



Household Expenditure Survey



2004



Bermuda Government
Department of Statistics





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For enquiries about this report and additional information, contact:

The Research Statistician
Department of Statistics
Telephone: (441)297-7829
Email: Statistics@gov.bm

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FOREWORD

The 2004 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) served as a comprehensive source of information to assess the spending levels of Bermuda households. The results of this survey will meet a variety of statistical needs and provide benchmark data for socio-economic studies on household income, consumption and savings.

As such, this analytical report has been written to explain, inform and enlighten the reader about household spending shifts that have occurred between 1993 and 2004. It contains detailed survey findings and statistical tables pertaining to the consumption patterns across household types by various economic and demographic variables such as income, race, sex, age and Bermuda status.

The success of the survey was due primarily to the commitment, hard work and overall professionalism exhibited by the HES project management team. I highly commend the focused efforts of all team members namely, Mr. Crispin Boney, Research Statistician, Mr. Desmond Trott, Census & Survey Officer, Mr. Andrew Simpson, Trainee Statistician, Ms. Penny Grant and Ms. Jeanna-Dawn Trott, Census and Survey Clerks.

I must particularly laud the technical skills of Mr. Desmond Trott and Mr. Andrew Simpson. They worked assiduously to develop an economic classification system of goods and services for Bermuda and design the main survey questionnaire and many other survey documents that were used in the field. Additionally, both Mr. Trott and Mr. Simpson trained in a new statistical software package – SNAP

to successfully produce a computerized version of the survey questionnaire for use with handheld computers or Personal Data Assistants (PDAs).

Acknowledgement and thanks must be extended to Mr. Brian Hannon, HES Consultant, for his expert guidance during the visualizing and implementation phases of the survey, and to Mr. Peter Wills and Mr. Stanley Smith of Mercator Corporation, Massachusetts, U.S.A. who provided technical support with the design of the computerized questionnaire.

I salute the staunch team of interviewers and supervisors that persevered in the field to complete the work assignments despite household resistance; the editors and coders that worked diligently in the office to prepare the survey documents; and the data entry team that keyed the information in an efficient and timely manner. I cannot thank enough those households that willingly provided the data required to underpin the final delivery of this survey.

Recognition is given to personnel in the Department of Communication & Information, in particular Ms. Valerie Pethen who readily helped out with promoting the Survey and Mr. Keno Simmons for lending his skills in the graphic production of the survey documents and the final report.

Finally, I am appreciative of the staff in the Department of Statistics who readily synergized when called upon, to support the overall efforts of this initiative: Mr. Steven Holdipp, Business Statistician,

Mrs. Melinda Williams, Social Statistician, Mr. Maupriest Jackson, Statistical Officer II and Mr. Jason Hayward, Statistical Officer II.

Valerie Robinson-James
Chief Statistician
July 2005.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the principle findings of the 2004 Household Expenditure Survey, conducted May through September 2004. The survey was a scientific study used to explore the income and expenditure patterns of Bermuda's households. Information on household income and expenditure on goods and services for private household consumption was obtained from a sample of households across the island. The items of expenditure were inclusive of non-durable goods, such as food and beverages; durable goods, such as household appliances and furniture; and a range of household and personal services, such as cable television and haircuts.

The data will be used to meet the three specific objectives of the survey, which are:

- To re-weight the Consumer Price Index;
- To improve estimates of private consumption expenditure used in the compilation of the National Accounts for Bermuda; and,
- To provide current household consumption patterns needed by government, private businesses, researchers and the general community for the development of policies, marketing strategies, research studies and public programmes.

The report begins with an overview of the concepts and definitions used during the conduct of the survey and the methodology employed. Information on the collection, processing and analysis of data, survey response rates and costs are also

outlined. The presentation of findings are organised into two sections. The first section explores the effect of household income on expenditure and highlights household spending patterns by demographic variables such as age, sex, race and household type. The second section gives a brief analysis on selected divisions of household expenditure, which include food, housing, utilities, child care, health care, consumer durables and household services.



CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Expenditure (Household): All cash and credit purchases of goods and services for private household consumption. Current transfers made on a regular basis out of income were included under household expenditure. These were defined as all payments 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.

The following types of household expenditure were **excluded** from the definition:

- Capital formation, i.e. expenditure on purchases of a house, land, financial assets (stocks, bonds), savings in bank deposits, and loans made.
- Expenditures made on behalf of a business where a household member is operating his/her own small business or is an independent professional, e.g. doctor, lawyer.
- Money paid by one member of the household to another, e.g. pocket money for children, housekeeping money.
- Capital transfers such as financial gifts and fines, made on an irregular basis – normally of a sufficiently large size that they are considered a charge against accumulated savings rather than income.

Total Consumption (Current): The value of goods and services acquired during the reference period to satisfy the needs and wants of a household. Total consumption excludes transfers of payments such as gifts, contributions, life insurance and pension funds.

Total Expenditure: The sum of both Total Consumption and Transfers of Payments such as gifts, contributions, life insurance and pension funds.

Income: Receipts of cash, income in kind and value of own-account production which accrues to members of the household on a regular basis. Income data were collected primarily for use in analyzing household expenditure for various income groups. The main components of income were:

- Receipts for activities participated in that are strictly employment related. This included gross wages & salaries, cash bonuses & gratuities, commissions & tips, directors fees, profit sharing bonuses, remuneration for work stoppages, payment for sick & vacation leave, termination pay and employers contributions to social insurance.
- Earnings from self employment, that is, gross receipts less any business expenses.
- Income from pensions, welfare payments and insurance annuities.
- Income from rents on a net basis, that is, gross rents less expenses on maintenance and upkeep.

- Investment income in the form of interest and dividends.
- Other kinds of regular allowances received, such as, alimony, child support, social insurance, rental subsidies, scholarships and similar awards.
- Imputed income for owner-occupied dwellings.
- Income-in-kind such as subsidized housing and food provided by employer.
- Value of own account consumption.

The following items were **excluded** from the definition of Income:

- Non-recurring lump-sum payments, inheritances, gifts and gambling gains.
- Withdrawals from savings, receipts from sale of possessions, borrowings or loan repayments received.
- Income of visitors, lodgers and domestic servants of the household.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): An index of prices used to measure the rate of price change over time for a basket of consumer goods and services purchased by private households. It serves as a gauge for assessing the rate of inflation in Bermuda.

Private Dwelling Unit: A housing unit or set of collective living quarters that has its own separate access to the street or common landing or staircase. It is capable of permanent human habita-

tion having its own cooking, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities which the occupants of the dwelling do not have to share with any persons other than their own household members.

Household: A person or group of persons occupying one private dwelling unit who make common provisions for meals and other essentials for living.

Household Member: Any person who was living at the selected dwelling unit for six months or more of the 12 month survey period including the two-week diary period.

Household Reference Person: The household member who was responsible for the general upkeep and financial affairs of the home. It was not necessary that this person be the primary breadwinner or be employed. In the case of persons sharing a dwelling on an equal basis, the household reference person was whom the other household members acknowledged as such.

The 1993 and 1982 expenditure surveys used the term household head, which was defined as the person, male or female, who was the primary breadwinner or recognized as head of the home by other household members.

Household Type: A description of living arrangements determined by classifying the relationships of household members into broad groups. To identify relationships between household members, a Household Reference Person was selected, against whom all relationships were established. Households were classified into the following types:

- **One-Parent Household:** A household having either a male or female adult living with one or more of their children of any age.
- **Two-Parent Household:** A household consisting of a married or unmarried couple living with one or more of their children of any age. This classification applies when the children are of one or both parents.
- **One-Person:** A single-person household.
- **Adult Couple:** This household comprises two partners, married or otherwise, sharing living quarters.
- **Extended Family:** A household with a combination of adults and children linked by blood relation, marriage or adoption.
- **Unrelated Persons:** A household with a combination of adults and children who are not linked by blood relation, marriage or adoption.

Owner-Occupier Rental

Equivalent: An imputed value based on the Annual Rental Value (ARV) of a housing unit used to represent the flow of services associated with an owner-occupied dwelling. An owner-occupier is both a producer and consumer of these services. As a consumer of service, the full rental equivalent is included in consumption expenditure for housing. As a producer of service that generates income, Net Income from Owner-Occupancy (rental equivalent minus expenses) is counted towards total income.

Tenure: The occupancy status of a household; that is, whether the household owned or rented the dwelling unit in which it resided at the time of interview.

These included:

Owners

- **Owned free and clear:** The dwelling unit had been purchased outright, either by completion of a mortgage payment schedule or by other means.
- **Owned with mortgage or loan:** The dwelling unit is owned with the household making regular mortgage or loan payments on the property.

Renters

- **Rented for cash:** The dwelling unit is occupied with the household making regular rent payments, either in cash or payment in kind, for the use of the dwelling. The dwelling unit can be rented as being fully furnished, partially furnished or unfurnished.
- **Rent-Free:** A living arrangement where household members occupy a dwelling unit without paying cash rent or mortgage. Examples include dwellings supplied as a result of employment or where a special family arrangement exists.



SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Survey Design

A stratified two-stage sample design was used to select dwelling units for the survey. Stage one involved the random selection of 120 census districts from a total of 242. All census districts were stratified into appropriate income classes within each parish. The 120 census districts were then allocated proportional to the total number of dwellings within each parish. This procedure provided for both an unbiased geographic distribution, and a representative mix of low, medium and high income households. In stage two, ten households were selected systematically from each selected census district.

An overall sample size of 1,200 households was drawn, with an additional 300 in reserve to allow for non-response and no contacts. A total of 840 household responses were deemed necessary to produce sufficiently reliable estimates accurate within +/- 5 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

Data Collection

In preparation for the survey, a team of approximately 100 interviewers and 10 supervisors were recruited and trained. The training covered important areas of the survey operation, in particular, the overall purpose of the survey, concepts & definitions, interviewing techniques, answers to likely questions, administering the household questionnaire and diary-keeping booklets.

Using the personal interview and diary keeping method, interviewers made contact with selected households. Respondents were asked to recall their expenditures for a given reference period and their responses were recorded on a household questionnaire. In addition, two one-week diaries were administered for respondents to record all daily expenditures made during a two-week period. The supervisors were employed to assist the interviewers and control the field operations.

The household questionnaire included questions to collect demographic data relating to the household members, income data in respect of each "spender" in the household, and household expenditure data. Respondents were asked to report expenditures for specific goods such as clothing, furniture, and appliances which had a recall period of one year, and spending for services paid for frequently on a monthly basis, such as telephone, electricity, rent and child care. There were few items recorded weekly, such as expenditure on fuel for cars. The survey data collection period ranged from May 7th to September 30th, 2004.

The weekly diaries were used to capture household expenditures as the transactions occurred. Each household received two one-week diaries in which to record detailed expenditure for food items, household supplies, personal care products and over-the-counter medical supplies.

Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)

For the first time the Department used Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) as an

additional method of data collection. This pilot study was used for a sample of households. Instead of using the paper household questionnaire, the interviewers administered the survey using the CAPI method with small handheld computers. The objective of the pilot test was to assess how technological advances can be used to enhance the data gathering and editing processes.

Response Rate

During the field-work phase, interviewers were faced with a number of challenges. Establishing contact with a responsible household member was difficult at times. Some respondents were not receptive to the survey and appointments made with interviewers were not always kept. In some cases, interviewers had to make three and four visits to the home before an interview could be initiated. Despite these difficulties the majority of households were compliant. Respondents who cooperated with interviewers in completing the survey were rewarded with a small token.

A total of 1,003 private dwelling units were visited during the field work phase, of which 787 households cooperated with the Interviewers. This represented a response rate of 78%. The remaining units (roughly 22 percent) were either vacant or occupied by households who refused to cooperate, could not be contacted, or were ineligible to participate in the survey.

After running edit checks on the survey documents for completeness, a small number of questionnaires were rejected. As a result, the core tables in this report were generated from data representing

762 households. The 2000 Census of Population and Housing recorded a total of 25,148 occupied private dwelling units in Bermuda. The survey, therefore, was a sample of 1 in every 32 households or a 3% sample. Table A.1 in the appendix shows the make-up of the sample in terms of demographic and household characteristics with comparisons against the 2000 Census data.

Given its stratified random design, 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 95 percent. Hence the main survey results are reliable and may be used with confidence.

Data Processing

In the planning stage of the project, manual data input was deemed to be the most cost effective, and was used to process the data collected from the Household Expenditure Survey.

A team of editors and coders were trained to undertake a manual edit of the documents for completeness and consistency. They were instructed to assign codes defining household type, occupation, industry, and household size. Other edits included checking for unusual, duplicated and possibly inaccurate entries recorded in the survey documents.

The diaries which accompanied the household questionnaires were scrutinized, and all relevant expenditures listed in the diaries were coded. All items of expenditure were coded using a Bermuda Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP), which

was developed based on the United Nations version. In some instances, entries in the diaries were used to verify data obtained in the household questionnaire such as payment of 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. These were food and non-alcoholic beverages bought from food stores, household supplies, medical supplies and personal care products. Only entries fitting into one of the above-mentioned categories were coded and transferred to an expenditure code booklet.

Household diaries that contained a single figure entry to cover expenditure of all groceries and household supplies for one week were rejected. In other instances, diaries were rejected if after close scrutiny and professional judgment, the expenditures were thought not representative of the household. For example, if the respondent reported that only bread, milk and cheese were purchased over the two-week period, with no reporting of expenditure on meals eaten out to compensate for home prepared meals, the diary was rejected.

Once all the survey documents had been completely edited, coded and re-checked, the data was keyed into a database. The next step included a series of computer edits in preparation for the production of preliminary tabulations, the evaluation of tabular outputs, and the production of the final tabulations.

The survey questions covered varying lengths of recall periods; therefore, it

was necessary to convert all expenditure and income values to standard units of weekly expenditure. After the data had been converted to a weekly equivalent, a sequence of computer edits were performed to ensure data consistency and to detect errors that may have been missed during the manual editing phase. Each household record was 'cleaned' through this editing process and further programmed to derive estimates of total and mean income, aggregate expenditures, and various household characteristics to facilitate data classification. These computer editing and tabulation procedures were carried out using the Census and Survey Processing (CSPPro) software and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data Analysis

The household expenditure data is analysed primarily by income group as patterns of consumption vary with income. Household expenditures are also examined by demographic variables to show the varying levels of consumption that occur as a result of underlying factors such as household type and age, race, sex and level of education of the household reference person.

Where possible, comparisons have been made against data collected during the 1993 Household Expenditure Survey. In other instances, data from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing were used for comparison purposes.

All tables and written analysis in this report represent average expenditures over all households that participated in the survey and not the average for households reporting expenditure on



specific items, unless otherwise specified. 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.

Publicity

The public awareness programme for the survey was achieved using various methods. Unlike previous surveys, publicity for this survey took a more direct approach. Prior to commencement of fieldwork, postcards were mailed out to all selected households. During the initial visit, interviewers were required to verbally communicate the importance of the survey and presented each household with a tri-fold pamphlet which explained the objective and purpose of the survey.

Public advertisement was channelled through local radio stations, newspapers and magazines. The Department of Communication and Information facilitated both the preparation of press releases for the media and advertisement for local newspapers and monthly magazines.

A listing of addresses for households not visited by interviewers after the cut-off date was placed in two local newspapers. If their address appeared in the listing, households were requested to call the Department to arrange for an interview. Additionally, letters were mailed out to those persons that out-right refused to support the survey reminding them that the survey was mandatory by law. As a result, the Department received calls from 55 households who were subsequently interviewed.

Survey Costs

The costs of the 2004 Household Expenditure Survey is provided to give an appreciation of the price of collecting and publishing economic and social data. Sample surveys using direct personal interview incur high variable costs. As a result, the sample size must be based on a balance of cost and desired level of accuracy. In response to the rising prices of materials and services necessary to conduct a survey, the Department implemented cost saving initiatives to further control survey expenditures. The direct costs incurred by the Department of Statistics to conduct the Expenditure Survey amounted to roughly \$550,000.

The majority of funds, representing 40% of the budget, were allocated to the payment of salaries for permanent staff. Compensation for temporary personnel, who were hired to assist in the conduct of the survey, accounted for 38% of the budget. The balance of expenditure was used to cover advertising expenses, printing costs, office and survey supplies, training and catering, and the planning and administration of the survey.

HIGHLIGHTS

Average annual household income surpasses \$100,000

In 2004, the average annual household income was \$106,233 representing a 62% increase over the \$65,676 reported in 1993.

Close to 60% increase in household spending

The average Bermuda household spent \$1,538 a week on a diverse range of consumer goods and services. This represented a 58% nominal increase over 1993 when households spent \$973 for a similar basket of goods and services.

Housing claims a third of household budget

The average cost of housing, which continued to represent the largest proportion of weekly spending, nearly doubled during the inter-survey period to \$512 per week. On average, housing costs claimed a third of every dollar in the household budget.

Households spend over \$200 per week on food

Since 1993, spending on food increased by 48% from an average weekly expenditure of \$141.83 to \$210.62.

Average household size shrinking

The average household size declined during the inter-survey period from 2.50 persons in 1993 to 2.32 persons in 2004. Two-parent households lost popularity while one-person households became the most common household type.

Eight percent growth in home ownership rate

The rate of home ownership increased over the inter-survey period to 51% from the 43% reported in 1993.

Average rents up

In 2004, renters paid an average of \$1,433 per month for housing, up 57% over the \$911 paid in 1993.

Utility costs on the rise

In 2004, the average household spent \$73 per week on telephone, electricity, cooking gas, water and heating fuels, compared to \$65 per week in 1993.

Personal computers gain popularity

Two-thirds of the households sampled reported ownership of a personal computer in 2004. Fifty-seven percent of all households had access to the internet from home.

Cost of health care more than doubles

In 2004, the average household spent close to \$7,000 a year on health care, representing a 156% increase on the amount spent in 1993. Health insurance accounted for 58% of this expenditure.



PATTERNS OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income is a leading economic indicator in that it gives a meaningful comparison of income for households of different sizes and composition. It also provides for a comparison of income levels over time.

Household income, as defined for the 2004 Household Expenditure Survey, referred to income from all sources. Included were wages, salaries, net earnings from self-employment, pensions, rents, and any other income source accrued by

household members on a regular basis. Also included was imputed income for owner-occupied dwellings.

To derive the annual household income, the incomes of all individual earners were summed to produce an aggregate income figure for the household. Table I gives a comparative analysis of the average annual household income for 2004 and 1993.

Standard of living improves

In terms of capacity to consume goods and services, there was an overall improvement in the standard of living for households. In 2004, the average weekly household income was \$2,043 representing a 62% increase over 1993. Average prices, as measured by the Consumer

Price Index, increased by 26% over the same period. When inflation exists, money actually loses its value making it necessary to deflate a nominal value by the rate of inflation. After annual deflation, the real average weekly household income was \$1,605 in 2004, an increase of 22.5% over 1993. This real dollar value gives a better indication of income growth and shows a continuing trend of real gains in household income.

The real gains in household income, as in 1993, can be accredited to a low inflationary environment and shifts in the occupational distribution of Bermuda's labour force. The Annual Employment Survey, conducted by the Department of Statistics, has shown a steady decrease in service related occupations during the

Table I Weekly Household Income by Source of Income

Source of Income	2004		1993		1993 - 2004
	\$	%	\$	%	% Change
Wages & Salaries	1,329	65.05	824	65.24	61.28
Imputed income from owner occupancy	295	14.43	134	10.61	119.97
Self-employment	187	9.18	114	9.03	64.47
Net rental income	84	4.11	61	4.83	37.71
Pensions	75	3.69	41	3.25	83.94
Dividends	40	1.97	26	2.06	54.47
Interest	16	0.76	41	3.25	-61.98
Other allowances	17	0.81	22	1.74	-24.57
Average weekly household income	2,043	100.00	1,263	100.00	61.75
Median weekly household income	1,622		1,006		61.30
Real average weekly household income¹	1,605		1,310		22.49
Real median weekly household income¹	1,274		1,043		22.14
Average no. of workers per household	1.40		1.41		

¹ Base year - 1995

last decade. These decreases were off-set by increases in professional, technical and related fields in addition to administrative and managerial occupations. The appreciating value of houses and absolute increases in rental income during the eleven-year period also attributed to real gains in household income.

Wages and salaries form the bulk of household income

The median weekly household income, which is the level of earnings exceeded by exactly half of the households sampled, increased by 61% to \$1,622 during the inter-survey period. In real terms, the median household income was \$1,274, an increase of 22% over the 1993 level.

Earnings from wages and salaries accounted for 65% of all household income and remained the single most important

source of income for Bermuda households. The proportion of wages and salaries to household income remained relatively the same in 2004 compared to 1993, showing a fractional decline of two-tenths of a percentage point.

Households earn less interest income

The significant drop in income accruing from interest (that is, 3.25% in 1993 to less than 1% in 2004) is consistent with comparably lower interest rates being offered for consumer deposit accounts, savings accounts and bonds. Interest rates paid and charged in Bermuda are set slightly above the US federal fund rates. The federal rate declined from an annual average of 3.02% in 1993 to 1.35% in 2004. The decrease in income accrued from interest is characteristic of households becoming less willing to save due

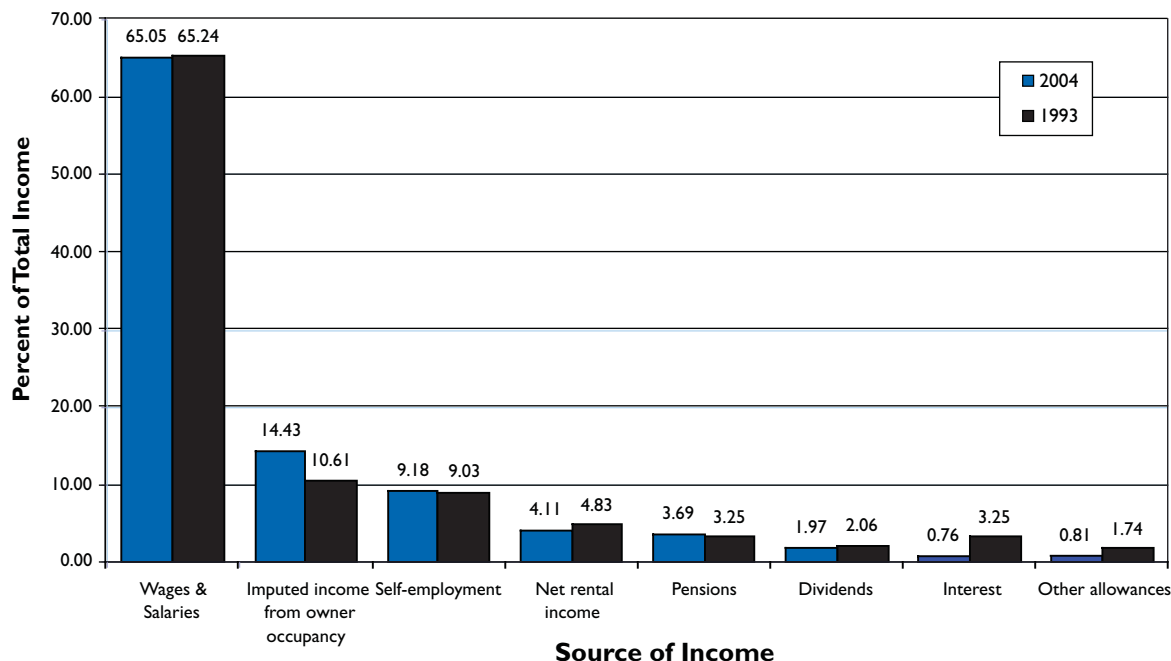
to lower interest rates. Instead, it is likely consumers had increased their consumption, invested in the stock market or in non-monetary assets such as real estate.

Household income increased slightly since Census

An adjustment is needed to compare the median annual household income measured in the 2004 Expenditure Survey to that of the 2000 Census of Population. The Census definition of income does not include imputed income from owner occupancy. As a result, a deduction has been made for comparison purposes. After adjusting, the 2004 median annual household income was measured at \$73,855, a 3% rise over the \$71,622 recorded during the 2000 Census.

Chart 1

A Comparison of Annual Household Income, 2004 and 1993 Household Expenditure Surveys





HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Household expenditure, as defined for the 2004 Survey, consists of all cash and credit purchases of goods and household services for private household consumption. Expenditures on consumer goods of a capital nature, such as the purchase of a property or the acquisition of financial assets, were excluded from the Survey. These transactions are deemed investments and more in the nature of savings rather than consumption.

The average household expenditures in this report are categorized into broad divisions of consumption. Table 2 presents

a comparison of average weekly expenditure and the corresponding proportions spent by the broad expenditure divisions during the survey periods 2004 and 1993.

Household spending increases

During 2004, the average Bermuda household spent \$1,537 a week on a diverse range of consumer goods and services. This represented a 58% nominal increase over 1993 when households spent \$973 for comparable goods and services. The increase in real income of 22.5% experienced by households is a major contributor to the higher consumption outlays.

Top three outlays claim 60% of household budget

Outlays on shelter, which continued

to represent the largest proportion of weekly spending, nearly doubled during the inter-survey period to \$512 per week. Housing costs included payments made for rent, repairs and maintenance, insurance and property tax. A rental equivalent was imputed for households who were reported as being owner-occupiers.

Household goods, services & supplies and food & non-alcoholic beverages also demanded a large share of the weekly household budget.

Household goods, services & supplies comprise items such as furniture, appliances, child care, utilities, cleaning and paper supplies. Households spent an average of \$213 per week on these items,

Table 2 Average Weekly Household Expenditure by Broad Expenditure Division

Broad Expenditure Divisions:	2004		1993		1993 - 2004
	\$	%	\$	%	% Change
Housing	511.86	33.30	269.23	27.67	90.12
Household goods, services and supplies	212.84	13.85	161.94	16.64	31.43
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	210.61	13.70	141.83	14.58	48.49
Alcoholic drink and tobacco	29.19	1.90	21.48	2.21	35.89
Clothing and footwear	56.13	3.65	47.40	4.87	18.42
Fuel & power	45.16	2.94	32.54	3.34	38.78
Transportation	122.76	7.99	71.27	7.32	72.25
Education	64.14	4.17	37.46	3.85	71.22
Foreign travel	83.58	5.44	58.11	5.97	43.83
Medical, health & personal care	133.06	8.66	73.59	7.56	80.81
Entertainment, recreation & miscellaneous	67.61	4.40	58.25	5.99	16.07
Total weekly consumption	1,536.94	100.00	973.10	100.00	57.94
Gifts, contributions, life insurance & pension funds	143.24		87.48		63.74
Total weekly expenditure	1,680.18		1,060.58		58.42

which represented the second-highest consumption outlay in absolute terms.

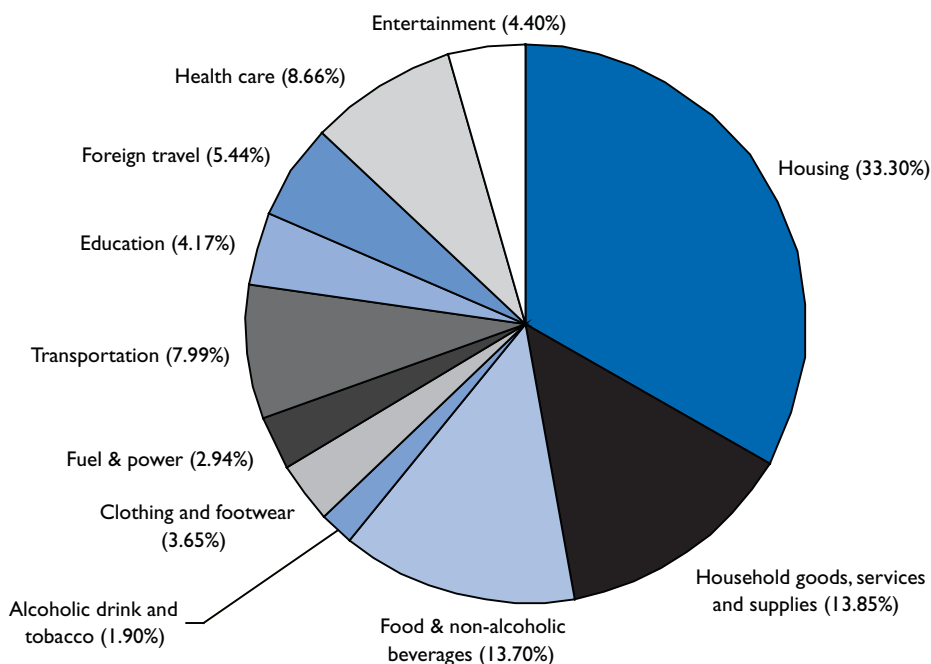
On average, households spent \$211 per week on food, making this the third highest consumption outlay. This division included food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from grocery stores and food eaten out at restaurants, cafes and the like.

When the three largest consumption outlays are combined, they represent 60% of the household budget. A detailed list of the various goods and services included within each broad expenditure division is given in the Appendix (Table A.4).

Total average weekly expenditure exceeds \$1,600

Household consumption excludes expenditures that are essentially transfers of payment for which the household does not receive an immediate good or service in return. Examples of these types of payments include: contributions to churches and charitable organizations, gifts to non-household members, asset portions of life insurance premiums and pension payments. When these types of expenditure are included with the average consumption outlay of \$1,537 per week, a total average weekly expenditure of \$1,680 is obtained for all households.

Chart 2
Percentage Distribution of Average Weekly Household Expenditure





INCOME AND EXPENDITURE RELATIONSHIPS

Table 3 provides a comparison of weekly household income and expenditure by race and sex of the household reference person. In 1993, the head of household was identified as the person, male or female, who was recognized as the primary breadwinner. In 2004, however, respondents were instructed to select as the household reference person the household member who was responsible for the general upkeep and financial affairs of the household. It was not necessary that this person be the primary bread-winner

or be employed at all. Since there is a distinct difference, the 2004 data could not be directly compared with the 1993 data when analyzing by sex of head of household.

White and others earn higher incomes

An analysis of the 2004 data revealed that households led by reference persons who were not black earned a significantly higher level of income, resulting in higher consumption outlays. The average weekly income for households led by blacks was \$1,676 per week compared to \$2,489 per week for white and other races. Households led by blacks spent an average of \$1,198 per week on the consumption of goods and services, whilst

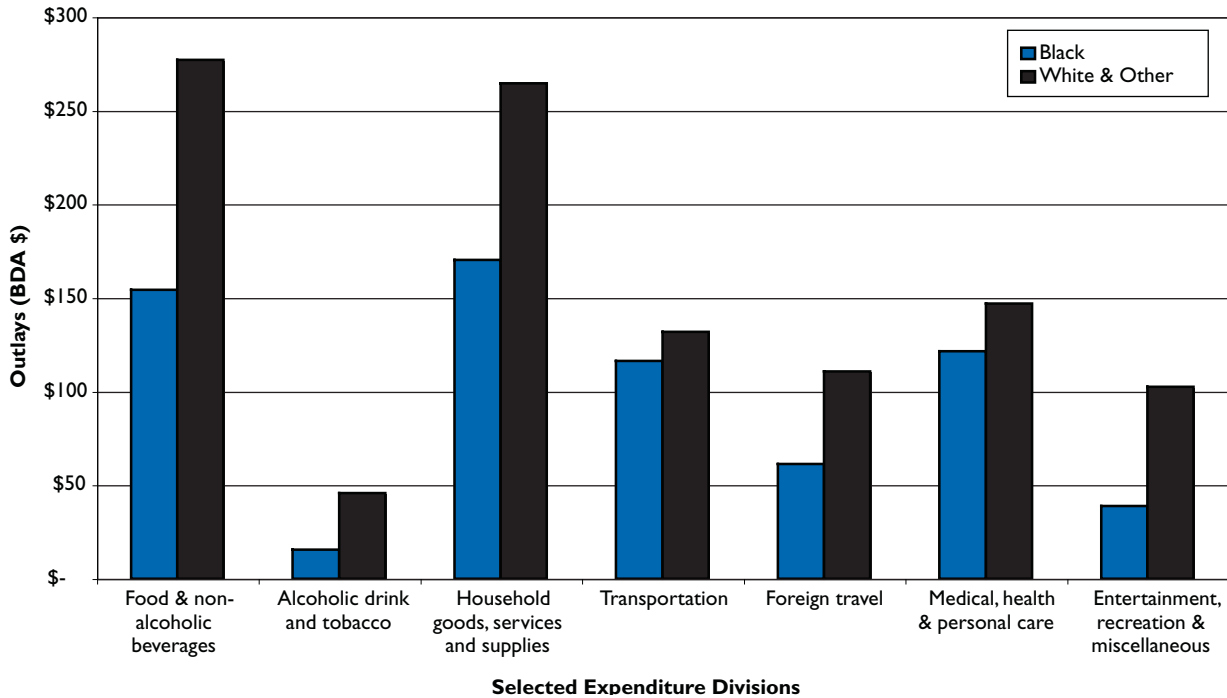
households led by white and other races spent an average of \$1,949.

Black led households spent 34% of their weekly income on food, household goods, services and supplies, health and personal care, and transportation. This was 1% more than households led by white and other races for the same expenditure groups. Black households spent relatively less on the more discretionary items such as foreign travel, entertainment and recreation, alcoholic drink and tobacco in relation to their white and other counterparts; 7% compared with 10%.

Table 3 Summary of Household Expenditure by Race and Sex of Household Reference Person

	Both Sexes	Black Male	Female	Both Sexes	White & Other Male	Female
Total households in sample	418	146	272	344	153	191
Average Weekly Household Income	1,675.71	1,738.48	1,642.01	2,489.18	2,689.70	2,328.56
Average Weekly Expenditure:						
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	154.38	168.37	146.97	277.09	291.33	265.61
Alcoholic drink and tobacco	15.62	19.48	13.54	45.69	50.00	42.23
Clothing and footwear	43.79	39.36	46.18	71.08	77.81	65.69
Housing	383.69	360.89	395.92	667.61	704.34	638.18
Fuel & power	41.09	40.72	41.28	50.12	53.01	47.80
Household goods, services and supplies	170.24	151.86	180.10	264.58	280.39	251.90
Transportation	116.39	116.30	116.44	131.82	119.28	141.86
Education	50.73	56.76	47.50	80.43	62.47	94.82
Foreign travel	61.29	76.29	53.24	110.66	128.30	96.53
Medical, health & personal care	121.47	120.08	122.21	147.00	147.85	146.28
Entertainment, recreation & miscellaneous	38.86	40.09	38.19	102.54	127.18	82.81
Total Weekly Consumption	1,197.54	1,190.21	1,201.58	1,948.60	2,041.96	1,873.70

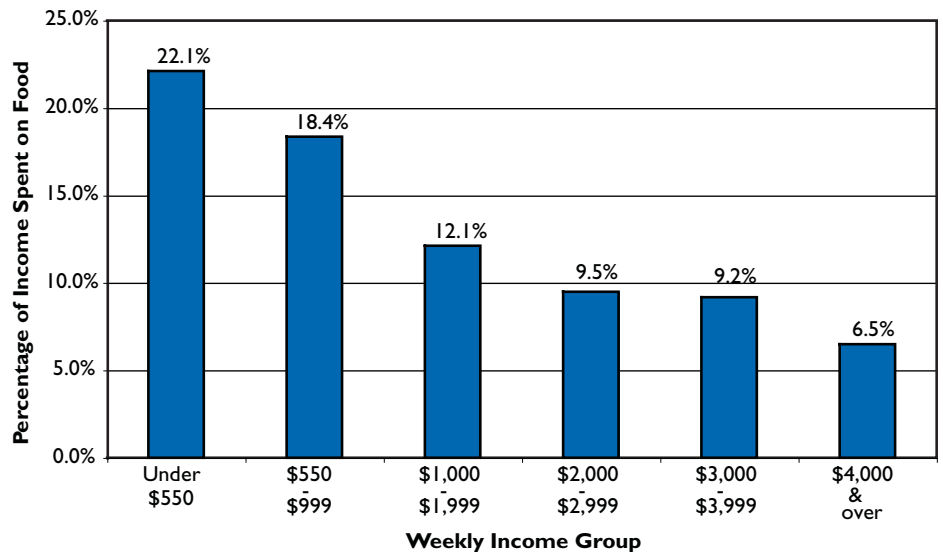
Chart 3
Average Weekly Outlays on Selected Expenditure Divisions
by Race of Household Reference Person



Low income households spend higher proportion on food

The average Bermuda household spent close to 14% of its income on food and non-alcoholic beverages. When these households were grouped by income class, it revealed households receiving less than \$550 per week spent 22% of their income on food and non-alcoholic beverages, while households with incomes of \$4,000 or more spent less than 7%. This consumption behaviour aligns with Engel’s Law, which found that over time and across countries, high income households spend a much smaller proportion of their income on food. Table A.3 in the appendix displays household expenditures by major division and income group.

Chart 4
Percentage of Income Spent on Food by Weekly Income Group





HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

When interpreting expenditure data, demographic characteristics such as household size, household type, and number of workers must be considered as they generally affect the spending patterns of the household. Table 4 gives an overview of the characteristics of the households sampled.

Household size reaches parity

Since 1993 the average household size for all races has reached close to parity. Black led households averaged 2.62 persons per household in 1993 compared with 2.47 persons for white & other households. In 2004, black led households averaged 2.33 persons per household while white and other averaged 2.31 persons. Overall, the average household size declined during the inter-survey period from 2.50 persons in 1993 to 2.32 persons in 2004.

Black households had more workers

In 2004, households led by blacks had an average of 1.42 workers per household compared with 1.38 workers in white & other households. There was minimal change relative to the 1993 survey when the average number of workers in black led households was measured as 1.46 and white & other averaged 1.39. However, the average household size was relatively lower in 2004 for both races, which resulted in a proportional increase in the number of workers per household.

Table 4 Household Characteristics by Race and Sex of Household Reference Person

	Total	Black		White&Other		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total households in sample	418	146	272	344	153	191
Average no. persons per household	2.33	2.36	2.32	2.31	2.25	2.36
Average no. workers per household	1.42	1.50	1.38	1.38	1.41	1.36
Average age of household reference person	51	50	52	48	47	49
		Number				
Household type:						
One-person	136	48	88	97	46	51
Lone parent	66	11	55	20	2	18
Two parents	80	34	46	92	44	48
Adult couple	81	36	45	108	47	61
Extended family	44	13	31	10	3	7
Unrelated persons	11	4	7	17	11	6
		Percentage Distribution				
Household type:						
One-person	33	33	32	28	30	27
Lone parent	16	8	20	6	1	9
Two parents	19	23	17	27	29	25
Adult couple	19	25	17	31	31	32
Extended family	11	9	11	3	2	4
Unrelated persons	3	3	3	5	7	3

The average age of the household reference person for black households was 51 and 48 for households led by white and other. For black led households, the average age of the household reference person was higher regardless of sex.

Households with children not as common

The number of households with children declined during the inter-survey period. Two-parent households, formerly the most common household type representing 3 out of 10 households in 1993, accounted for only 2 out of 10 in 2004. One parent households also saw a slight decline. The most popular household types in 2004 were one-person households followed by adult couple households.

Two-parent households receive higher incomes

The average weekly income for two-parent households was significantly higher than the national average, \$2,930 compared with \$2,043. Conversely, single-parent households received incomes con-

siderably lower than the national mean, averaging \$1,596 per week. Households receiving the second-highest level of income consisted of unrelated persons, who reported an average of \$2,748 per week. One-person households, which averaged \$1,228 per week, reported the lowest average income.

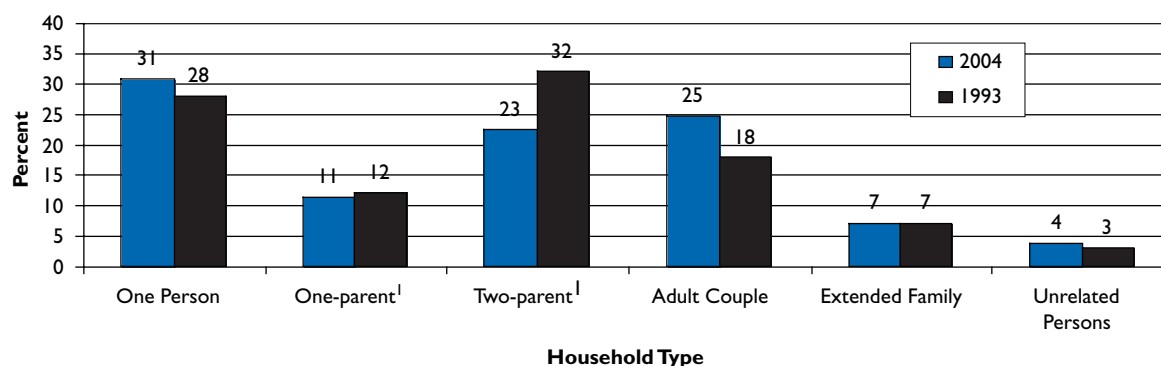
One of the determinants of household income is the number of workers present. Households with higher income generally have a higher proportion of its members employed. Though larger households may enjoy higher incomes, family needs change with household composition. This principle strongly influences the consumption outlays for various household types. (See Table 5)

Single parents save less

On average, single-parent families spent 88 cents of every household dollar to satisfy the needs of their households. Two-parent households spent a significantly lower proportion with their total consumption claiming 74 cents of every dollar earned. The lowest proportion of

spending consisted of households with unrelated persons, who spent only 69 cents of each income dollar. (See Table 6)

Chart 5
Households by Type, 2004 and 1993



¹Includes households with adult children.



Table 5 Average Weekly Expenditure by Broad Expenditure Division and Household Type

	Household Type						
	Total	One-Person	Lone-Parent	Two-Parent	Adult Couple	Extended Family	Unrelated Family
Average Weekly Income	2,042.95	1,227.65	1,595.61	2,930.19	2,307.62	2,145.05	2,748.07
Broad Expenditure Division:							
Housing	511.86	370.57	483.00	607.68	593.06	511.48	639.28
Household goods, services and supplies	212.84	134.27	201.95	349.05	197.84	199.86	187.89
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	210.61	132.54	162.16	279.05	252.25	201.64	294.90
Alcoholic drink and tobacco	29.19	24.58	19.32	33.28	34.16	12.51	71.65
Clothing & footwear	56.13	30.15	52.04	90.94	59.82	46.58	64.53
Fuel And Power	45.16	27.61	43.17	62.84	47.60	56.87	49.30
Transportation	122.76	81.51	133.77	165.77	124.45	133.26	136.46
Education	64.14	9.40	80.46	191.30	14.22	41.97	69.48
Foreign Travel	83.58	47.45	63.54	115.26	103.90	65.51	148.81
Medical, health and personal care	133.06	81.32	113.79	173.61	144.93	201.57	156.10
Entertainment, recreation & miscellaneous	67.61	34.23	56.36	107.92	83.74	44.73	67.90
Total Weekly Consumption	1,536.95	973.63	1,409.55	2,176.70	1,655.98	1,515.97	1,886.29
Gifts, contribution, pension, financial services	143.24	102.31	114.60	186.29	157.45	142.11	212.61
Total Weekly Expenditure	1,680.19	1,075.94	1,524.15	2,362.99	1,813.43	1,658.08	2,098.90

Table 6 Household Type by Average Weekly Income, Average Weekly Consumption and Consumption as a Percentage of Income

	Average Weekly Income \$	Average Weekly Consumption \$	Consumption as a Percentage of Income %
Total	2042.95	1536.95	75
One-person	1227.65	973.63	79
Lone-parent	1595.61	1409.55	88
Two parents	2930.19	2176.70	74
Adult couple	2307.62	1655.98	72
Extended family	2145.05	1515.97	71
Unrelated persons	2748.07	1886.29	69

HOUSEHOLD SPENDING FOR SELECTED DIVISIONS OF EXPENDITURE

FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Spending on food increases

Food expenditure comprises all food and non-alcoholic beverages purchased from stores including meals eaten out at restaurants, cafes and other similar food outlets. During the inter-survey period, spending on food increased by 48% from an average weekly expenditure of \$141.83 to \$210.62 per week. Although food continued to represent a significant portion of the household budget, its proportion has been declining over the years from 17.1% in 1982 to 14.6% in 1993 and 13.7% in 2004. (See Table 7)

Meals eaten out form highest food outlay

Meals eaten out retained its status as the highest food outlay by households, though the proportion spent declined during the inter-survey period. Of every dollar spent on food, 31 cents went to meals eaten at restaurants and similar food outlets, down from 34 cents in 1993. In 2004, households spent an average of \$29.65 per week for daytime meals, such as breakfast and lunch, and \$34.56 for evening meals outside the home.

Households prefer convenience

The 'all other food' group accounted for the second-highest food outlay. Households spent 23 cents of every food dollar on this food group which includes non-alcoholic beverages, snack foods, frozen meals, tinned goods and packaged foods. These types of food are generally ready-made and easy to prepare, making them attractive to households seeking convenience. Expenditure on meats and meat products followed closely, claiming 18 cents of each food dollar.

Single-person households prefer eating out

Persons living alone spent 35 cents of each food dollar in local restaurants and cafes. Conversely, adult couples dedicated a greater proportion of their food budget to grocery store shopping, spending 72 cents of each food dollar on groceries. Couples with children had the highest average food expenditure, spending \$194 in grocery stores and \$87 in restaurants each week. Single parents spent relatively less with their food bill totalling only \$93 per week, most of which went to food bought in stores. (See Table 8)

Table 7 Main Items of Food Expenditure, 2004 and 1993

Item	Weekly Expenditure		Weekly Expenditure		Percentage point Difference
	2004	1993	2004	1993	
	\$	%	\$	%	
Fresh vegetables	13.81	6.6	9.76	6.9	-0.3
Fresh fruit	11.23	5.3	10.78	7.6	-2.3
Dairy products	18.07	8.6	11.93	8.4	0.2
Cereal and cereal products	17.09	8.1	13.59	9.6	-1.5
Meat and meat products	37.13	17.6	17.56	12.4	5.2
All other food	49.08	23.3	28.68	20.2	3.1
Meals eaten out	64.21	30.5	49.53	34.9	-4.4
Total weekly food consumption	210.62	100.0	141.83	100.0	



Table 8 Main Items of Food Expenditure by Selected Household Type

Item	Household Type			
	Lone Parent ¹	Two Parents ¹	One Person	Adult Couple
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cereal and cereal products	13.21	25.35	10.20	18.98
Meat & meat products	19.05	47.27	21.22	49.33
Dairy products	12.27	27.27	10.67	21.98
Fresh fruit	6.11	14.80	5.91	14.89
Fresh vegetables	5.90	14.85	9.29	19.09
All other food	33.41	64.24	29.04	57.15
Total weekly food bought from stores	89.95	193.78	86.32	181.41
Meals eaten out	37.37	87.07	46.22	70.84
Total weekly food consumption	127.32	280.85	132.54	252.25

¹ Excludes households with children 16 years of age or older.

HOUSING

Expenditure on housing covered all types of living expenses associated with shelter. Housing payments for both owner-occupiers and renters were included as well as other fixed payments such as land tax and property insurance.

Repair and maintenance costs, such as painting, plumbing and carpentry, were also deemed as housing expenditures. These types of expenses were included as they were not large enough to alter the existing value of the property.

Major additions and improvements that add value to the property, for example the addition of a room or swimming pool, were not included as they relate to capital spending. Also excluded were expenditures on the repair of damaged

property caused by extraordinary events, such as hurricanes, floods and fires.

An imputed rental equivalent for housing was made based on the dwelling's Annual Rental Value (ARV) for those households reported as being owner-occupied.

Cost of housing holds ground

The cost of housing held ground as the largest expenditure item for Bermuda households, demanding 33 cents of every dollar in the household budget. On average, households spent \$511.86 per week on shelter, representing a 90% increase over the \$269.23 reported in 1993. Swelling property values, increasing insurance rates and the escalating cost of labour to perform repairs and maintenance all attributed to the higher level of housing outlays.

During the last decade, a combination of limited housing supply and scarcity in

land suitable for building sparked bidding wars between private individuals and developers. The competition between these two parties was instrumental in driving the value of these commodities upwards. Fuelling the competition were the interest rates on mortgages offered by local banks, which were at a 30 year low in 2004.

The construction boom experienced in recent years heightened the demand for general contractors, increasing the cost of performing repairs and maintenance. In 2004, households spent an annual average of \$1,461 for home repairs and maintenance, representing a 56% increase over the \$935 spent in 1993.

Home ownership on the rise

The rate of home ownership increased during the inter-survey period to 51% from the 43% reported in 1993. Of those persons who reported ownership, half

Table 9 Weekly Housing Expenditure by Weekly Income Group

	Weekly Housing Expenditure						
	Total	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & over
Total households in sample	762	74	130	257	151	83	67
All housing	511.86	265.26	307.01	378.98	533.06	830.41	1,249.01
Rents averaged -all types of tenure	483.75	261.69	288.02	353.01	505.42	783.36	1,190.32
Repairs and maintenance	28.11	3.58	18.98	25.97	27.64	47.06	58.69
Owner-occupier rental equivalent	618.21	302.72	430.35	455.51	594.00	818.89	1,282.52
Average rent furnished & unfurnished	330.78	235.97	205.15	230.79	365.82	638.78	1,055.73
Rent unfurnished	333.55	263.73	209.07	237.74	368.35	600.57	1,097.52
Rent furnished	326.51	209.32	198.03	220.60	359.91	702.46	1,010.14
Rent free	539.73	380.77	287.88	416.21	751.67	776.80	1,117.04



were making mortgage or loan payments on their property. Ninety percent of all households reported as being owner-occupied were headed by Bermudians.

Housing costs for owner-occupiers double

Housing costs for owner-occupiers tend to be higher than renters as they usually have the responsibility of paying land tax, home insurance, and financing the upkeep of the dwelling. In 2004, the average owner-occupier rental equivalent was \$618.21 per week, double the 1993 level of \$308.20 imputed in 1993.

Guest workers contribute to increases in rent

The recession experienced by the Bermuda economy between 1991 and 1993 led to an exodus of foreign workers, creating a surplus of rental units. During the inter-survey period, 1993 to 2004, Bermuda regained economic health resulting in a steady influx of foreign workers. As a result, the proportion of households headed by Non-Bermudian residents increased, moving from 20% of all households in 1993 to 24% in 2004.

The Non-Bermudian population is highly transient as the majority are employed on a short-term basis. Given their temporary lengths of stay and restrictions on the purchase of real estate, non-Bermudians usually choose renting as a means of securing accommodations. As Bermudians generally depend on the same housing market to meet their renting needs, this resulted in higher demand for a limited housing supply. The heightened demand for rental units combined with

rising housing costs for home owners contributed to the higher rent prices. In 2004, renters paid an average of \$1,432 per month for accommodations. This represented a 57% increase since 1993.

Unfurnished apartments had more rooms

The average household renting an unfurnished dwelling paid \$1,444 per month while those renting furnished accommodations paid \$1,414 per month. Typically, furnished apartments are leased at higher rates than comparable unfurnished apartments. Another factor impacting the rental price is the number of rooms the dwelling contains. Each respondent was asked how many rooms made up their dwelling unit, excluding bathrooms, hallways, garages and open patios. The 2004 survey found that furnished apartments had an average of 3 rooms compared to an average of 4 rooms for unfurnished apartments.

Non-Bermudians were almost twice as likely to rent furnished apartments when compared to their Bermudian counterparts. Fifty-one percent of all Non-Bermudian renters resided in furnished accommodations, compared to 29% of Bermudians. Households headed by Bermudian renters showed a stronger preference towards un-furnished apartments. Sixty-five percent of all Bermudian renters occupied un-furnished dwellings, compared to 46% of Non-Bermudians. Persons living under rent-free conditions made up the balance with 6% of all Bermudian renters reporting this tenure type compared to 3% of Non-Bermudian renters.

UTILITIES

Household goods, services & supplies accounted for almost 14% of the average weekly expenditure for households, and represented the second largest share of weekly household consumption. Spending on utilities is a major subset of this broad expenditure division.

Utilities such as telephone, electricity, cooking gas, heating fuels and water are goods and services typically used by all homes and are significant items of expenditure for any individual household.

Electricity represents largest utility bill

In 2004, households spent significantly more on utilities compared to 1993. This was due partially to a 19.2% increase in the cost of fuel and power over the last ten years. The average household spent \$73 per week on electricity, landline telephone service, cooking gas, water and heating fuels, compared to \$65 per week in 1993. Electricity expenses represented the largest household utility bill averaging \$43 per week, followed by telephone expenses averaging \$22.

Relative spending on utilities differed with income

Spending on utilities differed significantly for households at the lower end of the income scale when compared with households at the higher end. Households earning less than \$550 per week spent over 10% of their weekly income on utilities. In contrast, households earning \$2,400 or more per week, spent under 4% of their weekly income on utilities. This pattern of expenditure was similar to that of food expenditure of which higher income households spent a much smaller proportion of their income on the basic essentials of living.

Table 10 Utilities and Household Expenses by Weekly Income Group

Utilities and Household Expenses	Weekly Income Group						
	All Income Groups	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & Above
Fuel & Power	45.16	28.88	31.69	39.63	49.60	60.70	81.01
Electricity	42.66	27.43	29.73	37.34	46.54	57.52	77.60
Gas for cooking	2.15	1.28	1.68	2.05	2.68	2.52	2.71
Fuel for heating, lamp oil, kerosene	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.04
Fuel oil for central heating	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.00
Solid fuels e.g. coal/firewood	0.21	0.05	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.45	0.67
Water	5.53	3.04	4.57	4.59	6.86	6.99	8.92
Piped water charges	0.49	0.34	0.19	0.28	0.73	1.05	0.82
Water delivery (trucked water)	2.46	1.03	2.55	1.93	3.63	2.30	3.50
Bottled drinking water	2.58	1.68	1.84	2.38	2.50	3.64	4.61
Telephone	22.31	15.15	17.55	21.84	25.42	23.56	32.57
Total weekly utilities and household expenses	73.00	47.08	53.81	66.06	81.88	91.24	122.50



Two-parent households spent more on utilities

Utility expenses for two-parent households were 30% higher than the national mean, \$95 per week compared to \$73 per week. Following this group were extended family households with utility expenses averaging \$92 per week, 26% above the national mean. Conversely, average utility expenses for single-person households were 64% below the national mean at \$28 per week. The average household size and individual needs of each household type were attributes to the differing levels of utility expenditure.

Table 11 Utilities and Household Expenses by Household Type

	Household Type						
	Total	One-Person	Lone-Parent	Two-Parent	Adult Couple	Extended Family	Unrelated Family
Fuel & Power	45.16	27.61	43.17	62.84	47.60	56.87	49.30
Electricity	42.66	26.16	40.51	59.31	45.06	53.19	47.39
Gas for cooking	2.15	1.25	2.49	3.02	2.07	3.27	1.52
Fuel for heating, lamp oil, kerosene	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.22
Fuel oil for central heating	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Solid fuels e.g. coal/firewood	0.21	0.07	0.08	0.41	0.23	0.29	0.17
Water	5.53	2.92	7.06	7.78	5.29	6.56	8.50
Piped water charges	0.49	0.31	0.65	0.72	0.35	0.61	0.89
Water delivery (trucked water)	2.46	1.08	4.19	3.22	2.26	2.81	4.79
Bottled drinking water	2.58	1.53	2.22	3.84	2.68	3.14	2.82
Telephone	22.31	16.70	25.90	24.22	24.54	28.70	18.66
Total weekly utilities and household expenses	73.00	47.23	76.13	94.84	77.43	92.13	76.46

CHILD CARE

The demand for child care has continued to grow over the past decade with the increased number of mothers working full time or outside of the home. The participation rate for females in the labour force has grown steadily over the last twenty years.

The 2000 Census of Population & Housing reported that 7 out of 10 women were participating in the labour force. It also reported that almost 54% of children 0-5 years old were cared for outside of their own homes, typically in nursery or day-care centres.

Spending on day-care crawls upward

The average household reporting expenditure on childcare services outside of the home spent almost \$120 per week on these services. This represented a 23% increase over the \$97 reported in 1993. Households earning incomes of \$4,000 or more per week had the highest level of childcare expenditure, with their weekly payments exceeding \$149.

Households earning between \$1,000 and \$1,999 in weekly income had the lowest average weekly expenditure, spending close to \$91 per week for childcare services. The varying levels of childcare expenditure for different income groups can be attributed to the individual household types and number of workers in each.

Lone-parents had highest average childcare expenditures

The vast majority of single parents are required to work as they usually provide the major source of income for the family. Two-parent households, however, sometimes have the option of having only one parent employed while the other stays at home to care for the children.

Lone-parents had the highest average expenditures at \$129 per week. Following closely were two-parent households, who reported an average of \$127 per week for childcare services. Extended family households had expenditures significantly below the national mean, spending an average of \$76 per week.

Table 12 Average Weekly Expenditure on Childcare by Weekly Income Group¹

	Weekly Income Group						
	All Income Groups	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & Above
Child care outside of the home	119.86	110.85	121.71	90.99	121.25	147.34	149.65



HEALTH CARE

Health care cost is a major expenditure for households. It covers a wide range of medical and health services which include: health insurance payments, for doctor or dental coverage; medical care services, such as laboratory tests, hospital visits, and any other medical services provided by specialists such as nurses and therapists. Additionally, the cost of medical supplies such as hearing aids, artificial limbs, eye wear and contact lenses, and both prescribed and over-the-counter drugs and medicines are inclusive of health care expenditures.

Cost of health care more than doubles

In 2004, the average household spent \$6,919 a year on health care, representing a 156% increase on the amount spent in 1993. Health insurance accounted for \$3,983 or 58% of this expenditure with the remainder being spent on medical supplies and services.

Health insurance payments are those which one or more members of the household pay into medical and dental health plans. If a household member is an employee, then usually half of their insurance payment is covered by their employer. As such, employed household members are responsible for meeting the excess costs, which are normally deducted from their gross pay. Self-employed persons on the other hand, usually pay the total cost of health insurance. However, there were some instances where employed household members reported full health insurance coverage by their employers.

CONSUMER DURABLES AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

Consumer durables are items of expenditure that are relatively expensive and tend to have a life expectancy well in excess of one year. Generally, a household owns all the consumer durables contained in the dwelling unit. However, in the case of renters, this may not be true. To achieve an accurate assessment of ownership of consumer durables existing in household units, each household was asked to report those durable goods which were either owned or used exclusively by the household.

Consumer durable ownership remains stable

Since 1993 the proportion of households reporting ownership of major home appliances has not shown significant change. However, the introduction and marketing of improved products has created a substitution effect, shifting the types of appliances households own. The emerging trend of households purchasing electric instead of gas stoves, the growing popularity of microwave ovens and the introduction of combined washer/ dryer units are examples. Household ownership of these consumer durables increased to 49%, 85%, and 18%, respectively. The introduction of wall-mounted air conditioners and the percentage of households reporting ownership provide further indication of appliance substitution. Twenty-three percent of all households reported ownership of these units in 2004. The increase in households own-

ing wall-mounted air conditioners is the likely cause of the 22 percentage point decrease in households owning central system air conditioners.

Ownership of personal computers surge

More than half of all households (57%) reported having a desktop PC in their homes, more than triple the 17% reported in 1993. For the first time, households were asked about ownership of laptop PCs and various types of handheld computers. The global emergence of these technological products in the computing market has ignited high demand by consumers. In 2004, 23% of all households reported owning at least one laptop PC. When ownership of both desktop and laptop computers are combined, roughly two-thirds of Bermuda households own personal computers. Eight percent of all households reported having ownership of handheld computers, which include personal digital assistants (PDAs) and Palm based computers.

Households are more connected

New questions were developed in the expenditure survey to assess the extent of internet connections from the home and the purchase of consumer products on-line. Fifty-seven percent of households reported having access to the internet. This exceeded the 50% reported in the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. Households that reported having an internet connection in 2004 spent an average of \$66 per month for the service.

Nearly a third of all households reported purchasing consumer products online. On average, these households spent a total of \$1,127 per year on various items, which

Table 13 Ownership of Consumer Durables

Durable Good	Percentage of Households	
	2004	1993
Stove - electric	49	44
Stove - gas	51	58
Refrigerator - upper or lower freezer compartment	75	80
Refrigerator - side-by-side freezer compartment	24	20
Freezer	31	29
Washer - twin tub	..	25
Washer - single tub	56	56
Clothes dryer - electric	51	52
Clothes dryer - gas	8	3
Washer/Dryer - combined unit	18	..
Dishwasher	27	18
Microwave oven	85	75
Conventional oven	61	..
Stereo system	73	68
Video cassette recorder (VCR)	73	72
Digital Video Disc (DVD) player	72	..
Car, jeep or van	79	67
Cycle -motor or auxiliary	47	52
Boat less than 10ft in length	3	2
Boat 10ft to 25th in length	9	12
Boat over 25th in length	4	5
Sewing machine	30	42
Television - black and white	..	14
Television -colour	96	96
Air conditioner - window unit	54	..
Air conditioner - wall unit supplied by outdoor fans	23	..
Air conditioner - central system	9	31
Dehumidifier	29	16
Ceiling fan	76	60
Video camera (camcorder)	25	13
Camera 35 mm	48	..
Camera Digital	37	..
Compact disc player	58	39
Personal computer - desktop	57	17
Personal computer - laptop	23	..
Handheld computer - palm pilot, PDA	8	..
Bicycle (pedal)	37	39
Landline telephone (inc cordless telephone)	91	95
Cellular phone	73	..
Fax machine	20	4
Emergency power generator	10	4
Trash compactor	2	2
Satellite dish	14	12

.. Not asked in survey year.



included clothing, household goods, electronics, books and auto accessories.

Bermuda continues to tune in

The vast majority (96%) of Bermuda households reported ownership of at least one colour television. On average, there were two televisions per dwelling unit. In 2004, households reported spending an average of \$893 on televisions.

The 2004 survey saw 75% of households having cable television service, up from 65% in 1993. Households, on average, paid \$74 per month for the service. One-in-ten households reported having a subscription to satellite television and paid an average of \$118 per month for installation and service.

Seventy-three percent of households had video cassette recorders (VCRs) in their homes, up slightly from the 72% reported in 1993. Seventy percent of households reported having ownership of digital video disc (DVD) players. Of those households that owned either a VCR or DVD player, nearly a third reported renting video cassettes or DVDs in the past year, paying an annual average of \$63 in rental fees.

Households cut phone lines

Ninety-one percent of households reported having landline telephones in their homes, down from 95% in 1993. However, seven-out-of-ten households or 70% owned at least one cellular phone. The decline in landline telephones may be due in part to some households disconnecting their home service, preferring the use of a cell phone. On average, households paid \$97 per month for landline telephone service and \$110 for cellular

service, which included package cost, additional calls and text messaging for all activated cell phones.

Automobile ownership accelerates

Four-wheeled vehicles have become more prevalent as 79% of all households reported having ownership of private cars, jeeps, or vans. This was significantly higher than the 67% reported in 1993. However, the 2004 survey recorded declines in the ownership of motorized cycles, falling from 52% to 47%.

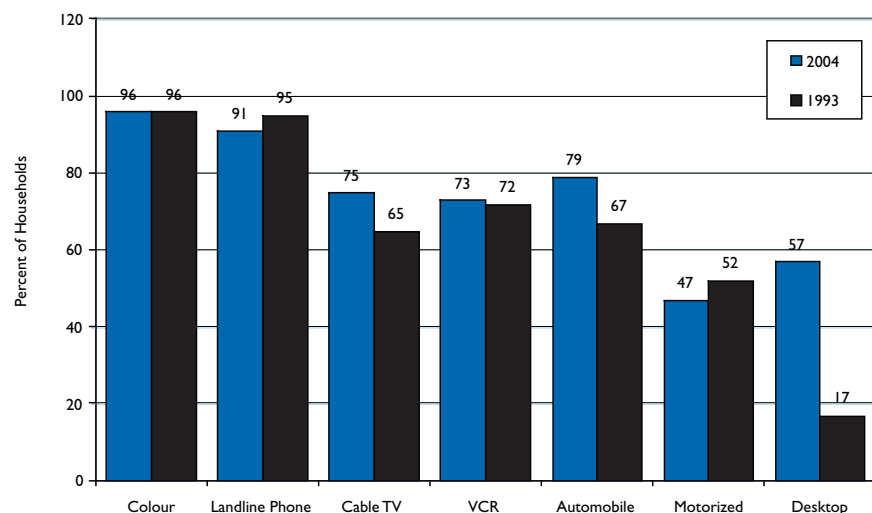
In 2004, households owning four-wheeled vehicles spent an average of \$36 per week on fuel for private consumption, representing a 33% increase over the \$27 reported in 1993. Lower levels of expenditure were used to fuel motorized cycles. Households operating these vehicles spent a weekly average of \$8 in 2004, compared to the \$5 spent in 1993.

A direct attribute to the higher outlays on fuel was the price of gasoline, which increased 30% during the inter-survey period, moving from \$5.09 per gallon in 1993 to \$6.62 in 2004.

More households give potential for more cars

The added congestion on Bermuda's roads resulting from the proportional increase in ownership of four-wheeled vehicles was further fuelled by increases in housing stock. Vehicle licence restrictions in Bermuda limit one private car per household assessment number. Since 1993, the number of dwellings with an assessment number has increased by approximately 2000 units. This increase is due entirely to construction and the conversion of single dwelling units to two or more apartments. It follows, therefore, that the additional assessment numbers had increased the potential maximum limit of cars that could be placed on the road.

Chart 6
Ownership of Selected Consumer Durables and Household Services, 2004 and 1993



APPENDIX



Table A.1 Household Characteristics

Item	Household Expenditure Survey 2004	Household Expenditure Survey 1993	Census of Population & Housing 2000
Total Households	762	746	25,148
Average number of persons per household	2.32	2.49	2.47
Average number of workers per household	1.40	1.41	1.48
	Percent of all households		
Household type			
One-parent households	11	12	11
Two-parent households	22	32	25
Adult couple	25	18	20
Extended family households	7	7	10
One person households	31	28	28
Unrelated persons	4	3	6
Sex of household reference person (head)¹			
Male	39	64	53
Female	61	36	47
Race of household reference person (head)¹			
Black	55	53	56
White & Other	45	47	44
Housing			
Owners	51	46	44
Renters	49	54	56
Geographic distribution			
St. George's	5	7	8
Hamilton Parish	5	7	8
Smith's	11	8	9
Devonshire	9	12	11
Pembroke	24	24	19
Paget	15	10	9
Warwick	13	13	14
Southampton	7	7	10
Sandy's	10	12	11

¹ The method used to identify the head of household in 2004 differed from the previous expenditure surveys in 1993 and 1982. See concepts and definitions on page 11.

Table A.2 Summary of Household Characteristics by Weekly Household Income

	Weekly Household Income						
	All Income Groups	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & Over
Total household in sample	762	74	129	257	152	83	67
Average no. of persons per household	2.32	1.77	1.65	2.09	2.82	2.87	3.33
Average no. of workers per household	1.40	0.72	0.91	1.28	1.87	1.96	1.82
Average age of household reference person	50	58	53	49	47	46	46
Sex							
Male household reference person	299	22	44	101	64	34	34
Female household reference person	463	52	85	156	88	49	33
Race							
Black household reference person	418	56	82	151	79	35	15
White or other household reference person	344	18	47	106	73	48	52
Nativity							
Born in Bermuda	505	60	91	179	100	44	31
Not born in Bermuda	257	14	38	78	52	39	36
Bermudian status							
Bermudian	580	63	105	199	116	55	42
Non Bermudian	182	11	24	58	36	28	25
Household type							
One person	233	41	79	89	15	6	3
One parent	86	11	16	34	19	3	3
Two parents	171	6	7	42	48	32	36
Adult couple	189	9	22	65	46	28	19
Extended family	55	5	4	21	14	7	4
Unrelated persons	28	2	1	6	10	7	2
Education							
Primary/Middle	62	17	19	16	9	1	0
Secondary/Grammar	234	30	58	83	38	17	8
Technical/ Vocational/ Pre-Univ.	173	16	32	64	34	15	12
University	286	11	19	90	70	50	46
Not stated/ None	7	0	1	4	1	0	1
Housing							
Owner-occupiers	391	22	45	134	90	58	42
Renters ¹	371	52	84	123	62	25	25

¹ Includes 20 rent-free dwellings



Table A.3 Average Weekly Household Expenditure by Major Division and Weekly Household Income

	Weekly Household Income 2004						
	All Income Groups	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & Over
Total households in sample	762	74	129	257	152	83	67
Average weekly expenditure:							
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	210.61	114.06	145.62	178.25	234.81	319.25	369.02
Alcoholic Drink & Tobacco	29.19	12.30	23.04	21.14	35.65	44.54	56.91
Clothing & footwear	56.13	19.78	22.05	39.89	62.35	111.43	141.60
Housing	511.86	265.26	300.91	378.98	536.74	830.41	1249.01
Fuel & power	45.16	28.88	31.69	39.63	49.60	60.70	81.01
Household goods, services & supplies	212.84	80.77	118.81	180.79	209.72	355.25	492.94
Transportation	122.76	77.65	64.46	112.35	148.39	186.71	187.43
Education	64.14	22.37	11.94	36.57	66.84	93.13	274.50
Foreign Travel	83.58	28.09	36.02	67.50	85.86	157.31	201.60
Medical, Health & personal care	133.06	80.88	96.52	126.35	157.39	157.37	201.00
Entertainment & recreation	52.28	15.05	28.33	30.75	57.22	85.53	169.73
Miscellaneous	15.33	3.71	14.31	12.20	21.51	18.47	24.18
Total weekly consumption	1,536.95	748.81	893.70	1,224.40	1,666.08	2,420.11	3,448.92
Gifts, contributions, occupational expenses, life insurance, pension funds and financial services	143.24	41.64	67.78	117.96	161.81	244.14	330.59
Total weekly expenditure	1,680.19	790.45	961.49	1,342.35	1,827.88	2,664.25	3,779.52

**Table A.4 Detailed Household Expenditure by Major Expenditure Division
& Weekly Household Income**

	Average Weekly Income Group						
	All Income Groups	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & Over
Total households in sample	762	74	130	257	151	83	67
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	210.61	113.52	145.06	177.37	233.05	318.31	367.25
Cereals & cereal products	17.09	13.54	12.87	14.91	18.43	22.05	27.37
Meat & meat products	28.87	18.08	21.24	24.04	33.78	41.42	45.89
Fish, frozen, dried or canned	8.26	4.22	6.41	7.27	8.44	12.45	14.05
Dairy products	18.07	11.47	13.37	16.74	19.20	23.69	29.12
Fats & oils	3.07	1.93	3.15	2.67	3.50	3.90	3.67
Fruit	12.45	7.52	9.25	10.46	14.23	16.98	20.94
Vegetables	16.74	10.80	12.24	14.23	19.96	23.64	25.00
Sugar & sugar confectionary	3.75	2.14	1.50	3.31	2.54	3.67	4.48
Savoury snacks	4.99	1.75	2.62	3.45	5.75	8.45	12.48
Beverages, tea, coffee, etc.	2.63	4.37	2.37	2.16	2.08	2.58	4.25
Other foods	13.26	5.80	7.62	11.81	15.47	20.65	22.81
Soft drinks	17.22	9.94	14.28	15.22	18.41	22.83	25.96
Meals & snacks bought out	64.21	21.96	38.14	51.10	71.26	116.00	131.23
Clothing, footwear and accessories	56.13	19.77	22.04	39.90	62.35	111.44	141.60
Men's clothing	12.36	3.60	4.93	9.31	11.60	25.11	34.07
Boys clothing	2.32	1.47	0.71	1.83	2.63	3.64	5.89
Women's clothing	17.83	7.17	8.09	13.77	20.17	33.56	39.15
Girls clothing	2.26	0.65	1.09	0.93	2.96	3.28	8.56
Infants clothing	0.63	-	0.29	0.51	0.53	1.72	1.31
Personal furnishings & accessories	8.48	1.76	1.96	4.48	9.78	22.15	23.89
Clothing material, dry-cleaning, repair	2.97	1.50	0.93	2.12	3.11	5.24	8.60
Footwear	9.28	3.62	4.04	6.95	11.57	16.74	20.13
Alcoholic drink & tobacco	29.19	12.30	23.04	21.14	35.65	44.54	56.91
Alcoholic drink	22.86	8.32	17.81	14.17	27.62	38.28	52.06
Tobacco	6.33	3.98	5.23	6.97	8.03	6.26	4.85
Housing	511.86	265.26	300.91	378.98	536.74	830.41	1,249.01
Rent - furnished	326.51	209.32	198.03	220.60	359.91	702.46	1,010.14
Rent - unfurnished	333.55	263.73	209.07	237.74	368.35	600.57	1,097.52
Rent free	539.73	380.77	287.88	416.21	751.67	2,192.31	801.92
Rental equivalent - owner with mortgage	563.29	269.88	426.20	402.28	486.58	709.35	1,142.07
Rental equivalent - owner without mortgage	672.86	325.46	410.89	502.74	721.55	974.08	1,469.78
Repairs & maintenance	28.11	3.58	18.64	25.97	27.87	47.06	58.69



Table A.4 cont'd

	Average Weekly Income Group						
	All Income Groups	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & Over
Fuel & Power	45.16	28.88	31.69	39.63	49.60	60.70	81.01
Household goods, services and supplies	212.84	99.78	163.15	254.13	302.60	514.53	656.74
Household good	36.31	12.00	23.60	41.09	54.87	87.71	95.75
Furniture	13.99	4.59	8.63	12.56	16.04	16.54	32.20
Furnishings	6.70	1.51	1.70	5.13	10.36	8.77	17.10
Household equipment, tableware, china, cutlery, glass	5.16	5.10	9.38	15.17	20.22	35.56	33.53
Gas & electric appliances	24.45	5.39	12.52	20.79	24.29	43.38	45.12
Household services	150.99	58.65	82.89	126.91	141.63	263.40	358.45
Household supplies	11.01	6.94	9.41	9.72	11.51	13.81	18.49
Transportation	123.75	78.54	64.23	113.14	148.22	184.27	186.35
Car purchase	39.88	27.68	13.56	36.28	49.85	73.17	53.93
Car operational expenses	61.30	42.19	40.08	59.46	70.72	74.33	87.63
Cycle purchase	7.07	1.67	0.57	4.81	10.67	14.70	16.64
Cycle operational expenses	9.80	2.80	5.51	7.73	11.64	17.24	20.33
Public transportation	5.70	4.20	4.50	4.87	5.34	4.83	7.82
Education	64.14	21.37	11.94	36.57	46.84	93.13	247.50
Local institutions	34.90	7.08	6.42	14.65	19.36	44.52	147.96
Foreign institutions	29.24	14.29	5.52	21.92	27.48	48.61	99.54
Foreign travel	83.58	28.09	36.02	67.50	85.86	157.31	201.60
Medical, health and personal care expenses	133.06	80.87	96.52	126.35	157.40	157.37	200.99
Health insurance	76.60	44.14	56.53	72.25	95.21	90.64	108.19
Medical & dental services	19.53	16.25	13.47	18.53	21.47	21.22	32.16
Medical supplies	13.02	7.11	9.61	14.91	13.14	11.87	19.88
Personal care Services	14.21	6.03	9.07	12.10	15.81	24.53	24.78
Personal care products	9.70	7.34	7.84	8.56	11.77	9.11	15.98
Entertainment & recreation	52.28	15.05	28.33	30.75	57.22	85.53	169.73
Admission fees & club subscriptions	11.93	2.75	6.31	7.42	11.89	19.46	40.94
Recreation equipment & Pets	32.90	9.46	17.15	16.73	38.13	54.42	112.68
Reading material	7.45	2.84	4.87	6.60	7.20	11.66	16.12
Miscellaneous expenses	15.33	3.71	14.31	12.20	21.51	18.47	24.18
Total consumption	1,537.93	767.13	937.23	1,297.66	1,737.04	2,576.03	3,582.87
Gifts, contributions, life insurance and pension funds	143.23	41.64	67.78	117.96	161.81	244.14	330.60
Total expenditure	1,681.16	808.77	1,005.01	1,415.62	1,898.85	2,820.17	3,913.47

Table A.5 Summary of Weekly Household Expenditure - 2004 and 1993

	2004		1993	
	\$	%	\$	%
Average weekly expenditure:				
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	210.61	13.69	141.83	14.58
Alcoholic drink & tobacco	29.19	1.90	21.48	2.21
Clothing & footwear	56.13	3.65	47.40	4.87
Housing	511.86	33.28	269.23	27.67
Fuel & power	45.16	2.94	32.54	3.34
Household goods, services & supplies	212.84	13.84	161.94	16.64
Transportation	123.75	8.05	71.27	7.32
Education	64.14	4.17	37.46	3.85
Foreign travel	83.58	5.43	58.11	5.97
Medical, health & personal care	133.06	8.65	73.59	7.56
Entertainment & recreation	52.28	3.40	47.10	4.84
Miscellaneous	15.33	1.00	11.15	1.15
Total weekly consumption	1,537.93	100.00	973.10	100.00
Gifts, contributions, occupational expenses, life insurance, pension fund, financial services	143.24		87.48	
Total weekly expenditure	1,681.17		1,060.58	



Table A.6 Characteristics of Household Reference Person by Race and Sex

	Black			White & Other		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total household in sample	418	146	272	344	153	191
Average number of persons per household	2.33	2.36	2.32	2.31	2.25	2.36
Average number of workers per household	1.42	1.50	1.38	1.38	1.41	1.36
Average age of household reference person	51	50	52	48	47	49
Nativity						
Born in Bermuda	373	127	246	132	51	81
Not born in Bermuda	45	19	26	212	102	110
Bermudian status						
Bermudian	389	132	257	191	75	116
Non-Bermudian	29	14	15	153	78	75
Household Type						
Lone parent	65	11	54	21	2	19
Two parents	80	34	46	91	44	47
Adult couple	81	36	45	108	47	61
Extended family	45	13	32	10	3	7
One person	136	48	88	97	46	51
Unrelated persons	11	4	7	17	11	6
Housing						
Owners	222	72	150	169	63	106
Renters ¹	196	74	122	175	90	85
Education						
Primary/ Middle	12	25	37	10	15	25
Secondary/Grammar	60	90	150	30	54	84
Technical/Vocational/Pre-University	29	80	109	21	43	64
University	44	75	119	89	78	167
Not stated/None	1	2	3	3	1	4

¹ Includes 20 rent-free dwellings

Table A.7 Summary of Weekly Household Expenditure by Race & Sex of Household Reference Person

	All Races			Black			White & Other		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total households in sample	762.00	299.00	463.00	418.00	146.00	272.00	344.00	153.00	191.00
Average weekly household income	2,042.95	2,225.23	1,925.23	1,675.71	1,738.48	1,642.01	2,489.18	2,689.70	2,328.56
Average weekly household expenditure:									
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	210.61	231.93	196.92	154.38	168.37	146.97	277.09	291.33	265.61
Alcoholic drink & tobacco	29.19	35.10	25.38	15.62	19.48	13.54	45.69	50.00	42.23
Clothing & footwear	56.13	59.03	54.24	43.79	39.36	46.18	71.08	77.81	65.69
Housing	511.86	536.64	495.86	383.69	360.89	395.92	667.61	704.34	638.18
Fuel & power	45.16	47.01	43.97	41.09	40.72	41.28	50.12	53.01	47.80
Household goods, services & supplies	212.84	217.64	209.74	170.24	151.86	180.10	264.58	280.39	251.90
Transportation	123.75	117.16	126.38	115.85	115.70	115.94	131.16	118.56	141.25
Education	64.14	59.68	67.02	50.73	56.76	47.50	80.43	62.47	94.82
Foreign travel	83.58	102.91	71.10	61.29	76.29	53.24	110.66	128.30	96.53
Medical, health & personal care	133.06	134.34	132.24	121.47	120.08	122.21	147.00	147.85	146.28
Entertainment & recreation	52.28	70.79	40.33	25.91	29.71	23.87	84.32	109.98	63.77
Miscellaneous	15.33	13.87	16.27	12.94	10.38	14.32	18.22	17.20	19.04
Total weekly consumption	1,537.93	1,626.09	1,479.45	1,197.00	1,189.61	1,201.08	1,947.95	2,041.25	1,873.09
Gifts, contribution, life insurance, pension fund, & financial services	143.24	171.63	124.90	128.56	156.32	113.66	161.07	186.24	140.91
Total weekly expenditure	1,681.17	1,797.72	1,604.36	1,325.57	1,345.93	1,314.74	2,109.02	2,227.48	2,014.01



Table A.8 Summary of Weekly Household Expenditure by Age of Household Reference Person

	Age of Household Reference Person				
	All Age Groups	Under 30	30 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over
Total households in sample	762	56	252	316	138
Average weekly household income	2,042.95	1,665.11	2,366.66	2,188.59	1,271.63
Major expenditure division:					
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	210.61	212.96	243.34	208.96	151.81
Alcoholic drink & tobacco	29.19	42.05	33.12	29.63	15.80
Clothing & footwear	56.13	64.72	77.35	54.97	16.23
Housing	511.86	296.55	459.75	566.27	569.80
Fuel & Power	45.16	33.67	46.40	47.16	43.01
Household goods, services & supplies	212.84	178.34	246.16	215.39	159.92
Transportation	123.75	100.85	145.50	129.51	74.68
Education	64.14	28.92	82.61	80.49	7.27
Foreign travel	83.58	77.24	100.52	83.50	55.39
Medical, health & personal care	133.06	93.49	137.96	135.58	134.26
Entertainment & recreation	52.28	48.32	67.50	54.32	21.42
Miscellaneous	15.33	24.16	14.79	14.13	15.47
Total consumption	1,537.93	1,201.25	1,655.01	1,619.91	1,265.07
Gifts, contribution, life insurance, pension fund, & financial services	143.24	135.86	149.29	170.93	71.77
Total expenditure	1,681.17	1,337.11	1,804.30	1,790.84	1,336.84

Table A.9 Weekly Household Income by Number of Households, Average Number of Workers & Average Age of Household Reference Person

Weekly Household Income	Number of Households	Percent of Households	Average Number of Workers	Average Age of HRP
Total households in sample	762	100.0	1.40	50
Under 550	74	9.7	0.72	58
\$550 - \$999	129	16.9	0.91	53
\$1,000 - \$1,999	257	33.7	1.28	49
\$2,000 - \$2,999	152	19.9	1.87	47
\$3,000 - \$3,999	83	10.9	1.96	46
\$4,000 & over	67	8.8	1.82	46

Table A.10 Source of Income by Weekly Household Income Group

	Weekly Household Income						
	All Income Groups	Under \$550	\$550 - \$999	\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$3,000 - \$3,999	\$4,000 & Over
Total households in sample	762	74	129	257	152	83	67
Source of income:							
Wages & salaries	1,329	290	485	936	1,713	2,337	3,487
Self employment	187	26	39	123	186	332	725
Pensions, government & private	75	49	74	94	69	68	60
Other regular allowances	17	37	10	12	21	29	0
Investments including net rent	140	9	40	78	142	179	659
Imputed income form owner occupancy	295	102	143	221	323	526	730
Total Household Income	2,043	513	790	1,464	2,455	3,471	5,661
Percentage Distribution							
Source of income:							
Wages & salaries	65.0	56.4	61.4	64.0	69.8	67.3	61.6
Self employment	9.2	5.1	5.0	8.4	7.6	9.6	12.8
Pensions, government & private	3.7	9.6	9.3	6.4	2.8	2.0	1.1
Other regular allowances	0.8	7.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.0
Investments including net rent	6.8	1.8	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.2	11.6
Imputed income form owner occupancy	14.4	19.8	18.1	15.1	13.2	15.2	12.9
Total Household Income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table A.11 Average Weekly Income by Race and Sex of Household Reference

Source of Income	Racial Group		
	Total	Black	White & Other
	\$	\$	\$
Both sexes			
Wages and salaries	1,329	1,119	1,584
Self-employment	187	125	263
Pensions	75	84	65
Other allowances	17	21	11
Interest	16	5	28
Dividends	40	13	74
Net rental income	84	80	89
Imputed income	295	229	375
Total household income	2,043	1,676	2,489
Male			
Wages and salaries	1,528	1,225	1,818
Self-employment	203	128	275
Pensions	72	75	69
Other allowances	15	25	5
Interest	20	3	36
Dividends	43	7	77
Net rental income	79	82	75
Imputed income	266	194	335
Total household income	2,225	1,738	2,690
Female			
Wages and salaries	1,200	1,062	1,398
Self-employment	177	124	254
Pensions	78	88	62
Other allowances	18	18	16
Interest	13	7	22
Dividends	38	15	71
Net rental income	88	79	99
Imputed income	313	248	407
Total household income	1,925	1,642	2,329

Table A.12 Average Annual Household Income by Race, Sex & Educational Attainment of Household Reference Person

	Average Annual Household Income		
	2004 \$	1993 \$	1982 \$
All household reference persons ¹	106,233	65,676	34,960
Black male	90,401	56,467	32,650
White & other male	139,864	97,636	46,490
Black female	85,385	43,892	20,960
White & other female	121,085	51,132	21,585
Educational attainment:			
Primary/Elementary	63,015	45,681	26,270
Middle school	50,277
Secondary/Grammar	82,335	56,990	33,270
Technical/ Vocational/ Pre-University	98,949	66,446	
University	140,986	92,397	42,500
Not stated/None	95,335

¹ The method used to identify the head of household in 2004 differed from the previous expenditure surveys in 1993 and 1982. See concepts and definitions on page 7.

Table A.13 Median Annual Household Income by Major Occupation Group of Household Reference Person

Major Occupational Group	2004	1993
	Median Annual Household Income \$	Median Annual Household Income \$
Professional, technical & related	111,501	76,667
Administration & managerial	130,000	72,000
Clerical	89,570	44,571
Sales	89,559	55,714
Service	71,470	40,200
Agricultural & fisheries	57,600	54,480
Production, transport & related	78,000	45,000







One source, many groups, one total.

Bermuda Government

Department of Statistics

Cedar Park Centre, 48 Cedar Avenue, Hamilton HM 11

P.O. Box HM 3015, Hamilton HM MX, Bermuda

Tel: (441) 297-7761, Fax: (441) 295-8390, E-mail: statistics@gov.bm

Website: www.statistics.gov.bm

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