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Memorandum #2

**Food Expenditure Patterns of Households
in Jamaica: 1984***

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Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the distribution of household expenditures by 11 different food groups. Data for the analysis are from the 1984 Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). In all 4,287 households were surveyed and the food expenditure information was collected over a seven day period. The expenditure patterns of households are summarized by evaluating the food budget shares for 11 major food groups. These food shares and their distributions are evaluated for selected socioeconomic partitions of the Jamaican population.

Uses of household expenditure surveys in many countries are confined to deriving weights for the construction of consumer price indices. However, these survey data also contain valuable information on the food expenditure patterns of households. For example, the increasing use of sociodemographic variables in expenditure surveys made it possible to study the impact of these variables on the food demand. Knowledge of the food consumption patterns of households and how they are determined behaviorally is essential for nutrition policy, the design of food assistance programs, and, more generally, for aligning food production and distribution systems to achieve targeted policy objectives (Timmer, Falcon, and Person, 1983).

For Jamaica, the study by Harris (1964) was the first to utilize household expenditure surveys to study the demand for food using Engel curves. Other studies for Caribbean countries are by Cumper (1960) and Meyers (1979). More recent studies for Jamaica utilizing the 1975-1977 household expenditure surveys are also available (Banskota, et al., 1986a, 1986b. Related studies that have made use of household expenditure surveys in estimating food demand for developing countries are by Pitt (1983) for Bangladesh; Musgrove (1985) for the Dominican Republic, and Radhakrishna (1978) for India.)

This Memorandum is divided into eight sections. The second section describes the 11 food groups. In the third, the household expenditures on food purchased and the value of the home produced food are summarized for selected components of the Jamaican population. The fourth section describes food expenditure patterns of households for the selected socioeconomic characteristics. The fifth section summarizes expenditures on inputs purchased by the households to produce food at home. An annualized breakdown of household expenditures for meals away from home, reported by meal type, is given in section six. The five most frequently purchased foods by Jamaican households during the survey week are identified in section seven. And in the final section, the more interesting results from the 1984 survey are compared with those from the 1975, 1976, and 1977 household expenditure surveys.

Food Groups

The household expenditure surveys conducted by STATIN contain a large number of food items that households can purchase, depending upon incomes, relative prices, and other factors. For purposes of this analysis, the over 300 different food items identified in the survey have been aggregated into 11. The food types by food group are as follows:

Meats, poultry, and fish: all the different meats and meat products, including canned, frozen, and fresh.

Dairy products: all types of milk (fresh, pasturized, condensed, evaporated, etc.), butter and margarine, eggs and other dairy products including cheese, ice cream, and yogurt.

Oils and fats: cooking oil, lard, and other shortenings.

Cereals and cereals products: baked products, cakes and cake mixes, cereals and breakfast foods, and drinks.

Starchy roots and tubers: root crops and starchy products including plantains and breadfruit.

Vegetables: fresh, canned, dried vegetables, and fruit juices.

Fruits: all fresh fruits, canned fruit, dried fruits, and fruit juices (frozen and fresh).

Sugar and other sweets: all types of sugar and equivalent compounds including saccharine, and sweets and candies and jams and jellies.

Beverages: nonalcoholic and alcoholic drinks.

Miscellaneous: foods not included in any one of the above groups; soups, prepared foods, dry packaged foods, powders, flavorings, and extracts, sauces and relishes, condiments, and baby food.

Purchased Meals: foods purchased by household members away from home are contained in this group and include foods for breakfast, lunch or snacks, and dinner. This group does not contain drinks (alcoholic) purchased away from home.

Expenditures for food by households include purchases of foods in these groups and importantly, the value of food consumed from home production. Food produced at home was valued at approximate market prices by the surveyed households. The food group budget shares are the expenditure or value by food group divided by the total food expenditure or value.

Home Produced and Purchased Food

In developing countries where a large segment of the population is agrarian or rural, home food production is a major economic activity. Also, when the opportunity cost of time is low, it is more economically beneficial for households to engage in home food production. The household expenditure survey conducted by STATIN collected information on the value of home-produced

food by households. It is likely that the value of food consumed from home production may be difficult for households to estimate. Estimation involves inputting values for the produce and quantifying it. However, the problem of inputting values is not unique to Jamaica (Grootaert and De Tray, 1984). The results presented in this section should be utilized recognizing the difficulty the household may have had in responding to the associated questions.

From the 1984 household expenditure survey, the average expenditure by households on purchased food was about J\$ 5,539, accounting for about 89 percent of the food budget. The average value of home produced food was J\$ 703 or about 11 percent of the household food budget of J\$ 6,241. Tables 1 through 5 report the value of home-produced food by different components of the Jamaican population. Also presented in these tables are values of purchased food, and the shares of home-produced and purchased food relative to the total household food budget.

One major feature of the results presented in Tables 1 through 5 is the high standard deviation for the value of food produced at home. These standard deviations are generally larger than their respective means. The large standard deviation may be reflecting the difficulty households had in inputting values and recalling quantities of home-produced food. A second observation from the results in Tables 1 through 5 is the inverse relationship between the mean food expenditures of households and the corresponding home-produced food shares. Home produced food is of greater importance to the households with lower incomes than to households with higher incomes.

Expenditure Class

The average value of home-produced food (Table 1) varied considerably by household expenditure class. A fairly strong inverse relationship between

mean household expenditure and the value of home produced food can be observed in Table 1. For the lowest expenditure class (J\$ 0-2,000), the value of home-produced food accounted for as much as 22 percent of total food value, compared with only 7 percent on average for the households in the highest expenditure class (J\$ 20,000+).

Household Size

For household size, a U-shaped relationship appears to exist between the value of home-produced food and total household food expenditure (Table 2). For the four- and five-member households, the share for the value of home-produced food relative to total food expenditure was the lowest. The value of home-produced food shares across household size was less varied than was observed for the expenditure classes.

Employment Status

Own-account-worker households had larger home-produced food shares than the other three employment groups (Table 3). Nearly 17 percent of the own-account-worker household's total food budget was home produced. Own-account-households included primarily agricultural households.

Occupation Status

As expected, agricultural households had the largest home-produced food budget shares. In Table 4, the average values of home-produced and purchased foods for households by occupation status of the household head are presented. For agricultural households, the home produced food budget shares averaged 23 percent compared to 4 percent for manufacturing and related types of households.

Regions

Households in rural areas were likely to be engaged more intensively in home food production than their urban counterparts. Results reported in Table 5 support the argument, that rural households had home-produced food budget shares that were relatively large. In fact, rural households had home-produced budget shares that were on average nearly four times those of Kingston households and nearly two and half times those other main towns households.

In general, the results indicate that home-food production was a major economic activity in Jamaica, especially among the households in the lower expenditure classes, own-account households, rural households and agricultural households. Of course, these classes of households are not mutually exclusive. Also, it appeared that home-food production contributed significantly to the total food supplies of these households and, given the high standard deviations, constituted most of the food supply for some households.

Food Expenditure Patterns

Results on the food expenditure patterns of Jamaican households are for distributions of the food budget shares. All 11 food groups are considered. Based on the 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, the average household food budget expenditure was distributed as follows: meats, poultry, and fish, 29 percent; dairy products, 8 percent; oil and fats, 4 percent; cereals, 15 percent; starchy foods, 8 percent; vegetables, 9 percent; fruits 3 percent; sugar and related, 4 percent; beverages, 3 percent; purchased meals, 14 percent; and miscellaneous, 4 percent. A breakdown of the food budget shares for selected household types is presented below.

Expenditure Class

The food budget shares reported in Table 6 for the 11 different expenditure classes reveal a wide variation. The lowest expenditure class devoted as much as 71 percent of total expenditure to food, whereas the highest expenditure class devoted about 42 percent to food. The food budget shares of households by expenditure classes declined progressively from lower to higher expenditure classes. Clearly Engel's law was operating for Jamaican households (for analysis of the Engel's curves based on the 1975 and 1977 household expenditure surveys, see Banskota et al. 1986a, 1986b). As well, observe from Table 6 that the average value of food expenditure by the households in the highest expenditure class was almost 15 times greater than the average value of expenditure for the households in the lowest expenditure class.

For the 11 different household expenditure classes, meats, poultry, and fish budget shares were the largest. The households in higher expenditure class allocated on average 30 percent of their food budgets to meats and the households in the lowest expenditure class allocated about 24 percent to this food group. Allocations of household food expenditures on dairy products, oils and fats, and fruits, vegetables, and miscellaneous food items were fairly uniform on average among the expenditure classes. The budget shares for starchy foods and sugar and cereals were inversely related to the average total food expenditures. Households in the lowest expenditure class allocated about 23 percent of their food budget to cereals compared to only 12 percent for the households in the highest expenditure class. The starchy food budget shares were also notably larger among the households in the lowest expenditure classes. For the households in the lowest expenditure class, meats, poultry, and fish, cereals, starchy foods, and sugar averaged about 67 percent of their

food budgets. In comparison, these four food groups accounted for about 51 percent of the food budgets of the households in the highest expenditure class. Beverages budget shares, the smallest for most household expenditure classes, were also increasing with mean total food expenditure by household.

The purchased meals budget shares for the households by the expenditure class had a positive relationship with average total food expenditures. For the household expenditure classes beyond J\$ 8,001-10,000, the purchased meals budget shares were generally the third largest, after the meats and cereals food group budget shares. Among the household expenditure classes, four food groups--meats, poultry, and fish, cereals, starchy food, and purchased meals--averaged 65-67 percent of the total food budget. For the households in the lower expenditure classes, the food groups most heavily used were meats, poultry and fish and cereals, and starchy foods. Starchy foods was replaced by purchased meals as a predominant food group by the households in the higher expenditure classes.

Household Size

For the household size groups, the food budget shares varied considerably less than was observed among the household expenditure classes (Table 7). The food budget share for the two-, three-, and four-member households were similar and not reveal noticeable variables. The ratio of the mean total food expenditures between the unimember and eight or more member households was about 3.0. On a per capita basis, the unimember households had the highest total food expenditures. For the larger households, it appeared that per capita food expenditure increased less than proportionately as household size increased, i.e., economies of scale in food consumption prevailed.

The 11 food budget shares also varied negligibly by household size (see Table 7). Meats, poultry, and fish budget shares were the largest for all the eight size classes of households, followed by the cereals and the purchased meals budget shares. Beverages budget shares were the lowest for all groups for the households of all sizes.

Employment Status

In Table 8, the food budget shares for households classified by employment status of the household head are presented. Aside from the own-account households, the food budget shares varied minimally for the other employment classes. The major differences among employment classes were in the starchy food and purchased meals budget shares.

Occupation Status

For the nine different occupation of household head classes, the lowest food budget share was reported by the professional and administrative class and the highest food budget share was reported by the self employed in agricultural class (Table 9). The variations in the 11 different food budget shares were not marked across the occupation classes. The dairy products, oils and fats, vegetables, fruits, beverages, and miscellaneous budgets shares varied least by the occupation classes. Moderate variations are observed in the meats, poultry, and fish and in the cereals budget shares. Aside from the self employed in agricultural class, the starchy food budget share varied little by household occupation class. This budget share for the self employed in agriculture class was about 13 percent, and was the third largest budget share, following meats, poultry, and fish, and cereals. Differences in the purchased meals budgets shares were observed by occupation class (Table 9). Notice the higher purchased meals budget share of the transport and

communication occupation class and the low purchased meals budget share of the self employed in agriculture class.

Regions

The average food budget shares of households by the three major regions of Jamaica: Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), other main towns, and rural areas, are presented in Table 10. The overall average food budget shares of households were greater in the rural areas, followed by other main towns households, and KMA households, respectively.

For the regions, little variation in the 11 food budget shares was observed. The budget shares that varied the most were for starchy foods and for purchased meals. Rural households allocated a greater proportion of their food budgets to the starchy food group than households in the other main towns and KMA. On the other hand, households in the latter two regions allocated greater proportions of their food budgets to meals away from home than rural households.

Home Produced Food and Home Production Inputs

The 1984 household expenditure survey like the previous STATIN expenditure surveys, collected information from households on the purchase of inputs utilized to produce food at home as well as for other purposes. Inputs identified for home-food production included expenditures on gardening, horticulture, and home husbandry. It is unlikely that all the inputs purchased in the above categories were utilized in home food production. For example, gardening expenses could have been for maintaining flowers and lawns. Furthermore, the purchased inputs mentioned above are not all the inputs households use in home-food production. Family labor and water for irrigation are examples of factors not accounted for by these survey data. Also, the

services from durable inputs, e.g., tractors, implements, fencing, etc., purchased in the previous years, are not reflected in the survey information as home production inputs. In short, these results, based on a selection of (variable) inputs, are only indicators of production activity, and caution should be exercised in evaluating the tabular data.

In Table 11, the values of inputs purchased by households are reported, only for households that reported having purchased one or more of the identified inputs. A total of 655 households (15 percent) reported the purchase of one or more of the identified inputs during the survey week. These 655 households expended on average J\$ 583 on inputs, and produced on average home-consumed food valued at J\$ 1,298, i.e., an output-input ratio of 2.22. For the 655 reporting households, expenditures on inputs averaged about 3 percent on total household expenditures. The average value of home food produced and consumed at home was about 8 percent of the total annual expenditure of these households.

Meals Away From Home

In Table 12 annualized household expenditures for meals away from home are reported by meal type. In Memorandum #1, the value of meals received by households as gifts was reported. The shares for meals away from home of different components of the Jamaican population were reported in Table 7. These shares were relatively large, especially among the households with high total food expenditures.

The results presented in Table 12 include only those households that reported at least one member having had at least one meal away from home. The average annualized expenditure per reporting household was approximately J\$ 1,592. Of this total, expenditure on lunch accounted for roughly 93

percent of the total for purchased meals. In 1984, 2,409 households (56 percent of the sample) reported expenditures on meals away from home.

Important Specific Foods

For the three major regions of Jamaica, KMA, other main towns, and rural areas, the most frequently purchased food items by households were found to be very similar. Results for the five most frequently purchased foods by household and region, the number of households that reported purchase and the average budget share of these five food items are reported in Tables 13 through 15.

The five most frequently purchased food items by households in all three regions were rice, brown sugar, condensed sweetened milk, hard dough bread, and flour. The order these food items also reflects the descending order of frequency of purchase by households in the KMA. In the other main towns, the most frequently purchased food item was brown sugar, and in the rural areas it was flour. In the KMA, the total number of households surveyed was 1,373 and of these 1,280, or 93 percent, reported purchasing rice. In the other main towns, 93 percent of the interviewed households reported purchasing brown sugar. In the rural areas, 92 percent of the household reported purchasing flour. The list of the five most frequently purchased food items in the three regions of Jamaica has changed little since 1975, with the exception of brown sugar.

Summary and Conclusions

Like in the previous STATIN survey years (1975-1977), home production of food among Jamaican households was an important activity. The nominal value of food produced at home increased in 1984 relative to 1975, 1976, and 1977, perhaps due to the high rate of inflation. However, the average share of

home-produced food relative to average total household food expenditure remained constant at 11 percent in both the 1977 and 1984 surveys. For the household expenditure classes, a direct comparison between 1977 and 1984 is not appropriate, because different expenditure intervals were used to partition households in 1984. However, the negative relationship between share of food produced and consumed at home and mean household expenditure was present in all four of the STATIN surveys.

The share of food produced at home relative total food expenditure by households of different sizes increased modestly in 1984 relative to 1977 for most of the household size classes. This increase was also observed among the employment classes, except for the own-account-worker class where the home produced food budget share declined about 5 percent in 1984 relative to 1977. A similar decline in the home-produced food share was observed for the households in the self-employed in agricultural class in 1984 (23 percent) relative to 1977 (27 percent). For the three regions, the rural households had the largest home-produced food budget shares, but in 1984 this share had declined to 18 percent from 20 percent in 1977. A possible reason for the decline in the budget share for home produced food (relative to the total food expenditure) may be that the increase in total expenditure between 1977 and 1984 was largest among the rural, own account workers and households self-employed in agriculture. Note, however, that these increases in mean annual expenditures are nominal and not real or inflation free.

For all nine occupation classes, the food budget shares in 1984 were greater than in 1977, but lower than in 1976 and 1975. Most households in the different occupation classes reported higher expenditure shares for starchy foods in 1984 than in 1975. For the three regions, the food budget share had also decreased in 1984 relative to 1975. The decrease was nearly uniform for

the three regions, with the largest decrease in main towns. Purchased meals shares increased about 30 percent in all areas in 1984 relative to 1975. In rural areas, the starchy food budget share increased modestly in 1984 compared to 1975. The budget shares that increased in 1984 relative to 1975 were cereals, sugar, and purchased meals.

Little change was shown in the value of the home production inputs shares relative to total household expenditure in 1984 compared to 1975. This share for households making at least one input purchase, remained at about 3 percent. The shares of home produced food increased in 1984 relative to 1975. Interestingly, some of the larger increases in shares were for households having a head with a nonagricultural occupation. For example, the share of home produced food in total expenditure increased from 5.2 in 1975 to 8.1 in 1984 for the professional and administrative occupation class.

The share of breakfasts in the meals away from home budget was lower compared to 1975 and 1976. Lunch budget shares were the highest in all four survey years, including 1984. The percentage of households reporting at least one member having consumed at least one meal away from home was about 56 percent in 1984 compared to about 50 percent in 1975.

The five most frequently purchased foods by Jamaican households in 1984 and the previous years were quite similar, even though the importance of these foods based on the frequency of purchase had changed. In 1975, 1976, and 1977, condensed sweetened milk was the most frequently purchased food by households in all the three regions. In 1984 the most frequently purchased foods were, rice, brown sugar, and flour, respectively, in the KMA, other main towns, and rural areas. Condensed sweetened milk was one of the five foods most frequently purchased in 1984 as well.

Table 1. Purchased and Home Produced Food Expenditure Shares and Average Annual Food Expenditure of Households by Household Expenditure Class: Jamaica, 1984

Expenditure Class (\$)	Sample		Purchased Food Expenditure			Value of Home Produced Food			Total Food Expenditure	
	Size	Percent	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Value (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Total (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)
0-2,000	270	6.30	672	424	77.53	195	238	22.47	866	496
2,001-4,000	486	11.34	1623	585	79.35	422	424	20.65	2045	616
4,001-6,000	569	13.27	2671	806	81.76	596	619	18.24	3266	785
6,001-8,000	526	12.27	3530	986	83.11	718	803	16.89	4248	1012
8,001-10,000	430	10.03	4565	1224	86.68	701	905	13.32	5266	1264
10,001-12,000	365	8.51	5510	1447	88.16	740	957	11.84	6250	1488
12,001-14,000	312	7.28	6212	1615	87.82	862	1109	12.18	7074	1775
14,001-16,000	250	5.83	7119	1904	90.57	741	1002	9.43	7860	2024
16,001-18,000	174	4.06	7950	2320	90.78	808	1327	9.22	8758	2408
18,001-20,000	161	3.76	8566	2411	89.55	1000	1431	10.45	9566	2692
20,000+	744	17.35	12019	4817	92.64	955	1538	7.36	12974	4918

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

15

Table 2. Purchased and Home Produced Food Expenditure Shares and Average Annual Food Expenditure of Households by Household Size: Jamaica, 1984

Household Size	Sample		Purchased Food Expenditure			Value of Home Produced Food			Total Food Expenditure	
	Size	Percent	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Value (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Total (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)
One Member	803	18.73	2705	2203	87.06	402	713	12.94	3107	2319
Two Members	622	14.51	4040	2956	88.78	510	652	11.22	4550	3033
Three Members	592	13.81	5250	3365	89.83	594	816	10.17	5844	3419
Four Members	579	13.51	6118	4254	91.40	576	799	8.60	6694	4243
Five Members	508	11.85	6574	4374	90.06	725	969	9.94	7299	4478
Six Members	333	7.77	7095	4127	88.53	919	1122	11.47	8014	4294
Seven Members	301	7.02	7069	4693	88.16	950	1205	11.84	8018	4788
Eight/More Members	549	12.81	8340	5402	86.32	1322	1616	13.68	9662	5529

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

9/16

Table 3. Purchased and Home Produced Food Expenditure Shares and Average Annual Food Expenditure of Households by Employment Status of Household Head: Jamaica, 1984

Employment Status	Sample		Purchased Food Expenditure			Value of Home Produced Food			Total Food Expenditure	
	Size	Percent	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Value (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Total (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)
Paid Government Employee	569	13.27	7134	4785	93.68	481	951	6.32	7615	4958
Paid Non-Government Employee	1545	36.04	5784	4312	92.70	455	736	7.30	6239	4447
Own Account Worker	1956	45.63	4844	3873	83.45	961	1176	16.55	5804	4198
Others	217	5.06	5868	4966	89.16	713	1059	10.84	6582	5137

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

Table 4. Purchased and Home Produced Food Expenditure Shares and Average Annual Food Expenditure of Households by Occupation Status of Household Head: Jamaica, 1984

Occupation Status Of Household Head	Sample		Purchased Food Expenditure			Value of Home Produced Food			Total Food Expenditure	
	Size	Percent	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Value (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Total (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)
Professional/ Administrative	378	8.82	7459	4962	91.88	659	1257	8.12	8119	5216
Clerical/Sales	316	7.37	8061	5489	95.49	380	639	4.51	8442	5553
Self Employed/ Agriculture	1351	31.51	4013	3269	76.73	1217	1242	23.27	5230	3866
Self Employed/ Non-Agriculture	731	17.05	5987	4265	92.32	498	820	7.68	6485	4429
Manufacturing/ Related	146	3.41	6435	4181	95.07	334	548	4.93	6769	4358
Services	698	16.28	5207	4153	92.53	420	659	7.47	5627	4253
Transport/ Communication	120	2.80	7952	4853	94.98	420	644	5.02	8372	4994
Construction/ Installation/ Repair	287	6.69	6225	3815	93.15	458	846	6.85	6683	4026
Others	243	5.67	4734	3284	92.10	406	613	7.90	5140	3432
Missing	17	0.40	6653	4666	91.24	638	960	8.76	7292	4567

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

18

Table 5. Purchased and Home Produced Food Expenditure Shares and Average Annual Food Expenditure of Households by Location: Jamaica, 1984

Location	Sample		Purchased Food Expenditure			Value of Home Produced Food			Total Food Expenditure	
	Size	Percent	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Value (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Percent of Total	Average Total (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)
Kingston	1373	32.03	6659	4666	95.14	340	769	4.86	6999	4802
Other towns	668	15.58	6147	4451	92.79	477	777	7.21	6624	4578
Rural	2246	52.39	4673	3783	82.50	991	1144	17.50	5664	4161

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

16

Table 6. Average Household Expenditure Shares by Major Food Group and by Household Expenditure (or Income) Class: Jamaica, 1984

Expenditure Class (\$)	Food Budget Share	Mean Food Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Sample Size	Meat, Etc.	Dairy Products	Oils & Fats	Cereals, etc.	Starchy Roots	Vegetables	Fruits	Sugar	Miscellaneous	Beverages	Purchased Meals
0-2,000	71.28	866	495	270	24.28	8.21	4.77	22.59	12.55	7.77	1.90	7.08	3.34	0.92	6.48
2,001-4,000	67.25	2045	616	486	26.93	8.38	4.92	19.61	12.76	9.38	1.95	5.70	3.58	1.35	5.45
4,001-6,000	65.30	3266	785	569	28.29	8.04	4.61	17.18	11.66	9.57	2.27	4.82	3.99	1.51	8.05
6,001-8,000	60.89	4248	1012	526	27.73	8.28	4.36	16.78	10.57	9.77	2.31	4.58	4.03	1.84	9.76
8,001-10,000	58.85	5266	1264	430	28.77	8.06	4.01	16.44	9.32	9.13	2.32	4.20	4.09	1.87	11.81
10,001-12,000	57.28	6250	1488	365	28.37	8.36	3.69	15.02	8.64	8.84	2.50	4.08	4.32	2.28	13.90
12,001-14,000	54.33	7074	1775	312	28.75	7.78	3.54	15.16	8.57	9.02	2.32	3.83	4.92	2.42	13.68
14,001-16,000	52.46	7860	2023	250	29.18	8.75	3.54	14.75	7.56	8.77	2.36	3.59	4.12	2.66	14.74
16,001-18,000	51.59	8758	2408	174	29.94	7.78	3.35	13.88	7.80	9.43	2.48	3.50	4.53	2.64	14.68
18,001-20,000	50.42	9566	2692	161	27.70	8.45	3.03	13.88	8.37	9.29	2.77	3.67	4.43	2.53	15.87
20,000+	42.03	12974	4918	744	29.79	8.77	2.94	12.39	6.07	8.25	2.85	3.16	4.42	3.19	18.17

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

19

Table 7. Average Household Expenditure Shares by Major Food Group and Household Size: Jamaica, 1984

Household Size	Food Budget Share	Mean Food Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Sample Size	Meat, Etc.	Dairy Products	Oils & Fats	Cereals, etc.	Starchy Roots	Vegetables	Fruits	Sugar	Miscellaneous	Beverages	Purchased Meals
One Member	50.77	3107	2319	803	28.45	8.79	3.87	14.18	7.66	8.60	2.73	3.67	3.72	4.43	13.90
Two Members	48.23	4550	3033	622	30.36	8.99	3.87	14.50	7.55	9.07	2.88	3.83	4.00	3.46	11.50
Three Members	48.06	5844	3419	592	31.07	8.93	3.77	13.75	7.57	8.87	2.58	3.59	4.39	2.10	13.38
Four Members	48.04	6694	4243	579	30.56	8.75	3.57	13.73	7.21	8.66	2.52	3.68	4.23	2.47	14.61
Five Members	50.09	7299	4478	508	28.82	8.50	3.57	14.79	7.83	8.85	2.51	3.72	4.41	2.30	14.68
Six Members	49.78	8014	4294	333	28.27	8.03	3.29	14.12	8.08	8.94	2.68	3.83	4.33	2.14	16.29
Seven Members	52.94	8018	4788	301	28.12	7.90	3.49	15.13	9.01	8.74	2.28	4.03	4.43	1.95	14.92
Eight/More Members	55.46	9662	5528	549	26.49	7.66	3.16	15.85	9.79	9.03	2.34	4.11	4.62	1.98	14.97

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

21

Table 8. Average Household Expenditure Shares by Major Food Group and Employment Status of Household Head: Jamaica, 1984

Employment Status	Food Budget Share	Mean Food Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Sample Size	Meat, Etc.	Dairy Products	Oils & Fats	Cereals, etc.	Starchy Roots	Vegetables	Fruits	Sugar	Miscellaneous	Beverages	Purchased Meals
Paid Government Employee	46.41	7615	4958	569	29.67	8.54	3.46	13.27	5.94	8.24	2.54	3.52	4.36	2.35	18.10
Paid Non-Government Employee	48.40	6239	4447	1545	29.23	8.57	3.33	14.35	6.42	8.30	2.55	3.67	4.27	2.62	16.49
Own Account Worker	54.96	5804	4198	1956	28.22	8.15	3.72	15.36	10.57	9.56	2.49	4.08	4.32	2.29	11.26
Others	47.18	6581	5137	217	29.96	8.94	3.76	14.09	7.90	8.96	2.98	3.72	4.34	2.60	12.75

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

22

Table 9. Average Household Expenditure Shares by Major Food Group and Occupation Status of Household Head: Jamaica, 1984

Occupation Status of Household Head	Food Budget Share	Mean Food Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Sample Size	Meat, Etc.	Dairy Products	Oils & Fats	Cereals, etc.	Starchy Roots	Vegetables	Fruits	Sugar	Miscellaneous	Beverages	Purchases Meals
Professional/Administrative	40.99	8119	5216	378	30.40	9.38	3.22	12.34	5.34	8.45	3.27	3.22	4.29	2.80	17.30
Clerical/Sales	43.72	8442	5553	316	32.04	9.28	3.12	12.36	4.92	7.67	2.80	3.02	4.08	2.84	17.88
Self Employed/Agriculture	59.31	5230	3866	1351	27.33	7.78	3.90	16.11	13.42	9.95	2.35	4.45	4.23	2.20	8.28
Self Employed/NonAgriculture	50.08	6485	4429	731	29.22	8.53	3.58	14.73	6.92	8.87	2.55	3.71	4.49	2.48	14.91
Manufacturing/Related	51.79	6769	4358	146	28.33	7.91	3.33	14.70	5.90	8.40	2.25	3.82	4.05	2.47	18.84
Services	51.30	5627	4253	698	29.19	8.44	3.61	15.19	6.98	8.45	2.38	4.01	4.56	2.20	15.00
Transport/Communication	52.15	8372	4994	120	27.68	7.50	3.14	12.38	5.68	7.90	2.32	3.09	3.71	3.17	23.43
Construction/Installation/Repair	49.69	6683	4026	287	28.37	8.27	3.40	14.35	6.82	8.42	2.31	3.76	4.40	2.93	16.98
Others	54.29	5140	3432	243	27.68	8.24	3.44	15.83	7.16	9.23	2.43	3.99	4.27	2.80	14.93
Missing	39.16	7292	4567	17	29.35	9.91	4.52	14.72	6.14	9.55	3.57	3.75	5.51	2.58	10.40

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

62

Table 10. Average Household Expenditure Shares by Major Food Group and Area: Jamaica, 1984

Area	Food Budget Share	Mean Food Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Sample Size	Meat, Etc.	Dairy Products	Oils & Fats	Cereals, etc.	Starchy Roots	Vegetables	Fruits	Sugar	Miscellaneous	Beverages	Purchased Meals
Kingston	45.30	6999	4802	1373	29.08	9.27	3.04	13.65	5.17	8.76	2.89	3.38	4.36	2.89	17.51
Other towns	49.06	6624	4578	668	29.70	8.07	3.65	13.57	6.63	8.05	2.40	3.61	4.05	2.87	17.39
Rural	56.03	5664	4161	2246	28.51	7.87	3.88	15.65	10.99	9.22	2.33	4.23	4.36	2.10	10.87

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

72

Table 11. Value of Home Produced Food and Expenditures of Households on Home Production Inputs: Jamaica, 1984

Total Household Expenditure		Value of Home Production Inputs			Value of Home Produced Food			
Mean (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Mean (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Share	Mean (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Share	Sample Size
16945	14556	583	894	3.44	1298	1533	7.66	655

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

25

Table 12. Purchased Meals by Type and Average Expenditure of Households: Jamaica, 1984

Purchased Meals			Breakfast			Lunch			Dinner		
Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Sample Size	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Share	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Share	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Share
1592	1494	2409	47	224	2.92	1479	1392	92.93	66	340	4.14

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

210

Table 13. Five Most Frequently Purchased Food Items by Household and Relative Shares: Kingston, 1984

Item	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Average Expenditure: as % Purchased Food	Average Expenditure: As % Total Food	Frequency of Purchase	Percent
Rice	470	337	7.46	7.10	1280	93.23
Brown Sugar	378	246	5.68	5.41	1257	91.55
Condensed Sweet Milk	431	282	6.48	6.16	1224	89.15
Hard Dough Bread	477	376	7.17	6.82	1198	87.25
Flour-Counter	307	217	4.61	4.38	1171	85.29

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

25

Table 14. Five Most Frequently Purchased Food Items by Household and Relative Shares: Main Towns, 1984

Item	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Average Expenditure: as % Purchased Food	Average Expenditure: As % Total Food	Frequency of Purchase	Percent
Brown Sugar	380	231	6.18	5.74	624	93.41
Rice	434	264	7.07	6.56	617	92.37
Condensed Sweet Milk	430	312	6.99	6.49	613	91.77
Flour-Counter	328	239	5.34	4.95	608	91.02
Hard Dough Bread	512	395	8.32	7.72	597	89.37

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

28

Table 15. Five Most Frequently Purchased Food Items by Household and Relative Shares: Rural Areas, 1984

Item	Average Expenditure (\$J)	Standard Deviation (\$J)	Average Expenditure: as % Purchased Food	Average Expenditure: As % Total Food	Frequency of Purchase	Percent
Flour-Counter Hard Dough	370	271	7.91	6.53	2060	91.72
Bread	472	343	10.09	8.33	2049	91.23
Rice	439	327	9.41	7.76	2047	91.14
Brown Sugar	414	286	8.86	7.31	2036	90.65
Condensed Sweet Milk	381	275	8.15	6.73	1943	86.51

Source: 1984 Household Expenditure Survey, STATIN, Jamaica.

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