable goods such as food and clothing; durable goods, such as household appliances, furniture, and motor vehicles; and a range of household and personal services.

All households are important economic and social units whose private consumption level is a major determinant of their well being. The expenditure data they provided fulfil specific important objectives of the Survey which include:

- the updating of the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index;
- the improvement of estimates of private consumption expenditure used in the National Accounts of Bermuda; and,
- the provision of current household data needed by private businesses, researchers, government and the general community, for the development of marketing strategies, research studies, and public programmes.

The report contains brief sections on the survey methodology, response rates, data collection, analysis and processing, survey costs and major concepts used in the Survey. The presentation of the results looks first at the expenditure and income patterns of households and then gives a brief analysis of the data for selected areas of expenditure which include food, housing, utilities, child care, health care and consumer durables.

## Survey Methodology

### Survey Design

A stratified two-stage random sample design was used to select households in the survey. For the first time, as a result of income data collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, a detailed measure of median household income for each census district was available. Instead of using household density as a proxy for income, as done in previous surveys, the first stage in the sample design included stratifying all 241 census districts into their appropriate income classification within each parish. This procedure provided for both an unbiased geographic distribution, and a representative mix of low, medium and high income households. Following the first stratification, roughly one half of all the districts in each stratum was selected by computer using a random selection process, thus completing the second stage.

Given the need for detailed estimates of expenditure across a wide range of goods and services, a sample size of 1,060 households was found necessary to produce sufficiently reliable estimates accurate to  $\pm 5$  percent at the 99 percent confidence level. This sample size, however, included a degree of oversampling which allowed for possible non-response of households during the field operation.

### Data Collection

A critical part of an expenditure survey operation is the actual collection of data. The aim is to obtain as much complete and accurate information from the respondent as possible. The general collection method used was identical to that used in previous household expenditure surveys. This involved using a combination of direct interviewing whereby respondents were asked to recall payments over a given reference period, and diary-keeping, whereby respondents were asked to keep records of all payments made during a specified period.

The interview process consisted of administering a main questionnaire referred to as the 'household schedule'. This document contained questions to assist the interviewers in collecting demographic data relating to the household members, income data in respect of each 'spender' in the household, and expenditure data relating to certain types of household expenditure. Respondents were asked to report expenditures for specific items such as clothing, furniture and appliances which had a recall period of one year, and expenditures for other items paid for frequently or on a monthly basis such as telephone, electricity, rent and child care.

The diaries, on the other hand, were used to capture household expenditures as the transactions occurred. Each household received two one-week diaries in which to record detailed expenditures for food items; household supplies, such as detergents, cleaning materials, and paper supplies; personal care products such as soap, deodorant, toothpaste and body lotions; and over-the-counter medical supplies such as aspirin, cough medicines, ointments and vitamins.

A team of 100 interviewers was recruited and trained to conduct the survey using the direct interview and diary keeping method. A further slate of 10 supervisors was also trained to assist in the control of the field operations. The training of all temporary personnel covered important areas of the survey operation, in particular, the overall purpose of the survey, interviewing techniques, answers to likely questions, and

administering the household schedule and diary-keeping booklets. The expenditure data were gathered over a six-week period during May and June, 1993.

### **Response Rate**

Of the 1000 private dwelling units that interviewers visited during the field work phase, 762 households willingly cooperated in the Survey. The remaining units (roughly 24 per cent) were either vacant, or were occupied by households who refused to cooperate, could not be contacted, or were ineligible. A response rate greater than 70% was achieved in the end. This is exceptionally high for such a detailed survey and directly reflects the comprehensive level of training given to the interviewers on how to conduct the Survey.

After running edit checks on the Survey documents for completeness and internal consistency, a small number of questionnaires was rejected. The core tables in this report were generated from the responses of 746 households. The 1991 Census of Population and Housing recorded a total of 22,061 occupied private dwelling units in Bermuda. The Survey therefore was a sample of 1 in every 30 households, or, a 3.4 per cent sample. Table A.1 in the appendices shows the make-up of the sample in terms of a range of demographic and household characteristics with comparisons against the 1991 Census data.

Given its random design and the effective achievement of the target sample size, the sample results for the major variables and attributes fall within the pre-defined limits of precision, that is within +/- 5 per cent with a confidence level of 99 per cent. Hence the main Survey results are reliable and may be used with confidence.

### **Data Processing**

It was decided early in the planning and preparation stage of the Survey that for the first time an optical mark reader, the OPSCAN-10, would be used to process the expenditure data collected from the Household Expenditure Survey. In previous years, data collected from expenditure surveys were manually inputted using key punch operators; however, the computerized scanning operation performed by the OPSCAN-10 eliminates the entire key punch method, thus minimizing processing time and data entry errors.

Upon receipt of the household schedules and diaries, a team of editors and coders was trained to undertake a manual edit of the documents for completeness and consistency, and a manual entry of codes for household type, occupation, industry, and household size. Other edits included checking for unusual, duplicated and possibly inaccurate entries in the documents.

The diaries which accompanied the household schedule were each scrutinized, and all relevant expenditures listed in the diaries were coded using an internationally established commodity classification for household goods and services. In some instances, entries in the diaries were used to verify data obtained in the household schedule such as payment for rent, telephone and electricity. Although the diaries contained expenditure information for a wide range of goods and services, the primary purpose of the diaries was to capture household expenditure in four areas only: namely, food and non-alcoholic beverages bought from food stores; household supplies; medical supplies; and personal care products. Only those entries fitting into one of the above-mentioned categories were coded and transferred to an expenditure code booklet.

If diaries contained a single figure entry to cover expenditure of all groceries and household supplies for one week, they were rejected. In other cases, diaries were rejected if in the judgment of the professional staff of the Statistics Department they were not representative of the household. For example, if the respondent reported that only bread, milk and cheese were purchased over the two-week diary keeping period, unless there was evidence that meals eaten out compensated for home prepared meals, the diary was rejected.

Once all the documents had been edited, coded and re-checked completely, the scanning phase of the operation commenced. Following this process, the next series of steps included the initial computer edits, the production of preliminary tabulations, the evaluation of tabular outputs, and the production of the final tabulations.

Because recall periods of varying lengths were used to collect the data, it was first necessary to convert all expenditure and income values to standard units of weekly expenditure. After all the data had been converted to a weekly equivalent, a sequence of computer edits was performed on data items primarily to detect errors that may have been missed during the manual editing phase. Having been 'cleaned' through the editing process each household record was further programmed to derive items such as total income, aggregate expenditures, and various household characteristics to facilitate data classification. These editing and tabulation procedures were carried out using the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS).

### **Data Analysis**

The analysis of household expenditure will be mainly by broad income groups primarily because household income is the strongest predictor of spending. However, some of the data will also be examined by race and sex of the head of the household to show the varying levels of expenditure that occur as a result of specific underlying factors such as household type, age, household size and level of education.

Throughout the text, the principal comparisons have been made with comparable data collected during the 1982 Household Expenditure Survey. In other instances, data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing have been used for comparative purposes.

All tables presented in this report represent average expenditures over all households that participated in the Survey, and not averages for those households which reported expenditure on specific items. It is important to keep this in mind during interpretation of the data in the event that the average expenditure for a particular good or service appears below the expected level of household expenditure.

Overall, the main objectives of the Survey were achieved, and it is hoped that the information will provide a basis for further analysis, research and discussion by interested readers and the general public at large on some of the social and economic issues and concerns in Bermuda.

### **Survey Costs**

The conducting of sample surveys using direct personal interviews incurs relatively high variable costs, hence the sample size must be based on a balance between costs and the desired level of accuracy. The cost of the

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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1993 Household Expenditure Survey is provided to give an appreciation of the price of gathering and publishing economic and social data. The direct costs incurred by the Statistics Department for the administering of the Survey amounted to \$174,000. Over fifty percent of this total was absorbed by payments to personnel employed by the Department on a temporary basis. The balance of the expenditure was consumed by the cost of advertising, printing, design of the questionnaire and other supporting documents, supplies, and survey planning and administration.

## Concepts and Definitions

It is vitally important to establish a clear understanding of the many concepts and definitions to be covered in the undertaking of a survey. The purpose of defining these terms and their meaning assists in the control of non-sampling errors by easing the task of the interviewer who must be able to explain to the respondents precisely what should be reported. This in turn aids the data analysis by ensuring that each classification of a variable or attribute is as homogeneous and accurate as possible.

The main concepts used in the Survey included the terms expenditure, income and household. The meanings of the terms are given below and should be kept in mind when using the Survey data.

## Expenditure

To meet the needs of both the re-weighting of the Consumer Price Index and the provision of new benchmark estimates for the National Accounts, expenditure for this survey was defined as all cash and credit purchases of both goods and services for private household consumption. Current transfers made on a regular basis out of income for such items as health insurance and social security, imputed expenditures for dwelling unit rent, goods and services received in kind, and home grown food produced and consumed by the household were also within the scope of expenditures to be reported. Those expenditures excluded from the Survey were of a capital nature such as the purchase of land or a new home, and, financial assets which include stocks and bonds; these transactions are more in the nature of savings rather than consumption. Other items of expenditure excluded from the Survey's definition were: expenditures made on behalf of a business by a member of the household who runs a business from his or her home, money paid by one member of the household to another, and, capital transfers such as financial gifts made on an irregular basis and of a sufficiently large size that they are considered a charge against accumulated savings rather than income.

## Income

Income data was collected primarily for use in classifying households so that expenditure data could be analyzed for various income groupings. The main components of income were:

- gross compensation from employment including tips, bonuses and commissions before deductions such as pension and social security schemes;
- earnings from self employment, net of business expenses;
- pensions and annuities;
- net rental income from property ownership;
- investment income in the form of interest and dividends;
- other kinds of regular allowances received such as alimony, child support, social assistance, rental subsidies, scholarships and similar awards;
- imputed income for owner-occupied dwellings.

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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Items specifically excluded from the definition of income were non-recurring lump-sum receipts such as inheritances, gambling gains, gifts, withdrawal of savings or receipts from the sale of assets, amounts borrowed or loan repayments received, and any income of visitors, lodgers, and domestic servants of the household.

### Household

For the purposes of the Survey, a household was defined as a person or group of persons living together as a single unit and having some common provision for food and other essentials of living. Each separate occupied dwelling unit which has its own direct access from the outside or has a common landing or staircase, constitutes a household. If a house is divided into several different apartments, each represents a separate household if it is occupied.

All persons who were living at the selected dwelling units for more than half the 12 month Survey period including the two-week diary period were included as members of the household. Individuals normally resident in the household such as students studying overseas, and those temporarily abroad either on vacation or business trips were also included.

There were, however, certain households that fell outside the scope of the Survey. These included households of military personnel living off base but having special buying privileges of goods and services provided by the bases, and, non-residents visiting the Island for an extended period and living in a vacation home.

## Highlights of Survey Results

### Household Characteristics

- The average size of a Bermuda household was 2.49 persons in 1993, slightly lower than the 2.61 persons reported in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing.
- 64% of all households were headed by males while 36% were headed by females.
- The average age of the head of household was 47 years.
- 51% of all households consisted of one or more children. Two-parent households represented the majority (32%), while one-parent households accounted for 12%.
- Black heads, and white and other heads of households were represented almost equally in the sample, totalling 53% and 47%, respectively.
- Owner-occupiers accounted for 54% of all households.

### Household Income

- Average weekly household income in 1993 totalled \$1,263 compared with \$672 reported in 1982.
- Roughly 65% of weekly household income was derived from wages and salaries, while 10% came from investments which includes rental income.
- Median annual household income in 1993 grossed \$52,295, a sharp increase (81%) over the \$28,808 in 1982.

### Household Expenditure and Consumer Durables

- Households spent an average of \$973 per week in 1993 compared to \$537 per week in 1982. This excluded the amount spent on gifts, charitable and church contributions, life insurance and pension funds which averaged roughly \$87 per week in 1993.
- Expenditure on housing and shelter ranked highest among expenditure components, accounting for close to 28% of weekly expenditure.
- Households spent roughly 15% of their weekly expenditure on food in 1993, a decrease of 2 percentage points from the 17% spent in 1982.
- Weekly expenditure on child care has increased more than 150 per cent since 1982.
- Heads of households aged 45-64 years spent more on health care than any other age group in 1993.
- 75% of all households in Bermuda owned microwave ovens in 1993 compared to 12% in 1982.

## Patterns of Household Expenditure and Income

### Expenditure

The general pattern of household expenditure shown for Bermuda indicated a similar distribution to that of the United States and the United Kingdom with the exception of two major areas where sharp differences in spending levels occurred. The 1993 Household Expenditure Survey found that the average Bermuda household made relatively higher weekly outlays on household goods, services and supplies, and lower relative spending on transportation in comparison to these countries. The differences in spending levels in these two groups of expenditure probably result from the relative price and taste differences which vary from country to country.

The average weekly expenditures for all households in this report is categorized into broad divisions of expenditure. Table 1 presents these categories along with the weekly dollar expenditures and the corresponding proportions spent during 1993.

**Table 1**

**Average Weekly Household Expenditure by Broad Expenditure Division**

|                                                      | All Households |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
|                                                      | \$             | %     |
| Broad expenditure divisions:                         |                |       |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages                       | 141.83         | 14.6  |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco                            | 21.48          | 2.2   |
| Clothing & footwear                                  | 47.40          | 4.9   |
| Housing                                              | 269.23         | 27.7  |
| Fuel & power                                         | 32.54          | 3.3   |
| Household goods, services & supplies                 | 161.94         | 16.6  |
| Transportation                                       | 71.27          | 7.3   |
| Education                                            | 37.46          | 3.8   |
| Foreign travel                                       | 58.11          | 6.0   |
| Medical, health & personal care                      | 73.59          | 7.6   |
| Entertainment, recreation & miscellaneous            | 58.25          | 6.0   |
| Total consumption                                    | 973.10         | 100.0 |
| Gifts, contributions, life insurance & pension funds | 87.48          |       |
| Total expenditure                                    | 1,060.58       |       |

In 1993 the average Bermuda household spent a total of \$973 a week on a diverse range of consumer goods and services. When compared to the \$537 per-week they spent in 1982, this represented an 81% nominal increase in weekly expenditure between 1982 and 1993. The three largest proportions of weekly consumer outlays as seen in Table 1 were for housing (27.7%), household goods, services and supplies (16.6%) and food and non-alcoholic beverages accounting for 14.6%.

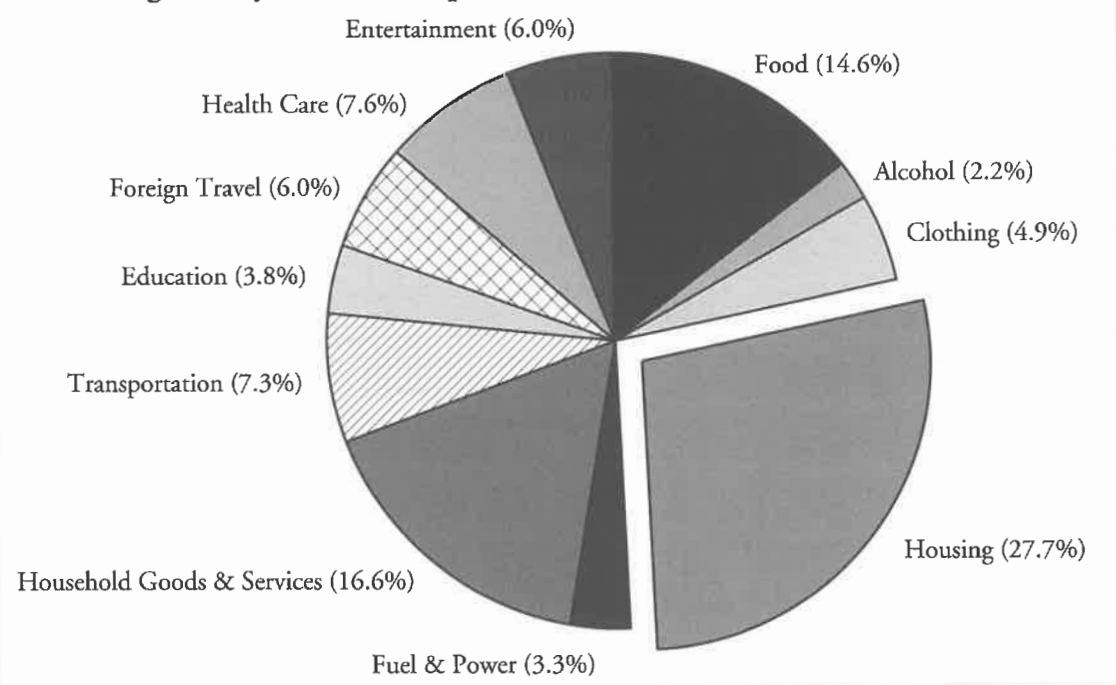
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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Chart 1**

**1993 Average Weekly Household Expenditure**



The *housing* expenditure group consisted of weekly expenditure for rental payments which includes an imputed rental equivalent value for heads of households who were owner-occupiers; repair and maintenance of the home; insurance of the home; and land tax. On the other hand, the *household* expenditure group represented average weekly spending on various household goods, such as furniture, appliances and entertainment equipment; household services, such as child care, cable television, water, telephone and utilities; and household supplies, which included cleaning liquids, detergents, cleaning utensils and paper supplies. The food expenditure group included all food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from grocery stores, and food eaten out at restaurants, cafes, lunch carts and take-out events.

When expenditures for these three largest groups are combined together, households spent close to 60% of their total weekly expenditure on housing, household goods, services and supplies, and food and non-alcoholic beverages. A detailed list of the various goods and services included within each broad expenditure division is given in the Appendix-Table A.4.

It should be noted that total household consumption excludes any household payments which are essentially transfers of payments for which the household does not receive an immediate good or service in return. Examples of these type of payments include: contributions to churches and charitable organizations, gifts to non-family members, and asset portions of life insurance premiums and pension payments. When these type of expenditures are included with the average consumption outlay of \$973 per week in 1993, a total average weekly expenditure of \$1,060 is obtained for all households.

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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### Income

For survey purposes the concept of household income refers to income from all sources; that is, wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, net earnings from self-employment, pensions, rents, alimony, social assistance, rental subsidies and scholarship income. The average annual household income was derived from summing the income of all individual earners in the household to produce an aggregate or a single income figure for the household. Table 2 shows a comparative analysis of the composition of annual household income for 1993 and 1982.

**Table 2**  
**Annual Household Income by Source of Income**

|                                      | 1993     |       | 1982     |       |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
|                                      | \$       | %     | \$       | %     |
| Source of income:                    |          |       |          |       |
| Wages & salaries                     | 42,848   | 65.2  | 25,220   | 72.1  |
| Self-employment                      | 5,928    | 9.0   | 2,340    | 6.7   |
| Pensions                             | 2,132    | 3.3   | 832      | 2.4   |
| Interest                             | 2,132    | 3.3   | 936      | 2.7   |
| Dividends                            | 1,352    | 2.1   | 728      | 2.1   |
| Net rental income                    | 3,172    | 4.8   | 1,164    | 3.3   |
| Other allowances                     | 1,144    | 1.7   | 360      | 1.0   |
| Imputed income from owner occupancy  | 6,968    | 10.6  | 3,380    | 9.7   |
| Total household income               | 65,676   | 100.0 | 34,960   | 100.0 |
| Average weekly household income      | \$1,263  |       | \$672    |       |
| Median annual household income       | \$52,295 |       | \$28,808 |       |
| Average no. of workers per household | 1.41     |       | 1.58     |       |

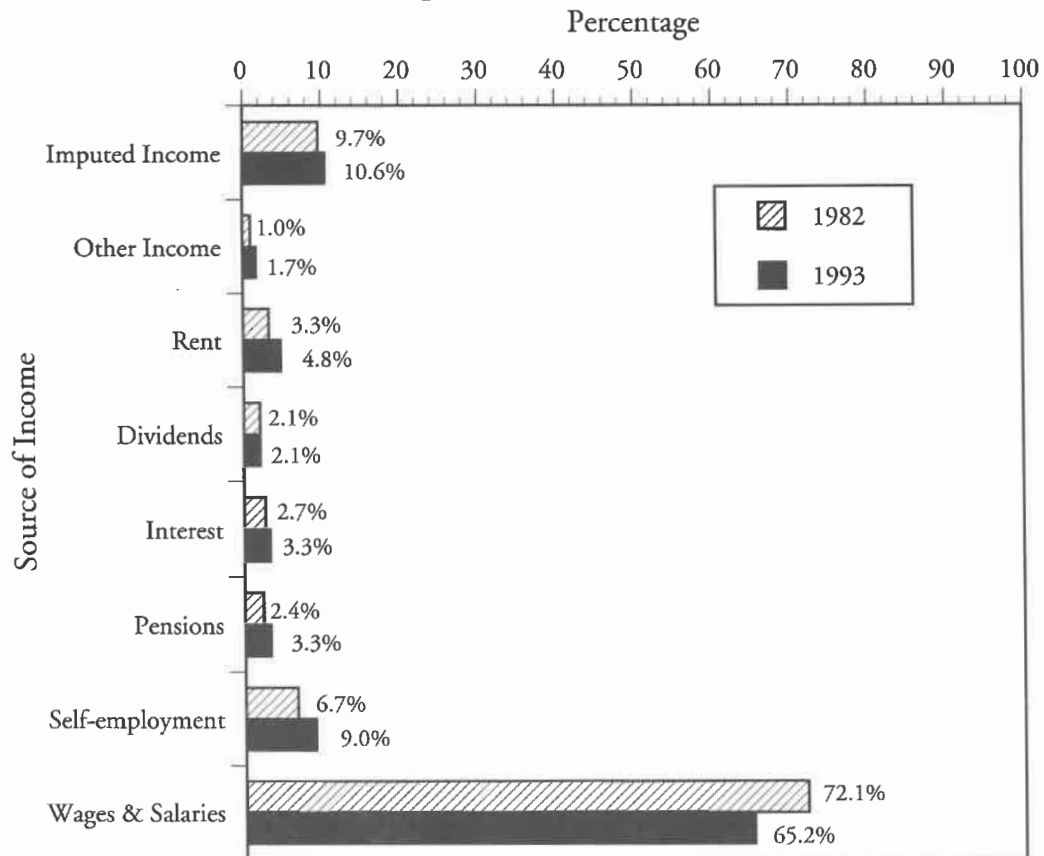
In 1993, the average annual household income amounted to \$65,676 compared to \$34,960 in 1982, representing a total increase of 88%. Over the same period, average prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index increased 59% pointing to some real gains in household income, and an overall increase in the standard of living for households in terms of the consumption of goods and services. The increase in real income enjoyed by households between 1982 and 1993 stimulated consumer spending, and many households availed themselves of various modern household conveniences. The increased household spending is quite evident when examining the ownership of consumer durables which is discussed later in this report.

The overall rise in household income reflects not only increases to keep pace with rising prices, but real gains attributable to, among other things, upward shifts in the skills and occupational distribution of the labour force, higher participation rates in the labour force, in particular by women, and also some relative increase in income derived from rental of properties.

The general make-up of household income as listed in Table 2, shows earnings from wages and salaries as the

Chart 2

## Annual Household Income: A Comparison



single most important source of household income in 1993, accounting for 65.2% of all household income, a decline from 72.1% in 1982. The decline, however, was offset by increases in the relative significance of all other sources of household income - of specific note, earnings from self-employment and net rental income.

The increase in earnings from self-employment which contributed to 9% of annual income compared to 6.7% in 1982, was related directly to the generally buoyant economy during the eighties which led to a flurry of small business starts, and hence an increase in the level of income derived from self-employment.

The proportion of household income derived from rent increased from 3.3% in 1982 to 4.8% in 1993. This increase was partially due to the high level of residential building that took place throughout the mid-eighties. The additional rental units provided extra household income for many home owners. Another contributing factor was the escalation of rents during the early to mid-eighties. However, the economic recession experienced by the Bermuda economy during 1991 to 1993 had a mitigating effect on rental income. As the recession deepened, cutbacks in employment resulted in an exit of significant numbers of foreign workers which gave rise to a surplus of rental units in the rental market.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

The median annual household income was \$52,295 in 1993. This level of earnings divides the income distribution for all households in the sample exactly in half: 50 per cent of households had incomes above the median and 50 per cent had incomes below the median.

There is a direct relationship between household income and the number of workers per household. The data from the Survey show that household income rises as the number of workers per household increases.

In 1993, the total number of workers per household averaged 1.41 persons, slightly lower than the 1.58 workers per household reported in 1982. The decline in the average number of workers per household resulted partially from the trend toward smaller household size, and also from the loss of jobs experienced by persons during the early nineties as a result of the slow-down in the economy, particularly in the construction and hotel industries.

### Expenditure and Income Patterns by Race and Sex of Head

Table 3 presents summary expenditure data by race and sex of heads of households by the main broad divisions of expenditure and weekly household income.

**Table 3**

**Summary of Household Expenditure by Race & Sex of Head of Household**

|                                      | Black      |          |        | White & Other |          |        |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------|---------------|----------|--------|
|                                      | Both Sexes | Male     | Female | Both Sexes    | Male     | Female |
| Total households in sample           | 412        | 250      | 162    | 334           | 230      | 104    |
| Average weekly household income:     | 990.81     | 1,085.90 | 844.07 | 1,599.15      | 1,877.62 | 983.31 |
| Average weekly expenditure:          |            |          |        |               |          |        |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages       | 110.13     | 123.21   | 90.26  | 163.41        | 181.53   | 119.46 |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco            | 11.53      | 13.58    | 8.36   | 33.76         | 36.30    | 28.15  |
| Clothing & footwear                  | 35.34      | 37.23    | 32.43  | 62.28         | 69.66    | 45.98  |
| Housing                              | 212.46     | 218.98   | 203.14 | 339.26        | 373.91   | 261.77 |
| Fuel & power                         | 29.81      | 31.05    | 27.87  | 35.91         | 41.20    | 24.21  |
| Household goods, services & supplies | 135.29     | 136.07   | 134.18 | 191.38        | 227.98   | 109.43 |
| Transportation                       | 66.09      | 73.13    | 55.23  | 77.65         | 90.55    | 49.10  |
| Education                            | 29.95      | 32.03    | 26.74  | 46.73         | 56.10    | 26.01  |
| Foreign travel                       | 42.66      | 47.85    | 34.65  | 77.18         | 91.08    | 46.44  |
| Medical, health & personal care      | 70.02      | 78.36    | 57.15  | 77.60         | 83.44    | 64.72  |
| Entertainment & recreation           | 22.96      | 26.83    | 16.98  | 76.89         | 98.07    | 30.04  |
| Miscellaneous                        | 9.89       | 12.22    | 6.30   | 12.71         | 11.25    | 15.93  |
| Total consumption                    | 776.13     | 830.54   | 693.29 | 1,194.76      | 1,361.07 | 821.24 |

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

**Chart 3a**

**1993 Average Weekly Expenditure: Black Heads of Households**

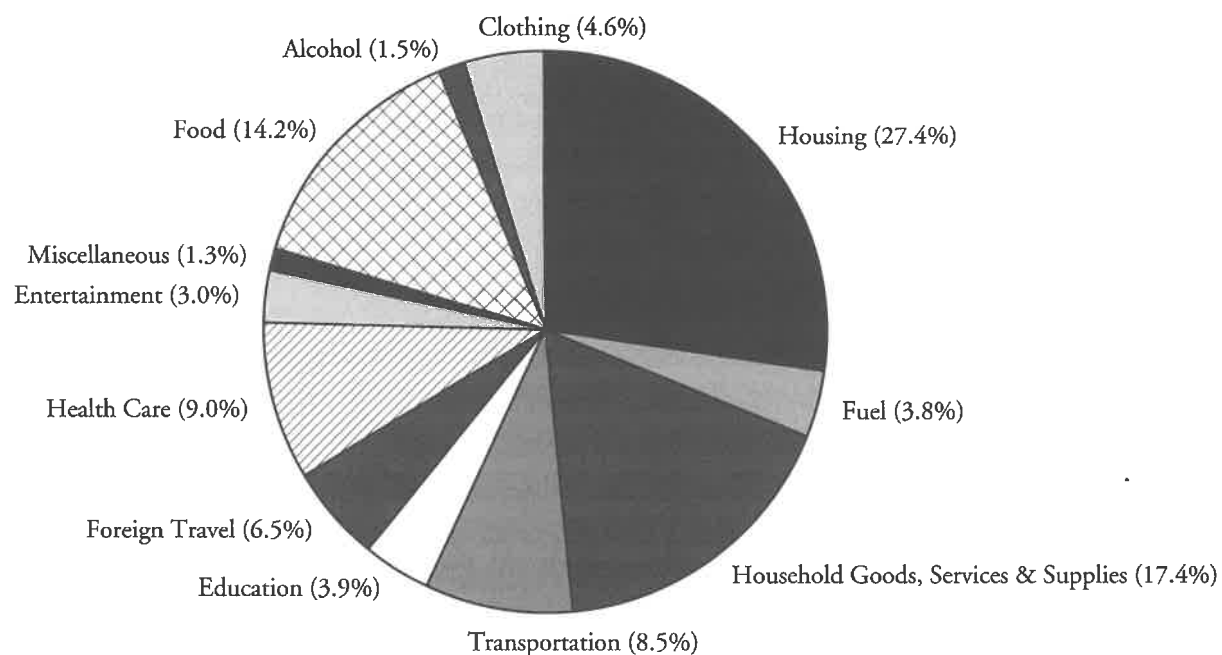
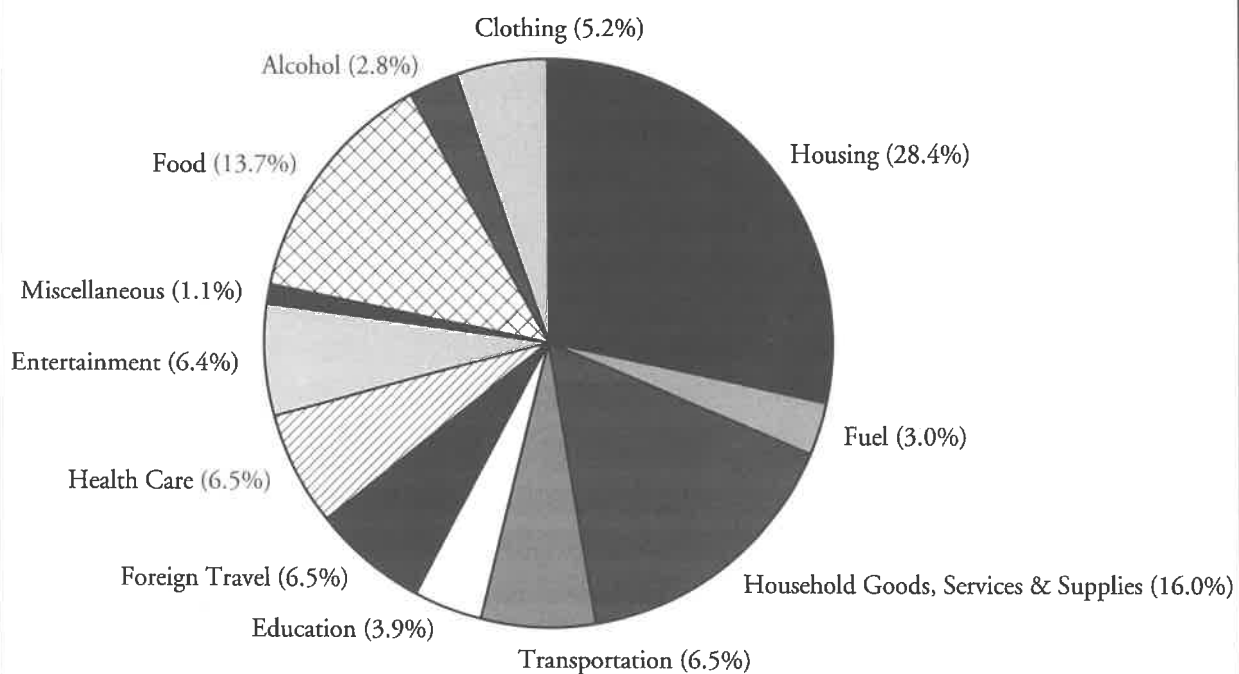


**Chart 3b**

**1993 Average Weekly Expenditure: White & Other Heads of Households**



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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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In general, the Survey found that households headed by blacks spent a greater proportion (38%) of their weekly income on food, household goods, services and supplies, transportation, and medical, health and personal care, than households headed by white and others (32%); and relatively less on the more discretionary items like foreign travel, entertainment and recreation, and alcoholic drink and tobacco, 8% compared with 12%.

In 1993, black households spent an average of \$776 per week on the consumption of goods and services, while white and other households spent close to \$1,195 per week. The level of household income earned by black households averaged \$991 per week compared to \$1,599 per week earned by white and other households.

Among the main expenditure divisions, average weekly consumption more than doubled for both black, and white and other female heads between 1982 and 1993. In 1993 black female households spent an average of \$693 per week compared to \$340 per week in 1982. Similarly, white and other female households increased their average weekly consumption from \$355 per week to \$821 per week over the same period. The sharp increases in weekly consumption of goods and services for female-headed households, however, is consistent with the upward shifts, over and above the rate of inflation, in the level of income earned by female workers during the eighties and early nineties. In 1993 weekly household income for black female households averaged \$844, while white and other female households earned an average of \$983 per week. These levels of income increased significantly from the weekly earnings of \$403 in 1982 for black female households, and \$415 per week for white and other female households.

An examination of consumption and income levels for male heads of households showed that white and other male households earned a much higher level of income in 1993 resulting in higher consumption outlays. Of the \$1,086 earned by black male households per week, roughly \$831 or 76% was spent on weekly consumption of goods and services. In comparison, weekly household income for white and other male heads of households averaged \$1,878 per week, of which they allocated \$1,361 or 72% per week to consumption.

Variations in spending levels for the main divisions of expenditure by race and sex of the head of household are largely due to the mix of demographic factors such as household size, the number of workers, and household type which generally affect the spending patterns of households. These characteristics are clearly shown in the following table and should be taken into consideration when interpreting the expenditure data.

# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

**Table 4**  
**Characteristics of Heads of Households by Race & Sex**

|                                   | Black      |      |        | White & Other |      |        |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|--------|---------------|------|--------|
|                                   | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes    | Male | Female |
| Total households in sample        | 412        | 250  | 162    | 334           | 230  | 104    |
| Average no. persons per household | 2.62       | 2.76 | 2.28   | 2.37          | 2.65 | 1.77   |
| Average no. workers per household | 1.46       | 1.58 | 1.22   | 1.39          | 1.48 | 0.99   |
| Average age of head of household  | 48         | 46   | 50     | 46            | 46   | 47     |
| Household type <sup>1</sup>       |            |      |        |               |      |        |
| One-person                        | 122        | 68   | 54     | 97            | 41   | 56     |
| One-parent                        | 75         | 11   | 64     | 17            | 4    | 13     |
| Two-parents                       | 124        | 105  | 19     | 112           | 105  | 7      |
| Adult couple                      | 46         | 39   | 7      | 87            | 70   | 17     |
| Extended family                   | 41         | 25   | 16     | 7             | 3    | 4      |

<sup>1</sup> Excludes households for which household type was not stated.

In 1993 households headed by white and other females averaged 1.77 persons, while households headed by black females averaged 2.28 persons. The number of workers or income earners reported for white and other female households averaged 0.99, compared to 1.22 workers in black female households. The sample also showed that one-parent households, at 40%, dominated households headed by black females, while white and other female households consisted primarily of one-person households at 54%.

In households headed by males, the household size for black males averaged 2.76 persons, slightly higher than the 2.65 persons recorded for white and other male households. Additionally, the number of workers in households headed by black males averaged 1.58 compared to 1.48 workers in white and other male heads of households. Black, and white and other male households did, however, show similarities in the age of the head and household composition in that both black, and white and other heads of households averaged 46 years in age. Also, their most frequently occurring household type was two-parent households at 42% and 46%, respectively.

Further analyses of expenditure data by additional characteristics of the head of household such as housing tenure, level of education, occupation and nativity will give a more in-depth explanation of the differences in spending patterns for male and female heads of households.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

### Expenditure and Income Relationship

The average household spent more than three quarters of its weekly income on the consumption of goods and services. After including gifts, charitable and church contributions, and other payments not classified as consumption, total weekly expenditure increased to almost 84% of weekly income. Table 5a presents total household consumption for the main expenditure divisions distributed for each of six household income groups including the average amounts households in each income group paid out as gifts, contributions and insurance and as transfers to pension funds.

**Table 5a**

#### Average Weekly Household Expenditure by Weekly Household Income

|                                                         | All<br>Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | Weekly Household Income |            |              |              |                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
|                                                         |                         |                | \$350<br>-              | \$600<br>- | \$1,300<br>- | \$1,800<br>- | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
|                                                         |                         |                | \$599                   | \$1,299    | \$1,799      | \$2,399      |                      |
| Total households in sample                              | 746                     | 72             | 129                     | 276        | 126          | 74           | 69                   |
| Average weekly expenditure:                             |                         |                |                         |            |              |              |                      |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages                          | 141.83                  | 54.88          | 73.12                   | 123.75     | 173.74       | 231.44       | 251.17               |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco                               | 21.48                   | 7.02           | 14.26                   | 18.59      | 21.17        | 31.71        | 51.22                |
| Clothing & footwear                                     | 47.40                   | 8.98           | 15.18                   | 34.42      | 60.65        | 95.94        | 123.42               |
| Housing                                                 | 269.23                  | 128.40         | 180.65                  | 230.00     | 296.12       | 409.89       | 538.77               |
| Fuel & power                                            | 32.54                   | 17.93          | 25.17                   | 28.03      | 34.73        | 45.73        | 61.38                |
| Household goods, services & supplies                    | 161.94                  | 64.43          | 77.40                   | 129.35     | 213.39       | 248.67       | 364.56               |
| Transportation                                          | 71.27                   | 29.45          | 41.35                   | 64.13      | 96.07        | 111.03       | 111.48               |
| Education                                               | 37.46                   | 2.61           | 8.28                    | 22.93      | 55.13        | 62.48        | 127.47               |
| Foreign travel                                          | 58.11                   | 11.87          | 18.53                   | 46.11      | 75.05        | 101.09       | 151.35               |
| Medical, health & personal care                         | 73.59                   | 32.68          | 50.75                   | 74.26      | 84.11        | 104.70       | 103.42               |
| Entertainment & recreation                              | 47.10                   | 7.48           | 16.10                   | 44.33      | 45.79        | 81.31        | 123.26               |
| Miscellaneous                                           | 11.15                   | 1.07           | 4.85                    | 12.18      | 15.33        | 11.59        | 19.80                |
| Total consumption                                       | 973.10                  | 366.80         | 525.64                  | 828.08     | 1,171.28     | 1,535.58     | 2,027.30             |
| Gifts, contributions, life insurance<br>& pension funds | 87.48                   | 18.37          | 26.32                   | 74.96      | 93.18        | 152.02       | 227.84               |
| Total expenditure                                       | 1,060.58                | 385.17         | 551.96                  | 903.04     | 1,264.46     | 1,687.60     | 2,255.14             |

The first column, representing all income groups, gives average weekly expenditures for all households on each of the main expenditure groups. Variations about the averages can be traced by reading along the appropriate rows. For example, over the full sample of 746 households, average weekly household expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages totalled \$141.83 per week, but ranged from a low of \$54.88 per week for households with weekly incomes of less than \$350, to a high of \$251.17 per week for households with incomes of over \$2,400 per week.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

**Table 5b**

**Percentage Distribution of Weekly Expenditure by Weekly Household Income**

|                                      | All<br>Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | Weekly Household Income |                   |                     |                     |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|                                      |                         |                | \$350<br>-\$599         | \$600<br>-\$1,299 | \$1,300<br>-\$1,799 | \$1,800<br>-\$2,399 | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
| Total households in sample           | 746                     | 72             | 129                     | 276               | 126                 | 74                  | 69                   |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages       | 14.6                    | 15.0           | 13.9                    | 14.9              | 14.8                | 15.1                | 12.4                 |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco            | 2.2                     | 1.9            | 2.7                     | 2.2               | 1.8                 | 2.1                 | 2.5                  |
| Clothing & footwear                  | 4.9                     | 2.4            | 2.9                     | 4.2               | 5.2                 | 6.2                 | 6.1                  |
| Housing                              | 27.7                    | 35.0           | 34.4                    | 27.8              | 25.3                | 26.7                | 26.6                 |
| Fuel & power                         | 3.3                     | 4.9            | 4.8                     | 3.4               | 3.0                 | 3.0                 | 3.0                  |
| Household goods, services & supplies | 16.6                    | 17.6           | 14.7                    | 15.6              | 18.2                | 16.2                | 18.0                 |
| Transportation                       | 7.3                     | 8.0            | 7.9                     | 7.7               | 8.2                 | 7.2                 | 5.5                  |
| Education                            | 3.8                     | 0.7            | 1.6                     | 2.8               | 4.7                 | 4.1                 | 6.3                  |
| Foreign travel                       | 6.0                     | 3.2            | 3.5                     | 5.6               | 6.4                 | 6.6                 | 7.5                  |
| Medical, health & personal care      | 7.6                     | 8.9            | 9.7                     | 9.0               | 7.2                 | 6.8                 | 5.1                  |
| Entertainment & recreation           | 4.8                     | 2.0            | 3.1                     | 5.4               | 3.9                 | 5.3                 | 6.1                  |
| Miscellaneous                        | 1.2                     | 0.4            | 0.8                     | 1.4               | 1.3                 | 0.7                 | 0.9                  |
| Total consumption                    | 100.0                   | 100.0          | 100.0                   | 100.0             | 100.0               | 100.0               | 100.0                |

Table 5b shows the same data displayed as proportions of total consumption allocated to the main expenditure groups within each of the household income classes. Again, reading across the rows provides a set of measures of the extent to which the proportion of total consumption allocated to each main group varies as household income rises. For example, on average, households allocated 27.7% of their total consumption to housing, but for the households in the lowest income group this proportion was relatively higher at 35%. As income rises, it can be seen that the proportion spent on housing generally falls with the exception of households in the highest two income groups whose proportional expenditure on housing increases marginally with income. These increases probably result from the acquisition of luxurious homes that some households at the higher end of the income scale tend to occupy.

Generally speaking, the relationships between the proportions of expenditure allocated to various expenditure groups as household income changes follow reasonably clear patterns, and highlights the degree of income elasticity as it relates to the demand for consumer goods and services.

## Household Spending for Selected Divisions of Expenditure

### Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Food expenditure as defined in the 1993 Survey, consisted of all food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from stores including food bought out, that is from restaurants, cafes and other similar food outlets. The level of food spending increased a total of 54% between 1982 and 1993 from an average weekly expenditure of \$92.06 to \$141.83 per week. Over the same period, food prices increased 48% indicating to some extent a general level of stability in the overall volume of food purchased by households.

Food spending accounted for 14.6% of average weekly expenditure in 1993, a decline of 2.5 percentage points from the 17.1% reported in the 1982 Survey. (See Appendix-Table A.5 for comparison). The fall-off in the proportion of weekly expenditure devoted to food is indicative of a widespread levelling-off in the quantity of food consumed per household and a shift towards increased expenditure on other goods and services.

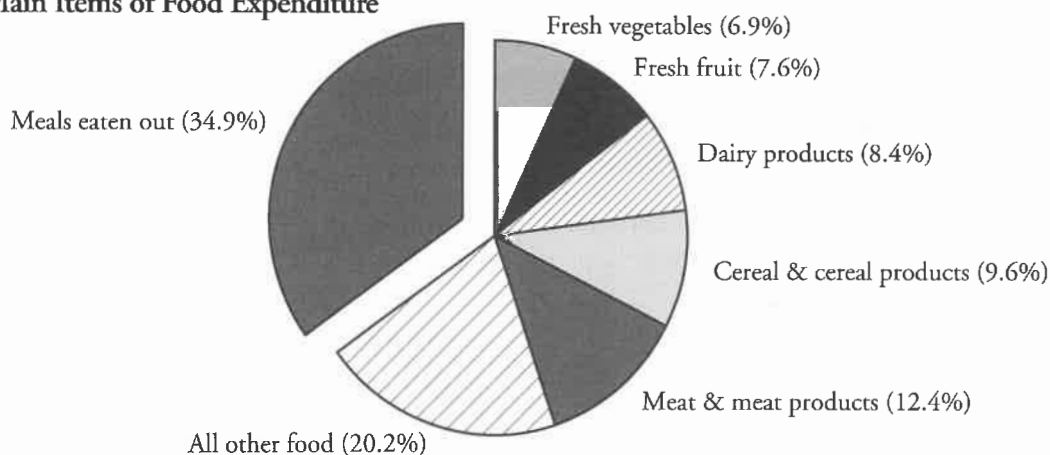
The major components in the food expenditure group during 1993 are shown in Table 6 below.

**Table 6**  
**Main Items of Food Expenditure**

| Item                          | Weekly \$ Expenditure | % of Total |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Fresh vegetables              | 9.76                  | 6.9        |
| Fresh fruit                   | 10.78                 | 7.6        |
| Dairy products                | 11.93                 | 8.4        |
| Cereal & cereal products      | 13.59                 | 9.6        |
| Meat & meat products          | 17.56                 | 12.4       |
| All other food                | 28.68                 | 20.2       |
| Meals eaten out               | 49.53                 | 34.9       |
| Total weekly food consumption | 141.83                | 100.0      |

**Chart 4**

**Main Items of Food Expenditure**



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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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On a weekly basis, households increased their expenditures on fresh fruits and vegetables, milk, cereal, bread and meat. Although spending levels for these food sub-groups showed marked increases between 1982 and 1993, the most significant shift in increased spending occurred for money spent on meals eaten out.

Meals eaten out accounted for close to 35% of weekly food expenditure, a strong increase in spending compared to the 19% households spent in 1982. For the year, the average household spent roughly \$2,575 in 1993 on meals eaten out. Of this total, daytime lunches and snacks accounted for the largest share (48%) of spending of \$1,236, while dinner and take-out meals followed close behind at 45% or roughly \$1,159 per year. The remaining proportion (7%) of spending on meals eaten out went on Sunday brunches and totalled \$180 for the year.

Two-parent households were the biggest spenders on meals out, they spent \$71 per week compared to one-parent households which spent an average of \$19 per week. The major determinant of the higher spending level for two-parent households was the additional earnings derived from the income of the second parent, leading to a much higher level of household disposable income.

With respect to food expenditure by age group, households headed by persons under 30 years old reported a 4% drop in the proportion spent per week on food items. Similarly, those households headed by persons aged 65 years and older reported a 9% decrease in food spending between 1982 and 1993. In each age group, however, the incomes of these households increased significantly over the same period. The decline in the proportion spent on food was much less for households headed by persons aged 30-44 years and 45-64 years; both age groups spent about 1% less on food. The varying declines in the proportion spent on food for the different age groups may, however, have more to do with changes in generational eating habits between 1982 and 1993.

Table 7 gives a summary report of household weekly spending on food for each of the six income groups into which the 746 households in the sample are divided.

**Table 7**  
**Weekly Food Spending by Income Group**

|                   | Weekly \$ Food<br>Expenditure | Number of<br>Households | Percentage of<br>Households |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Income Group:     |                               |                         |                             |
| Under \$350       | 54.88                         | 72                      | 9.6                         |
| \$350 - \$599     | 73.12                         | 129                     | 17.3                        |
| \$600 - \$1,299   | 123.75                        | 276                     | 37.0                        |
| \$1,300 - \$1,799 | 173.74                        | 126                     | 16.9                        |
| \$1,800 - \$2,399 | 231.44                        | 74                      | 9.9                         |
| \$2,400 & over    | 251.17                        | 69                      | 9.3                         |
| All Households    | 141.83                        | 746                     | 100.0                       |

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The lowest income group, that is those households earning less than \$350 per week, spent \$54.88 on food in 1993. These households were mainly one-person units. In contrast, households at the higher end of the income scale, earning more than \$1,300 per week, spent at least three times as much as the lowest income group on food. Larger sized households will naturally spend more on food items especially when the households consist of children. Forty-eight percent of households earning \$1,300 to \$1,799 per week consisted of two-parent households with children while the remaining two higher income groups comprised 57% and 56%, respectively.

The 1993 Survey found that two-parent households on average spent more on bakery products, cereals, milk, fresh fruits and vegetables, and soda. These households, generally viewed as 'prime-time' families, also spent the most on snack foods such as potato chips, chocolates, ice-cream and candy, food items primarily marketed to children who generally have a significant amount of influence on parental spending.

### Housing

The cost of housing and shelter for the Bermuda household is by far the largest of the main expenditure divisions. Spending on housing has increased substantially over the past ten years primarily reflecting an increase in the level of real household income; the response by households to the development and implementation of a building programme for affordable housing; and the liberalization of mortgage lending policies by deposit companies during the eighties. In 1993, the owner-occupancy rate at 54% increased eight percentage points from the 46% reported in 1982.

Expenditure on shelter covered all types of living expenses associated with housing including rental payments which accounted for the bulk of weekly housing expenditure. Where the household was reported as being owner-occupied with a regular mortgage repayment, an imputed rental equivalent was made based on the household's existing Annual Rental Value (ARV). Housing payments for both renters and owners are inclusive of other fixed payments such as land tax and insurance of the home. Other household payments for odd jobs such as painting, plumbing, masonry and carpentry are combined together as home repair and maintenance.

The following table gives a breakdown of housing expenditure for all types of housing tenure by income groups.

## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

**Table 8**  
**Weekly Housing Expenditure by Weekly Income Group**

|                                    | All Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | Weekly Household Income |                   |                     |                     |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|                                    |                      |                | \$350<br>-\$599         | \$600<br>-\$1,299 | \$1,300<br>-\$1,799 | \$1,800<br>-\$2,399 | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
| Total households in sample         | 746                  | 72             | 129                     | 276               | 126                 | 74                  | 69                   |
| Average weekly expenditure:        |                      |                |                         |                   |                     |                     |                      |
| All Housing                        | 269.23               | 128.40         | 180.65                  | 230.00            | 296.12              | 409.89              | 538.77               |
| Rents averaged-all types of tenure | 251.23               | 125.88         | 173.95                  | 216.42            | 269.09              | 383.84              | 490.92               |
| Owner-occupied rental equivalent   | 308.20               | 140.71         | 229.52                  | 268.28            | 270.71              | 379.68              | 486.76               |
| Rent unfurnished                   | 201.66               | 134.32         | 154.19                  | 180.63            | 279.17              | 334.40              | 449.54               |
| Rent furnished                     | 219.01               | 106.96         | 157.37                  | 197.96            | 254.01              | 525.72              | 590.87               |
| Rent free                          | 200.20               | 111.15         | 140.77                  | 241.15            | 155.77              | -                   | 394.23               |
| Repair & maintenance               | 18.00                | 2.52           | 6.70                    | 13.58             | 27.03               | 26.05               | 47.85                |

Memo: Weekly housing expenditure is the sum of rents averaged for all types of tenure and repair and maintenance.

In 1993, the average household renting an unfurnished unit paid a monthly rent of \$873 ( $\$201.66 \times 4.33$ )<sup>1</sup>, while the monthly rent payment for a furnished unit averaged \$948 ( $\$219.01 \times 4.33$ ). In comparison, the rental equivalent for owner-occupiers averaged \$1,334 a month ( $\$308.20 \times 4.33$ ). Renters, on the whole, tend to have lower housing costs than home owners for a number of reasons. Generally renters have lower housing costs because they are not usually responsible for paying land tax, home insurance, and financing major repairs for the overall upkeep of the property they occupy.

### Housing Costs by Race, Sex & Age of Head

Table 9 shows some of the variations in housing expenditure and weekly household income according to the race, sex, and age of the head of household. In addition to the factors shown in the table, characteristics such as level of education and the total number of earners in the household also affect the overall level of spending by households for housing.

Households headed by white and other males spent the highest amount on housing averaging \$374 per week. The second highest expenditure on housing was by white and other female heads of households who spent an average of \$262 per week. This level of expenditure contrasts significantly with households headed by black males and black females whose weekly housing bill averaged \$219 and \$203, respectively, in 1993. The sharp differences in housing expenditure between black heads and white and other heads, in particular with regards to males, is probably reflective of the wide disparity existing in weekly household income for these two types of households (See Appendix - Table A.11 ).

<sup>1</sup> Calculation based on 52 weeks in 1 year (52 divided by 12 = 4.33 weeks per month).

# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

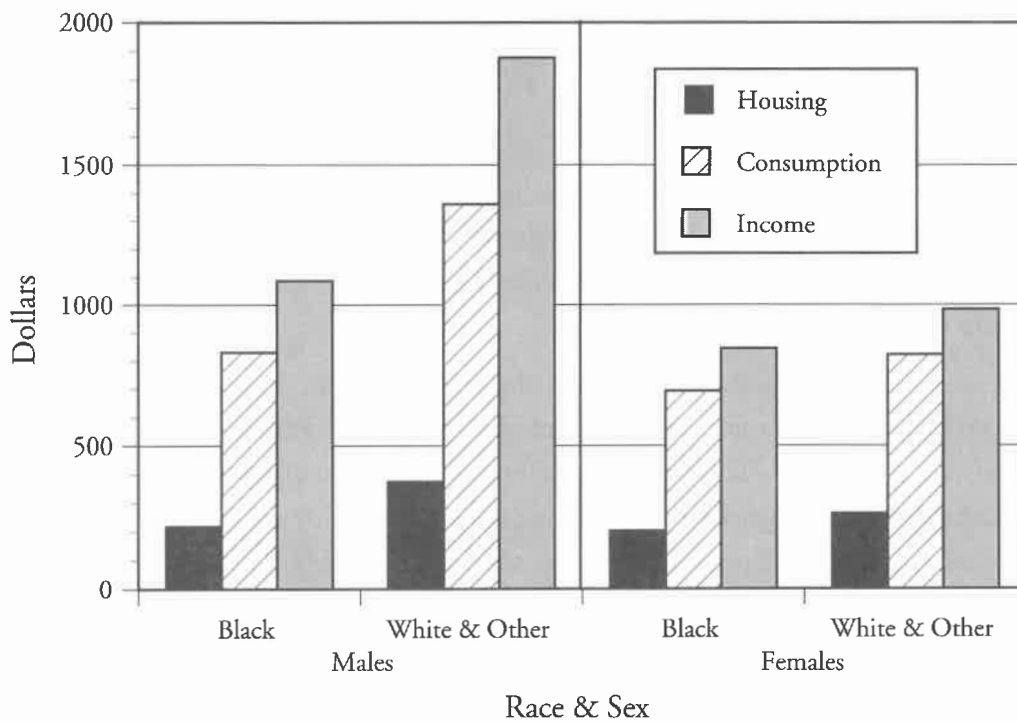
**Table 9**

**Weekly Housing Expenditure & Weekly Consumption & Income by Race, Sex & Age of Head**

| Household Characteristics | Weekly Housing<br>Expenditure<br>\$ | Weekly<br>Consumption<br>\$ | Weekly<br>Income<br>\$ |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Black male                | 219                                 | 830                         | 1,086                  |
| Black female              | 203                                 | 693                         | 844                    |
| White & other male        | 374                                 | 1,361                       | 1,878                  |
| White & other female      | 262                                 | 821                         | 983                    |
| Under 30 years            | 197                                 | 804                         | 921                    |
| 30 - 44                   | 265                                 | 1,084                       | 1,395                  |
| 45 - 64                   | 300                                 | 1,066                       | 1,402                  |
| 65 & over                 | 280                                 | 726                         | 954                    |

**Chart 5**

**Average Weekly Housing Expenditure, Weekly Consumption & Weekly Income  
By Race & Sex of Head of Household**



In essence, the amount spent by a household on housing is directly linked to affordability; and, higher disposable income confers greater accessibility to higher cost consumer items. In 1993, households headed by white and other males earned an average of \$1,878 per week compared with households headed by black males whose weekly earnings averaged \$1,086. The gap between household income for white and other female heads, and black female heads was much narrower, the two groups averaging \$983 and \$844 per week, respectively.

### Utilities

Expenditure on utilities and other household expenses is a major subset of the broad expenditure division household goods, services, and supplies, which accounted for close to 17% of average weekly expenditure by households, and represented the second largest share of weekly household consumption.

Utilities such as telephone, electricity, cooking gas, heating fuels and water are goods and services used by virtually all households. The cost of using these goods and services can become major items of expenditure for any individual household. Utility prices, however, have been relatively stable over the past years, and combined with specific utility-based programmes developed to encourage households to buy energy-efficient appliances, the proportion of weekly expenditure on utilities, in particular electricity and cooking gas has declined between 1982 and 1993.

In 1993, the average household spent close to \$65 per week on telephone, electricity, cooking gas, water and heating fuels, compared to \$37 per week in 1982. The electric bill was the largest household utility bill averaging roughly \$120 per month in 1993. Following close behind was the telephone bill which averaged \$104 per month. The proportion of weekly spending on water consumption increased a moderate 5% between 1982 and 1993 probably reflecting the increased use of non-commercial well water by households for toilet flushing, laundry and other household chores which consume large quantities of water.

Spending on utilities differs significantly when comparing households at the lower end of the income scale with households at the higher end. Households earning less than \$350 per week, and consisting primarily of persons aged 65 years and older, spent close to 18% of their weekly income on utilities. In contrast, households earning \$2,400 or more per week spent only 3% of their weekly income on utilities. The sharp difference in the proportion of weekly spending on utilities between the two income groups is indicative of the negative correlation that exists between the level of expenditure and the level of income by high income households on the essentials of life. In other words, the proportion of expenditure on items that appear to be necessary for the ordinary living of many households in lower income groups, becomes relatively less significant as income rises.

### Child Care

The demand for child care has grown considerably over the past decade with the increased number of mothers working full time outside of the home. The participation rate for females in the labour force has grown steadily during the eighties and early nineties.

The 1991 Census of Population & Housing reported that 8 out of 10 women were working in the labour force.

The 1988 General Household Survey found that 77% of infants and toddlers were cared for outside of their own homes, typically in nursery schools or day-care centres, and 40% of primary school children were being supervised in an after-school programme.

Weekly expenditure on child care services for the average household has increased more than 150 per cent since 1982. The largest proportion of child care spending in 1993 was allocated to care outside of the home which accounted for 75% of total weekly expenditure on child care. The remaining 25% represented expenditure for care inside the home which increased over 200 per cent between 1982 and 1993.

The 1993 Survey found that one-parent households spent proportionally more on child care outside the home than did other households. These households spent an average of \$60 per week or 7% of their weekly income. In contrast, two-parent households spent 2.5% of their weekly income or an average of \$53 per week. The differential in the average cost of child care for these two household types might be an indication that children of single parents spend more time in care outside of the home than children living with both parents, primarily because of the absence of the second parent to share the responsibility of child care. Further investigation would be needed to confirm this.

### Health Care

Health care cost is a growing element of expenditure for a large number of households. It covers a wide range of expenditures on health services which include: health insurance, for doctor and or dental coverage; medical services, such as doctor bills, laboratory tests, hospital fees, and any other medical service provided by specialists such as nurses and therapists; medical supplies, including hearing aids, artificial limbs, eye wear and contact lenses; and, both prescribed and over-the-counter drugs and medicines.

In 1993, the average household spent roughly \$2,700 a year on health care, more than double the amount spent in 1982. Health insurance payments accounted for 63% of this expenditure, with the remainder spent on medical services and supplies. Health insurance payments are those which one or more members of the household pay into a medical and or dental health plan that has been provided for by an employer or directly by an insurance firm. However, since these payments generally do not cover the full cost of medical services, households must use out-of-pocket money to meet the excess cost. The average household spent roughly \$700 in 1993 for these type of direct health-care costs, and an additional \$300 on medical supplies which includes prescriptions and other pharmaceutical products.

Health care costs in general, tend to be highly correlated with age. Health care spending by household heads younger than 30 years old was virtually the same as expenditure for households headed by persons aged 30-44 years. They spent similar amounts on both health insurance and medical services. In contrast, households headed by persons aged 45-64 years, half of which had at least one child as a dependent, spent more than any other age group on health care in 1993, roughly \$3,400 or close to 5% of their annual household income. The higher costs for this household group directly reflects: higher than average health insurance payments to

include coverage for dependents in the family; far more frequent visits to the doctor and/or dentist; and, additional costs for medical supplies such as prescriptions, over the counter medicines, eye glasses and braces for teeth.

Health care costs do not necessarily rise with income as much as other expenses do. In 1993, households headed by persons aged 65 years and older and who earned roughly \$950 per week, spent more on health care than households headed by persons 30-44 years whose average weekly income was close to \$1,400. Heads of households aged 65 years and older spent more for prescribed and self-prescribed medicines and drugs, and less for medical services.

### Consumer Durables

Consumer durables generally include the relatively expensive items of expenditure which tend to have a life expectancy well in excess of one year. Generally, one would expect households to have 100 per cent ownership of all durable goods contained in their dwelling units. However, for durables such as stoves and refrigerators, this is not necessarily true, particularly for renters who live in fully furnished accommodations where these type of appliances are usually provided. Thus to achieve an accurate assessment of the overall volume of consumer durables existing within household units, each household was asked to report all durable goods which were either used exclusively by members of its household or owned by its members.

The following table shows a comparison of households who own or have exclusive rights to at least one of the listed consumer durables between 1982 and 1993.

**Table 10**  
**Ownership of Consumer Durables**

| Item                       | Percentage of Households |      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------|
|                            | 1993                     | 1982 |
| Air conditioner            | 31.4                     | 28.0 |
| Boat(s) 10ft & over        | 16.5                     | 15.1 |
| Car                        | 66.9                     | 69.5 |
| Ceiling fan                | 60.5                     | —    |
| Clothes dryer              | 55.3                     | 38.8 |
| Clothes washer             | 80.2                     | 77.9 |
| Compact disc player        | 39.0                     | —    |
| Cycle(s) - motor/auxiliary | 51.7                     | 52.1 |
| Dehumidifier               | 15.7                     | —    |
| Dishwasher                 | 17.8                     | 14.1 |
| Emergency power generator  | 3.8                      | —    |
| Fax machine                | 4.3                      | —    |
| Freezer                    | 29.1                     | 30.9 |
| Microwave                  | 74.9                     | 12.0 |

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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### Ownership of Consumer Durables, contd.

| Item                       | Percentage of Households |      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------|
|                            | 1993                     | 1982 |
| Pedal cycle                | 39.1                     | —    |
| Personal computer          | 17.3                     | —    |
| Refrigerator               | 99.0                     | 87.3 |
| Satellite dish             | 11.5                     | —    |
| Sewing machine             | 41.6                     | —    |
| Stereo system              | 68.1                     | 69.5 |
| Stove - electric           | 43.6                     | 35.0 |
| Stove - gas                | 57.9                     | 51.9 |
| Telephone (incl. cordless) | 94.9                     | —    |
| Trash compactor            | 2.0                      | —    |
| T.V. - black/white         | 13.6                     | 54.4 |
| T.V. - colour              | 95.9                     | 77.6 |
| Video camera (camcorder)   | 13.4                     | —    |
| Video recorder             | 71.9                     | 25.1 |

— *Not available*

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The increase in real household income during the eighties afforded many households the opportunity to purchase a diverse range of consumer durables. With constant changes in modern technology, and the marketing of quality improved products, household ownership of consumer durables changed significantly between the two survey periods. In 1993, 75% of all households owned microwave ovens compared to 12% in 1982; ownership of video recorders increased a strong 47 percentage points rising to 72% in 1993. Colour television sets which were in 78% of homes in 1982 increased to 96% in 1993, and this probably led to the sharp decline in ownership of black and white televisions from 54% in 1982 to 14% in 1993.

The eleven-year comparison also shows ownership rates for some relatively new items that reached consumer markets during the 1980's. These included the personal or home computer now owned by 17% of all households; compact disc players having a 39% ownership; and video cameras or camcorders with a 13% ownership rate. Facsimile machines, which emerged on the consumer markets during the late eighties showed a moderate ownership level of 4% in 1993; however, this is expected to change significantly in the future as a growing number of households continue to enjoy the conveniences offered by these machines.

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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## Appendix

**Table A.1**  
**Household Characteristics**

| Item                                 | Household<br>Expenditure<br>Survey<br>1993 | Population<br>& Housing<br>Census<br>1991 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Total households                     | 746                                        | 22,430                                    |
| Average no. of persons per household | 2.49                                       | 2.61                                      |
| Average no. of workers per household | 1.41                                       | 1.50                                      |
|                                      | Per cent of all households                 |                                           |
| One-person households                | 28                                         | 25                                        |
| One-parent households                | 12                                         | 11                                        |
| Two-parent households                | 32                                         | 28                                        |
| Adult couple                         | 18                                         | 19                                        |
| Extended family households           | 7                                          | 10                                        |
| Male heads of household              | 64                                         | 66                                        |
| Female heads of household            | 36                                         | 34                                        |
| Black heads of household             | 53                                         | 55                                        |
| White & other heads of household     | 47                                         | 45                                        |
| Renters                              | 46                                         | 56                                        |
| Owner-occupiers                      | 54                                         | 43                                        |
| Geographic Distribution              |                                            |                                           |
| St. George                           | 7                                          | 8                                         |
| Hamilton                             | 7                                          | 8                                         |
| Smith's                              | 8                                          | 9                                         |
| Devonshire                           | 12                                         | 12                                        |
| Pembroke                             | 24                                         | 21                                        |
| Paget                                | 10                                         | 9                                         |
| Warwick                              | 13                                         | 13                                        |
| Southampton                          | 7                                          | 10                                        |
| Sandys                               | 12                                         | 10                                        |

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.2**

**Summary of Household Characteristics by Weekly Household Income**

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|                                      | All<br>Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | Weekly Household Income |                   |                     |                     |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|                                      |                         |                | \$350<br>-\$599         | \$600<br>-\$1,299 | \$1,300<br>-\$1,799 | \$1,800<br>-\$2,399 | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
| Total households in sample           | 746                     | 72             | 129                     | 276               | 126                 | 74                  | 69                   |
| Average no. of persons per household | 2.49                    | 1.60           | 1.85                    | 2.38              | 3.01                | 3.26                | 3.23                 |
| Average no. of workers per household | 1.41                    | 0.50           | 0.91                    | 1.37              | 1.82                | 1.88                | 1.45                 |
| Average age of head of household     | 47                      | 59             | 48                      | 45                | 46                  | 46                  | 47                   |
| Male heads                           | 480                     | 36             | 64                      | 166               | 92                  | 62                  | 60                   |
| Female heads                         | 266                     | 36             | 65                      | 110               | 34                  | 12                  | 9                    |
| Black heads                          | 412                     | 54             | 97                      | 149               | 69                  | 25                  | 18                   |
| White and other heads                | 334                     | 18             | 32                      | 127               | 57                  | 49                  | 51                   |
| Bermuda born heads                   | 518                     | 51             | 98                      | 195               | 97                  | 44                  | 33                   |
| Foreign born heads                   | 228                     | 21             | 31                      | 81                | 29                  | 30                  | 36                   |
| Household Type <sup>1</sup>          |                         |                |                         |                   |                     |                     |                      |
| One-person                           | 211                     | 48             | 63                      | 86                | 7                   | 2                   | 5                    |
| One-parent                           | 93                      | 6              | 29                      | 37                | 15                  | 2                   | 4                    |
| Two-parents                          | 237                     | 7              | 12                      | 76                | 61                  | 42                  | 39                   |
| Adult couple                         | 131                     | 6              | 19                      | 45                | 27                  | 18                  | 16                   |
| Extended family                      | 56                      | 4              | 4                       | 25                | 11                  | 9                   | 3                    |
| Housing                              |                         |                |                         |                   |                     |                     |                      |
| Renters                              | 425                     | 59             | 96                      | 181               | 40                  | 27                  | 22                   |
| Owner-occupiers                      | 321                     | 13             | 33                      | 95                | 86                  | 47                  | 47                   |
| Education <sup>2</sup>               |                         |                |                         |                   |                     |                     |                      |
| Primary                              | 129                     | 28             | 34                      | 41                | 14                  | 8                   | 4                    |
| Secondary                            | 272                     | 29             | 50                      | 110               | 49                  | 21                  | 13                   |
| Vocational                           | 152                     | 7              | 29                      | 61                | 29                  | 14                  | 12                   |
| University                           | 189                     | 5              | 15                      | 64                | 34                  | 31                  | 40                   |

<sup>1</sup>Excludes households for which household type was not stated.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes households for which educational attainment was not stated.

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.3**

**Summary of Weekly Household Expenditure by Major Division & Weekly Household Income**

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|                                                         |                         |                | Weekly Household Income |                       |                         |                         |                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                                                         | All<br>Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | \$350<br>-<br>\$599     | \$600<br>-<br>\$1,299 | \$1,300<br>-<br>\$1,799 | \$1,800<br>-<br>\$2,399 | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
| Total households in sample                              | 746                     | 72             | 129                     | 276                   | 126                     | 74                      | 69                   |
| Average weekly expenditure:                             |                         |                |                         |                       |                         |                         |                      |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages                          | 141.83                  | 54.88          | 73.12                   | 123.75                | 173.74                  | 231.44                  | 251.17               |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco                               | 21.48                   | 7.02           | 14.26                   | 18.59                 | 21.17                   | 31.71                   | 51.22                |
| Clothing & footwear                                     | 47.40                   | 8.98           | 15.18                   | 34.42                 | 60.65                   | 95.94                   | 123.42               |
| Housing                                                 | 269.23                  | 128.40         | 180.65                  | 230.00                | 296.12                  | 409.89                  | 538.77               |
| Fuel and power                                          | 32.54                   | 17.93          | 25.17                   | 28.03                 | 34.73                   | 45.73                   | 61.38                |
| Household goods, services & supplies                    | 161.94                  | 64.43          | 77.40                   | 129.35                | 213.39                  | 248.67                  | 364.56               |
| Transportation                                          | 71.27                   | 29.45          | 41.35                   | 64.13                 | 96.07                   | 111.03                  | 111.48               |
| Education                                               | 37.46                   | 2.61           | 8.28                    | 22.93                 | 55.13                   | 62.48                   | 127.47               |
| Foreign travel                                          | 58.11                   | 11.87          | 18.53                   | 46.11                 | 75.05                   | 101.09                  | 151.35               |
| Medical, health & personal care                         | 73.59                   | 32.68          | 50.75                   | 74.26                 | 84.11                   | 104.70                  | 103.42               |
| Entertainment & recreation                              | 47.10                   | 7.48           | 16.10                   | 44.33                 | 45.79                   | 81.31                   | 123.26               |
| Miscellaneous                                           | 11.15                   | 1.07           | 4.85                    | 12.18                 | 15.33                   | 11.59                   | 19.80                |
| Total consumption                                       | 973.10                  | 366.80         | 525.64                  | 828.08                | 1,171.28                | 1,535.58                | 2,027.30             |
| Gifts, contributions, life<br>insurance & pension funds | 87.48                   | 18.37          | 26.32                   | 74.96                 | 93.18                   | 152.02                  | 227.84               |
| Total expenditure                                       | 1,060.58                | 385.17         | 551.96                  | 903.04                | 1,264.46                | 1,687.60                | 2,255.14             |

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# HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

**Table A.4**

**Detailed Household Expenditure by Major Expenditure Division & Weekly Household Income**

|                                        | Weekly Household Income |                |                     |                       |                         |                         |                      |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                                        | All<br>Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | \$350<br>-<br>\$599 | \$600<br>-<br>\$1,299 | \$1,300<br>-<br>\$1,799 | \$1,800<br>-<br>\$2,399 | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
| Total households in sample             | 746                     | 72             | 129                 | 276                   | 126                     | 74                      | 69                   |
| Average weekly expenditure:            |                         |                |                     |                       |                         |                         |                      |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages         | 141.83                  | 54.88          | 73.12               | 123.75                | 173.74                  | 231.44                  | 251.17               |
| Cereals & cereal products              | 13.59                   | 8.49           | 8.06                | 12.75                 | 14.27                   | 19.60                   | 22.31                |
| Meat & meat products                   | 17.56                   | 8.09           | 10.30               | 14.85                 | 19.40                   | 31.22                   | 28.62                |
| Fish, frozen, dried or canned          | 4.52                    | 3.30           | 5.26                | 2.96                  | 4.42                    | 7.61                    | 6.27                 |
| Dairy products                         | 11.93                   | 7.49           | 7.04                | 11.14                 | 14.58                   | 15.58                   | 19.35                |
| Fats & oils                            | 2.50                    | 1.67           | 1.26                | 2.60                  | 2.83                    | 3.65                    | 3.00                 |
| Fruit                                  | 10.78                   | 6.31           | 8.12                | 9.76                  | 12.27                   | 14.55                   | 16.76                |
| Vegetables                             | 9.76                    | 4.96           | 6.56                | 8.57                  | 12.08                   | 15.09                   | 14.21                |
| Sugar & sugar confectionery            | 2.62                    | 1.08           | 1.46                | 2.27                  | 2.95                    | 4.16                    | 4.89                 |
| Savoury snacks                         | 2.04                    | 0.70           | 0.84                | 1.75                  | 2.31                    | 4.28                    | 3.03                 |
| Beverages, tea, coffee, etc.           | 1.83                    | 1.48           | 1.42                | 1.38                  | 1.95                    | 2.73                    | 3.13                 |
| Other foods                            | 8.13                    | 3.15           | 6.52                | 8.38                  | 8.21                    | 11.69                   | 10.08                |
| Soft drinks                            | 7.04                    | 2.61           | 3.16                | 6.11                  | 10.59                   | 11.21                   | 11.18                |
| Meals & snacks bought out              | 49.53                   | 5.55           | 13.12               | 41.23                 | 67.88                   | 90.07                   | 108.34               |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco              | 21.48                   | 7.02           | 14.26               | 18.59                 | 21.17                   | 31.71                   | 51.22                |
| Alcoholic drink                        | 16.33                   | 4.03           | 9.57                | 12.98                 | 14.53                   | 28.54                   | 45.41                |
| Tobacco                                | 5.15                    | 2.99           | 4.69                | 5.61                  | 6.64                    | 3.17                    | 5.81                 |
| Clothing & footwear                    | 47.40                   | 8.98           | 15.18               | 34.42                 | 60.65                   | 95.94                   | 123.42               |
| Men's clothing                         | 10.49                   | 2.47           | 3.06                | 6.09                  | 12.86                   | 21.96                   | 33.79                |
| Boy's clothing                         | 1.69                    | 0.37           | 0.51                | 1.30                  | 2.75                    | 3.45                    | 2.97                 |
| Women's clothing                       | 14.45                   | 2.31           | 4.68                | 12.12                 | 18.82                   | 27.19                   | 32.96                |
| Girl's clothing                        | 1.78                    | 0.29           | 0.78                | 1.32                  | 2.56                    | 3.50                    | 3.72                 |
| Infants clothing                       | 0.75                    | 0.41           | 0.51                | 0.49                  | 1.15                    | 1.31                    | 1.26                 |
| Personal furnishings & accessories     | 6.98                    | 0.63           | 1.27                | 3.86                  | 7.78                    | 17.92                   | 23.55                |
| Clothing material, drycleaning, repair | 3.98                    | 0.41           | 1.38                | 3.20                  | 4.93                    | 6.71                    | 11.14                |
| Footwear                               | 7.28                    | 2.09           | 2.99                | 6.04                  | 9.80                    | 13.90                   | 14.03                |
| Housing                                | 269.23                  | 128.40         | 180.65              | 230.00                | 296.12                  | 409.89                  | 538.77               |
| Rents-average of all types of tenure   | 251.23                  | 125.88         | 173.95              | 216.42                | 269.09                  | 383.84                  | 490.92               |
| Rent furnished                         | (219.01)                | (106.96)       | (157.37)            | (197.96)              | (254.01)                | (525.72)                | (590.87)             |
| Rent unfurnished                       | (201.66)                | (134.32)       | (154.19)            | (180.63)              | (279.17)                | (334.40)                | (449.54)             |
| Rent free                              | (200.20)                | (111.15)       | (140.77)            | (241.15)              | (155.77)                | -                       | (394.23)             |
| Owner-occupier rental equivalent       | (308.20)                | (140.71)       | (229.52)            | (268.28)              | (270.71)                | (379.68)                | (486.76)             |
| Repair & maintenance                   | 18.00                   | 2.52           | 6.70                | 13.58                 | 27.03                   | 26.05                   | 47.85                |
| Fuel & power                           | 32.54                   | 17.93          | 25.17               | 28.03                 | 34.73                   | 45.73                   | 61.38                |

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

**Table A.4 contd.**

|                                                           | All<br>Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | Weekly Household Income |                   |                     |                     |                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
|                                                           |                         |                | \$350<br>-\$599         | \$600<br>-\$1,299 | \$1,300<br>-\$1,799 | \$1,800<br>-\$2,399 | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
| Household goods, services, & supplies                     | 161.94                  | 64.43          | 77.40                   | 129.35            | 213.39              | 248.67              | 364.56               |
| Household goods                                           | 48.22                   | 9.32           | 13.68                   | 29.33             | 88.05               | 55.49               | 148.41               |
| Furniture                                                 | 22.09                   | 1.94           | 4.20                    | 9.39              | 63.29               | 14.11               | 60.74                |
| Furnishings                                               | 11.09                   | 1.23           | 2.24                    | 7.53              | 10.05               | 14.55               | 50.46                |
| Household equipment, tableware,<br>china, cutlery, glass  | 1.01                    | 0.22           | 0.33                    | 0.70              | 1.34                | 1.32                | 3.29                 |
| Gas & electric appliances                                 | 14.03                   | 5.93           | 6.91                    | 11.71             | 13.37               | 25.51               | 33.92                |
| of which TV, video, sound equipment                       | (4.67)                  | (2.37)         | (2.25)                  | (2.95)            | (4.79)              | (9.89)              | (12.68)              |
| Household services                                        | 92.16                   | 47.32          | 53.04                   | 81.89             | 93.34               | 161.53              | 176.74               |
| Telephone                                                 | (26.07)                 | (15.18)        | (19.82)                 | (24.62)           | (28.73)             | (33.73)             | (41.87)              |
| Childcare                                                 | (14.50)                 | (4.02)         | (4.92)                  | (14.55)           | (11.25)             | (45.27)             | (16.04)              |
| Household supplies                                        | 21.56                   | 7.79           | 10.68                   | 18.13             | 32.00               | 31.65               | 39.41                |
| Transportation                                            | 71.27                   | 29.45          | 41.35                   | 64.13             | 96.07               | 111.03              | 111.48               |
| Car purchase                                              | 37.06                   | 13.25          | 19.37                   | 32.48             | 52.83               | 61.55               | 58.27                |
| Car operational expenses                                  | 19.96                   | 5.30           | 11.35                   | 19.23             | 25.98               | 29.96               | 32.58                |
| Cycle purchase                                            | 2.60                    | 0.21           | 1.39                    | 1.99              | 3.13                | 4.93                | 6.35                 |
| Cycle operational expenses                                | 5.50                    | 1.91           | 3.63                    | 4.64              | 7.26                | 9.25                | 8.90                 |
| Public transportation                                     | 6.15                    | 8.78           | 5.61                    | 5.79              | 6.87                | 5.34                | 5.38                 |
| Education                                                 | 37.46                   | 2.61           | 8.28                    | 22.93             | 55.13               | 62.48               | 127.47               |
| Local                                                     | 13.60                   | 0.74           | 1.25                    | 6.18              | 26.50               | 35.55               | 32.71                |
| Abroad                                                    | 23.86                   | 1.87           | 7.03                    | 16.75             | 28.63               | 26.93               | 94.76                |
| Foreign travel, incl. air fares                           | 58.11                   | 11.87          | 18.53                   | 46.11             | 75.05               | 101.09              | 151.35               |
| Medical, health, & personal care                          | 73.59                   | 32.68          | 50.75                   | 74.26             | 84.11               | 104.70              | 103.42               |
| Health insurance                                          | 32.70                   | 17.20          | 24.33                   | 31.24             | 40.25               | 43.64               | 44.76                |
| Medical & dental services                                 | 13.59                   | 4.90           | 5.63                    | 17.35             | 10.97               | 23.19               | 16.99                |
| Medical supplies                                          | 6.13                    | 3.52           | 5.31                    | 6.24              | 6.66                | 7.63                | 7.69                 |
| Personal care products                                    | 12.05                   | 4.03           | 10.90                   | 11.12             | 13.67               | 16.14               | 18.41                |
| Personal care services                                    | 9.12                    | 3.03           | 4.58                    | 8.31              | 12.56               | 14.10               | 15.57                |
| Entertainment & recreation                                | 47.10                   | 7.48           | 16.10                   | 44.33             | 45.79               | 81.31               | 123.26               |
| Admission fees & club subscriptions                       | 14.43                   | 1.16           | 3.11                    | 19.97             | 9.71                | 16.42               | 33.82                |
| Recreational equipment & pets                             | 24.97                   | 4.29           | 9.57                    | 17.41             | 26.74               | 53.06               | 72.19                |
| Reading material                                          | 7.70                    | 2.03           | 3.42                    | 6.95              | 9.34                | 11.83               | 17.25                |
| Miscellaneous expenditures                                | 11.15                   | 1.07           | 4.85                    | 12.18             | 15.33               | 11.59               | 19.80                |
| Total consumption                                         | 973.10                  | 366.80         | 525.64                  | 828.08            | 1,171.28            | 1,535.58            | 2,027.30             |
| Gifts, contributions, life insurance and<br>pension funds | 87.48                   | 18.37          | 26.32                   | 74.96             | 93.18               | 152.02              | 227.84               |
| Total expenditure                                         | 1,060.58                | 385.17         | 551.96                  | 903.04            | 1,264.46            | 1,687.60            | 2,255.14             |

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.5**  
**Summary of Weekly Household Expenditure - A Comparison**

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|                                           | 1993   |       | 1982   |       |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
|                                           | \$     | %     | \$     | %     |
| Average weekly expenditure :              |        |       |        |       |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages            | 141.83 | 14.6  | 92.06  | 17.1  |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco                 | 21.48  | 2.2   | 12.95  | 2.4   |
| Clothing & footwear                       | 47.40  | 4.9   | 31.29  | 5.8   |
| Housing                                   | 269.23 | 27.7  | 121.39 | 22.6  |
| Fuel & power                              | 32.54  | 3.3   | 23.34  | 4.3   |
| Household goods, services, & supplies     | 161.94 | 16.6  | 81.40  | 15.2  |
| Transportation                            | 71.27  | 7.3   | 50.24  | 9.4   |
| Education                                 | 37.46  | 3.8   | 16.56  | 3.1   |
| Foreign travel                            | 58.11  | 6.0   | 37.25  | 6.9   |
| Medical, health & personal care           | 73.59  | 7.6   | 33.94  | 6.3   |
| Entertainment, recreation & miscellaneous | 58.25  | 6.0   | 36.56  | 6.9   |
| Total consumption                         | 973.10 | 100.0 | 536.98 | 100.0 |

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.6**  
**Characteristics of Head of Household by Race & Sex**

|                                      | Black         |      |        | White & Other |      |        |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|--------|---------------|------|--------|
|                                      | Both<br>Sexes | Male | Female | Both<br>Sexes | Male | Female |
| Total households in sample           | 412           | 250  | 162    | 334           | 230  | 104    |
| Average no. persons per household    | 2.62          | 2.76 | 2.28   | 2.37          | 2.65 | 1.77   |
| Average no. of workers per household | 1.46          | 1.58 | 1.22   | 1.39          | 1.48 | 0.99   |
| Average age of head of household     | 48            | 46   | 50     | 46            | 46   | 47     |
| Bermuda born                         | 377           | 229  | 148    | 141           | 95   | 46     |
| Foreign born                         | 35            | 21   | 14     | 193           | 135  | 58     |
| Household type <sup>1</sup>          |               |      |        |               |      |        |
| One-person                           | 115           | 61   | 54     | 96            | 42   | 54     |
| One-parent                           | 75            | 11   | 64     | 17            | 4    | 13     |
| Two-parent                           | 124           | 105  | 19     | 112           | 105  | 7      |
| Adult couple                         | 46            | 39   | 7      | 87            | 70   | 17     |
| Extended family                      | 41            | 25   | 16     | 7             | 3    | 4      |
| Housing                              |               |      |        |               |      |        |
| Renters                              | 231           | 134  | 97     | 194           | 126  | 68     |
| Owner-occupiers                      | 181           | 116  | 65     | 140           | 104  | 36     |
| Education <sup>2</sup>               |               |      |        |               |      |        |
| Primary                              | 93            | 57   | 36     | 36            | 27   | 9      |
| Secondary                            | 176           | 109  | 67     | 96            | 66   | 30     |
| Vocational                           | 75            | 43   | 32     | 77            | 48   | 29     |
| University                           | 64            | 39   | 25     | 125           | 89   | 36     |

<sup>1</sup>Excludes households for which household type was not stated

<sup>2</sup>Excludes 2 households each under black male and black female

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.7**  
**Summary of Weekly Household Expenditure by Race & Sex of Head of Household**

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|                                                          | All Races     |          |        | Black         |          |        | White & Other |          |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|--------|---------------|----------|--------|---------------|----------|--------|
|                                                          | Both<br>Sexes | Male     | Female | Both<br>Sexes | Male     | Female | Both<br>Sexes | Male     | Female |
| Total households in sample                               | 746           | 480      | 266    | 412           | 250      | 162    | 334           | 230      | 104    |
| Average weekly household income                          | 1,263.18      | 1,465.27 | 898.51 | 990.81        | 1,085.90 | 844.07 | 1,599.15      | 1,877.62 | 983.31 |
| Average weekly expenditure:                              |               |          |        |               |          |        |               |          |        |
| Food and non-alcoholic beverages                         | 141.83        | 160.12   | 105.42 | 110.13        | 123.21   | 90.26  | 163.41        | 181.53   | 119.46 |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco                                | 21.48         | 24.47    | 16.10  | 11.53         | 13.58    | 8.36   | 33.76         | 36.30    | 28.15  |
| Clothing & footwear                                      | 47.40         | 52.77    | 37.72  | 35.34         | 37.23    | 32.43  | 62.28         | 69.66    | 45.98  |
| Housing                                                  | 269.23        | 293.32   | 225.75 | 212.46        | 218.98   | 203.14 | 339.26        | 373.91   | 261.77 |
| Fuel & power                                             | 32.54         | 35.91    | 26.44  | 29.81         | 31.05    | 27.87  | 35.91         | 41.20    | 24.21  |
| Household goods, services, & supplies                    | 161.94        | 181.99   | 124.98 | 135.29        | 136.07   | 134.18 | 191.38        | 227.98   | 109.43 |
| Transportation                                           | 71.27         | 81.48    | 52.84  | 66.09         | 73.13    | 55.23  | 77.65         | 90.55    | 49.10  |
| Education                                                | 37.46         | 43.56    | 26.46  | 29.95         | 32.03    | 26.74  | 46.73         | 56.10    | 26.01  |
| Foreign travel                                           | 58.11         | 68.56    | 39.26  | 42.66         | 47.85    | 34.65  | 77.18         | 91.08    | 46.44  |
| Medical, health, & personal care                         | 73.59         | 80.84    | 60.46  | 70.02         | 78.36    | 57.15  | 77.60         | 83.44    | 64.72  |
| Entertainment & recreation                               | 47.10         | 60.97    | 22.09  | 22.96         | 26.83    | 16.98  | 76.89         | 98.07    | 30.04  |
| Miscellaneous                                            | 11.15         | 11.75    | 10.07  | 9.89          | 12.22    | 6.30   | 12.71         | 11.25    | 15.93  |
| Total consumption                                        | 973.10        | 1,095.74 | 747.59 | 776.13        | 830.54   | 693.29 | 1,194.76      | 1,361.07 | 821.24 |
| Gifts, contributions, life insurance,<br>& pension funds | 87.48         | 105.61   | 54.76  | 61.95         | 72.14    | 46.21  | 118.97        | 141.99   | 68.07  |
| Total expenditure                                        | 1,060.58      | 1,201.35 | 802.35 | 838.08        | 902.68   | 739.50 | 1,313.73      | 1,503.06 | 889.31 |

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.8**

**Percentage Distribution of Weekly Expenditure by Age of Head of Household**

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|                                       | Age of Head       |             |               |               |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                                       | All<br>Age Groups | Under<br>30 | 30<br>-<br>44 | 45<br>-<br>64 | 65<br>&<br>over |
| All households                        | 746               | 89          | 269           | 256           | 132             |
| Major expenditure division:           |                   |             |               |               |                 |
| Food & non-alcoholic beverages        | 14.6              | 15.5        | 15.3          | 15.6          | 11.6            |
| Alcoholic drink & tobacco             | 2.2               | 3.2         | 2.3           | 1.9           | 2.1             |
| Clothing & footwear                   | 4.9               | 5.8         | 5.7           | 4.7           | 2.3             |
| Housing                               | 27.7              | 24.5        | 23.8          | 26.9          | 37.2            |
| Fuel & power                          | 3.3               | 2.8         | 3.3           | 3.4           | 4.2             |
| Household goods, services & supplies  | 16.6              | 16.6        | 19.8          | 13.5          | 16.6            |
| Transportation                        | 7.3               | 9.0         | 6.5           | 8.0           | 6.9             |
| Education                             | 3.8               | 0.7         | 3.6           | 6.2           | 1.6             |
| Foreign travel                        | 6.0               | 6.2         | 6.8           | 6.1           | 3.3             |
| Medical, health & personal care       | 7.6               | 8.5         | 6.3           | 8.6           | 8.4             |
| Entertainment & recreation            | 4.8               | 5.8         | 5.6           | 4.0           | 4.4             |
| Miscellaneous                         | 1.2               | 1.4         | 1.0           | 1.1           | 1.4             |
| Total consumption                     | 100.0             | 100.0       | 100.0         | 100.0         | 100.0           |
| Average weekly household expenditure: | \$1,060           |             |               |               |                 |
| Average weekly household income:      | \$1,263           |             |               |               |                 |

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## HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.9**

**Weekly Household Income by Number of Households, Average Number of Workers & Average Age of Head**

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| Weekly household income | Number of households | Percentage of households | Average number of workers | Average age of head |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| All households          | 746                  | 100.0                    | 1.41                      | 47                  |
| Less than \$350         | 72                   | 9.7                      | 0.50                      | 59                  |
| \$350 - \$599           | 129                  | 17.3                     | 0.91                      | 48                  |
| \$600 - \$1,299         | 276                  | 37.0                     | 1.37                      | 45                  |
| \$1,300 - \$1,799       | 126                  | 16.9                     | 1.82                      | 46                  |
| \$1,800 - \$2,399       | 74                   | 9.9                      | 1.88                      | 46                  |
| \$2,400 & over          | 69                   | 9.2                      | 1.45                      | 47                  |

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.10**

**Source of Income by Weekly Household Income Group**

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|                                     | Weekly Household Income |                |                     |                       |                         |                         |                      |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|                                     | All<br>Income<br>Groups | Under<br>\$350 | \$350<br>-<br>\$599 | \$600<br>-<br>\$1,299 | \$1,300<br>-<br>\$1,799 | \$1,800<br>-<br>\$2,399 | \$2,400<br>&<br>over |
| Total households in sample          | 746                     | 72             | 129                 | 276                   | 126                     | 74                      | 69                   |
| Source of income:                   |                         |                |                     |                       |                         |                         |                      |
| Wages & salaries                    | 824                     | 101            | 347                 | 653                   | 1,089                   | 1,364                   | 2,085                |
| Self employment                     | 114                     | 1              | 9                   | 67                    | 98                      | 218                     | 536                  |
| Pensions, government & private      | 41                      | 67             | 41                  | 36                    | 39                      | 49                      | 34                   |
| Other regular allowances            | 22                      | 32             | 12                  | 17                    | 30                      | 17                      | 38                   |
| Investments including net rent      | 129                     | 4              | 17                  | 60                    | 99                      | 201                     | 727                  |
| Imputed income from owner occupancy | 133                     | 32             | 60                  | 88                    | 170                     | 223                     | 387                  |
| Total household income              | 1,263                   | 237            | 486                 | 921                   | 1,525                   | 2,072                   | 3,807                |

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|                                     | Percentage Distribution |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Source of income:                   |                         |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Wages & salaries                    | 65.2                    | 42.6  | 71.4  | 70.9  | 71.4  | 65.8  | 54.8  |
| Self employment                     | 9.0                     | 0.4   | 1.9   | 7.3   | 6.4   | 10.5  | 14.1  |
| Pensions, government & private      | 3.3                     | 28.3  | 8.4   | 3.9   | 2.6   | 2.4   | 0.9   |
| Other regular allowances            | 1.7                     | 13.5  | 2.5   | 1.8   | 2.0   | 0.8   | 1.0   |
| Investments including net rent      | 10.2                    | 1.7   | 3.5   | 6.5   | 6.5   | 9.7   | 19.1  |
| Imputed income from owner occupancy | 10.6                    | 13.5  | 12.3  | 9.6   | 11.1  | 10.8  | 10.1  |
| Total                               | 100.0                   | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.11**  
**Average Weekly Income by Race & Sex of Head**

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| Source of Income                    | Racial Group |       |               |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------|
|                                     | All Races    | Black | White & Other |
| Both Sexes                          | 1,263        | 991   | 1,599         |
| Wages & salaries                    | 824          | 692   | 985           |
| Self employment                     | 114          | 74    | 164           |
| Pensions, government & private      | 41           | 32    | 52            |
| Other regular allowances            | 22           | 26    | 18            |
| Investments                         | 68           | 12    | 137           |
| Rent                                | 61           | 47    | 79            |
| Imputed income from owner occupancy | 133          | 108   | 164           |
| Male                                | 1,465        | 1,086 | 1,878         |
| Wages & salaries                    | 929          | 742   | 1,134         |
| Self employment                     | 153          | 96    | 215           |
| Pensions, government & private      | 41           | 31    | 51            |
| Other regular allowances            | 18           | 22    | 14            |
| Investments                         | 93           | 15    | 178           |
| Rent                                | 76           | 58    | 96            |
| Imputed income from owner occupancy | 155          | 122   | 190           |
| Female                              | 899          | 844   | 983           |
| Wages & salaries                    | 632          | 616   | 657           |
| Self employment                     | 45           | 40    | 52            |
| Pensions, government & private      | 42           | 34    | 56            |
| Other regular allowances            | 29           | 31    | 25            |
| Investments                         | 22           | 6     | 46            |
| Rent                                | 35           | 31    | 42            |
| Imputed income from owner occupancy | 94           | 86    | 105           |

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY 1993

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**Table A.12**

**Average Annual Household Income by Race, Sex & Educational Attainment of Head**

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|                         | Average Annual Household Income |            |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
|                         | 1993<br>\$                      | 1982<br>\$ |
| All Heads of Household  | 65,676                          | 34,960     |
| Race & Sex:             |                                 |            |
| Black male              | 56,467                          | 32,650     |
| White & other male      | 97,636                          | 46,490     |
| Black female            | 43,892                          | 20,960     |
| White & other female    | 51,132                          | 21,585     |
| Educational attainment: |                                 |            |
| Primary school          | 45,681                          | 26,270     |
| Secondary school        | 56,990                          | 33,720     |
| Vocational              | 66,446 }                        |            |
| University              | 92,397 }                        | 42,500     |

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**Table A.13**

**Median Annual Household Income by Major Occupation Group**

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| Major Occupation Group            | 1993<br>Median Annual<br>Household Income |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|                                   | \$                                        |
| Professional, technical & related | 76,667                                    |
| Administrative & managerial       | 72,000                                    |
| Clerical                          | 44,571                                    |
| Sales                             | 55,714                                    |
| Service                           | 40,200                                    |
| Production & transport            | 45,000                                    |
| Agricultural & fisheries          | 54,480                                    |

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