



CAYMAN ISLANDS
GOVERNMENT

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS' HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2023 REPORT



The Cayman Islands
**Household
Budget Survey 2023**
Every Dollar Counts!

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the preliminary results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2023. The Economics and Statistics Office (ESO) conducted the HBS 2023, which spanned twelve months from February 2023 to January 2024. The HBS 2023 sampled 2,400 randomly selected households in Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman.

This preliminary report presents household consumption expenditure for goods and services comprising the thirteen major divisions of the Cayman Islands Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). Overall expenditure for each division's groups, as well as for classes of food and non-alcoholic beverages, is also presented. The final report will include the consumption expenditure for all products and will be presented as part of the 2023 Consumer Price Index (CPI) Basket Report, which is scheduled for release in late 2025.

HBS 2023 is the fifth in the ESO's history. The first HBS was conducted in 1984, the second from October 1990 to September 1991, and the third from February to May 2007. The third HBS was conducted in conjunction with the Survey of Living Conditions 2007, which served as the primary data source for the CPI basket in 2008. The HBS 2015 survey was used for the current CPI Basket in 2016.

1.1 Purpose of Household Budget Survey 2023

The main purpose of HBS 2023 was to collect data necessary for developing a new CPI basket. The CPI is the country's indicator of inflation, and wages, salaries, pensions, and electricity rates are often adjusted to reflect changes in the CPI, or cost of living. Detailed expenditure information collected from the survey will be used to derive the new "basket" of goods and services on which households typically spend money. It will also be used to derive the "weight" for the different expenditure categories.

The new CPI basket for the country will represent changes in households' spending patterns resulting from the many new items that have appeared in the marketplace since 2015, when the last HBS was conducted. The new basket would also represent the normalisation of the spending pattern from the post-pandemic period, population spike, and surge in the housing market, which impacted actual rents and imputed rents of owner-occupied housing.

The other key uses of the HBS data are as follows:

- a) Estimation of the final consumption expenditure of households, a key component of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), by the expenditures approach. GDP is a major indicator of a country's economic activity.

- b) Estimating residents' travel expenses as input for the current account of the Balance of Payments (BOP). The BOP summarises all economic and financial transactions of the Cayman Islands' residents with the rest of the world.
- c) Calculation of the "expenditure multiplier" or total economic impact of private and public spending in the economy. A one-dollar increase in new spending in the local economy becomes household income through employment and, when spent, generates income for another household, and so on. The final increase in income of the entire economy depends on the household sector's marginal propensity to consume in the domestic economy. The higher this propensity, the higher the multiplier effect of government spending or private investment. The HBS provides the data to calculate the marginal propensity to consume. The use of multipliers enriches the evaluation of fiscal policies or projects, such as constructing a new waste processing site or a new hotel project. The government can then be guided in prioritising projects or programs that require budgetary funding or concessions.
- d) Measuring the distribution of consumption across population segments as a proxy indicator of income distribution in the country.
- e) Providing consumption information on specific population segments, such as the elderly or households with young children, for policy-making or program implementation and monitoring.
- f) Assisting the business sector in making reliable estimates of consumer demand for various goods and services.

1.2 Mandate and survey implementation

Preparation for the HBS 2023 was recommended by the ESO, a department under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and approved by the Cabinet as part of the ESO surveys and statistical services for 2024-2025. The Cabinet also approved fieldwork for 2023-24 as part of the ESO's surveys and statistical services for FY 2022-2023. (Approval by the Cabinet for all ESO surveys is required under the Statistics Act (2016 Revision)).

The ESO Social Statistics Unit implemented all phases of the survey. Trained short-term enumerators complemented the ESO survey team, and the ESO staff provided field supervision and processed data.

1.3 Organisation of the Report

Section 2 of the Report summarises the HBS methodology. Section 3 presents key concepts and definitions. Section 4 provides the main findings from the survey results, including the main tables, and Section 5 comprises the Appendix Tables.

2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Survey coverage

Households with members who lived or intended to live in the Cayman Islands for six months or more were included in the sample frame. Persons who did not meet the six-month criterion or persons residing in group dwellings or institutions, such as hotels and prisons, were excluded from the survey.

2.2 Survey design

The Cayman Islands is divided into six strata along the same geographical lines as the districts of the Cayman Islands. Cayman Brac and Little Cayman were combined to form the stratum of the Sister Islands.

The original HBS 2023 sample size consisted of 2,400 households, representing approximately 8.1 percent of all households in the ESO Household Register as of November 2022. The Household Register served as the sample frame for selecting household addresses for the survey. The Register listed all household dwelling units within the Cayman Islands and was updated in the 2021 Census.

Probability proportionate to population size, as revealed in the 2021 Population and Housing Census, was used when allocating the number of selected households across strata. Households were randomly selected from all six districts; within each district, the households were selected with equal probability, and the final sample represented approximately 8.1 percent of households within respective districts. The likelihood of selection for the sampled households in each district can be expressed as follows:

$$P_h = m_h / M_h$$

Where:

P_h = probability of selection for the sample households in the h-th stratum (district)

M_h = total number of households in the sample frame for the h-th stratum

m_h = the number of sample households selected in the h-th stratum

2.3 Data collection instruments

The HBS 2023 questionnaires were designed to gather information from households on their buying habits (expenditures), income, and other characteristics. The questionnaires also collected data on basic demographic information, dwelling characteristics, and overseas expenses.

Five paper forms were used in collecting data from the households as follows¹:

- 1) **Household Questionnaire** – This was intended for the household head (or the most informed member of the household) as respondent and includes the survey visit record and listing of household members; questions on housing characteristics (section 1) and expenditure on consumption items that are generally indivisible among household members such as expenditure on housing and utilities (section 2); major types of household expenses (section 3); furniture, furnishings and household equipment (section 4); cleaning and household maintenance products (section 5); repairs and servicing of household articles (section 6); regularity of purchase (section 7); and home production (section 8).
- 2) **Individual Questionnaire I** – This was administered to all households with individuals 15 years old and older who were considered spenders (i.e., they purchase from their own resources or resources provided by other family members). The questionnaire includes questions on individual socio-demographic characteristics (sections 1 and 2); education (section 3); economic status including usual employment (section 4); expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages (section 5); expenditure on clothing and footwear (section 6); health and health expenditure (sections 7A-E); transport expenditure (section 8); education expenditure (sections 9A-B); communication expenses (section 10); entertainment and recreation (section 11A-C); expenses for other services (section 12); expenses for personal care (section 13); Personal and other expenses (section 14); digital reading materials and recreational items (section 15); other personal expenses (section 16A); local insurance companies as providers of insurance services (section 16B); other disbursements (section 17); gifts/donations (section 18); expenses for personal travel abroad and staycation (section 19); expense patterns for food, drinks, and tobacco (section 20); and income for all persons (section 21).
- 3) **Individual Questionnaire II** – This was administered to all households with children under 15 years old who are considered spenders (i.e., they purchase goods from their resources or resources provided by other family members). The questionnaire includes questions on individual socio-demographic characteristics (sections 1 and 2); education (section 3), health and health expenditure (section 4), and general expenses (section 5).
- 4) **Memory Jogger** – This is a small booklet given to household spenders to record their daily purchases during the two-week survey period.

¹ Copies of the questionnaires are available at <https://www.eso.ky/household-budget-survey-2023.html>

- 5) **Household Expenditure Diary**—The enumerators use the diaries to record all entries of household members in the memory joggers and unrecorded purchases for which the spenders provided receipts.

2.4 Data collection²

Staff from the ESO conducted eight days of intensive training in preparation for the fieldwork phase of HBS 2023. A total of 25 individuals with prior experience in household surveys received training on the purpose of the survey, key concepts and definitions, interviewing techniques, and the process of administering the HBS questionnaires and related household diaries. The trained interviewers comprised ESO staff members and other trained temporary survey workers.

Approximately 200 households were interviewed every month beginning February 2023 and concluding in January 2024, with the last month scheduled as the final sweep for those households with incomplete returns.

The HBS questionnaires were administered to each household in the sample. Each household was visited at least four times until all the survey forms were collected. Individual spenders who completed their memory joggers and individual questionnaires were given a \$25 grocery voucher.³

2.5 Data processing

The ESO trained a team of editors and coders to perform manual edit checks on the household diaries and questionnaires. Coding of expenditure items in the diaries required the use of the updated Cayman Islands COICOP, which is derived from the COICOP published by the UN Statistics Division (All items in the household and individual questionnaires were pre-coded using 8-digit COICOP⁴).

The expenditures missing from both the recall and diary surveys were estimated using imputation techniques in instances where households indicated they had purchased items but could not provide the exact cost of the item.

The primary imputation method used to estimate missing item expenditure was the average expenditure of households that reported spending for the item of interest. Examples of items that required imputation are clothing and food purchases, as well as payments for electricity, water, cable, and internet, which were included as part of the

² Detailed information on the HBS 2023 data collection, including the administration of questionnaires, is available as part of the HBS 2023 Manual provided at <https://www.eso.ky/household-budget-survey-2023.html>

³ The total number of vouchers disbursed is valued at \$86,875 as a token appreciation for completing the survey.

⁴https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/COICOP_2018_draft_publication.pdf

strata paid by some households. Additionally, imputations were made for unreported values of automobile operations costs and home maintenance and repair expenditures.

The other imputation method used was hedonic regression. In some cases, homeowners were unable to provide an estimate of the monthly rental value of their houses; therefore, a hedonic regression model was used to estimate their rental value. The hedonic regression model used reported rent as the dependent variable and reported household characteristics (such as the number of bedrooms, location, and materials of outer walls) as the independent variables. The imputed values for the missing rents were estimated using the parameters from the regression model.

2.6 Aggregation

This process derived household annualized total, average, and per-capita expenditures. Due to multiple recall periods in the questionnaires and diary, it was necessary to annualize expenditures to a single reporting period. Household and individual data were annualized by multiplying the expenditure recall periods and their respective annual factors. For example, if the recall period for an item was a month, the item expenditure was multiplied by an annual factor of 12. Similarly, if the recall period was quarterly (3 months), the item expenditure was multiplied by a factor of 4 to obtain annual expenditure. Additionally, household diary expenditures represented two weeks of household consumption; therefore, item expenditures were multiplied by a factor of 26 to annualise the data.

Recall surveys aggregation. The aggregation of detailed item expenditures was computed at the Division (2-digit), Group (3-digit), Class (4-digit), and Sub-class (5-digit) levels of the Cayman Islands COICOP.

There were 1,705 sample units responding to the household recall survey and 1,646 to the individual questionnaires. The household and diary were aggregated separately and then summed. The method used for calculating the aggregate annual expenditure was to raise each annualised sample expenditure item in a district ($e_s^{i,d}$) to the district population expenditure level (E_A^d) by multiplying the raising factor for the district (F_R^d)⁵. The approach used the following formula:

$$E_A^d = \sum_{s=1}^n e_s^{i,d} \times F_R^d$$

⁵ Raising factors represent the combined total of the population expansion factor (inverse of the sampling ratio) and a nonresponse adjustment factor for sample units that did not respond to the survey.

The expenditures for each item were summed to obtain the district total and then raised to the population total for the district by the district's raising factor, as shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1: Household Recall Survey Raising Factors by Districts

District	Household Frame	Sample Size	Fully & Partially Completed	Raising Factor
Total	29,699	2,400	1,705	17.4
George Town	15,331	1,242	941	16.3
West Bay	6,408	502	340	18.8
Bodden Town	5,478	444	275	19.9
North Side	726	62	39	18.6
East End	696	58	46	15.1
Sister Islands	1,060	92	64	16.6

Table 2.2: Individuals' Recall Survey Raising Factors by Districts

District	Household Frame	Sample Size	Fully & Partially Completed	Raising Factor
Total	29,699	2,400	1,646	18.0
George Town	15,331	1,242	906	16.9
West Bay	6,408	502	327	19.6
Bodden Town	5,478	444	266	20.6
North Side	726	62	40	18.1
East End	696	58	46	15.1
Sister Islands	1,060	92	61	17.4

Diaries aggregation. Diary expenditure consisted of two categories, namely food and non-food expenditure. There were 1,164 and 1,178 households that reported expenditures on food and non-food dairy items, respectively. Diary item expenditures were coded and aggregated using the Cayman Islands' COICOP at the 8-digit level and further aggregated to the household and district level. Two separate weighting factors were applied to the diaries to annualise food and non-food item expenditures to population levels. The diary weights were derived by district and are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.3: Diary Survey Food and Non-Food Raising Factors by District

District	Household Frame	Sample Size	Diaries Completed		Raising Factor	
			Food	Non Food	Food	Non Food
Total	29,699	2,400	1,164	1,178	25.5	25.2
George Town	15,331	1,242	676	683	22.7	22.4
West Bay	6,408	502	236	242	27.2	26.5
Bodden Town	5,478	444	140	143	39.1	38.3
North Side	726	62	32	32	22.7	22.7
East End	696	58	43	42	16.2	16.6
Sister Islands	1,060	92	37	36	28.6	29.4

Aggregated annual expenditure. The aggregated yearly expenditure data from the household and individual questionnaires and diaries were combined to provide a comprehensive view of consumption items at the 8-digit COICOP level.

The aggregate expenditure estimates for the Cayman Islands were derived by summing the annual expenditures for each district:

$$E_A^C = \sum_{A=1}^6 E_A^d$$

The household register used as the sampling frame in the survey was prepared in 2021. Due to the population increase between 2015 and 2023, the total annual national consumption expenditure in 2023 at various COICOP digits was estimated by multiplying the per capita consumption expenditure by 84,204 persons (the average of the 2023 Spring and Fall population estimates).

3. KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The following is a list of key concepts and definitions used in the HBS 2023. The demographic and labour force concepts and definitions used in HBS 2023 are consistent with those adopted in the Census 2021 and the regular Labour Force Surveys, and are not presented here. These and other definitions can be accessed at https://www.eso.ky/UserFiles/page_docs/ files/uploads/hbs_manual_2023_final.pdf.

Concepts and definitions are adopted from the *Consumer Price Index Manual: Theory and Practice* (2020) by the International Labour Organisation Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Price Statistics.⁶

3.1 Household expenditure

These comprise expenditure by household members for goods and services that are (a) acquired only during the reference period, irrespective of when they were wholly paid for or used; and/or (b) used during the reference period, irrespective of when they were acquired or wholly paid for.

Households acquire goods when they become the legal or de facto owners of these goods. When the acquisition of goods coincides with or shortly after payment, there is little difference between the timing of acquisition and payment. For credit purchases, acquisition occurs before payment or before the completion of payment; however, the purchaser exercises complete control over the use of the item at the time of acquisition, even though they are not yet the legal owner. In any event, there is already a liability to pay on acquisition.

3.2 Consumption expenditure

These are expenditures for goods and services acquired through monetary transactions or used by households to satisfy the needs and wants of household members.

Similar to the current CPI basket, these goods and services are classified using an updated version of the Cayman Islands' COICOP, which is a derivative of the COICOP published by the United Nations Statistics Division. Most tables in this Report present total expenditures classified by the following COICOP divisions:

- Division 01: Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages;
- Division 02: Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco;
- Division 03: Clothing and Footwear;
- Division 04: Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels;

⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/guides/cpi/>

Division 05: Furnishings, Household equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance;

Division 06: Health;

Division 07: Transport;

Division 08: Information and Communication;

Division 09: Recreation, Sport and Culture;

Division 10: Education Services;

Division 11: Restaurants and Accommodation Services;

Division 12: Insurance and Financial Services; and

Division 13: Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services.

3.3 National consumption expenditure

This report includes the consumption of all resident households, acquired both locally and abroad. Expenditures of tourists (persons who stayed on the Islands or intended to stay for less than six (6) months) were not included in national consumption expenditure.

3.4 Non-consumption expenditure

The following are excluded from household consumption expenditure:

- 1) Household expenditures that are not considered as consumer goods and services, such as investment items, dwellings⁷, land; mortgage payments; bonds, stocks; financial assets⁸, and life insurance net premiums, which constitute the purchase of a financial asset⁹.
- 2) Transfers, which are unilateral payments that do not result in the consumer acquiring any good or service in return, that is, there is no “quid pro quo”. Important examples of transfers include payments directly related to the ownership of assets, such as property taxes or taxes on capital gains; national or social security contributions, including non-life insurance; subscriptions, donations, and gifts.
- 3) Goods and services acquired through non-monetary transactions such as in the following instances: (i) those produced by households themselves for their own

⁷ While the acquisition cost of dwellings is excluded, an imputed expenditure on household services derived from the use of the owner-occupied dwelling is included.

⁸ An implicit or explicit fee or service charge paid by households for the services rendered by financial auxiliaries such as brokers, banks, insurers (life and non-life), pension fund managers, financial advisors, accountants etc. are within the scope of the HBS expenditures. Payments of such fees are simply purchases of services.

⁹ However, life/non-life insurance premium (including health insurance) is included in the CPI basket as a proxy for life/non-life insurance provider fee, which is normally included in the premium.

consumption such as conch caught or food eaten by the household from a backyard garden; (ii) those received as remuneration in kind for work done; (iii) those received as gifts or transfers from the government, friends, church, etc. As a consequence of the above concept, government-funded education, health or other services are excluded. Only out-of-pocket expenses of the households for such services are included.

4. MAIN FINDINGS

4.1 Highlights

- The total household consumption expenditure of the Cayman Islands' residents in 2023 is estimated at \$3,055.25 million. The total for Grand Cayman residents amounted to \$2,297.48 million, while the residents of the Sister Islands had \$57.77 million.
- The annual per capita consumption in 2023 is estimated at \$36,284. The corresponding estimates for residents of Grand Cayman and the Sister Islands are \$36,581 and \$25,536, respectively.
- Total consumption expenditures are 80.0 percent higher than the estimate obtained from HBS 2015, which amounted to \$1,697.07 million. This indicates an annual average increase of 10.0 percent.
- The increase is partly due to population growth, approximately 41.0 percent between 2015 and 2023 and aggregate inflation of 31.3 percent.
- In addition, per capita consumption increased by 27.7 percent to \$36,284 or 3.5 percent annually. The highest per capita annual increases were estimated for health (16.9%), food and non-alcoholic beverages (11.2%), furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (10.2%), information and communication (4.3%), restaurants and accommodation services (4.2%), followed by housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (3.4%).
- Three divisions registered declines in per capita expenditure: miscellaneous goods and services by 4.4 percent, alcohol and tobacco, which fell by 2.0 percent annually; recreation, sport and culture down by 1.8 percent and transport by 1.7 percent.
- Ranking of households by per capita consumption expenditure shows that those at the bottom 20 percent had a mean annual spending of \$11,739. In comparison, the highest 20 percent had an estimated annual spending of \$69,199.

4.2 National Household Consumption Expenditure

Total expenditure. The total consumption expenditure of residents in the Cayman Islands in 2023 amounted to \$3,055.25 million. Residents in Grand Cayman (GC) accounted for \$2,997.48 million or 98.1 percent of the total, with the remaining amount or 1.9 percent or \$57.77 million attributed to expenditures of the Sister Islands' (SI) residents.

Among the broad components of the national total, the largest share, \$999.40 million (or 32.7%), was spent on housing and utilities, followed by transport with \$337.48 million (or 11.0% of the total). The former includes actual rentals for housing, imputed rentals for owner-occupied housing, and purchases of water and related services, as well as electricity, gas, and other fuels. The latter includes the purchase of personal vehicles, the cost of operating personal transport equipment, and the cost of transport services on and off the islands.

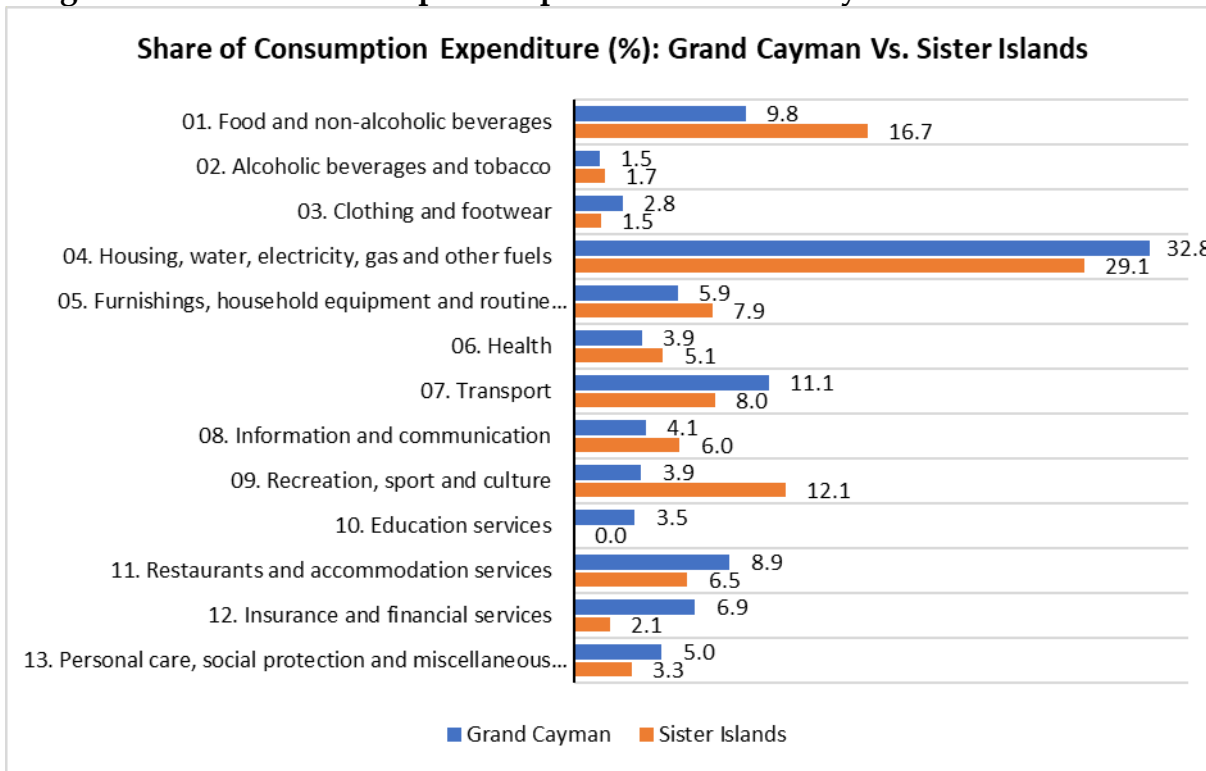
Table 4.2A: Annual Household Consumption Expenditure by Division, Grand Cayman and Sister Islands, 2023

Expenditure Division	Cayman Islands		Grand Cayman		Sister Islands	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Total	3,055,254,302	100.0	2,997,481,708	100.0	57,772,594	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	302,778,970	9.9	293,125,089	9.8	9,653,882	16.7
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	45,587,120	1.5	44,577,486	1.5	1,009,634	1.7
03. Clothing and footwear	84,373,741	2.8	83,484,717	2.8	889,023	1.5
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	999,402,474	32.7	982,612,211	32.8	16,790,263	29.1
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	182,035,342	6.0	177,474,488	5.9	4,560,853	7.9
06. Health	119,396,529	3.9	116,456,565	3.9	2,939,964	5.1
07. Transport	337,476,471	11.0	332,833,888	11.1	4,642,583	8.0
08. Information and communication	127,031,196	4.2	123,544,662	4.1	3,486,535	6.0
09. Recreation, sport and culture	122,494,104	4.0	115,527,784	3.9	6,966,320	12.1
10. Education services	104,324,494	3.4	104,311,461	3.5	13,033	0.0
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	270,179,700	8.8	266,439,204	8.9	3,740,496	6.5
12. Insurance and financial services	208,171,014	6.8	206,982,667	6.9	1,188,347	2.1
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	152,003,148	5.0	150,111,485	5.0	1,891,663	3.3

Due to population size, the spending pattern in Grand Cayman is primarily reflected in the national spending pattern. Marginal differences (0.1 percentage point) are noted for expenditures where the national share was affected by the Sister Islands spending pattern. As displayed in Figure 1; food and non-alcoholic beverages at 16.7 percent in Sister Islands compared to 9.8 percent in Grand Cayman; housing and utilities at 29.1

percent in Sister Islands compared to 32.8 percent in Grand Cayman; communication at 6.0 percent in Sister Islands compared to 4.1 percent in Grand Cayman; recreation sport and culture at 12.1 percent in Sister Islands compared to 3.9 percent in Grand Cayman; transport is 8.0 percent in Sister Islands while its 11.1 percent in Grand Cayman; and restaurants and Accomodation Services at 6.5 percent in Sister Islands compared to 8.9 percent in Grand Cayman.

Figure 1: Share of Consumption Expenditure: Grand Cayman and Sister Islands



Per capita household consumption expenditure. In 2023, the average annual expenditure per person in the Cayman Islands was \$36,284. The average in Grand Cayman is slightly higher than the national average at \$36,581 per person, while the Sister Islands average is 30.2 percent lower than the national average at \$25,536.

The average spending in Grand Cayman is higher than in the Sister Islands in most broad categories, particularly for housing (61.6%), transport (98.0%), restaurants and accommodation services (96.7%), insurance and financial services (381.1%), health (9.4%) and education. Food and non-alcoholic beverages, recreation, sport, and culture, as well as information and communication, are the only broad categories where Sister Islands residents spend significantly more on average than residents of Grand Cayman.

Table 4.2B: Annual Per Capita Household Consumption Expenditure (CI\$) by Division, Grand Cayman and Sister Islands, 2023

Expenditure Division	Cayman Islands		Grand Cayman		Sister Islands	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Total	36,284	100.0	36,581	100.0	25,536	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3,596	9.9	3,577	9.8	4,267	16.7
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	541	1.5	544	1.5	446	1.7
03. Clothing and footwear	1,002	2.8	1,019	2.8	393	1.5
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	11,869	32.7	11,992	32.8	7,421	29.1
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	2,162	6.0	2,166	5.9	2,016	7.9
06. Health	1,418	3.9	1,421	3.9	1,299	5.1
07. Transport	4,008	11.0	4,062	11.1	2,052	8.0
08. Information and communication	1,509	4.2	1,508	4.1	1,541	6.0
09. Recreation, sport and culture	1,455	4.0	1,410	3.9	3,079	12.1
10. Education services	1,239	3.4	1,273	3.5	6	0.0
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	3,209	8.8	3,252	8.9	1,653	6.5
12. Insurance and financial services	2,472	6.8	2,526	6.9	525	2.1
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	1,805	5.0	1,832	5.0	836	3.3

4.2 Comparison with 2015 Consumption Expenditure

The last HBS before the HBS 2023 was undertaken in 2015. A comparison helps monitor the changes in household expenditure allocation since then. In 2015, total household consumption expenditure amounted to \$1,697.1 million. The 2023 amount, by comparison, is 80.0 percent higher, indicating an annual average increase of 10.0 percent¹⁰.

Most broad categories rose in 2023, led by double-digit annual growth in health, at 29.0 percent, food and non-alcoholic beverages, at 20.8 percent, furnishing and household equipment, at 19.5 percent, information and communication, at 11.1 percent; and restaurants and accommodation services, at 11.1 percent.

Housing and utilities expenditures rose annually by 9.8 percent. This division includes actual rentals for housing, imputed rentals for housing, maintenance and repair of the dwellings, and utilities. Out-of-pocket expenditure of households for education also increased by 7.4 percent annually¹¹.

¹⁰ Average annual changes in this Report are calculated as compound growth rates.

¹¹ Education expenditure of households is comprised solely of tuition and other related school fees, excluding

Other annual increases are shown for the most basic items: recreation and culture, 2.6 percent; transport, 2.7 percent; alcoholic beverages and tobacco, 2.4 percent; and clothing and footwear, 5.9 percent.

The 2018 COICOP classification changes resulted in the separation of insurance and financial services from the category of miscellaneous goods and services. This resulted in a reduction in the category of personal care, social protection and miscellaneous services by 1.1 percent.

Table 4.2C: Annual Consumption Expenditure by Broad Expenditure Divisions (COICOP), 2023 & 2015

Expenditure Division	2023		2015		% Change	
	\$	%	\$	%	2023/2015	Annual
Total	3,055,254,302	100.0	1,697,065,682	100.0	80.0	10.0
						-
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	302,778,970	9.9	113,497,899	6.7	166.8	20.8
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	45,587,120	1.5	38,356,909	2.3	18.8	2.4
03. Clothing and footwear	84,373,741	2.8	57,181,186	3.4	47.6	5.9
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	999,402,474	32.7	559,070,432	32.9	78.8	9.8
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	182,035,342	6.0	71,088,972	4.2	156.1	19.5
06. Health	119,396,529	3.9	35,931,684	2.1	232.3	29.0
07. Transport	337,476,471	11.0	278,191,966	16.4	21.3	2.7
08. Information and communication	127,031,196	4.2	67,170,812	4.0	89.1	11.1
09. Recreation, sport and culture	122,494,104	4.0	101,207,753	6.0	21.0	2.6
10. Education services	104,324,494	3.4	65,615,146	3.9	59.0	7.4
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	270,179,700	8.8	143,343,545	8.4	88.5	11.1
12. Insurance and financial services	208,171,014	6.8	-	-	-	-
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	152,003,148	5.0	166,409,378	9.8	(8.7)	(1.1)

school books, which are classified as books in the recreation, sport and culture division.

Per Capita Consumption Expenditure. The increase in total household consumption expenditure is partly due to the rise by 41.0 percent in the average population from 59,733 in 2015 to 84,204 in 2023, or an average annual growth of 5.1 percent¹².

In 2023, this amounted to \$36,284, which is 27.7 percent higher than the average consumption in 2015 or an annual average increase of 3.5 percent.

There are significant expenditures, with double-digit per capita consumption growth, propelled by high cumulative inflation and population growth. Per capita expenditure for health increased by 16.9 percent, food and non-alcoholic beverages by 11.2 percent and furnishing and household equipment by 10.2 percent.

Three divisions registered declines in per capita expenditure: alcohol and tobacco, which fell by 2.0 percent annually; personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services by 4.4 percent; and transport by 1.7 percent.

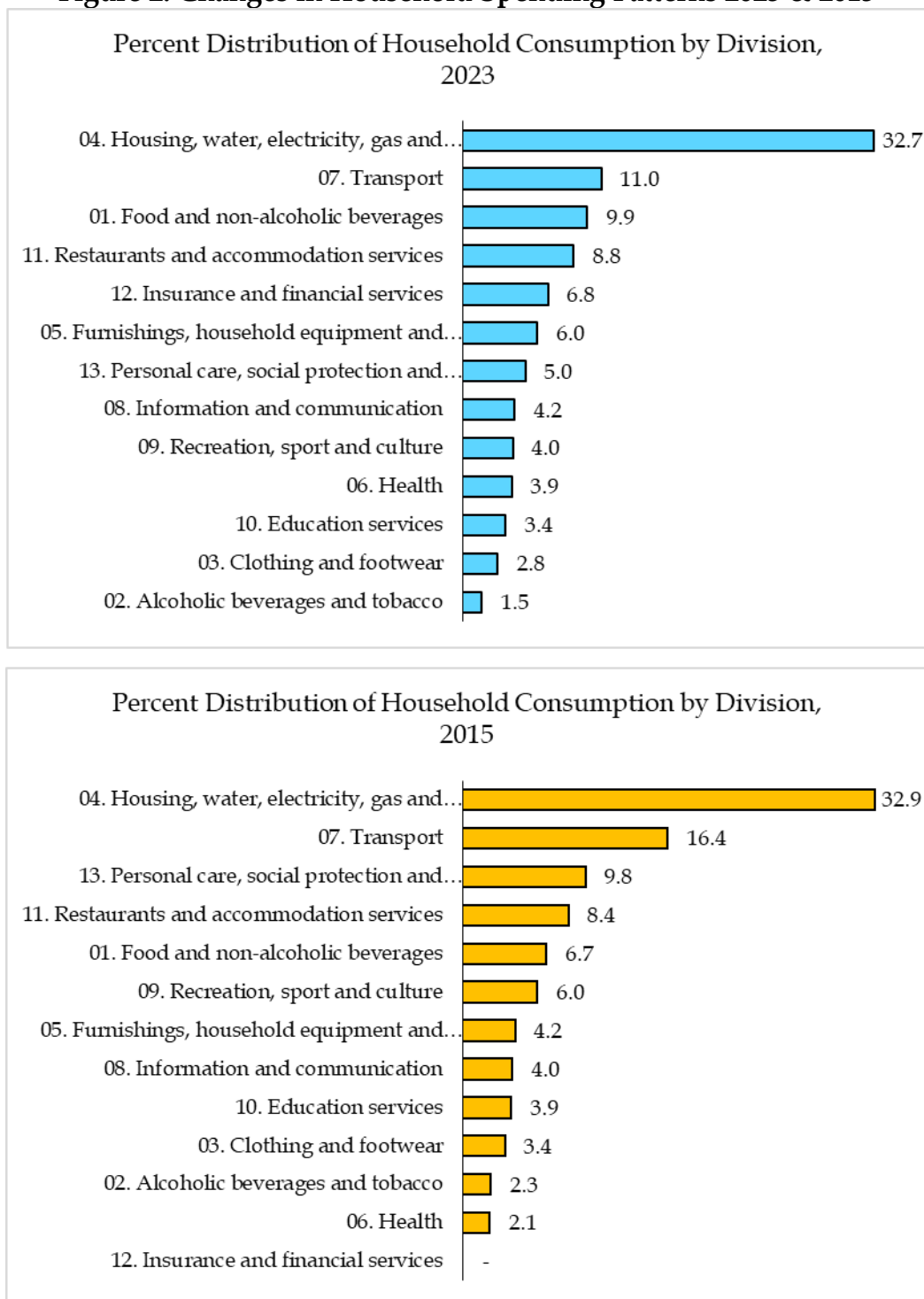
Table 4.2D: Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (CI\$) by Division, 2023 & 2015

Expenditure Division	2023		2015		% Change	
	\$	%	\$	%	2023/2015	Annual
Total	36,284	100.0	28,411	100.0	27.7	3.5
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3,596	9.9	1,900	6.7	89.3	11.2
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	541	1.5	642	2.3	(15.7)	(2.0)
03. Clothing and footwear	1,002	2.8	957	3.4	4.7	0.6
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	11,869	32.7	9,359	32.9	26.8	3.4
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	2,162	6.0	1,190	4.2	81.7	10.2
06. Health	1,418	3.9	602	2.1	135.5	16.9
07. Transport	4,008	11.0	4,657	16.4	(13.9)	(1.7)
08. Information and communication	1,509	4.2	1,125	4.0	34.1	4.3
09. Recreation, sport and culture	1,455	4.0	1,694	6.0	(14.1)	(1.8)
10. Education services	1,239	3.4	1,098	3.9	12.8	1.6
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	3,209	8.8	2,400	8.4	33.7	4.2
12. Insurance and financial services	2,472	6.8	-	-	-	-
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	1,805	5.0	2,786	9.8	(35.2)	(4.4)

The variation in consumption expenditure growth resulted in changes in the spending pattern of the average resident in the Cayman Islands between 2015 and 2023, as shown in Figure 2.

¹² The 2023 population is the average of population estimates used in the Spring and Fall Labour Survey 2023.

Figure 2: Changes in Household Spending Patterns 2023 & 2015



Health expenditure had the least share in 2015, at 2.1 percent; they are now ranked fourth from the lowest, with a 3.9 percent share in total household consumption. The alcoholic

beverages and tobacco division is now ranked the lowest in consumption expenditures, with a 1.5 per cent share compared to 2.3 per cent in 2015.

In 2023, the housing, water, electricity and gas division retained the highest share of consumption expenditure at 32.7 percent, marginally lower than the 32.9 percent in 2015. Similarly, the transport division retained the second highest share of consumption expenditure, albeit a lower proportion of 11.0 percent relative to the 16.4 percent in 2015. Cumulative inflation, population growth, traffic congestion, and changes in vehicle importation policies can account for relatively lower spending on transportation. Food and non-alcoholic beverages share increased from 6.7 percent in 2015 to 9.9 percent in 2023 and is now the third highest expenditure. Other consumption expenditure divisions with higher shares in 2023 compared to 2015 are: (a) furnishing and household equipment, from 4.2 percent to 6.0 percent; (b) information and communication, from 4.0 percent to 4.2 percent; and (c) restaurants and accommodation services, from 8.4 percent to 8.8 percent.

4.3 Consumption Expenditure by Quintile

Households were ranked according to their per capita annual consumption expenditure: the lowest group (Quintile I) has the lowest 20 percent per capita household consumption expenditure, while the highest group (Quintile V) has the highest 20 percent per capita consumption.

Table 4.3: Annual Per Capita Food, Non-Food and Total Consumption Expenditure & Percentage Share by Quintile

	Per Capita Consumption Expenditure Quintiles					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Total Food Expenditure	2,006	3,099	3,615	3,614	4,644	16,978
Total Non Food Expenditure	9,733	15,641	21,921	29,658	64,555	141,508
Total Expenditure	11,739	18,740	25,535	33,272	69,199	158,485
% Share in Total Expenditure of Quintiles						
Total Food Expenditure	17.1	16.5	14.2	10.9	6.7	10.7
Total Non Food Expenditure	82.9	83.5	85.8	89.1	93.3	89.3
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% Share in Total Expenditure Across Quintiles						
Total Food Expenditure	11.8	18.3	21.3	21.3	27.4	100.0
Total Non Food Expenditure	6.9	11.1	15.5	21.0	45.6	100.0
Total Expenditure	7.4	11.8	16.1	21.0	43.7	100.0

The lowest quintile among the households had a per capita consumption expenditure of \$11,739, while the highest quintile had an estimated per capita expenditure of \$69,199. Per capita consumption of food also increased from \$2,006 for the first quintile to \$4,644 for the fifth quintile.

The share of food in each group's total consumption expenditure declined from the lowest quintile (17.1%) to the highest quintile (6.7%). Conversely, the share of non-food expenditure trended upward.

Overall, the first quintile's total household consumption expenditures comprised 7.4 percent of total household consumption expenditures across all quintiles. The share of the highest quintile is at 43.7 percent.

4.4 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels expenditure

Housing-related expenses remained the division with the largest expenditure compared to 2015, albeit its share went down to 32.7 percent. Imputed rentals for owner-occupied housing continued to account for the largest share; however, this share fell slightly.¹³ Actual rentals had the highest rate of increase among the groups, followed by electricity, gas and other fuels; water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling. The latter two groups have stable shares. Expenditure for maintenance and minor repairs of dwellings showed a large increase from \$6.37 million in 2015 to \$39.45 million in 2023.

Table 4.4: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Housing and Utilities, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	999,402,474	32.7	559,070,432	32.9	7.5
041. Actual rental payments made for housing	266,823,943	8.7	147,149,562	8.7	7.7
042. Imputed rental payments for housing	480,825,070	15.7	297,775,852	17.5	6.2
043. Maintenance, repair and security of the dwelling	39,451,528	1.3	6,368,978	0.4	25.6
044. Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling	72,374,036	2.4	27,557,724	1.6	12.8
045. Electricity, gas and other fuels	139,927,898	4.6	80,218,316	4.7	7.2

¹³ Imputed rental is the amount that would have been paid by the household-owner to a landlord if the house was rented. HBS respondents who live in owner-occupied homes were asked, "if you were to rent this entire dwelling unit, how much monthly rental do you think you can get?" In some cases, homeowners were unable to provide an estimate of the monthly rental value of their houses; therefore, a hedonic regression model was used to estimate their rental value.

4.5 Transport expenditure

The share of the transport division declined to 11.0 percent in total annual consumption expenditure relative to 16.4 percent in 2015. Despite the lower share of total consumption expenditure, the transport division increased by 2.4 percent annually between 2015 and 2023. The increase is traced to all groups, particularly the purchase of vehicles, which rose sharply by 2.4 percent on average between the periods. Passenger transport, which includes transport for overseas travel, expanded by 3.4 percent annually. Operation of personal transport equipment increased annually by 1.1 percent, while transport of goods was separated from the previous classification of transport services.

Table 4.5: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Transport, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
07. Transport	337,476,471	11.0	278,191,966	16.4	2.4
071. Purchase of vehicles	74,563,562	2.4	61,526,678	3.6	2.4
072. Operation of personal transport equipment	134,949,662	4.4	123,968,553	7.3	1.1
073. Passenger transport services	121,536,684	4.0	92,696,735	5.5	3.4
074. Transport services for goods	6,426,563	0.2			-

4.6 Food and non-alcoholic beverages expenditure

In 2023, \$302.78 million was spent by households on food and non-alcoholic beverages or an annual increase of 13.0 percent as compared to the 2015 level. The division's share of total expenditure surged as most sub-groups had higher shares. Among the seventeen sub-groups in the division, the largest expenditure share was recorded for live animals, meat, and other animal parts. This was followed by cereals and cereal products, and then vegetables.

Table 4.6: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	302,778,970	9.9	113,497,899	6.7	13.0
011. Food	257,937,081	8.4	88,868,817	5.2	14.2
0111. Cereals and cereal products (ND)	36,609,909	1.2	14,610,885	0.9	12.2
0112. Live animals, and meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)	40,205,663	1.3	15,211,266	0.9	12.9
0113. Fish and other seafood (ND)	23,584,742	0.8	5,091,159	0.3	21.1
0114. Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)	32,249,461	1.1	12,279,658	0.7	12.8
0115. Oils and fats (ND)	8,772,400	0.3	2,837,986	0.2	15.1
0116. Fruits and nuts (ND)	33,002,339	1.1	9,668,286	0.6	16.6
0117. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)	35,998,007	1.2	12,775,963	0.8	13.8
0118. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)	18,547,559	0.6	9,018,255	0.5	9.4
0119. Ready-made food and other food products (ND)	28,967,001	0.9	7,375,359	0.4	18.6
012. Non-alcoholic beverages	43,990,433	1.4	24,629,082	1.5	7.5
0121. Fruit and vegetable juices (ND)	10,878,528	0.4			-
0122. Coffee and coffee substitutes (ND)	4,548,011	0.1	2,480,344	0.1	7.9
0123. Tea, maté and other plant-derived products for infusion (ND)	2,463,722	0.1			-
0124. Cocoa drinks (ND)	627,990	0.0			-
0125. Water (ND)	14,796,512	0.5			(4.9)
0126. Soft drinks (ND)	5,446,474	0.2	22,148,738	1.3	-
0129. Other non-alcoholic beverages (ND)	5,229,195	0.2			-
013. Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages	851,456	0.0			-
0130. Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages (S)	851,456	0.0			-

ND: Non Durable Goods - this includes food, drink, fuel, electricity

S: Services

4.7 Restaurants and Accommodation Services

Household expenditure for restaurants and accommodation services increased from \$143.34 million in 2015 to \$270.18 million in 2023, raising its share from 8.4 percent in 2015 to 8.8 percent in 2023. Food and beverage serving services (which include meals inside and outside of restaurants, cafés, canteens and the like) accounted for 7.6 percent from 7.4 percent in 2015 as expenditure for these services moved upward by 7.9 percent annually (see Table 4.7). Expenditure for accommodation services (local and abroad) also rose to 1.3 percent of total annual spending in 2023, from 1.0 percent in 2015.

Table 4.7: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Restaurants and Accommodation Services, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	270,179,700	8.8	143,343,545	8.4	8.2
111. Food and beverage serving services	230,936,932	7.6	125,678,388	7.4	7.9
112. Accommodation services	39,242,768	1.3	17,665,156	1.0	10.5

4.8 Insurance and Financial Services

This division's share in total expenditure is 6.8 percent in 2023, as this expenditure group is new in the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose 2018 (COICOP-2018). Insurance recorded the largest share of 5.8 percent; this group includes home contents insurance, health insurance, and transport insurance, services charges for life insurance, but excludes home structure insurance.

Table 4.8: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Insurance and Financial Services, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
12. Insurance and financial services	208,171,014	6.8	94,208,456	5.6	10.4
121. Insurance	176,339,117	5.8	94,208,456	5.6	8.2
122. Financial services	31,831,897	1.0	-	-	-

4.9 Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance

This division had a total consumption expenditure of \$182.04 million in 2023. Due to its upward movement from 2015, its share of total household expenditure increased to 6.0 percent in 2023. This is traced mainly to the largest groups, goods and services for routine household maintenance, which grew annually by 16.3 percent; furniture, furnishings and loose carpets up by 8.8 percent; household textiles up by 5.5 percent; and household appliances up by 8.2 percent, annually.

Table 4.9: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	182,035,342	6.0	71,088,972	4.2	12.5
051. Furniture, furnishings, and loose carpets	26,059,502	0.9	13,301,285	0.8	8.8
052. Household textiles	8,147,284	0.3	5,313,992	0.3	5.5
053. Household appliances	24,140,487	0.8	12,891,247	0.8	8.2
054. Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4,658,045	0.2	3,560,271	0.2	3.4
055. Tools and equipment for house and garden	7,684,444	0.3	2,778,819	0.2	13.6
056. Goods and services for routine household maintenance	111,345,579	3.6	33,243,359	2.0	16.3

4.10 Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous goods and services expenditure

This division's share in total expenditure dropped to 5.0 percent in 2023, as expenditure on insurance was carved out of the group. Personal care recorded the largest share of 2.6 percent. Other services accounted for 1.2 percent of household expenditure in 2023 compared to 0.4 percent in 2015.

Table 4.10: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	152,003,148	5.0	72,200,922	4.3	9.8
131. Personal care	78,351,796	2.6	48,697,571	2.9	6.1
132. Other personal effects	21,702,546	0.7	7,219,900	0.4	14.7
133. Social protection	15,770,870	0.5	9,668,966	0.6	6.3
139. Other services	36,177,936	1.2	6,614,486	0.4	23.7

4.11 Information and Communication

In 2023, household information and communication spending amounted to \$127.03 million, representing an annual increase of 8.3 percent from 2015. Information and communication equipment increased by 36.7 percent annually, while information and communication services went down by 1.3 percent annually.

Table 4.11: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Information and Communication, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
08. Information and communication	127,031,196	4.2	67,084,161	4.0	8.3
081. Information and communication equipment	71,852,985	2.4	5,900,988	0.3	36.7
082. Software, excluding games	135,374	0.0	-	-	-
083. Information and communication services	55,042,837	1.8	61,183,173	3.6	(1.3)

4.12 Annual Total Consumption Expenditure on Recreation, Sport and Culture

The total household expenditure on recreation, sport and culture was \$122.49 million, or an annual increase of 8.9 percent from the \$101.21 million in 2015. Among the comprising groups, recreational services accounted for the largest share of 2.0 percent.

Table 4.12: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Recreation and Culture, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
09. Recreation, sport and culture	122,494,104	4.0	101,207,753	6.0	2.4
091. Recreational durables	12,096,140	0.4			-
092. Other recreational goods	5,779,357	0.2			-
093. Garden products and pets	23,156,140	0.8			-
094. Recreational services	60,023,750	2.0			-
095. Cultural goods	607,800	0.0			-
096. Cultural services	4,248,077	0.1			-
097. Newspapers, books and stationery	5,270,477	0.2	5,252,617	0.3	0.0
098. Package holidays	11,312,363	0.4	20,930,810	1.2	(7.4)

4.13 Health

In 2023, households' total annual health expenditures amounted to \$119.40 million, or 3.9 percent of total household consumption expenditure, an increase above the 2.1 percent share in 2015. The growth is attributed to spending on outpatient services (11.0%) and medicines and health products (8.9%) each year.

Table 4.13: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Health, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
06. Health	119,396,529	3.9	35,931,684	2.1	16.2
061. Medicines and health products	29,911,413	1.0	15,113,986	0.9	8.9
062. Outpatient care services	31,976,454	1.0	13,867,058	0.8	11.0
063. Inpatient care services	55,142,005	1.8			-
064. Other health services	2,366,657	0.1	6,950,640	0.4	(12.6)

4.14 Education Services

Expenditure for education services amounted to \$104.32 million in 2015, or 3.4 percent of the total household consumption expenditure, compared to the 3.9 percent share in 2023. All groups showed increases, particularly post-secondary education and tertiary education, with a 20.7 percent and 12.3 percent increase annually, respectively.

Table 4.14: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Education Services, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
10. Education services	104,324,494	3.4	65,615,146	3.9	6.0
101. Early childhood and primary education	37,469,753	1.2	31,109,138	1.8	2.4
102. Secondary education	30,832,378	1.0	17,998,551	1.1	7.0
103. Post-secondary non-tertiary education	477,711	0.0	105,728	0.0	20.7
104. Tertiary education	30,878,432	1.0	12,217,690	0.7	12.3
105. Education not defined by level	4,666,220	0.2	4,184,038	0.2	1.4

4.15 Clothing and footwear

In 2023, the total annual household consumption expenditure on clothing and footwear was \$84.37 million, or 2.8 percent of the total consumption expenditure, which is lower than the 3.4 percent share of 2015. In 2023, clothing accounted for 2.2 percent of household consumption expenditure, and footwear accounted for 0.6 percent.

Table 4.15: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Clothing and Footwear, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
03. Clothing and footwear	84,373,741	2.8	57,181,186	3.4	5.0
031. Clothing	67,056,979	2.2	45,417,637	2.7	5.0
032. Footwear	17,316,762	0.6	11,763,549	0.7	5.0

4.16 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

Total household expenditure on alcohol and tobacco reached \$45.59 million in 2023, or 1.5 percent of the total consumption expenditure, a reduction from the 2.3 percent share in 2015. Expenditure on alcoholic beverages grew by 2.3 percent annually, while spending on tobacco increased by 1.6 percent annually.

Table 4.16: Annual Total Consumption Expenditure for Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015		% Annual Change
	\$	%	\$	%	
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	45,587,120	1.5	38,356,909	2.3	2.2
021. Alcoholic beverages	37,779,104	1.2	31,584,764	1.9	2.3
022. Alcohol production services	104,702	0.0			-
023. Tobacco	7,703,315	0.3	6,772,145	0.4	1.6

5. Appendix Tables

Table 5.1 Annual Household Consumption Expenditure by Division, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015	
	\$	%	\$	%
Total	3,055,254,302	100.0	1,697,065,682	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	302,778,970	9.9	113,497,899	6.7
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	45,587,120	1.5	38,356,909	2.3
03. Clothing and footwear	84,373,741	2.8	57,181,186	3.4
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	999,402,474	32.7	559,070,432	32.9
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	182,035,342	6.0	71,088,972	4.2
06. Health	119,396,529	3.9	35,931,684	2.1
07. Transport	337,476,471	11.0	278,191,966	16.4
08. Information and communication	127,031,196	4.2	67,170,812	4.0
09. Recreation, sport and culture	122,494,104	4.0	101,207,753	6.0
10. Education services	104,324,494	3.4	65,615,146	3.9
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	270,179,700	8.8	143,343,545	8.4
12. Insurance and financial services	208,171,014	6.8		
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	152,003,148	5.0	166,409,378	9.8

Table 5.1A Quintile 1: Annual Household Consumption Expenditure by Division, 2023 & 2015

	2023		2015	
	\$	%	\$	%
Total	131,520,506	100.0	143,024,488	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	22,470,754	17.1	15,939,468	11.1
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,490,162	1.9	2,674,509	1.9
03. Clothing and footwear	2,832,155	2.2	5,331,346	3.7
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	54,961,494	41.8	55,981,860	39.1
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	7,240,163	5.5	5,314,516	3.7
06. Health	2,154,726	1.6	3,291,983	2.3
07. Transport	10,752,304	8.2	15,698,499	11.0
08. Information and communication	8,276,938	6.3	7,247,737	5.1
09. Recreation, sport and culture	880,613	0.7	4,697,361	3.3
10. Education services	379,657	0.3	2,063,841	1.4
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	7,608,989	5.8	8,512,471	6.0
12. Insurance and financial services	7,154,218	5.4		
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	4,318,333	3.3	16,270,896	11.4

Table 5.1B Quintile 2 Annual Household Consumption Expenditure by Division, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015	
	\$	%	\$	%
Total	263,682,540	100.0	218,140,794	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	43,604,155	16.5	20,138,550	9.2
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3,937,176	1.5	6,115,435	2.8
03. Clothing and footwear	8,076,729	3.1	9,045,119	4.1
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	97,840,553	37.1	75,840,192	34.8
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	12,838,111	4.9	7,479,770	3.4
06. Health	6,100,056	2.3	4,143,475	1.9
07. Transport	28,502,608	10.8	27,381,234	12.6
08. Information and communication	15,501,924	5.9	11,953,907	5.5
09. Recreation, sport and culture	3,581,726	1.4	10,036,287	4.6
10. Education services	1,334,557	0.5	4,667,663	2.1
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	18,088,719	6.9	16,293,218	7.5
12. Insurance and financial services	12,652,232	4.8		
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	11,623,993	4.4	25,045,944	11.5

Table 5.1C Quintile 3 Annual Household Consumption Expenditure by Division, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015	
	\$	%	\$	%
Total	422,192,554	100.0	281,047,960	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	59,765,137	14.2	20,932,470	7.4
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	6,334,637	1.5	4,653,792	1.7
03. Clothing and footwear	13,384,168	3.2	9,889,972	3.5
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	156,822,899	37.1	98,506,134	35.0
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	24,658,807	5.8	9,754,432	3.5
06. Health	8,781,685	2.1	5,723,752	2.0
07. Transport	43,673,982	10.3	45,828,366	16.3
08. Information and communication	22,685,921	5.4	12,655,534	4.5
09. Recreation, sport and culture	10,814,099	2.6	11,612,593	4.1
10. Education services	4,719,687	1.1	10,002,475	3.6
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	34,501,079	8.2	23,487,755	8.4
12. Insurance and financial services	17,989,422	4.3		
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	18,061,032	4.3	28,000,684	10.0

**Table 5.1D Quintile 4 Annual Household Consumption Expenditure by Division,
2023 and 2015**

	2023		2015	
	\$	%	\$	%
Total	644,494,860	100.0	384,671,006	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	70,010,051	10.9	25,081,524	6.5
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9,913,260	1.5	8,321,814	2.2
03. Clothing and footwear	19,411,966	3.0	11,306,262	2.9
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	233,240,644	36.2	119,671,610	31.1
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	37,887,827	5.9	16,265,539	4.2
06. Health	18,633,999	2.9	6,870,700	1.8
07. Transport	75,362,186	11.7	64,825,854	16.9
08. Information and communication	31,333,150	4.9	16,778,242	4.4
09. Recreation, sport and culture	19,186,681	3.0	24,554,778	6.4
10. Education services	17,490,058	2.7	17,385,221	4.5
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	55,979,779	8.7	34,542,111	9.0
12. Insurance and financial services	23,984,550	3.7		
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	32,060,709	5.0	39,067,352	10.2

Table 5.1E Quintile 5 Annual Household Consumption Expenditure by Division, 2023 and 2015

	2023		2015	
	\$	%	\$	%
Total	1,593,363,842	100.0	670,181,434	100.0
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	106,928,873	6.7	31,405,888	4.7
02. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	22,911,885	1.4	16,591,359	2.5
03. Clothing and footwear	40,668,722	2.6	21,608,488	3.2
04. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	456,536,884	28.7	209,070,636	31.2
05. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	99,410,434	6.2	32,274,714	4.8
06. Health	83,726,062	5.3	15,901,774	2.4
07. Transport	179,185,391	11.2	124,458,013	18.6
08. Information and communication	49,233,263	3.1	18,535,392	2.8
09. Recreation, sport and culture	88,030,984	5.5	50,306,734	7.5
10. Education services	80,400,535	5.0	31,495,946	4.7
11. Restaurants and accommodation services	154,001,135	9.7	60,507,990	9.0
12. Insurance and financial services	146,390,592	9.2		
13. Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	85,939,081	5.4	58,024,502	8.7

Table 5.2A Mean Annual Household Consumption by Status of Household Head and by Quintile, 2023

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
	Mean					
Total	22,435	44,662	70,905	108,500	263,878	102,874
Caymanian	22,905	44,942	69,913	107,298	261,843	123,144
PR - WRW	27,125	45,158	70,535	112,002	287,259	165,704
Non Caymanian	23,203	44,440	72,155	108,381	244,941	75,366
Not Stated	19,203	44,567	70,808	112,098	294,988	79,958

Table 5.2B Mean Annual Household Consumption by Sex of Household Head and by Quintile, 2023

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
	Mean					
Total	22,435	44,662	70,905	108,500	263,878	102,874
Male	23,450	44,126	70,523	108,982	245,671	100,185
Female	22,631	45,237	71,115	107,031	294,392	116,809
Not Stated	19,631	44,787	71,983	111,606	222,071	75,345

Table 5.2C Mean Annual Household Consumption by Household Size and by Quintile, 2023

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
	Mean					
Total	22,435	44,662	70,905	108,500	263,878	102,874
1 person	22,318	44,675	68,553	106,177	259,339	63,473
2 persons	23,970	43,978	72,025	109,164	221,772	90,360
3 persons	23,186	46,859	70,822	106,716	257,507	130,735
4 persons	26,722	43,733	73,366	112,299	307,037	170,836
5 or more persons	27,710	46,719	70,507	109,815	288,990	187,850
Not Stated	14,869	45,219	72,367	105,356	298,217	47,184

Table 5.2D Mean Annual Household Consumption by Usual Employment Status of Household Head and by Quintile, 2023

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
	Mean					
Total	22,435	44,662	70,905	108,500	263,878	102,874
Employed	23,773	44,735	71,322	107,834	245,213	100,818
Unemployed	14,780	48,129	58,993	108,430	205,839	75,217
Not in the Labour Force	21,002	43,870	69,838	113,971	359,869	132,336
Not Stated	16,222	45,065	69,204	107,413	238,704	44,694

Table 5.2E Mean Annual Household Consumption by Family Composition and by Quintile, 2023

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
	Mean					
Total	22,435	44,662	70,905	108,500	263,878	102,874
With Child/ren	25,050	44,422	72,055	110,477	274,413	152,265
With Elderly	22,024	44,229	68,193	108,424	236,873	97,465
With Child & elderly	28,468	48,015	69,172	110,750	269,885	149,373
Without Child/Elderly	22,320	44,721	71,637	107,261	267,402	84,816

Table 5.2F Mean Annual Household Consumption by Tenure of Dwelling and by Quintile, 2023

	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
	Mean					
Total	22,435	44,662	70,905	108,500	263,878	102,874
Owned (with or without mortgage)	23,391	45,121	70,715	108,762	269,488	148,302
Rented (furnished or unfurnished)	22,841	44,661	71,049	108,364	225,732	67,114
Other	20,408	44,775	70,630	105,817	428,059	102,660
Not Stated	16,057	37,765	70,845	105,413	173,410	50,253