



REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY, 2006/2007

JULY 2009



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Executive Summary

A Household Budget Survey (HBS) was conducted between May 2006 to July 2007 and its primary purpose was to update the information on the expenditure pattern of households. The data would then be used to compile a new consumer's 'basket of goods' and revise the weights used in the compilation of the monthly Consumer Price Index and the measurement of inflation. The data have also been used in the estimation of household consumption contribution in the GDP, the average monthly household expenditure and income and also in the compilation of new poverty indicators.

Around 1200 households on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue (the 3 main islands in Seychelles) participated in the survey, each of them providing data over a period of 1 week. In the final analysis, data from 1164 households and 4323 individuals have been included.

The average (adjusted) expenditure per household was estimated at R9124, of which 21% of is spent on food compared to 27% at the 1999/2000 HBS. 30% of the budget goes towards housing and utility which more than twice what was estimated in the previous survey. Expenditure on alcoholic beverage and tobacco accounts for 13 percent of the total budget compared to 11 percent at the 1999/2000 HBS.

The Food Poverty Line (FPL) was estimated at R39 per person per day (or R1182 per month), while the Basic Needs Poverty line (BNPL) was established at R50 (or R1529 per month). The Head Count Poverty Ratio was 18% relative to the FPL, measured against February 2008 prices. 30% of households are estimated to be below the BNPL. The *Gini* coefficient which measures the disparity in wealth distribution was around 40%.

Data obtained on the main source of household incomes showed that 76% of households depended on wages and salaries for their livelihood, 14% depended on pensions and social security and 7% relied on self-employment. The reported (unadjusted) mean income per household was R8251 which is 9% below what is estimated by the average monthly expenditure. The median income was estimated at R7113.

Part 1

1.0 Background

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a study of household expenditure patterns over a period of time (usually one year). The 2006/2007 HBS is the latest in a series of similar surveys conducted by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) between 1973 and 2000. The interval between surveys has varied from 5 to 7 years, and this is the 6th of its kind conducted in Seychelles. This survey was conducted between May 2006 and July 2007.

The purpose of the survey was to measure the current expenditure pattern of households, with the aim of improving the measurement of inflation by revising the '*basket of goods and services*'.

The '*basket of goods and services*' is a list of commodities for which prices are collected periodically. The changes in the price of the basket are then used to calculate an index that is used to monitor trends in the cost of living. The items that make up this list are selected based on the relative importance households attach to these commodities according to patterns observed in the HBS.

Other uses of the HBS include estimating or measuring household consumption expenditure in the compilation of national accounts, gauging the distribution of the

country's incomes and establishing the effect of government charges on householders.

Furthermore, data from the survey can be used as a basis for formulating policies on minimum wage rates or for studies of social conditions of households in the country to assess poverty levels.

1.1 Scope and coverage

1.1.1 Geographical

A total of about 1200 households on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue were randomly selected to participate in the survey. The sampling selection excluded households headed by expatriates as well as institutional populations (i.e. individuals living in hospitals, military barracks and prisons) and households on outer islands.

1.1.2 Survey reference period

The field work started in May 2006 and was completed at the end of July 2007. There were two periods of interruption during the data collection phase. The first one lasted 4 weeks (July 2006) during which the presidential elections were being held, and the second lasted 2 weeks during the busy festive season between the last week in 2006 and the first week in 2007.

Households were requested to keep the diary of daily expenditure for one week (Monday to Sunday). Other purchases made on a regular

basis were asked for the previous month, quarter or 12 months preceding the interview

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Pilot survey

The pilot survey to test the questionnaire and assess public response was conducted in mid-May 2006. The exercise was also used as part of the survey training program for field staff who would be participating in the exercise for the first time, and also to assess the logistics of the survey.

Households were interviewed at the beginning of each week and each household was asked to keep a detailed account of their expenditure for a week. Five enumerators interviewed 5 households each per week. The questionnaires were then revised and edited where appropriate, based on comments, suggestions and weaknesses identified during the pilot survey.

2.2 Survey Design

2.2.1 Sampling Design

A list of households from the earlier mapping exercise provided the most up-to-date sampling frame for the survey. The frame comprised of 22,831 households listed by district and enumeration area. The households served as direct sampling units.

Stratified, systematic random sampling was adopted for the selection of households with the electoral districts serving as strata. The number of households to be selected from each district was determined by proportional allocation based on size (number of households). The target sample was 1200 households which would represent a little over 5% of all households, but an initial 1511 households were selected to account for non-response and households deemed non-eligible to participate in the survey. Table 2.1 below presents details of the sampling scheme.

Table 2.1: Distribution of households by district as sampled, 2006/2007 HBS

District	No. of households	Population proportion	Sample size	Minimum target size
English River	961	0.04	64	51
Mont Buxton	841	0.04	56	45
St Louis	849	0.04	57	46
Bel Air	801	0.04	53	42
Mont Fleuri	737	0.03	49	39
Plaisance	993	0.04	66	53
Roche Caiman	679	0.03	46	37
Les Mamelles	711	0.03	47	38
Cascade	938	0.04	62	50
Pte Larue	748	0.03	67	54
Anse Aux Pins	1006	0.04	75	60
Anse Royale	1136	0.05	52	42
Au Cap	1112	0.05	71	57
Takamaka	792	0.03	52	42
Baie Lazare	796	0.03	53	42
Anse Boileau	979	0.04	66	53
Grand Anse Mahe	744	0.03	49	39
Port Glaud	643	0.03	43	34
Belombre	1042	0.05	70	56
Beau Vallon	1178	0.05	74	59
Glacis	1077	0.05	72	58
Anse Etoile	1237	0.05	82	66
Grand Anse Praslin	1015	0.04	68	54
Baie Ste Anne	1115	0.05	71	57
La Digue	701	0.03	46	37
Total	22831	1.0	1511	1211

Source: Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

2.2.2 Method of Data Collection

The data were collected using personal interview method. The interview was followed by 2 to 3 additional visits during the diary-keeping week. Recruitment of households was done every week and each interviewer was required to interview at least 3 households per week.

Initially, it was planned that the data would be collected over 6 months. However, after consideration it became evident that the targeted number of households would not be covered with the given staff and resources. It was decided that the survey period be extended to ensure the desired coverage was attained.

2.2.3 Questionnaire

The questionnaire comprised of four main parts. Form HBS 1 was the household schedule and contained questions relating to household members' demographic details, economic status as well as household facilities and selected major expenditure.

Form HBS 2 contained questions addressed to individual members of the household aged 15 years or more. This section covered questions related to personal and business income. The third section of the questionnaire (HBS 3) was the diary or account book in which households were asked to record details on daily expenditure and Form HBS 4 was

completed in circumstances of non-response.

2.2.4 Variables included

The following details were recorded:

For all persons;

- Relationship to head of household
- Age
- Sex

For persons aged 15 years or more:

- Educational attainment
- Economic status
- Occupation and industry

For households:

- Dwelling construction, size, tenure and toilet type
- Amenities and communication facilities
- Possession of durable goods
- Major expenditure during the preceding 3 and 12 months
- Regular payments made on a monthly basis
- Daily expenditure on food and other non-durable goods

2.3 Concepts and definitions

A detailed explanation of the concepts and definitions used in the survey can be found in the enumerator's manual in the Appendices.

2.4 Data Processing

The data were captured on personal computers using a programme written in *DELPHI*. The various software used to analyse the data at different

stages included FoxPro, MS EXCEL and SPSS.

2.5 Response rate

The selected sample listed a total of 1511 households, of which some 1300 were interviewed. The survey design over-sampled households by 25% to take into consideration non-response. 222 of the selected households (18.5% of the desired sample) either refused to participate in the survey or were not available. The 100 or so additional households were interviewed to replace the households that had completed only

part of the survey. Those included households that agreed to be interviewed but refused to complete the account book.

2.6 Data considerations

A total of 4790 persons from 1300 households were interviewed. However, in the analysis of expenditure, data for 1164 households and 4323 individuals were included and the remaining was not considered on account of incompleteness of significant parts of the questionnaire.

Part 2 Results

3.0 Demographics

3.1 Household Characteristics

3.1.1 Composition and size

A summary of the distribution of heads of household by sex and age presented in Table 3.1a and Table 3.1b shows the shifts in various household sizes. Looking at the trend for the last 3 Household Budget Surveys, (Table 3.1a) there is a suggestion that female-headed household is on the increase. However, this in no way implies a

shift in gender domination. A closer look at the data cross referenced by marital status of the head of household indicated that more than half of the female heads of household were not living in union. They were either single, separated, divorced or widowed, which partly explains the high proportion of female headed households.

The average household size is 3.7 compared to 4.1 and 4.3 in 2000 and 1993 respectively, indicating a downward trend in family size. The latest survey estimate of 3.7 persons per household is consistent with the population estimate.

Table 3.1a: Percentage distribution of families by sex and age of head of household, 1992 - 2007

	HBS	HBS	HBS	HBS 2006/07			
	1992/93	1999/00	2006/07	In union	Not in union	Not stated	Total
Sex of head of household	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female	51	56	57	38	54	8	100
Male	49	44	43	66	25	9	100
	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	41	50	9	100
Age group of head of household (yrs)							
Under 25	1.5	0.9	1.4	56	38	6	100
25 - 39	28.2	27.6	25.2	54	39	7	100
40 - 54	28.1	35.4	39.2	56	38	7	100
55 - 69	29.1	22.1	22.0	47	39	13	100
70 and over	13.0	14.0	12.3	30	59	11	100
Total	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	50	41	9	100

Source: Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

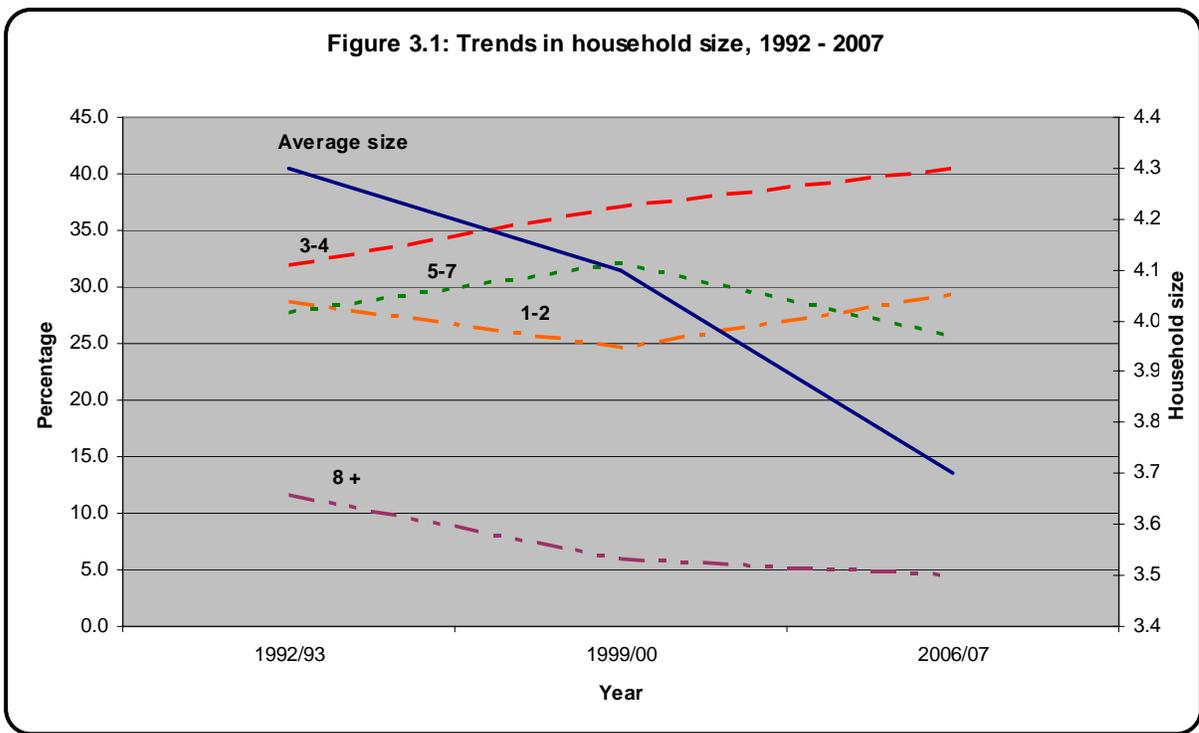
Table 3.1b: Percentage distribution of families by size of household, 1992 - 2007

	HBS 1992/93	HBS 1999/00	HBS 2006/07
	%		
<i>Average household size (no. of persons)</i>	4.3	4.1	3.7
1-2	28.7	24.7	29.3
3-4	32.0	37.1	40.5
5-7	27.8	32.1	25.7
8 or more	11.6	6.0	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

The changing patterns in the various household sizes are reflected in Figure 3.1. Data for the last 15 years indicate a downward trend in family size. The most common family sizes are now 1 to 2 persons and 3 to 4

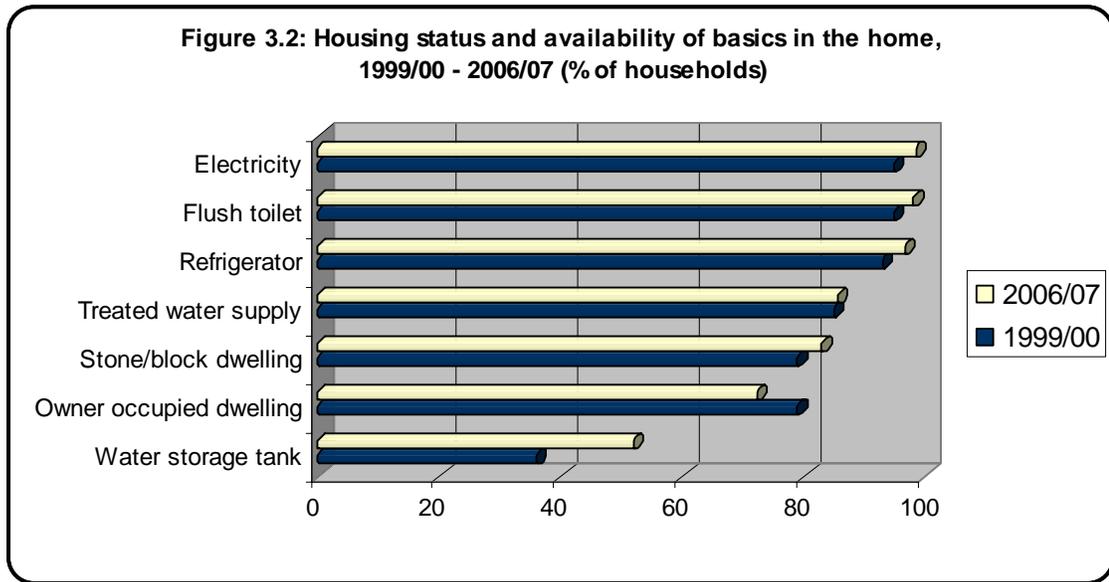
persons, the former category accounting for 29% and the latter for over 40% of all households. Conversely, there is a decline in the proportion of families of 5 persons or more.



3.1.2 Standard of living

Apart from information on expenditure patterns, the HBS avails the opportunity to assess the living conditions and social status of the households. For comparability, an approach similar to that at the previous survey has been taken to

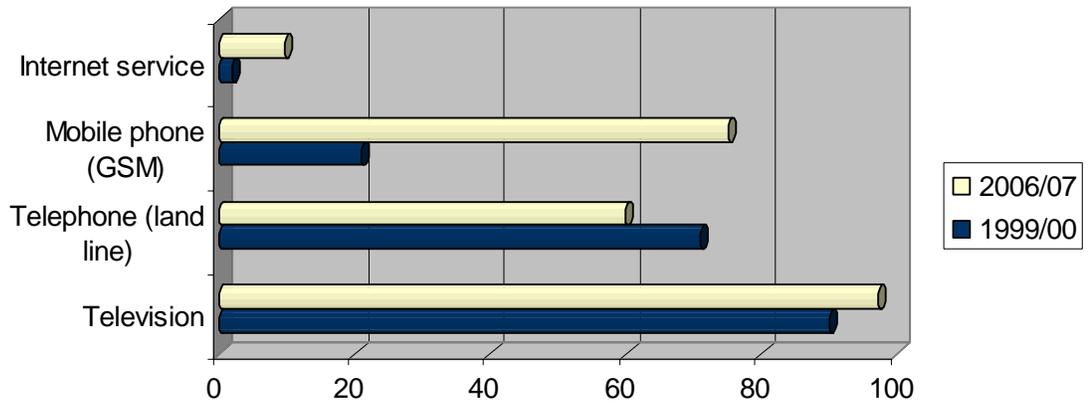
group the basic amenities and other facilities either owned or at the disposal of the households into three main categories; basic necessities, information and communication and other facilities. The comparisons are presented in Figures 3.2 to 3.4.



It can be seen from Figure 3.2 that there is an improvement in access to all the home basics except for owner-occupied dwellings. The

highest increase among the basics group was observed in the availability of water-storage tank (from 36% in 2000 to 52% in 2007).

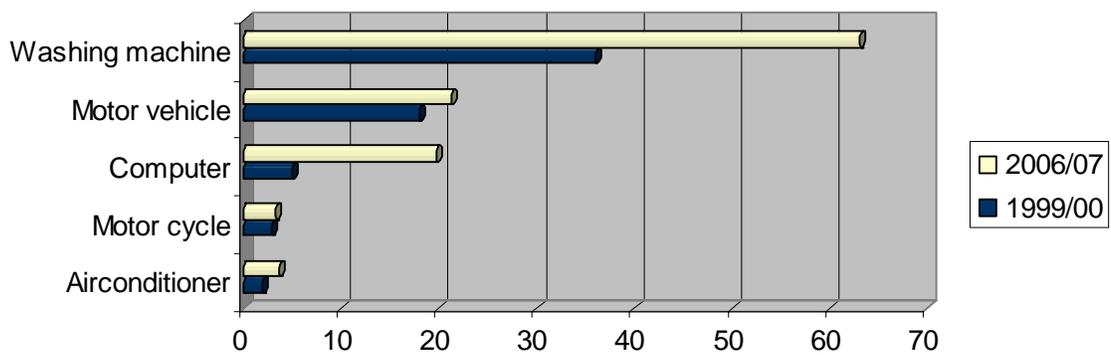
Figure 3.3: Information & Communication in the home, 1999/00 - 2006/07 (% of households)



In the area of communication, an interesting change is reflected in the decrease in the proportion of households using land line telephone service (71% to 60%) whilst the access to mobile (GSM) phone has

shot up from 21% at the last HBS to 75% in the current survey, (Figure 3.3). Around 10% of households reported to have internet at home compared to only 2% at the 1999/00 HBS.

Figure 3.4: Other facilities in the home, 1999/00 - 2006/07 (% distribution)



Consistent with the internet trend, computer penetration in the home has increased by four times the proportion reported at the 1999/00 HBS and close to 8% higher than

reported at the 2002 Population and Housing Census. Compared to 1 in every 20 households having access to a computer in the home at the last survey (1999/00), now 1 in every

5 households is equipped with this facility.

One other facility in the home that is quickly becoming indispensable is the washing machine. At the last HBS, 36% of households had their own washing machine compared to

63% in 2007 (see Figure 3.4). With a significant proportion of households now living in terraced-type dwellings and flats, this accessory which was previously considered a luxury, is increasingly being considered a basic facility.

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of selected indicators

Indicator	% of households	
	1999/00	2006/07
Basic		
Water storage tank	36	52
Owner occupied dwelling	79	72
Stone/block dwelling construction	79	83
Treated water supply	85	86
Refrigerator	93	97
Flush toilet	95	98
Electricity	95	99
Information & Communication		
Internet services	2	10
Cellular phone	21	75
Telephone (fixed line)	71	60
Television	90	97
Other		
Air conditioner	2	4
Motor cycle	3	3
Computer	5	20
Motor vehicle	18	21
Washing machine	36	63

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 1999/2000 and 2006/2007

3.2 The survey population

3.2.1 Demographic characteristics

The analysis is based on a survey population of 4323 persons, of which 26% were under 15 years of age, 65% were in the working ages (15-64) and

less than 9% of those interviewed were elderly persons. Based on this age distribution, the child dependency ratio was 39% and that of the elderly was 13%. The age dependency ratio was calculated at 518 persons for every thousand persons in the working ages (15-64). Table 3.4 presents a

comparison of these ratios between the last 2 HBS.

Table 3.3: Survey population by age group and sex, HBS 2006/07

Age group	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
0-4	165	7.4	166	8.0	331	7.7
5-9	189	8.4	170	8.2	359	8.3
10-14	207	9.2	204	9.8	411	9.5
15-19	185	8.3	208	10.0	393	9.1
20-24	171	7.6	177	8.5	348	8.0
25-29	186	8.3	156	7.5	342	7.9
30-34	162	7.2	153	7.3	315	7.3
35-39	170	7.6	147	7.1	317	7.3
40-44	164	7.3	161	7.7	325	7.5
45-49	160	7.1	125	6.0	285	6.6
50-54	113	5.0	98	4.7	211	4.9
55-59	86	3.8	91	4.4	177	4.1
60-64	57	2.5	78	3.7	135	3.1
65+	223	10.0	151	7.2	374	8.7
Total	2238	100.0	2085	100.0	4323	100.0

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

Table 3.4: Age Dependency Ratios (per '000 population aged 15 - 64) HBS 1999/00 & 2006/07

Dependency Ratio	Survey Year	
	1999/2000	2006/2007
Child	410	390
Elderly	130	130
Age	540	518

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

3.2.2 Household Composition

A summary of age composition within households in Figure 3.5 suggests that all children below the age of 15 reside within a little more than half (54%) of all households in the country. In other words, only half of all households have

the responsibility of children below 15 years of age. 27% of households have 1 child below working age, about 1 in four have 2 or 3 children while 3% have between 4 and 7 children in this age group.

On the other hand, Figure 3.6 shows the distribution of the population aged 15 years or more within households. 16% of all households had only one person aged 15 years or more, 37% of households had 2 persons in this age range and 35% of households had 3-4 such members. The larger families of 5-11 persons aged 15 years or more accounted for only 12% of households.

The readers interested in what this information translates to in terms of population numbers are referred to Table 3.5.

Figure 3.5: Distribution of households by no. of children aged less than 15 years, 2006/07

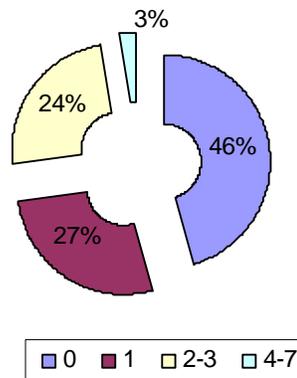


Figure 3.6: Distribution of households by no. of persons aged 15 years or more, 2006/07

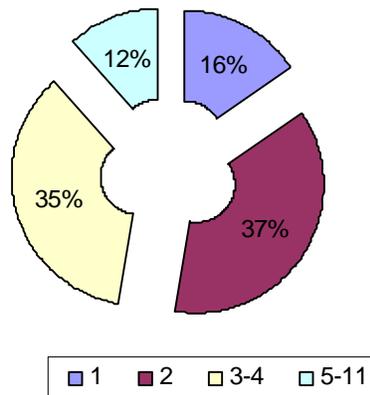


Table 3.5: Distribution of households by number of members within broad age groups, 2006/07

	Members of 15 years or more				Total
	1	2	3-4	5-11	
<i>Members Under 15 years</i>					
	%	%	%	%	%
0	12.5	15.5	13.6	4.0	45.6
1	1.3	11.0	12.3	2.9	27.5
2-3	1.6	10.1	8.8	3.7	24.3
4-7	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Estimated Population Totals (of households)</i>					
0	2864	3531	3099	922	10415
1	294	2511	2805	667	6277
2-3	373	2314	2020	843	5551
4-7	20	157	177	235	588
<i>Total households</i>	<i>3550</i>	<i>8513</i>	<i>8101</i>	<i>2668</i>	<i>22831</i>

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

3.2.3 Socio-economic characteristics

A breakdown of the population classified by economic status and sex is given in Table 3.6. Of the population interviewed, 56% reported to be economically active (i.e. either in employment or seeking work), with equal proportions represented by males and females. The same group of people represents 75% of the labour force

(active persons aged 15 years or more). This figure is just 3% above what was estimated from the 2005 Labour Force Survey (LFS) data. The working population at 66.6% of the labour force would give an estimated 43,365 persons based on the 2007 mid-year population estimates. Unemployment based on the broad definition was just above 11%, a figure that is again consistent with data from the 2005 LFS.

Table 3.6: Population by economic group, 2006/07 HBS

	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
Economic status						
Government employee	534	23.9	249	11.9	783	18.1
Parastatal employee	103	4.6	151	7.2	254	5.9
Private Sector employee	377	16.8	472	22.6	849	19.6
Employers	12	0.5	42	2.0	54	1.2
Own account	25	1.1	136	6.5	161	3.7
Unpaid family worker	5	0.2	3	0.1	8	0.2
Casual worker	11	0.5	25	1.2	36	0.8
Unemployed	151	6.7	123	5.9	274	6.3
Student	147	6.6	129	6.2	276	6.4
Other inactive	311	13.9	215	10.3	526	12.2
Not applicable (<15yrs)	561	25.1	540	25.9	1101	25.5
Not stated	1	0.0			1	0.0
Total	2238	100.0	2085	100.0	4323	100.0
<i>Employees (paid)⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>1014</i>	<i>83.3</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>1886</i>	<i>78.0</i>
<i>Self-employed⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>8.9</i>
<i>Unemployed⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>11.3</i>
<i>Economically Active⁽²⁾</i>	<i>1218</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>1201</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>2419</i>	<i>56.0</i>
<i>Economically Inactive⁽²⁾</i>	<i>1019</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>884</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>1903</i>	<i>44.0</i>

Note: (1) Corresponding percentages expressed as of the Labour Force

(2) Corresponding percentages expressed as of the Total Population

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

Individuals aged 15 years or more were eligible to answer questions on educational attainment. Out of this section of the population, it was estimated that 5% had no schooling 18% had only primary-level education, around 10% had completed lower secondary level (2 years) while 67% had at least 3 years of secondary-level education (see Table 3.7). A percentage distribution of educational attainment by age group is presented

in Table 3.8. With the exception of the age group 55 years or more, similar patterns may be observed in all other age groups with the majority of individuals having attained between 2 to 5 years of secondary education. The proportion of individuals who have attained vocational education level accounts for higher representation in the younger age groups (15-29 years) than in the older ones.

Table 3.7 Survey population (aged 15 and above) by educational attainment and sex

	Female	Male	Total	%
Educational attainment				
No schooling	73	79	152	4.7
Primary	302	283	585	18.2
2 years' secondary	154	159	313	9.7
3 years' secondary	158	127	285	8.8
4-5 years' secondary	476	396	872	27.1
Vocational	106	112	218	6.8
Post secondary 1-2 years	231	225	456	14.2
Post secondary 3-4 years	95	83	178	5.5
Tertiary	77	73	150	4.7
Not stated	5	8	13	0.4
Total	1677	1545	3222	100.0

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

Table 3.8 Survey population (aged 15 years and above) by educational attainment and age group (% distribution within age group)

Educational attainment	Age group					Total
	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-54	55+	
No schooling	1.0	0.6	1.1	4.0	15.2	4.7
Primary	1.0	1.3	2.1	19.6	58.0	18.2
Secondary up to 2-5 years	60.6	48.4	50.5	53.7	20.1	45.6
Vocational	12.7	14.2	4.3	4.5	0.9	6.8
Post Secondary 1-4 yrs	21.9	31.2	36.2	10.8	2.2	19.7
Tertiary	2.0	4.1	5.9	6.7	3.2	4.7
Not stated	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Survey Actuals)	(393)	(690)	(632)	(821)	(686)	(3222)

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

Data on the working population by occupation and sex are presented in Tables 3.9a and Table 3.9b. Table 3.11a provides the breakdown within each broad occupational group. Data from the 1999/2000 survey have been

given for comparison of the distribution within each sex category. The differences in distribution within each group can be observed in Figures 3.7 and Figure 3.8.

Table 3.9a Survey working population (aged 15 and above); % distribution within occupational group; a comparison between the previous and current HBS.

Occupation	1999/2000 (%)			2006/2007 (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Legislators, senior officials & managers	46.2	53.8	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0
Professionals	67.7	32.3	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0
Technicians and associate professionals	55.5	44.5	100.0	52.8	47.2	100.0
Clerks	87.2	12.8	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0
Service, market and sales workers	70.3	29.7	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	25.4	74.6	100.0	30.6	69.4	100.0
Craft & related trades workers	20.1	79.9	100.0	16.3	83.7	100.0
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	11.1	88.9	100.0	12.9	87.1	100.0
Elementary occupation	56.4	43.6	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0
Disciplinary forces	15.4	84.6	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0
Not stated	51.5	48.5	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0
Total	52.8	47.2	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 1999/2000 and 2006/2007

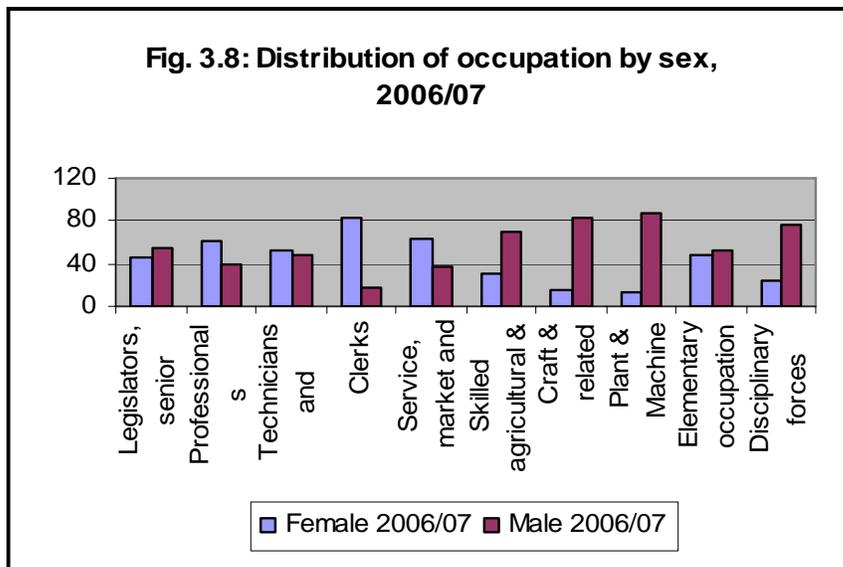
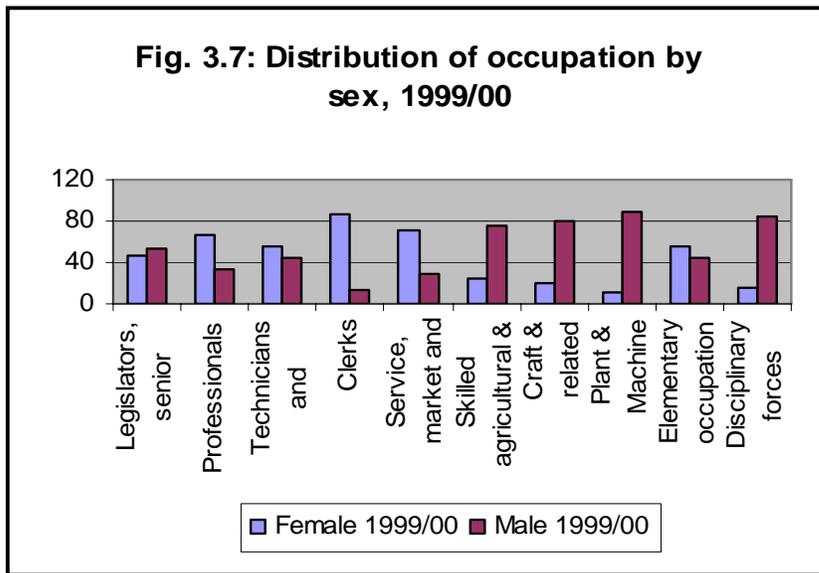


Table 3.9b presents the distribution within gender for each occupational group. Again, comparative figures are provided for the previous household budget survey. The representation of female workers in the service, market and sales related occupation is still

considerably higher than that of males. The other areas with a wide gap between the two genders are in clerical and professional jobs. This pattern has not changed from what was observed in the last survey. While the women are more highly

represented in these areas, the men account for higher proportions in the agriculture and craft, and plant & machinery related jobs. It is

interesting to note that the representation is very similar for males and females in the elementary occupation group.

Table 3.9b Surveyed working population (aged 15 and above) by occupation and sex

Occupation	1999/2000 (%)			2006/2007 (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Legislators, senior officials & managers	3.3	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.3
Professionals	9.3	5	7.2	12.7	7.9	10.3
Technicians and associate professionals	11.2	10.1	10.7	12.6	11.1	11.8
Clerks	13.2	2.2	8.0	13.9	2.8	8.3
Service workers, market and sales workers	27.6	13.0	20.7	27.8	16.2	22.0
Skilled agricultural & fishery workers	2.5	8.2	5.2	3.1	7.0	5.0
Craft & related trades workers	4.4	19.7	11.6	3.3	16.7	10.0
Plant & Machine operators & assemblers	1.2	11.2	5.9	1.8	11.9	6.9
Elementary occupation	19.6	16.9	18.3	18.7	19.7	19.2
Disciplinary forces	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.6
Not stated	7.4	7.8	7.5	1.8	1.2	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

With regards to industry, almost half (48%) of female workers are in the community and social services, and about 12% work in hotels and restaurants. Female workers are more highly represented in the areas of education, health and social services than male workers. 19% of the men work in other services and 12% are engaged in transport, storage and communication services (see Table 3.10). For both sexes, the community services sector employs one fifth of the working population and 14

percent are engaged in education health and social services. Table 3.11 shows the distribution within each sector of industry. The sectors agriculture & fishing, construction, quarrying, transport, storage & communication are predominantly male areas, whereas the female workers have higher representation in the hotel & restaurant industry and in education, health and social services. This pattern can be clearly seen in Figures 3.9 and 3.10.

Table 3.10 Survey working population by industry and sex, HBS 2006/07, (% within sex)

	Female	Male	Total
	%	%	%
Industry			
Agriculture & Fishing	2.7	8.2	5.5
Quarrying	0.2	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing	6.6	8.5	7.6
Water & Electricity	1.0	5.1	3.1
Construction	0.4	3.5	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7.0	5.9	6.5
Hotels & Restaurants	12.0	7.7	9.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	5.2	11.9	8.6
Financing, Insurance & Business Services	5.7	4.2	4.9
Community Services	24.4	20.2	22.3
Education, Health & Social Services	23.6	5.1	14.3
Other Services	11.0	19.2	15.1
Not Stated	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

Table 3.11 Survey working population by industry and sex, HBS 2006/07, (% within industry)

	Female	Male	Total
	%	%	%
Industry			
Agriculture & Fishing	24.8	75.2	100.0
Quarrying	28.6	71.4	100.0
Manufacturing	43.2	56.8	100.0
Water & Electricity	16.7	83.3	100.0
Construction	9.5	90.5	100.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.0	46.0	100.0
Hotels & Restaurants	60.7	39.3	100.0
Transport, Storage and Communication	30.4	69.6	100.0
Financing, Insurance & Business Services	57.5	42.5	100.0
Community Services	54.4	45.6	100.0
Education, Health & Social Services	82.1	17.9	100.0
Other Services	36.1	63.9	100.0
Not Stated	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	49.8	50.3	100.0

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

Figure 3.9: Female working population by Industry, HBS 2006/07 (%)

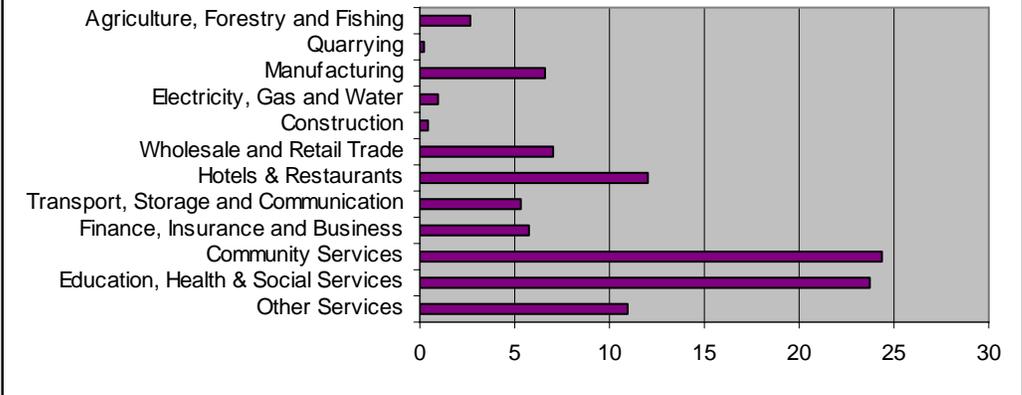
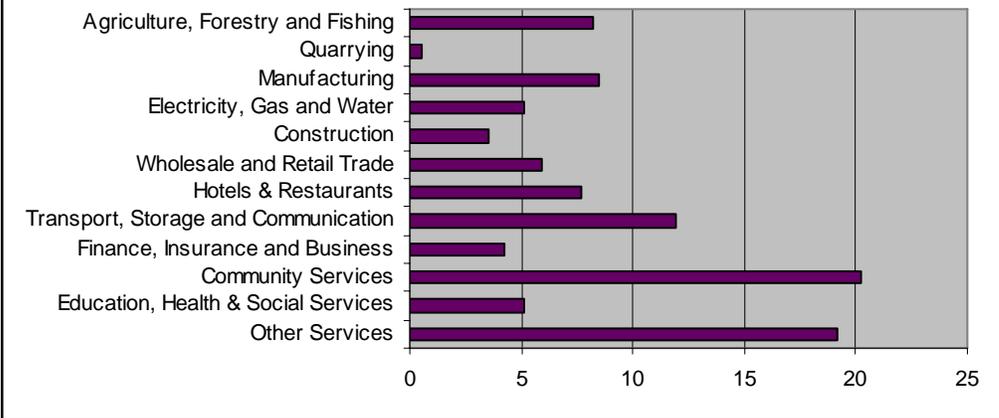


Figure 3.10: Male working population by Industry, HBS 2006/07 (%)



4.0 Expenditure

4.1 COICOP

The commodity classification used in this report is based on the (UN) Classification of Individual Commodities by Purpose (COICOP). The COICOP is divided into 12 main divisions (see Table 4.1). Expenditure on fish is shown separately because it represents an

important component of food consumption in Seychelles. Other selected components are shown separately because they were treated differently from the previous household budget surveys.

Table 4.1: Average Monthly Household Expenditure and Weights by Commodity Division

Commodity Description	Average Expenditure Per Household 2006/2007	Weights 2006/2007 Per '000
Bread & Cereals	280.72	30.77
Meat	307.55	33.71
Fish	236.76	25.95
Dairy Products	283.30	31.05
Fresh Fruits	92.95	10.19
Fresh & Frozen Vegetables	242.21	26.55
Sweets, Confectionery & Other Food	184.00	20.17
Aerated Drinks & Fruit Juices	306.08	33.55
Alcoholic Drinks	942.08	103.25
Tobacco	125.58	13.76
Clothing & Footwear	110.31	12.09
Housing & Utilities	2808.48	307.82
Household Equipment & Furniture	412.16	45.17
Health	41.66	4.57
Transport	625.43	68.55
Communication	572.53	62.75
Recreation & Culture	312.39	34.24
Education	199.06	21.82
Hotels & Restaurants	103.72	11.37
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	830.45	91.02
Land purchase	106.48	11.67
Total	9123.92	1000.00

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

4.2 Reported and adjusted expenditure

The average expenditure reported by the households has been adjusted for selected items. These include utilities, alcoholic drinks, tobacco and chance games. Expenditure is usually mis-reported for these particular items. The data suggests that 30% of the household budget is spent on housing and utilities. This translates to a little over R2800. Worthy of note is that imputed rent for owned dwellings has been included in the estimation for housing. 21% of the budget (R1934) is accounted for by expenditure on food while around 10% of the budget is spent on alcoholic drinks alone, and if this is combined with tobacco, the proportion amounts to 12.8% of the

budget. Adjustments revealed that expenditure on alcoholic drinks was almost 6 times what was actually reported (R942 compared to R164). Overall, the average monthly expenditure was adjusted upwards by 10%. On average, a household spends R9124 every month, discounting size and income level. This represents an increase of R832 or 10% over what was estimated at the 1999/2000 household budget survey. Table 4.2 presents the current and old basket of goods at division level. Average household monthly expenditure is given for each division with the corresponding weights plus comparative figures from the 1999/2000 HBS. The weights refer to the relative importance of each item (group) in the budget and these are expressed out of a 1000.

Table 4.2: Average monthly adjusted expenditure per household and weights, HBS 1999/00 & HBS 2006/07

Commodity Division	1999/2000		2006/2007		Differentials
	Average (adjusted) expenditure	1999/2000 Weights	Average (adjusted) expenditure	2006/2007 Weights	
Food (excluding Fish) & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1984.07	239.3	1696.82	186.0	-53.3
Fish	220.15	26.6	236.76	25.9	-0.7
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	874.71	105.5	1067.66	117.0	11.5
Clothing & Footwear	521.81	63	110.31	12.1	-50.9
Housing, Water, Electricity & Gas	1158.55	139.7	2808.49	307.8	168.1
Furniture & Furnishings, Household Equipment	710.5	85.7	412.16	45.2	-40.5
Health	115.65	13.9	41.66	4.6	-9.3
Transport	588.6	71	625.43	68.5	-2.5
Communication	352.42	42.5	572.53	62.8	20.3
Recreation & Culture	452.52	54.6	312.39	34.2	-20.4
Education	112.18	13.5	199.06	21.8	8.3
Restaurants & Hotels	5.8	0.7	103.72	11.4	10.7
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	1194.5	144	936.93	102.7	-41.3
Total	8291.46	1000	9123.92	1000.0	

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 1999/2000 & 2006/2007

The largest increase in the relative importance was recorded for the commodity group of housing and utilities. There were also remarkable increases in the weights accounted for by expenditure on hotels and restaurants and by consumption of alcoholic drinks and tobacco. On the other hand, decreases in the relative weights of food, clothing, furniture, household equipment and

recreation were noted. A look at comparative figures for fish on its own shows that although the actual average expenditure has increased slightly, its relative importance in the household basket has decreased. A more detailed table on weights distribution and the corresponding average monthly expenditure is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Average monthly (adjusted) expenditure and weights by commodity class, HBS 2006/07

Commodity Description	Average Expenditure (R) per household 2006/2007	Weights 2006/2007 Per '000
<u>Bread & Cereals</u>	<u>280.72</u>	<u>30.77</u>
Rice (Ordinary)	29.92	3.28
Rice (Basmati, Regular)	57.29	6.28
Rice (Basmati Premium)	13.07	1.43
Bread	95	10.41
Biscuits (local)	14.56	1.60
Biscuits (imported)	15.35	1.68
Cakes	26.74	2.93
Cereals	16.87	1.85
Noodles, pasta, spaghetti	11.93	1.31
<u>Meat</u>	<u>307.55</u>	<u>33.71</u>
Beef (fresh)	16.45	1.80
Tinned meat	12.31	1.35
Pork (fresh)	36.31	3.98
Chicken	100.12	10.97
Sausages (fresh)	21.05	2.31
Bacon	23.55	2.58
Other meat	38.98	4.27
Meat preparations (local, blood sausage)	13.28	1.46
Meat Preparations (imported)	8.44	0.93
Fish (tinned)	10.88	1.19
Frozen pork	11.32	1.24
Other frozen meat	14.87	1.63

Commodity Description	Average Expenditure (R) per household 2006/2007	Weights 2006/2007 Per '000
<u>Fish</u>	<u>236.76</u>	<u>25.95</u>
Fish	222.59	24.40
Processed fish	14.17	1.55
<u>Dairy Products</u>	<u>283.3</u>	<u>31.05</u>
Milk (Liquid)	19.93	2.18
Powdered milk, Complam	72.16	7.91
Baby milk	9.38	1.03
Cheese	22.68	2.49
Eggs	36.98	4.05
Ice cream	42.88	4.70
Yoghurt	10.72	1.17
Butter	6.59	0.72
Margarine	7.44	0.82
Cooking oil	54.54	5.98
<u>Fresh Fruits</u>	<u>92.95</u>	<u>10.19</u>
Apples (imported)	17.22	1.89
Bananas	14.67	1.61
Citrus (local & imported)	18.29	2.00
Pawpaw	5.49	0.60
Mangoes	5.49	0.60
Other fruit (fresh)	31.8	3.49
<u>Fresh & Frozen Vegetables/Spices</u>	<u>242.21</u>	<u>26.55</u>
Aubergines, beans & capsicum	12.61	1.38
Cabbage	11.98	1.31
Carrots	20.09	2.20
Cassava, sweet potatoes, yam, breadfruit, coconut	8.94	0.98
Chillies	8.48	0.93
Lettuce	10.14	1.11
Cucumber & chouchoute	9.27	1.02
Pumpkin	20.07	2.20
Tomatoes	17.25	1.89
Garlic, ginger & herbs	16.42	1.80
Potatoes	17.38	1.90
Onions	17.53	1.92
Lentils	8.79	0.96
Snake gourd (patol)	13.89	1.52
Water cress	13.88	1.52

Commodity Description	Average Expenditure (R) per household 2006/2007	Weights 2006/2007 Per '000
Other vegetables (frozen & mixed)	18.52	<i>2.03</i>
Spinach (including Chinese cabbage)	8.67	<i>0.95</i>
Tinned vegetables, baked beans	8.31	<i>0.91</i>
<u>Sweets Confectionery & Other Food</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>20.17</u>
Sugar	19.35	<i>2.12</i>
Chocolate, sweets, etc.	13.57	<i>1.49</i>
Jam, peanut butter, sandwich spread, etc	9.76	<i>1.07</i>
Salt, pepper, dried herbs & spices	13.65	<i>1.50</i>
Sauces (local) & vinegar	20.79	<i>2.28</i>
Sauces (imported, mayonnaise, salad creams)	8.81	<i>0.97</i>
Snacks, samoosas, etc	82.53	<i>9.05</i>
Soups, paste & Other food (non-dairy, including baby food)	15.53	<i>1.70</i>
<u>Aerated Drinks & Fruit Juices</u>	<u>306.08</u>	<u>33.55</u>
Tea	24.84	<i>2.72</i>
Coffee, Cocoa & other food beverage	13.17	<i>1.44</i>
Aerated drinks	131.65	<i>14.43</i>
Fruit juices & squash (local)	99.56	<i>10.91</i>
Fruit juices (imported)	12.62	<i>1.38</i>
Mineral Water	24.25	<i>2.66</i>
<u>Alcoholic Drinks</u>	<u>942.08</u>	<u>103.25</u>
Spirits	10.61	<i>1.16</i>
Wines	17.09	<i>1.87</i>
Beer (Lager)	623.91	<i>68.38</i>
Beer (Guinness)	167.25	<i>18.33</i>
Other alcohol (imported)	18.25	<i>2.00</i>
Smirnoff	73.54	<i>8.06</i>
Other locally produced alcohol	31.43	<i>3.44</i>
<u>Tobacco</u>	<u>125.58</u>	<u>13.76</u>
Cigarettes (imported)	24.61	<i>2.70</i>
Cigarettes (local)	100.97	<i>11.07</i>
<u>Clothing & Footwear</u>	<u>110.31</u>	<u>12.09</u>
Clothing (men's)	22.57	<i>2.47</i>
Clothing (women's)	32.43	<i>3.55</i>
Clothing (children's)	19.72	<i>2.16</i>

Commodity Description	Average Expenditure(R) per household 2006/2007	Weights 2006/2007 Per '000
Clothing (including babies' and clothing material)	19.12	<i>2.10</i>
Footwear	16.48	<i>1.81</i>
<u>Housing & Utilities</u>	<u>943.23</u>	<u>103.38</u>
Rent (dwelling)	438.79	<i>48.09</i>
Building materials, Blocks, Tiles & Decorations	11.53	<i>1.26</i>
Building materials, Tiles Paint & Decorations	7.69	<i>0.84</i>
House repairs	22.6	<i>2.48</i>
Water & Sewerage bill	87.54	<i>9.59</i>
Electricity bill	327.51	<i>35.90</i>
Gas, kerosene & charcoal	47.58	<i>5.21</i>
<u>Household Equipment & Furniture</u>	<u>412.16</u>	<u>45.17</u>
Bed	11.14	<i>1.22</i>
Table	8.21	<i>0.90</i>
Chairs	8.21	<i>0.90</i>
Other furniture (Wardrobe)	22.94	<i>2.51</i>
Other furniture (Divider)	22.84	<i>2.50</i>
Stove, cooker, microwave oven, gas cylinder	18.91	<i>2.07</i>
Washing machine	25.4	<i>2.78</i>
Refrigerator	15.35	<i>1.68</i>
Freezer	23.02	<i>2.52</i>
Electrical appliances	13.65	<i>1.50</i>
Soft furnishings & other non-electrical appliances & utensils	10.91	<i>1.20</i>
Washing powder, soap, bleach etc	67.87	<i>7.44</i>
Brooms, dusters & cleaning materials	19.99	<i>2.19</i>
Washing-up liquid	10.16	<i>1.11</i>
Toilet paper	32.26	<i>3.54</i>
Toilet soap, bath soap, gel, salts	16.1	<i>1.76</i>
Insecticides, pesticides & other non-durable goods	12.05	<i>1.32</i>
Other consumption expenditure	19.15	<i>2.10</i>
Domestic & other household services	45.18	<i>4.95</i>
Household linen (bed sheets, pillow cases, towels)	8.86	<i>0.97</i>

Commodity Description	Average Expenditure (R) per household 2006/2007	Weights 2006/2007 Per '000
<u>Health</u>	<u>41.66</u>	<u>4.57</u>
Medicines, Tonic & dressings	10.11	1.11
Private medical care	31.55	3.46
<u>Transport</u>	<u>625.43</u>	<u>68.55</u>
Car repairs and servicing	13.21	1.45
Car rental	9.06	0.99
Petrol, benzene	115.01	12.61
Cars & other land transport	284.39	31.17
Road tax	40.06	4.39
Driving license	19.72	2.16
Bus fares	58.72	6.44
Taxi fares	37.8	4.14
Air fares (domestic)	13.68	1.50
Boat fares	21.4	2.35
Other transport operational costs	12.38	1.36
<u>Communication</u>	<u>572.53</u>	<u>62.75</u>
Telephone bills & other related charges	501.6	54.98
Internet connection	16.66	1.83
Mobile phone set	15.96	1.75
Prepaid Cards	38.32	4.20
<u>Recreation & Culture</u>	<u>312.39</u>	<u>34.24</u>
Entertainment equipment & accessories	29.22	3.20
Television Appliance	21.13	2.32
Other recreational electrical equipment, computers	6.46	0.71
Television repair	29.47	3.23
Cable Television	67.97	7.45
Photographic equipment & accessories	8.52	0.93
Cinema admissions, video rental & other entertainment	13.4	1.47
Sports, social club subscriptions	11.01	1.21
Books, newspapers & magazines	12.64	1.39
Overseas holidays (unspecified)	79.8	8.75
Other consumption expenses (e.g. flowers, potted plants)	8.52	0.93
Animal feed	12.48	1.37
Stationery items	11.78	1.29

Commodity Description	Average Expenditure (R) per household 2006/2007	Weights 2006/2007 Per '000
<u>Education</u>	<u>199.06</u>	<u>21.82</u>
School fees	155.02	16.99
School textbooks & other education expenses	10.59	1.16
School uniforms	19.83	2.17
School bags	13.63	1.49
<u>Hotels & Restaurants</u>	<u>103.72</u>	<u>11.37</u>
Meals out	16.58	1.82
Take away meals	87.14	9.55
<u>Miscellaneous Goods & Services</u>	<u>2802.21</u>	<u>307.13</u>
Hairdressing, service	27.08	2.97
Shampoo, conditioner, other hair products	18.6	2.04
Talc, deodorants, sprays	13.28	1.46
Razors, combs, hair & tooth brushes	11.98	1.31
Sanitary towels, tampons etc.	8.98	0.98
Other personal hygiene products & cosmetics	13.7	1.50
Baby personal care (oil, shampoo, cream, powder etc.)	53.52	5.87
Watches, jewellery & other personal equipment	13.23	1.45
House building insurance	39.5	4.33
Household insurance	12.34	1.35
Vehicle insurance	135.68	14.87
Photocopy, newspaper adverts & other service charges	11.03	1.21
Imputed rent	1763.68	193.30
Land rent	8.06	0.88
Housing loan repayment	93.51	10.25
Land purchase	106.48	11.67
Social security contribution	293.72	32.19
Donations	177.84	19.49
Total	9123.93	1000.00

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey, 2006/2007

5.0 Reported income and unadjusted expenditure

Although income data is known to be less accurately reported than that of expenditure, an attempt is always made to collect income details with a view of obtaining data on household revenue for comparison with other data sources. It is expected that lower figures will be reported on income compared to expenditure.

Two sets of questions were included on income. The first set was asked on an individual basis for all persons aged 15 years or more (i.e. those eligible to respond to form HBS 2). The other question was included on the main form (HBS 1) and it enquired about income at the household level, providing income interval options rather than a specific value, to encourage response. Expenditure data has been used to impute income for 0.8% of the households since no income was reported. The user is therefore advised to be cautious in using the income data and to note the following: (i) Around 91% of all individuals eligible to report on personal income did so, and of those who did, income may still have been under-reported; (ii) The

question on household income was addressed to the household member responding on behalf of the household (a proxy), and it is probable that the respondent will not always know the actual income of the other household members. So the range provided by the respondent may be a bit of guesswork and would most of the time be a rough estimate of the representative's perception of his/her household's income level. (iii) The income data is positively skewed indicating a few large outliers on the upper end of the scale. However, comparisons will still be made with expenditure data (which incidentally is also markedly positively skewed). Two sets of average income and expenditure have been provided in Table 5.1. The second set of estimates is based on log-transformed income and expenditure totals to correct for skewness (accounted for by outliers).

Reported income includes that obtained from personal salaries and wages and income from agricultural or other informal economic activities carried out around the home, plus imputed rent.

Table 5.1: Estimates of average monthly household income and (unadjusted) expenditure, HBS 2006/07

	No. of households	Mean	Median
Average Expenditure	1164	8268	6462
Average Expenditure (based Log transformed data)	1164	6422	
Average income	1164	8251	7113
Average Income (based on Log transformed data)	1164	6693	

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

The unadjusted figures show a higher average expenditure than average income, whereas the figures adjusted for skewness is the reverse (Table 5.1). The median income is also higher than the median expenditure. This is an indication of how much outliers influence the mean as a central measure. Furthermore, the total household income is not indicative of the general

welfare of the household members. It may be more realistic to look at per capita income and expenditure to have a better feel of the household's spending capacity. Table 5.2 below provides the individual income and spending range for each quartile of households. The last 2 columns present the mean and median per capita expenditure for each quartile.

Table 5.2: Mean, median and quartile Household Expenditure and Income, HBS 2006/07

Statistics		Total Expenditure	Total income	Per Capita Expenditure	Per Capita Income	Quartile Mean of per capita Expenditure	Quartile Median of per capita Expenditure
Mean	Quar-tile	6422	6693	2264	2641		
Percentiles (Median)	25	4064	4430	1392	1400	943	992
	50	6462	7113	2229	2149	1741	1740
	75	9835	10519	3505	3200	2795	2772
	100	123427	50000	35263	27820	5722	5131

Note: Figures in this table have been adjusted for skewness
Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

A breakdown of mean expenditure and income by household size is presented in Table 5.3. The mean per capita expenditure for households of size 1 or 2 persons is just above R3100. Households of size 3 to 4 persons account for the largest share (41%) of all households and they spend over R2300 per person per month.

The per capita expenditure declines with an increase in household size. Households of 5 to 7 persons spend around R1720 while those with 8 or more members spend only R1025 on average per person in one month. Households in the latter group account for less than 5% of all households and this figure translates into a total of around 1100 households.

Table 5.3: Mean Expenditure and Income by (actual) household size, HBS 2006/07

	No. of Households	Mean Expenditure	Mean Income	Mean per capita expenditure	% Households
Household size					
1 - 2 persons	341	4602	4658	3135	<i>29.3</i>
3 - 4 persons	472	6964	7024	2324	<i>40.5</i>
5 - 7 persons	299	7969	8606	1720	<i>25.7</i>
8 or more persons	52	7920	10953	1025	<i>4.5</i>
Total	1164				100.0

Note: Figures have been adjusted for skewness

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

The question on household income was included in an attempt to supplement data given for individual income questions and asked in a format that would encourage response. However, as previously mentioned, in a number of cases, the answer given by the proxy could be a rough estimate, since they

may not know the actual income of household members. The answers obtained are presented in Table 5.4 broken down by household size. Analyses focused more on expenditure rather than income as the latter is considered to be less reliable.

Table 5.4: Reported Income group by Household Size, (percentage distribution within household size) HBS 2006/07

Reported income group	Household size				Total
	1 - 2 persons	3 - 4 persons	5 - 7 persons	8 or more persons	
Less than 1000	1.8	1.1	1.3		1.3
1000 < 2000	22.6	3.8	2.0	1.9	8.8
2000 < 3000	19.4	11.2	8.4	3.8	12.5
3000 < 4000	20.5	14.0	9.0	11.5	14.5
4000 < 5000	13.8	14.6	12.4	5.8	13.4
5000 < 6000	6.7	12.7	12.7	7.7	10.7
6000 < 7000	2.9	12.3	9.0	1.9	8.2
7000 < 8000	1.8	8.7	9.0	3.8	6.5
8000 < 9000	3.2	7.2	11.4	15.4	7.5
9000 or more	7.3	14.4	24.7	48.1	16.5
%	29.3	40.5	25.7	4.5	100.0
Total	341	472	299	52	1164

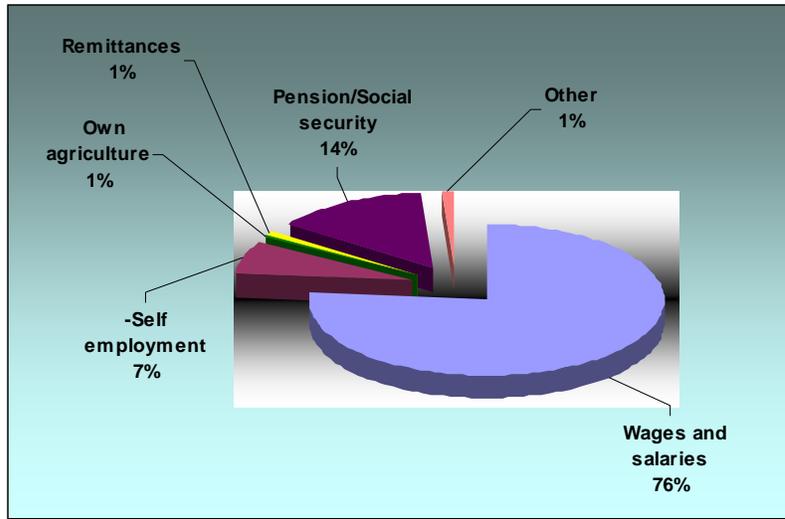
Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

5.1 Source of main household income

Figure 5.1 presents a distribution of households by main source of income as reported by the households themselves. The majority of households (over 3 quarters) depend

on wages and salaries for their livelihood, and 7% depend on self-employment. The main source of income for 14% of households is pension/social security benefits.

Figure 5.1 Distribution of households by main source of income



5.2 Wealth distribution measures

5.2.1 The Lorenz Curve

The Lorenz Curve in Figure 5.2 plots the percentage cumulative distribution of consumption expenditure against that of households. The Lorenz curve shows the contrast of complete equality of wealth distribution among households with the actual distribution

of wealth. The supplementary table (Table 5.5) presents selected data points to show disparity of the share of wealth among households. From the chart, one can read off what percentage of the total wealth different proportions of households receive. In our case, 25 percent of households share only 9 percent of the total wealth as measured by average expenditure, 50 percent of households, share 25 percent of the wealth and a little less than half the wealth is shared by 3 quarters of households.

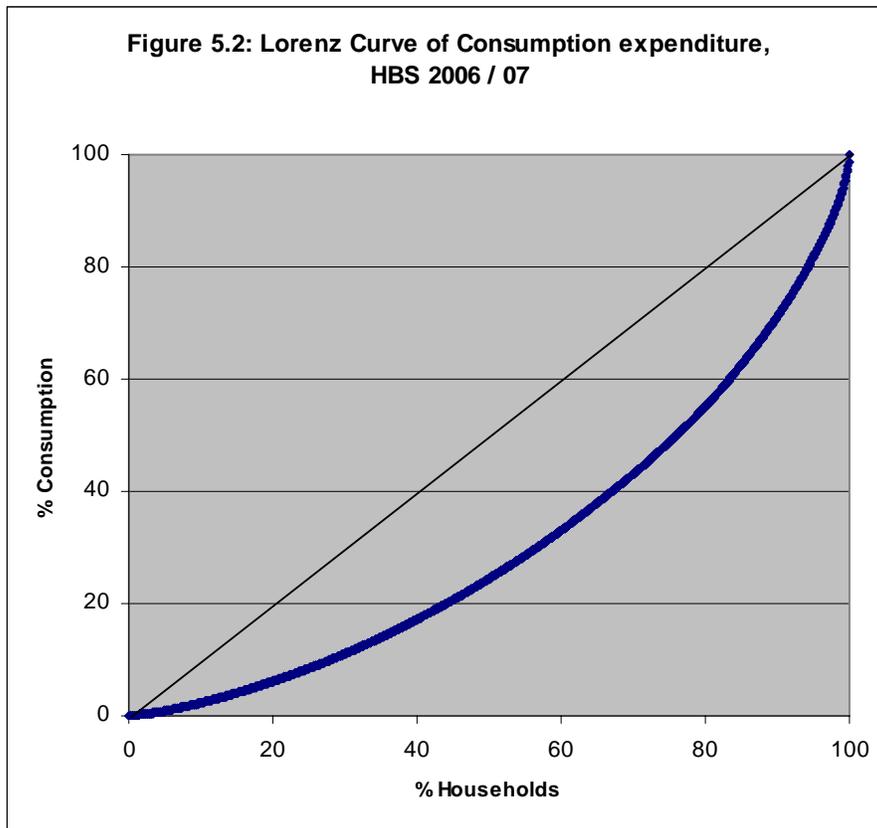


Table 5. 5: Selected data points with corresponding percentage of consumption.

% Households	% Consumption
25	9
50	25
75	49
90	71

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

expenditure data, the current Gini coefficient was estimated at 39.9 percent. This compares to a revised Gini coefficient of 42.4% based on 1999/2000 HBS data.

5.2.2 The Gini Coefficient

The inequality in the distribution of wealth is also estimated by the Gini Coefficient. Its value ranges from 0 to 1 (or 0% and 100%) and it measures the area represented by the 'gap' between the diagonal line (perfect equality) and the Lorenz curve (see Figure 5.2). Based on the consumption

6.0 Poverty Assessment

In this chapter, data from a combination of sources will be used to estimate the Food Poverty line (FPL) and the Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL). In the reports from previous HBS surveys, there was no specific analysis on poverty and before the current survey, no in-depth analysis to establish the national poverty lines had ever been done by NSB. As such, there are no comparative figures between this survey and previous ones. However, it is intended that the estimated lines will provide a benchmark against which to gauge similar indicators in future studies.

6.1 Concepts and definitions

For the poverty assessment, the following concepts and definitions have been adopted:

- I. **Measure of wellbeing:** Consumption expenditure is being used to measure wellbeing.
- II. **Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL):** The minimum expenditure required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food and non-food needs.
- III. **Food Poverty Line (FPL):** The minimum expenditure required by an individual to fulfill his or her basic food needs.
- IV. **Poverty Headcount Ratio:** The proportion of the national population whose incomes are below the official threshold.
- V. **Adult Equivalent (AE) scale:** Under the assumption that the basic consumption needs will

vary according to age, the number of persons per household has been converted as follows: $AE = 1 + 0.5N$ where AE is the adult equivalent number of persons in the household and N the number of children below age 15 years. Therefore a 2-adult and 2-children (under 15 years) household will yield an adult equivalent of 3 persons.

- VI. **Depth of Poverty** - how far a person is below the poverty line
- VII. **Poverty Gap** - the sum of depth of poverty
- VIII. **Poverty Severity** - weighted aggregation of poverty Gap, takes into consideration the inequality among the poor.

6.2 Additional data sources

Findings presented in this section are based not only on data from the household budget survey, but also on data from the regular price surveys carried out by the NSB.

6.3 Poverty assessment

From the 1999/2000 survey, a general estimate of R 841 per capita per month was arrived at to measure the minimum required expenditure for basic needs. This estimate was based on the average per capita household expenditure for an average household size of 4 persons. The same survey estimated that around 16% of households could be earning below the minimum requirement. Based on estimations from the 2006/07 HBS data using a more refined analysis, it is

estimated that around 30% of households now fall below the BNPL. This and other indicators in this section are based on the analyses in the sections that follow.

6.4 The estimated Food Poverty Line (FPL) and Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL)

All calculations in this section are based on consumption expenditure as reported and without adjustment to the distribution. The indicators in Table 6.1a combines HBS data and that from price surveys to establish the threshold for survivorship based on price levels at the beginning of 2008. The Food Poverty Line (FPL) is set at R38.9. In other words, based on February 2008 prices, a person

needed on average R39 daily to be able to afford a balanced diet. Applying this threshold to the HBS data, around 18% of households are estimated to be living below the FPL which is the most basic requirement for survival (see Table 6.1a).

On the other hand, if we consider food as well as non-food basics (to include shelter and non-replaceable utilities), the Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL) is set at R50 per capita per day. According to the reported household consumption, it is estimated that 30% of households are living below this threshold. At this level of BNPL, a household of average size would require around R5685 to meet its monthly basic needs.

Table 6.1a: Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines

	Percentiles	Adult equivalent expenditure per day (R)	Thresholds
Mean		98.2	
Median		73.2	
	10.0	30.2	
	18.2	38.9	Food Poverty Line (FPL)
	20.0	40.7	
	23.6	44.0	Less than 60% median
	30.0	50.0	
	30.4	50.2	Basic Needs Poverty Line
	40.0	59.2	
	50.0	73.2	
	60.0	88.8	
	70.0	104.8	
	80.0	134.7	
	90.0	187.4	
	100.0	1154.9	

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007

A set of poverty indicators estimated using the calorie count approach is presented in Table 6.1b. The estimations were derived by comparing the recommended calorie intake and the actual household consumption estimated by reported expenditure. The Basic Needs Poverty threshold comprises of food, shelter and non-replaceable utilities. 18% of households are estimated to be living

below the food poverty threshold, while 30% live below the Basic Needs Poverty line. The 'Poverty Gap' estimates the average disparity between consumption levels and the poverty line for households living below the established threshold, while the 'Poverty Severity' measures the poverty inequality among the same group for households.

Table 6.1b: Poverty Indicators

Poverty Indicator	Mean	%
Incidence of poverty (Head Count Ratio)		
. FPL	0.1820	18.2
. BNPL	0.1340	13.4
Poverty gap based on FPL	0.0503	5.0
Poverty gap based on BNPL	0.0931	9.3
Poverty severity based on FPL	0.0200	2.0
Poverty severity based on BNPL	0.0409	4.1

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey, 2006/2007

6.5. Consumption Patterns

Taking into consideration all households together, the overall average monthly expenditure per household is estimated at R9124. Of this, R1934 or 21% is spent on food. The data revealed an overall mean per capita spending of R98 per day and the median is R73. It is thus estimated that 44% of households spend less than 60% of the median daily per capita consumption.

Table 6.2: Quintile distribution of Adult-equivalent expenditure range per day

Quintile	%	R
Lowest	20	0 - 40.72
Low-mid	40	40.73 - 59.15
Middle	60	59.16 - 88.78
Mid-upper	80	88.79 - 134.74
Upper	100	134.75 - 1154.90

Table 6.2 presents the relative distribution of the per capita expenditure for the various quintiles of households. The lowest fifth of households spends up to around R41 per person per day, the middle 20% spends between R59 and R89 per person and the upper quintile consumes the equivalent of between R135 to R1155 per person per day.

On the other hand, if we look at the proportion of the budget spent on food, (Table 6.3) there is not a wide variation among the first four quintiles (27% - 29%) but the proportion is reasonably lower for the uppermost quintile (20%). Table 6.3 also presents the mean expenditure on food per person per day for each quintile. Considerable differences can be observed between the five groups. The difference is greater than

R20 between each adjacent group and the gap widens progressively at the upper quintiles.

Table 6.3: Quintile distribution of the budget spent on food & Mean per capita consumption per day

Quintile	%	% spent on food	Average spent on food (R)
Lowest	20	28.8	29.16
Low-mid	40	27.7	50.37
Middle	60	28.4	73.47
Mid-upper	80	27.1	106.70
Upper	100	20.3	231.79

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey, 2006/2007

6.6 Costs by household size

While the former survey estimated the cost of basic needs for the households in general based on reported expenditure only, a more refined approach has been taken in the

analysis of the data from the most recent survey. The 2006/07 HBS takes into consideration selected relevant demographic characteristics of the households (household size and age of members) as well as supplementary economic data to estimate the current cost of basic needs.

For the estimated cost of living, the calorie requirement approach has been adopted based on 2000 kilo calorie per person per day. The price of various combinations of recommended balanced diets have been estimated and an average price was derived for those. Table 6.4 compares how much it would cost families to consume a proper balanced diet between February 2007 and the same month in 2008 for various household sizes, based on prices prevailing in the respective periods.

Table 6.4: Income required to meet the basic calorie requirements by household size; a comparison between February 2007 and February 2008

Household size	Required income range February 2007		Required income range February 2008		Differentials	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1 person	978.3		1182.2		203.9	
2 - 3 persons	1956.5	to 2934.8	2364.4	to 3546.6	407.9	to 611.8
4 - 5 persons	3913.0	to 4891.3	4728.8	to 5911.0	815.7	to 1019.7
6 - 10 persons	5869.6	to 9782.6	7093.2	to 11821.9	1223.6	to 2039.3

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007 & Monthly Prices Survey

While in February 2007, it would cost a single person around R978 per month to consume a balanced diet; the same diet composition in February 2008 would cost the person R1182, an increase of 21%.

Looking at the data at household level, the average household size based on the HBS data was at 3.7 persons. Thus, it is estimated that the average household required at least R3636 to eat properly for a month in February 2007, and needed R4394 to have the same diet 12 months later.

Required income levels have been calculated for a different combination of household sizes based on the 2006/2007 HBS data, and these are presented in Table 6.5. The first part of the table gives the income thresholds for food poverty and the second part provides a breakdown for the basic needs (which of course includes food). The ultimate column on the right hand side of the table indicates the proportion of households whose

consumption expenditure falls below the designated poverty lines for each group of household size. Evidently for both thresholds, the families more seriously affected are those living in larger households of 5 persons or more. The survey data, suggests that such households account for a little less than one third of all households, or an estimated 7000 households.

Table 6.5: Food & Basic Needs thresholds as at February 2008, and the Poverty Headcount Ratio for various household sizes.

Food Poverty threshold	(% of all households)		Required income range		% below FPL
	Household size		R	R	
1 - 2 persons	(29.3)	1182.2	-	2364.4	9.7
3 - 4 persons	(40.5)	3546.6	-	4728.8	13.3
5 - 7 persons	(25.7)	5911.0	-	8275.4	29.1
8 or more persons	(4.5)	9457.6	+		61.5
<hr/>					
Basic Needs Poverty threshold	(% of all households)		Required income range		% below BNPL
	Household size		R	R	
1 - 2 persons	(29.3)	1528.6	-	3057.2	17.6
3 - 4 persons	(40.5)	4585.8	-	6114.4	25.2
5 - 7 persons	(25.7)	7643.0	-	10700.2	43.8
8 or more persons	(4.5)	12228.8	+		80.8

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey 2006/2007 & Monthly Prices Survey

Note: Calculation for Basic Needs Poverty for various households sizes has not taken into account the "economies of scale" that occurs when an additional member of household shares resources with other members within the home instead of living in separate houses, thus proportionally reducing the cost.

7.0 Standard of living index

7.1 Definition of index

To provide further insight into the standard of living of the Seychellois households, an index that avails a supplementary view of their welfare from a different angle was constructed. The following 17 variables are aggregated in a single index to measure the standard of living. Scores are allocated either for ownership or availability for use in the home.

1. Ownership of dwelling
2. Refrigeration
3. Washing machine
4. Television
5. VCR, DVD, VCD etc.
6. Air conditioner
7. Car
8. Motor Cycle
9. Electricity
10. Treated water
11. Water Storage tank
12. Telephone (fixed line)
13. Mobile phone
14. Computer
15. Internet service
16. Pleasure boat
17. Water heater

Each of the above variables is assigned a score of 1 if present in the home and 0 if not, giving a possible range of 0 to 17 for total score for each household. In Table 7.1, the central measures for

the total scores are presented as well as the quintile scores. Households in the first quintile score up to 8 points and do not vary much from those in the second quintile. Similarly the next two quintiles (from the bottom) differ by only one score point.

Table 7.1: Standard of living index, HBS 2006/07

Statistics	
No. households	1164
	Index
Mean	9.33
Median	9
Percentiles	20 8
	40 9
	60 10
	80 11
	100 16

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey, 2006/2007

Table 7.2 presents a distribution of households by single standard of living index scores. The ultimate column estimates the number of households falling at the various levels of standard of living status. The distribution is fairly normal with the majority of households (85%) scoring between 7 and 13 as shown in Figure 7.1.

Table 7.2 Households by Standard of Living Index scores, HBS 2006/07

Standard of living score	%	Cumulative %	Estimated no. of households in the population
0	0.3	0.3	59
1	0.4	0.7	98
2	0.3	1.0	78
3	0.7	1.7	157
4	0.8	2.5	177
5	2.1	4.6	471
6	6.4	11.0	1471
7	8.2	19.2	1863
8	15.4	34.5	3511
9	19.2	53.7	4374
10	16.2	69.9	3707
11	12.9	82.8	2942
12	8.2	91.0	1863
13	4.7	95.7	1079
14	2.7	98.4	608
15	1.3	99.7	294
16	0.3	100.0	78
Total	100.0		22854

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey, 2006/2007

Figure 7.1 Distribution of households across standard of living scores

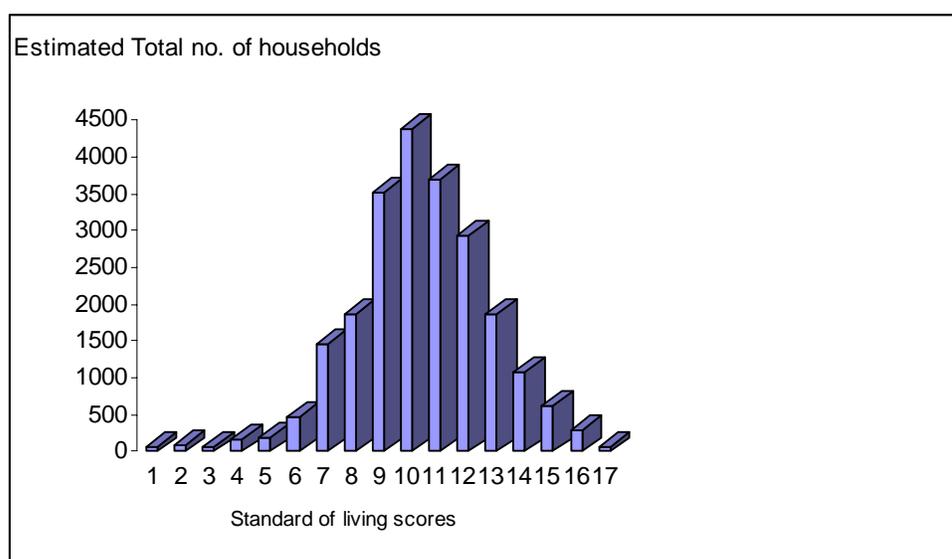


Table 7.3: Households by total expenditure group and standard of living scores, HBS 2006/07 (percentage distribution within each score group)

Total expenditure group	Standard of living group score				Total
	0-3	4-7	8-11	12-17	
	%	%	%	%	%
R					
Less than 1000	15	2.0	0.1		0.7
1000 < 2000	40	15.3	2.2		4.7
2000 < 3000	20	17.7	6.9		7.8
3000 < 4000	5	23.6	10.3	1	10.9
4000 < 5000		14.3	11.1	2.5	10.0
5000 < 6000	10	10.3	12.8	3.5	10.7
6000 < 7000	10	5.9	10.5	5.5	8.8
7000 < 8000		3.9	10.0	5.5	8.0
8000 < 9000		3.0	9.7	10.5	8.5
9000 or more		3.9	26.5	71.5	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NSB, Household Budget Survey, 2006/2007

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Table P1: Percentage distribution of Population by economic group, age group and sex, HBS 2006/07

			Economic group					Inactive	Not stated	Total
			Employees	Unpaid Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Casual workers	Unemp- loyed			
	Age group (yrs)		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Female	0-4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	5-9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	10-14		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	15-19		13.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.6	78.9	0.0	100.0
	20-24		78.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	15.2	4.7	0.0	100.0
	25-29		79.6	2.2	0.5	1.1	14.0	2.2	0.5	100.0
	30-34		84.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	4.3	0.0	100.0
	35-39		86.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.5	0.0	100.0
	40-44		87.8	3.7	0.0	1.8	3.7	3.0	0.0	100.0
	45-49		75.6	3.8	0.6	1.3	11.3	7.5	0.0	100.0
	50-54		75.2	5.3	0.0	1.8	10.6	7.1	0.0	100.0
	55-59		62.8	2.3	1.2	0.0	11.6	22.1	0.0	100.0
	60-64		28.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	12.3	57.9	0.0	100.0
	65+		1.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.2	94.2	0.0	100.0
	Total		45.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	6.7	45.5		100.0
Male	0-4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	5-9		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	10-14		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	15-19		25.0	1.0	0.5	2.4	11.1	60.1	0.0	100.0
	20-24		74.6	4.5	0.0	1.1	14.7	5.1	0.0	100.0
	25-29		75.0	13.5	0.6	1.3	7.7	1.9	0.0	100.0
	30-34		80.4	9.8	0.0	1.3	7.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
	35-39		67.3	23.1	0.0	1.4	4.1	4.1	0.0	100.0
	40-44		76.4	14.3	0.0	1.9	5.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
	45-49		65.6	20.8	0.8	3.2	6.4	3.2	0.0	100.0
	50-54		62.2	20.4	0.0	3.1	5.1	9.2	0.0	100.0
	55-59		54.3	17.4	0.0	2.2	9.8	16.3	0.0	100.0
	60-64		33.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	14.1	41.0	0.0	100.0
	65+		4.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	89.3	0.7	100.0
	Total		41.8	8.5	0.1	1.2	5.9	42.4		100.0

Table P1: Percentage distribution of Population by economic group, age group and sex, HBS 2006/07 (contd.)

		Economic group							Total	
		Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Casual workers	Unemployed	Inactive	Not stated		
Both sexes	Age group (yrs)	0-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
		5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
		10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
		15-19	19.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	9.4	69.0	0.0	100.0
		20-24	76.7	2.6	0.3	0.6	14.9	4.9	0.0	100.0
		25-29	77.5	7.3	0.6	1.2	11.1	2.0	0.3	100.0
		30-34	82.2	5.7	0.0	0.6	8.6	2.9	0.0	100.0
		35-39	77.6	12.6	0.0	0.6	5.4	3.8	0.0	100.0
		40-44	82.2	8.9	0.0	1.8	4.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
		45-49	71.2	11.2	0.7	2.1	9.1	5.6	0.0	100.0
		50-54	69.2	12.3	0.0	2.4	8.1	8.1	0.0	100.0
		55-59	58.4	10.1	0.6	1.1	10.7	19.1	0.0	100.0
		60-64	31.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	48.1	0.0	100.0
		65+	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	2.4	92.2	0.3	100.0
Total			43.6	5.0	0.2	0.8	6.3	44.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P2: Percentage distribution of population by income group and sex, HBS 2006/07

Reported income group (R)	Female	Male	Total
	%	%	%
Less than 1000	0.9	1.1	1.0
1000 < 2000	4.7	4.1	4.4
2000 < 3000	10.1	10.2	10.2
3000 < 4000	13.2	12.4	12.8
4000 < 5000	12.3	12.9	12.6
5000 < 6000	12.1	10.6	11.3
6000 < 7000	8.9	8.9	8.9
7000 < 8000	8.1	7.5	7.8
8000 < 9000	8.9	9.2	9.0
9000 or more	20.8	23.1	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P3: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by age group, educational attainment and sex, HBS 2006/07

		Educational attainment											<i>Total</i>
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary up to 2 years	Secondary up to 3 years	Secondary up to 4-5 years	Vocational	Polytechnic 1-2 years	Polytechnic 3-4 years	Pre-University	University	Not stated	
Age group (yrs)													
Female	15-19	2.7	1.0	1.3	12.0	18.5	17.9	16.5	7.4	26.9	0.0	0.0	11.0
	20-24	1.4	0.3	0.0	2.5	14.5	38.7	15.2	13.7	7.7	7.8	20.0	10.2
	25-29	0.0	0.7	1.3	5.1	18.7	15.1	15.6	22.1	11.5	17.6	0.0	11.1
	30-34	1.4	0.7	1.3	7.6	16.4	4.7	16.0	15.8	11.5	13.7	0.0	9.7
	35-39	2.7	1.0	3.2	7.0	17.2	4.7	17.3	17.9	7.7	5.9	0.0	10.1
	40-44	4.1	6.3	18.8	24.1	5.5	9.4	8.7	10.5	0.0	17.6	0.0	9.8
	45-49	5.5	6.0	31.8	20.3	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.3	15.4	17.6	20.0	9.5
	50-54	8.2	12.3	18.2	5.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	5.3	7.7	7.8	20.0	6.7
	55-59	9.6	12.9	10.4	7.6	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.1	3.8	3.9	0.0	5.1
	60-64	11.0	10.9	3.2	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.9	0.0	3.4
65+	53.4	48.0	10.4	4.4	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	3.8	3.9	40.0	13.3	
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
%		<u>4.4</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Age group (yrs)													
Male	15-19	2.5	0.4	4.4	18.9	24.7	27.7	17.8	1.2	4.8	0.0	37.5	13.5
	20-24	1.3	1.1	3.8	3.1	15.7	30.4	22.2	15.7	4.8	3.8	12.5	11.5
	25-29	2.5	1.1	3.8	10.2	17.9	6.3	15.1	15.7	14.3	7.7	0.0	10.1
	30-34	2.5	0.4	1.3	5.5	13.6	7.1	19.6	28.9	9.5	17.3	0.0	9.9
	35-39	2.5	2.5	1.3	11.0	12.6	8.0	13.3	26.5	19.0	13.5	0.0	9.5
	40-44	7.6	8.5	17.0	17.3	8.6	8.9	8.0	4.8	14.3	21.2	25.0	10.4
	45-49	7.6	11.0	25.2	11.0	3.3	6.3	1.8	2.4	0.0	13.5	12.5	8.1
	50-54	10.1	11.3	21.4	4.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.0	4.8	9.6	0.0	6.3
	55-59	12.7	15.2	12.6	7.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	6.0
	60-64	10.1	15.2	5.0	7.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	19.0	1.9	0.0	5.0
65+	40.5	33.6	4.4	3.1	0.5	1.8	0.4	2.4	9.5	3.8	12.5	9.7	
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
%		<u>5.1</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table P3: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 year and above by age group, educational attainment and sex, HBS 2006/07 (contd.)

		Educational attainment											Total	
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary up to 2 years	Secondary up to 3 years	Secondary up to 4-5 years	Vocational	Polytechnic 1-2 years	Polytechnic 3-4 years	Pre-University	University	Not stated		
Age group (yrs)														
Both sexes	15-19	2.6	0.7	2.9	15.1	21.3	22.9	17.1	4.5	17.0	0.0	23.1	12.2	
	20-24	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.8	15.0	34.4	18.6	14.6	6.4	5.8	15.4	10.8	
	25-29	1.3	0.9	2.6	7.4	18.3	10.6	15.4	19.1	12.8	12.6	0.0	10.6	
	30-34	2.0	0.5	1.3	6.7	15.1	6.0	17.8	21.9	10.6	15.5	0.0	9.8	
	35-39	2.6	1.7	2.2	8.8	15.1	6.4	15.4	21.9	12.8	9.7	0.0	9.8	
	40-44	5.9	7.4	17.9	21.1	6.9	9.2	8.3	7.9	6.4	19.4	15.4	10.1	
	45-49	6.6	8.4	28.4	16.1	3.8	5.5	3.7	3.9	8.5	15.5	15.4	8.8	
	50-54	9.2	11.8	19.8	5.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.8	6.4	8.7	7.7	6.5	
	55-59	11.2	14.0	11.5	7.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.1	5.8	0.0	5.5	
	60-64	10.5	13.0	4.2	5.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	10.6	2.9	0.0	4.2	
	65+	46.7	41.0	7.3	3.9	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.7	6.4	3.9	23.1	11.6	
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
%		<u>4.7</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P4: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by age group, economic group and educational attainment, HBS 2006/07

		Educational attainment							
Economic group		No schooling	Primary	Sec- ondary	Voca- tional	Post Secondary	Uni- versity	Not stated	Total
Employees									
	Age group (yrs)								
	15-19	0.0	1.3	47.4	23.7	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	20-24	0.0	1.1	39.0	22.5	35.6	1.9	0.0	100.0
	25-29	0.4	0.8	52.1	6.4	34.3	6.0	0.0	100.0
	30-34	0.4	1.2	45.6	4.2	40.9	7.7	0.0	100.0
	35-39	0.0	2.0	53.7	4.5	34.6	5.3	0.0	100.0
	40-44	3.0	13.5	51.7	6.7	17.6	7.1	0.4	100.0
	45-49	3.4	18.7	55.2	3.9	9.9	8.4	0.5	100.0
	50-54	5.5	34.9	41.8	2.7	8.9	6.2	0.0	100.0
	55-59	6.7	42.3	38.5	1.0	4.8	6.7	0.0	100.0
	60-64	11.9	54.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0
	65+	18.2	36.4	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	2.1	11.1	47.5	7.8	25.6	5.8	0.1	100.0
Self employed									
	15-19	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	20-24	0.0	0.0	33.3	22.2	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	25-29	0.0	4.0	72.0	4.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
	30-34	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	35-39	0.0	10.0	37.5	0.0	45.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
	40-44	0.0	13.8	48.3	6.9	13.8	13.8	3.4	100.0
	45-49	3.1	6.3	68.8	3.1	12.5	6.3	0.0	100.0
	50-54	3.8	30.8	53.8	3.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0
	55-59	5.6	61.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	60-64	0.0	40.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	65+	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	1.4	17.2	51.6	3.7	20.0	5.6	0.5	100.0
Unpaid family workers									
	15-19	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	25-29	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	45-49	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	0.0	12.5	62.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Casual workers									
	15-19	0.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
	20-24	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	25-29	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	30-34	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	35-39	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	40-44	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	45-49	0.0	16.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0
	50-54	40.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	55-59	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	5.6	11.1	61.1	8.3	8.3	2.8	2.8	100.0

Table P4: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by age group, economic group and educational attainment, HBS 2006/07 (contd.)

		Educational attainment							
Economic group		No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Post Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
Unemployed									
	Age group (yrs)								
	15-19	0.0	0.0	70.3	13.5	13.5	0.0	2.7	100.0
	20-24	0.0	0.0	65.4	17.3	13.5	1.9	1.9	100.0
	25-29	0.0	2.6	60.5	13.2	18.4	5.3	0.0	100.0
	30-34	3.7	0.0	70.4	3.7	18.5	3.7	0.0	100.0
	35-39	11.8	0.0	52.9	17.6	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	40-44	0.0	7.1	85.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	45-49	3.8	15.4	73.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	50-54	5.9	17.6	70.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0
	55-59	15.8	36.8	42.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	60-64	5.6	44.4	27.8	0.0	5.6	16.7	0.0	100.0
	65+	11.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	3.6	11.7	60.9	9.1	10.9	2.9	0.7	100.0
Inactive									
	15-19	1.5	1.1	63.1	8.9	21.8	3.0	0.7	100.0
	20-24	11.8	5.9	17.6	17.6	23.5	17.6	5.9	100.0
	25-29	14.3	0.0	57.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	30-34	11.1	0.0	77.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	35-39	16.7	8.3	58.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
	40-44	11.1	22.2	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	45-49	6.3	25.0	56.3	6.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0
	50-54	11.8	35.3	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0
	55-59	17.6	52.9	26.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	60-64	15.4	63.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
	65+	19.8	65.1	9.6	0.9	2.0	1.7	0.9	100.0
	Total	12.2	37.5	33.6	4.1	9.2	2.5	0.9	100.0
Not stated									
	25-29	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	65+	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All groups									
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Post Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
	15-19	1.0	1.0	60.6	12.7	21.9	2.0	0.8	100.0
	20-24	0.6	1.1	41.7	21.6	31.9	2.6	0.6	100.0
	25-29	0.6	1.5	55.3	6.7	30.4	5.6	0.0	100.0
	30-34	1.0	1.0	49.2	4.1	38.1	6.7	0.0	100.0
	35-39	1.3	3.2	51.7	4.4	34.4	5.0	0.0	100.0
	40-44	2.8	13.2	54.2	6.2	16.0	7.1	0.6	100.0
	45-49	3.5	17.3	58.7	4.2	8.5	7.1	0.7	100.0
	50-54	6.6	32.7	46.0	2.4	6.2	5.7	0.5	100.0
	55-59	9.4	45.6	35.6	1.1	4.4	3.9	0.0	100.0
	60-64	11.9	56.3	24.4	0.7	0.7	5.9	0.0	100.0
	65+	19.0	64.3	11.3	0.8	1.9	1.9	0.8	100.0
	Total	4.7	18.2	45.6	6.8	19.7	4.7	0.4	100.0

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P5: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by household income group, educational attainment and sex, HBS 2006/07

		Educational attainment							
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Post Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
Economic group									
Employees	Reported income group								
	Less than 1000	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6
	1000 < 2000	2.6	3.8	2.5	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
	2000 < 3000	10.3	11.9	8.9	8.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.4
	3000 < 4000	15.4	14.3	12.0	12.0	7.2	1.8	0.0	10.2
	4000 < 5000	20.5	15.2	12.4	12.4	11.6	1.8	50.0	12.1
	5000 < 6000	10.3	12.4	13.2	13.2	11.6	6.4	0.0	11.9
	6000 < 7000	10.3	8.6	9.8	9.8	11.4	3.7	0.0	10.0
	7000 < 8000	7.7	5.2	6.9	6.9	11.0	9.2	0.0	8.1
	8000 < 9000	5.1	10.0	10.8	10.8	12.6	14.7	0.0	11.4
9000 or more	17.9	17.6	22.8	22.8	28.6	60.6	50.0	26.2	
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Self-employed									
	Less than 1000	33.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	1.9
	1000 < 2000	33.3	2.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
	2000 < 3000	33.3	8.1	9.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	7.9
	3000 < 4000	0.0	16.2	5.4	25.0	7.0	8.3	0.0	8.4
	4000 < 5000	0.0	16.2	16.2	25.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	15.3
	5000 < 6000	0.0	2.7	6.3	25.0	9.3	8.3	0.0	7.0
	6000 < 7000	0.0	10.8	9.9	12.5	16.3	0.0	0.0	10.7
	7000 < 8000	0.0	10.8	9.0	12.5	14.0	8.3	0.0	10.2
	8000 < 9000	0.0	16.2	9.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	8.8
	9000 or more	0.0	16.2	30.6	0.0	25.6	75.0	0.0	27.9
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table P5: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by household income group, educational attainment and sex, HBS 2 006/07 (contd.)

		Educational attainment							Total
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Post Secondary	University	Not stated	
Economic group	Reported income group								
Employees	Less than 1000	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
	4000 < 5000	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
	5000 < 6000	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
	7000 < 8000	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
	9000 or more	0.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	37.5
Total		<u>0.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Casual workers	1000 < 2000	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
	2000 < 3000	0.0	50.0	18.2	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	22.2
	3000 < 4000	0.0	0.0	18.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9
	4000 < 5000	0.0	0.0	9.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1
	5000 < 6000	0.0	0.0	27.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	0.0	25.0
	6000 < 7000	100.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
	8000 < 9000	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
	9000 or more	0.0	25.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Unemployed	Less than 1000	0.0	9.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
	1000 < 2000	20.0	6.3	9.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
	2000 < 3000	30.0	28.1	14.4	16.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.8
	3000 < 4000	0.0	15.6	18.6	28.0	20.0	25.0	0.0	18.6
	4000 < 5000	10.0	6.3	10.2	8.0	16.7	12.5	100.0	10.9
	5000 < 6000	20.0	0.0	7.2	8.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
	6000 < 7000	10.0	6.3	8.4	12.0	10.0	12.5	0.0	8.8
	7000 < 8000	0.0	6.3	4.2	4.0	3.3	12.5	0.0	4.4
	8000 < 9000	0.0	6.3	5.4	8.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	5.1
	9000 or more	10.0	15.6	20.4	4.0	20.0	25.0	0.0	17.9
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table P5: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by household income group, educational attainment and sex, HBS 2 006/07 (contd.)

		Educational attainment							
		No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Post Secondary	University	Not stated	Total
Inactive	Reported income group								
	Less than 1000	1.0	0.3	2.2	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.2
	1000 < 2000	16.3	15.0	8.9	0.0	4.1	5.0	42.9	11.5
	2000 < 3000	9.2	15.3	13.8	6.1	13.5	5.0	0.0	13.1
	3000 < 4000	17.3	20.0	12.6	18.2	14.9	15.0	0.0	16.4
	4000 < 5000	16.3	11.7	13.8	18.2	6.8	5.0	0.0	12.5
	5000 < 6000	7.1	9.3	10.4	3.0	5.4	5.0	14.3	8.7
	6000 < 7000	11.2	4.7	6.7	12.1	8.1	10.0	14.3	7.0
	7000 < 8000	3.1	4.3	9.7	15.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	6.7
	8000 < 9000	5.1	5.7	7.1	9.1	13.5	15.0	0.0	7.1
	9000 or more	13.3	13.7	14.9	15.2	23.0	40.0	28.6	15.7
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
All groups	Less than 1000	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.3	7.7	1.1
	1000 < 2000	13.2	9.7	4.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	23.1	4.9
	2000 < 3000	11.2	14.5	10.6	6.4	6.8	0.7	0.0	9.8
	3000 < 4000	15.1	17.3	12.4	12.8	8.7	5.3	0.0	12.3
	4000 < 5000	16.4	12.8	12.7	13.3	11.5	2.7	30.8	12.3
	5000 < 6000	8.6	9.6	11.8	9.2	10.7	6.7	7.7	10.6
	6000 < 7000	11.8	6.5	9.0	12.8	11.2	4.7	7.7	9.2
	7000 < 8000	3.9	5.1	7.1	10.1	10.6	8.0	0.0	7.5
	8000 < 9000	4.6	7.9	9.4	10.6	11.5	13.3	0.0	9.5
		9000 or more	13.8	15.6	21.4	22.0	27.3	56.7	23.1
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P6: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by household income group, economic group and sex, HBS 2006/07

		Economic group							
		Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Casual workers	Unemp- loyed	Inactive	Not stated	Total
Reported income group (R)									
Female	Less than 1000	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.0	1.0
	1000 < 2000	2.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	4.0	11.6	0.0	5.3
	2000 < 3000	8.5	2.7	0.0	18.2	13.9	12.0	0.0	9.8
	3000 < 4000	10.2	10.8	0.0	9.1	26.5	14.8	0.0	12.9
	4000 < 5000	12.5	18.9	0.0	18.2	10.6	11.8	0.0	12.3
	5000 < 6000	12.6	5.4	20.0	27.3	7.3	9.4	100.0	11.3
	6000 < 7000	10.5	13.5	0.0	9.1	6.0	7.6	0.0	9.3
	7000 < 8000	8.3	2.7	20.0	0.0	4.0	7.0	0.0	7.4
	8000 < 9000	10.7	5.4	0.0	9.1	6.0	7.0	0.0	9.1
	9000 or more	23.6	32.4	60.0	9.1	19.2	17.2	0.0	21.6
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Male	Less than 1000	0.8	1.7	66.7	0.0	2.4	0.9	0.0	1.2
	1000 < 2000	1.1	1.1	0.0	4.0	13.0	11.4	0.0	4.4
	2000 < 3000	6.2	9.0	0.0	24.0	20.3	14.6	0.0	9.8
	3000 < 4000	10.2	7.9	0.0	16.0	8.9	18.4	0.0	11.7
	4000 < 5000	11.6	14.6	33.3	8.0	11.4	13.4	0.0	12.3
	5000 < 6000	11.1	7.3	0.0	24.0	6.5	7.9	100.0	9.8
	6000 < 7000	9.5	10.1	0.0	12.0	12.2	6.1	0.0	9.1
	7000 < 8000	7.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	6.4	0.0	7.6
	8000 < 9000	12.2	9.6	0.0	4.0	4.1	7.3	0.0	10.0
	9000 or more	29.4	27.0	0.0	8.0	16.3	13.7	0.0	24.1
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table P6: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by household income group, economic group and sex, HBS 2006/07 (contd.)

		Economic group						<i>Total</i>	
		Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Casual workers	Unemployed	Inactive		Not stated
Reported income group (R)									
Both sexes	Less than 1000	0.6	1.9	25.0	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.0	1.1
	1000 < 2000	2.0	1.9	0.0	2.8	8.0	11.5	0.0	4.9
	2000 < 3000	7.4	7.9	0.0	22.2	16.8	13.1	0.0	9.8
	3000 < 4000	10.2	8.4	0.0	13.9	18.6	16.4	0.0	12.3
	4000 < 5000	12.1	15.3	12.5	11.1	10.9	12.5	0.0	12.3
	5000 < 6000	11.9	7.0	12.5	25.0	6.9	8.7	100.0	10.6
	6000 < 7000	10.0	10.7	0.0	11.1	8.8	7.0	0.0	9.2
	7000 < 8000	8.1	10.2	12.5	0.0	4.4	6.7	0.0	7.5
	8000 < 9000	11.4	8.8	0.0	5.6	5.1	7.1	0.0	9.5
	9000 or more	26.2	27.9	37.5	8.3	17.9	15.7	0.0	22.8
Total		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P7: Percentage distribution of Working Population by Economic group and Sex, HB

	Female	Male	Total
Economic group			
Employees	95.0	80.9	87.9
Self employed	3.5	16.5	10.0
Unpaid family workers	0.5	0.3	0.4
Casual workers	1.0	2.3	1.7
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P8: Percentage distribution of working population by Industry, age group and Sex, 2006/07

	Industry	Age group (yrs)										Total		
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65+	
Female	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.0	0.7	1.9	3.6	2.0	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.5	5.9	12.5	2.7	
	Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
	Manufacturing	20.0	5.8	6.5	7.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	6.6	
	Electricity, Gas and Water	4.0	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	
	Construction	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	8.0	10.2	7.7	10.8	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.2	3.5	5.9	25.0	7.0	
	Hotels & Restaurants	24.0	22.6	10.3	6.5	13.7	10.5	8.5	11.8	7.0	11.8	12.5	12.0	
	Transport, Storage and Communication	4.0	4.4	9.0	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	3.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	
	Finance, Insurance and Business services	4.0	6.6	8.4	11.5	3.9	4.6	5.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	
	Community Services	16.0	19.0	16.8	25.2	28.8	24.8	26.2	29.0	31.6	41.2	12.5	24.4	
	Education, Health & Social Services	16.0	19.7	25.8	21.6	20.9	24.8	24.6	24.7	38.6	23.5	0.0	23.6	
	Other Services	0.0	8.0	12.9	6.5	10.5	13.1	15.4	12.9	8.8	11.8	25.0	11.0	
	Not reported	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
	Total		100.0											
Male	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.3	6.3	7.1	7.9	9.6	11.4	6.2	7.1	11.8	11.4	9.1	8.2	
	Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	
	Manufacturing	15.0	11.3	7.8	7.1	9.6	7.4	7.1	8.3	7.4	2.9	9.1	8.5	
	Electricity, Gas and Water	3.3	5.6	3.5	7.9	5.2	3.4	6.2	4.8	5.9	5.7	0.0	5.1	
	Construction	3.3	3.5	4.3	4.3	2.2	3.4	2.7	4.8	2.9	5.7	0.0	3.5	
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.0	4.2	9.9	5.7	6.7	4.0	5.3	3.6	4.4	5.7	9.1	5.9	
	Hotels & Restaurants	16.7	12.7	10.6	7.9	3.7	6.0	6.2	3.6	1.5	8.6	9.1	7.7	
	Transport, Storage and Communication	3.3	10.6	12.1	13.6	17.0	12.1	10.6	16.7	10.3	2.9	0.0	11.9	
	Finance, Insurance and Business services	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.7	4.4	4.0	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.9	9.1	4.2	
	Community Services	20.0	20.4	16.3	16.4	17.0	20.1	21.2	26.2	25.0	37.1	18.2	20.2	
	Education, Health & Social Services	1.7	6.3	6.4	7.9	4.4	6.0	4.4	4.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	
	Other Services	20.0	14.8	17.0	15.7	18.5	22.1	26.5	16.7	23.5	17.1	36.4	19.2	
	Total		100.0											

Table P8: Percentage distribution of working population by Industry, age group and Sex, HBS 2006/07 (contd.)

		Age group (yrs)										Total	
Both sexes		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65+
Industry	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.4	3.6	4.4	5.7	5.6	7.3	4.5	5.6	8.0	9.6	10.5	5.5
	Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Manufacturing	16.5	8.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	6.6	7.0	7.9	4.0	1.9	10.5	7.6
	Electricity, Gas and Water	3.5	3.6	2.0	5.0	2.8	2.0	2.9	2.8	4.0	3.8	0.0	3.1
	Construction	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.6	3.8	0.0	2.0
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	7.2	8.8	8.2	6.6	5.3	4.1	3.4	4.0	5.8	15.8	6.5
	Hotels & Restaurants	18.8	17.6	10.5	7.2	9.0	8.3	7.4	7.9	4.0	9.6	10.5	9.8
	Transport, Storage and Communication	3.5	7.5	10.5	9.0	10.8	8.6	7.8	9.6	8.0	1.9	0.0	8.6
	Finance, Insurance and Business services	3.5	5.4	6.8	8.6	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.9	5.3	4.9
	Community Services	18.8	19.7	16.6	20.8	23.3	22.5	23.9	27.7	28.0	38.5	15.8	22.3
	Education, Health & Social Services	5.9	12.9	16.6	14.7	13.2	15.6	15.2	15.3	18.4	7.7	0.0	14.3
	Other Services	14.1	11.5	14.9	11.1	14.2	17.5	20.6	14.7	16.8	15.4	31.6	15.1
	Not reported	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P9: Percentage distribution of working population by occupation, age group and Sex, 2006/07

		Age group (yrs)										Total	
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65+
Female	Occupation												
	Legislators and senior officials & managers	0	1.46	3.871	3.597	1.961	4.575	7.692	6.452	1.754	5.882	25	4.03
	Professionals	8.0	12.4	15.5	12.9	9.2	17.6	13.1	11.8	7.0	11.8	0.0	12.7
	Technicians & associate professionals	12.0	11.7	13.5	12.9	14.4	15.7	13.8	4.3	12.3	0.0	12.5	12.6
	Clerks	4.0	24.1	19.4	20.1	19.0	9.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	5.9	0.0	13.9
	Service, shop & market sales workers	36.0	31.4	30.3	23.0	30.1	20.3	21.5	36.6	29.8	47.1	25.0	27.8
	Skilled agricultural workers	8.0	1.5	2.6	4.3	2.0	0.7	4.6	6.5	3.5	5.9	0.0	3.1
	Craft & related trade workers	8.0	5.1	3.2	2.2	2.6	3.9	2.3	3.2	1.8	0.0	12.5	3.3
	Plant & machinery operators	4.0	2.9	2.6	1.4	0.7	2.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
	Elementary occupations	16.0	8.0	8.4	18.0	19.0	22.9	25.4	25.8	36.8	23.5	12.5	18.7
	Armed forces	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Not stated	4.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.6	3.8	2.2	1.8	0.0	12.5	1.8
	Total	<u>100.0</u>											
Male	Legislators and senior officials & managers	1.7	1.4	4.3	5.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	14.3	5.9	11.4	9.1	4.6
	Professionals	3.3	9.2	9.9	10.7	10.4	8.1	4.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	9.1	7.9
	Technicians & associate professionals	10.0	10.6	11.3	10.0	12.6	12.8	16.8	6.0	8.8	8.6	0.0	11.1
	Clerks	1.7	4.2	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
	Service, shop & market sales workers	18.3	20.4	15.6	10.7	10.4	15.4	23.9	14.3	19.1	11.4	36.4	16.1
	Skilled agricultural workers	6.7	7.7	3.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	5.3	9.5	8.8	5.7	18.2	7.0
	Craft & related trade workers	21.7	15.5	14.9	16.4	17.0	18.1	15.0	20.2	13.2	20.0	9.1	16.7
	Plant & machinery operators	5.0	7.7	9.2	15.7	14.8	12.1	11.5	11.9	19.1	11.4	9.1	11.9
	Elementary occupations	31.7	21.8	26.2	15.7	17.8	18.1	15.9	14.3	19.1	22.9	9.1	19.7
	Armed forces	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.5	2.9	0.0	1.0
	Not stated	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.6	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
	Total	<u>100.0</u>											

Table P9: Percentage distribution of working population by occupation, age group and Sex, 2006/07 (contd.)

Both sexes	Age group (yrs)											<i>Total</i>
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	
Occupation												
Legislators and senior officials & managers	1.2	1.4	4.1	4.3	2.4	4.0	5.8	10.2	4.0	9.6	15.8	4.3
Professionals	4.7	10.8	12.8	11.8	9.7	12.9	9.1	8.5	5.6	7.7	5.3	10.3
Technicians & associate professionals	10.6	11.1	12.5	11.5	13.5	14.2	15.2	5.1	10.4	5.8	5.3	11.8
Clerks	2.4	14.0	12.5	11.8	11.8	6.0	3.3	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.0	8.3
Service, shop & market sales workers	23.5	25.8	23.3	16.8	20.8	17.9	22.6	26.0	24.0	23.1	31.6	22.0
Skilled agricultural workers	7.1	4.7	3.0	5.7	4.5	4.0	4.9	7.9	6.4	5.8	10.5	5.0
Craft & related trade workers	17.6	10.4	8.8	9.3	9.4	10.9	8.2	11.3	8.0	13.5	10.5	10.0
Plant & machinery operators	4.7	5.4	5.7	8.6	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	10.4	7.7	5.3	6.9
Elementary occupations	27.1	15.1	16.9	16.8	18.4	20.5	21.0	20.3	27.2	23.1	10.5	19.2
Armed forces	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.7
Not stated	1.2	0.7	0.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.0	5.3	1.5
Total	<u>100.0</u>											

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table P10: Percentage distribution of working population by occupation & reported income group, 2006/07

Reported income group (R)	Occupation group											Total
	Legislators and senior officials & managers	Profession-als	Technicians & associate profession-als	Clerks	Service, shop & market sales workers	Skilled agricultural workers	Craft & related trade workers	Plant & machinery operators	Elementary occupations	Armed forces	Not stated	
Less than 1000	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
1000 < 2000	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.3	1.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
2000 < 3000	0.0	3.6	2.4	6.7	10.8	13.0	7.4	8.8	10.7	7.1	0.0	7.7
3000 < 4000	3.2	8.6	7.5	10.7	8.7	13.9	12.6	8.2	13.1	14.3	12.5	10.0
4000 < 5000	6.5	11.3	9.8	10.1	11.9	11.1	14.4	13.6	16.5	7.1	12.5	12.4
5000 < 6000	3.2	7.2	9.1	11.2	14.2	11.1	9.8	12.2	16.0	21.4	3.1	11.7
6000 < 7000	2.2	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.4	15.7	13.0	10.2	8.7	14.3	6.3	10.1
7000 < 8000	8.6	12.7	11.8	9.0	7.6	1.9	7.0	4.8	7.0	7.1	12.5	8.2
8000 < 9000	10.8	9.0	15.4	16.9	8.9	10.2	9.8	19.0	7.5	7.1	9.4	11.0
9000 or more	62.4	36.7	31.9	24.2	23.6	21.3	20.9	21.1	17.2	21.4	43.8	26.2
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H1a: Percentage distribution of households by reported income group & household size, 2006/07

	Household size				Total
	1 - 2 persons	3 - 4 persons	5 - 7 persons	8 or more persons	
Reported income group (R)					
Less than 1000	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.0	1.3
1000 < 2000	22.6	3.8	2.0	1.9	8.8
2000 < 3000	19.4	11.2	8.4	3.8	12.5
3000 < 4000	20.5	14.0	9.0	11.5	14.5
4000 < 5000	13.8	14.6	12.4	5.8	13.4
5000 < 6000	6.7	12.7	12.7	7.7	10.7
6000 < 7000	2.9	12.3	9.0	1.9	8.2
7000 < 8000	1.8	8.7	9.0	3.8	6.5
8000 < 9000	3.2	7.2	11.4	15.4	7.5
9000 or more	7.3	14.4	24.7	48.1	16.5
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H1b: Percentage distribution of households by total monthly expenditure group & household size, 2006/07

	Household size				Total
	1 - 2 persons	3 - 4 persons	5 - 7 persons	8 or more persons	
Total expenditure group (R)					
Less than 1000	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
1000 < 2000	11.4	2.5	0.7	3.8	4.7
2000 < 3000	14.1	6.4	4.0	1.9	7.8
3000 < 4000	15.2	9.5	8.4	9.6	10.9
4000 < 5000	10.3	11.0	9.4	1.9	10.0
5000 < 6000	9.4	11.9	10.7	9.6	10.7
6000 < 7000	8.8	9.5	6.7	15.4	8.8
7000 < 8000	5.3	8.5	9.7	11.5	8.0
8000 < 9000	6.2	9.7	9.7	5.8	8.5
9000 or more	17.0	30.9	40.8	40.4	29.8
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H2a: Percentage distribution of households by per capita income group & household size, 2006/07

	Household size				Total
	1 - 2 persons	3 - 4 persons	5 - 7 persons	8 or more persons	
Per Capita Income group (R)					
0<500	0.3	1.3	3.7	7.7	1.9
500<1000	2.3	10.0	15.4	25.0	9.8
1000<1500	5.0	14.0	25.8	36.5	15.4
1500<2000	14.4	19.5	19.1	13.5	17.6
2000<2500	13.2	16.9	14.7	7.7	14.9
2500+	64.8	38.3	21.4	9.6	40.5
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H2b: Percentage distribution of households by per capita expenditure group & household size, 2006/07

	Household size				Total
	1 - 2 persons	3 - 4 persons	5 - 7 persons	8 or more persons	
Per Capita Income group (R)					
0<500	1.2	1.3	3.3	19.2	2.6
500<1000	5.6	12.3	24.4	46.2	14.9
1000<1500	10.3	19.7	24.1	19.2	18.0
1500<2000	10.9	17.2	18.1	5.8	15.0
2000<2500	7.9	14.6	9.0	5.8	10.8
2500+	64.2	35.0	21.1	3.8	38.6
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table H3a: Percentage distribution of households by monthly total expenditure & number of earners, 2006/07

Total expenditure group (R)	No. of earners						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Less than 1000	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1000 < 2000	50.9	55.0	50.9	55.0	50.9	55.0	317.7
2000 < 3000	27.5	36.3	29.7	5.5	1.1	0.0	100.0
3000 < 4000	23.6	33.9	28.3	10.2	3.1	0.8	100.0
4000 < 5000	11.2	330.2	14.8	94.3	2.1	47.2	499.8
5000 < 6000	6.4	31.2	41.6	7.2	12.0	1.6	100.0
6000 < 7000	8.7	29.1	37.9	16.5	4.9	2.9	100.0
7000 < 8000	4.3	19.4	51.6	16.1	6.5	2.2	100.0
8000 < 9000	4.0	33.3	36.4	15.2	6.1	5.1	100.0
9000 or more	4.0	18.2	45.8	18.2	7.5	6.3	100.0
Total	<u>12.1</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H3b: Percentage distribution of households by reported income group & number of earners, 2006/07

Reported income group (R)	No. of earners						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Less than 1000	33.3	33.3	20.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
1000 < 2000	68.6	25.5	2.9	2.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
2000 < 3000	19.9	56.2	17.8	3.4	2.7	0.0	100.0
3000 < 4000	14.8	49.7	29.6	5.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
4000 < 5000	2.6	37.8	50.0	7.1	1.9	0.6	100.0
5000 < 6000	1.6	16.8	65.6	12.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
6000 < 7000	2.1	7.3	61.5	21.9	7.3	0.0	100.0
7000 < 8000	0.0	9.2	57.9	26.3	5.3	1.3	100.0
8000 < 9000	1.1	9.2	40.2	26.4	14.9	8.0	100.0
9000 or more	1.6	8.3	37.0	24.0	15.1	14.1	100.0
Total	<u>12.1</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>38.7</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H4a: Percentage distribution of households by per capita monthly income group & number of earners, 2006/07

Per Capita Income group (R)	No. of earners						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
0<500	2.8	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.7	1.9
500<1000	8.5	14.3	8.6	7.1	7.6	5.4	9.8
1000<1500	4.3	16.8	16.0	17.5	16.7	27.0	15.4
1500<2000	22.0	11.7	19.3	20.1	15.2	24.3	17.6
2000<2500	19.1	11.4	16.0	13.6	21.2	8.1	14.9
2500+	43.3	41.9	39.2	40.9	39.4	32.4	40.5
Total	<u>100.0</u>						

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H4b: Percentage distribution of households by per capita monthly expenditure group & number of earners, 2006/07

Per Capita Expenditure group (R)	No. of earners						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
0<500	2.8	2.5	0.9	3.9	7.6	8.1	2.6
500<1000	12.8	14.9	12.6	16.9	25.8	24.3	14.9
1000<1500	14.2	14.6	19.1	21.4	22.7	27.0	18.0
1500<2000	11.3	11.1	16.9	19.5	15.2	21.6	15.0
2000<2500	6.4	9.8	13.7	10.4	6.1	10.8	10.8
2500+	52.5	47.0	36.8	27.9	22.7	8.1	38.6
Total	<u>100.0</u>						

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H5: Percentage distribution of households by main source of income and household size, 2006/07

	Household size				Total
	1 - 2 persons	3 - 4 persons	5 - 7 persons	8 or more persons	
Main source of household income (R)					
Wages and salaries	54.3	84.7	86.3	88.5	76.4
Self-employment	7.0	7.2	8.4	0.0	7.1
Own agriculture	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Remittances	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.9
Pension/Social security	33.4	7.0	3.3	9.6	13.9
Other	2.3	0.2	1.3	1.9	1.2
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

Table H6: Percentage distribution of households by reported income group & main source of income, 2006/07

Reported income group	Main source of household income						Total
	Wages and salaries	Self-employment	Own agriculture	Remittances	Pension/Social security	Other	
Less than 1000	33.3	20.0	13.3	0.0	6.7	26.7	100.0
1000 < 2000	27.5	1.0	1.0	5.9	63.7	1.0	100.0
2000 < 3000	67.1	4.1	0.7	0.0	26.7	1.4	100.0
3000 < 4000	72.8	7.1	0.0	0.6	18.3	1.2	100.0
4000 < 5000	82.1	7.7	0.0	1.3	9.0	0.0	100.0
5000 < 6000	92.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.8	100.0
6000 < 7000	91.7	4.2	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
7000 < 8000	90.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
8000 < 9000	86.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.1	100.0
9000 or more	83.3	14.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	100.0
Total	76.4	7.1	0.5	0.9	13.9	1.2	100.0

Source: Seychelles National Statistics Bureau, HBS 2006/07

NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU
2006 Household Budget Survey



Household members, facilities and selected expenditures

DISTRICT
EA
MAP NO.
FORM NO.
FAMILY NO.

DATE OF INTERVIEW / / 2006
INTERVIEWER CODE / SIG.
SUPERVISOR CODE / SIG.

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1. COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD

A Per No.	B NAME	C RELATION TO HEAD	D AGE (in completed years)	E SEX	F EDUCATION	G ECON STATUS (last week)	H <i>Ask of persons aged 15 years or more</i>			I Code	J INDUSTRY	K Code	L HBS - 2 done?
							For the economically active (Status 0 - 7), for status 7 record last job and industry						
							OCCUPATION	Code	INDUSTRY				
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

C: Relationship to head		F: Education				G: Economic Status			
Head = 1		No Schooling = 0	Form IV, V	Employee-		- Government = 0	Unpaid family worker = 5		
Spouse = 2		P1 - P6 = 1	or S4, S5 or NYS = 4	- Parastatal = 1	Partially employed = 6				
Son = 3		Form I, II or	Vocational = 5	- Private = 2	Unemployed = 7				
Daughter = 4		P7, P8 or S1, S2 = 2	Poly 1-2, TTC = 6	Self employed		- with employees = 3	Student = 8		
Other relative = 5		Form III, P9 or	Poly 3-4, Form VI = 7	- without employees = 4	Other Inactive = 9				
Non-relative = 6		S3 = 3	Pre-University = 8						
			University = 9						
SUMMARY:	< 15 <input type="text"/>	15+ <input type="text"/>	TOTAL <input type="text"/>						

2 **TYPE OF DWELLING CONSTRUCTION (WALLS)**

(Interviewer: Complete by observation)

Stone / Block		1
Wood / Iron		2
Other		3

3 **TENANCY TYPE**

Office Use

(Tick only one and skip to appropriate question)

(a) Owner occupied		Ask (b)
Renting, Government /Parastatal		Ask (c)
Renting, Private Employer		Ask (c)
Renting, Private (other).....		Ask (c)
Rent free		Ask (d)

(b) **For Owner Occupied**

Last payment

(Rupees)	Period	
(i) Mortgage / loan		(1404)
(ii) Land rent (if any)		(1402)
(iii) If you had to pay rent for this dwelling, how much would it cost each month? ...		(2403)

(c) **For Tenants**

Last payment

(Rupees)	Period	
(i) Rent		(1401)

- (ii) Is the house furnished or not? (tick one)
- Fully furnished
 - Partly Furnished
 - Unfurnished

(d) **For Rent Free**

If you had to pay rent for this dwelling,
how much would it cost each month?

(Rupees)	
	(2403)

4 **NUMBER OF ROOMS**

*(Exclude bathroom, toilet, outdoor kitchen,
hall, pantry, verandah, corridor)*

--

8 OTHER EXPENDITURE IN LAST 12 MONTHS

	Last payment	<u>Office Use</u>
	(Rupees)	Period
(a) Magazine / Newspaper subscriptions		(1819)
(b) Driving license (s)		(1712)
(c) Road tax:		
(i) Car - (If more than one, include expenses for all)		(1711)
(ii) Motor cycle - (include expenses for all if > 1).....		(1711)
(d) Insurance:		
(i) Car		(1710)
(ii) Motor cycle		(1710)
(iii) Household and personal effects		(1533)
(iv) House building		(1407)
(e) Clubs, societies membership subscriptions		
(i) Sport/hobby club		(1817)
(ii) Political parties, professional society		(1922)
(f) TV repair		(1806)

	Last Payment	Period
	(Rupees)	
(g) Repayment of Hire Purchase (specify each item)		
<u>First HP</u>		
Item		(1.....)
<u>Second HP</u>		
Item		(1.....)

	Last Payment	Period
	(Rupees)	
(h) i Repayment of other non-housing loans (Specify original purpose of each loan)		
<u>First Loan:</u>		
Purpose		
.....		
.....		

	Last Payment	Period
	(Rupees)	
(h) ii <u>Second Loan:</u>		
Purpose		
.....		
.....		

9 MAJOR EXPENDITURE IN LAST 12 MONTHS

(Include deposits as well as outright purchases. Exclude repairs)

	<u>(Rupees)</u>	<u>Office Use</u>
1 <u>Communication & media related installation in last 12 months</u>		
(a) Installation of telephone (fixed line).....		(1719)
(b) Connection to mobile phone (Registration fee).....		(1719)
(c) Connection to internet		(1724)
(d) Cable TV connection		(1830)
2 <u>Furniture in last 12 months</u>		
(a) Bed (excluding mattress).....		(1501)
(b) Table		(1502)
(c) Chairs		(1503)
(d) Other furniture		(1504)
3 <u>Appliances purchased in last 12 months</u>		
(a) Stove, cooker (electric and /or gas), microwave oven		(1508)
(b) LPG (gas) cylinder		(1508)
(c) Washing machine		(1509)
(d) Refrigerator, freezer		(1510)
(e) Air conditioner		(1511)
(f) Electric fan		(1512)
(g) Radio, radio/cassette		(1801)
(h) Music system, hi-fi		(1802)
(i) Television		(1803)
(j) VCR / DVD Player / Recorder		(1804)
(k) Lawnmower / Strimmer / Brushcutter.....		(1514)
(l) Camera		(1808)
(m) Mobile phone set		(1725)
(n) Other (specify)		(1.....)
4 <u>Vehicles, boats and other large purchases in last 12 months</u>		
(a) Car/Truck		(1701)
(b) Motorcycle		(1702)
(c) Bicycle		(1703)
(d) Trailer		(1705)
(e) Boat		(1704)
(f) House		(1414)
(g) Land		(1413)
(h) Other (specify)		(1.....)
5 <u>Education expenditure in last 12 months</u>		
(a) Adult education, correspondence courses (after refund, if any received or expected)		(1821)
(b) School uniform		(1823)
(c) School textbooks		(1822)
(d) Other		(1.....)

INTERVIEWER: Explain that we are now changing the reference period from the "last 12 months" to the "last 3 months".

10 MAJOR EXPENDITURE IN LAST 3 MONTHS (Rupees) Office Use

Medical and health in last 3 months

(a)	Private doctor		(1608)
(b)	Dentist		(1610)
(c)	Optician		(1609)
(d)	Overseas medical treatment		(1612)
(e)	Prescriptions		(1613)
(f)	Other health services		(1611)

Clothing in last 3 months

(Exclude clothing material, clothing repairs and school uniforms)

(g)	Men's		(1301)
(h)	Women's		(1302)
(i)	Children's		(1303)
(j)	Babies		(1304)
(k)	Plastic shoes, flip flops		(1306)
(l)	Other footwear		(1307)
(m)	Others		(1___)

Overseas holidays in last 3 months

(n)	Personal overseas holidays (fares, package tours)		(1917)
-----	--	--	--------

Bank and other financial charges in the last 3 months

(o)	Costs of cheque books, bank transfer fees and other financial charges		(1918)
-----	--	--	--------

11 REFUNDS

(a) Have any of the payments that you have stated so far been made for a business or charged as a business expense?

YES **If YES, go back and amend the entries**
NO

(b) Have any of these payments been later refunded by your employer, a relative (not a member of this household) or from any other source? Or do you expect such a refund in the future?

YES **If YES, go back and amend the entries**
NO

12 OWN GARDEN, FISHING, ETC

(a) Do you grow your own fruit or vegetables?

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2

(b) Do you fish?

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2

(c) Do you raise chickens, or other domestic animals for your own consumption?

YES	<input type="text"/>	1
NO	<input type="text"/>	2

Interviewer:

If:

NO to all questions (12a, 12b, 12c), then go to 14.

YES to any of the above three questions, then:

- (1) *Remind household to include value of own consumption of these items (12a, 12b, 12c) in the diary. Also at each visit, check to ensure that these items are recorded.*
- (2) **Now ask 13.** *Note that the reference period is the "last month"*

13 SALES OF FISH, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, OR OTHER GOODS PRODUCED BY THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST MONTH

(Do not include business sales. Include sales of "backyard" production and fishing.)

	(Rupees)
(a) Crops	<input type="text"/>
(b) Fruits	<input type="text"/>
(c) Livestock	<input type="text"/>
(d) Fish	<input type="text"/>
(e) Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>

14 **GOODS OR SERVICES GIVEN AWAY FREE BY THIS HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST MONTH**

(a) In the last month, have you given away any goods free to a person who is not a member of your household? Or provided any service free to such a person?

YES 1 (Ask (b))
 NO 2 (Go to 15)

(b) What was the value of these goods / services given away free in the

last month? (Rupees)

15 **MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME** (Tick only one)

Wages / Salaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Self-employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Own agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Remittance	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Pension, Social Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6

16 **AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME** (Tick only one)

Please indicate from this card, which category best measures the total income of this household

(Rupees)

0 < 1000	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
1000 < 2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
2000 < 3000	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
3000 < 4000	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
4000 < 5000	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
5000 < 6000	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
6000 < 7000	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
7000 < 8000	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
8000 < 9000	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
10,000 +	<input type="checkbox"/>	10

17 **WHERE DO YOU NORMALLY BUY FRESH FISH ?**



**NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU
2006 Household Budget Survey**

Personal income
(For each person aged 15 years or more)

DISTRICT			
EA			
MAP NO.		INTERVIEWER CODE	
FORM NO.		SUPERVISOR CODE	
PERSON NO.		DATE OF INTERVIEW	/ /2006

1.**Personal characteristics**

(Copy data for (a) and (b) as a cross-check from household schedule HBS-1)

(a)

Age		
-----	--	--

(b) **Sex:**

Male

--

Female

--

2.**Income from wages or salaries**

(a) Gross wage/salary (before any deductions) last pay:
Include overtime, allowances and any bonuses last pay.

	Period	Rupees
Last gross pay		

(b) **If gross pay not known**, use this area for calculation.

	(Rupees)
Net take home	
Add deductions	
GROSS PAY	



3.

Business income

(Rupees)

(a) . Gross business taking last 12 months

(b) . Business expenses

Employee wages	<input type="text"/>
Power, fuel, other operating costs	<input type="text"/>
Tax, trade licences, other fees	<input type="text"/>
Depreciation	<input type="text"/>
Others	<input type="text"/>

TOTAL EXPENSES

(c) . Business income net of expenses =
(a) minus total of (b)

4.

Remittances and other regular income

(period) (Rupees)

(a) Regular money from friends or relatives	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Income from rent, royalties, interest, dividends	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(c) Pensions, social security	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(d) Other regular cash income	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5.

Personal wage deductions

(period) (Rupees)

(a) Social Security or Pension	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	(1994)
(b) Other wage deductions (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	(1)
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	(1)
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	



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HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2006 -- FORM HBS-3

EA:	FNO:
Diary No:	Of
Starting date of diary: __/__/__	End date of this diary: __/__/__

This booklet should be kept in a safe place and returned only to an authorised agent of the National Statistics Bureau of the Seychelles government. It will be treated in the strictest confidence and not shown to unauthorised persons.

One or more booklets may be kept for the whole household. Please ask the interviewer for more booklets if you wish to maintain private booklets for individual members of the household.

In this booklet, you should record:

- (a) all purchases made in cash, cheque or credit card, and
- (b) value of all goods consumed by your household which:

You have produced yourself or
You received free from your employer or from a friend or relative or
You have taken out of your own business stocks.

Please do not forget to record your purchase progressively, taking a new line for each separate commodity. When buying several items at the same time, please record each item separately. For example, don't record 'groceries' but write each grocery item and its quantity and value in the appropriate column.

Please do not include any expenses associated with your business (if any). Only personal and domestic expenditures should be recorded.

For each item, record the cost to you after you have allowed for any refunds from your employer, friend, business or any other source, even if these refunds are expected at some future time.

If you need any help with this booklet, please do not hesitate to ask the interviewer.

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GOODS AND SERVICES PURCHASED

Example page:

Date: 17/05/2006

Item description (including brand)	Quantity	Value		Office Use
		Rupees	Cents	
				1
Onions	1 kg	4	75	1
Rice	5 kg	30	00	1
Fish (mixed)	1 pkt	50	00	1
Carrots	1 kg	16	00	1
Gas bottle	9 kg	72	50	1
Nation newspaper	1	3	00	1
Treble chance tickets	3	30	00	1
Juice (small)	250 ml	3	00	1
Lemonade local	3	6	75	1
Sweets (units)	6	2	00	1
Ice cream (Arun)	1 cup	5	50	1
Cigarettes (units)	10	12	00	1
Seybrew (beer)	4	36	00	1
Pocket money		3	00	1
				1

Don't forget regular daily purchases such as bus fares, newspapers, matches and other similar expenditures

**GOODS CONSUMED WHICH YOU PRODUCED YOURSELF OR
WERE GIVEN TO YOU FREE BY OTHERS**

Item description (including brand)	Quantity	Value		Office Use
		Rupees	Cents	
				2
				2
Pumpkin	1 small	15	00	2
Haircut (given)	1	50	00	2
Coconuts	3	5	00	2
Bred (lanmar)	1 pkt	10	00	2
				2
				2



LIST OF SOME EASILY FORGOTTEN BUT COMMON PURCHASES

(If these are missing from the diary, then query the household)

Rice, flour, bread, breakfast cereal	Medicines, contraceptives, band-aids
Fish, beef, pork, chicken	Bus fare, taxi
Milk powder, evaporated milk	LPG Gas
cheese, eggs	Fuel (car)
Margarine, cooking oil	Car oil, servicing
Salt	Postage stamps
Fruits and vegetables	Public telephone calls
Sugar, coffee, tea, other beverages	Music cassettes / CDs
Soft drinks	Video cassette hire or purchase
Bottled water	Photographic film
Samosas, other snacks	Prayer book and leaflets
Beer, other alcohol	Cinema admission, other paid cultural events
Cigarettes	Boat or car hire
Curtains, towels, bed sheets	Newspaper, book, pen, paper
Glassware, knives, forks, crockery	Barber, hair dresser
Light bulbs, matches, candles	Sun glasses, umbrella
Toilet paper, batteries	Legal fees, bank charge
Soap, shoe polish	
Razor blades, tampons, sanitary towels	
Nails, screws	
Hammer, wood saw	
Plastic bag	
Aerobingo & lottery tickets	
Parking coupons	
Baby Sitter, shoe repair	

CONFIDENTIAL



**Please do NOT write your name
on this book**

This book is the property of the
National Statistics Bureau (NSB)

If found, please return to:

NSB, Caravelle House,

P.O. Box 206, Victoria

Telephone: 611650



NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU
2006 Household Budget Survey

Inability to obtain interview

Form with fields for DISTRICT, EA, MAP NO., FORM NO., INTERVIEWER CODE, SUPERVISOR CODE, and DATE OF INABILITY TO OBTAIN DATA (/ / 2006).

1. WHICH FORMS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED:

HBS-1 (tick one box) Not completed /_/ 1
Partly completed /_/ 2
Fully completed /_/ 3

HBS-2 (tick one box) None completed /_/ 1
Partly completed for some respondents /_/ 2
Fully completed for some but not all respondents /_/ 3
Fully completed for all respondents /_/ 4

HBS-3 Tick one box { None completed /_/ 1
{ Partly completed /_/ 2
{ Fully completed /_/ 3
If partly completed, number of days missing /___/

2. REASON FOR INABILITY TO OBTAIN DATA: Out of scope /_/ 1
Non-contact /_/ 2
Not interested /_/ 3
No Time /_/ 4
Too sick /_/ 5
Other (specify) /_/ 6

3. GIVE FULL DETAILS OF PROBLEM AND ANY ACTION THAT YOU HAVE TAKEN:

Five horizontal dotted lines for providing details of the problem and actions taken.